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CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES

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CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES

WITH AN EXHAUSTIVE INDEX

By CHARLES E. LITTLE

COMPILER OF BIBLICAL LIGHTS, AND
HISTORICAL LIGHTS AND SIDE-LIGHTS

FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS OF HISTORY, AND FOR ALL PERSONS WHO DESIRE SPEEDY ACCESS TO THE FACTS AND EVENTS, WHICH RELATE TO THE HISTORIES OF THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDED DATES

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1900

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SIGNS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THE CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES

* = day of month unknown.

* * = month and day of month unknown.

* * * = year, month, and day of month unknown.

\+ = the event recorded did not terminate on the date given.

± = proximity to the date given, the precise date being unknown.

— preceding an entry denotes that the date is the same as given in preceding entry.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION of an event is indicated by inserting immediately after the date the name (in full or abbreviated) of state, province, county, or city, in italic type. In recording events of ancient history, the modern name of the country is the one so indicated.

In certain lists of events, such for instance as gubernatorial inaugurations, recorded under one date, the additional date at the beginning of each entry of the list indicates the termination of the period (term of office, for instance) to which the event relates.

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INTRODUCTION.

This book is designed for general use, as it possesses the essential features of a Universal History, a Biographical Dictionary, a Geographical Gazetteer, and, besides these specific uses, a general utility fitting it to become a companion to the Dictionary, both in the library of the scholar, and in the homes and schools where young people are pursuing their studies.

It aims primarily to serve as a volume of historical annals for students and general readers, who may desire immediate access to historical facts relating to the persons or events referred to in any publication, or wish to obtain the historical setting of such facts, in the current of simultaneous events. It also aims to serve as a digest of the history of every country; and yet further to show the trend of history almost at a glance, by noting the relative space allotted to each of the several topics, under which events are classified.

The author has kept constantly in mind that accuracy of date and statement are of primary importance in a book of dated facts. No other excellence can atone for inaccuracy, because this is a fundamental feature. In pursuit of this purpose immense difficulties have been encountered, yet neither labor nor expense have been considered too great to make the information here given reliable. Many difficulties have been occasioned by the general terms so often used by authors in describing events, which by the plan of this book must be made specific, and by the frequent absence in one or several historical narratives of some of the essential facts which the plan of this work requires, hence much laborious research has often been required to obtain only a small part of a single item.

More serious impediments have been found in the disagreeing statements of various authors. Some of these disagreements are quite surprising. Concerning such an important event as the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, historians are wide apart, respecting both the date, and the number of persons landing. The date celebrated in Plymouth, Mass., and that adopted by many historians, is the 22d of December; others, with satisfactory evidence, accept December 21st as the anniversary day. The error probably arises from an attempt made in the 18th century to fix the New Style date, by adding eleven days to December 11th, Old Style, whereas only ten should be added, as the landing occurred in the 17th century, when ten days were required to correct the calendar. Respecting the number of colonists who came over on the Mayflower, some historians give it as 100, others as 101, and yet others as 102 persons; the last being correct.

Another familiar event illustrates the confusion in historical narratives. The famous Captain Wadsworth, who hid the charter of Connecticut in an ancient oak, is designated by some persons as William, by others, and more properly, as Joseph Wadsworth. If we could be misled by the Rev. Samuel Peters, the fabricator of the Blue Laws of Connecticut, we might conclude with him that Captain Wadsworth's Christian name was Samuel, and that the famous tree was an elm.

Much confusion has been caused by the reluctance with which the Protestant countries accepted the reformation of the Calendar, made by Gregory XIII. in the year 1582, nearly one hundred and twenty years having elapsed before its adoption by the Protestant states of Germany, and one hundred and seventy years before it was adopted by Great Britain. Hence the same event would have a date ten or eleven days apart, according as it was given by a Catholic or a Protestant writer.

Readers are aware that the dates of very ancient history have only an uncertain value. The fallibility of human testimony relating to simple events in modern times is well known; but when its evidence consists entirely in a current tradition, its unreliability is evident. Here the commonly received chronology has been followed without indicating any suspicion of uncertainty; but when a point is reached in the history of a country, after which dates may be accepted as authentic, the fact has been stated in the text.

In the dates given to the earlier Biblical events, the order of Usher's Chronology has been followed, for the lack of something better; but these dates are placed at the end instead of the beginning of the item, and are enclosed in parentheses with the chronologist's name, to indicate uncertainty. Differing authorities are often added in the same manner. When the chronology is commonly accepted by modern scholarship the dates are placed in the style followed throughout the book.

For the events of recent years which have not yet passed under the pen of the historian, the best digests of daily news have been consulted, and the books noted, are those which have been commended by the most scholarly reviews.

Notable as well as important events have been included in this work. By notable is meant such events as excited widespread interest at the time of their occurence, and are often ignored by the historian; as the brief excitement respecting domestic silk-culture in some New England States, and the burning of Barnum's Museum in New York. By utilizing this class of events, it is hoped that these pages may in some sense reflect the current thought of each period.

Special attention is directed to features of the book which are believed to be worthy of particular mention. Besides the combination of the topical and chronological systems already mentioned, the vast assemblage of historical facts may be noted; also, the locality of events which has been systematically indicated by a locality word; the simultaneous exhibit of concurrent events; the names of contemporaries under the heading Births and Deaths; the exhaustive Index, with numerals referring to the column, as well as the page; and finally the free use of several kinds of type, making it easy for the eye to search the pages.

Ancient Greece, Rome, and the Bible Lands have been treated with much care and fulness, in order to meet the needs of students of Classical and Biblical history. The aid of experts has been enlisted in the compiling of the Greek and Assyrian events.

Obviously the value of a work of this kind depends in great measure on its adaptation for practical use. It is believed that the arrangement and style of this book favors quick access to desired information; the grouping of items under a common subject, the use of bold face type, and the uniform use of a locality word, are all contributary to this end. But the most valuable feature is the unique combination of the two common methods of arranging events, so that both the chronological and the topical orders may be seen at once, yet so that neither is impaired by the union. Throughout the book it will be found that the two opposite pages, that come under the eye, have dates relating to a common period; on these pages are all the events the book contains for that period, relating to the country there named, except as shown by cross-references in the Index, whenever events are common to two or more Countries; hence, there is no turning of pages after a period sought for is found. Seven classifications of items may also be seen; these are made by grouping them under comprehensive topics. Thus, without marring the important chronological order, the reader has the advantage of knowing where to look for a fact, under its proper topic. Thereby he avoids the loss of time involved, were one item to be selected from all the items on the page, instead of selected from only one group. If he chooses, he may now discard all the other classifications and read one topic continuously, from page to page, and thus obtain the record of a nation's activity in a single department from the beginning. Yet at any time, he may find the historical setting of an event amid the variety of concurrent events, all of which fall under his eye at the same time, as the item which engages his attention. The seven topical classifications are chiefly self-explanatory, yet additional explanation may aid the reader in all cases where subjects may seem to have relation to two or more topical classifications.

Army and Navy includes the organization of military and naval expeditions; the equipment and movements of armies; sieges; and the great battles of history, whether on land or sea, with the strength of the forces engaged, the names of opposing commanders, and statistics of the casualties. Special attention has been given to important conflicts which have occurred in recent years, and an exceptionally full treatment is given to the Civil War in the United States. Here also are grouped items relating to the launching and testing of war-vessels with their subsequent movements, and the promotion of the higher officers of the army and navy.

Art includes such events as relate to the fine and industrial arts, their progress, increase; fostering organizations; noted architecture; important engineering works; paintings; statuary; the drama; music; and the founding and meetings of societies for the promotion of art. Science includes discoveries; important inventions; the founding of scientific institutions; and organizations for the advancement of science. Nature includes such notable phenomena as the appearance of comets; eclipses; the occurrence of earthquakes; storms and various other meteorological events.

Births and Deaths includes the names of many thousands of persons who have taken prominent part in the achievements of mankind; in addition, their vocation or official position is recorded.

Church includes all items relating to religious and ecclesiastical affairs; these are treated without sectarian prejudice, partiality, or editorial comment. Facts are grouped which relate to the beginnings and progress of all religions; especially the origin and development of Christian bodies; the general councils of the Church; general assemblies; general conferences; yearly meetings; and national and international gatherings; various philanthropic, educational, and missionary organizations; young peoples' societies of many names; Young Men's Christian Associations, and like organizations; reformations; revivals; heresies; disruptions; secessions; reunions; the founding of religious orders; the consecration of the higher clergy, and the changes in the

papacy. Biblical events and the history of Palestine may be found under Turkey; events relating to early Christianity are chiefly narrated under Italy; here are also the names of all the popes, in the order given by the Roman Almanac Gerarchia Cattolica.

Letters includes whatever relates to education and literature; such as the founding of institutions of learning and libraries; pioneer and important newspapers; appearance of magazines, together with popular and important books; the organization of educational societies; educational gatherings.

Society includes events which have their chief value as exhibitions of humanity in the social relations, whether expressive of human brotherhood or of "man's inhumanity to man;" such as notable benefactions for human weal; congresses and conferences for the betterment of human conditions; the anti-slavery agitation; temperance reformation; organization of fraternal associations and brotherhoods; founding of asylums, hospitals, institutions of mercy and reform; also crimes; scandals; suicides; prize fights; lynchings; slavery; strikes, and all indications of social unrest.

Under State are grouped the events relating to the government, whether administrative, legislative, or judicial; the founding and federation of states; political agitations; revolutions; arbitrations; alliances; conventions; treaties; ministries; ambassadorships; the opening and the closing of Parliament. In the United States it includes the organization of political parties and their national conventions; national elections, with both the popular and electoral votes for presidents; the sessions and acts of the Continental, Federal, and the United States Congresses; the speakers of the House of Representatives; cabinet, judiciary and diplomatic appointments; the inauguration of governors; and statistics of national currency, revenue, and expenditure.

Miscellaneous comprises all items not related to the seven classifications already mentioned; such as affairs concerning commerce; railroads; steamship lines; races; accidents; wrecks; fires; epidemics; panics; census returns, and many other subjects.

Two stars (**) preceding an item in the text indicate that the year-date has not been found; three stars (***) indicate an indefinite period.

The locality word, printed in italics at the beginning of an item, indicates the modern name of the country to which it relates; when given of ancient times these localities may be only approximately correct.

The space given to the Index and the evidence of the labor applied to about 300 pages of condensed references, indicate its estimated importance. A large volume for reference without direct reference guides is like a city without a directory, the larger the city the greater the confusion of the stranger. Here a stranger to the book may find an item sought by the use of the Index, as quickly as the author. It has not been deemed advisable to burden the Index with numerous cross-references to analogous subjects; the reader, however, may extend his information by turning to the names of such as are closely related. As the references are arranged chronologically, the history of religious, reformatory, and other movements, as well as personal biographies may be traced; also the histories of important cities and federated states. For further explanations concerning the Index the reader is referred to page 1162, which immediately precedes it.

The labor expended on this work can hardly be estimated by the average reader. The work was begun in 1890, and concluded in December, 1899; and from two to five persons have been continuously employed in collecting materials, verifying dates, spellings, and statements, or in critically revising copy and printer's proofs.

It is a real pleasure to publicly acknowledge the valuable services of those persons who have shared the toil of the author. Sincere thanks are tendered to JOHN D. PRINCE, Ph.D., Professor of Semitic Languages and Comparative Philology in the New York University, for assistance in revising "Babylon" and "Assyria;" to HORACE C. WAIT, B.A., late Principal of Hasbrouck Institute, of Jersey City, for revising "Greece;" to WILLIAM CLARKE, B.A., author of school-books, for assistance in the preparation of "Great Britain;" to THOMAS CAMBELL-COPELAND, editor and statistician, for revising "France" and "Great Britain;" to CHARLES E. LITTLE, Jr., and WILLIAM CLARKE Jr., for assistance in research and compilation; to LOUIS E. VAN NORMAN, A.M., for assistance in matters relating to general literary form, and in seeing the book through the press; and to FRANK H. VIZETELLY, editor and critic, for valued suggestions on the plate-proofs and Index, and for assistance in securing general typographical accuracy. Acknowledgments are due to several legations at Washington for courteous cooperation in the revision of the proof-sheets of those portions of this work which relate specifically to the countries that they represent.

Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 7, 1899. C. E. L.

TABLE OF ABBREVIATIONS.

THESE ARE USED CHIEFLY IN ITEMS UNDER BIRTHS AND DEATHS AND IN THE INDEX.

Acad.,	Academy.
A.D.,	Anno Domini.
adj.,	adjutant.
adm.,	admiral.
adv.,	advocate.
Afg.,	Afghanistan.
Afr.,	Africa.
agr.,	agriculture or agricultural.
Arg. Rep.,	Argentine Republic.
Ala.,	Alabama.
Alas.,	Alaska.
Alex.,	Alexander.
Alf.,	Alfred.
Alg.,	Algeria.
Am.,	America or American.
antiq.,	antiquary.
Arab.,	Arabia.
archbp.,	archbishop.
Ariz.,	Arizona.
Ark.,	Arkansas.
asso.,	association.
Assyr.,	Assyria.
Atty.-Gen.,	Attorney-General.
au. or auth.,	author.
Aust.,	Austria.
Austral.,	Australia.
av.	avenue.
b.,	born.
B.,	Baron.
Balt.,	Baltimore.
Bapt.,	Baptist.
B.C.,	Before Christ.
Belg.,	Belgium or Belgian.
Benj.,	Benjamin.
bp.,	bishop.
brig.,	brigadier.
Br. or Brit.,	British.
Bulg.,	Bulgarian or Bulgaria.
Cal.,	California.
Can.,	Canada.
capt.,	captain.
Card.,	Cardinal.
Cath.,	Catholic.
cel.,	celebration or celebrates.
ch.,	church.
chanc.,	chancellor.
Chas.,	Charles.
chron.,	chronologist.
cl.,	clergy.
Colo.,	Colorado.
Com.,	Commodore.
conf.,	conference.
Confed.,	Confederacy or Confederate.
Cong.,	Congress.
Conn.,	Connecticut.
cons.,	consecrated.
conven.,	convention.
ct.,	court.
cyc.,	cyclopedia.
D.,	Duke.
d.,	died.
D. C.,	District of Columbia or Washington.
Del.,	Delaware.
Dem.,	Democrat or Democratic.
Den.,	Denmark.
Depart.,	Department.
dio.,	diocese.
Dis.,	(of Christ), Disciples.
dis.,	discoverer or discoverer.
Dom. Rep.,	Dominican Republic.
dram.,	dramatist.
E.,	Earl.
Eben.,	Ebenezer.
Ecua.,	Ecuador.
ed.,	editor.
Egy.,	Egypt.
Eliz.,	Elizabeth.
emp.,	emperor.
ency.,	encyclopedia.
Eng.,	England.
eng.,	engineer.
engra.,	engraver.
Epis.,	Episcopal.
ethnol.,	ethnologist.
Eur.,	Europe or European.
Evan.,	Evangelical.
Ezek.,	Ezekiel.
Fla.,	Florida.
fnd.,	found or founded.
Fr.,	France or French.
ft.,	fort.
Ga.,	Georgia.
G. A. R.,	Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B.,	Great Britain.
Gen. Ass.,	General Assembly.
genea.,	genealogist.
Geo.,	George.
geog.,	geographer.
geol.,	geologist.
geom.,	geometrician.
Ger.,	German.
Gr.,	Greek or Greece.
Guat.,	Guatemala.
H. C.,	House of Commons.
Heb.,	Hebrew.
H. L.,	House of Lords.
Hol.,	Holland.
hort.,	horticulturist.
hosp.,	hospital.
Hung.,	Hungary.
Ia.,	Iowa.
Ice.,	Iceland.
Ida.,	Idaho.
incorp.,	incorporated.
Ind.,	Indiana.
inst.,	institute or instituted.
Int.,	Interior.
intro.,	introduced.
inv.,	inventor.
Ire.,	Ireland.
Is.,	Island or Islands.
I. Ter.,	Indian Territory.
Jap.,	Japan.
Jer.,	Jeremiah.
jour.,	journalist.
Jos.,	Joseph.
Jr.,	Junior.
Justice,	Justice of the Supreme Court.
k.,	killed.
K.,	King.
Kan.,	Kansas.
Kath.,	Katharine.
Ky.,	Kentucky.
L.,	Lord.
La.,	Louisiana.
lexicog.,	lexicographer.
Lond.,	London.
Luth.,	Lutheran.
Maj.,	Major.
Maj.-Gen.,	Major-General.
Mar.,	Margaret.
Mass.,	Massachusetts.
math.,	mathematician.
Matt.,	Matthew.
M. C.,	Member of Congress.
Md.,	Maryland.
Me.,	Maine.
met.,	metaphysician.
Meth. Epis.,	Methodist Episcopal.
Mex.,	Mexico.
mfg.,	manufacturing.
mfd.,	manufactured.
Mich.,	Michigan.
Minn.,	Minnesota.
Miss.,	Mississippi.
miss.,	missionary.
Mo.,	Missouri.
Mont.,	Montana.
M. P.,	Member of Parliament.
N.,	North.
nat.,	national.
Nath.,	Nathaniel.
nav.,	navigator.
N. B.,	New Brunswick.
N. C.,	North Carolina.
N. Dak.,	North Dakota.
Neb.,	Nebraska.
Neth.,	Netherland.
Nev.,	Nevada.
N. F.,	Newfoundland.
N. H.,	New Hampshire.
N. J.,	New Jersey.
nom.,	nominated.
Nor., Norw.,	Norway.
N. S.,	Nova Scotia.
N. T.,	New Testament.
N. Y.,	New York.
O.,	Ohio.
Obad.,	Obadiah.
obs.,	observatory.
Okla.,	Oklahoma.
opd., opnd.,	opened.
Ore.,	Oregon.
ornith.,	ornithologist.
O. T.,	Old Testament.
Pa.,	Pennsylvania.
paint.,	painter.
Pal.,	Palestine.
Parl.,	Parliament.
path.,	pathologist.
P. E. I.,	Prince Edward Island.
Pers.,	Persia.
phil.,	philosopher.
Phila.,	Philadelphia.
philan.,	philanthropist.
philol.,	philologist.
phys.,	physician.
P. M. G.,	Post Master General.
Pol.,	Poland.
polit.,	politician.
Port.,	Portugal.
pp.,	pages.
Pr.,	Prince.
Pres.,	President.
Pres., Presb.,	Presbyterian.
print.,	printer.
Prof.,	Professor.
Prot.,	Protestant.
Prus.,	Prussia.
Q.,	Queen.
R. C. or Rom. Cath.,	Roman Catholic.
Ref.,	Reformed.
Ref. Epis.,	Reformed Episcopal.
Ref. Presb.,	Reformed Presbyterian.
Rep.,	Republican.
Rev.,	revenue or Reverend.
R. I.,	Rhode Island.
Robt.,	Robert.
Rus.,	Russia.
S.,	South.
Sam.,	Samuel.
Sax.,	Saxons or Saxony.
S. C.,	South Carolina.
schol.,	scholar.
Scot.,	Scotland or Scottish.
sculp.,	sculptor.
S. Dak.,	South Dakota.
Sem.,	Seminary.
Sen.,	Senator.
serg.,	sergeant.
Sp.,	Spain.
Sr.,	Senior.
states.,	statesman.
supt.,	superintendent.
surg.,	surgeon.
Swe.,	Sweden.
Switz.,	Switzerland.
Tenn.,	Tennessee.
Ter.,	Territory.
Tex.,	Texas.
theo.,	theologian.
Thos.,	Thomas.
Tim.,	Timothy.
Tur.,	Turkey.
Tur. A.,	Turkey in Asia.
Tur. E.,	Turkey in Europe.
U. S.,	United States.
U. S. A.,	United States Army.
U. S. N.,	United States Navy.
U. S. V.,	United States Volunteers.
Unit.,	Unitarian.
Univ.,	University or Universalist.
Va.,	Virginia.
Venez.,	Venezuela.
vol.,	volunteers.
V. Pres.,	Vice-President.
Vt.,	Vermont.
W.,	Wales.
Wash.,	Washington (State).
Wash. City, (often D. C.).	Washington City.
W. C. T. U.,	Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Wes. Meth.,	Wesleyan Methodist.
Wis.,	Wisconsin.
Wm.,	William.
W. Va.,	West Virginia.
Wyo.,	Wyoming.
Zech.,	Zechariah.

CYCLOPEDIA OF CLASSIFIED DATES.

ABYSSINIA. 329-1842.

ABYSSINIA is an extensive country of Northeastern Africa, and comprises a part of ancient Ethiopia; estimated area, 190,000 square miles; estimated population, 5,000,000. The people are Indo-Caucasians; the prevailing religion is Coptic. The empire comprises the kingdoms of Tigré, Lasta, Amhara, Gogam, and Shoa, with many outlying dependencies.

The early history is very uncertain. In the first and second centuries the kingdom of the Auxumitæ flourished.

ARMY — NAVY.

562 * * **Expedition of Chosroes,** king of Persia, against the Christian kingdom in Arabia, founded by Abyssinians.

1520 * * **A Portuguese fleet** enters the Red Sea to aid the Abyssinians against the Turks.

1528 * * Mohammed Gragn with armies of **Mohammedans overruns the country** and drives the Emperor into the mountains. [The country disturbed for 12 years.]

1539 * * **Another Portuguese fleet** under Stephen de Gama arrives at Massowah to fight the Turks.

1540 * * **Christopher de Gama,** brother of the admiral, is joined by the natives, and after some success is defeated and executed by the Turks.

* * Mohammed **Gragn is shot** and his army routed.

CHURCH.

329 * * The **Abyssinians are converted to Christianity** by the Coptics.

346 * * **Frumentius,** bishop of Auxuma (Axum), preaches in Abyssinia.

350 * * **The Bible is translated** into Ethiopic, probably by Frumentius.

* * Saints are excessively honored, receiving almost divine reverence.

470 * * **Many monks** enter the country and perpetuate monachism.

520 * * **Christians are persecuted** by the king of the Homerites from the opposite side of the Red Sea.

1490 * * The **Jesuits introduce Catholicism.**

* * * After being lost to the annals of the world for a thousand years, the **Abyssinian Christians are rediscovered** by officers of the Portuguese navy, after sailing around the African continent.

1520 * * Father Alvarez arrives from Portugal, with other Jesuits.

1555 * * The Jesuits send out **thirteen missionaries.**

1580 * * **Bermudez,** the Catholic primate, quarrels with the Emperor, who refuses to publicly confess himself a convert.

* * Bermudez is obliged to leave.

1601 * * **Father Paez** arrives, and by his skill and tact soon wins the favor of the court.

1603 * * Another **Jesuit mission** established, the former having been recalled by a papal bull. [Twenty years of intrigue, civil war, and slaughter follow.]

1621 * * An ineffectual attempt is made by the Jesuits to install a patriarch, and the result is disastrous.

1624 Dec. * The Abyssinian church formally **submits to the See of Rome.**

1625 * * **Mendez** succeeds Father Paez.

1633 * * Disheartened by failure, Mendez abandons the country.

* * The **Jesuits are expelled** after laboring for a century and a half.

1750 * -**54** * * The Jesuits reestablish themselves.

1826 * * **The first Protestants arrive;** Messrs. Gobat and Kugler, missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, are well received by the Ras of Tigré.

1828 * * The **Roman Catholic mission renewed.**

1830 * * Bishop Gobat is favorably received at Gondar.

—— Missionary Isenberg succeeds Christian Kugler, deceased.

* * Missionaries Charles Henry Blumhardt and John Ludwig Krapf arrive.

1833 * * Bishop Gobat returns to Europe.

1834 * * Bishop Gobat returns to Tigré.

1836 * * Ill health compels Bishop Gobat to return to Europe.

1838 * * **The missionaries are expelled** through the opposition of the native priests against all foreigners.

* * Missionaries Krapf and Isenberg go to Shoa and compile the **Amharic dictionary, a geography, and prayer book.**

1840 * * The Amharic translation of the **Bible is revised** by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

1841 * * The Abuna appointed by the government comes from the Church Mission School at Cairo.

1842 * * Missionary Krapf leaves Shoa because of intrigues against Protestants.

STATE.

522 * * **King Caleb, or Elesbaan, extends his kingdom into Arabia,** and a period of great prosperity begins.

562 * * The Abyssinians are **driven out of Arabia** by the Persians.

960 * * **The Jewish Princess Judith** secures the throne and most of the kingdom by murdering nearly all of the royal family.

1268 * * **The kingdom is restored** to the former line, and **Icon Imlac reigns.**

* * * Abyssinia is supposed to be ruled by **Prester John.**

1507 * * The Emperor sends Matthew, an Armenian, to the King of Portugal to request his aid against the Turks.

* * The intruding **Portuguese** are odious to the people and **driven out.**

1535 * * The Emperor sends Bermudez to Portugal to again solicit aid against the Turks.

1550± * * **The Galla tribes** enter Abyssinia from the South. [They gradually overrun the whole country].

± * * **The empire is broken up.**

1633 * * The Emperor dies, and his son **Facilidas** succeeds him.

1838 * * Through suspicion of foreign interference, **all foreigners are expelled.**

* * * The country is divided into four provinces.

1841 Nov. 16. Major Harris, envoy from India, concludes a **treaty of commerce** with the King of Shoa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1490 * * **Pedro de Covilham,** with an exploring expedition, enters the country.

1605± * * Churches, palaces, and bridges are constructed under the direction of **Father Paez.**

1768 * * **James Bruce,** the traveler, visits the country.

1770 Feb. 16. Bruce enters Gondar, the capital, and visits the Emperor.

1773 * * Bruce makes his second visit.

1809 * * **Henry Salt** explores the country by the order of the British government.

1818± * * Lij Kassa (subsequently **King** Theodore) born in Kuara.

ARMY — NAVY.

1855 Feb. * King **Theodore** routs the governor of Tigré after defeating the chief of Godjam.

1860 * * **Theodore's army** numbers from 100,000 to 150,000 fighting men.

* * Theodore terribly avenges the death of two Englishmen, Plowden and Bell, by the slaughter or mutilation of nearly 2,000 rebels.

1867 * * Theodore's **army reduced** to a skeleton by rebellions and desertions.

Sept. 7, 8. -68 * * **War with England.** A pioneer force under **Sir Robert Napier** sails from Bombay to rescue the British captives from Theodore.

Oct. 21. A British force of more than 32,000 men lands at Zoulla, and begins a journey of 400 miles into the mountainous interior.

Oct. 26. Napier issues his proclamation to the Abyssinians.

1868 Jan. 4. Arrives at Annesley Bay.

Apr. 2. He arrives below Magdala.

Apr. 10. Battle of Arogie; 3,000 Abyssinians suddenly attack Napier, are repulsed, and driven back in good order.

Apr. 11. Theodore sues for peace.
Honorable treatment is promised on the surrender of the captives and the promise of Theodore to submit to Queen Victoria.
Lieutenant Prideaux conveys the letter, which Theodore receives with scorn; an insulting reply follows.

Apr. 12. Theodore sends an apology.
He surrenders the captives and makes a present of 1,000 cows and 500 sheep; the released European artisans and families enter the British camp. Present rejected; Theodore in despair.

Apr. 13. Theodore **attempts to escape.** — Part of the Abyssinian army mutinies; **the British bombard and storm Magdala;** Theodore is defeated and commits suicide.

Apr. 17. Theodore being dead, his troops are sent away, and the fortifications of Magdala destroyed and the town burned.

May 2. The British force retires, after rewarding Prince Kassai of Tigré, their valuable ally.

* * Report of animals used by the British in the expedition: 45 elephants, 7,417 camels, 12,920 mules and ponies, 7,033 bullocks, 827 donkeys.

* * Report of British expense in the war, $44,887,500.

1871 June 21. Civil War between Gobazye, the king of Amhara, and Kassai, prince of Tigré, who successfully seeks independence.

1871 July 11. Gobazye defeated and captured.

1875 * *-76 * * **War with Egypt.** [Ismail Pasha makes a disastrous attempt to conquer Abyssinian territory.]

* * The Khedive's army enters Abyssinia; the natives retiring.

* * The Abyssinians surprise, defeat, and massacre the Egyptians at Kherad Iska.

Oct. 16. The Abyssinians again **defeat the Egyptians** in a desperate battle at **Gonda Gouddi.**

1876 Feb. 19. After a three days' fight the Egyptians **defeat the Abyssinians.**

1877 June 15±. Civil War. Menelek, King of Shoa, is totally defeated by King John.

1885 Sep. 23. Conflict at Kufeit near Amadib between Arabs and Abyssinians.

1887 * * **War with Italy.**

Jan. 18+. Abyssinians defeated in their **attack upon Massowah** and the Italian outposts.

Jan. 25, 26. Abyssinians under Ras Alulu cut off about 500 Italians, proceeding with supplies to Sahati, at Dagoli, near Massowah.

Mar. 27, 28. Italians have skirmishes with the Deber tribe.

Nov. 10. Abyssinians **besiege Massowah.**

1888 Aug. * By native treachery the **Italians are defeated** in a conflict at Sanganeiti on the border, and four officers are killed.

1889 Jan. 23. King John prepares for war with Menelek, King of Shoa.

Mar. 7. King John besieges Kassala, Senoussis' army is marching on Khartum.

Mar. 9. Civil War is declared against King John by King Menelek of Shoa.

Mar. 10. King John **attacks the dervishes** in their stronghold at Netemmeh, but is defeated and badly wounded.

Mar. 12. The dervishes make a sortie, and **rout King John's army,** killing the king and his officer, Ras Area, besides many others.

Mar. 14. Menelek, proclaiming himself Negus, marches upon Adowa.

June 6. Announcement made that Italian troops occupy the Keren district.

June 12. Italians **capture and occupy Senalfe.**

Aug. 21. Ras Alulu is defeated at Godfelassi by the Italian General Baldessara.

Nov. 8. General Baldessara resigns.
— Dervishes fight the Abyssinians.

Nov. 9. General Orero succeeds General Baldessara in command of Italian troops.

Dec. * **Menelek's forces wholly defeat** the dervishes.

1890 Feb. 3. The Italian troops leave Adowa and recross the Mareb.

Feb. 13. King Menelek **defeats Ras Alulu,** severely wounding him.

Mar. 8. Menelek reported to have joined forces with the Italians in preparation for an advance on Adowa.

1891 Oct. 5. Ras Alulu and another officer **rout the forces of Debeb,** an aspirant to the Abyssinian throne.

1893 Dec. 22. The Italian troops **defeat the dervishes** near Massowah; several hundred dervishes are killed, the Italian loss being about one hundred.

1894 Dec. 19. Italian (native) troops under Major Toselli defeat a party of Arabs near Halai.

CHURCH.

1849 * * The Roman Catholic **missionaries are expelled.**

1855 * * Bishop Gobat sends **Protestant missionaries** Krapf and Fad to engage in secular as well as spiritual work.

1858 * * The **Society of Basle** has six missionaries at work.

1859 * * Negussie, King of Tigré and Simen, sends an embassy to Rome, to announce submission to the Roman Church.

* * The king gladly receives the vernacular Scriptures furnished by the London Bible Society, and distributes them.

* * King Theodore again **expels the Jesuits** from his kingdom.

1860 * * Dr. Stern is sent by the **London Society** as a missionary to the Jews of Abyssinia; soon after, the **Scotch Society** sends Mr. Staiger on a similar mission.

1863 * * Missionary Stern and **Mr. and** Mrs. Rosenthal arrive.

Oct. * Missionary Stern is beaten and imprisoned by King Theodore.

1864 Jan. * All the **missionaries are imprisoned** for pretended insults.

* * * **Maricha,** a Protestant, becomes chief minister of Prince Kassai of Tigré, and the country enjoys peace.

1869 * * The country is closed to missionary work.

1871 * * Catholic **missionaries are punished** for interference in politics.

1884 * * The **Gospel of Mark** in Ethiopic characters is published.

1887 * * **Swedish missionaries,** having been expelled, return with the Italian army.

1889 May 8. A treaty is made with Italy permitting missionary work.

* * The Swedish Evangelical Society reports mission stations at **Arkibo, at** McKullo, and also at Djimma.

* * Balli in the Shoa district is occupied by a missionary of the St. Chrischona Pilgrim mission.

* * * [The native church is ruled by the Abuna; Christianity and Judaism are strangely mixed; its spirit is savage.]

1891 Sept. 10. The new year begins.

Sept. 26. The **anniversary of the finding of the true cross** is celebrated as usual, it being the greatest feast of the year.

* * [Male and female babes are circumcised when eight days old; **260 regular fast days** are appointed for each year, requiring abstinence from both eating and drinking.]

* * **Russia seeks a religious alliance** with the Negus, whereby the church shall be brought under the jurisdiction of the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg.

* * **The clergy** are reported as the only educated people, and they hold all power in their hands.

* * * In recent times **the church** is divided respecting "the unction of Jesus Christ," and two parties have excommunicated each other.

SOCIETY.

* * * Blacksmiths are **hereditary sorcerers.**

* * * **Matrimony** is entered at the age of 12 years, girls having their dowry in oxen.

1868 Apr. 9. Theodore **massacres** about 300 native captives.

* * **Henry M. Stanley** accompanies the British expedition to Abyssinia as correspondent of the *New York Herald*.

June 5. It is reported that the **Mahdists in Western Abyssinia** have destroyed whole flocks and herds, sold into slavery thousands of Christians, while many others have been butchered without mercy, and hundreds of the noblest inhabitants have been taken to Mecca and sold for slaves, in violation of treaties.

1889 Oct. 7. Abyssinia agrees to help suppress the slave-trade.

Dec. 1. Greeting of explorer **Henry M. Stanley** at Massowah by newspaper correspondents.

1890 Apr. 7. King Menelek asks Italy to represent him in the Brussels anti-slavery congress.

STATE.

1855 Feb. * **Ras Ali is deposed** by his son-in-law, Lij Kassa [Theodore III.], who takes the throne.

1862 Feb. 9. British Consul **Cameron** arrives at Massowah.

Oct. 7. Consul Cameron is received by Theodore, to whom he presents the Queen's gifts and letter.

Oct. * He is dismissed with **a letter to the Queen** of England desiring alliance against the Turks. [No reply given.]

1863 Aug. * Consul Cameron returns.

Oct. * **Missionary Stern beaten** and imprisoned for alleged intrusion upon Theodore.

Nov. * Despatches are received from England, but no reply to Theodore's letter.

1864 Jan. * **Consul Cameron**, his suite, and **missionaries** Stern and Rosenthal are **imprisoned** for pretended insults.

July 24. A British messenger, Hormuzd Rassam, arrives at Massowah with a letter from the Queen.

July * Rassam asks permission to present the Queen's letter, and receives no reply.

1865 Aug. 12. Rassam is informed by note that Consul Cameron is released, and that he may come to the King.

Nov. 21. Hormuzd Rassam, Lieut. Prideaux, and Dr. Blanc arrive at Metemeh.

1866 Jan. 25. The party reaches the camp in Damot, and is well received.

Mar. 12. **The captives are all released** and the mission progresses favorably.

Apr. 13. ± After starting for the coast, the entire party is compelled to return, and is placed in gentle confinement.

* * Theodore sends Mr. Flad to England with a second letter to the Queen, asking for workmen and machinery.

July * The prisoners are **put in chains** and severely treated.

Oct. 29. Mr. Flad arrives at Massowah with the Queen's letter and workmen.

Dec. 19. ± Theodore receives the Queen's letter, in which machinery and workmen are promised when the English prisoners are surrendered; it has no effect.

1867+ Jan. * **Rebellions** against the burdensome exactions of Theodore break out; his power is waning.

* * Shoa has **shaken off the yoke** of Theodore, and Godjam has become virtually independent. Tigré continues in the hands of his enemies.

* * **The peasantry** leave the fertile plains and escape to the mountains to avoid the demands of Theodore's army.

Apr. 16. Lord **Stanley's ultimatum** sent to Theodore, demanding the release of the captives in three months. [It was not received.]

May * Mr. Flad is received by Theodore, and forced to join his family in prison.

July * The British government decides to send an **armed force** into the country under **Sir Robert Napier.**

Sept. 9. A formal letter sent by the British government to Theodore. [It was not received.]

Sept. * ± **Tigré revolts** against the rule of the rebel chief Wagsham Gobazye, and becomes independent under Dejach Kassai.

Nov. 11. The captives reported well.

Nov. 25. The Gallas reported to be in rebellion against Theodore.

Nov. 26, 27. *Eng.* Parliament **appropriates $10,000,000** for the prosecution of the war.

1868 * * **A third ultimatum** sent by Napier; it was suppressed by Rassam as endangering the lives of the captives, he having received it through a rebel chief.

Apr. 12. **The captives and foreigners are released.** Terunish, Theodore's queen, accompanies the British troops in returning to her own country.

July 14. *Eng.* Theodore's son **Alamayou** (aged 7) arrives at Plymouth.

1869 Jan. 26. *Eng.* Alamayou sails for India to be educated.

July * Kassai **punishes the Catholic missionaries** for partisanship, and enters an alliance with Egypt.

1872 Jan. 12. **Kassai is crowned** with much ceremony at Axum, as King **John II.**

1879 Oct. * **Colonel Charles George Gordon**, of the Egyptian service, concludes a peace, granting a seaport to Abyssinia.

1884 May 26. ± King John receives Admiral Hewett from Suakin, and enters a treaty respecting Massowah, etc.

Aug. 19. Two envoys from Abyssinia arrive in England.

1885 Feb. 6. The **Italian flag hoisted** by the side of the Egyptian at Massowah.

Dec. 2. The government of **Massowah** assumed by the **Italians.**

1887 May 2. Proclamation issued by Italy announcing **war and blockade** of ports of Massowah and its dependencies.

Oct. 18. The Chief Kantibay submits to the authority of Italy.

1888 May 8±. King John makes a treaty placing the country under an **Italian protectorate.**

July 1. Italy notifies the powers that she has annexed Massowah.

Aug. 3. The **Italian protectorate** is proclaimed at Zulla.

1889 Feb. 14. **The Cossack expedition** at Taljarah, on the Gulf of Aden, organizes a large caravan with the intention of proceeding to Ankolvar.

Mar. 12. **King John killed; Menelek,** king of Shoa, **proclaims himself Negus,** and marches on Adowa.

Apr. 10. Dagiac Maugascia, the successor of King John, is his nephew.

—— ± **King Menelek** ignores Maugascia's claim and assumes authority.

—— ± Many of the most important chiefs, including **Ras Michael,** have recognized Menelek as Negus.

* * The king despatches a mission of twenty persons, including several important chiefs, to the King of Italy.

June 2. The Italians occupy and annex Keren without resistance.

Aug. 5. Massaval and the whole of Abyssinia, except the Province of Tigré, **have submitted to Menelek.**

Oct. 14. Italian Government **declares a protectorate** over Abyssinia.

Nov. 3. **Menelek II. and Queen Taitri are crowned** at Aretoto.

Dec. 9. Menelek orders a **suspension of trade relations** between his country and Italy. War is imminent.

Dec. * Menelek having overcome the rebels in the province of Tigré, establishes his reign over **the whole of Abyssinia.**

1890 Mar. 5. Menelek agrees to accept **Italy's assistance** in all negotiations with foreign powers, and to give it preference in all industrial and commercial concessions.

Mar. 11. The Abyssinian territory ceded to Italy extends to Mareb.

Apr. 7. Menelek asks a free passage through Italian territory for arms to be used in fighting the dervishes.

1891 Apr. * **Russia sends an expedition** of six or seven men to Abyssinia, which purports to be "scientific," but is, presumably, political.

Oct. 5. Debeb, an aspirant for power, is routed by Ras Alulu.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1855 * * **Theodore III.** is "the best shot, the best spearman, the best runner, and the best horseman in Abyssinia."

1868 Apr. 13. King Theodore commits suicide. A48.

May 10. Queen Terunish, who accompanied the British, dies on the march to the interior.

1879 Dec. 14. *Eng.* Prince Alamayou dies at Leeds.

1890 Feb. 14. Reported death of **Ras Alulu** from wounds. [False report.]

* * Population about 6,000,000, and much superior in every respect to their African neighbors.

AFGHANISTAN is an inland country of Asia, lying east of India, and having ill-defined boundaries. It is ruled by an absolute sovereign called the Ameer. Kabul is the capital. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. Estimated area, 279,000 square miles; estimated population, 4,000,000.

ARMY.

1213 * * Ghenghis Khan with three armies overruns northern China. [1219. Conquests in Western Asia.]

1358 * * Tamerlane begins his conquests. [1398. Enters India.] (See India.)

1504 * * Baber takes Kabul. [1521. He invades India. 1525. Again conquers Kabul.]

1715 * * Afghans conquer Herat.

1731 * * Nadir Shah takes Herat.

1737 * *-38 * * Nadir Shah takes Kabul and recovers Kandahar. He gains the good will of the Afghans, and enrolls many of them in his army.

1747 * * Ahmed Shah resolves to throw off the Persian yoke; he seizes the booty taken from India by Nadir.

1761 June 6. Ahmed Shah wins great victory over Mahrattas at Panipat.

1823 * * The Afghans defeated by the Sikhs at Naoshera.

1838 * * The Persians, influenced by Russia, lay siege to Herat, the key of Afghanistan and India.

Dec. * Shuja Shah, with an army led by British officers and paid by British money, marches toward Sind.

1839 * * First war with the British.

Feb. 20. A British army passes the Indus about 12,000 strong, and having 40,000 camp-followers, besides the new levies of the Shah.

Mar. * The Bolan Pass is traversed; most of the baggage is lost.

Apr. 7. The Kojuk Pass is traversed.

Apr. 25. Kandahar, abandoned by the Afghan princes, is entered by the British under Sir John Keane.

July 22. Ghunzee, a great stronghold, is taken by storm, and Dost Mohammed's army disbands. The war ends.

1840 Nov. 3. Dost Mohammed surrenders to British, and is sent to India.

1841 Nov. *-42 Apr. * Famous defense of Jelalabad, by Sir Robert Sale, against the revolting Afghans.

Nov. 2. The Afghans, led by Akbar Khan, revolt and expel the British from Kabul; 24 British are killed.

Nov. 3. The forts at Kabul close to the British camp are occupied.

Nov. 5. General Elphinstone talks of buying a free passage out of the country.

Nov. 9. The commissariat fort has its garrison of 80 men overpowered, and is taken by the Afghans. The British menaced with starvation.

Nov. 15. The British force demoralized by the incapacity of its commander, who negotiates for a cessation of hostilities.

Dec. 23. Akbar Khan treacherously assassinates Sir William Macnaghten and others.

Dec. (?) * Shuja Shah assassinated.

1842 Jan. 1. The British capitulate. They agree to pay the Afghans $950,000 in coin and sign bills for $700,000 more; to leave nearly all their artillery and ammunition, and evacuate the country. The chiefs promise safe conduct, provisions, and baggage-cattle.

Jan. 6. The British, with 4,500 combatants and 12,000 camp-followers, begin their march for India.

* * Cold, snow, disease, and want, with utter disorder, reduce their number.

Jan. 6-13. Annihilation of the British army. *Terrible massacre* of about 3,849 soldiers and 12,000 camp-followers at *Khaibar* Pass, by the Ghilzais. Dr. Brydone and a few natives escape. [Later ninety-five prisoners are recovered.]

Mar. * General Pollock is reenforced at Peshawur and begins his march to relieve the troops in Afghanistan, *via* the Khaibar Pass.

July * Lord Ellenborough, Governor-general of India, orders a general advance on Kabul from Kandahar by General Nott, and Jelalabad by General Pollock.

Aug. 20. General Pollock arrives at Gundamuck.

Aug. 23. He defeats a body of Afghans.

Aug. 30. General Nott takes possession of Ghuznee.

Sept. 6. General Nott defeats the Afghans at Alydan.

Sept. 8. General Pollock carries the Jugduluk Pass.

Sept. 13. He defeats the main body of the Afghans at Tezeen.

Sept. 15. The British occupy Kabul, and release Lady Sale and others.

Sept. 17. The two armies joined at Kabul.

Sept. 29. General M'Caskill storms Istalif and destroys the town in revenging the massacre of the garrison at Charikar, and the harboring of the murderers of Burnes.

* * Captain Cragie and a Sepoy garrison brilliantly repulse the Afghans in an attack on the fortress of Kala't-i-Ghilzai.

Dec. * British evacuate Afghanistan.

1850 * * Balkh reconquered by Afghans.

1856 Oct. 25. Persians take Herat.

1858 * * Dost Mohammed forms a regular army, containing 16 infantry regiments (nominally) of 800 men, 3 of cavalry, of 300 men, and about 80 field pieces, and a few heavy guns.

1863 May 26. Dost takes Herat from Ahmed. Ahmed is a vassal of the Persians, who are under the influence of Russia; Herat is regarded as the "Key of India."

1864 June 6. Shere Ali, the Ameer, defeats his brother Azim and confederates at Kujhbaz.

June 14. Shere Ali enters Kandahar.

1866 Mar. 2. Kabul is surrendered to Azim by Ibrahim, a son of the Ameer.

May 10. Shere Ali defeated at Sheikhabad; he flies for Kandahar.

1867 Jan. 17. Shere Ali defeated by Azim and Abder-Rahman at Kujhbaz.

Sept. 17. Shere Ali is again defeated and his general killed.

1868 Apr. * Azim's army defeated and Yakoob, son of the Ameer, enters Kandahar.

Sept. * Azim's army dissolved by desertion.

Nov. * -Dec. * Shere Ali resists Abder-Rahman.

1869 Jan. * Shere Ali routs Abder-Rahman and Azim.

1870 May 6. Yakoob takes Herat from his father.

1878 Sept. 22. A British mission with an armed escort are threatened at a fort in the Khaibar Pass, if they advance; they retire.

* *-81 * * Second war with the British.

Oct. * A religious war against the British is proposed by Shere Ali.

Nov. 21. The British army (34,730 natives and 12,740 Europeans) advances.

Nov. 22. The British shell Ali Masjid, and take 21 guns, losing 2 officers and 35 men.

Nov. 23. Dakka and Pisheen occupied.

Nov. 25. Kuram fort occupied.

Dec. 2. The British, under General Roberts, defeat the Goorkhas at Peiwar Pass, losing 2 officers and 80 men killed and wounded.

Dec. 20. Jellalabad occupied.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1162 * * Genghis Khan, emperor and conqueror, born.

1227 * * Genghis Khan dies in Mongolia.

1336 * * Tamerlane is born at Kesh.

1405 Feb. 17. Tamerlane dies at Atrar.

1483 Feb. 14. Baber, founder of dynasty and conqueror, born.

1530 Dec. 26. Baber dies, A48.

1715 * * Mir Wais, sovereign of Kandahar, d.

1724 * * Mahmud, son of Mir Wais, dies.

1747 * * Nadir Shah, sovereign, assassinated.

1773 * * Ahmed Shah, Ameer, dies.

1793 * * Timur Shah, Ameer, dies.

1798± * * Dost Mohammed, Ameer, born.

1829 * * Mohammed Shah dies.

1830 Abder-Rahman Khan, Ameer, born.

1842 * * Kamran, Ameer at Herat, dies.

1863 June 9. Dost Mohammed, Ameer, dies, A ± 65.

1867 Oct. * Ufzel, rival Ameer, dies.

1869± Jan. * Azim, rival Ameer, dies.

1878 Aug. 17. Abdoola Jan, the Ameer's heir, dies.

STATE.

979 * * Mahud, Sultan of Ghazni, extends his dominions by adding Transoxiania, also Kabul and a part of India.

1350± * * A native dynasty called Kurts springs up in Western Afghanistan.

1369 * * **Tamerlane proclaimed sovereign** at Balkh.

1495 * * **Baber enthroned** at 12 years of age.

1526 Apr. 21. By the victory of Panipat, Kabul and Kandahar become a part of the empire of Delhi, under the so-called Mogul dynasty which Baber founded.

1530± * * **Afghanistan divided** between Persia and Hindustan.

1715 * * Herat taken by conquest.

1720 * * The **Afghans revolt.**

1731 * * Herat is taken by Nadir Shah.

1737 * * **Nadir Shah invades** the country, and subdues and rules the Afghans.

1747 * * Nadir Shah assassinated.

* *–73 * * **Ahmed Shah,** an Afghan, becomes the successful ruler and warrior.

He resolves to throw off the Persian yoke. Under his rule Afghanistan first takes a place among the kingdoms of the earth.

1748 * * He expels the Mogul governor from Kabul and Peshawur, and overruns the Punjab.

1749 * * **Herat recovered** by the Afghans.

1773 * *–93 * * **Timur Shah** (son) enthroned; he becomes a tyrant.

1774 * * **The seat of government is removed** from Kandahar to Kabul.

1793 * * Timur dies; his **23 sons struggle** for the crown, and Zaman gets it.

He conceives the idea of consolidating the Mohammedan power of India.

1800 * * Zaman is dethroned, and his son, **Mahmoud Shah,** succeeds as Ameer.

1803 * * Mahmoud is dethroned, and **Shuja Shah** (his brother) succeeds him.

1808 * * Afghans lose Sind.

1809 * * **Mahmoud is restored** to be Ameer by **Fatteh Khan.**

1816 * * The jealous Mahmoud brutally tortures and murders Fatteh Khan.

1818 * * The Barakzai brothers drive Mahmoud from Kabul, and he gains Herat, where he becomes ruler.

1819 * * Afghans lose Kashmir.

1826 * * **Dost Mohammed Khan,** one of the Barakzais, becomes Ameer.

1829 * * Mohammed Shah dies, and **Kamran,** his son, rules at Herat.

1837 * * Captain **Alexander Burnes** sent to Dost Mohammed at Kabul as ambassador of the British government, to offset the intrigues of Russia.

1838 * * Persians vainly attempt to wrest Herat from the Afghans.

—— **The British** find the Ameer is not subservient to their interests, and they attempt to restore **Shuja Shah,** a pensioner of India, to the throne; war follows.

1839 Aug. 6. Kabul opens its gates to the British.

Aug. 7. Shuja Shah enthroned at the capital; Mohammed a fugitive; the real government in the hands of **William Macnaghten,** the British envoy.

Nov. * **Akbar Khan** attempts to restore his father by expelling the British.

1840 Nov. 3. Dost Mohammed, having surrendered to the British, is sent to India.

* * Penjdeh is assured to Afghanistan by Lord Auckland.

* *–41 * * **Insurrections** succeed each other.

1841 * * British occupation costs the Indian treasury $6,250,000 yearly.

Nov. 2. An **insurrection** against the British breaks out in Kabul; envoy Burnes and others slain.

Dec. * **Semi-anarchy** follows the death of the Ameer, who falls at the hands of an assassin.

Dec. 23. At a conference with Dost's son, Akbar Khan, this chief **murders Sir W. Macnaghten,** the chief British envoy, with his own hand.

1842 * * **British power broken. Akbar Khan** rules in place of his father.

Jan. * The British enter **a convention to evacuate** the country.

Jan. * The convention disregarded by the Afghans **and the army massacred.**

* * **Dr. Brydone** is the only European who reaches Jelalabad and he is wounded and nearly dead.

Oct. 12. The **British leave Kabul** and march for India.

Oct.± * **Dost Mohammed restored** to the throne.

1855 Jan. * Afghans and British make **a treaty of peace.** Dost Mohammed becomes an ally.

1856 Oct. 25. Persians seize Herat.

1857 July 27. Persians restore Herat.

* * The revenues of Dost Mohammed are estimated at 4,000,000 rupees, or about $2,000,000, exclusive of the revenue from Herat, which he does not hold.

1863 May 26. After ten months' siege Dost Mohammed **captures Herat** from Ahmed.

June 9. Shere Ali (3d son) enthroned as Ameer; his 15 rival brothers oppose him.

1864 * * Unsuccessful **insurrection** of the Ameer's brothers, Ufzul and Azim.

May 16. Azim a fugitive.

June 2. Ufzul acquiesces in the demands of the British.

Aug. * **Insurrection** of Abder-Rahman; Ufzul in prison.

* * Shere Ali enters Kabul.

1866 * * **Kabul has two rulers,** the sensual **Ufzul** and the cruel **Azim.**

1867 * * **Azim rules alone,** on the death of Ufzul.

* * Shere Ali holds only Balkh and Herat.

1868 Mar. * Azim quarrels with Abder-Rahman, who deserts him.

July * Azim abandons Kabul.

Sept. 8. Shere Ali again occupies Kabul.

Nov. *–**Dec.** * **The British help Shere Ali** with arms and money.

1869 Mar. 27. Shere Ali receives **a subsidy** from the British.

1870 May 6. Yakoob, his son, rebels and takes Herat.

1871 June * Feramoz Khan, Shere Ali's general, assassinated.

July * **Yakoob reconciled** with his father through British influence, and made governor of Herat.

Sept. * Yakoob again rebels.

Oct. * Shere Ali makes new boundaries; British pay him **another subsidy.**

1873 Dec. * Shere Ali names **Abdoola Jan,** his youngest son, as his successor, and thus angers Yakoob, his oldest son.

1874 Dec. * Yakoob confined by his father.

1878 Aug. * **Stolietoff, a Russian envoy,** signs a treaty; **Russia to be** the guardian of the Ameer.

Sept. * The Ameer dismisses the envoy from the viceroy of India with presents, and **declines intercourse with the British.**

Sept. 22. A British mission with military escort is **stopped at the Khaibar Pass;** they retire toward Peshawur.

Oct. 20. The British **send an ultimatum** to be answered before Nov. 20.

Nov. 19. The Ameer sends an evasive reply.

Nov. 23. The viceroy of India **issues a** proclamation to the Afghans.

Dec. 13. Shere Ali flees from Kabul; the Russian mission retires, and **Yakoob Khan assumes authority.**

Dec. 26. General Roberts **annexes the Kuram district to India** by proclamation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

997 * * Mahmoud **patronizes literature.**

1150± * * **Ghazni** is one of the most splendid cities of Asia.

1413 * *–**24** * * History of the **conquest of Swat** by Shakh Mâli, written by a chief of the Yusufzais and a leader in the conquest.

17th Century * * **Abdarrahmân,** the poet, flourishes.

1750± * * Ahmed Shah **writes poetry.**

* * **In a single night** Ahmed Shah's **army loses 18,000 men from cold,** near Herat, while retreating from Persia.

1754 * * Modern **Kandahar** is founded.

1809 * * **First visit of an English envoy** (Elphinstone).

1832 * * Visit of Lieut. Alex. Burnes **from England.**

1837 * * The remaining population of declining Farrah is carried off to Kandahar.

1841 * * **Massacre** at Kabul.

1842 * * Sir G. Pollock's expedition visits Jelalabad and destroys the town walls.

1855 * * The Church Missionary Society **starts a mission for the Afghans at Peshawur.**

1857 * *–**58** * * Major Lumsden's **party** explores the Kurram Valley.

1857 Jan. * **Sir John Lawrence** has an interview with Dost Mohammed at Peshawur in the Punjab. [A treaty favorable to British influence is entered into, promising arms and a subsidy; Maj. Lumsden enters Kandahar, and the Indian mutiny follows.]

ARMY.

1879 Jan 6. Afghans leave Kandahar.

Jan 7. Roberts defeats the Mangals near Matoon; occupies Kandahar.

Feb. 16. The Alizais attack the British and retire.

Apr. 2. Action near **Futtehabad,** 5,000 Khugianis defeated by the British.

June 8. The British retire.

Sept. 5. Mutiny at Herat and many officials killed.

Sept. 6. The British commence a march toward Kabul.

Sept. 19. Natives defeated at **Shutargardan.**

Sept. 24. General **Baker** at Kushi.

Sept. 28. Baker at Kabul.

Sept. 29. Baker occupies Dakka.

Oct. 2. The British repulse an attack at **Shutargardan.**

Oct. 6. Battle of Char-asiab; 70 killed or wounded on the British side.

Oct. 8. The Afghans retire.

Oct. 12. Gen. Roberts occupies Kabul.

Oct. 14. Gen. Gough occupies Jelalabad.

Oct. *-Nov. * Many Afghan mutineers tried, and 87 executed as murderers.

Dec. 11-14. Frequent fighting and heavy losses.

Dec. 14. The British army concentrated in the Sherpur cantonments.

Dec. 23. Roberts and Gough **defeat 25,000 Afghans** near the **Sherpur** cantonments.

Dec. 24. The Afghans retire from Kabul.

Dec. 26. The British reoccupy Kabul.

Dec. 29. Colonel Norman repulses an attack at Jagdalak.

1880 Jan. 10. Mohammed Jan seizes Ghazni and holds it for Musa Khan.

Apr. 3. Mohammed Jan killed in battle.

Apr. 16. Pathans attack a camp at Duwai and kill the garrison.

Apr. 19. The Ghilzais in force attack General Stewart at Ahmad Khel and are repulsed.

Apr. 25. Col. Jenkins checks 4,000 Logaris, till reenforced by Gen. Macpherson at **Char-asiab,** then they are routed.

May 2. Gen. **Sir Donald Stewart assumes command** at Kabul.

July 14±. Shere Ali's troops at Kandahar revolt and join Ayoob Khan, the governor of Herat.

July 27. General J. Burrows attacks Ayoob Khan, who has an intrenched force of about 20,000 men at Maiwand, on the river Helmud, with about 12,000 men, and is defeated with severe loss.

July 28. The British, about 4,000 strong, hold the citadel at Kandahar.

Aug. 9. Ayoob at Kokaran.

General Sir F. Roberts starts from Kabul to relieve General Burrows at Kandahar.

Aug. 11. The British troops withdraw from Kabul after an interview with Abder-Rahman, the Ameer.

Aug. 16. Unsuccessful sortie by British from Kandahar, 180 men and several officers killed.

Aug. 25. Ayoob reenforced by the Ghilzais, making an army of about 20,000 men.

Aug. 30. Ayoob retires from Kandahar.

Aug. 31. Roberts, with about 10,000 men, arrives at Kandahar.

Sept. 1. Roberts defeats Ayoob at Mazra and captures his camp.

1881 July 26. Ayoob defeats the Ameer's army at **Karez-i-atta,** Gholam Hyder commanding it.

July 30. Ayoob occupies Kandahar.

Aug. 21. Gholam Hyder at Khelat-i-Ghilzai receives reenforcements from Kabul.

Sept. 22. Ayoob defeated at Old Kandahar, chiefly by the desertion of his troops; he flees to Herat.

Sept. 30. The Ameer occupies Kandahar.

Oct. 2. Ayoob's adherents defeated.

Oct. 4. The Ameer enters Herat; **Ayoob flees to Persia.**

1883 Apr. 27. ± The Shinwarris defeated by the Ameer.

1887 Apr. 19. The Ghilzais reported to have defeated the Ameer's troops.

Apr. 25±. Again defeated at **Kheiat-i-Ghilzai.**

June 9. A mutiny of Ghilzais at Herat is violently suppressed.

June 13-16. Reported defeat of the Ghilzais by Gholam.

July 15. Disastrous **defeat of the rebels** at Mashakai reported.

July 26. Conflicting reports of victory at Kotaldab by Gholam Khan.

Aug. 31. Hot fighting with the insurgents at Mashakai.

Sept. * Ayoob, having entered Afghanistan with a few followers, is driven out.

Sept. 7. The Ameer's troops fight the insurgents near Mukur; their leader, Jalander Khan, taken prisoner.

Sept. *-Oct. * Occasional fighting reported.

Nov. 15. Another fight with the insurgents reported; 60 killed.

1888 May 9. The Afghans **defeat the Turcomans** in a fight.

Sept. 29. Ishak Khan defeated by the Ameer's troops at Tash Kurgan.

Sept. 30. Ishak again defeated at Mazari Sherif.

1889 Jan. 19. Ishak Khan and followers, and Sultan Murad Khan with 3,000 families of Afghan Wynegs, cross the frontier and enter the Bokharan service.

Feb. 3. The **Shinwarris defeated** by the Ameer's troops under Gholam Hyder.

Feb. 12. Russian troops on a hurried march to reenforce frontier posts. General Komaroff and Russian staff arrive at Chardjin on the Amu Darya.

Feb. 14. Komaroff, with a strong **force of Russians,** arrives at Bokhara.

Feb. 22. Russian troops are ordered to attack the Ameer if he approaches the Russian frontier.

Feb. 27. The Ameer crosses the **Russian frontier,** committing cruelties.

Feb. 28. Reported that **18,000 Russian troops are massed** on the frontier.

Mar. 1. Afghans advancing from Herat, and the Emir of Bokhara preparing to attack them.

1890 Mar. 20. Reported that Ishak Khan has a large force at Bokhara, and is preparing to invade Afghanistan.

Aug. 7. Troops are sent to quell a revolt among the Alehayaras in Kandahar.

1892 Apr. 29. Afghans rise **against** soldiery between Herat and Bamian.

Aug. 4. The Afghans skirmish with both Russians and Chinese on the **Alichur Pamir** and take a number of **Kirghiz** prisoners.

Aug. 11. More fighting reported between the Afghans and Russians at Pamir.

Aug. 22. Afghan troops defeated by Hazara tribesmen.

Aug. 30. The Ameer, Abder-Rahman Khan, is preparing to resist a Russian advance.

Aug. 31. The Ameer's troops **capture Kamsan** from the revolting Hazaras.

Sept. 2. Punjab infantry and **cavalry,** with a mountain battery, to be sent to the Wana Comul Valley, unless the **Ameer** of Afghanistan recalls the agents disturbing the peace on the Indian frontier.

Sept. 12. The Ameer is supporting the mountain tribes in their resistance to British authority.

A British force is on its way to the Valley of the Indus to destroy the town of Balo, in which Haskim Ali has been harbored.

1894 * * The Ameer has a **regular army of 50,000 troops,** and the tribal levies are incorporated with these as irregular auxiliaries, with the exception of the horsemen who follow feudal chiefs.

*** * An arsenal** established at **Kabul** manufactures powder.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1879 Feb. 20. Shere Ali dies (announced).

STATE.

1879 May 26. Treaty of Peace signed with Yakoob Khan, son of the deceased Ameer, at Gandamak.

The British to occupy certain territory, have a resident at Kabul, and pay an annual subsidy of $300,000 to the Ameer. Ayoob the governor of Herat for his brother.

Sept. 3, 4. Revolt of Afghans, who **massacre British residents** and their guards.

Sept. 5. Mutiny in Herat; both military and civil governors killed.

Oct. 14. Gen. Roberts proclaims **martial law** and Gen. Hills and Gholab Hussein Khan to be military governors.

Oct. * Yakoob Khan abdicates.

Oct. 30. Roberts announces the occupation of Kabul, etc.

Dec. * Mohammed Jan Wardak **combines** tribes against the British.

Dec. 17. Musa Khan, son of **Yakoob,** reported to be Ameer.

1880 Jan. 6. Gen. Roberts proclaims an almost universal amnesty.

Mar. 21. The new Ameer, **Musa Khan,** and the chiefs at Ghazni submit to the British.

* * The British make Shere Ali, cousin of the late Ameer, Governor of Kandahar.

July 22. The British proclaim **Abder-Rahman, Ameer** at Kabul.

Dec. * Shere Ali resigns; retires to India.

1881 Oct. * **Abder-Rahman** becomes sole ruler.

1882 Feb. * **Afzul Khan** is chosen by the Ameer as British resident at Kabul.

1883 June 21. Shinwarris accept peace.

July 21. The Ameer accepts a subsidy from India.

1884 Apr. 2. The Ameer meets Lord Dufferin, the viceroy, at Rawalpindi.

Aug. * The Ameer accepts the proposal of the **Afghan frontier commission.**

1885 July * **England and Russia** differ respecting the Zulfikar Pass.

July * Strong Russian force posted at Askabad.

July * The **Penjdeh surrendered** to Russia.

Aug. 22. It is announced that the Russians give up their contention respecting the Zulfikar Pass.

Sept. * The dispute between Russia and England is closed by **signing a Protocol at London.**

Nov. 12. First boundary pillar set by the joint commission.

1886 Feb. 13. Russia occupies Penjdeh.

Sept. 6. Joint commission having concluded its work is dissolved.

Oct. 30±. Revolt against taxation.

1887 July 8. Proclamation of peace, amnesty, and remission of taxes for two years issued by the Ameer.

July 13. Execution of Taimar Shah, chief of the Herat mutineers.

July 20. The Afghan **Frontier Commission** meet at St. Petersburg and settle the boundary question.

Aug. 14. Ayoob Khan escapes from Teheran; he raises his standard against the Ameer.

Aug. 29±. Rebellion reported at an end, and several tribes return home.

Nov. 9. Reported that Ayoob Khan has surrendered to the viceroy of India.

Nov. 13. Peace reported in Southern Afghanistan.

Dec. 10. The Ameer issues **an amnesty proclamation.**

1888 Sept. * **Revolt of Ishak Khan,** the governor of Afghan-Turkestan.

1889 Feb. 13. The insurrectionary leader, Ishak Khan, is treated with great honor at Samarcand, Russia.

Feb. 20. The Ameer has appointed Gholam Hyder Khan Governor of Afghan-Turkestan.

Aug. 7. The Alehayaras in Kandahar revolt; troops sent to quell disturbance.

1890 Aug. 6. The new Ameer sends an **embassy to Russia** to conclude a commercial treaty.

Summer. **Abder-Rahman,** the Ameer, continues at Mezar, the chief place in Afghan-Turkestan, for the purpose of crushing hostilities and reorganizing the administration.

* * The Ameer has given the Russians important **trade concessions** which are denied to the English.

* * The Ameer seeks to replace pillage and violence with **commerce and peaceful industries.**

Aug. 11. The Ameer arrives at Kabul and is given an enthusiastic reception.

1891 Sept. 7. Reported **arrest of General Alikhanoff,** charged with being a Russian spy.

* * **The Russians** send out an expedition for political purposes, which has a strong Cossack support, and starting from Osh, in the Russian province of Ferghana, it enters the Pamir region, and claims a great part of it.

1892 Apr. 11. The Ameer issues a State paper to the "Noble Chiefs of Afghanistan," advising their **adherence to Great Britain** rather than to Russia.

Apr. 15. The Ameer gains possession of one of the two passes leading through the Pamir country to India, the British having possession of the other.

July 8. Reported that **the Russians are encroaching** on Afghan territory on the Murghab River and in the Pamirs.

[The Afghans make an effort to protect their frontier against the advances of the Russians. (See Army.)

Aug. 9. The **revolt of the Hazara tribes** grows more serious daily.

Aug. 14. Owing to increased complications the Ameer negotiates with the rebels.

Aug. 23. Reported that the Ameer has asked the Government of India to intervene to prevent Russian aggression in the Pamir country.

Sept. 12. The Ameer is said to be supporting the mountain tribes in their resistance to British authority.

Dec. 16. Sher Afzul Khan, murderer and usurper, is driven from Chitral.

Dec. 22. The Ameer is recognized as Suzerain of Chitral.

1893 Feb. 4. Overtures made for a conference between Russia, England, and China to consider the frontiers of Russia, China, and Afghanistan.

Mar. 13. The Ameer declines to meet Lord Roberts to confer concerning the trouble among Indian frontier tribes.

Oct. 2. Arrival at Kabul of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission.

Nov. 15. The Ameer announces, at a military review, that the frontier question and other matters long pending between Afghanistan and India have been satisfactorily adjusted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1879 Sept. * Commencement of the **Quetta Railway.**

Oct. 16. The British lose arms, ammunition, and about 20 men by an explosion.

* * The British use a portable heliograph in their campaign.

* * The Ameer secures **a regular subsidy** of about $25,000 a month from the Indian treasury.

1880 Jan. * The joint Anglo-Russian **Boundary Commission** complete the boundary delimitation.

Oct. * The work on the Railway is stopped.

1884 Apr. * Work on the Railway is resumed.

1885 Oct. 28. Opening of the Lower Bolan Railway, connecting with India.

1887 Mar. 14. The rails are joined of the Sibi and Quetta sections of the **Sind-Pishin Railroad** *via* the Harrai route.

May * **Russians,** under General Ozan Tora, occupy the town of Kerki, on the left bank of the Oxus, between Bokhara and Herat.

Aug. 14. Ayoob Khan, the cousin and rival of Abder-Rahman, **escapes from Teheran,** where he was kept interned by the British.

1888 July * **The opening of the railroad** through Bokhara to Samarcand is celebrated with festivities. General Annenkoff, who directed its construction, is appointed its chief director for two years.

Oct. * Ishak Khan a fugitive in Russian territory.

Dec. 26. The Ameer barely escapes assassination.

* * **Railroad connection** is completed to the Caspian Sea, a distance of 900 miles.

1889 Feb. 16. Exportation of goods resumed; no obstacle against the importation of Russian goods.

Apr. 9. Tranquillity prevails along the frontier.

Dec. 26. The Ameer is fired at by a sepoy of the Herat Infantry, who is executed on the spot.

* * The railroad is dependent upon the **supply of naphtha,** the only fuel available.

1890 * * Kabul supposed to have 100,000 inhabitants.

* * **The tomb of Shah Ahmed** at Kabul is so sacred that the king may not remove a criminal who has taken refuge within its walls.

* * The Ameer demands **a tax of from 10 to 30 per cent** of the produce of the land, according to the amount of irrigation.

1891 * * The Ameer is endeavoring to extend **new manufactures.**

1893 * * **Manufactures** are chiefly silk, felts, carpets, and postins.

* * **Exports** consist chiefly of fruits and nuts and large quantities of asafetida.

* * **The population** exceeds 4,000,000.

* * The Ghilzai, Durani, and other tribes inhabit the central parts of the country; the Tajiks cultivate the soil and ply peaceful trades; the Aimaks, Hazaras, and Uzbecks dwell in the northern part of the country.

* * A large number of the Hazaras and the Kizilbashis are Shiite **Mohammedans.**

ALGERIA is a country of Northern Africa, organized as a colonial possession of France, and divided into three departments, Algiers, Oran, and Constantine; capital, Algiers. The government is vested in a governor-general, appointed by France, and a Superior Council; the prevailing religion is Mohammedanism. Area (Algeria proper), 122,876 square miles; population in 1891, 3,910,399.

ARMY — NAVY.

111 * * B. C. War between Rome and Numidia begins. (See Italy.)

46 * * B. C. Juba, the last king of Numidia, is killed at the battle of Thapsus.

42 * * B. C. Suetonius suppresses a revolt in Mauritania.

533 * * –35 * * A. D. Justinian's great general, Belisarius, conducts the Romans successfully against the Vandals.

637 * * –709 * * The Saracens subdue the country.

1248 * * William, Prince of Achaia, conquers the Moors.

1492 * * The Moors are driven out of Spain into Algiers.

1505 * * Ferdinand, King of Spain, sends a powerful fleet under the Count of Navarre against the country; he soon captures Oran, Bugia, and other towns.

1509 * * Algiers is taken by the Spaniards.

1516 * * The Turks aid in expelling the Spaniards, under Horush Barbarossa.

1516 * * –20 * * Algiers is retaken by Horush and Hadher-ed-Din Barbarossa, and made the capital of a Mohammedan state.

1518 * * The Spaniards capture Horush Barbarossa and put him to death.

1541 Oct. 28+. The Spanish Emperor Charles V. loses the greater part of a fleet of 370 vessels and an army of 30,000 men, in an expedition against Algiers; Charles himself escapes with difficulty. (See Miscellaneous.)

* * The Spaniards are driven out.

1616 * * The Algerine fleet consists of 40 sail, of ships of between 200 and 400 tons, and a flag-ship of 500 tons.

1617 * * A French fleet is sent against the Algerines, and captures two vessels.

1620 * * The English send out an unsuccessful fleet under Sir Robert Mansel.

* * * The Venetians send out a fleet under Admiral Capello, which captures 16 galleys.

1655 * * Cromwell sends Admiral Blake with a fleet, which soon subdues the Algerines.

1680 * * The French send out a fleet under Vice-Admiral Duquesne, which destroys 14 Algerine ships.

1683 May * Duquesne appears before Algiers, and threatens to bombard the town.

The pacific Bey is murdered, and also all the French in the town. The French Consul is fired at the French fleet from the mouth of a mortar. Duquesne destroys the fortifications, the shipping, and the chief part of the town.

1792 * * The Spaniards surrender Oran.

1815 * * Commodore Decatur of the United States navy encounters the Algerine squadron, captures a frigate and a brig, and forces the surrender of American prisoners.

1816 Aug. 27. The city of Algiers is successfully bombarded by the British fleet, under Lord Exmouth, who also burns its fleet.

1817+ * * The Algerines more strongly fortify their city than ever before.

1826 * * Algerine pirates openly seize Italian vessels in the Mediterranean and extend their incursions to the North Sea.

1830 * * War with France. Caused by insults given to ambassadors, and to great restlessness in France.

May * The French prepare a fleet at Toulon, for war on a large scale.

June 14. Rout of the Algerines after a fierce attack in strong force.

July 4. The French begin the bombardment of Algiers, and subdue the town.

July 5. Algiers surrendered to the French under General Bourmont and Admiral Duperré, after severe conflicts.

The French force consists of 37,000 infantry, and 4,000 cavalry, and a good supply of artillery; Hussan Bey's army numbers 60,000. The spoil consists of 12 ships, 1,500 bronze cannon, and nearly $10,000,000 in specie.

* * General Clausel succeeds General Bourmont.

1831 Feb. * General Berthezène is appointed commander-in-chief.

* * He makes unsuccessful attempts to chastise the hostile tribes of the interior.

* * Revolt of the natives against the tyranny of the French.

Oct. * The Kabyles capture Bona.

Nov. * General Savary, Duc de Rovigo, reenforces the French with 16,000 men. He exasperates the natives by cruelty and treachery.

1832 * * The Arab chief Abd-el-Kader preaches a holy war, and collects an army of 11,000 men.

May * He attacks the French at Oran, and, after bravely fighting three days, is repulsed with considerable loss.

1835 * * Jealousy inspires war with Abd-el-Kader.

June 28. At the Makta River the French are defeated with great slaughter.

—— The French under Marshal Clausel with 11,000 men invade Mascara.

Dec. 5. The French take Mascara and fire the city.

1836 Jan. * Marshal Clausel undertakes an expedition against Tlemçen; he captures and garrisons the town.

* * Abd-el-Kader defeats 3,000 men under Count d'Arlanges on the Tafna.

July 6. General Bugeaud completely defeats the Arabs on the Sikak River.

Nov. * Marshal Clausel conducts an unsuccessful expedition of 8,000 men against the Bey of Constantine.

1837 May 30. Abd-el-Kader thoroughly defeated.

Oct. * A French army of 20,000 men marches against the Bey of Constantine.

Oct. 12. The French storm and capture Constantine, losing General Danrémont. General Valée succeeds him.

1839 Oct. * Boundary disputes and intrusion lead to war.

* * Reenforcements of 20,000 men are sent out from France.

Dec. * Abd-el-Kader suddenly attacks the French in the plain of Metidja, and routs them with great slaughter.

1840 * * The French garrison of 123 men defends Fort Masagran against the attack of 12,000 to 15,000 Arabs, for three days.

1841 * * General Bugeaud, with from 80,000 to 100,000 men, subdues raiding Arabs by use of flying columns.

1842 Jan. * Tlemçen is taken by the French.

Fort of Tafna captured and destroyed.

1843 * * *Spring.* The French under the Duke of Aumale surprise Abd-el-Kader; they take several thousand prisoners and much booty.

1844 Aug. 14. The Arabs from Morocco, under Abd-el-Kader, are defeated by General Bugeaud, on the river Isly.

1845 June 18. General Pelissier suffocates about 500 Arab men, women, and children in a cave after they refused to surrender.

1847 Dec. 23. Abd-el-Kader finally surrenders to Lamoricière.

1849 * * General Pelissier marches against several of the rebellious tribes and subdues them.

1850 * * Several revolts are subdued.

1851 * * Kabyle insurrection subdued by the French under General St. Arnaud, after several sharp engagements.

1852 * * General Macmahon is sent out against Kabylia.

* * General Pelissier takes Laghouat by storm.

1854 * * An expedition subdues the Arabs in the south.

1857 Oct. * General Randon subdues the tribes of Great Kabylia, and the authority of France is undisputed.

1859 Oct. 31. The Arab tribes rebel, attack the French, and are defeated.

Nov. 6. They rebel again with like result.

1864 Apr. * The Arabs of the south rise in formidable insurrection; rebellion provoked by an insult.

June * After defeat the Arabs submit.

Oct. 2. Fresh revolts; insurgents defeated by Jolivet.

1865 Oct. * Fresh insurrection in Oran; subdued by Colonel de Colomb.

1866 Mar. 16. Another insurrection in Oran is subdued by the same officer.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

250± * * **Arnobius.** Rhetorician of Numidia.

354 * * **Augustine,** Saint. (Numidian bishop of Hippo), born.

4th Century. Donatus, Numidian schismatic.

430 * * **Augustine, Saint,** Numidian bishop, A76.

1059 * * **Abdallah-Ibn-Yasin,** founder of the empire of the Almoravides, dies.

1546 * * **Barbarossa, Hadher,** Greek-Algerine pirate, dies.

1718 * * **Baba-Ali,** Dey of Algiers, dies.

1773± * * Hussein or Houssein Pasha (Dey) born.

1807 * * **Abd-el-Kader** (Emir) born.

1825 * * **Allemand-Lavigerie** (Fr. Cardinal) born in Bayonne.

1838 * * **Hussein** *or* **Houssein Pasha,** last Dey of Algiers. dies, A ± 65.

1864 **May 22.** Marshal Pelissier, governor-general, dies.

CHURCH.

1050± * * Abdulla-ben Yazim forms the prosperous sect of **Moabites.**

1540± * * Pope Paul III. issues a **bull offering** the remission of sins and the **crown of martyrdom** to those lost in fighting the Algerians.

1828 * * **Abd-el-Kader** makes his second pilgrimage to Mecca, and receives the title Hadji.

1832 * * Abd-el-Kader **preaches a holy war.**

SOCIETY.

1520± * * **Thirty thousand Christian slaves** are employed in constructing a mole in the harbor of Algiers. [Finished in three years.]

* * **The Algerine pirates** are dreaded and subsidized by all the commercial nations.

1816 **Aug.** * Under British pressure the Dey liberates 1,211 Christian slaves, and promises that piracy and the enslavement of Christians shall cease forever.

1832 * * **A Holy War excitement** prevails.

1860 **Sept.** * Algiers is visited by the French Emperor **Napoleon III.**

1865 **May 3–June** * Napoleon is welcomed with enthusiasm.

STATE.

46 * * B. C. A part of Mauritania (Algeria) **is conquered by the Romans.**

45 * * B. C. Mauritania becomes a Roman province, with Sallust for proconsul.

42 * * B. C. Mauritania is divided into two parts.

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439 * * A. D. Mauritania **is conquered in part by the Vandals.**

533 * * **The Vandals are expelled** by the Romans, and the territory is reunited to the empire.

690± * * **The Saracens** subdue this province. [**It becomes divided** among many petty chiefs, and relapses into barbarism.]

935± * * The town of **Algiers is founded** by the Arabs near the site of ancient Icosium.

1075± * * The sect called **Moabites** subdue rival chiefs and lay the foundation of the **dynasty of the Almoravides.**

1147 * *–1231 * * **The dynasty of the Almohades** follows.

1273 * * Change of dynasty; **the country is divided** into small states.

1509 * * **Spain acquires dominion.**

1516 * * **The Algerians revolt** and seek aid of the famous Turkish pirate, Horush Barbarossa.

* * The invaders being expelled, **Barbarossa** murders the prince, Selim Cutsmi, and mounts the throne.

* * He extends his dominions by force and treachery.

* * Algiers becomes nominally **a province of Turkey.**

1518 * * **Hadher Barbarossa,** as Pasha of Algiers, succeeds his brother, who is slain by the Spaniards.

± * * He solicits aid from Selim I., and acknowledges his sovereignty.

± * * **The Moors establish the piratical states of Algiers and Tunis.**

* * * **Viceroys, or pashas,** appointed by Turkey, continue to govern the country till the 17th century.

1600± * * Turkey permits **the janizaries** to choose their own dey or governor.

1609 * * **Many Moors flock to Algiers** after their expulsion from Spain, and as able sailors raise the power of the state.

1686 * * The English conclude a favorable treaty with Algiers. [It is only partially enforced for a long time.]

1705 * * The last Turkish pasha is expelled by Dey Ibrahim.

1710± * * The office of pasha is united with that of dey.

The janizaries control the appointment of chiefs, and they declare independence of the Turks; all regular tribute is withdrawn.

1795 * * **The Americans** refuse any longer to subsidize the Dey of Algiers.

1816 * * A new treaty with England is made, and Christian slavery is abolished.

1818 * * **Hussein Bey** succeeds to the government.

1823 * * The French demand reparations for insults to their consul and for outrages committed on French vessels, but without success, and an army follows.

1830 **July 5.** The French depose the Dey, and overthrow the barbarian government. The Dey retires to Naples.

* * General **Bourmont** is superseded by General **Clausel,** who makes little effort to conciliate the natives.

1833 * * The French ministry declares its purpose to retain the government and to colonize the country, in opposition to its agreement with England.

Mar. * **General Avizard** is appointed interim Governor on the retirement of Rovigo. [He dies soon after.]

* * **General Voirol** is nominated Governor.

1834 * * **Abd-el-Kader** enters a treaty acknowledging the supremacy of France, and is recognized as the Emir of the province of Mascara.

May 20. The French ministry announces its intention **to retain Algiers permanently.**

* * France is displeased with the treaty, and General Desmichels, Governor of Oran, is recalled.

July * **General Drouet d'Erlon** becomes Governor-general of the colony.

1835 * * **Marshal Clausel** supersedes Count d'Erlon as Governor-general.

1837 **May 30.** The French sign **a treaty of peace** with Abd-el-Kader on the banks of the Tafna; he recognizes French supremacy.

Dec.± * **General Valée** is appointed Governor-General of the colony.

1841 **Feb. 22. General Bugeaud** succeeds Valée.

1842 **Feb.** * **Algeria annexed to France,** and the Emir declared a rebel.

1848 * * **General Cavaignac** appointed Governor-general of the Colony.

Jan. 29. Abd-el-Kader is taken a prisoner to France, contrary to the agreement of the French.

1852 * * Louis Napoleon releases him from prison on the condition that he retires to Asia Minor.

1857 * * French authority undisputed.

1858 * * The government entrusted to **Prince Napoleon** as special minister. [The special ministry is soon abolished.]

1860 **Nov.** * **Marshal Pelissier,** Duke of Malakhoff, is appointed Governor-general, with a council of thirty members.

1863 **Feb.** * The emperor promises a constitution, with a representative assembly, securing the rights of the Arabs, saying, "I am as much emperor of the Arabs as of the French."

1864 **May 22.** Death of Marshal Pelissier. **Marshal Macmahon,** Duke of Magenta, succeeds him.

1865 **July** * More rights and privileges are promised by the French to the natives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1520 * * Under Barbarossa, Algeria becomes **famous for its pirates.** [They infest the seas till 1830.]

1541 **Oct. 28. A fearful storm** attended by an earthquake nearly destroys the fleet of the Spaniards in the port of Algiers.

1670 * * The city of Tlemçen is destroyed by fire.

1716 **May** * **–June** * **Earthquakes** destroy 20,000 people.

1866 * * Population by census returns 2,921,146.

* * The crops are almost entirely destroyed by **locusts.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1867 Jan. * A new expedition subdues the refractory Arabs of the south.

1868 Jan. * Si-Hamed leads a revolt and is killed by the French; his followers are routed.

1869 Jan. * Several large bodies of insurgents in the extreme south move northward and surprise Tagguin.

Feb. 2. Colonel Sonis defeats about 4,000 Arabs, and routs them.

June * The insurrection is quelled.

1870 Aug. 15. Algeria proclaimed in a state of siege.

1871 * * **Widespread insurrection** of the Arab and Kabyle tribes, prompted by the weakened condition of France.

June 24. State of siege raised after the fall of the Commune at Paris; [a contribution of $6,000,000 imposed upon the rebels].

1879 June * Another insurrection; it is soon subdued.

1881 Apr. * Dispute between the French government and Tunis respecting the sheltering of insurgents. The French land an army in Tunis.

June * Arab insurrection headed by Bou Ameema.

July 13. Bou Ameema is said to be defeated by the French, and a fugitive.

Aug. 1. Reported preparation for a fresh revolt; a strong force marches against Bou Ameema.

Aug. * Indecisive actions with the rebels.

1882 Apr. * **A topographical expedition** is attacked, and more than 40 persons are reported killed.

1883 June * Announcement of the submission of revolting tribes.

1891 Dec. 23. The Amours tribe rebels against French authority, and fighting begins.

* * Each of the three military departments in Algeria is under the direction of the commandant of the 19th corps of the French army.

1892 * * An insufficient military expedition sent by the Sultan of Morocco to punish the people of the oases for declaring their freedom from tribute and their sympathy with France, fails in its purpose.

1894 Jan. 25. Timbuctu occupied by French Troops.

Feb. 9. Colonel Bonnier, commanding the French force which took Timbuctu, is killed by the Tuaregs, together with seventy-eight officers and soldiers.

Aug. 28. The Tuaregs, after three days' fighting, defeat the French troops at Timbuctu, and compel them to retire.

DEATHS.

1883 * **Abd-el-Kader,** Algerian chieftain, A76.

1892 * **Allemand-Lavigerie,** Fr. Cardinal, anti-slavery advocate, apb. Algiers, A67.

CHURCH.

1889 * Algiers has synagogues, a handsome cathedral, and three other Catholic churches, a Protestant chapel, six colleges, an Episcopal seminary, and bishop's palace.

* * The London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews reports a mission station at Algiers.

SOCIETY.

1870 * Native Jews are admitted to French citizenship.

1890 May 19. Arabs pillage a Jew's store at Quelma, and are dispersed by troops.

1893 * The French colonists and officials discourage any attempt to elevate the natives, and persistently oppose the proposition to establish schools.

STATE.

1871 * **A war contribution** imposed on the rebels by the French.

Oct. * The military rule abolished and a civil government established, [which brings peace and prosperity.]

1873 * **General Chanzy** is appointed governor.

1878 July * General Chanzy accused of governing despotically; his resignation not accepted by Marshal Macmahon.

* * He is replaced by **Albert Grévy.**

1879 June * An insurrection, which is soon quelled.

1881 Apr. * Dispute between Algeria and Tunis respecting incursions of the Kroumirs into Algerian territory.

May 12. The French force the Bey of **Tunis to cede territory** and become the vassal of France.

Nov. 6. Resignation of the governor, A. Grévy, announced.

Nov. 26. * **Louis Tirman** appointed governor.

1882 Dec. * Announcement of the **annexation of the province Mzab.**

1883 * The French government has proposed to expropriate tribal lands of the nomadic Arabs and a part of those of the sheep-raising Kabyles of the mountains, in order to advance colonization by Europeans, whose presence will give security to the French dominion.

1891 * Governor-general Tirman retires from office.

Apr. * Jules Camborn is appointed governor-general.

(There are three departments, each of which elects one senator in Algeria and two deputies.)

1892 Jan. 23. The sherif of Wazen is forcibly detained in Algeria by the French.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1867 Jan. * Several villages destroyed by an **earthquake**; a prolonged drought and famine follow.

* * The **cholera** destroys 50,000 persons.

1871 * The French government grants land and means to start in agriculture to 10,500 refugees from Alsace-Lorraine.

1872 * Population 2,146,225.

1875 * Population 2,448,691.

1876 * The most prosperous year of the Colony.

1880 Mar. * M. Mouchot, by a mirror, collects solar rays, and boils water, drives an engine, etc.

1881 Oct. * Reported death of **61 persons killed by a waterspout.**

* * There are 2,328,636 persons engaged in agriculture.

1883 * A project for making the Sahara desert an **inland sea** is entertained.

1884 * Railroads completed, 993 miles.

1886 * Population 3,910,399.

1887 * Railroads completed, 1,290 miles.

* * A plague of grasshoppers damages the growing crops.

1888 July * Another **plague of locusts.**

* * Swarms of crickets devastate vegetation in many localities.

* * The first section of the Trans-Sahara Railroad is opened.

1889 Jan. 5. The Governor orders the expulsion from the country of two editors of a Spanish newspaper published at Oran.

1890 Jan. 22. The authorities **forbid pilgrimages** to Mecca on account of the prevalence of cholera in Arabia.

June 25. Cardinal Lavigerie **favors a Trans-Saharan railway.**

Aug. 26. Fire rages in the Soukari's forest; two villages destroyed.

Sept. 26. Destructive storm and cyclone.

1891 Jan. 15. Three violent **shocks of earthquake** occur.

Aug. 19. A forest fire destroys 35,000 acres of trees.

* * Population by last census returns, 3,636,967 in the civil departments, and in the interior military departments, 437,765.

* * Locusts destroy the pastures.

* * There are 3,262,478 persons engaged in agriculture, 187,000 of whom are Europeans.

* * **Value of imports,** $52,609,645; **exports,** $45,494,950.

* * The Trans-Sahara Railroad, starting from El Guerrah, has been carried across the mountains up to the edge of the Tuareg country, and extends from oasis to oasis, to Biscara, 390 miles. It is projected to Lake Chad, 1,887 miles.

1892 Aug. 2. A strong sirocco prevails.

* * Roads to the interior, with wells sunk along them, have been established between the military posts.

* * Railroads completed cover 1,910 miles; telegraphs, 7,000 miles.

1893 * The Trans-Sahara Railroad reaches within 80 miles of the oasis of Fignig.

1894 * *Fr.* **The annihilation of the** French advance column at Timbuctu causes **deep feeling** in France.

AMERICA is a name applied to the Western Continent, and includes both North and South America and the adjacent islands. Greatest length, 10,500± miles; greatest breadth, 3,000± miles. Estimated area, 15,700,000 square miles; estimated population in 1891, 121,713,000.

EXPLANATORY NOTE. — The early history of each American country is given in fuller detail under its proper title, except that of the United States, which appears under the title of America only until the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

Mexican, Central and South American dates are of uncertain value until the sixteenth century. All items relating to the Norsemen in America can hardly be considered well-established historical records.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

4th Century B. C. **The spherical shape** of the earth is taught by the Greeks.

4th Century A. D. **The compass** is used by mariners on the Indian Ocean.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

945± *Mex.* Nauhyotl, king, dies.

1007 *Mass.* (?) Sonorri, son of Thorfinn, born in Vinland.

1054± *Peru.* Manco Capac, founder of the state, dies.

1070± *Mex.* Huemac Ateopanecatl, last Toltec king, dies at Capultepec.

CHURCH.

999 * * *Scan.* Leif, son of Eric the Red, becomes a convert to Christianity [and in the year 1000 takes Roman **missionary priests** to Iceland, by whom many are converted.]

1000± * * *Peru.* **Manco Capac** (from China?), accompanied by his wife, and sister Mama Ocello, appears.

They announce themselves "children of the sun," sent by deity to civilize the people by teaching agriculture and the arts, publishing laws, and by introducing religious rites. (*Peruvian Annals.*)

1056 * * *Iceland.* **A bishop's see** is erected in the east and southwest.

1106 * * *Iceland.* **A bishop's see** of 175 parishes is erected in the north.

1121 * * Eric Gnupsson is appointed "**bishop of Greenland and Vinland** in partibus infidelium," by Paschal II.

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

635 * * *Mex.* The **Chichimecs** leave Chicomoztoc in their progress toward Mexico.

648 * * *Mex.* **Toltecs** invade Mexico.

8th Century. **Greenland is visited** by Northmen.

860 * * **Iceland is discovered:** Naddoddr, a Norse pirate, is driven to the coast by adverse winds.

865 * * **Iceland** is visited by Floki, the viking.

876 * * **Greenland discovered: Gunnbjorn,** a Norwegian, driven by adverse winds beyond Iceland, views its coast.

985+ * * *Greenland.* **Eric Raude,** with a number of Icelanders, is said to have spent three years in exploring the country. (Its name is suggested by its **abundant verdure.**)

986 * * **America discovered: Herjulfson,** a Norse navigator, sailing from Iceland, is caught in a storm and driven southwestward to the coasts of Newfoundland and Labrador, but does not land.

1000 * * **New England is visited by Leif Ericsson** with a crew of about 35 Icelanders. He arrives at Labrador, and explores the coast as far as Massachusetts, where he remains more than a year at Vinland.

1002 * * *Me.* **Thorwald,** a brother of Leif Ericsson, accompanied by his wife and a crew of 30 men, visits Maine and Massachusetts.

1003 **Summer. Thorwald** extends his explorations to the southward.

1004 * * *Mass.* **Leif** explores the coast northward [reaching the present site of **Boston**], where he is slain by the natives.

1005 * * *New Eng.* **Thorstien,** another brother of Leif Ericsson, explores the New England coast.

1006 * * *Mass.—R. I.* **Thorfinn Karlsefne,** with three ships, containing 160 men, and a number of women and cattle, explores the coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and possibly sails as far south as Virginia, but is driven away by the natives.

1011 * * *Mass.* **Freydis** visits Vinland, accompanied by 30 men.

* * *Greenland.* **Helgi and Finnbogi,** with 35 men, sail from Greenland to cut timber in Massachusetts. (?)

1012 * * *Mass.* (?) The Northmen, under Thorwald, having **murdered Helgi and Finnbogi,** with their followers, sail for Greenland.

11th, 12th Centuries. The **Arabs** explore the Atlantic, seeking to find its limits.

1116 (?) * * *Mex.* The **Aztecs' migration** from the north reaches Chicomoztoc.

1120 (?) * * *Mex.* The **Chichimecs,** a half-savage tribe, invade Mexico.

LETTERS.

* * * **Mexican annals** of a remote period are recorded **by picture-writing.** [Their value is uncertain.]

4th Century B. C. The story of the **Island of Atlantis** is mentioned by Plato.

SOCIETY.

686 (?) * * *Mex.* **The Toltecs evince an advanced civilization** in weaving, building, jeweling, and making ornaments of feathers; among them are astrologers, poets, sorcerers, philosophers, and orators.

1011 **Winter.** *Mass.* (?) The Northmen's games cause dissension.

Thorwald, the husband of Freydis, avenges an insult by the massacre of the 35 men and five women of a neighboring expedition of the brothers Helgi and Finnbogi.

* * *Peru.* **Communism prevails** in agricultural labor and products.

* * *Mex. and Peru.* The masses of the people are **serfs or slaves.**

* * * *Peru.* **Manco Capac,** with his wife, and sister **Mama Ocello,** arrives from China (?), claiming to be sent by deity to reclaim the tribes from savage life; **civilized society begins.** [This account is received with some incredulity by scholars.]

STATE — SETTLEMENT.

955 * * B. C. **Mexican history begins** [according to Brasseur de Bourbourg].

470± * * B. C. *Peru.* The *Pirua dynasty* begins [as some allege].

4th to 7th Century A. D. *Mex.* **The Nahuas** dwell in the Mexican plateau.

503 * * *Mex.* With the appearance of the Toltecs on the tableland **authentic history begins** [according to Ixtlilxochitl]. (Clavigero, 596, Vetia, 697.)

686± * * *Mex.* **The Toltec empire** is finally established. The Toltecs are the true founders of civilization in this part of North America.

714 * * **Antillia,** or the **Island of the Seven Cities,** is settled from Spain. (?)

830 * * *Peru.* Fall of the Pirua dynasty. (?)

835 * * **Greenland is inhabited.** (?)

875± * * *Iceland.* The **Icelandic commonwealth** is founded by Norsemen, under Ingolf, the son of Orn.

9th Century. **The Irish** visit Iceland.

895 (?) * * *Mex.* **Topiltzin Ceacatl Quetzalcoatl,** the most famous of the Toltec sovereigns, founds a new seat of government on the plain of Huitzilapan. [La Puebla?]

930 * * *Iceland.* **First meeting of the Althing,** a general assembly secured by the influence of **Ulfijot,** a leader among the Icelanders.

983 * * –985 * * *Greenland.* Eric Raude returns, and **founds two settlements** on the west coast.

* * * *Peru.* **Manco Capac arrives and reforms the people.** (13th Century, Winsor.)

1007 * * *Can.* **Colonies are planted** [in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia], which are soon abandoned.

1041 * * –47 (?) * * *Mex.* **Irruption of the Chichimecs-Teotenancas** into the valley of Mexico.

11th Century. Mex. **The fall of the Toltec power.**

The Toltecs, greatly reduced in numbers, leave Mexico and enter Central America.

11th Century. Mex. After the fall of the Toltec empire, a **great migration of Northern tribes** southward begins. [It continues for three centuries.]

ARMY — NAVY.

13th Century. Mex. The **ferocity of the Aztecs** causes their neighbors to band together against them. Many forays and bloody wars follow.

1415 * * *Mex.* **The Tepanecs** invade the territory of the Tezcucans and are invaded in turn.

1425± * * *Mex.* **The Tepanecs** subdue the Tezcucans.

1433 * * *Peru.* **Peruvians invade Chile,** conquering the southern part.

1450± * * *Mex.* **Montezuma I.** subdues the country to the Gulf of Mexico.

1469 * * *Mex.* **A military expedition under Axayacatl** moves down the Isthmus of Mexico as far as Tehuantepec. He ravages the Totonac region, securing immense plunder and many captives.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

12th Century. The Catalans and Basques use the compass.

1267 * * *Eng.* The *Opus Major* by **Roger Bacon** appears, teaching the sphericity of the globe.

1306 * * *It.* Map of Marino Sanuto, the beginning of Atlantic cartography, appears.

1367 * *-73 * * Pizigana's map of the Atlantic appears.

1439 * * Valsequa's chart of the Atlantic appears.

1436 * * **Variation of the needle** shown on maps.

1446 * * *Mex.* **Earthenware pipes** used for conducting water to the capital from Chapultepec.

1470 * * Nicholas Donis's map appears — the earliest engraved map in which Greenland is shown.

1472 * * *Mex.* **Art and culture** center in Tezcuco.

1484 * * Regimontanus adapts **the astrolabe** for use on the sea.

1486 * * *Sp.* The Laon Globe appears. [Dated 1493.]

1486 * * *Sp.* **The project of Columbus** is referred by the king to Ferdinand de Talavera, who summons astronomers and cosmographers to confer with Columbus before a **jury of ecclesiastics,** where his theories are overturned with biblical texts and extracts from the great divines.

1491 * * **Talavera denounces the project** to the king as impracticable.

1492 * * Somewhere 200 leagues west of the Canaries, lay on ancient maps the **Lost Island of the Seven Cities.**

* * **Columbus,** after long study and much conference with the best authorities, concludes the globe to be only ten or twelve thousand miles in circumference; he also overestimates the size of the Asiatic continent.

Sept. 13. Columbus is startled to find **the needle moving westward** and no longer pointing to the pole.

Sept. 15. A meteor falls five lengths from Columbus's ship.

* * *Cuba.* **Columbus** concludes that he has reached Cipango. Afterward he changes his mind, and decides it to be the mainland of India.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1357 *Mex.* Techotl, ruler of the Chichimecs, dies.

1435–56 *It.* **Columbus, Christopher,** born. [1445± *Harrisse:* 1456 Payne.]

1451 *It.* **Vespucci, Amerigo. Mar. 9,** b.

1466 *Mex.* Montezuma II., emperor, b.

1469 *Mex.* **Montezuma I.,** emperor of the Aztecs, dies.

1472 *Mex.* Nezahualcoytl, king of Tezcuco, dies.

1474 *Sp.* **Casas, Bartolomé de Las,** "The Apostle of the Indies," born.

1481 *Mex.* Axayacatl, emperor of the Aztecs, dies.

1486 (?) *Mex.* Tizoc, king of Tezcucans, d.

CHURCH.

1121 * * *Greenland.* Bishop Eric Gnupsson goes in **search of Vinland.** (Massachusetts and Rhode Island.)

1124 * * *Greenland.* Bishop Arnold is consecrated.

1325 * * *Mex.* Mexicans adopt the practise of offering **human sacrifices** in worship.

1450 * * *Mex.* Mexicans recognize a **Supreme Creator,** and also worship a plurality of deities.

* * *Mex.* Fully **5000 priests** are attached to the principal temple of the city of Mexico.

1487 * * *Mex.* Ahuizotl **celebrates the dedication** of the great temple of Huitzilopochtli by slaughtering 72,344 human victims. (Probably an exaggeration.)

1489 Dec. * *Sp.* **Columbus,** learning that the Sultan of Egypt has threatened to raze the tomb of Christ, makes a vow to devote the proceeds of his discovery to **the defense of the holy sepulcher.**

1492 * * *Sp.* **Juan Perez,** prior of the monastery of La Rabida, writes a letter to Isabella, Queen of Castile, which secures an interview for Columbus.

Columbus asks powers which the archbishop declares "arrogant and presumptuous;" therefore his mission fails.

Apr. 17. Through the influence of Perez and others, Columbus is recalled to the Spanish Court and receives his commission.

Columbus bears a letter to the grand Khan of Cipango, whom he hopes to convert to Christianity.

Before sailing, Columbus, with most of his officers and crew, confesses to Juan Perez, and receives the holy sacrament.

Oct. 12. *W. I.* **The first procedure by Europeans in the New World** is an act of devotion to God, while over them is unfurled a flag bearing a green cross. The natives conclude that the gods have come from their celestial abode.

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

1135 Apr. * **Greenland visited by Scandinavians,** who sail as far north as latitude 73°.

* * **The Northmen visit an island in Baffin's Bay,** where they erect a monument. [Discovered in 1824.]

1153 * * *Ger.* **Indians** said to **have been** cast upon the German coast.

1170 * * **Welshmen under Madoc** discover America. (?)

12th Century. **Guatemala** occupied by the Quiches and Cakchi.

—— **Peru** supposed to have been visited by **Kublai Khan.**

1347 * * The coasts of Labrador and New England visited by Norwegian sailors, who bring the **last tidings concerning Vinland.**

1393 (**1394** ?) **July** * **Greenland** visited by three ships under **Nicolo Zeno,** a Venetian, who had sailed from the Färöe Islands.

1396± * * *Greenland.* Antonio, a brother of Nicolo Zeno, explores the coasts. (?)

1424 * * **Antillia** first found on the maps.

1444 * * *America.* **Biscayans** said to have discovered western land.

1463 * *-64 * * *Newfoundland.* **Cortreal,** a Portuguese navigator, said to have visited the coast.

* * * **Newfoundland** visited by the Dutch. (?)

1470± * * **Columbus** concludes that much of the world is still undiscovered, and that Asia may be reached by sailing westward.

1470 * *-84 * * **Portugal** visited by Columbus.

1474 * * Columbus explains his views to **Paola Toscanelli,** a Florentine navigator, from whom he receives hearty encouragement.

1476 * * **Skolno** coasts along Labrador. (?)

1477 Feb. * **Iceland** visited by Columbus.

15th Century. **Greenland** ceases to communicate with Europe.

1480 * *-92 * * *Sp.* **Columbus,** impoverished and disheartened by many rejections, finds a sympathetic **friend in Isabella,** Queen of Castile.

1484 * * *Port.* **Columbus,** having vainly appealed to **John II.** for three ships with provisions for one year, **leaves the Portuguese service.**

Columbus, having been deceived by John II., **goes to Spain.**

1485 * * *It.* **Columbus** lays his project **before the Genoese,** who reject it.

± * * *It.* Columbus appeals **to the Venetians** for aid without success.

* *± **Columbus** sends proposals to **Henry VII.** of England, offering to sail under the English flag. (1488 ?)

* * *Fr.* **Columbus** in *the French piratical service.*

± * * *Sp.* **Fernando de Talavera,** the confessor of Isabella, **fearing heterodoxy** in the ideas of Columbus, prevents his access to the king.

* * * **Cardinal Mendoza,** "the third king of Spain," **presents Columbus** to Ferdinand. (1485 or 1486.)

1486 * * *Sp.* **Columbus** enters the Castilian service.

1488 * *–89 * * **Cousin** visits the South American coast. (?)

1491 * * *Sp.* **A clerical committee** appointed by the King to investigate the project of Columbus **report adversely.**

"The project in question is vain and impossible, and not becoming great princes to engage in, on such slender grounds as had been adduced;" a conclusion reached chiefly by controverting Scripture texts.

1492 * * *Sp.* **Columbus states his lofty terms,** and his proposal is declined by the King.

He demands the office of admiral, with the vice-royalty of the lands he may discover, and one-tenth of the gains to be received from them: the King declines the conditions.

Apr. 17. *Sp.* **Columbus is recalled,** and articles of agreement are drawn and signed at Santa Fé.

Aug. 3. *Friday. Sp.* **Columbus sails** from the port of Palos, with 119 men in three ships. (90 men?)

The *Santa Maria*, of 90 feet keel, is decked over from stem to stern; the *Pinta* and *Nina* are undecked caravels. Some of the crew are obtained by offering advanced pay and two months' exemption from arrest after their return, while others are secured by impressment.

Aug. 6. The *Pinta* loses her rudder.

Aug. 9. *Canary Islands.* The expedition puts in at Teneriffe to refit the *Pinta.*

Sept. 6. Columbus resumes his voyage.

Sept. 16. The expedition enters the region of the trade winds.

"The air was so mild that it only wanted the song of the nightingales to make it like the month of April in Andalusia." (Columbus.)

Sept. * The vessels enter the Sargasso Sea; immense quantities of floating seaweed are observed.

Sept. 17. Columbus calms his alarmed sailors with a fictitious explanation of the variation of the compass.

Sept. 18. Many birds are seen, and they awaken expectations of land.

Sept. 20. Two pelicans appear.

All are sure of the nearness of land. The wind shifts to the southwest, and the crews are glad that they will not ever be urged forward by an east wind, against which it would be impossible to return.

Sept. 23. A storm prevails, and the crews insist that Providence should be tempted no further.

Sept. 25. Alonzo Pinzo, deceived by a cloud, raises the **false cry of "land;"** "*Gloria in excelsis*" is sung.

Oct. 1. Columbus predicts his entrance into an Asiatic port within forty days.

Oct. 7. Sailors on the *Nina*, under the **illusion of land** in view, raise a flag and fire a gun.

Oct. * The crew approach a **condition of mutiny,** and despairingly threaten to throw Columbus overboard.

Oct. 11. The *Pinta* fishes up a cane, a log of wood, and a stick with a piece of iron attached. The *Nina* sights a stake covered with dog-roses; "all of them breathed and were glad."

Oct. 11. At 10 o'clock at night Columbus perceives a distant light; "no one sleeps this night."

Oct. 12. *W. I.* **Land discovered** on Friday at two o'clock in the morning.

Rodrigo de Triana, a sailor on board the *Nina*, is the first to see it; all the vessels lay to, and the voyage of 36 days is ended. (It is Guanahani, or Watling Island, one of the Bahamas.)

LETTERS.

12th Century. **Iceland** has an intelligent people and **nourishes learning** by many schools, four of which have the character of universities.

1195± * * *Mex.* **The Aztecs** celebrate the festival of tying up the **"bundle of years,"** and begin a new cycle.

1215± * * *Iceland. The Heimskringla,* or Chronicle of Snorro Sturleson, [one of the greatest historical books in the world,] is written.

1264 * **Iceland has well-developed literature,** consisting of poems, histories, and legends.

14th Century. Mex. The **civil year** of 365 days is divided into 18 months of 20 days, and 5 supplementary days, the month into 4 weeks of 5 days each.

1442 * * *Ger.* **Johann Faust** opens the **first printing** place; the art of printing facilitates the work of discovery and exploration in the New World.

SOCIETY.

1241 Sept. 22. *Iceland.* **Snorro Sturleson,** "the good," a warrior, statesman, and poet, is murdered.

* * * *Iceland.* The people are remarkable for **their moral qualities.**

1469 * * *Mex.* **Axayacatl** ascends the throne, and follows the usual custom of raiding the south country to get thousands of prisoners whose sacrifice should grace his coronation.

1480± * * *Mex.* The King of Tezcuco has **2,000 concubines** in his palace.

1486 * * *Mex.* **King Tizoc is assassinated.**

STATE.

12th Century. (?) *Mex.* **The Aztecs** migrate from place to place.

1170 (?) * * *Mex.* The rude **Chichimecs** enter Anahuac (**Mexico**).

1177± * * *Mex.* **The Aztecs,** or Mexicans, **arrive** in Anahuac, leading a migratory and precarious life.

1184 (?) * * **or 1186** (?) * * *Mex.* **The Aztecs** establish themselves **at Chapultepec.**

1240± * * *Peru.* **Rule of the Incas** begins with **Manco Capac.** (Or 1021±.)

1260± * * *Peru.* Reign of Sinchi Rocca.

1262 * **Iceland** loses its republican independence, and becomes **subject to Hakon, King of Norway.**

1280± * * *Peru.* Reign of Inca Lloque Yupanqui.

1300± * * *Peru.* Reign of Inca Mayta Capac.

1325 * * *Mex.* **The Aztecs,** under the reign of Tenuch, found the city of Tenochtitlan (Mexico), probably at first only a cluster of huts, on a low island in a great lake. It is the earliest established date in Mexican history.

1340± * * *Peru.* Reign of Inca Rocca.

1349 * * *Greenland.* **The Eskimos** appear.

1350 * * *New Eng.* **A great plague,** which depopulates Iceland and Greenland, also destroys the Norsemen in Vinland, thus cutting off communication with the New World. (?)

* * *Greenland.* Hostile Eskimos distress the settlers.

* * * *Mex.* Toltecs convert the hunting **Chichimecs** into an agricultural people.

* * * *Peru.* **The Incas exercise** a paternal authority in government, which is, in fact, **a despotism.**

These **unwarlike kings** have dominion founded on policy, superstition, and the arts.

1357 * * *Mex.* **Techotl,** a great Chichimec ruler, dies and is succeeded by **Ixtlilxochitl.**

1360± * * *Peru.* Reign of the Inca Yahuar-Huaccac.

1380± * * **The commerce** of Iceland and Greenland being restricted by Denmark, **these islands begin to decline.**

* * *Peru.* Reign of Inca Uira-Cocha.

1400± * * *Peru.* Reign of Inca Pachacutec Yupanqui.

1415 * * *Mex.* Invasion of the Tepanecs in Tezcuco.

1418 * * *Greenland.* Settlements of Norsemen are destroyed by natives, and **the foreigners reduced to slavery.**

1430± * * *Mex.* The Acolhua, Aztec, and Tepanec Kings form a **triple alliance.** (The Aztecs soon become predominant.)

1440 * *–69 * * *Mex.* **Montezuma I.,** the soldier king, reigns.

* * *Peru.* Reign of Inca Tupac Capac.

1450 (?) * * *Mex.* The government becomes an **elective monarchy.**

1464 (?) * * *Mex.* **Overthrow of the empire** of the Tutul-Xius. [The new empire continues till the arrival of the Spaniards.]

1469 * * *Mex.* **Axayacatl** succeeds Montezuma I.

1472 (?) * * *Mex.* **Nezahualcoyotl,** King of Tezcuco, dies, and is succeeded by his son **Nezahuapilli.**

1481 * * *Mex.* **Axayacatl** dies, and is succeeded by his brother **Tizoc.**

1492 Oct. 12. *W. I.* Columbus, **viceroy** of the New World, assumes authority as its **first European ruler.**

A part of the expedition lands at sunrise.

Columbus, richly clad in official dress, leads, and all, kneeling down, kiss the ground and give thanks to God with tears of joy. Columbus rises, draws his sword, shakes out the royal banner, and takes possession of the land for his sovereigns, and names it San Salvador.

1492± * * *Peru.* **Huayna Capac** begins his reign. (Or 1483.)

ARMY — NAVY.

1494 * * *Mex.* **Military force is first** used in the New World to subdue the outraged natives to the rule of Spain.

By a brilliant coup de main the cacique Caonabo is captured and his people submit to the Spaniards; not one of the 300 soldiers is lost.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

* * * *Peru.* Many of the useful arts, as agriculture, architecture, pottery, spinning, and navigation, are developed. Peruvians know how to give hardness to copper, for making edge tools, by melting it with tin.

* * * *Central America.* The Spaniards find **semi-civilized nations,** wearing woven clothes, and constructing **works of art,** as temples, grottoes, and fortifications.

* * * **Chileans** practise weaving and agriculture.

1493 Jan.* *Haiti.* Columbus completes **the first European structure** in the New World at San Domingo. It is a fort made out of the timbers of the *Santa Maria*, which has been wrecked by bad steering.

* * * **Peruvians far surpass the Mexicans** in both the practical and elegant arts of life. They excel in masonry, using hard chisels, and they ornament their work with carvings.

1496 * * *Haiti.* Columbus **discovers gold mines,** and concludes he is in the Land of Ophir.

1497 * * **Sebastian Cabot** sails within twenty degrees of the North Pole, while seeking a northwest passage to the Pacific.

CHURCH.

1493 Feb.* Terrified by a storm the sailors, and probably Columbus also, vow to attend mass in their shirts at their first opportunity.

Feb. 18±. *Azores.* The sailors keep the vow made in their distress, by going to the church at Santa Maria.

* * *Sp.* Columbus presents nine American **Indians for baptism.**

May 3, 4. *It.* **Pope Alexander VI.** (a Spaniard) issues bulls "out of our pure liberality, certain knowledge, and plenitude of Apostolic power," "and by virtue of the authority of omnipotent God," granting to Spain all newly acquired lands west of an imaginary line running north and south 300 miles west of the Azores; Portugal receives dominion east of this line. **He divides the world between two men.**

Sept.* *Sp.* Columbus renews his vow to **rescue the Holy Sepulcher,** and promises within the next seven years to equip at his own expense a crusading army of 50,000 foot and 4,000 horse, and in five years thereafter to follow this with a second army of like dimensions.

Sept. 25. *Sp.* **Christianity is formally introduced. Twelve missionaries sail** for the New World.

* * *Haiti.* **Religion** consists of simple fetishism and ancestor worship.

* * *W. I.* Bernardo Boyle is appointed by the Pope to the office of **Apostolic Vicar for the Indies,** probably the first clergyman sent to America.

1498 * * *Eng.* **Henry VII.,** being a good Catholic, is deterred from claiming the benefits of Cabot's discoveries, because of the Pope's inconsiderate grant to the crowns of Castile and Leon in 1493.

1500 Apr. 26. **Easter.** *Brazil.* Cabral takes possession for Portugal, and erects an altar and plants a stone cross, and calls the country the **Land of the Holy Cross.**

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

1492 Oct. 14. *Watling Island.* Columbus coasts along the shore northward.

Oct. 19. The Island Isabella is discovered.

Oct. 28. **Cuba is visited.**

Oct.* — Jan.* Columbus discovers Exuma, Bahia, and Santa Catalina.

Dec. 6. *Haiti.* **He discovers Hispaniola** [later called San Domingo and Haiti].

Dec. 25. *Haiti.* **Wreck of the *Santa Maria.***

1493 Jan.* *Haiti.* Columbus erects a fort from the wreckage of the vessel, and calls it La Navidad.

Jan. 4. **Columbus sails for Spain** in the *Nina.*

Feb. 12. In a terrifying storm Columbus places a record of the voyage in a cask, and commits it to the deep.

Feb. 18. *Azores.* Columbus arrives at Santa Maria.

The Portuguese governor disallows his commission, and threatens to seize him.

Feb. 24. *Azores.* Columbus renews his voyage.

Mar. 4. *Port.* The *Nina*, under stress of weather, drops anchor near Lisbon. Admiral Columbus is received with highest honors by the King.

Mar. 15. *Friday. Sp.* **Columbus completes his voyage amid great rejoicings.**

The gold, cotton, parrots, curious arms, mysterious plants, strange birds and beasts, and, above all, nine captured Indians, greatly interest the Court and the people.

Sept. 25. *Sp.* **Columbus's second voyage.**

He sails from Cadiz with a fleet of seventeen ships, carrying 1,500 people, with animals and implements for starting a colony. Many of his company are worthless adventurers.

Nov. 3+. *Caribbee Islands.* Discovery of Dominica and several others of the Windward Group; also Porto Rico.

Nov. 4. *W. I.* Guadaloupe is discovered.

Nov. 10. *W. I.* Antigua is discovered.

Nov. 22. *Haiti.* Columbus arrives at La Navidad, finds the fort burned, and learns that **the colony has perished.**

Dec.* *Haiti.* **The city of Isabella, the first settlement by Europeans in the New World,** is founded.

The fortune-seekers are disappointed and censure Columbus; they are ignorant, proud, contentious, and insubordinate.

1494 May 3. *W. I.* **Jamaica is discovered.**

June 12. *Cuba.* Columbus signs a document, drawn by a notary, attesting the discovery of continuous land — the coast of Cuba.

June 13. *W. I.* Evangelista Island (Isle of Pines) is discovered.

Sept. 29. *Haiti.* Columbus returns from his voyage of discovery to Isabella, and **lies sick for five months.**

* * –1507 * * Alleged improbable voyage of Behaim to the South American coast.

1496 Mar. 5. *Eng.* **Henry VII. signs the commission of John Cabot,** a Venetian, to make discoveries and take possession of lands for the English flag. "No day in the history of the New World was more important." (Ridpath.)

Mar. 10. *Haiti.* Columbus leaves in the *Nina* for Spain to meet the malicious charges of his enemies.

June 11. *Sp.* **Columbus returns to Cadiz,** lands in great dejection, wearing the costume of a Franciscan.

1497 May * *Eng.* **John Cabot sails** from Bristol, on a voyage of discovery, accompanied by his son Sebastian.

May 10. *Sp.* **Amerigo Vespucci,** an educated Italian, **sails on his first voyage,** with Yanez Pinzon and Juan Diaz de Solis, who visit the north coast of Honduras, Gulf of Mexico, Florida, and the Bermudas. [Disputed.]

June 24. *Can.* **First discovery of the American continent,** at Cape Breton (or Labrador), **by John Cabot;** he calls it Prima Vista.

He raises two banners, one the **flag of the Kingdom of Great Britain,** and the other **the flag of the Republic of Venice.** The private enterprise of John Cabot and Sebastian, his son, leads to the discovery of the American continent, and its annexation to the British realm, the prudent King not sharing the risk of the voyage.

1498 Apr.* **Sebastian Cabot** sails on his second voyage to the Atlantic coast of North America.

He has five or six ships, 300 men, and explores the coast line from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Chesapeake Bay, and probably as far as Cape Hatteras, claiming all the territory for England. (Ridpath.)

May 30. *Sp.* **Columbus sails on his third voyage,** from St. Lucar.

He has a fleet of six ships; three bound for San Domingo, and three others to continue his discoveries.

July 31. *W. I.* Trinidad Island is discovered by Columbus.

Aug. 1. *Venez.* **Columbus beholds the continent for the first time,** and mistakes it for an insignificant island; he enters the mouth of the Orinoco River.

Aug. 30. *Haiti.* **Columbus returns to Isabella.**

* * *Eng.* Thomas Bradley and Lancelot Thirkill sail for discoveries in the "New Isle."

1499 * * **Brazil is discovered** by Vincent Pinzon, a Spanish navigator, who follows the coast from 30° northwestward.

May 16. *Sp.* **Vespucci sails** on an important voyage in the expedition of Alonzo de Ojeda and Juan de La Cosa.

They coast from some point in Northern Brazil to Paria, and westward to Maricabo and to Cape de La Vela. On his return he gives an exciting report.

June * *Guiana—Colombia.* **Ojeda** discovers Surinam, the Gulf of Venezuela, and New Granada.

1500 Jan. * *Brazil.* Diego de Lepe explores the coast to about 10° south.

Feb. 28. *Brazil.* **Discovery of the Amazon River** by Pinzon.

Apr. 24. *Brazil.* Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese, bound for India, is driven by adverse winds from his track, and anchors in Port Seguro. [He follows the coast from about 12° to 16° 30′ south.]

May 3. *Brazil.* **Cabral** discovers the mouth of the Amazon, and names the country **Terra Sanctæ Crucis.**

* * *Can.* **Labrador is visited by Gasparo Cortereal,** a Portuguese, who also explores the shores of Canada for 600 or 700 miles, and discovers and names Conception Bay.

Oct. * **–02 Sept.** * *Venez.* Voyage of Rodrigo Bastidas and La Cosa, who trace the Pearl Coast westward to Point Manzanilla.

Nov. 25. *Sp.* **Columbus returns** from his third voyage.

LETTERS.

1493 Feb. * **–Mar.** * Columbus writes the narrative of his discoveries.

* * * *Mex.* Books are made of long strips or webs of cotton cloth, leaves of aloe after preparation, and skins of animals; they are neatly joined, with pages folded in a zigzag manner, and they are protected by covers of wood.

* * * The Aztec language is copious and polished; some of its words have twelve or fifteen syllables.

The written language is essentially picture-writing, with few symbols or real hieroglyphs.

SOCIETY.

1492 Oct. * *Cuba.* Columbus finds the natives enjoy the **smoking of tobacco.**

± * * **The aborigines of America** differ.

They speak from 400 to 500 different languages, vary in size from the semidwarf of the Arctic regions to the Patagonian giants of the South, and embrace a variety of shades of brown in their color; they cultivate the soil and produce maize, beans, pumpkins, and tobacco. The universal vice is indolence.

1493 Mar. * *Sp.* Columbus is made a **grandee.**

May 4. *Sp.* Columbus receives a **magnificent scutcheon,** having the royal castle and lion of Castile and Leon blazoned in combination with the four anchors of his old coat of arms.

* * *W. I.* **Discords and mutinies prevail** among the fortune-seekers who come to the New World.

1494 * * *W. I.* **Columbus enslaves 500 Indians,** and sends them to Spain to be publicly sold.

1495 June 24. *W. I.* **Five ship-loads** of Indians are embarked for Seville by Columbus, to be sold as slaves.

1496 * * *W. I.* Bartholomew Columbus ships **300 natives** to Spain to be sold as slaves.

[A third of the gentle Indians are said to have perished within two or three years after the arrival of the Spaniards.]

1499 June 20. *Sp.* Isabella, moved with indignation at the enslavement of Indians, procures **the instant liberation** and speedy return of the last gang brought into Spain.

* * *Haiti.* Indians are assigned to labor, in support of certain Spaniards, by a **kind of villenage.**

* * * *North America.* **The Indians practise polygamy,** treat their wives with cruelty and their children with indifference. The women raise maize, beans, and pumpkins for the support of their families.

* * * *Chile.* Chileans make a **fermented drink** of maize, and drunkenness is a common vice.

* * * **Civilized nations** of the Toltecan family occupy Mexico, Peru, and Bogota.

* * * **Civilization** is found to follow closely **the chain of the Andes,** and is specially developed in Mexico and Peru, the latter being **the most highly civilized** empire in America.

* * * *Mex.* **Beggars abound,** and are decimated by frequent famines.

Immutable custom regulates society, and chains the wheels of progress.

Chicha, a fermented infusion of maize, and **pulque,** made from the sap of the great aloe plant, are intoxicants drunk by the people; public festivals are prolonged drinking bouts. To maintain the occupations, one part of the population abstains while the other part indulges.

The masses are attached to the soil, allotments of which are cultivated in common by the slaves of nobles for their own subsistence.

"The excessive **use of pulque** appears to have occasioned the decay of the Toltecs." (Payne.)

* * * *Peru.* **An intoxicating beverage** is made from the quinoa bean.

The mass of the people are in a state of **mild servitude,** under a kind of nobility, who are ruled by Incas.

Harems are maintained by the Incas.

"The excessive **use of chicha** appears to have been nearly connected with the ruin of the Peruvians." (Payne.)

1500 May * *Haiti.* **Columbus is imprisoned** and put in chains by Bobadilla, who has been sent out to investigate his conduct.

* * While returning to Spain, Villejo, captain of the caravel, proposes to remove the chains. Columbus replies, "I will wear them as a memento of the gratitude of princes."

STATE.

1493 Jan. 16. *Haiti.* Columbus leaves 43 men at the fort called Navidad (Isabella), and sails for Spain.

May 3, 4. *It.* **Bull of demarcation.**

Pope Alexander VI. draws a line from the North to the South Pole, 100 leagues west of the Azores, and gives to Spain the dominion of the lands westward, and to Portugal those lying eastward, including Western Africa.

* * **–1527** * * *Sp.* **Bishop Fonseca** is **all-powerful** in Indian affairs at the Spanish court.

1494 Apr. 24. *Haiti.* Columbus leaves his colony in the care of **a council of regency,** under his brother Diego, with Pedro de Margarite for captain-general, while he pursues a voyage of discovery.

June 4–7. *Sp.* **Convention at Tordesillas,** which moves the meridian line, dividing Spanish from Portuguese possessions, **370 leagues west** of the Cape Verde Islands.

1495 Oct. * *W. I.* Juan Aguado arrives at Isabella, **commissioned to investigate the complaints against** Columbus' rule.

1496 * * *Haiti.* Columbus founds the city of San Domingo.

May * Columbus again leaves Diego in charge of the colony, and sails for Spain. He fails as a planter of colonies and as a ruler of men.

1497 June 24+. The discoveries of **John Cabot** along the Atlantic coast form the **basis of English claims** to the territory of North America.

1498 Aug. 30. *Haiti.* Columbus is compelled to compromise with Roldan, who leads a revolt.

* * *Fr.* **Louis XII. is enthroned.**

1499 May 21. *Haiti.* **Bobadilla, the enemy of Columbus,** is made governor of the Spanish colony, and given charge of all fortresses and arms.

1500 Aug. 23. *Haiti.* Bobadilla arrives, and confusion and disaster follow.

[He entertains accusations against Columbus of injustice, severity, and venality, and sends him and his two brothers to Spain, wearing chains.]

Oct. * *Haiti.* Prosperity begins to favor the colonists in the opening of **successful gold mines.**

Indians are settled in villages and Christianized; Columbus estimates the royal revenues may average 60,000,000 reals ($7,500,000) in three years. [The new governor reverses the prosperity.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1492 Oct. * **–Dec.** * *Haiti.* Columbus concludes that San Salvador is the **Land of Ophir,** from whence Solomon obtained his gold.

1495 * * *W. I.* Columbus still believes that he has discovered the Indies; hence the islands are called the **West Indies.**

1498 Aug. * *Venez.* Columbus enters the mouth of the Orinoco, and he imagines it to be the great river Gihon, having its rise in the Garden of Eden.

ARMY — NAVY.

1503 * * *Mex.* **Montezuma's expedition** against the Tlascalans, to get victims for sacrifices, is disastrously defeated.

1509 * * **Porto Rico is subjugated** by Ponce de Leon.

1511 * * **Cuba is conquered** by Diego Velasquez.

CONQUEST OF MEXICO.

1519 Feb. 10. *Cuba.* **Hernando Cortez sails** for the invasion of Mexico.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1508 * *–12 * * *Sp.* **Amerigo Vespucci** renders important service to science, in his position of royal pilot.

* * * *Mex.* **The Spaniards find the natives skilled in the arts.**

Pyramids, temples, grottoes, bas-reliefs, and arabesques show their skill in the fine arts; roads, aqueducts, fortifications, and mining operations exhibit their practical arts. Buildings with vaulted roofs, obelisks covered with mythical figures, pictorial and hieroglyphical inscriptions, evince their intelligence and skill.

* * * *Mex.* **The calendar** of the civil year is composed of 365 days divided into **18 months of 20 days,** and having five supplementary days.

The Mexicans spin thread, weave cloth, build stone houses, cultivate maize, potatoes, plantains, and raise cotton.

* * * **Peruvians** have admirable **public roads,** one extending 1,500 miles; rivers are crossed by suspension bridges.

They excel other nations in navigation, using sails on rafts, which they tack and veer; other races having only the canoe and paddle.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1503 *Mex.* Ahuitzotl, Aztec king, dies.

1504 *Sp.* **Isabella of Castile,** patron of Columbus, Nov. 12 dies.

1506 *Sp.* **Columbus, Christopher.** May 20, A61±.

1512 *It.* Vespucci, Amerigo, navigator, d.

1515 *Mex.* Nezahualpilli, Aztec king, dies.

1516 *Sp.* Ferdinand V., king, dies.

Arg. Rep. Solis, Juan Diaz de, navigator, dies.

1516 *Peru.* Manco Capac [2d], inca, born.

CHURCH.

1502 * *Sp.* **Bartolomé de Las Casas** sails with Columbus.

* *Haiti.* **Franciscans** enter Hispaniola.

1503 * *It.* **Pius III.,** later **Julius II.,** is elected **pope.**

1508 * *Fr.* North American Indians are baptized in France.

1510 * *Haiti.* **Las Casas** is ordained a priest, probably the **first ordination in the New World.**

* *Haiti.* **Dominican monks** arrive, and rebuke the avarice and cruelty of the Spaniards.

1513 * *It.* **Leo X.** is elected **pope.**

1514 * *Haiti.* Las Casas, "**the protector of the Indians,**" is converted to anti-slavery work by a Bible text. He arrays **the authority of the church against oppression,** after first freeing his own slaves.

1517 * *Ger.* **The Reformation under Luther begins.** [It ultimately affects the religious development of North America.]

1518 * *Mex.* Numerous **prisoners are immolated** in honor of the dedication of the temple of Coatlan, the last slaughter of this kind in Mexico.

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

1501 Mar. 19. *Eng.* Henry VII. grants a patent to a company of discoverers. [They probably reach America.]

May 14. *Port.* **Vespucci sails on his third voyage** with Nuno Manuel (?) along the coast of Brazil.

He recognizes the discoveries in the New World as no part of India. [He afterward publishes a narrative which omits all reference to Columbus, and so gives his name to the continent.]

* Cortereal sails again, seeking a passage to the East Indies, and is lost on the voyage.

* *Colombia.* Bastidas visits the coasts of New Granada.

1502 Jan. 1. *Brazil.* **Vespucci discovers the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.**

May 9. *Sp.* **Columbus, 57 years** (?) **old, sails on his fourth voyage,** with four caravels and 150 men, seeking for a western passage to Asia. [He coasts from Cape Honduras eastward and southward to the Gulf of Darien.]

May 10. *Port.* Gasparo Cortereal being lost, his brother Miguel sails in search of him [and never returns].

* *Haiti.* **Columbus is refused** permission to refit his largest ship in his own colony.

June 13. Columbus discovers Martinique.

July * + *Darien — Mex.* Columbus discovers various islands along the coast of Honduras, and explores the coast of Darien.

Aug. 14. *Honduras.* **Columbus first lands on the American Continent** at Punta de Cassinas [Cabo de Honduras]; he claims the country for Spain.

Oct. 5+. *W. I.* Columbus discovers Costa Rica and later Nicaragua; he also visits the coast of New Granada [Colombia].

Nov. 2. *Panama.* Columbus discovers and names Porto Bello.

* *Sp.* Ojeda's second voyage to Terra Firma (Brazil).

1503 May 10. *W. I.* Columbus discovers the Tortugas Islands.

May * *Port.* Vespucci sails with Gonçalo Coelho from Lisbon, with six ships, for the Brazilian coast, and meets with disasters.

June 23. *Jamaica.* Columbus's vessel runs aground in Santa Gloria (St. Ann's Bay), [and waits more than a year for relief.]

* * *Brazil.* Christovao Jaques coasts southward to about 52° south on the coast of Patagonia.

* *Colombia.* Columbus discovers Darien.

1504 Sept. 12. *Haiti.* Columbus takes final leave of the New World, and sails for Spain.

Nov. 7. *Sp.* **Columbus returns** from his last voyage.

* *Guiana.* Vasco Nunez de Balboa lands on the coast of Guiana.

* **Newfoundland visited** by Breton fishermen.

* *Sp.* **Juan de la Cosa** sails on his third voyage for South America in a [successful] search for gold. [1507 and 1509. He sails again.]

1506 * *Can.* **The Gulf of St. Lawrence** is examined and sketched by Jean Denys of Honfleur and Camart of Rouen.

* *Mex.* Yucatan is discovered by Juan Diaz Solis and Vincent Yanez Pinzon, of Portugal.

1507 * *–08 * *Panama.* Las Casas and Vespucci explore the Gulf of Darien.

1508 June 29. *Brazil.* **Pinzon and Solis** sail from Portugal, and follow the coast of South America to about 50° south.

* **Pinzon** said to have discovered the Rio de la Plata.

* *Can.* **Thomas Aubert** touches at Newfoundland, and thence carries the French flag **up the St. Lawrence River.** He takes Indians with him on his return to France.

* **Cuba circumnavigated** by Ocampo, and found to be an island.

* **Newfoundland** is visited by the Normans.

* *Sp.* Sebastian Cabot enters the service of Spain. [1516. He prepares to sail to seek a northwest passage, but is prevented by the king's death.]

1513 Mar. 3. *Panama.* **Juan Ponce de Leon** sails from Porto Rico for the fabled **Fountain of Perpetual Youth.**

Mar. 27. *Fla.* De Leon **rediscovers Florida,** the land of flowers, and claims it for Spain.

Apr. 8. *Fla.* **De Leon lands** [a few miles north of St. Augustine].

Sept. 25. *Panama.* Vasco **Nunez de Balboa,** having led an expedition of 290 men across the isthmus, **discovers the Pacific Ocean.**

Sept. 29. *Panama.* Balboa wades into the ocean, draws his sword, and takes possession in the name of the King of Spain.

1514 * *–16 * *Panama.* **Bartolomé Hurtado, Espinoza, and Herman Ponce** are sent to explore the Pacific coast; they prepare the way for settlements in Costa Rica.

1515 * * *Uruguay.* Solis again arrives.

1516 Jan. * **Solis** enters the La Plata River, searching for a strait leading westward.

* *–17 * * *Can.* Alleged voyage of Cabot to New France.

* * *Fla.* Voyage of Diego Miruelo from Spain to Florida.

1517 * * **Yucatan** rediscovered by Fernando de Cordova, and the gulf coast explored as far as Florida.

* * *Panama.* Balboa is beheaded for treason, when about to lead an expedition to Peru.

1518 May *–**June** * *Mex.* **The important expedition of Juan de Grijalva** discovers the east coast of Mexico and visits Florida.

With 240 Spaniards he enters Mexico; the Aztecs first behold the white man, and give him tidings of the great empire of the Montezumas. Yucatan is visited and named New Spain. He explores the Gulf of Mexico, and returns with masses of gold.

* * *Can.* Baron de Leri attempts to plant a colony on **Sable Island,** but only succeeds in introducing cattle.

LETTERS.

1500 * * *Sp.* Juan de la Cosca, a Biscayan pilot, makes his remarkable map.

1504 * * *Sp.* Vespucci publishes an account of his voyage.

1507 * * *Fr.* Martin Waltzemuller from Freiburg in Breisgau, professor at St. Die in Lorraine, **originates the name America.**

In his *Introduction to Geography*, published at the college press, he says: "And the fourth part of the world having been discovered by Amerigo, or Americus, we may call it America."

1509 * * *Eng.* Sebastian Brant's *Ship of Fools* is the first English publication to mention America.

1510 * * *Sp.* The learning and intelligence of Spain admit there is a Fountain of Perpetual Youth somewhere in the Bahamas; Ponce de Leon seeks for it.

16th Century. Mex. **Dated records** of Mexican events are preserved, and by many scholars received as the **beginning of accepted history.**

SOCIETY.

1500 Dec. 17. *Sp.* **Columbus** arrives as a prisoner in Spain.

Dec. * Columbus, richly dressed, is received by their majesties; the Queen is moved to tears by his recital of sufferings and wrongs. **Great indignation** at his dishonorable treatment is aroused throughout Spain.

* * *Sp.* Queen Isabella commands the **liberation of the enslaved** Indians in her European possessions.

1501 * * *Haiti.* **A few negroes are imported as slaves.**

* * *Can.* Cortereal **captures 57 Indians** and takes them to Portugal to be sold as slaves.

1502 * * *Can.* Cortereal sails again for a cargo of slaves. [Not returning the following year, his brother sails to find him; what became of the two slave-ships is an unsolved mystery.]

1503 * * *Haiti.* There are so **many African slaves** on the island that the governor entreats for the restraint of the traffic.

1504 * * *Haiti.* **Hernando Cortez** arrives in San Domingo, 19 years of age, and seeking adventures.

1506 May 20. *Sp.* **Columbus dies in neglect** at Valladolid.

* * *W. I.* The more important islands are colonized, and the natives murdered or reduced to slavery.

1507 * * *Mex.* To mark the beginning of a new cycle of years, **fire is kindled** for the last time on a human breast by Mexicans.

* * * **Nicaragua suffers** under five Spanish rulers.

"The first had been a murderer, the second a murderer and a rebel, the third murdered the second, the fourth was a forger, and the fifth a murderer." (Boyle.)

1508 * * *Haiti.* The native Indians being too weak to labor in the Spanish gold mines, **negroes are imported** from Africa.

Thus was "laid the foundation of a traffic which continued to disgrace the civilization of Europe for three centuries." (Ency. Brit.)

1510 * * *Haiti.* The Spaniards revolt **against the Dominicans** for calling them no better than Mohammedans, because of their cruelty to the natives.

1511 * * *Haiti.* A royal ordinance enjoins the direct transportation of **slaves from Guinea,** as one negro can do the work of four Indians.

1517 * * *Cuba.* The Spaniards fit up an expedition of three ships for **catching slaves;** Cordova is in command.

STATE.

1500 Dec. * *Sp.* **Great indignation** throughout Spain because of the treatment given Columbus; the Crown disapproves of the proceedings against him.

± * * *Mex.* **The Aztecs spread** by force of arms from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico.

1502 Feb. 18. *W. I.* Nicolas de Ovando succeeds to the governorship of the colonies, and sails with a fleet of **thirty ships and 2,500 people** from San Lucar, Spain.

* * *Mex.* Ahuitzotl, the Aztec emperor, dies, and **Montezuma II. is elected.**

* * *W. I.* **Columbus ceases to be viceroy.**

± * * *Costa Rica.* Spanish adventurers arrive.

1503 Mar. * Bethlehem is abandoned.

Columbus resolves to leave 80 men at the colony of Bethlehem, where gold was found, and return to Spain for supplies; but needless quarrels with the natives break up the settlement before he sails.

1504 June * *Jamaica.* After being **refused assistance** from shipwreck, and waiting one year, Columbus is at last rescued by Ovando.

* * *Brazil.* The Portuguese, led by Amerigo Vespucci, establish a small colony at **All Saints.** The name Brazil is frequently given to South America.

* * *W. I.* **Hernando Cortez** comes to the New World.

1509 * * *Colombia.* Alonzo de Ojeda attempts to colonize New Andalusia and conquer the natives; he calls his colony San Sebastian; it is soon abandoned.

* * *Haiti.* Arrival of Diego Columbus as governor of the Indies.

* * *Eng.* **Henry VIII. is enthroned.**

* * *Panama.* Arrival of **Francisco Pizarro.**

* * *W. I.* **Ponce de Leon** is appointed governor of Porto Rico.

1510 * * *Brazil.* Diego Alvarez at Bahia.

* * *Darien.* The colony of **Santa Maria del Darien** is planted by Enciso; it is **the first permanent settlement** on the continent of America.

* * *Panama.* Nombre de Dios is founded by Nicuessa.

1511 * * *Cuba.* Diego Velasquez and Cortez, with 300 Europeans, settle at Baracoa. Velasquez subdues the Cubans.

* * *Brazil.* The Portuguese appear in **Rio de Janeiro Bay.**

* *–17 * * *Darien.* The Spaniards hear reports of the wealth of the Incas.

1512 Apr. 2. *Sp.* Ponce de Leon is empowered to settle Bimeni, the great unknown land to the north, which is reputed to have a fountain of youth.

* * *Sp.* **Ferdinand V. is enthroned.**

1513 * * *Fla.* **Spain claims Florida** by the right of discovery made by Ponce de Leon; **England lays a claim** to the whole continent by the original discovery of Cabot.

1514 * * *W. I.* Santiago becomes the capital of Cuba.

—— Trinidad is settled.

1515 * * *Brazil* is colonized by the Portuguese; it is the **first agricultural colony.**

* * *Cuba.* San Cristoval de la **Havana,** on the south coast, is settled.

* * *Fr.* **Francis I. is enthroned.**

* * *Mex.* King Nezahualpilli dies.

1516 * * *Sp.* **Charles I. is enthroned.**

Las Casas is made "Universal Protector of the Indians."

1517 * * *Panama.* Nata is founded by Spaniards.

Unfortunate **Balboa is beheaded** as a traitor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1500 * * *Sp.* Columbus **preserves his fetters** in his cabinet, and desires that they may be buried with him.

1501 * *–02 * * *Newfoundland.* **Portuguese fisheries** are established.

1504 * * *Can.* Cape Breton fisheries are visited by Bretons, Normans, and Basque sailors.

1509 June * **Domestic animals,** including fowls, are first sent to America.

1513 Mar 3. *W. I.* Ponce de Leon sails with three ships from Porto Rico for the Bahamas, **to find the Fountain of Youth.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1519 Mar. 4. *Mex.* Cortez, with 11 ships and 550 men, lands at Tabasco, and begins the conquest of Mexico.

Apr. * *Mex.* Cortez negotiates with Montezuma, who orders the invaders to depart.

* * * *Mex.* Cortez is elected general by the troops.

Cortez scuttles his vessels to cut off retreat.

Aug. * Cortez leaves Vera Cruz, and marches for the city of Mexico with 450 men, beside his Tlascalan allies.

Sept. 18. *Mex.* Cortez enters the conquered city of Tlascala.

Nov. 8. *Mex.* Cortez arrives at the city of Mexico, and is received with great distinction.

Dec. * *Mex.* Cortez seizes Montezuma in his own house for a hostage.

He compels the king to acknowledge himself a vassal of the King of Spain, and to agree to pay an annual tribute, besides an immediate payment of a sum amounting to $6,300,000.

1520 * * *Mex.* Velasquez, the jealous Governor of Cuba, sends Pamfilo de Narvaez with a military force to chastise Cortez.

May 26. *Mex.* Cortez, with about 225 men, surprises and captures Narvaez, his rival, near Vera Cruz. He gains 10 or 12 cannon, 80 horses, and about 900 soldiers.

June 24. *Mex.* Cortez returns to the capital, and enters the city without molestation.

June 30. *Mex.* The Mexicans revolt and kill Montezuma, in indignation at his capitulation.

July 1. *Mex.* The retreating Spaniards are furiously attacked on one of the causeways, while leaving the city, and suffer terrible loss.

July 7. *Mex.* On the Plain of Otumba Cortez decides the fate of Mexico by defeating the great army which had driven his forces out of the city, after a gallant defense of 75 days.

Dec. * Cortez, reenforced and re-supplied, assumes the aggressive, and marches again into the interior.

Dec. 31. *Mex.* Cortez occupies Tescuco.

1521 * * *Mex.* Conquest of Iztapalapan.

Apr. 28. *Mex.* Cortez begins the siege of Mexico.

May * **–Aug. 13.** *Mex.* Cortez, having built and transported a fleet, launches it on the Lake of Mexico [and takes the city after a long siege].

Aug. * *Mex.* The empire of the Montezumas is overthrown, and its captured king, Guatemozin, executed, after suffering torture.

Mexico submits to Cortez, who governs it with unlimited power, as a province of Spain.

* * *Fla.* The Caribbee Indians drive Ponce de Leon and his men back to their ships.

1523 * * Guatemala invaded by Pedro de Alvarado, under orders of Cortez.

1524 * * *Honduras.* Cortez sends Christoval de Olid, one of his captains, from Mexico to assume authority.

* * *Guatemala.* Alvarado, the conqueror, is also governor [for 17 years].

Oct. * Honduras entered by Cortez.

Nov. 14. *Colombia.* Francisco Pizarro with 100 foot-soldiers and 67 horsemen, sails from Panama for Peru. [He makes observations, and returns.]

1525 * * *S. C.* The Indians of Chicora drive off De Ayllon, the treacherous slave-catcher.

* * **–26** * * San Salvador is conquered for Spain by Alvarado.

1526 Mar. 10. *Peru.* Almagro and Luque sign a contract for the conquest of Peru, Gaspar de Espinosa supplying the funds. [It is an attempt at private conquest].

May * *Mex.* Cortez returns to Mexico in great splendor.

* * *Colombia.* Pizarro sails from Panama on his second expedition to Peru, and lands most of his men at San Juan, when Almagro returns for supplies.

1527± * * *Colombia.* Pizarro makes his third start from San Juan, and again halts at the Island of Gallo and sends back to Panama for supplies; here the Spaniards suffer incredible hardships.

* * *Colombia.* Pizarro makes his fourth start from near the Island of Gallo, and discovers Peru. He then returns to Panama for reenforcements.

* * *Mex.* Conquest of Yucatan is begun.

1528 Apr. 12. *Fla.* Pamfilo de Narvaez lands at Tampa Bay an army of conquest.

It consists of 260 foot and 40 horsemen. [Unparalleled sufferings and perils by land and sea await them; the four survivors are finally rescued at San Miguel on the Pacific coast.]

* * *Cuba.* The buccaneers burn Havana.

* * *Peru.* Pizarro returns to Spain for aid and volunteers, after the Governor of Panama has refused them.

1529 July 26. *Sp.* Pizarro arranges a capitulation with the Spanish crown for the conquest of Peru.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1521± * * *Peru.* The Spaniards discover the potato.

1522 Sept. 7. *Sp.* Magellan's ship completes the circumnavigation of the globe.

1524 Mar. * Verrazano, a Florentine, is supposed to be the first to sail directly west in crossing the Atlantic.

* * The Cabots notice the immense shoals of fish which throng the waters of Newfoundland.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1520 *Mex.* Montezuma II., last Aztec king, dies.

1525 *Peru.* Capac, Huayna, inca, dies.

CHURCH.

1519 Mar. * *Mex.* The Mexicans believe the Spaniards to be gods, and send to Cortez human beings for sacrifice.

1521 * * *Venez.* Las Casas prosecutes his humanitarian work on the Pearl Coast.

* * The Dominicans are driven from the Pearl Coast by natives who have been exasperated by slave-catchers.

1522 * * Las Casas becomes a Dominican.

* * *It.* Adrian VI. is elected pope.

* * *Mex.* Franciscan missionaries arrive.

1523 * * *It.* Clement VIII. is elected pope.

1526 * * *Va.* Dominican missionaries arrive, and erect a chapel on the James River. Antonio Montesino is the missionary preacher. They are the first religious teachers sent to this country.

* * *Mex.* Dominican missionaries arrive.

* * * *Chile.* Chileans believe in a supreme being, and good and bad spirits, but have neither temples, idols, nor religious rites. They believe in a future state, hold vague traditions of a deluge, and of persons saved on a high mountain.

* * * *Mex.* Religion is savage in spirit and more degrading than that of the uncivilized Indians, their deities being hideous creatures to whom human sacrifices are yearly offered in great numbers.

* * * *Peru.* The Incas are regarded as a sacred race, possessing divinity derived from the great deity, the sun. They are supreme pontiffs as well as sovereigns.

The sun, moon, evening star, the spirit of thunder, and the rainbow, are all worshiped, and temples are erected in their honor; sacrifices are chiefly the edible fruits or grain, and are always bloodless.

1528 Apr. 16. *U.S.* Franciscan monks accompany Pamfilo de Narvaez in his conquest of Florida. [They perish of starvation.]

* * *Mex.* Pedro de Musa, a lay-brother, reports 200,000 converts in six years.

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

1519 Aug. 10. *Sp.* Fernando Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, sails on his eventful voyage. [He enters the Plata River and later the Pacific Ocean.]

* * *Fla.* Alvarez de Pineda, seeking a strait leading westward, coasts from Cape Florida to the River Panuco in Mexico.

Aug. * Pineda enters the mouth of the Mississippi.

* * *Yucatan.* Cortez arrives on the coast and proceeds to Mexico.

* * *Panama.* Espinoza coasts westward on the Pacific as far as Cape Blanco (Costa Rica).

* * Francis de Garay explores the Gulf of Mexico.

1520 Oct. 21. *Chile.* Magellan enters the Strait of Magellan.

Nov. 28. *Chile* Magellan enters the Pacific Ocean.

* * *N. Y.* **The Spaniards visit the shores of New York,** and leave the Pompey stone. (?)

* * *S. C.* Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon brings an expedition consisting of two vessels to American shores in search of Indians to be taken as slaves.

A storm drives him northward, and he enters St. Helena Sound (South Carolina), and names the country Chicora, and the river he calls the Jordan (Cambahee).

1521 * * *Fla.* **Ponce de Leon** lands in Florida the second time, is mortally wounded by the Indians, and taken back to Cuba, where he dies.

1522 Sept. 7. *Sp.* **The circumnavigation of the globe** is completed by the return of Magellan's ship.

* * **Discovery of the Bermudas.**

* * **Nicaragua is regularly explored** by an expedition sent out from Panama, under Gil Gonzalez Davila.

1524 Mar. *+ **Giovanni Verrazano,** a Florentine, sailing under the French flag, explores the coast of North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York Bay, and onward to Acadia (Nova Scotia).

The country between the 28th and 50th degrees of latitude he calls New France. This voyage lays the basis of the claims of France to this territory. (He is the fourth Italian of great distinction in the discovery of the New World, — Columbus, Vespucius, John Cabot, and Verrazano.)

Apr. * ± **Verrazano enters New York Bay.** (?)

Nov. 14. *Panama.* **Francisco Pizarro** sails on an unsuccessful voyage for Peru, reaching only one-third the distance.

* * *R. I.* **Verrazano** carefully inspects the spacious harbor of Newport. (?)

1525 * * **Estevan Gomez sails** from Spain and follows the east coast **from Labrador to Florida.**

June 13. *N. Y.* **Gomez discovers the Saint Anthony (Hudson) River.**

* * **California discovered** by Cortez while seeking an eastward passage.

1526 * * **Voyage of Sebastian Cabot** under the Spanish flag; he explores the country about Buenos Ayres, and enters the La Plata and Parana Rivers.

* * **Paraguay and Uruguay are explored.**

* * *N. F.* **Nicolas Don visits Newfoundland.**

* * **Lucas Vasques de Ayllon,** a Spaniard, follows the Atlantic coast as far as the Chesapeake Bay.

1527 * * **John Rut,** an Englishman, coasts north to 53° north, and on his return visits Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and the coast of Maine.

* * **Pamfilo de Narvaez,** a Spanish adventurer, visits the coast of the upper Gulf of Mexico.

* * *Mex.* **Cortez despatches an exploring fleet** to the Pacific coast.

1528 Apr. 14. *Fla.* **Pamfilo de Narvaez** with four ships, carrying 400 men lands in Appalache Bay, [illegible]

wandering 2,000 miles, they finally arrive at Culiacan, Mexico.

May 1. Narvaez, with 300 men, of whom 40 are mounted, strikes for the interior.

Aug. * Narvaez reaches the shore (St. Mark's Bay) without finding his ships.

* * Cabeza de Vaca, a surviving companion of Narvaez, crosses the mouth of the Mississippi, and discovers fresh water.

* * *Panama.* **Pizarro sails for Spain,** and reports his success.

LETTERS.

1519 July 10. *Mex.* Cortez writes his first letter concerning his explorations.

1520 Oct. 30. *Mex.* Cortez writes a second letter.

1522 * * *Mex.* Cortez writes a third letter.

1524 * * *Mex.* Cortez writes a fourth letter.

1526 Sept. * *Mex.* Cortez writes his fifth letter.

1529 * * *Mex.* Earliest phonetic rendering of Mexican tongues.

SOCIETY.

1520 * * *S. C.* Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon, with six others, entices the natives of Chicora aboard his ships, and when the decks are crowded, sails for San Domingo, loaded with slaves; one vessel sank and most of the natives died en route.

* * *S. C.* De Ayllon returns for more slaves, but is driven off by the natives.

* * * **Chileans are a brave-spirited people,** without ferocity; they are the most manly and energetic of all Americans.

STATE.

1519 Aug. * *Panama.* The seat of government is transferred by Pedro Arias from Darien to Panama.

* * *Cuba.* The name Havana is given to the capital.

* * *Mex.* The golden **riches of Mexico** inflame the avarice of the Spaniards.

Cortez founds the **colony of Vera Cruz,** and causes himself to be elected its captain-general.

1520 June 30. *Mex.* **Montezuma II.,** the last of the Aztec kings, dies.

* * *Venez.* The first settlement is made at Cumana by Spaniards.

1521 Aug. 13. *Mex.* By the capture of the capital, **Mexico becomes a Spanish province.**

* * * *Mex.* The native government is a perfect feudal monarchy, in which the nobility and the priests monopolize all the power.

The government has a system of couriers for conveying intelligence, and a kind of police for cleaning and watching the city.

The first visitors find no tame animals, no roads, and no money for interchange of commerce.

* * * *Chile.* The Spaniards find fifteen independent tribes, who maintain themselves [illegible]

* * * *Peru.* **Government is a theocracy** and paternal in character; it is administered and tithes are collected by officers placed over the people, who are arranged in parties of ten families. Others rule over five or ten tithings, and others fifty or a hundred; the Inca is both pontiff and sovereign.

The Peruvians, having the least warlike spirit, maintain the largest empire; it covers 2,500 miles of territory.

± * * *Colombia.* Hernandez de **Cordova is beheaded** as a rebel by Pedro Arias, the bloody governor of Panama.

* * *Fla.* Ponce de Leon, with two ships, attempts to find a site for a colony, but is driven away by the Indians.

* * *Port.* **John III. is enthroned.**

1522 * * *Nicaragua.* The city of Granada is founded by Gil Gonzalez Davila.

1523 * * *Peru.* Huascar becomes Inca.

1524 July * Giovanni Verrazano **claims for France** the coast from the latitude of **Wilmington to Nova Scotia,** and calls it **New France.**

± * * *S. C.* Charles V. of Spain appoints Lucas Vasquez de Ayllon governor of Chicora, with a grant of territory as a reward for his success in stealing slaves.

1525 Nov. * *Peru.* **The great Inca, Huayna Capac,** the twelfth king in succession from Manco, dies.

* * *Can.* A [short-lived] **Portuguese colony** is planted at Cape Breton Island.

1526 Mar. 10. *Panama.* **Francisco Pizarro,** Almagro, and Luque formally renew their compact to conquer Peru, and divide the revenue between themselves.

May * *Mex.* Cortez returns from Yucatan.

* * *Fla.* Charles V. appoints the unscrupulous Pamfilo de Narvaez governor of Florida, with the privilege of conquest.

* * *Va.* De Ayllon begins a settlement called San Miguel, and is aided in the work by negro slaves. [It is on the site of Jamestown of 81 years later, and is soon abandoned.]

1528 * * *Mex.* **Cortez goes to Spain,** where he is made Marquis del Valle de Oajaca.

* * *Venez.* Germans settle at Caro, between St. Martha and Maracapana.

* * *Paraguay.* Sebastian Cabot arrives and builds a fort called Santo Espiritu.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1519± * * *Cuba.* City of Havana is removed [to its present site].

* * **Panama** is founded by Pedrarias. [1521. It becomes a city.]

1524 * * **The French** prosecute the Newfoundland fisheries vigorously, while the **English** continue to fish in the Icelandic Seas.

May * *Sp.* An important **congress** is held at Badajos.

1527 * * *N. F.* **Normans and Bretons** arrive.

ARMY — NAVY.

1530 * * *Sp.* Francisco Pizarro, with his four brothers and a band of enthusiastic followers, sails for Panama en route for Peru.

Dec. 28. *Colombia.* Pizarro makes his fifth start from Panama for Peru, having three vessels, about 200 men, and 50 horses.

CONQUEST OF PERU.

[Pizarro, with an army of 1,000 men, conquers Peru in little more than a year. "The easy conquest of this country has not its parallel in history."]

1531 Jan. 14. *Peru.* Pizarro plunders a town in the province of Caque. [Reenforced by 130 men, he proceeds to build the town of San Miguel.]

* * * *Peru.* War between the Inca and the usurper, Atahualpa; the Inca is taken prisoner.

1532 * * *Peru.* Pizarro again arrives at Tumbez.

Sept. 25±. *Peru.* Pizarro, with two-thirds of his army, starts for the interior.

Nov. 15. *Peru.* Pizarro, with his little army, enters Caxamarca.

Nov. 16. *Peru.* Pizarro treacherously captures the dominant Inca, Atahualpa, and massacres a host of Indians, without loss to his army of 177 men.

1533 Feb. * *Peru.* Pizarro's colleague, Almagro, arrives with reenforcements.

Spring. *Peru.* Francisco Pizarro, with 20 horsemen and half a dozen arquebusiers, makes a journey of 400 miles and desecrates the famous temple of Pachacamac.

Aug. 29. *Peru.* After raising a ransom valued at $17,500,000, Pizarro puts Atahualpa, the captive Inca, to death.

* * *Peru.* Hernando Pizarro is sent to Spain with the royal share of the plunder.

Nov. 15. *Peru.* Pizarro, with 500 men, enters the city of Cuzco, after a fierce battle, and proclaims as Inca, Manco Inca Yupanqui, the legitimate successor.

1534 * * *Eucador.* Alvarado marches from Puerto Viego to Quito.

* * *Peru.* Spaniards occupy [Lima, the capital city].

1535 * * *Arg. Rep.* Mendoza, having founded Buenos Ayres, conquers the adjacent country with a force of about 2,000 men.

Autumn. *Peru.* Unsuccessful invasion of Chile by Almagro with 200 Spaniards and many Indian allies.

1536-36 * * *Peru.* Rebellion of the natives against the Spaniards.

The Peruvian allies desert Almagro and return; the natives in many parts of the country revolt and cut off communication between Lima and Cuzco. The Spaniards send to Panama, Guatemala, and Mexico for succor.

1536 * * **1537** * * *Colombia.* Spaniards under Ximenes de Quesada conquer New Granada.

Feb. *-**Aug.** * *Peru.* The Spaniards are besieged in Cuzco by the Peruvians, who make frequent and vigorous assaults.

Sept. * The Inca attacks Almagro in the valley of Yucay, and is defeated with much slaughter.

1537 Apr. 8. *Peru.* Almagro seizes Cuzco as a rival of Pizarro, after having returned from Chile. He places the brothers Hernando and Gonzalo Pizarro in confinement. [They soon escape.]

1537-48 * * *Peru.* Civil disturbance and bloodshed among the Spaniards.

* * *Peru.* Decisive defeat of Manco Capac by Rodrigo de Orgonez, Almagro's lieutenant; the natives retire to the Andes.

1538 Apr. * *Sp.* Ferdinand de Soto sails for the conquest of Florida with a fleet of seven large and three small vessels.

Apr. 26. *Peru.* Almagro is defeated in the battle of Las Salinas by Pizarro.

The victorious army is commanded by Hernando Pizarro, a brother of Francisco Pizarro.

July 10. *Peru.* Almagro executed by Hernando Pizarro.

* * *Cuba.* French destroy Havana.

1539 May 18. *Cuba.* De Soto sails for the conquest of unknown cities and the discovery of mines of gold.

May 30. *Fla.* De Soto, with his selected cavaliers, 900± strong, all gaily dressed and bountifully furnished, lands at Tampa Bay.

1540 Mar. * *Peru.* Valdivia marches to Chile.

1540-41 * * Louisiana is conquered by De Soto.

* * *Can.* Jacques Cartier erects the fortress of Charlesburg.

Oct. 18. *Ala.* De Soto has a terrible battle with the Mobile Indians. (See Discovery — Exploration.)

1540-42 * * *New Mex.* Coronado with an army visits the Zuni. (See Exploration.)

1541 Feb. * The Spaniards under De Soto are attacked by the Indians and lose 170 men and the remainder of their baggage. (See Discovery — Exploration.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1530 * * *Col.* First information concerning the Pueblo Indians.

1540± * * *Venez.* Indications of gold are discovered at several points along the coast.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1532 *Peru.* Altahualpa, usurper, executed.

1538 *Peru.* Almagro, Diego, invader, executed.

1540 *Sp.* Mendoza, de Juan Gonzalez (viceroy), born.

CHURCH.

1531 * * *Can.* Cartier consecrates New France to Christianity by the erection of a great wooden cross on an eminence, as if to signify a religious mission in his discovery.

* * *Eng.* Henry VIII. declares the English Church independent of Rome; he is recognized as its head.

* * *It.* Pius III. is elected pope.

1534 * * *Peru.* Pizarro converts a heathen temple into a Dominican monastery at Cuzco.

1536 * *Haiti.* Las Casas goes to Guatemala to protect the Indians.

1537 May 2. *Guatemala.* Las Casas is prepared for his mission "in the land of war." [He wins a complete and peaceful victory.]

* * *It.* The Pope issues a brief forbidding the further enslavement of the Indians.

1539 * * *Fla.* Missionaries accompany De Soto's expedition; all perish.

* * Father Mark, a Spanish monk, attempts to establish a mission to the Zuni in the city of Cibola; he plants a large cross, but fails in his mission.

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

1530 * * *Mex.* An Indian slave tells the Spaniards of the wonders of the seven cities of Cibola, the land of the Buffaloes.

* * *Venez.* Ambrosio de Alfinger leads an expedition into the interior, to find the Eldorado.

1531 Jan. 1. *Brazil.* Martino Alfonzo de Sousa, a Portuguese adventurer, discovers Rio de Janeiro, and examines the coast southward.

* * *Venez.* Diego Ordaz seeks the fabled Land of Wealth, by sailing up the Orinoco.

1532 May * *Cal.* Hurtaldo de Mendoza sails up the Pacific coast by order of Cortez, with two vessels, both of which are lost.

1533 * * *Mex.* Cortez builds two vessels, and sends Diego Becarra on an exploring expedition; he discovers a part of Lower California.

1534-38 * * *Venez.* George of Spires searches for the Eldorado.

June *-**Aug.** * *Can.* Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, with 2 vessels and 61 men, surveys the coast of Newfoundland, and enters the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the banks of which he plants a cross surmounted with the lilies of France.

1535 Oct. 3. *Can.* Cartier arrives at Hochelaga (Montreal), having explored the great river to this point. Information is received of the Great Lakes.

* * *Cal.* Grijalvas' expedition, equipped by Cortez, discovers California.

1536 * * *Can.* Cartier explores the upper St. Lawrence country, and takes possession of it for France.

May * *Mex.* Cabeza de Vaca, and three other survivors of the Narvaez expedition, after nearly six years of captivity, approach the Pacific at San Miguel.

July 6. *Fr.* Cartier arrives at St. Malo.

1537 * * *Mex.* Cortez discovers the peninsula of California. (Or Cabrillo in 1542.)

1538 * * *Chile.* Dom Pedro de Valdivia, an officer of Pizarro, explores the west coast of South America to 40° south.

1539 Mar. *-**Aug.*** *Mex.* A Spanish expedition, under **Fra Marcos**, searching for the seven cities, discovers the Zunis.

May 30. *Fla.* **Ferdinand de Soto,** with over 900 men, lands on the west coast in search of gold.

The Spaniards hope to repeat the success of Cortez in Mexico, and of Pizarro in Peru.

Dec. 25. *Ecuador.* **Gonzalo Pizarro** begins the exploration of the interior forests [builds a vessel on the Napo River, and descends it. Part of the company sail 4,000 miles down the Amazon to the sea.]

* * *Peru.* **Alonzo de Camargo,** a Spaniard, completes the exploration of the west coast of South America by sailing from the Straits of Magellan to Peru.

* * *Mex.* **Francisco de Ulloa** explores the Gulf of California for Cortez.

1540 Mar. 3. *Ga.* De Soto resumes his march for a country governed by a woman and abounding in gold.

Apr.* *Ga.* De Soto arrives on the Ogechee River.

* * *Mex.* Mendoza, the Spanish viceroy, sends **Francisco Vasquez Coronado** in search of the seven opulent cities of Cibola, reported by the Indians. He discovers the Grand Cañon of the Colorado.

May 1. *S. C.* De Soto turns from near the coast westward.

May 11. *N. Mex.* Coronado arrives at Zuni.

Sept. 30. *Ariz.-Cal.* **Hernando de Alarcon** sent out by Mendoza; having explored the coast of California as far as 36° north, he discovers and ascends the Colorado River.

Oct. 18. *Ala.* De Soto fights a terrible battle with the Mobile Indians.

In it 2,500 Indians are shot or burned; De Soto's loss is 18 killed and 150 wounded, besides 80 horses and nearly all the baggage lost.

Nov. 18. *Ala.* De Soto leaves the coast and marches inland.

Dec.* *Miss.* De Soto arrives in the country of the Chickasaws (Northern Mississippi).

The expedition crosses the Yazoo, and winters in a deserted Indian village, subsisting on plantations of ungathered maize.

* * *Can.* **Jacques Cartier's French expedition** of five ships explores the St. Lawrence.

1541 Feb.* *Miss.* The Spaniards are fiercely but vainly attacked by the Indians at night.

The small remainder of their baggage is burned, so they are henceforth compelled to clothe themselves in skins and mats of ivy.

Apr. 26. *Miss.* De Soto leaves winter quarters and resumes his march.

May 6. *Brazil.* **Francisco Orellana,** having crossed the Andes from Quito, and sailed down the Napo and the Amazon, he arrives at the sea, thus crossing the continent.

LETTERS.

1531 * * Mexico has a printing-press. Shagun, the Dominican, arrives.

SOCIETY.

1530 * * *W. I.* **Las Casas** goes to Spain and obtains a decree from Charles V. prohibiting the enslavement of Indians in Peru and Chile.

1531 June 12. *Mex.* Zumarraga, the first bishop, writes that **20,000 victims perished** at the annual saturnalia. [Probably an exaggerated number.]

1534 * * Cuban officials apply to the King of Spain for "7,000 negroes, that they might become inured to labor before the Indians ceased to exist."

* * * *Peru.* **Pizarro employs great cruelty** in extracting unbounded wealth from the helpless natives, who are driven to exhaustive labors in the mines.

1536 May 10. *Can.* Jacques Cartier **decoys nine Indian Chiefs** on board his vessel, and sails away for France.

1539 * * De Soto takes for his expedition **a dozen priests,** that the festivals of the church may be kept, and **chains** for the captive Indians, and **bloodhounds** to hunt those who attempt to escape.

1540 * **De Soto burns an Indian** guide for honestly confessing that he does not know where there are any regions of gold.

* * * De Soto treats the Indians with **great barbarity.**

He pillages their provisions, cuts off the hands of captives, burns them at the stake, suffers bloodhounds to tear them to pieces, chains them together with iron collars, and compels them to carry the baggage of their tormentors.

STATE.

1530 * * *Spain.* **Pizarro returns to America.**

July 15. *Mex.* **Cortez arrives at Vera Cruz.**

* * *Costa Rica.* George de Alvarado subdues the Indian tribes and founds a colony.

* * *Brazil* is divided into captaincies by the Portuguese, and **is first permanently occupied.**

1531 * * *Brazil.* Alfonzo de Sousa, a Portuguese, founds San Vincente.

1532 * * *Peru.* The conquests of Pizarro make **Peru a Spanish province.**

Atahualpa usurps the throne of the Incas.

1533 * * *Chile.* **The Peruvian dominion ceases.**

1534 Mar. 24. *Peru.* Pizarro allows Manco, a son of Huayna Capac, and the rightful heir, to be crowned Inca.

* * *Spain.* **Don Pedro de Mendoza,** with the largest and wealthiest expedition that has ever left Europe, sails from Cadiz, Spain, for the Plata River.

* * *Mex.* Cortez marches up the Pacific coast, and settles **Lower California.**

1535 Jan. 6. *Peru.* **Pizarro founds** the city of Lima.

Jan.* *Chile.* Almagro receives his commission as governor of New Castile (Chile).

Feb. 2. *Arg. Rep.* **Mendoza founds Buenos Ayres.**

May 29. *Fr.* Jacques Cartier sails again with three vessels to colonize New France.

* * *Peru.* Arrival of Pedro de Valdivia, **Spain's first viceroy,** in America.

1537 Aug. 15. *Paraguay.* Juan de Ayolas founds Asuncion on the Paraguay River.

Nov. 13. *Peru—Chile.* Pizarro and Almagro make a fruitless effort to settle their disputed boundaries.

+ * * *Arg. Rep.* **Buenos Ayres is burnt** by the Indians; the colony is broken up.

* * * *Peru.* **Spanish adventurers** arrive by the ship-load, seize estates, despoil temples, and make themselves odious as masters.

* * *Colombia.* Spaniards under Quesada subdue New Granada.

* * *Cuba.* Ferdinand de Soto becomes governor.

1538 July* *Peru.* Hernando Pizarro executes Diego Almagro for rebellion.

* * *Colombia.* Belalcazar is at Bogota.

1539 * * *Ecuador.* Gonzalo Pizarro appointed to command the province of Quito. [He is absent on an exploring expedition for two and a half years.]

* * *Colombia.* Federmann is at Bogota.

1540 * * *Fr.* **Jean François de la Roque, Sieur de Roberval,** receives from the king the empty title of "Lord Lieutenant-General and viceroy of all American countries discovered, either by the French or English."

Mar.* *Peru.* Pedro de Valdivia leads an expedition to Chile.

* * *W. I.* Cortez again returns to Spain.

* * *Spain.* Vaca de Castro is sent to inspect the cruel work of Pizarro in Peru.

1541 * * *Chile.* The conquests of Almagro make **Chile a Spanish province.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1533 June 17. *Peru.* **The Incas' ransom is divided.**

Pizarro receives 2,350 marks of silver and 57,220 pieces of gold; his brother Hernando, 2,267 marks of silver and 31,080 pieces of gold; the church deducts as tithes 90 marks of silver and 2,220 pieces of gold.

1535+ * * *Panama.* **It is estimated that 30,000 or 40,000 people perish** in transit across the Isthmus of Panama, seeking the wealth of Peru.

* * * *Peru.* **Tillable lands** are divided into three shares.

One share is consecrated to the service of religion, the erection of temples, and the maintenance of priests; the second is set apart for the support of the government; the third and largest share, for the support of the people; the division is revised every year.

ARMY — NAVY.

1541 June 26. *Peru.* **Francisco Pizarro is assassinated** by conspirators.

* * *Chile.* Don Pedro de Valdivia, with Indian allies, **conquers nearly all of Chile,** under orders of Pizarro.

1542 Sept. 16. *Peru.* Castro, the governor, defeats the army of Almagro the lad, in the **battle of Chupas.** [He beheads the boy at Cuzco.]

1543 Sept. 10. *Mex.* **Arrival of 311 men,** the remains of De Soto's expedition, at Panuco.

1546 Jan. 18. *Peru.* The viceroy **Vela is defeated** and killed at the battle of Anaquito by the Spanish rebels.

Nov. * *Colombia.* **Pedro de la Gasca** gains possession of the fleet at Panama, in the interest of the Spanish crown.

1547 Apr. * *Colombia.* Gasca sails from Panama with a considerable force to **maintain royal authority** in Peru.

Oct. 20. *Peru.* **The loyal Spaniards** under Diego de Centeno are defeated in a bloody battle near Lake Titicaca by Pizarro.

1548 Apr. 9. *Peru.* **Gasca defeats the Spanish rebels;** Gonzalo Pizarro, the brother of Francisco, is executed on the field.

Apr. 12. *Peru.* Gasca enters Cuzco.

1549 * * *Chile.* **The assaults of the Araucanians** imperil the very existence of the Spaniards.

1550 * * *Nicaragua.* The Spanish **colonists rebel** against the mother country.

1554 May * *Peru.* Rebels under Francisco Hernandez Giron **defeat the army of the judges** at Chuquingua.

Oct. 11. *Peru.* **Giron is routed** by the army of the judges at Pucara.

Dec. 6. *Peru.* Giron is defeated and executed at Lima.

* * *Cuba.* The French again **destroy Havana.**

1555 * * *Cuba.* Jacob Sores, the pirate, **plunders Havana.**

1560 * * *Brazil.* The Portuguese destroy the French settlement at Rio.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1549± * * *Brazil.* **Gold is discovered** at Bahia.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1541 *Peru.* **Pizarro, Francisco,** conqueror, assassinated.

1542 *La.* De Soto, Ferdinand, adventurer, dies.

1544 *Peru.* Manco Capac, inca, assassinated, A21.

1547 *Sp.* **Cortez, Hernando,** conqueror of Mexico, dies.

CHURCH.

1541 * * Dakota Indians come to worship **De Soto** and his wobegone cavaliers as children of the gods, but the Catholics refuse their consent to such idolatry.

1542 * * **–60** * * *Paraguay.* **Christian missions are established** by the Franciscans, Armenta, Lebron, and Solano. [The latter is canonized later as the apostle of Paraguay.]

* * *Peru.* Loaysa becomes bishop of Lima.

1544 * * *Guatemala.* **Las Casas becomes bishop** of Chiapa.

1545 * * *Fla.* Louis Cancer de Barbastro, a Dominican Father, with three associates, lands at Tampa Bay, where two of his associates are murdered.

1547 * * *Gautemala.* Las Casas resigns his bishopric, and returns to Spain.

* * *Mex.* **Archbishopric of Mexico** and New Spain created.

* * *Paraguay.* **Bishopric of Paraguay** established.

1548 * * *Brazil.* **Jews** banished from Portugal **come to Brazil.**

* * *Peru.* Loaysa is made archbishop.

1549 Apr. * *Brazil.* **Six Jesuits** arrive at Bahia with colonists, and undertake the moral culture of natives and colonists.

1550 * * *Fla.* A number of Dominicans make another attempt to establish a mission, but are shipwrecked, and all perish.

* * *It.* **Julius III.** is elected pope.

1551 * * *Iceland.* **Protestantism introduced.**

1552 * * *Brazil.* The first bishop arrives, and checks the vices of abandoned priests.

1555 * * *Brazil.* **First Protestant mission** in the world.

The church of Geneva sends fourteen missionaries to Brazil, who land on an island in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro.

* * *It.* **Marcellus II., later Paul IV.,** is elected pope.

* * *Peru.* **Catholic priests are provided** for the conquered natives.

1556+ * * *Brazil.* Vallegagnon, the leader of the Protestant colony at Rio, joins the Catholics and dissension follows.

* * **–70** * * *Fla.* A French Jesuit mission is planted on the coast (near Augustine).

1558 * * *Eng.* **Dissenters begin to be persecuted** by Henry for not admitting his authority in spiritual matters. [And later yet more severely during the reign of Mary, an ardent Catholic — Puritanism is developed.]

1559 * * *Ala.* **Dominicans** labor among the Mobilians.

* * *It.* **Pius IV.** is elected pope.

1560+ * * *Paraguay.* The Jesuit missionaries, Salonio, Field, and Ortega, labor with small success.

1562 * * *Fr.* Coligni, the high admiral, proposes a refuge colony in America for his brethren, the persecuted Huguenots.

May * *S. C.* **The First Protestant settlement** in America is made by Huguenots at Port Royal.

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

1541 May * De Soto discovers the Mississippi River.

May 30. *Miss.* (?) **Transports are built** for the horses, and the expedition **crosses the Mississippi River** in search of cities and gold.

May * *Can.* **Cartier sails on a third voyage,** which is devoid of important results.

* * **Coronado's expedition reaches 40°** north, and turns back for Mexico.

* * *Ark.* De Soto's expedition **crosses** the St. Francis River, and visits the Hot Springs.

* * **–42** * * *I. T.* De Soto passes the winter on the banks of the Washita River.

* * *Venez.* **Philip Van Huten** searches for the Eldorado.

1542 Spring. *Mex.* Return of Coronado's expedition from the land of the Zunis.

May * *La.* **The De Soto expedition,** greatly distressed, follows the Red River to a point near Natchez.

May 21. *La.* **De Soto dies,** and is buried in the waters of the Mississippi; **Luis de Moscoso becomes leader.**

* * *La.* The De Soto expedition turns to the west, hoping to reach Mexico.

Dec. * *La.* The Spaniards return to the Mississippi, above the Red River.

1543 July 2. *La.* **The De Soto expedition sails down the Mississippi** in vessels rudely built, aiming to reach the Gulf of Mexico.

* * *Ore.* **Juan Cabrillo** and **Bartolome Ferelo,** two Spaniards, explore the Pacific coast as far as Oregon.

Sept. 10. *Mex.* **The 311 survivors of the De Soto expedition reach Panuco.**

In 17 days they have sailed 500 miles to the sea, and for 55 days have followed the coast to the River of Palms. "Thus ends the most marvellous expedition in the history of our country." (Ridpath.)

1549 * * *Fr.* **Roberval,** the French colonizer, sails on a voyage of discovery, with a great company of emigrants; their fate is unknown.

* * *Venez.* **Pedro d' Ursua,** a Portuguese, seeks the Eldorado.

1553 May * Unfortunate expedition of Sir Hugh Willoughby to the Arctic Seas, seeking a northwest passage.

1560 * * *Ga.* **The Spaniards arrive.**

* * **–61** * * *Colombia.* **Pedro de Ursua** sails in search of the Empire of Ormaguas, and Lope de Aguirre sails in search of the Eldorado.

1562 * * *Fla.* **John Ribault,** at the head of a French expedition, discovers the River of May (St. John).

LETTERS.

1551 * * *Peru.* **The University of San Marcos** is established at Lima. [The most ancient in the New World.]

* * *Mex.* **A University** is founded in the City of Mexico. [It now remains, but is nearly deserted.]

1554± * * *Brazil.* **The Jesuits establish** a college, named St. Paulo. [It greatly benefits the rising state.]

SOCIETY.

1542 * * *Sp.* **The "New Laws,"** forbidding the enslavement of the Indians for any cause, are promulgated, chiefly through the influence of Las Casas.

1553 * * *Cuba.* **Not an Indian is left.**

Pestilence, cruelty, and suicide have decimated them; the remainder escaped in boats to Florida.

1562 * The English make their first slave voyage to America; **John Hawkins brings 300 negroes,** in three ships, to the West Indies.

STATE.

1541 May 22. *Can.* **Cartier sails** from St. Malo with five ships belonging to the expedition of De la Roque; **visits the St. Lawrence;** also founds the fortress at Charlesbourg; the colonists are chiefly noblemen and amateurs.

On his arrival he builds a fort near the present site of Quebec, to repel the hostile natives.

June * *Peru.* Almagro the lad, a natural son of Almagro, is proclaimed governor.

* * *Chile.* Santiago de Chile founded.

June 26. *Peru.* **Pizarro is assassinated** at Lima.

1542 June * *Can.* Cartier returns with his ships to France.

—— *N. F.* Sieur de Roberval builds a fort, which is soon abandoned.

* *-43 * * *Can.* Roberval, with a fresh colony, consisting chiefly of criminals, passes the winter [near the present site of Quebec], and then returns to France.

Sept. * *Peru.* Almagro the lad, being defeated in battle, is beheaded by Castro, the royal judge at Cuzco.

* * *Arg. Rep.* A new colony reestablishes Buenos Ayres.

* * *Peru.* **The "New Laws"** enacted by Charles V. to restrain the oppression of the natives. [Civil war follows.]

* * **A court of chancery and royal audiencia,** with authority over Guatemala and Honduras, are established.

1543 Feb. 3. *Arg. Rep.* Hostile Indians again break up the settlement at Buenos Ayres.

* * *Peru.* **Blasco Nunez de Vela** is sent out as viceroy to enforce the "New Laws."

1544 Sept. 3. *Chile.* **Valparaiso** is founded by Pedro de Valdivia.

* * *Peru.* Arrival of Vela as viceroy; he is charged to enforce the "New Laws," aiming at the abolition of slavery and the protection of the natives.

Oct. 28. *Peru.* Gonzalo **Pizarro rebels** against the violence of the viceroy and the "New Laws."

1545 * * *Bolivia.* **The mines of Potosi** are claimed by Spain.

Oct. 20. *Peru.* **The "New Laws" are revoked.**

* *-20 * * *Venez.* Spaniards found Tocuyo.

1546 Jan. 18. *Peru.* Gonzalo, having defeated and killed the viceroy in battle, becomes the master of Peru.

July * *Peru.* Gonzalo enters Lima.

* *-49 * * *Fla.* Luis de Barbastro leads a **party of Dominican friars** in an attempt to form a settlement; the Spaniards are massacred by the Indians.

1547 June 13. *Peru.* After repealing part of the "New Laws," Pedro de la Gasca succeeds, as viceroy, in securing pacification and organization.

* * *Fr.* **Henry II. is enthroned.**

* * *Eng.* **Edward VI. is enthroned.**

1548 Apr. 9. *Peru.* Gasca receives the submission of Gonzalo Pizarro.

* * *Brazil* **becomes important,** and attracts the attention of the mother state.

* * *Eng.* First act of Parliament relating to America is one concerning the fisheries of Newfoundland.

* * *Peru.* **The Spanish crown assumes the government** of the country.

1549 Apr. * *Brazil.* **Thome de Souza** arrives at San Salvador (Bahia) to establish a city and as the first captain-general.

He brings 220 persons in the king's pay, and 300 free colonists and 400 convicts.

* * *Can.* **Roberval** again attempts to colonize Canada.

* * *Brazil.* The languishing Portuguese colonies become prosperous by the **discovery of gold.**

1550 Jan. * *Peru.* Gasca sails for Spain.

* * *Cuba.* The seat of Spanish government in the West Indies is removed from Santiago de Cuba to Havana.

* * *Iceland.* Bishop Jon Aaronson **fails to achieve the independence of Iceland,** and is executed by the Danes. All power is removed, and exercised by a foreign government.

* * *Peru* is under the rule of the royal audiencia.

* * *Venez.* The territory is erected into the captain-generalcy of Caracas by the Spaniards.

1551 Sept. 23. *Peru.* Don Antonio de Mendoza, the second viceroy, arrives.

* * *Peru.* **An insurrection** against the judges is led by Francisco Hernandez Giron.

1552 * * *Venez.* Barquisimeto is founded.

1553 * * *Brazil.* Duarte da Costa arrives, and assumes the captain-generalcy.

* * *Peru.* The Inca Sayri Tupac reigns.

1554 Dec. 6. *Peru.* **Giron, the rebel, is executed.**

Mar. 30. *Peru.* Alonzo de Alvarado enters Cuzco.

1555 July 6. *Peru.* The third viceroy, Don Andrez Hurdato de Mendoza, enters Lima. [He soon stamps out anarchy.]

* * *Peru.* The Inca Manco, with his family and nobles, is put to death by the Spaniards, and his son, Sayri Tupac, is his successor.

* * *Brazil.* **Coligni sends a Protestant colony** from France under Nicolas de Villegagnon, in two ships, to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

1556 * * *Peru.* Mendoza is the first viceroy to establish a secure government.

* * *Sp.* **Philip II. is enthroned.**

1557 * * *Peru.* Hurdato de Mendoza becomes viceroy in Chile.

* * *Brazil.* Large reenforcements of colonists arrive from France and Geneva.

Villegagnon, having joined the Catholics and become oppressive, many colonists leave Rio and return to France.

* * *Port.* **Sebastian is enthroned.**

1558 * * *Brazil.* Mem de Sa is sent out as captain-general by Portugal.

The Portuguese murder some of the French colonists at Rio Janeiro.

Jan. 6. *Peru.* The Inca Sayri Tupac and his people return from the mountains to Lima.

* * *Venez.* The last Spanish expedition to Carolina fails to settle.

* * *Eng.* **Elizabeth is enthroned.**

1559 Aug. 14. *Mex.* The expedition of Don Tristan de Luna, with an army of 1,500 men, and a colony including women and children and many friars, leaves Vera Cruz for the conquest and settlement of Florida. [It is wrecked on its coast.]

* * *Arg. Rep.* Mendoza crosses the Andes from Chile, and founds Mendoza.

* * *Fr.* **Francis II. is enthroned.**

* * *Venez.* The audiencia in Caracas.

1560 * * *Brazil.* **Coligni's Protestant colony at Rio is entirely broken up** by the Portuguese.

* * *Peru.* Reign of the Inca Titu Cusi Yupanqui.

* * *Fr.* **Charles IX. is enthroned.**

1561 * * *Peru.* The fourth viceroy, Condé de Nieva, arrives.

1562 Feb. 18. *Fr.* **Admiral Coligni** despatches a squadron with colonists under Jean Ribault, for Florida; it is his second [unsuccessful] attempt to found a Huguenot colony.

May * *S. C.* Ribault forms a French settlement at Port Royal; Fort Charles is erected.

July * *S. C.* Ribault leaves his colony, and sails for France.

* * *Chile.* Rodrigo de Quiroza is governor.

* * *Peru.* The second Council of Lima is formed.

* * *Mex.* Yucatan is separated from Mexico.

1563 *Spring.* *S. C.* The French at Port Royal become discouraged, and sail for France in a rude brigantine of their own construction. They are rescued from famine by an English vessel.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1540 * * **Honduras** has large and flourishing cities.

* * *Costa Rica.* The colony is renamed New Carthage.

1549 * * *Brazil.* **The discovery of gold** attracts emigrants to Bahia.

1555 * * *Peru.* Wheat is first reaped in the valley of Cañete by a lady named Maria de Escobar.

ARMY — NAVY.

1565 Aug. 28. *Fla.* **Pedro Menendez,** a ferocious Spaniard, arrives with an expedition to extirpate the Huguenots and colonize the country.

Sept. 4. *S. C.* The fleet of Menendez appears at Port Royal; but he [retires for a time and begins to build St. Augustine].

Sept. 10. *S. C.* The French sail from Port Royal to capture St. Augustine. [They are dispersed by a gale the next day.]

Sept. 17. *Fla.* **Menendez** assumes the offensive, and starts overland for Port Royal with 500 men.

Sept. 20. *S. C.* **Menendez storms Fort Carolina,** and slaughters 142 men, women, and children who are taken with it. Only a few persons are spared. "I do this not as to Frenchmen, but as to Lutherans."

Sept. 28. *Fla.* Menendez **murders in cold blood 200** of the French, who, having been shipwrecked, vainly appeal to his clemency.

Sept. 30±. *S. C.* Menendez finds another party of 150 French, who surrender on the promise of safety; **he then butchers them.** [Philip II. commends his zeal.]

* * *Fla.* **Castle of St. Augustine** constructed by the Spaniards.

1567 Apr. * *Fla.* **Dominic de Gourgues** appears on the St. Johns River with three ships fitted out for vengeance against the murderers of the French Colony. He successively surprises three forts on the St. Johns River, and hangs the leaders with this inscription affixed: "Not Spaniards, but liars and murderers."

1570 * *–**88** * * **Great struggle between England and Spain for naval supremacy of the world.**

1572 * * *Mex.*, etc. **Francis Drake makes his first marauding voyage** to South America, in which he attacks the Spanish settlements at Nombre de Dios, Carthagena, etc.

1585 * * *Fla.* The Spaniards are plundered by the English under Drake.

1586 * * *Brazil.* The Spanish colony at **Bahia is plundered** by the English under Witherington.

* * *W. I.* **Admiral Drake** sacks Porto Bello, Panama, St. Domingo, and Carthagena.

1588 * * *Eng.* Great struggle of England with the "**Invincible Armada**"—the Roanoke colonists are overlooked and perish.

1591 * * *Brazil.* The Spanish **colony of St. Vincent** is burned by the English under Cavendish.

1595 * * *Brazil.* James Lancaster, an English buccaneer, **captures Pernambuco** from the Spaniards.

1595 * * **Porto Rico** repulses the attacks of Admirals Drake and Hawkins.

* * *Brazil.* The Spanish **colony of Olinda** is taken by Lancaster.

* * *W. I.* Sir Walter Raleigh takes Trinidad from the Spaniards.

1598 * * *Can.* **The Marquis de la Roche** obtains from the King of France a commission to conquer New France.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1570 * * *Chile.* **An earthquake** destroys 2,000 lives at Concepcion.

1577 May * *Can.* Martin Frobisher, an English navigator, approaches **Meta Incognita** in the extreme northwest, and thinks it a part of Asia.

1578 Spring. *Eng.* A "mineral man" of London pronounces a stone brought from Meta Incognita to be gold, and **fifteen vessels sail with gold-seekers.** [They return with worthless cargoes.]

1585 * * *N.C.* The English colonists for the first time see **the corn, the sweet potato, and the tobacco plant.**

1586 June 9. *Peru.* **A great earthquake** at Lima.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1566 *Sp.* **Casas, Bartolome, de Las** (Miss.), dies.

1568± *Mex.* Ixtlilxochitl, Fernando de Alva, historian, born.

1578 *Sp.* Pizarro, Fernando, conqueror, age 104±.

CHURCH.

1566 * * *It.* **St. Pius V.** is elected pope.

* * *Peru.* **Arrival of the Jesuits.**

* * *Brazil.* John Boles, a Huguenot missionary, is put to death by the Portuguese after an imprisonment of eight years, in order to terrify his countrymen.

1571 * * *Mex.* **The Inquisition established.**

1572 Aug. 24. *Fr.* Massacre of St. Bartholomew. [It quickens the spirit of emigration among the Huguenots.]

* * *It.* **Gregory XII.** is elected pope.

* * *Mex.* **Jesuit missionaries arrive.**

1573 Nov. 19. *Peru.* **First *auto da fé*** at Lima.

* * *U. S.* **The first successful mission** to the Indians is planted **at St. Augustine** by Spanish Franciscans.

* * *Mex.* **A gothic cathedral** is built on the sight of the ancient temple at Mexico.

1574 * * *Mex.* **First *auto da fé*** in Mexico.

1578 * * *Can.* Master Wolfall, an Englishman, **celebrates a communion** on the shores of Frobisher's Strait, **the first recorded in America.**

1581 * * *Peru.* Archbishop Torebio reaches Lima.

* *–**1776** * * **Peru suffers from the Inquisition.** [59 Europeans are burned, and 29 "autos" occur at Lima.]

1585 * * *It.* **Sixtus V.** is elected pope.

1586 * * *Paraguay.* **Jesuits establish their famous mission.**

1590 * * *It.* **Urban VII.,** later **Gregory XIV.,** is elected pope.

1591 * * *It.* **Innocent IX.** is elected pope.

1592 * * *It.* **Clement VIII.** is elected pope.

1597 * * *U. S.* **Franciscan monks establish the second successful mission** in New Mexico.

DISCOVERY — EXPLORATION.

1573 * * *Va.* **Pedro Menendez Marquez** coasts northward from Florida, and enters the Chesapeake Bay.

1576 June *–**Aug.** * *Can.* **Martin Frobisher** sails from England on **his first voyage** to find a northwest passage; he discovers Frobisher's Strait and Meta Incognita.

1577 May *–**Sept.** * *Can.* **Second voyage of Frobisher** in the northwest; his ship is loaded with worthless sand, which is supposed to be gold.

1578 May *–**Sept.** * *Can.* **Third voyage of Frobisher,** having a fleet of 16 sail and 100 colonists.

* * Unsuccessful **voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert.** He takes possession of Newfoundland for England, but plants no colony.

1579 * * *Cal.* **Sir Francis Drake** traces the western coast of America as far north as New Albion (Oregon), seeking a strait connecting the two oceans.

1580 * * *N. Mex.* **Augustin Ruys,** a Spanish missionary, discovers New Mexico.

1583 * * **Newfoundland visited** by Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

1584 July 13. *N. C.* **Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition** lands on the Island of Wocokon, and takes possession, naming it Virginia after the Virgin Queen.

* * *Can.* **Gasca** discovers Davis's Strait.

John Davis explores Davis's Strait to 66° 40′, visits Gilbert Sound and Cumberland Strait.

1586 * * *Can.* **Davis makes his second voyage,** and visits Labrador.

1587 * * *Can.* **Davis** discovers the Cumberland Islands, London coast, Lumley's Inlet (Frobisher's Strait), on his third voyage.

1592 * * **Davis** discovers the Falkland Islands.

* * *Can.* **Spaniards, under Juna de Fuca, visit the northwest** coast of the American Continent. (?)

1594 * * **Willem Barentz** explores Nova Zembla.

1595 * * *Guiana.* **Sir Walter Raleigh** explores the coast, and ascends the Orinoco 400 miles from its mouth.

LETTERS.

1598 * * *Peru.* **The University of San Antonio Abad** is founded at Cuzco.

SOCIETY.

1565 Sept. 20. *Fla.* **Pedro Menendez massacres the Huguenots** on the St. Johns River, sparing neither men, women, nor children—except a few reserved as slaves.

* * *Fr.* Great resentment against **the** Spaniards because of the massacre of the Huguenots in Florida.

1565 * * *Fla.* Part of the French colony on the St. Johns River embark on a piratical expedition against the Spaniards.

1567 * * *Fla.* Dominic de Gourgues, with 150 men, comes from France, and avenges the Huguenots by hanging 200 Spaniards on trees.

STATE.

1564 June 25. *Fla.* **A French expedition,** sent out by Coligni and led by René de Laudonnière, arrives at the mouth of the St. Johns River, and builds Fort Carolina.

Dec. * *Fla.* Some of the French colonists depart, ostensibly for France, but engage in piracy against Spain.

* *–69 * * *Peru.* Lope Garcia de Castro rules only as governor.

1565 Aug. * *S. C.* **Sir John Hawkins,** the slave merchant, relieves the needs of the colony at Port Royal.

Aug. 28. *Fla.* Jean Ribault arrives at the French colony with 300 men and ample supplies.

—— *Fla.* **Pedro Menendez,** the agent of Philip II., arrives in Florida, with a commission to exterminate the Protestants and establish a colony.

Sept. 8. *Fla.* **St. Augustine is founded** by Pedro Menendez.

It is the first permanent European settlement in [the existing United States of] North America. He comes to conquer and colonize, and brings 2,500 persons with him. [The period of Spanish discovery and adventure in the New World practically ends.]

Sept. 20±. *Fla.* Menendez annihilates the Huguenot colony on the St. Johns River. (See Society.)

—— *Arg. Rep.* Spaniards cross from Peru and found Tucuman.

* * *Chile* is under the royal audiencia.

1567 * * *Brazil.* The Portuguese, having broken up the French settlement at Rio de Janeiro, now found a colony there, and name it San Salvador.

* * *Can.* **The French,** having failed with two colonies, abandon the colonization of the southern coast, and turn northward. The Marquis de la Roche obtains a commission to establish a colony on the St. Lawrence. [A colony of criminals is sent out and fails.]

* * *Venez.* Caracas is founded by the Dutch.

* * *Brazil.* Sebastian is founded.

1568 May * *S. C.* Having driven out the French, the Spaniards hold the country.

* * *Chile.* The audiencia established at Santiago.

1569 Nov. 26. *Peru.* Don Francisco de Toledo enters Lima as viceroy.

1570 * * *Arg. Rep.* **Spain cripples the colonists by restricting navigation and commerce.**

* * * **England and Spain contest the maritime supremacy of the world.**

1571 * * *Peru.* Inca Tupac Amaru reigns.

The viceroy unjustly beheads Tupac Amaru, the last of the Incas, on the square of Cuzco.

1572 * * *Brazil.* An attempt is made to divide the colony.

* * *Va.* The colony of Pedro Menendez lands on the banks of the Potomac.

1573 * * *Arg. Rep.* Spaniards from Peru found Cordova.

Don Juan de Garay leads an expedition to found Santa Fé.

* * *Costa Rica.* New Carthage receives its third governor from Madrid, and the colony is well established.

1574 * * *Fr.* **Henry III. is enthroned.**

* * *Brazil.* **The colony is divided.**

1577 * * *Brazil.* Many of the Protestant colonists return to France.

1578 * * *Greenland.* Frobisher takes possession of the west coast in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and calls it West England.

* * *Brazil.* Diego Laurenco da Veiga is appointed governor-general of the flourishing colonies.

Brazil becomes an appendage of Spain, and is again united under one government.

Nov. 19. *Eng.* Sir Humphrey Gilbert's first expedition sails to found a colony in America.

* * *Port.* **Henry "the Cardinal" is enthroned.**

1579 May * *Eng.* Gilbert's unsuccessful expedition returns from Newfoundland.

1580 June 11. *Arg. Rep.* Another Spanish expedition under Garay recolonizes Buenos Ayres and prospers.

* * *Guiana.* **The Dutch begin** a settlement on the coast.

* * *Port.* **Anthony is enthroned.**

* *–1640 * * **Portugal and her colonies are under the dominion of Spain.**

1581 * * *Hol.* The republic of the United Netherlands is established.

* * *Peru.* Don Martin Henriquez becomes viceroy.

1582 * * *New Mex.* Santa Fé is visited by De Espejio.

* * *Peru.* Second council of Lima.

1583 June * *N. F.* **An expedition of genuine colonists, led by Sir Humphrey Gilbert,** and patronized by Sir Walter Raleigh, sails for America. [It utterly fails.]

Aug. 5. *Newfoundland.* Gilbert lands at St. Johns, and takes possession of the island in the name of his queen.

Aug. 27. Gilbert's largest ship is wrecked through carelessness, and 100 perish; the survivors return to England.

* * *Chile.* Sotomayor is governor.

1584 * * **Sir Walter Raleigh** receives his first patent.

July 13. *N. C.* An exploring expedition is sent out by Raleigh, which lands on Roanoke Island, and takes possession of the country in the name of the virgin queen, and calls it Virginia.

1585 Apr. *Eng.* Raleigh sends out his first colony of 110 persons under Grenville. Many persons are eager to sail for America.

June 26. *N. C.* **Raleigh's colony arrives at Roanoke Island** and is left in charge of Ralph Lane. It is the first English settlement in the New World.

Aug. 25. *N. C.* Grenville sails for England.

* * *Arg. Rep.* Buenos Ayres advances in prosperity.

* * *Guiana* is visited by Raleigh.

1586 June 19. *N. C.* The English in less than a year abandon the settlement on Roanoke Island and leave with Sir Francis Drake. They carry back tobacco and the potato. [A supply-ship arrives a few days later and departs.]

July * *N. C.* Fifteen days later, Grenville also arrives at Roanoke with supplies, and leaves 15 men to hold possession of the country. [Their fate is unknown.]

1587 July * *N. C.* Raleigh's second colonizing expedition of 117 men and women, under Captain John White, arrives at Roanoke, but finding no colony it returns.

* * *Guiana.* The Spaniards found St. Thomas Island.

1589 Mar. 7. *Eng.* **Raleigh sells his proprietary rights** to a company of merchants.

* * *Fr.* **Henry IV. is enthroned.**

1590 Aug. 17. Gov. John White returns to the Roanoke settlement, and finds "it desert, tenantless, and silent."

* * *Peru.* Herdato de Mendoza is viceroy.

1592 * * *Peru.* Martin Gracia Onez de Loyola is viceroy.

1594 * * *Brazil.* French Catholics establish a colony on the Island of Maranhao.

1595 * * *Venez.* **Raleigh** visits Guiana, and ascends the Orinoco River 400 miles, in quest of the El Dorado.

1597 * * *Arg. Rep.* **Buenos Ayres** is firmly established.

1598 * * *Can.* The Marquis de la Roche secures a patent for a colony in New France (Nova Scotia) from Henry IV.

La Roche establishes a colony, chiefly taken from the prisons of France, on Sable Island.

* * *Sp.* **Philip III. is enthroned.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1583 Sept. * Wreck of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's ship; all perish.

1584± * * **Privateering and colonization go hand in hand.** Sir Richard Grenville, on his return voyage, takes a Spanish merchantman.

By a process scarcely differing from piracy, and with little regard for the law of nations, great wealth was speedily acquired by many English adventurers.

1587. Aug. 18. *N. C.* **Virginia Dare,** the first child of English parentage, is born at Roanoke.

ARMY — NAVY.

1603 * * *Uruguay.* The Charruas Indians defeat the Spaniards in a pitched battle.

1607 * * *Va.* **John Smith is taken prisoner** by the Indians, and condemned to death; but is **set at liberty** after a captivity of seven weeks.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — EXPLORATION.

1602 May 14. *Mass.* Arrival of **Bartholomew Gosnold,** who is the **first to sail directly across** the Atlantic, from the Azores, instead of by the Canary Island route.

May 15. *Mass.* Gosnold visits Cape Cod.

* * *Va.* Voyage of **Samuel Mace** to Virginia.

* * *W. I.* Port Royal, Jamaica, is destroyed by an earthquake.

1603 Apr. 10. *Eng.* **Martin Pring** sails on a voyage of commerce and exploration to New England [where he enters Plymouth Harbor].

* * *Can.* **Samuel Champlain** is commissioned by a company of French merchants of Rouen to explore the country of the St. Lawrence, and establish a trading-post.

1605 May 17+. *Me.* **George Weymouth** of England explores part of the coast and some of the rivers.

1607 May * *Eng.* **Henry Hudson** starts on his first voyage, instructed to sail northwest and directly across the pole.

May * *Va.* **Newport** and twenty others return to Jamestown after exploring the James River as far as the falls [near Richmond].

* * *Va.* Jamestown colonists send an expedition of six men up the Chickahominy River expecting to find the Pacific Ocean.

1608 July 21. *Va.* **John Smith** returns to Jamestown from the first exploration of the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

July 24. *Va.* **Smith sails** on an exploring expedition for the Susquehanna River.

Sept. 7. *Va.* **Smith returns** to Jamestown, having explored 3,000 miles of coast.

* * *Eng.* **Sir Henry Hudson** makes a second attempt to reach India by a northwest passage.

* * *Va.* **Capt. Newport** sails up the James River to find the Pacific Ocean.

1609 Apr. 4. *Hol.* **Sir Henry Hudson** sails on his important third voyage, under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company.

His vessel is a small yacht called the *Halve Moon,* having a crew of 18 or 20 men; the icebergs baffle his endeavors in the north, and he follows the coast southward.

July * *N. Y.* **Samuel Champlain,** the French navigator, enters the lake which bears his name, and is the first white man to set his foot on the soil of the Empire State.

Aug. 28. *N. J.* **Hudson** anchors in Delaware Bay. [Soon after he explores the coast of New Jersey.]

Sept. 3. *N. Y.* **Hudson** anchors in the Lower Bay of New York, behind Sandy Hook, and is refreshed with green corn, wild fruits, and oysters.

Sept. 5. *N. J.* Hudson lands.

Sept. 6. *N. J.* Hudson sounds the Narrows, and passes through the Kill Van Kull to Newark Bay.

Sept. 9. *New York.* **Hudson** passes from the Lower Bay into the Narrows.

Sept. 11. *N. Y.* **Hudson** enters the Great River of the north (Hudson).

Sept. 14. Hudson visits the Highlands.

Sept. 19. *N. Y.* The *Halve Moon* tarries [at Kinderhook] while a small boat ascends the river [above Albany].

Sept. * **Hudson** abandons the pursuit of a northwest passage *via* the Hudson River.

* * *Va.* The colonists of Jamestown begin the **manufacture of glass beads,** for traffic with the Indians.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1600 Gorton, Samuel, pioneer, born.
Hopkins, Edward, governor, born.
Mason, John, captain, born.

1601 Coddington, William, founder of R. I., born.

1602 **Stuyvesant, Peter,** Gov. of N. Y., b.

1603 Bradstreet, Simon, Gov. of Mass., born.
± Fenwick, George, proprietor in Conn., b.

1604 **Eliot, John,** Apostle to Indians, born.

1606 Calvert, Leonard, Gov. of Md., born.
Winthrop, John, Gov. of Conn., born.

1607 Gosnold, Bartholomew, colonizer, d.
Harvard, John, founder, born.

1609 Clarke, John, Baptist founder, born.
Clap, Roger, author, born.

CHURCH.

1605 Aug. 19. *Me.* The English colonists at St. George, an island [in the Androscoggin River], all leave their ships and go ashore, where they have located their plantation, and listen to a sermon by their preacher, after which the laws of the colony are read.

* * *Paraguay.* A second band of **Jesuit missionaries** — Cataldino, Mazeta, and Lorenzana — begin a successful work.

* * *It.* **Leo XI.** and later **Paul V.,** pope.

1606 Apr. 10. *Va.* The charter is issued; it makes the **Church of England** the religion of the colony, and all the people taxable for its support; the aborigines are to be converted to Christianity if possible.

1607 June 21. *Va.* **The Holy Sacrament is administered** in a chapel having sail-cloth for a covering, rails for walls, and logs for benches; Rev. R. Hunt, minister at Jamestown.

* * *Me.* Rev. Richard Seymour accompanies a colony, for the service of the **Protestant Episcopal Church.**

* * *R. I.* **A Baptist Church** (according to some authorities) formed at Tiverton.

1608 * * *Eng.* **Rev. John Robinson** and other Puritans thrown into jail for dissenting, when about to flee from England.

* * *Paraguay.* **Jesuits are zealous** in civilizing natives.

* * *Hol.* Part of the fleeing **Puritans reach Holland.**

1609 * * *Mass.* **William Brewster** is chosen elder of the Plymouth colony, and becomes a religious leader.

* * * *Can.* **The Jesuit missionaries** commence the work of converting the Indian tribes, and exhibit unparalleled fortitude and great perseverance.

LETTERS.

1608 * * *The True Relation,* by **Captain John Smith,** is printed in London.

* * *Va.* Smith sends to England his completed *Map of the Chesapeake Bay.*

SOCIETY.

1606 Apr. * The London Company **is required** by a clause in its patent **to hold all property** of its settlement **in common** for the first five years.

1607 * * *Va.* **The colony** at Jamestown consists of 12 laborers, 10 or 12 mechanics, and 48 gentlemen, and no women.

* * *Va.* Suspicion, dissension, and **rascality prevail** among the colonists.

Dec. * *Va.* **Capt. John Smith** is taken prisoner by the Indians, and sentenced to die, but his life is **spared by the intercession of Pocahontas,** daughter of Powhatan.

1608 * * *Va.* **A conspiracy** is formed to kill John Smith, and abandon the colony.

* * *Va.* Gov. **John Smith's first law:** "He who would not work should not eat;" the second, "Each man for six days in the week should work six hours each day."

Apr. * *Va.* Capt. Newport arrives with a company of 34 gentlemen and an assortment of **gold hunters, adventurers, and vagabonds.**

1609 * *-10 *Winter. Va.* **Viciousness and profligacy** on the part of the greater number of the colonists bring about dearth; only 60 persons out of 490 survive till spring.

* * *Va.* **Thirty colonists** seize one of the vessels and **sail away as pirates;** riot and idleness prevail, domestic animals are killed, and firearms traded away.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

* * * The **Cherokee, Catawba,** and **Tuscarora** Indians hold the Southern mountain country, and approach within about 100 miles of the Atlantic coast.

* * * The **Dakotas** are in the great West and Northwest; the **Mobilians** are in the South.

* * * The **Seminoles** are in the Florida peninsula; the **Shoshones** between the Rio Grande and lower Mississippi, and in the Great Salt Lake region and northward; the **Comanches** are east of the Rio Grande and near the Shoshones;

the **Klamaths** are along the Pacific slope south of the Columbia River; the **Californians** are south of the Klamaths; and the **Athapascans,** between the Colorado River and the Rocky Mountains.

* * * North American Indian tribes **are governed** by a chief and council who are elective. Captive warriors are treated with great cruelty; women, boys, and girls are made slaves.

* * * The **Huron family** of Indian tribes dwell north of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario.

* * * The great **Algonkian family** rule both forest and prairie, extending along the Atlantic seaboard from the St. Lawrence to Cape Hatteras, and along the Ohio River westward to the Mississippi, and northward to Lakes Superior and Huron.

The powerful **Iroquois Indian family,** including many tribes, extend south of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the St. Lawrence River for one or two hundred miles, and to the east as far as Lake Champlain.

1602 * * *Arg. Rep.* Spain **permits colonists to export** two ship-loads of produce each year with 50 per cent customs duties.

* * *Holl.* **The Dutch East India Company** is formed.

* * *Mass.* **The first New England settlement** is made on an island in Buzzard's Bay, by Bartholomew Gosnold, for the Association of London Merchants. [It is short-lived.]

1603 Mar. 24. *Eng.* **James I. enthroned.**

Apr. * *Me.* **Martin Pring** leads an English expedition to the coast. [It returns after an absence of six months.]

Nov. * **Sieur de Monts,** a French Huguenot, receives a grant of the country from one degree north of Montreal to the latitude of Philadelphia.

1605. Aug. 9. *Me.* An English **colony is planted** at the mouth of the Sagadahoc (Androscoggin) River, on an island called St. George.

Nov. 14. *N. S.* De Monts establishes **the first French settlement** in the country at Port Royal (Annapolis) in Acadia.

* * **Maine is visited** by an expedition under George Weymouth.

* * *N. S.* **Acadia** is the only active settlement except those in Central and South America, after 100 years of exploration.

1606 Apr. 10. *Great Virginia.* **The first charter** is granted.

A great joint-stock company is formed in England for the establishment of two colonies in America. The London or Virginia Company, having jurisdiction from 34° to 38° north latitude, and the Plymouth or North Virginia Company, with headquarters at Plymouth, having jurisdiction from 45° to 41°; and the intervening territory (38° to 41°) to go to the company establishing the first self-sustaining colony.

Aug. * *Eng.* **The Plymouth Company** of "knights, gentlemen, and merchants" sends out its **pioneer ship** for exploration, and it is taken by the Spaniards.

Autumn. *Eng.* The **second ship** of the Plymouth Company goes out, and returns with glowing accounts.

Dec. 19. *Eng.* **The London Company** of "noblemen, gentlemen, and merchants" sends out **three ships.** A Superior Council in England and an Inferior Council in America are to manage its affairs.

* * * **France claims** all the territory north of Florida by right of the discoveries of Verrazano.

* * * **England claims** the territory from the Cape Fear in North Carolina to Newfoundland, and westward indefinitely, by the discoveries of John Cabot.

* * *Mass.* **The French** attempt to settle Cape Cod, but are driven off by the Indians.

1607 May * *Va.* **John Smith** is placed in confinement during the latter part of the voyage to Virginia, on the absurd charge of designing to murder the Council, and make himself its monarch.

May 13. *Va.* Commander Newport lands **105 colonists at Jamestown,** on the north bank of the James River, about 32 miles from its mouth.

Only 12 are laborers, and 10 or 12 are mechanics, while 48 are gentlemen, and there are no women.

* * **-10** *Spring. N. S.* **Port Royal** is deserted.

May * *Va.* The Inferior Council elect **Edward Wingfield** the first governor.

* * *Va.* **John Smith** is at first jealously excluded from his seat in the Council.

June 2. *Va.* Capt. Newport sails for England, leaving the colonists in a wretched condition.

Aug. 8. *Me.* **The second English Colony** is planted.

George Popham and Raleigh Gilbert plant 120 colonists in a fort at the mouth of the Kennebec River. [It is abandoned the next year.]

Aug. * *Va.* General sickness at Jamestown; only five men able to do sentinel duty.

Sept. 10. *Va.* Gov. Wingfield and his confederate, George Kendall, a member of the governing council, are detected in **embezzling the stores** of the colony. [They are impeached and deprived of office.]

Sept. 15. *Va.* **One half** of the colonists have been swept away by disease.

Sept. * *Va.* John Ratcliffe is chosen president of the council and governor of the colony. [He is detected in an attempt to abandon the colony, and is deposed.]

Dec. * * *Va.* **Jamestown improves** under the management of John Smith; by strategy corn is secured from the Indians for winter.

* * *Va.* Only two of the seven members of the council remain, Martin and Smith; **Martin elects Smith,** not yet 30 years old, President of Virginia. [He becomes the most noted man in the early history of America.]

Winter. *Va.* **Smith** is held in captivity by the Indians.

1608 Jan. * *Va.* **Smith returns** from captivity.

Apr. * *Va.* Newport returns to Jamestown with **a second company,** consisting of 120 emigrants, like the first, "vagabond gentlemen," idlers, and gold-hunters; only 38 remain of the original 105 colonists.

Newport sails for England with a lot of **worthless earth,** supposed to contain gold.

July 3. *Can.* **Champlain returns** from France to New France with a colony sent out by De Monts, and lays the foundation of Quebec.

* * *Va.* The colonists waste the planting season in **gold-seeking.**

Autumn. *Va.* **Arrival of 20 colonists** with Capt. Newport, which increases the number to a total of 200 persons.

Sept. 10±. *Va.* **John Smith** is formally **elected President;** he enforces law; gold-hunting becomes unpopular, and prosperity increases.

* * *Va.* Smith, Martin, and Newport constitute the Inferior Council.

1609 May 23. *Va.* **A second charter** is issued, having enlarged privileges.

King James revokes the constitution without consulting the wishes of the colonists, and grants the London Company a new charter, extending from Cape Fear to Sandy Hook, and westward to the Pacific.

May * *Eng.* **Lord Delaware** is elected governor of Virginia for life.

He is the first one elected by the stockholders of the London Company; Sir George Somers is admiral; Sir Thomas Dale is high marshal; Sir Ferdinand Wainman master of horse, etc.

June * *Eng.* **Many noblemen with 20 women** and children sail in a company of 500 emigrants for Virginia.

One vessel is wrecked, and one run ashore in the Bermudas, and seven arrive in Jamestown. The governing commissioners being stranded in Bermuda, John Smith continues in office, and greets the worst emigrants yet sent out.

Sept. 15. *Va.* Smith sails for England, to recover his health.

Sept. * *Va.* Sir **George Percy** governs Jamestown as Smith's delegate; it contains between 50 and 60 houses.

Winter. *Va.* The 450 colonists suffer hunger because of profligacy and ill government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1604 * * *Eng.* The Muscovy Company sends the first English ship to Greenland.

1605 * * *Me.* George Weymouth sails on a trading expedition for furs to the coast of Maine.

* * *Va.* **Captain John Smith** is sick, and so near to death that his comrades dig his grave.

ARMY — NAVY.

1613 *Spring. Me.* Captain Argall of Jamestown **pillages** and burns the French settlement at **Mount Desert** Island, it being in the territory of the London Company.

* * *Can.* **Smith destroys** every building of a **French colony** at the mouth of the St. Croix River.

* * *Can.* **Smith burns** the deserted hamlet of **Port Royal** in Acadia (Nova Scotia).

* * *N. Y.* **Smith destroys** the cabins of the Dutch on **Manhattan** Island, and compels them to acknowledge the sovereignty of James I. of England.

1614 * * *N. Y.* **The Dutch build a fort** on the southern extremity of Manhattan Island.

* * *N. Y.* **Fort Nassau** is built by the Dutch [near Albany].

1615 Oct. 10. *N. Y.* Battle between **Champlain** and the Iroquois Indians in western New York.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — EXPLORATION.

1610 * * *Eng.* **Hudson sails** on a northern voyage of discovery, seeking a passage westward to the Indies.

* * *Spring. Va.* Smith introduces the **cultivation of maize,** and plants 30 or 40 acres.

July 27. Sir Thomas Smythe discovers Delaware Bay.

Aug. 2. *Can.* **Hudson** enters the straits which bear his name, and thinks he discovers the Pacific [Hudson Bay].

1612 * * *Va.* The colonists begin to **manufacture bricks.**

* * *Va.* John Rolfe [the husband of Pocahontas] begins the systematic **cultivation of tobacco.**

1614 * * *N. Y.* **Adriaen Block** of New Amsterdam builds the first colonial ship, the *Onrust* (Restless).

* * *Conn.* **Block,** in the *Onrust,* explores Long Island Sound, and discovers the Connecticut River.

June + * Captain **John Smith** explores the New England coast, and gives it this name.

1615 * * *Can.* **Champlain** visits Lake Huron.

1616 * * *Can.* **Bylot and Baffin** are sent in search of the northwest passage; Wolstenholme's Sound, Lancaster Sound, and Baffin Bay are discovered.

1617 * * *Guiana.* **Sir Walter Raleigh** explores the coast.

1618 * * *Can.* **Baffin** reaches the 78° of latitude in the bay which bears his name.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1610 ? Berkeley, Sir William, Gov. of Va., b.
? Newport, Christopher, commander, dies.
1611 Day, Stephen, first printer, born.
1612 Bradstreet, Anne, poet, born.
1613 Morton, Nathaniel, historian, born.
1614 Cheever, Ezekiel, teacher, born.
1616 Leverett, Sir John, Gov. of Mass., born.
Mereloza, de Juan Gonzales, Mex. vicar, A77.
1617 Pocahontas dies in Europe A22.
1618 West, Thomas Lord Delaware, Gov. of Va., A41.
Powhatan, Indian chief, dies.
1620 Allouez, Claude Jean, Fr. Jesuit, born.
Dale, Sir Thomas, Gov. of Va., dies.

CHURCH.

1610 June * *Va.* A day given to religious services on the return of the colonists to their homes. (See State.)

1611 June 10. *Va.* Many godly emigrants arrive; they commence the labors of the day by offering prayers in their little church, and order and comfort increase.

June 12. *N. S.* **Two Jesuit missionaries** arrive at Port Royal, but their work among the Micmacs is frustrated by the government.

* * *Va.* Gov. Dale requires every man and woman to give an **account of his faith** to the minister for the test of orthodoxy; he orders them to be whipped if they refuse, and to be whipped daily till they acknowledge their faith.

1614 * * *Va.* Pocahontas becomes the **first Christian convert,** and is baptized in the Episcopal church, under the name of Rebecca.

1615 * * *Can.* **Le Caron,** a Franciscan, carries the Roman Catholic religion to the Indians of eastern Maine, and westward to the Hurons.

1617 * * *Eng.* **The refugee Puritans** in Holland apply to the London Company for permission to emigrate to their territory in America, and their request is granted.

1619 July * *Va.* The House of Burgesses confirms **the Church of England** as the Church of Virginia, and intends that the first four ministers shall each receive £200 a year, and all persons whatsoever shall attend church on the Sabbath, both forenoon and afternoon.

* * *Eng.* Another request signed by the greater part of the Puritans is sent to the Company. [Dissensions in the Company delay success.]

* * *N. S.* **Reformed Franciscans** begin mission work in Acadia.

1620 Dec. 21. *Mass.* Only the Plymouth people come over as separatists, the other colonists remain in the **Church of England** seeking to reform her corruptions. The Congregational service is introduced by the Pilgrims.

* * *Arg. Rep.* Buenos Ayres becomes a **bishopric** by creation of Pope Paul V.

* * *Eng.* A company of London merchants is formed that agrees to loan money to the poor Puritans so they may emigrate; each is to give his services for seven years to the company.

LETTERS.

1610 * * The *True Reportory of the Wrack and Redemption of Sir Thomas Gates,* written at Jamestown by William Strachey.

1613 * * *Good News from Virginia,* by Alexander Whitaker, "The Apostle of Virginia."

1614 * * Captain John Smith makes a map of the New England coast and country; names it New England.

1616 * * *Peru.* **The college of San Carlos is founded.**

1619 * * *Va.* An effort is made to establish a college at Henrico (Richmond).

An endowment of £1,500 and 10,000 acres of land is procured; the massacre of its friends defeats the project.

SOCIETY.

1611 June 21. *Can.* **Henry Hudson,** his sons, and five others are **sent adrift** by his mutinous crew, and perish in Hudson Bay.

* * *Va.* The land hitherto held in common is now divided, and each of the 700 colonists receives three acres.

Sept. 1. Henry Hudson's mutinous crew is picked up in a wretched condition.

1612 June 29. *Eng.* **A lottery is drawn** in London for the benefit of the Virginia plantations; profit nearly £30,000.

1613 * * *Va.* **Pocahontas is stolen** and held for a ransom by the colonists. [Indian troubles follow.]

1614 * * *Va.* Capt. Hunt, the deputy governor, treacherously entices the Indian chief, Santo, with 27 others, on board of his ship, and sails for Spain, where he sells them into slavery.

Apr. * *Va.* **Pocahontas is married** to John Rolfe, a worthy young Englishman. [King James is scandalized that one not of royal blood should marry a princess.]

1616 * * **Pocahontas visits England** and is received at Court.

1619 * * *Va.* Laws are made against the **playing of dice and cards, drunkenness, and idleness;** excess in apparel is restrained by a tax.

* * *Va.* The colony is reenforced by the arrival of 1,200 emigrants, including 100 felons sent by the king **to be sold as servants** among the planters.

* * *Eng.* Bad management of the treasurer of the London Company.

About $400,000 have been spent and only 600 men, chiefly rovers, are found in the colony; it is discovered that **women must be introduced** to make the enterprise succeed.

Aug. * *Va.* A Dutch man-of-war brings **20 African negroes** to Jamestown, and sells them to the colonists at auction, thus introducing African slavery.

1620 Dec. 21. *Mass.* **The "Pilgrim Fathers"** land at Plymouth Rock, and their colony consists of 73 males, 29 females; 34 adult males, 18 adult females; 20 boys and 8 girls; also 3 maid servants and 19 men servants, etc. (Winsor.)

* * *Eng.* **Ninety young women** of good breeding and modest manners are persuaded to emigrate to Virginia.

Men who become husbands pay 120 lbs. of tobacco to repay the almost bankrupt company the expense of the voyage.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1610 May 24. *Va.* **Capt.-gen. Gates** and about 150 others arrive from Bermuda, where they were shipwrecked.

June * *Va.* **"The starving time."**

Vice and famine have reduced the colonists from 490 to only 60; they are disheartened, and abandoning Jamestown, set sail for the fishermen's fleet at Newfoundland.

June 10. *Va.* **The departing colonists** meet a fleet of 3 vessels with reenforcements and supplies, and then **return** to Jamestown.

Lord Delaware, the acting governor, brings peace, plenty, and prosperity to Jamestown.

—— *New York.* **The first Dutch** emigrants arrive at Manhattan.

* * *Brazil.* **Jesuit settlements** are formed; communism prevails.

* * *Fr.* **Louis XIII. enthroned.**

* * *Nicaragua.* The foundation of Leon [the future rival of Granada] is laid.

* * *N. F.* Mr. Gay, of Bristol, **founds a colony** at Conception Bay.

± * * *Paraguay.* **Jesuit settlements** of natives are begun; civilization follows.

* * *Va.* Delaware returns to England for his health.

1611 May 10. *Va.* **Sir Thomas Dale** arrives in the Chesapeake with stores and emigrants; he assumes the government as high marshal.

Aug. * *Va.* **Sir Thomas Gates** arrives with 300 colonists, 12 cows, 20 goats, and supplies; he enters office as deputy governor.

* * *Va.* Colonists receive individual allotments of **three acres of land.**

1612 Mar. * *Va.* James I. grants a **third charter** to the London Company.

It includes the Bermudas; because of the financial failure of the venture the stockholders are given control, and without intention, a democratic government is encouraged.

* * *Brazil.* **A French colony** is founded on the island of Marajo. [Maintained six years.]

* * *Eng.* **Sir Walter Raleigh,** having spent $200,000 to found a colony, without success, **gives up the undertaking.**

* * *Fr.* The Protestants being in power, **the great Condé** becomes viceroy of the French empire in America.

* * *New York.* The Dutch send the *Tiger* and the *Fortune* to trade with the Indians on the Hudson River. Huts are erected on **Manhattan Island.** (About 45 Broadway.)

1613 May * *Me.* Madame de Guercheville, having secured DeMonts' patent and a new one from the crown, for all lands between Florida and the St. Lawrence River, Port Royal excepted, sends Saussage and two Jesuits, who settle a **small colony on Mount Desert** Island. [It is soon broken up.]

* * *Guiana.* A colony of Dutchmen arrives.

* * *New York.* The Dutch establish a **trading-post** on Manhattan Island.

* * *Va.* **Captain Samuel Argall** of Jamestown breaks up the French settlements in Maine and Acadia, also the Dutch trading-station (?) at New Netherland.

1614 Oct. 11. *N. Y.* **A charter** is granted by the States-General to the **New Netherland Company,** including territory from 40° north to 45° north, with a monopoly of the fur trade for three years.

* * *Conn.* **Settlement of Connecticut.**

The Dutch, led by Adriaen Block, explore the coast, also the chief river, and build a fort [near Hartford].

* * *Guiana.* The States of Holland encourage settlements by offering monopolies for four years.

* * *Mass.* An expedition is sent to New England by Sir **Ferdinando Gorges** and the Earl of Southampton.

* * *N. Y.* The Dutch form a **settlement on Manhattan Island,** also erect a fort; they build another [Fort Nassau] 150 miles up the river.

* * *New York.* Jean Vigne, **the first white child,** born on Manhattan Island.

* * *Va.* Gov. Gates returns to England, and leaves the government to Sir Thomas Dale [for two years].

The cultivation of **tobacco brings prosperity** to the colony; the streets of Jamestown are planted with it, and it becomes the accepted currency.

1615 May± * *New Eng.* **John Smith** vainly attempts to form a settlement.

* * *Brazil.* Belem is founded by Calderia.

* * *Can.* **Champlain** leads an expedition to Lake Huron.

* * *N. F.* Captain Richard Whitborne is sent to establish order among the fishermen at Newfoundland.

* * *Va.* **Private ownership of land** begins, each colonist receiving 50 acres for himself and heirs.

1616 May * *Va.* Sir Thomas Dale resigns the governorship, and returns to England, leaving **George Yeardley** as deputy governor. **Pocahontas goes to England.**

* * *New Eng.* **Sir Ferdinando Gorges** makes persistent effort for the settlement of New England.

1617 Jan. * *Va.* Captain **Samuel Argall** is elected deputy governor.

[Fraud, oppression, violence, greed, and tyranny on the part of the government check immigration, and the colony becomes reduced to 600 persons.]

May 15. *Va.* Argall arrives in Jamestown.

* * *N. J.* The Dutch from New Amsterdam start a settlement at **Bergen.** [**The first in New Jersey.**]

* * *N. Y.* **Fort Nassau** [Albany] is destroyed by a flood.

1618 * * *New Eng.* Ferdinando Gorges sends Captain Rocroft from England to New England; he spoils a French bark on the way, and goes to Virginia, where he is killed.

1619 Jan. 1. *N. Y.* Expiration of the first New Netherland charter.

* * *Va.* **Lord Delaware** sails with supplies, and dies on the voyage. Opechancanough succeeds Powhatan.

Apr. 19. *Va.* **Sir George Yeardley** is appointed deputy governor. [The colony grows and prospers.]

* * *Hol.* **The Pilgrims** get a patent from the London (South Virginia) Company.

July * *Va.* **Popular government introduced.**

Yeardley divides the plantation into 11 boroughs, and issues a proclamation requesting the election of two citizens from each to assist in the government.

July 30. *Va.* **The House of Burgesses** meets at Jamestown, **the first colonial legislature in the New World.**

It is an elective assembly for discussion only, and has no power without the approval of the London Company.

1620 July 22. *Hol.* **The Pilgrims depart** from Delfshaven in the *Speedwell,* having spent the preceding night in prayer and religious conversation.

The Pilgrims purchase the *Speedwell,* and hire the *Mayflower.*

Aug. 5. *Eng.* **The Pilgrims set sail** from Southampton for Virginia in the *Mayflower* of 180 tons burden, and the *Speedwell,* 60 tons. [The *Speedwell* proves leaky, and compels their return to Dartmouth.]

Aug. 20±. The repairs on the *Speedwell* being completed, **the Pilgrims reembark.** [The *Speedwell* proves unseaworthy, and they return to Plymouth.]

Sept. 6. *Eng.* **The Pilgrims finally leave Plymouth** in the *Mayflower,* and number 102 persons.

Nov. 3. *Eng.* **The Plymouth Company reorganized.**

King James incorporates forty of his subjects as "the Council established at Plymouth for the planting, ruling, ordering, and governing of New England in America."

Nov. 9. *Mass.* The Pilgrims come in sight of Cape Cod after a voyage of 63 days.

Nov. 11. *Mass.* Pilgrims on the *Mayflower* sign an instrument of **republican government,** and elect John Carver governor. (Nov. 21, N. S.)

Being denied a patent by the king, they proceed to discharge all the functions of an organized state.

Dec. 11. *Mass.* **The Pilgrim Fathers disembark at Plymouth Rock,** and found a colony numbering 102 persons. New Style, Dec. 21. (Winsor.)

Dec. 23. *Mass.* The Pilgrims begin building a settlement at Plymouth.

* * *Arg. Rep.* The Spaniards erect a **new government** for Buenos Ayres — the Rio de la Plata, with Buenos Ayres for its capital; cities and settlements abound.

* * **Paraguay is separated** from Buenos Ayres.

* * *Mass.* The whole body of the male inhabitants constitute **the legislature.** [Continuing thus for 18 years.]

* * *Va.* The 1,000 inhabitants receive an accession of 1,200 more.

ARMY — NAVY.

1621 * * *Va.* The settlers scour the wilderness, burn Indian villages, and kill some savages; the remainder are driven into the interior.

* * *Mass.* Capt. Miles Standish, with a force of six men, explores the country to learn the disposition and number of the Indians.

Aug. 14. *Mass.* The Plymouth colony sends 14 armed men to awe the Indians.

1622 Mar. 22. *Va.* Indians attempt to annihilate the settlements by an unexpected attack, in which 347 colonists are killed, and 72 settlements destroyed. Only 1,600 men survive in the 8 remaining settlements.

1623 * * *Mass.* Miles Standish with eight men goes to the rescue of Weymouth, and defeats the Indians.

June ± * *N. Y.* The Dutch build Fort Orange (Albany).

—— *N. J.* The Dutch build Fort Nassau on the east shore of the Delaware [a little below Philadelphia].

July * *Va.* Parties of settlers attack the savages and drive them inland.

1624 July * *Va.* The Assembly orders another attack on the Indians.

* * *Brazil.* The Dutch take Bahia without a struggle.

1628 * * *Can.* Champlain repulses David Kirk in his attempt to capture Quebec; Port Royal falls into the hands of the English.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1621 * * *Va.* Workmen skilled in making iron arrive, bees are introduced, and cotton is planted as an experiment.

1622 * * *Va.* First grist-mill erected. Twenty-five shipwrights arrive.

1625 * * *Mass.* Plymouth has already built a little vessel.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1621 Carver, John, Gov. of Plymouth colony, A31.
Mayhew, Thomas, clergyman of Mass., born.
Hubbard, William, clergyman of Mass., born.

1623 Laval-Montmorency, Bp. of Quebec, born.

1625 Cushman, Robert, of Plymouth colony, A45. ?

1627 Yeardley, Sir George, Gov. of Va., d.

CHURCH.

1621 * * *N. Y.* Lutherans settle in New Amsterdam.

* * *It.* Gregory XV., pope.

1623 * * *Mass.* Protestant Episcopal service is first regularly established here by Rev. William Morrell of England.

* * *N. H.* The colonists are tolerant toward all religious faiths.

* * *It.* Urban VIII., pope.

* * *N. Y.* The Walloons are driven to America by persecution.

* * *Va.* The General Assembly ordains the suppression "of all teaching or preaching, public or private," of all non-Episcopal ministers, and the expulsion of non-conformists from the colony.

±* * *Mass.* The London Company vexes the Plymouth colony by its efforts to thrust on the Pilgrims a minister of the Established Church; they had come to the western wilderness to escape such oppression.

1626 * * *Can.* Fathers Brebeuf and Daniel, Recollects, begin work among the Hurons.

* * *New York.* Public worship by the Reformed Dutch at New Amsterdam begins, in the absence of ministers, by the weekly reading of the Scriptures and the creeds in a room over a horse-mill, by two men (Huyck and Krol) sent over as "Comforters of the Sick."

1627 * * *N. M.* The Franciscan missionaries report 27 new missions, several large churches, 10 convents, thousands of Indians baptized, and over 8,000 converts to Christianity.

1628 Apr. 7. *N. Y.* Jonas Michaelius, the first Dutch minister, arrives; the Reformed Dutch Church is organized in New Amsterdam.

* * *N. Y.* The first Presbyterian church in America is organized in New Amsterdam.

July 20. *Mass.* The ballot first used in America in the election of John Wilson as pastor and teacher at Salem after a day of humiliation. The church organized.

1629 Aug. 6. *Mass.* Organization of the second Congregational church at Salem.

John and Samuel Brown set up Episcopal worship in Salem: apparently the first to resist the politico-religious law of the colony.

LETTERS.

1622 * * *Va.* The Bishop of London raises £1,000 toward a university for this colony.

1624 * * *General History of Virginia*, by Captain John Smith, is printed in London.

1626 * * *A Translation of Ovid*, by Sandys, appears.

SOCIETY.

1621 Mar. 22. *Va.* Jamestown and other settlements are saved from general massacre by the warning given by a converted red man, who reveals the plot on the previous night.

Mar. * *Mass.* Massasoit, the great sachem of the Wampanoags, is received by the Plymouth colony with much parade. A treaty of peace follows. [It is faithfully kept for fifty years.]

May 12. The first marriage in the Plymouth colony takes place between Edward Winslow and Susanna White.

June 18. The first duel in New England brings disgrace on the duelists.

It is fought by two servants with sword and dagger, and both are wounded. The authorities sentence them to lie 24 hours with their heads and feet tied together.

* * *Va.* Sixty more young women arrive; 150 lbs. of tobacco are charged each man who becomes a husband, to pay expenses incurred in bringing his bride to Virginia.

Aug. 21. *Va.* One widow and eleven maids consigned to the colony from London, to be sold for tobacco at the rate of 120 lbs. of the best leaf for each.

1622 * * *Mass.* The English settlers at Weymouth seek their subsistence by defrauding the Indians, instead of laboring in useful employment; conflict follows.

1625 June 9. *N. Y.* The first white child born in Brooklyn.

1626 * * *N. Y.* The Dutch introduce negro slaves.

1628 * * *N. Y.* The Dutch on Manhattan Island live in houses thatched with straw and having wooden chimneys, while creaking windmills extend their ungainly sails against the sky.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1621 Mar. 21. *Mass.* Massasoit visits Plymouth, and makes a treaty.

The Pilgrims enter a treaty with the Wampanoags. [It is kept inviolate for 50 years.]

Spring. *Mass.* Of the 102 Pilgrims, only about 50 survive the winter.

June 1. *Eng.* John Pierce receives his first patent for the Pilgrims.

June 3. *N. Y.* The States-General grant to the Dutch West India Company a charter, with full powers over New Netherland for 24 years.

July 24. *Va.* Sir Francis Wyatt, the governor, brings a new constitution for the colony.

It vests the government in a governor, a council of state, and a general assembly, for which two burgesses are to be chosen by each town, hundred, and plantation. The governor has the veto power, and every enactment of the assembly requires the company's sanction; on the other hand, the assembly may veto the acts of the company.

Sept. 10. *Can.* Sir William Alexander obtains from the crown of Scotland a patent for all Acadia, under the title of Nova Scotia. [An unsuccessful attempt is made at colonizing.]

Nov. 19. *Mass.* Another company of emigrants arrives with scant provisions for the winter.

Nov. *-Dec. * *Va.* First session of the Assembly under the new constitution.

* * *Mass.* William Bradford is elected governor, on the decease of Carver.

Pestilence had swept away about one-half of the Indians prior to the arrival of the Pilgrims.

Winter. *Mass.* Starvation threatens the colonists, and they subsist on half rations for six months.

* * *Mass.* The supply vessel *Fortune* is sent back from Plymouth, laden with beaver skins and clapboards valued at $2,500, the first returns from the colony.

* * *N. F.* Sir George Calvert plants a colony in Newfoundland [and resides there for several years].

* * *Sp.* **Philip IV. enthroned.**

* * *Va.* **Jamestown exports** 55,000 lbs. of tobacco this year.

The cultivation of **cotton is introduced.**

* *–22 * * *Va.* **Great increase in immigration.**

1622 Aug. 10. *N. H.* **Sir Ferdinando Gorges and John Mason** obtain a patent for lands between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers, called Laconia.

Settlements made on the sites of **Dover** and **Portsmouth.**

Nov. 6. The king's proclamation prohibits "interloping and disorderly trading to New England."

[This hastens the dissolution of the Plymouth company.]

* * *Can.* **Samuel Champlain** is governor of Canada [including Michigan].

* * *Eng.* The London Company is bankrupt, and the numerous stockholders are divided by dissensions.

* * *Mass.* English fishing vessels arrive and sell food to the starving Pilgrims at double price.

Emigrants sent out by Thomas Weston of London begin a new settlement [near Boston] called **Weymouth.**

* * *Me.* The first permanent settlement in Maine is made at **Saco.** (Or in 1623.)

* * *Spring. N. Y.* The great **West India Company** take possession of New Netherland under their charter.

* * *Va.* **A massacre** of a part of the colonists reduces the plantations from 80 to less than eight.

The census shows a population of 2,500 people.

1623 Apr. * *Eng.* **Lord Baltimore's patent** is granted. [Dies. Patent not sealed.]

Apr. * The whole of **Long Island** is granted to the Earl of Stirling.

Apr. * *N. Y.* Thirty families, called **Walloons, arrive** from Flanders; they seek civil and religious freedom, and to escape the persecutions of their own country.

June 25. *Va.* King James contends with the London Company and endeavors to annul its charter.

June ± * *N. Y.* Eighteen of the emigrant families of **Walloons ascend the Hudson,** and build Fort Orange (Albany).

* * *N. J.* Walloons, under **Cornelis Jacobson May,** ascend the South River (Delaware) and build Fort Nassau [below Camden].

* * *Can.* **Scotch colonists** sent out by Sir William Alexander arrive in Nova Scotia, but return when they find French adventurers already established there.

July 20. New England is divided among the original patentees.

* * *Mass.* Weymouth [near Boston] is abandoned; the majority of colonists return to England.

John Pierce's second patent issued on his own account, making the Plymouth people his tenants. [He sells it to the Pilgrims for $2,500 — cost price $250.]

John Lyford and John Oldham conspire against the welfare of the colony, and both **are banished.**

The Pilgrims no longer labor in common, but receive **allotments of land** to individuals for one year.

* * *Me.–N. H.* Settlements are made in New Hampshire and Maine, including Portsmouth and Dover.

1624 * * *Spring. Mass.* **Land** is no longer held in common; every person receives a little **land in perpetual fee.** Edward Winslow returns from England, bringing the Cape Ann patent.

Cattle are first brought to Plymouth — three heifers and one bull.

June 16. Virginia becomes a royal colony.

James I. arbitrarily annuls the liberal charter of the London Company, after it has spent $750,000 above its receipts, and Virginia becomes a royal colony, having Sir Francis Wyatt for governor, with 12 councilors.

Dec. * *New Eng.* After four years of labor and expense, **only 180 persons remain;** there is no hope of future profit.

* * **Brazil** is invaded by the Dutch.

* * *Mass.* John White, a Puritan minister from Dorchester, England, plants a small **colony on Cape Cod.**

The governor's power is restricted by a **council of five.**

Cape Ann is settled by a few Puritans. [Later the colony removes to Naumkeag.]

* * *N. Y.* The Dutch ship *New Netherland* brings over a colony of 110 Walloons of French origin, to the Hudson River region. They bring farm-stock, seed, and implements.

The Dutch begin civil government; Captain Cornelius May is the first governor, and his duties chiefly relate to the management of a trading-post.

* * *Va.* About 2,000 colonists remain of the 9,000 sent out.

1625 Mar. 27. *Eng.* **Charles I. enthroned.**

May 13. *Va.* Charles I. issues a **proclamation** inimical to the Jamestown colony.

* * *Mass.* Mount Wollaston [near Boston] settled by Captain Wollaston.

* * *New York.* **Sarah Rapaelje** is born, the first white girl born on Manhattan Island.

Three ships and a yacht bring many settlers from Holland and 100 cattle.

* * *N. Y.* **William Verhulst** is governor of New Netherland. Walloons settle at Fort Orange (Albany).

1626 Jan. * *N. Y.* The Dutch West India Company appoint **Peter Minuit governor** of New Netherland.

May 4. *N. Y.* Gov. Minuit arrives; also four shiploads of colonists with 300 cattle; population of New Amsterdam two hundred.

* * *Guiana.* **The French settle** on the Sinamary River.

May * *New York.* **Minuit buys the entire Manhattan Island,** comprising more than 20,000 acres, for $24 worth of scarlet cloth, brass buttons, etc.

* * *N. H.* A feeble settlement is made on the Piscataqua River (**Dover**).

* * *Va.* **Sir George Yeardley,** benefactor of Virginia, reappointed governor.

1627 Aug. * *Va.* The King proposes a royal monopoly of the tobacco trade.

* * *Summer. Va.* One thousand emigrants arrive.

Nov. * *Mass.* Eight of the Plymouth colonists **purchase the entire interest of the London Company** in the Plymouth colony for $9,000.

Nov. * *Va.* The colonists elect **Francis West** to fill the vacancy in the governorship. [He is soon excluded.]

* * *Can.* **The colony of Quebec** is transferred to the company of 100 merchants under Cardinal Richelieu.

* * *Guiana.* **Dutch** settlements are established.

* * *Mass.* The Plymouth colony introduce the use of **wampum as currency.**

* * *Mass.–N. Y.* The Dutch and the Puritans are fast friends. Dutch embassy is sent to Plymouth with expressions of good will.

1628 Mar. 19. *Mass.* **The foundation** of the **Massachusetts colony** is laid by 6 Englishmen.

They purchase a belt of land extending from ocean to ocean, and from 3 miles north of the Merrimac River to 3 miles south of the River Charles and the Massachusetts Bay.

Mar. * *Va.* The colonists assent to the royal monopoly of the tobacco trade.

Sept. 16. *Mass.* Arrival of a **colony at Salem,** led by John Endicott.

* * *Mass.* Endicott suppresses the settlement at Wollaston.

* * *New York* **Manhattan** has a population of 270; the fur trade flourishes.

* * *Va.* John Potts is governor.

1629 Mar. 4. *Mass.* **Charles I. issues a charter** to the company which had settled Salem, incorporating the proprietors as the Governor and **Company of Massachusetts Bay** in New England; M. Cradock governor. [Declines.]

June 6. *N. Y.* **The Dutch West India Company** created a charter of privileges corporation.

Under it certain patroons may each hold in fee simple, as do the hereditary lords of Europe, a tract of land not more than 16 miles long and 8 miles wide, or other width determined by the position.

June 30 ±. *Mass.* Two hundred additional immigrants arrive; one-half go to the Plymouth Colony and the other half lay the foundation of **Charlestown,** dividing the land into two-acre lots, one for each settler. [More than one-half die in a year.]

Aug. 29. *Mass.* The charter and government of the Massachusetts Company **is transferred to the colony** by the Company; **John Winthrop** is chosen governor.

ARMY — NAVY.

1629 * * *Can.* **Conquest of Quebec** by the English, who are led by three refugee French Calvinists.

1630 * * *Brazil.* The Dutch **take Olinda.**

1633 * * *Conn.* **The Indians commit their first act of violence** in this colony by murdering the crew of a trading vessel on the Connecticut River; they apologize, and sign a treaty of peace.

* * *New York.* **Fort Amsterdam** is begun. [Number 4 Bowling Green.]

1634 Oct. * *Conn.* Plymouth colonists ascend the Connecticut River, and build **a fort at Windsor.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1629 * * *Mass.* The colonists at Salem commence to **make bricks.**

1630 * * *Peru.* Destructive earthquake at Lima.

1631 * * *Can.* Searching for the northwest passage, **Fox** discovers Fox Channel; touches Cape Peregrine. **James,** on the same errand, discovers James's Bay.

* * *Mass.* The little vessel *Blessing of the Bay* is built.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1630 Johnson, (Lady) Arabella, Pilgrim, d.
1632 Smith, John, leader in Va., A 53.

CHURCH.

1629 * * *Mass.* Gov. Endicott sends away the **Episcopal brothers** Brown, who desire services in their own house, as "factious and evil-conditioned."

1630 Feb. 22. *Mass.* **Fast day** changed into a day of thanksgiving, because of the arrival of a ship from England with provisions.

* * *Conn.* **Presbyterian worship,** conducted by Richard Denton, pastor, commences at Wethersfield.

* * *Mass.* **John Winthrop, an Episcopalian,** chooses affliction with the Puritans.

* * *N. Y.* A colony of Dutch establish the **Reformed Dutch** worship at Fort Orange (Albany).

1631 Feb. 5. *Boston.* **Roger Williams** arrives from England

Apr. 12. *Mass.* Williams becomes teacher for the Salem church.

May 18. *Mass.* The General Court of the Massachusetts Bay colony decrees, "No man shall be admitted to the body politic, but such as are members of some of the churches within the limits" of the colony.

Nov. 3. *Boston.* **Rev. John Eliot** arrives.

* * *Mass.* Taxes are levied for the support of the gospel; **attendance at church** is required by law; only church members can be elected to offices of trust; intolerance and bigotry, the vice of the age, is also the vice of the Puritans.

The Plymouth colony is more tolerant than the Massachusetts colony.

Roger Williams, a minister of Salem, denounces the intolerant laws.

He is the "first in America or Europe to proclaim the doctrine of full religious toleration;" he holds that the state should leave matters of religious opinion and worship to the conscience of the individual, and confine government to secular affairs.

1632 * * *Can.* **The conversion of the heathen** is committed solely to the Jesuits.

The missionaries are employed to confirm the alliance made with the Hurons, by establishing missions among them.

* * *Mass.* The erection of the **first church in Boston** is commenced.

1633 Mar. 25. *Va.* The services of the **Roman Catholic church** are begun on St. Clement's Island, on the Potomac, by Revs. Andrew White and John Altham.

Oct. * *N. H.* **The first Congregational minister** preaches in the State.

* * *Can.* **Jesuit missionaries** resume work in the St. Lawrence Valley.

* * *Spring. N. Y.* **A second Dutch** minister arrives at New Amsterdam.

* * *Md.* The Society of Jesus begins its labors.

* * *N. Y.* The **records of the Reformed (Dutch) church** begin.

The first church on Manhattan Island is erected by the Dutch (on Pearl Street, between Broad and Whitehall).

1634 Mar. 3. *Md.* The first colony of **200 Catholics** arrives on the Potomac, for the settlement of Maryland under Lord Baltimore.

Mar. 25. *Md.* The English Catholic families land from the two ships, the *Arc* and the *Dove.*

Mar. 27. *Md.* Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, plants the first colony, composed of **both Puritans and Catholics,** but chiefly Catholics, near the mouth of the Potomac, and some are men of fortune.

* * * *Mass.* The opposition to the **Quakers** rests on semi-political grounds chiefly, because they annoy congregations in their worship.

May 24. *Mass.* Commencement of the custom of preaching **election-day sermons,** by Rev. John Cotton.

Sept. ± * *Mass.* **Roger Williams** becomes pastor of the Salem church.

LETTERS.

1630 * * *The Golden Fleece,* by Vaughn, appears.

* * *A Model of Christian Charity* is written by **John Winthrop** while on his voyage to Massachusetts.

* * * **The Puritans are an educated people.**

1633 * * *New York.* The Dutch **establish a school** at New Amsterdam.

SOCIETY.

1629 * * *Brazil.* **Commencement of raids** into the interior to capture Indians for slavery; the converted Indians in Paraguay are not spared.

* * *Eng.* The Massachusetts colony in London, directing Gov. Endicott, says: —

"We pray you endeavour, though there be much strong water for sale, yet so to order it as that the savage may not, for our lucre sake, be induced to the excessive use, or rather abuse of it; and at any time take care our people give no ill example: and if any shall exceed in the inordinate kind of drinking as to become drunk, we hope you will take care his punishment be made exemplary for all others."

* * *Paraguay.* Spanish colonists **raid the Indian tribes** of the interior, to secure slaves, repeatedly attacking the Indian settlements of the Jesuits.

* * -35 * * *Va.* Gov. John Hervey sides with certain speculators and land monopolists in wronging the people.

1630 * * *Brazil.* The Dutch send an expedition to Africa to **capture slaves** from a Portuguese settlement for the colony at Olinda.

* * *Mass.* **About 300 of the best kind of Puritans families emigrate** to New England.

"Not adventurers, not vagabonds, were these brave people, but virtuous, well-educated, courageous men and women, who, for conscience's sake, left comfortable homes with no thought of returning."

The court fixes the **prices of labor;** mechanics to receive no more than 2*s.* a day, under a penalty of 10*s.*

1631 * * *Del.* **The entire colony** of 30 persons at Lewiston is **massacred** by the Indians in revenge of one murder.

* * *Mass.* Roger Williams arrives.

1633 * * *Mass.* One of the laws of the colony directs that "No man shall sell or (being in the course of trade) give any **strong water** to any Indian."

* * * *Brazil.* Maurice, the Dutch governor, promotes the **amalgamation** of the natives and colonists by marriage.

The colony grants **partial toleration.**

It enacts that provision be made for all refugees from religious persecution on their arrival, except Jesuits and priests; blasphemy, idolatry, and witchcraft are made punishable with death; immoralities are severely punished; money is not to be loaned for interest; extravagance in dress is a crime; and the Bible is accepted as the ultimate tribunal when the laws are defective.

* * *Mich.* The Iroquois Indians drive the Hurons on St. Joseph's Island, where many starve during the winter.

1634 * * *Mass.* Mrs. Hutchinson organizes **a meeting of women,** they being excluded from speaking in the weekly meetings for social worship.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1629 Sept. 13. *Mass.* Nine sachems come to Plymouth and offer their allegiance. (J. Endicott, acting governor.)

* * *Can.* Quebec and all Canada is surrendered to the English.

* * *Mass.* The name of the Bay Colony is changed from Naumkeag to Salem.

* * *N. H. — Me.* **Mason and Gorges,** the proprietors of New Hampshire and Maine, **dissolve their union,** and each

receives a new grant; Mason from the Merrimac to the Piscataway River, Gorges from the latter to the Kennebec, and it is called New Somersetshire.

* * *N. J.* Godyn and Blomaert, two Dutch patroons, obtain a grant of the lower part of New Jersey, bordering the Delaware Bay.

* * *Va.* **Gov. John Harvey** arrives at Jamestown, bearing a commission from Charles I. [His presence vexes the colonists for six years.]

Lord Baltimore visits Virginia, and is promised citizenship if he will take an oath, which his Catholic conscience forbids. He is not permitted to plant a colony here.

* * *Del.* **Samuel Godyn,** a Dutch director, purchases from the Indians all their lands from Cape Henlopen to the mouth of the Delaware.

1630 Midwinter. *Mass.* Two hundred **Puritans have perished** from the severity of the climate and their inferior shelter.

Apr. 18. *N. Y.* **Manors are created.**

May * *N. H.* The province of Laconia has its name changed to **New Hampshire.** It is first settled.

June 12. *Mass.* John Winthrop arrives at Salem with the charter of Massachusetts Colony. **The government is removed** from England to America.

(**John Winthrop** is elected the first governor of the Massachusetts Colony.)

He is a Christian patriot and statesman, of the Episcopal religion, and of republican principles. [He becomes the controlling spirit of the colony.]

July 6. *Mass.* Fourteen vessels arrive with 1,500 colonists for Massachusetts Bay. [They found Watertown, Dorchester, and Roxbury.]

July * *N. Y.* The Council ratify the purchase from the natives of all land between Cape Henlopen and the mouth of the Delaware by Samuel Godyn.

Aug. 9. *N. Y.* **Staten Island** is purchased from the Indians by Michael Pauw, a Dutch director. [They sell it twice afterwards.]

Aug. 23. *Mass.* **The first court** of assistants is held at Charlestown; it settles the price of mechanical labor: mechanics are to receive no more than 2*s.* a day, under a penalty of 10*s.* to giver and taker.

Aug. * *Mass.* Trimountain (**Boston**) is **founded** by John Winthrop and a few leading families.

Sept. 17. *Mass.* The court of Charlestown changes the name of the settlement at Trimountain to Boston.

Oct. 19. *Boston.* **The first General Court** in America is held; 110 freemen in the colony.

Oct. * *Mass.* It is found impracticable to transact public business by a primary assembly of all freemen meeting four times in a year; a **Board of Assistants** is appointed.

Nov. * *N. J.* Michael Pauw becomes the patroon of Hoboken Hacking (Hoboken).

* * *Guiana.* The first settlement is made at Surinam.

* * *Brazil.* **The Dutch seize the coast,** and establish a colony at Olinda in Pernambuco; Count Maurice comes, and prosperity follows.

Regular government is established and a supply of slaves provided.

* * *Conn.* The Council of Plymouth grant to the Earl of Warwick the land 120 miles southeast from the Narragansett River, and extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. [Not settled for five years.]

* * *Mass.* **A third and last patent** given to the Plymouth Colony, grants lands between the Cohasset River and the Narragansett, and westward to the limits of Pokenakut (or Sowamset).

The great emigration begins.

Over 1,000 persons brought over in 17 vessels, besides horses, cattle, and goats, also necessaries for planting, fishing, and ship-building. Many persons of importance are among the emigrants.

* * *Me.* Settlements are made on the Saco by **Richard Vines and John Oldham.**

* * *N. C.* Charles I. grants Sir Robert Heath **a patent to Carolina,** an immense tract south of Virginia. [After 33 years of useless existence, it is revoked.]

* * *N. S.* St. Etienne, a Huguenot of La Tour, buys the patent for **Nova Scotia,** of Sir William Alexander, with a condition requiring its continued subjection to Scotland.

* * *N. Y.* **Kiliaen van Rensselaer,** one of the colonial directors, appropriates lands bought of the Indians, north and south of **Fort Orange** (**Albany**), 24 miles along the river, and 48 miles inland. Dutch colonists settle Rensselaerwyck.

* * *Va.* **Virginians are vexed** with the rash imposition of frequent fines, which now become the perquisites of Governor Harvey.

1631 Feb. 5. *Mass.* Arrival of the *Lyon* from Bristol, laden with much needed food.

Mar. 29. *Conn.* **Warwick transfers his claim** to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brooke, John Hampden, and others.

Spring. *Del.* De Vries, with 30 Dutch colonists, lays the foundation of Lewistown, the oldest settlement in Delaware. [All are massacred by Indians.]

May 5. *N. J.* The Dutch purchase **Cape May** of the Indians.

Oct. 18. *Mass.* The **Puritans limit the suffrage** to members of the church, thus putting the government in the hands of a minority, excluding from their rights nearly three-fourths of the people.

* * *Mass.* A fortified town is begun on the Charles River, and called Newtown (**Cambridge**).

* * *Me.* **A division line** is drawn by the proprietors, Gorges and Mason, **between Maine and New Hampshire,** separating the colonies.

* * *Md.* William Clayborne, with other Virginians, makes the **first settlement,** on Kent Island.

1632 Mar. 29. *Fr.* **Treaty of St. Germain** between France and England; New France, Acadia, and Canada go to the dominion of France; all British interests are surrendered.

June 20. *Md.* **Cecil Calvert,** second Lord Baltimore, receives from Charles I. the grant of a new province, which he calls **Maryland,** in honor of the queen. [The severing of their territory vexes the Virginians, but they remonstrate in vain.]

Oct. * *Mass.* Governor Winthrop and Pastor Wilson, of the Massachusetts Colony, visit the Plymouth settlement to show good will.

* * *Conn.* Dutch traders visit the Connecticut.

* * *Mass.* **The Connecticut valley** being more fertile, emigration is urged thither by Winthrop.

* * *N. Y.* Charles I. reasserts the title of England to New Netherland, by "first discovery, occupation, and possession."

1633 Jan. 8. *Conn.* **The Dutch buy land** of the Indians on both sides of the river.

Apr. * *N. Y.* **Wouter van Twiller** supersedes Minuet as governor.

Oct. * *Conn.* **A trading-post** is established by the Pilgrims, and settlers locate at Windsor in disregard of the claims of the Dutch.

Nov. 22. *Md.* **Leonard Calvert,** brother of the second Lord Baltimore, sails with a colony of 201 persons, chiefly Roman Catholics and their servants.

* * *Mass.* Men who become eminent arrive; among them are John Haynes, John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, and Samuel Stone.

* * *Mass.* **Charles I. becomes alarmed** at the growing popularity of the liberal Massachusetts government. The Archbishop of Canterbury is offended.

The governor's **power is restricted** by a council which is now increased from five to ten. (E. Winslow, governor.)

* * *Pa.* **The Dutch buy lands** on the Schuylkill.

1634 Mar. 25. *Md.* Lord Baltimore's **first colony** lands on St. Clement's Island.

Apr. * *Eng.* Superintendency of the colonies is removed from the privy council to **a special commission** led by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

May * *Mass.* **The ballot** is substituted for a show of hands at a public election.

* * *Mass.* Thos. Prince, Gov. of Plymouth; Thos. Dudley, of Mass. Bay.

* * *Guiana.* The French settle at Cayenne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1630 * * *Greenland.* Eight men belonging to the Muscovy Company are left here by accident till the next season, and yet survive their terrible sufferings.

ARMY — NAVY.

1635 Apr. 25. *Md.* Fight between the armed boats of **William Clayborne and the colonists.**

* * *Me.* **The French** seize the Penobscot trading-post established by Plymouth colonists, who fail to retake it.

* * *Conn.* The English send over men, ordnance, and ammunition, with $10,000 to **build a fort** at the mouth of the Connecticut River (**at Saybrook**).

A colony led by the younger **John Winthrop** drives the Dutch from the mouth of the Connecticut River, settles Saybrook, and builds a fort, under a patent given by Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke.

1636 * * **–37** * * *Conn.* The Indians commit **many ravages** near Saybrook. **General alarm is felt.**

THE PEQUOT WAR.

1636 July+ *R. I.* **The Indians** of Block Island plunder a trading-vessel and kill its captain.

Sept. * **–Oct.** * *Mass.* **Capt. Endicott ravages** the territory of the Pequots in revenge.

1637 Apr. * *Conn.* **Indians massacre** nine soldiers at Wethersfield.

* * **Spring.** *Conn.* **The Pequots** seek the alliance of the Narragansetts, with whom they had long been at enmity, but are frustrated by Roger Williams.

May 10. *Conn.* The colonists in convention **declare war** against the Pequots.

May 26. *Conn.* **Defeat of the Pequots** in their fort by a force of 80 men, commanded by Captain James Mason, and aided by several hundred doubtful Indian allies.

July 13. *Conn.* Complete overthrow of the Pequots.

* * *Md.* The colonists have **a bloody skirmish** with William Clayborne at Kent Island, and dispossess him.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1635 Aug. 15. *New Eng.* **Terrible storm** and great tide 20 feet high; lives and property destroyed.

1638 June 1. *New Eng.* **An earthquake** alarms the people.

* * *N. Y.* The Dutch on Staten Island are the first of the colonists to **distil brandy.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1634 Dongan, Thomas, Gov. of N.Y., born.
1635 Mason, John, founder in N. H., dies.
1636 Oldham, John, colonizer, murdered.
1637 Andros, Edmund, Gov. of New. Eng., b.
1638 Harvard, John, founder of Harvard College, A31.
1639 Alarcon y Mendoza, de Don Jan, Mex. poet, A39. ?
Church, Benjamin, soldier, born.
Mather, Increase, Pres. of Harvard, born.

CHURCH.

1634 * * *Can.* **The Jesuits, Brebeuf and Daniel,** join the barefoot Hurons on their returning from Quebec to their own country.

* * *Mass.* **Irreligion, as well as heresy, punishable.**

Mr. Lathrop and his flock, fleeing from England, settle at Scituate.

Roger Williams writes a paper declaring the grants of land by the King of England are invalid until the natives are justly recompensed.

* * *Md.* The colonists, with Father White for their priest, worship in an **immense wigwam** of the departed Indian chief, which is the **first English Catholic church** in America.

* * *Va.* A band of **non-conformists** are driven out because of their religious opinion.

1635 Jan. 19. *Mass.* The governor convenes the clergy to decide "whether it be lawful for us to **carry the cross** [of England] in our banners?" They divide, and defer their answer.

May * *Mass.* The clergy favor changing **the red cross** of the English banner to the red and white rose.

* * *Mass.* **Roger Williams** and John Smyth, a miller, are **banished** from the colony **because of heresy.**

Arrival of **Rev. Thomas Hooker,** the "Light of the Western Churches."

Mrs. **Anne Hutchinson** becomes the champion of her sex against the clergy, whom she charges with defrauding the women of the gospel, also declaring that they were no better than Pharisees; she advocates Antinomian doctrines.

1636 Mar. 30. *Mass.* The Council sends a constable to Salem, to suppress those who do not submit to the Established Church.

* * *Can.* **Fifteen Jesuit Missionaries** are among the Indians.

* * *Del.* Swedes establish **Lutheran worship.**

* * *Mass.* **The first Congregational organization** at Cambridge formed.

1637 Aug. 30. *Mass.* **The Synod of New England** meets for the first time at Newtown, and Anne Hutchinson and her friends are deemed unworthy of the society of Christians, and are banished. [They join the colony under Roger Williams (Rhode Island).]

± * * *Mass.* The Puritans and others are annoyed by the erratic **Samuel Gorton,** who is rated a heretic.

Rev. **Francis Doughty, a Presbyterian,** is driven from Taunton because he favors the baptism of the infants of believers.

General Synod of the Congregational church is held at Cambridge; it condemns Antinomianism.

1638 May * *R. I.* A citizen of Providence is disfranchised for striking his wife, disturbing her conscience, and preventing her from attending church.

Dec. * *N. H.* **The First Congregational church** organized at Dover.

* * *Can.* Eminent **French Catholics** endow a public hospital for Indians, and three nuns are sent to serve it.

* * *Del.* **First Episcopal service** held within the Swedish Fort Christina (Wilmington).

Lutherans from Sweden bring a minister with them, and settle on the Delaware (Wilmington).

* * *Mass.* Arrival of **John Davenport,** a clergyman, from London.

John Wheelwright is banished for expressing sympathy with the teachings of Anne Hutchinson.

* * *New York.* At New Amsterdam **Dominie Bogardus** writes Van Twiller, the incompetent governor, threatening to give him "such a shake from the pulpit on the following Sunday as would make him shudder."

1639 Mar. * *R. I.* **The first Baptist church** in America formed at Providence. [Questioned by some.]

Mar. 16. *R. I.* **Roger Williams's views of baptism** change.

Having been baptized in infancy, he meekly submits to be baptized again by Ezekiel Holliman, a layman, and then Williams baptizes Holliman "and some ten more;" thus rejecting the doctrine of infant baptism.

June * *Conn.* The leading men of New Haven hold a convention in a barn, and adopt the Bible as the constitution of the State. None but **church members** to have the rights of citizens. They have no government for the first year.

* * *Conn.* **Religious toleration** enacted in New Haven.

* * *Md.* The Assembly make the **Roman Catholic** religion the church of the State.

* * *Mich.* St. Mary's becomes the center of mission work among the Hurons.

* * *R. I.* **Roger Williams withdraws** from the Baptists because of their non-apostolical succession.

LETTERS.

1635 * * *Boston.* Provision is made for the establishment of **a public school.**

* * *Can.* The foundation of **a seminary** is laid in Quebec by the Jesuits.

1636 Oct. 28. *Mass.* **The General Court makes provision for the erection of a college.**

The Colony Court "agreed to give £400 towards a schoole or collidge, whereof £200 is to be paid the next yeare, and £200 when the work is finished, and the next court to appoint where, and what building." The act doubles the taxes for this year.

1637 * * *Mass.* A college is ordered to be erected at "Newetowne."

1638 * * *Mass.* The name of the college is changed from Cambridge to **Harvard College,** because of the bequest of £779 17*s.* 2*d.*, and his library, by **Rev. John Harvard;** the object being "the education of the English and Indian youth of this country in knowledge and godliness."

* * *Boston.* Stephen Day imports **the first font of types.**

1639 * * *Boston.* Day sets up his **printing-press at Cambridge.**

The first American almanac appears.

"*An Almanac Calculated for New England*, by Mr. Pierce, Mariner." Stephen Day, printer at Cambridge.

* * *Can.* **An Ursuline convent** for the education of girls established at Quebec.

SOCIETY.

1637 Nov. 2. *Mass.* Rev. John Harvard is **made a freeman** of the colony, soon after his arrival.

* * *Mass.* **Negro slaves are imported.**

* * *Mass.* Ordinary-keepers are ordered not to sell either **sack or strong water** to the Indians.

* * **Rhode Island** colonists are protected from the dangerous Pequot Indians by the powerful Narragansetts.

1638 May 1. *Eng.* The King forbids the sailing of 8 vessels, ready to depart for America, and said to have **John Hampden, Oliver Cromwell,** and other noted Puritans on board.

* * *Mass.* One person in each of 11 named towns is authorized **to retail sack or strong water.**

1638 * * *N. Y.* The Dutch on Staten Island are the first colonists to **distil brandy.**

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1634 * * *Eng.* **An anti-emigration edict** issued, without the effect desired.

* * **Massachusetts** changes its form of government from a pure to **a representative democracy**; deputies chosen by the people assume the powers of government, while the clergy oppose the change.

The Massachusetts Company has some 20 or 30 villages, and nearly 4,000 Englishmen have come over to dwell in them.

* * *N. J.* Sir Edmund Ployden obtains a grant of the country on the Delaware (**New Jersey**) from the king of England, and calls it **New Albion.**

1635 Feb. * The hostility of the king and church causes the Plymouth Council for New England to **surrender its charter** and rights in America, on condition that the king disregard various grants, and divide up the territory in severalty among its members.

* * *Mass.* **John Haynes,** who arrived in 1633, is elected governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

* * *Mass.* **William Bradford,** who arrived in 1620, is elected governor of the Plymouth Colony.

Feb. 26. *Md.* The first general assembly meets, and enacts laws.

Apr. * *Md.* **Hostilities between** Maryland and Virginia.

William Clayborne's pinnace is seized by a party from St. Mary's. He refuses to recognize the authority of Lord Baltimore.

Oct. 8. *Conn.* **John Winthrop,** son of the governor of Massachusetts, arrives from England as governor of Connecticut.

Oct. * *New Eng.* A colony of 60 persons leaves Boston and settles in the **valley of the Connecticut** River; Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield are founded; many nearly perish for lack of food.

Dec. * *Va.* **Sir John Harvey re-appointed** governor by King Charles I.

* * *Va.* The House of Burgesses **depose Governor Harvey,** whom Charles I. commissioned.

Because of his partisanship with unprincipled speculators, and they appoint Captain John West in his place "until the king's pleasure be known in the matter." A majority of the councilors favoring, the governor is constrained to go to England for a trial.

* * *Conn.* A Puritan colony having obtained a charter, **drives the Dutch** from the mouth of the Connecticut and settle Saybrook.

* * *Guiana.* A French colony established.

* * *Mass.* **Roger Williams** is banished into the wilderness.

Political troubles in England stimulate emigration.

Three thousand emigrants arrive, and **Henry Vane,** the younger, and **Hugh Peters,** are among them.

Musket bullets are made lawful currency by enactment.

Twelve families of immigrants **found Concord,** 16 miles from Boston.

* * *New Eng.* **Selectmen** are first appointed as the officers of townships.

* * *N. F.* Permission is given to the French to **cure and dry fish,** for a consideration.

* * *Eng.* **A Quo Warranto** issued against the Massachusetts Company.

1636 Apr. * *Mass.* **Springfield** is settled by William Pynchon and others from Roxbury.

June * *R. I.* **Roger Williams** having bought the land of the Indians, with five others lays the foundation of the city of **Providence.**

June * **–July** * *Conn.* Ministers Hooker and Stone, with their congregations, migrate from Newtown (Cambridge), Massachusetts, and buy land of the Indians on the Connecticut River.

* * *Can.* **Quebec** has 100 inhabitants.

* * *Mass.* **The General Fundamentals,** a code of laws, is established at Plymouth.

An unsuccessful attempt is made to rescind the charter [and again the next year].

The [afterward distinguished] **Henry Vane,** a young man of great talent and much piety, is elected governor. Winslow is reelected governor of Plymouth.

* * *N. J.* **New Albion** (including New Jersey) granted to Sir Edward Plowden, the viceroy of Ireland.

1637 Spring. *Mass.* John Winthrop reelected governor. Also Wm. Bradford.

May 10. *Conn.* The first General Court **declares war** against the Pequots.

July * *Eng.* **Sir Ferdinando Gorges** appointed Governor of New England by the king. [He did not leave England.]

Summer. *N. Y.* The Dutch Company buy back the lands in Pavonia and Staten Island. Price [$10,000].

Aug. * *Mass.* **Henry Vane returns** to England.

* * *Conn.* Windsor, Wethersfield, and Hartford become the **colony of Connecticut.**

1638 Mar. * *Del.* **Swedes settle** in Northern Delaware, after buying the land of the Indians; they call their colony New Sweden, and greatly prosper. Peter Minuet, governor.

Jan. * *Md.* An act of attainder is carried against William Clayborne, as one indicted for piracy and murder; he flees from justice to England.

Mar. 7. *R. I.* **Civil government** is established at **Newport** by John Clarke, M.D., and 17 others, who left Massachusetts for religious freedom, **the Jewish** Nation furnishing their **model** of government.

Mar. 29. *New York.* **William Kieft,** the governor, arrives at New Amsterdam.

Mar. 30. *Conn.* A colony of Puritans, led by Rev. John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton, sails from Boston, [and settle **New Haven.**]

May 1. Charles I. **restrains emigration** by detaining a squadron of eight vessels about to sail from London, in which John Hampden and Oliver Cromwell are said to have embarked.

Nov. 24. *Conn.* **New Haven is purchased** from the Indians.

* * *Mass.* Thomas Prince, governor.

* * *N. Y.* New Netherland is opened for general trade and settlement.

* * *R. I.* **William Coddington** of Massachusetts, with **Mrs. Anne Hutchinson** and a few others, **buys Rhode Island,** and then founds the colony of Portsmouth [later Newport], and Coddington is elected the first magistrate.

* * * *Eng.* **Persecution** hastens emigration to New England.

1639 Jan. 14. *Conn.* **Civil government organized.**

Delegates from three towns, Windsor, Hartford, and Wethersfield, draw up a simple and liberal instrument at Hartford. Saybrook and New Haven decline to sign it.

Apr. * *Va.* **Charles I.** treats the colonists with contempt; he **restores Governor Harvey.**

June 4. *Mass.* **First General Assembly** of the deputies of each town in the Plymouth Colony.

Aug. * *Conn.* The leading men of New Haven adopt **the Bible as the constitution of the State**; they exclude from rights of citizenship non-church members. [They so administer the government for twenty years.]

Nov. * *Va.* **Sir Francis Wyatt** reappointed governor.

* * *Conn.* **John Haynes** chosen governor of the Connecticut Colony, and **Theophilus Eaton** of the New Haven Colony.

* * *Mass.* William Bradford is reelected governor of Plymouth Colony.

ARMY — NAVY.

1640 * * *N. Y.* The Dutch, "the bloody men," abuse the Indians, and **war follows** in New Netherland.

1641 * * *N. Y.* **The Raritan Indians** from New Jersey avenge their wrongs by destroying the Dutch settlements on Staten Island.

1642 * *–43 * * *Maryland* colonists contend with the Susquehannock Indians.

1643 Feb. 25, 26. *N. Y.* **Massacre of friendly Indians** by the Dutch, at Pavonia, under orders of Gov. Kieft. A war of revenge follows.

Sept. * *N. Y.* **Anne Hutchinson** and nearly all her family are massacred [near New Rochelle].

Sept. * *N. Y.* **A temporary truce** with Indians on Long Island is secured by Roger Williams.

* * *Conn.* **Miantonomoh,** chief of the Narragansetts, is murdered with the approval of the colony.

1644 Feb.+ * *N. Y.* Captain John Underhill of Long Island leads a force which **subdues the Delaware Indians** in New Jersey, and also the Indians of Long Island and Connecticut.

Apr. 18+. *Va.* **The Indians** suddenly attack the colonists, kill 300, and are then chastised in turn.

Apr. * *–46 * * *Conn.* **Border warfare** with the Indians prevails.

1645 Aug. 30. *N. Y.* **Treaty of peace** between the Dutch of New Amsterdam, under William Kieft, and the Indians of the vicinity.

—— *New Eng.* **Treaty of peace** between the New England colonies and the Narragansett Indians.

* * *Brazil.* **Insurrection** against tyranny led by João Fernandez Vieira.

Spring. –46 Aug. * *Md.* **Rebellion of William Clayborne** and Captain Richard Ingle; the latter is practically a pirate. (Or 1644.)

1646 Aug. * *Md.* **Gov. Calvert** organizes a force, which **makes a descent** on St. Mary's, and recovers the province from the insurgents.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1642 * * *N. Y.* **A stone tavern** is built in New Amsterdam.

* * *Mass.* **Iron castings** are first made at the Sagus Iron Works.

* * *Mass.* Bostonians are the first colonists to **manufacture ropes.**

1644 Feb. 4. Disappearance of a **strange comet** of prodigious tail which had distressed the people of New England.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1640 Hennepin, Louis, Fr. missionary, born.
1641 Minuit, Peter, Gov. of N. Y., A61±.
1642± Bacon, Nathaniel, patriot of Va., b.
1643 Hutchinson, Anne, rel. enthusiast, A52.
1644 Penn, William, founder of Quakers, b.
1645 Joliet, Louis, explorer, born.

CHURCH.

1640 Mar. 16. *N. H.* An investigating committee of the Boston church declares the New church of Portsmouth irregular in taking the Lord's Supper with excommunicated persons.

Oct. 21. *N. Y.* John Young organizes a **Puritan church** at Southold, Long Island.

* * *Can.* **The Sulpicians** make Montreal a rendezvous for converted Indians.

Charles Raymbault and Claude Picart labor in the Huron Missions, and carry the gospel to the Indians of Michigan.

* * *Mass.* Stevenson Reek is labeled for his religious opinions, placed in the pillory two hours, and fined $250.

* * *N. Y.* **The Presbyterian church** of Southold, Long Island, formed.

1641 June 6. *N. Y.* The Director and Council of New Netherland grant the **"free exercise of religion"** to the Church of England.

Oct. 4. *Can.* Two French Jesuits, **Father Charles Raymbault** with **Father Isaac Jogues,** are sent to convert the Chippeways on the Great Lakes.

Starting from Sault St. Marie, for seventeen days they sail westward, and on landing, they are met by two thousand Chippeways, who welcome them.

* *–44 * * *Can.* The missionaries receive no supplies, and their clothes fall to pieces.

* * *R. I.* A church is formed at Newport.

* * *Mass.* **Samuel Gorton,** an Antinomian, is driven out of Plymouth.

* * *Va.* **The Episcopal Church** is established by law, and dissenting is declared to be a crime.

1642 Aug. 16. *Can.* The site destined for the city of Montreal is formally consecrated.

Aug. * *N. Y.* **Father Jogues** is captured and tormented by the Mohawks.

[The Indians make him their slave, yet he opens a mission, in which he has 70 converts when rescued. In 1646, having recovered from his wounds, he returns to his converts.] (See 1646.)

Sept. * *Mass.* It is enacted that neither freeman nor deputies of New Hampshire are required to be church members.

Oct. 22. *Can.* Death of **Charles Raymbault,** the illustrious missionary to the Indians.

* * *Del.* **Swedes** begin to preach to the Delaware Indians.

* * *Md.* Lord Baltimore, a Catholic, invites the Puritans of Massachusetts to settle in his colony.

* * * *Md.* The administration is in the hands of **Catholics,** while the very great majority of the people are Protestants.

* * *N. H.* **The Episcopal minister** is banished from Portsmouth by the Puritans.

* * *N. Y.* Johannis Megapolensis becomes the first pastor of the **Reformed Dutch** church at Fort Orange. [$380.]

* * *New York.* **A stone church** is built at New Amsterdam, on the Battery, by the Dutch.

* * *Va.* The Act of Uniformity is made very stringent.

1643 Feb. 28. *Mass.* Roger Scott is tried by the Court "for common sleeping at the public exercise on the Lord's Day, and for striking him that waked him." [He was severely whipped in December.]

Mar. * *Va.* The colony enacts that disbelievers of the doctrine of the **English Episcopal church** shall not be allowed to teach, publicly or privately, or preach the gospel in the colony, and non-conformists are to be banished.

* * *Mass.* **The Protestant Episcopal church** begins its mission work in New England, on the island of Martha's Vineyard; Thomas Mayhew, Jr., becomes pastor of the whites, and missionary to the Indians.

* * *N. Y.* Ministers of the **Reformed Dutch church** labor among the Mohawk Indians.

Francis Doughty preaches in New York — the first English Presbyterian.

Lady Deborah Moody, owner of 400 acres at Swampscott, is obliged to move to Gravesend, Long Island, for denying infant baptism.

* * *R. I.* The plantations at Providence, and the English on the Piscataqua, are rejected in forming the New England confederacy, because of their heterodox religion.

Freedom of worship is the chief objection raised against granting the request of Rhode Island.

1644 Nov. 13. *Mass.* Thomas Painter of Hingham is whipped for refusing to have his child christened.

The General Court orders the banishment of rejecters of **infant baptism.**

* * *Can.* Father **Francis Joseph Bressani,** a French Jesuit, is captured and tortured by the Iroquois, when *en route* to the Hurons.

* * *Can.* The entire Island of Montreal becomes the property of the **Sulpicians of Paris by royal grant.**

* * *It.* **Innocent X.,** pope.

* * *Md.* Clayborne and Ingle, having overturned the government, ship Father White and other Jesuits to England.

* * *N. Y.* **German Lutherans** arrive.

Richard Doughty becomes pastor of Presbyterians at Hempstead, Long Island.

* * *R. I.* **The first Baptist church** formed at Providence.

A Baptist church formed at Newport.

1645 Sept. 6. *N. Y.* General thanksgiving ordained by Gov. Kieft, through New Amsterdam, for the restoration of peace with the Indians.

Oct. 10. *N. Y.* The Director and Council of New Netherland grant to Flushing by charter the free exercise of religion.

± * * *Mass.* Hiaccomes is the **first Indian convert** engaged in New England mission work.

1646 Feb. * *Mass.* Wm. Witter of Lynn is arraigned before the Court for saying, "They who stayed while a child is baptized do worship the devil."

LETTERS.

1640 * * *Mass.* *The Bay State Psalm Book* is published at Cambridge; it is the **first book published** in America north of Mexico.

* *-**54** * * *Mass.* **Rev. Henry Dunster** is president of Harvard College.

1642 Oct. 9. *Mass.* **First Commencement** at Harvard College.

1643 * * *A Key into the Language of America*, by Roger Williams, appears.

* *-**44** * * *The Bloody Tenet*, a treatise against persecution, by Roger Williams, appears.

1645 * * *Mass.* Every family in New England is required to give **either a peck of corn or twelve pence**, toward the support of the college.

* * **Massachusetts** passes a law for the establishment of **public schools.**

SOCIETY.

1640 * * *Brazil.* Numerous Southern tribes are **reduced to slavery** by the Portuguese.

1641 Sept. 1. *N. J.* Raritan Indians murder colonists on Staten Island, in **retaliation** of an attack by the Dutch of New Amsterdam.

1642 ± * * *Md.* The **kidnapping of Indians** is made a capital offense.

* * *Md.* **Drunkenness** is to be fined by the payment of 100 lbs. of tobacco; and if the offender is a servant and unable to pay, he is to be set in the bilboes and compelled to fast for 24 hours, or be imprisoned.

1643 Feb. 25. *N. J.* **Indians** who seek protection from the Mohawks are **barbarously massacred** by the Dutch at Pavonia, opposite New Amsterdam; 80 are killed, and great indignation is expressed in New Amsterdam at the heartless Governor Kieft.

* * *Va.* **Puritans** are held in contempt in loyal Virginia, as disturbers of the peace of England. (See State.)

1644 * * **Pennsylvania abandons prohibition.**

"The Court, apprehending that it is not fit to deprive the Indians of any lawful comforts which God alloweth to all men by the use of wine, orders that it shall be lawful for all who are licensed to retail wines, to sell also to Indians."

1645 Sept. 6. *N. Y.* **Thanksgiving Day** observed, in gratitude for the close of the Indian hostilities.

* * *Boston.* A party sails for Guinea to secure a **cargo of slaves.**

* * *Conn.* Selling intoxicating **liquors to the Indians** is prohibited, under a penalty of 40 shillings to 5 pounds.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1639 * * *Md.* A regular **representative government** is established.

* * *New Eng.* An ineffectual attempt is made to unite the New England colonies.

* * *N. Y.* De Vries colonizes **Staten Island.**

* * *R. I.* **Newport** is settled by colonists from the other end of the island.

1640 July 7. *R. I.* **Providence** has a government formed by 40 citizens after their own model.

* * **Brazil is restored** to the possession of the Portuguese by the Spaniards.

* * *Conn.* Edmund Hopkins is governor.

* * *Del.* Peter Hollander is governor.

* * *Mass.* Thos. Dudley is governor.

* * **New England advances rapidly.**

Nearly a million dollars have been spent in development, and more than fifty towns and villages are established; 298 emigrant ships have anchored in Massachusetts Bay, and 21,200 people have joined the Puritan colonies.

* * *N. Y.* Increased **emigration from Holland.** About forty families from Lynn, Massachusetts, migrate, and found Southampton on Long Island.

* * *Port.* **John IV. enthroned.**

1641 Mar. 16. *R. I.* William Coddington's Israelite form of government having failed, a **new constitution** is adopted at a public meeting of citizens; civil and religious liberty, justice and equality, are secured to all citizens. Here **the first declaration of democracy** in the New World was formulated.

Dec. * *Mass.* The Assembly of the General Court adopts a code of 100 laws, called **The Body of Liberties,** as the Constitution of the State.

* * Brazil makes a feeble **attempt for independence.**

* * *Can.* Maisonneuve becomes governor of Montreal.

* * **Richard Bellingham** is governor of the Mass. Bay Colony; **Peter Hollander** of the Swedes [in Pa.]; and **Sir William Berkeley** in Virginia.

* * *Eng.* Oppressive **restriction of colonial commerce**; colonial commodities must be sold in English ports.

1642 Feb. * *Va.* **Sir William Berkeley** assumes office as governor; [prosperity follows].

April 14. *N. H.* By the action of its own people, New Hampshire is **united to Massachusetts**; it is the only colony east of the Hudson not founded by the Puritans. John Winthrop, governor.

* * *Md.* A company of **Puritans,** who had been expelled from Virginia, settle **in Maryland,** and become turbulent.

* * *New Eng.* About fifty towns and villages are reported.

Aug. 29. *N. Y.* The **First Representative Assembly** meets.

Governor Kieft permits a meeting at New Amsterdam of the heads of families, who choose 12 of their number to investigate the affairs of the colony. They soon pass from Indian difficulties to governmental abuses, and they review the despotic acts of the governor, [and resist his control, so he dissolves the Assembly.]

* * *Va.* **The trade** of the colony is crippled, as England claims it for herself. [The restrictions of commerce **vex the colonies until the Revolution.**]

* * *Conn.* Geo. Wyllys is governor.

* * *W. I.* **Tobago** is settled by the Dutch.

1643 Jan. * By Act of Parliament the **Earl of Warwick is made Governor-in-chief** and Lord High-admiral of the American colonies; he has a council of five peers and 12 commoners, and is to have supreme power over governors and officers.

Mar. 14. *R. I.* **Roger Williams obtains a patent** from the Earl of Warwick for the union of the towns of Providence, Newport, and Portsmouth, under one charter (Rhode Island).

May 14. *Fr.* **Louis XIV. enthroned.**

May 19. *New Eng.* **The first confederated government in the New World.**

A measure for uniting the New England colonies for mutual defense is adopted; Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven combine into a loose confederacy called **The United Colonies of New England.**

* * *Conn.* New Haven, Milford, Stamford, and Guilford united in the **Republic of New Haven.** [Later Southold on Long Island and Branford are added.]

Sept. 7. *New Eng.* The commissioners of the Confederacy open their first meeting, and **elect John Winthrop president** of the United Colonies of New England.

* *-**64** * *New Eng.* **Period of prosperity.** [Civil War in England.]

* * *Conn.* John Haynes and Ed. Hopkins, governors. (*Del.* J. Printz.)

* * *Pa.* **The Swedes** establish a colony on the Delaware, within six miles of the mouth of the Schuylkill.

1644 * * *Conn.* **Saybrook** is purchased by George Fenwick, one of the proprietors, and permanently annexed to Connecticut, and the union of eight towns called by the latter name.

* * *Mass.* The colony **divides its legislative assembly** into two bodies, the legislature and the governor's council.

* * *New York.* **A city hall** is built in New Amsterdam (Coenties Slip.)

* * *R. I.* Roger Williams returns with a charter for Rhode Island.

1645 Aug. 30. *N. Y.* The Dutch of New Amsterdam and the Iroquois Indians sign Articles of Peace.

* * Governors inaugurated: Wm. Bradford of Plymouth; Thos. Dudley of Massachusetts Bay; Richard Kemp (Lieut.), and later Sir Wm. Berkeley, of Virginia.

* * *Mass.* Boston offers 3,000 acres of land as a bounty for setting up ironworks, also a monopoly for 21 years.

* * *Md.* **A rebellion,** led by Clayborne and Ingle, overthrows the government; the governor flees to Virginia.

* * *N. Y.* **Only 100 persons left at Manhattan, and 1,500 in the province.**

1646 Aug. * *Md.* **Governor Calvert regains the government**; a general amnesty is granted.

* * *Mass.* Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth; J. Endicott, Bay Colony.

ARMY — NAVY.

1646 * * **The Dutch are defeated at** Guarapari.

1647 Apr. * *Md.* Calvert in person **reduces Kent Island.**

1649 * * *Can.* **The Huron Indians** are massacred at St. Ignatius by the Iroquois.

* * *Brazil.* War between the **Dutch and Portuguese** colonists; the Brazil Company aids its people with a fleet.

1651 * * *Del.* The Dutch of New Amsterdam build and **garrison Fort Casimir** on the Delaware River, five miles below Fort Christiana, to menace the Swedes, who are regarded as intruders.

1652 Mar. * *Va.* **Parliament** sends a naval force to subdue the Virginians, who favor Charles I.

1653 Sept. 19. New England colonies **declare war** against the Niantick Indians.

* * *New York.* **A wall is built** across Manhattan Island (Wall Street) for defense against the Indians and the expected troops of Oliver Cromwell; it has breastwork, ditch, and palisades, and extends 2,340 feet.

* * **Rhode Island declares war** against New Netherland.

1654 * * *Md.* **A civil war** between Catholics and Protestants rages.

* * *Del.* The Swedes under Gov. Rising drive the Dutch from **Fort Casimir** (New Castle).

* * *Brazil.* **The insurrection** against the Dutch is successful.

* * *Can.* **Oliver Cromwell** sends a strong force **against the French** in Nova Scotia.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1652 * * *Mass.* **First iron forge** set up in Raynham, a town of the Plymouth colony.

1654 Aug. 16. *N. Y.* The Onondaga **salt springs discovered** by the Jesuits.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1647 Bogardus, Everardus, Dutch pastor in N. J., dies.
Calvert, Leonard, Gov. of Md., A41.
Dudley, Joseph, Gov. of Mass., born.
Hooker, Thomas, founder of Conn., A61.

1648 ? Ixtlilxochitl, Fernando de Alva, Mex. historian, A80. ?

1649 Winthrop, John, Gov. of Mass., A63.
Yale, Elihu, patron of Yale, born.

1650± Kidd, William, pirate, born.

1651 Cruz, Juana Inés de la, Mex. poet, b.
Phips, Sir William, Gov. of Mass., born.

1652 Cotton, John, Puritan minister, A66.
Sewall, Samuel, jurist, born.
Haynes, John, statesman, dies.

CHURCH.

1646 Aug. ± * *Me.* Father **Gabriel Dreuillettes** descends the Kennebec to its mouth, and builds a mission chapel for the Indians.

Sept. * *Mass.* **The Second General Synod meets** at Cambridge, and frames a "Platform of church discipline gathered out of the Word of God."

It approves the Westminster Assembly's Confession of Faith, as slightly modified by the Savoy Synod.

Oct. * *N. Y.* The Mohawks **secure Father Jogues** as a prisoner, kill him, and throw his body into the Mohawk River.

Oct. 28. *Mass.* **John Eliot,** "the Apostle to the Indians," preaches his first sermon to the Indians in a wigwam at Nonantum — the first sermon ever preached in North America in the native tongue.

* * *Mass.* **Episcopalians** in Boston petition for the use of the Prayer-Book.

It is enacted that the elders of the church shall choose two persons yearly to spread the gospel among the Indians.

Eliot begins his missionary work.

He gathers Christian Indians into "praying Indian towns," governed by native magistrates chosen by the people. The first was located at Natick; the second, Pakemitt, at Stoughton; the third, Hassanamesit, at Grafton; the fourth, Okommakamesit, at Marlborough; the fifth, Wamesit, at Tewksbury; the sixth, Nashobah, at Littleton; and the seventh, Magunkaquog, at Hopkinton.

1647 * * *Can.* The wilderness has already been visited by 42 **Jesuit missionaries** and 18 assistants.

* * *R. I.* A law is passed **tolerating all religious** opinions, whether Christian or infidel.

1648 July 4. *Mich.* **Father Anthony Daniel** of St. Joseph's, with many Huron converts, is killed by the Mohawks.

* * *Mass.* **A Synod of churches** at Cambridge completes the **organization of Congregationalism,** and issues the **"Cambridge Platform."**

* * *N. J.* Richard Stout and other **Baptists** settle at Middletown, the government being preeminent in granting religious liberty.

1649 Mar. 16. A thousand Iroquois Indians surprise the mission town of St. Ignatius, and only three persons escape the general massacre.

Mar. * Fathers **Jean de Brebeuf** and **Gabriel Lallemand** of St. Joseph's Mission suffer terrible and fatal tortures after the taking of St. Louis by the Iroquois.

* * *Del.* The Assembly decrees that no person professing faith in Christ shall be molested in his religion or its free exercise.

* * *Eng.* Organization by Parliament of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel** in New England, through the example and success of Eliot.

* * *Mass.* Thomas Cushman is chosen elder.

The General Court lays the Cambridge Platform before the congregations.

* * *Md.* The legislature declares for toleration.

No person believing in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity to be distressed because of his opinions or practises, and it is a finable offense to use opprobrious epithets in religious controversy. The province becomes known as the "Land of the Sanctuary."

* * *Va.* **Twenty churches** are established, the livings of the ministers being worth on an average "at least £100."

1650 * * *Mass.* **Many Indians on Martha's Vineyard abandon heathenism and accept Christianity.**

The opinion gains ground that all baptized persons of upright and decorous lives shall for all practical purposes be considered members of the church. The theory is stigmatized as the **"Half-way Covenant."**

* * *N. C.* **Presbyterians** settle in this province.

1651 July 13. *Boston.* John Spur is expelled from the Boston church "because he ceased to commune with them, on the belief that their baptism, singing of psalms, and covenant were human inventions."

Sept. 6. *Boston.* Obadiah Holmes is whipped; he receives 30 stripes for being a Baptist. While the blood is flowing, he says, "You have struck me with roses." [Thirteen persons afterwards suffer for showing him sympathy, great public indignation follows.]

* * *Mass.* John Clarke is persecuted for **holding Baptist doctrines.** Absence from preaching is punishable with a fine.

The Cambridge platform is adopted by the congregations; provides a plan of Church discipline.

Thomas Mayhew reports **190 conversions** among the Indians of Martha's Vineyard.

1652 Oct. * *Mass.* **The first native church** in New England is organized, having 282 members.

* * *N. Y.* **A church is built at Flatbush,** the first on Long Island.

* * -53 * * *R. I.* **A division occurs** in the Baptist church at Providence, a part seceding on the question of the laying on of hands.

1653 * * *N. C.* **Dissenting Presbyterians,** oppressed by the collection of tithes for the Church of England, leave Virginia, and settle on the Chowan River.

1654 Oct. * *Md.* The colony is distracted by the dissensions of the **Catholic and Protestant parties.** The Protestant party call an assembly at Patuxent, and **disfranchise the Catholics,** prohibit their worship, and deprive them of the protection of the laws of their own province.

* * *Del.* **A Dutch Reformed church** is established at New Amstel (New Castle).

* * *N. Y.* **Father Le Moyne** joins the Mohawks on the Mohawk River. A mission is opened for the Indians of Onondaga, and a chapel built by the Roman Catholics.

A Reformed Dutch church is established at Midwout (Flatbush), Long Island.

LETTERS.

1647 * * *Mass.* It is enacted that every town or district having fifty householders should have a **public school;** and one hundred families should have a **grammar school.**

* * **The** *Simple Cobbler of Agawam,* **by** Nathaniel Ward, appears.

1650± * * The *Poems of Anne Bradstreet and Benjamin Thompson* appear.

1651 Jan. 11. *Mass.* Mr. Experience Mayhew opens the first school in New England for the instruction of Indian children.

1652 * * *Experiments of Spiritual Life, and Health and Their Preservatives*, by Roger Williams, appears.

* * *Hireling Ministry and Bloody Tenet Yet More Bloody*, by Roger Williams, appears.

1654 * *-72 * * *Mass.* **Rev. Charles Chauncy** is President of Harvard College.

SOCIETY.

1647 * * *R. I.* **Drunkenness** is forbidden under penalty of 5*s.*, or 6 hours in the stocks if unable to pay. Selling to Indians is forbidden under penalty of 5 pounds.

1648 * * *Boston.* It is ordered "that only one person be allowed to sell wine to the Indians."

1649 * * *Va.* There are **6 public brew houses**, 4 windmills, together with 5 watermills to grind corn.

1650 * * *Conn.* **No licensed dealer** is to suffer any one to be drunk or to drink excessively (viz., above half a pint at a time), or to tipple above the space of half an hour, or at unreasonable times.

The penalty for drunkenness appearing in speech or gesture only is 10*s.*; for excessive drinking, 3*s.* 4*d.*; for tippling over half an hour, 2*s.* 6*d.*, for tippling at unreasonable hours, or after nine o'clock, 5*s.* Second offenses have a double penalty.

± * * *New York.* **Negro slaves** brought to New Amsterdam.

1652 May 18. *R. I.* The representatives of Providence and Warwick **prohibit perpetual slavery**, and limit bondage to ten years.

1654 * * *Mass.* Licensed persons, allowing tippling and excessive drinking, are fined 20*s.*

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1646 * * *Eng.* Parliament **frees colonial merchandise** from all duty for three years, on condition that all productions be carried in English vessels.

* * *Mass.* Gov. Winthrop is reelected.

* * *N. Y.* "Bruecklyn" (**Brooklyn**) receives a village charter.

1647 May 11. *N. Y.* **Peter Stuyvesant** assumes the governorship; he is the last and greatest of the governors of New Netherland. [In office 17 years.]

* * *Md.* Calvert, having recovered authority, establishes Robert Vaughn, a Protestant, as governor.

* * *Mich.* A settlement is made at **Detroit** by the French.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors** inaugurated: *Md.* Thomas Greene.

May * *R. I.* John Coggeshall governor of Providence, Warwick, Portsmouth, and Newport.

Governor Stuyvesant claims all the region between Cape Henlopen and Cape Cod. He restores prosperity to the colony, which had been nearly ruined by Kieft, his predecessor.

* * *R. I.* **The first general assembly** of the *province* meets, and frames a code of laws.

1648 Aug. * *Md.* Lord Baltimore dismisses the Catholic governor, Green, and appoints a Protestant, William Stone, in his place.

* * *Conn.* The settlement of **New London** is commenced.

Rhode Island **petitions to be admitted into the confederacy** of New England Colonies, and is refused, after declining to submit itself to the jurisdiction of Plymouth. W. Coddington, governor.

Eng. **THE COMMONWEALTH.**

1649 Jan. 30. **Charles I. is executed.**

* * *R. I.* John Smith, governor. (*Mass. Bay.* J. Endicott.)

* * *Mass.* A definite code of laws is finally secured.

* * *Md.* The Assembly passes a law of **perfect toleration** for all *Christian* sects. Many exiled Puritans received from Virginia and settle Annapolis.

* * *Va.* The Virginians **reject Cromwell**, and proclaim Charles II. as rightful sovereign of the British realm.

The Northern Neck (between the Rappahannock and the Potomac) is granted to Lord Culpepper and a company of Cavaliers, as a refuge for their partisans.

1650 June * *Va.* Berkeley receives a new **commission from the exiled English king**, Charles II.

Oct. 3. *Eng.* The Long Parliament asserts its supremacy over the colonies.

* * *Eng.* **Foreign ships** are forbidden to trade with the rebellious (royalist) colony of Virginia.

* * *Md.* **The legislature is divided** into two houses.

To appease the Protestants their settlement is erected into a **separate county** — Anne Arundel. [Charles County is erected later.]

* * Governors elected: **Thomas Dudley** (Mass.); **Nicholas Easton** (R. I.).

* * *N. Y.* An amicable adjustment of **the boundary line** between the Dutch and New England colonies (near the present line) is treated with contempt by the English government.

1651 Oct. 9. *Eng.* Parliament passes **the first navigation act**, forbidding the importation of goods into England except in English vessels. (It is aimed against the Dutch, and designed to punish the royalists of Virginia.)

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors** elected:

* * *Mass. Bay.* John Endicott.

* * *R. I.* Sam. Gorton (Prov. and War).

* * *Eng.* Parliament appoints **commissioners** to visit America and assume control of the colonies bordering on the Chesapeake. Stone, the deputy of Lord Baltimore, is deposed by them.

* * **The war** between England and Holland somewhat strains the relation between the English and Dutch colonies, but no rupture occurs.

± * * *N. C.* **The first actual settlement** made near the mouth of the Chowan River.

1652 Mar. 12. *Va.* **The loyalists surrender** to Parliament when a war-vessel appears with commissioners from Cromwell. It is agreed that "the People of Virginia" ought to have all the liberties of the free-born people of England.

Oct. 2. *Eng.* Roger Williams secures **the confirmation of the charter** and the union of Providence and Rhode Island.

* * *Eng.* Parliament assumes control of Maryland, and nominally suspends the government in Rhode Island.

* * *Guiana.* The English colony on the Surinam River returns to Paramaribo.

* * **Massachusetts purchases Maine** for $5,334.

A mint is erected, and silver coined into shilling, sixpenny, and threepenny pieces.

N. Y. Newtown and Flatbush on Long Island are settled under Dutch patents.

Va. **Richard Bennett**, a Puritan, is elected governor. (*R. I.* John Smith.)

1653 * * *N. C.* **Oppressed colonists emigrate** from Virginia, and settle on the Chowan River. Governor Berkeley assumes jurisdiction, and appoints William Drummond governor.

Feb. 2. *New York.* **New Amsterdam incorporated**, and an elective municipal government established.

Dec. 16. *Eng.* **Oliver Cromwell** becomes **Lord Protector** of the British realm.

Dec. 10. *N. Y.* **First General assembly** of the people, consisting of two deputies from each village; Stuyvesant is unwilling to sanction it, but is unable to prevent it.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors** inaugurated:

* * *Del.* Johan C. Rising.

* * *Mass.* Richard Bellingham.

* * *R. I.* Roger Williams.

Feb. * *Md.* Governor Stone's proclamation to make oath of fidelity to the proprietary (a Catholic) is resisted.

July 15±. *Md.* Bennett and Clayborne, the governor and secretary of Virginia, come and **take the government** out of the hands of Stone, and hold it for the Lord Protector.

July ± * *Md.* William Fuller and nine others are **appointed commissioners** to execute government.

Oct. * *Md.* A factional assembly at Patuxent acknowledges **the authority of Cromwell**, but disfranchises the whole Catholic party.

* * *Brazil.* **The colonies unite** under the royal authority of Portugal.

* * *Mass.* **Emigration nearly ceases** during the commonwealth; many Puritans return to assist in the struggle in England.

ARMY — NAVY.

1655 Mar. 25. *Md.* The Catholic proprietary attacks the Puritans at Providence, but is defeated and captured.

May 3. *W. I.* Jamaica is taken from the Spaniards by the British under Admiral Penn and troops under Venables.

Sept. 5. *N. Y.* Peter Stuyvesant with 600 men sails from New York against the Swedes of Delaware, and subdues them.

Sept. * *N. Y.* The Algonkian Indians vainly rise in rebellion against the Dutch at and near New Amsterdam. [They sue for peace on the return of Stuyvesant and his force from Delaware.]

1661 * *Brazil.* An uprising occurs against the missionaries.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1659 * *N. Y.* Bricks made at New Amsterdam; previously they were imported from Holland, and only used for ovens and chimneys, etc.

1662 * *N. Y.* A windmill is erected at New Amsterdam.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1655 Winslow, Edward, Gov. of Mass., A60.
Standish, Miles, Puritan soldier, A72. ?
1657 Cardillac, Antoine de la Motte, f'dr, b.
Mayhew, Thomas, minister, A36.
Hopkins, Edward, Gov. of Conn., A57.
Fenwick, George, proprietor in Conn., A54.
1658 De Peyster, Abraham, mayor of N. Y., b.
1659 Dunster, Henry, pres. of Harvard, d.
1660 Dyer, Mary, Quaker martyr, hanged.
Dustin, Hannah, heroine, born.
Mathews, Samuel, Gov. of Va., dies.
1661 Iberville, Pierre le Moyne, Sieur, founder, born.
1662 Leverett, John, pres. of Harvard, b.

CHURCH.

1655 Nov. * *N. Y.* Father Chaumonot and Claude Dablon join the Onondaga Indians.

* * *It.* Alexander VII., pope.

* * *Md.* Several persons killed in a conflict between Catholics and Protestants.

* * *New York.* By special act of the Company at Amsterdam the Jews are permitted to live in New Amsterdam, provided they agree to support their own poor.

1656 Feb. 1. *New York.* Tyranny of the Dutch. The authorities of New Netherland decree all meetings illegal except those of the Reformed divine service.

Mar. 13. *New York.* Jews are permitted to worship in their own houses at New Amsterdam, but not publicly in synagogues.

June 2. *N. Y.* Corner-stone of the Dutch church laid in the center of State Street at Albany.

Oct. 14. *Mass.* Act passed prohibiting the immigration of Quakers, and appointing 20 lashes and imprisonment to such as should arrive, and death to such as return after transportation.

Nov. 8. *N. Y.* Baptists are persecuted; Wm. Hallet of Flushing fined $250 for permitting meetings to be held in his house. [Afterwards banished for non-payment.]

* * *Can.* Two French missionaries begin work among the Ottawas by request of the chiefs. One is mortally wounded in an attack by the Iroquois, and both are captured.

Father Mesnard goes to the Cayugas and Father Chaumonot to the Senecas.

* * *Mass.* A day of solemn prayer and fasting observed because of reports from England concerning Quakers who would destroy all churches and governments. Two weeks later two female Quaker missionaries arrive.

* * *N. Y.* Baptist converts are baptized at Flushing.

* * *R. I.* Secession from the Baptist church to form a Six-Principle Baptist church.

1657 Apr. 7. *Mass.* Henry Dunster, late president of Cambridge college, is arraigned before the Court for refusing to have his infant child baptized.

June 4. *Mass.* A Congregational ministers' meeting at Boston adopts "the Half-Way Covenant."

It declares "that all persons of sober life and correct sentiments, without being examined as to a change of heart, might profess religion or become members of the church, and have their children baptized, though they did not come to the Lord's table."

* * *Conn.* John Eliot is the first to preach the gospel to the Indians at Hartford, in an assembly of Podunks.

The Podunk Indians were asked by Eliot to accept Christ; they answered emphatically, "No," adding, the English had taken their lands, and would now make them servants.

* * *New Eng.* The four united colonies prohibit the landing of Quakers.

Persecution of the Quakers. "A motley tribe — half fanatic, half insane, and without definite purposes." (Bancroft.) The penalty for attending a Quaker meeting is ten shillings, and for speaking in such a meeting ten pounds.

* * *Mass.* Faunce is chosen elder of the colony.

* * *New York.* John E. Goetwater, a Lutheran minister, arrives in New Amsterdam.

1658 Mar. 26. *New York.* The New Netherland authorities annul the right of Flushing to hold town or heretical meetings, and require all to pay taxes for the support of the minister, or lose their goods and take themselves "out of this government."

* * *N. C.* Presbyterians settle on the Chowan River. (See page 38.)

* * *New Eng.* The commissioners of the four United Colonies advise the Court of Massachusetts to execute Quakers returning from banishment; the law is enacted by a majority of one vote.

* * *R. I.* A Jewish congregation is organized at Providence.

* * *Va.* Religious liberty is universal, except for the Quakers, who are banished by law and their return proscribed as a felony.

1659 * * *Mass.* Two Quakers executed for returning from banishment.

1660 June 1. *Mass.* Mary Dyer, a Quakeress returning from banishment, is executed.

Aug. * *Can.* Father René Mesnard, an aged man, responds to the request of the Indians, and opens a mission near Kneweenaw, where he is neglected, persecuted, and finally dies.

* * *Mass.* John Eliot forms a church of converted Indians at Natick.

Prisons are full of Quakers ready for martyrdom.

* * * Maryland is an asylum for the persecuted.

1661 Mar. 14. *Mass.* William Ledra, a Quaker, is hanged by the Puritans.

* * *Mass.* The death penalty against the Quakers is removed from the statute-book.

John Eliot prints the New Testament in the Indian language.

* * *Conn.* Abraham Pierson begins preaching to the Indians about Wethersfield.

* * *R. I.* First yearly meeting of Quakers established.

1662 Apr. 4. *Va.* Many Quakers arraigned before the Court as recusants.

Dec. * *Va.* Enactments passed to oppress the Baptists.

* * *Boston.* A partial Synod approves the Half-Way Covenant.

A few French Protestant refugees are granted leave to reside in the colony. Ejectment of non-conformist ministers.

* * *Va.* Stringent laws passed against Quakers and all sectarians.

* * *Va.* The Royalists' General Assembly provides for a church, parsonage, and minister for every parish.

His salary to be £80, all to be raised in tax levies. [The salary was afterwards changed to 1,600 pounds of tobacco.] Absence from church for one Sunday punishable by fine of 50 pounds of tobacco; non-conformists to pay £20 for a month's absence; all non-Episcopal ministers are forbidden to preach.

LETTERS.

1661 * *-63 Dec.** John Eliot completes his translation of the Old Testament into the Indian vernacular.

1662 * * *Mass.* Two licensers of the press are appointed.

* * The *Day of Doom*, by Michael Wigglesworth, appears.

SOCIETY.

1655 * * *Md.* Hostilities between Protestants and Catholics.

1656 * * *New Eng.* Quakers are persecuted. (See Church.)

1657 * * *Mass.* Selling liquor to Indians is absolutely prohibited; penalty 40*s*.

* * *Mass.* A return is made to the original prohibitory law of 1639.

It is decreed that "All persons are wholly prohibited to sell, truck, barter, or give any strong liquors to any Indian, directly or indirectly, whether known by the name of rum, strong waters, wine, strong beer, brandy, cider, or perry, or any other strong liquor going under any other name whatsoever."

1658 * * *Md.* **Drunkenness** is punished by confinement in the stocks for 6 hours or a fine of 100 lbs. of tobacco (half to the informer); for a second offense, by public whipping or a fine of 300 lbs. of tobacco; for the third offense the offender is adjudged infamous, and disfranchised three years.

* * *Va.* One convicted of **drunkenness** three times is accounted a common drunkard.

1659 July 26. *Can.* **Indians massacre** more than one thousand people at Montreal.

* * *Conn.* **Any person found drunk** at any private house is to be fined 20*s.* and the owner of the house 10*s.* Distillation of corn or malt into liquor is prohibited.

1660 July 27. *Boston.* Two of the fugitive judges of Charles I., **Edward Whalley and William Goffe,** are welcomed, and concealed from royal officers.

1662 June 20. *Conn.* **Three women condemned at Hartford as witches;** one is hanged.

* * * *Brazil.* **A** hardy race of men is produced at San Paulo, from the **intermarriage** of colonists with natives.

* * *Mass.* **Adultery is punished with death.**

* * *Va.* It is enacted that offspring shall follow the condition of the mother, making the **children of white men by negro women slaves from birth.**

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1655 Jan. ± * *Md.* Deputy-governor Stone vainly seeks to regain authority by revolution.

* * *Conn.* **Thomas Welles,** governor. (*Mass. Bay.* John Endicott.)

Sept. * *N. Y.* Gov. Stuyvesant compels the Swedes of Delaware to acknowledge the supremacy of New Netherland; **the little State of New Sweden ceases to exist,** and the territory is annexed to New Netherland.

* * *Md.* Conflict between the Puritans and Roman Catholics.

* * *Va.* **Edward Diggs** elected governor.

1656 July * *Md.* **Josias Fendall,** a weak and impetuous man, commissioned as Lord Baltimore's lieutenant. [The council of ten holds him under arrest as a dangerous person. There are two governments for two years.]

Sept. 11. *Conn.* Stuyvesant concludes a **boundary treaty,** limiting New Netherland by Oyster Bay on Long Island, and the neighborhood of Greenwich on the mainland.

* * *Conn.* John Webster, governor. (*Va.* Samuel Matthews.)

* * *Del.* **The city of Amsterdam purchases the proprietary of Delaware** from the Brandywine to Bombay Hook, and by purchase from the natives extends its lands to Cape Henlopen. The Dutch own from New England to Maryland.

* * *Port.* **Alfonso VI. enthroned.**

* *-**58** * *N. Y.* A short-lived **French colony** in western New York.

* * * *Va.* **Charles II.,** now in exile, **is invited to join the colony** and be **"King of Virginia."** This incident suggested the title of **"The Old Dominion."**

1657 * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated.**

* * *Conn.* John Winthrop.

* * *Plym.* Thomas Prince.

* * *R. I.* Benedict Arnold. [1662–63.]

1658 Mar. * *Md.* **The revolt is settled** by compromise, Fendall is acknowledged governor, and the Protestant assemblies accepted as valid; a general amnesty is announced.

Sept. 3. *Eng.* **Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector.**

* * *Conn.* Settlement of **Southerton (Stonington)** commenced.

* * *N. J.* Purchasers obtain a large grant called **Bergen,** and the station becomes a permanent settlement.

* * *Conn.* T. Welles and Francis Newman, governors.

* * *Va.* **Samuel Matthews** elected governor; the legislature grants a fixed salary to the office [and repeals the act in the following year].

1659 * *Mass.* Settlement of **Nantucket** by Thomas Macy.

* * *Conn.* John Winthrop, governor. (*Pa.* Alex. D'Hinoyossa (Dutch). [1663. Reappointed. 1660. *R. I.* Wm. Brenton.])

1660 Mar. 12. *Md.* **Popular sovereignty** is exercised by the representatives, who vote themselves a lawful assembly, without dependence on any other power in the province, thus ignoring the rights of Lord Baltimore.

May 8. *Eng.* **Charles II. enthroned** as sovereign over the British realm; "the worst monarch of modern times." (Ridpath.) [He oppresses the commerce of Virginia, and sneers at complaints.]

Nov. 10. *Mass.* It becomes well known that the monarchy is restored in England.

Dec. 19. *Mass.* The General Court convened, and addresses are prepared for the king and parliament.

* *-70 * *Eng.* Enactment of **navigation, trade, excise, and other laws inimical to the colonies** in America.

* * *Costa Rica.* Spaniards reappear, and subdue the rebellious Indians again.

* *Mass.* The government persecutes the Quakers.

* * *Md.* Philip Calvert, governor. (*R. I.* Wm. Brenton.)

* * *N. F.* The French found a colony at Placentia Bay.

* * *New Eng.* Population, 38,000; *Md.*, 12,000.

Arrival of the English regicides.

* * *Va.* **Sir William Berkeley** is elected governor by the House of Burgesses. He surpasses the tyranny of the king; Baptists and Quakers are persecuted; personal property is heavily taxed; large estates are exempted; the biennial election of burgesses is abolished. [This continues for 16 years.]

The people contend against a rising aristocracy for the control of the political life.

The population is estimated by Governor Berkeley at "40,000, including 2,000 black slaves, 6,000 Christian servants, of whom about 1,500 are imported yearly, principally English." The Christian servants are chiefly ex-convicts.

1661 Mar. 12. *Va.* The first session of the **royalist assembly** marks a political revolution. F. Moryson governor.

June 10. *Mass.* Foreboding collision with the Crown, the General Court makes a declaration of the **natural and chartered rights** of the colonists.

July 27. *N. Y.* **Schenectady** purchased from the Indians.

Aug. 7. *Mass.* **Charles II. is proclaimed.**

Aug. * *Conn.* John Winthrop sent to England to obtain a charter. Wm. Leete, governor of New Haven.

* * *Eng.* By Act of Parliament, sugar, tobacco, indigo, and other "enumerated articles," are **not to be shipped** from the colonies **to any country but England.**

* * *Mass.* Penal laws against the Quakers suspended by the king.

Indian wampum a legal tender in small transactions. [Continued for 50 years.]

* * *N. C.* A company of New England Puritans establishes a colony on Oldtown Creek.

* * *New Eng.* Warrants arrive for the arrest of the regicides of Charles I., Edward Whalley, William Goff, and John Dixwell, who have escaped to New England, and are effectually concealed.

* * * *Va.* **The loyal Virginians are oppressed.**

Charles II. treats Virginia **as personal property,** and grants large tracts of both tilled and wild lands to the most worthless profligates that court his favor, producing great uncertainty and distress among the planters. The planters also suffer religious oppression. (See Church.)

1662 Apr. 23. *Conn.* **A Liberal charter for Connecticut** is granted.

Charles II. signs the charter prepared by the colonists **without the alteration** of a word or letter. [It is characterized as the most liberal charter ever granted by an English monarch; for 14 years the younger Winthrop is annually elected governor.]

* * *Guiana.* **Charles II.** grants the entire English colony to Lord Willoughby.

* * *Md.* **Charles Calvert** (Lord Baltimore) is confirmed in the government.

An Act is passed to establish a mint.

* * *Va.* The Royalist Legislature enacts a permanent **imposition on all exported tobacco,** to provide a perpetual revenue for royal officers, and make them independent of colonial legislation.

The Assembly for 14 years denies to the people the right of choosing their own legislators, by **assuming to be a perpetual body.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1663 June 7. *N. Y.* **The Indians attack** the settlers at Esopus (Kingston) on the Hudson, and are subdued after killing 65 whites. Rondout is almost annihilated by them about this time.

1664 * * *Guiana.* **Cayenne is taken** by the French.

Sept. 8. *New York.* **New Netherland is taken.**

A small English fleet takes New Amsterdam without a struggle; Peter Stuyvesant proposes resistance, but is forced by his council to sign the capitulation.

Sept. 24. *N. Y.* **Fort Orange (Albany) surrenders** to the British.

Oct. 1. *Del.* The Swedish and Dutch colonists on the Delaware **submit to the British,** who thus complete their conquest.

Dec. * *N. Y.* **Truce** with the Indians.

* * *W. I.* **Buccaneers,** led by [Sir] Henry Morgan, begin their depredations on the colonies of Spain.

1665 May * *N. Y.* **Treaty of peace** entered with the Indians.

* * *Fla.* The town of **St. Augustine** is captured and plundered by a company of **buccaneers** under Capt. John Davis, an Englishman.

* * *Cuba.* **The wall** around Havana is commenced.

1666 Jan. 29. *Fr.* France declares war against England.

Jan.+* *Can.* **The French expedition** of Courcelles and Tracy goes **against the Mohawk Indians.**

* * *Guiana.* **The Dutch** take the English settlement by storm, and a heavy ransom is exacted.

1667 * * *Guiana.* **Surinam is taken** by the English.

* * *Mass.* **Ravages are committed** by the Mohawks near Northampton.

1668 * * *Can.* **Peace is made** between the French and Five Nations.

* * **Maine yields** to the authority of Massachusetts by force of arms.

* * *Panama.* **Morgan's 1,200 buccaneers** take Porto Bello and immense spoils.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1663 Feb. 5. *Can.* **Severe earthquakes.**

[They continue with short intermissions for over 6 months, and change the surface of the earth.]

1664 Nov. 17. *New Eng.* **A bearded comet** becomes visible.

[It exhibits a tail when it departs.]

1666 Aug. 4. *W. I.* Terrific hurricane; Lord Francis Willoughby, with his fleet of 15 sail, perishes in it.

1667± * * **Painters** ply their art making portraits of dignitaries.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1663 Mather, Cotton, clergyman and author, born.
Bradford, William, printer in Pa., born.
1665 Endicott, John, Gov. of Mass., A76.
1667 Carr, Sir Robert, English officer, dies.
1668 Wilson, John, clergyman of Boston, d.
Day, Stephen, first printer in New Eng., A57.

CHURCH.

1663 Sept. * *Va.* **Oppression of Separatists,** who are fined for holding meetings, and the more affluent are compelled to pay the fines of the poor. Baptists are proscribed, Quakers are fined, persecuted, and imprisoned.

* * *Mass.* **The first Baptist Church** formed in Swansea.

John Eliot completes the **printing of the O. T.** in the Indian language.

The King's commissioners **vex the Puritans** by using the **Episcopal service** in Boston. The Puritans observed Saturday evening as part of the Sabbath, the commissioners spend it in carousals.

1664 May * *R. I.* The Assembly establishes **religious freedom.**

* * *Boston.* Episcopalians petition for the use of the Prayer-Book. (Second time.)

* * *Mass.* **Rev. John Cotton** preaches to the Indians of Martha's Vineyard.

1665 Mar. 28. *Boston.* **The first recorded meeting of Baptists** (falsely called Anabaptists).

Sept. * *Can.* **Claude Allouez** goes to Montreal, intending to return to the mission left vacant by the death of Mesnard. He opens a mission on the shores of Lake Superior.

* * *R. I.* **The Seventh-day Baptists** organize a church at Newport.

1666 June 14. At New Netherland the **Lutherans** are permitted to worship in their own houses.

* * *N. Y.* **First church erected in Brooklyn** (site on Fulton Ave., near Lawrence St.).

* * *Mich.* **Allouez,** the Jesuit, founds the mission of St. Espiritu, south of Lake Superior.

1667± **Aug.** * *Can.* **Father Lewis Nicols** goes to the Indians of the northwest.

* * The Jesuit missions among the Iroquois reopened.

* * *It.* **Clement IX.,** pope.

* * *N. J.* **A Presbyterian church** formed in Newark under pastor Abraham Pierson.

1668 Spring. *Can.* The celebrated **Father Marquette** leaves Quebec, in company with **Father Le Bœsme,** to join the Ottawa mission.

* * *N. J.* **A Presbyterian church** is formed in Elizabeth.

1669 Feb. * *New York.* **Jacob Fabricius** reaches New Amsterdam as the pioneer preacher to the German Lutherans. He preaches in their own vernacular.

LETTERS.

1663 * * *Mass.* **Eliot's Indian Bible** is the first one printed in America.

1664 * * *Mass.* Act passed prohibiting printing-presses elsewhere than at Cambridge.

1665 Sept. 5. *Mass.* **The printing of the New Testament in the Indian vernacular is completed.**

SOCIETY.

1664 * * *Va.* The Virginia assembly restrains the clergy. "**Ministers** shall not give themselves to excess in drinking or riot, spending their time idly by day or night, in playing at dice, cards, and other unlawful games."

1665 * * *N. Y.* Dealers required not to sell beer above 2*d.* a quart, or any other liquor above 12*s.* a gallon, under penalty of 20*s.* a gallon, so sold. Selling liquor to Indians is prohibited.

1668 * * *N. J.* Persons found **drinking after nine o'clock** are apprehended and punished at discretion; drunkenness is fined 1*s.*, 2*s.*, and 2*s.* 6*d.*, for the first, second, and third offenses respectively.

* * *Va.* It is enacted that "The **death of a slave** from extremity of correction was not accounted a felony; since it cannot be presumed that prepensed malice should induce any man to destroy his own estate." (Or 1667.)

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1663 Feb. 14. *Can.* The hundred associates surrender their charter, and New France becomes **a royal province.**

Feb. * **–July** * *N. Y.* The Dutch West India Company sells the whole country on the Delaware to the city of Amsterdam.

Mar. 24. Charles II. issues **a patent to Lord Clarendon, General Monk,** and six other noblemen who had assisted in his restoration, to lands between the St. Johns River and the 36th parallel of latitude, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with jurisdiction over the same; it is called **Carolina.**

July 8. *R. I.* Charles II. renews **the charter of Rhode Island** and Providence plantations, to the surprise and joy of the colonists.

* * **M. de Mesey** becomes (Fr.) governor of Mich. (Can.), and **Alex. D'Hinoyossa** (Dutch) governor of Pennsylvania. [1664. **Robert Carr,** governor of Pennsylvania. 1665. **Richard Bellingham,** of Massachusetts Bay Colony, and **M. de Courcelles** (Fr.), of Mich. (Can.).]

* * *N. C.* The settlers at Puritan on the Chowan River **organize a civil government,** and elect William Drummond governor of the Albemarle Colony.

* * *Conn.* **Whalley and Goffe,** two of the regicide judges who voted to put Charles I. to death, flee to New Haven and find protection from the officers sent to arrest them.

* * *Eng.* An act is passed to **monopolize the colonial trade;** European goods for the colonies to pass through British ports.

* * *N. J.* A company of **Long Island Puritans** obtain permission to settle

on the banks of the Raritan, but they delay to migrate.

* * *Miss.* **Mississippi** is included in the charter of South Carolina.

1664 Mar. 12. New York becomes a Duchy.
Charles II., deeming the Dutch in New Netherland usurpers, totally regardless of prior grants, arbitrarily grants the entire territory between the Connecticut and Delaware Rivers to his brother, the Duke of York; he also gives him the territory between the Kennebec and St. Croix Rivers (Maine).

May 29. *N. C.* **Sir John Yeamans** lands several hundred English colonists at Cape Fear River in Clarendon.

May * *Fr.* Louis XIV. grants to a new company of the West Indies the monopoly of all French commerce in North and South America, except the fisheries.

June 10. *Va.* The navigation acts enforced.

June 23. *N. Y.* The Duke of York sells his claim to lands between the Delaware and the Hudson (in part) to **Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret;** Sir George having been governor of the island of Jersey, it is **called New Jersey;** and it becomes a proprietary state, owned by the owners of Carolina. New Jersey is separated from New York.

* * *Eng.* The king appoints **four commissioners,** Nicolls, Carr, Cartwright, and Maverick, to hear complaints and appeals in New England, and settle the peace of the country.

July 23. *Boston.* The king's commissioners arrive, and are opposed as hostile to colonial liberties. [They leave for New Netherland.]

* * *N. Y.* After much **controversy with Holland** concerning the title of New Netherland (New York), the English proceed to settle the matter by taking forcible possession.

Sept. 8. *New York.* **New Netherland ceases to exist. The Dutch surrender New Amsterdam.** (O. S. Aug. 29.)
Colonel Richard Nicolls assumes office as English governor, and the name of the city is **changed to New York.** [The English government lasts nine years.]

Sept. 20. *N. Y.* **Fort Orange** surrenders to the English, and its name **changed to Albany.**

Oct. 1. The Dutch and Swedes on the Delaware **capitulate** to the English, and for the first time **every mile of the American coast** from the N.E. corner of Maine to the southern limits of Georgia **is under the British flag.**

Oct. 25. *Mass.* **A remonstrance** against the royal menace of tyranny is issued, and addressed to the king.

Oct. * *N. J.* A village is begun, and named **Elizabethtown** in honor of Lady Carteret. (Philip Carteret, gov.)

Oct. 28. *N. J.* Governor Nicolls ratifies the sale of the Elizabethtown tract by the Indians to Long Island Puritans, while ignorant of the sale of New Jersey by the Duke of York.

Dec. 1. Connecticut surrenders all claim to **Long Island,** and obtains a favorable boundary on the coast.

Dec. * *New York* has an estimated population of 10,000.

* * *Mass.* Act passed **prohibiting printing-presses** elsewhere than in Cambridge.

* * *N. J.* Governor Nicolls grants an extensive tract of land on Newark Bay to a company of Puritans.
Elizabethtown, Newark, Middletown, and Shrewsbury begun by settlers from New England and Long Island.
The lands of New Jersey are distributed to settlers for a quit-rent of a half-penny an acre, payable in the year 1670.

* * *N. Y.* Governor Nicolls makes a **treaty with the Five Nations,** they ceding their land, and submitting to the authority of Charles II.
First settlement [in Central New York] made at Schenectady. (See 1661.)

* * *W. I.* The French occupy San Domingo.

1665 Feb. 10. *N. J.* **The earliest constitution,** "Concessions and Agreements," is adopted. (See 1677, Mar. 3.)

Feb. 24. *Mass.* **Deerfield** is purchased of the Indians. (R. Bellingham, gov.)

Feb. * *N. J.* The royalist proprietors offer special inducements of a liberal character to emigrants.

Apr. * *N. J.* William Goulding and others receive a patent for a grant, extending from Sandy Hook to the mouth of the Raritan. East New Jersey is called **Albania.**

May 26. *Mass.* The royal commissioners depart. The General Court **refuses to recognize them,** and they leave the province in anger.

June 12. *N. Y.* **City of New York is incorporated** by Governor Nicolls; a mayor, 5 aldermen, and a sheriff appointed. Thomas Willet is the first mayor.

June * The Carolina grant is extended northward to 36° 30′, so as to include the Chowan settlement [in North Carolina].

* * *Arg. Rep.* Spain relaxes her restrictions on commerce.

* * *Can.* Courcelles governor of New France. Much emigration and rapid growth.

* * *Conn.* **Connecticut and New Haven unite.**

* * *Conn.* John Winthrop is elected governor.

* * **Maine** is taken by royal authority from Massachusetts, and restored to the heirs of Gorges.

* * *N. C.* A little **Puritan colony** on the Cape Fear River **is broken up** by the Indians.
The same site is purchased, with 32 square miles of territory, by a company of planters from Barbados, led by Sir John Yeamans. Eight hundred people settle along the river during the first year.

* * **New Hampshire** is officially named.

* * *N. J.* The English plant a colony under **Philip Carteret,** the first governor, with Elizabethtown for the capital; his administration not popular.

* * *Sp.* **Charles II. enthroned.**

* * *N. Y.* Governor Nicolls, the deputy of the Duke of York, enacts a code called the **"Duke's Laws."** (Feb. 28.)

* *-67 * * *N. Y.* **The English oppress the Dutch.**
Representative government is denied; old titles to land are annulled, and new titles are obtained at a cost which provides an immense revenue.

1666 May 21. *N. J.* An association of Puritans from Connecticut sails up the Passaic, and extinguishes the Indian title to **Newark,** after holding a council with them.

* * Governors chosen: **William Brenton** (R. I.); **Edward Diggs** (Va.) for the English Commonwealth.

* * *Can.* Robert Cavalier de la Salle arrives from France.

* * *Conn.* Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Fairfield are the four counties, and each has its court.

* * *N. J.* Colonists from Connecticut settle in Elizabethtown, Newark, and in Hackensack.

* * *New York.* Thomas Delavall the 2d mayor.

* * *W. I.* Great depredations by buccaneers.

* * *Guiana.* Surinam occupied by the English.

1667 May * *N. Y.* The governor, **Francis Lovelace,** an outrageous and incurable tyrant; the people groan under excessive taxation.

July 31. *Hol.* The **Treaty of Breda,** between England, Holland, France, and Denmark, provides the cession of (1) Nova Scotia to France by England, (2) Antigua Monserrat and St. Christopher to England by France. England retains New Netherland, and Holland Surinam.

* * *N. C.* The Clarendon colony is abandoned. Sam. Stephens, governor.

* * *New York.* Thomas Willet the 3d mayor.

* * *W. I.* **The Bahamas granted** to the proprietors of South Carolina.

1668 May 2. *Fr.* **The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** ends the war between England and Spain, and the colonists begin to discuss the right of arbitrary government.

May 26. *N. J.* **The first legislative assembly** meets at Elizabethtown, and assigns the punishment of death to twelve offenses; all penalties are made severe.

* * *Can.* **Sault Ste. Marie** founded by Father Marquette at the entrance of Lake Superior.

* * **Maine again put under** the government of **Massachusetts,** upon application of some of its people.

* * *Mass.* Daniel Gookin and others granted a tract eight miles square, to be called **Worcester.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1669 * * *Ga.* Spaniards still work the gold mines.

ARMY — NAVY.

1669 * * **Mohawk and Mohegan War.**

1670 * * *Panama.* Morgan reduces the castle of **San Lorenzo** at Chagres.

1671 Feb. 24. Panama is burned by Morgan's buccaneers.

Sept. 7, 8. *Mass.* **Great training-days** in Boston; 1,200 men in the field.

1672 May 28. *Mass.* **First declaration of war** in the colonies; Boston declares war against the Dutch.

* * *Del.* A force of **Marylanders** invades Lewiston.

* * *Pa.* The Susquehannock **tribe is annihilated** by the resistless league of the Five Nations.

* * *S. C.* **Spaniards** from St. Augustine endeavor to drive away the settlers in Carolina, but **are repulsed.**

* * *W. I.* The English take Tobago from the Dutch.

1673 Feb. 21. *Mass.* **Medfield is surprised** by Indians, principally Narragansetts. Eighteen men, women, and children are killed, and half the town is burnt.

July * *Can.* Fort Frontenac is built.

—— *Va.-N. J.* **War between England and Holland**; the Dutch ravage the Virginia coast, and subdue New Jersey.

Aug. 8. New York is taken by the Dutch without a shot being fired; they rename it New Orange.

1674 Feb. 9. *New York.* According to the terms of peace between England and Holland, the Dutch governor **Anthony Colve is to surrender the city** to the British.

Oct. 31. *New York.* **The Dutch** forces evacuate the city.

* * *Mass.* An **Indian plot** is formed against the colonies; a friendly Indian missionary reveals it and is murdered.

* * *W. I.* **The Dutch retake Tobago** from the English.

* * *Me.* A Boston ship captures Castine.

1675 June 24–78 Apr. 12. *New Eng.* **King Philip's War.** Causes: Indian jealousy of the growth of the English settlements, and the almost complete alienation of hunting-grounds by treaties.

June 24. *Mass.* King Philip's War **begins at Swanzey,** in the Plymouth colony, where eight or nine English are slain. Nearly all of the Indians of New England from Maine to Connecticut combine against the foreign invaders.

June 28. *Mass.* Plymouth colonists attack King Philip, **routing the Indians.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1669 * * *Can.* **Robert de la Salle** leaves Montreal and begins his explorations.

Louis Joliet explores the Great Lakes.

1670 * * *Mass.* **Bees are introduced.**

1673 June 17. *Wis.* **Jacques Marquette** and **Louis Joliet** discover the Mississippi River at its confluence with the Wisconsin.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1670 Davenport, John, Puritan clergyman, A73.

1672 Bradstreet, Anne, poetess, A60.

Chauncy, Charles, Pres. of Harvard College, A80.

Mason, John, conqueror of the Pequots, A72.

1673 Puendo, Padre, the great preacher of Peru, dies.

1674 Logan, James, statesman, author, b.

CHURCH.

1669 Aug. 24. *R. I.* Roger Williams writes of some who deny punishment for sin in a future life.

* * *Can.* A mission for the Iroquois is begun opposite Montreal by French Jesuits.

Advent of **Claudius Dablon,** Superior of the western missions.

A new mission is started on the south shore of the Falls of St. Marie, under Dablon. Marquette enters the mission until now occupied by Allouez, at Lapointe, and there spends the winter studying with an Illinois captive the dialect of his tribe. Allouez proceeds to Green Bay, where he founds the mission of St. Francis Xavier, and spends the winter and spring in ministering to the needs of the Sacs and Foxes, the Pottawattomies, and the Winnebagos.

* * *Boston.* **Secession from the First Church.**

The advocates of the Half-Way Covenant organize themselves as the Third Church of Boston (Old South Church), and an edifice of wood is first erected.

* * *Wis.* The western shores of Lake Michigan are visited by the Jesuits.

1670 Mar. * *Carolina.* Locke's constitution is modified to tolerate every religion, and yet make the **Church of England** the State church.

* * *Can.* **Father André** is in charge of the Ottawa tribes on islands and shores of Lake Huron, and Father Druillettes enters the work at Sault St. Marie.

* * *It.* **Clement X.,** pope.

* * *Mass.* **The first Indian church,** with native pastor, is organized on Martha's Vineyard; 3,000 native Christians on the island.

* *-73 * * *Mass.* **Eliot organizes seven** other **"praying-towns"** among the Indians.

The first Manchage (Oxford); the second Chabanakongkoum, of Dudley; the third, Maanexit, was the northeast part of Woodstock; the fourth, Quantisset, the southeast part of Woodstock; the fifth, Wabquissit, the southwest part of Woodstock; the sixth, Pakachoog, partly in Worcester and partly in Ward; and the seventh, Waeuntug, is now Uxbridge.

* * *S. C.* **Presbyterian and Independents** jointly settle in this Province.

1671 June 4. *Mich.* **Saint Lasson** holds a grand conference with many Indian tribes at St. Mary's.

* * *Can.* **Father Henry Nouvel** enters the mission work at the Falls of St. Marie.

Marquette establishes the mission of St. Ignatius among the Hurons at Michilimackinac.

Dablon is recalled to Quebec to become Superior of all the Canada missions.

± * * *Carolina.* **Quaker preachers** are the first to visit the colonists.

* * *New York.* **The German Lutherans** erect a church.

* * *R. I.* **Secession** from the Baptist church forms a **Seventh-day Baptist** church.

* * *Va.* The colonists report 48 parishes, and the ministers well paid.

1672 * * *Can.* Many of the Ottawas settle at Marquette mission.

Father **Allouez** preaches to the Illinois, Kickapoos, Mascoutens, Miamis, and Weas Indians.

A little church is organized and chapel built at Sault St. Marie.

Allouez and **Dablon** visit Catholic missions in Wisconsin and Illinois.

* * *N. C.* **A Society of Friends** settles in Pequimans county, and is visited by William Edmundson, who establishes a quarterly meeting.

* * **George Fox** visits the Quakers of America in all the settlements along the coast.

1673 June * **Louis Joliet and Jacques Marquette,** Jesuit missionaries, with five other Frenchmen, leave Green Bay and explore the **Mississippi** and certain tributaries, traveling 2,500 miles.

* * *New York.* **The Dutch deprive the German Lutherans** of their only church edifice.

* * *Peru.* **Padre Puendo,** the great preacher, dies.

1674 * * *Can.* **Bishop Laval** becomes the **first Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec,** his see extending from Maine to Louisiana.

* * *Mass.* Eliot reports two churches and 1,150 church members in his Indian "praying-town."

1675 June 24. *Mass.* **This day observed** by fasting and prayer, in anticipation of an Indian war.

LETTERS.

1669 * * **The** *New England Memorial* **is** published by Nathaniel Morton.

1671 * * *Va.* Gov. Berkeley opposes education.

"There are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them, and libels against the best government. God keep us from both."

1672 * * *Mass.* Harvard College receives a valuable library by the bequest of Theophilus Gale.

1674 * * *Boston.* John Foster is authorized to set up a printing-press.

SOCIETY.

1670 Apr. 20. *Va.* **The importation of convicted felons** is prohibited.

* * *Mass.* The selectmen are required to **post drunkards' names** in public houses and prohibit sales to them, or their frequenting such places.

* * *Md.* Importation of convicted felons prohibited.

* * *New York.* **Merchants** of Manhattan meet every Friday at noon on the bridge over the Broad Street canal for barter.

* * *Va.* It is enacted that "all servants not being Christians, imported into this country by shipping, **shall be slaves.**"

Under Gov. Berkeley the council lays burdensome taxes on the **poorer people,** and exempts the holders of large estates.

1671 * * *Carolina.* Governor Sir John Yeamans **introduces slavery,** by bringing nearly 200 negroes from Barbados to this colony. (1672. Winsor.)

* * *Md.* Act passed encouraging the importation of slaves.

* * * *W. I.* Great depredations by **buccaneers.**

1672 * * *Va.* It is made lawful for "persons pursuing fugitive **colored slaves** to wound or even kill them."

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1669 July 21. *S. C.* The absurd **Fundamental Constitutions** drawn up by John Locke are nominally operative.

May * *R. I.* Benedict Arnold, governor.

* * *Guiana.* The Dutch hold the entire territory.

* * *N. C.* **The first legislative assembly** meets at Albemarle, and organizes a remarkably liberal government; Samuel Stevens governor.

* * –70 * * *New York.* Cornelis Steenwyck the 4th mayor.

* * *Virginia* is dismembered by lavish grants.

1670 Feb. ± * *S. C.* **An English colony,** led by Joseph West and William Sayle, is planted on the Ashley River.

May 2. *Can.* **The Hudson Bay Company** is chartered.

* * *N. J.* The colonists **refuse to pay the quit-rent** for their land, having already paid for the same twice to other claimants. (See N. J. 1664.)

* * *N. Y.* Eight towns on Long Island **protest** against paying a **tax** of 10 per cent on all imports and exports, on the sole authority of the governor and council. Protest burned.

Oct. * *N. Y.* **Annual assemblies** are demanded, and the government refuses to yield them.

—— *Va.* The right of **suffrage is limited** to freeholders and householders, and the majority of the people are disfranchised.

* * **Maine,** east of the Penobscot, surrendered to France.

* * *S. C.* The colonists **ignore Locke's Grand Model,** and show a fine capacity to govern themselves.

The Model made strange provisions for a state in the wilderness, "where a few colonists lived on venison and potatoes, and paid their debts with tobacco;" it provided for "dukes, earls, and marquises; knights, lords, and squires; baronial courts, heraldic ceremony, and every sort of feudal nonsense." (Ridpath.) [It was nominally the law of the colony for about 25 years.]

Foundation of (old) Charlestown laid by English settlers on the Ashley River.

* * **Treaty of Madrid,** between England and Spain, settles boundaries of their respective possessions in America on the basis of possession.

1671 * * *Can.* The region of Lakes Huron and Superior taken for France.

Courcelles establishes a trading-post on Lake Ontario.

Aug. 28. *S. C.* **Joseph West** is appointed governor by the proprietors. [Also 1674.] [Dec. 26. **Sir John Yeamans** succeeds him. A revised copy of the Model arrives.]

* * *N. C.* The colonists **refuse to pay royal taxes** in any form, and seize the records of the province, imprison the governor's secretary, and boldly defy his authority.

* * **Massachusetts** is "**almost on the brink of renouncing any dependence upon the Crown.**"

* * **Maryland** has a population of 20,000 people.

Act passed **encouraging the importation of slaves.**

* * *New York.* Thomas Delavall the 5th mayor.

* * *S. C.* **Dutch emigrants** from New York and others from Holland arrive.

* * *Va.* Population 40,000, including 2,000 slaves.

1672 Apr. 19. *S. C.* The colony demands a new government for itself; all previous parliamentary conventions are dissolved.

May 14. *N. J.* The anti-rent colonists meet in assembly at Elizabethtown, and **depose Philip Carteret,** the governor.

May 31. *Mass.* **Union of the colonies** of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Plymouth.

* * *Can.* **Count de Frontenac,** having been appointed governor, arrives at Quebec.

* * *Del.* Maryland colonists attempt to absorb Lewistown by force.

* * *Eng.* **Third Navigation Law.** Parliament imposes customs upon the colonies, to be collected by the revenue officers of the Crown.

* * *New York.* Matthias Nicolls the 6th mayor.

* * *R. I.* Nicholas Easton, governor.

1673 Feb. 25. Virginia is given away by Charles II.

Charles II. changes his former grant of Virginia, and leases the entire State for thirty-one years to a pair of ignoble gentlemen, Lord Culpepper and the Earl of Arlington.

Mar. 18. *N. J.* **John Fenwick,** in trust for Edward Byllinge, buys Berkeley's interest in New Jersey for £1,000.

* * *Mass.* Josiah Winslow is governor of Plymouth; John Leverett of Mass. Bay.

May * *N. J.* The authority of Captain Berry, Philip Carteret's deputy, is acknowledged.

Aug. 8. *N. Y.* **The Dutch recapture and rule New York,** also New Jersey, which they name **Achter Kol; the authority of Holland is restored** [for three months] from the Connecticut to Maryland.

New Amsterdam is called New Orange, and Anthony Clove is made governor.

* * *Eng.* Parliament excludes New England merchants from competing with English merchants in the Southern plantations; free traffic abolished.

* * *New York.* John Lawrence the 7th mayor.

* * *O.* **French Settlers** establish themselves in **Western Ohio.**

1674 Feb. 9. *New York.* **New Amsterdam is surrendered to the English** in making peace between England and Holland, by the Treaty of Westminster.

June 29. *N. Y.* The Duke of York's patent enlarged.

July 28, 29. *N. J.* **Sir George Carteret** receives a confirmatory grant from the Duke of York.

July 31. *N. J.* Philip Carteret returns.

Sept. 21. *Va.* Agents are appointed to remonstrate with the King against the grant to Culpepper, and the invasion of popular liberties.

Oct. 30. *N. Y.* **Sir Edmund Andros** assumes the government. [Misrule and arbitrary government follow.]

Nov. 10. *N. Y.* **New York is restored to the English authorities.**

* * *Guiana.* The New Dutch West India Company is founded; Guiana conveyed to it by charter.

The French Colony passes under the control of the Crown after a series of failures through incompetence and mismanagement.

* * *R. I.* **William** Coddington is appointed governor. [1678. Reappointed.]

* * *N. C.* Population about 4,000; **commerce** is impeded by duties which yield the proprietors $12,000 from New England trade alone. G. Cartwright, pres.

* * *N. Y.* Gov. Andros advises the proprietor, the Duke of York, to grant the clamorous people the right of electing a legislature.

The Duke replies that popular assemblies are seditious and dangerous; that they only foster discontent, and disturb the peace of government; and finally that *he* did not see any use for them.

Treaty at Albany with Indians.

* * *Va.* The common people, made desperate by taxes, make the first **movement for reform;** it is easily suppressed.

1675 May 13. *Can.* Louis IV. grants La Salle a manor at Fort Frontenac (Kingston).

July 8. *Va.* **Lord Culpepper** is appointed governor of Virginia for life.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1670 ± * * *N. Y.* Gov. Lovelace orders **May races** at Hempstead, Long Island.

1672 Dec. 10. A monthly post is established between New York and Boston.

* * *Mass.* The business of **whale-fishery** is commenced at Nantucket.

1675 Mar. 21. *Boston.* **The castle** at the entrance of the harbor is accidentally destroyed by fire.

ARMY — NAVY.

1675 July 14. *Mass.* **Mendon is attacked** by Indians; several persons killed.

July 15. *Mass.* The Narragansetts enter into a treaty of peace with the colonists.

± The Nipmuck Indians become allies of Philip.

July * *Va.* **Indians pillage** a plantation in revenging a fraud, and are beaten or killed by the settlers. **General hostilities** follow.

—— *Conn.* **Andros,** with armed sloops, attempts to establish his authority as far as the Connecticut River.

Aug. 2. *Mass.* **Captain Hutchinson** and 20 men are sent to win back the Nipmucks; they are waylaid and slain at Brookfield.

Aug. 25. *Mass.* Deerfield is attacked by 180 Indians; the colonists lose eleven men, and the Indians twenty-six.

Sept. 1. *Mass.* The greater part of Deerfield is burnt by the Indians; **Hadley** is attacked, but successfully defended by William Goffe.

Sept. 18. *Mass.* Battle with Indians at **Bloody Brook;** 700± Indians surround 80 men, killing nearly all of them. Captain Mosley, by hard fighting, drives them away from Deerfield.

Sept. * **–Oct.** * *New Eng.* **The United Colonies** assume the burden of the war, and **raise 2,000 troops.**

Oct. 5. *Mass.* **Springfield is attacked** by the Indians, and saved by reenforcements.

Oct. 19. *Mass.* Philip, with seven or eight hundred Indians, **attacks Hatfield,** but is driven off.

Dec. * *Mass.* The colonists, fearing the Narragansetts, prepare to attack them, although they have not sided with Philip during the war.

Dec. 19. *R. I.* The numerous and powerful **Wampanoags are defeated in a decisive battle** near Narragansett Bay.

The New England army consists of 13 companies of infantry (1,500) and one of cavalry; Indians lose 1,000 killed and captured, colonists from 200 to 400; [the widespread vengeance of the Indians rests upon all white men alike; burnings and blood-shedding abound].

* * *Va.* Six hostile Indian chiefs present themselves to treat for peace, and are put to death; a **war for vengeance** follows.

1676 Feb. 10. *Mass.* Indians **attack Lancaster,** and nearly destroy it.

Feb. 24. Indians **surprise Deerfield;** many people are killed, and 50 buildings burnt. (Feb. 21, Holmes.)

Feb. 25. *Mass.* **Weymouth is assaulted** by Indians; houses and barns are burnt.

Mar. 14. *Mass.* Indians **attack Northampton,** but are repulsed after six persons are killed.

Mar. 26. *Mass.* **Marlborough destroyed** by the Indians.

Mar. 28. *Mass.* **Rehoboth** is partly burnt by Indians. [Mar. 29. Providence.]

Mar. * *Va.* Three hundred persons have been killed by Indians in the last twelve months.

Apr. 18. *Mass.* **Sudbury is attacked** by the Narragansett Indians; several houses and barns are burnt; the pursuers are ambushed and slain.

Apr. 20. *Va.* **Rebellion begins;** 500 men in arms, with Bacon as leader, against the Indians. (See State.)

May 8. *Mass.* **Bridgewater** is attacked by Indians; 17 buildings are burnt.

May 11. *Mass.* **Plymouth is assaulted;** 11 houses and 5 barns are burnt.

May 19. *Mass.* A camp of Indians near **Turner Falls** is surprised and destroyed by a company of volunteers.

May 30. *Mass.* **Hatfield is burnt** by Indians.

June 2. *Mass.* **Great battle** with the Indians near **Mount Hope.**

June 12. *Mass.* About 700 Indians **attack Hadley,** and are driven off.

June * *Mass.* The Nipmucks submit to the colonists and abandon the war.

—— *Va.* Nathaniel Bacon **subdues the Indians** without permission from the jealous governor.

Civil war. Bacon leads a rebellion against the outrages of Gov. Berkeley.

July + * *Va.* **Indians massacre the whites,** and are punished by volunteer expeditions.

July 3. *R. I.* **Indian battle** near Narragansett.

Aug. 12. *Mass.* **The King Philip's war ends** with the death of Philip.

One-tenth of the private dwellings are burnt, 600 men have been slain in battle, many women and children massacred, and nearly every family is in mourning. The Indian race is nearly swept out of New England. [The tribes of Maine and New Hampshire continue hostilities until 1678.]

Sept. * *Va.* **Jamestown,** the only town in the colony, is **burnt by its own citizens** as an act of patriotism.

Sept. 6. *Me.* A Massachusetts force surprises and **subdues the Indians** at Cocheco.

Oct. 1. *Va.* Bacon dies, and the rebellion ends.

* * *Me.* A Dutch **frigate captures Castine.**

* * *W. I.* **The French take Trinidad** from the English.

Dec. 21. *Guiana.* The French attack Cayenne.

1677 Sept. 9. *Conn.* **Hatfield is attacked** by Indians; 20 persons are killed or captured.

1678 Apr. 12. *Mass.* A treaty of peace is made with the Indians.

* * *San Domingo.* **A negro insurrection** arises.

1679 * * *Colombia.* Buccaneers **attack Porto Bello.**

1680 Jan. * *Ill.* La Salle builds Fort Crevecœur in the Illinois country.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1676 Jan. 26. Laying of the keel of the *Griffin,* the first vessel in the western waters, built by La Salle, 6 miles west of Niagara Falls.

1679 * * French exploration of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.

May * *Can.* **The *Griffin* is launched** on Lake Erie.

Aug. 7. **La Salle** sails in the *Griffin* from Niagara on his remarkable tour of discovery through three of the Great Lakes.

Nov.± * * A great comet becomes visible.

1680 Feb. 10. The great comet disappears.

[It terrorized New England, while it enabled Newton to ascertain the parabolic form of the trajectory of comets.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1675 Marquette, Jacques, explorer of Miss. River, A38.
Dudley, Paul, colonial jurist, born.

1676 Bacon, Nathaniel, patriot of Va., "rebel," A34.
Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore, dies.
Clarke, John, founder of Bap. ch., A67.
Winthrop, John, Gov. of Conn., A70.
Berkeley, Sir William, Gov. of Va., A67.
Gorton, Samuel, pioneer settler R. I., A77. ?

1678 Coddington, William, founder of R. I., A77.
Conant, Roger, settler in Mass., A86.
Leverett, Sir John, Gov. of Mass., A63.
Wheelright, John, Puritan clergyman, A85.
Wolcott, Roger, Gov. of Conn., born.

CHURCH.

1675 * * *Can.* **The Recollects** are active, and **Hennepin** is among them.

* * *Del.* **The first Quaker meetings** are held.

* * *Mass.* Indians are abused.

Fifteen Christian Indians, who had rendered the colonists most faithful service as scouts, and are living peacefully in their own towns, are taken and with their hands bound behind them, are fastened together by ropes round their necks, marched down to Boston, and thrown into prison. [Finally they are expelled and remove to Deer's Island, where hunger, exposure, and disease reduce their number.]

1676 * * *Can.* **Rivalry** between the Jesuits and other orders.

* * *It.* **Innocent XI.,** pope.

1677 * * *Mass.* Laws passed for the punishment of persons attending a Quaker meeting.

1678 * * *N. Y.* First record of **Protestant Episcopal** services in New York.

1679 * * *Boston.* Charles II. causes the **first Episcopal church** to be built.

* * **–80** * * *Boston.* The Congregational "Reformed Synod" approves the **Savoy confession.**

* * *Hol.* **Labadists** send **Danckers and Sluyter** to New York.

SOCIETY.

1675 * * *Mass.* The colonists are terrified by an impending Indian war.

Superstition adds its terrors; some have seen an Indian bow drawn across the heavens; others see a scalp on the face of the eclipsed moon; others see phantom horsemen gallop through the air, or hear the whistling of bullets, etc.

Oppression of the Indians during King Philip's War.

"The governor and council issue an order disbanding all Christian Indians, expelling them from white towns, imprisoning them within five of their own towns, and forbidding them to leave these towns on penalty of death. [Later a reward of $100 was offered for every Christian Indian killed, if found more than one mile from his town.] Prevented from hunting, not allowed to gather their crops, forbidden to work or buy food in white towns, they are reduced to great suffering, and starvation seems to face them; and yet they uttered no complaint, but continued steadfast in the faith." (Cyc. of Missions.)

1676 June * *Va.* The new reform Assembly absolutely **prohibits the sale of wines** and ardent spirits, if not at Jamestown, yet elsewhere through the whole country.

* * *Md.* The importation of convicted felons is prohibited.

1677 * * *N. J.* **Selling liquor** to Indians is a finable offense; penalty, $100, and this is doubled at each subsequent offense, with 20 stripes if the offender is unable to pay.

1678 * * *N. Y.* West Indian or Guinea **slaves are valued** at about $150 at Manhattan.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1675 July 9. *N. Y.* A force under **Gov. Andros** sails to the Connecticut **to claim the territory westward** for the Duke of York.

July 11. *Conn.* The Puritans at Saybrooke intimidate Andros, and he returns. Connecticut protests against the invasion.

* * *Md.* **Sir Charles Calvert becomes proprietor** by the death of Cecil, his father, on November 30.

Nov. 6. *N. J.* **Carteret resumes the government** from which he had been expelled in East Jersey.

John Fenwick plants a colony at **Salem.** Commissioners rule W. Jersey.

* * *New York.* William Darvall the 8th mayor.

1676 Apr. * *Va.* **Bacon's rebellion** distracts the colony. Civil war is brought on by the corruption, tyranny, and inefficiency of Governor Berkeley.

Virginians are divided into an aristocratic and a people's party. [The latter is suppressed after the death of Bacon, its leader. The rebellion cost the colony £100,000.]

The particular causes of the rebellion chiefly lay in the low price of tobacco and wrongs committed in exchanging goods for it, with a dislike for proprietaries unknown to the charter and burdensome taxes occasioned thereby; the burdening of trade by parliamentary restraints also excited opposition.

Apr. 19. *Eng.* Charles II. orders that a liberal charter be prepared for Virginia, in response to protests. [May 31. Order reversed.]

May 29. *Va.* Berkeley proclaims **Bacon a traitor.**

* * *R. I.* Walter Clarke, governor.

June 24. *Va.* Meeting of the **New Assembly that enacts the "Bacon Laws,"** a series of reform measures. Bacon appointed commander-in-chief against the Indians.

July 1. *N. J.* By a "quintipartite deed," **New Jersey is divided into East and West Jersey;** the former is granted to George Carteret, the latter to the Quaker assignees of Byllinge.

July 4. *Va.* Completion of the reform legislation of the new assembly, and momentary joy of the colony. (Date by New Style.) **It is the first revolution.**

July * *Boston.* **Arrival of Edward Randolph** as king's messenger, to collect evidence against Massachusetts.

Aug. 3. *Va.* **A popular convention** meets at Middle Plantations (Williamsburg), and votes to sustain Bacon against the Indians, and if possible prevent civil war.

Oct. 1. *Va.* Bacon suddenly sickens and dies.

Nov. ± * *Va.* **Thomas Hanford,** a patriot, is condemned and hanged by Berkeley. He is **the first native** American to perish on the gallows, a martyr to the right of the people to govern themselves.

* * *Can.* La Salle returns as proprietor of a large tract near Fort Frontenac.

* * *Eng.* The king commands the royal governors to strictly **enforce the navigation laws,** as well as those imposing duties (1672) on colonial trade.

* * *New York.* Nicholas de Meyer the 9th mayor.

* * *Va.* The patriotic **citizens of Jamestown burn their own houses** and the entire town to ashes, rather than have it the capital of a tyrant.

1677 Jan. 20. *Va.* The vindictive governor Berkeley hangs the patriot, **William Drummond,** three hours after his trial.

Jan 31. *Va.* Arrival of **royal commissioners** to investigate the causes of the rebellion. [Sir H. Jeffreys, governor.]

* * *Va.* **Disastrous consequences** follow the rebellion.

Berkeley hangs 22 of the leading patriots, and distresses the people with fines and confiscations; speaking or writing against the government is made punishable by fine or whipping, when thrice repeated, with death; arbitrary, tyrannical government ensues.

Mar. 3. *N. J.* The fundamental laws of West New Jersey perfected and published (Concessions and Agreements) — democratic equality conspicuous; social government is established.

May. * *Maine* **is bought by Massachusetts** for £1,250, after the dispute with the heirs of Ferdinando Gorges is decided against them. It becomes a part of their colony.

Aug. 25. *Va.* **Lord Culpepper** obtains the control of the government, as proprietor and governor.

* * *N. C.* An English collector of customs provokes **an insurrection** in the district of Pasquotank, which overturns the government; it is practically **an independent state** [for two years]. President Miller is imprisoned, and John Culpepper elected to his place.

* * *New Eng.* **A postal system** is inaugurated, which substitutes the custom of leaving letters at the Town House, to be forwarded at the pleasure of persons who visit that place.

* * *N. H.* The king secures a decision from the judges that the revived Mason claims had always been worthless.

* * *Md.* Thomas Notley, governor. (*R. I.* Benedict Arnold.) [1678. John Cranston. *Pa.* Sir Henry Chicheley.]

* * *New York.* S. van Cortlandt the 10th mayor.

1678 Apr. 12. *Mass.* Governor Winslow makes **peace with the Indians,** each English family to pay them a peck of corn, annually, as quit-rent.

May 12. La Salle receives a grant for the construction of forts, taking lands, and holding **a monopoly of trade** in the West.

June 10. *Boston.* Arrival of **Edward Randolph,** collector and surveyor of customs, with specific instruction to enforce the Navigation Act. The people treat him as an enemy invading their rights.

Oct. 10. *N. Y.* Governor Andros demands that the **ships of New Jersey** should **pay tribute to New York.**

* * *N. J.* **Many Quakers arrive.**

* * *New York.* Thomas Delavall the 11th mayor. The city contains 343 houses.

1679 July 24. *N. H.* By a decree of Charles II., New Hampshire **is separated from Massachusetts,** and organized as a **royal province,** and Edward Cranfield is its first governor.

* * *N. C.* Governor Miller escapes from prison, goes to England, and seeks redress. (*N. J.* Sam. Jennings, dep. gov.)

* * *Mass.* The British government assails Massachusetts.

The General Court opposes the king. (Simon Bradstreet, governor.)

It votes "that the acts of navigation are an invasion of the rights and privileges of the subjects of his majesty in this colony, they not being represented in Parliament."

* * *New York.* Francis Rombouts the 12th mayor.

1680 Mar. 16. *N. H.* **The first Provincial Assembly** convened at Portsmouth; John Cutts the royal governor.

Apr. 30. *N. J.* **Gov. Philip Carteret is arrested** for interference with the authority of the governor of the province of New York, Sir Edmund Andros, and is taken to New York City.

May 10. *Va.* **Lord Culpepper** arrives and assumes the office of governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1676 Nov. * *Boston.* **Forty-six dwellings,** a church, and other buildings are burned.

1679 * * *Boston.* **A great fire occurs;** 80 dwellings and 70 warehouses are burned. Estimated loss £200,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1680 * * *Panama.* Morgan's buccaneers cross the isthmus, and **take the city of Santa Maria** from the Spaniards.

1681 * * *Ill.* **Fort St. Louis,** on the Illinois River, is founded by La Salle.

1682+ * * The Carolina colonists **maintain war** with the savages for a year, not so much to punish as to capture them, in order **to sell them as slaves** in the West Indies.

* * *Can.* The French attack the Hudson Bay Company's posts.

1684 * * **A long war begins** between the Five Nations and the French, chiefly on the upper lakes.

The French Jesuits repeatedly fail to persuade the Five Nations to break their peace with the Dutch and English.

The French erect a fort at the Falls of Niagara. Under **De la Barre** they invade the country of the Iroquois, but the mighty Mohawks and the brave Oneidas drive them back with much slaughter.

1685 * * *Nicaragua.* **Leon** is sacked by William Dampier.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1680 * * **Hennepin,** a French priest, with La Salle, discovers the Mississippi River and the "Falls of Saint Anthony of Padua."

1681 Feb. 6. La Salle is on the Mississippi.

Mar. 14. La Salle is near the Arkansas River.

Aug. 17. First appearance of **a comet** having a tail 15° long. [It continues in the view of New Englanders for several weeks.]

1682 Apr. 9. La Salle reaches the Mississippi River, and sets up a cross and the arms of France, having descended from the confluence of the Illinois River to the Gulf of Mexico; he calls the great valley Louisiana. [One of the most remarkable exploits in the history of the country.]

1683 Nov. * *Can.* **La Salle** returns from his explorations.

1685 Oct. 31. La Salle, with four armed French vessels, leaves the Lavaca River on the Gulf coast to find the Mississippi, without success.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1680 Bienville, de, Jean Baptiste L., Sieur, born.
Boylston, Zabdiel, physician, born.

1682 Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier, de, Jesuit, born.

Stuyvesant, Peter, Gov. of N. Y., A80.

1683 Williams, Roger, founder in R. I., A84.

1685 Morton, Nathaniel, historian in New Eng., A73.

CHURCH.

1680 * * *Can.* **Father Hennepin** is captured by the Sioux, and attempts mission work among them, but without success.

* * **The Society of Friends** (Quakers) begins to spread rapidly in America.

* * *N. J.* **Presbyterian church** organized in Woodbridge and Fairfield.

* * *S. C.* The first Episcopal clergyman is Rev. Atkin Williamson.

* * *Boston.* **A Baptist church edifice** erected.

* * *Va.* Four of Cromwell's soldiers are hanged by a mob for religious opinions "as a warning to the remainder."

1681 June 28. *N. J.* **First General Yearly Meeting** of the Quakers at Burlington.

1682 Sept. 25. *Me.* **The first Baptist church** in Maine organized at Kittery. [Bitter opposition from the "Standing Order" follows.]

* * *Boston.* The quarrel between the First and Third churches ends.

* * **-90** * * *N. J.* Persecuted **Quakers and Presbyterians** arrive in great numbers.

Many Scotch Presbyterians arrive.

* * *S. C.* **The first Baptist church** is formed in this colony at Charleston. **The Episcopal church** is also established there.

1683 Oct. * *N. Y.* The first General Assembly of the royal province enacts that no person should be in any wise distressed or persecuted who accepts the general doctrines of religion.

* * *Can.* Mission of **St. Francis de Sales** established at the Falls of the Chaudière; their work spreads into Maine.

* * *Mich.* **French priests** plant the cross and the flag of France in the wilderness in the present site of Detroit.

* * *Boston.* **John Emblem** of England becomes pastor of the Baptist church.

* * *Md.* **A Presbyterian church** at Rehoboth formed.

Francis Makemie, a Presbyterian, sent out from Ireland, arrives. [**A new era in Presbyterianism follows.**]

* * *N. J.* Many **Covenanter Presbyterians** arrive in East Jersey, whither they flee from the persecutions in Scotland on the reestablishment of Episcopacy.

* * *N. Y.* **A Huguenot Presbyterian church** established.

* * *New York.* **A Catholic,** Thomas Dongan, appointed governor of New York by the Catholic Duke of York.

—— **Jesuit Fathers** arrive, and commence the services of the Catholic church.

* * *Pa.* **Mennonites arrive** at Germantown.

1684 July * *Mass.* Joseph Gatchell of Marblehead is brought before the General Court for discoursing "that all men should be saved."

* * *Md.* **Francis Makemie** organizes the Presbyterian church at Snow Hill.

1685 * * *Fr.* Blind and bigoted Louis XIV. of France, hoping to make Catholicism universal, **revokes the edict of Nantes,** which protected Protestants in their worship; he thus exiles 500,000 of the best people of France [many of whom settle in America, chiefly in (South) Carolina, during the following years].

* * *N. Y.* **A Huguenot Presbyterian church** formed on Staten Island.

* * **New Jersey** becomes the refuge of persecuted **Scotch Presbyterians.**

* * *S. C.* **First Baptist church** organized near Cooper River.

* * *Va.* Dr. James Blair is sent as the commissary of the Bishop of London.

[**The American Protestant Episcopal church** is without a bishop 100 years.]

LETTERS.

1680 Oct. * *Mass.* The Court grants the ferry between Boston and Charlestown to Harvard College.

* * *Mass.* A new edition of Eliot's Bible published.

1684 * * *Va.* The first printing-press south of Boston is set up, and soon suppressed by the governor.

1685 * * **-1701** * * *Mass.* **Increase Mather** is president of Harvard College.

* * *Phila.* **William Bradford** sets up the first printing-press in the colony, and issues an almanac.

SOCIETY.

1680± * * *Carolina.* **Two opposing parties** contend, the Cavaliers and "Illlivers," having morals fashioned after those of the profligate court of Charles, and the Presbyterians, Quakers, and Huguenots.

1681 Mar. 5. *Pa.* William Penn proposes a commonwealth founded on freedom, without respect to color, race, or religion, to subdue the savages by the weapons of love and justice, and to establish a refuge for persecuted Quakers.

* * *Pa.* Penn writes the Swedes who have already settled in Pennsylvania to be of good cheer, keep their homes, make their own laws, and fear no oppression.

Nov. * *N. J.* **The West Jersey Assembly prohibits the sale of ardent spirits** to red men, and permits criminals, other than murderers, to be pardoned by the persons injured.

* * *Va.* Six Susquehannock chieftains sue for peace, and are foully murdered. [This shameful atrocity leads to war.]

1682 * * *Va.* It is enacted that the conversion of servants to the Christian faith **does not make them free.**

1683 * * *Pa.* To prevent lawsuits, **three peacemakers** are appointed for each county.

1685 * * *Pa.* The yearly Meeting of Friends, for Pennsylvania and New Jersey, declares **against intemperance.**

"This meeting doth unanimously agree and give as their judgment that it is not consistent with the honor of truth, for any that make profession thereof, to sell rum or any strong liquors to the Indians, because they use them not to moderation, but to excess and drunkenness."

* * *Va.* Many persons implicated in the Monmouth rebellion, in England, are sent to this colony, by Jeffries, as servants for a term of years.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1680 June * *Va.* **A royal revenue** from a perpetual export duty on to-

bacco is voted by the Assembly; and thus the only check on the administration is dissolved.

Aug. * *N. J.* The Duke of York relinquishes every claim to the territory of New Jersey.

* * *Ill.* La Salle is among the Illinois Indians.

* * **Maine** organized as a province of Massachusetts by the governor and General Court.

* * *N. C.* John Harvey, president. [John Jenkins.] *R. I.* Peleg Sandford.

* * *New Mex.* Revolts begin.

* *–81 * * *New York.* William Dyer the 13th mayor.

* * *S. C.* The colony on the Ashley River at (old) Charleston, move to [the present site of] **Charleston**, and make it the seat of government.

1681 * * *Mass.* T. Hinckley, governor of Plymouth. (*N. C.* Henry Wilkinson.)

Mar. 4. Pennsylvania is granted to William Penn (41° and 43° N.), who becomes the proprietor of a great state at the cost of £16,000 sterling.

Mar. * *N. J.* The Duke of York confirms Penn's purchase in New Jersey.

Mar. 14. *Ark.* **La Salle**, near the Arkansas River, takes possession of the country for France.

June 27 ±. *Md.* Lord Baltimore, by proclamation, arbitrarily annuls the liberal elective franchise, and limits it to freeholders possessing 50 acres, or freemen having a visible estate of 40 pounds, and making no distinction respecting color.

July 11. *Eng.* **Penn** agrees to the "Conditions and Concessions."

Three immigrant vessels are sent out for Pennsylvania.

Nov. * *N. J.* The first General Sessions of the province of **West Jersey** meets at the call of Jennings, the deputy-governor.

* * *Md.* The opposition to Lord Baltimore as a feudal sovereign and a Catholic increases. [In England he is accused of favoring papists.]

* * *Pa.* **The first colony** arrives, and settles above the confluence of the Schuylkill and the Delaware.

1682 Feb. 1, 2. *N. J.* William Penn and eleven other Quakers buy the remainder of **New Jersey** from the heirs of Carteret.

Feb. * *Mass.* The General Court appoints Joseph Dudley and John Richards as its agents in defending its charter before the king.

Mar. * *N. Y.* An attempt to levy customs without a colonial assembly is defeated by the grand jury, and trade becomes free.

Apr. 9. La Salle, having descended the St. Joseph, the Illinois, and the Mississippi Rivers to the sea, takes possession of the great valley for Louis XIV., and calls it **Louisiana.**

Apr. 25. Penn, by proclamation, proposes that the colonists make their own laws, and pledges not to interfere, or leave it in the power of his successors to do so, "that the will of no one man may hinder the good of a whole country."

July 10. *Phila.* [Walnut Street] surveyed by David Hammon.

Aug. 24. *Del.* **The Duke of York grants the territories beyond the Delaware** (Newcastle) to Penn.

Oct. 27. *Pa.* **Penn**, with 100 immigrants, first lands at Newcastle. Within one year 80 houses and cottages are built.

Dec. 4+. *Pa.* Penn holds a general convention of colonists at Chester to organize the territory.

* * *Can.* Frontenac recalled to France.

* * *Ill.* **First English settlement** made near the Mississippi River (near Alton).

* * *N. H.* **The people revolt** against arbitrary government, and the governor abandons the colony.

* * *N. J.* Perth Amboy founded.

Newark has about 100 families. Settlements commenced on the Jersey shore of the Delaware by 360 emigrants.

The Friends, having control of both East and West Jersey, elect **Robert Barclay**, a Scotch Quaker, governor of the province for life.

* * *–87 * * *N. J.* Period of **Scotch emigration**, pressed by persecution.

* *–83 * * *New York.* Cornelis Steenwyck the 14th mayor.

* * *Pa.* Welsh immigrants arrive.

* * *S. C.* Jos. Morton is governor.

1683 Jan. * *Pa.* Penn buys out the possessions of the Swedes near the Schuylkill.

Feb. * *Pa.* Penn completes the laying out of the city of **Philadelphia** by blazing the trees.

Mar. 12. *Phila.* **The first Assembly** is held. [Apr. 2. New charter given.]

* * *Conn.* R. Treat, gov. [*N. J.* Gawen Lawrie. *R. I.* Wm. Coddington, Jr.]

May 23. *Va.* **Appeals** to the king, under the value of one hundred pounds sterling, prohibited.

June 23. *Pa.* Penn enters a treaty of peace and friendship with the Indians under an elm-tree at Shackamoxon (Kensington). "The only treaty never sworn to, and never broken." (Voltaire.)

July 26. *Mass.* **A writ of quo warranto** issued against the charter by the Crown.

The king will regulate the charter for his service and their good, if submission is made before prosecution. The colony sends a letter of attorney to an agent in England to act in their behalf.

Aug. 28. *N. Y.* **Thomas Dongan** arrives, and succeeds Andros as governor.

Aug. * *Va.* **Lord Howard of Effingham** is appointed governor.

Oct. 17. *N. Y.* **First session of the Assembly.**

Representatives of the freeholders first meet in an assembly of two houses, under Dongan, the Roman Catholic governor. [Oct. 30. It passes the Charter of Liberties, enlarging rights, with toleration for all Christians.]

Nov. 23. *N. Y.* **Partition line agreed** to between New York and Connecticut.

* * *N. C.* **Seth Sothel** is sent out as governor; he oppresses the people and defrauds the proprietors.

* * *S. C.* **A company of dissenters** leaves England and settles in Charleston.

An Irish company settles in the same province, on the Ashley River. The best blood of Europe, English, Irish, Scotch, and French, combines in these settlements.

* * *Pa.* **Germantown** settled by about 20 families of Germans, chiefly Mennonites.

* * *Port.* **Peter II. enthroned.**

* * *Va.* Arlington surrenders his interest in Virginia to Culpepper.

* * * *Va.* **Poverty, misgovernment, and general distress prevail.**

1684 June 21. *Mass.* **On a suit of** *scire facias*, the English Court of Chancery gives judgment against the colony, **declares its charter is forfeited**, and its liberties seized by the king.

July 25. Virginia becomes a royal province. Lord Howard, governor.

Charles II. revokes the grant of Virginia to Lord Culpepper on the ground of his dishonesty, frauds, and many vices.

Aug. 2. *N. Y.* The agent of Massachusetts, the governors of New York and Virginia, and the sachems of the **Iroquois Indians meet at Albany**, and settle on the terms of **a lasting peace.**

Aug. * *Pa.* **Penn sails for England**, and appoints **Thomas Lloyd** president in his absence; five commissioners are chosen to assist him.

Aug. * *La.* **La Salle** is sent from France to settle a colony at the mouth of the Mississippi; [the entrance is missed, and **St. Louis** is settled and abandoned.]

* *–88 * * *Mass.* **The darkest period** in the history of this colony. The mother country exasperates the colonists by tyrannical government. Jos. Dudley, president Massachusetts Bay.

* * *New York.* Gabriel Minvielle the 15th mayor.

* * **Philadelphia** has about 2,000 inhabitants.

* * *S. C.* Lord Cardross, with ten families of persecuted Presbyterians, arrives at **Port Royal.** [Expelled by Spaniards.] Rich. Kirk [Robert Quarry], governors.

* * *N. J.* Thos. Olive, gov. (West Jersey).

1685 Feb. 6. *Eng.* **The Duke of York** enthroned as **James II.**

Apr. 20. *Boston.* James II. proclaimed.

July 2. *Boston.* A copy of the judgment of the Court of Chancery received, and the charter expires.

July * *Tex.* **La Salle**, with four French ships, lands a colony on the coast; the country becomes a part of Louisiana.

Oct. 22. *Fr.* **The edict of Nantes** is revoked, and emigration to America quickened.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors appointed:**

* * *N. J.* John Skeine (W. Jersey).

* * *R. I.* Henry Bull.

* * *S. C.* Joseph Norton.

ARMY — NAVY.

1686 * * *N. Y.* The French attack the Senecas.

* * *S. C.* The Scotch colonists **at Port Royal** are driven away by Spaniards, who lay waste their plantation.

1687 June 13. *Can.* Denonville leaves Montreal to attack the Senecas.

* * *N. Y.* The invading French under **Denonville** are again driven back by the Mohawks and Oneidas.

1688 June 17. *Guiana.* Mutiny of soldiers in Dutch Guiana; the Governor is killed.

* * *Me.* **Fort Andros is built.**

1689 * *-97 * * **King William's War with the French,** — a part of the general war against Louis XIV.

June 25. France declares war against England.

June 27. *N. H.* **Indians** are allies of the French, and they **surprise Dover**; 23 persons are killed and 29 captured; the houses are burned, and the place left desolate.

Aug. 4, 5. *Can.* The Iroquois **attack Lachine.**

Aug. 25. *Can.* The Isle of **Montreal is surprised** by 1,500 Iroquois, and its 200 inhabitants are massacred.

The war-like **Iroquois** spread terror throughout Canada as far as Quebec, until peace is finally made.

* * *Can.* Frontenac decides to make a triple descent upon the English colonies.

* *-90 * * *N. H.* Indians commit many depredations.

1690 Feb. 8. *N. Y.* Surprise and **massacre** of the English at **Schenectady** by 300 French and Indians; 60 persons are killed, 30 captives taken, and the village is burned.

Mar. 27. *N. H.* The Indians surprise and destroy **Salmon Falls** on the Piscataqua River.

Apr. * *Can.* The English under Sir William Phips seize **Port Royal** (Annapolis).

May 17. *Me.* The French and Indians take and **destroy Casco.**

Aug. * *N. Y.* **The land-attack** on Canada fails, through the division and mutual criminations of Leisler and Winthrop, after reaching Lake Champlain.

Oct. 16. *Can.* A Massachusetts **fleet** of 32 vessels, under the incompetent Phips, arrives before Quebec.

Oct. 21. *Can.* The invaders reembark for Boston without making an attack.

Oct. * *Can.* Wreck of a part of the returning New England fleet.

Nov. * The exhausted and debt-burdened colonies content themselves with the defense of their frontiers against the French.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1686 Apr. 26. **La Salle** again starts to ascend the Mississippi to Canada.

1687 Jan. 12. *Tex.* **La Salle** and 16 companions set out to walk from the Texas coast to Canada. [He is assassinated by one of his men.]

* * *Peru.* **Terrible earthquake at Lima.** City of Callao also destroyed by an earthquake followed by a tidal wave.

1690 * * *Phila.* Wm. Bradford establishes the **first paper-mill** in America at Germantown.

* * *S. C.* **Rice is first planted,** the seed being given by the captain of a vessel.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1686 Alden, John, Pilgrim settler, A88.
1687 **La Salle, de, Robert,** Cavalier, explorer, A44.
Prince, Thomas, clergyman, born.
1688 Dickinson, Jonathan, clergyman, born.
Mayhew, John, missionary to Indians, dies.
Vincennes, Jean de, founder, born.
1690 Allouez, Claude Jean, Jesuit Miss., A70.
Barclay, Robert, Scottish writer, A52.
Beissel, Johann Conrad, Ger.-Am. mystic, b.
Eliot, John, Apostle to the Indians, A86.
1691 Leisler, Jacob, usurper in N.Y., hanged.

CHURCH.

1686 * * *Boston.* Andros, the President of New England, forcibly seizes the **Old South Church** for Episcopal service.

* * *New Eng.* **The Episcopal clergyman** is the only person in all New England who is authorized to unite persons in marriage.

* * *Mass.* **Episcopacy is fully introduced** by Governor Andros, and the people required to furnish funds to build a church for its service. A tax of the same amount is levied upon each person, poor or rich. Some towns refuse to pay it.

Huguenots arrive.

* * *S. C.* **A Huguenot Presbyterian church** formed in Charleston.

1687 Mar. 27. *Boston.* The Old South Meeting-house **opened on Good Friday,** by Andros, for Episcopal service.

* * *Boston.* **A Huguenot Presbyterian church** formed in Boston.

1688 * * *Boston.* Governor Andros causes the erection of **King's Chapel.**

Worship after the form of the Protestant Episcopal Church becomes regular and permanent among the Puritans.

* * *Me.* Mission work among the Abnaki Indians is renewed by the Jesuits.

1689 * * *It.* **Alexander VIII.,** pope.

* * *N. J.* **A Baptist church** is organized at Piscataqua called "Anabaptist Town."

* * *Pa.* **Presbyterians** begin to arrive from Scotland and the north of Ireland. A Presbyterian church formed in Philadelphia.

1690 May 20. *Mass.* **John Eliot,** nearly 60 years a pastor and missionary to the Indians, dies, aged 86.

* * *Ind.* French priests establish a mission on the Wabash River at Vincennes (Indiana).

* * *Md.* A Presbyterian organization is formed in Upper Marlborough.

LETTERS.

1688 * * *N. Y.* **Printing-presses are forbidden** in the province by royal authority.

1690 Sept. 25. *Boston.* **The first newspaper,** called *Public Occurrences,* issued; the government suppresses it after the first issue.

SOCIETY.

1691 May 16. *N. Y.* Governor Sloughter **is made drunk** by Royalists, who thereby secure his signature to the death warrants of the patriots Leisler and Milborne.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1685 * * *Brazil.* Insurrection at Maranham.

* * *Can.* Denonville becomes governor.

* * *-87 * * James II. makes strenuous efforts **to take away** all the New England **charters.**

He consolidates all the American colonies from Maine to the Delaware, with Sir Edmund Andros as temporary royal governor.

* * *N. Y.* **The Duchy of New York becomes a royal province.**

* * *New York.* **Nicholas Bayard** the 16th mayor.

* * *S. C.* Great numbers of persecuted **Huguenots** arrive.

A collector of customs for the Crown is established at Charleston.

* * *Va.* Despotism attempted by James II. and resisted by the colonists.

* * * **Rivalry** between France and Great Britain in America.

1686 April 27. *N. Y.* **Governor Dongan** grants a charter to the city of New York. [It remains the basis of its municipal rights for 200 years.]

May 14. *Mass.* **Joseph Dudley,** a late convert to kingly prerogative, is appointed **the royal president** of Massachusetts by James II. [He is regarded as the betrayer of his country's liberties.]

May 25. *Mass.* **The charter government is displaced.**

July 22. *N. Y.* City of **Albany** incorporated.

Nov. 16. *Eng.* **Treaty of neutrality** between England and France, for America.

Nov. * *S. C.* **James Colleton** becomes governor.

He foolishly attempts to establish Philosopher Locke's absurd constitution, hence the colony rebels.

Dec. 19. *New Eng.* **Sir Edmund Andros,** vicegerent of New England and the first royal governor, arrives at Boston; two companies of soldiers are sent to support his authority.

Connecticut and [S.] **Carolina have writs** *quo warranto* **issued** against them.

* * *Eng.* James II. resolves **to reduce all colonies** to a direct dependence on the Crown.

* * *Mass.* Arrival of Huguenots.

* * *N. J.* Lord Neill Campbell is governor (E. Jersey). (*R. I.* W. Clarke.)

* * *N. Y.* James II. **abolishes the representative assembly,** and resumes arbitrary and oppressive government.

* *-87 * * *New York.* S. van Cortlandt the 17th mayor.

1687 * * *Conn.—R. I.* **Charters are rescinded** in England.

Jan. 12. *R. I.* Andros dissolves the government, and **breaks the seal.**

Five citizens are appointed members of his council, and a commission substitutes representative government.

Oct. 31. *Conn.* **Gov. Andros visits Hartford** to establish his authority.

He enters the Assembly, writes FINIS at the bottom of the record, and demands the immediate surrender of their liberal charter; Governor Treat pleads and argues till darkness falls, when Joseph Wadsworth secretly takes the charter away and hides it in the famous oak, and so saves the liberties of Connecticut. Andros assumes the government.

* * *Can.* French diplomacy aims to pervade the West, and concerts an alliance with all Indians to the Mississippi.

About 11,000 persons in New France, one-twentieth of the population in the English settlements.

* * *Md.* **A writ** *quo warranto* **issued** against Maryland.

* * *N. C.* Gov. Colleton attempts to collect quit-rents on cultivated fields and wild lands, and **arouses insubordination**; the secretary of the province is imprisoned, the records seized, and the governor and his patrons defied.

* * *N. J.* Daniel Coxe receives Byllynge's interest in West Jersey. Coxe becomes governor; Andrew Hamilton is governor of East Jersey.

* * *N. Y.* Gov. Dongan is ordered, from England, to protect the Five Nations from the French.

1688 * * *New Eng.* Continued **tyranny of Andros**; the colonists send an agent to England to present their grievances to the king.

* * *New York* is made a dependency of New England by annexation to the viceroyalty of Andros, its governor-general.

Apr. * *N. J.* Proprietors of East New Jersey **submit to Andros,** the royal usurper of authority.

July * *New Eng.* **The seaboard** from the St. Croix to Maryland is under **one dominion,** having Boston for its capital.

Aug. 11. Andros is made governor-general of British America.

Oct. * *N. J.* The proprietors of **West New Jersey** vote to surrender their government to New England.

Nov. 5. *Eng.* **William of Orange** lands in Devonshire.

Dec. 11. *Eng.* James II. flees for France.

* * *N. Y.* Francis Nicholson appointed lieutenant-governor. (*Pa.* John Blackwell, deputy. *Va.* Nathaniel Bacon.)

± * * *Carolina.* **Many Huguenots,** fleeing from the persecutions of Louis XIV., join this colony.

* * *N. C.* **An insurrection against Seth Sothel**; the infamous governor is overthrown, disfranchised, and banished by the colonists.

1689 Jan. 4. *Eng.* Col. **Henry Sloughter** appointed governor of N. Y.

Feb. 13. *Eng.* **William and Mary enthroned.**

Mar. 14. *Mass.* The king concedes the **recall of Governor Andros.**

Apr. 4. *Boston.* **The Revolution in England known.**

A messenger announces the invasion of England by William III., and is thrown into prison.

Apr. 18. *Boston.* **Tidings received of the accession of William and Mary,** the royal government is overthrown [and the despotic Andros is sent to prison].

Apr. 20. *Boston.* The general court again assembles, and **Simon Bradstreet is restored to power.**

Apr. * *Md.* An armed force, led by John Coode, is organized against the adherents of Baltimore, in the interest of William III.

Apr. * *New York.* A tumult of gladness over the Revolution in England takes place.

May 1. **Rhode Island** resumes its charter privileges which Andros annulled.

May 9. *Conn.* James II. being dethroned and Andros deposed, the **old government,** under Treat, **is resumed** by the colonists, under the charter so sagaciously preserved in the oak-tree.

May 26. *Mass.* News of the accession of William and Mary received with great joy.

May * *N. Y.* **Bitter feud between factions** in New York, each seeking to control the colony for or against William and Mary.

June *-92 Aug. * *N. J.* Owing to many conflicting claims of authority, there is **no recognized government**; the people are vexed by a superfluity of rulers.

June 1. *New York.* The military companies persuade **Jacob Leisler,** their senior captain, to possess the fort and **assume the temporary government** for William III.

June 5. *Mass.* The House of Representatives meets, and refuses to act till the old charter officers of 1686 assume their power as of right.

June 8. *N. Y.* **A committee of safety** of ten is appointed, and they attempt to reorganize the government on liberal principles.

Aug. 1. *Md.* **John Coode,** at the head of "the Association in arms for the defense of the Protestant religion," **usurps the government,** forces the adherents of Baltimore to capitulate, and consent to exclude Catholics from office.

Aug. * *N. Y.* **Lieut.-Gov. Nicholson** goes to Albany to escape the hostile people, and denounces Leisler as a rebel.

Sept. * *N. Y.* Commissioners from New England hold a **conference with the Mohawks** at Albany.

Dec. * *N. Y.* A royal letter received, commissioning **Nicholson as governor.**

* * *N. C.* Gov. **Philip Ludwell** conducts an excellent administration [continuing six years].

Huguenots arrive.

* * *N. Y.* **New Rochelle** is settled by Huguenots.

* *-90 * * *New York.* Peter de la Noy, the 18th mayor.

* * *S. C.* Governor Ludwell comes to South Carolina, and attempts **to enforce the absurd constitution** of Locke, and confusion, approaching anarchy, prevails.

Gov. Colleton pretends to fear danger from Indians or Spaniards, and **proclaims martial law,** but can find no force to execute it.

* * *Conn.* Robt. Treat, gov. (*Mass.* Thos. Hinckley, Plymouth; Thos. Danforth, acting governor Mass. Bay Colony.)

1690 May 1. *New York.* **First American Congress.** A conference of colonial governors, respecting the safety of the colonies, is held.

They decide to attempt the conquest of Canada, by a force descending Lake Champlain, and another sailing from Boston for Quebec.

Mar. 12. *N. H.* On the downfall of Gov. Andros, the Assembly **reannex the province to Massachusetts.**

* * *Car.—Va.* Many French Protestant refugees migrate to America, and settle chiefly in Carolina and Virginia.

* * Massachusetts issues **paper money** to meet her war debt.

* * *N. Y.* Jacob Leisler is recognized throughout the province as **temporary governor.**

* * *N. C.* **Governor Ludwell** leaves the colony, despairing of its government.

* * *S. C.* Gov. **Colleton is impeached** by the colonists for arbitrary government and banished.

Seth Sothel, the candidate of the popular party, becomes their vexatious governor [for two years].

+ * * *Germany.* The ravages of war in their native land **drive many Germans to America**; Germantown, near Philadelphia, is settled by them.

* * *R. I.* Henry Bull, governor. Later, John Easton.

1691 Mar. 19. *New York.* The new governor, **Col. Sloughter,** arrives from England.

Captain Jacob Leisler resigns his trust, and is immediately arrested on the charge of treason.

Apr. 1. *Pa.* **Delaware secedes from Pennsylvania.** Penn reluctantly consents to the desire of the "lower counties" (Del.) to govern themselves. [They are two years under Markham.]

May 16. *New York.* **Leisler and Milborne,** his son-in-law, are **hanged** for treason, by the authority of a drunkard, Governor Sloughter. **The act considered judicial murder.**

June 1. *Md.* King William revolutionizes the government, and takes it as a **royal province**; Sir Lionel Copley is sent out as governor.

[He establishes the Church of England, and taxes the Catholics to maintain it. He finally disfranchises the Catholics, who established the colony.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1691 * * *Can.* Major Schuyler makes a raid on the French settlements on the Sorel.

1692 * *–94 * *Me.* Indian depredations occur.

Jan. 25. *Me.* The town of York is surprised and nearly destroyed by the French and Indians; about 75 people are massacred, and as many taken into captivity.

Feb. * *Can.* The French send a force against the Mohawks.

Frontenac sends 300 French with Indians against the hunting parties of Senecas in Upper Canada, and undertakes to subdue the Five Nations.

Oct. 26. *Conn.* Gov. Fletcher is commissioned to take command of the militia of Connecticut; but the Puritans of Hartford successfully resist him, and he returns to New York.

Nov. 26. *Can.* Port Royal (Annapolis) surrenders to a French ship.

* * *N. Y.* Major Schuyler, of Albany, makes great efforts to pacify the terrified settlers, and protect them from the Indians.

* * *Me.* Sir William Phips, the governor, erects Fort William Henry at Pemaquid.

* *–1700 * * Mexico is reconquered by Diego de Vergas.

* * *Newfoundland.* The English destroy the French settlement.

1693 Jan. * **–Feb.** * *N. Y.* A strong French force invades the country of the Mohawks, bent on their extermination.

Feb. 6. *N. Y.* Mohawks are attacked by the French and Indians; 300 prisoners are taken.

Feb. * *N. Y.* Major Schuyler leaves Albany with 200 men, pursues the French, and liberates the captive Mohawks.

Aug. 11. *Me.* The Abnaki Indians sue for peace after a long and bloody war.

* * *Can.* Frontenac leads a French expedition against the Iroquois.

* * England resolves to conquer Canada. A British fleet arrives at Boston.

1694 July 18. *N. H.* About 250 Indians attack a village on Oyster River; 94 persons are killed or captured.

* * *Can.* Frontenac conducts his last campaign against the Iroquois.

1696 * *Eng.* King William gives Captain Kidd a commission and a galley of 30 guns to suppress piracy. [He turns pirate himself.]

* * New England suffers from French incursions.

June 26. *N. H.* Indians attack Portsmouth Plain; 14 persons are killed.

* * *Me.* The French under Iberville and Castin capture the fort at Pemaquid (Bremen).

* * *Fla.* Spaniards build a fort at Pensacola.

July 28. *Can.* The French under Frontenac for the last time invade northern New York. [They are defeated by the colonists and their Iroquois allies.]

1697 Mar. 15. *Mass.* Indians attack Haverhill; 40 persons are killed or taken captive; among the latter is Hannah Dustin, the heroine, who kills her sleeping captors. (See Society.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1692 June 7. *W. I.* Great earthquake in Jamaica; nine-tenths of Port Royal buried under water; 2,000 perish in the convulsion, and 3,000 whites by a following pestilence.

1693 * * *S. C.* The cultivation of rice begins, and with it the prosperity of the colony. (1694?; 1695?; 1698?)

1694 * * *Can.* A company of amateur actors give a theatrical performance at Quebec.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1692 Bravo, Lonardo, Mex. patriot, born.
Dinwiddie, Robert, Lieut.-gov. of Va., born.
1695 Phips, Sir Wm., Gov. of Mass., A44.
1696 Johnson, Samuel, Pres. of Col. Coll., b.
Pepperell, Sir William, general, born.
Wentworth, Benning, Gov. of N. H., born.

CHURCH.

1691 * * *It.* Innocent XII., pope.

* * *Md.* The colony being made a Royal Province, the Church of England is established by law, and the Catholic colonists are taxed to maintain it.

* * *Mass.* A Baptist church is organized at Cohansey.

* * *Va.* Francis Makemie goes to London, and appeals to the Presbyterian ministers for missionaries; [two young men, John Hampton and George McNish, are sent out.] (Briggs, 1704.)

1692 * * *N. J.* The "Scotch Meeting-house," Presbyterian church, organized at Freehold.

* * *N. Y.* Governor Fletcher attempts to force the Episcopal church on the colonists; but the General Assembly decrees equality and toleration, and places the Episcopal church on a level with other churches, and permits vestrymen to call non-Episcopal pastors. About one-tenth of the population are Episcopalians.

The provisions of the English Test Act are enforced against Catholics.

* * *Phila.* First Presbyterian congregation in Philadelphia meets in the "Barbadoes Company's warehouse."

1693 * * *Mass.* The General Court provides for common schools and the support of Congregational ministers.

* * *N. Y.* The Assembly provides for the settlement and support of ministers by levying a tax on all the people.

Episcopacy is established by law.

* * *S. C.* The Baptist church is moved from Cooper River to Charleston.

* * *Va.* The colonists establish a college (William and Mary) "to educate a domestic succession of Church of England ministers," as well as to teach the children of Indians to read.

1694 Aug. * *R. I.* Jews first establish public worship at Newport, and find protection.

1695 Apr. 10. *N. Y.* The House decides that non-Episcopal ministers may be called in New York.

* * *N. C.* Churches are erected, and provisions made for sustaining public worship.

* * *Phila.* First record of Protestant Episcopal services in Pennsylvania; a church is erected in Philadelphia.

1696 May 11. *N. Y.* The Reformed Protestant Dutch church formed in America incorporated.

* * *Fla.* Spaniards build a Roman Catholic church at Pensacola.

* * *New York.* The first Jewish synagogue in America is erected.

The first Trinity church (Prot. Epis.) is built and endowed; Rev. W. Vesey pastor.

* * *Phila.* The nucleus of a Baptist church appears in the persons of John Farmer and wife from London.

1697 Feb. 6. *New York.* The first Trinity church (Prot. Epis.) is opened for worship.

LETTERS.

1692 * * *Va.* William and Mary College (Prot. Epis.) chartered at Williamsburg, through the efforts of Rev. James Blair and Lieut.-gov. Nicholson.

* * *Mass.* The degree of D.D. is first conferred by Harvard College; it is given to its president, Increase Mather.

* * *Phila.* A public high school, chartered by Penn, is established.

1693 Mar. 25. *New York.* Printing is ordered to be introduced.

* * *New York.* William Bradford moves to New York, sets up the first printing-press, and is appointed State-printer. [He is called the "Father of Printing" in the middle colonies.]

Aug. 23. *New York.* The first printing is a proclamation by the governor.

* * *Va.* Rev. James Blair is appointed the first president of William and Mary College. [1729. Active.]

* * *The Wonders of the Invisible World*, by Cotton Mather, appears.

SOCIETY.

* * * *N. Y.* The colony is protected from French invasions and hostile Indians, for many years, by the friendly Five Nations.

1691 * *–1715 * * *N. H.* Land speculators vex the people by buying ancient claims to their lands, and trying to dispossess them or secure rents, but no judgments are obtained in the courts.

1692 Feb. * *Mass.* The witchcraft delusion breaks out at Danvers, a part of Salem.

A niece of the minister is the subject, and an old Indian servant, Tituba, the victim, whose confession is obtained under the rod.

Apr. 22. *Mass.* Edward Bishop, having cured one of the afflicted by flogging him, and proposed that others be cured in the same way, is sent to prison for expressing his opinion.

June 10. *Mass.* **Bridget Bishop is hanged** for witchcraft at Salem.

June 30. *Mass.* The General Court condemns to death **five women,** all of blameless lives, and all declaring themselves innocent of witchcraft.

July 19. *Mass.* **Rebecca Nurse,** a woman of blameless life, is taken to church in chains, and publicly excommunicated as a witch; [later she is hanged].

Aug. 3. *Mass.* The Court condemns **six others** as witches.

* * *Mass.* **The children of Martha Carter** witness against their mother, who is accused of witchcraft; the two sons refuse to perjure themselves till tied neck and heels, and the little daughter, seven years old, is made a witness.

Aug. 19. *Mass.* **Five witches** (?) **hanged** for witchcraft at Salem.

Aug. * *Mass.* The delusion affects the **higher classes,** and a clergyman of the highest respectability is executed.

* * *Mass.* Giles Cory, an octogenarian, refuses to plead to the charge of witchcraft, and is **pressed to death.**

Sept. 9. *Mass.* **Six women condemned** for witchcraft.

Sept. 22. *Mass.* **Two men and seven women** are executed at Salem for witchcraft; one is pressed to death for standing mute.

Sept. 28. *Mass.* **Eight persons are hanged** as witches.

* * **Autumn.** *Mass.* Twenty persons have been put to death, fifty-five tortured, and the jails are full of victims.

Oct. 18. *Mass.* **Protest made** by the people of Andover to the General Court against the witch tribunals.

Oct. * *Mass.* The delusion of witchcraft is rapidly disappearing.

* * *New York.* **The whipping-post, pillory,** and **ducking-stool** are set up.

* * **-98** * * *N. Y.* Gov. Fletcher receives **large gifts from the pirates.**

1693 Jan. * **-Feb.** * *Mass.* It becomes difficult to convict accused witches.

* * *Mass.* **Great popular indignation** against the prosecutors for witchcraft.

1695 * * *Carolina.* Gov. John Archdale (a Quaker) **protects the Indians** from the kidnapping colonists. Some native Catholics are ransomed from slavery, and sent to their homes in Florida.

1696 Apr. 1. John Briggs, the hermit, dies, aged 97.

His figure has become grotesque because of the numerous pieces of leather nailed to his clothes; one of his shoes is made of about 1,000 pieces of leather.

Apr. * *Eng.* **Capt. William Kidd,** a bold, successful American shipmaster, is commissioned to suppress piracy. [He becomes a pirate himself.]

1697 Jan. 14. *Mass.* Samuel Sewall makes a public confession of his complicity in the witchcraft trials.

Mar. * *Mass.* **Hannah Dustin,** her servant, and a boy kill ten of twelve Indians while they sleep, and then escape from captivity.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1691 Aug. * *New York.* Capt. Richard Ingoldsby is acting governor; Governor Sloughter deceased (July 23).

Summer. *N. Y.* The treaty with the Iroquois Indians (Five Nations) is renewed at Albany.

Oct. 7. *Eng.* King William grants a new and less liberal **charter** to Massachusetts. [He permits Rhode Island and Connecticut to resume their charters.]

* * *Mass.* Increase Mather is permitted to nominate the first officers under the new charter; he proposes **Sir William Phipps** for governor.

* * *New York.* John Lawrence, 19th mayor.

1692 Jan. 26. *Can.* Acadia (**Nova Scotia**) becomes a part of Massachusetts.

Feb. * *Mass.* **The witchcraft frenzy** breaks out. (See Society.)

May 14. *Mass.* **Gov. Phipps arrives** with the new charter. Phipps is also governor of Plymouth Colony and the provinces of Maine, Nova Scotia, and the country north of the St. Lawrence; also, the Elizabeth Islands, Nantasket, and Martha's Vineyard; unites Plymouth with Massachusetts.

Aug. 13. *N. H.* The English government **separates New Hampshire from Massachusetts** the second time, notwithstanding the protests of the people.

Sept. * *New York.* **Benjamin Fletcher,** a man of bad passions and poor abilities, arrives, and assumes office as governor.

Oct. 21. *Pa.* The British government **takes away Penn's proprietary rights** and transfers the government to Fletcher of New York. [Penn is restored in 1694.]

Nov. 26. *Can.* **Nova Scotia** again under the French flag.

* * *Conn.* The Crown claims the control of the militia.

* * *Md.* Sir L. Copley, the first royal governor, assumes office. (*N. J.* A. Hamilton.)

* * *New York.* The assembly passes a **resolution against arbitrary government,** and claiming that the people are a part of the governing power.

* * **-95** * * *New York.* Abraham de Peyster the 20th mayor.

* * *S. C.* The proprietaries reject all the acts of the democratic legislature.

* * Rhode Island and Connecticut retain their charters.

* * *Va.* [and *Md.*] **Sir Edmund Andros,** governor. (*S. C.* Philip Ludwell.)

1693 Apr. * *Carolina.* Proprietors at length **abandon the John Locke scheme** of government; thus **the paper Empire of the West vanishes.**

— *S. C.* Thomas Smith appointed governor. (*N. C.* Alex. Lillington, deputy.)

Apr. 26. *Pa.* Governor Fletcher again unites Maryland to Pennsylvania, and assumes authority.

Oct. 26. *Conn.* **Gov. Fletcher** of New York goes to Hartford **to assume command** of the militia.

While reading his commission, Capt. Wadsworth orders the drums beaten, and intimidates the royally commissioned officer from intruding on an independent people.

* * **Delaware** is placed under the rule of the governor of New York.

1694 Mar. 26. *Pa.* Penn sends **Markham** to be his deputy-governor, who calls an Assembly of the people to form for themselves a liberal constitution.

Aug. 20. *Pa.* **Penn is reinstated** in his province, which had been taken from him and annexed to New York.

* * *S. C.* **John Archdale,** an upright Quaker, is elected governor.

He mitigates the hostility existing between the profligate "Cavalier" party and the Presbyterians, etc., who oppose them.

* * *Md.* The capital is removed from St. Mary's to [Annapolis] by the Protestants.

1695 Apr. 12. *N. Y.* Votes of the Assembly first published.

Aug. 17. *S. C.* Gov. Archdale selects for his council two men of the moderate party to one High Churchman.

* * *Colombia.* A company for colonizing Darien is formed.

* * *Md.* **A public post is established,** and letters conveyed eight times a year from the Potomac to Philadelphia.

* * *N. Y.* **Lord Bellamont** is appointed governor. (See 1698.)

* * **-98** * * *New York.* William Merritt the 21st mayor.

1696 May * *Eng.* The affairs of the plantations are permanantly entrusted to the commissioners who form the Board of Trade, and all questions of colonial liberties and affairs are decided from the standpoint of English commerce.

Summer. *Me.* By Iberville's capture of Pemaquid (Bremen) the French frontier is extended into the heart of Maine.

Nov. 7. *Pa.* **Third frame of government** passed by Gov. Markham on a purely democratic basis.

* * *Fla.* Spaniards build a fort, a church, and a few houses at **Pensacola.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-02 * * *Md.* Nathaniel Blackstone.

-97 * * *R. I.* Walter Clarke.

S. C. Joseph Blake.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * *N. C.* Carolina is noted for its production of **naval stores.**

* * *Va.* For many years **voluntary immigration almost ceases,** there being such restrictions on commerce as to cause all forms of industry to languish.

1693 June 11. *Mass.* A terribly **malignant disease** is brought to Boston by an English military expedition; 3,100 out of 4,500 members die while crossing from England.

* * *Brazil.* **Gold mining** commenced.

1695 * * **A post route is established** between the Potomac, through Annapolis to Philadelphia, the mail-carrier to make eight trips in a year for £50.

1696 * * *New Eng.* Population is about one hundred thousand.

* * *N. Y.* Population of the city six thousand.

ARMY — NAVY.

1697 Sept. 20. The King William's War ends by the peace of Ryswick.

Sept. 21. *N. Y.* An impending invasion of the French into the province of New York is averted by the peace of Ryswick.

* * *Colombia.* Cartagena is taken by buccaneers.

1699 * * *Miss.* **Biloxi is fortified** by the French.

1700 * * *S. C.*± **The Creek Indians** muster about 5,000 warriors.

1701 June * *Mich.* De la Motte **Cardillac,** with a Jesuit missionary and 100 French, is sent from Canada to occupy Detroit.

1702 * *-13 * * **Queen Anne's War,** between French and English; it is known in Europe as the War of the Spanish Succession.

Sept. * *Fla.* The colonists of Carolina, led by Gov. Moore, send an unsuccessful expedition against the Spaniards of Florida for plunder.

* * *Ill.* The French vacate their post on the Illinois.

1703 Apr. * *N. Y.* The Assembly grants $7,500 to fortify the Narrows, "and for no other use whatever." [The money disappeared, and the Narrows were neglected.]

June 20. *Me.* The Abnakis promise peace.

Aug. 10. *Me.* Irruption of French and Indians. [They desolate the country from Casco to Wells, and massacre or enslave 150 persons.]

Aug. * Massachusetts is at war with the Abnakis. [Frontier war for several years.]

Dec. * *S. C.* Indian towns between the Altamaha and Savannah are laid in ashes because of the alliance of their people with the Spaniards.

* * *Ga.* Colonel Moore invades the Apalache country.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1699 * * *U. S.* The Mississippi River is explored.

1701 * * Iberville makes his third voyage to the Gulf of Mexico.

—— *Cal.* Father Kino makes his explorations in California.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1700 * *
Faneuil, Peter, founder, born.
Joliet, Louis, explorer of the Miss., A55. ?

1701 * *
Bartram, John, botanist, born.
Hennepin, L., Flemish missionary, A61.
Kidd, William, pirate, hanged, A51.
Sanvolle, Le Moyne, colonial Gov. of La., A50.

1702 * *
Fitch, James, divine and missionary, A80.

1703 * *
Clap, Thomas, pres. of Yale, born.
De Lancey, James, Gov. of N.Y., born.
Edwards, Jonathan, clergyman, born.
Isla, José Francisco, de, Jesuit, born.
Pynchon, John, N. Eng. colonist, A66.
Tennent, Gilbert, clergyman, born.

CHURCH.

1697 * * *Cal.* The Spaniards having been expelled by the ill-used natives, Upper California is granted by Charles XI. of Spain to the Jesuits.

* * *Phila.* John Watts immerses four Baptists.

± * * *S. C.* All Christians except Catholics are enfranchised.

1698 Dec. 13. *Phila.* The first Baptist church formed in a storehouse; Jedediah Andrews, minister.

* * *Cal.* The Spanish establish missionary stations. Father Kino arrives.

* * *Carolina.* Two-thirds of the colonists are Dissenters, yet they consent that one minister of the Church of England shall be maintained at public expense.

1699 * * *Boston.* Ellis Callender becomes pastor of the Baptist church.

The Manifesto church is a protest against Matherism.

* * *Del.* Consecration of Trinity Episcopal church near Wilmington.

* * *R. I.* A (first) Protestant Episcopal parish is formed at Newport.

* * *S. C.* Baptists at Charleston build a brick church and parsonage.

* * *Va.* A Presbyterian church is organized, and Francis Makemie is licensed to preach.

1700 * * *R. I.* The Yearly Meeting is established by the Friends, at Newport.

Nov. 23. *It.* Clement XI. pope.

* * *Mass.* The province enacts the banishment of all Roman Catholics and Jesuits.

* * *N. Y.* Because of their hostile influence among the Indians, the Legislature provides for the hanging of every "popish priest" who shall voluntarily enter the province.

1701 * * *Can.* Jesuits try to live with the Iroquois [remaining 8 years].

* * *Eng.* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has for its object the conversion of the Indians, but is diverted by politicians to promote the Church of England in all the American colonies.

* * *N. Y.* J. N. Kurtz is the first Lutheran minister ordained in this country.

* * *Pa.* Religious liberty is established.

* * *Phila.* J. Andrews is ordained (?) and installed pastor of the first Presbyterian church in this city.

1702 * * *Conn.* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sends Messrs. Keith and Talbot as (Prot. Epis.) missionaries to New London.

* * *Md.* The Anglican Church is established.

Catholics alone subject to intolerance; no priest or bishop may seek to make a proselyte or teach the young. Not one-tenth of the people adhere to the established church.

* * *N. J.* Liberty of conscience granted to all, except the Papists.

The first Episcopal Church in New Jersey is organized.

* * *N. Y.* Gov. Cornbury forges a clause in his commission that he may foster the Episcopal church.

1703 May 6. *S. C.* Orthodoxy protected by the menace of disfranchisement and prisons.

* * *Carolina.* The first minister (Prot. Epis.) arrives.

* * *New York.* The Lutherans rebuild their church (southwest corner of Broadway and Rector Streets).

The "King's Farm" is granted to Trinity Church by Queen Anne.

* * *Va.* A legal opinion is received from London, that a minister is an incumbent for life, and cannot be removed by his parishioners. Church revenue is paid in tobacco.

LETTERS.

1700 * * *Conn.* Yale College is commenced.

"I give these books for the founding of a College in this colony." Words of ten Congregational ministers, assembled at the village of Branford, a few miles east of Hartford, used in donating books from their libraries, whereby Yale College is founded.

* * *New York.* The first public library is established in America.

* * *Va.* The college of William and Mary graduates its first class.

* * The *Selling of Joseph*, by Samuel Sewall, appears.

1701 * * *Conn.* Rev. Abraham Pierson the first rector of Yale College.

Oct. 9. *Conn.* Yale College receives its charter, and is formally opened as a school at Saybrook.

1702 * * Jacob Hemmingway the first and only student of Yale until September, when seven others enter.

* * *Mass. Magnalia Christi Americana*, by Cotton Mather, appears.

Apr. * *N. J.* Queen Anne prohibits the keeping of a printing-press, and forbids the publication of any book or pamphlet without a license.

1703 * * *New York.* The rector and wardens of Trinity Church are directed to take steps toward the erection of a college. [King's College (Columbia) was the result.]

SOCIETY.

1697 * * *New York.* A night watch is instituted.

1699 * * *New York.* Capt. William Kidd returns from a long piratical voyage, bringing an immense booty. [With great audacity he visits Boston, is arrested, sent to England for trial, and finally hanged.]

* * *Pa.* William Penn, accompanied by his wife, returns to America, purposing to abide there. [1701. He is recalled to preserve his imperiled charter from appropriation by the crown.]

1700 * * *N. H.* Innkeepers permitting townspeople to remain in their houses drinking on Saturday night or Sunday

are fined 5*s.*; the same fine is to be paid by the drinker.

* * *Carolina.* **Pestilence and strong drink** have reduced the savages to a small number; out of a thousand warriors, but a dozen weak men remain.

* * *Pa.* Penn legislates for the **sanctity of marriage** among negro slaves, and also frees his own slaves.

1701 * * **Boston** instructs its representatives "to encourage the bringing of white servants, and to **put a period to negroes being slaves.**"

* * *N. H.* A fine of 5*s.* is imposed for **drunkenness.**

STATE.

1697 Sept. 20. Peace of Ryswick; France and England are each to restore their recent conquests; Acadia restored to France.

* * **Massachusetts and New Hampshire** recognize the authority of Bellamont, governor of New York, but Connecticut, and Rhode Island remain independent. (*N. J.* Jer. Basse, governor.)

* * *N. Y.* On complaint of the Lords of Trade, Bellamont is instructed to **restrict the liberties** of the courts and assemblies in New York, and to increase the prerogatives of the governor and council; a political struggle thenceforth ensues.

* * *S. C.* The English remove all discriminations against French emigrants.

* * *Pa.* **Penn proposes an annual congress** of all the American provinces with power to regulate commerce.

1698 Apr. 2. *New York.* The Earl of Bellamont arrives with a commission including New York, New Jersey, and all New England except Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Oct. * *Conn.* The Assembly divides, and forms an Upper House.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-07 * * *Conn.* Fitz-John Winthrop.
R. I. Samuel Cranston.
-05 * * *Va.* Francis Nicholson.

* * -99 * * *New York.* Johannes de Peyster the 22d mayor.

1699 Mar. 2. *La.* **A French colony enters the Mississippi,** under Lemoine d'Iberville.

May * *Miss.* Iberville erects a fort on Biloxi Bay, and lays the foundation of the State of Mississippi by the French.

Sept. 16. *La.* An English colony under Bienville follows **Iberville,** but retires on discovering the French.

Nov. 30. *Pa.* William Penn arrives.

* * *Eng.* **Parliament oppresses manufactures.**
It enacts that no wool or woolen manufactures shall be shipped from any of the colonies, under penalty of forfeiture of ship and cases.

* * *Me.* **France claims the coast** from Kennebec eastward, and the fisheries of the north coast.

* * *Mass.—N. H.* Massachusetts and New Hampshire are placed under Gov. Bellamont. (May 26.)

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-1700 * * *Mass.* Richard Coote. [1700–01, Wm. Stoughton.]
-01 * * *N. J.* Andrew Hamilton.
-05 * * *N. C.* H. Walker (Pres.). [1700–02, 19. *S. C.* James Moore.]

* * -1700 * * *New York.* David Provoost the 23d mayor.

1700 Jan. 17. Lemoine d'Iberville takes possession of the **Mississippi River for France,** and plants a colony at Poverty Point. [It languishes.]

Mar. 30. *Darien.* The **Scotch** settlements **surrendered to the Spaniards.**

June 7. *Pa.* The old constitution is surrendered with the consent of the assembly and governor's council.

Sept. 8. *Can.* A treaty made with the Iroquois.

Nov. 1. *Sp.* **Philip V. king.**

* * *La.* **Bienville** reaches the Red River.

* * **French** missionaries occupy various points on the Mississippi, and take possession for France.

* * 01 * * *New York.* Isaac de Riemer the 24th mayor.

* * *Va.* **Huguenots arrive.**

1701 May * *Conn.* It is decided that the government meet alternately in **Hartford and New Haven.**

June 24. *Mich.* Sieur de la Motte Cadillac, with 100 men, makes the first permanent **settlement in Michigan** (Detroit).

July 19. *N. Y.* Alleged treaty with the Iroquois at Albany, surrendering beaver grounds to the English.

Aug. 4. *Can.* The French make a treaty with the Iroquois.

Sept. 2. *N. Y.* A Court of Chancery for the State is organized.

Oct. 28. Philadelphia is first chartered by William Penn.

* * *La.* **Bienville** is in command of the French settlements.

* * -02 * * *Mass.* **Government assumed by the Council.**

* * -02 * * *New York.* Thomas Noell the 25th mayor. **John Nanfan,** governor.

* * *Pa.* Andrew Hamilton and John Evans are appointed deputy-governors by Penn.

* * *N. J.* The Jerseys become a **royal province.**
Lord Cornbury arrives.

1702 Jan. * *Ala.* **The first settlement** in the state is made by the French from Biloxi, on the western bank of the Mobile River. (Mobile.)

Mar. 8. *Eng.* **Queen Anne enthroned.**

Apr. 17. New Jersey a royal province.
The proprietors of East and West Jersey surrender their rights to the Crown. One government is formed and called New Jersey; by mutual agreement all the various claimants surrender the right of government, but retain their rights to the soil.

May 3. -08 * * *N. Y.* **Lord Cornbury** succeeds Bellamont as governor.
He unites in one government New York and New Jersey. [The union continues thirty-six years with a single executive, but two separate assemblies.]

May 28. *Boston.* News received of Queen Anne's accession.

June 1. *Boston.* **Queen Anne is proclaimed.**

* * -15 * * *Mass.* **Joseph Dudley** governor.

Sept. 1. Carolina, by vote of the provincial assembly, **refuses an hereditary** nobility, or the dominion of wealth.

* * *Carolina.* **The colony is burdened** with a debt of £6,000 by its unsuccessful military expedition against the Spaniards at St. Augustine. (The assembly enacts the issuing of bills of credit.)

* * *Del.—Pa.* **The two legislatures convened apart** [and never again reunited].

* * *Ind.* **Vincennes founded.** The French vacate their posts on the Illinois.

* * *La.* Only 30 French families have been settled.

* * -03 * * *New York.* **Philip French** the 26th mayor.

1703 * * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-04 * * *Md.* Thomas Trench.
-08 * * *S. C.* Sir Nathaniel Johnson.

* * *Mass.* **Joseph Dudley, governor,** quarrels with the General Court over the salaries of State officers.

* * *N. J.* The General Assembly meets at **Perth Amboy.**

—*N. Y.* Gov. Cornbury **denies the right** of the assembly **to ask questions** of the governor until the queen has given them permission.

* * *Pa.* **The province is set apart** from the territories; Pennsylvania and Delaare have separate assemblies. Edward Shippen (pres. of council).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1697 * * *N. Y.* The Common Council orders the city to be **lighted by lanterns** suspended from poles, which are to project from every seventh house.

1699 * * *Pa.* **The yellow fever** appears at Philadelphia, where it commits great ravages.

1700 * * *Miss.* A gold-seeking expedition from Biloxi ascends to the **Falls of St. Anthony.**

* * **English imports** from the North American Colonies amount to $1,975,000.

* * *Boston.* Population about 7,000.

* * **New York** has about 750 dwellings, 4,500 whites, and 750 blacks.

* * **About 300,000 negroes** imported into America by the English in the last 20 years.

1701 * * Population of the American colonies estimated at two hundred and sixty-two thousand.

1702 * * *New York.* **A pestilence** is brought from St. Thomas, and nearly 600 people (one in ten) die.

Columbia College Library
Columbia, Missouri

ARMY — NAVY.

1704 Mar. 1. *Mass.* **Deerfield is surprised** and burnt.

It is the work of 200 French and 142 Indians under Hertel de Rouville; 47 are slain and 147 captives, among whom is Eunice Williams, are taken through the snow to Canada.

Dec. * *S. C.* Gov. James Moore leads a freebooting **expedition** of 50 whites and 1,000 Indians **against the Indians** southwest of Savannah; five important towns are carried, and the English flag is borne to the Gulf of Mexico. [The only crime of the Indians is their willingness to be taught agriculture and religion by the Spaniards.]

1705 Dec. 14. *Fla.* Moore defeats the Indians near St. Marks.

Dec. 15. *Fla.* **Moore defeats the Spanish** commander on Apalachee Bay.

* * *Mass.* Prowling Indians terrorize the country. Death hangs on the frontier.

* * *Me.* A war party burns the Indian church and village at Norridgewock.

1706 * * *S. C.* **A French expedition** from Havana, to enforce French claims for the country, is repulsed at **Charleston** by William Rhett and the Governor.

1707 * **Massachusetts** attempts the **conquest of Acadia** [Nova Scotia] by a costly expedition.

May * *Mass.* Two regiments leave Nantasket to attack the French at Port Royal. [The attempt to bombard the fort fails.]

1708 * *Can.* A war-council at Montreal resolves to **invade New England** with an expedition of Indians and 100 picked Canadians led by French officers.

Aug. 30. *N. H.* The French and Indians surprise **Haverhill,** on the Merrimac, killing 40 and carrying away 100 prisoners.

* **Massachusetts** offers a **bounty for Indian scalps.**

1709 * *Costa Rica.* A second **massacre of the Spaniards** is accomplished by the Indians whom they had conquered.

* The English colonies prepare to aid a British fleet in the conquest of Canada; the fleet fails to arrive.

1710 * *N. Y.–N. J.* The colonists of New York and New Jersey raise 1,800 volunteers to aid in the conquest of Canada.

Sept. *-**Oct.** * **Conquest of Acadia** [Nova Scotia]

Sept. 18. *Boston.* A second expedition against the French sails for Port Royal.

Oct. 16. *N. S.* **Port Royal is taken** by a fleet from England aided by a colonial army; its name changed to Annapolis in honor of Queen Anne.

* *Brazil.* One thousand French led by Duclerc **attack Rio,** but are defeated and captured.

1711 July 30. *Boston.* A large colonial army and a British armament, under Sir Hovenden Walker, sail to **take Quebec.** [The wreck of 8 vessels defeats the expedition.]

Aug. 28. *N. Y.* **A second expedition** leaves Albany to march **against the French.** [It returns on hearing of the failure of the first one.]

Sept. 12. *Brazil.* Another French squadron with 6,000 troops, under Admiral Duguay-Trouin, **attack Rio** and take the town after a battle of 4 days.

Sept. * *N. C.* Capture and torture of Surveyor Lawson by Indians.

Sept. 22. *N. C.* **The Indian War.** The Tuscaroras and Cores massacre 130 persons between the Roanoke River and Pamlico Sound.

Oct. 10. *Brazil.* To prevent the burning of Rio by the French, the governor signs **a capitulation** to pay 610,000 crusados, 500 cases of sugar, and to provision the fleet.

1712 May * *Mich.* **Detroit,** the center of New France, **is besieged** by the Fox Indians, and delivered by its various Indian allies.

Aug. * Truce between England and France.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1704 * *
Godfrey, Thomas, mathematician, born.
Hubbard, William, clergyman, A83.
Spangenberg, August G., founder of Moravians in Am., born.

1705 * *
Chauncy, Charles, clergyman, born.
Loudoun, John Campbell, Brit. gen., born.
Tennent, William, Presb. clergyman, b.

1706 * *
Abercrombie, James, Brit. gen., born.
Jan. 17. Franklin, Benjamin, printer, philosopher, statesman, born in Boston.
Iberville, d', P. Lemoine, Canadian commander, A45.
Oliver, Andrew, Lieut.-Gov. of Mass., born.

1707 * *
Byles, Mather, clergyman, born.
Hopkins, Stephen, signer of Declaration, b.

1708 * *
Cheever, Ezekiel, teacher, A93.
Laval-Montmorency, François Xavier, R. C. Bp. of Que., A86.

1710 * *
Cruger, John, Mayor of N.Y., born.
Hamilton, James, governor, born.
Lovell, John, educator, born.
Trumbull, Jonathan, statesman, born.

1711 * *
Bradstreet, John, general, born.
Gridley, Richard, general, born.
Hutchinson, Thomas, Gov. of Mass., born.
Wheelock, Eleazer, clergyman, born.

1712 * *
± Bernard, Sir Francis, Gov. of N. J., born.
Ingraham, Benjamin, bishop, born.
Lawson, John, surveyor, dies.
± Pontiac, Ottawa Indian chief, born.

CHURCH.

1704 * * *Md.* An Act passed **to prevent the growth of Roman Catholicism.**

Catholic priests prohibited from making converts or teaching the young. Children becoming Catholics forfeit their share in the estate of their parents.

* * *N. C.* The Church of England made the **established church,** and officials required to take an oath to sustain it.

* * *N. Y.* Protestants send Mr. Moore, **a missionary,** to the **Indians** of New York, who returns in one year discouraged.

* * *R. I.* A (Prot. Epis.) **missionary is sent to Newport.**

* * *S. C.* The Church of England made the **established church** and dissenters disfranchised; two-thirds of the people are dissenters.

* * *N. J.* **First Episcopal church** erected in New Jersey at Burlington.

1705 * * *Conn.* The first Baptist church in this state is organized in Groton.

± * * *Fla.* The Apalache Indians are Spanish converts to Catholicism; they live in villages and construct churches.

* * *Carolina.* **The first church** is built.

* * *Phila.* **First American Presbytery** organized, having 7 members present. (Briggs, 1706.)

1706 Jan. 17. *Boston.* **Benjamin** Franklin is born and **baptized on the same day,** according to the Boston register.

June 10. *S. C.* Parliament decides that **the disfranchising act,** because of religion, is contrary to the laws of England.

Nov. 30. *Carolina.* The colonial Assembly **repeals the acts of intolerance,** after being declared null by royal authority.

Dec. 29. *N. J.* **First meeting of the general Presbytery,** of which record now remains at Freehold.

John Boyd is the first Presbyterian ordained in America.

+ * * *Conn.* **Absentees from the lawful church** are liable to a fine of 20*s.*

Meetings in private houses are forbidden. A fine of £10, with whipping for each offense, is imposed on unlawful ministers who administer the sacraments.

Episcopacy is introduced.

The persons, families, and estates of ministers are **exempt from taxation.**

* * *Mich.* The Jesuit mission at Mackinaw is abandoned.

1707 Jan. * *New York.* Two Presbyterian ministers are **arrested** by Governor Cornbury **for preaching** without his permission. (Or 1706.)

Mar. 22. *Pa.* Meeting of the general Presbytery at Philadelphia.

Apr. * *Conn.* Organization of the **parish of Christ's Church** (Prot. Epis.). Stratford, the first in the state.

First Episcopal society is formed at New Haven.

* *New York.* Francis Makemie is tried and imprisoned by Lord Cornbury **for the crime of preaching to dissenters.**

* * *Phila.* The Philadelphia **Association of Baptists** formed, including delegates from Pennepek, Middletown, Piscataway, Cohansey, and Welsh Tract.

1708 Dec. 9. *Mass.* John Higginson, the first minister at Salem, dies.

Sept. 9. *Conn.* Congregational Synod meets at Saybrook and forms the **"Saybrook Platform" of discipline.** Presbyterians and Congregationalists unite on it. [Oct. * General Court approves.]

The custom introduced of preaching a sermon on the day appointed by law for the election of civil rulers, proper for the direction of the towns. [Later it becomes a law.]

The General Assembly passes an act removing the penalty from "sober dissenters" who do not worship with the "standing order."

* * *Del.* The first Episcopal church in Dover is erected.

1709 May 18. *Conn.* The General Association of Congregational ministers organized; the first state organization.

1710 June 14. *New York.* Gov. Hunter arrives from England with 3,000 Palatines fleeing from persecution; [a Lutheran church is soon formed].

* * *Can.* The Jesuits have become the protectors of the natives against the colonists.

* * *N. Car.* The whole country has but one clergyman; he is of the Church of England.

* * * From New England to Carolina it is commonly believed that baptism is inconsistent with a state of slavery, and that Christian slaves should be set free.

* * *Conn.* A Baptist church is organized at Waterford.

* * * Many forms of religion among the colonists.

Calvinism predominates in New England, Quakerism in Pennsylvania, Roman Catholicism in Maryland, Florida, and among the French along the St. Lawrence, and Episcopalianism in South Carolina, Virginia, and New York.

1711 May 25. *N. J.* Important council of the Baptist church consigning the record of past quarrels to "oblivion." Vote 42–26. [Prosperity follows.]

* * *New York.* Baptist preaching introduced in the house of Nicholas Eyers, by Valentine Wightman. (Or 1712.)

* * *Eng.* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel send Rev. Mr. Andrews to the Indians of New York; he arrives at Albany.

* * *N. C.* The population is described by royalists as made up of "Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, and other evil-disposed persons." The proprietors determine to establish the Church of England; the people resist.

* * *S. C.* It is enacted that baptism does not entitle slaves to freedom.

LETTERS.

1704 Apr. 24. *Boston.* The *News-Letter*, the first continuous American newspaper, appears. (Continues till 1744.) Edited, apparently, by John Campbell, and printed on a half sheet, eight by twelve inches in size.

1705 * * *History of Virginia*, by Robert Beverly, appears.

* * *Conn.* The first printing-press in this colony is set up at New London.

1710 * * *Essays to do Good*, by Cotton Mather, appears.

* * *New York.* Trinity School established in connection with the Anglican church.

SOCIETY.

1705 * * *Va.* By the fifth colonial revision of the code, a slave is declared real estate and attached to the soil, like a Russian serf.

1709 * * New York has a regular slave-market at the foot of Wall Street.

1710± * * The popular belief that Christianity should enfranchise her converts proves an obstacle to the "conversion of these poor people."

1711 * * *N. C.* The colony is called the "Sanctuary of Runaways," as it has hardly any government.

1712 * * *N. C.* John Lawson, surveyor-general, is burned to death by Indians.

STATE.

1703 * * **-07** * * *New York.* William Peartree the 27th mayor.

* * Parliament condemns to the navy every pitch-pine tree that is not within an enclosure.

* * Rice and molasses are added to the list of commodities which are only to be sold in the English colonies.

* * [*U. S.*] Governors inaugurated: **-08** *Md.* John Seymour.
N. C. Robert Daniel (deputy).
[1705–08. Thomas Carey.]

1705 Dec. * *Fla.* England gains a new claim to the territory of northern Florida by the conquests of James Moore of South Carolina.

* * *N. C.* Anarchy prevails after the death of the governor.

* * *New Eng.* Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts and a native of New England, takes the lead in the conspiracy against its liberties.

* * **-06** * * *Va.* Edward Nott, lieutenant-governor.

1706 Nov. * *S. C.* Repeal of the law which disfranchises dissenters.

* * **-10** * * *N. C.* The royalists and popular party each has a governor and legislature; the former lacks popular favor, and the latter lacks legal sanction.

* * *Port.* John V. king.

S. C. Governor Johnson becomes the executive.

Invasion by the French and Spanish, who claim the country as a part of Florida.

* * **-10** * * *Va.* Edmund Jennings lieutenant-governor.

1707 Apr. 7. *New York.* Samuel Jennings reads to Lord Cornbury a sharp remonstrance, passed by the New Jersey assembly, against his acceptance of bribes and "his new methods of government."

Dec. 17. *Conn.* Rev. Gurdon Saltonstall, of New London, is elected governor.

* * *N. C.* A band of French Huguenots settle here.

* * **-10** * * *New York.* Ebenezer Wilson the 28th mayor.

1708 June 26. *N. Y.* The act vacating extravagant grants of land in New York confirmed.

Dec. 18. *N. Y.* Arrival of John Lovelace, the new governor of the province. (1708–1709.) New Jersey included.

* * *Can.* The French press forward their great design of uniting the region of the Great Lakes with the Valley of the Mississippi by means of trading-posts and missions.

* * *N. Y.* Governor Cornbury stubbornly curtails the liberties of the colonists, and they stubbornly curtail the revenue of the governor, and petition for his removal. He is dismissed from office, and imprisoned for debt till the death of his father, when he becomes a peer.

1709 Apr. * *N. Y.* The assembly meets, and proceeds to contest the governor's claim for a permanent revenue, and decides on an annual revenue instead.

June 8. *N. Y.* Paper money is first authorized and issued here.

* * **-10** * * *N. C.* William Grover, governor. (1709. *C. S.* Edward Tynte.)

* * *N. J.* Paper money is first issued.

* * **-10** * * *N. Y.* Richard Ingoldsby, governor. (1709. *N. J.*)

* * *Pa.* Charles Gookin becomes deputy-governor. (–1713. *Md.* Edward Lloyd.)

1710 * * *Eng.* Parliament provides for a post-office establishment in the colonies, with New York as the chief office.

* * **-12** * * *N. C.* Edward Hyde, governor. (–1711. *S. C.* Robert Gibbes.)

* * *N. Y.* Gerardus Beekman governor.

* * **-19** * * *N. Y.* Robert Hunter, governor. (1710. *N. J.*)

* * **-22** * * *Va.* Alexander Spotswood, lieutenant-governor.

He builds iron furnaces, and fosters schools, trade, and peace. The colony flourishes under his administration.

* * **-11** * * *New York.* Jacobus van Cortlandt the 29th mayor.

1711 * * *N. C.* Thomas Carey, the deputy-governor, being deposed, leads a rebellion against the Assembly and Edward Hyde, the president of the Council, and proclaims himself governor. Governor Spotswood of Virginia sends an armed force to aid Hyde, and Carey flees. [He is sent to England for trial.]

* * **-14** * * *New York.* Caleb Heathcote is the 30th mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1710 Apr. 18. *Eng.* Four Indian chiefs arrive in London, and are carried in the royal coaches to their audience with the queen.

± * * *Brazil.* Diamonds discovered.

1711 Oct. 2. *Boston.* Great fire; lives lost and 100 buildings destroyed.

1712 * * *N. C.* Yellow fever decimates the colonists.

* * *N. Y.* Albany has a population of four thousand.

ARMY — NAVY.

1712 * * *Guiana.* **The French attack the Dutch,** and exact a contribution.

Jan. 28. *N. C.* Above New Berne, S. Carolinians under Col. Barnwell revenge a massacre of settlers on Sept. 22+, by attacking the **Tuscarora Indians,** killing 300 and capturing 100.

1713 Mar. 20. *N. C.* Col. James Moore of S. C. defeats the fortified **Tuscaroras** on Cotentnea Creek [Snow Hill], killing many and capturing 800. The tribe migrates north, and joins the Iroquois Confederation as the **Sixth Nation.**

Mar. 31. *Can.* The **Peace of Utrecht** ends the hostilities with Canada.

1715 Apr. 26. *S. C.* **Massacre** of the English **by the Yamasis** begins, and Charleston itself is in peril. [After killing 400 whites, and a struggle of two years, they are finally driven into Florida by Gov. Craven.]

1718 ± * * *W. I.* **The buccaneers are suppressed** by Wood Rogers, the governor of New Providence.

* * *S. C.* **Pirates on the coast** are suppressed by the Governor.

1719 * * *Me.* Fort St. George is built.

* * *Panama.* The Indians destroy several towns which the Catholic missionaries had established.

* * **War between France and Spain.**

1720 * * *N. S.* The French begin the **defenses of Louisburg.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE EXPLORATION.

1715 * * *N. J.* **John Watson,** born in Scotland, commences **painting portraits** at Perth Amboy, and is the first artist to attain celebrity in America.

* * *Va.* Commencement of the manufacture of **pig-iron** in Virginia.

1716 Feb. 8. *Peru* is shaken by an earthquake.

1717 Feb. 22. *Boston.* Snow is six feet deep.

1720 * * *Pa.* **S. Nutt erects a forge** in Coventry, and manufactures iron.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1713 * *
Lewis, Francis, signer of Declaration, born.

1714 * *
Acrelius, Israel, Swedish missionary, born.
Andros, Sir Edmund, Gov. of N. Eng., A77.
Henry, Matthew, author, A52.

1715 * *
Dongan, Thomas, Governor of New York, A81.
Finley, Samuel, pres. Princeton coll., b.
Herkimer, Nicholas, general, born.
Johnson, Sir William, colonist, born.
Pomeroy, Seth, patriot, born.
Williams, Ephraim, founder, born.

1716 * *
Boylston, Nicholas, philanthropist, born.
Livingston, Philip, signer of Declaration, b.
Patch, Elizabeth, the first female born in Massachusetts, dies.

1717 * *
Collins, John, Governor, born.
Cooke, Nicholas, deputy-governor, born.
Gardiner, Sylvester, physician, born.

1718 * *
Brainerd, David, missionary, born.
Church, Benjamin, American officer, A79.
Hopkins, Esek, first commodore U. S. N., born.
Penn, William, founder of Pa., A74.
Prideaux, John, soldier, born.
Putnam, Israel, general, patriot, born.

1719 * *
Bellamy, Joseph, clergyman, writer, born.
Culpepper, Thomas, Lord, Gov. of Va., dies.
Phillips, John, philanthropist, born.

1720 * *
Dudley, Joseph, Gov. of Mass., A73.
Gates, Thomas, Brit. gen., born.
Lennox, Charlotte, novelist, born.
Mayhew, Jonathan, clergyman, born.
Mercer, Hugh, soldier, born.
Woolman, John, Quaker preacher, born.

CHURCH.

1713 * *N. Y.* About 150 families of **Lutherans** settle in Schoharie County.

+ *U. S.* Large accessions of **Irish Presbyterians,** who are driven to America by the Test Act.

1714 * *Va.* First **Baptist church** in this province formed at Burleigh.

1715 * *Md.* **It is enacted** that baptism does not entitle slaves to freedom.

Benedict Charles Calvert, the proprietary, renounces his Catholic faith to receive his inheritance.

* *N. Y.* **A third Reformed Dutch church** is built at Albany.

* *R. I.* Roman Catholics are disfranchised.

1716 Sept. 22. *Phila.* Presbyterians divide into **three Presbyteries,** and thus constitute the first synod, called the Synod of Philadelphia.

* *New York.* **William Tennent** arrives [and leaves the Episcopal church for the Presbyterian].

1717 Sept. 17. *Phila.* **The Presbyterian Synod** first meets. It "founds a fund for pious uses."

* *Can.* **French priests** have flanked the English colonies with more than 60 missions, between Montreal and New Orleans on the great lakes and rivers.

* *La.* **French priests** plant the cross and the flag of France on the lower Mississippi, at New Orleans.

* *Mass.* Dr. Ebenezer Gay, of Hingham, is [supposed to be] the **first Unitarian** preacher in America.

* *Me.* Flourishing **Catholic mission** of Sebastian Rasles, on the Kennebec River.

Massachusetts founds an **anti-Catholic mission** among the Indians on the Kennebec.

* *New York.* **A Presbyterian church** is organized in this city.

* *N. Y.* Many more **Lutherans** come over.

* *Tex.* **Franciscan missionaries** begin their labors among the Indians.

1718 May 21. *Mass.* **Increase Mather** preaches the ordination sermon of Elisha Callender, pastor of the Baptist church; subject, "Good Men United."

± * *-30 * *Pa.* **The German Baptists,** called Dunkers, come to this country.

1719 * *Scot.* The Synod of Glasgow and Ayr orders one-tenth of a collection to be taken up in **aid of Presbyterian worship** in New York City.

* *New York.* **The first Presbyterian church** in this city is built (Wall Street).

1720 * *-23 * *Greenland.* **Hans Egede,** a Danish missionary, **founds a mission** at Good Hope.

* *N. H.* Mrs. Rachel Scammon moves to Statham, and is the **first Baptist** in the colony.

* *N. J.* T. J. Frelinghuysen preaches in Raritan and vicinity.

May * *Pa.* **William Tennent** removes to Neshaminy, where he establishes "Log College."

* *S. C.* **A Presbytery** in connection with the kirk is formed.

1721 Jan. 23. *New York.* **Nicholas Eyers, a brewer,** is licensed to preach to a Baptist flock by the authorities of New Amsterdam.

LETTERS.

1714 * *W. I.* **The Codrington College** at Bridgetown, Barbados, is founded by the Moravians.

1716 * *Conn.* The College is moved from Saybrook to New Haven, and **called Yale.**

1717 * Boston has its first auction sale of books.

1718 * *Mass. Psalterium Americanum,* by **Cotton Mather,** appears.

1719 * *Boston. Mother Goose's Tales* are published.

The *Boston Gazette* is first published.

* *Phila.* The *American Weekly Messenger* (the third newspaper) is published by Andrew Bradford.

* *-22 * *Conn.* Rev. Timothy Cutler is rector of Yale College.

SOCIETY.

1712 * *New York.* **Negro plot** to burn the town; nineteen negroes convicted and executed.

* *Pa.* The legislature receives a petition for the **"enlargement" of negro slaves** by law; it replies that it is "neither just nor convenient to set them at liberty."

* *S. C.* Special enactment denying that baptism confers **freedom to negroes.**

1713 Mar. 31. By the 12th article of the Treaty of Utrecht, an English company secures the **exclusive right to carry African slaves into American ports;** this defeats the colonial legislatures that seek to stop the slave-trade.

* *Pa.* The introduction of negroes and **slaves is prohibited** "as exciting the suspicions and dissatisfaction of the Indians."

* *Va.* Gov. Spotswood writes to the Board of Trade of London that "**the Indians never break** with the English without gross provocation from persons trading with them."

1715 * *Md.* Two fines are imposed: (1) for carrying liquor to Indian towns, 5,000 lbs. of tobacco; (2) for selling over one gallon of liquor a day to an Indian, 3,000 lbs.

Special enactment denying that **baptism** confers **freedom to negroes.**

1719 * * *La.* Negroes arrive from Guinea.

* * *N. H.* The names of drunkards are posted in public houses; the sale of liquor to them is forbidden.

STATE.

1712 * * *Guiana.* The French compel the Dutch in Surinam to pay a ransom to save their city.

Sept. 14. *Fr.* Antony Crozat is granted a monopoly of trade and $10,000 annually for settling the Southwest (Louisiana).

* * *Mass.* Province bills are made legal tender.

* * North Carolina is the refuge of many fugitives from justice, and has scarcely any government.

* *-13 * *N. C.* Thos. Pollock, president.

* * *S. C.* Issue on interest of new bills for £50,000. (1715. Chas. Craven, governor.)

1713 Mar. 31. Treaty of Utrecht, between Great Britain and France.

By this treaty Hudson Bay and Straits, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and St. Christopher of the West Indies become subject to Great Britain. The Five Nations become subject to England with Acadia. The French have certain reserved rights on the "French shores" of Newfoundland. Brazil is confirmed to Portugal.

* * *Mass.* Rectification of the boundary line by ceding 100,000 acres of land to Connecticut.

Worcester settled.

* * *Miss.* A trading-post established at Natchez.

* * *N. Y.* The Five Nations and the Tuscaroras of Carolina send their sachems to Albany to meet the governors of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia.

A treaty is made with these six nations, by which the valuable fur trade of the Indians is to be diverted from the French to the English.

The English establish a trading-post at Oswego, with a garrison; the French have strong forts at Niagara and at Crown Point on Lake Champlain.

1714 Aug. 1. *Eng.* George I. enthroned.

* * *Mass.* Emission of £50,000 in bills, to be let out at five per cent on safe mortgages of real estate, and to be paid back in five annual instalments. [Not paid; more issues demanded.]

* * *Md.* Benedict Charles Calvert succeeds to his father's hereditary rights, and he soon restores the authority of the proprietary, after a suspension of 24 years.

John Hart rules for [the 5th] Lord Baltimore.

* *-21 * *N. C.* Chas. Eden, governor.

* *-19 * *New York.* John Johnson the 31st mayor.

* * *Tenn.* A trading-post started on the Tennessee River [at Nashville].

1715 Sept. 1. *Fr.* Louis XV. enthroned.

* * *N. C.* Edonton founded.

* * *Mass.* The Council governs. Joseph Dudley, royal governor.

* *-16 * *Mass.* William Tailer, governor.

1716 * * *Me.* English settlements established on the Kennebec.

* * *Miss.* Natchez is settled, and trade with England begins.

* * *Fr.* Law's Mississippi scheme begins in France.

* * *Va.* Gov. Spotswood crosses the Blue Ridge and is the first to enter the great valley beyond; he opens a road, and emigration soon follows to the Ohio lands.

* *-23 * *Mass.* Samuel Shute, governor.

* * *S. C.* Robert Daniel, governor.

* * *O.* Route from the Miami River to the Wabash is opened.

* * The French are in the Ohio valley.

1717 Sept. * *Fr.* The Western Louisiana Company obtains its grant. Illinois is annexed.

* * *La.* Crogat transfers his interest in this province to a chartered company, headed by John Law, whose national bank and Mississippi speculation (Law's Bubble) involve the ruin of half the French nobility.

Bienville appointed governor-general.

* * *Pa.* Sir William Keith becomes governor [the last appointed by Penn himself].

1718 May * Massachusetts imposes a duty on English manufactures, and makes a small discrimination in favor of its commerce. [It is negatived by the king.]

July 30. *Eng.* William Penn dies.

Pa. The government is administered for his three sons (minors) by deputies [till the Revolution, when their claims are purchased by the Commonwealth].

Aug. 25. *La.* Arrival of 800 French emigrants at Dauphine Island. They found New Orleans. Bienville is commandant-general.

* * *Colombia.* New Granada becomes a Spanish vice-royalty.

* * *Ecuador.* The province of Quito is detached from Peru and annexed to New Granada.

* * * *Eng.* Period of official corruption.

Offices in the colonies are used by men in power to provide for their relatives, dependents, and partisans, or sold outright for cash, or by setting apart a proportion of the emoluments for the patron.

* * *Va.* Parliament extends the post-office establishment to Virginia.

* * *O.* French settlements made in the Ohio Valley.

* * *Tex.* La Harpe arrives.

* * *New Eng.* Arrival of the Scotch-Irish, who introduce potatoes.

* * *La.* Land grants are issued by the Mississippi Company for settlements on the Bay of St. Louis.

1719 July 31. *N. Y.* The chief command of the province comes to Peter Schuyler, in the absence of Colonel Hunter. [To 1720.]

Dec. 21. *S. C.* The government of Carolina is revolutionized.

James Moore, having been *elected* governor by the people, is inaugurated with military display, notwithstanding the opposition of Governor Johnson in behalf of the proprietors.

* * *Eng.* Parliament first prohibits the manufacture of iron in the colonies.

The Mother Country enacts a law prohibiting the working of iron or steel in the colonies, and also declaring that no sugar, tobacco, ginger, indigo, cotton, fustic, or dyeing woods shall be transported to any other than English markets under penalty of forfeiture, and requiring all goods to be imported in English vessels, and therefore from English markets; because "erecting any manufactories in the colonies tended to lessen their dependence on Great Britain."

± * * England restricts American manufactures.

"The inhabitants worked up their wool and flax, and made a coarse cloth for their own use. . . . Hatters were in the marine towns. . . . Six furnaces and nineteen forges were set up for making iron."

* * *La.* Eleven French vessels arrive; 500 negroes imported from Guinea.

* *-20 * *New York.* Jacobus van Cortlandt the 32d mayor.

* * *S. C.* Arthur Middleton, governor.

1720 * * *Brazil.* The district of Minas is separated from San Paulo, having 5 principal settlements with royal charters.

* *-26 * *Md.* Chas. Calvert, governor.

* * *Eng.* Royal orders forbid the English colonies to issue paper money.

* *N. Y.* William Burnet, governor [till 1728]; trade between the French and Indians prohibited. New Jersey included.

* *-25 * *New York.* Robert Walters the 33d mayor.

1721 Feb. ± * *S. C.* Francis Nicholson, governor of Carolina, arrives.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1713 Mar. * *N. Y.* A part of the defeated Tuscaroras leave Carolina, and migrate to northern New York, and become the sixth nation of the Iroquois confederacy.

1714 * * Boston has a project for a bank of credit.

* *-17 * *New Eng.* Period of great commercial activity. The trade with the West Indies is extensive.

1716 May 2. *Fr.* Law's bank established in Paris.

1717 * * *Carolina.* Population has increased but 600 in 41 years.

* * *Fr.* The Company of the West chartered, with John Law director.

* * *New Eng.* The whale-fishery is begun.

1719 * * *Mass.* Colonists begin to use tea.

1720 * * *U. S.* Clocks introduced about this date, and substitute hour-glasses.

ARMY — NAVY.

1721 * * *S. C.* Gov. Nicholson confirms peace with the Indians.

1722 July 25. New England declares war against the Indians.

1723 Mar. 9. *Me.* **An expedition** from Massachusetts burns an Abnaki village on the Penobscot.

* * *Miss.* Second Natchez War.

1724 Aug. 23. *Me.* **An expedition** from Massachusetts again burns Norridgewock, an Abnaki village on the Penobscot.

* * *La.* France sends out 1,000 soldiers to protect the colonists.

1725 Dec. 15. *Me.* The Eastern Indians sign a peace with the English.

* * **Carolina is invaded by the Yamasis** of Florida.

* * Lovewell's fight occurs at Pegwacket.

* * *O.* The English are disturbed by the French, who establish themselves on the Ohio.

1726 * * The French retake Fort Denonville near Niagara River.

* * *N. Y.* The French build **Fort Niagara** [at Lewiston].

1729 * * *Uruguay.* The Spaniards complete the conquest begun by the Portuguese at Montevideo, under General Zarala.

Nov. 29. *Miss.* **The Indians attack** the French settlement at **Natchez**; 200 colonists slain, 150 children, 80 women, and as many negroes taken into captivity; only 20 whites and 6 negroes escape.

1730 Feb. 8. *La.* **An expedition of revenge** captures nearly the whole tribe of Natchezan Indians, that massacred the French. [They are sent to St. Domingo as slaves.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE

1722± * * *R. I.* **Hemp-duck** is first manufactured.

* * *W. I.* Destructive cyclone at Jamaica. The town of Port Royal is overwhelmed with an inundation of the sea.

1727 Oct. 29. *New Eng.* An alarming earthquake occurs.

1729± * * *Brazil.* Diamond mines discovered in Seria Frio (1710) are announced.

* * *Mass.* **First paper-mill** is erected at Charlestown.

* * *Peru.* A piece of gold weighing 90 marks is found near La Paz.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1721 * *
Ashe, John, patriot, born.
De Kalb, Baron John, general, born.
Hopkins, Samuel, clergyman, born.
Pendleton, Edmund, judge, born.
Sherman, Roger, statesman, born.
Yale, Elihu, patron of Yale College, A73.
Zeisberger, David, missionary, born.

1722 * *
Adams, Samuel, statesman, born.
Auchmuty, Samuel, loyalist, born.
Humphrey, Marshall, botanist, born.
Lowndes, Rawlins, statesman, born.
Witherspoon, John, clergyman, patriot, born.

1723 * *
± Calef, Robert, anti-persecutionist, dies.
Cornbury, Lord Edward Hyde, Gov. of N. Y., dies.
Harnett, Cornelius, statesman, born.
Landon, Samuel, Pres. of Harvard, born.
Livingston, William, Gov. of N. J., poet, A67.
Mather, Increase, clergyman, author, A84.
Randolph, Peyton, first Pres. of Congress, b.

1724 * *
Backus, Isaac, clergyman, born.
Carleton, Sir Guy, Gov. of Quebec, born.
Davies, Samuel, Pres. of Princeton, born.
Laurens, Henry, statesman, born.
Rivington, James, printer, born.

1725 * *
Cooper, Samuel, clergyman, born.
Cushing, Thomas, Gov. of Mass., born.
Hall, Lyman, statesman, born.
Mason, George, statesman, born.
Mixon, John, general, born.
Otis, James, patriot, born.
Prévost, Augustine, major-general, born.
Thomas, John, general, born.

1726 * *
Alexander, William, major-general, born.
Bass, Edward, P. E. bishop, born.
Folsom, N., brigadier-general, born.
Otterbein, Philip William, founder, born.
Prescott, William, colonel, born.
Wythe, George, jurist, born.

1727 * *
Bowdoin, James, statesman, born.
Ellery, William, signer of Declaration, born.
McIntosh, Lachlan, general, born.
Stiles, Ezra, Pres. of Yale College, born.
Ward, Artemas, general, born.

1728 * *
De Peyster, Abraham, acting Gov. of N. Y., A70.
Gates, Horatio, general U. S. A., born.
Holyoke, Edward Augustus, physician, born.
Mather, Cotton, theologian, A65.
Stark, John, general, born.
Warren, Mercy, authoress, born.

1729 * *
Bartlett, Josiah, signer of Declaration, born.
Buddington, William Ives, clergyman, A62.
Embury, Philip, Methodist preacher, born.
Franklin, William, Governor of N. J., born.
Howe, Sir William, Eng. general, born.
Seabury, Samuel, P. E. bishop, born.
Thomson, Charles, Sec. of Congress, born.
Williams, John, *The Redeemed Captive*, A85.

CHURCH.

1721 May 8. *It.* **Innocent XIII. pope.**

* * *Mich.* The Mackinaw mission is reopened.

1722 * *Conn.* **The Protestant Episcopal church** has its effective beginning at Stratford.

1723 * *Miss.* **The Jesuits** are in the Mississippi Valley, north of Natchez.

* * *Conn.* First Episcopal church in this province built at Stratford, under Dr. Johnson.

Sept. 20. *Phila.* The Synod of Philadelphia appoints a Committee of Conference with the ministers of Connecticut, with regard to their affairs.

* * * *Miss.* **The Natchez tribe of Indians** worships the sun, and keeps an undying fire in its great wigwam.

1724 May 29. *It.* **Benedict XIII. pope.**

Aug. 23. *Me.* Father **Sebastian Rasles,** the most noted Catholic missionary in New England, is killed in battle, after a service of thirty-seven years; he dies standing by the cross, at Norridgewock.

Sept. * *New York.* **The first Baptist church** is organized, with Nicholas Eyers pastor.

1725 Jan. 1. *Greenland.* Fred. Christian, the first convert of the Danish missionaries, is baptized.

* * *Mass.* The ministers desire a synod "to recover and establish the faith and order of the gospel." [They are reprimanded by the Bishop of London for setting a bad precedent for dissenters.]

1726 * * *R. I.* The Baptists of Newport vote to take "a weekly contribution for the support of the ministry."

1727 May 19. *Eng.* **The Bishop of London** declares that "Christianity and the embracing of the gospel does not make the least alteration in civil property" (slaves).

* * *La.* **Ursuline nuns** established at New Orleans.

* * *N. C.* Paul Palmer forms the Shiloh Baptish church in Camden Corner.

* * *Pa.* Rev. **George Michael Weiss, the pioneer minister** of the German Reformed church, arrives and organizes the first church.

William Tennent, a Presbyterian, establishes the **first theological school** in America, at Neshaminy; it is commonly called **"Log College."**

* * *Phila.* It is proposed in the Presbyterian Synod to require all ministers to subscribe to the confession of faith. [New Englanders object.]

A great number of **German Lutherans** arrive.

1728 * * *Greenland.* Godthaab becomes a Danish mission station.

1729 * *Boston.* **The Old South Church** is erected [now standing].

* * *Mass.* The Baptists and Quakers exempted from paying the parish **ministerial taxes** when it offends their consciences.

* * *N. C.* A second Baptist church formed at Meherrin, by Joseph Parker.

* * *New York.* Many **Jews** arrive and settle in this city.

* * *Phila.* The Presbyterian Synod, by an **"Adopting Act,"** makes the Westminster Confession of Faith its standard.

* * *R. I.* General or Arminian Baptists form an association at Newport.

LETTERS.

1721 Aug. 21. *Boston. The New England Courant* is published by James Franklin.

* * *Mass. The Christian Philosopher*, by **Cotton Mather,** appears.

1723 Jan. * *Boston.* The legislature appoints a committee of inquiry respecting the **libels of the press**, and James Franklin is imprisoned.

The *New England Courant* is continued with Benjamin Franklin, the younger brother and apprentice to James, as nominal publisher.

1725 Oct. 16. *N. Y.* The *New York Gazette*, the **first newspaper in the city** and the fifth newspaper established in the colonies, issued by William Bradford. [Continued till 1741.]

1726 * *–39 * * *Conn.* Rev. Elisha Williams rector of Yale College.

1727 * * The *Maryland Gazette*, the first in this colony, issued at Annapolis.

1728 Feb. 13. *Mass.* **Cotton Mather,** the most learned man in America, dies.

1729 * * *Pa. Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain Farrago*, by Brackenridge, appears.

* * *Phila.* *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, with a circulation of ninety, is bought by **Benjamin Franklin.**

1730 Apr. 22. *New York.* **A public library** founded.

SOCIETY.

1721 * * *Boston* has an **inoculation controversy.**

* * *Va.* **Free negroes,** mulattoes, and Indians are **disfranchised** "for the better government of negroes."

1723 * * *New York.* **Benjamin Franklin** arrives in a penniless condition.

* * *Phila.* Benjamin Franklin, 17 years of age, arrives and works at the printer's trade.

1724 * * *Phila.* **Benjamin Franklin** sails for Europe to buy printer's materials.

[Dec. * He arrives in London, but is disappointed in his expectations. 1726. July 23. He sails for Philadelphia, intending to become a merchant. Oct. 11. He arrives.]

* * *Va.* **Strong opposition to the slave trade.**

* * * *Eng.* The government opposes efforts of colonists to suppress the slave trade.

STATE.

1721 May * *Mass.* **Dispute with the governor.** The House of Representatives declines to ask the governor to approve its choice of speaker, and it also refuses grants of money till the governor shall accept its acts, resolves, and elections.

June * *La.* News of **John Law's flight** arrives.

Sept. * *Eng.* The Board of Trade presents **a plan for** consolidating the government of the American colonies, and **getting a revenue** from them, which endangers the charter governments.

Jeremiah Dummer defends the New England charters.

* * *La.* Nearly 1,000 immigrants and **1,367 slaves** arrive.

* * *N. Y.* The English hold a **conference with the Five Nations** at Conestoga.

* * *Portugal.* The Brazil Company is abolished by John V.

* * *R. I.* **Notes issued** for £40,000, interest on which is payable in hemp and flax.

* * *S. C.* **Proprietary government is overthrown.**

* * *Va.* **Free negroes are first disfranchised.**

1722 July * *Mass.* The legislature declares the Abnakis to be traitors and robbers, and offers a bounty for scalps.

* * *Chile.* After a **struggle of 180 years** the Chileans make a treaty with the Spaniards, separating a part of the country to form Spanish Chile.

* * *La.* **German settlers** remove from Arkansas, and settle 20 miles above New Orleans.

* * *Md.* **Marylanders declare themselves the inheritors of English common law.**

* * *Mex.* Don Juan de Acuna becomes viceroy, and evinces ability and integrity.

* * *N. C.* **Thomas Pollock,** president of council.

* * **-24** * * *N. C.* **William Reed,** president of council.

* * *N. Y.* The authorities of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia hold a conference with the Iroquois.

Burnet builds a **trading-house at Oswego.**

* * **-26** * * *Va.* **Hugh Drysdale** is lieutenant-governor.

1723 Aug. * *La.* **New Orleans** made the center of French authority in the South.

* * *Mass.* Gov. Samuel **Shute flees to England** to arraign the colony for insubordination.

* * **-28** * * *Mass.* **William Dummer** governor. [1729–30. Again.]

* * *Pa.* **Paper money** amounting to £45,000 has been issued in the last two years.

Franklin assists in introducing paper money. [Afterwards he perceives its evil tendencies.]

* * *Va.* The negro, mulatto, and Indian are **disfranchised.**

1724 * * **-41** * * *Conn.* **Joseph Talcott** governor.

* * **-25** * * *N. C.* **George Burrington** governor.

± * * *O.* **The Delawares migrate** to branches of the Ohio for convenience in getting game.

* * *Sp.* **Louis I. king.**
Philip V. again king.

* * **-31** * * *Vt.* **French settlements** made.

* * *Vt.* Fort Dummer built, the first English settlement.

1725 * * *Mass.* Western Massachusetts is settled.

Dec. 15. *Mass.* Dummer makes a treaty with the Indians.

* * **The rivalry between France and England** for the possession of Oswego and Niagara begins.

* * *N. C.* **Sir Richard Everard** governor. (*S. C.* **Arthur Middleton.**)

* * **-26** * * *New York.* Johannes Jansen the 34th mayor.

1726 * * *Can.* **Beauharnois** is appointed governor. (To 1747.)

* * *Mass.* **Gov. Shute receives** an explanatory charter from the Crown, giving him **more power over the General Court.**

Treaty of peace made [and long kept] with Eastern Indians.

* * *N. Y.* **By treaty,** the Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas place their lands under English protection, with that of the Mohawks and Oneida Indians.

* * **-35** * * *New York.* Robert Lurting the 35th mayor.

+ * * England and France **dispute respecting the boundaries** along the Lakes and St. Lawrence—the avenue of western communication. The Indians surrender a strip six miles wide, along the southern shore of Lake Ontario, to the English.

* * *Pa.* **Patrick Gordon** governor.

* * **-27** * * *Va.* **Robert Carter** is lieutenant-governor.

1727 July 11. *Eng.* **George II. enthroned.**

July * *Me.* **Further treaty** made with the Indians at **Falmouth** (Portsmouth).

* * *N. Y.* **Oswego is founded** as a fortress.

* * *Va.* **Fredericksburg founded.**

* * **Governors inaugurated:**
-30 * * *Md.* Benedict L. Calvert.
-32 * * *R. I.* Joseph Jenckes.
-49 * * *Va.* William Gooch.

1728 * * *Conn.* England strives **to alter the laws of Connecticut.**

The English law in regard to intestate estates, favoring the eldest-born, is declared in force by the English government, and the colonial law annulled.

* * *Eng.* Sir William Keith **proposes a Stamp Act.**

* * **New Jersey** colonists **petition the king to separate their colony** from New York; he refuses their request.

* * *N. Y.* Gov. Burnet is transferred to Massachusetts to make way for John Montgomerie, the groom of the chamber of George II. while he was Prince of Wales. (To 1731). Governor of N. J.

* * **The Shawnees migrate** to branches of the Ohio.

1729 July 29. **Carolina** becomes **a royal government,** the king having bought a seven-eighths interest of the proprietors for the sum of £17,500, with £5,000 added for quit-rents.

Sept. * **Carolina is divided** into North and South Carolina, and a governor appointed for North Carolina.

* * **-30** * * *Mass.* **William Dummer** is governor again.

* * *R. I.* **George Berkeley** arrives.

* * *S. C.* **German Palatines** arrive.

1730 Jan. 15. *New York.* Gov. Montgomerie grants a new charter to the city. It provides for the annual election of aldermen and other local officers by the people.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1721 * * *Mass.* A scourge of **small-pox** attacks about 6,000 people in and near Boston; **vaccination is introduced** and much opposed.

1722 * * *Mass.* Population is about ninety-four thousand.

1724 * * *Eng.* English **ship-carpenters** complain of the competition of Americans.

1727 * * **English imports** from the North American Colonies amount to $2,870,000; exports, $2,685,000.

1730 * * *Boston.* **Small-pox ravages** the town; loss, 500 lives.

* * *Port.* The discovery of **diamonds in Brazil** being announced, the government declares them crown property.

ARMY — NAVY.

1731 * * *N. Y.* **The French** construct Fort Frederick at **Crown Point** on the west shore of Lake Champlain [and make it a strong fortress], commanding the natural waterway between the Hudson and the St. Lawrence rivers.

* * *La.* The last of the **Natchez warriors** are defeated by the French [near Natchitoches].

1735 Apr.± * *Ala.* **The French** send one expedition from the South and another from the North **against the brave Chickasaws.** [Both of them are defeated.]

1736 May 20. *Miss.* **The Chickasaws** defeat the French force from Illinois under D'Artaguette, and burn him and others at the stake.

May 29. *Miss.* **The Chickasaws** defeat a large body of French and their Indian allies under Gov. Bienville.

1736 * * *Ga.* Gov. Oglethorpe builds a fort on the Savannah River at Augusta, in anticipation of a Spanish war; various other forts are also erected. [In England, Parliament appropriates $50,000 for expenses.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1731 May * *Phila.* Thomas Godfrey obtains a patent for his **reflecting quadrant,** used in taking altitudes of the sun or stars.

* * *Bishop Berkeley* and his family are painted by **John Symbert.**

1734 * * *W. I.* A destructive cyclone visits Jamaica.

1736 Feb. 6. New England is shaken by an earthquake.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1730 * *
Cardillac, Antoine de la Motte, founder, d.
Fairfax, Bryan L., loyalist, born.
Hewes, Joseph, signer of Declaration, born.
Rodney, Cæsar, patriot, born. ?
Ross, George, statesman, born.
Sewall, Samuel, jurist, A78.
Steuben, Baron Frederick, Prus. gen., b.
Stockton, Richard, signer of Declaration, b.

1731 * *
Banneker, Benjamin, negro mathematician, born.
Clavigero, Francis X., Mexican historian, b.
Craik, James, physician, born.
Hollis, Thomas, benefactor of Harvard, A72.
Huntington, Samuel, signer of Declaration, b.
Landiver, Rafael, Jesuit poet, born.
Lee, Charles, general, born.
McDougall, Alexander, general, born.
Moultrie, William, general, born.
Treat, Robert, lawyer and patriot, born.
Williams, William, signer of Declaration, b.

1732 * *
Abbott, Benjamin, Methodist preacher, born.
Abbott, Samuel, founder, born.
Blair, John, justice, born in Va.
Carver, Jonathan, traveler, born.
Dickinson, John, political writer, born.
Dunmore, John Murray, governor, born.
Edes, Benjamin, journalist, born.
Erving, John, clergyman, born.
Johnson, Thomas, justice, born in Md.
Johnston, Samuel, governor, born.
Lee, Richard Henry, patriot, born.
Marion, Francis, patriot, born.
Rittenhouse, David, astronomer, born.
Washington, George, Father of his country, born. **Feb. 22.**

1733 * *
Conway, Thomas, Count de, general, born.
Cushing, William, justice, born in Mass.
Deane, Samuel, clergyman, born.
Duane, James, statesman, born.
Fellows, John, general, born.
Law, Richard, jurist, born.
Lincoln, Benjamin, general, born.
Whipple, Abraham, naval officer, born.

1734 * *
Caldwell, James, patriot, Pres. cl., born.
Floyd, William, patriot, born.
Goodrich, Elizur, clergyman, born.
Heck, Barbara, Methodist, born.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot, patriot, born.
Manly, John, naval commander, born.
McKean, Thomas, jurist, born.
Morris, Robert, statesman, born.
Saint Clair, Arthur, general, born.
Sumter, Thomas, general, sen. for S. C., born.

1735 * *
Oct. 19. Adams, John, 2d President, b.
Boone, Daniel, pioneer, born.
Carroll, John D., Archbp. of Baltimore, b.
Clayton, Abner, general, born.
Cooper, Miles, Pres. of Columbia Coll., born.
Morgan, John, physician, born.
Revere, Paul, patriot, born.
Trumbull, Benjamin, historian, born.
Williamson, Hugh, physician, born.

1736 * *
Clinton, James, general, born.
Henry, Patrick, orator, born.
Lee, Ann, founder of Shakers, born.
Montgomery, Richard, general, born.
Morgan, Daniel, general, born.
Vincennes Sieur, de, Jean, Can. founder, A48.
Wentworth, Sir John, Gov. of N. H., born.

CHURCH.

1730 * *Boston.* **The Presbyterian church** is organized.

July 12. *It.* **Clement XIII. pope.**

* * *Conn.—R. I.* Thirteen Baptist churches hold yearly meetings upon the "Six Principles."

* * *Me.* **The Jesuits** send a missionary from Quebec, and Norridgewock is rebuilt.

1731 Dec. 13. *W. I.* The first Moravian missionaries arrive at St. Thomas.

1732 Dec. 13. *W. I.* O'Leonard Dober and Nitschman, Danish missionaries, arrive at St. Thomas.

* * *N. H.* Its first Protestant Episcopal church erected at Portsmouth.

* * *Pa.* **Catholics** come under the ministrations of English Jesuits.

* * *W. I.* Nassau becomes a mission station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1733 May 20. *Greenland.* Moravian missionaries first arrive.

May * *Pa.* **The Seventh Day** (German) **Baptists** establish a monastic society at Ephrata.

* * *Ga.* **Lutherans** settle at Ebenezer.

The **Jews** at Savannah organize.

* * *Eng.* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sends Jonathan Barber, a missionary, to the Mohicans.

* * *Pa.* **The first German Lutheran church** in America is organized.

* * *Phila.* The only **Roman Catholic church** north of Maryland, erected before the Revolution, is built.

* * *W. I.* St. Croix becomes a mission station of the Moravians.

1734 Oct. * *Conn.* Rev. John Sargent, of Yale College, opens a mission station among the Housatonics, receiving £500 annually from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

* * *Ga.* **The German Lutherans** settle in Georgia, with Pastors Bolzius and Gronau.

* * **-35** * * *Mass.* **The great awakening** at Northampton, under the ministry of Jonathan Edwards.

1735 Oct. 14. *Eng.* **The two Wesleys sail for America.**

John Wesley, having declined a quiet rectory, sets out with his brother Charles for Georgia, to become missionaries to the Indians. Charles Wesley is also to be secretary to the governor.

* * **John Wesley** observes the Moravians.

A terrible storm convinces Wesley that the German Moravians on board the vessel have a fellowship with God, to which he is a stranger.

* * *Conn.* A Baptist church is organized at Wallingford.

* * *Guinea.* The first Moravian missionaries land at Surinam.

* * *Mass.* The General Assembly orders a new meeting-house built for the Indians, which should be thirty feet wide and forty feet long.

* * *N. Y.* The Church of England mission among the Mohawks reports marked success.

* * *Va.* **Lutherans** settle Spottsylvania.

1736 * *Ga.* **The Wesleys** change their plan.

They abandon the project of establishing missions among the Indians, and engage in religious work among the colonists, but they enforce the forms of the church with a rigor and frequency of repetition which soon tires the people, and provokes resentment and persecution.

* * *Ga.* **The Moravians** begin mission-work among the Indians.

A colony of pious men from Herrnhut and neighborhood arrives, seeking that religious liberty which was denied at home. Some brethren resolved to go with it, in order to preach the gospel to the Creek, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Indians.

The two Wesleys become ascetics.

They deny themselves many of the common conveniences of life, sleep on the ground, eat only bread and water, and John Wesley goes barefoot that he may encourage the poor boys of his school.

* * *Conn.* Mr. Sargent's church among the Housatonics reports 52 members. [Later two hundred and fifty.]

* * *S. C.* Ashley River Baptist church is formed.

LETTERS.

1730 * * *S. C.* **A printing-press** set up at Charleston.

1731 Jan. 8. The *South Carolina Gazette* issued at Charleston.

* * *Phila.* **Franklin** establishes the **first circulating library** in this city. The Library Company and Loganian Library founded.

1732 * * *Phila.* Benjamin Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanac,* the first of any note in the United States, appears.

1733 * * *New York.* John Peter Zenger issues the *Weekly Journal,* and criticizes the arbitrary acts of the governor and Assembly in imposing illegal taxes—the first attempt to criticize political measures in a newspaper.

Great agitation respecting **the freedom of the press.**

The aristocratic party denies its right to criticize the government; the democratic party maintains that right.

* * *Phila.* **Benjamin Franklin,** at the age of twenty-seven, begins the study of the French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin languages.

* * *R. I.* **The first** *Rhode Island Gazette* appears at Newport. (Or Sept. 7, 1732.)

1734 Nov. 17. *New York.* **Zenger imprisoned** for defending popular government in the *Weekly Journal.*

Zenger is the editor, and is put in prison for criticizing the administration; the people are clamorous for his release. [He is acquitted shortly after.]

1735 * * *Pa.* **The first newspaper in a foreign tongue** is issued in German, at Germantown.

1736 Aug. 6. *Va.* **The** *Virginia Gazette* appears at Williamsburg.

* * *Mass.* Mr. Hollis of London pledges to support twelve Indian scholars in the Housatonic School at $100 per annum, and Mr. Holden five more on the same terms.

SOCIETY.

1732 * * Georgia Colony is planned as a **benevolent enterprise.**

James Oglethorpe, a High Churchman, a cavalier, a soldier, a member of Parliament, and an Oxford man, organizes this, the last of thirteen colonies, in pure benevolence as a refuge for the poor, especially for the thousands of poor debtors who are thrown, annually, into the prisons of England for no other offense than impecuniosity.

Nov. 17. *Eng.* Oglethorpe sails with **120 poor people** to plant a colony in the wilderness of Georgia.

1733 Jan. 26. *N. J.* **A negro is burnt alive** for an assault on a white woman.

May 21±. *Ga.* Oglethorpe secures a **general council** with many Indian chiefs; this spreads his fame for justice and goodness far and wide.

Tomo-chichi, chief of the Yamacraws, meets his new neighbor, Gov. Oglethorpe, and presents him with a buffalo robe painted on the inside with the head and feathers of an eagle. "Here is a present for you," said the donor. "The feathers are soft and signify love, the buffalo skin is an emblem of protection, therefore protect us." The request was not lost on the philanthropist.

July 30. *Boston.* **The first lodge of Freemasons** is opened.

* * *Ga.* On the second day after his arrival, Governor Oglethorpe declares that "the importation of **ardent spirit is illegal.**"

1734 * * *Ga.* The councilors of Georgia prohibit the importation of rum into the colony; **slavery** is positively forbidden; traffic with the Indians is regulated by license.

* * *Phila.* **The second Freemasons' lodge** in the colonies is opened.

1735 July * *New York.* **Alexander Hamilton,** a noted lawyer of Philadelphia, argues for the acquittal of Editor Zenger, who is charged with **libel for criticizing the government;** he gains the verdict, and receives a gold box as a testimonial from the citizens.

* * *Eng.* Parliament **prohibits the importation of liquors** into Georgia.

Slaves run away to Florida, where the Spaniards welcome them and give them lands; this irritates the colonists and provokes war, as the authorities refuse to surrender such slaves.

STATE.

1730 * * *Brazil.* The Government declares **diamond mines** regalia.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated: June-July.** *Mass.* William Tailer.
-41 * * J. Belcher. Aug. 10. Arrives.
-35 * * *S. C.* Robert Johnson.

* * *Ky.* Settlers straggle into this country.

* * *Md.* Baltimore founded.

* * *R. I.* **Wild issues of paper money.**

1731 May 14. *Conn.—N. Y.* **Final** settlement of the **boundary line** between New York and Connecticut.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-33 * * *Md.* Samuel Ogle.
N. C. George Burnington.
-32 * * *N. Y.* Rip van Dam.

* * *N. C.* It is a royal province again.

1732 Apr. 10. *La.* **The Mississippi Company** surrenders its unprofitable charter to the French crown.

June 9. *Eng.* George II. grants [Georgia] to James Edward Oglethorpe, the philanthropist, "to be held in trust for the poor;" 40,000 hopeless debtors lie in English prisons.

* * *Eng.* **Parliament prohibits** the introduction from one colony into another of **hats and woolens** of domestic manufacture, and makes it illegal for hatters to have more than two apprentices.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-33 * * *Md.* Charles Lord Baltimore.
-36 * * *N. Y.* Wm. Crosby. Aug. 1. Arrives.
-36 * * *N. J.* John Anderson (pres.).
-34 * * *R. I.* William Wanton.

* * *Md.* **Tobacco is made a legal tender** at one penny a pound.

* * *N. Y.* **Two parties struggle for supremacy,** the democratic party maintains the freedom of the press to criticize the government, and the aristocratic party, which opposes its freedom.

* * -33 * * *R. I.* **Wm. Wanton** governor.

1733 Feb. 1. *Ga.* Gov. Oglethorpe lays out the streets of his settlement (**Savannah**) and lands his colony.

Feb. 12. *Ga.* **The colony of Savannah** is begun.

He designs it as a home for the poor, and a reformatory for prisoners; 35 families, numbering about 150 persons, settle here.

May 21±. *Ga.* Oglethorpe holds an **important council with the Indians.**

* * *Eng.* Parliament passes the odious **Importation Act,** laying exorbitant duties on all the sugar, molasses, and rum imported into the colonies. [This excites resentment, and evasion, and leads to revolution.]

* * *La.* **Bienville** returns from France with a commission from the king as governor.

* * *Mass.* The province of **Massachusetts Bay petitions** Parliament against the grievance of a royal instruction to support the Crown officers by a general instead of an annual grant. [The petition is voted to be frivolous and groundless—**a high insult.**]

1734 Mar. * *Ga.* Germans found Ebenezer, above Savannah.

Nov. 17. *New York.* **Zenger,** printer of the *Weekly Journal,* is arrested for **libeling Governor Crosby.** [Acquitted in 1735.] This is the first attack upon freedom of speech.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-41 * * *Md.* Samuel Ogle.
N. C. Nathaniel Rice (pres.).
-52 * * *N. C.* Gabriel Johnson.
-52 * * *R. I.* John Wanton.

* * *Costa Rica.* The port of Caldera is opened, and prosperity revives.

* * *Ga.* **Augusta founded.**

1735 May * *Ga.* Nine Moravians, or United Brethren, begin a settlement south of Savannah.

* * -39 * * *New York.* Paul Richards 36th mayor.

* * -37 * * *S. C.* T. Broughton, gov.

1736 * * *Ga.* A party of 100 **Scotch Highlanders,** with John M'Leod their minister, arrive and [found Inverness on the Altamaha].

Feb. 6. *Ga.* Governor Oglethorpe returns from England, bringing **300 immigrants,** including 25 Moravians and the two **Wesleys.**

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated.**
-43 * * *N. Y.* George Clarke.
N. J. John Anderson (pres.).
-38 * * *N. J.* John Hamilton (pres.).
-38 * * *Pa.* James Logan (pres.).

* * *Pa.* Benjamin **Franklin** is chosen clerk of the general assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1731 * * *New York.* **First fire engines** introduced; a department is organized.

* * **Philadelphia** has 12,500 population.

* * **Rhode Island** has about 18,000 inhabitants.

1732 * * *N. Y.* **A stage route** opened from New York to Boston, a journey of fourteen days.

* * *S. C.* Prevalence of **yellow fever;** business nearly suspended.

* * *W. I.* The **yellow fever** appears in several islands of the West Indies.

* * **New York** province has a population of about 65,000; **Pennsylvania,** about 30,000; and **Virginia,** about sixty thousand.

1733 * * **Maryland** has a population of thirty-six thousand.

1734 * * *Can.* Quebec and its suburbs have 4,603 inhabitants.

1735 * * **Boston** has a population of about sixteen thousand.

1736 * * *Mass.* A regular **line of stages** runs from Boston to Newport.

ARMY — NAVY.

1737 * * *Ga.* Gov. Oglethorpe returns from England with a military commission and a British regiment of 600 men, to protect the colony from the Spaniards.

1739 Oct. 23-48 * * **England is at war with Spain** to open the ports of Spanish America to English merchants.

Nov. 22. *Colombia.* Admiral Edward Vernon, with six English men-of-war, takes **Portobello** from Spain.

1740 Jan. 4±. *Ga.* Governor Oglethorpe with 1,200 troops and 1,000 Indians **invades Florida** as ordered from England. [May 10. Takes Fort St. Diego, near St. Augustine.]

Mar. * *Ala.* The French send another expedition against the **Chickasaws.**

June * **-July** * *Fla.* Oglethorpe leads a strong expedition to capture **St. Augustine**; after a siege of five weeks he withdraws.

Oct. * *W. I.* New England troops join Admiral Vernon in an expedition sent to break Spanish power in the West Indies.

Nov. * *Ala.* The **Chickasaws** promise peace to the French.

1741 Mar. * *Colombia.* Admiral Vernon's expedition of 27,000 men against **Cartagena** is frustrated by disease.

* * *Cuba.* The English colonies participate in an attack upon this island.

1742 July 5. *Ga.* **A Spanish fleet** of 51 vessels, with 5,000± men, carries the war northward into Georgia. [It is foiled by the stratagem of Oglethorpe and his small army; the Spanish commander is dismissed from the service.]

July 15. *Ga.* **The Spaniards retire** from the attack on Savannah County.

July 18. *Ga.* The Spaniards **attack Fort William** and are repulsed.

1744 * **-48** * **King George's War** between Great Britain and France.

Mar. 15. France declares war against Great Britain.

May * *Me.* **A French force** from Cape Breton surprises the English garrison at **Canso** and destroys the fort.

June 2. **Boston** receives information that France has declared war against England.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1741 * Vitus Bering discovers northwestern America.

1742 * *Boston.* **Faneuil Hall is built** by Peter Faneuil, and presented to the town.

* * *Con.* Middleton and Moore make their discoveries in Hudson Bay.

* * *Md.* **Copper-works** are in operation.

1743 * * *Pa.* John Bartram engages in **botanical explorations.**

* * *Phila.* Benjamin **Franklin** establishes the **American Philosophical Society.** [1753±. Expires. 1769. Revived.]

* * *S. C.* **The cultivation of indigo** begins.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1737 * *
Allen, Ethan, colonel, born.
Carroll, Charles, patriot, born.
Copley, John Singleton, painter, born.
Deane, Silas, diplomatist, born.
Hancock, John, statesman, born.
Heath, William, general, born.
Hopkinson, Francis, author, born.
Nicholson, James, commodore, born.
Paine, Thomas, author, born.

1738 * *
Boardman, Richard, clergyman, born.
Hobart, John G., senator, born.
Nelson, Thomas, statesman, born.
Palmer, Rufus, general, born.
Quincy, Edmund, jurist, born.
West, Benjamin, painter, born.

1739 * *
Bartram, William, botanist, born.
Clinton, George, vice-president, Gov. of N. Y., born.
Clymer, George, statesman, born.
Duche, Jacob, first chaplain of Cong., born.
Dupont, Pierre Samuel, economist, born.
Jarvis, Abraham, bishop, born.
Langdon, John, statesman, born.
Pickens, Andrew, general, born.
Rutledge, John, justice, born in S. C.

1740 * *
Harrison, Benjamin, signer of Decl'n, b.
Lathrop, John, clergyman, born.
Lee, Arthur, statesman, born.
Meigs, Return Jonathan, officer, born.
O'Brien, Jeremiah, privateer, born.
Otis, Samuel A., senator, born.
Sullivan, John, general, born.

1741 * *
Arnold, Benedict, gen., traitor, born.
Chase, Samuel, justice, born in Md.
Fitzsimmons, Thomas, patriot, born.
Kirkland, Samuel, founder, born.
Murray, John, clergyman, born.
Peabody, Nathaniel, general, born.
Peale, Charles Wilson, painter, born.
Perkins, Elisha, physician, born.
Reed, Joseph, patriot, born.
Warren, Joseph, patriot, born.

1742 * *
Bard, Samuel, physician, born.
Bradford, Andrew, journalist, A55.
Brant, Joseph, Mohawk chief, born. ?
Cadwallader, John, general, born.
Clagget, J. Thomas, bishop, born.
Drayton, William Henry, statesman, born.
Greene, Nathaniel, general, born.
Hooper, William, patriot, born.
Hagar, Isaac, general, born.
Icard, Ralph, statesman, born.
Middleton, Arthur, statesman, born.
Provoost, Samuel, bishop, born.
Robertson, James, pioneer, born.
Wilson, James, justice, born in Pa.

1743 * *
Allen, Thomas, chaplain, born.
Blair, James, William and Mary College, d.
Dana, Francis, jurist, born.
Dexter, Timothy, eccentric citizen, born.
Elbert, Samuel, Governor of Ga., born.
Faneuil, Peter, donor of Faneuil Hall, A43.
Fitch, John, inventor, born.
Heckewelder, John, missionary, born.
Jackson, Jonathan, congressman, born.
Jefferson, Thomas, President, born Apr. 2.
Porter, Andrew, general, born.
Rand, Isaac, physician, born.
Rumsey, James, inventor, born.
Warner, Seth, officer, born.

CHURCH.

1737 Sept. 23. *N. Y.* **Hebrews disfranchised** by the Legislature.

* * *Ga.* Charles Wesley leaves the colony for England *via* Boston.

John Wesley sails for England later in the year, having failed as a missionary, and thoroughly cured of mysticism.

1738 Jan. * **George Whitefield,** pulpit orator and consecrated Methodist evangelist, sails for Georgia on his first visit to America. [He projects an orphan asylum, and soon returns to England in its interests.]

May * *Ga.* Whitefield arrives, and establishes an asylum for orphans.

Sept. * *S. C.* Whitefield sails from Charleston for England.

* * *Greenland.* Kajaruak, the first Eskimo convert, is awakened by the Moravian preaching.

* * *S.C.* Peedee Baptist church formed.

1739 Sept. * *Eng.* **George Whitefield** sails from England to visit America the *second time.*

[He lands in Philadelphia early in November. He visits New York, preaching thrice daily for a week; goes to Georgia and visits his Orphan House; visits most of the important cities, preaching incessantly, and greatly honored by clergy and people, and powerfully moving the masses of the people by his zeal and eloquence. Twenty thousand persons listen to his farewell address on the Common in Boston; he raises much money for his Orphan House.]

* * *Mass.* The meeting-house (and school house), built by the Assembly for the Indians, is first occupied.

* * *Md.* Baltimore has its first Protestant Episcopal church.

* * *Pa.* The Presbyterian Synod divided into **friends and foes of the revival** connected with Whitefield.

1740 Aug. 17. *It.* **Benedict XIV.** pope.

* * *Conn.* Conversion of the Indian, Samson Occum, afterward Indian missionary.

* *Mass.* **Arian views of Christ** cherished in New England.

* * *N. Y.* Henry Rauch, the first Moravian missionary to the New York Indians, begins work at Shekosniko.

Missionary Henry Rauch is bitterly opposed by the white people.

Their large income in trading with the Indians is due to the ignorance of the latter. In proportion to the success of the mission, opposition increases. Missionaries and Christian Indians are arrested upon absurd and false charges, and the work of Rauch and his colaborers is obstructed in every possible way.

* * *Pa.* **The Moravians** begin mission work among the Indians at Bethlehem.

* * **-47** * * *Pa.* Between these dates Ludweek Hacker set up a Sabbath-school at Ephrata, among the German Seventh-day Baptists there. (Haydn.) [The school-room was used as a hospital after the battle of Brandywine, (1777), thus breaking up the school.]

* * *Phila.* **Friction in the Presbyterian Synod**; cause, revivals.

* * *S. C.* **George Whitefield** is called before the commissary to answer for "certain articles," touching irregularities and breach of pledges made in ordination.

1741 Jan. 16. *S. C.* Whitefield embarks at Charleston for England.

* * *Phila.* **Schism in the Presbyterian Synod**; the New Brunswick Presbytery is excluded.

June 2. *Phila.* The Presbytery of New Brunswick meets, with others who are excluded from the synod, and organizes the **Presbytery of Londonderry.** [A synod is called for August, 1742.]

* * *New Eng.* **Whitefield's revival.**

Between thirty and forty thousand persons have professed conversion during the last two years, under the preaching of Whitefield.

* * *N. Y.* The Church of England Mohawk Mission reports 500 Indians in 2 towns, and 58 communicants.

* * *Pa.* **Count Zinzendorf** visits America and preaches to the Moravians.

It is claimed that Dr. George de Benneville **first preaches Universalism** in America.

The Moravians found Bethlehem.

1742 Feb. 11. *Pa.* Count Zinzendorf ordains two missionaries at Oly, to labor among the Indians.

* * *Conn.* The General Assembly **repeals the law exempting "sober dissenters"** from worshiping with the "standing order."

Severe laws enacted against the **"New Lights,"** who favor a more spiritual life in religion — bitter contention with the **"Old Lights."**

Harvard and Yale arrayed **against Whitefield;** the General Assembly makes it illegal for any unsettled minister to preach at all.

* * *Md.* The first Baptist church formed at Chestnut Ridge, near Baltimore.

* * *N. Y.* **A great revival** prevails among the Mohican and other Indian tribes.

Aug. * *Pa.* The Presbytery of New Londonderry holds its first meeting; it consists of members who were excluded from the Presbyterian Synod.

* * *Pa.* Arrival of **Henry M. Muhlenberg,** the founder of the Lutheran church in America. A new epoch opens for the Lutherans in his organizing work.

1743 * * *Boston.* A second **Baptist** church formed.

May 30. *Phila.* The Presbyterian Synod meets, and **rejects** overtures of **peace** from the Synod of New York.

* * *N. Y.* The Mohawk mission of the Church of England reports only two or three of the tribe unbaptized.

LETTERS.

1739 * * **-66** * * *Conn.* **Rev. Thomas Clap** is president of Yale College.

1741 * * *Phila.* The *American Magazine,* conducted by John Webbe, appears. It is the earliest magazine in America; but two numbers issued.

The *General Magazine and Historical Chronicle,* **the first literary journal** in America, is issued by Benj. Franklin. (Six numbers.)

1742 * * *Pa.* The first public library in Pennsylvania is instituted by the effort of Franklin.

1743 * * **-47** * * *Boston.* The *American Magazine* appears.

* * *Boston.* The *Boston Weekly Museum* appears. (Four numbers.)

* * **-45** * * *Boston.* The *Christian History* appears.

* * *Mass.* The education of Housatonic Indian girls is begun with poor success.

* * *New York.* The *New York Gazette or Weekly Post-Boy* issued by Jas. Parker.

* * *Pa.* A German edition of the Bible is published at Germantown.

SOCIETY.

1738 * * *S. C.* **Desolating insurrection of negroes,** inspired by Spanish influence; leaders are executed.

1740 * * *S. C.* **Teaching negroes to write is prohibited** by law.

1741 * * *New York.* **Negroes conspire** to murder their masters, and burn the city; a panic ensues, and a public fast is observed.

Four whites and 18 negroes are suddenly hanged, 14 negroes are burned, 71 transported, and many imprisoned; the existence of a plot is doubted. [Later it is proved that none existed.]

1743 * * *Ga.* **Gov. Oglethorpe** closes ten years of office with the colonists, not having taken for himself an acre of ground, nor even owned a house.

The poor colonists clamor for the introduction of slaves; the prohibitory laws are first evaded and then defied.

± * * *Ga.* Improvident English settlers contend that **rum is necessary** to resist the climate, and that none but **slaves** can till the soil.

1744+ * * *Va.* **Mobs persecute the Baptists** here and elsewhere; ministers are frequently imprisoned for preaching.

STATE.

1737 * * *La.* A royal edict permits **ten years' freedom of commerce** between Louisiana and the West Indies.

Mar. * *N. C.* The Assembly **imprisons the king's officers** for distraining rent; because of this it is dissolved, leaving the colony without revenue and the officers without pay.

* * **-43** * * *S. C.* Wm. Bull, governor.

1738 * * *Jamaica.* **The Maroons** (runaway slaves) are permitted to **form settlements** in the north part of the island.

* * **New Jersey becomes a separate colony.**

Colonists again petition for separation from New York, and the king yields, and appoints Lewis Morris governor.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-46 * * *N. J.* Lewis Morris.
-47 * * *Pa.* George Thomas (deputy).

1739 * * *Colombia.* The new **kingdom of Granada** is established under a viceroy.

* * *Me.* A few Germans settle in Waldoborough.

* * **-44** * * *New York.* John Cruger the 37th mayor.

1740 * * *Ga.* **The Moravians** are opposed to war, and **emigrate as a body** to Pennsylvania, where they found Bethlehem and Nazareth.

* * **-43** * * *R. I.* **Richard Ward** governor.

* * *S. C.* Act passed **forbidding to teach negroes** how to write.

* * The jurisdiction of the **French** north of Baton Rouge, in the Mississippi Valley, is only in name; its expensive **colonization is a failure.**

* * *Tennessee* first explored.

* * * **Period of colonial prosperity.**

1741 * * *Eng.* Parliament interferes to **restrain the issue of paper currency** in the colonies.

* * **New Hampshire is finally separated** from Massachusetts, and becomes the only royal government in New England.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-50 * * *Conn.* Jonathan Law.
May 6-49 * * *Mass.* Wm. Shirley.

1742 * * *Va.* **Richmond** is established by legislative enactment.

* * *Md.* Thos. Bladen, governor.

1743 * * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
Sept. 22-53 * * *N. Y.* Gen. Clinton.
-44 * * *R. I.* W. Greene. [1746, 48-54.]
-55 * * *S. C.* James Glen.

Sept. 27. *N. Y.* Gov. Clinton's first official act is to dissolve the Legislature, and issue writs calling another.

1744 July 4±. *Pa.* Commissioners from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia meet envoys of **the Iroquois at Lancaster,** and for $2,000 purchase their claim to the region between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghany Mountains. [Later the English claims extend to the Mississippi.]

* * *Eng.* Parliament provides for the government of the province of Quebec, empowering the king to appoint a council of administration.

* * *O.* The English seek to occupy **the Ohio Valley** in competition with the French. [The struggle continues for thirty years.]

* * **-47** * * *New York.* Stephen Bayard the 38th mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1738 * * **Paper currency depreciated; gold is at a premium.**

One hundred English sovereigns are worth £500 in New England notes, £160 or more in the notes of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, £1,000 in notes of North Carolina or £1,400 if offered in London.

1739 Aug. * *Ga.* Governor Oglethorpe, with only three or four attendants, journeys through the unbroken wilderness for a month, suffering great hardships, in order to meet **Tomo Chichi** and other chiefs in **a great council** at the Indian town of Choweta, 300 miles northwest of Savannah.

* * *W. I.* **The yellow fever rages.**

1740 * * *S. C.* **Great fire;** best buildings burned. [Parliament appropriates $100,000 for the sufferers.]

1741 Mar. 18. *New York.* The chapel and buildings in the fort are burned.

1743 * * *Ga.* Settlers not permitted to hold their **lands in fee simple** previous to this date.

ARMY — NAVY.

1745 June 17. *N. S.* **Louisburg,** the chief stronghold of the French in America, **is taken** by 4,000 colonists from New England, led by William Pepperell, a wealthy merchant of Maine, aided by a few English vessels.

Nov. 16. *N. Y.* **The French and Indians** surprise the village of **Saratoga.**

* * *Can.* The projected conquest of Canada by the united colonists is abandoned on the arrival of a French fleet.

* * **Boston** becomes apprehensive of an attack from D'Anville's fleet.

1746 Aug. 20. *Mass.* The French and Indians **take Fort Massachusetts;** part of the prisoners are massacred.

1747 Feb. 4. *N. S.* Colonel Noble is surprised at Grand Pré.

Jan. 31. *N. S.* Battle of Minas.

June * *Can.* **Montreal is raided** by the British.

1748 June 26. *Vt.* A battle with Indians is fought at Marlborough; the Indians retire.

1749 * * *Can.* Fort Rouillé [Toronto] is built.

1750 Apr. * *Can.* Hostilities occur in Acadia [Nova Scotia] between French and English respecting boundaries.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1745 * * **Benjamin West,** seven years of age, executes his infant sister's portrait in black and red inks.

* * *W. I.* A theatrical representation given by a company of amateur actors, including the famous Moody, in the Island of Jamaica.

1746 Oct. 28. *Peru.* **An earthquake destroys Lima and Callao.**

Eighteen thousand persons are buried in ruins; every inhabitant but one, of Callao, is destroyed by the earthquake or the tidal wave attending it.

* * *Pa.* **The first iron rolling and slitting mill** is erected in Thornbury.

* * *Phila.* **Franklin experiments with electricity.**

1748 * * *Phila.* **Franklin** makes an exhibition of **electricity.**

At a picnic he "killed a turkey by the electric spark, and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle."

1749 * * *Boston.* **The King's Chapel** is built. (1689. First built.)

* * *Phila.* A company of amateurs attempt to open a theater.

* * *Md.* **Eight furnaces and nine forges** are at work.

1750 Mar. 5. *New York.* **Richard III.** is performed at a theater on Nassau Street.

* * *Boston.* Otway's *Orphan* is acted at the coffee-house in State Street. It is **the first theatrical performance** in the country, and is immediately prohibited.

* * *Mex.* **Ruins of Palenqué** are first discovered.

± * * *Phila.* Robert Feke paints portraits.

± * * Patience Wright models miniature heads in relief, with wax.

± * * Deacon Shem Drowne makes some elaborate weather-vanes.

1751 Nov. 21. *W. I.* **Port-au-Prince,** St. Domingo, is ruined by an earthquake.

* * *La.* **Sugar-cane** is introduced.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1744 * *
Adams, Abigail, writer, born.
Belknap, Jeremy, historian, born.
Bradstreet, John, major-general, dies.
Gerry, Elbridge, vice-president, born.
Mifflin, Thomas, general, born.
Parker, Samuel, bishop of Mass., born.
Quincy, Josiah, patriot, born.
Romeyn, Theodoric D., theologian, born.
Sevier, John, pioneer, born.
Sullivan, James, statesman, born.

1745 * *
Asbury, Francis, bishop, born.
Avery, Waightstill, lawyer, born.
Bache, Sarah, nurse, born.
Barry, John, naval officer, born.
Edwards, Jonathan, theologian, born.
Ellsworth, Oliver, chief-justice, b. in Conn.
Harrison, Robert H., justice, born in Md.
Hayne, Isaac, officer, born.
Jay, John, chief-justice, born in N. Y.
Kitteridge, Thomas, surgeon, born.
L'Ouverture, Toussaint, liberator, born.
Murray, Lindley, grammarian, born.
Paterson, William, justice, born in N. J.
Patterson, Robert, senator, born.
Pickering, Timothy, statesman, born.
Rush, Benjamin, physician, born.
Rutgers, Henry, patriot, born.
Wayne, Anthony, general, born.

1746 * *
Allen, John, patriot, born.
Andrew, John, clergyman, born.
Benson, Egbert, judge, born.
Billings, William, composer, born.
Livingston, Robert R., statesman, born.
Mühlenberg, John P. G., general, born.
Neale, Leonard, bishop, born.
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, statesman, born.

1747 * *
Brainerd, David, missionary, A29.
Coke, Thomas, bishop, born.
Dickinson, Jonathan, clergyman, A59.
Farrar, Timothy, judge, born.
Fitson, John, explorer, born.
Howell, David, judge, born.
Jones, John Paul, naval officer, born.
Moody, Samuel, minister, A71.
Shays, Daniel, insurrectionist, born.

1748 * *
Deane, James, missionary, born.
Few, William, colonel, born.
Hicks, Elias, Friend preacher, born.
Martin, Luther, lawyer, born.
Moore, Benjamin, bishop, born.
Williams, Otho H., general, born.

1749 * *
Backus, Charles, clergyman, born.
Baynan, William, surgeon, born.
Gansevoort, Peter, officer, born.
Godfrey, Thomas, mathematician, dies.
Griffin, Cyrus, statesman, born.
Ingersoll, Jared, jurist, born.
Lincoln, Levi, statesman, born.
Lynch, Thomas, Jr., signer of Declaration, b.
Palmer, Anthony, statesman, dies.
Ramsay, David, physician, born.
Rutledge, Edward, statesman, born.
Sargent, John, missionary, A49.
Stevens, John L., inventor, born.
Thomas, Isaiah, journalist, born.

1750 * *
Biddle, Nicholas, navy, born.
Daboll, Nathan, teacher, born,
± Francisco, Miranda, Venezuelan, born.
Girard, Stephen, founder, born.
Iredell, James, justice, born in N. C.
Jasper, William, patriot, born.
Knox, Henry, general, born.
Lawrence, John, statesman, born.
Parsons, Theophilus, judge, born.
Pinckney, Thomas, general, born.
Taliaferro, Benjamin, officer, born.
Trumbull, John, poet, born.

CHURCH.

1744 * * *N. Y.* The governor opposes the missionaries.

Influenced by white opposition, he issues orders "that the several Moravian and vagrant teachers among the Indians of New York should desist from further teaching and preaching to the Indians, and depart the province." [These orders were executed by the sheriff.]

Rev. **David Brainerd** is sent by the Presbytery of New York a missionary to the Indians.

* * *Pa.* **The "Old Side"** or strict Presbyterians open an academy at New London.

* * **George Whitefield** makes his third evangelistic visit to America.

* * *Va.* **Mobs of persecutors** torment the Baptists.

1745 May 25. *Phila.* Commissioners from the Presbytery of New York decline to accept the report of a Synodical Commission appointed to remove differences; it proposes to the Synod a mutual agreement to erect another synod, to be called the Synod of New York.

Sept. 19. *N. J.* The Presbyteries of New York, New Brunswick, and New Londonderry unite at Elizabethtown and erect the Synod of New York, thus **dividing the Presbyterian church.**

The division is chiefly caused by differences in opinions respecting ministerial education. The "Old Side" constitute the Synod of Philadelphia; the "New Side," the Synod of New York; the latter urge a more spiritual ministry.

1746 May 15. *Phila.* **Fifty-six Baptists** form a Baptist church entirely independent of that at Pennepeck (Lower Dublin).

* * *N. J.* The "New Side" Presbyterians get a charter for the college of New Jersey (Princeton College); first locate it at Elizabethtown.

1747 * * *Mass., etc.* **John Brainerd** succeeds his brother as missionary to the Indians.

* * *Md.* **Controversy on baptism** by Samuel Finley and Abel Morgan through the press.

Sept. 12. *New York.* A sub-governing body, called **the Coetus, is formed** in the Dutch Reformed church.

Sept. 29. *Pa.* The first Reformed German Coetus is formed.

1748 Aug. 14. *Phila.* **Convention of Lutherans** meets and organizes the first Lutheran Synod in America; J. N. Kurtz is ordained for the ministry, the first of this denomination in the colonies.

1749 * * *Boston.* The corner-stone of the [present] **King's Chapel** is laid. [1754, Aug. 21. Reopened.]

* * *N. Y.* A new missionary resumes the work among the Mohawks, which was abandoned during the recent war.

1750 Jan. * *Boston.* **Jonathan Mayhew** preaches against tyranny and priestcraft.

June 22. *Mass.* Contention drives **Jonathan Edwards** from his church at Northampton, "the largest Protestant society in the world"; he becomes a missionary to the Stockbridge Indians.

* * **or 1755** * * *N. H.* The first Baptist church is formed at Newtown (Newton).

LETTERS.

1744 * * *Pa.* Benjamin Franklin becomes the projector of the **University of Pennsylvania.**

* * Franklin becomes the founder of the **American Philosophical Society.**

1745 * * *Boston.* The *American Monthly Magazine* is established by Jeremy Gridley.

* * *Md.* The *Maryland Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in this province, is revived at Annapolis, the capital.

1746 Oct. 22. *N. Y.* Bill introduced in the assembly to raise $11,250 by lottery, for the erection of a college (**Columbia**).

* * *N. J.* The (Presbyterian) Presbytery of New York, in session at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, **founds Nassau Hall (Princeton).**

* * –47 * * *New York.* The *Evening Post* issued by Henry de Forrest.

* * *A Treatise Concerning the Religious Affections*, by **Jonathan Edwards,** appears.

1747 * * *History of the First Discovery and Settlement of Virginia*, by William Stith, appears.

* * *Philosophic Solitude*, by William Livingston, appears.

* * *N. J.* The College of New Jersey (**Princeton**) is removed to Newark.

1748 Oct. 28. *N. Y.* Governor Clinton signs the bill revising an act to raise $9,000 by lottery, to build a college (**Columbia**).

* * *S. C.* The Library Society is organized.

1749 * * *An Inquiry into the Qualifications for Full Communion in the Church*, by **Jonathan Edwards,** appears.

* * *N. C.* **Printing is introduced.**

* * *Pa.* **The University of Pennsylvania** (non-sect.) is founded. (Or 1740.)

* * *Va.* [**Washington and Lee University**] (non-sect.) is founded as a school at Greenville.

1750 * * *Mass.* Ninety Mohawks come from New York, and put their children in the Stockbridge Indian School.

SOCIETY.

1745 Feb. 2. *W. I.* **A conspiracy of negroes** in Jamaica to murder their masters, exposed by a negress to her mistress. [Severely punished.]

1747 Nov. 17. *Boston.* **The British impress seamen.** An indignant mob expresses the public resentment against Commander Knowles; the governor withdraws to Castle William.

1750 * * *Boston.* An amateur theatrical play leads the legislature to **prohibit theatrical exhibitions** in the province.

STATE.

1744 * * **Virginia** purchases of the Indians the right to extend settlements to the Ohio, and build a fort [where Pittsburg now stands].

* * *Wis.* Charles de Langlade becomes a settler.

1745 * * *Md.* **Frederick City** is founded.

* * *R. I.* **Gideon Wanton** governor. [1747.]

* * *Va.* Lord Halifax settles beyond the mountains.

1746 * * *Sp.* **Ferdinand VI.,** king.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
–51 * * *Md.* Samuel Ogle.
N. J. John Hamilton (pres.).
–47 * * *N. J.* John Reading.

1747 Nov. 17. *Boston.* **Commander Knowles impresses seamen,** and his officers are imprisoned by a mob until the release of the men impressed.

* * –57 * * *New York.* Edward Holland the 39th mayor.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
–57 * * *N. J.* Jonathan Belcher.
–48 * * *Pa.* Anthony Palmer (pres.).

1748 July * *N. Y.* **A colonial congress** held at Albany is attended by representatives of New England and of the Six Nations.

Oct. 7. *Fr.* **Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** between England, France, and Spain, by which each surrenders its conquests, and Cape Breton is restored to the French. [1749. May 10. It is proclaimed at Boston.]

Oct. * *N. Y.* **Gov. Clinton** meets an assembly at Albany, and **demands a revenue for the king.** The assembly insists on naming the incumbent of each office, and is prorogued.

* * Persons in England and Virginia unite to form **the Ohio Company.**

* * *Pa.* **James Hamilton,** governor.

* * *W. I.* **Tobago** is declared a neutral island.

1749 Mar. 3. *Eng.* Under the pretext of suppressing the flagrant evils of colonial paper money, Walpole reports a **bill to overrule all charters,** and to make the orders by the king, or under his authority, **the highest law of America.**

June 5. *N. S.* The British government sends emigrants to Nova Scotia at its own expense; **Halifax is founded.**

Oct. 16. **Massachusetts** makes a treaty with the eastern Indians.

* * *Eng.* A Stamp Act proposed.

* * Massachusetts becomes **a hard money colony.**

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
–53 * * *Mass.* Spencer Phips.
–70 * * *Va.* Lord Albemarle, Thomas Lee, and later, Lewis Burwell (acting).

* * **New England is reimbursed** by England in specie for her outlay in the Louisburg expedition, and thus enabled to redeem her paper currency.

* * *N. H.* **Disputes** over the New Hampshire grants [continuing for forty years].

* * * **The struggle** between the French and English for possession of **Ohio Valley begins.** The French are the first occupants.

1750 * * **The Ohio Company** obtains a grant of about 600,000,000 acres about the Ohio River in territory claimed by France. [War follows for eight years.]

* * *Arg. Rep.* Montevideo enjoys a provincial government separate from that of Buenos Ayres.

* * *Boston.* **Jonathan Mayhew** makes his bold utterances against England.

* * *Eng.* **Parliament attempts to suppress the development of the colonies,** to prevent competition in similar productions.

It forbids, under penalties, the maintaining of iron-mills, slitting or rolling mills, plaiting-forges, and especially the manufacture of steel; it also prohibits the felling of pine-trees outside of certain enclosures.

* * *Md.—Pa.* **Mason and Dixon** are appointed to survey the division line between Maryland and Pennsylvania. [It afterwards becomes the notable boundary between freedom and slavery.]

* * *N. Y.* **The colony grows slowly,** being outstripped by Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia.

* * *N. S.* **Conflicting claims** are made by the French and English.

* * *O.* Christopher Gist, G. Crogan, and A. Mentour are in the Ohio country.

The Shawnees enter the Ohio country.

* * *Paraguay.* **The Jesuits resist** the transfer of a part of Paraguay to the Spaniards, till they are subdued by combined Spaniards and Portuguese troops. It is in the interest of their missions.

* * *Port.* **Joseph Immanuel** king.

* * *Va.* **George Washington,** nineteen years of age, is appointed surveyor-general of the Northern District.

The Ohio Company send Christopher Gist into the west on an exploring expedition.

* * –54 * * *Conn.* Roger Wolcott is governor.

1751 July * *N. Y.* **A colonial congress** at Albany in which South Carolina joins for the first time. Subject, the protection of the colonies from the French. Peace concluded between the English colonies and the Six Nations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1745 * * *N. J.* **A census taken;** population sixty-one thousand four hundred and three.

* * *W. I.* **The yellow fever** rages.

1748 * * *Md.* The population is estimated at 94,000 whites and 36,000 blacks; total, 130,000.

* * *Colombia.* **Porto Bello** is the great commercial mart for the rich commerce of Chile and Peru. [Now a small village 20 miles northeast of Colon.]

1750 * * *New Eng.* Popoulation about three hundred and fifty-four thousand.

* * *W. I.* Fire consumes a part of **Port Royal,** Jamaica.

* * **Pennsylvania** receives 5,317 emigrants.

* * Since 1607 there has been very **little emigration** to the colonies to this date.

ARMY — NAVY.

1751 * * *Va.* **George Washington,** 19 years of age, is appointed Adjt.-Gen. for the Northern District of Virginia.

1752 * * *Pa.* Virginians delay building the fort at the forks of the Ohio.

* * *O.* The French destroy the English trading-post at Pickawillany.

1754 * * **Lieut.-Col. Washington,** 22 years old, becomes colonel on the illness of Col. Fry. [Without experience in war he soon strikes the first blow in the final struggle between the French and English for supremacy in the New World.]

Mar. * *Pa.* Thirty-three Virginians **forestall the French** and build a stockade in the West. [On the present site of Pittsburg.]

Apr. 17. *Pa.* The French capture the Virginians, erect a stronger fortress and call it **Fort Du Quesne** (Pittsburg).

May 28. *Pa.* Near the **Great Meadows** at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Alleghany Rivers, **Washington surprises and defeats a French force** under M. Jumonville, who is killed with 10 of his men; 22 survivors are captured, while only one Virginian is killed and two or three wounded.

July 4. *Pa.* Col. George Washington has his first defeat in the defense of **Fort Necessity** (S. W. Pennsylvania), where he capitulates to a superior force of the French.

Aug. 27. *N. Y.* The French and Indians break up all settlements at **Hoosick and Schaghticoke.**

* * *Me.* Fort Halifax is built on the Kennebec.

* * The English establish forts west of the Alleghanies.

1755 Feb. * *Va.* Gen. Braddock, commander of British forces, arrives from Ireland.

OLD FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

* *-63 * * **The French and Indian War** between England and France — a part of the Seven Years' War in Europe. **It is a struggle to acquire supremacy in the New World.**

The French have Indians as their allies.

Apr. ± * **Three expeditions** are planned against the French in a council of colonial governors: (1) against Fort Du Quesne; (2) against Fort Niagara; (3) against the fort at Crown Point.

May 20. *N. S.* Two thousand troops **sail from Boston** to subdue the French in Acadia. [In less than a month, with a loss of only 20 men, the English take the entire country.]

May 30. *Va.* **Gen. Braddock** advances to drive the French intruders out of the Ohio Valley.

June 8. The British fleet off Cape Race attacks a part of a French fleet, and captures two vessels. (June 10?).

June 7. *Md.* Gen. Braddock sets out on his disastrous march from Fort Cumberland.

June 16. *N. S.* **Fort Beau Sejour surrenders** to Col. Monckton after a siege of four days.

Fort Gaspereau surrenders to Monckton.

June * *Va.* Braddock refuses the aid of Indian scouts and frontier men, having "experienced troops on whom he could rely for all purposes."

June * **–July** * *N. Y.* **Fort Edward,** on the Hudson, is erected against the French by General Phineas Lyman, with about 6,000 troops; they also fortify Ticonderoga.

July 7. *Pa.* **Braddock's defeat.**

Near **Fort Du Quesne** (Pittsburg), Gen. Braddock is surprised by a party of French and Indians, his 1,200 troops are routed, and he is mortally wounded.

The enemy consist of 220 French, led by Beaujeu and Dumas, with 637 Indians; of Braddock's 85 officers, 26 are killed and 37 wounded, and 714 privates killed or wounded. Colonel George Washington saves the remnant of the army; he has two horses shot under him, and, though his coat is shot through, he escapes unscathed.

+ * * England and France **struggle for possession of the Ohio Valley and Acadia.**

* * *Mass.* **Governor Shirley** of Massachusetts is appointed **commander-in-chief** of the British forces in America.

* * **Summer.** *Pa.* The disaster attending Braddock's expedition fills the colonies with **gloom and consternation;** it shakes the colonists' confidence in the British soldiers.

Aug. 2. *Pa.* Col. Dunbar leaves a few troops at Fort Cumberland, and retires with the rest of his army to Philadelphia.

Aug. * *N. Y.* Gen. William Johnson erects a fort at the head of Lake George.

Aug. 30±. *N. Y.* Gen. William Johnson with 3,400 men is sent to drive the French from the Lake Champlain region.

Sept. 5. *N. S.* **Exile of the Acadians** announced.

The British, having subdued the French in Acadia, proceed to banish more than 4,000 hapless men, women, and children among the British colonies, and burn their property. "The history of civilized nations furnishes no parallel to this wanton and wicked destruction of an inoffensive colony." (Ridpath.)

Sept. 8. *N. Y.* **Col. Ephraim Williams,** with a thousand men, leaves Lake George, and marches for the defense of Fort Edward. He is soon surprised by French and Indians under Baron Dieskau, and driven back. The English lose among the killed Col. Williams and the **Indian Chief Hendrick.**

The French follow the returning fugitives to Lake George, where they are repulsed by the New England militia. American loss, 216 killed and 96 wounded; the French loss is greater.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1751± * * *Phila.* **David Rittenhouse** (19 years old) discovers the method of fluxions.

1752 Sept. 25. *Va.* **The first play** performed in America **by a regular company** of comedians is acted.

The Merchant of Venice and Garrick's *Lethe* are performed by William Hallam's Company of English actors at Williamsburg, the capital city.

* * *Phila.* **Benjamin Franklin** makes remarkable **electrical discoveries.**

Franklin brings electricity down from a cloud, and proves that it is identical with lightning.

± * * **Lightning conductors** are set up for the protection of buildings by Benjamin Franklin.

* * *S. C.* **St. Michael's Church** at Charleston is built.

1753 Sept. 17. *New York.* **The second theater** in this city is opened in Nassau Street, by Hallam's Company, with Steele's *Conscious Lovers.*

* * *Phila.* **An Arctic expedition** is sent out under the instigation of Franklin.

* * *Pa.* **Benjamin West** paints the *Death of Socrates* at Lancaster.

* * * It is commonly believed, even by educated people, in the Old World, that plants and animals degenerate in size and quality when transplanted into the New World.

1754 Apr. 15. *Phila.* **The first theater** is opened at the corner of Cedar and Vernon Streets, with the *Fair Penitent,* by Hallam's Company, at "the storehouse" of Wm. Plumstead.

1755 Apr. * *Ecuador.* An earthquake destroys Quito.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1751 * *
Allen, Ira, founder, born.
Allen, Solomon, clergyman, born.
Barber, Francis, officer, born.
Cabot, George, agitator, born.
Dearborn, Henry, general, born.
Decatur, Stephen, commodore U. S. N., b.
Dudley, Paul, jurist, dies.
Ledyard, John, traveler, born.
Madison, James, 4th President, born Mar. 16.
Phillips, Samuel, benefactor, born.
Red Jacket, Seneca Indian, born.
Smybert, John, painter, A67.

1752 * *
Bleecker, Ann Eliza, poetess, born.
Bowdoin, James, diplomat, born.
Bradford, William, printer, A92.
Burton, Asa, clergyman, born.
Champe, John, soldier, born.
Chipman, Nathaniel, jurist, born.
Clarke, George Rogers, general, born.
Duval, Gabriel, justice, born in Md.
Dwight, Timothy, Pres. of Yale Coll., b.
Freneau, Philip, poet, born.
Garrettson, Freeborn, Meth. cl., born.
Howard, John Eager, soldier, born.
Humphreys, David, soldier, born.
Linn, William, chaplain, born.
Logan, Benjamin, pioneer, born.
Morris, Gouverneur, statesman, born.

1753 * *
Baldwin, Thomas, theologian, born.
Eustis, William, physician, born.
Harmar, Josiah, general, born.
Hull, William, general, born.
McCrea, Jane, killed by Indians, born.
Rumford, Count (Benjamin Thompson), philosopher, born.
Warren, John, physician, born.
Wheatley, Phillis, negro poetess, born.
Wilkinson, Jemima, impostor, born.

1754 * *
Barlow, Joel, poet-patriot, born.
Burbeck, Henry, army officer, born.
Ellicott, Andrew, astronomer, born.
Hampton, Wade, general, born.
Tallmadge, Benjamin, army officer, born.
Thatcher, James, physician, born.

CHURCH.

1751 * * *Mass.* Tuscarora and Oneida Indians join the Christian Indians of Stockbridge, and put their children in the Indian schools.

Jonathan Edwards becomes pastor of the church at Stockbridge, and missionary to the Stockbridge Indians. Salary, £6 13*s.* 4*d.*

* * *S. C.* Charleston Baptist Association formed.

1752 * * *Can.* Moravian missionaries land in Labrador.

* * *Pa.* Arrival of **Mr. Cuthbertson**, a Presbyterian (Reformed) minister sent from Scotland.

Arrival of **Philip William Otterbein** (Ger.), founder of the United Brethren in Christ.

1754 * * *N. Y.* The Coetus of the Reformed Dutch church takes steps for the formation of a Classis.

* * *Jamaica.* Moravian missionaries begin labor among the natives.

* * *Va.* By the laws of this colony, every settlement is to have "a house for the worship of God"; absence therefrom is punishable with a fine; traveling or shooting on the Sabbath is interdicted.

* * *W. I.* Friedensthal becomes a mission station of the Moravians, at St. Croix.

* * **Catholic *vs.* Protestant.**

The religious future of the New World is in the issue of the French and Indian war; the success of the French signifies the dominance of Catholicism; of the English, the supremacy of Protestantism.

LETTERS.

1751 * * *N. J.* Woodbridge has the **first printing-press** in the province.

* * *N. Y.* The sum of £3,443 has been raised to found King's College (**Columbia**).

1752 * * *New York.* The *Independent Reflector* issued by James Parker.

The *Mercury* issued by Hugh Gaine.

± * * Struggle in the legislature and through the press to prevent the establishment of **seminaries of learning having connection with any religious society**; William Livingston leader.

1753 * * *New York.* The *Pacquet* issued by William Wenman.

New York. Rev. Dr. Samuel Johnson, of Connecticut, is invited to the presidency of King's (**Columbia**) College; salary, £250.

* * *R. I.* The **Athenæum Library** at Providence is founded.

1754 **July 17.** *New York.* King's (**Columbia**) College, under the presidency of **Dr. Johnson**, opens with a class of ten students, in the vestry room of Trinity Church.

Oct. 31. *New York.* A royal charter for **King's (Columbia) College** (Prot. Epis.) passes the seals.

Governors, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the principal clergy of five religious denominations in New York, and twenty private gentlemen. Money is raised in England, and Joseph Murray gives $40,000 and his library.

The Society Library is founded.

SOCIETY.

1752 **Feb. 2. Pennsylvania hospital** admits its first patient.

* * * *New Eng.* It becomes **fashionable** as well as honorable **to wear homespun**, because of British oppression in restricting manufactures and commerce. **Harvard students** make it a point to be graduated in homespun.

* * * *Ga.* **The Colony is a financial failure.**

After nearly 20 years of benevolent effort and the expenditure of more than $600,000 in Parliamentary grants, and of private contributions amounting to nearly $90,000, Georgia has only 1,700 whites, and 400 negroes, and a discouraging future. The failure of the colony is charged to its benevolent scheme, and lack of wisdom in the proprietary regulations.

1753 **Oct. 31.** *Va.* **George Washington**, a surveyor, 22 years old, with four comrades and an interpreter, sets out for the shores of Lake Erie, bearing an important remonstrance from the Governor of Virginia to the commander of the French.

Dec. 16. *Pa.* **Washington starts** on his return journey, in great peril from Indians.

STATE.

1751 * * *D.C.* **Georgetown is laid out** at the head of navigation on the Potomac; it grows rapidly.

* * * America refuses to be ruled by arbitrary instruction.

* * *Eng.* The colonies are regarded by the mother country as depots for the distribution of home products on a new soil.

1752 **Jan. 1.** *Eng.* **The calendar is changed.**

Parliament enacts that the beginning of the new year shall be changed from the 25th of March to January 1 in England and her colonies. Eleven days to be omitted after September 3d.

Mar. * *Pa.* **A plan of American union is proposed.**

June 13. Virginia treats with the Indians at Logstown, and is permitted to build a fort at the forks of the Ohio. [Delayed.]

June 23. *Ga.* The trustees of this unsuccessful colony **surrender the charter** to the king, and it becomes a royal province.

Sept. 3. *Eng.* **New Style introduced. The CALENDAR CHANGED;** Sept. 3 changed to Sept. 14 in England and her colonies.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-54 * * *Ga.* Capt. J. Reynolds (Prov.).
Md. Benjamin Tasker.
N. C. Nathaniel Rice (pres.).
-58 * * *Va.* Robert Dinwiddie.

1753 **May** ± * *O.* A large body of French and Indian allies enter the valley of the Ohio.

Oct. 10. *N. Y.* **Sir Danvers Osborn** supersedes Governor Clinton.

Oct. 31. The English **colonies are irritated** by the erection of French forts in the interior, at their rear. George Washington commissioned by the governor of Virginia to remonstrate.

Nov. 14. *Va.* **Washington starts** from Williamsburg on his perilous journey through the forest, to inquire the purposes of the invading French at Fort Le Bœuf [Pittsburg].

Dec. 12. *N. Y.* The Assembly passes an act for the **registry of mortgages**, to prevent fraud.

* * **Connecticut** colonizes lands in Pennsylvania.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-56 * * *Mass.* William Shirley.
-56 * * *Md.* Horatio Sharpe.
-54 * * *N. C.* Matthew Rowan (pres.).
Oct. 10. *N. Y.* Sir Danvers Osborne.
-55 * * *N. Y.* James de Lancey.

* * *Pa.* **The first settlement** in the Ohio Valley is made by Virginians on the banks of the Youghiogheny.

1754 **Jan 16.** *Va.* **George Washington** brings a letter from the French commander refusing to vacate the territory held by the French in the West.

June 19. *N. Y.* **Congress of seven colonies** at Albany; **a union for defense** is proposed.

July 4. *N. Y.* **Benjamin Franklin** lays before the Congress at Albany a plan for a **federal constitution**, aiming to provide by union for a common defense against French encroachment; it is adopted [but afterward rejected by some of the colonies, and by the British government].

Dec. * *Boston.* Gov. Shirley lays before Franklin a scheme of **colonial union**, which provides for a colonial congress and British taxation.

* * **Kentucky is settled** by Col. Daniel Boone of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-66 * * *Conn.* Thomas Fitch.
-56 * * *Ga.* John Reynolds.
-63 * * *N. C.* Arthur Dobbs.
-55 * * *Pa.* Robert H. Morris (dep.).

* * *Va.* **The French** continue to encroach upon the territory of Virginia, west of the Alleghanies.

1755 **Apr. 14.** *Va.* In a **colonial congress** at Alexandria, Gen. Braddock and five colonial governors **recommend taxation** of America by Parliament.

July * *Eng.* Halifax proposes to ease the mother country by **taxing the colonies.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1751 * * *La.* **Sugar-cane** is introduced.

* * *Pa.* Franklin estimates the **population of the colonies at** "nearly a million English souls," about 20,000 of them to be native born.

* * **Philadelphia** has about 17,000 people, including 6,000 negroes.

1752 * * **Boston** loses about 550 people by a **small-pox** scourge. The population is 17,574.

* * *N. Y.* The first house is erected in [the city of **Troy**].

* * -54 * * *Iceland.* **Great famine** because of the failure of crops; thousands perish.

ARMY — NAVY.

1755 Sept. 10. *Can.* Seven thousand **Acadians are forced to embark** for banishment. [Fisher's estimate, 7,000; Winsor's, 4,000.]

Sept. * *N. Y.* **Fort William Henry,** a useless wooden defense, is erected at Lake George by Gen. Johnson.

Oct. 24. Gov. Shirley, commander of the expedition against Fort Niagara, grows weak-hearted, and abandons the movement after learning of Braddock's defeat.

* * *N. Y.* The French fortify **Ticonderoga.**

* * *Va.* **Indian warfare** on the frontier [continuing several years].

1756 May 17. *Eng.* After fighting the French for two years, Great Britain makes an open **declaration of war.**

June 9. France formally **declares war** against Great Britain.

June 15. *New York.* **Gen. Abercrombie,** the second in command under the Earl of Loudoun, **arrives** with several British regiments.

Forty German officers arrive to recruit a loyal American regiment of 4,000 men.

June 27. *N. Y.* **Abercrombie, at Albany,** billets his soldiers upon private houses, and proceeds to while away the summer.

June * Gov. **Shirley resigns the command** of the British troops in America.

Aug.± * *Can.* The Marquis Louis Joseph **Montcalm supersedes Baron Dieskau** in command of the French.

Aug. 12. *Can.* Montcalm, with a mixed force of over 5,000 men, and 30 pieces of cannon, commences the **siege of Fort Ontario,** on the Oswego River.

Aug. 13. *N. Y.* The garrison of Fort Ontario retires to the old fort on the opposite side of the river.

Aug. 14. *N. Y.* **Surrender of Oswego.** Montcalm obtains an immense amount of military stores, also 1,400 prisoners, and 134 cannon.

Sept. 8. *Pa.* **Col. John Armstrong,** with 300 volunteers, surprises and destroys the hostile Indians in Western Pennsylvania, with a loss of only 16 men.

* * *Ill.* The French construct a system **of forts in the interior,** westward, near the Illinois River.

* * **Rhode Island sends 50 privateers,** with 1,500 men, against the French.

* * *Va.* **George Washington** drives the the Indians out of the Valley of the Shenandoah.

1757 Jan. * *Can.* **General Stark** goes down Lake George with 70 rangers, and **turns the strong post of Carillon.**

June 20. *Can.* Loudoun sails with a splendid army for Halifax. [He is reenforced later by additional troops, making 11,000 men and 16 men of war.]

Aug. 3. *N. Y.* The French and Indians under Montcalm **besiege Fort William Henry;** Col. Monroe sends to Fort Edward 15 miles distant for aid, of Gen. Webb, who has 4,000 men at command; he declines the request, and counsels a surrender.

Aug. 4. *Can.* **Gen. Loudoun** is informed that a large French fleet and a garrison of 6,000 men await him at Louisburg, so he **abandons the expedition** against it.

Aug. 9. *N. Y.* Col. Monroe with about 2,600 men **surrenders Fort William Henry** to Gen. Montcalm who has 11,500 men; the Indian allies, maddened with rum, cruelly **massacre the prisoners** at Bloody Pond.

* * The French seem triumphant everywhere.

The campaigns of the last two years have been disgraceful to the British flag; imbecility and cowardice in the management is the cause. France possesses twenty times as much American territory as England.

* * *Eng.* **Lord Jeffrey Amherst is appointed commander** of a division of the British army in America; James Wolfe is his talented lieutenant.

1758 Jan.± * The imbecile Lord Loudoun is retired and **Gen. Abercrombie succeeds him in command of the British army in America.** Lord Howe is next in rank.

Mar. * Rogers is defeated on Lake Champlain.

Apr. 30. *N. Y.* German Flats are attacked by the Indians.

May 28 –July 26. *N. S.* **Successful expedition of the British against** Louisburg.

Gen. Amherst, with nearly 12,000 men, and Admiral Boscawen, with nearly 40 vessels, capture the fortress and destroy the shipping.

June 8. *N. S.* General Amherst lands his forces near Louisburg.

July 5. *N. Y.* Abercrombie and Lord Howe **embark on Lake George** against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, having nearly 16,000 men and much artillery with them.

July 6. *N. Y.* The French **ambuscade the British** advance near Fort Ticonderoga; **Lord Howe,** "the soul of the army," **is killed,** and the soldiers are dispirited, having no confidence in Abercrombie.

July 8. *N. Y.* **Battle of Ticonderoga** won by the French.

The British attack the fort, which is successfully defended by about one-fourth their number. "In no battle of the Revolution did the British have so large a force engaged or meet so terrible a loss." (Ridpath.)

July 9. *N. Y.* **Abercrombie retreats** from Ticonderoga to Fort George.

July 26. *N. S.* **England takes Nova Scotia.**

After a siege of a few weeks Louisburg capitulates to Gens. Wolfe and Amherst; Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and nearly 6,000 prisoners fall to the British.

July * Fort Stanwix is built.

Aug. 27. *Can.* **The British,** under Col. Bradstreet, **take Fort Frontenac** (Kingston), also 46 cannon, 9 vessels of war, and a large military store.

Sept. 15. Pennsylvania troops and 800 Highlanders under **Gen. Bouquet** approach the French position at Fort Du Quesne, are **surprised and routed.**

Nov. 24. *Pa.* **The French abandon and burn Fort Du Quesne** at the approach of Gens. Forbes, Washington, and Armstrong, with 9,000 men.

Nov. 25. *Pa.* The English flag is raised over the ruins, and the place is called Pittsburg after the great Commoner.

* * *Can.* **Montreal is surrounded by** walls.

1759 Jan.± * *Va.* **Washington** (aged 26) **resigns his command** after the departure of the French from Fort Du Quesne.

Jan. 23. *W. I.* The British **attack Guadeloupe.**

Jan. * *Eng.* **General Amherst** (Lord Jeffrey) is promoted to the **chief command of the army in America;** parliament votes $60,000,000, to carry on the war; **William Pitt proposes to conquer all Canada.**

June 21. *Can.* The English fleet approaches Quebec.

June 27. *Can.* **Gen. Wolfe lands an army** of about 8,000 a few miles below Quebec. A French force of 13,000 is in the city.

June 30. *Can.* Wolfe takes possession of **Point Levi,** where he proceeds to erect batteries.

July 18. *Can.* Some of Wolfe's vessels pass above Quebec.

July 25. *Can.* **Fort Niagara capitulates** to the British under Sir William Johnson after a bloody battle.

French communication between Canada and Louisiana is forever broken off. Gen. Prideaux is killed by the bursting of a gun during the siege.

July 26. *N. Y.* The French garrison retreats from **Fort Ticonderoga** to Crown Point at the approach of Gen. Amherst.

Summer. *Pa.* Stanwix builds Fort Pitt near Du Quesne.

July 31. *Can.* **Wolfe is checked** in an impetuous assault on the **French at** Quebec, in which he loses 400 men.

——*N. Y.* **The French abandon** the important fortress at **Crown Point,** and surrender the valley of the Champlain without a battle.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1755 Nov. 18. New England is shaken by an earthquake.

* * *Phila.* Franklin makes experiments in electricity with a kite.

Nov. 18. An earthquake extends from New England to the West Indies.

1756 Feb. 14. *N. Y.* The Hudson River is free from ice; recruits sail from New York for Albany.

* * *Phila.* **Benjamin West** is established as a portrait painter.

1758 * * *Conn.* **The first paper-mill** is erected at Norwich.

* * *New York.* A sail-loft is used for theatrical purposes by a strolling company.

A new theater is built at Cruger's wharf by Mr. Douglas.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1755 * *
Adams, Hannah, authoress, born.
Bancroft, Aaron, theologian, born.
Evans, Oliver, engineer, born.
Gray, Robert, discoverer, born.
Hale, Nathan, patriot, born.
Kenton, Simon, pioneer, born,
King, Rufus, statesman, born.
Marshall, John, chief justice, born in Va.
Moore, Alfred, justice, born in N. C.
Truxtun, Thomas, naval officer, born.
Williams, Ephraim, colonel, founder, A40.

1756 * *
Burr, Aaron, slayer of Hamilton, born.
Dale, Richard, commodore, born.
Laurens, John, officer, born.
Lee, Henry, general, born.
Stuart, Gilbert Charles, painter, born.
Tilghman, William, jurist, born.
Trumbull, John, painter, born.

1757 * *
Badger, Joseph, missionary, born.
Hamilton, Alexander, statesman, born.
Hammond, Samuel, statesman, born.
Lafayette, Marquis de, born in France, Sept. 6.
Macon, Nathaniel, sen. for N. C. born.
Paine, Elijah, jurist, born.
Robbins, Ashur, statesman, born.
Wilkinson, James, general, born.

1758 * *
Ames, Fisher, statesman, born.
Armstrong, John, author, born.
Edwards, Jonathan, theologian, A55.
Messerve, Nathaniel, colonel, patriot, A43.
Monroe, James, 5th President, born **Apr. 28** in Va.
Paulding, John, patriot, born.
Pinckney, Charles, statesman, born.
Prince, Thomas, historian, A71.
Webster, Noah, lexicographer, born.
Worcester, Noah, clergyman, born.

CHURCH.

1755 Sept. 30. *N. Y.* **Assembling of the Conferentie** of the Reformed Dutch in New York. [Much strife and frequently some violence in the churches on governmental questions.]

* * *Can.* In Nova Scotia **7,000 Catholic Acadians are banished** and scattered for refusing to take the oath of supremacy.

* * *N. Y.* The Presbytery organizes a mission presbytery in Hanover County, Virginia.

1756 Apr. 1. *Jamaica.* The first Moravian missionary lands at St. Johns.

Oct. 5. *N. J.* The Philadelphia Baptist Association decides to raise money for the establishment of a school at Hopewell.

* * *Mass.* **Isaac Backus** becomes a Baptist, and forms the first Baptist church at Middleborough.

1757 Jan. 12. *Jamaica.* The first Moravian convert is baptized.

Sept. 10. *N. J.* **G. Du Bois**, the first pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Bergen, is installed.

1758 Jan. 11. *Ga.* The General Assembly, meeting at Savannah, legalizes **the Church of England** as the church of the province.

May 22. *Pa.* The two Presbyterian **Synods reunite** after a separation of thirteen years, and form "the Synod of New York and Philadelphia" with 94 members.

* * *Greenland.* Lichtenfels becomes a mission station of the Moravians.

* * **St. Clement XIII. pope.**

* * *N. C.* **A Baptist Association** formed.

* * *O.* Christian Frederic Post first opens a Moravian mission in the Ohio country.

LETTERS.

1755 * *Mass.* **John Adams graduates** at Harvard.

* * *Mass.* *An Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notion respecting that Freedom of Will which is supposed to be essential to Moral Agency, etc.*, by **Jonathan Edwards**, appears. [Or 1754.]

Dec. * *N. C.* Its first newspaper, the *North Carolina Gazette*, is issued at New Berne.

* * *Conn.* **The first newspaper**, the *Connecticut Gazette*, is issued at New Haven.

* * *New York.* Sir Charles Hurdy, the new governor, subscribes $2,500 for the founding of a college; this settles the controversy in favor of the church party.

1756 Aug. 23. *New York.* The cornerstone of **King's (Columbia) College** is laid.

* * *N. H.* Its first newspaper, the *New Hampshire Gazette*, is issued at Portsmouth.

1757 ±. *The Great Christian Doctrine of Original Sin Defended*, by **Jonathan Edwards**, appears.

* * *N. J.* **The College of New Jersey** is removed from Newark to **Princeton.**

* * *Phila.* The *American Magazine* appears.

1758 * *Boston.* The *New England Magazine* appears.

* * *N. J.* **Jonathan Edwards** is called to the presidency of **Princeton College.**

* * -66 * * *N. J.* *North American Magazine* appears at Woodbridge.

SOCIETY.

1757 * *Ga.* It is enacted that **no liquor license** shall be granted to any joiner, bricklayer, plasterer, shipwright, silversmith, goldsmith, shoemaker, smith, tailor, tanner, cabinet maker, or cooper, who should be capable of getting a livelihood by honest labor and industry.

1759 Jan. 6. *Va.* **George Washington marries Martha Custis.**

STATE.

1755 Sept. 10. *Can.* **The Acadians,** occupying territory claimed by England, **are forced to embark** for transportation, leaving their homes behind them for the English Crown.

* * **America's first discontent** arises from duties levied upon goods imported from foreign countries.

* * *S. C.* The governor induces **the Cherokee Indians** to cede a large territory to Great Britain, and to agree to move inland away from the British settlements.

* * -63 * * **The French and Indian War** unites the colonies, and schools them in the art of war.

* * *Port.* A second Brazil company is chartered.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-57 * * *N. Y.* Sir Charles Hardy.
-56 * * *R. I.* Stephen Hopkins. [Also in 1758, 1763, 1767.]

1756 May * *Can.* **Montcalm arrives** in Quebec. [He becomes the greatest of the governors.]

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-57 * * *Mass.* Spencer Phips.
-58 * * *Pa.* W. Denny; J. Hamilton, deputy. [Also in 1759–62, 1777.]
-59 * * *S. C.* William H. Littleton.

* * -63 * * The colonists begin to discuss the political questions involved in the policy of the Home Government, and its endeavor to interfere with their civil rights and industries; **the people are intensely aroused.**

* * *Tenn.* **The first settlement** is made on the Tennessee River (30 miles from Knoxville).

1757 Jan. * *Boston.* **A congress of governors** meets and agrees to raise 4,000 men against the French. Another congress of Southern governors meets at Philadelphia.

June * *Eng.* **William Pitt** enters the Newcastle ministry, and soon recovers British military prestige in America. [He rejects a stamp-tax.]
Pa. A controversy occurs between the governor and the Assembly respecting a scheme of taxation.

July 27. Benjamin Franklin again arrives in London, as ambassador to the king, from the colony of Pennsylvania.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-59 * * *Del.* Henry Ellis.
Apr.–Aug. *Mass.* The Council.
-60 * * *Mass.* Thomas Pownall.
-60 * * *N. Y.* James de Lancey.
N. J. John Reading (pres.).
R. I. William Greene.

* * *Mass.* The General Court and Lord Loudoun have a controversy respecting **the quartering of troops.**

* * -66 * * *New York.* John Cruger the 40th mayor.

1758 Nov. 26. Thanksgiving Day is observed by the colonists because the French are driven out of Fort Duquesne, and the valley of the Ohio and the great West are opened for the advance of English settlers.

* * *N. S.* A constitution is granted to this province.

* * **Georgia** is divided into eight parishes.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-58 * * *N. J.* Francis Bernard.
-61 * * *R. I.* Stephen Hopkins. [1767.]
-68 * * *Va.* Francis Fauquier; John Blair, lieutenant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1755 * * *New Eng.* Population about 435,000.

1757 * * *La.* The French population is about 10,000

* * **New York City.** Population about 12,000.

* * **Philadelphia.** Population about 13,000.

1758 * * *Va.* About **70,000 hogsheads** of tobacco exported.

ARMY — NAVY.

1759 Aug. 4. *N. Y.* Crown Point is occupied by 11,000 British under Gen. Amherst on the retreat of the French.

Aug. 11. *N. Y.* The British embark at Crown Point to follow the French, but soon abandon the effort.

Sept. 13. *Can.* **First battle on the Plains of Abraham.**

After a siege of 69 days, Quebec is assaulted and the French defeated. Gen. **James Wolfe falls** with his third wound, and the equally brave French general, **Montcalm, is mortally wounded.** Great Britain wins a vast empire by a single battle, "one of the most momentous victories in the annals of mankind." (Bancroft.)

Sept. 18. Quebec capitulates to the English.

Sept. 26. *Tenn.* Col. Montgomery, with a force from Carolina, attacks the Cherokees [burning many of their towns].

Oct. * *Va.* Gov. Lyttleton, by perfidious conduct and insolence, provokes a war with the Cherokees.

* * *Me.* Fort Pownall is built on the Penobscot.

1760 Mar. 3. *S. C.* Unsuccessful attack of 300 Cherokees on **Fort Ninety-six.**

Apr. 28, *Can.* **The French** (temporarily) **defeat the English** in a second battle on the **Plains of Abraham.**

May 16. *Can.* English reenforcements arrive, and **the French retire from Quebec.**

June * *Tenn.* Carolinians, under Colonel Montgomery, invade and ravage the valley of the Tennessee, to punish the **Cherokees.** They enrage the Indians without subduing them.

July 1. *S. C.* Arrival of Montgomery on his retreat from the Tennessee country.

Aug. 7. *Tenn.* The garrison of **Fort Loudoun** capitulates to the **Cherokees** [and is foully massacred or taken into captivity.]

ALL CANADA TAKEN BY THE BRITISH.

Sept. 8. Montreal falls into the hands of General Amherst, at the head of three powerful armies.

Amherst approached the city from up the river, while Murray ascended from below, and Haviland marched from the Lake Champlain region.

Nov. 29. *Mich.* Belêtre surrenders at Detroit.

1761 June 10 +. *Tenn.* The **Cherokees** are defeated by the British under Lieut. Col. James Grant; their town, magazines, and cornfields destroyed.

Summer. *Mich.* The garrison of **Detroit** barely escapes a conspiracy to massacre the force by the Seneca and Wyandot Indians.

1762 Jan. 1. War between England and Spain.

* * *N. B.* The French gain [temporary] possession of **St. John.**

June 6. *Cuba.* An English squadron of 32 men-of-war and 200 transports, with 20,000 men, under the command of the Duke of Albemarle and Admiral Pocock, appears off **Havana.**

July 30. *Cuba.* **The Morro Castle is taken by storm.**

Aug. 13. *Cuba.* The governor of **Havana capitulates.**

The English gain 9 ships of the line and 4 frigates, and 14,000 prisoners, besides spoil valued at $10,000,000.

Autumn. Pontiac plans his conspiracy.

* * *W. I.* The English take Martinique, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent.

The French West Indian Islands surrender to an expedition of royal and provincial troops.

1763 Feb. 10. The Treaty of Paris closes the French and Indian War, one of the most important and far-reaching in its results.

May 7.–Nov. * *Mich.* **Pontiac,** chief of the Ottawas, **instigates a conspiracy.**

It aims to surprise every English post between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi by a confederacy of all the tribes, and thus exterminate the English in the West; **an Indian maiden** at Detroit exposes and defeats the scheme at that garrison.

May 16. *O.* The Wyandots take **Fort Sandusky,** and butcher the garrison.

May 29. *Mich.* The Chippeways take **Fort Mackinaw,** and murder nearly all of its defenders.

May+ * *Mich.* **Siege of Detroit.**

July 15. All the English forts of the West captured by the Indians except Niagara, Fort Pitt, and Detroit.

Sept. 3. *Mich.* **Detroit is relieved** from a long siege, conducted by Pontiac, by a vessel from Niagara.

Nov. * **General Gage succeeds Amherst** as commander-in-chief of the British forces.

Dec. 14–27. *Pa.* **The "Paxton Boys"** massacre the Conestogas, who were converted Indians.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1760 * * *Mass.* **John Singleton Copley** first paints.

* * **Benjamin West** goes abroad to study art.

* * *Boy and Tame Squirrel* is sent by John Singleton Copley to the Royal Academy.

1761 Mar. 12. *Mass.* An earthquake shocks this and adjoining states.

* * *R. I.* Performance of *The Provoked Husband* at Newport.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1759 * *
Adair, John, general, born.
Barney, Joshua, commodore, born.
Cooper, Thomas, scientist, born.
Dallas, Alex. James, statesman, born.
Gilman, John, Gov. of N. H., born.
Pepperell, Sir William, general, A63. ?
Plumer, William, statesman, born.
Prideaux, John, officer, A41.
Read, Nathan, inventor, born.
Wolfe, James, general, dies.

1760 * *
Carey, Matthew, philanthropist, born.
Dayton, Jonathan, patriot, born.
Dessalines, Jean Jacques, Haitian emp., b.
Duane, William, politician, born.
Duponceau, Peter S., lawyer, born.
Van Wort, Isaac, patriot, born.
Wolcott, Oliver, statesman, born.

1761 * *
Alsop, Richard, poet, born.
Charlevoix, Pierre François Xavier, missionary, dies.
Davies, Samuel, pres. of Princeton Coll. A37.
Dexter, Samuel, statesman, born.
Gallatin, Albert, statesman, born.
Morse, Jedediah, geographer, born.
Murray, William Vans, statesman, born.
Preble, Edward, commodore, born.
Spaulding, Solomon, Book of Mormon, born.
Wistar, Casper, physician, born.

1762 * *
Abbot, Benjamin, teacher, born.
Earle, Pliny, inventor, born.
Giles, William Branch, statesman, born.
Moore, Richard Channing, bp. of Va., born.
Washington, Bushrod, justice, born in Va.

1763 * *
Astor, John Jacob, capitalist, born.
Breckinridge, James, congressman, born.
Delano, Amasa, traveler, born.
Holmes, Abiel, clergyman, born.
Kent, James, jurist, born.
Maclure, William, geologist, born.

CHURCH.

1759 * * *N. Y.* **Samson Occum,** an Indian convert, is ordained by the Suffolk Presbytery.

1760 Aug. 10. *New York.* Arrival of **Philip Embury,** the first Methodist preacher in America.

* * *Brazil.* On the pretext of influencing a native revolt the **Jesuits are expelled** with great severity.

1761 * * *New York.* The American people are **alarmed at Episcopacy** because of its connection with politics, the clergy of the Colony having, in concealed correspondence, urged the Archbishop of Canterbury to promote the abrogation of provincial charters.

1762 June 10. *New York.* The [present] First Baptist church is organized.

Dec. 9. *Mass.* Dr. Jonathan Mayhew avows Universalism in a Thanksgiving sermon.

1763 * * *Can.* **First Baptist church** formed in [British America,] at New Brunswick.

* * *Fla.* **The Franciscan Mission** in Florida reports at this date 25 stations, 81 missionaries, and over 600 converts.

* * *N. Y.* The Synod of New York orders a collection to be taken in all its churches for the **support of Indian missions.**

The Presbytery of Dutchess County is organized.

* * *Pa.* **The Christian Indians** in Bethlehem and vicinity are **persecuted** by the whites during the Pontiac War.

LETTERS.

1759 * * *Mass.* **Joseph Warren** graduates at Harvard.

1760 * * **New England** surpasses all the other colonies in education.

"There was not to be found, in all New England, an adult, born in the country, who could not read and write." (Ridpath.)

* * **Virginia** leads the Southern colonies in diffusing education, and Maryland, Carolina, and Georgia bring up the rear of the column.

1761 * *–62 * * The *American Chronicle* issued by **Samuel Farley.**

* * *Del.* The first newspaper, the *Wilmington Gazette*, appears.

* * *Mass.* **Speech of James Otis,** the orator, against the "writs of assistance."

1762 * * *R. I.* Providence has its first newspaper, the *Providence Gazette.*

* * *A Vindication of the Conduct of the House of Representatives*, by **Patrick Henry,** appears.

* * *Va.* **Thomas Jefferson graduates** at William and Mary College.

1763 Apr. 17. *Ga.* The *Georgia Gazette* issued at Savannah on its first and recently arrived printing-press.

* * *Md.* **Frederick College** (non-sect.) organized.

* * *New York.* Rev. Myles Cooper becomes president of **King's (Columbia) College.**

SOCIETY.

1760 * * **Various social customs** in the colonies.

Manners and customs of the Puritans prevail in New England; those of the Dutch on the banks of the Hudson; those of the Quakers along the Delaware; those of the Huguenots along the rivers of South Carolina.

* * * *New Eng.* **Laws prohibit many things.**

Among them, the defrauding of creditors, in order to live in luxury; "drinking of healths, as a bad habit;" wearing embroidered garments and laces, also sleeves that do not reach the wrist, these must not be more than an ell wide; the use of tobacco by such as are under 20 years of age, those who use it publicly are fined sixpence; all persons are restrained from "swimming in the waters on the Sabbath day, or unreasonably walking in the fields or streets." Those who refuse to vote, or serve when elected to office, are fined for want of patriotism.

Thomas Hutchinson is **the most conspicuous man** in New England. (Winsor).

* * * *Pa.* **Laws prohibit** "stage plays, playing of cards, dice, May-games, masques, and revels."

* * * *Va.* **Rigorous laws regulate conduct.**

Absence from church is punishable by fine; the wardens are sworn to report cases of "drunkenness, swearing, and other vices," offenders are liable to punishment by fines, at the rate of "a shilling an oath" for swearers; ministers are to abstain from excess of drinking and riot, and are not to play cards or dice.

* * * *Car.* Laws similar to the preceding are enacted in the Carolinas.

1763 * * *Ohio.* The English **introduce the rum traffic** (which the French had prohibited) among the Indians along the lakes and the Valley of the Ohio; their demoralization follows.

* * *Guiana.* **A formidable insurrection of negro slaves.**

STATE.

1759 Sept. 18. *Can.* Ramezay is governor at Quebec.

* * *Sp.* **Charles III. king.**

* * **Massachusetts** has self-imposed taxes.

* * *Pa.* James Hamilton governor.

1760 Sept. 8. Canada, having been surrendered to General Amherst, **is united to Great Britain** [ceded in 1763].

Oct. 25. *Eng.* George II. dies.

Nov. 20. *Eng.* **George III. enthroned.**

Dec. 27. *Boston* receives tidings of the death of George II.

* * *Eng.* The king and aristocracy struggle against the people.

* * *Eng.* **Franklin denies** that Americans **desire independence,** or ever will, except they suffer gross abuse.

* * *Ga.* This province issues $37,050 this year in **paper money.**

* * *Guiana.* Peace is made with the Aukan negroes in Dutch Guiana.

* * **Estimated population** of the 13 colonies, 1,695,000 people, of which number 310,000 were negroes.

* * English imports from the North American colonies amount to $3,805,000; exports, $13,060,000.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**

–75 * * *Ga.* James Wright.

June–Aug. *Mass.* Thos. Hutchinson. [1769–74.]

–69 * * *Mass.* Sir Francis Bernard.

N. J. Thomas Boone.

–61 * * *N. Y.* Cadwallader Colden. [1761–65; 1769–70.]

–61 * * *S. C.* William Bull. [1763–69.]

1761 Jan. 27. *Mass.* **Joseph Hutchinson** is appointed chief-justice.

[John Adams considered this date **the beginning of the American Revolution.**]

Feb. * *Boston.* **James Otis** becomes the champion of the colonies in opposing the Acts of Trade before the subservient Chief-Justice Hutchinson.

He produces a sensation throughout the colonies by his masterly address, showing the unconstitutionality of the Parliamentary acts, and advocating the rights of the colonies.

* * *Eng.* **The British ministry endeavor** to strictly **enforce the Importation Act.**

* * *Mass.* **Disputes and bitterness** prevail over the arbitrary methods of collecting customs.

Great excitement follows the unjust and tyrannical action of the king's officers in Salem and Boston, who are given "Writs of Assistance" for entering and searching any place for goods suspected of evading the import duty.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**

–62 * * *N. J.* Josiah Hardy.

Oct. 26. *N. Y.* Robert Monckton.

1762 Nov. 1. *Phila.* **Franklin** again returns from England.

Nov. 3. *La.* **France,** by a secret treaty, **cedes to Spain the whole of Louisiana** west of the Mississippi, and also the island of New Orleans.

* * *Guiana.* Peace is made with the Saramaccan negroes in Dutch Guiana.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**

R. I. Sam. Ward. [1765. Reappointed.]

S. C. Thomas Boone.

1763 Jan. * *Pa.* The English government orders Connecticut to cease colonizing the Wyoming Valley.

Feb. 10. The Treaty of Paris, between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal.

The Mississippi becomes the western boundary of Virginia; Spain cedes Florida to Great Britain; France cedes to Spain all the vast territory of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi River, and the isles of St. Pierre and Miquelon are confirmed to her. England restores Havana, receives Nova Scotia, Canada, and Cape Breton. The French power disappears from the New World.

* * **–65 Apr.** * *Eng.* **George Grenville** prime minister.

Oct. 7. *Eng.* The king by a proclamation defines the respective boundaries of Quebec, East Florida, West Florida, and Granada, but the regions north of the Great Lakes and west of the Alleghanies remain Crown lands, closed to settlers.

Nov. 3. Treaty of Fontainebleau between England, France, and Spain.

Nov. 15. *Pa.* Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon begin the running of the **"Mason and Dixon line."** [It forms the southern boundary of the free State of Pennsylvania in later times.]

Dec. 28. *N. Y.* The governor issues a proclamation claiming the territory (Vermont) west of the Connecticut River under the grants of Charles II. to the Duke of York.

Dec. * *Va.* **First collision** in Virginia between the prerogative of the king and the authority of the Legislature occurs.

The king refuses to sign the law authorizing debtors to pay their public dues in money instead of tobacco — the legalized currency. **Patrick Henry** pleads the rights of the colonists, and denies the king's right to make laws for the colonies.

* * *Brazil.* **The capital transferred** from Bahia to Rio Janeiro.

* * The English occupy all the posts established by the French along the lakes and the Ohio Valley.

* * It is believed that England intends to tax the colonies to relieve her financial burdens.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**

–75 * * *N. C.* William Franklin.

–72 * * *Pa.* John Penn. [1773–76.]

–64 * * *R. I.* Stephen Hopkins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1759 * * *Port.* A third Brazil company is formed.

1760 Mar. 20. *Boston.* One-tenth of the city **destroyed by fire.**

* * *Cuba.* **Yellow fever** first appears at Havana.

* * *R. I.* Newport has about 650 slaves.

1762 Oct. * *Phila.* **The yellow fever** rages with unparalleled violence.

1763 * * *N. Y.* A ferry established between New York and Paulus Hook (Jersey City).

ARMY — NAVY.

1764 June * Col. Bradstreet conducts a campaign along the Great Lakes.

Aug. 5, 6. Battle of Bushy Run.

* * Major Loftus, with **British troops, ascends the Mississippi** from New Orleans.

Oct. * –**Nov.** * *O.* Col. Henry Bouquet marches against the Ohio Indians.

1765 * * Fort Chartres is turned over to English troops.

* * *Ill.* English troops first enter the **Illinois country.**

1766 Mar. 5. Ulloa **takes possession of New Orleans** for Spain.

* * *Boston.* The royal artillery arrives.

1767 * * *Boston.* **Irritation caused** by the appearance of a man-of-war, the *Romney;* the colony having broken no laws, and only appealed for redress.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1765 * * Thomas Godfrey writes *Prince of Parthia,* the first play written by an American.

1767 Aug. * *W. I.* About 16,000 perish by an earthquake at Martinique.

* * *New York.* A theater is built in John Street.

* * *Pa.* David Rittenhouse projects a large orrery on a new and improved plan.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1764 * *
Daggett, David, senator, born.
Eaton, William, soldier, born.
Emmet, Thomas, lawyer, born.
Livingston, Brockholst, U. S. Supreme Court, born.
Livingston, Edward, statesman, born.
Mitchell, Samuel Latham, physician, born.
Perkins, Thomas, philanthropist, born.
Pinkney, William, lawyer, born.
Tennent, Gilbert, clergyman, dies.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen, statesman, born.
Ware, Henry, clergyman, born.

1765 * *
Andrada, Sylvae, d', Brazilian statesman, b.
Backus, Azel, college president, born.
Fulton, Robert, engineer, born.
Gardiner, John S., clergyman, born,
Harper, Robert Goodloe, lawyer, born.
Meigs, Return Jonathan, Gov. of O., born.
Pitkin, Timothy, historian, born.
Smithson, James L. M., physicist, born.
Stanwix, John, general, dies.
Todd, Thomas, justice, born in Ky.
Whitney, Eli, inventor, born.

1766 * *
Appleton, Samuel, philanthropist, born.
Barton, Benjamin Smith, naturalist, born.
Boylston, Zabdiel, physician, A86.
Dunlap, William, painter, born.
Finley, Samuel, pres. Princeton Coll., A51.
Irving, William, author, born.
Mayhew, Jonathan, clergyman, A46.
Perkins, Jacob, inventor, born.
Wilson, Alexander, ornithologist, born.

1767 * *
Adams, John Q., 6th President, born in Mass., July 11.
Bayard, James Asheton, statesman, born.
Black Hawk, Indian chief, born.
Brooks, Peter C., philanthropist, born.
Clap, Thomas, Pres. Yale Coll., A64.
George, Enoch, bishop, born.
Granger, Gideon, statesman, born.
Jackson, Andrew, general, statesman, 7th President, born.
Thompson, Smith, justice, born in N.Y.
Wolcott, Roger, Gov. of Conn., A88.

CHURCH.

1764 Apr. 15. *New York.* The Reformed Dutch church has preaching in English by an English pastor lately called. (Much opposition to the language follows.)

1765 May 9. *Mass.* The Baptist church of Haverhill is constituted; Hezekiah Smith, pastor.

* * *Boston.* **Samuel Stillman** becomes pastor of the Baptist Church. [He preaches against the Stamp Act.]

* * *Mich.* Only two Jesuit missionaries remain in the Northwest; both are at Mackinaw.

* * *N. C.* The Kehukee Baptist Association is formed.

* * *Tenn.* Two Baptist churches formed in East Tennessee.

* * *S. C.* Jews have a congregation at Charleston.

* * *Pa.* (?) **Lutherans** start a private theological Seminary.

* * *W. I.* Two Moravian missionaries are sent to the Barbados.

1766 * * *New York.* **Methodism is introduced.**

The first Methodist sermon in the New World is preached by Philip Embury at his residence in New York.

* * *Pa.* **The Presbyterian Synod unites with the General (Cong'l) Association of Connecticut** to defeat the proposed establishment of an Episcopal church for the colonies, to be supported by a common tax; they also agree to meet in annual conventions.

1767 * * *New Eng.* Some of **the Baptist churches** are Seventh-day, some Arminian, and a majority maintain the imposition of hands on the immersed as a divine ordinance.

* * *New York.* The Methodists worship in a rigging-loft.

* * *Pa.* Capt. Thomas Webb introduces Methodism into Philadelphia.

A general missionary collection is ordered among Presbyterians by the Synod, to maintain preaching on the frontier.

* * *Paraguay.* **The Jesuits** are expelled.

* * *R. I.* Warren Baptist Association formed.

* * *W. I.* Moravian mission work prospers in Barbados.

* * **Expulsion of the Jesuits** from Spanish South America.

LETTERS.

1764 Mar. 24. *Pa.* The *New Castle Chronicle* first issued.

Oct. 29. *Conn.* **Hartford has its first** newspaper, the *Connecticut Courant.*

* * *Can.* **The first newspaper in Quebec** is issued, the *Quebec Gazette,* published in two languages.

* * *Mass.* **The Harvard Library** is destroyed by fire; about 6,000 books are burned.

* * *Phila.* **The first medical school in** America is founded.

* * *R. I.* **Brown University** (Baptist) established at Warren.

* * *Rights of British Colonies,* **by Otis,** appears.

1765 * * *N. Y.* Samson Ocum visits Europe, and secures $50,000 for his Indian schools on Long Island.

1766 Nov. 10. *N. J.* **The Reformed** Dutch obtain a charter for **Queen's (Rutgers) College.** (Unsatisfactory and inoperative.)

* * *Conn.* Rev. Eleazer Wheelock establishes a school for training Indian boys to be teachers of their own race.

* * –**77** * * *Conn.* **Rev. Naphtali Daggett** is president of Yale College.

* * *New York.* The *Chronicle* issued by A. and J. Robertson.

The *New York Journal, or General Advertiser,* issued by John Holt.

1767 Oct. * *Conn.* The *Connecticut Journal and New Haven Post-Boy* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1764 * * *Mass.* **John Adams marries Abigail Smith.**

1765 * * *Conn.* **Indignation of colonists** against the Stamp Act.

The Connecticut stamp-officer rode into Hartford on his white horse to deposit his resignation, with a thousand armed farmers riding after him, and said he "felt like death on the pale horse with all hell following him." — Ency. Brit.

* * *Eng.* Parliament **authorizes the ministry** to send **troops** to enforce **the Stamp Act**; the colonies are **to find "quarters, fuel, cider or rum,** candles, and other necessaries" for them.

Merchants resolve **to purchase no more goods** in England, and the people pledge themselves to buy nothing of English manufacture.

* * **Stamp Act agitation prevails.**

Muffled bells toll the funeral peal of liberty in Boston and Philadelphia; in New York a copy of the Stamp Act is carried through the streets, having a death's-head nailed to it, and this inscription attached, *The Folly of England and the Ruin of America.*

1766 Oct. * *Boston.* The Daniel Malcolm riot; writ forcibly resisted.

1768 June 10. *Boston.* **Riot** against the action of the commissioners of the king's customs, in seizing the sloop *Liberty* belonging to John Hancock.

STATE.

1763 * * –**64** * * *Eng.* The ministry seeks to **enforce the Importation Act** by seizing and confiscating colonial vessels in unlawful trade.

* * *Guiana.* A French company sends out **12,000 colonists** without provision for their labor or support; very many suffer and perish.

* * *Mass.* Samuel Adams shows that according to English common law the people alone have the right of voting taxes by their representatives; and the colonists have the full right of Englishmen.

1764 Mar. 10. *Eng.* The House of Commons adopts a resolution affirming the propriety of charging certain **stamp duties** on the American colonies. [The report soon crosses the sea and produces universal indignation.]

Apr. 6. *Eng.* Passage of Grenville's Act, modifying the Sugar Act of 1732, to take effect Sept. 30th.

May 24. Boston takes action against taxation by Parliament.

Dec. 17. *N. H.* The governor issues a proclamation declaring the claims of New York to Vermont are obsolete.

Dec. * *Eng.* Franklin returns to London.

* * *Mass.* Colonists resolve **not to use British manufactures.**

"*The Rights of British Colonists asserted and proved*," by **James Otis,** aids the movement for liberty.

* * *Mo.* The French settle the town of **St. Louis,** making it a **trading-post.**

* * The enforcement of the Importation Act nearly destroys the colonial trade with the West Indies.

* * *S. C.* The Legislature offers large **bounties of land to settlers;** many immigrants arrive from Germany, France, England, and Scotland, chiefly poor people.

Oct. 27-71 July 1. *N. C.* Wm. Tyron is governor.

* * Fontleroy is sent by the French government to observe the American colonies.

1765 Feb. 6. *Eng.* **George Grenville introduces the resolutions for a Stamp Act,** and a favoring vote is taken by the Committee of the House of Commons. Vote 245—49.

Feb. 27. *Eng.* **The Stamp Act passes** the House of Commons without a formal division.

Mar. 8. *Eng.* **The Lords pass the Stamp Act** without debate, protest, amendment, division, or a single opposing vote.

Mar. 22. *Eng.* Commissioners, acting on behalf of King George III., sign the obnoxious **Stamp Act,** and it becomes law.

After the first of November every legal document is to be executed on paper bearing an English stamp, each sheet costing the colonist from threepence to six pounds sterling; newspapers, pamphlets, and almanacs to be on paper stamped to the value of one half-penny and increasing to fourpence; each advertisement two shillings.

Apr. * *Eng.* **The Mutiny Act** is extended to the English colonies.

May 30. *Va.* **The right of taxation denied.**

Patrick Henry (29 years of age) makes his famous fiery speech in the House of Burgesses, and the assembly passes resolutions in expression of colonial rights; its effect on the colonies is electrical. [New York and Massachusetts assemblies pass similar resolutions.]

June 6. *Mass.* The assembly issues a **call for a congress** of deputies from the several colonies to meet in New York on October 7th.

July 13.-66 Aug. 2. *Eng.* **The Rockingham ministry.**

* * *Boston.* The mob compels Andrew Oliver, **the stamp-agent, to resign,** and promise he will not aid in the distribution of the stamps. He is hanged in effigy.

Aug. 26. *Boston.* The chief justice, Joseph Hutchinson, is assailed, and his house is sacked.

Oct. 7-25. *N. Y.* **An Anti-Stamp Act Congress** meets in New York City.

Twenty-eight delegates are present from nine colonies, New Hampshire, Virginia, North Carolina, and Georgia being representatively absent, but quiescent. It promises loyalty, and sends a petition to Parliament.

Oct. 19. *New York.* The Stamp Act Congress, having drawn up petitions and memorials to the King and Parliament, **adopts a "Declaration of Rights."**

Oct. 31. *New York.* All the governors of colonies, Rhode Island excepted, take oath to execute the Stamp Act.

* * The "**Sons of Liberty**" are organized to oppose arbitrary government and defend colonial rights. The right of taxation by Parliament is much discussed.

* * *Pa.* **Pittsburg is laid out** and settled.

Nov. 1. The Stamp Act comes into force on this day and is universally contemned; flags fly at half-mast, bells are tolled, and business suspended.

In New York ten boxes of stamps are forcibly seized and destroyed; in Connecticut the stamp-officer is threatened with hanging; in Boston houses are destroyed and the stamps given to the winds and flames; every stamp-officer in America is obliged to resign or leave the country.

Merchants of the principal cities enter into engagements with each other to import no more goods from Great Britain till the Stamp Act shall be repealed.

Nov. 7. Massachusetts appoints Dennis Deberdt its agent in London.

* * *French Guiana.* Only 918 colonists remain alive out of 12,000 sent out.

Nov. * *R. I.* Governor Ward refuses to take an oath to sustain the **Stamp Act;** other governors acquiesce.

* * -69 * * *N. Y.* Sir H. Moore, governor.

1766 Jan. 14. *Eng.* **Pitt** advocates the repeal of the Stamp Act in Parliament.

He says, "I rejoice that the Americans have resisted; if they had submitted, they would voluntarily have become slaves. They have been driven to madness by injustice." (See p. 917.)

Jan. 28. *Eng.* **Benj. Franklin** is examined in the **House of Commons** respecting the Stamp Act. He testifies as to the temper of his countrymen.

Mar. 7. *Eng.* **The Declaratory Act** is passed by Parliament, asserting that "Parliament has power to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever."

Mar. 18. *Eng.* **The Stamp Act is repealed;** great joy among the friends of America; bonfires, flags, and illuminations in London. The act had brought in no revenue.

May 6. *Eng.* **Lord Howe and Gen. Howe** appointed commissioners for restoring peace in the British colonies.

* * **News of the repeal** occasions great rejoicing in the colonies; bells are rung and bonfires lighted and importations encouraged; a great calm follows, while another storm is brewing. (May 19.)

Aug. 10. *New York.* At night soldiers cut down a citizen's flagstaff. Replaced.

Dec. * *New York.* Soldiers again cut down the flagstaff. Great excitement follows.

* * -76 * * *New York.* Whitehead Hicks the 41st mayor.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
-69 * * *Conn.* William Pitkins.
-66 * * *R. I.* Samuel Ward.
-68 * * *S. C.* Charles Montague.

1767 June 20. *Eng.* **Parliament enacts duties on tea,** etc.

June 29. The irritation of the colonies renewed.

Royal assent is given to an act imposing colonial duties on imported glass, paper, painters' colors, and tea; it also suspends the powers of the General Assembly of New York until it votes supplies for the King's troops in that province. [The flames of resentment burst out afresh.]

* * *Mass.* **Non-importation associations** again come into vigorous existence.

* * *Eng.* **Custom House and Board of Commissioners** created for America.

Nov. 20. The Act taxing colonial imports goes into effect.

Dec. 26. *Pa.—Md.* **Mason and Dixon** complete their important survey as far as a war-path, thirty-six miles from the end of the line, where the Indians compel them to stop.

Dec. * **-70 Jan.** * *Eng.* **Duke of Grafton prime minister. Hillsborough** succeeds Shelburne in the ministry as colonial secretary.

1768 Feb. 11. *Mass.* The Assembly, **by a circular letter,** calls upon other colonies to unite in an effort to obtain redress for grievances.

June * *Eng.* The ministry **peremptorily orders** the Assembly of Massachusetts **to rescind its circular.**

June 10. *Boston.* **The commissioners** of customs seize John Hancock's **sloop** *Liberty*, and the enraged citizens drive them to the fort for safety.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1764 June 18. *N. J.* The lighthouse at **Sandy Hook** first put in operation.

1765 Aug. 14. *Boston.* Consecration of the **Liberty-tree;** copper-plate affixed with the words, "The Tree of Liberty. Aug. 14, 1765."

* * * The British Board of Trade has **checked all manufacturing enterprise,** by means of restrictions which make success impossible.

1766 * * *N. Y.—Pa.* **An express wagon** runs from New York to Philadelphia in two days, and the enterprise is considered remarkable.

1767 * * The colonists again form **non-importation associations** to destroy the market for British goods; importations of dutiable articles nearly cease.

ARMY — NAVY.

1768 Sept. * *Boston.* Two British regiments arrive, having been sent by request of the royal officers in the colony. (Sept. 28.)

Oct. * *Mass.* General Gage, commander-in-chief, is sent from Halifax to subdue "the insolent town of Boston."

He marches through the streets with 700 regulars having fixed bayonets; the people are enraged at the invasion.

* *-71 * * *N. C.* War of the Regulators.

1770 Mar. 5. *Boston.* **"The Boston Massacre."** The citizens exasperate Captain Prescott's company of soldiers, and they fire, killing three citizens and wounding eight.

Soon after several thousand colonists appear under arms, and demand that the governor withdraw the troops from the city, and he is forced to yield.

1772 June 10. *R. I.* The armed vessel, *Gaspee*, is grounded and burned for enforcing customs.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1768 Oct. 5. *Cuba.* A great cyclone strikes Havana; 4,048 houses and 1,000 lives are destroyed.

1769 July 3. *N. Y.* The first theatrical performance at Albany is the play, *Venice Preserved.*

* * *Cal.* San Francisco Bay is discovered.

* * *Eng.* Samuel Hearne seeks a northwest passage in the Arctic seas. [He is absent 3 years.]

* * *Ky.* Daniel Boone explores the Kentucky region.

* * *Phila.* The American Philosophical Society begins its publications.

1770 * * *Conn.* The first manufacture of tinware in the colonies begins at Berlin.

± * * W. Billings and others write music for the singing-schools in New England.

± * * A portrait of *Washington*, in the uniform of a Virginia colonel, is painted by C. W. Peale.

1771 * * *Boston.* John Ramage paints miniatures.

* * Matthew Prat paints the portrait of *Cadwallader Colden* for the New York Chamber of Commerce.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1768 * *
Beissel, Johann, Conrad, mystic, A78.
Boyd, John Parker, general, born.
Dennie, Joseph, journalist, born.
Harris, Thaddeus, clergyman, born.
Jones, Jacob, naval officer, born.
Mason, Jeremiah, senator, born.
Tecumseh, Shawnee chief, born. ?
Wadsworth, James, philanthropist, born.

1769 * *
Barron, James, commodore, born.
Brown, Nicholas, patron of Brown University, born.
Clinton, De Witt, Gov. of N. Y., born.
Cranch, William, jurist, born.
Hosack, David, author, born.
Mercer, Jesse, clergyman, born.
Messer, Asa, pres. of Brown Univ., born.
Miller, Samuel, clergyman, born.
Plessants, James, senator, born.
Pontiac, Ottawa chief, A57.

1770 * *
Attucks, Crispus, Boston massacre, dies.
Blunt, Edmund March, writer, born.
Burgess, Tristam, jurist, born.
Caldas, Francisco José, So. Am. savant, b.
Clarke, William, explorer, born.
Dinwiddie, Robert, Gov. of Va., A78.
Guess, George — Se-quoy-ah, Indian inventor — born.
Hopkinson, Joseph, jurist, born.
Kirkland, John T., pres. Harvard Univ., b.
Mason, John Mitchell, clergyman, born.
Moore, Zeph. Swift, pres. of Williams Coll., b.
Wentworth, Benning, Gov. of N. H., A74.
Whitefield, George, revivalist, A56.
Zea, Francisco Antonia, statesman, born.

1771 * *
Alden, Timothy, college president, born.
Ballou, Hosea, Universalist clergyman, b.
Boylston, Nicholas, benefactor, A55.
Brown, Charles Brockden, author, born.
Fessenden, Thomas Green, author, born.
Hopper, Isaac Tatem, philanthropist, b.
Irving, Peter, author, born.
Johnson, William, justice, born.
Morrow, Jeremiah, statesman, born.

1772 * *
Alexander, Archibald, clergyman, born.
Appleton, Jesse, pres. of Bowdoin Coll., born.
Burrill, James, lawyer, born.
Caldwell, Charles, physician, born.
Chauncey, Isaac, navy, born.
Crawford, William Harris, statesman, born.
Dooly, John Mitchell, jurist, born.
Dowse, Thomas, book collector, born.
Finley, Robert, clergyman, born.
MacArthur, Duncan, Gov. of O., born.
Porter, Ebenezer, scholar, born.
Quincy, Josiah, statesman, born.
Wirt, William, orator, born.
Woolman, John, author, A53.

CHURCH.

1768 Aug. 17. *N. J.* John Witherspoon is inaugurated president of the college of New Jersey.

Oct. 30. *N. Y.* John Street Methodist church in New York is dedicated by Philip Embury.

* * *Phila.* First organization of Methodists; meetings held in a sail-loft by a class of 7 members.

* * *Vt.* The first Baptist church is founded in Shaftsbury.

1769 May 19. *It.* Clement XIV. pope.

* * *Cal.* Father Junipero Serra, a Franciscan monk, founds a mission at San Diego. Many of his associates die during the first months of hardship.

Jesuit missions are established in New California.

* * *Can.* The Burgher Presbytery of Truro, Nova Scotia, is formed.

* * *Phila.* First Methodist church (St. George) obtained by purchase.

Arrival of Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor, Wesleyan Methodist missionaries.

* * *Va.* Methodism is planted by Robert Williams, a local preacher.

1770 Mar. 20. *N. Y.* The Reformed Dutch obtain a new charter for a college (Rutgers).

Sept. 30. *N. J.* John Murray, founder of the Universalist church in America, arrives from England, and preaches his first sermon in America at Good Luck.

* * *Cal.* A mission station is founded at Monterey on the Pacific coast, by Franciscan missionaries.

* * *S. C.* Presbytery of Orange is organized.

* * There are about 97 Baptist churches in the 13 colonies.

1771 Feb. 27. *R. I.* The Six-Principle Baptists secede from the Baptist church at Providence, because their president (Manning) did not make imposition of hands a bar to communion, and probably because of his holding to singing in public worship, "which was highly disgustful."

July 31. *Mass.* George III. disallows and rejects the act of the colony in oppressing Baptists at Ashfield.

Oct. 15. *New York.* General convention of Reformed Dutch ministers and laymen, to plan for union.

Oct. 27. *Phila.* Arrival of Francis Asbury and Richard Wright, being sent by John Wesley to preach Methodism in America.

* * Labrador made a Moravian mission station.

* * *Pa.* The Presbyterian Synod approves a scheme for the support of candidates for the ministry.

* * *W. I.* Friedensberg, St. Croix, becomes a mission station of the Moravians, who work among the slaves.

1772 May * *N. Y.* English Shakers emigrate to America.

Oct. * *New York.* The General Convention of the Reformed Dutch church meets and consummates the union of the churches.

* * *O.* Moravians and their converts removed from Pennsylvania, open an Indian mission at Schonbrann, in the Muskingum Valley.

* * *New York.* The Classis of Amsterdam gives full approbation to the formation of a Dutch Synod in America. (Jan. 14.)

* * Francis Asbury is temporarily appointed "general assistant in America," by John Wesley.

LETTERS.

1768 July 4. *Boston.* Dickinson's *Liberty Song* is published.

* * *N. J.* John Witherspoon made president of Princeton College.

* * *Phila.* Phonography suggested by Franklin.

* * *Circular Letter to Each Colonial Legislature*, by Adams and Otis, appears.

1769 * * *The Croakers*, by J. R. Drake, appears.

* * *N. H.* Dartmouth College (Cong.) founded at Hanover.

* * *Phila.* The *American Magazine* appears.

1770 May * *R. I.* The Baptist College removed from Warren to Providence, James Manning, president.

July * *Mass.* The *Massachusetts Spy* first appears.

* * *Peru.* The College of San Carlos established.

± * * *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*, by Phillis Wheatley, a negress, born in Africa appears.

1771 Nov. 3. *N. Y.* First newspaper printed in Albany, the *Albany Gazette.*

* * *N. J.* **James Madison graduates** at Princeton.

* * The *Royal Spiritual Magazine* issued.

1772 * * *The Progress of Dullness*, by John Trumbull, appears.

SOCIETY.

1768 Sept. * *Boston.* The newly arrived British officers are fretted with **legal impediments**, and denounce "this country where every man studies law."

1770 Feb. 22. *Boston.* A patriotic crowd of men and boys resents the Contravention Act and is fired on by soldiers; a Mr. Richardson and Christopher Snider, a boy 11 years old, are killed; the newspapers announce the **boy as the first martyr to American liberty.**

Mar. 5. *Boston.* **"The Boston Massacre."** Three persons are killed and eight wounded by the fire of the soldiers.

* * *Md.* **Umbrellas first introduced,** having been landed at Baltimore, and commonly scouted as evidences of effeminacy.

* * **The Indians become civilized.**

The mission among the Oneidas is placed under the care of the London Board of Correspondence in Boston. With their aid, a meeting-house, schoolhouse, sawmill, grist-mill, and blacksmith's shop are erected. Drunkenness is almost unknown, and the people become "sober, regular, industrious, praying Indians."

1772 Jan. 1. *Va.* **Thomas Jefferson marries Martha Skelton.**

* * Founding of the **Improved Order of Red Men.**

STATE.

1768 July 8. *Boston.* **Thirty Bostonians** board a schooner seized by custom officers for having 30 hogsheads of molasses on board; they confine the officers, and remove the molasses.

Sept. * *Boston.* The ministers of the colony, in the King's name, require the Assembly **to "express regrets,"** and rescind their action, but it reaffirms the former action in a circular letter by a nearly unanimous vote.

Sept. 24. *N. Y.* **A treaty entered** into by the English colonists with the Indians at Fort Stanwix, defining a line between the English colonies and the Indians [later known as the "property line"].

Sept. 27–29. *Mass.* **Convention of the towns** to consider the coming of the troops.

Sept. * *N. C.* **The "Regulators"** bind themselves to resist the payment of taxes, except such as were levied and were to be applied according to law.

Oct. * *Boston.* **Troops arrive** to sustain the officers.

The selectmen of Boston flatly refuse to provide quarters for General Gage's troops; so they are quartered in the State House.

* * **Baron De Kalb** is sent by Choiseul to observe the spirit of the Americans.

* * *Eng.* **The term American** begins to be used in connection with the supporters of colonial privileges, who adopt the name of "American Whigs."

* * *La.* **A temporary French republic** established.

* * *Tenn.* Parties from North Carolina settle in Tennessee.

* * **Governors inaugurated:**
–77 * * *Mich.* Guy Carleton.
–69 * * *R. I.* Josiah Lyndon.
Va. John Blair lieutenant-governor.
–70 * * *Va.* Norborne Berkeley, Lord de Botetourt.

1769 Feb. * *Eng.* **Parliament** censures the people of Massachusetts, approves the use of force against them, and urges the trial of leaders for treason in the courts of England.

May * *Ky.* **Daniel Boone** and a party of Virginians settle in Kentucky.

May 16. *Va.* **The Assembly** passes resolutions "as bad as those of Massachusetts."

May 17. *Va.* The Governor, Lord Botetourt, **dissolves the Assembly** for passing obnoxious resolutions.

May 18. **Virginia** enters into the **non-importation agreement.**

The members of the Assembly hold a meeting in which Washington presents the resolutions against importing British merchandise. The members make a special covenant not to import any more slaves, nor to purchase any that others import.

July 15. *Mass.* Gov. Bernard **prorogues the General Court,** because it refuses to make provision for the support of British soldiers, sent to take away the liberties of the people.

* * *Mass.* **Lieut.-Gov. Thomas Hutchinson** assumes authority.

Aug. * *N. Y.* Bernard sails for England.

* * *Cal.* Spaniards occupy the coast. **Monterey** is founded.

* * *Ky.* **Daniel Boone** makes explorations beyond the mountains.

* * *Mass.* **The General Court** refuses to do business while a guard is stationed at the door, and adjourns to Cambridge.

* * *Tenn.* The Watauga Association makes settlements.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
–84 * * *Conn.* Jonathan Trumbull.
–74 * * *Md.* Robert Eden.
–74 * * *R. I.* Joseph Wanton.

1770 Jan. * *Eng.* **Lord North** becomes prime minister.

Jan. * *New York.* Soldiers cut down the liberty pole and the people retaliate.

Mar. 5. *Eng.* The non-importation associations **cripple the English colonial trade.**

All duties are now removed except threepence a pound *on tea*, retained at the express command of the King, who said, "There should always be one tax, at least, to keep up the right of taxing;" the non-importation agreement is soon relaxed, except with regard to tea.

—— *Mass.* Public excitement is intensified throughout the colonies by the **Boston Massacre.** (See Army.)

Apr. * *Eng.* **The Townshend Act repealed, except that relating to the duty on tea.**

Aug. 21. *New York.* An equestrian statue of George III. is erected in Bowling Green by loyalists.

Sept. 22. *Boston.* **Covention of delegates** at Faneuil Hall, from 96 towns, to consider the grievance of a standing army.

* * –73 * * There is **scarcely any government** in the colonies, the royal government having practically gone to pieces.

* * *Boston.* The King's soldiers cut down a liberty pole which had stood in the park for several years.

* * *Eng.* **Edmund Burke** becomes agent for New York. [He continues for five years.]

* * *O.* The Zane family settle on the Ohio, near the mouth of Wheeling Creek.

* * **Governors inaugurated:**
–71 * * *N. Y.* John, Lord Dunmore.
–72 * * *Va.* William Nelson, lieutenant-governor.

1771 Mar. 28. *N. Y.* A Mr. McDougal, some time imprisoned as the author of a newspaper article signed **"A Son of Liberty,"** is discharged by the Supreme Court.

* * *Cuba.* **The port of Havana** is no longer monopolized by Seville and Cadiz, but open to all nations for certain articles of trade.

* * *N. C.* **The Regulators** attempt to overthrow the government and courts by force.

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:**
July 1. *N. C.* James Hasell (pres.).
Aug. * –76 * * *N. C.* Josiah Martin.
–77 * * *N. Y.* William Tryon.
–72 * * *Pa.* Richard Penn.

1772 June 10. *R. I.* The Americans burn the revenue **schooner** *Gaspee* in Narragansett Bay.

Aug. 4. *Eng.* **Dartmouth** succeeds Hillsborough in the Ministry.

Nov. 2. *Boston.* Town-meeting held; **committees of correspondence** appointed by the "Sons of Liberty" [out of it grows the Colonial Congress], Samuel Adams the leader.

* * *Eng.* Parliament orders that the burners of the *Gaspee* be arrested, **and taken to England for trial.**

* * *Guiana.* **The revolt of the Maroons** at Surinam [lasts five years].

MISCELLANEOUS.

1768 * * *New York.* **The Chamber of Commerce** founded.

1770 * * *New York.* The Chamber of Commerce incorporated by Act of Legislature.

Sept. 10. *Boston.* The governor delivers **Castle William** over to the king's troops.

1772 * * *Mass.—R. I.* **A stage-coach** runs between Boston and Providence.

ARMY — NAVY.

1774 * * **Indian war**; caused by the atrocities of the whites and by the murder (Apr. 30) of the family of Logan.

Oct. 10. *W. Va.* Battle of **Point Pleasant**, on the Ohio; 1,500 Shawnees under Chiefs Cornstalk and Logan are defeated by 1,200 Virginians under Gen. A. Lewis, who lose 75 killed and 140 wounded.

Sept. 5±. *Boston.* Gen. Gage erects fortifications on "**the Neck.**"

Dec. 13. *Mass.* The people take possession of **the arsenal at Charlestown**, from which the powder had been removed by Gen. Gage.

Dec. 13±. *N. H.* A company of men led by John Sullivan [afterward major-general] **capture the fort at Portsmouth**, and remove 100 barrels of powder and some cannon.

1775 Jan. * *Boston.* Gage sends **troops to Marshfield.**

* * *R. I.* At Newport the patriots **seize 44 pieces of artillery** and convey them to Providence. (Dec. 6.)

Feb. 26. *Mass.* Gen. Gage orders 140 **soldiers to go to Salem** and seize the military stores; the militia under Col. Pickering raise the drawbridge and otherwise oppose the attempt.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1773 Dec. * *Guatemala.* An **earthquake** swallows up 80,000 inhabitants.

* * *Phila.* **The first steam-engine** built in America is set up.

* * *S. C.* A theater is opened at Charleston.

1774 Oct. 24. *Phila.* The Continental Congress recommends a suspension of all public amusements.

* * *W. I.* Port Royal, Jamaica, is destroyed by a cyclone.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1773 * *
Biglow, William, teacher and poet, born.
Bowditch, Nathaniel, mathematician, born.
Caldwell, Joseph, college president, born.
Clayton, John, physician and botanist, dies.
Day, Jeremiah, pres. of Yale Coll., born.
Harrison, William Henry, 9th President, born in Va. **Feb. 9.**
Hull, Isaac, commodore, born.
Nott, Eliphalet, pres. of Union Coll., born.
Paine, Robert Treat, Jr., author, born.
Randolph, John, statesman, born.

1774 * *
Bainbridge, William, commodore, born.
Daviess, Joseph Hamilton, lawyer, born.
Griscom, John, educator, born.
Oliver, Andrew, Lieut.-Gov. of Mass., A68.
Tompkins, Daniel D., statesman, born.
Van Rensselaer, Solomon, general, born.
Wood, Leonard, clergyman, born.

CHURCH.

1773 July 14-16. *Phila.* **The first American conference of Methodist preachers** in session at St. George's church; American membership 1,160.

* * *Md.* **The Catholics** are left without priests by the complete suppression of the order of Jesuits, by Pope Clement XIV.

* * *Pa.* The Presbyterian Synod appoints a committee on religious publications.

* * *Eng.* Mr. Wesley appoints Thos. Rankin **general superintendent of Methodist societies** in America.

1774 Mar. 10. **The Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church** of America is formed.

May 25. *Phila.* Second Methodist Conference is held.

Aug. 16. *New York.* **Ann Lee** and nine (Shaker) followers arrive in New York.

Sept. 7. *Phila.* Rev. J. Duché, an assistant minister of Christ's (Episcopal) church, reads prayers and Psalm xxxv. for the **First Continental Congress**, in Carpenter's Hall. "It seems as if heaven had ordained that psalm to be read that morning." (John Adams.)

Nov. 29. *Boston.* **The Old South Meeting-house** is used by the patriots for the purpose of a town meeting, to discuss the tea question, the *Dartmouth* having arrived with a cargo of tea. Its frequent use for such purposes, when Faneuil Hall was not large enough for the meeting, led the governor to designate this church as the "seed-bed of rebellion."

* * *Can.* **Religious liberty** is granted to Roman Catholics.

* * *Eng.* During the discussion of the Boston Port Bill in Parliament, Ex-gov. Johnston said: "If you **ask an American who is his master**, he will tell you he has none; **nor any governor but Jesus Christ.**"

* * *Greenland.* Lichtenan becomes a mission station of the Moravians.

* * *N. Y.* **The English Shakers** settle near Albany.

* * *Va.* The first Baptist church in Virginia (Simpson Creek) is formed.

1775 Feb. 15. *It.* **Pius VI. pope.**

Feb. * *Mass.* The ministers of Salem prevent an outbreak against General Gage, who comes on Sunday to search for powder.

LETTERS.

1774 * * *Observations on the Boston Port Bill*, by Josiah Quincy, appears.

* * The *Journal* of John Woolman appears.

* * *History of Redemption*, by **Jonathan Edwards**, appears.

* * **-75** * * *Boston.* The *Royal American Magazine* appears.

SOCIETY.

1773 Dec. 16. *Boston.* **The Boston Tea Party.**

Seven thousand people assemble in town-meeting; Adams and Quincy address them; in the evening come about fifty men disguised as Indians, who, with war-whoops, lead the crowd to the wharves, and then empty 342 chests of taxed tea into the harbor.

1774 June 1. *New Eng.* The patriotic colonists make this **a day of fasting and mourning**, because of the Port Bill.

Sept. * *Phila.* Asserting the rights of British America, Thomas Jefferson laid before the Colonial Congress an anti-slavery paper: —

"The abolition of domestic Slavery is the greatest object of desire in these Colonies, where it was unhappily introduced in their infant State. But previous to the enfranchisement of the slaves, it is necessary to exclude further importations from Africa. Yet our repeated attempts to effect this have been defeated by his majesty's negative."

* * *Mass.* The people of all the colonies send money and **provisions for the poor** of the proscribed town of Boston, even the settlements beyond the Alleghanies remember them, and $150,000 are subscribed in London.

1775 Mar. 8. A citizen of Billerica is tarred and feathered by the British; the Americans adopt it as the **mode of punishing Tories.**

STATE.

1772 * *Mass.* **Parliament** enacts that the salaries of the colonial governors and judges shall be paid out of the colonial revenues without authorization by the General Assembly. [The Assembly soon declares the act of Parliament void.]

* * *N. C.—S. C.* Settlement of the boundary between North and South Carolina.

* * *Eng.* **The tea tax** produces from the American colonies a revenue of only $400 a year, at an annual expense of $1,500,000 for collection.

* * **-76** * * *Va.* John, Lord Dunmore, governor.

1773 Jan. * **-Feb.** * *Mass.* **A controversy** exists between Governor Hutchinson and the General Court.

* * *Mass.* **Ships loaded with tea arrive** at Charlestown.

The tea is landed, but its sale is forbidden; at New York and Philadelphia the ports are declared closed and the ships are forbidden to enter; at Boston the town authorities refuse to permit the tea to be landed, although it is consigned to Gov. Hutchinson and his friends.

* * The colonial assemblies meet, and before the governors can prorogue them, appoint "**committees of correspondence,**" in order to secure unity of action among the colonies.

Mar. * *Va.* Intercolonial committees of correspondence established.

May * *Eng.* The ministry applies stratagem to dispose of the **accumulated tea** of British merchants.

It removes the *export tax*, so that with the import tax paid, tea can be bought in Boston cheaper than in London; the Americans respond by ordering captains to take their cargoes back to England.

June - July. *Miss.* About 400 English families emigrate to the vicinity of **Natchez.**

Dec. 16. *Mass.* **The Boston Tea Party.** Destruction of tea in Boston Harbor by citizens disguised as Indians; 342 chests of tea are emptied into the sea. (See Society.)

Dec. 25. *New York.* **A tea ship is sent back** with her cargo.

The captain is escorted out of town with banners flying and the band playing

God Save the King. Eighteen chests of tea concealed on board another ship are thrown into the dock.

* * *Cal.* Presidios established in Upper California.

* * *Can.* Celtic settlers arrive in Nova Scotia.

* * *Eng.* **Franklin** is called before the Privy Council.

* * **Kentucky is settled** by colonists led by Daniel Boone.

* * Philadelphians denounce as **an enemy to his country** "whosoever shall abet in unloading, receiving, or vending the tea." Charleston and New York adopt similar resolutions.

* * *S. C.* About 300 families of Germans leave Maine, and settle in southwestern South Carolina.

* * **Governors inaugurated:**
-82 * * *Cal.* Felippe de Neve (Spanish).
Mass. General Thomas Gage.
-75 * * *Mass.* **A Provincial Congress governs.**

1774 Jan. 29. *Eng.* **Franklin** appears before the Privy Council of George III., to present a petition from Massachusetts.

* * **Conventions,** to agitate the public mind in favor of liberty, are held in all the colonies.

Jan. 31. *Eng.* Parliament votes to **dismiss Benjamin Franklin** from his office of postmaster-general in America because of his patriotic sympathies.

Mar. 31. *Eng.* Parliament passes the **Boston Port Bill.**

It closes that port to all commerce, except food and fuel, and transfers the seat of government to Salem, which declines the honor, and refuses to profit by the hand of tyranny. The bill is to take effect on June 1.

Apr. 19. *Eng.* **Edmund Burke** makes his famous speech on American taxation.

Apr. * *Ky.* Emigrants arrive; Harrodsburg is soon settled.

* * *Eng.* **The Quebec Bill** passes Parliament, which grants unusual concessions to the Catholics of Canada, to secure their fidelity.

May 13. *Mass.* **Gov. Hutchinson is superseded by Gen. Gage,** who vainly strives to repress the ferment of liberty among the people.

May 17. Rhode Island proposes a general congress.

May 20. *Eng.* **Parliament subverts the charter** of Massachusetts by authorizing the removal of certain persons, charged with crime, beyond its limits for trial.

* * **The colonists are divided** into two parties; the patriots, called Whigs, and the Royalists, called Tories.

May 20. *Fr.* **Louis XVI. enthroned.**

June 1. *Mass.* The Boston Port Bill goes into operation, **closing the harbor** against commerce; business is suspended; the day observed in many parts with fasting and mourning. General sympathy for Boston.

— *Boston.* Ex-Gov. Hutchinson departs.

June 17. *Boston.* **A Port Act meeting** is convened.

Aug. * **–Sept.** * *Mass.* County conventions held to protest against the Parliament.

Aug. ± * *S. C.* Generous **Carolinians** send Bostonians 200 barrels of rice and promise 800 more, but urge them "not to pay for an ounce of tea."

* * **North Carolina** raises by subscription $1,000 for the relief of Boston.

Sept 5. *Phila.* **The First Continental Congress** and second Colonial Congress meets in Carpenter's Hall; 56 delegates represent 11 colonies. [Later, 68.] Peyton Randolph of Virginia, president. [Oct. 22. Henry Middleton of South Carolina.] Charles Thomson, secretary.

Georgia, having a royalist governor, has no delegate. Congress proceeds to assume control of all military movements in all the colonies; it acknowledges the authority of the king, but opposes the Acts of Parliament. No delegate is instructed to ask for independence. [Sept. 6. Each colony is given one vote. Sept. 7. Rev. J. Duché elected chaplain. Sept. 10. Approval of Suffolk (Mass.) Resolutions of Sept. 6, "No obedience is due to any part of the recent Acts of Parliament." Sept. 28. Rejects Joseph Galloway's plan of union aiming at perpetual dependence. Oct. 14. Adopts Declaration of Rights. Oct. 20. The American Association is formed by 52 members; it pledges itself for non-intercourse with Great Britain until the offensive Acts are repealed. Oct. 21. The Address to the People of Great Britain, prepared by John Jay, approved. A memorial to the several Anglo-American Colonies adopted. Oct. 22. Letters despatched to unrepresented colonies at St. John's (now Prince Edward Island), Nova Scotia, Georgia, East and West Florida. Oct. 25. Petition to the king, written by John Dickinson (Pa.), is ordered. Oct. 26. An Address to the People of Quebec, drawn by Dickinson, adopted. Dissolved.]

Sept. 28. *Mass.* The royalist governor dissolves the Assembly.

Oct. 5±. *Mass.* **The Assembly** meets at Salem, notwithstanding the action of Governor Gage in countermanding the summons which convoked it.

[The members of the Assembly, having adjourned to Concord, resolve themselves into **a Provincial Congress,** with John Hancock, president, and Benjamin Lincoln, secretary.]

Oct. * *Mass.* The colonists are **further incensed** by the arrival of British troops, and by the measures adopted by General Gage.

Oct. 26. *Mass.* The Provincial Congress proceeds to organize the militia as **"minute-men,"** and collect stores and ammunition for public defense.

Nov. 4. Congress, by its committee, makes a Declaration of Rights.

It claims the right of participating in the making of the laws of the land, and in the ordering of the taxes; of having trial by jury in the vicinage; of holding public meetings; of seeking redress for grievances. It protests against a standing army imposed without its consent; and against eleven governmental acts violating colonial rights and privileges. It proposes peaceable redress by forming an American association pledged not to trade with Great Britain, or the West Indies, nor with those engaged in the slave-trade, and not to buy British goods or tea; a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement is adopted.

Nov. ± * Provincial legislatures pass resolutions for obtaining **military stores** and arming the inhabitants.

Nov. 5. *Va.* **The militia** assembled at Fort Gower resolve to support their countrymen rather than the tyranny of their King.

Dec. * The king, having **prohibited the exportation of military stores to America,** patriots in Rhode Island take about 40 cannon from the public battery; in New Hampshire they seize over 100 barrels of gunpowder lying in the fort at Portsmouth.

* * *Can.* **A legislative council** is established; the laws made by the French are confirmed, and the Catholics secured in their religious freedom.

* * **Connecticut** issues **paper money,** the first of the Revolution.

* * *Ga.* Several millions of acres of land ceded to the King, by the Creek and Cherokee Indians.

* * *Ky.* George R. Clark arrives.

* * *Mass.* **A great commotion** arises against Gov. Hutchinson and Lieut.-gov. Oliver, whose **letters to the British government against the liberties of the colony** become known. These officials **propose** the introduction of troops, and one of them suggests the establishment of a **"patrician order."** The governor advises the **abridgement of "English liberties,"** as he doubted if the people of a colony could enjoy all the liberty of the parent State.

* * Spain permits free-trade with several of her South American settlements.

* * **Newspapers are divided,** for and against the government.

1775 * * *Eng.* **Parliament** is occupied with American affairs.

Jan. 20. *Eng.* **Chatham** presents his motion to Parliament for conciliation with America.

Feb. 1. *Mass.* The second **Provincial Congress** meets at Cambridge.

Feb. 10. *Eng.* **Lord North** introduces a bill to restrain the trade and commerce of New England [which soon after passes Parliament].

Feb. * **Franklin** is in London, conferring with the Howes.

Mar. 5. *New York.* **A town-meeting favors a congress;** hoop-poles from a neighboring cooper's yard are used to enforce a favoring vote.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1773 * * *Conn.* **An old copper-mine** at Simsbury is used as a prison.

1774 * * *Boston.* **The streets are first lighted.**

* * *Conn.* Only 1,363 Indians are reported in this colony.

ARMY — NAVY.

1775 Mar. 18. *Mass.* **Gen. Gage seizes 13,425 musket cartridges** and 3,000 lbs. of ball belonging to private Americans and stored on Boston Neck.

He strengthens the fortifications on **Boston Neck,** and accumulates military stores.

Apr. 18. *Boston.* Gen. Gage issues orders forbidding any one to leave the town after dark.

Paul Revere rides to Concord to arouse the patriots.

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE.

Apr. 19. *Mass.* **Lexington, the First Battle of the War for American Independence.**

Gen. Gage secretly sends a regiment of 800 men to Concord, 16 miles from Boston, to destroy the military stores of the colonists. They attack the patriots at Lexington and partially succeed in their mission, when they are in turn attacked by the "minute-men," and driven back to Boston. American loss 49 killed, 34 wounded, and five missing; British loss 273. "This is the world-renowned battle of Concord, more eventful than Agincourt and Blenheim."

Apr. 20. *Mass.* **Gen. Putnam arrives** at Concord, having ridden his horse about 100 miles in 18 hours.

Apr. 20+-76, Mar. 17, 1776.

SIEGE OF BOSTON.

Apr. 20. *Boston* under siege by about 20,000 Americans.

The isthmus connecting the town of Boston with the main land is blockaded and the siege of the city begins.

—— *Va.* Gov. Dunmore sends marines in the night, to **remove about 20 barrels of gunpowder** from the arsenal at Williamsburg, the capital; some of the exasperated inhabitants fly to arms.

Apr. 25. *Md.* Baltimoreans **seize the provincial magazines,** containing 1,500 stand of arms, on receiving the war-news from Lexington.

Apr. 27. *Mass.* Bostonians deliver up to Gen. Gage a large quantity of guns, etc.

May 2. *Va.* **Patrick Henry** and 700 patriots force the governor to pay for the powder removed from Williamsburg.

May 5. *Mass.* **A naval skirmish** takes place at Martha's Vineyard.

May 10. *N. Y.* **Surrender of Ticonderoga;** the gateway to Canada is taken.

Ethan Allen of Vermont, with 83 "Green Mountain Boys," surprises the garrison, and demands its surrender of Commander Delaplace, "*In the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress.*" Thirty-eight prisoners and a fortress costing $40,000,000, with 120 cannons and vast military stores are taken by these extemporized troops in ten minutes. [The military supplies are soon hurried to the besiegers of Boston, where they are much needed.]

May 12. *N. Y.* **Crown Point is taken** by Seth Warner without loss of life.

* * *Eng.* **British officers resign** their commissions rather than fight the colonists.

May 25. *Boston.* **Gens. Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne arrive,** and command an army of more than 10,000 disciplined soldiers.

May 27. *Boston.* Israel Putnam defeats a few British raiders on Hog Island.

May * *Boston.* **Artemas Ward** commander-in-chief of the American forces.

Conflicts occur in the harbor.

—— *Phila.* **Congress adopts the army** before Boston as the Continental army.

* * *N. Y.* **Sir John Johnson** flees from the Mohawk Valley to Canada.

June 9. *Mass.* **The American army** at Cambridge; officers 1,581, privates 6,063; total 7,644.

June 12. *Me.* The *Margaretta* seized at Machias.

June 16. *Mass.* The Americans throw up entrenchments near **Bunker Hill** during the night, and command Boston with their cannons.

June 17. *Phila.* Continental Congress elects **George Washington commander-in-chief** of the American army; he accepts the appointment, refusing all compensation. (June 15?)

* * **Massachusetts authorizes privateering.**

* * **Rhode Island commissions two cruisers,** and sends Abraham Whipple to Bermuda to seize powder.

—— *Mass.* **Battle of Bunker Hill** (Breed's Hill).

About 3,000 British troops under Generals Howe and Pigot, aided by the fleet, carry the entrenchments on the third assault, the Americans having consumed their ammunition. British loss, 1,054 killed and wounded; Americans lose 150 killed (among them the brave Gen. Joseph Warren), 270 wounded, and 32 prisoners.

Charlestown is burnt by the British.

June 21. *Phila.* **Washington leaves** to take command of the American army.

June * *Ky.* **Daniel Boone** builds his fort.

July 2. *Mass.* **Washington arrives at Cambridge.**

July 3. *Mass.* Washington assumes command of the army, consisting of 14,500 men.

July 27. *Phila.* Congress establishes a hospital for 20,000 men.

July * *Can.* Col. Guy Johnson holds a conference with the Indians at Montreal. Many Indian chiefs agree to support the King's cause, against the colonists, but accomplish very little.

—— *Boston.* The army in three divisions **invests the city.**

Aug. 21. *N. Y.* Continental army under Gen. Montgomery arrives at **Fort Ticonderoga.**

Aug. 26. *Mass.* The Americans open their entrenchments on a hill near Boston.

Aug. 30. *Conn.* **Stonington** is attacked by the British.

Sept. 2. *Mass.* Washington begins to commission war-vessels.

Sept. * *N. Y.* **Schuyler** from Ticonderoga moves toward Canada, but yields the command to **Montgomery,** who captures Chambly.

* * *Me.* **Benedict Arnold** moves up the Kennebec to invade Canada.

Sept. *-**Dec.** * *Pa.* Hostilities in the Susquehanna country between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania settlers.

Sept. 25. *Can.* **Col. Ethan Allen,** with 83 men, attempts to take Montreal; all are made prisoners.

Sept. * *S. C.* **Col. Moultrie,** with the militia, takes possession of Fort Johnson on St. James Island.

Oct. 7. *R. I.* British vessels sail into the harbor of **Bristol** and fire upon the town; Newport is threatened with destruction.

Oct. 10. *Boston.* **Lord William Howe succeeds General Gage** in command at Boston.

Oct. 13. The United States Navy originated by an order of Congress for the construction of 2 cruisers, mounting respectively 10 and 14 guns.

Oct. 18. *Me.* Falmouth (**Portland**) **is burned** by the British under Lieutenant Mowatt.

Oct. * **-Dec.** * The American vessels, *Lynch* and *Franklin,* cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Nov. 2. *N. B.* The garrison at **St. John surrenders** to Americans under General Montgomery.

Nov. 9. *Can.* **General Arnold,** with 1,000 men, arrives before Quebec; they are deterred from taking the city by the want of boats.

Nov. 12. *Can.* The Americans under Montgomery, having invaded Canada, **attempt to surprise** the British and take Montreal.

* * *Ger.* British efforts to secure **German mercenaries** begin.

Nov. 22. *Mass.* Americans take Cobble or Miller's Hill near Boston and fortify it.

Nov. 23. British despatch-bearer Connelly captured near Hagerstown, while on his way to Detroit, with papers of great consequence.

Nov. 25. *Phila.* Congress declares **British vessels open to capture by Americans,** in retaliation for ordering the attack on American seaport towns by British vessels.

Nov. 29. An American privateer captures **three British ships** containing military stores.

Nov. * *Eng.* Parliament votes **to increase the British army** in America to 40,000 men, requiring an addition of 25,000 men. British subjects decline to enlist, and 17,000 Hessians are hired of Brunswick and Hesse-Cassel, at $36 a head.

Dec. 1. *Can.* **Arnold and Montgomery unite** their forces on the St. Lawrence.

Dec. 8. *Can.* **The siege of Quebec begins.**

Dec. 9. *Va.* A slight action takes place at Cedar Bridge.

Dec. 10. British vessels destroy the buildings on Canonicut Island.

Dec. 13. *Phila.* **The germ of the navy department.** Congress first determines to build a navy of 13 frigates.

Dec. 22. *Phila.* Congress appoints a **corps of naval officers,** Esek Hopkins commander, and **John Paul Jones** lieutenant, naval affairs being in charge of a "Marine Committee."

* * *Boston.* **Admiral Shuldam** relieves Admiral Graves as commander of the British fleet.

Dec. 30. *Can.* **Gen. Montgomery defeated and killed** before Quebec. Gen. Arnold continues the fruitless siege.

Dec. * *Phila.* Congress authorizes Washington to push the attack upon Boston, to the destruction of the town if necessary.

CHURCH.

1775 May 28. *R. I.* Dedication of a new Baptist church at Providence; steeple 196 ft. high; bell, 2,515 lbs.; cost, $35,000.

May 20. *N. C.* Presbyterians form the **Mecklenburgh Convention,** which anticipates the Declaration of Independence made at Philadelphia.

May * *Va.* **Baptist churches** issue a patriotic address.

LETTERS.

1775 May 10. *New York.* A mob compels **President Cooper of King's (Columbia) College** to flee for his life because of his Tory sentiments.

* * **Nov.** * *New York.* Rivington's *Gazetteer* office is destroyed by Connecticut marauders.

* * *Eng.* **Appeals and addresses,** ordered by the Colonial Congress, arrive in England.

William Pitt commends the patriots. "For myself I must avow, that, in all my reading,—and I have read Thucydides, and I have studied and admired the master states of the world,—for solidity of reason, force of sagacity, and wisdom of conclusion, under a complication of difficult circumstances, no nation or body of men can stand in preference to the general congress at Philadelphia. The histories of Greece and Rome give us nothing equal to it, and all attempts to impose servitude upon such a mighty continental nation must be in vain."

SOCIETY.

1775 Apr. 14. *Phila.* **The first Abolition Society** is formed, with Benjamin Franklin as president, and Benjamin Rush as secretary.

Apr. 19. **The patriots' victory at the battle of Lexington fires the country.**

Public sentiment quickly changes from loyalty to an almost universal desire to separate from England.

May * *Eng.* **The people are divided in their allegiance.**

English privilege and officialism are with the kings; the popular heart and conscience are with the colonists, by a great majority.

June 17. **The Battle of Bunker Hill,** though a defeat, **inspires the war spirit** in the colonies; it is discovered that British troops are not invincible.

* * *Boston.* The people suffer because of the **rigorous siege.**

* * *Boston.* Dr. Benj. Church, director of the hospital, is the first American traitor.

Nov. 4. *Phila.* The Continental Congress directs that there should be issued daily **to each soldier** a pint of milk and a quart of spruce beer or cider.

STATE.

1775 Mar. * *Eng.* Franklin leaves London.

Mar. * *Mass.* **The movement develops a struggle for liberty.**

John Adams says, "That there are any who pant after independence is the greatest slander on the province." [A sudden change soon follows.]

Apr. 3. *N. Y.* **The Colonial Assembly** holds its last session, and adjourns.

Apr. 19. **The political existence** of the United States dates from the Battle of Lexington; its **legal existence** from the adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776.

* * *N. Y.* Richmond and Queens Counties **side with the Tories,** and send no delegates to the Provincial Congress. **The wealth and influence of New York City are hostile to the patriots.**

Apr. 22. *Mass.* The Provincial Congress resolves to raise **an army of 30,000** men, of which the quota of Massachusetts will be 13,600.

May 5. *Phila.* **Benjamin Franklin returns** from England after an absence of more than ten years.

May 10. *Phila.* **The Second Continental Congress** opens in Independence Hall. [Peyton Randolph, president; Charles Thomson, secretary.] Colonies represented, 13; delegates present, 55.

May 15. *Phila.* Congress resolves **to issue paper money** as a substitute for taxation.

* * *Phila.* Congress votes to establish a **line of posts** from Maine to Georgia.

May 20. *Phila.* **Articles of confederation and perpetual union** agreed upon in the Congress.

—— *N. C.* The colonists begin to speak of **the United Colonies of America:** at Charlotte the citizens assemble hastily to startle the country by adopting the Mecklenburg **Declaration of Independence,** [two months before that written by Jefferson. Winsor = May 20; some others = May 31].

May 24. *Phila.* **John Hancock** is elected president of Congress.

June 7. *Mass.* The General Court considers the creation of a naval force, and authorizes **privateers.**

Its action is anticipated by the people of Buzzard's Bay. [Jeremiah O'Brien is made a naval captain, commanding the prize sloop *Margaretta.*]

June 12. *Mass.* **Gen. Gage** by proclamation arrogantly **offers pardon** to all "rebels" and "traitors" who may surrender, but excepts Samuel Adams and John Hancock.

June 14. *Phila.* Congress votes to raise **an army** of 20,000 men. [June 15. Washington elected commander.]

June 15. *Phila.* **Congress makes a last appeal** to George III. for justice and liberty. [July 8. Second petition.]

June 22. *Phila.* Congress resolves to emit **$2,000,000 in bills of credit.**

July 6. *Phila.* **Congress issues a manifesto,** justifying its resistance to England.

July 26. *Md.* The Maryland Convention meets at Annapolis, and resolves to support the measures of Congress; orders **$266,666 bills of credit** struck, and decides to raise **40 companies of minute-men.**

—— *Phila.* Congress first **establishes a post-office;** Benjamin Franklin, postmaster.

Summer. Franklin proposes **a plan for confederating** the English colonies.

Aug. * **Georgia joins** the other colonies.

Summer. The King's authority is overthrown in all the colonies; the governors either join the popular cause, or are driven away by the people.

Aug 23. *Eng.* King George III. proclaims the existence of **open rebellion** in the colonies, and calls on loyal persons to give information against the disloyal colonists.

* * *Phila.* Congress passes a **Pension Act.**

Oct. 6. *Phila.* Congress urges the **arrest of Tories.**

* * *Phila.* Congress appoints a **Naval Committee.**

Oct. 13. *Phila.* Congress orders **war-vessels to be built.**

Nov. * *Can.* Commissioners from Congress go to Canada.

* * *Phila.* Bonvouloir sounds Congress by direction of the French government.

Nov. 13. Massachusetts authorizes **private armed vessels to cruise.**

Nov. 29. *Phila.* Congress first seeks admission into **the family of nations** by appointing Franklin, Jay, and three others, **a committee to confer** with friends of the colonies "in Great Britain, Ireland, and elsewhere."

* * [*U. S.*] **Governors inaugurated:** **Nov.** * **–78** * * *R. I.* Nicolas Cooke. *S. C.* William Campbell.

Dec. 2. *Phila.* Congress votes to employ foreign engineers.

Dec. 21. *Eng.* **Act of Parliament for confiscating all American vessels and impressing their crews** into the British navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1775 * * *Can.* **Quebec** has 5,000 inhabitants.

Dec. 14. *Boston.* Gen. Howe orders about 100 wooden buildings to be taken down and used for fuel.

ARMY — NAVY.

1775 * * Both the English and Americans seek the **aid of the Indians.**

1776 Jan. 1. *Mass.* **The Union flag is first unfurled** in the camp at Cambridge.

—— *Va.* **Norfolk,** the principal shipping port of Virginia, is partly **burned by the Americans** to deprive the British of shelter, and in part by the British Tories under Gov. Lord Dunmore, who had been driven from office by the patriots.

* * Washington commissions **Samuel Tucker** as naval captain.

Jan. 20. Sir John Johnson is forced by Gen. Schuyler to disband his Highlanders and Mohawks, and give his parole not to fight the patriots.

Feb. 4. *New York.* **The Americans take possession;** Gen. Charles Lee enters the city and encamps in the suburb on The Fields (City Hall Park).

Feb. * The first American fleet of armed vessels begins its cruise.

The British seek to transfer the seat of war to the **southern colonies.**

The American regular army numbers a little more than 14,000 men; 6,000 Massachusetts militia are available.

Feb. 10. *Mass.* Washington, at Charlestown, writes: "Without men, without arms, without ammunition, little is to be done."

Feb. 27. *N. C.* Tories and Highlanders under McDonald defeated at **Moore's Creek Bridge** by the patriots, who take the British general, 350 guns, 1,500 rifles, 13 wagons, 150 swords.

* * *Mass.* **The cannons taken at Fort Ticonderoga,** having been hauled thither on sleds, are placed along the American line around Boston.

Mar. 2. *Mass.* **Americans bombard the British** in Boston.

An action occurs at **Morris Creek.**

Mar. 3. *Ga.* Col. Bull and Americans burn British ship *Inverness*, and 6 other vessels laden for England, near Savannah.

Mar. 4. *W. I.* Com. **Esek Hopkins takes New Providence** from the British with its military stores.

Mar. 5. *Mass.* A detachment of Americans under Gen. Thomas takes possession of **Dorchester Heights** in the night, thus beginning the long-expected attempt to take Boston.

—— *Boston.* A severe storm delays the storming of the American works by the British, and the works are strengthened.

Mar. * *Can.* **The Americans are expelled from Canada** by Sir Guy Carleton.

Mar. 17. Boston is evacuated by the British under Howe without molestation, there being an informal agreement that the city would not be burned if no attack was made. [Eleven days required.]

Mar. 18. *Boston.* **Washington enters** the city, and finds 250 cannon and 25,000 bushels of wheat.

Mar. 23. *Phila.* Congress issues **letters of marque and reprisal** against England, and declares all British vessels to be lawful prizes.

Mar. *-**Apr.*** *Ger.* **The troops of Hesse-Cassel** are first mustered in by the British.

Apr. 4. *Mass.* Washington leaves Cambridge for New York.

Apr. 6. British ship *Glasgow*, 20 guns, and her tender, under Captain Howe, attack the brigantine *Cabot*, 30 guns, *Columbus*, 28 guns, brig *Annodine*, 6 guns, and sloop *Providence*, 12 guns, under Commodore Hopkins, and escapes with the loss of her tender.

* * Washington ceases to supervise naval affairs.

Apr. 13. *New York.* **Washington and the main part of the army arrive** from Cambridge; he has about 8,000 effective men.

May 17. *Boston.* Capt. Mugford, having captured the British ship *Hope*, with 1,500 barrels of powder, brings the prize to port.

—— *New York.* Washington first learns that 17,000 German troops have been hired by the British, who are landing in Canada.

May 19. *Can.* Gen. Benedict Arnold, with 900 Americans, captures the British post at **the Cedars,** releasing 500 American prisoners.

May 25. *Phila.* **Congress resolves to engage the Indians** for military service.

May * *Can.* The Americans are **defeated at Three Rivers.**

Gen. Thomas retreats from Quebec in command of the Northern army.

June 2. *Can.* Gen. John Thomas dies of smallpox.

June 4. *S. C.* The British fleet appears off Charleston.

Gen. Lee arrives at Charleston, for its defense, as **Gen. Clinton** arrives to destroy it; both parties proceed to erect defenses.

June 15. *Can.* **The British retake Montreal** from the Americans.

June * ± *Can.* Gen. Howe leaves Halifax, and sails with his army for New York Bay.

June 16. *Can.* The Americans abandon the province of Canada.

June 17, 18. English transports bound for Boston are captured by American cruisers.

June 18. Canada is entirely evacuated by the Americans, "defeated, discontented, dispirited, diseased."

June 25. *N. Y.* **Gen. Howe arrives** at **Sandy Hook** with his forces.

June 28. *New York.* Gen. Howe, with the garrison of Boston, on board a British fleet of 40 vessels, enters the harbor.

June * **Gen. Horatio Gates takes command of the Northern army** of Americans.

June 27. The British under Gen. Clinton and Sir Peter Parker **bombard the fort on Sullivan's Island** for 10 hours and retire; British loss, 210 killed and wounded; Americans, 32. [The name of the fort is changed to Fort Moultrie, in honor of its commander.]

Incident of bravery: **Sergeant Jasper** leaps outside the fort and seizes the fallen flag, which he ties to a pole on the parapet amid "iron hail."

June 30. *N. Y.* **Gen. Howe lands a** strong British force **on Staten Island,** where he is welcomed by the Tories.

* * Gen. Ward commissions Capt. Mugford to cruise near Boston.

* * **Paul Jones** with the privateer *Providence* takes 16 prizes.

June * *New York.* Washington discovers **a Tory conspiracy,** in which some of the patriot soldiers are involved, and one of the guard, Thomas Hickey, is hanged "for mutiny, sedition, and treachery." Tories take warning.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1775 * * *Boston.* The *Blockade of Boston* is written by General Burgoyne, and performed in Boston by British officers.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1775 * *
Anderson, Alexander, engraver, born.
Barbour, James, statesman, born,
Beecher, Lyman, theologian, born.
Bohler, Peter, Moravian bishop, A63.
Brown, Jacob, major-general, born.
Chase, Philander, bishop, born.
Eckford, Henry, shipbuilder, born.
Embury, Philip, first Meth. preacher, A46.
Hobart, John Henry, Prot.-Epis. bishop of N.Y., author, born.
Lyman, Phineas, general, A59.
Milledoler, Philip, pres. of Rutgers Coll., b.
Montgomery, Richard, general, A39.
Morgan, William, abducted, born.
Quincy, Josiah, Jr., patriot and orator, A31.
Randolph, Peyton, first American Congress, A52.
Spalding, Lyman, physician, born.
Warren, Joseph, gen., phys., patriot, A34.

CHURCH.

1775 * *Boston.* **The Old South Church** used as a riding-school for Burgoyne's light-horse.

* * *Conn.* **Discomfort in the churches.** Stoves are not yet introduced into Connecticut churches, though the climate is more severe than in recent years, and the communion bread freezes on the tables, yet new-born infants are taken to the churches to be baptized, according to the custom.

* * *Eng.* The religious sympathies of the dissenters especially favor the colonists.

* * *New Eng.* **The Presbyterian Synod of New England** is formed (Londonderry, Salem, and Palmer).

* * *Va.* The General Association of Baptists appoints 3 bishops; one is elected an apostle by ballot.

1776 May 4. *R. I.* **The Baptists** repudiate all allegiance to George III.

* * All the colonies, with the exception of Rhode Island, New Jersey, and Pennsyl-

vania, have **a church established by law**, or custom, as the rightful custodian of the spiritual interests of the people.

June * **Francis Asbury**, a distinguished Methodist, is arrested and fined £5 for preaching without first taking the oath of loyalty.

LETTERS.

1775 **Mar. 6.** *Boston.* **Joseph Warren** repeats his massacre oration.

* * *New York.* **Rev. Benjamin Moore** becomes president of King's (Columbia) College.

The *Constitutional Gazette* issued by John Anderson. (Dies the same year.)

* * *Phila.* The *Pennsylvania Magazine* appears.

* * *Va.* **Patrick Henry**, the greatest orator in America, makes his famous patriotic speech before the House of Burgesses.

McFingal, by John Trumbull, appears in part.

1776 **Jan. 8. Thomas Paine** issues his *Common Sense*, which is widely circulated, and greatly aids the Revolution by showing the importance and necessity of seeking independence.

SOCIETY.

1776 **Mar. 18.** *Boston.* Washington enters the city at the head of his army; **the whole country is wild with delight.** [Congress orders a gold medal to be struck for General Washington.]

Apr. 6. *Phila.* **Congress prohibits the importation of slaves.**

STATE.

1775 * * **Governors inaugurated:**

* * *S. C.* William Campbell governor, later, John Rutledge, the first governor under the Federal Constitution.

1776. **Jan. 1.** *Mass.* **The flag** of the 13 United Colonies is first raised; it retains the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue ground, and adds red and white stripes. It is first used by Washington at Cambridge.

* * * *New York.* **Gov. Tryon** prudently retires on board of a British man-of-war.

Jan. 2. *Phila.* Congress urges strenuous measures against the Tories.

Jan. * *Eng.* **Pitt makes a speech** on the Americans in Parliament.

Feb. 1. *Eng.* Gen. Howe is directed not to use the King's name in the exchange of prisoners.

Feb. 17. *Phila.* Congress is obliged to issue **$4,000,000** additional bills of Continental paper to meet the expenses of the war.

Mar. 2. *Phila.* Congress appoints **Silas Deane**, of Ct., commissioner to France.

Mar. * *Phila.* Congress commissions **Carroll, Franklin, and Chase** to go to Canada to effect a union.

Mar. 23. *Phila.* **Congress authorizes privateers** to prey upon British commerce.

Mar. 14. *Phila.* Congress urges the disarming of disaffected citizens.

Mar. * **-June** * *U. S.* **Notable increase of the spirit of independence.**

Mar. 26. *S. C.* The General Assembly **adopts a Constitution** for the government of the Province. It is to continue till October 21, "and no longer."

* * *Phila.* Congress issues instructions to privateers.

Apr. 6. Congress declares American ports **open to the trade of all nations** except Great Britain, but prohibits the slave-trade.

Apr. 22. North Carolina authorizes her delegates to subscribe to a declaration of independence.

Apr. * *Phila.* **A finance committee,** the germ of the Treasury Department, is appointed by Congress.

May 4. *R. I.* The Assembly **repeals the "Act** for the more effectually **securing to his Majesty the allegiance** of Rhode Island and Providence plantations," and provides that in legal papers, the name and authority of **the King shall be omitted,** and those of "the Governor and Company of this Colony" be substituted.

May 10. *Pa.* The colonial charter is overthrown.

—— *Mass.* The General Assembly calls upon the people **to assemble in town-meetings,** and instruct their representatives, "Whether, if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of said Colonies, **declare them independent** of the Kingdom of Great Britain, they, the said inhabitants, will **solemnly engage, with their lives and fortunes, to support them** in the measure." [Barnstable is the only town in the Commonwealth that hesitates.]

May 15. *Phila.* Congress calls upon the States to provide **independent governments,** and totally suppress every kind of authority under the Crown.

—— *Va.* The Convention instructs the delegates of Virginia in Congress **to urge it "to declare the United Colonies free and independent States,** absolved from allegiance to, or dependence upon, the Crown or Parliament of Great Britain."

May * *Fr.* — *Sp.* **France and Spain** secretly resolve to **aid the Americans** with money.

May 24. *Phila.* **The Continental Congress elects John Hancock** of Massachusetts as its president.

June 7. *Phila.* **Congress changes its demand, and asks for independence** instead of constitutional liberties.

Phila. **Richard Henry Lee,** in obedience to the instructions of the Assembly of Virginia, offers **a resolution in Congress "that the united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States."** John Adams of Massachusetts seconds the motion, and a great debate follows. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and South Carolina are conservative, and hesitate to support such a radical step. The resolution is postponed till July first.

June 10 and **Aug. 11.** *Phila.* **Beaumarchais,** as agent, receives from the French and Spanish governments moneys, and conducts his business under the style "Hortalez et Compagnie."

June 11. *Phila.* Congress appoints T. Jefferson, John Adams, Benj. Franklin, Roger Sherman, and Robert R. Livingston **a committee to prepare a declaration of independence.**

June 12. *Va.* **A Declaration of Rights** is adopted.

June * *Va.* Gov. Dunmore prudently retires on board a British man-of-war.

June 20. *Conn.* The General Assembly issues a **declaration of independence** and absolution from all allegiance to the King of Great Britain.

June * *New York.* Discovery of the **"Hickey Plot,"** to assassinate Washington.

* * *Fr.* **Silas Deane** reaches France as the first agent of the United States.

* * *Phila.* The United States solicits money of France.

* * *Phila.* Congress proposes a loan.

June 28. *Phila.* Congress. **The resolution of Independence** drafted by **Thomas Jefferson** of Virginia, having been accepted by the committee, **is reported** to the delegates.

July 1. *Phila.* Congress. **Debate** commences on the resolution for Independence.

July 2. *Phila.* Congress. Delegates of all the colonies **adopt the resolution** of Independence except New York, whose delegates have not been instructed to take such an important step.

July 3. *Phila.* **Congress debates the Declaration of Independence** with great earnestness, but the discussion is not completed.

NOTE — The Resolution of Independence, the important event, passes **on the 2d of July.** The reasons for so doing are passed by Congress two days later. John Adams predicted the "**2d day of July**" would be long celebrated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * **Wealth abounds** in many Southern families; it is chiefly produced by growing tobacco, indigo, and rice.

1776 **Jan. 1.** *Va.* Norfolk is **destroyed by fire** and the cannon balls of the British; loss, $1,500,000.

Spring. *New York.* **Hydrant water** introduced; reservoir on the east side of Broad Street, near Pearl.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is a federal republic, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, and occupying most of the southern half of the Continent of North America. It comprises 45 States and three Territories, besides the District of Columbia. Washington is the federal capital.

The government is a representative democracy. The Federal executive authority is vested in a President, elected for four years, aided by a Cabinet having eight members; the legislative authority, in a Congress having two houses, the Senate comprising two members for each State, and a House of Representatives having 356 members who are elected by the direct vote of the people. Ratio of representation, one Representative to 173,901 of the population. The Senators are elected by the State Legislatures; the Representatives are elected for two years by the direct vote of the people of the different States. The Federal authority is limited to national affairs. Each State has a Governor and a Legislature of two houses, having extensive independent power reserved to it under the Federal Constitution, for controlling its local affairs. The Federal judiciary system is distinct from that of the States; the highest court being the Supreme Court of the United States. All religions are tolerated, and English is the common language. Area, 3,025,600 square miles; including Alaska, 3,557,000. Population, 1890, 62,622,250.

ARMY — NAVY.

1776 July 5. *Conn.* **New Haven** is plundered and pillaged by the British.

July 12. *N. Y.* Sir William Howe lands 9,000 British soldiers on Staten Island.

July 15–Oct. 11. *S. C.* War with the **Cherokee Indians.** Their settlements are destroyed, and they are driven beyond the mountains by a force under Col. Andrew Williamson.

July * *N. Y.* General Sullivan is driven from Canada by the British; he rests at Crown Point.

Aug. 1. *N. Y.* **Sir Henry Clinton's army arrives** from Charleston, South Carolina.

Aug. 8. Northern army under Washington reports 10,514 fit for duty; 3,668 sick; 2,946 on command; 97 on furlough; total, 17,225.

—— Lieut. **Paul Jones** receives a captain's commission. [Nov. 2. *R. I.* He sails in command of the ship *Alfred*, having 30 guns and 300 men, and the sloop *Providence*, having 12 guns and 70 men. He soon breaks up the fishery at Cape Breton.]

Aug. 14. *N. Y.* Lords Dunmore and Campbell and Sir Peter Parker, after taking from the Virginians about 1,000 negroes, **join Lord Howe** on Staten Island, making his entire force about 35,000 men.

Aug. 20. *N. Y.* **Gen. Sullivan succeeds Gen. Greene** in command of the Americans on Long Island. [Aug. 24. He is succeeded by **Gen. Putnam.**]

Aug. 22. *N. Y.* **Gen. Howe lands** 10,000 British soldiers **on Long Island** near the Narrows. (The British fleet numbers 437 vessels.)

Aug. 27. *N. Y.* **Battle of Long Island.** Disastrous defeat of 5,000 Americans by 16,000 British and Hessians in Brooklyn [Greenwood Cemetery]. The Americans under Putnam, Sullivan, and Stirling lose 2,000 killed and taken prisoners, including three generals captured; British loss, about 400 men.

Aug. 28. *N. Y.* The British on Long Island make no assault on the American lines, but prepare for a regular siege; the Americans are reenforced.

* * * **Successive disasters** fall to the Americans.

Aug. 30. *N. Y.* Washington, favored by a dense fog, secretly **retreats** during the night **from Brooklyn** to New York.

Sept. * *Phila.* Congress establishes uniforms for the army and navy.

—— *N. Y.* Great numbers of the militia desert after the defeat on Long Island; Washington's army is reduced to less than 20,000 men.

Sept. 14. *N. Y.* **The British enter New York City,** and the Americans retire to Harlem. Washington narrowly escapes capture in his reluctant retreat.

Sept. 16. *N. Y.* The British make an unsuccessful attack at **Harlem Heights,** near New York, losing 20 killed and 100 wounded.

Sept. 22. *N. Y.* Captain **Nathan Hale** is captured while reconnoitering the British force on Long Island; he is denied the attendance of a clergyman, and speedily hanged by Sir William Howe; his letters to his mother and friends are destroyed.

* * *New York.* Oliver de Lancey raises a royalist corps.

Sept.+ * *N. Y.* The two armies watch each other for several weeks.

Oct. 10. *Phila.* Congress creates captains in the navy, which comprises 26 vessels carrying 536 guns.

Oct. 11–13. Brig.-Gen. **Benedict Arnold,** in command of a small fleet on Lake Champlain, heroically fights a superior force under Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada; the enemy retires, but afterward returns and defeats Arnold, who runs some of his vessels ashore and fires them, while others escape. [Oct. 14. *N. Y.* Carleton occupies **Crown Point.**]

Arnold destroys the buildings at Crown Point [and **retreats to Fort Ticonderoga**].

Oct. 23. *New York.* **Manhattan Island** is abandoned by the Americans, while Gen. Howe attempts to gain their rear.

Oct. 28. *N. Y.* **Gen. Howe** defeats Washington at the **Battle of White Plains,** near New York; losses, about 400 men on each side.

Oct. * *N. Y.* Finding **Ticonderoga** strengthened by Gen. Gates, **Carleton retires to Canada,** and postpones the proposed division of the colonies by connecting with Howe at New York.

* * **Capt. Lambert Wickes,** of the *Reprisal*, takes Dr. Franklin to Europe; Wickes is the first American to cruise in European waters.

* * **Esek Hopkins,** commander-in-chief of the navy, captures the English ship-of-war *Glasgow*. [1777. Jan. 2. Dismissed the service for neglect.]

Nov. 4. *N. Y.* Washington withdraws to North Castle, about five miles distant.

Nov. * *N. Y.* The two armies watch each other.

Nov. * *N. J.* **Washington crosses** the Hudson to Fort Lee, near New York, on the west bank; he leaves 7,000 men with Gen. Charles Lee.

Nov. 16. *N. Y.* The British under Howe **attack Fort Washington,** and Col. Magaw capitulates after a stubborn resistance; the British take more than 2,000 prisoners.

Nov. 18. *N. Y.* Gen. Cornwallis, with 6,000 British soldiers, crosses the Hudson to **attack Fort Lee** in New Jersey.

Nov. 20. *N. J.* Washington, hastily abandoning his artillery, withdraws with his little army of 3,000 men to Hackensack. [Nov. * He **retreats** to Newark, New Brunswick, and Princeton.]

Nov. * Gen. **Charles Lee** is virtually insubordinate, and refuses to cooperate with and reenforce Washington.

Nov. 30. *N. J.* Washington's army occupies Trenton.

Dec. 2–4. *N. J.* Gen. Lee crosses the Hudson at Haverstraw. [Dec. 11. He finally **reaches Morristown.**]

Dec. 8. *Pa.* **Washington,** having retreated across the State of New Jersey, **crosses the Delaware** into Pennsylvania; he destroys all the boats within 70 miles, and is not pursued farther.

—— *R. I.* **The British take Rhode Island,** and blockade its ports; Providence and Canonicut Islands are also subdued. [Held for 3 years.]

* * * The militia, especially that of New Jersey, refuses to take the field in behalf of a ruined enterprise.

Dec. 13. *N. J.* A squad of British cavalry **captures Gen. Lee** at Basking Ridge. [Taken to New York.]

Dec. 14. *N. J.* The British go into winter quarters.

Dec. * *N. J.* **Gen. Schuyler,** with part of the army from Lake Champlain, **reenforces Washington** at Morristown, augmenting his force to 6,000 men.

Dec. 20. *Pa.* **Gen. Sullivan** with Lee's army arrives at headquarters.

ARMY — NAVY.

Dec. 25. The tide of fortune turns in favor of the Americans. **Washington recrosses the Delaware** in the night amid the **floating ice** with 2,400 men.

Dec. 26. *N. J.* **Battle of Trenton.**

Washington surprises and surrounds the 1,500 British at Trenton under Col. Rahl; he captures 1,000 Hessians, losing only two men. [This victory rouses the nation from despondency.]

Dec. 27. *N. J.* The British abandon all their posts on the Delaware River.

Dec. * Robert Rogers **recruits the Queen's Rangers** [afterward led by John Graves, Lord Simcoe].

* * *Eng.* John the Painter fires the English dockyards.

* * Marshal Broglie makes movements to **supersede Washington.**

1777 Jan. 1. *N. J.* **Col. Reed,** with six horsemen, makes a dash near Princeton, captures 12 dragoons, and brings them to the American camp at Trenton.

BIRTHS — DEATHS

1776 * *

Bates, Joshua, cl., college president, born.
Boyer, Jean Pierre, Haiti, born.
Cheves, Langdon, statesman, born.
Eaton, Amos, naturalist, born.
Hale, Capt. Nathan, patriot, A21.
Morris, Thomas, statesman, born.
Murdock, James, theologian, born.
Thomas, John, general, A51.
Troost, Gerard, chemist, born.
Vanderlyn, John, painter, born.

CHURCH.

1776 * * *Boston.* **The churches suffer;** the British have used one church as a riding-school, three as barracks, and one for firewood.

* * *Cal.* **Catholic missionaries** settle at Verba Buena [San Francisco].

* * *Del.* All the Methodist preachers sent by Mr. Wesley return to England, except Francis Asbury.

LETTERS.

1776 Dec. 3. *N. J.* First issue of the *New Jersey Gazette* at Burlington; it is **the first newspaper** in the State.

* * The *American Crisis*, by Thomas Paine, appears.

* * * *New York. Rivington's Gazetteer*, the most influential Tory journal in the country.

* * *New York. John Englishman in Defence of the English Constitution*, issued (for three months) by Parker and Wyman

* * The *New York Pacquet* and the *American Advertizer* issued by Samuel Loudon.

The Committee of Safety take King's (Columbia) College for a **military hospital.**

* * *Phila.* The **Declaration of Independence** is drafted by Thomas Jefferson.

* * *R. I. Dialogue against Slavery*, by Samuel Hopkins, appears.

* * *Va.* James Monroe graduates at William and Mary College.

Hampden-Sidney College (non-sect.) is organized.

SOCIETY.

1776 Sept. * *Phila.* **Alexander Hamilton,** 20 years of age, attracts the attention and wins the long friendship of Washington by his skill in planning the defenses of Fort Washington, New York.

Sept.–Dec. General despondency prevails because of the military disasters and the loss of hope.

Nov. 18. *Phila.* Congress approves of **a lottery bill** to defray military expenses.

* * *Phila.* **Robert Morris** offers his princely fortune for the support of the distressed army.

* * **Slavery exists** in every one of the colonies that enters the struggle for liberty.

* * **Washington** issues orders forbidding "all playing at cards or other games of chance" in the army.

STATE.

1776 July 4. *Phila.* Continental Congress: At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the **Declaration of American Independence** is adopted by the delegates of 13 colonies.

"Resolved that these united colonies are and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved." [Aug. 2. Signed by the last delegate.]

July * The colonists accept the Declaration with **great enthusiasm;** they express their delight with bonfires, bells, and speeches; the New Yorkers (July 9) pull down the leaden statue of George III. and cast it into bullets.

July 8. *Phila.* The Declaration of Independence is read from the steps of the State House, and to the American army

July 9. *N. Y.* The Provincial Congress assembles at White Plains and formally takes the name of the **Representatives of New York,** and proclaims its adhesion to the Declaration of Independence. [July 10. **New York** is declared an independent State.]

July 12. *Phila.* **Dickinson's proposed plan for confederation** is presented to Congress.

July 14. Gen. Washington refuses to receive a letter from Adm. Lord Howe, addressed to **"George Washington, Esq."** (And later another to "George Washington, etc., etc., etc." He finally accepts one properly addressed.)

Aug. 23. *New York.* Sir William Howe issues a **proclamation of pardon** to all who return to the allegiance of the King.

Sept. 5. *Phila.* **A report on treason** is made to Congress.

Sept. 9. *Phila.* The Colonies are first called the **United States of America,** by Congress.

Sept. 11. *N. Y.* Adm. Howe, having solicited a **conference respecting reconciliation,** meets John Adams, Benj. Franklin, and Edward Rutledge, at a house on Staten Island opposite Amboy; the Americans disdain submission.

Dec. * **Kentucky** is made a county of Virginia. [1791. Feb.* Separated.]

Oct. 13. *Phila.* Congress lays the foundation of the **American navy** by appointing a committee to build 13 frigates.

Nov. 2. *Phila.* Congress establishes a cannon-foundry.

Nov. * *Phila.* Congress appoints **Arthur Lee and Benjamin Franklin** ambassadors to negotiate a treaty with France. [Dec. 7. They arrive at Nantes, France.]

Nov. 30. *N. Y.* **Adm. Lord and Gen. Sir William Howe issue a proclamation of pardon.**

It calls upon all insurgents to lay down their arms, and offers pardon for 60 days. [Many persons, especially the wealthy people, comply; among whom are two delegates of the Continental Congress, and the president of the New Jersey Convention which approved the Declaration of Independence. For 10 days after its issue from 200 to 300 come daily to take the oath.]

* * *Phila.* Congress orders that persons refusing to take Continental money be arrested.

Dec. 12. *Phila.* Owing to the proximity of the British army, the **Continental Congress** adjourns to Baltimore.

Dec. 20. *Md.* **Third session of the Colonial Congress** at Baltimore.

[Dec. 27. It clothes Washington with **dictatorial powers** to direct all military operations for six months.]

* * **-84** * * *New York.* David Matthews (Tory), the 42d mayor.

* * The hiring of Hessian troops to subjugate the colonists causes **disloyalty to become rampant.**

* * **Governors inaugurated:**

-77 * * *Del.* John McKinley.
Ga. Archibald Bullock (acting).
-79 * * *N. C.* Richard Caswell.
-89 * * *N. J.* Wm. Livingston.
-77 * * *Pa.* Benj. Franklin (Committee of Safety).
-79 * * *Va.* Patrick Henry.

* * *U. S.* The States adopt **new constitutions.** (July 2, N. J.; July 5, Va.; July 15, Pa.; Aug. 14, Md.; Sept. 20, Del.; Dec. 18, N. C.) [1777, Feb. 5, Ga.; Apr. 20; 1778, Mar. 19, S. C.; 1780, Mar. 2, Mass.]

1777 Jan. 1. *Md.* Congress authorizes Franklin to negotiate a treaty with Spain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1776 Sept. 21. *New York.* **Trinity Church and 492 buildings** are destroyed by fire after the evacuation.

ARMY — NAVY.

1777 Jan. 3. *N. J.* **Battle of Princeton.** Washington again surprises and defeats a part of Cornwallis's army and takes several hundred prisoners. British loss, 100 slain, 300 prisoners; American loss, very slight, includes Gen. Mercer.

Jan. * **The army is in very bad condition,** owing to the lack of money, the paper currency having little value.

Jan. 5. *N. J.* Washington withdraws his troops to a strong position at Morristown, the right wing under Putnam is at Princeton, and his left wing under Gen. Heath in the Highlands on the Hudson.

The militia rises in arms and vexes the British, until their lines are contracted about New Brunswick and Amboy. [Washington's headquarters continue here during nearly all of the remainder of the war.]

* * *Fr.* **The first vessels leave France with supplies** for the American army.

Jan. 7.—May 28. *N. J.* Washington's force is encamped at **Morristown.**

Jan. 7. *N. J.* British troops evacuate **Elizabethtown;** Gen. Maxwell attacks their rear, takes 70 prisoners and a schooner loaded with baggage.

Feb. 6. Great Britain grants **letters of marque and** reprisal against the United States.

Feb. 13. *Fr.* Franklin and Deane engage Du Portail and other engineers.

Feb. 18. *N. J.* Col. Neilson, with a party of American militia, defeats British troops under Major Stockton, kills 4 and captures the commander and 59 men.

Feb. 19. *Baltimore.* Congress commissions **five major-generals.**

They are Stirling, St. Clair, Mifflin, Stephen, and Lincoln. (Benedict Arnold is overlooked.) Eighteen brigadier-generals are also commissioned. They include Glover, George Clinton, Woodford, Mühlenberg (Ger. Lutheran clergyman), Hand, Anthony Wayne, and Conway, the Irish adventurer.

* * *R. I.* The entire **American fleet** under Adm. Hopkins **is blockaded** at Providence.

Feb. 27. *S. C.* The militia defeats a large force of American royalists, and captures much ammunition and other military stores.

Mar. 23. *N. Y.* British, under Bird, land at **Peekskill** to seize military stores; some are burned by Gen. McDougall, who retires. The British secure much provision, forage, and burn valuable property.

Mar. 29. *New York.* **Gen. Charles Lee** writes treasonable negotiations for Gen. Howe. [Discovered after his death.]

May 6. *Can.* **Gen. Burgoyne arrives** at Quebec to take command of the British forces in Canada.

He proposes to cut the colonies in two by an expedition moving through Lake Champlain and down the Hudson River.

Mar. * *Fr.* **Three ship-loads** of military supplies sail for America. [Only one escapes the British cruisers, and it brings great relief to the army at Morristown, in April.]

* * *Spring.* Capt. Conyngham is sent out by Silas Deane from Dunkirk, to prey on British commerce.

Apr. 13. *N. J.* The British under Cornwallis surprise Gen. Lincoln with 500 Americans at **Boundbrook;** he retreats with the loss of 60 men.

Apr. 15. *Ky.* Indians attack **Boonesboro;** 4 of Col. Boone's men are killed.

—— *Phila.* Congress resolves to abolish distinctions between troops, as "Congress' Own Regiment," "Washington's Life Guards."

Apr. 17. Capt. John Barry captures the British vessel *Edward*, **the first American prize.**

Apr. * *N. J.* Washington's force is increased to about 7,000 men.

Apr. 25. *S. C.* **Marquis de Lafayette,** but 19 years old, with 11 officers, **lands at Charleston,** having raised a corps at his own expense, this forms one of the prominent events of the war.

—— **–27.** *Conn.* **Gen. Tryon,** with 2,000 British soldiers, **makes a raid on Danbury** and burns 18 houses and military stores; the patriotic militia attacks their flank and rear while they retreat to the coast.

Spring. *N. H.* **A vessel arrives** at Portsmouth from France with more than 11,000 stand of arms and 1,000 barrels of gunpowder; 10,000 stand of arms are received at another port.

May 22. *Phila.* **Gen. Schuyler is confirmed** in the command of the Northern army.

May 24. *N. Y.* Col. Meigs, with 200 Connecticut militia-men, surprises the British post at **Sag Harbor,** Long Island, and captures 90 prisoners, a gun-ship, 10 loaded transports and vast military stores, and all without the loss of a single man. [Congress afterward voted the gallant colonel a sword.]

May * **Benedict Arnold commissioned major-general** and presented by Congress with a horse richly caparisoned; he is yet below the 5 other major-generals.

May 28. *N. J.* Washington removes his headquarters to the heights of **Middlebrook.**

* * Capt. John Manley sails on a cruise.

* * Captain Johnson of the *Lexington* cruises in European waters.

June 1. *N. Y.* **Burgoyne,** the successor of Sir Guy Carleton, **invades Northern New York** with an army from Canada.

June 19. *N. J.* **Sir Wm. Howe,** having received large reenforcements and supplies, establishes his headquarters **at New Brunswick,** about ten miles from Washington's army.

± *N. Y.* Burgoyne lands at **Crown Point.**

June 20±. *N. Y.* Howe makes various attempts, but fails to draw Washington apart from his strong position into a general engagement.

June * *N. Y.* **Burgoyne meets the chiefs** of the Six Nations in council and induces 400 of their warriors to join his army.

June * *N. Y.* Burgoyne, by proclamation, calls on the patriots to **submit, or to be ravaged** by his Indian allies.

June 25. *N. J.* **Cornwallis** being reenforced by Howe, maneuvers for position, but dares not attack Washington at **Boundbrook.**

June 30. *N. Y.* After six months' maneuvering and little fighting, **the British abandon New Jersey,** and encamp on Staten Island. [The national spirits revive, and the British are dismayed at the unexpected turn of affairs.]

July 4. *Ky.* Boonesboro attacked by Indians.

July 5. *N. Y.* Gen. St. Clair and 3,000 Americans **abandon Fort Ticonderoga** in the night, and retreat through Vermont toward Fort Edward.

July 6. *N. Y.* **Gen. Burgoyne** takes possession of Ticonderoga, with about 7,000 troops and 7,000 Indians.

Burgoyne captures a large quantity of military stores **near Whitehall.**

July 7. *N. Y.* **The Americans burn Fort Ann.**

—— *Vt.* Burgoyne defeats the Americans under St. Clair at **Hubbardton,** while on their retreat.

July 8. *N. Y.* **Battle of Fort Ann;** Americans under Livingston defeated; they retire to Fort Edward, losing 128 cannons, and stores.

July 10. *R. I.* **A British general captured.**

Col. William Barton of Providence by stratagem surprises and captures Gen. Prescott while in bed at a farmhouse near Newport. [The Americans afterward exchanged him for Gen. Lee.]

July 12. *N. Y.* **Gen. St. Clair arrives at Fort Edward,** having in late reverses lost nearly 200 pieces of artillery and large quantities of military stores.

July 19. *Ky.* About 200 Indians besiege **Logan's Fort;** 16 men repel them.

* * *Pa.* Leading Quakers are arrested and sent South.

July 23. Gen. Howe leaves a garrison at Staten Island and takes 18,000 men **to sea in transports;** destination unknown to Americans.

July 24. *N. J.* **Washington marches South.** [Lafayette, DeKalb, and Pulaski soon join his army.]

July 27. *N. Y.* **Jane McCrea is slain.**

The Indian allies of the British tomahawk her while she is being conveyed to her lover in the camp at Fort Edward. [Public horror intensifies the hatred of British oppression.]

July 30. Burgoyne arrives at Fort Edward, recently deserted by the Americans under Gen. Schuyler (an unsuccessful commander), who retire to Saratoga.

—— *N. J.* **Washington crosses the Delaware** to Germantown with his army.

July 31. Lafayette, 20 years old, made **Major-General** in the army by Congress (without command).

Aug. 3-23. *N. Y.* Barry St. Ledger, with a British force, attacks Fort Stanwix.

Aug. 3. *N. Y.* **Battle of Fort Schuyler** on the Mohawk River (Fort Stanwix).

The garrison of 600 Continentals, under Cols. Gansevoort and Willet, successfully resists 1,800 Tories, Canadians, and Indians under Gen. St. Ledger and Indian Chief Brant.

—*Phila.* Congress accepts the service of **Count Pulaski** of Poland; his fellow countryman, **Thaddeus Kosciusko**, 21 years of age, is already serving with General Schuyler.

Aug. 6. *N. Y.* **Battle of Oriskany.** Gen. Herkimer is defeated and mortally wounded in an ambuscade while marching to the relief of Fort Schuyler with the militia of the vicinity.

Aug. 10. *N. Y.* Burgoyne sends a detachment under Col. Baum to seize the provisions and military stores at Bennington, Vermont.

Aug. 15. *N. Y.* **Gen. Burgoyne leaves Fort Edward.**

Aug. 16. *Vt.* **Battle of Bennington.** Col. John Stark, with the militia, defeats the British force under Col. Baum, which loses 200 killed and 700 prisoners; American loss, 14 killed and 40 wounded. [The country is fired with enthusiasm.]

Aug. 17. *N. Y.* Gen. Schuyler is reenforced: he now has 13,000 men.

Aug. 19. Gen. Schuyler is superseded by Gen. Gates in the Northern Department.

Aug. 22. *N. Y.* Gen. Sullivan and Col. Ogden **raid the British on Staten Island,** capture 130 prisoners, a few officers, destroy stores, etc.

Gen. Benedict Arnold marches to the relief of Fort Schuyler. St. Ledger and his panic-stricken army leave in haste with tents standing.

Aug. 24. *Phila.* Washington's army passes through Philadelphia for the Chesapeake.

Aug. 25. *Md.* **Gen. Howe,** with 16,000 men, enters the Chesapeake Bay, lands at Head of Elk, and, advancing in two columns, **threatens Philadelphia.**

Sept. 1. *W. Va.* An attack is made on Fort William Henry (Wheeling).

Sept. 8. *N. Y.* **The Northern army,** 6,000 strong, under **Gen. Gates, establishes a fortified camp** at Bemis Heights, near Stillwater, in Saratoga county.

Sept. 9. *N. Y.* Col. Brown, with a detachment of men, seizes the posts at the outlet of **Lake George,** and a fleet of bateaux laden with provisions for Burgoyne.

Sept. 11. *Pa.* **Battle of Brandywine.** Washington is severely defeated by superior numbers under Howe, aided by Cornwallis and Knyphausen; American loss, 1,000; British loss, 584. Lafayette is wounded in this, his first American battle. Alexander Hamilton is aide to Washington.

* * **Gen. Arnold** is quarrelsome, and denied a command under Gen. Gates.

Sept. 12. *Phila.* Washington reenters with the remnant of his army.

—*N. Y.* Gen. Gates, with the Northern Army, encamps at the mouth of the Mohawk River.

Sept. 13. *N. Y.* Gen. Burgoyne crosses the Hudson and encamps on the heights and plains of Saratoga.

Sept. 18. *N. Y.* Burgoyne advances within two miles of Gen. Gates's camp.

—*N. Y.* Americans under Col. Brown seize the British posts at the outlet of Lake George and at Ticonderoga, taking 293 prisoners and releasing 100 Americans; they **cut off Burgoyne's retreat.**

Sept. 19. *Pa.* **The Americans cross the Schuylkill** and encamp on the eastern bank.

—*N. Y.* **Battle of Stillwater** (Saratoga).

Burgoyne attacks Gates; the action is indecisive; the British hold the field with a loss of 600 men, and the Americans retire with a loss of 319. The British are distressed for supplies, and the army is put on half-rations.

Sept. 20. + *N. Y.* Burgoyne fortifies his camp.

—*Pa.* Gen. Wayne, with 1,500 **Americans, surprised** at Paoli, or Truduffin, by the British; loss 300.

Sept. 23. *Pa.* **Howe crosses the Schuylkill** with the entire British army.

Sept. 24. A fight at Diamond Island.

Sept. 25. *Pa.* The British encamp at Germantown.

Sept. 27. *Phila.* The British under Howe **enter the capital of the Republic,** "the rebel city," while the main army remains at Germantown.

Oct. 3. *New York.* **Gen. Clinton embarks** his troops to ascend the Hudson so as to cooperate with Burgoyne.

Oct. 4. *Phila.* **Battle of Germantown.** Washington, with 1,100 men, suddenly falls on the British under Howe, is successful at first, but soon retreats; British loss 535; American loss 152 killed and 521 wounded.

Oct. 6. *N. Y.* Sir Henry Clinton **captures Forts Clinton and Montgomery** on the Hudson, from Gov. George Clinton supported by the New York militia.

Oct. 7. *N. Y.* **Battle of Saratoga** (Stillwater).

Terrible conflict at Bemis Heights, in which Gen. Benedict Arnold fights (without authority) with great bravery, and is the inspiring spirit of battle. The British general, Fraser, is mortally wounded. Burgoyne is again defeated.

Oct. 8. *N. Y.* Burgoyne encamps on heights one mile from his late battlefield.

Oct. 9. *N. Y.* **Burgoyne retreats** to Saratoga, where he finds the Americans entrenched.

Oct. 10. *N. Y.* **Burgoyne's army returns** to its former camp, which it proceeds to strengthen, and waits for Sir Henry Clinton and much needed supplies.

Oct. 13. *N. Y.* Burgoyne's retreat being cut off and provisions nearly exhausted, **he proposes a cessation of hostilities,** and rejects the demand for an unconditional surrender.

The British wantonly burn the village of **Kingston.**

Oct. 16. *N. Y.* British **loss in Burgoyne's army,** since July 6, in killed, wounded, and desertions, nearly 3,000 men.

SOCIETY.

1777 Mar. 7. *N. H.* James Aitken, convicted of arson, is **hanged on a gallows** 60 feet high at Portsmouth.

July 27. *N. Y.* **Murder of Jane McCrea** at Fort Edward by Indians.

STATE.

1777 Jan. 5. *Fr.* **Franklin arrives in Paris** as ambassador, seeking to negotiate a treaty.

Franklin's wisdom and sagacity, united with great simplicity, captivate the gay court of Louis XVI. [The American Ambassadors are lionized; after Burgoyne's surrender a treaty is made.]

Jan. * *Md.* Congress pays the army in **paper money** having but little value.

* * *Md.* Congress advises the States to cease the issue of **paper money.**

Jan. 15. *Vt.* The people of the New Hampshire grants make a declaration of independence, and **call their territory Vermont.**

Feb. * *Eng.* **Parliament** votes supplies and men for the prosecution of the war.

Mar. 4. *Baltimore, Md.* **The Continental Congress adjourns.**

—*Phila.* **The Fourth session** of the Continental Congress.

Mar. 29. *New York.* **Gen. Charles Lee,** a prisoner and traitor, writes "Mr. Lee's Plan," of destroying the "Congress government."

Apr. 17. *Phila.* Congress appoints a **Committee on Foreign Affairs.**

June 14. *Phila.* **Congress adopts a flag;** 13 stripes alternate red and white; 13 stars, white on a blue canton, which replace the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew.

June 26. *Ger.* Arthur Lee's State papers are stolen in Berlin.

Lee suspects the British envoy, states his suspicions to the minister, and his papers are secretly returned.

Aug. 25. *Pa.* Sir William Howe again by proclamation **offers pardon** to those rebels who submit. (Aug. 27?)

Sept. 18. *Phila.* **Congress adjourns** to Lancaster because of the approach of the British.

Sept. 27. *Pa.* **Fifth session of the Continental Congress** at Lancaster. It immediately adjourns to York.

Sept. 30. *Pa.* **Sixth session of the Continental Congress** at York. [Its session continues until the British evacuate Philadelphia.]

Oct. * Jacob Duché attempts **to seduce Washington** from the American cause.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1777 Oct. * *U. S.* **The Continental bills** advance 20 per cent in value after the surrender of Burgoyne.

ARMY — NAVY.

1777 Oct. 17. *N. Y.* **Gen. Burgoyne surrenders his army to Gen. Gates at Saratoga.**

Burgoyne surrenders his army on condition that it march out of camp with honors of war, and the soldiers be taken from Boston to England. The prisoners number 5,791, and include 6 members of Parliament. Forty-two pieces of brass artillery and immense military stores are taken. Active American force about 11,000. [Congress refuses to ratify the terms.]

Oct. 22. *N. J.* Twelve hundred Hessians under Count Donop attack **Fort Mercer, at Red Bank,** 7 miles below Philadelphia, on the Delaware River; the garrison of 400 men, under Col. Christopher Greene of Rhode Island, makes a successful resistance. British loss, about 400; American, 8 killed and 29 wounded.

Oct. 29. *Pa.* The army under Washington numbers 12,480 men, of whom 8,963 are Regulars or Continentals.

Oct. * **Philadelphia** still occupied by the British army.

Autumn. *Ger.* Frederick the Great stops the German mercenaries from crossing his dominions on their march to embark for America.

Oct. 29. *Pa.* Washington retires to White Marsh, below Philadelphia.

* * *Pa.* Washington is reenforced by about 4,000 victorious troops from the North.

Nov. 6. *Mass.* The "Convention" troops (Burgoyne's from Saratoga) reach the neighborhood of Boston for embarkation.

Nov. 10-16. *Pa.* Admiral Howe's fleet and a land force attack **Fort Mifflin,** on Mud Island, in the Delaware, and a siege continues till the Americans burn the fort and retreat to Fort Mercer. Gen. Howe thus gains control of the Delaware.

Nov. 16. *Pa.* The British occupy **Fort Mifflin.**

Nov. 18. *N. J.* **Fort Mercer** is abandoned to the British.

Nov. 25. *N. J.* **Lafayette** is at Gloucester.

* * **Paul Jones** is cruising in the *Ranger*.

Dec. 1. *Me.* **Baron Steuben** arrives at Portland, and tenders his services to America as a volunteer.

—— *York, Pa.* Congress resolves "that Gen. Washington be informed that it is highly agreeable to Congress that the Marquis de **Lafayette** be appointed to the command of a division in the Continental army." [Antedated July 31.]

Dec. 4. Lafayette is appointed to the command of Gen. Stephen's division of the army, whose intemperate habits had caused his dismissal.

—— *Pa.* Gen. Howe vainly attempts to surprise Washington at **White Marsh,** near Philadelphia, but he receives timely information by Lydia Darrah; Howe maneuvers four days, and then retires to the city.

Dec. 8. *Phila.* Howe's army goes into winter quarters.

Dec. 11 +. *Pa.* **Sufferings at Valley Forge.**

Washington's army goes into dreary winter quarters on the Schuylkill River, 20 miles north of Philadelphia, where, amid his half-clad and half-fed army, he spends the darkest days of his life, Congress having partly abandoned him, and the people being doubtful of his success.

Dec. 23. *Pa.* Washington's army numbers 8,200, with 2,898 of them unfit for duty, being barefooted, or otherwise naked and suffering.

Dec. * **A conspiracy exists to remove Washington** from the chief command, and place Gen. Gates or Gen. Lee (the traitor) at the head of the American forces.

1778 Feb. 3. *Boston.* Burgoyne's army is denied embarkation.

Feb. 7. *Ky.* Daniel Boone is captured by French and Indians [who hold him a few days].

* * *Va.* **Henry Lee,** "Light Horse Harry," raises an independent body of horse.

Mar. 4. The British ships *Ariadne* and *Ceres* take the American frigate *Alfred*, having 20 guns.

Mar. * **War between England and France,** caused by a French alliance and treaty with the Americans.

Mar. 7. The American frigate *Randolph*, Capt. Nicholas Biddle, having 36 guns and 305 men, is blown up by the British ship *Yarmouth* of 64 guns; only 4 of the crew are saved.

Mar. 18. *N. J.* An action takes place at Quintin's Bridge.

Mar. 23. Nathaniel Greene made quartermaster-general.

Apr. * *Eng.* **Paul Jones** makes a descent on Whitehaven.

May.* **Gen. Charles Lee** is exchanged for the British Gen. Prescott.

Apr. * An address in German is scattered among the Hessians, inviting them to desert.

Apr. * **Paul Jones** cruises on the Scottish coast.

May 6. *Pa.* **The French alliance** is celebrated at Valley Forge.

May 12. Baron Steuben enters the American service, Congress having appointed him **inspector-general,** with the rank of major-general [he improves discipline].

May 20. *Pa.* Gen. Grant, with 5,000 British, **surprises Lafayette** at **Barren Hill,** near Valley Forge, who falls back in good order to the main army.

May 24. *Phila.* **Gen. Howe embarks** for England.

Sir Henry Clinton assumes command of the British army, Gen. Howe being recalled at his own request.

June 18. *Phila.* France having become an ally, the **British evacuate Philadelphia** on the approach of the French fleet, to concentrate their force in New York. They retreat across New Jersey. [Washington is soon in pursuit.]

June 19. *Phila.* **Maj.-Gen. Benedict Arnold** appointed to command this city.

June 28. *N. J.* **Battle of Monmouth.**

Gen. Washington turns the retreat under Gen. Charles Lee into a victory; severe fighting continues till night, when the British retire and abandon New Jersey. Losses, American, 67 killed, 170 wounded; the British leave nearly 300 dead on the field. [On march, 2,000 Hessians desert. June 29. "Molly Pitcher" a sergeant.]

July 4. Gen. Charles Lee is brought to trial for insubordination. [Guilty.]

July 4, 5. *Pa.* **Terrible massacre in the Wyoming Valley** during the absence of many of the men in the army.

Tories, Canadians, and Indians, under Maj. John Butler, a Tory of Niagara, are responsible for the slaughter of about 300 aged people, women, and children; Brant, a Mohawk chief, assists Butler.

July 8. A French fleet of 18 vessels, with about 4,000 men under Count D'Estaing, arrives at the mouth of the Delaware. He proposes to surprise the smaller British fleet, but finds it has sailed northward; he seeks it in New York Bay, but the bar prevents his deep frigates entering.

* * Washington advises Count D'Estaing to sail for **Newport,** and aid the Americans in an attempt on Rhode Island.

* *-81 * * *O.* George Rogers Clark, a Kentuckian, under authority of the State of Virginia, leads a band of frontiersmen to the capture of the British posts north of the Ohio River covering the country as far as Detroit.

July 29. *R. I.* **The French fleet** arrives at Newport.

July * *N. Y.* **Washington conducts his army to White Plains** to cooperate with the expected French fleet against New York.

—— *R. I.* **Lafayette** is employed in Rhode Island.

—— **The British army,** 33,000 strong at its maximum, now holds possession of but two cities, New York and Newport, R. I.

* * **Admiral Byron succeeds Admiral Lord (Richard) Howe** in command of the British fleet in America.

* * *N. Y.* **Indian Chief Brant** raids the Mohawk Valley, and burns houses in the Cobbleskill Valley at Springfield.

Aug. * *N. Y.* **Brant burns German Flats.**

Aug. 5. *R. I.* **D'Estaing enters the Narragansett Bay.**

Aug. 12. *R. I.* **The French and British fleets** maneuver to give battle, when a terrible storm separates them.

Aug. 15. Sullivan advances on Rhode Island [but the French fleet leaving him without support, his expedition returns].

Aug. 8. *Ky.* **Daniel Boone** successfully defends his fort against the Indians.

Aug. 23. *R. I.* **The French fleet** sails for Boston to refit, by strict orders.

Aug. 29. *R. I.* **Americans** under Sullivan are victorious at **Quaker Hill,** but soon retire.

—— **Lafayette** rides from Rhode Island to Boston, 70 miles, in 6½ hours, to beg Count D'Estaing to return and assist in an attack upon the British.

* * The British decide to make a demonstration upon the Southern States, and invade Georgia from the north and the south.

* * * The war degenerates into **marauding expeditions** against helpless villages.

Sept. * *Mass.* The towns of **New Bedford and Fair Haven** are wantonly burned with 70 vessels in their ports.

—— *S. C.* **Gen. Benjamin Lincoln** appointed to the command of the Southern (American) army at Charleston.

Oct. * *N. J.* The American **vessels at Little Egg Harbor are burned by a band of incendiaries** led by Ferguson.

—— *Pa.* An expedition punishes the savages for the massacres committed in the Wyoming Valley.

Nov. 1. *New York.* **Departure of 5,000 British troops** for the West Indies.

—— *Boston.* **D'Estaing sails** for the West Indies.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1777 * * *R. I.* **Cold-cut nails** are manufactured at Cumberland.

* * *Md.* The first theater is opened at Baltimore.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1777 * *
Auchmuty, Samuel, clergyman, A55.
Bartram, John, botanist, A76.
Beasley, Frederick, clergyman, born.
Chandler, Abiel, philanthropist, born.
Chauncy, Charles, lawyer, born.
Clay, Henry, orator, born.
Dow, Lorenzo, eccentric Meth. preacher, b.
Fraser, Simon, Brit. gen., dies.
Gaines, Edward Pendleton, general, born.
Grundy, Felix, jurist, senator for Va., born.
Herkimer, Nicholas, general, dies.
Jackson, James, physician, born.
Malbone, Edward G., painter, born.
Niles, Hezekiah, journalist, born.
Pickering, John, philologist, born.
Taney, Roger Brooke, jurist, born.
Tennent, William, clergyman, A72.
Trimble, Robert, justice, born in Ky.
Wooster, David, general, A67.

CHURCH.

1778 Spring. *Del.* **Francis Asbury** is compelled to desist from preaching [for about two years], because of his English connections.

LETTERS.

1777 * * –95 * * *Conn.* **Rev. Ezra Stiles** is President of Yale College.

* * *New York.* The *New York Gazetteer*, etc., changed to *Rivington's New York Royal Gazette.*

* * *The Pretty Story*, by Francis Hopkinson, concluded.

SOCIETY.

1777 * * **Gen. Stephen,** one of Washington's division commanders, is dismissed because of intemperance.

* * *Phila.* The following resolution passes the Continental Congress : —

"RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the several legislatures in the United States immediately to pass laws the most effectual for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practise of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented."

1778 Jan. 19. *N. J.* Francis Furgler, a recluse, dies after living **25 years without fire** in an oven-like cell, near Burlington.

May * *Eng.* Nearly $20,000 raised for the **benefit of American prisoners,** (about 924) in England.

May 31. *New York.* **After two and a half years of captivity, Col. Ethan Allen arrives** in the army; he is received with a military salute.

June 28. Gen. Charles Lee and Col. John Laurens **fight a duel,** occasioned by Lee's disrespect to Washington; Lee is shot in the side.

June 29. Having been passionately reproved at the battle of Monmouth, **Gen. Lee demands an apology from Washington,** shows insubordination [and is suspended from the service for a year].

July 4. Gen. Cadwallader and Maj.-Gen. Thomas Conway **fight a duel.**

STATE.

1777 Oct. 29. *Mass.* **John Hancock,** the President of Congress, resigns. [Nov. 1. Henry Laurens (S. C.) his successor.]

Nov. 15. *York, Pa.* Congress adopts the **Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union** prepared by its committee (Dickinson's plan); the confederacy is to be called the United States of America. [Nov. 17. Sent to the separate States for ratification.]

* * *Fr.* Lee and Deane quarrel in Paris.

Nov. 21. *York, Pa.* Congress **recalls Silas Deane** from London, and **appoints John Adams** his successor.

Paris. The United States commissioners issue instructions to privateers.

Nov. * *Pa.* Congress creates a **Board of War.**

* * *York, Pa.* **Congress becomes** more and more the **mere agent of the States** in issuing paper and borrowing money; its national character grows less, while the State jealousies and ambitions increase.

* * **Governors inaugurated:**
–85 * * *Mich.* Frederick Haldimand.
–79 * * *N. C.* Richard Caswell.
–95 * * *N. Y.* George Clinton.
Pa. Thomas Wharton, Jr., President of the Supreme Executive Council.

1778 Jan. ± * *York, Pa.* **The "Conway Cabal"** is exposed.

It includes some members of Congress. A few officers, led by an Irish adventurer, endeavor to undermine the popularity of Washington and advance General Gates. [The cabal cowers before the storm of indignation which arises.]

Jan. * **The military success** of the past year facilitates the efforts of the colonists in securing foreign aid and influence.

Jan. 30. — **Feb. 6. France acknowledges** the independence of the United States, and enters into **treaty relations;** [America rejoices; England enraged.] France agrees to send 16 vessels and 4,000 men to America.

* * **Questions relating to the Western territory delay the adoption of Articles.**

Feb. * *Eng.* **Parliament renounces the right of taxing the American colonies,** except for the regulation of trade, and appoints commissioners to negotiate for their submission.

* * **Articles** of Confederation signed :
[Feb. 5. S. C.; Feb. 6, N. Y.; Feb. 9, R. I.; Feb. 12, Conn.; Feb. 26, Ga.; Mar. 4, N. H.; Mar. 5, Pa.; Mar. 10, Mass.; Apr. 5, N. C.; Nov. 19, N. J.; Dec. 15, Va.; 1779, Feb. 1, Del.; 1781, Jan. 30, Md.]

Feb. 12. *Fr.* **John Adams** is sent to France in Silas Deane's place [where he remains only a short time].

Feb. 17. *Eng.* Lord North's **conciliatory bills** are presented in Parliament.

Mar. 9. *N. Y.* **A Great Council** is held at Johnstown, between the Six Nations Indians and the New York company.

Mar. 11. *Eng.* **Parliament,** alarmed at the loss of an army at Saratoga, and at the French alliance, **repeals the obnoxious bills,** to placate Americans.

Mar. 13. *Eng.* The treaty of France with the United States is officially announced.

—— **Vermont is constituted a State.**

Apr. 7. *Eng.* Chatham's last appearance in Parliament. [Apr. 11. Dies.]

Apr. 30. America receives information of Lord North's conciliatory bills, offered in Parliament Feb. 17th.

May 5. *Eng.* **Sensation produced** by the treaty of France with the United States.

May * *Eng.* **Gen. Burgoyne** defends himself in Parliament.

May * *York, Pa.* Congress ratifies the treaty with France. George III. is willing to treat with the Americans.

June 4. *York, Pa.* **Commissioners of Parliament arrive** with proposals for reconciliation, which are submitted to Congress.

[Congress demands independence; the British Commissioners resort to bribery and intrigue, and Congress declines to have any further conference with them.]

June 17. *York, Pa.* Congress rejects the proposals of the commissioners appointed by Parliament, until independence is acknowledged.

June 18. *Phila.* Three thousand **Tories** leave with the British troops.

June * **New York passes a banishment** act against the Tories.

June 27. *York, Pa.* **Congress adjourns to Philadelphia.**

July 2. *Phila.* **The 7th session of the Continental Congress opens.**

July 9. The delegates of eight states sign the **Articles of Confederation.** [Later in the month Georgia and North Carolina sign them.]

July 26. **Convention** of the United States and France concerning the "Droit d'Aubaine."

Aug. 6. *Phila.* Monsieur Gerard, ambassador from France, is introduced to Congress; **the first from any nation.**

Sept. * **Massachusetts** passes an act against the Tories.

Sept. 14. **Franklin** is sent to France as minister plenipotentiary.

Oct. * *Ill.* **The Illinois Country** is made a county of Virginia.

ARMY — NAVY.

1778 Nov. 11, 12. *N. Y.* **Massacre in Cherry Valley,** Otsego County, by Tories and Indians with terrible cruelty, every house in the village being burned, many persons are murdered, and 40 are dragged into captivity.

Nov. 21±. *New York.* **Departure of 3,000 British troops** by transports for Georgia.

Nov. 27. *N. J.* Washington goes into winter quarters at **Middlebrook.**

Dec. 17. *Ind.* Gen. Hamilton recaptures Vincennes from the Americans.

Dec. 23. *Ga.* The British troops attack **Savannah.**

Dec. 29. The British capture Savannah.

Gen. Robert Howe in command of 850 men is driven out of the city by Col. Campbell commanding 2,000 invading British. [This is claimed to be the only real conquest of the British during this entire year; the thinly populated State is easily subjugated.]

* * *Pa.* Col. **David Rogers takes stores** from New Orleans up the river to Fort Pitt.

* * **Several vessels** of considerable force are purchased or built and **added to the navy,** including the celebrated *Alliance*, a frigate of 32 guns.

1779 Jan. 1. *Boston.* **Burgoyne's (Saratoga) army** is removed to Virginia.

Jan. 7. *Mass.* France being at war with England, **Lafayette sails from Boston** in the *Alliance* to aid his native land, carrying honorable scars, and a sword given by Congress. [Feb. 11. Arrives.]

Jan. 9. *Ga.* **Fort Sunbury** on St. Catherine's Sound, below Savannah, is captured by Gen. Prevost with British troops from Florida.

Jan. 29. *Ga.* Two thousand British under Col. Campbell take **Augusta.**

Feb. 3. First organized mutiny in the American service occurs on board the United States frigate *Alliance*, bound to France with Lafayette on board.

—— *S. C.* Gen. Moultrie defeats 200 British at **Port Royal,** and drives them off the Island.

Feb. 14. *Ga.* **Col. Pickens,** with a force of Carolina militia, annihilates a force of Tories west of Broad River, killing Col. Boyd, their commander, and 70 men, hanging five of the ringleaders for treason; this secures western Georgia to the patriots.

Feb. * Charges are made against **Gen. Arnold.** (See Dec. * 1779.)

Feb. 25. *Ind.* Col. G. R. Clark captures Gov. Hamilton, and reoccupies Vincennes.

* * *Ky.* **St. Vincent,** with stores, taken by Americans under Col. Clark; 79 British captured.

* * *S. C.* Capt. Anderson defeats the Tories in Carolina.

Mar. * *Conn.* Gov. Tryon of New York, with 1,500 regulars and Tories, goes to Horse Neck to **destroy the salt-works.** Israel Putnam and the militia resist, but are flanked and defeated; **Gen. Putnam makes his famous ride** down the steep declivity.

Gov. Tryon burns the village of West Greenwich.

Mar 3. *Ga.* Gen. Ashe, with about 60 Continental troops and 1,500 militia, is surrounded and utterly defeated by a British force at **Brier Creek** below Augusta; he loses 150 killed and 160 prisoners. Georgia is now entirely subjugated.

Mar. 19. *Phila.* **Gen. Arnold resigns** his command.

Apr. 5. *Mass.* **Refugees plunder Nantucket** and carry off with them two loaded brigs and several other vessels.

Apr. 18–24. *N. Y.* Gen. Van Shaick destroys the **Onondaga** towns, killing 12 Indians and capturing thirty-four.

Apr. 23. *S. C.* Gen. Lincoln, with 5,000 men, attempts to enter Georgia *via* Augusta.

Apr. * *Tenn.* An expedition is sent against the Tennessee Indians.

* * **Arnold opens treasonable correspondence** with Clinton, commander-in-chief of the British forces.

Spring. British incursions are made in the Chesapeake.

May 8–June 16. Spain declares war against Great Britain.

May 12. *S. C.* Gen. Prevost demands the surrender of Charleston; being refused by Gen. Moultrie [he soon retires at the approach of Gen. Lincoln].

May 14+. *Va.* **Portsmouth and Norfolk** are taken by 2,500 British under Gen. Matthews; stores, houses, and vessels are burned with many small towns in the vicinity.

May * *Va.* **The British burn the navy-yard at Gosport,** destroying 130 merchant ships and several war-vessels on the stocks.

May 31. *N. Y.* **Stony Point** is abandoned at the approach of the British under Gen. Clinton.

June 1. *N. Y.* Stony Point is used to subdue **Verplanck's Point** on the opposite side; both forts are soon strongly fortified and garrisoned by the British.

* * **Naval war between England and France.**

June 20. *S. C.* Americans are repulsed in an attack on the British at **Stono Ferry.**

* * *Me.* The British occupy Castine.

July 5. *Conn.* Gov. Tryon of New York, with 2,600 Hessians and Tories, sails for **New Haven,** and takes the town.

July 7. *Conn.* **Fairfield** is plundered and burnt by 2,500 British under Gov. Tryon.

July 11. *Conn.* The British under Tryon plunder and burn **Norwalk.**

July 15. 8 P.M. *N. Y.* **Stony Point retaken.**

Gen. Wayne, having raised a force of light infantry, suddenly assaults Stony Point on the Hudson, and with a loss of 15 killed and 83 wounded, he captures the garrison (515) and its vast stores; he destroys the fort; 63 of the British are killed in the attack. [Congress votes Gen. Wayne a gold medal.]

July 19. *N. Y.* **Americans fortify West Point.**

—— *Boston.* **The New England fleet destroyed.**

An expedition of 24 transports and 20 armed transports and privateers leaves to subdue the British at Penobscot, Maine.

—— *N. Y.* **Indians under Brant attack** Minnisink settlements.

July 25. *Me.* **After a useless delay** at Penobscot [the vessels of the New England fleet are all taken or destroyed by the British; the men escape].

July 31. *N. Y.* Sullivan **begins his** march through the Indian country.

Aug. 19. *N. J.* **"Light Horse Harry"** (Lee), with a company of militia, **surprises the garrison at Paulus Hook (Jersey City),** takes 150 prisoners, with the loss of only two men. [Congress votes him a gold medal.]

Aug. 22+. *N. Y.* Military expedition, under Col. Brodhead, into the Indian country; about 50,000 bushels of corn burned in 8 Indians towns.

Aug. 29+. *N. Y.–Pa.* The expedition under Gens. Sullivan and James Clinton defeats the Tories and Indians at Tioga, and the whole country, including 40 Indian villages, is wasted by the patriots in retaliatory massacres.

Sept. 3. *Ga.* **The French fleet** under D'Estaing arrives on the Savannah River. He captures a British fleet.

Sept. 10. *N. Y.* The Indian village of **Canandaigua** burnt.

Sept. 15. *N. Y.* Sullivan begins his return march from the Indian country.

Sept. ± * *Ga.* Gen. Lincoln marches on Augusta, but retires before determined resistance.

Sept. 23. Naval battle with the Serapis.

Paul Jones with the *Bonhomme Richard* has a battle off the coast of Scotland with the British frigate *Serapis*, carrying 44 guns; the battle lasts one and a half hours. The vessels are lashed together, and at last the *Serapis* surrenders, and the *Bonhomme Richard* sinks; the companion of the *Serapis* is also taken; out of 375 Americans, 300 were either killed or wounded.

—— *Ga.* **The siege of Gen. Prevost's** army begins at **Savannah.**

Sept. * **-Oct.** * *S. C.* Prevost makes an unsuccessful attempt to capture **Charleston.**

Sept. 27 ±. *Ga.* The French fleet and a part of the southern army **besiege Savannah.**

Sept. * **The Spaniards capture British posts** on the Lower Mississippi.

Oct. 4. *Hol.* **Paul Jones** enters Texel, North Holland, in the *Serapis.*

Oct. 11–25. *R. I.* **Sir H. Clinton withdraws the British forces from Rhode Island,** in anticipation of the arrival of a French fleet, leaving his heavy guns and large military stores behind him.

Oct. 9. *Ga.* The Americans and French together attempt the reduction of **Savannah**; their assault is repulsed by the British, and Count **Pulaski is mortally wounded.**

[The fleet now sails for the West Indies; great excitement through the country because of the inefficient cooperation of the French fleet.]

Oct. 25. *N. J.* Washington goes into winter quarters near **Morristown.**

Dec. * *Phila.* **Benedict Arnold is tried by court martial** on various charges, chiefly for tyranny and mercenary corruption. (See Jan. 26, 1780.)

—— **Great discouragement prevails** in the colonies, the French alliance having brought little help to America; the credit of Congress is almost worthless, the treasury bankrupt, and the army chiefly fed with unkept promises, while freedom is yet out of sight.

Dec. 26. *New York.* Gen. Clinton, with 8,500 men, sails for **Savannah,** leaving a powerful garrison under Knyphausen.

* * **Fort McIntosh is built.**

* * **The British winter in New York.**

1780 * * **The British are successful in the South.**

Jan. 10. Gen. Charles Lee is dismissed from the army for insolence.

Jan. 26. *Phila.* The court martial acquits **Benedict Arnold** of criminal intent, but condemns him to be **reprimanded by Washington.**

Feb. 2. *N. C.* A skirmish occurs at **Cowan's Ford.**

Feb. 11. *S. C.* The British, under Sir Henry Clinton, land on St. John's Island, about 30 miles from **Charleston,** and begin their attack.

* * **Military operations are nearly suspended** at the North during this year, owing largely to the destitution of Washington's army.

Mar. * The British propose to subjugate the entire South, beginning at Charleston.

Mar. 14. *Ala.* **Spaniards take Mobile.** Capt. Darnford, with the British garrison of 284 regulars and 51 armed Indians, capitulates to Don Bernardo de Galvez.

Apr. * **Lafayette returns** to America, and brings good news — arms, clothing, and an army are on the way from France.

Apr. 9. *S. C.* **Charleston** is invaded by British land and naval forces under Sir Henry Clinton.

Apr. 12-20. *S. C.* The British fire on the batteries at Charleston.

Apr. 14. *S. C.* Tarleton surprises and defeats the American cavalry at **Monk's Corner,** capturing a large quantity of arms, clothing, and ammunition.

Apr. 18. *S. C.* Lord Cornwallis arrives at Charleston with 3,000 fresh troops.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1779 * * *New York.* **Stereotyping is introduced** by Mr. Colden. (?) See p. 121.

1780 Jan. 29. *Phila.* This is the **coldest day** in 25 years.

Feb. 22. *Phila.* **Ice is 17 inches thick**; an ox is roasted on the river.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1778 * *
Allston, Joseph, Gov. of S. C., born.
Bangs, Nathan, clergyman, born.
Biddle, Nicholas, naval commander, A28.
Buel, Jesse, journalist, born.
Gaston, William, jurist, born.
Gruber, Jacob, clergyman, born.
Hammond, Jabez D., judge, born.
Kingsley, James Luce, scholar, born.
Ladd, William, peace advocate, born.
Livingston, Philip, signer of Decl'n, A62.
Peale, Rembrandt, painter, born.
Ritchie, Thomas, journalist, born.
Stewart, Charles, rear-admiral, born.
Tallmadge, James, jurist and statesman, b.
Warren, John Collins, anatomist, born.

1779 * *
Allston, Washington, painter, born.
Baldwin, Henry, justice, born in Pa.
Bernard, Sir Francis, Gov. of N. H., A65.
Bowen, Nathaniel, bishop, born.
Brownell, Thomas Church, college pres., b.
Brute, Simon W. G., bishop, born.
Decatur, Stephen, Jr., commodore, born.
Drayton, William Henry, patriot, A37.
Farrar, John, mathematician, born.
Hartshorne, Joseph, physician, born.
Humphrey, Heman, Pres. of Amherst, born.
Jasper, William, brave soldier, A29.
Jay, William, philanthropist, born.
Lynch, Thomas, Jr., signer of Decl'n, A30.
Moore, Clement Clarke, poet, born.
Parrish, Joseph, physician, born.
Paulding, James Kirke, novelist, born.
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery, general, b.
Poindexter, George, statesman, born.
Poinsett, Joel Roberts, statesman, born.
Ross, George, statesman, A49.
Sergeant, John, jurist, born.
Silliman, Benjamin, physicist, born.
Story, Joseph, justice, born in Mass.
Tudor, William, author, born.
Watson, John Fanning, author, born.
Wheelock, Eleazer, pres. of Dartmouth, A68.

CHURCH.

1778 * * **Massachusetts relaxes her severity** against the Baptists.

1779 May 18. *Va.* On the question of ordinance, more than one-half of the **Methodist preachers secede** temporarily, and hold a separate conference at Fluvanna.

LETTERS.

1778 * **Yankee Doodle** sung by the troops.

SOCIETY.

1779 * * *Vt.* **Drunkenness** is liable to a penalty of $2, if noticeable in speech, gesture, or behavior.

Apr. * *Md.* The Methodist Conference at Baltimore proposes to disown "all persons who should engage in the practise of **distilling grain** into liquor."

STATE.

1778 Nov. * **New Jersey signs** the Articles of Confederation.

* * *Eng.* Complications with France, and approaching hostility of Spain and Holland, with paucity of military results, alarm the British government.

Dec. 10. *Phila.* **John Jay,** of New York, is elected president of Congress.

Dec. 15. Maryland refuses to vote for the Confederation until the rights for the lands in the Northwest are settled.

Dec. * *Holland.* C. W. F. Dumas becomes agent for the United States.

* * **Governors inaugurated:**
Pa. Joseph Reed, President of the Supreme Executive Council.
-86 * * *R. I.* Wm. Greene, Jr.
-89 * * *Vt.* Thomas Chittenden.

1779 Jan. 2. *Phila.* Congress calls for a contribution from the States of six millions annually for 18 years, to form a sinking fund.

Feb. * **-Mar.** * *Phila.* **Congress formulates its conditions of peace** with Great Britain.

Mar. 3. *Ga.* By the utter defeat of the Americans at Brier Creek, the **royal government is soon reestablished.**

Mar. * **-July** * *Phila.* A struggle in Congress over **the fishing demands of France.** Common rights maintained.

Apr. * **Spain** by a secret treaty makes common cause with France against Great Britain.

Apr. * **Massachusetts** passes a Conspiracy Act against the Tories.

June * *Eng.* Joseph Galloway is examined before Parliament.

Aug. 17. *La.* Independence of the United States declared at **New Orleans** with beating of drums, etc.

Sept. 27. John Adams is appointed commissioner to negotiate a treaty with Great Britain.

Sept. 28. John Jay is chosen commissioner to Spain.

Sept. * *Phila.* **Luzerne** arrives as minister from France.

* * *Pa.* Extension westward of **Mason and Dixon's line.**

* * *Eng.* Controversy in Parliament over the generalship of Sir William Howe and of General Burgoyne. [It continues more than two years.]

* * *Va.* The seat of government is removed from **Williamsburg to Richmond.**

* * **Governors inaugurated:**
N. C. Abner Nast.
-81 * * *Va.* **Thomas Jefferson.**

1780 Feb. 19. New York cedes her right in Western lands to the United States. [1781. Mar. * Congress accepts.]

Feb. 28–Mar. 10. Russia issues a declaration of armed neutrality.

Mar. 1. Bank of Philadelphia chartered.

Spring. *Ky.* **Louisville settled** by about 600 people.

Mar. 18. *Phila.* Congress resolves to call in by taxes all the Continental money and burn it, and to issue **$10,000,000** new money, redeemable in specie within six years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1778 * * * The British and Tories flood the country with **counterfeit money.**

* * * **Business is paralyzed** for want of currency, and the distress is extreme and widespread.

ARMY — NAVY.

1780 May 6. *S. C.* **Fort Moultrie** surrenders to the British.

May 9. *S. C.* The British begin to **cannonade Charleston.**

May 11. *N. J.* Lafayette rejoins Washington, after an absence of 15 months, and announces the approach of French succor.

May 12. *S. C.* **Charleston is taken.**

Gen. Lincoln with an army of 3,000 men capitulates to Sir Henry Clinton with 5,000 British soldiers, and Charleston is surrendered after a siege in which the fortifications were beaten down by 200 cannons; 6,000 Americans become prisoners of war.

May * *S. C.* Clinton sends off three expeditions; one to intercept approaching reenforcements under Col. Buford, one toward Augusta, and the third toward Camden.

May 21. *N. Y.* Johnstown is burned by Tories.

May * *S. C.* The British take **Ninety-Six,** an American post 150 miles northwest of Charleston.

May 25. *N. J.* Two regiments of Washington's **troops mutiny;** they are soon persuaded to return to duty.

May 26. *Mo.* The Spaniards at **St. Louis** are attacked by the English.

May 29. *S. C.* Col. Buford with 400 Americans is pursued by Col. Tarleton and massacred at **Waxhaw Creek,** while negotiations for surrender are pending.

May * Failure of the English plans to capture posts on the Mississippi.

June 5. *N. J.* Knyphausen leads an expedition into New Jersey, visiting **Elizabethtown** and burning Connecticut Farms. He is harassed by the militia and makes an inglorious retreat.

—— *S. C.* The Americans being subdued, Gen. Clinton, with a large part of his troops, embarks for the North.

June 13. *Phila.* **Gen. Gates,** the most popular American general, is ordered by Congress to take command of the army in the South.

June * **Fort Jefferson,** on the Mississippi below the Ohio, is built.

June 23. *N. J.* Gen. Greene defeats the British at **Springfield.**

July 10. *R. I.* **A French fleet arrives** at Newport, bringing the Count de Rochambeau and 6,000 soldiers to aid the Americans. [They soon join Washington in New Jersey. The British fleet blockades the French vessels at Newport.] (Winsor, July 12.)

July 21. *Va.* Gen. Wayne has a skirmish at Bull's Ferry.

July 25. Gen. Horatio Gates takes command of the Southern army.

July 30. *S. C.* **Col. Sumter** attempts to surprise a British post at **Rocky Mount,** but a Tory apprises the commander and Sumter is repulsed.

Aug. 1. *N. Y.* Indians burn the village of **Canajoharie.**

Aug. 3. *N. Y.* **Maj.-gen. Benedict Arnold,** by his own request, takes command of the fortress at **West Point,** on the Hudson; it contains the most valuable collection of military stores in America.

Aug. 6. *S. C.* Col. Sumter attacks a large detachment of British regulars and Tories at **Hanging Rock,** and then retires. Here **Andrew Jackson,** not 14 years of age, begins his career as a soldier.

Aug. 15. *S. C.* By coincidence, Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis set out in the night to surprise each other, at **Sanders' Creek.**

Aug. 16. *S. C.* Nearly 3,000 **Americans** defeated in the battle of Sanders' Creek **near Camden.** Gates loses all his artillery, ammunition, wagons, and much of the baggage. Here Baron De Kalb is mortally wounded, and 1,000 men are killed or taken prisoners. [It is one of the worst defeats suffered by any American army.] British loss 325.

Aug. 18. *S. C.* Col. Sumter's force is dispersed by Col. Tarleton **at Fishing-Creek;** Gen. Marion retreats toward North Carolina.

Autumn and Winter. *S. C.—Ga.* An audacious **partizan warfare** is successfully conducted in the South by the famous **Col. Thomas Sumter** and **Col. Francis Marion,** great leaders of the militia.

Sept. 8. *N. C.* The British at the South advancing northward enter North Carolina.

Sept. 21. *N. Y.* **Maj. André** lands in the night from the British sloop-of-war *Vulture*, and proceeds to meet Arnold.

Treason of Maj.-Gen. Arnold.

About midnight, Benedict Arnold meets Maj. John André, two miles below Haverstraw, on the Hudson, to perfect the scheme of treason. Arnold bargains to betray his country for $50,000 and a commission as brigadier in the British army; he surrenders to the British descriptive papers of the fortress and directions for approach.

Sept. 23. *N. Y.* **Maj. André,** the British spy, is arrested near Tarrytown by John Paulding, David Williams, and Isaac Wirt, who refuse his bribes.

Sept. 26. *N. Y.* Benedict Arnold flees to the British sloop-of-war *Vulture*, and is taken to New York.

Sept. * *Conn.* Washington and Rochambeau confer at Hartford.

Sept. 26. *N. C.* The British on their northward march enter Charlotte; the Americans falling back without a battle.

Sept. 29. *N. Y.* **A court martial** at Tappan, consisting of six major-generals and eight brigadiers, finds **Maj. André guilty** and condemns him to death.

Oct. 2. *N. Y.* **Maj. André is hanged** as a spy at Tappan.

Oct. 7. *N. C.* **Battle of King's Mountain.**

Col. Ferguson with 1,100 regulars and Tories is defeated on the top of King's Mountain by 1,000 militia men under Col. Campbell. Ferguson and 300 men are killed, 800 are taken prisoners, and 10 Tories are hanged. [Drooping patriotism begins to revive.]

Oct. 14. Gen. **Nathaniel Greene,** next to Washington the ablest of the American officers, **supersedes Gen. Gates** in the South.

Oct. 16. *Vt.* **Royalton** is attacked by 300 Indians; many houses are burned.

Oct. * *N. Y.* The Americans **raid Staten Island.**

Nov. 18. *N. C.* An action occurs at Fish Dam Ford.

Nov. 20. *N. C.* Col. Sumter defeats Col. Tarleton at Blackstocks.

Dec. 2. Gen. Nathaniel Greene assumes command of the Southern army.

** *N. C.* Col. John Sevier conducts an expedition against the Indians west of North Carolina.

Dec. * *N. Y.* Indians make attacks along the Mohawk River and through the Champlain country.

** *N. J.* Washington enters winter quarters at Totowa and Preakness.

1781 Jan. 1. *N. J.* **Revolt in the army.**

Washington's army is in a desperate condition — no food, no pay, no clothing. The whole Pennsylvania line, 1,300 strong, mutiny, and leaving their camp at Morristown, they start for Philadelphia to lay their complaints before Congress.

Jan 3 ±. *Va.* **Benedict Arnold** is appointed Brig.-Gen. in the **British** army. [He conducts a ravaging expedition into Virginia, along the James River.]

Jan. * *N. J.* Emissaries from Gen. Clinton meet the mutinous Pennsylvanians at Princeton with bribes to desert the service, which are indignantly declined, and the agents delivered to be hanged as spies. [Concessions from Congress quiet the mutiny.]

Jan. 5. *Va.* **Benedict Arnold,** with 1,600 British troops, burns the stores near Richmond.

** *N. J.* **The New Jersey brigade mutinies** at Pompton.

It is quelled by force; 12 of the principal mutineers are compelled to shoot the two ringleaders. [The insurrections have a good effect on Congress.]

Jan. 17. *S. C.* **Battle of Cowpens.**

Gen. Morgan, with 1,000 men, utterly defeats Gen. Tarleton with 1,100 British troops. Losses, British, 300 killed and wounded, more than 500 made prisoners; Americans, 12 killed, 60 wounded.

Jan. * *S. C.* **The great military race** begins by Gen. Greene ordering both divisions of his army to fall back — retreating northward from the approach of Lord Cornwallis's advance.

Jan. 28. *S. C.* Gen. Morgan's division crosses the Catawba River to the northern banks; Cornwallis arrives late in the day on the opposite side, but floods of rain during the night compel his delay for many days, before crossing.

Jan. 31. *N. C.* **Gen. Greene takes command** of Morgan's army.

Jan. *—**Mar.** * *Mich.* The Spaniards invade Michigan.

Feb. 1. *N. C.* Lieut.-Col. Wm. Davidson is defeated and killed at **Cowan's Ford,** on the Catawba, by Lord Cornwallis, whose horse is killed under him.

Feb. 7. *N. C.* Gen. Greene arrives at Guilford Court House, and there joins the remainder of his army.

Feb. 15. *N. C.* Greene, with great tact, **completes his** retreat by crossing the Dan into Virginia, narrowly escaping his pursuers, but abandoning to them the entire State of North Carolina.

Feb. 21, 22. *N. C.* **Greene re-crosses the Dan;** he sends Lieut.-Col. Lee after a troop of Tarleton's dragoons under Capt. Miller.

Feb. 23. *N. C.* Greene's rear guard is attacked by the van of the British while crossing the Yadkin.

Feb. 25. *N. C.* Col. Pyle and a body of royalists defeated near **Haw River** by Pickens and Lee, without losing a man.

Mar. 2. *N. C.* Cols. Lee and Pickens, with their cavalry, cut to pieces three or four hundred mounted Tories enlisted by Tarleton.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1780 May 19. *New Eng.* **The dark day** occasioned by a thin cloud, or vapor.

* * *Boston.* The **American Academy of Arts and Sciences** founded.

* * *N. H.* The first American glass-factory is erected in Temple township.

* * *New Eng.* The making of **wrought iron nails** is an important home industry during the winter months, and in stormy weather, among the thrifty, industrious rural people.

1781 * * **John Trumbull** paints the *Death of Montgomery.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1780 * *
Anderson, Isaac, pioneer clergyman, born.
André, John, Brit. major and spy, hanged.
Audubon, John James, ornithologist, born.
Binney, Horace, statesman, born.
Carver, Jonathan, traveler, A48.
Channing, William Ellery, clergyman, b.
Chapman, Nathaniel, physician, born.
Cleaveland, Parker, mineralogist, born.
De Kalb, John, Baron, gen., k. at Camden, A59.
Duane, William John, Sec. of Treasury, b.
Dudley, Charles Edward, senator, born.
Duer, William Alexander, jurist, born.
Featherstonaugh, George William, geologist, born.
Ferguson, Patrick, major in army, dies.
Forsyth, John, statesman, born.
Hedding, Elijah, bishop, born.
Hitchcock, Peter, jurist, born.
Hutchinson, Thomas, Gov. of Mass., A69.
Key, Francis Scott, poet, born.
Logan, Indian chief, dies.
McKinley, John, justice, born in Ala.
Mussey, Reuben Diamond, surgeon, born.
Porter, David, commodore, born.
Rush, Richard, diplomatist, born.
Schweinitz, von, Lewis David, botanist, b.
Stuart, Moses, theologian, born.

1781 * *
Abercrombie, James, general, A75.
Ashe, John, patriot, A60.
Berrien, John McPherson, senator, born.
Brown, John A., financier, born.
Greene, Christopher, col., dies.
Hare, Robert, physicist, born.
Harnett, Cornelius, statesman, A58.
Hayne, Isaac, officer, A36.
Holley, Horace, clergyman, born.
Lawrence, James, naval officer, born.
Leigh, Benjamin, statesman, born.
Miller, William, Advent preacher, born.
Stockton, Richard, signer of Declaration, A51.

CHURCH.

1780 Apr. 24. *Md.* The Methodist preachers of the North hold a Conference at Baltimore.

May 8. *Va.* The separated **Methodist bodies unite** in the Conference held at Manakintown, in Powhatan county.

The southern seceders bring slavery as a social institution among Methodists.

* * *Mass.* **First Universalist church** formed, in Gloucester.

* * *Miss.* First Baptist church in Mississippi formed near Natchez.

* * *N. H.* **The Freewill Baptists** organize their first society, at Dover.

* * *N. J.* The independent Presbytery of Morris County is formed.

* * *Pa.—Va.* **Christ's Church,** Philadelphia, is the only Protestant Episcopal church left in the State after the war; 28 Episcopal clergymen remain in Virginia; 91 (loyalists) leave the State.

* * **Francis Asbury** becomes the *de facto* Superintendent of Methodism in America, the war having detached Methodists from Wesley.

* * **-1800** * * **Great revival of religion** among the colored people.

SOCIETY.

1780 Apr. * *Md.* The Methodist Conference at Baltimore proposes to disown "all persons who should engage in distilling."

The first measures are taken for extirpating slavery among Methodists by declaring "That slavery is contrary to the laws of God, man, and nature, and hurtful to society, contrary to the dictates of conscience and pure religion, and doing that which we would not others should do to us and ours."

* * **Gloom settles over the country.** The treason of Benedict Arnold intensifies the general depression.

June 13. *Phila.* Women organize the **"American Daughters of Liberty,"** an association to provide clothing for the suffering soldiers.

June 17. *Phila.* A bank is opened for **supplying the army** with provisions, and $945,000 subscribed.

Sept. 23. *N. Y.* **Maj. André,** a British spy, **is arrested** near Tarrytown.

Oct. 2. *N. Y.* **Maj. André is hanged** as a spy at Tappan.

* * **Pennsylvania abolishes slavery.**

* * **Massachusetts** adopts a constitution which **abolishes slavery.**

* * **The mothers of America** send supplies of food and clothing to the camps of the patriots.

* * *Va.* **James Monroe** marries Eliza Kortright.

* * *S. C.* **Negroes** in great numbers desert their masters and **flee to the British.**

1781 Feb. * **Lafayette's** force of 1,200 men is in a state of extreme destitution. Congress has neither money nor credit; Lafayette purchases a full outfit from his **private purse.**

STATE.

1780 May 11. Lafayette brings **Washington** the appointment of lieutenant-general in the army of France and vice-admiral in its navy, in order to remove vexing questions of etiquette from the minds of French officers in American service.

May * *Ky.* The Legislature of Virginia incorporates the town of Louisville.

Summer. *S. C.* By the capture of Charleston and other American ports, **royal authority is re-established** over the territory of South Carolina, but not over the people.

Aug. 2. *Boston.* **The Massachusetts** Constitutional Convention meets.

Oct. 5. *Phila.* The United States accedes to the armed neutrality at sea.

Oct. 7-20. *New York.* **Benedict Arnold** issues an address and proclamation from the British headquarters.

Oct. 10. *Conn.* The State **offers its western lands** to the Federal Union with [unsatisfactory] conditions.

Oct. 25. *Mass.* **John Hancock** is chosen first governor under the New Constitution.

* * **Henry Laurens,** U. S. minister to The Netherlands, **is captured at sea** by the British.

Dec. * **The Hollanders** sympathize with the Americans; they **declare war against England.**

* * **Massachusetts adopts** a constitution with a bill of rights, which abolishes slavery.

Dec. 18. *Phila.* **Congress** appoints **Francis Dana** minister to Russia.

* * *New York.* A Board of **Associated Loyalists** is formed to aid the British.

1781 Jan. * **Virginia** offers to conditionally give up its lands northwest of the Ohio. (See Mar. 1, 1784.)

Feb. 20. *Phila.* **Congress** appoints **Robert Morris** Superintendent of Finance.

Mar. 1. *N. Y.* The delegates of New York facilitate the completion of the Union by the transfer to the Federal Congress of the vague claims of that State to western territory.

—— **Maryland,** the last of the 13 States, **signs the Articles** of Confederation.

—— **The Confederation** is accepted by all the States as a loose union of independent commonwealths.

—— *Phila.* **The old Congress of the Revolution closes.**

Mar. 2. *Phila.* **The new Congress of the Confederation opens.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1780 July * *U. S.* **Continental currency** notes are worth **two cents on a dollar.** "It takes a wagon load of currency to buy a wagon load of provisions."

Aug. * *O.* Two block-houses are built on the Ohio River (**Cincinnati**) by American troops.

ARMY — NAVY.

1781 Mar. 6. *N. C.* The British are worsted in an engagement at **Reedy Fort Creek.**

Mar. 8. *Va.* Washington **sends Lafayette** with 1,200 men [and the French fleet from Rhode Island] to Virginia **to capture Benedict Arnold.**

Mar. 15. *N. C.* **Battle at Guilford Court House** (Greensborough).

Gen. Greene is attacked by Lord Cornwallis; American force, 4,400, mostly raw militia; British force, 2,400, chiefly veteran soldiers. Losses; American, 2,309 killed, wounded, and missing; British, over 532 men. The Americans retire in good order after a bloody battle, with Cornwallis unable to pursue.

Mar. 16. *Va.* The British **Admiral Arbuthnot** compels the **French fleet to return to Rhode Island.**

Mar. 18. *N. C.* **Cornwallis retreats from Guilford Court House,** leaving the wounded Americans and 70 wounded British.

Mar. 25. *Va.* A British force of 2,000 men **under Gen. Phillips reenforces Arnold.**

The British under Phillips spare the buildings at **Mount Vernon** on condition that supplies are furnished.

Mar. 30. The mutiny on board the United States frigate *Alliance* is fully disclosed on her return from France to Boston.

Apr. 7. *N.C.* Cornwallis at **Wilmington.**

Apr. * *Va.* **Steuben is active in Virginia.**

Apr. 18. *S. C.* **The British evacuate Charleston** after firing buildings, and leave their badly wounded behind them. **Gen. Greene** approaches Camden.

Apr. 23. *S. C.* Col. Lee **takes Fort Watson** from the British.

Apr. 25. *S. C.* **Battle at Hobkirk's Hill,** near Camden; Lord Rawdon defeats Gen. Greene, who saves his artillery and carries off his wounded.

—— *Va.* The British under Arnold and Phillips **take Petersburg,** burn 400 hogsheads of tobacco, a ship, and several small craft.

Apr.+ *N. H.* **The first American man-of-war is built** at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Paul Jones; it is a line-of-battle ship and named *America.*

Apr. 25. *Va.* Lord Cornwallis **undertakes the conquest of Virginia;** Lafayette undertakes its defense.

May 8. Count De Barras arrives from France, and announces that **20 ships of the line are coming** in a few months.

May 9. *Fla.* The Spaniards take **Pensacola.**

May 10. *S. C.* The British under Lord Rawdon evacuate **Camden** and retire beyond the Santee.

May 11. *N. Y.* **Ogdensburg surrenders** to Americans under Gen. Sumter.

May 13. *Va.* On the death of Gen. Phillips, **Benedict Arnold becomes commander-in-chief** of the British forces in Virginia for 7 days — the summit of the traitor's glory!

May 14.± *S. C.* The British posts at Fort Granby, Orangeburg, and Fort Motte successively fall into the hands of the Americans under Col. Lee.

* * *Ga.* **Augusta is besieged.**

May 20. *Va.* **Cornwallis** arrives at Petersburg, and joins the forces lately commanded by Gen. Phillips.

May 21. *Conn.* **Washington and Gen. Jean Rochambeau** confer at Wethersfield.

June 5. *Ga.* **Americans capture Augusta.**

June 21. *Va.* Cornwallis **evacuates Richmond.**

June 19. *S. C.* After maintaining the **siege of Ninety-Six** for 27 days, Gen. Greene is obliged to retire on the approach of an army under Lord Rawdon.

July 4. *Va.* **Williamsburg** is evacuated by Cornwallis.

July * *S. C.* Gen. Greene is forced to retire to the mountains.

July 6. *Va.* Lafayette orders an **attack on Cornwallis;** Gen. Wayne makes an assault and retires in good order.

—— *N. Y.* After 11 months of inactivity at Newport, R.I., **the French army joins Washington** on the Hudson.

July * Cornwallis refuses to serve with Maj.-Gen. Benedict Arnold in Virginia; Arnold is sent North.

Aug. 1. *Va.* **The British forces are concentrated** at Yorktown and Gloucester, and entrench.

Aug. 4. *S. C.* **Col. Isaac Hayne,** a patriot soldier, is hanged by the British at Charleston.

Aug. 14. *N. Y.* Washington decides to transfer his army **from New York to Virginia.**

Aug. 28. *R. I.* De Barras, commanding **the French fleet** at Newport, suddenly puts to sea, steering toward Chesapeake Bay.

Aug. 30. *Va.* **Count De Grasse** arrives in the Chesapeake Bay, from the West Indies, with **a French fleet** of 28 sail-of-the-line.

± *N. Y.* The British **Adm. Graves is reenforced** by nearly 20 ships-of-the-line, from the West Indies.

Sept. 5. *Va.* **Adm. Graves arrives** in the Chesapeake, and a fight of two hours ensues, off the Capes.

Sept. 6–10. De Grasse maneuvers four days, as if for battle, and thus secures a passage for the approaching fleet under De Barras to enter the bay, where **they unite to blockade Cornwallis.**

Sept. 6. *Conn.* An expedition under Benedict **Arnold burns New London,** his native town, after capturing Fort Griswold, and killing most of the garrison after they have surrendered.

Sept. 7. *Va.* **Lafayette,** with 8,000 men, cuts off Cornwallis from retreating into North Carolina.

Sept. 8. *S. C.* **Battle of Eutaw Springs, the last important conflict in the South.**

Gen. Greene attacks the British, now under Col. Stuart, and one of the fiercest battles of the war ensues. British loss, nearly 700 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners; American loss, 550 men. By this battle the British power is broken in the South. [Though defeated in every battle, Greene finally drives the British out of the country.]

Sept. 14. *Va.* **Washington arrives** at Williamsburg and assumes command.

Sept. 28. *Va.* **The siege of Yorktown begins.**

The Army of the North, under Washington, 9,000 strong, and the French army under Rochambeau, 7,000 strong, arrive at Yorktown.

Oct. 19. *Va.* **Lord Cornwallis surrenders his army of 7,247 men,** besides 840 seamen, **at Yorktown; this victory practically concludes the War of Independence.**

Oct. 20. *N. Y.* The Mohawk Valley is invaded by Indians.

—— *New York.* Clinton sails to reenforce Cornwallis in Virginia with 7,000 men.

Oct. * *Ga.* Col. Andrew Pickens invades the Cherokee country.

Nov. 13. *Phila.* John Moody is hanged as a British spy.

Dec. * **The British in the South** are confined to the cities of Charleston and Savannah.

* * George R. Clark fails in his plans for the capture of Detroit.

1782 Feb. * *New York.* **Benjamin** Thompson (Count Rumford) is an officer of the King's Dragoons, but takes no part in the war.

Mar. * *O.* **Col. Williamson** massacres 90 inoffensive Indians, — men, women, and children, on the Muskingum, — to take vengeance on suspected murderers.

Mar. 24. *N. J.* A blockhouse on **Toms River** is captured by royalists, and its commander summarily executed without trial.

Apr. * *N. Y.* Washington's headquarters is located **at Newburgh,** on the Hudson.

May * **–June** * **Col. William Crawford** leads an expedition against the **Wyandot Indians.**

May * *New York.* **Sir Guy Carleton arrives,** and relieves Gen. Clinton of his command.

June 6. *O.* An expedition against the remnant of the Christian Indians from western Pennsylvania is ambushed and defeated, with the loss of many prisoners.

July 11. *Ga.* **Savannah** is evacuated by the British.

Aug. 15. *Ky.* Indians attack **Bryant's Station,** and are repulsed.

Aug. 27. *S. C.* **The last battle of the Revolution** is fought on the Combahee, near Charleston; the younger Laurens is killed — much lamented.

Nov. 5. *N. H.* The *America,* a 74-gun ship, is launched at Portsmouth; it is the first line-of-battle ship.

Nov. * *O.* George R. Clark conducts an expedition against the Miami Indians.

Nov. 30. *Paris.* **A preliminary treaty of peace** with Great Britain is signed.

Dec. 14. *S. C.* **The British evacuate Charleston.**

1783 Feb. 4. Final cessation of hostilities with Great Britain.

Feb. * *N. Y.* Col. Marinus Willett attempts to surprise the British at **Oswego** on Lake Erie, because they retain the post after the treaty.

Mar. * *N. Y.* A plausible address is privately circulated in camp at Newburg, proposing the **intimidation of Congress** for the redress of soldiers' grievances.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1782 * * *Phila.* Oliver Evans patents a **steam-wagon.**

* * *Phila.* The manufacture of **fustians and jeans** begins.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1782 * *

Benton, Thomas Hart, senator for Mo., b.
Bond, Thomas E., editor, born.
Calhoun, John Caldwell, Sec. of State, senator for S. C., born.
Cass, Lewis, Sec. of State, sen. for Mich., b.
Darlington, William, botanist, born.
Duer, John, jurist, born.
Elliott, Jesse Duncan, commodore, born.
Fraser, Charles, painter, born.
Grimshaw, William, author, born.
Guthrie, Samuel, chemist, born.
Ingersoll, Charles Jared, author, born.
Laurens, John, officer, A26.
Lee, Charles, general, A51.
Lincoln, Levi, governor of Mass., born.
Longworth, Nicholas, horticulturist, born.
Loudoun, John Campbell, earl of, gen., A77.
Macomb, Alexander, general, born.
Ripley, Eleazer Wheelock, general, born.
Warrington, Lewis, naval officer, born.
Webster, Daniel, sen. for Mass., Sec. of State, born in N. H.

CHURCH.

1781 Apr. 24. *Md.* **The United Methodist preachers** of the North and the South meet in Conference at Baltimore.

June * *Ky.* The first Baptist church is organized at Elizabethtown.

* * *Phila.* Elhanan Winchester, a Baptist minister, joins the Universalists.

1782 Mar. * *O.* **Moravian converts are massacred.** Over ninety inoffensive Christian Indians, men and women, of the Moravian missions, are gathered by the whites into two slaughter-pens, and butchered in cold blood.

Apr. 17. *Va.* The Methodist preachers hold a Conference at Ellis's Chapel, Sussex County.

May 21. *Md.* The Methodist preachers hold a Conference at Baltimore.

Sept. 12. *New Eng.* The Presbyterian Synod of New England, being very weak, dissolves.

Oct. 13. The Reformed Presbytery is disorganized by its union with the Presbytery of the Associate Church. [Dissatisfaction follows, and there are three organizations instead of one.]

Nov. 1. *Phila.* **"The Synod of the Associate Reformed Church"** is organized by the union of two Associate Presbyteries with the Reformed Presbytery.

* * *Pa.* **Dr. William White** [afterward bishop] recommends the bishopless Episcopalians to adopt temporarily a Presbyterian form of government.

LETTERS.

1781 * * *Vt.* First issue of the *Vermont Gazette or Green Mountain Post-Boy* at Westminster, **the first newspaper** in the State.

1782 * * *Md.* **Washington College** (non-sect.) organized at Chestertown.

* * *McFingal*, by John Trumbull, appears complete.

* * *Phila.* The first English *Bible* published in America appears.

June 8. *N. Y.* First issue of the *Brooklyn Hall Super-Extra Gazette*, the first paper in the city.

SOCIETY.

1781 Oct. 23. *Phila.* A messenger from Washington arrives at the capital city, bringing tidings of **the victory at Yorktown**; the night watchmen call the hour and often add, *"and Cornwallis is taken!"*

* * *Eng.* The fictitious story of **the Blue Laws** of Connecticut is published by Rev. Samuel Peters, a Tory refugee.

* * *U. S.* The people pursue the **avocations of peace**, except in the vicinity of military conflict, for some time before the close of the war; independence is practically a fact except near the camps of the enemy.

STATE.

1781 Apr. 19. Massachusetts cedes her claims to western lands to the Union.

May 26. *Phila.* Congress resolves **to establish the Bank** of North America.

May 9. *Fla.* **Pensacola is taken** by the Spaniards.

* * *Phila.* **Robert Morris** is appointed **treasurer** by Congress.

He and his friends pledge their private fortunes for the payment of the future obligations of Congress, and so improve the credit of the Government.

June 15. *Phila.* Congress appoints **five commissioners** to conclude a treaty with Great Britain, — John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Laurens, and Thomas Jefferson.

* * An Austro-Russian **offer of mediation** between the United States and Great Britain is made.

July 9. *Phila.* **Congress ratifies** the Articles of Confederation.

Aug. 10. *Phila.* R.R.Livingston is made the first **Secretary of Foreign Affairs.**

Oct. 24. *Phila.* **Congress assembles** and listens to Washington's despatch announcing the victory at Yorktown; the weeping and exulting members, with many citizens, go to the Dutch church, where thanks are rendered to Almighty God.

* * *Eng.* The capture of a second army (Cornwallis's) by the Americans makes **the war unpopular** in England.

Dec. 31. *Phila.* Congress charters the **Bank of North America.**

1782 Jan. * *Eng.* An Act of Parliament is passed to enable **George III. to make peace** with the United States.

Mar. 4. *Eng.* The House of **Commons favors peace.**

Gen. Conway's motion approved, saying "the House would consider as enemies to his Majesty and the country, all those who should advise or attempt the further prosecution of offensive war on the American continent."

Mar. 20. *Eng.* Resignation of the hostile ministry of Lord North, and accession of that of the **Marquis of Rockingham.**

Apr. 6. *Eng.* Lord Shelburne sends Oswald to Franklin.

Apr. 19. Holland acknowledges the Independence of the United States, and receives John Adams as its minister.

Apr. 23. *Eng.* The British Ministry decide to send separate negotiators to Vergennes and to Franklin.

May 4–7. *Fr.* Oswald and Grenville are in Paris.

May 23. *Eng.* The Ministry agree to propose **American Independence.**

May * *New York.* **Sir Guy Carleton arrives,** empowered to make propositions of peace. He proposes the cessation of hostilities to Washington.

June 20. *Phila.* Congress adopts **the great seal** of the United States.

June 23. *Fr.* **John Jay** arrives in Paris.

July 1+. *Eng.* **The Earl of Shelburne's** Administration follows that of Rockingham.

Sept. 13. *Phila.* Congress agrees to accept the offer of **Virginia's western lands.**

Oct. 8. John Adams concludes a treaty with Holland.

Oct. 26. *Fr.* **John Adams** reaches Paris.

Oct. 29. *Phila.* Congress accepts **the lands ceded to it by New York.**

Nov. 20. *Va.* Delegates are authorized to complete the transfer of **western lands to Congress.**

Nov. 30. *Paris.* Adams, Franklin, Jay, and Laurens sign a **preliminary treaty** of peace with Great Britain.

Dec. * **Loyalists leave** the Atlantic ports in large numbers.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-90 * * *Cal.* Pedro Fajés (Spanish).
Pa. **John Dickinson** is president of the Supreme Executive Council.

1783 Jan. 20. *Fr.* **England** on one hand, and **France,** the ally of America and Spain on the other, being desirous of peace, suspend hostilities, and sign preliminary articles at Versailles.

Feb. 5. Sweden acknowledges the Independence of the United States.

Feb. 16. Pelatiah Webster makes a proposition to remodel the Government.

Feb. 25. Denmark acknowledges the Independence of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1782 Jan. 7. *Phila.* **The Bank of North America** opens for business.

Jan. * *U. S.* **The war debt** at the close of the struggle is $42,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1783 Apr. 11. *Phila.* Congress proclaims the cessation of arms.

Apr. 19. Cessation of hostilities is proclaimed in the American army, just 8 years from the commencement of the war. Troops engaged, — regulars, 130,-711; militia and volunteers, 164,080; total, 309,781. Great Britian sent to America, during the war, 112,584 soldiers and 22,000 seamen. Estimated loss of life to the Americans, 70,000 men, vast numbers of whom died on prison-ships; 11,000 alone on the prison-ship *Jersey*. Estimated cost of the war to the Americans, $135,-000,000 in specie.

June 2. Washington furloughs the soldiers of the war.

June 8. Washington announces his intended resignation, as commander of the army, to the governors of the various States.

June 21. *Phila.* About 300 American troops with fixed bayonets surround the house in which Congress is sitting, and demand a redress of grievances.

Oct. 18. *Princeton, N. J.* Congress issues a proclamation that the army will be disbanded from and after Nov. 3.

Nov. 2. Washington issues his farewell address to the army.

Nov. 3. *N. Y.* The army disbands.

Nov. 25. *New York.* The British evacuate the city and Washington enters.

Dec. 4. *New York.* Washington takes leave of the officers of the army.

Dec. 23. *Annapolis, Md.* Washington surrenders his commission to Congress.

Dec. * *Ga.* Chief M'Gillivray leads the Creeks in the Oconee War.

* * **Maj.-Gen. Henry Knox** is appointed (second) to command the army.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1784 * **Franklin** is appointed by the French Academy one of a commission to investigate mesmerism.

Sept. * **James Rumsey** experiments in steam navigation on the Potomac.

1785 Mar. 11. *Phila.* The Southwark Theater is opened by Hallam's Company.

* * *Pa.* **John Fitch** makes experiments in steam navigation on the Delaware.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1783 * *
Alexander, William, general, A57.
Barber, Francis, officer in the war, A32.
Barbour, Philip P., justice, born in Va.
Biddle, James, commodore U. S. N., born.
Churchill, Sylvester, general, born.
Cooper, Samuel, patriot, A58.
Dorsey, John Syng, surgeon, born.
Greenleaf, Simon, author, born.
Irving, Washington, author, born.
Macdonough, Thomas, commodore, born.
Osborn, Sellick, journalist, born.
Otis, James, orator, A58.
Reid, Samuel Chester, naval officer, born.
Rodney, Cæsar, signer of Declaration, A53.
Sully, Thomas, painter, born.

1784 * *
Allen, William Henry, naval officer, born.
Allen, William, writer, born.
Buckminster, Joseph S., clergyman, born.
Cobb, Thomas W., senator for Ga., born.
Dewey, Chester, naturalist, born.
Gummere, John, mathematician, born.
Hale, Nathan, journalist, born.
Hoffman, David, author, born.
Le Conte, John, naturalist, born.
Lee, Ann, founder of Shakers, A48.
Long, Stephen H., engineer, born.
Morris, Charles, commodore, born.
Morton, Marcus, Gov. of Mass., born.
Rafinesque, Constantine S., botanist, born.
Stevenson, Andrew, statesman, born.
Taylor, Zachary, 12th President, born.
Walsh, Robert, journalist, born.
Warner, Seth, general U. S. A., A41.
Wool, John E., general, born.
Worcester, Joseph Emerson, lexicographer, born.

1785 * *
Appleton, Daniel, publisher, born.
Beman, Nathaniel S., clergyman, born.
Cartwright, Peter, pioneer preacher, born.
Daniel, Peter, V., justice, born in Va.
Drake, Daniel, physician, born.
Dudley, Benjamin Winslow, surgeon, born.
Espy, James P., meteorologist, born.
± Finn, Henry J., actor. ?
Gadsden, Christopher E., bishop, born.
Havens, Nathaniel Appleton, philanthropist, born.
Hopkins, Stephen, signer of Declaration, A78.
McLean, John, justice, born in Ohio.
Merrill, Joseph A., clergyman, born.
Morgan, Abel, clergyman, A72.
Mott, Valentine, surgeon, born.
Noah, Mordecai M., journalist, born.
Perry, Oliver Hazzard, commodore, born.
Pierpont, John, poet, born.
Reed, Joseph, statesman, A44.
Seaton, William W., journalist, born.
Spring, Gardiner, clergyman, born.
Tully, William, physician, born.
Wheaton, Henry, publicist, born.
Woodworth, Samuel, poet, born.

CHURCH.

1783 Mar. 25. *Conn.* The Episcopal ministers of Connecticut meet at Woodbury, and elect **Samuel Seabury bishop.**

May 7. *Va.* A Methodist Conference opens at Ellis's Chapel, in Sussex county.

May 27. *Md.* A second Methodist Conference opens in Baltimore.

May * *Md.* The Methodist Conference at Baltimore forbids members to "**manufacture, sell, or drink intoxicating liquors.**"

Nov. 26. *New York.* Dr. Rodgers returns, and begins to restore the Presbyterian churches; they having been badly used and some of them partly destroyed during the war.

* * *Boston.* **James Freeman** of King's Chapel changes the Book of Common Prayer to harmonize with Unitarianism.

* * *Conn.* A Protestant Episcopal Diocese is organized.

* * *Ky.* **David Rice** establishes Presbyterian worship in Kentucky.

* * *Md.* A Protestant Episcopal Diocese is organized.

* * Methodism, which has hitherto been almost entirely confined to the country south of New Jersey, begins to advance northward.

1784 Apr. 17. *N. Y.* A law is passed enacting religious equality.

Apr. 30. *Va.* A Methodist Conference opens at Ellis's Chapel, in Sussex County.

May 24+. *Pa.* The appointment of a **Standing Committee of the Episcopal church** is the first step in the formation of a union of the Episcopal churches of America.

May 25. *Md.* A second Methodist Conference opens in Baltimore.

Sept. 2. *Eng.* **Thomas Coke** is consecrated a bishop for the Methodists of America.

Sept. 7. *N. Y.* **Ann Lee,** "Elect Lady" of the Shakers, dies near Albany.

Oct. 6. *New York.* **First Protestant Episcopal Convention;** 15 clergymen are present.

Nov. 3. *New York.* Thomas Coke arrives, the **first Protestant bishop** in the New World.

Nov. 14. *Scot.* Preparatory steps are taken for the organization of the **Protestant Episcopal Church** of America.

Dr. Samuel Seabury is consecrated first American bishop at Aberdeen, by three non-juring bishops — Kilgour, Petre, and Skinner.

Dec. 24+. *Md.* **Organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church** at the "Christmas Conference" held in Lovely Lane Chapel, Baltimore.

Sixty preachers are present; Bishop Thomas Coke presides; Francis Asbury is elected "superintendent" (bishop), after having been ordained deacon and elder; John Wesley's authority over the American churches ends. Total preachers, 83; total members, 14,000.

Methodist preachers are first authorized to **administer the sacraments** by the Conference at Baltimore.

Origination of the Chartered Fund for Needy (Methodist) Ministers.

Dec. 27. *Md.* **Francis Asbury** is ordained bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * *Cal.* Nine missions have already been founded along the Pacific coast.

* * *Mass.* A Protestant Episcopal Diocese is organized.

* * *Md.* **Dr. John Carroll** of Baltimore appointed (Roman Catholic) **Prefect Apostolic** of the United States.

* * *Me.* A Jesuit missionary arrives at Oldtown, to work among the Abnakis.

* * *Pa.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania is organized.

* * About 35,000 Baptists are reported in the 13 colonies.

* * *Eng.* Two young men from America are refused ordination, unless they take the oath of uniformity; Franklin advises them to act as though England and Ireland were sunk in the sea.

1785 Jan. 2. *Md.* Close of the first Methodist General Conference at Baltimore.

June 22. *N. Y.* First Convention of the Episcopal Diocese of New York.

June * Arrival in America of **Bishop Seabury** of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Aug. 3. Bishop Seabury (Protestant Episcopal) ordains (four deacons) for the first time in America.

LETTERS.

1783 * * *Conn.* The **American Spelling Book,** by **Noah Webster,** is published.

* * *Pa.* **Dickinson College** (Meth.-Epis.) is founded at Carlisle.

1784 Mar. 24. *Boston.* The *Massachusetts Sentinel and the Republican Journal* first issued.

* * The *Massachusetts Magazine* is first published [and continues to be issued till 1795].

* * *New York.* The regents of a state university are appointed, who demand what property belongs to **King's College and change its name to Columbia.**

* * *Phila.* **The first American daily newspaper is issued,** *The Pennsylvania Packet or the General Advertiser*, formerly a weekly.

* * *Notes on Virginia*, by **Thomas Jefferson,** appears in Paris.

SOCIETY.

1783 Apr. * **The Society of the Cincinnati is established,** chiefly by General Knox; it is restricted to officers of the regular army, who have served in the Revolutionary War.

1784 Dec. * *Md.* The extraordinary session of the Methodist Conference at Baltimore declares, that members who **"buy and sell slaves,"** if "they buy with no other design than to hold them as slaves, and have been previously warned, shall be expelled, and be permitted to sell on no consideration."

* * *Conn.* The Legislature enacts a law **for the gradual abolition of slavery.**

* * There is a strong feeling against the Society of the Cincinnati.

* * **Lafayette travels** through the States.

STATE.

1783 Mar. 24. Spain acknowledges the Independence of the United States.

Apr. 3. Treaty of amity and peace for 15 years is concluded by Franklin between Sweden and the United States.

Apr. 11. *Phila.* **Congress proclaims the cessation of arms** on land and sea.

Apr. 18. *Phila.* **Congress appeals to** the States for power to levy duties, and for other taxation by which to raise annually for the **expenses of the Government** $2,500,000. [The States withhold consent.]

June 18. Washington issues **his last circular** to the States.

June 21. *Phila.* **Congress, insulted** by an uncontrollable mutiny of unpaid soldiers, adjourns to Princeton.

June 30. *Princeton, N. J.* **The 8th session of the Continental Congress opens** under the Confederation.

July * **Russia** recognizes the Independence of the United States.

Sept. 3. *Paris.* A definitive treaty with Great Britain is signed.

The treaty (1) recognizes the Independence and establishes the boundaries of the United States; (2) secures the right of fishery on the Grand Banks, etc.; (3) binds the payment of good outstanding debts; (4) provides that Congress shall recommend the restoration of confiscated estates; (5) provides open navigation of the Mississippi River to both parties.

—— **Florida** is ceded to Spain by Great Britain, by the Treaty of Paris.

Oct. 18. *Phila.* **Congress** directs that the army shall be disbanded on Nov. 3. (Winsor, Nov. 2.)

Oct. 20. Virginia agrees to the terms of Congress, and cedes its claim to territory north of the Ohio.

* * *Boston.* **The Supreme Court** declares that the statement, "All men are born free and equal," in the Massachusetts Bill of Rights, is a **bar to slaveholding** in that State.

Nov. 4. *Princeton.* **Congress adjourns.**

Nov. 26. *Annapolis, Md.* **The 9th session of the Continental Congress opens**; it is under the Confederation.

Nov. * *Md.* **Congress** makes repeated and urgent attempts **to get a quorum** to ratify the treaty of peace with Great Britain.

Dec. 23. *Annapolis, Md.* **Washington is introduced** to Congress; he delivers a fitting address, and resigns his commission.

* * Many **American Tories** accompany the retiring British armies to England.

* * The **public debt** of the United States is about $42,000,000; $8,000,000 of this amount is owed abroad.

1784 Jan. 14. *Annapolis, Md.* **Congress ratifies** the treaty with Great Britain. Vote, 20–10.

Feb. 20. *Annapolis, Md.* Congress appoints **Robert Morris** Superintendent of Finance.

Mar. 1. *Annapolis, Md.* A part of **Virginia's western lands** is transferred to the Federal Union. They lie northwest of the Ohio. Congress accepts the transfer.

Mar. 24. Massachusetts resolves to expel dangerous aliens.

Apr. 9. *Eng.* **George III. ratifies** the definitive treaty. (See Sept. 3, 1783.)

Apr. 23. *Annapolis, Md.* Congress considers a plan for **Federal division** of the vast, unoccupied **northwest territory.**

A preliminary plan of adjusting the question of unoccupied territory is presented by a committee, of which Thomas Jefferson is chairman; it provides for the erection of seventeen oddly named States north and south of the Ohio, and for the exclusion of slavery after the year 1800. [Seven States disapprove and the plan is dropped.]

May 12. *Annapolis, Md.* **Congress authorizes** Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson to make treaties of commerce.

June 3. *Annapolis, Md.* **Congress adjourns.**

June * **North Carolina** cedes her western lands to the Federal Government. [In November it annuls the cession.]

Oct. 22. *N. Y.* At Fort Stanwix the Indians surrender their lands west of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 1. *Trenton, N. J.* **The 10th session of the Continental Congress opens.**

Dec. * *Tenn.* **Revolt** in western North Carolina against the Government; the settlers secede and form a State which they call **Frankland** or Franklin [till the State Government interposes].

* * **-89** * * *New York.* James Duane is the 43d mayor.

* * The territory north and west of the Ohio is provided with a temporary government by Act of Congress.

Dec. 24. *Trenton, N. J.* **Congress** adjourns.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-87 * * *N. C.* Richard Caswell.
-86 * * *Va.* Patrick Henry.

1785 Jan. 11. *New York.* **The 11th session of the Continental Congress opens.**

Jan. 21. A treaty is made with the Wyandots at Fort McIntosh.

Feb. 25. *New York.* **John Adams is appointed the first minister to England.**

Mar. 10. *New York.* **Thomas Jefferson** is commissioned minister to France.

Mar. 17. Meeting of the boundary commissioners of Maryland and Virginia. [The Annapolis Convention of 1786 is its successor.]

Apr. 18. *Phila.* Congress votes to accept the offer of **western land by Massachusetts.**

The territory lies west of New York, and extends to the Mississippi River.

Apr. 19. *N. Y.* The State executes a deed renewing the **grant of its western lands** to the Federal Government.

—— **Massachusetts** cedes her western territory to the Federal Government.

May 20. *New York.* Congress passes its first act relative to western lands.

May 31. *Mass.* Gov. James Bowdoin attempts to start a movement to **revise the articles** of Confederation.

June 1. *Eng.* John Adams, first American ambassador to England, is presented to King George III.

July 6. *New York.* Congress establishes the standard of the **American dollar.**

Sept. 10. A treaty of amity and commerce is entered with Prussia.

Sept. 14. *Phila.* **Franklin** again returns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1783 June 27. *Eng.* Parliament votes **half-pay to loyalist officers** of America.

July 2. *Eng.* An order in council utterly **forbids American ships** to engage in the British West-Indian trade.

1784 * * *Boston.* The *Empress of China* sails as the first American ship bound for China.

The second bank in the United States is established.

* * *Pa.* **Pittsburg** is laid out in town lots.

* * *Conn.* Incorporation of Hartford, New Haven, New London, Norwich, and Middletown as cities.

* * *Eng.* **Eight bags of cotton** from an American ship are seized at Liverpool, on the ground that America could not produce so much cotton.

* * *O.* **Washington inspects the Ohio Valley,** preliminary to the forming of the Potomac Company.

ARMY — NAVY.

1785 * * *O.* Fort Harmar is built.

* * **The Algerine pirates** seize American vessels.

1786 Dec. 25. *Mass.* **Shays's Rebellion.**

A thousand men, under the leadership of Daniel Shays, force the Supreme Court to adjourn, to prevent its issuing writs for the collection of debts.

1787 Jan. 25 +. *Mass.* Shays's rebellion is suppressed by the State militia under Gen. Lincoln at Springfield; 3 killed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1785 Nov. 19. *New York.* The John-street Theater is opened by the "Old American Company" with *The Gamester*.

* * **Jean Antoine Houdon** comes from Paris to America to execute the statue of Washington.

1786 Apr. 16. *New York. Contrast*, by Royal Taylor, is performed by the "Old American Company" at the John-street Theater. "The first play written in America by an American and performed by a professional company." (Ency. Brit.)

Aug. * The first playhouse in Baltimore is opened. (Or 1773.)

* * *Conn.* **John Trumbull** paints *The Battle of Bunker Hill*.

* * **Joseph Wright** paints the portrait of *John Jay*.

* * *S. C.* A theater is built in Charleston.

1787 * * *Mass.* **The first cotton-mill** is put in operation at Beverly. [Very imperfect and soon closed.]

* * *N. Y.* **The manufacture of salt** at Syracuse begins.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1786 * *

Barton, William P. C., botanist, born.
Biddle, Nicholas, financier, born.
Breckenridge, Henry M., jurist, born.
Cadwallader, John, officer in the war, A44.
Cambreleng, Churchill C., politician, born.
Catron, John, justice, born in Tenn.
Cogswell, Joseph Green, scholar, born.
Crockett, David, pioneer, born.
Dwight, Sereno E., clergyman, born.
England, John, R. C. Bishop of Charleston, born in Cork.
Gales, Joseph, journalist, born.
Gardiner, Sylvester, physician, A79.
Grayson, William, politician, born.
Greene, Nathaniel, general, A44.
Greenleaf, Benjamin, author, born.
Grimkie, Thomas Smith, philanthropist, b.
King, William Rufus, statesman, born.
Lawrence, Amos, philanthropist, born.
MacLane, Lewis, statesman, born.
Marcy, William L., statesman, born.
McDougall, Alexander, general, A55.
Norton, Andrews, theologian, born.
Nuttall, Thomas, naturalist, born.
Porter, Alexander, statesman, born.
Rush, James, physician, born.
Sargent, Lucius Manlius, writer, born.
Scott, Winfield, general, born.
Tappan, Arthur, philanthropist, born.
Vaux, Robert, philanthropist, born.
Verplanck, Gulian Crommelin, author, born.

1787 * *

Andrews, Ethan Allen, philologist, born.
Bedel, Timothy, patriot, dies.
Bouvier, John, jurist, writer, born.
Chauncy, Charles, clergyman, dies.
Crittenden, John Jordan, statesman, b.
Dana, Richard Henry, poet, born.
Davis, John, statesman, born.
Durand, Cyrus, engraver, born.
Frelinghuysen, Theodore, statesman, b.
Gallaudet, Thomas H., teacher of deaf mutes, born.
Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, educator, born.
Hensen, Josiah, Uncle Tom, born.
MacVicar, John, professor, born.
Middleton, Arthur, patriot, A44.
Mühlenberg, Henry M., founder of Am. Lutheran ch., A76.
Say, Thomas, naturalist, born.
Southard, Samuel L., senator for N.Y., b.
Williams, Eleazer, clergyman, born.
Williard, Emma H., educator, born.

CHURCH.

1785 Sept. 14. *Mass.* **The first Convention of Universalist** ministers and parishes in America is held at Oxford.

Sept. 27. *Phila.* **The first General Convention of the Protestant-Episcopal Church** is held; Bishop Seabury and his clergy decline to attend; 16 clergymen and 26 laymen are present.

Oct. 7. *Phila.* The Protestant Episcopal Convention adjourns.

* * *Boston.* **An organ is set up** in the First Church, introducing instrumental music in the Congregational Church.

Organic Unitarianism begins in this city.

James Freeman, "lay reader" of King's (Epis.) Chapel (Stone Chapel), secures an alteration in the liturgy eliminating Trinitarianism, and the congregation secedes from the Protestant Episcopal Church.

* * *Mass.* Free-Communion Baptists organize the Groton Conference.

± * * *Me.* John Cheverus of Boston makes an annual missionary visit to the Abnakis and other Indians. A church is erected among them.

± * * *Me.* Mr. Ciquard of St. Sulpice, Baltimore, is sent as a Jesuit missionary to the Abnakis and other Indians.

* * *Md.* The first Baptist church in Baltimore is formed.

* * *N. Y.* **The Lutheran Synod** (ministerium) is formed.

The first Shaker house of worship erected at New Lebanon.

* * *S. C.* **A Protestant Episcopal Convention** is held at Charleston.

* * *Va.* **The first Protestant Episcopal Convention** in Virginia is held after the war; meets at Richmond.

The Abingdon Presbytery is formed.

* * **The Synod of the Presbyterian Church** draws up a plan of government and discipline, and also takes steps to revise the standards.

* * Organization of Protestant Episcopal dioceses in New York, Virginia, South Carolina, and New Jersey.

1786 * * *Del.* Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Delaware is organized.

An adjourned meeting of the (Protestant Episcopal) **General Convention** is held at Wilmington.

* * *Ky.* The Presbytery of Transylvania is formed.

* * *New York.* Erection of the **first Roman Catholic church** (St. Peter's).

Rev. John Stanford arrives in America, and soon publishes and circulates tracts as formerly in England.

Sept. 14. *Phila.* Meeting of the **Second General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal); **10 clergymen and 11 laymen** present.

* * *S. C.* Organization of the **"Associated Churches"** (Protestant Episcopal) of South Carolina.

* * *Va.* **David Griffith** is elected bishop by the Protestant Episcopal Convention.

A Sunday-school is taught in Hanover County.

1787 Feb. 4. *Eng.* **Bishop White** of Pennsylvania and **Bishop Provoost** of New York are consecrated in Lambeth Chapel; bishops of Bath and Wells and of Peterborough giving the apostolic succession to the American Church.

Apr. * *New York.* **The American Episcopal Church separates from the Church of England.**

The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States has its organization as a national Church made complete by the arrival of Bishops White and Provoost; it is no longer attached to the diocese of London.

May 1 +. *Md.* **A General Conference of Methodist preachers** is held at Baltimore, called by Bishop Coke; few of the Southern preachers attend, as they had not authorized the call. The Book of Discipline is revised.

Sept. 17. *U. S.* **Separation of Church and State** is established by the Federal Constitution.

"No religious tests shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States." (Art. vi. § 3.)

Oct. 7. *Pa.* The Lutherans deplore the death of their founder, **Henry M. Mühlenberg.**

* * *N. Y.* **The Shakers** first gather into a community at New Lebanon.

The Reformed Dutch Church adopts domestic mission work.

* * *U. S.* **The Presbyterian General Synod** sends down the *Report on Government and Discipline* to the presbyteries and churches for consideration.

* * *Va.* The Separate and Regular Baptists unite to form **"the United Baptist Churches of Christ."**

LETTERS.

1785 * * *Ga.* **The University of Georgia** (non-sect.) organized.

* * *Me.* The *Falmouth Gazette*, the first newspaper in Maine, is issued.

* * *New York.* The Manumission Society establishes **free schools** for the poor colored children of the city.

The *Daily Advertiser* is first issued by Francis Childs and Company; **the first daily** in the city.

* * *N. Y.* Schenectady Academy, the pioneer of **Union College**, is founded.

* * *Phila.* The *Philadelphia Directory* is published; the first city directory in the Union.

* * *Tenn.* **The University of Nashville** (non-sect.) organized at Nashville as the Davidson Academy. [It becomes Cumberland College in 1806.]

* * *Sketches of American Policy*, by Noah Webster, appears.

* * *Conquest of Canaan*, by Timothy Dwight, appears.

1786 * * *Pa.* The *Pittsburg Gazette*, the first newspaper west of the Alleghanies, is issued.

* * **-89** * * *Phila.* The *Columbian Magazine* appears.

* * The *Anarchiad* papers, by Trumbull, Hopkins, Barlow, and Humphreys, appear in the *New Haven Gazette*.

1787 Apr. 13. *N. Y.* **The Board of Regents** of the University of the State is established.

May 21. *New York.* **Samuel Johnson** is elected President of **Columbia College.**

Sept. 17. *Del.* **Cokesbury College,** the first literary institution of the Methodists in America, is opened at Abingdon.

* * *Ky.* First issue of the *Lexington Gazette* — the first paper in Kentucky.

SOCIETY.

1785 * * *New York.* **The Manumission Society,** John Jay president, is formed to secure the freedom of slaves.

The gradual **abolition of slavery** is determined by the State.

* * *Pa.* Benjamin Rush puts forth his famous tract, *An Inquiry into the Effects of Ardent Spirits upon the Human Mind and Body*, which creates a profound sensation.

1786 * * *Massachusetts.* The (undenominational) **Charity Society** is organized.

* * *New York.* **The Tammany Society** is organized. (See 1788.)

1787 July 13. *New York.* The Federal Government perpetually **prohibits slavery** in the territory north of the Ohio, — the first territory coming under its control.

STATE.

1785 Nov. 4. *New York.* Congress adjourns.

Nov. 7. *New York.* **The 12th session of the Continental Congress opens.**

Nov. 30. *Eng.* **John Adams,** the American Minister to St. James, **demands the surrender of the frontier posts** to the United States.

* * *Ga.* **Treaty** with the Creeks at Galphinton.

* * Noah Webster publishes a project for **an American policy.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-96 * * *Conn.* Samuel Huntington.

-88 * * "State of Franklin," (Tennessee) John Sevier.

-87 * * *Mass.* James Bowdoin.

-86 * * *Mich.* Henry Hamilton.

Pa. **Benjamin Franklin** is president of the Supreme Executive Council.

1786 Jan. 16. A treaty is made with the Chickasaws at Hopewell.

Jan. 21. Virginia invites the States to a general conference for forming a less restricted Constitution.

Jan. 31. A treaty is made with the Shawnees.

May 11. Connecticut again offers to cede a part of its **western lands.**

May 26. *Phila.* Congress declares its willingness to receive the **Connecticut** lands in the West.

July 16. A treaty of peace is entered with the Emperor of Morocco.

Sept. 11. *Md.* **A convention of some of the States** is held at Annapolis to regulate commerce on the Chesapeake Bay; five States send delegates to it. [It is the germ of the Constitutional Convention.]

Sept. 14. *Conn.* **The deed for western lands** is given to Congress. The lands lie east of the Mississippi, between latitude 41° and 41° 2′, and west of a meridian 120 miles west of the [present] western limit of Pennsylvania.

Nov. 3. *New York.* The Congress of the Confederation adjourns.

Nov. 6. *New York* **The 13th session of the Continental Congress** opens.

Dec. 16. Massachusetts yields the jurisdiction over her lands in New York to that State.

Dec. 25 ±. *Mass.* **Shays's rebellion** arises in the western part of the State; caused by financial complications. The insurrection infects New Hampshire. (See Army.)

* * *Ga.* **A treaty** is made with the Creeks at Shoulderbone.

* * **Massachusetts** sells the "Phelps and Gorham Purchase," in New York, — 6,000,000 acres for $1,000,000.

* * **Portugal** orders her fleet in the Mediterranean to protect American vessels from pirates.

* * **Requisitions** of Congress on the States for the last four years amount to $10,000,000; **receipts** one-fourth of that amount.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-96 * * *Mich.* Lord Dorchester.

-90 * * *R. I.* John Collins.

-88 * * *Va.* Edmund Randolph.

1787 Apr. 13. *New York.* General St. Clair makes his report to Congress on **the British infraction** of the treaty on the northwestern frontier.

May 14. *Phila.* **A National Constitutional Convention** for framing (in part) a less restricted Constitution assembles, [and **Washington** is unanimously elected its President. It does not begin its work till May 25. All of the States (9) except Rhode Island are represented before its close.]

May 29. *Phila.* Edmund Randolph moves the Convention to set aside the Articles of Confederation and adopt a new Constitution; a committee is appointed.

July 5. *Phila.* **New York retires** from the Convention.

July 13. *New York.* **Passage of the Ordinance of 1787** by the Congress of the Confederation.

It is unanimously passed "for the government of the territory to the northwest of the Ohio;" it contains an "unalterable" article, forbidding slavery or involuntary servitude. The ordinance was drawn up by Nathan Dane, a member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Congress adopts St. Clair's report of Apr. 13th.

July 18. *New York.* Congress ratifies the treaty with Morocco.

July * *Phila.* It is rumored that the Federal Convention in secret session considers the advisability of offering to a foreign prince **the Crown of America.**

July 24. *Phila.* The Committee on the details of the Federal Constitution begins work.

Aug. 6. *Phila.* **A draft of a Federal Constitution,** in twenty-three articles, is reported to the Convention.

It permits the slave trade for twenty years, and concedes that three-fifths of the slaves shall be counted in the apportionment of Congressional representatives, and that fugitive slaves shall be returned to their masters. These concessions are made to secure union.

Aug. 9. South Carolina cedes her western lands to the Federal Government.

Aug. 19. *S. C.* The delegates in Congress execute a deed to Congress for **the western lands** of the State. [They partly comprise the area of Tennessee.]

A Federal Democratic Government is established.

Sept. 17. *Phila.* **The Federal Constitution is signed** by the Convention; the Articles of Confederation are set aside, and the Constitution is to be submitted to Congress. The Convention adjourns.

* * *U. S.* The first political agitation occurs. Federalists favor and Republicans or Anti-Federalists oppose the approval of the Constitution by the States.

Sept. 28. *New York.* The Congress of the Confederation sends the new Constitution to the several States for their action.

* * *N. C.* The attempt to form the **State of Franklin,** in the western lands, collapses.

Oct. 5. *New York.* Congress **recalls Minister Adams** from London.

Oct. 30. *New York.* The **Continental Congress adjourns.**

Nov. 5. *New York.* **The 14th and last session of the old Continental Congress opens.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1785 * * *Pa.* **Harrisburg** is laid out in town lots.

* * The regular **exportation of cotton** begins; one bag is sent from Charleston to Liverpool, 12 from Philadelphia, and one from New York.

* * The **Lombardy poplar** is introduced.

1786 Mar. 6. *Boston.* **The Ohio Company** is formed by Putnam, Cutler, and others.

Apr. 24. *Boston.* About 100 houses are burned.

1787 Sept. 30. Departure of the first American vessel making a voyage around the world.

ARMY — NAVY.

1787 Dec. * *Ga.* The Creeks are defeated at Jack's Creek.

1788 Sept. * *U. S.* Lieut.-Col. **Josiah Harmar is general-in-chief** by brevet.

1789 * * The maximum **strength of the army** is one regiment of infantry, one battery of artillery, — 840 men.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1788 Apr. 12. *Phila.* **The first power-loom** is set up.

* * *New York.* **The first dentist's office** is established by John Greenwood.

* * *R. I.* A company is formed in Providence for the manufacture of "homespun cloth."

1789 * * *Conn. The Sortie of the Garrison from Gibraltar* is exhibited by **John Trumbull** at the Royal Academy.

± * * William Rush executes ideal figures and portrait busts in wood and clay.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1788 * *
Blake, John L., clergyman, born.
Blanchard, Thomas, inventor, born.
Boyden, Seth, inventor, born.
Byles, Mather, wit and divine, A82.
Campbell, Alexander, founder, born.
Cushing, Thomas, statesman, A60.
Elbert, Samuel, Gov. of Ga., A55.
Gadsden, James, statesman, born.
Grayson, William J., senator for S. C., born.
Hill, Isaac, senator, editor, born.
Judson, Adoniram, missionary, born.
Lovell, John, schoolmaster, A78.
Robbins, Royal, historian, born.
Stevens, Robert Livingston, born.
Totten, Joseph G., military engineer, born.

1789 * *
Allen, Ethan, colonel in Revolution, A52.
Bond, William Cranch, astronomer, born.
Clay, Clement C., ex-senator, born.
Comstock, John Lee, author, born.
Cooper, James Fenimore, novelist, born.
Deane, Silas, diplomatist, A52.
Emory, John, bishop, born in Md.
Farmer, John, genealogist, born.
Felt, Joseph Barlow, historian, born.
Francis, John Wakefield, physician, born.
Gould, Hannah Flagg, poet, born.
Hillhouse, James Abraham, poet, born.
Kearny, Lawrence, commodore, born.
Kendall, Amos, statesman, born.
Ledyard, John, traveler, A38.
Lundy, Benjamin, abolitionist, born.
Meade, William, bishop of Va., born.
Nelson, Thomas, patriot, A51.
Petigru, James Lewis, lawyer, born.
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria, novelist, b.
Sparks, Jared, hisorian, born.
St. Leger, Barry, Brit. colonel, A52.
Winslow, Miron, missionary, born.
Woodbury, Levi, justice, born in N. H.

CHURCH.

1788 May 28. *Phila.* **The Presbyterian Synod** meets.

It adopts the *amended Report on Government and Discipline* and the *amended Confession of Faith* as the constitution of the Church.

May 29. *Phila.* **The Westminster Larger and Shorter Catechisms and the Directory for Worship** are approved as a part of the constitution of the Presbyterian Church.

Four Synods comprise the Presbyterian Church: New York, Philadelphia, Virginia, and the Carolinas.

* * *Boston.* **Mass is first celebrated** in New England, and the first Roman Catholic Church is erected.

1789 May 21. *Phila.* The General Synod meets and resolves itself into the **first General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church.

The Synod resolves to send **missionaries to the frontiers.**

* * The Confession of Faith and the Catechisms issued by the Presbyterian Synod of New York and New Jersey.

* * *Phila.* The "Book Concern" of the Methodist Episcopal Church is established. Capital, $600.

* * *U. S.* The several Annual Conferences concur in the formation of a Methodist Council, of bishop and presiding elders.

July 28. *Phila.* Meeting of the **General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church,** Bishop White presiding.

Bishops White and Seabury constitute the House of Bishops.

Aug. 8. *Phila.* The General Convention **decides on a constitution** for the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

Sept. 25. *U. S.* The Constitution of the United States is amended by Congress **to prohibit an established religion or interference with freedom in the exercise of religion.** (See Dec. 15, 1791.)

Oct. 2. *Phila.* **Union of the several dioceses** of the Protestant Episcopal Church in **one Convention.**

Oct. 16. *Phila.* The Book of Prayer is Americanized and formally ratified by the (Protestant Episcopal) Convention.

* * *Md.* **The See of Baltimore** is erected, [and **John Carroll** created its first bishop]; the diocese includes the entire Republic.

* * *Va.* **David Griffith** relinquishes the **bishopric of Virginia,** as the Church fails to pay the expenses of consecration in England.

* * *Va.* The General Committee of the Baptist churches **resolves against slavery.**

"RESOLVED, That slavery is a violent deprivation of the rights of nature, and inconsistent with republican government, and therefore (we) recommend it to our brethren to make use of every measure to extirpate this horrid evil from the land, and pray Almighty God that our honorable Legislature may have it in their power to proclaim the great jubilee."

LETTERS.

1787 * * *New York.* The *Independent Journal* is issued.

The *New York Journal* is sold to Thomas Greenleaf, and the name changed to the *Argus or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertizer.*

Columbia College is incorporated.

The *New York Magazine and Literary Repository* issued. [Stopped 1792.]

* **-88** * *New York.* A series of eighty-five papers, entitled the *Federalist*, by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, appear.

* * *Phila.* The *American Museum* is published by Matthew Carey. [Stopped 1792.]

College of Physicians is established.

* * *Pa.* **Franklin College** (Lutheran) is established by the legislature in recognition of services and virtues of Germans.

* * *Power of Religion on the Mind*, by Lindley Murray, appears.

* * *The Vision of Columbus*, by Joel Barlow, appears.

1788 * * *A Dissertation concerning the True Nature of Christian Virtue*, by **Jonathan Edwards**, appears.

1789 July 28. *Pa.* The *Pittsbury Gazette* is published.

* **-96** * *Boston.* The *Massachusetts Magazine* appears.

* * *D. C.* The **Georgetown Academy** (College) (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

* * *Md.* **St. John's College** (non-sect.) is organized at Annapolis.

* * *New York. United States Gazette* is issued by John Fenno.

* * *A Dissertation Concerning the End for which God created the World*, by **Jonathan Edwards**, appears.

* * *Dissertations on the English Language*, by Noah Webster, appears.

SOCIETY.

1788 Jan. 1. *Phila.* The Quakers emancipate their slaves.

May 13. *New York.* First meeting of the **Tammany Society,** having a Grand Sachem (chosen from thirteen sachems), a Sagamore, and a Wiskinskie; "founded on principles of patriotism, and having for its motives charity and brotherly love."

June 8. *Eng.* On motion of William Pitt, Parliament votes $6,700,000 for the **benefit of loyalists** in America.

July 26. *New York.* **A mob** favorable to the Federal Constitution destroys the Anti-Federal printing-office of Thomas Greenleaf.

1789 * * **The slave trade,** no longer a Spanish monopoly, becomes free, and **rapidly increases.**

* * *Conn.* A number of farmers of Litchfield County combine, to do their **agricultural work without recourse to spirituous liquors.**

STATE.

1787 Dec. 7. **Delaware** is the first State to **ratify the Federation Constitution,** with a unanimous vote in a State Convention. (Fiske, Dec. 6.)

Dec. 12. **Pennsylvania** is the second to ratify the Constitution. Vote, 46 to 23.

Dec. 18. **New Jersey** ratifies the Constitution with a unanimous vote.

* * *New York.* The **Congress** of the Confederation decides to make Philadelphia the **Capital for ten years,** and then to select a **site on the Potomac.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
–93 * * *Mass.* **John Hancock.**
–89 * * *N. C.* Samuel Johnston.

1788 Jan. 2. Georgia, the 4th State, ratifies the Constitution by a unanimous vote.

Jan. 9. Connecticut, the 5th State, ratifies the Constitution. Vote, 128 to 40.

Feb. 6. Massachusetts, the 6th State, ratifies the Constitution. Vote, 187 to 168.

Apr. 28. Maryland, the 7th State, ratifies the Constitution. Vote, 63 to 12.

May 23. South Carolina, the 8th State, ratifies the Constitution. Vote, 149 to 73.

June 17. *N. Y.* **A Convention** meets at Poughkeepsie to consider the Federal Constitution.

June 21. New Hampshire, the 9th State, ratifies the Constitution. Vote, 57 to 46; two-thirds of the States favoring **the Federal Constitution, it becomes valid.**

June 25. Virginia, the 10th State, ratifies the Constitution. Vote, 89 to 79.

June 26. New York, the 11th State, ratifies the Constitution and adds proposed amendments. Vote, 30 to 27. (Bryant, June 25.)

July 14. *New York.* The old **Congress ratifies the Constitution** framed by the Convention of the States.

July 15. Georgia cedes her western lands to the Federal Government.

Sept. 13. *New York.* Congress makes **New York the Capital City.**

The old Continental Congress appoints the first Wednesday in January for **Federal elections** in the several States.

Nov. 1. *New York.* **The last Continental Congress dies of inanition,** its records cease [and **for six months there is no National Government**].

* * **New York** makes a treaty with the Onondagas.

* * A Consular Convention is held between France and the United States.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
* *–1802 * * *O. Ter.* Arthur St. Clair.
Pa. Thomas Mifflin is president of the Supreme Executive Council.
–91 * * *Va.* Beverly Randolph

* * **Iowa is first settled.**

1789 Jan. * St. Clair makes treaties with the Indians at Fort Harmar.

Jan. 7. *U. S.* Wednesday, **the first National election is held.**

Feb. 4. *U. S.* **The electoral votes** are cast by the electors.

Feb. 26. *N. Y.* **The Cayuga Indians** sell their lands to the State.

Mar. 4. *U. S.* **The Constitution goes into force** as the law of the land.

—— *New York.* The **First Federal Congress** assembles in the hall at the corner of Wall and Broad Streets.

Mar. 30. *New York.* After a delay of many days **Congress secures a quorum** (30 members present), and proceeds to organize the House. F. A. Mühlenburg of Pa. is elected the first Speaker. (Moore, House, Apr. 1; Senate, Apr. 6.)

Apr. 6. *New York.* **George Washington** of Va. **is chosen President** by the electors.

The electoral vote is counted: George Washington, 69; John Adams, 34; John Jay, 9; R. H. Harrison, 6; John Rutledge, 6; John Hancock, 4; George Clinton, 3; Samuel Huntington, 2; John Milton, 2; James Armstrong, Benjamin Lincoln, and Edward Telfair, each one vote. Each elector votes for two candidates. The person receiving the next largest vote is declared Vice-President.

—— *New York.* The Senate organizes. John Langdon of N. H. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Apr. 21. *New York.* **John Adams** of Mass. is seated in the Senate as Vice-President.

First Administration; Federalist.

Apr. 30. *New York.* **George Washington** of Va. is inaugurated, the first President. **John Adams** of Mass. is Vice-President, he being the next in the number of votes.

July 4. *New York.* President Washington **approves the first Tariff Act**—a declaration of financial independence; the duties average about 8½ per cent.

Aug. 7. *New York.* Congress organizes **the War Department.**

Sept. 10. *New York.* **Congress** orders the organization of three executive Departments.

* * *New York.* **A President's Cabinet** is formed.

Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State; Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury; Henry Knox, Secretary of War; Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General.

Sept. 15. *New York.* **The Department of State** is made the depository of the archives of the United States.

Sept. * *New York.* **A National judiciary is established.**

Justices appointed to the Supreme Court of the United States: **John Jay** of N. Y. Chief Justice; **John Blair** of Va.; **William Cushing** of Mass.; **Robert H. Harrison** of Md.; **John Rutledge** of S. C.; **James Wilson** of Pa.

Sept. 25. *New York.* **Congress** passes **12 Constitutional Amendment Bills.** [Ten are soon approved by three-fourths of the States.]

1st Amendment of the Constitution: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for the redress of grievances."

2d Amendment, respecting the right to bear arms.

3d Amendment, forbidding the quartering of soldiers on the people.

4th Amendment, respecting searches and seizures of persons, property, etc.

5th Amendment, respecting indictment, martial law, legal process, and eminent domain.

6th Amendment, providing for privileges of accused persons and speedy trials.

7th Amendment, guaranteeing jury trial for anything over $20 in common law suits.

8th Amendment, respecting bail, fines, cruelty, and unusual punishment.

9th Amendment, declaring that the enumeration of rights in the Constitution does not impair other rights.

10th Amendment, respecting State rights.

Sept. 29. *New York.* **Congress establishes a regular army.**

1st Congress: the first session closes.

Nov. 21. North Carolina, the 12th State, accepts the Constitution. Vote, 193 to 75.

Dec. 22. North Carolina cedes its western lands to Congress. [They partly comprise the area of Tennessee.]

It makes the condition that no regulation of Congress shall tend **to the emancipation of slaves** in this territory.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
–96 * * *Del.* Joshua Clayton.
–90 * * *Ga.* George Walton.
–92 * * *N. C.* Alex. Martin.
–94 * * *N. J.* Wm. Livingston.
–92 * * *S. C.* Thos. Pinckney.
–90 * * *Vt.* Moses Robinson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1788 Mar. 21. *La.* Seven-eighths of **New Orleans is burned** to ashes.

Apr. 7. *O.* Commencement of **Marietta,** the first permanent settlement, by the Ohio Company.

* * *New York.* Questions of **official ceremony** and etiquette vex the Government.

Adams desires much ceremony; Jefferson will have none; Hamilton advises simple formality; Washington coincides.

* * *U. S.* The National debt exceeds $80,000,000.

July 4. *Phila.* Magnificent and varied **celebration of National Independence.**

In recognition of the Federal Union, the new Constitution is personified by a lofty ornamental car, in the form of an eagle, drawn by six horses; the Chief-Justice and two of his associates are seated within it, bearing the Constitution upon a staff.

Oct. 15. *New York.* **Washington** sets out in his carriage to make a tour of the Northern States.

Oct. 24. *Boston.* Washington arrives.

* * **Indiana** is first settled.

1789 Jan. * *O.* Cincinnati is laid out.

Mar. 4. *New York.* **Citizens celebrate the assembling of Congress** by the ringing of bells and firing of cannon, at early morn, at noon, and at sunset.

* * *Tenn.* **Knoxville** is settled. [Named in honor of Gen. Knox.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1790 Sept. 19.—1795 Aug. 3. Northwestern Indian wars; 8,983 men engaged; cause, the Indians claim the territory.

Oct. * *O.* **War with the Miami Indians** in the Ohio Valley; Gen. Harmar is defeated.

* * *New York.* Castle William (**Castle Garden**) is erected.

* * *U. S.* **The army** consists of 1,316 men for service on the Indian frontier.

1791 *U. S.* **Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair** is appointed (fourth) commander of the army.

June 1. *O.* Kickapoo Indians are surprised on the Wabash; many are killed and taken prisoners.

Sept. 9. *O.* Gen. St. Clair, with 2,000 men, sets out to subdue the Miami confederacy.

Nov. 4. *O.* **Gen. St. Clair is surprised** and routed by the Indians on the Wabash, losing half his men.

* * General Knox formulates a plan for organizing the militia.

1792 Apr. 11. *U. S.* **Maj.-Gen. Anthony Wayne** is appointed (fifth) commander of the army.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1790 June 5. *Pa.* The steamboat constructed by John Fitch makes a trip from Philadelphia to Trenton and return. It is propelled by 12 oars.

Dec. * *R. I.* Samuel Slater, an Englishman, starts the **first successful American cotton-factory** at Pawtucket, near Providence.

± * * *Phila.* A statue of *Washington* [now in Independence Hall] is executed by William Rush.

1791 * * *Ky.* **The first American furnace** is erected by Government troops on Slate Creek.

* * *La.* The first dramatic representation in New Orleans is presented.

* * *Pa.* Accidental **discovery of Anthracite coal** in Carbon and other counties.

Broom-corn brooms are first made in America.

Giuseppe Ceracchi executes busts of Washington, Alexander Hamilton, and others.

David Rittenhouse succeeds Benjamin Franklin as president of the American Philosophical Society.

1792 May 7. *Ore.* Capt. Robert Gray, of the merchant ship *Columbia*, discovers and enters the Columbia River.

Aug. 16. *Boston.* The first theater is opened in the new Exhibition Room; to evade the law, the first play is called the **Moral Lecture of Douglas** (p. 104).

* * -94 * * *Ore.* George Vancouver, of England, explores the Pacific coast.

* * **John Trumbull** paints a *Portrait of Washington.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1790 * *
Armstrong, Robert, general in Fla. war, b.
Bachman, John, naturalist, born.
Bartlett, John Sherren, editor, born.
Bellamy, Joseph, clergyman, writer, A71.
Bowdoin, James, philosopher, statesman, A63.
Capers, William, Meth. Epis. bishop, South, b.
Durfee, Job, jurist, M. C. for R. I., born.
Force, Peter, historian, born in N. J.
Franklin, Benjamin, printer, philosopher, patriot, and statesman, A84.
Gibbs, Josiah Willard, philologist, born.
Goodrich, Chauncey Allen, clergyman, author, born.
Gray, Francis Culley, lawyer, scholar, born.
Grayson, William, soldier of Revolution, d.
Harper, William, senator for S. C., born.
Hooper, William, lawyer and patriot of N. C., A48.
Livingston, William, Gov. of N. J., M. C., A67.
Longstreet, Augustus B., Meth. Epis. clergyman of S. C., born.
Putnam, Israel, general in Revolution, A72.
Shubrick, William Branford, admiral, born.
Turner, Samuel Hulbeart, Prot. Epis. clergyman, professor, born.
Twiggs, David Emanuel, Secessionist gen., b.
Tyler, John, 10th president, born in Va.

1791 * *
Beck, Theodric Romeyn, physician, born.
Blair, Francis Preston, journalist, born.
Buchanan, James, 15th president, born in Pa., **Apr. 22.**
Bullions, Peter, author, born.
Burden, Henry, manufacturer, born.
Butler, Richard, major-general, killed by Indians.
Cooper, Peter, philanthropist, born in New York.
Hall, Lyman, statesman, A90.
Harrison, Benjamin, general, signer of Decl., ex-governor, A51. ?
Hayne, Robert Young, orator, born.
Hopkinson, Francis, author, signer of Declaration, A54.
Morse, Samuel Finley Breese, artist, inventor, born.
Olmsted, Denison, natural philosopher, b.
Pond, Enoch, theologian, born.
Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, poet, born.
Sprague, Charles, poet, born.
Ticknor, George, scholar, writer, born.
Treadwell, Daniel, mechanician, born.

1792 * *
Ainslie, Hew, poet, born.
Astor, William B., capitalist, born.
Birney, James Gillespie, statesman, abolitionist, born.
Collamer, Jacob, senator for Vt., born.
Cruger, John, mayor of New York, A82.
Dallas, George Mifflin, statesman, born.
De Kay, James Ellsworth, naturalist, born.
Everett, Alexander Hill, diplomatist, b.
Fairbanks, Erastus, Gov. of Vt., born.
Finney, Charles Grandison, college president, born.
Fisk, Pliny, missionary, born.
Fisk, Wilbur, pres. of Wesleyan Univ., born.
Harding, Chester, painter, born.
Jones, John Paul, naval officer, A45.
Laurens, Henry, statesman, A68.
Lawrence, Abbott, benefactor, born.
Lea, Isaac, naturalist, born.
Mason, George, statesman, A67.
Mason, Lowell, musical composer, born.
Nelson, Samuel, justice, born in N. Y.
Payne, John Howard, actor, born.
Renwick, James, physicist, born.
Richards, William, missionary, born.
Rumsey, James, inventor, A49.
Sartwell, Henry Parker, botanist, born.
Smith, Seba, author, born.
Spangenburg, August, founder, A88.
Stevens, Thaddeus, senator for Pa., born.
Stone, William Leete, journalist, born.
Vassar, Matthew, philanthropist, born.

CHURCH.

1790 Sept. 19. *Va.* James Madison consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop at Lambeth, England.

Oct. 1. *U.S.* The modified Prayer-Book comes into use in all Protestant Episcopal churches.

Nov. 18. *R.I.* Organization of the (Protestant Episcopal) Diocese of Rhode Island.

* * *New York.* The second Methodist church in this city is formed.

* * *Pa.* Jacob Albright begins his work of reform among the German Christians of Eastern Pennsylvania. [The Evangelical Association is developed later.]

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church meets; Robert Smith, moderator.

* * *Vt.* The (Protestant Episcopal) Diocese of Vermont is organized, and the **first Episcopal Convention** in Vermont is held.

* * **The Methodist Council** becomes unpopular and holds its last session.

* * The Methodist Conference omits the words "buying and selling" from John Wesley's **rules on intemperance.**

* * The Methodist Conferences order the **organization of Sunday-schools** for the instruction of "poor children, white and black." Sessions to be from 6 to 10 A. M., and 2 to 6 P. M.

1791 Sept. 14. *Mass.* The presbytery of Salem is dissolved.

* * *Md.* First legislation in the Catholic Church by the Synod of Baltimore.

* * *N. Y.* The New York Baptist Association is formed.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church meets; John Woodhull, moderator.

* * *Pa.* **Lutherans** receive a grant of 5,000 acres of land from the Legislature.

1792 Sept. 11. *New York.* **The (Protestant Episcopal) Convention** meets.

Sept. 17. *Md.* Consecration of **Thos. J. Claggett** (Protestant Episcopal) bishop for Maryland.

Nov. 1-15. *Md.* **The First Regular General Conference** of the Methodist Episcopal Church is held at Baltimore.

LETTERS.

1790 May 31. First Copyright Act in the United States passed, chiefly through the influence of Noah Webster [the lexicographer].

* * *N. Y.* A proposition in the Assembly to establish **public schools** is hardly noticed.

* * -97 * * *New York Magazine* appears.

* * *Va.* **William Henry Harrison** graduates at Hampden-Sidney College.

1791 Oct. 24. *Md.* First issue of the *Baltimore Daily Repository.*

* * *Conn.* The *First Geography* is published by Jedediah Morse.

* * *Md.* **St. Mary's Seminary** (Rom. Cath.) founded at Baltimore.

* * *Vt.* **University of Vermont** (nonsect.) founded at Burlington.

SOCIETY.

1789 * * **Washington makes a tour** of the Northern States, and is greeted with great enthusiasm.

1790 Apr. 30. *New York.* Congress enacts that **every soldier** shall have half a gill of rum, brandy, or whisky daily.

Dec. 29. *New York.* Presentation of the "Memorial of the College of Physicians to the Senate of the United States Congress," deprecating the use of ardent spirits, and recommending the imposition of high duties upon their importation.

* * *Phila.* The Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society (Benjamin Franklin Pres.) petitions Congress "to devise means for removing the inconsistency of slavery from the American people."

* * *New York.* A bill is introduced in Congress for taxing distilled liquors.

* * Slavery is already prohibited in six of the States.

* * *U. S.* Total number of slaves, 697,897.

1791 July 4. George Buchanan makes his address on slavery.

STATE.

1789 * * *New York.* Jefferson and Hamilton representing opposite parties in the Cabinet, Washington is vexed by many disagreements.

1790 Jan. 4. *New York.* The 1st Congress: 2d session opens. President Washington orally addresses the two Houses assembled to hear him.

Mar. 25. *Eng.* The plan of the British Government for compensating American loyalists for losses is suspended.

Apr. 2. North Carolina finally cedes its western lands. (See 1789.)

—— *New York.* Congress accepts the lands ceded by North Carolina.

* * Kentucky is organized as a Territory.

May 29. Rhode Island, the 13th State, and the last of all, approves the Federal Constitution. Vote, 34 to 32.

June * *S. C.* Meeting of State Convention to frame a new Constitution.

* * *New York.* Congress is urged to assume the debts of the several States incurred in the prosecution of the Revolutionary War. ($18,271,786.)

Southern members oppose and Northern members favor the plan. [The matter is finally settled by a compromise; the Northern members consenting to the location of the Capital on the Potomac River.]

July 10. *New York.* Congress resolves to hold its sessions in Philadelphia for ten years, and thereafter on the Potomac. Vote, 32–29.

July 16. *New York.* Congress passes an act locating the future seat of Government in the District of Columbia. Sixty square miles of territory are ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia.

Aug. 4. *New York.* Congress finally passes the bill for funding the debts of the States, which it has assumed, thus putting the finances of the country on a firm basis.

Kentucky applies for admission into the Union.

Aug. 7. *N. Y.* The Creek Indian chiefs sign a treaty in the Hall of Representatives, in which the territory south and west of the Oconee is solemnly guaranteed to them, they resigning lands north and east of that river.

Aug. 12. *New York.* The 1st Congress: the second session closes.

Sept. 2. *Pa.* A new State Constitution is adopted.

* * *U. S.* Philadelphia the Capital City. The seat of the Federal Government is removed from New York.

Dec. 6. *Phila.* The 1st Congress: the third session opens.

* * *U. S.* James Iredell of N. C. is made Justice of the Supreme Court.

The Federal Revenue is $4,000,000; the expenditure of the Government, including interest on the public debt, is $1,000,000.

* * *Vt.* The jurisdiction of New York in the Province of Vermont is purchased by the latter for $30,000.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-92 * * *Cal.* José A. Roman (Spanish).
-93 * * *Ga.* Edward Telfair.
Pa. Thomas Mifflin.
-05 * * *R. I.* Arthur Fenner.
Tenn. Ter. Wm. Blount.
-97 * * *Vt.* Thomas Chittenden.

1791 Jan. 1. The National debt is $75,463,476.

Jan. 10. Vermont adopts the Federal Constitution.

Feb. 25. *Phila.* The Bill to establish a National Bank becomes a law; it is generally favored by Northern members, and generally opposed by those from the South.

Mar. 3. The District of Columbia is fully organized.

Mar. 4. Vermont is admitted into the Union as the 14th State.

—— *Phila.* The 1st Congress ends.

June 7. *Phila.* The Bank of the United States is instituted; capital $10,000,000; it is opposed by Jefferson and the Anti-Federal party.

Aug. * *Phila.* George Hammond, the first minister from Great Britain, is received.

Oct. 24. *Phila.* The 2d Congress opens.

Oct. * *Phila.* Congress; Senate: John Langdon of N. H. is reelected President *pro tempore.* House: Jonathan Trumbull of Conn. is elected Speaker.

* * *Phila.* Thomas Johnson of Md. is appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

Dec. 15. *U. S.* The first ten Amendments of the Constitution come in force.

Dec. * *U. S.* Thomas Pinckney of S. C. is appointed minister to England.

* * *O.* Gen. St. Clair appointed governor of the Northwestern Territory, with instructions to drive out the Indians.

* * -94 * * *Va.* Henry Lee governor.

1792 Jan. 1. *U. S.* National debt $77,227,924.66.

Mar. 1. *Phila.* Congress provides by enactment for the Presidential succession in certain contingencies.

In case of inability of the Vice-President, the office devolves on the president *pro tempore* of the Senate; and if he cannot assume the office it goes to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Apr. 2. *Phila.* The National Mint is established.

Apr. 17. *Phila.* Congress; Senate: R. H. Lee of Va. is elected President *pro tempore.*

May 8. *Phila.* The 2d Congress: the first session closes.

June 1. *Kentucky* is admitted into the Union as the 15th State.

June 4. *Ky.* The first legislature meets; Isaac Shelby governor.

June * Rumors circulate of a conspiracy to change the Government into a monarchy.

June * *N. Y.* Chief Justice John Jay (Federalist) is elected Governor of New York over George Clinton by about 400 votes.

Clinton's friends in the canvassing committee throw out three counties on technicalities, and award the office to him.

Nov. 5. *Phila.* The 2d Congress: second session opens. Senate; John Langdon of N. H. is elected President *pro tempore.*

* * *U. S.* Second Presidential election; Washington is unanimously reelected President, and John Adams is reelected Vice-President. The Anti-Federalists, now called Republicans, are led by Jefferson, the Federalists by Hamilton and Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1789 * * *New York.* It is proposed to lay out a park bordering the drainage canal (Canal Street), but the project is abandoned because of the remoteness of the locality.

1790 * * *U. S.* The first census is taken. Philadelphia has a population of 43,000; New York, 33,000; Boston, 18,000; Baltimore, 13,000; the whole country, 3,929,214, including 697,681 slaves.

* * *U. S.* The center of population is 23 miles east of Baltimore.

July 17. *N. Y.* The first bank of Albany begins to discount.

Aug. 1. *New York.* The yellow fever rages.

Dec. 20. *Phila.* The Bank of the United States commences to discount. Its notes are payable in specie, and receivable in all payments to the United States.

* * *D. C.* The city of Washington is founded.

* * *Mass.* First American whaling ship for the Pacific sails from Nantucket.

* * *N. C.* An Act of Legislature is passed for laying out the town of Raleigh.

* * *New York.* The first bank in this city is established — The Bank of New York.

1792 June 4. *N. Y.* The survey of a route from Pennsylvania through the Genesee country is completed.

June 11. *N. H.* The first bank in this State begins discounting at Portsmouth.

ARMY — NAVY.

1792 * * **The army** consists of 5,120 men.

1793 * * *O.* Gen. Wayne ("Mad Anthony") leads 3,000 men against the Indians.

Dec. * *O.* Fort Greenville is built by Gen. Wayne.

* * The war between Portugal and Algiers closes, and American vessels are again seized by the pirates.

1794 Mar. 27. *Phila.* **Congress** authorizes the construction of 6 frigates, 3 of them to be of the very heavy class, thus **beginning the navy.**

* * *O.* Fort Recovery **is** built by Gen. Wayne.

Aug. 20. *O.* **Gen. Wayne defeats the Miami** Indians at the Maumee Rapids, and then desolates their country.

* * *O.* Fort Defiance is built.

May 7. *D. C.* Congress establishes a combined corps of engineers and artillery, with a **military school** for cadets.

Sept.*-Nov.+ * *Pa.* **The Whisky Rebellion.**

Washington sends a force of militia into western Pennsylvania to put down the Whisky Rebellion, the distillers having refused to pay the Government tax and fired on its officers.

* * Gen. Wayne is victorious in breaking the Miami confederacy.

* * *U. S.* The maximum strength of the army is 3,629.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1792 * * *D. C.* The Federal Commissioners advertise in the newspapers of **all the principal cities for designs for a Federal Capitol** building and a President's House.

* * *Ga.* **The cotton-gin is invented by Eli Whitney,** a Connecticut schoolteacher residing in Georgia.

[It gives an immense impetus to the cultivation of cotton, and adds many millions of wealth to the South; it has given direction to the politics and history of the country.]

* * *Dr. S. U. Johnston* is painted by **Gilbert Stuart.**

1793 Jan. 9. *Phila.* **The first balloon ascension** in America is made by François Blanchard, in the presence of Washington.

Sept. 18. *D. C.* **The corner-stone,** at the southeast corner **of the Capitol** at Washington, is laid by Washington in connection with Masonic ceremonies.

* * **C. W. Peale** paints a portrait of *Washington.*

* * *Conn.* Eli Terry of Plymouth is the first to **manufacture clocks** as a business.

* * *R. I.* Samuel Slater of North Providence erects the first mill for the **manufacture of cotton-yarns.**

* * *Wash.* Alexander Mackenzie, traveling overland, touches the coast above the Columbia River.

1794 Feb. 4. Boston's first theater building is opened, and called the Federal-street Theater. (See 1775, 1792.)

Feb. 17. *Phila.* **A new theater is opened** in Chestnut Street by **Wignel.**

* * *Mass.* Newburyport has the first factory for the **manufacture of woolen goods.**

* * *N. Y.* Samuel Morey builds a **stern-wheel steamboat,** which runs from Hartford to New York.

* * *R. I.* **Cotton sewing-thread** is manufactured at Pawtucket.

* * "From this time forward the United States had **two stock** [theatrical] **companies** of extraordinary merit, surpassed only by the companies at the three patent houses in London." (Ency. Brit.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1793 * *

Bates, Edward, statesman, born.
Bedell, Gregory Townsend, clergyman, born.
Butler, William O., statesman, born.
Carey, Henry Charles, political economist, b.
Chase, Irah, clergyman, born.
Colburn, Warren, mathematician, born.
Cox, Samuel Hanson, clergyman, born.
Doughty, Thomas, painter, born.
Foresti, Felice, educator, born.
Frothingham, Nathaniel L., clergyman, b.
Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, author, born.
Guthrie, James, statesman, born.
Hall, James, author, born.
Hancock, John, statesman, A56.
Hitchcock, Edward, pres. of Amherst Coll., b.
Houston, Sam, general, born.
Manly, John, naval officer, A59.
McKeever, Isaac, commodore, born.
Mitchell, Elisha, chemist, born.
Mott, Lucretia, philanthropist, born.
Neal, John, poet, born.
Phelps, Almira Hart L., teacher, born.
Rives, William Cabell, statesman, born.
Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe, ethnologist, born.
Sherman, Roger, statesman, A72.
Slidell, John, lawyer, born.

1794 * *

Andrew, James Osgood, bishop, born.
Angell, Joseph Kinnicut, lawyer, born.
Armstrong, James, general, dies.
Ashmun, Jehudi, philanthropist, born.
Beck, John Brodhead, physician, born.
Belknap, William G., general, born.
Bryant, William Cullen, poet, born.
Butler, John, Tory leader, dies.
Chase, Carlton, bishop, born.
Corwin, Thomas, statesman, born.
Dempster, John, educator, born.
Dewey, Orville, clergyman, born.
Everett, Edward, orator, born.
Graham, Sylvester, reformer, born.
Grier, Robert C., justice, born in Pa.
Holbrook, John Edwards, naturalist, born.
Kearney, Stephen Watts, general, born.
Leavitt, Joshua, journalist, born.
Lee, Richard H., senator for Va., A62.
Marsh, James, theologian, born.
Meriam, Eben, meteorologist, born.
Morris, Thomas A., bishop, born.
Paine, Martyn, physician, born.
Perry, Matthew Calbraith, commodore, b.
Preston, William C., senator, born.
Robinson, Edward, scholar, born.
Stueben, Baron Frederick William A., general, A64.
Tappan, William Bingham, poet, born.
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, capitalist, born.
Walker, James, pres. of Harvard Coll., born.
Ware, Henry, Jr., clergyman, born.
Witherspoon, John, clergyman, A72.
Worth, William J., general, born.

CHURCH.

1792 Nov. * *Md.* The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is organized.

* * *N. H.* First Annual Meeting of the **Free-will Baptists.**

* * *N. Y.* The Reformed Dutch Church publish their Standards of Doctrine, etc., in English.

The Associated Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church is formed for Westchester.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly of the** Presbyterian Church **meets at Carlisle;** John King, moderator.

It enters into correspondence with the General Association of Churches of Connecticut by the appointment of a Standing Committee, and both agree to be represented in each other's annual meeting, by three commissioners.

* * *Va.* **James O'Kelley secedes** from the Methodist Episcopal Church, **and** forms the Republican Methodist Church.

1793 Oct. * *N. Y.* **The Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church adopts the** volume containing (in English) the Standards, Liturgy, Rules, etc., and it **becomes the Constitution of the Church.**

* * *La.* **The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of New Orleans** is established.

* * **Louisiana** and the **Floridas** are placed under separate Roman Catholic bishops.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly of** the Presbyterian Church meets; James Latta, moderator.

Delegates from the General Association of Connecticut take seats in the (Presbyterian) General Assembly.

* * *R. I.* **Samuel Slater establishes the first Sunday-school in New England.**

* * *Vt.* **Edward Bass** is elected Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Vermont at the annual Convention.

* * The Associated Northern Presbytery of the Presbyterian Church is formed.

1794 * * *New York.* **The Reformed Dutch General Synod** is organized.

LETTERS.

1792 * * *D. C.* **Georgetown College** (Rom. Cath.) is founded; controlled by the Society of Jesus.

* * *N. Y.* Dr. Samuel Latham Mitchill gives the first course of **chemical lectures** ever listened to in the United States.

1793 Nov. 9. *O.* First issue of *the Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory,* at Cincinnati, the earliest Western newspaper.

* * *Mass.* **Williams College** (non-sect.) incorporated at Williamstown. [It was founded by bequest of Col. Ephraim Williams, who died in 1755.]

* * *Tenn.* First printing-press set up in Tennessee, at Knoxville, and the *Knoxville Gazette* issued.

* * *N. H. Farmer's Museum* appears at Walpole.

* * *New York.* The *Minerva* [which is soon changed to the *Commercial Advertiser*] is issued by **Noah Webster.**

* * *Mass.* The essays under the signature of *Marcellus,* by **John Quincy Adams,** appear.

* * *System of Doctrines contained in Divine Revelation Explained and Defended,* by Samuel Hopkins, appears.

1794 Sept. 5. *Boston Prices-Current and Marine Intelligencer, Commercial and Mercantile,* appears.

SOCIETY.

1792 * * **Washington** makes a tour of the **Southern States,** and is enthusiastically welcomed.

* * **Viscount Chateaubriand** visits the United States.

1793 * * *Phila.* Congress gives **summary power to slave-masters,** or their agents, to seize and return fugitive slaves which have fled to other States.

* * *Phila.* **William Cobbett,** the English political writer, edits a paper in this city.

1794 Feb. 4. *Mass.* The Legislature, having **repealed the law against theatrical amusements,** the Federal-street Theater opens.

STATE.

1792 Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $208,942.

* * *Ind.* **A treaty** is made with the Indians at Vincennes.

* * *Phila.* **Congress** fixes the postage rate on letters at 6½ cents for 30 miles, and the rate to increase with the distance beyond that limit.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-94 * * *Cal.* José J. de Arrillaga (Span.).
-96 * * *Ky.* Isaac Shelby.
-95 * * *N. C.* Richard D. Spaight.
-94 * * *N. H.* Josiah Bartlett.
-94 * * *S. C.* Arnoldus Vanderhorst.

* * **Connecticut** conveys 500,000 acres of "Western Reserve lands" [in Ohio] to certain citizens, as compensation for property destroyed by fire and pillage during the Revolution.

1793 Jan. 1. *U. S.* National debt $80,352,634.

Feb. 13. *Phila.* **Congress counts the electoral vote.**

For President: George Washington, Federalist, 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton of N. Y., Republican, 50; Thomas Jefferson of Va., Republican, 4; Aaron Burr of N. Y., Republican, one vote. Vacancies, 3.

Feb. * *Phila.* **Congress** passes the **Fugitive Slave Act,** for the rendition of slaves to owners when found in other States or Territories. Vote, House, 48-7; Senate, no opposition. [It becomes a dead letter till 1850.]

Mar. 2. *Phila.* **The 2d Congress:** the second session closes.

Mar. 4. *Phila.* **George Washington** of Va., the first President, **enters his second term; John Adams** of Mass. is Vice-President.

Mar. 9. *Phila.* **Congress** passes the act **organizing the militia;** all male white citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 to be enrolled.

Apr. 8. *S. C.* **Edmond C. Genet,** minister of France, arrives at Charleston.

France having declared war against Great Britain, Genet proceeds to fit out privateers, etc.

Apr. 22. *Phila.* Washington issues a **proclamation of neutrality** in the war between France and England [Genet appeals from the President to the people].

May 9. France orders the seizure of neutral vessels carrying supplies to an enemy's port.

May 16. *Phila.* **Genet** is received with great enthusiasm.

May 17. *Phila.* **Genet,** as minister from France, presents his papers to the President. (McMaster, May 18.)

July * *Phila.* The President asks France **to recall Genet** because of his audacity in attempting to control the Government.

Nov. 6. *Eng.* George III. issues secret instructions to British privateers to **seize all neutral vessels** found trading in the French West Indies. [Americans lose many millions of dollars, and the war spirit prevails among the people.]

Dec. 2. *Phila.* **The 3d Congress opens.**

Dec. * *Phila.* **Congress;** Senate: **Ralph Izard** of S. C. is elected President *pro tempore.* House: **F. A. Mühlenburg** of Pa. is elected Speaker.

Dec. 31. *Phila.* **Jefferson resigns** as Secretary of State because, the Government adopts the policy of neutrality instead of aiding France against England.

—— *U. S.* Internal revenue $337,705.

* * *U. S.* Jefferson's followers become known as **Republicans,** and Hamilton's followers as **Federalists.**

* * *U. S.* **The first Republican party appears.**

* * *U. S.* **William Paterson** of N. J. is appointed Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-96 * * *Ga.* George Matthews.
-97 * * *Mass.* Samuel Adams.

1794 Jan. 1. *U. S.* Total National debt $78,427,404, with $26,000,000 applicable to the sinking fund.

Jan. 2. *Phila.* **Congress** resolves to **buy peace with Algiers.**

Jan. 13. *Phila.* **Congress** adds two more stars to the **Federal flag.**

Jan. * *Phila.* Edmund Randolph succeeds Jefferson as Secretary of State.

Feb. 3. *Phila.* **Congress:** the House favors Madison's bill, asserting the policy of **discriminating duties** on the products of nations not in treaty with the United States. Vote, 51-46.

Feb. 20. *Phila.* **Congress:** The **Senate** ceases to sit with **closed doors.**

Mar. 5. *U. S.* **Ratification of the 11th Amendment** to the Constitution respecting the judicial power of the United States as against the States, asserting the non-suability of the States.

Mar. 6. *Phila.* **Congress** passes an **embargo law** for a period of sixty days.

Mar. 27. *Phila.* **Congress** provides for **a navy.** (See Army — Navy.)

Apr. 19. *Phila.* **Congress;** Senate: **John Jay** is confirmed as special envoy to England.

May * The Treaty of Paris being unexecuted, and certain military posts still held by the British, American seamen impressed, trading vessels captured, and other irritating grievances existing, Chief Justice Jay goes to England **to secure redress and negotiate a treaty** of amity, commerce, and navigation.

May 27. *Phila.* Washington recalls **Gouverneur Morris** from France and **appoints James Monroe** as minister.

June 9. *Phila.* **The 3d Congress:** the first session closes.

Sept. * *Pa.* **A whisky insurrection** breaks out in western Pennsylvania, because of the tax laid on whisky for revenue. (See Army, and Society.)

Nov. 3. *Phila.* **The 3d Congress:** second session opens. [The Senate lacks a quorum, and delays opening for two weeks.]

Nov. 19. Jay's Treaty concluded.

It provides for the delivery of the posts on the northern frontier (Treaty of Paris) before June, 1796; for a commission to define the "St. Croix" River; for commissioners to determine compensation due to British subjects and American citizens, in certain cases; for the regulation of trade, the extradition of criminals, etc. [It is received by the country with great displeasure.]

* * *Phila.* **Congress passes the Neutrality Act.**

It makes it a misdemeanor for Americans to augment any hostile force that may be directed against any nation with which the United States is at peace.

* * Irritation is caused by the continued **occupation of western forts** on Lake Erie by the British, contrary to treaty agreement.

* * A despatch is received from Fauchet, the French envoy, which is supposed to compromise Edmund Randolph, Secretary of State, in an intrigue attended with bribery. [Later disproved.]

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $274,089.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-00 * * *Cal.* Diego de Borica (Span.).
-01 * * *N. J.* Richard Howell.
-05 * * *N. H.* John T. Gilman.
N. J. Wm. Paterson.
-96 * * *S. C.* Wm. Moultrie.
-96 * * *Va.* Robert Brooke.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1793 July * *Phila.* **The yellow fever** again spreads devastation, carrying off several thousand persons.

1794 Dec. 24. *Mass.* South Hadley canal is opened.

* * *O.* **Dayton is laid out** in lots, which are disposed of by lottery.

* * *Phila.* Incorporation of the **Insurance Company of North America,** also the Insurance Company of Pennsylvania.

* * *Pa.* **The first turnpike** road is constructed by a company, extending 62 miles, and connecting Lancaster with Philadelphia.

ARMY — NAVY.

1796 July 14. *N. Y.* British troops evacuate Oswego, and Americans occupy the post.

Dec. 15. *U. S.* **Maj.-Gen. James Wilkinson** appointed (sixth) commander of the army.

1797 Mar. 10. *Fr.* **The Directory** order the French men-of-war to prey upon American commerce, aiming to force Americans to join France against England.

* * *U. S.* A provisional army is raised; Washington is lieutenant-general.

* * The frigate *Constitution* is launched at Boston, and the *Constellation* at Baltimore.

May * The United States begins to send a fleet to sea against France.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1795 Aug. * *Conn.* A theater is opened in Hartford by **Hodgkinson** and a part of the "Old American Company."

* * The portrait of *Washington* is painted by **Gilbert C. Stuart.**

1796 Dec. 9. *Phila.* **T. C. Cooper** first appears in America as *Macbeth.*

* * *Mass.* Newburyport has a factory for printing calico.

* * *Martha Washington* is painted by Gilbert C. Stuart.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1795 * *
Baldwin, Matthias William, manufacturer, b.
Bartlett, Josiah, patriot, A66.
Bennett, James Gordon, founder, born.
Bonneville, Benjamin L. E., traveler, born.
Bradford, William, U. S. attorney, A40.
Brooks, Maria, poetess, born.
Dana, Samuel L., agricultural chemist, born.
Drake, Joseph Rodman, poet, born.
Giddings, Joshua Reed, statesman, born.
Hall, Hiland, jurist, born.
Harper, James, publisher, born.
Harris, Thaddeus William, entomologist, b.
Hopkins, Johns, philanthropist, born.
Kennedy, John Pendleton, novelist, born.
Maffitt, John Newland, Meth. preacher, b.
Marion, Francis, general, A63.
Parker, Joel, jurist, born.
Peabody, George, philanthropist, born.
Percival, James Gates, poet, born.
Phillips, John, founder, A76.
Polk, James K., 11th president, born.
Prescott, William, col. at Bunker Hill, A69.
Robertson, Jacob, clergyman, born.
Stevens, Edwin Augustus, inventor, born.
Stiles, Ezra, college president, A68.
Sullivan, John, general, A55.
Thompson, Daniel Peirce, novelist, born.

1796 * *
Abbott, Benjamin, clergyman, A64.
Anderson, Rufus, clergyman, born.
Ballou, Hosea, college president, born.
Bascom, Henry B., bishop, born.
Beaumont, William, physiologist, born.
Brainard, John G. C., poet, born.
Briggs, George N., gov. of Mass., born.
Bush, George, author, born.
Catlin, George, artist, born.
Clayton, John Middleton, statesman, born.
Durand, Asher Brown, painter, born.
Harlan, Richard, naturalist, born.
Huntington, Samuel, signer of Decl'n, A65.
Ingham, Charles C., painter, born.
Johnson, Reverdy, statesman, born in Md.
Lick, James, philanthropist, born.
Mann, Horace, educationist, born.
Mühlenberg, William A., poet, born.
Palfrey, John Gorham, historian, born.
Prescott, William Hickling, historian, b.
Rives, John C., journalist, born.
Seabury, Samuel, first Prot. Epis. bp., A67.
Sumner, Edwin Vose, general, born.
Wayland, Francis, philosopher, born.
Wayne, Anthony, gen. of Revolution, A51.

1797 * *
Anthon, Charles, scholar, born,
Baraga, Frederick, bishop, born.
Barnard, Daniel Dewy, diplomatist, born.
Bell, John, senator for Tenn., born.
Chickering, Jonas, piano-maker, born.
Colton, Walter, writer, born.
De Lancey, William Heathcote, bishop, born.
Dowler, Bennet, physician, born.
Emerson, George B., educationist, born.
Hale, Benjamin, educator, born.
Hamline, Leonidas Lent, bishop, born.
Henry, Joseph, physicist, born.
Hodge, Charles, theologian, born.
Huger, Isaac, general, A55.
Hughes, John, archbishop, born.
Kenrick, Francis Patrick, prelate, born.
Langdon, Samuel, college president, A74.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot, army officer, A63.
Lyon, Mary, founder, born.
May, Samuel Joseph, clergyman, born.
Olin, Stephen, Meth. Epis. clergyman, b.
Paulding, Hiram, naval officer, born.
Smith, Gerrit, philanthropist, born.
Ware, William, author, born.
Weed, Thurlow, journalist, born.
Winebrenner, John, clergyman, born.
Wood, George, B., physician and author, b.

CHURCH.

1794 * * *N. Y.* The minutes of the General Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church are first written in English.

The Sands-street Methodist Episcopal church is organized in Brooklyn, the first in this city.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church** meets; Alex. McWhorter, moderator.

It is agreed that commissioners visiting either the General Assembly (Presbyterian) or the Association of Connecticut, (Congregational) be allowed to vote.

* * *Vt.* **The lands** belonging to the Church of England and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel are sequestered and applied to the school fund.

1795 Sept. 13. *S. C.* Consecration of **Robert Smith** (Protestant Episcopal) Bishop for South Carolina.

* * *Mass.* **Hosea Ballou** avows Unitarian views of God and Christ.

* * *N. Y.* Shakers sign a written covenant, making a full consecration to God of life, services, and treasure.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church** meets at Carlisle; John McKnight, moderator.

* * *Phila.* **A special General Convention** of the Protestant Episcopal Church meets.

* * The Society of (Orthodox) **Friends** begins mission-work among the Indians.

1796 May 15. *Boston.* The first Methodist church is opened.

June 21. The **Vermont (Congregational) Convention** is organized.

Oct. 20. *Md.* **The Second General Conference** of the Methodist Episcopal church meets at Baltimore; Bishop Coke and 120 preachers present.

Oct. * The New England and Philadelphia (Methodist Episcopal) Conferences formed.

Dec. 6. *O.* The first Congregational church in Ohio formed.

* * *Ill.* The first Baptist church in Illinois formed at New Design.

* * *Mass.* **Unitarian doctrines** spread among the Congregationalists.

The "New York Missionary Society" is organized, principally by Presbyterians.

* * *New York.* The first colored Methodist church in this city is formed.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church meets; Robert Davidson, moderator.

1797 May 7. *Mass.* Consecration of **Edward Bass** (Protestant Episcopal) Bishop for Massachusetts.

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** of the Reformed Church meets; Dirck Romeyn, president.

LETTERS.

1794 * * *Greenfield Hill,* by Timothy Dwight, appears.

* * *La.* First issue of the *Moniteur,* the first paper published west of the Mississippi.

* * *Me.* **Bowdoin College** (Cong.), founded at Brunswick.

* * *Tenn.* **Greenville and Tusculum College** (non-sect.) organized.

1795 Apr. 9. *N. Y.* The legislature passes an enactment for the encouragement of common schools.

* * *Conn.* The reserve lands of the State are sold for $1,200,000; this sum is appropriated for the support of schools in the State.

* * *N. C.* **University of North Carolina** (non-sect.) is organized at Chapel Hill.

* * *N. Y.* **Union College** (non-sect.) is organized at Schenectady.

* * **-1817** * * *Conn.* **Rev. Timothy Dwight** is President of Yale College.

* * *N. Y.* The assembly appropriates $50,000 annually for five years for the establishment of public schools.

* * *Grammar of the English Language,* by Lindley Murray, appears.

* * *Essays of Camillus,* by **Alexander Hamilton,** appears.

1796 June 11. *D. C.* The *Washington Gazette* first issued.

Oct. 6. *Mass.* The *Polar Star and Boston Daily Advertiser* first issued.

* * *Phila.* The *Literary Magazine* and *American Register,* by C. Brockden Brown, is published. [Continues till 1810.]

1797 May 3. *N. Y.* Union College holds its first commencement for conferring degrees in the arts and sciences.

SOCIETY.

1794 Sept.*–Nov.* *Pa.* **The Whisky Rebellion** in western Pennsylvania.

Occasioned by an excise tax of 11 cents per gallon on spirits distilled from foreign materials, and 9 cents when distilled from domestic materials. It cost the Federal Government $1,500,000 to quell it, or 32 per cent of the average annual cost of the Government.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adds the following note to the Catechism.

"'Stealers of men are those who bring off slaves or freemen, and keep, sell, or buy them.' To steal a freeman, says Grotius, is the highest kind of theft. In other instances we steal only human property, but when we steal or retain men in slavery, we seize those who, in common with ourselves, are constituted by the original grant lords of the earth."

U. S. The President is authorized by Congress to increase the quantity of liquor to a gill, for troops on the frontiers.

The Quakers present to Congress the **first anti-slavery petition.**

* * *Tenn.* **Andrew Jackson** marries Rachel Robards.

* * In the navy, a **half-pint of spirits,** or a quart of beer, constitutes part of a daily ration, by order of Congress.

* * *Va.* **James Madison** marries Dolly Todd.

1795 * * *Phila.* **A uniform ration of half a gill of liquor** is ordered by Congress for each soldier.

* * *O.* **William Henry Harrison** marries Anna Symmes.

1796 * * *U. S.* **Washington** continues **his ascendency over the minds of the people,** securing in favor of his measures the votes of those elected to oppose them.

Jefferson writes, "Congress has adjourned. . . . One man outweighs them all in influence over the people, who support his judgment against their own and that of their representatives. Republicanism resigns the vessel to its pilot."

STATE.

1795 Jan. 1. *U. S.* Principal of National debt $80,747,587.

Feb. 20. *Phila.* **Congress;** Senate: **Henry Tazewell** of Va. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 4. *Phila.* **The 3d Congress:** the second session closes.

June 8. *Phila.* **Congress:** the Senate convenes in **special session** to consider the Jay Treaty.

June 24. *Phila.* **Congress;** Senate: **The Jay treaty is ratified.** (Article XII. excepted.)

June * +. *U. S.* **Very great excitement** arises over the treaty with England.

Aug. 3. *O.* Gen. Wayne makes a treaty with 11,000 Indian warriors, at Fort Greenville on the Miami.

Sept. 5. *Phila.* David Humphries makes a **shameful treaty** of peace (like that of other nations) with the dey of Algiers, by which the pirate ships are bought off by the payment of an annual tribute of $24,000 in stores.

Sept. 9. Connecticut alienates the remainder of the **"Western Reserve"** for the sum of $1,200,000.

Oct. * **Jay's Treaty** is finally ratified by both countries.

Oct. 27. Treaty of San Lorenzo.

Between the United States and Spain by Charles C. Pinckney, settling the boundary between Louisiana and the United States, and securing the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Dec. 7. *Phila.* **The 4th Congress opens.**

Dec. * *Phila.* **Congress;** House: **Jonathan Dayton** of N. J. is elected Speaker.

Dec. 10. *Phila.* **Timothy Pickering** of Mass. becomes Secretary of State.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $337,755.

* * The Yazoo land grants occasion a controversy [continuing till 1814].

* * The Indians begin to cede land to the United States.

* * *Mich.* **The British plot** to buy up the lower peninsula of Michigan is disclosed.

* * **John Rutledge** of S. C. is appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

* * –98 * * *N. C.* Samuel Ashe, governor.

1796 Jan. 1. *U. S.* Principal of the National debt $83,762,172.

Jan. 4. *Phila.* **Congress** receives the message of Washington.

Jan. 14. Tennessee adopts a Constitution.

Feb. 6. Vermont adopts a Constitution.

Mar. 1. *Phila.* Proclamation of the ratification of the Jay Treaty.

Apr. 20. *Phila.* **Congress:** The House agrees to sustain Jay's Treaty. Vote, 51-48.

Apr. 28. *Phila.* **Congress;** House: **Speech by Fisher Ames,** Federal leader, in support of Jay's Treaty. Money is at last voted to execute it.

May 6. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Samuel Livermore** of N. H. is elected President *pro tempore.*

June 1. Tennessee is admitted into the Union as the sixteenth State.

—— *Phila.* **The 4th Congress:** first session closes.

June * A treaty with the **Creek Indians** is made by the Government at Colraine.

July 12. Redemption of 94 American prisoners from the Algerines, by the United States consul.

July 14. *O.* The Connecticut **Western Reserve** is first occupied.

* * The Government makes a treaty with **the Cherokees** at Holston.

Sept. 17. *Phila.* **Washington,** having declined a third term in the presidency, issues **his farewell address to the country,** and proposes to retire to private life.

Sept. * *Phila.* **C. C. Pinckney** of S. C. **succeeds Monroe** as minister to France.

* * **Third Presidential Election.** John Adams of Mass. is the candidate for the Federal party and those opposed to close relations with France, and Thomas Jefferson of Va. for the Anti-Federalists or Republicans.

Nov. * *Tenn.* **Andrew Jackson** is elected to the House of Representatives.

Dec. 5. *Phila.* **The 4th Congress: the second session opens.**

* * *Mass.* **Disunion sentiments** are asserted.

* * *Phila.* The custom arises of holding **Congressional Caucuses** to nominate candidates for the Presidency.

Dec. 7. *Phila.* **Congress: Washington** meets both Houses for the last time as President.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $475,289.

* * *U. S.* **Oliver Ellsworth** of Conn. is appointed Chief Justice, and **Samuel Chase** of Md. a Justice of the Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–98 * * *Conn.* Oliver Wolcott.
–97 * * *Del.* Gunning Bedford.
–98 * * *Ga.* Jared Irwin.
–1804 * * *Ky.* James Garrard.
–1800 * * *Mich.* Arthur St. Clair (of N. W. Ter.).
–01 * * *N. Y.* John Jay.
–98 * * *S. C.* Chas. Pinckney.
–01 * * *Tenn.* John Sevier.
–99 * * *Va.* James Wood.

1797 Jan. 1. *U. S.* Principal of the National debt $82,064,479.

Feb. 8. *Phila.* **Congress counts the electoral vote.**

For President: John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, Independent, 11; George Clinton, Republican, 7; John Jay, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, Federalist, 3; George Washington, John Henry, and S. Johnson, all Federalists, two votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Federalist, one vote.

Feb. 16. *Phila.* **Congress;** Senate: **William Bingham** of Pa. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 8. *Phila.* **The 4th Congress** ends.

Second Administration; Federalist.

Mar. 4. *Phila.* **John Adams** of Mass. **is inaugurated** the second President, in the third term of the presidency. **Thomas Jefferson** of Va. is Vice-President. The cabinet is continued.

Mar. 10. *N. Y.* The capital is changed from New York to Albany.

May 6. *Phila.* **Congress;** House: **Jonathan Dayton** of N. J. **is** reelected Speaker.

May 15. *Phila.* **The 5th Congress opens in special session** to consider relations with France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1795 Feb. 28. *N. Y.* About 500 emigrants' sleighs pass through Albany on their way to the Genesee country, the Genesee Valley being the Far West.

* * *New York.* **Yellow fever** rages, and 700 deaths occur.

* * *U. S.* Exports for 1795, $47,000,000.

1796 Feb. 4. American ship *Sedgley* rescues 160 men from the sinking British ship *Aurora.*

June 20. *S. C.* Three hundred houses are burned at Charleston.

Nov. 25. *Ga.* Fire; 350 houses are burned at Savannah; loss, $1,000,000.

* * *O.* **Chillicothe** is founded.

* * *O.* Many settlers emigrate to Ohio; Cleveland is founded.

ARMY — NAVY.

1798 Apr. 30. *Phila.* The **Navy Department** is formally created, and Benjamin Stoddert of Md. is appointed its first secretary. [Cabot declined.]

May * *Va.* **Harper's Ferry is selected** for a Government armory and manufactory.

July 7. *U. S.* **Washington** is appointed **lieutenant-general** of the armies of the United States. [Enthusiastic preparations are made for war with France.]

July 9 -1800 Sept. 30. The third war. A quasi-war with France; 4,593 men including naval forces are enrolled. It commences without a declaration by either Government.

Dec. 29. Commanders of American vessels are ordered to **resist by force** the mustering and searching of their vessels, and then to strike colors and surrender to superior forces only.

* * *U. S.* **George Washington is appointed the first general** (seventh) **in command** of the army.

* * *U. S.* **The navy** consists of 42 vessels carrying 950 guns. The marine corps is created by Congress.

1799 Feb. 9. *W. I.* The frigate *Constellation*, Commodore Truxtun, of 38 guns, captures the French frigate *L'Insurgente* of 48 guns and more than 400 seamen, after a battle of one hour; loss, 1 killed and 2 wounded; French loss 29 killed and 44 wounded.

1800 Feb. 1. Commodore Truxtun has a severe battle with the French man-of-war *Vengeance*, which escapes defeat by sailing away in the darkness; the flag of the Union wins renown. [The war proceeds no farther.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1797 * * *New York.* Chancellor Livingston builds a steamer on the Hudson.

* * **Cast-iron plows** are introduced, superseding those with mold-boards of wood.

1798 Jan. * *New York.* The *Park Theater* is built.

* * *Mass.* **Hats and bonnets** are first manufactured from straw braid at Dedham.

1799 * * *Conn.* **The Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences is founded.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1798 * *
Alcott, William Andrews, educationist, b.
Barber, John Warner, historian, born.
Barnes, Albert, commentator, born.
Beck, Lewis C., naturalist, born.
Belknap, Jeremy, historian, A54.
Borden, Simeon, engineer, born.
Butler, Pierce M., Gov. of S. C., born.
Champe, John, soldier, A46. ?
Crawford, George, Gov. of Ga., born.
Davies, Charles, mathematician, born.
Dix, John Adams, general, Gov. of N.Y., b.
Drake, Samuel Gardner, historian, born.
Duché, Jacob, chaplain, A59.
Dunglison, Robley, medical writer, b. in Eng.
Evans, Thomas, Friend, born.
Fitch, John, inventor, A55.
Hickok, Laurens Perseus, metaphysician, b.
Mason, James Murray, statesman, born.
Morris, Lewis, signer of Declaration, A72.
Noyes, George Rapall, biblical scholar, born.
Olney, Jesse, geographer, born.
Read, George, signer of Declaration, A65.
Roe, Azel Stevens, novelist, born.
Russell, William, elocutionist, born.
Stewart, Charles S., author, born.
Stringham, Silas Horton, rear-admiral, born.
Summerfield, John, Meth. Epis. clergyman and orator, born.
Wilson, James, signer of Declaration, A56.

1799 * *
Alcott, Amos Bronson, philosopher, born.
Buckland, Cyrus, inventor, born.
Cameron, Simon, senator for Pa., born.
Caswell, Alexis, pres. of Brown Univ., born.
Choate, Rufus, senator for Mass., advocate, born.
Colquitt, Walter T., senator for Ga., born.
Doane, George Washington, bishop, born.
Edmonds, John W., jurist, born.
Henry, Patrick, orator and patriot of Va., June 6, A63.
Hollins, George N., naval officer, born.
Iredell, James, jurist, A48.
Knapp, Jacob, revivalist, born.
Lathrop, John H., college president, born.
Lewis, Samuel, philanthropist, born.
Lowell, John, founder, born.
Mason, Francis, missionary, born.
Mellen, Grenville, poet, born.
Meredith, William Morris, statesman, born.
Morton, Samuel G., naturalist, born.
Poey, Felepe, scholar, scientist, b. in Cuba.
Quitman, John Anthony, general, born.
Rutledge, Francis H., bishop, born.
Sands, Robert Charles, author, born.
Saxton, Joseph, mechanician, born.
Upham, Thomas Cogswell, metaphysician, b.
Walker, Amasa, economist, born.
Washington, George, 1st President, Father of his Country, Dec. 14, A67.

1800 * *
Acrelius, Israel, Swedish missionary, A86.
Allen, David O., Cong. missionary, born.
Bancroft, George, historian, b. Mass., Oct. 3.
Beecher, Catherine, writer, born in N. Y.
Billings, William, musical composer, A54.
Bogardus, James, inventor, born in N. Y.
Bowman, Samuel, Asst. P. E. bp. of Pa., born in Pa.
Breckinridge, Robert J., Pres. clergyman, born in Ky.
Brown, John, abolitionist, born in Conn.
Durbin, John P., M. E. clergyman, orator, born in Ky.
Fillmore, Millard, 13th President, born in N. Y. Jan. 7.
Foote, Henry Stuart, sen. for Miss., b. Va.
Goodyear, Charles, inventor (rubber), born in Conn.
Hackett, James Henry, actor, born in N. Y.
Hallock, Gerard, journalist, born in Mass.
Harney, William Selby, general, b. in Tenn.
Hentz, Caroline Lee, novelist, born in Mass.
Hering, Constantine, physician, author, born in Ger.
Lawrence, Wm. Beach, jurist, born in N. Y.
Lee, Eliza B., miscellaneous writer, b. in N.H.
Lee, Luther, theologian, anti-slavery advocate, born in N. Y.
Lenox, James, founder of library, b. in N.Y.
Lieber, Francis, political philos., b. in Ger.
Lowndes, Rawlins, lawyer, statesman, A78.
Mifflin, Thomas, major-general in Revolution, A56. Pa.
Neckere, Leo R. de, R. C. bishop of N. O., b. in Belg.
Owen, Robert Dale, spiritualist, b. in Scot.
Parker, Willard, surgeon, born in N. H.
Potter, Alonzo, Prot. Epis. bishop of Pa., born in N. Y.
Rutledge, Edward, statesman of S. C., A51.
Rutledge, John, Gov. of S. C., M. C., A61.
Todd, John, Cong. clergyman, author, born in Vt.
Tyng, Stephen H., Epis. clergyman, author, born in Mass.
Wade, Benj. F., senator for O., b. in Mass.
Ward, Artemas, general, in Mass., A73.
Whitmore, Thomas, clergyman, author, b.
Williams, Otho H., general, dies.

CHURCH.

1797 Sept. 18. *Conn.* Consecration of **Abraham Jarvis** (Protestant Episcopal) Bishop of Connecticut.

* * *New York.* The third Methodist church in this city is formed in Duane Street.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church meets; Wm. M. Tennant, moderator.

* * **Organization of the "Northern Missionary Society"** by various Christians.

1798 * * *Cal.* Eighteen missions are established in Upper California.

* * *Ind.* Baptists form the Charlestown church in Indiana.

Autumn. *Mass.* **Hosea Ballou** announces his new views respecting Christ and the atonement, and this event marks **a new departure in Universalist theology.**

* * *N. Y.* **Lyman Beecher** is ordained pastor of the Congregational church of East Hampton, Long Island, with a salary of $300 a year.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church meets; John B. Smith, moderator.

+ * * **Period of spiritual depression** in Presbyterian and other churches; infidelity, irreligion, and immorality abound.

* * *New Eng.* Founding of the **Missionary Society** of Connecticut, and the Berkshire and Columbia Missionary Society.

* * *Pa.* No Episcopal Convention is held in Philadelphia because of the prevalent yellow fever.

* * *Phila.* **The Reformed Presbytery** of North America is constituted.

1799 June 11. Richard Allen, the first clergyman among the colored people, is ordained by the Methodists.

—— *Phila.* **A special (Protestant Episcopal) Convention** held.

* * *Mass.* Organization of the **Massachusetts Missionary Society.**

* * *Middle States.* **Great revivals** prevail among the Presbyterians, who hold **the first camp-meeting** in America, on the Red River, in Kentucky.

* * *Va.* **The General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church meets at Winchester; S. S. Smith, moderator.

1800 Mar. 13. *It.* **Pius VII.** is elected pope.

May 6–20. *Md.* **The Third General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets in Baltimore.

May 18. *Md.* Richard Whatcoat is elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

May * *N. Y.* The New York (Methodist Episcopal) Conference is formed.

LETTERS.

1797 * * *Conn.* **Lyman Beecher** graduates from the theological school of Yale College.

* * *New York.* The *Medical Repository* is first issued; conducted by Dr. S. L. Mitchill.

The *Commercial Advertiser* (formerly the *Minerva*) is published; Noah Webster, first editor.

* * *Phila. American Universal Magazine* appears.

The *United States Magazine* appears.

The *Methodist Magazine* appears.

± * * Wieland's *Oberon*, translated by **John Quincy Adams**, appears.

1798 * * *Phila.* "Hail Columbia" is written by Judge Joseph Hopkinson.

* * *Ky.* **Transylvania College** is founded at Lexington.

* * *Wieland*, by **C. B. Brown**, appears.

* * *Laocoon*, by **Fisher Ames**, appears.

1799 June 26. *N. Y.* The first newspaper in Brooklyn is issued.

* *–1800 * * *New York.* The *Monthly Magazine* and *American Review* appears.

* * *U. S.* **The licentiousness of the press**, chiefly directed by adventurers from Great Britain, provokes Congress to issue the unpopular sedition laws restraining its liberty.

* * *Ormond*, by **C. B. Brown**, appears.

* * The *Ladies' Magazine* appears.

SOCIETY.

1797 Oct. ± * *N. H.* **Daniel Webster** enters Dartmouth College.

* * *Mass.* **John Quincy Adams** marries Louisa Catherine Johnson.

1799 Mar. 28. *N. Y.* The legislature passes a law for **the gradual abolition of slavery.** Every child born of a slave after July 4 shall be free.

Dec. 14. Washington dies at Mount Vernon after a sickness of only one day; universal sorrow prevails.

[The civilized world honors the great dead with appropriate ceremonies. Bonaparte announces to his legions, the death and virtues of "the warrior, the legislator, and the citizen without reproach."]

STATE.

1797 July 6. *Phila.* **Congress**; Senate: **William Bradford** of R. I. is elected President *pro tempore.*

July 10. *Phila.* **The 5th Congress: first session closes.**

Oct. * **Connecticut** authorizes the release to the United States of her jurisdiction over lands immediately westward of Pennsylvania.

Oct. * *Fr.* **John Adams's new Commission** meets in Paris, and **the Directory makes an indirect demand for a bribe.**

The Commission consists of Minister Pinckney, and two others as special ambassadors of peace to France. The Directory refuses to receive them unless they will enter an alliance against Great Britain and pledge the payment of a quarter of a million of dollars; Pinckney replies, "*Millions for defense, but not a cent for tribute!*" They are ordered out of the country. [X, Y, and Z despatches to the American envoys.]

* * **John Q. Adams** is sent to Prussia as minister.

Nov. 13. The 5th Congress: second session opens.

Nov. 22. *Phila.* **Congress**; Senate: **Jacob Read** of S. C. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $575,491.

* * *Tenn.* **Andrew Jackson** is elected a Senator.

[He attends the Senate a year without making a speech or casting a vote; he then resigns and goes home.]

* * **U. S. Governors inaugurated:**

-98 * * *Del.* Daniel Rogers.
-99 * * *Mass.* Increase Sumner.
-07 * * *Vt.* Isaac Tichenor.

1798 Jan. 1. *U. S.* Principal of the National debt $79,228,529.

Jan. 5. *Phila.* **Congress:** the House appropriates $12,000 to pay Kosciusko.

Mar. * *Phila.* **Congress** organizes the **Mississippi Territory.**

Apr. 20. *Phila.* **Congress**; House: **George Dent** of Pa. is elected Speaker. (Also, on May 28.)

Apr. 27. *Phila.* **Congress** orders the fitting out of cruisers for war.

Apr. 30. *U. S.* **The navy department** of the Government is separated from the war department and organized.

* * *Phila.* **George Cabot** appointed **Secretary of the Navy,** but declines.

June 18. *Phila.* **Congress** amends the **naturalization laws so as to require a residence of 14 years to become a citizen.**

June 25. *Phila.* **Congress** passes the Act **concerning aliens.**

June 27. *Phila.* **Congress**; Senate: **Theodore Sedgwick** of Mass. is elected President *pro tempore.*

July 6. *Phila.* **Congress** passes the Act concerning **alien enemies.**

July 7. *Phila.* **Congress** declares the French treaties annulled.

July 14. *Phila.* Provoked by the violence of the French sympathizers, **Congress** passes the last of the **Alien and Sedition Laws.** The latter is called the **gag law.**

July 16. *Phila.* **The 5th Congress:** the second session closes.

* * *Phila.* **Congress suspends intercourse with France.**

Oct. 17. *Me.* The St. Croix River is identified by commissioners as the **northeast boundary** of the United States.

—— *U. S.* The Federalists lose their popularity in passing the **Alien law** for the expulsion of odious foreigners by the President, and a **Sedition law** restricting freedom of speech and the press.

Nov. 10. *Ky.* **Passage of the Kentucky resolutions** asserting the right of each State to determine the extent of National authority.

Dec. 3. *Phila.* **The 5th Congress:** the third session opens.

Dec. 6. *Phila.* **Congress**; Senate: **John Laurence** of N. Y. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 21. *Va.* **Passage of the Virginia resolutions** denouncing the action of Congress for the "infraction of the Constitution" by passing the Alien and Sedition laws.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $644,357.

* * A British committee discovers that the source of the Mississippi is at least one degree south of the 49th parallel; the boundary line claimed by Great Britain.

* * *Miss.* **Spain** finally **evacuates** the Yazoo country.

* * *U. S.* **Bushrod Washington** of Va. is appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

* * **U. S. Governors inaugurated:**

-06 * * *Conn.* Jonathan Trumbull.
-01 * * *Del.* Richard Bassett.
-01 * * *Ga.* James Jackson.
-02 * * *Miss. Ter.* Winthrop Sargent.
-99 * * *N. C.* Wm. R. Davie.
-00 * * *S. C.* Edward Rutledge.

1799 Jan. 1. *U. S.* Principal of the National debt $78,408,669.

Mar. 1. *Phila.* **Senate; James Ross** of Pa. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 4. *Phila.* **The 5th Congress ends.**

Mar. 30. *Fr.* John Q. Adams serves on **a second embassy to France;** he is received by Napoleon I.

Spring. *Pa.* John Fries leads an **insurrection against the window tax.**

Sept. 30. *Fr.* **A convention** is concluded with France by which the treaty of 1788 is annulled, and the United States assumes the claims of its citizens for French spoliations.

* * *Ind.* The Territory of **Indiana** is erected.

* * *U. S.* Movements are organized both for and against legislation to secure **internal improvements.**

Dec. 2. *Phila.* **The 6th Congress opens.**

Phila. **Congress**; Senate: **Samuel Livermore** of N. H. is elected President *pro tempore.* House: **Theodore Sedgwick** of Mass. is elected Speaker.

John Randolph of Va. enters Congress.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $779,136.

* * *Pa.* The Legislature locates the capital at Lancaster.

* * *U. S.* **Alfred Moore** of N. C. is appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

* * **France** welcomes minister Van Murray.

* * **U. S. Governors inaugurated:**

-00 * * *Mass.* Moses Gill.
-02 * * *N. C.* Benj. Williams.
Pa. Thomas M'Kean.
-02 * * *Va.* James Monroe.

1800 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $82,976,294.

May 14. *Phila.* **Congress**; Senate: **Uriah Tracy** of Conn. is elected President *pro tempore.*

The 6th Congress; the first session closes.

May 30. The transfer of the last cession of Connecticut lands to the United States is completed. The State retains her claim to the soil of "The Western Reserve" in Ohio.

June 15. *D. C.* **The National Capital is transferred to Washington.** The north wing of the Capitol is ready for use, and **the public offices are moved thence from Philadelphia.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1797 Oct. * *U. S.* **The yellow fever** again appears.

1798 Sept. * **The yellow fever** rages; 3,645 persons die in Philadelphia, and 2,086 in New York.

1799 Dec. 18. *Va.* **Burial of Washington.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1800 * * **Brig.-Gen. James Wilkinson** is appointed (8th) commander of the army.

THE FOURTH WAR.

1801 June 10–05 June 4. War with Tripoli.

It is occasioned by the Bey of Tripoli, who demanded of Capt. Bainbridge the use of the U. S. frigate *George Washington* to convey an ambassador to Constantinople. He was obliged to comply or submit to destruction by the guns of the Castle of Tripoli; 3,330 men are enrolled.

* * *N. Y.* Congress establishes a **U. S. navy yard at Brooklyn.**

* * On the accession of Pres. Jefferson **the navy is reduced.**

1802 Mar. 16. *N. Y.* The Government establishes a **military academy** at West Point. (Lossing, 1801.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1800 * * **Mary Kies** takes out a patent for straw-weaving, with silk or thread, **the first patent issued to a woman** in this country.

1801 * *Pa.* The compound **blowpipe is invented** by Professor Robert Hare of Philadelphia.

1802 * *Mass.* **Sheet copper** first manufactured at Boston.

* * *Phila.* A Museum of Natural History is opened by E. W. Peale.

* * *French Soldier Telling a Story* is painted by **Washington Allston.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1801 * *

Allston, Robert F. W., Gov. of S. C., born in S. C.
Arnold, Benedict, traitor, dies in Eng. A60.
Bacon, Joel S., clergyman, born in N. Y.
Boardman, George Dana, missionary, born in Me.
Church, Pharcellus, Bapt. clergyman, born in N. Y.
Coan, Titus, missionary, born in Hawaii.
Cole, Thomas, painter, born in Eng.
Deane, James, physician, born in Mass.
Eastburn, Manton, Prot. Epis. bishop of Mass., born in Eng.
Edwards, Jonathan, Cong. theologian, metaphysician, A56.
Farragut, David Glascoe, admiral U. S. N., born in Tenn.
Francis, Joseph, inventor of life-boat, born.
Harper, Joseph Wesley, publisher, born.
Howe, Samuel G., philanthropist, b. in Mass.
Inman, Henry, painter, born in N. Y.
Janney, Samuel M., author, born in Va.
Kirkland, Carolina Matilda, author, born in N. Y.
Lane, Joseph, senator for Ore., born in Ind.
Marsh, George P., philologist, diplomatist, born in Vt.
Marshall Humphrey, botanist, A79.
Means, Alexander, prof. Emery College, born in N. C.
Russ, John D., inventor of phonetic alphabet, born in Mass.
Seward, William H., Secretary of State, born in N. Y., May 16.
Woolsey, Theodore Dwight, scholar, born in N. Y.
Young, Brigham, Mormon leader, b. in Vt.

1802 * *

Bacon, Leonard, lecturer in Yale, editor, born in Mich.
Bela, B. Edward, author, born.
Botts, John Minor, M. C. for Va., b. in Va.
Bushnell, Horace, Cong. theol., b. in Conn.
Child, Lydia Maria, philanthropist, born in Mass.
Cleveland, Charles Dexter, author, b. in Mass.
Conant, Thomas Jefferson, biblical scholar, born in Vt.
Dix, Dorothea Lynde, philanthropist, born in Mass.
Fitzpatrick, Benj., senator for Ala., b. in Ala.
Furness, William Henry, religious writer, born in Mass.
Hopkins, Esek, first commander of the navy, A84.
Hopkins, Mark, Pres. of Williams College, born in Mass.
Hunter, David, general U. S. A., b. in D. C.
Kavanaugh, Hubbard H., Meth. Epis., South, bp., born. in Ire.
Kirk, Edward Norris, clergyman, author, born in O.
Leggett, William, author, born in N. Y.
Logan, Benj., western pioneer, A50.
Lovejoy, Elijah, abolitionist, born in Me.
Morgan, Daniel, general of the Revol'n, A66.
Morris, George P., poet, born in Pa.
Phillips, Samuel, benefactor, A51.
Plumer, William, Pres. clergyman, author, born in Pa.
Prentice, George Dennison, journalist, humorist, b. in Conn.
Ripley, George, journalist, writer, b. in Mass.
Rogers, James Blythe, chemist, born in Pa.
Sears, Barnas, Bapt. clergyman, scholar, born in Mass.
Soule, Pierre, senator for La., diplomatist, born in Fr.
Stowe, Calvin Ellis, Cong. clergyman, author, born in Mass.
Upham, Charles Wentworth, Unit. clergyman, born in N. B.
Washington, Martha, widow of George Washington, A70.
Webb, James Watson, journalist, b. in N. Y.
Wells, Gideon, Sec. of Navy, born in Conn.

1803 * *

Abbott, Jacob, author, born in Me.
Adams, Samuel, senator for Mass., patriot, A81.
Backus, Charles, Cong. clergyman, A54.
Barry, John, commodore, born in Ire., A58.
Bass, Edward, Prot. Epis. bp. of Mass., A77.
Beecher, Edward, Cong. clergyman, b. N. Y.
Binney, Amos, naturalist, born in Mass.
Bird, Robert M., author, born in Del.
Bonaparte, Chas. L. J. L., ornithologist, born in Fr.
Brownson, Orestes Augustus, R. C. theologian, editor, born in Vt.
Calvert, George Henry, author, born in Md.
Clifford, Nathan, U. S. S. Court, b. in Me.
Coit, Thomas Winthrop, Prot. Epis. theologian, born in Conn.
Dupont, Samuel Francis, admiral, b. in N. J.
Edes, Benjamin, journalist, patriot, A71.
Emerson, Ralph Waldo, philosopher, author, born in Mass.
Ericsson, John, designer of *Monitor*, born in Sweden.
Field, Richard S., senator, born.
Galloway, Joseph, lawyer, loyalist of Phila., A74.
Grinell, Moses H., collector for N. Y., A74.
Hopkins, Samuel, Congregational clergyman, founder of school of theology, A82.
Johnston, Albert Sidney, Confederate major-general, born in Ky.
Leveret, Frederick P., scholar, b. in Mass.
Mackenzie, Alex. S., naval officer, author, born in N. Y.
Memminger, Charles G., politician, b. in Ger.
Morrill, Anson P., Gov., M. C. for Me., born in Me.
Nevin, John Williamson, theologian, b. in Pa.
Norris, John G., scholar, born in Eng.
Pendleton, Edmund, patriot, judge, A82.
Rusk, Thomas J. senator for Tex., b. in S. C.
Stewart, Alex. T., merchant of N. Y., born in Ireland.
Weir, Robert Walter, painter, born in N. Y.

CHURCH.

1800 June * *N. Y.* The **General Synod** of the Reformed Church meets at Albany; S. Ira Condict, president.

* * *Mass.* The Boston Female Society, for Missionary Purposes, is organized. (Baptist and Congregational.)

The highest court of the State decides that a Catholic must pay taxes for the support of a Protestant minister.

* * **Great revivals continue** among the Presbyterians in the West.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Joseph Clark, moderator.

The first Roman Catholic Church is erected.

* * *Md.* **The United Brethren in Christ** organize.

* * The Pacific Coast (Roman Catholic) Missions become wealthy to an almost incredible degree.

* * *Pa.* The Evangelical (Methodist) Association organizes under Jacob Albright.

* * *U. S.* Communicants in churches 364,872, about one in 14 of the population.

1801 Sept. 8. *N. J.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets at Trenton.

Sept. 11. *New York.* Consecration of Benj. Moore (Protestant Episcopal), assistant bishop.

* * *N. Y.* The New York Missionary Society starts a mission among the Seneca Indians.

* * The Mennonites open a mission among the Cherokees.

* * *Mass.* The Boston Female Society (Congregational) for Promoting the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge is organized.

The Plymouth Congregational Church declares itself **Unitarian** in faith. (Mayflower Church of 1620.)

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Nathaniel Irwin, moderator.

The Assembly and the Connecticut General Association of Congregationalists adopt a formal **Plan of Union.** [Abrogated in 1852 by Congregationalists.]

1802 Aug. 25. *N. H.* First meeting of the Episcopal Diocesan Convention, at Concord.

* * *Ky.* The (Presbyterian) Synod of Kentucky is formed.

* * *Mass.* Dr. Jedediah Morse publishes tracts and circulates them in Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Azel Roe, moderator. It organizes the **Standing Committee on Missions.**

1803 June 29. *Mass.* **The General Association** (Congregational) is organized.

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** of the Reformed Church meets at Poughkeepsie; John H. Livingstone, president.

LETTERS.

1800 * *D. C.* **The Library of Congress** is founded [1,000,000 ± vols.].

* * *Arthur Mervyn*, by C. B. Brown, appears.

* * *Hasty Pudding*, by Joel Barlow, appears.

* * *New York.* James Cheetham buys *Greenleaf's New York Journal and Patriotic Register*, and changes its name to the *American Watchman.*

* * *New York.* James Cheetham buys *The Argus or Greenleaf's New Daily Advertiser*, and changes its name to *The American Citizen.*

* * *New York.* Dr. Wharton is elected **President of Columbia College.**

* * *Vt.* **Middlebury College** (non-sect.) is founded at Middlebury.

1801 Nov. 16. *New York.* The *Evening Post*, Federal in politics, is first issued.

* * *D. C.* *The Intelligencer* is first issued.

* * *New York.* Bishop Benjamin Moore becomes **President of Columbia College.**

* * *S. C.* **The South Carolina College** (non-sect.) is organized at Columbia.

* * *Phila.* *The Portfolio* is published monthly by Jos. Dennie.

* * *Clara Howard*, by C. B. Brown, appears.

* * *U. S.* **The total number of newspapers published is 200**; this includes 17 dailies.

* * **-02** * * The *Monthly Magazine* is carried on as the *American Review* and *Literary Journal.*

1802 * * *N. Y.* **The West Point Military Academy** is organized.

* * *Me.* The Bowdoin College **Library** is founded [40,000 vols.].

* * *Pa.* **The Washington and Jefferson College** (non-sect.) is organized.

* * *Tenn.* The first newspaper published in the Mississippi Valley is called the *Natchez Gazette.*

* * The *Practical Navigator*, by Nathaniel Bowditch, appears.

SOCIETY.

1800 * * *Conn.—R. I.* Only 400 **Indians** remain in Connecticut and 500 Narragansetts in Rhode Island.

1801 Nov. 22. *Boston.* **The pillory** is used for the last time.

* * *D. C.* Congress withdraws the option of a quart of **beer, in the navy ration,** instead of half a pint of spirits.

1802 * * *D. C.* Congress enacts that the President take steps to prevent the **traffic in liquor** with the Indians.

* * *N. Y.* **De Witt Clinton** exchanges five shots with John Swartwout **in a duel.**

STATE.

1800 Oct. 18. *La.* **The treaty of Ildefonso** is signed; Spain again cedes the **Territory of Louisiana to France.**

* * *U. S.* **The 4th presidential election.** Anti-Federalists are elected.

Nov. 17. *D. C.* **The 6th Congress: the second session opens.**

Nov. 21. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **John E. Howard** of Md. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 19. *D. C.* **John Jay** of N.Y. is appointed Chief Justice, but declines.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Internal revenue** $809,396.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-14 * * *Cal.* José J. de Arrillaga (Span.).

-11 * * [*Indiana Ter.*]. Wm. H. Harrison.

-07 * * *Mass.* Caleb Strong.

[*Mich. Ter.*]. Wm. H. Harrison.

-05 * * [*Mich. Ter.*]. Wm. H. Harrison.

-02 * * *S. C.* John Drayton.

1801 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **The National debt** $83,038,050.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* **The electoral vote** is counted. Vote for **President: Thomas Jefferson** of Va. (Republican), 73; **Aaron Burr** of N. Y. (Republican), 73; **John Adams** of Mass. (Federalist), 65; **Charles C. Pinckney** of S. C. (Federalist), 64; **John Jay** of N. Y. (Federalist), one.

Feb. 17. *D. C.* The House of Representatives breaks the tie between **Jefferson and Burr** on the thirty-sixth ballot, which elects Jefferson, he having ten States and Burr only four. Burr, having the next largest number, is elected **Vice-President.**

Feb. 22. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **James Hillhouse** of Conn. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 6th Congress ends.**

Fourth Administration: Democratic-Republican.

Thomas Jefferson of Va. is inaugurated the third President, in the fourth term of the presidency. **Aaron Burr** of N. Y. is Vice-President.

Jefferson introduces the system of excluding from the **President's cabinet** persons who are in opposition to his party.

Cabinet: **James Madison** of Va. (State), **Albert Gallatin** of Pa. (Treas.), **Henry Dearborn** of Mass. (War), **Robert Smith** of Md. (Navy), **Levi Lincoln** of Mass. (Attorney-General), and **Gideon Granger** of Conn. (Postmaster-General).

Mar. 30. *N. Y.* Jail liberties are established for the first time.

June 10. Tripoli declares war against the United States. (Winsor, May 14.)

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 7th Congress opens.**

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **Nathaniel Macon** of N. C. is elected Speaker.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Abraham Baldwin** of Ga. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Internal revenue** $1,048,033.

* * *D. C.* **John Marshall** of Va. is appointed Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *New York.* Edward Livingston is elected the 45th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-02 * * *Del.* James Sykes.

Ga. David Emanuel.

-02 * * *Ga.* Josiah Tattnall.

-04 * * *N. Y.* George Clinton.

1802 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $86,712,632.

Mar. 16. *D. C.* **Congress** establishes a **military academy at West Point,** New York.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* **Congress** abolishes the **internal revenue system** on the recommendation of Jefferson.

Apr. 24. Georgia cedes its western territory (Alabama and Mississippi) to the United States on condition that slavery shall never be prohibited.

May 3. *D. C.* **The 7th Congress: the first session closes.**

Nov. 29. Ohio, the 17th State, comes into the Union by authority of Congress. Population 75,000. (See Feb. 19, '03.)

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 7th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Stephen R. Bradley of Vt. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Internal revenue** $621,898.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-05 * * *Del.* David Hall.

-06 * * *Ga.* John Milledge.

-05 * * *Miss.* Wm. C. C. Claybourne.

-05 * * *N. C.* James Turner.

-03 * * *O.* Charles W. Bird (Territory).

-04 * * *S. C.* James B. Richardson.

-05 * * *Va.* John Page.

1803 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $77,054,686.

Feb. 19. Ohio is admitted by the act of Congress conceding the stipulations of the Ohio convention, relative to school lands. (See 1802.)

Feb. 25. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Stephen R. Bradley** of Vt. is reelected President *pro tempore.* [Also on Mar. 2.]

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 7th Congress ends.**

Apr. 30. The **Louisiana purchase** is made, doubling the original national area.

The vast Territory of Louisiana, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to Canada, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains, is purchased of France without authority, by Pres. Jefferson, for $15,000,000, less than $12 a square mile. Napoleon's fear of English conquest and occupation facilitated the sale at a low price. Some people declare this purchase to be fatal to the Constitution.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1800 * * *Boston.* **Aqueduct water is first introduced** from Jamaica pond.

* * *Md.* More than 1,000 deaths from **yellow fever** occur in Baltimore.

* * *U. S.* There are **903 post-offices.**

* * People begin to talk of **"the West,"** meaning western New York, Ohio, or Kentucky; emigration becomes active.

* * *U. S.* **Second census:** 16 States, 4,306,464 white and 1,002,037 colored population (108,435 free colored, 893,602 slaves); total population, 5,308,483. Increase, 35.11 per cent. Center of population 18 miles west of Baltimore; westward movement in 10 years, 41 miles.

* * Population of large cities: **New York,** 60,000; **Philadelphia,** about 40,000; **Boston,** 24,937; **Baltimore,** 23,971; **Charleston,** 18,712; **Providence,** 7,614; **Washington,** 3,210.

1801 June 27. Philadelphia is first supplied with aqueduct water.

* * *N. Y.* **Buffalo** is laid out.

1802 * * *Phila.* **The yellow fever** reappears.

ARMY — NAVY.

1803 Oct. 31. **Commodore Preble** is sent against the Moors.

He loses the frigate *Philadelphia* by running on a reef; the officers are made prisoners and the crew (300 men) enslaved.

* * **The gunboat system** is inaugurated in the navy.

1804 Feb. 16. *Tripoli.* **Lieut. Stephen Decatur** burns the captured United States frigate *Philadelphia*, in the harbor of Tripoli, with the loss of one man, in an action lasting fifteen minutes.

July * *Tripoli.* Preble blockades the port, and begins the **siege of Tripoli** [which lasts till the following spring].

Aug. 3. *Africa.* Preble captures several gunboats.

1805 Mar. 5 +. *Africa.* **Gen. William Eaton** forms an alliance with Hamet, in Egypt, and hastens to Derna.

Apr. 27. *Tripoli.* Aided by the navy, Eaton carries the town of Tripoli.

ART— SCIENCE — NATURE.

1803 * * *N. H.* **The first cotton-mill** in this State is opened at New Ipswich.

* * *New York.* **The City Hall** is begun.

1804 Sept. 8. *Ga.* Savannah is greatly damaged by a storm.

* * *New York.* **The Academy of the Fine Arts** and a Botanical Garden are established.

+ * * *The Murder of Jane McCrea by the Indians* is painted by John Vanderlyn.

* * Capt. Meriwether Lewis and Capt. William Clarke, with 35 men, are sent by the Government to explore a path to the Pacific Ocean; they leave the falls of the Missouri, and cross overland to the Oregon country on the Pacific coast, losing only one man.

* * **Robert Fulton** invents a submarine torpedo.

1805 * * *Mass.* **A Botanical Garden** and Chair of Natural History are established at Harvard.

± * * *Ariadne* is painted by John Vanderlyn.

1806 * * Captains Lewis and Clarke return from their exploring expedition across the continent to the Pacific.

June 16. **A total eclipse** of the sun is observed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1804 * *

Abeel, David, author, missionary, b. in N. J.
Alexander, James W., Pres. cl., b. in Va.
Clark, Alvan, telescope-maker, b. in Mass.
Colburn, Zerah, mathematical prodigy, born in Vt.
Dow, Neal, prohibitionist, born in Me.
Eaton, George W., Bap. clergyman, professor, born in Pa.
Farnham, Thomas Jeff., traveler, b. in Vt.
Garrison, Wm. Lloyd, abolitionist, born in Mass.
Graham, William A., gov., sen. for N. C. sec. of navy, b. in N. C.
Hamilton, Alex., general, lawyer, leader of Federalists, sec. of treas., July 12, A47.
Havemeyer, William F., mayor, b. in N.Y.
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, author, b. in Mass.
Heck, Barbara, foun. of Am. Methodism, A70.
Henry, Caleb S., Prot. Epis. clergyman, professor, born in Mass.
Holdich, Joseph, M. E. cl., b. in Eng.
Izard, Ralph, senator for S. C., A62.
Lennox, Charlotte, novelist, A84.
Miles, Dixon H., general U. S. A., b. in Ind.
Nicholson, James, commodore U. S. N., A67.
O'Conor, Charles, lawyer, born in N.Y.
Osceola, Seminole chief, born in Fla.
Parker, Samuel, Prot. Epis. bp. of Mass., A60.
Parrott, Robert Parker, inventor, b. in N. H.
Peabody, Eliza P., educator, b. in Mass.
Pierce, Franklin, 14th President, b. in N. H.
Priestley, Joseph, chemist, A71.
Redfield, Isaac Fletcher, jurist, born in Vt.
Richmond, Dean, financier, born in Vt.
Rogers, Wm. Barton, physicist, born in Pa.
Romeyn, Theo. D., theologian of N.Y., A60.
Schuyler, Philip, general of Revol'n, A71.
Shepard, Charles U., mineralogist, b. in R. I.
Swayne, Noah H., U. S. justice, born in O.
Walter, Thomas Ustick, architect, b. in Pa.
Walton, George, signer of Declaration, A64.
Wright, Elizur, publicist, born in Conn.

1805 * *

Abbott, John Stevens, historian, born in Me.
Allan, John, patriot of Revolution, A59.
Anderson, Robert, general U. S. A., born.
Bailey, Theodorus, admiral, born in N.Y.
Bartlett, John Russell, author, born in R. I.
Bethune, Geo. W., Ref'd Dutch clergyman, poet, born in N.Y.
Blake, William Rufus, actor, born in N. S.
Dodge, William E., philanthropist of N.Y., born in Conn.
Dorr, Thomas Wilson, rebel leader, b. in R. I.
Field, David Dudley, jurist, born in Conn.
Flagg, Wilson, naturalist, born in Mass.
Gadsden, Christopher, Gov. of S. C., A79.
Gayarre, Chas. E. A., historian, born in La.
Goldsborough, Lewis M., admiral, b. in D. C.
Gould, Augustus A., naturalist, b. in N. H.
Greenough, Horatio, sculptor, born in Mass.
Gross, Samuel D., surgeon, born in Pa.
Hedge, Fred. Henry, Unit. clergyman, author, born in Mass.
Heintzelman, Samuel P., general U. S. A., born in Pa.
Jackson, Chas. Thomas, physicist, b. in Mass.
Moultrie, William, general of Revol'n, A71.
Palmer, William Pitt, author, born in Mass.
Powers, Hiram, sculptor, born in Vt.
Pownall, Thomas, statesman, A62.
Rantoul, Robert J., senator for Mass., born in Mass.
Smith, Joseph, founder of Mormonism, born in Vt.
Stephens, John L., traveler, author, b. in N. J.
Tappan, Henry Philip, clergyman, professor, author, born in N.Y.
Walker, Sears C., mathematician, b. in Mass.
Wittingham, Wm. R., P. E. bp. of Md., born.

1806 * *

Adams, Nehemiah, Cong. clergyman of Boston, born in Mass.
Aiken, William, Gov. of S. C., born in S. C.
Alexander, Stephen, astronomer, b. in N.Y.
Ames, Edward R., Meth. Epis. bp. b. in O.
Bache, Alexander D., philosopher, b. in Pa.
Backus, Isaac, historian, Bapt. cl., A82.
Banneker, Benj., negro mathematician, A75.
Brace, Julia, deaf, blind mute, b. in Conn.
Fessenden, Wm. Pitt, senator for Me., b. in N. H.
Foote, Andrew Hull, rear-admiral U. S. N., born in Conn.
Forrest, Edwin, actor, born in Pa.
Gates, Horatio, major-gen. of Revol'n, A78.
Gray, Robert, discoverer Columbia Riv., A51.
Grigsby, Hugh Blair, scholar, born.
Hale, John Parker, sen. for N. H., b. in N. H.
Harper, Fletcher, publisher, born in N.Y.
Hart, Solomon Alexander, artist, born.
Haven, Samuel F., archeologist, b. in Mass.
Hayes, Augustus Allen, chemist, b. in Vt.
Hoffman, Charles Fenno, author, b. in N.Y.
Hooker, Worthington, physician, author, b. in Mass.
Hudson, Erasmus D., surgeon, lecturer, born in Conn.
Hughes, Robert Ball, sculptor, born.
King, Preston, senator for N.Y., b. in N.Y.
Knox, Henry, general of Revolution, statesman, A56.
Maury, Matthew Fontaine, hydrographer U. S. N., born in Va.
McIntosh, Lachlan, general of Revol'n, A79.
Morris, Robert, financier of Revol'n, A72.
Packer, Asa, philanthropist, born in Conn.
Patterson, Robert M., senator, A61.
Polk, Leonidas, Prot. Epis. bp., Confederate general, born in N. C.
Rauch, Frederick Aug., theologian, b. Ger.
Robinson, Horatio N., mathematician, born in N.Y.
Roebling, John Augus., engineer Brooklyn bridge, born in Ger.
Simms, Wm. Gilmore, novelist, born in S. C.
Willis, Nath. Parker, poet, journalist, born in Me.
Wise, Henry A., gov. of Va., Confederate general, born in Va.
Wythe, George, signer of Declaration, A80.

CHURCH.

1803 *Mass.* **Sept.** * The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is founded by Dr. Morse and others.

* * *Ky.* **A bitter controversy** rages among Presbyterians respecting revivals.

* * *N. C.* Lutherans form a Synod.

* * *N. H.* **The General Convention** (Universalist) at Winchester **adopts a Profession of Belief called the Winchester Confession.**

* * *N. Y.* The Presbyterian Synod of Albany is formed.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; **James Hall**, moderator.

* * **Great revivals** prevail among the Presbyterians.

1804 May 6–23. *Md.* **The Fourth General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets at Baltimore; the nonlimit plan is changed to one for a limited pastorate of two years.

May * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; **J. H. Livingstone**, president.

Sept. 14. *Mass.* Samuel Parker (Protestant Episcopal) is consecrated a bishop.

* * *Cal.* Nineteen **Dominican Missions** have been established.

They occupy the entire coast-line from San Francisco to San Diego, and are separated from one another only by an easy day's journey; 20,000 Indians are connected with these stations, and lead industrious lives.

* * *New York.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; **James F. Armstrong**, moderator.

* * **Sunday-schools begin to be established** in various parts of the country; they increase rapidly.

1805 * * *Ky.* A Committee of the Presbyterian Synod witholds its authority from the licentiates of the **Cumberland Presbytery**, because of their unsoundness in doctrine, and illiteracy. [A great controversy follows.]

* * *Mass.* Henry Ware, a Unitarian, is made professor in Harvard against much opposition.

* * *Miss.* The first Baptist church in this State, the Tywappity, is formed.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; **J. Richards**, moderator.

1806 June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; **J. V. C. Romeyn**, president.

LETTERS.

1803 * * *Letters of a British Spy*, by William Wirt, appears.

* * **-11** * * *Boston.* The *Monthly Anthology* appears.

* * or 05 * * *Phila.* The *Literary Magazine* and *American Register* is issued by Charles Brockden Brown.

1804 May 9. *Va.* The *Richmond Inquirer* is first issued.

Dec. 10. *New York.* **The New York Historical Society** is instituted.

* * *O.* **The Ohio University** (non-sect.) is organized at Athens.

* * -05 * * *Mass.* The *Literary Miscellany* appears at Cambridge.

* * *Jane Talbot*, by C. B. Brown, appears.

* * *Md.* **St. Charles College** (Rom. Cath.) is founded at Elliott's Mills.

* * The New York Historical Society Library is founded [75,000 vols.].

1805 * * *S. C.* The *Monthly Register* appears at Charleston.

* * *History of the American Revolution*, by Mercy Warren, appears.

SOCIETY.

1803 Dec. * **New York has its first labor strike.**

A number of sailors demand a rise from $10 to $14 a month, and march about the city compelling other sailors to join them, till the leaders are jailed by constables.

1804 Feb. 15. *N. J.* The Legislature passes an act for the gradual **abolition of slavery.**

All born after the next 4th of July to be free; male children to be free at 25, and females at 21 years of age.

July 11. *N. J.* Vice-President **Aaron Burr challenges Alexander Hamilton** to fight a duel.

Hamilton appears, but refuses to fire; Burr deliberately fires and mortally wounds him: cause, Hamilton's supposed interference with Burr's election to the governorship of New York.

July 17. *Boston.* **Daniel Webster** of New Hampshire, 22 years of age, arrives and pursues his legal studies.

* * *D. C.* Congress provides that an equivalent of **malt liquors or wine may be substituted for spirits** at such seasons of the year as, in the opinion of the President, it may be advisable to make the change, in order to promote the health of the soldiers.

* * **Abolition Societies** begin to dwindle as the value of the cotton-gin becomes known; slavery is advocated as a positive good.

1805 * * *N. J.* At Allentown, The **"Sober Society"** is founded.

* * *New York.* **The tailors** form the first organization having the character of a trade-union.

STATE.

1803 Oct. 17. *D. C.* **The 8th Congress:** the first session opens. It assembles to act on the **treaty with France**, by which Louisiana is ceded.

Congress; Senate: **John Brown** of Ky. is elected President *pro tempore.* House: **Nathaniel Macon** of N. C. is re-elected Speaker.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* **Congress** submits the **12th amendment** to the Constitution to be ratified by the States; it relates to the election of President, and remedies a defect in the electoral system.

Dec. 20. *La.* The United States takes possession of Louisiana.

* * *New York.* **De Witt Clinton**, the 46th mayor, is elected.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-07 * * *O.* Edward Tiffin.
-09 * * *Tenn.* John Sevier.

1804 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $86,427,120.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **John Brown** of Ky. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 10. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Jesse Franklin** of N. C. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 27. *D. C.* **The 8th Congress:** the first session closes.

Sept. 25. *D. C.* **The 12th amendment** to the Constitution being ratified, is declared in force; it relieves each of the State electors from voting for two candidates for President, as required previous to this date.

Nov. 5. *D. C.* **The 8th Congress:** the second session opens.

* * *U. S.* **The fifth Presidential election**; Jefferson reelected.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Internal revenue** $50,941.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-08 * * *Ky.* Christopher Greenup.
-12 * * *La. (Ter.).* Wm. C. C. Claiborne.
-07 * * *N. Y.* Morgan Lewis.
-06 * * *S. C.* Paul Hamilton.

* * **William Johnson** of S. C. is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

1805 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $82,312,150.

Jan. 11. Congress: Michigan Territory is formed from a portion of Indiana.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Joseph Anderson** of Tenn. is elected President *pro tempore.* [Also, on Feb. 28th and Mar. 2d.]

Feb. 13. *D. C.* **Congress counts the electoral vote.**

Vote for President: **Thomas Jefferson** of Va. (Republican), 162; **Charles C. Pinckney** of S. C. (Federalist), 14. For Vice-President: **George Clinton** of N.Y. (Republican), 162; **Rufus King** of N.Y. (Federalist), 14.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 8th Congress** ends.

Thomas Jefferson of Va., the 3d President, enters his 2d term in the 5th term of the Presidency. **George Clinton** of N. Y. is Vice-President.

Cabinet changes: **Jacob Crowninshield** of Mass. becomes Secretary of the Navy, and **Robert Smith** of Md., [followed by **John Breckinridge** of Ky.], becomes Attorney-General.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate, sitting as a High Court, fails to **impeach Samuel Chase**, a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. (Moore, Mar. 1.)

June 4. **A treaty of peace** is concluded with Tripoli, and no more tribute is paid to pirates.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 9th Congress** opens.

Congress; Senate: **Samuel Smith** of Md. is again elected President *pro tempore.* House: **Nathaniel Macon** of N. C. is reelected Speaker.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $21,747.

* * **The Anti-Federalists change their name** from Republicans to Democrats.

* * **England revives an old edict** forbidding neutrals from trading with France and her dependencies, or other nations with which England may be at war, aiming to crush the prosperous American commerce.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-08 * * *Del.* Nathaniel Mitchell.
-13 * * *Mich. (Ter.).* William Hull.
-09 * * *Miss.* Robert Williams.
-07 * * *N. C.* Nathaniel Alexander.
-09 * * *N. H.* John Langdon.
R. I. Paul Mumford.
-06 * * *R. I.* Henry Smith.
-08 * * *Va.* Wm. H. Cabell.

1806 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $75,723,270.

Mar. 18. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Samuel Smith of Md. is** reelected President *pro tempore.*

Apr. 15. *D. C.* **Congress prohibits the importation** of specific articles of British growth or manufacture, the act to take effect the 11th of November.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* **The 9th Congress:** the first session closes.

Apr. * The British ship *Leander* is ordered out of American waters after firing on an American sloop and killing John Pierce, the owner.

Apr. * *Tenn.* Colonel **Aaron Burr** is detected in a treasonable conspiracy.

May 16. *Eng.* **Orders in Council are issued.**

The British Ministry declares the whole coast of Europe, from the Elbe to Brest, to be under blockade—thus, according to its theory, excluding American commerce, while not invested by British fleets. ("Paper blockade.")

MISCELLANEOUS.

1803 * * *O.* The Miami Exporting Company opens the **first bank** in Cincinnati.

1804 July 4. *Pa.* **A weekly mail-stage** commences to run between Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

* * *Chicago.* Fort Dearborn is erected.

* * *Mass.* **The Middlesex Canal,** the first in the Union, is completed. It connects Boston harbor with the Concord River.

1805 June 1. *Mich.* **Detroit is destroyed** by fire.

June 4. *Tripoli.* **The American prisoners at Tripoli** are liberated.

* * *Boston.* Frederick Tudor begins the **ice-trade** of America, by shipping a cargo of 130 tons to Martinique.

* * *New York.* **Yellow fever** prevails.

* * *Phila.* **The first dry-goods commission-house** in this country opens for the sale of the cotton yarns and threads manufactured in Rhode Island.

ARMY — NAVY.

1807 June 22. The British man-of-war *Leopard* demands the right to search the United States frigate *Chesapeake* for deserters, and, being refused, attacks and captures the ship and carries away four men as deserters, three of whom are American citizens.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1807 * * The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts is established.

Aug. 11 (?) +. *N. Y.* Robert Fulton's steamboat, the *Clermont*, sails from New York to Albany on her first trip; 150 miles in 33 hours. (Engine made by Boulton and Watt, of England.)

Dec. 14. *Conn.* An extraordinary and brilliant meteor is seen; it explodes three times.

1808 * * *Marius Sitting Among the Ruins of Carthage*, painted by Vanderlyn, receives the gold medal at the Paris Exhibition.

* * *N. J.* The steamboat *Phœnix*, built by John Stevens, makes the first ocean trip from Hoboken to Philadelphia.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1807 * *

Abbot, Gorham D., educator, born in Me.
Adams, Charles Francis, minister to Eng.; arbitrator of Alabama claims, b. in Mass.
Adams, William, Pres. clergyman, b. in Conn.
Agassiz, Louis John R., teacher, naturalist, born May 28, in Switz.
Alden, Joseph, educationist, born in N.Y.
Bailey, Gamaliel, journalist, born in N. J.
Brant, Joseph, Mohawk chief, A65.
Buford, Nap. B., brig.-gen., engineer, b. Ky.
Casey, Silas, brevet maj.-gen., born in R. I.
Cheever, George B., Cong. cl., b. in Me.
Dayton, Wm. Lewis, senator for N.Y., b. N. J.
Ellsworth, Oliver, chief justice, A62.
Fay, Theodore Sedgwick, author, b. in N.Y.
Felton, Cornelius Conway, author, Pres. of Harvard University, b. in Mass.
Floyd, John B., Sec. of War, b. in Va.
Forbes, John M., Prot. Epis. clergyman, b.
Guyot, Arnold H., geographical writer, born in Switz.
Hammond, James H., senator for S. C., born in S. C.
Herbert, Henry William, author, b. in Eng.
Hildreth, Richard, historian, born in Mass.
Holt, Joseph, secretary of war, born in Ky.
Janes, Edmund Storer, M. E. bp., b. in Mass.
Lee, Alfred, P. E. bp. of Col., U.S.A., Del., b. in Mass.
Lee, Robert Edward, col. U.S.A., Confederate general, born in Va., Jan. 19.
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth, poet, b. in Me., Feb. 27.
Malbone, Edward G., miniature painter, A30.
McMichael, Morton, editor, orator, b. in N. J.
Mount, William Sidney, painter, b. in N.Y.
Muhlenberg, John Peter Gabriel, gen., A61.
Neal, Joseph Clay, humorist, born in N. H.
Owen, David Dale, geologist, born in Scot.
Packer, Wm. F., journalist, Gov. of Pa., born in Pa,
Palmer, Phœbe, evangelist, born in N.Y.
Parker, Amasa J., lawyer, born in Conn.
Pickens, Francis W., Gov., senator for S. C., born in S. C.
Preble, Edward, commodore U. S. N., A46.
Ridgely, James L., lawyer, O. F., b. in Md.
Ruschenberger, Wm. S. W., author, b. in N. J.
Schaeffer, Charles Fred., Luth. clergyman, born in Pa.
Stillman, Samuel, Bapt. clergyman, A70.
Whittier, John Greenleaf, poet, born in Mass., Dec. 17.
Woods, Leonard, Jr., president of Bowdoin College, born in Mass.

1808 * *

Alexander, Nath., Gov. of N. C., officer in Revolution, A52.
Ames, Fisher, M. C. for Mass., orator, July 4, A58.
Bache, Sarah, nurse in Am. Revol'n, A64.
Bartine, David W., M. E. clergyman, orator, b.
Beardsley, E. Edwards, P. E. clergyman, b. in Conn.
Chase, Salmon P., chief justice, b. in N. H.
Craven, Thomas T., rear-admiral, b. in D. C.
Davidson, Lucretia Maria, poet, b. in N.Y.
Davis, Jefferson, sec. of war., sen. for Miss., Pres. of Confed. States, b. June 3, in Ky.
Decatur, Stephen, Sr., naval officer, A 57.
Dickinson, John, M. C. for Del., A76.
Evans, Fred Wm., Shaker elder, b. in Eng.
Fasquelle, Jean Louis, author, born.
Fish, Hamilton, Gov. of N.Y., secretary of state, born in N.Y.
Gage, Francis D., orator, born in O.
Gallagher, William D., poet, born in Pa.
Hackett, Horatio Balch, biblical scholar, born in Mass.
Henderson, James P., sen. for Tex., b. N. C.
Hillard, George S., author, journalist, b. Me.
Hilliard, Henry W., lawyer, born in N. C.
Johnson, Andrew, 17th President, senator for Tenn., born Dec. 29, in N. C.
Kirkland, Samuel, founder of Hamilton College, A64.
Lee, Leroy M., M. E. clergyman, theologian, born in Va.
Linn, William, chaplain in Revol'n army, A56.
Palmer, Ray, Cong. clergyman, hymnologist, born in R. I.
Park, Edwards A., clergyman, author, critic, born in R. I.
Patterson, John, general, A64.
Prentiss, Seargent Smith, M. C. for Miss., born in Me.
Reed, Henry, scholar, author, born in Pa.
Rockwell, James O., poet, born in Conn.
Rogers, Henry Darwin, geologist, b. in Pa.
Sartin, John, engraver, born in London.
Strong, William, justice S. Court, b. in Pa.
Sullivan, James, Gov. of Mass, writer, A64.
Van Rensselaer, Cortland, Pres. clergyman, born in N.Y.
Washington, Samuel Atler, writer, born.
Zeisberger, David, Moravian missionary, A87.

CHURCH.

1806 * * *Ky.* The Presbytery of Kentucky is dissolved by the Synod, because of the lack of ministerial learning and sound doctrine.

* * *Mass.* The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions germinates.

At a gathering of four students of Williams College, under the lee of a haystack, where they take refuge from a thunder-storm, Samuel J. Mills proposes that they attempt to send the gospel to the heathen, and says, "We can do it if we will."

The Massachusetts Evangelic Missionary Society is instituted.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; Samuel Miller, moderator.

1807 Sept. * *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets at Harlem; J. V. C. Romeyn, president.

* * *Conn.* The Connecticut Religious Tract Society is organized at New Haven by Timothy Dwight and others.

* * The Lake Baptist Missionary Society is formed.

* * The Society of Friends opens a mission among the Brotherton Indians.

* * *Mass.* The Baptist Missionary Society is formed.

* * *N. Y.* The Associated Saratoga Presbytery is formed.

The first Baptist mission to the Indians is opened among the Tuscaroras.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; A. Alexander, moderator.

1808 May 6-26. *Md.* The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal) is held in Baltimore.

A delegated General Conference is provided for; restrictive rules adopted; Wm. McKendree ordained bishop.

Sept. 28. *Mass.* Andover Theological Seminary (Congregational) is opened.

Oct. 2. *Ala.* The first Baptist church is organized (Flint River).

* * *Ky.* The Roman Catholic diocese of Louisville is established.

* * *Mass.* Organization of the Baptist Female Mite Society at Beverly.

* * *Md.* The General Convention (Protestant Episcopal) meets in Baltimore; it consents to the organization of the Western country into a separate diocese.

* * *New York.* The Methodist Publishing House is removed from Philadelphia to New York.

* * *N. Y.* The first church edifice in Williamsburg is built by the Methodists.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; Philip Miledoler, moderator.

Thomas Campbell of Ireland becomes pastor of the Seceders (Disciples of Christ).

* * *Va.* The Accomack Baptist Association is formed.

* * Roman Catholic Sees are erected at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Bardstown.

LETTERS.

1806 * * *Mass.* John Quincy Adams becomes professor of belles-lettres in Harvard University.

* * *N. Y.* The *Young Misses' Magazine* appears in Brooklyn.

* * *Phila.* The *American Register* appears.

±* * *The Foresters*, by Alexander Wilson, appears.

1807 * * *Mass.* The Andover Theological Seminary (Cong.) is organized.

* * *Tenn.* The University of Tennessee (non-sect.) is organized at Knoxville. It has previously been known as Blount College.

* * The *Salmagundi* papers, by Washington Irving and J. K. Paulding, appear.

* * *New York.* The *Ladies' Weekly Miscellany* appears.

* * *Mass.* The Theological Seminary Library is founded at Andover [43,000 vols.].

The Boston Athenæum Library is founded [149,910 vols.]. (Whitcombe, 1806.)

* * *Md.* Mount St. Mary's College (Rom. Cath.) is founded at Emmittsburg.

1808 July * *Mo.* First issue of the *Missouri Gazette* at St. Louis; the first newspaper in this city.

* * *The Columbiad*, by Joel Barlow, appears.

* * The first volume of *Ornithology*, by Alexander Wilson, appears.

SOCIETY.

1807 * * *N. Y.* Martin Van Buren marries Hannah Hoes.

1808 Jan. 1. *U. S.* The importation of slaves is prohibited by Act of Congress after this date.

Apr. 30. *N. Y.* Organization of the **First Temperance Society,** "The Union Temperance Society of Moreau and Northumberland," by Billy J. Clark, in Saratoga county.

It declares that "no member shall drink rum, gin, whisky, wine, or any distilled spirits, or compositions of the same or any of them, except by advice of a physician, or in case of actual disease, also excepting at public dinners, under the penalty of 25 cents, provided that this article shall not infringe on any religious rite; no member shall be intoxicated under penalty of 50 cents," and that "no member shall offer any of the above liquors to any person to drink thereof under the penalty of 25 cents for each offense."

STATE.

1806 Nov. 21. *Fr.* **Napoleon retaliates by issuing the Berlin Decree,** and declares all the British Islands blockaded. [Both the French and English capture American vessels.]

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 9th Congress:** the second session opens.

* * *D. C.* **Congress** grants pensions to disabled soldiers and sailors.

Dec. 31. Monroe and Pinckney procure **a treaty with Great Britain** regarding the protection of the rights of neutrals. [It is suppressed by the President.]

* * *D. C.* **Brockholst Livingston** of New York is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * **England persists in searching American vessels** for deserters, and impressing American seamen.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-09 * * *Ga.* Jared Irwin.
-08 * * *Mass.* James Sullivan.
-07 * * *R. I.* Isaac Wilbur.
-08 * * *S. C.* Chas. Pinckney.

1807 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $69,218,398.

Jan. 7. *Eng.* **Orders in Council are issued.**

England forbids all coast trade with France. [Many American vessels are seized.]

Jan. 22. *D. C.* **Congress** is officially informed of **Aaron Burr's conspiracy.**

Feb. * *Tenn.* **Aaron Burr is arrested** on the charge of treason, having arranged for the invasion of Mexico, to detach the Western and Southern States from the Union, and to set up a western empire. [No overt act is proven.]

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Samuel Smith** of Md. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 9th Congress** ends.

June 22. The British man-of-war *Leopard* fires upon the frigate *Chesapeake,* because of the refusal to deliver up four men claimed as deserters; after three men are killed, the frigate's colors are struck.

July 2. *D. C.* Jefferson, by proclamation, **forbids all intercourse** with British ships-of-war, and orders all that are in American waters to withdraw.

Oct. 26. *D. C.* **The 10th Congress opens.**

Congress; House: **Joseph B. Varnum** of Mass. is elected Speaker.

* * **Controversy** between England and the United States respecting **the rights of neutrals;** England claims the right to search American ships, and to take naturalized American citizens.

Nov. 11. *Eng.* **Orders in Council issued,** which vex American commerce, by prohibiting all trade with France or her allies.

Dec. 17. *Fr.* **The Milan Decree issued** by Napoleon supplements the Berlin Decree, and extinguishes the most profitable portion of the commerce of the United States.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* **Congress passes the Second Embargo Act.**

This [celebrated and much ridiculed] Act detains all American vessels in American ports, and cuts off commercial intercourse with England and France, to compel their recognition of the rights of neutrals. [The Americans fail to starve their enemies.]

* * *New York.* Marinus Willett is elected the 47th mayor.

* * **Thomas Todd** of Ky. is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
La. (Ter.). Meriwether Lewis.
-08 * * *N. C.* Benjamin Williams.
-17 * * *N. Y.* Daniel D. Tompkins.
-08 * * *O.* Thomas Kirker.
-11 * * *R. I.* James Fenner.
-08 * * *Vt.* Israel Smith.

1808 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $65,196,317.

—— *D. C.* **Congress** prohibits **the importation of slaves** after this date.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress** requires coasting and fishing vessels to give bonds to reland their cargoes in the United States (Embargo Act).

Feb. 4. *N. Y.* The first legislative proceedings relative to the canals appear.

Mar. 12. *D. C.* **Congress** subjects vessels and boats of all kinds, and land carriages, to the Embargo.

Mar. 17. *D. C.* **Rupture of the negotiations** between the British minister and the Government.

Apr. 16. *D.C.* **Congress:** Senate; **Samuel Smith** of Md. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Apr. 17. France, by the Bayonne Decree, directs the seizure of all American vessels in French ports.

Apr. 25. *D. C.* **Congress** forbids foreign vessels to engage in the coasting trade, and requires all others to come under stringent rules.

The 10th Congress: the first session closes.

May 30. *D. C.* **The new House of Representatives** is first occupied.

Aug. 9. *D. C.* **Jefferson suspends intercourse** with Great Britain because of the non-ratification of the British treaty.

* * **"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights"** is a political war-cry of the times.

* * *Va.* **Jefferson declines the nomination** for a third term in the presidency.

Nov. 7. *D. C.* **The 10th Congress:** the second session opens.

* * **New Englanders talk of rebellion,** as their ships are rotting at their docks because of the Embargo.

Dec. 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Stephen R. Bradley** of Vt. is elected President *pro tempore.*

* * *U. S.* **Sixth Presidential election;** Democratic-Republicans are elected.

The national election sweeps away the Administration **majority in Congress** (84 to 30), and prepares the way for the repeal of the Embargo Act.

* * -10 * * *New York.* **DeWitt Clinton** is elected the 48th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-11 * * *Del.* George Truett.
-12 * * *Ky.* Charles Scott.
-09 * * *Mass.* Levi Lincoln.
-10 * * *N. C.* David Stone.
-10 * * *O.* Samuel Huntington.
Pa. Simon Snyder.
-10 * * *S. C.* John Drayton.
-11 * * *Va.* John Tyler.
-09 * * *Vt.* Isaac Tichenor.

1809 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $57,023,192.

Jan. 9. Congress proceeds to drastic measures; attempting to avoid the Embargo Act forfeits the vessel or carriage, and involves a fine of four times the value of the merchandise, one-half of it to go to the informer.

Jan. 30. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **John Milledge** of Ga. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Feb. 3. Illinois Territory (Illinois and Wisconsin) is formed.

Feb. 8. *D. C.* **Congress counts the electoral vote.**

Vote for President: **James Madison** of Va. (Republican), 122; **Charles C. Pinckney** of S. C. (Federalist), 47; **George Clinton** of N. Y. (Republican), 6. Vote for **Vice-President: George Clinton** (Republican), 113; **Rufus King** of N. Y. (Federalist), 47; **John Langdon** of N. H., 9; **James Madison** of Va., 3; **James Monroe** of Va., 3; vacancy, 1.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* **Congress; The Embargo Act** of 1807 is repealed, to take effect Mar. 15th.

Mar. 4. *D.C.* **The 10th Congress** ends.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1806 * * *Pa.* **Coal is first mined** in the United States, at Mauch Chunk.

* * *N. Y.* **A log cabin** is erected on the present site of Rochester.

* * **Commerce,** which had become very prosperous during the French and English wars, suffers greatly by the **unannounced blockades** which override the rights of neutrals.

* * The principal **maritime towns suffer** because of the restrictions of commerce, and their citizens send numerous petitions to the President and to Congress, praying for the removal of the Embargo.

1808 May 28. *N. Y.* **Solemn reburial** of the bones of **Revolutionary prisoners** in a vault at Wallabout.

ARMY — NAVY.

1811 Jan. 9. *La.* The entire militia of New Orleans is called out to suppress a negro insurrection.

Apr. 6. *Va.* French privateer *Revanche du Cerf* is burnt at Norfolk, by 15 men in 2 boats, about 2 A.M.

May 16. *Va.* The British sloop-of-war *Little Belt* fires a shot at the United States frigate *President;* the latter retaliates with a broadside that kills 10 and wounds 30 men. [This action creates great excitement throughout the country.]

Sept. + * *Ind.* The Shawanese Indians make incursions among the settlers, whom they outrage and murder.

Nov. 7. *Ind.* Battle of Tippecanoe; the Indians conspire to surprise Gov. William H. Harrison at Burnet Creek, and are effectively subdued after a terrific battle.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1809 Nov. 21. *New York.* George F. Cook first appears in America in *Richard III.*, at the Park Theater.

± * * *Boston.* Sails are made from cotton duck.

1810 Dec. 31. *Boston.* Mrs. Duff first appears in America as *Juliet.*

* * *Boston.* The Park Street Church is erected.

1811 * * *New York.* Steamboat *Paragon* is built.

Sept. 17. *Va.* A beautiful annular eclipse of the sun is observed at Richmond.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1809 * *

Albright, Jacob, foun. Evang. Ass'n, A49.
Alexander, Joseph Addison, theologian, orientalist, born in Pa.
Arthur, Timothy S., author, born in N.Y.
Bailey, Silas, pres. Granville coll., O., born in Mass.
Baldwin, John Denison, author, b. in Conn.
Barnard, Fred. A. P., instructor, b. in Mass.
Bartlett, Wm. H. C., scientific writer, b. Pa.
Benjamin, Park, poet, born in Guiana.
Bledsoe, Albert T., Confed. officer, b. in Ky.
Buckley, Samuel Botsford, botanist, b. N.Y.
Burgess, George, P. E. bp. of Me., b. in R. I.
Burns, Francis, M. E. missionary bp., b. N.Y.
Carson, Christopher, (Kit Carson), b. in Ky.
Chapman, Alvan W., botanist, b. in Mass.
Curry, Daniel, M. E. cl., editor, born in N.Y.
Curtis, Benj. Robbins, justice S. Ct., b. Mass.
Dahlgren, John Adolf, rear-admiral, b. in Pa.
Edwards, Tryon, Cong. clergyman, writer, born in Conn.
Fowler, Orson Squire, phrenologist, b. N.Y.
Gibbes, Robert W., phy., author, b. in S. C.
Giles, Henry, essayist, born in Ireland.
Gliddon, George R., Egyptologist, b. in Eng.
Glisson, Oliver S., rear-admiral, born in O.
Greene, William, Gov. of R. I., dies.
Griffiths, John Willis, architect, b. in N.Y.
Hamlin, Hannibal, Vice-President, senator for Me., born in Me.
Haswell, Charles Haynes, engineer, b. N.Y.
Heyward, Thomas, patriot of S. C., A63.
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, poet, b. in Mass.
Houghton, Douglas, naturalist, b. in N.Y.
Hunter, Robert M. T., senator for Va., b. Va.
Ingraham, Joseph H., author, born in Me.
Johnston, Joseph E., Confed. gen., b. in Va.
Johnson, Oliver, editor, abolitionist, born.
Jones, James C., Gov. Tenn., sen., b. in Tenn.
Kendrick, Asahel C., scholar, author, b. in Vt.
Kirkbride, Thos. S., phy. to insane, b. in Pa.
Lewis, Meriwether, explorer, A55.
Lincoln, Abraham, 16th President, b. Feb. 12, near Hodgensville, Hardin Co., Ky.
Little, George, Capt. in Revol'n army, A55.
Little, R. M., pres. Ins. Co., b. Mass.
Mackenzie, Robt. S., Brit. Am. journalist, b.
Mayer, Branz, lawyer, hist'l writer, b. in Md.
McCormick, Cryus H., inventor of reapers, born in Va.
McGill, John D., R. C. bp. of Va., b. in Pa.
Mitchel, Ormsby M., astronomer, gen., b. Ky.
Paine, Thomas, patriot, writer, A72.
Pike, Albert, poet, born in Mass.
Price, Sterling, Gov., M. C. for Mo., b. in Va.
Semmes, Raphael, Confederate naval officer, born in Md.
Schenck, Robert C., M. C. for O., gen., b. in O.
Thompson, Cephas Giovanni, artist, b. Mass.
Trumbull, Jonathan, Gov., sen. for Conn., A69.
Winthrop, Robt. C., M. C., senator for Mass., born in Mass.

1810 * *

Aldridge, Ira, colored actor, born in Md.
Allen, Thomas, chaplain, A77.
Backus, Jay S., sec. Bapt. Home Miss. So., b.
Barnum, Phineas T., showman, b. in Conn.
Black, Jeremiah S., jurist, secretary of state, born in Pa.
Brooks, James, journalist, politician, b. Me.
Brougham, John, actor, born in Ireland.
Brown, Charles Brockden, novelist, A39.
Burritt, Elihu, linguist, writer, b. in Conn.
Clark, Willis Gaylord, poet, author, b. N.Y.
Clarke, James Freeman, Unit. clergyman, author, born in N. H.
Clay, Cassius M., minister to Rus., b. in Ky.
Cooper, James, lawyer, born in Md.
Crosby, Alpheus, educationist, born in N. H.
Doggett, David S., bp. M. E. Ch. South, b.
Du Bois, Wm. Ewing, numismatist, b. in Pa.
Ellet, Charles, Jr., engineer, born in Pa.
Fuller, Sarah Margaret, author, b. in Mass.
Garland, Landon C., educator, mathematical writer, born in Va.
Gray, Asa, botanist, born in N.Y.
Green, Samuel S., educator, born.
Griffin, Cyrus, statesman, judge, A61.
Hart, Joel T., sculptor, born in Ky.
Hart, John S., educationist, author, b. in Mass.
Humphreys, Andrew A., general, b. in Pa.
Jackson, Jonathan, of Mass, A67.
Langstroth, L., inventor of beehive, dies.
Lawrance, John, jurist, statesman, A60.
Lincoln, Benj., maj.-gen. in Revolution, A77.
Loomis, Justin R., educator, author, b. N.Y.
Lord, John, historical lecturer, b. in N. H.
Macanally, David Rice, M. E. clergyman, editor, born in Tenn.
Magoon, Elias L., Bapt. clergyman, author, born in N. H.
McCloskey, John, first American cardinal, born Mar. 20, in N.Y.
McKay, Donald, shipbuilder, born.
Morrill, Justin S., senator for Vt., b. in Vt.
Notman, John, architect, born in Scot.
Palmer, James S., rear-admiral, b. in N. J.
Parker, Theodore, Unit. cl., b. in Mass.
Potter, Hazard Arnold, physician, b. in N.Y.
Putnam, Mary Lowell, author, b. in Mass.
Riggs, Elias, missionary, linguist, b. in N. J.
Sears, Edmund H., Unit. clergyman, author, born in Mass.
Seymour, Horatio, Gov. of N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Sharswood, George, jurist, born in Pa.
Skene, Philip, Brit. officer in Am., A85.
Spalding, Martin John, R. C. archbishop, born in Ky.
Toombs, Rob., sen. for Ga., Confed. sec. state, b. Ga.
Trautwine, John Cresson, engineer, b. in Pa.
Turner, Wm. Wadden, philologist, b. in Eng.
Tyler, William Seymour, scholar, b. in Va.
Van Buren, John, politician, born in N.Y.
Washington, Wm. A., officer in Revol'n, A58.
Wood, Alphonso, botanist, born in N. H.

1811 * *

Asboth, Alex. S., brig.-gen., b. in Hungary.
Bailey, Jacob Witman, scientist, b. in Mass.
Baker, Edward Dickinson, senator for Cal., born in Eng.
Barnard, Henry, educator, b. in Conn.
Boggs, Charles S., rear-admiral, b. in N.J.
Bouvier, Hannah M., writer on astronomy, b.
Bowen, Francis, prof., author, b. in Mass.
Campbell, John A., justice, born in Ga.
Chase, Samuel, jurist of Md., A70.
Crawford, Nathaniel M., Bapt. cl., b. Ga.
Dana, Francis, jurist of Mass., A68.
Daviess, Joseph H., att'y-gen. of Ky., A37.
Draper, John William, chemist, b. in Eng.
Eaton, William, soldier, consul, A47.
Emory, William H., major-general, b. in Md.
Foster, Abbie K., reformer, born in Mass.
Gilliss, James M., astronomer, born in D. C.
Greeley, Horace, editor, b. Feb. 3, in N. H.
Greene, George Washington, author, b. R. I.
Hall, James, geologist, born in Mass.
Hunt, Ward, justice, S. Ct., b. in N.Y.
James, Henry, philosophical writer, b. N.Y.
Jenkins, Thornton A., U. S. navy, b. in Va.
Johnson, James, Gov. of Ga., born in N.C.
Kennedy, Anthony, senator for Va., b. in Md.
Kip, William I., P. E. bp. of Cal., b. in N.Y.
Lapham, Increase A., scientist, born in N.Y.
Loomis, Elias, physicist, math'n, b. in Conn.
Low, Abiel A., philanthropist, b. in Mass.
Murdoch, James Edward, actor, born in Pa
Noyes, John H., communist of Oneida, b. Vt.
Page, Wm., painter, born in N.Y.
Paine, Robert Treat, Jr., author, A38.
Parton, Sara P. Willis, (Fanny Fern), b. in Me.
Peabody, Andrew P., prof., cl., b. Mass.
Peck, Jesse Truesdell, M. E. bp., b. in N.Y.
Phillips, Wendell, orator, reformer, born Nov. 29, in Mass.
Pierce, George Foster, M. E. bp., b. in Ga.
Porter, Noah, psychologist, b. in Conn.
Pratt, Orson, Mormon leader, born in N.Y.
Simpson, Matthew, M. E. bp., orator, born June 20, in O.
Stowe, Harriet Eliza [Beecher], author, born in Conn.
Street, Alfred Billings, poet, born in N.Y.
Sumner, Charles, senator for Mass., orator, born in Mass.
Thomas, Jos., physician, biographer, b. N.Y.
Williams, Wm., signer of Declaration, A80.
Winslow, John A., rear-admiral, b. in N. C.

CHURCH.

1809 May 3. *R. I.* The Rhode Island Congregational Conference is organized.

June 8. *N. H.* The General Association (Congreganized) of New Hampshire is organganized.

June * *New York.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets; Nicolas Lansing, president.

Autumn. *Mass.* Samuel J. Mills becomes interested in the natives of the Pacific Islands by the simple story of Henry Obookiah, a native boy. (He becomes one of the founders of the American Missionary Society.)

* * *New York.* English is first exclusively used in the Lutheran Church.

* * *N. Y.* Organization of the New York Bible and Common Prayer-Book Society of the Episcopal Church.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; Drury Lacy, moderator.

The first Synod of the Reformed Presbyterians is formed.

* * *Pa.* The first (?) church Sunday-school is formed at Pittsburg; the transfer of Sunday-schools to church control begins, and schools rapidly increase.

* * *Vt.* The General Association of Vermont Congregationalists is allowed delegates in the (Presbyterian) General Assembly.

1810 Feb. * *Ky.* The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is finally organized, as a separate church, because of the high educational standard demanded for the Presbyterian ministry.

June 29. *Mass.* The plan for the organization of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is devised by Samuel Spring and Samuel Worcester, and is adopted by the General Association of Congregational Churches, at Bradford.

Sept. 5. *Conn.* The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is formally constituted at Farmington.

Sept. 10. *Pa.* The Brush Run (Disciples) church is organized.

* * *Conn.* Lyman Beecher is installed pastor of the Congregational church at Litchfield. [He remains 16 years.]

* * *Mass.* A remarkable missionary movement begins.

Four students of Andover Theological Seminary — Messrs. Mills, Judson, Newell, and Nott — meet a number of ministers in the parlors of Professor Stuart, to receive a reply to their request to be sent with the Gospel to the heathen. The answer is, "Go in the name of the Lord, and we will help you."

* * *New Eng.* Congregational churches are disrupted by the **withdrawal of Unitarians.**

* * *N. H.* The General Association of Congregationalists is allowed delegates in the (Presbyterian) General Assembly.

* * *New York.* **The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society** is organized.

* * *N. Y.* Genesee Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church is formed.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; John B. Romeyn, moderator.

* * **Regulations and rules** are adopted by the Roman Catholic bishops.

1811 May 29. *N. Y.* John Henry Hobart (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of New York, and A. V. Griswold, presiding bishop of the Easton diocese, are consecrated.

LETTERS.

1809 Apr. 4. *Pa.* The Legislature directs that the poor be sent to the most convenient school, and their tuition be paid.

* * *A History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker*, by **Washington Irving**, appears.

* * Solomon Spaulding writes a religious romance, *The Manuscript Found* (**The Book of Mormon**).

1810 * * *N. J.* **Queen's College** (Rutgers) and the (Reformed) Theological professorate are united; Dr. Livingston is professor and president.

* * **-11** * * *Phila.* The *Mirror of Taste* appears.

SOCIETY.

1810 Jan. 15. *New York.* Masquerades and **masked balls are prohibited.**

Jan. 17. *Phila.* Masquerades and **masked balls** are prohibited.

* * *U. S.* A total of 1,191,363 slaves is reported.

* * *La.* **Zachary Taylor** marries Margaret Smith.

STATE.

Fourth Administration. Democratic-Republican.

1809 Mar. 4. *D. C.* **James Madison** of Va. **is inaugurated** the fourth President in the sixth term of the Presidency, and **George Clinton** of N. Y. continues Vice-President.

Cabinet: Robert Smith of Md. (State), **Albert Gallatin** of Pa. (Treas.), **William Eustis** of Mass. (War), **Paul Hamilton** of S. C. (Navy), **Gideon Granger** of Conn. (Postmaster-General), **Cæsar A. Rodney** of Del. (Attorney-General).

Mar. 15. *U. S.* **The Embargo is removed,** but commercial intercourse with England and France interdicted.

Mar. * *Fr.* Napoleon ignores his promise to the Americans by **again enforcing the obnoxious decrees,** and declares that "the decrees of Berlin and Milan were fundamental laws of the Empire." By a diplomatic fiction he has succeeded in his purpose to array the United States and Great Britain against each other in mutual hostility.

Apr. 23. *D. C.* David M. Erskine, British minister, pledges the Court to repeal the anti-neutral decrees by June 10. Trade will then be resumed between the United States and Great Britain. [The announcement of the agreement is received with great joy by the country, as an assurance of peace.]

May 22. *D. C.* **The 11th Congress meets in extra session** [and continues the controversy with Great Britain].

May * *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **Joseph B. Varnum** of Mass. is elected Speaker.

June 26. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Andrew Gregg** of Pa. is elected President *pro tempore.*

June 28. *D. C.* **11th Congress:** the first session closes.

Sept. * **Gov. William Henry Harrison** meets the Indians of the Northwest, and buys the title to 3,000,000 acres of land.

Nov. 8. *D. C.* The President **denies the British minister farther intercourse** with the Cabinet, because his pledges have been disavowed by the British Government. Erskine's functions cease.

Nov. 27. *D. C.* **The 11th Congress:** the second session opens.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-11 * * *Conn.* John Treadwell.
-13 * * *Ga* David B. Mitchell.
-18 * * *Ill.* (*Ter.*) Ninian Edwards.
-10 * * *Mass.* Christopher Gore.
-17 * * *Miss.* David Holmes.
-10 * * *N. H.* Jeremiah Smith.
15 * * *Tenn.* Wm. Blount.
-13 * * *Vt.* Jonas Galusha.

* * **Indiana** is constituted a Territory.

1810 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $53,173,217.52.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **John Gaillard** of S. C. is elected President *pro tempore.* [Reelected Apr. 17.]

Mar. 23. *Fr.* **The Rambouillet Decree** is issued.

Napoleon decrees that all American vessels entering French ports shall be seized and condemned.

May 1. *D. C.* **Congress passes the Macon's No. 2 Act,** pledging to prohibit American trade with the other country if either France or England shall revoke its offensive edicts.

The 11th Congress: the second session closes.

July 13. *N. Y.* **The British minister,** Augustus J. Foster, is burned in effigy before the door of his lodgings in Albany.

July 19. *Ger.* The king of **Prussia,** by decree, forbids American vessels entering his ports.

Aug. 5. France revokes some of its edicts — revocation to take effect Nov. 1 — as to American vessels.

Nov. 2. *D. C.* President Madison proclaims all **restrictions removed** from the commerce of France.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 11th Congress:** the third session opens.

* * **-11** * * *New York.* Jacob Radcliff is elected the 49th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-12 * * *Mass.* Elbridge Gerry.
-11 * * *N. C.* Benj. Smith.
-12 * * *N. H.* John Langdon.
-12 * * *O.* Jonathan Meigs.
-12 * * *S. C.* Henry Middleton.

1811 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $48,005,587.

Feb. 2. *D. C.* The President announces **the revival of the Non-importation Act** against Great Britain.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **John Pope** of Ky. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 11th Congress** ends.

Apr. 8. *N. Y.* The first law is passed respecting **the Erie Canal.**

July 3. *Fla.* The Government resolves to occupy **West Florida,** against the remonstrance of the British Government.

Nov. 4. *D.C.* **The 12th Congress** opens.

Nov. * *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **Henry Clay** of Ky. is chosen Speaker; he with **John C. Calhoun** of S. C. and **William H. Crawford** of Ga. leads the two Houses.

The majority force Madison to declare war against Great Britain as a condition of his reelection. **New England is reluctant to engage in war.**

Nov. 18. Differences are settled respecting the attack on the frigate *Chesapeake;* Great Britain makes reparation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1809 June 28. *Vt.* **The first steamboat** appears on Lake Champlain.

1810 June * *U. S.* **Third Census**; 17 States: 5,863,073 white; 1,377,808 colored population (186,446 free colored, 1,191,363 slaves); total population, 7,239,822. Increase, 36.38 per cent. Center of population, 40 miles northwest of Washington; westward movement in 10 years, 36 miles.

Oct. 6. *Pa.* A mill near Philadelphia makes the **first cotton print goods** printed from cylinders (superseding block-printing).

* * *D. C.* **The first agricultural exhibition** is held at Georgetown.

* * *Ore.* **Astoria is founded** by the Pacific Fur Company, John Jacob Astor president.

* * **Rags** are first imported to supply 180 paper-mills.

1811 May 19. *New York.* **A great fire** consumes 100 buildings.

Oct. 29. *Pa.* **The first steamboat** on Western waters leaves Pittsburg for New Orleans.

ARMY — NAVY.

1812 Jan. 27. **Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn** is appointed (9th) **commander of the army.**

Apr. 11. *Va.* **Four British barges are taken** in Hampton Roads by the U. S. frigate *Constellation* and revenue cutter *Jefferson;* 80 prisoners.

Apr. 25. Capt. Cothell of the privateer schooner *Surprise*, 10 guns, **captures the British brig** *Kutous*, 12 guns, laden with coffee, and brings her into port.

THE FIFTH WAR.

June 18-1815 Feb. 17. **The War of 1812,** with Great Britain.

[Two generals win renown: Gen. William Henry Harrison, as commander of the army in Canada, and Gen. Andrew Jackson as a fighter of Indians in the South and later as the hero at New Orleans. Men enrolled, 85,000 regulars, 471,622 militia and volunteers.]

July 2. The American embargo expires by its own limitation; Capt. David Porter of the U. S. ship *Essex* sails on a cruise against the British; motto on his flag, **"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."**

July 12. **William Hull,** governor of Michigan, crosses the Detroit River with 1,500 men to **capture Fort Malden,** but fails through incompetence.

July 17. *Mich.* The important American post at **Mackinaw is surprised** and surrendered to the British.

Aug. 5. *Mich.* **Maj. Thomas B. Van Horne, with 200 Americans, is defeated** in a skirmish with 600 Indians and British at Brownstown.

Aug. 7. *Mich.* Gen. Hull returns from Canada without attempting anything.

Aug. 9. *Mich.* **The British,** with Indians (900) under Tecumseh, are defeated by Col. Miller (600) at Maguaga, near Brownstown.

Aug. 13. The *Essex*, Capt. David Porter, in a fight of eight minutes, forces the British sloop *Alert* to strike her flag.

Aug. 15. *Ill.* The Indians treacherously turn on the retreating garrison and refugees, near **Fort Dearborn (Chicago),** and murder 52 persons, including 12 children; the women and other prisoners are distributed among the savages.

Aug. 16. *Mich.* Gen. Hull, with 2,500 Americans, **surrenders Detroit** to Gen. Brock with 1,300 British. [The surrender is made without firing a gun, and is characterized as the most shameful of any in the history of the country; and a court-martial decides that Hull is a patriot and yet a coward.]

Aug. 19. **A naval battle** and great American victory occurs off the coast of Massachusetts.

Captain Dacres surrenders the British ship-of-war *Guerrière* to Capt. Isaac Hull of the frigate *Constitution*, after receiving a terrific broadside. Losses: British, 15 killed and 63 wounded; American, 7 killed and 7 wounded.

Oct. 4. *N. Y.* A British force under Lieut.-Col. Lethbridge embarks in 25 boats and two gunboats, **to capture Ogdensburg;** they are driven back by Gen. Brown without effecting a landing.

Oct. 8. Capt. Elliott captures two British frigates on Lake Erie.

Oct. 13. *Can.* British batteries at **Queenstown are captured** by the Americans; retaken through disgraceful conduct of the New York militia, who refuse to leave the State; 2,200 Americans under Van Rensselaer surrender to 2,500 British under Brock; American loss, 99 killed, 900 wounded.

Oct. 18. **Naval battle** off the coast of Virginia.

Capt. Jacob Jones, in the sloop-of-war *Wasp*, 18 guns, after an engagement lasting three-quarters of an hour, takes Capt. Whinyates with the British brig *Frolic* of 22 guns; immediately after the capture, the British seventy-four gun ship *Poictiers* arrives and captures the *Wasp* and the wreck of the *Frolic*.

Oct. 25. **Naval battle** west of the Canary Isles; Commodore Decatur, with the frigate *United States*, of 44 guns, attacks the British frigate *Macedonia*, of 49 guns, and after fighting two hours the latter surrenders, with a loss of 100 killed and wounded.

Nov. 23. *N. Y.* **The Northern army,** under Gen. Dearborn, goes into winter quarters at Plattsburg, Burlington, and Greenbush.

Dec. 12. Capt. Porter, with the ship *Essex*, captures the British packet *Nocton*, having on board $55,000 in specie.

Dec. 29. **Naval Battle** off the coast of Brazil.

Commodore Bainbridge, with the *Constitution*, captures the British frigate *Java* after a battle of 2 hours, in which 200 men are killed or wounded, and every mast is torn out.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1811 Dec. 16. **An earthquake** is felt from Pittsburg and Ohio to Savannah.

* * *Mass.* **Manufacture of chemicals** is begun in New England at Salem.

1812 Feb. 7. *Phila.* **An earthquake** at Philadelphia and elsewhere for 30 seconds.

* * *New York.* **The City Hall** is completed.

English workmen **commence the manufacture of pins** with imported machines; **price one dollar a paper.**

The steamboat *Richmond* is built.

* * *Pa.* **The first rolling-mill** at Pittsburg is erected.

* * *Phila.* **The Academy of Natural Sciences** is organized.

* * *The Dead Man Revived by Touch of Elisha's Bones* is painted by **Washington Allston.**

* * *Mass.* **The first cotton-mill** at Fall River is in operation.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1812 * *

Abbot, Samuel, founder of Andover Seminary, A80.
Alexander, John Henry, scientist, b. in Md.
Appleton, Thomas Gold, author, b. in Mass.
Andrews, Stephen P., lawyer, writer, b. Mass.
Ball, Eph'm, inventor of "Buckeye" mower, born in O.
Bannister, Henry, theological professor, b.
Barlow, Joel, statesman, poet, A56.
Buckminster, Joseph, Cong. clergyman, A61.
Clark, Davis Wasgatt, M. E. bp., b. in Me.
Clark, Thomas March, P. E. bp. of R. I., b. in Mass.
Clinton, George, 4th Vice-Pres. of U. S., A73.
Clinton, James, gen. in Revol'n War, A76.
Elliott, Charles L., portrait painter, b. N.Y.
Flint, Austin, physician, medical writer, born in Mass.
Florena, Thomas B., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Gammel, William, author, born in Mass.
Gansevoort, Peter, officer in Revolution, A63.
Gardner, August K., physician, b. in Mass.
Gilder, William H., ct., editor, b. in Phila.
Haldeman, Samuel S., naturalist, philologist, born in Pa.
Hawks, Cicero S., P. E. bp. of Mo., b. N. C.
Hill, Joshua, senator for Ga., born in S. C.
Hoe, Richard M., inventor of printing-press, born in N.Y.
Kingsley, Calvin, M. E. bp., born in N.Y.
Marshall, Humphrey, Confed. gen., M. C. for Ky., born in Ky.
Mayo, Wm. Starbuck, novelist, physician, born in N.Y.
Osgood, Frances Sargent, poet, b. in Mass.
Perkins, Geo. Roberts, mathematician, born in N.Y.
Prime, Sam. Irenæus, *N. Y. Observer*, born in N.Y.
Reynolds, Wm. M., P. E. clergyman, author, born in Pa.
Rogers, John, rear-admiral U. S. N., born.
Sargent, Epes, author, born in Mass.
Stephens, Alex. H., Confed. Vice-Pres.; sen. for Ga., b. in Ga.
Trall, Russell Thacher, hydropathist, born in Conn.
Warren, Wm., Jr., comedian, born in Pa.
Waters, Horace, philanthropist, born.
Williams, Sam. Wells, Chinese scholar, born in N.Y.
Wilson, Henry, Vice-Pres.; senator for Mass., born in N. H., Feb. 26.

CHURCH.

1811 * * *Boston.* **The Evangelical Tract Society** is organized.

* * *Conn.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets in New Haven; only two bishops present.

* * **The Protestant Episcopal Church in America** is declared to be the church formerly known as the Church of England in America.

* * *Mass.* Organization of the "Salem Female Cent Society" (Baptist).

* * *Mass.* The General Association of Congregationalists is allowed delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

* * *N. Y.* **The Religious Tract Society** is organized at Albany.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Eliphalet Nott, moderator.

1812 Feb. 6. *Mass.* Messrs. Judson, Hall, Newell, Nott, and Rice are ordained at Salem for service in foreign missions (Congregationalist).

Feb. 19. *Mass.* Messrs. **Judson and Newell,** with their wives, sail from Salem for Calcutta; Bombay being selected as the first mission of the American Board.

Feb. 22. *Phila.* Messrs. **Hall, Rice, and Nott,** with Mrs. Nott, sail for Calcutta as missionaries.

May 1-22. *New York.* The sixth (first delegated) **General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets.

June 2. *Pa.* **Thomas and Alexander Campbell** (Disciples of Christ) are immersed by a Baptist minister.

June * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Andrew Flinn, moderator.

June 12. The General Assembly (Presbyterian) approves the suggestion of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions respecting the organization for cooperation of a similar board by the Presbyterian Church.

June 17. *India.* Missionaries Judson and Newell and their wives arrive at Calcutta.

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; Jacob Sickles, president.

Oct. 15. *S. C.* Consecration of Theo. Dehon (Protestant Episcopal) bishop for South Carolina.

* * *Conn.* Organization of the **Female Foreign Missionary Society** of New Haven. (Contributes $177.09 to the American Board.)

* * *La.* The first Baptist church is organized in Louisiana on Bayou Chico.

* * *N. J.* **Princeton is selected** by the Presbyterians as the location for a theological school; a board of directors is chosen, and Dr. Archibald Alexander is elected professor.

LETTERS.

1811 * * *Mass.* The Amherst College **Library** is founded [47,000 vols.].

* * *New York.* Rev. William Harris is elected president of Columbia College.

* * *New York.* The *Literary Miscellany* appears.

* * *Phila. Select Views of Literature* appears.

* * **-13** * * The *American Review of History and Politics* appears.

1812 * * *Mass.* The *General Repertory and Review*, the first American quarterly, is issued at Cambridge, by Andrews Norton.

The American Antiquarian Society **Library** is founded at Worcester [85,000 vols.].

* * *N. J.* The Presbyterian Theological Seminary **Library** is founded at Princeton [50,000 vols.].

* * *N. Y.* **Hamilton College** (Pres.) is organized at Clinton.

The U. S. Military Academy **Library** is founded at West Point [30,000 vols.].

* * *Phila.* The **Library** of the Academy of Natural Science is founded [35,000 vols.].

* * *Judgment: A Vision*, by Hillhouse, appears.

SOCIETY.

1812 May * *New York.* The (Meth. Epis.) General Conference votes down the resolution, "That no stationed or local preacher **shall retail spirituous or malt liquors**, without forfeiting his ministerial character among us."

July 27. *Md.* **A mob in Baltimore** attacks some of the anti-war party and is repulsed; 2 are killed and others wounded. [Later it attacks the jail and kills General Lingan and eleven others.]

Nov. * *N. H.* **Daniel Webster** enters political life as representative in Congress from his native State.

* * *U. S. A.* **A gill of rum**, whisky, or brandy is made a part of the regular daily ration of each soldier.

STATE.

1811 * * *D. C.* **Congress** authorizes an additional army of 25,000 men.

* * *New York.* **De Witt Clinton**, is elected the 50th mayor.

* * *D. C.* **Joseph Story** of Mass. and **Gabriel Duval** of Md. are appointed Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *D. C.* **Congress has its first agitation** over the admission of a slave State on the application of Louisiana.

It results in the plan of a **twin-birth of States**, one free and the other slave, after the admission of Louisiana [which enters the Union alone].

* * *Phila.* **The charter of the First National Bank** expires. It fails of renewal by the casting vote of the President of the Senate.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-13 * * *Conn.* Roger Griswold.
-14 * * *Del.* Joseph Haslett.
-13 * * *Ind. Ter.* John Gibson.
-14 * * *N. C.* Wm. Hawkins.
-17 * * *R. I.* William Jones.
Va. James Monroe.
-12 * * *Va.* George W. Smith.

* * *Ore.* **Astoria** is settled as a trading-post.

1812 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **The National debt** $45,209,737.

Feb. 2. John Henry, an Irish-American, **exposes a conspiracy** of the British Ministry and the Governor of Canada to sow discontent in New England, with a view to its secession and union with Canada, for which Henry was promised $5,000 per annum.

Mar. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The British plot to dismember the Union is disclosed. Its exposure solidifies public sentiment against the English; Henry receives $50,000 public money for disclosing it, and immediately sails for France.

Mar. 24. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **William H. Crawford** of Ga. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* **A third Embargo Act** is passed by Congress.

It is a retaliatory measure, caused by the impressment of 6,000 American seamen, and it lays an embargo for 90 days on all British vessels within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Apr. 30. *D. C.* **Congress** admits **Louisiana** into the Union as the 18th State.

June 1. *D. C.* **Congress** receives a war message from the President.

June 18. *D. C.* **Congress declares war** against England and votes to raise an army of 35,000 men. Vote—Senate, 19–13; House, 79–49.

June 19. *D. C.* The President **proclaims war** against Great Britain; 25,000 enlistments for the regular army, 50,000 volunteers, and 100,000 militia are called for.

Causes of the war: impressment of American seamen, seizure of Americans on the high seas while sailing under their country's flag; offensive action of British cruisers; Orders in Council affecting the rights of neutrals, etc.

* * Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island **oppose the war**, refuse to furnish the levies of troops, and **threaten to secede.**

June 23. *Eng.* The British Government **repeals its Orders in Council**, but it is too late to stop the war.

June 30. *Algeria.* **The Dey of Algiers** is forced to sign a treaty of peace, releasing all American prisoners and relinquishing all claim to tribute.

July 6. *D. C.* **The 12th Congress:** the first session closes.

July * **The Dey of Algiers** believes the Americans unable to defend themselves against Great Britain, so commences **a piratical warfare** on their shipping, and also extorts a large sum of money from Mr. Lear, the American consul, as the price of his freedom.

Nov. 2. *D. C.* **The 12th Congress:** the second session opens.

* * **Seventh Presidential election.** The Democrat-Republicans defeat the Federalists and reelect Madison.

Dec. 26. Great Britain proclaims **the blockade of the Chesapeake and the Delaware.**

* * *Pa.* The State capital **is removed** from Lancaster to Harrisburg.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-16 * * *Ky.* Isaac Shelby.
-16 * * *Ia.* Wm. C. C. Clayborne.
-16 * * *Mass.* Caleb Strong.
-13 * * *N. H.* William Plumer.
N. J. Joseph Bloomfield.
-13 * * *N. J.* Aaron Ogden.
-14 * * *S. C.* Joseph Alston.
-14 * * *Va.* James Barbour.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1811 Dec. 26. *Va.* **A theater** at Richmond, containing about 600 people, **burns**, and 75 lives are lost.

Dec. 31. *Mass.* At Newburyport **200 buildings burn**; loss, $600,000.

* * *New York.* **Five steamboats** are now running between New York and Albany, and one between New York and New Brunswick, N. J. (Philadelphia route).

* * *N. Y.* **A ferry-boat** propelled by steam runs between New York and Hoboken; the first in the country.

* * *N. Y.* **The mails** pass through Long Island weekly.

1812 * * *U. S.* **The naval victories** of Americans over the greatest of naval powers raise intense excitement.

* * *N. Y.* The first house in Rochester is erected.

* * *O.* **Columbus** is laid out and made the capital of the State.

ARMY — NAVY.

1812 * * Five naval duels occur during this year, in which the American frigates either capture or sink their British adversaries.

* * During the year American privateers capture over 300 British vessels.

1813 Jan. 18. *Mich.* **Frenchtown is taken** from an invading force of British and Indians by Americans under Gen. Winchester, who encamp in the town.

Jan. 22. *Mich.* The British (1,500) under Gen. Proctor **retake Frenchtown,** and Gen. Winchester and his 800 troops are made prisoners of war; 260 wounded Americans are massacred by the Indians.

Jan. * The army of the West is commanded by **Gen. W. H. Harrison;** the army of the Center, near Niagara River, by **Gen. Dearborn,** and the army of the North, near Lake Champlain, by **Gen. Hampton.**

Feb. 1. The American privateer schooner *Hazzard*, of 3 guns and 38 men, captures the British merchant ship *Albion*, of 12 guns and 15 men.

Feb. 4. *Va.* The frigate *Constellation* is chased into Norfolk by a British squadron.

Feb. 5. The British Admiral Warren declares **Chesapeake Bay** to be in a state of **blockade.**

Feb. 7. *Can.* Capt. Forsyth, with 200 volunteers, crosses from Morristown to Elizabeth, and **surprises the British;** he takes 52 prisoners, 140 muskets, with ammunition, and liberates from jail 16 British deserters.

Feb. 22. *N. Y.* **Ogdensburg is taken** by the British under Col. McDonell.

Feb. 23. The *Albion* **is recaptured** by the British cutter *Caledonia*, of 8 guns and 38 men.

Feb. 24. The sloop-of-war *Hornet*, commanded by Capt. Lawrence, attacks and in 15 minutes **defeats the British** man-of-war *Peacock;* the latter soon sinks.

Feb. 26. The *Hazard* **captures** the British **frigate** *Albion* and the cutter *Caledonia.*

Mar. 10. The schooner *Adeline* sinks the British schooner *Lottery* in Chesapeake Bay.

Mar. 11. The privateer schooner *General Armstrong*, 18 guns, escapes from a British frigate, 24 guns, off Surinam River, with the loss of 6 killed and 16 wounded.

Mar. 14. British vessels **blockade the Delaware River.**

Mar. 16. *Del.* Capt. Beresford, of the British ship *Poictiers*, 74 guns, at **Lewiston,** demands 25 oxen, vegetables, etc.; he threatens to destroy the town; the people refuse his demand.

Mar. 26. *N. Y.* American batteries at **Black Rock** silence the lower battery of the British.

Mar. 30 ±. *Miss.* **Gen. Andrew Jackson's** army of 2,070 men disbands, by order of the Government.

Apr. 3. *Md.* Action near Urbana, on the Chesapeake, between 17 British barges and 4 American vessels; one of the latter is taken by the British.

Apr. 6. *Del.* **Lewiston is bombarded** for about 20 hours, with little damage, by the British frigate *Belvidere.*

Apr. 9. *Mass.* The frigate *Chesapeake* **returns** from her cruise to Boston, having captured two British brigs, one ship, one American brig with a British license, and a schooner.

Apr. 16. *Md.* Part of the British squadron anchors off Patapsco River, in sight of Baltimore.

Apr. 20. *O.* The advance of the British and Indians appears at **Fort Meigs.**

Apr. 27. *Can.* Americans (1,700), under Gen. Pike, assault and **capture York** (Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, with property valued at $500,000. British force under Sheaffe, 1,500; American loss, 300.

Apr. 28. The American privateer *Yorktown* captures the British brig *Avery*, with a valuable cargo, and brings her into port.

Apr. 29. British ships *Montezuma* and *Policy*, each 10 guns, and *Georgiana*, 6 guns and 4 swivels, **capture the frigate** *Essex* near Albemarle Island.

—— British Admiral Cockburn burns the storehouses of **Frenchtown** on the Chesapeake Bay; he also burns two ships and plunders private houses.

May 1-5. *O.* **Gen. W. H. Harrison is besieged** at Fort Meigs by 2,000 British and savages under Gen. Proctor and Chief Tecumseh; Gen. **Henry Clay,** with 1,200 Kentuckians, reenforces Harrison. American loss, 800.

May 3. *Md.* **Havre de Grace is burned** by the British under Admiral Cockburn.

May 9. *O.* Proctor abandons the siege of **Fort Meigs** after the desertion of his Indian allies.

May 27. *Can.* **Fort George,** near the Niagara River, is taken from Gen. Vincent by the Americans under Gen. Dearborn; loss, 72 killed and wounded.

—— A British squadron appears before Sackett's Harbor.

May 29. *N. Y.* The British (1,000) under Sir George Prevost are repulsed in an attack on **Sackett's Harbor** by (1,000) Americans under Gen. Jacob Brown, who lose 100 killed and wounded; British loss, 260 killed and wounded.

May 30. The privateer *Yankee* captures the British brig *Thames.* (Cargo sold for $180,000.)

June 1. **Naval battle** eastward of Cape Ann.

The British frigate *Shannon*, Capt. Broke, defeats and captures the frigate *Chesapeake*, Capt. Lawrence, who dies crying, "Don't give up the ship!" The action lasts only fifteen minutes.

June 6. *Can.* At Burlington Heights the Americans under Gen. Winder repulse an attack of the British under Gen. Vincent.

July 8. *Can.* Outposts of Americans at **Fort George are attacked** by British and Indians; cruelties of the Indians lead to the employment of Indians by Americans in retaliation.

July 17. *Can.* **British and Indians attack an outwork at Fort George and are repulsed.**

July 21. *O.* **Gen. Proctor, with about 4,000 troops, again besieges Fort Meigs [for a few days and retires].**

THE SIXTH WAR.

July 27 -1814 Aug. 9. War with Creek Indians concurrent with the fifth war. 13,781 men enrolled.

July 31. *N. Y.* **Plattsburg is taken** by the British without opposition.

Aug. 2. *O.* Gen. Proctor (1,300) assaults **Fort Stephenson** on the Lower Sandusky River; he is repulsed by Col. George Croghan (100) and retires.

Aug. 14. The American brig *Argus*, after a successful cruise, is captured by the British brig *Pelican* of about equal force.

Aug. 30. *Ala.* The Creek Indians surprise **Fort Mims,** north of Mobile; a massacre follows.

Sept. 5. The British brig *Boxer* surrenders to the American brig *Enterprise*, after an engagement of forty minutes, off the coast of Maine; the commanders of both vessels fall, and are buried side by side.

Sept. 10. Naval Battle and American victory on Lake Erie, near Put-in-Bay.

Commodore O. H. Perry, who had never seen a naval battle, with an American fleet of nine vessels, carrying 54 guns, captures the British fleet of 6 vessels, carrying 63 guns, under Commodore Barclay. This battle gives the Americans control of the lake.

Sept. 27. Gen. W. H. Harrison invades Canada from Detroit.

Oct. 5. *Can.* Gen. Harrison, with 2,500 Americans, defeats Gen. Proctor with 2,000 British, on the River Thames, Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, is slain. American loss 50 killed and wounded.

Nov. 3. *Ala.* **Gen. Coffee,** with 900 men, surrounds a body of Indians **at Tallushatches** and kills about 200 of them.

Nov. 5. *Can.* A force of 7,000 Americans **embarks at French Creek** and descends the St. Lawrence River to take Montreal.

Nov. 8. *Ala.* **Battle of Talladega;** Creek Indians are defeated by **Gen. Jackson.**

Nov. 11. *Can.* Severe skirmish at Williamsburg; the Americans, led by General Brown, lose 300, and the British 200 men.

An indecisive action at Chrystler's Field; 1,500 Americans under John P. Boyd, engage 2,000 British under Morrison; reenforcements not arriving, the expedition against Montreal is abandoned; 200 Americans are killed or wounded.

Nov. 29. *Ala.* **Battle of Autosse;** the Creeks defeated by Gen. A. Jackson, the hero of this war.

Dec. 12. *Can.* On the approach of the British, Gen. McClure **abandons Fort George** after burning Newark.

Dec. 19. *N. Y.* **The British take** possession of **Fort Niagara,** and proceed to retaliate for the burning of Newark, by burning Youngstown, Lewiston, Manchester, and the Indian Tuscarora village.

Dec. 30. *N. Y.* The British **burn Black Rock and Buffalo.**

* * **Depredations** of British marines and soldiers in the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays; Lewiston is bombarded.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1813 * * *New York.* **The first stereotyping** is done. (See p. 91.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1813 * *
Allen, William Henry, naval officer, A29.
Bartol, Cyrus Augustus, Unit. clergyman, born in Me.
Beecher, Henry Ward, Cong. clergyman, orator, born in Conn. June 24.
Blair, Montgomery, P.M.G., b. in Ky.
Bradley, Joseph P., U. S. Ct., born in N. J.
Cassin, John, ornithologist, born in Pa.
Clymer, George, M. C. for Pa., A74.
Cranch, Christopher P., artist, poet, b. in Va.
Crawford, Thomas, sculptor, born in N.Y.
Dana, James Dwight, geologist, b. in N.Y.
Douglas, Stephen Arnold, Sen. for Ill., born in Vt.
Dwight, John S., musical critic, b. in Mass.
Franklin, William, Gov. of N. J., A84.
Fremont, John Charles, explorer, general U. S. A., born in Ga.
Giles, Chauncey, Swedenborgian clergyman, born in Mass.
Hamilton, Frank, surgeon, born in Vt.
Harmar, Josiah, general U. S. A., A60.
Healy, George Peter Alex., painter, b. Mass.
Jarvis, Abraham, P. E. bp. of Conn., A74.
Lawrence, James, naval captain, A32.
Livingston, Robt. R., minister to Fr., jurist, A66.
Lossing, Benson J., historian, b. in N.Y.
Otterbein, Philip Wm., Ger. Am. f'der of Church of United Brethren in Christ, A87.
Parsons, Theophilus, jurist of Mass., A63.
Peters, Christian Henry F., astronomer, born in Ger.
Pike, Zebulon M., brig.-gen., explorer, A34.
Porter, Andrew, general U. S. A., A70.
Porter, David Dixon, admiral, b. in Pa.
Randolph, Edmund, Gov. of Va., A60.
Sedgwick, John, maj.-gen. U. S. A., b. Conn.
Sedgwick, Theo., Gov. of Conn., M. C., speaker, A67.
Stephens, Anna Sophia, author, b. in Conn.
Stillé, Alfred, phys., medical writer, b. in Pa.
Tecumseh, Chief of the Shawnees, A43. (?)
Thurman, Allen G., sen. for O., b. W. Va.
Trumbull, Lyman, sen. for Ill., b. in Conn.
Tuckerman, Henry Theo., art-critic, born in Mass.
Whiting, William, lawyer, born in Mass.
Wilson, Alex., Scottish ornithologist in Am., A47.

CHURCH.

1812 * * *N. Y.* The Presbyterian Synod of Geneva is formed.

* * *New York.* **The New York Tract Society** is organized.

* * *Pa.* A religious romance, written in imitation of Scripture style, by Rev. Solomon Spaulding appears in a printing-office at Pittsburg. **Book of Mormon** (?)

* * The **Ohio** (Methodist Episcopal) Conference is formed.

* * **The Baptists commence their missionary work** by forwarding to the English Baptist Society $4,650 in aid of the translation of the Scriptures into the languages of India.

* * **The Methodist Episcopal Church begins home mission work;** Bishop Asbury solicits funds for it.

1813 June * The Union American Methodist Episcopal Church is organized.

Oct. * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; James S. Cannon, president.

* * The first legacy for missions is granted to the American Board.

The sum of $345.83 out of an estate of $500, left by Sally Thomas of Cornish, a domestic, whose highest wages were 50 cents a week.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Samuel Batchford, moderator.

* * The Presbyterian synods of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia are formed.

LETTERS.

1812 * * *The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan,* by **J. K. Paulding,** appears.

* * *Boston.* The *Christian Disciple* appears.

1813 Jan. 13. *N. Y.* First issue of the *Albany Argus.*

Mar. 3. *Boston.* First issue of the Boston *Daily Advertiser,* **the first successful daily paper** in this city.

* * *Me.* A charter is obtained for the Maine Literary and Theological Institution by Baptists.

* * *Phila.* The *Analytical Magazine* appears.

* * *Demetria* is written by Hillhouse.

* * Six additional volumes of *Ornithology,* by Wilson, appear.

* * *Grammar of the Hebrew Language, without Points,* by Moses Stuart, appears.

* * *Sylphs of the Seasons,* by **Washington Allston,** appears.

SOCIETY.

1812 Jan. 9. *N. J.* A society is formed at Trenton for organizing **a colony of colored people.**

Aug. * *Ala.* The Creek **Indians massacre 400 persons** at Fort Mims; not a woman or child is spared.

* * *Mich.* The British Gen. Proctor leaves the wounded Americans at Frenchtown to the merciless **brutalities of the Indians,** who use the scalp-knife, tomahawk, and the torch to destroy many; others are taken into captivity.

* * *Va.* John Tyler marries Letitia Christian.

STATE.

1813 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $55,962,827.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* The Government orders **all alien enemies to report** themselves to the marshals of the districts in which they reside.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* Congress counts the Electoral vote.

Vote for President: James Madison, of Va. (Republican), 128; **De Witt Clinton,** of N. Y. (Federalist), 89. **For Vice-President: Elbridge Gerry** of Mass. (Republican), 131; **Jared Ingersoll** of Pa. (Federalist), 86. Vacancy, 1.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 12th Congress** ends. **Second term of the 4th Administration;** Democratic-Republican.

James Madison of Va., the 4th President, **enters his second term** — the seventh term of the Presidency; **Elbridge Gerry of Mass.** is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **James Monroe** of Va. (State), **Albert Gallatin** of Pa. (Treasury), **John Armstrong** of Pa. (War), **William Jones** of Pa. (Navy), also **William Pinkney** of Md. Attorney-General for a time [and later Richard Rush of Pa.].

Mar. 20. Great Britain proclaims the whole **Atlantic Coast under a blockade,** with the exception of the New England (anti-war, Federal) States.

May 24. *D. C.* **The 13th Congress** opens.

Va. Thomas Jefferson writes indignantly of English outrages.

"They have impressed two nephews of General Washington returning from Europe, and put them as common seamen under the ordinary discipline of their ships-of-war."

Aug. 2. *D. C.* **The 13th Congress:** the first session closes.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 13th Congress:** the second session opens.

* * *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: Joseph B. Varnum** of Mass. **is again elected** President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 19. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an Embargo Act (the fourth) against all exports whatever.

* * *D. C.* **Congress** establishes a system of **internal revenue** from direct tax and excise.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-18 * * *Conn.* John Cotton Smith.
-15 * * *Ga.* Peter Early.
-16 * * *Ind. (Ter.).* Thomas Posey.
-31 * * *Mich. (Ter.).* Lewis Cass.
-16 * * *N. H.* John T. Gilman.
-15 * * *N. J.* Wm. S. Pennington.
-15 * * *Vt.* Martin Chittenden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1812 * * *Pa.* Nine wagons loaded with **anthracite coal** are hauled 106 miles to Philadelphia; two loads are sold at cost of transportation, and seven given away, and the sale is denounced as a fraud.

* * **The first steamboat** navigates the Ohio.

* * *Phila.* **A steam-ferry** first connects Philadelphia and Camden.

* * *New Eng.* The large **foreign commerce** of the Eastern States **is wholly destroyed.**

1813 May 10. *N. Y.* **A steam-ferry** first connects Brooklyn and New York.

Nov. 22. *N. H.* **A great fire occurs** at Portsmouth; over 300 buildings are consumed.

* * *Ore.* **Astoria is sold** to the North West Company.

ARMY — NAVY.

1814 Jan. 22. *Ala.* **Battle of Emucfau**; the Creeks are defeated by Gen. Jackson.

Feb. 5. *O.* Seventeen British officers are put in close confinement at Chillicothe by way of **retaliation.**

Feb. 13+. Gen. Wilkinson burns his boats in Salmon River, and breaks up cantonment at French Mills; Gen. Brown goes to Sackett's Harbor, and Gen. Macomb, with the Army of the North, marches for Plattsburg through snow three feet deep.

Feb. 21. *N. Y.* Col. Scott and 2,000 British arrive at **French Mills,** burn the arsenal at Malone, and pillage the town.

Mar. 4. The British are **defeated at Longwood,** about 100 miles from Detroit, losing 80 men; American loss, 8 men.

Mar. 27. *Ala.* **Gen. Jackson** defeats the Creek Indians at **Horse-shoe**; Jackson's loss 91 killed, Indian loss 800.

Mar. 28. British ship *Phœbe* and sloop-of-war *Cherub*, in all 81 guns and 500 men, capture in the neutral port of Valparaiso the United States frigate *Essex*, 52 guns, 255 men, Capt. Porter.

Mar. * *N. Y.* The Army of the North leaves Plattsburg and **invades Canada.**

Mar. 30. *Can.* Gen. Wilkinson, with 4,000 Americans, is repulsed at La Colle Mills by Gen. Hancock with 2,000 British and falls back on Plattsburg; American loss, 13 killed and 123 wounded; British, 13 killed, 45 wounded.

Apr. 7. *Conn.* **Saybrooke is surprised** by a force of 200 British marines, who burn the shipping, spike the cannon, and safely retreat to their ships.

Apr. 14. *Europe.* Napoleon having abdicated, the **British are free** to reinforce their armies in America; they **aim at the conquest of Louisiana.**

Apr. 21. Com. Bainbridge, sloop *Frolic*, is taken by the British frigate *Orpheus.*

Apr. 29. The sloop-of-war *Peacock*, 20 guns, 160 men, captures the British brig *Épervier*, 18 guns and 128 men, with $118,000 on board.

May * *Wis.* **Prairie du Chien is taken** by an American force of 200 men.

June 28. Near the British Channel the sloop *Wasp*, Capt. Blakely, captures the British brig *Reindeer*, Capt. Manners.

July 3. *Can.* **Gens. Brown, Winfield Scott and Ripley** cross the Niagara River, and 200 British at Fort Erie surrender without a battle.

July 5. *Can.* **Battle of Chippewa.** The Americans under Gen. Brown defeat the British under Gen. Riall, in a battle south of the Chippewa River. Losses: American, 338; British, 500.

July 11. *Me.* A British fleet takes Eastport.

July 20. The privateer *General Armstrong* arrives at New York, having captured 11 British vessels.

* * *Can.* Large reinforcements arrive for the British. Many of these are veterans who served under Wellington in Spain.

July 25. *Can.* **Battle of Lundy's Lane,** fought at night, near Niagara. [Both sides claim the victory.]

Gen. Brown (2,600) defeats the British (4,500) under Gen. Drummond. Gens. Brown and Scott are wounded. Losses: British, 878, Americans, 858.

Aug. 4. *Can.* Gen. Drummond, with a British force, **besieges Gen. Gaines** at Fort Erie.

—— *Mich.* Col. Crogan **assaults** the fortifications of **Mackinaw,** in the Northwest, and is repulsed.

Aug. 9+. *Conn.* The British, under Commodore Hardy, **bombard Stonington,** and make several ineffectual attempts to land.

Aug. 15. *Can.* The British unsuccessfully **assault Fort Erie,** and lose nearly 1,000 men; American loss, 84.

Aug. 19. *Md.* A British fleet in the Chesapeake ascends the Pawtuxet, for an **advance on Washington.** Gen. Ross lands 5,000 British soldiers at Benedict.

Aug. 24. *Md.* **Battle of Bladensburg,** six miles from Washington.

Gen. Winder is defeated; the British march on Washington and **burn the Capitol,** and all the public buildings, except the Patent Office and the jail.

Aug. 29. *Va.* **Alexandria is ransomed** from burning by the payment of 21 ships, 16,000 barrels flour, and 1,000 hogsheads of tobacco.

Aug. * *Fla.* The Spaniards permit a British fleet to **use Pensacola,** to fit out an expedition against Fort Boyer, at the entrance of Mobile Bay.

Sept. 6. *N. Y.* **Gen. Macomb** retires with the Army of the North from Plattsburg to the south bank of the **Saranac River.**

Sept. 9. *N. Y.* Bold attack on the British near **Plattsburg,** by Capt. McGlassin and 50 Americans.

Sept. 11. *N. Y.* **An important land and naval battle at Plattsburg.**

The British, under Gen. Prevost and Admiral Downie, are defeated by Gen. Macomb and Admiral McDonough; the British retreat with a loss of 1,500.

Sept. 12. *Md.* The British **attack Baltimore**; the British Gen. Ross is killed, and the Americans under Gen. Smith fall back.

Sept. 13. *Md.* The British squadron **bombards Fort McHenry,** near Baltimore, from sunrise till near midnight.

Sept. 14. *Md.* The British abandon the expedition against Baltimore, after making demonstrations of attack.

Sept. 15. *Ala.* The British **attack Fort Boyer,** commanding the entrance to Mobile Bay, and are repulsed.

Sept. 17. *Can.* **The British retire** from the siege of Fort Erie, after a successful sortie by the Americans, and the approach of reinforcements.

Oct. 29. *New York.* **The first steam frigate,** the *Fulton*, is launched.

Nov. 5. *Can.* The Americans **evacuate** and destroy **Fort Erie,** and retire to the American side of the Niagara River; this ends the war in that region.

Nov. 6. *Fla.* **Gen. Jackson,** without authority, at the head of 3,000 men, **appears before the Spanish town of Pensacola** to drive out the British, who blow up the fort, and in their seven vessels retire from the Bay. This neutral (?) port is no longer a British port of outfit.

Dec. 2. *La.* **Gen. Jackson** arrives at New Orleans and takes command.

Dec. 10. *La.* **The British fleet** enters Lake Borgne, and defeats a small squadron under Lieut. Jones, but suffers severely in killed and wounded.

Dec. 14. *La.* The British capture a small American fleet; this gives them the command of the **route to New Orleans,** but they fail to use their opportunity.

Dec. 15. *La.* **Gen. Jackson** declares martial law in New Orleans.

Dec. 23. *La.* **Gen. Jackson attacks** with success the **British** camp of 2,400 men, nine miles below New Orleans, but falls back to his intrenchments, within 4 miles of the city. Loss on each side, about 200.

Dec. 24. *Belgium.* **The war ends** — on paper — by the signing of the **treaty of Peace at Ghent.** (See State.)

Dec. 28. *La.* The British, under Sir E. Pakenham, **attack Gen. Jackson,** and are repulsed.

1815 Jan. 1. *La.* The British again **attack Gen. Jackson,** and are signally beaten.

Jan. 4. *La.* Gen. Jackson is reinforced by 2,250 Kentuckians, mostly unarmed.

Jan. 6. *La.* The English are reinforced at New Orleans, and have an army variously estimated from 8,000 to 14,000.

Jan. 8. *La.* **Battle of New Orleans.** The British make a desperate attack on Gen. Jackson, who is protected by breastworks of cotton bales.

They are repulsed, with small loss to the Americans — 8 killed and 13 wounded; British loss about 700 killed and 1,400 wounded. Sir E. Pakenham, their commanding general, and Gen. Gibbs, second in command, both lose their lives, and Gen. Keane is disabled.

Jan. 15. The British ship *Endymion* captures the American frigate *President.*

Jan. 18. *La.* **The British retire** from New Orleans.

* * **Commodore Decatur** captures an **Algerian frigate and brig,** and sailing into the Bay of Tunis, forces the Dey to surrender American prisoners and relinquish all claims to American tribute.

Feb. 5. The privateer brig *George Little*, 8 guns, 58 men, is captured by the British ship *Granicus.*

Feb. 11. *Ala.* Col. Lawrence, with 375 men, **surrenders Fort Boyer,** Mobile, to 5,000 British, with a large fleet, under Gen. Lambert.

Feb. 20. Naval Battle off Cape St. Vincent.

The frigate *Constitution*, after a severe fight, captures the British brigs *Cyane*, 36 guns, and the *Levant*, 18 guns.

Mar. 4. The privateer brig *Aspasia*, 3 guns, 25 men, is captured by the British brig *Volontaire*.

Mar. 8. The British ship *Tiber*, Capt. Dacres, captures the privateer *Leo*, Capt. Hemes, with seven guns and 93 men.

Mar. 19. *U. S.* Military operations on land entirely cease.

Mar. 24. Naval battle off the coast of Brazil.

In 22 minutes the brig *Hornet*, 16 guns, Capt. Biddle, captures the British brig *Penguin*, 18 guns and a 12-pound carronade, having 132 men under Capt. Dickinson; British loss, 14 killed, 28 wounded; American loss, one killed, 11 wounded.

Apr. 6. *Eng.* American **prisoners** in Dartmoor prison are **fired upon** by their guard, and many of them killed and wounded; [the Prince-regent censures the officers.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1814 * *Boston.* The **Linnæan Society** is organized. [Disbanded.]

* * *Mass.* **The first power cotton-mill** in the United States is erected at Waltham.

* * *N. Y.— Conn.* **Carriages are first manufactured** at Albany and New Haven.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1814 * *

Adams, Chas. Baker, naturalist, b. in Mass.
Allen, Ira, one of the founders of Vt., A63.
Bailey, James Roosevelt, R.C. archbishop, born Aug. 23 in N.Y.
Baynan, Wm., surgeon, anatomist of Va., A65.
Bellows, Henry Whitney, Unit. clergyman, born in Mass.
Bigelow, Erastus B., inventor, b. in Mass.
Brown, Henry Kirk, sculptor, born in Mass.
Chapin, Edwin H., Univ. cl., orator, b. N.Y.
Clemens, Jeremiah, sen. for Ala., b. in Ala.
Coke, Thomas, first M. E. bp., A67.
Colt, Samuel, inventor of revolver, b. Conn.
Colton, Gardner Q., physician, dentist, b. Vt.
Craik, James, physician, surgeon, A83.
Davenport, Edward L., actor, born in Mass.
Deane, Samuel, Cong. clergyman, poet, A71.
Donaldson, James L., maj.-gen., b. in Md.
Ellis, Geo. Edw., Unit. clergyman, writer, b. in Mass.
Everts, Wm. W., Bapt. cl., author, b. in N.Y.
Gay, Sydney Howard, author, born in Mass.
Gerry, Elbridge, patriot, Vice-Pr. U. S., A70.
Gilman, Nicholas, senator for N. H., A52.
Gregg, Maxey, Confed. Brig.-Gen., b. in S. C.
Harris, Samuel, Cong. clergyman, b. in Me.
Headley, Joel T., historical writer, b. in N.Y.
Heath, William, maj.-gen. in Revol'n, A77.
Hooker, Joseph, gen. U. S. A., b. in Mass.
Howe, Sir William, gen. at Bunker Hill, A85.
Hudson, Henry Norman, essayist, b. in Vt.
Kirkwood, Daniel, mathematician, b. in Md.
Lang, Louis, painter, born in Ger.
Lapham, Eldridge G., M. C. for N.Y., b. N.Y.
Maynard, Horace, P. M. general, b. in Mass.
McClintock, John, M. E. clergyman, author, born in Ire.
Meek, Alexander B., editor, born in S. C.
Mell, Patrick Hues, Bapt. clergyman, b. Ga.
Miller, Morris S., brig.-gen. U. S. Vol., b.
Miner, Alonzo A., cl., educator, b. in N. H.
Motley, John Lothrop, historian, b. Mass.
Otis, Samuel A., senator for Mass., A74.
Paine, Robert T., lawyer, signer of Declaration of Independence, A83.
Prime, Edward D. G., *N. Y. Observer*, b. N.Y.
Robertson, James, pioneer in Tenn., A72.
Robinson, Wm. E., journalist, editor, b. Ire.
Rumford, Benjamin Thompson, count, Brit. officer, philosopher, A61.
Stanton, Edwin McMasters, sec. of war, born in O.
Thompson, Jerome, painter, born in Mass.
Tilden, Samuel J., Gov. of N. Y., lawyer, born in N.Y.
Wilmot, David, sen. for Pa., born in Pa.
Wyman, Jeffries, anatomist, prof., b. Mass.
Yancey, William L., M. C. for Ala., b. in S. C.

CHURCH.

1814 Apr. 11. *New York.* A woman's missionary society is organized in the Fayette Street Baptist Church.

May 18. *Va.* R. C. Moore is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop.

—— *Phila.* An assembly of 26 ministers and 7 laymen, representing 11 different States and the District of Columbia, organizes the **Triennial Convention of the Baptist Church,** in the interest of foreign mission work.

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** of the Reformed Church meets; John N. Bradford, president.

Sept. 1. *Md.* James Kemp is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) suffragan bishop.

* * *Phila.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Samuel Inglis, moderator.

* * *O.—Tenn.* The Presbyterian synods of Ohio and Tennessee are formed.

* * **The National Foreign Missionary** Society (Baptist) is organized.

LETTERS.

1814 Aug. 24. *D. C.* **The British burn the National Library** at Washington.

* * *New York.* The *New York Weekly Museum* appears.

Sept. 13. *Md.* Francis S. Key composes the **Star-spangled Banner,** during the bombardment of Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, while detained on board a British ship.

* * **The first religious newspaper,** *The Recorder*, is issued at Chillicothe, Ohio.

SOCIETY.

1815 Jan. 23. *La.* **Thanksgiving Day** is observed in New Orleans for General Jackson's victory.

Apr. 6. *Eng.* **Massacre of 64 Americans** at Dartmoor Prison.

STATE.

1814 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $81,487,846.

Jan. 19. *D. C.* **Congress; House: Langdon Cheves** of S. C. is elected Speaker. [Re-elected Nov. 25.]

Apr. 14. Congress repeals the Embargo Act of December, 1813.

Apr. 18. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: John Gaillard** of S. C. is elected President *pro tempore*.

The 13th Congress: the second session closes.

Aug. 22. *Mass.* The people of Nantucket declare themselves **neutral and under the protection of England.**

Aug. 24. *D. C.* **The President and Cabinet flee from Washington** at the approach of the British.

Sept. 19. *D. C.* **The 13th Congress:** the third session opens.

Dec. 15. *Conn.* Delegates assemble from the New England States and organize **the Hartford Convention** as an anti-war movement, and also to oppose the administration of President Madison.

It urges certain amendments to the Constitution and a defining of the power of the General Government over State troops, but accomplishes nothing. [The Democrats allege that it is a disloyal assembly. Its chief effect is the ruin of the Federal party, which called it; no political preferments await its members in after years.]

Dec. 24. *Belgium.* Peace comes by the **Treaty of Ghent,** which is negotiated by John Q. Adams, Albert Gallatin, Henry Clay, James A. Bayard, and Jonathan Russell.

The treaty provides for commissions to run boundaries, which previous treaties had provided for, but it settles none of the questions which brought on the war; [yet its effect was essentially that desired by the Americans.]

* * *D. C.* **Congress** orders **the first war-tax,** on hats, caps, umbrellas, leather boots, plate, beer, ale, playing-cards, harness, household furniture, and gold and silver watches.

* * *D. C.* **Henry Clay is the leader** of the new Democracy; the Federalist party has been nearly annihilated by its unpopular conduct during the war.

Dec. 31. *U.S.* Internal revenue $1,662,084.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

Cal. José Arguello (Spanish).
-17 * * *Del.* Daniel Rodney.
-17 * * *N. C.* William Miller.
O. Othniel Looker.
-18 * * *O.* Thomas Worthington.
-16 * * *S. C.* David R. Williams.
-16 * * *Va.* Wilson C. Nicolas.

1815 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $99,833,660.

Jan. 12. *U. S.* **A National fast-day** is observed.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* President Madison **vetoes the bills to recharter the National Bank.**

Feb. 18. *D. C.* **Congress: the Senate ratifies the Treaty of Ghent.**

Mar. 4. *D.C.* **The 13th Congress ends.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1814 Feb. 1. New rates of postage. Letters, for 40 miles, 12 cents; between 40 and 90 miles, 15 cents; between 90 and 150 miles, 18¾ cents; between 150 and 300 miles, 25 cents; between 300 and 500 miles, 30 cents; over 500 miles, 37½ cents; double letters at double price.

Apr. * *La.* New Orleans **banks suspend** specie payments.

Aug. * **Philadelphia banks suspend** specie payments. (Also banks in D. C.)

Sept. * *U.S.* **Nearly all other banks** in the country suspend.

Dec. * **The National debt is increased** by the war of 1812 to

ARMY — NAVY.

THE SEVENTH WAR.

1815 May 19. *New York.* **An expedition,** consisting of nine vessels, under Commodore Decatur, **sails for Algiers** to punish piracies, war having been declared by the United States.

June 17. Decatur, after a fight of 20 minutes, **captures the principal Algerine frigate** off Gibraltar.

June 18. Hostilities cease between the United States and England.

June 19. Decatur captures another Algerine vessel.

June 28. *Algeria.* The American squadron arrives in the **Bay of Algiers.**

June 30. *Algiers.* The Americans dictate terms of peace.

June * *D. C.* **Maj.-Gen. Jacob Brown is appointed** (10th) **commander of the army.**

1816 May 8. The *Washington* is the first ship-of-the-line; she puts to sea and carries 74 guns.

THE EIGHTH WAR.

1817 Nov. 20—18 Oct. 21. The Seminole Indian War.

[Troops engaged: 1,000 regulars, 6,911 militia and volunteers; total, 7,911 men. Georgia and Alabama are the seat of the war.]

Dec. 26. Gen. Andrew Jackson is ordered to take the field against the Seminole and Creek Indians.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1815 * * *Boston.* **The Handel and Haydn Society is founded.**

* * Mary Brush takes out a patent for a corset, the second patent issued to a woman.

* * *Pa.* Iron-workers have begun to use anthracite coal, but their cold blast causes a failure.

1816 * *-17 * * *Pa.* The first rolling-mill to puddle iron and roll iron bars is built on Redstone Creek.

Apr. 30.* *Phila.* **A spot on the sun** is visible to the naked eye for several days.

1817 Jan. 7. *S. C.* **Two shocks of earthquake** occur at Charleston.

* * *Ky.* The Kentucky River overflows, causing damage to the extent of a million dollars.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1815 * *

Anthony, Henry B., Gov., sen. for R. I., born in R. I.
Alsop, Richard, poet, linguist, A74.
Appleton, John, lawyer, born in Mass.
Barnard, John G., mil. eng. U. S. A., b. Mass.
Barton, Benjamin Smith, phys., botanist, A49.
Bayard, James Assheton, sen. for Del., A48.
Beecher, Charles, Cong. clergyman, writer, born in Conn.
Bonham, Milledge L., Confed. Gen., b. S. C.
Bradford, Alex. Warfield, jurist, b. in N. Y.
Brady, James T., lawyer of N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Brooks, Erastus, journalist, politician, b. Me.
Budington, Wm. Ives, Cong. cl., b. in Conn.
Campbell, Jabez P., Aft. M. E. bp., b. in Del.
Carroll, John D., first R. C. bp., A80.
Cobb, Howell, M. C. for Ga., sec. treas., b. Ga.
Copley, John S., painter, A78.
Dana, Richard Henry, Jr., lawyer, b. in Mass.
Davis, David, U. S. S. Ct., born in Ill.
Doolittle, Jas. R., senator for Wis., b. in N. Y.
Downing, Andrew J., ruralist economist, born in N. Y.
Dumont, Ebenezer, brig.-gen., M. C. for Ind., born in Ind.
Farnham, Eliza W., philanthropist, b. N. Y.
Flagg, Edmund, journalist, author, b. in Me.
Foster, John Wells, geologist, born in Mass.
Fry, William H., editor, born in Pa.
Fulton, Robert steamboat-builder, A50.
Griswold, Stanley, senator, A52.
Halleck, Henry W., maj.-gen., military writer, born in N. Y.
Hurlbut, Stephen A., maj.-gen., b. in S. C.
Kearny, Philip, maj.-gen., born in N. Y.
Lester, Chas. E., author, born in Conn.
Lyman, Theodore B., P. E. bp. of N. C., born in Mass.
Meade, George G., maj.-gen., commander of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, born in Spain.
Mills, Clarke, sculptor, born in N. Y.
Murray, John, founder of Universalist Church in America, A74.
Nadal, B. H., M. E. clergyman, b. in Md.
Nixon, John, general in Revolution, A90.
Pakenham, Sir Edward, Brit. gen., A37.
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart, writer, b. in Mass.
Poland, Luke P., senator for Vt., b. in Vt.
Provoost, Samuel P. E. bp. of N. Y., A73.
Ramsay, Alex., sec. of war, Gov. of Minn., b.
Ramsay, David, physician, historian, A66.
Robinson, Ezekiel G., Bapt. cl., b. in Mass.
Rodman, Thomas J., brig.-gen., inventor, born in Ind.
Sevier, John, gov. of Tenn., A71.
Shubrick, John T., naval officer, A37.
± Van Amburg, Isaac, showman, b. in N. Y.
Warren, John C., physician, A62.
Wells, Horace, anesthetics, born in Vt.

1816 * *

Allibone, Samuel Austin, author, b. in Pa.
Alston, Joseph, Gov. of S. C., A38.
Asbury, Francis, first Meth. bp., A71.
Backus, Azel, Pres. of Hamilton Coll., A51.
Banks, Nathaniel P., general, M. C. for Mass., speaker, b. in Mass.
Belmont, August, financier, born in Ger.
Brantly, Wm. T., Bapt. clergyman, b. S. C.
Crane, Wm. C., Bapt. cl., writer, b. in Va.
Cushman, Charlotte S., actress, b. in Mass.
Dexter, Samuel, jurist, A55.
Donaldson, Edward, commodore U. S. N., b.
Duyckinck, Evert Augustus, writer, b. N. Y.
Early, Jubal A., Confederate gen., b. in Va.
Field, Stephen J., associate justice U. S., born in Conn.
Gerstacker, Fried., novelist, traveler, b. Ger.
Godwin, Parke, author, born in N. Y.
Haven, Joseph, Cong. cl., philo., b. in Mass.
Hoar, Ebenezer Rockwood, jurist, statesman, born in Mass.
Hooper, Lucy, poetess, born in Mass.
Howe, Timothy O., U. S. senator, b. in Me.
Huntington, Daniel, painter, born in N. Y.
Jacobus, Melancthon W., Pres. theologian, author, born in N. J.
Johnston, Samuel, Gov. of N. C., A89.
Kernan, Francis, senator for N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Kimball, Richard Burleigh, author, b. in N. H.
Lear, Tobias, sec. to Washington, A66.
Leutze, Emanuel, painter, born in Ger.
Lowell, Robert T. S., P. E. cl., b. in Mass.
Meigs, Montgomery C., Q. M. gen., b. in Ga.
Miller, Samuel F., justice S. Ct., born in Ky.
Moore, Benjamin, P. E. bp. of N. Y., A68.
Morris, Gouverneur, statesman, A64.
Proctor, Joseph, actor, born in Mass.
Robinson, Stuart, Pres. clergyman, b. in Ire.
Sawyer, Philetus, senator for Wis., b. in Vt.
Saxe, John Godfrey, poet, born in Vt.
Silliman, Benj., Jr., physicist, born in Conn.
Spalding, Solomon, clergyman, reputed author of *Book of Mormon*, A55.
Stanton, Elizabeth Cady, reformer, born in N. Y.
Strother, David Hunter, artist, writer, b. Va.
Thomas, George Henry, major-gen., born in Va., July 31.
Waite, Morrison R., chief justice S. Ct., born in Conn.
Wilson, William Dexter, scholar, b. in N. H.

CHURCH.

1815 June.* *N. Y.* **The General Synod** of the Reformed Church meets at Albany, John Schureman, president.

[At New York in Sept., Jacob Brodhead, president.]

Nov. 19. *N. J.* **John Croes is consecrated** (Protestant Episcopal) **bishop.**

* * *Ind.* **The Harmonists,** having emigrated from Würtemberg, found New Harmony. They hold their property in common, and consider marriage a civil contract.

* * *Ga.* The American Board sends Cyrus Kingsbury as missionary to the Cherokee Indians.

* * *Mass.* **Open rupture** and hot controversy separate **Trinitarian and Unitarian** Congregationalists.

* * *Mass.* A legacy from Mrs. Norris of Salem is realized to the American Board —$30,000, the largest yet received.

* * *N. Y.* The Episcopalians begin mission work among the Oneida Indians.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; William Neill, moderator.

1816 Mar. 24. *Va.* **Bishop Francis Asbury,** the organizer of American Methodism, preaches his last sermon, at Richmond.

Apr. 14. *La.* The first Protestant Episcopal church is opened at New Orleans.

May 1-24. *Md.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held at Baltimore.

Enoch George and Robert R. Morris are ordained bishops; the Mississippi Conference is formed.

May 8. *New York.* **The American Bible Society** is organized in the Reformed Dutch church, in Garden Street.

June.* *New York.* **The General Synod** of the Reformed Church meets; Jacob Brodhead, president.

Oct.* The Bangor Theological Seminary (Congregational) is opened.

* * Episcopalians form a **Common Prayer-Book and a Tract Society.**

* * The Reformed Dutch Church practically co-operates with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

* * *Boston.* **The Unitarian Society for the Promotion of Theological Education** is organized.

The Divinity School of Harvard is established by Unitarians.

The Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor is organized.

* * *New York.* The first religious meeting in behalf of sailors is held at the corner of Front Street and Old Slip.

* * *N. Y.* Lutherans establish a theological **seminary at Hartwick.**

* * Cyrus Kingsbury, the first missionary of the American Board to the Indians, is sent to the Cherokees.

* * *O.* **The Female Charitable Society** of Tallmadge contributes $20 to the American Board, the first received from west of the Alleghanies, save one dollar from a pastor's pocket.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; James Blythe, moderator. **It organizes the Board of Missions.**

* * Tract societies are organized in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Hartford.

* * Richard Allen is elected bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

1817 Mar. 14. *New York.* The **Marine Bible Society** for supplying sailors with Bibles is organized.

Apr. 2. *N. C.* The (Protestant Episcopal) Diocese of North Carolina is organized.

LETTERS.

1815 * * *Pa.* **Allegheny College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Meadville.

* * The *North American Review* is issued.

* * *Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse*, by Mrs. Sigourney, appears.

* * *Md.* The *Portico* appears at Baltimore.

1816 * * *N. J.* Queen's College (Rutgers Reformed) suspends work [till 1825].

* * *Pa.* The Pennsylvania State **Library** is founded at Harrisburg. [53,000 vols.]

* * *O. The Appeal* is issued. (See Society.)

1817 * * *Boston.* The *Methodist Magazine* appears; it is the first Methodist periodical.

* * Ohio State **Library** is founded at Columbus. [51,439 vols.]

Apr. 7. *Conn.* An institution for deaf mutes is opened at Hartford by T. H. Gallaudet, with seven pupils.

Apr. 21. *New York.* The New York State Library is established.

Sept. 24. *N. Y.* Thirteen Baptists meet in Hamilton and lay the foundation of [the present] **Madison University.**

SOCIETY.

1815 Aug. * *New York.* **The first Peace Society** in the world is founded.

* * *D. C.* Congress enacts that any one establishing a still in the Indian country shall be fined $500 and forfeit the still.

1816 * * *New York.* Authorities forbid **chimney-sweeps** to cry their trade in the streets.

* * *O. The Appeal* is started at St. Clairsville, to champion the anti-slavery cause.

1817 Jan. 19. *N. J.* **Riot and rebellion** is engaged in by Princeton students.

Feb. 25. Isaac Roget, a merchant in high standing, with others, is convicted of loading the lost schooner *Ocean* with 97 boxes of stone, in an effort to defraud the insurance companies of $58,000.

* * *Ky.* **Abraham Lincoln,** nine years of age, removes with his parents to Indiana, crossing the Ohio on a raft.

Dec. 28. *D. C.* An **American Colonization Society** is formed at Washington; object, to return negroes to Africa; **Henry Clay** is its prime mover.

STATE.

1815 Apr. 13. *N. Y.* Bill for the **construction of the Erie Canal,** from Albany on the Hudson to Lake Erie, passes the Assembly. Vote, 84–15.

June 30. *Algiers.* **Commodore Decatur negotiates a treaty.**

The Dey renounces all claims to tribute for the protection of American commerce from pirates, and yields the right to enslave prisoners of war.

July 3. *Eng.* **A commercial treaty** between the United States and England is signed at London.

Dec. 4. The 14th Congress opens.

Congress; House: **Henry Clay** of Ky. is elected Speaker.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $4,678,059.

* * *New York.* John Ferguson is elected the 51st mayor.

* * –18 * * *New York.* Jacob Radcliff is elected the 52d mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

Cal. Pablo V. de Sola (Span.).
–17 * * *Ga.* David B. Mitchell.
–17 * * *N. J.* Mahlon Dickerson.
–21 * * *Tenn.* Joseph M'Minn.
–20 * * *Vt.* Jonas Galusha.

1816 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $127,334,933.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* **Congress charters a second national bank** for twenty years, with a capital of $35,000,000.

Apr. 27. *D. C.* **Congress imposes a protective tariff** of about 25 per cent on imported cotton and woolen goods, and specific duties on iron. The South opposes, and the North favors it. Vote: Senate, 25–7; House, 88–54.

Apr. 30. *D. C.* **The 14th Congress:** the first session closes.

Sept. * The Government makes a treaty with the Choctaw and Cherokee Indians.

Nov. (?) * *U. S.* **Eighth Presidential election.** Democrat-Republicans defeat the Federalists and elect James Monroe.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 14th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 11. *D. C.* **Congress** admits **Indiana** into the Union as the 19th State.

* * *New Eng.* The necessity of **protection for manufacturing industries** draws New England toward the Republican party.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal Revenue $5,124,708.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–22 * * *Ind.* Jonathan Jennings.
Ky. George Madison.
–20 * * *Ky.* Gabriel Slaughter.
–20 * * *La.* Jacques Villère.
–23 * * *Mass.* John Brooks.
–19 * * *N. H.* William Plumer.
–18 * * *S. C.* Andrew Pickens.
–19 * * *Va.* James P. Preston.

1817 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $123,491,965.

—— *Phila.* The New Bank of the United States opens at Carpenter's Hall.

* * *U. S.* The policy of **internal improvements** is approved by the Republicans and opposed by the Democrats.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* **Congress** counts the electoral vote.

Vote for **President: James Monroe** of Va. (Dem.-Rep.), 183; **Rufus King** of N. Y. (Federalist), 34. Vote for **Vice-President: Daniel D. Tompkins** of N. Y. (Republican), 183; **John E. Howard** of Md. (Federalist), 22; **James Ross** of Pa., 5; **John Marshall** of Va., 4; **Robert G. Harper** of Md., 3. Vacancies, 4.

Mar. 4. *D.C.* **The 14th Congress ends.**

Fifth Administration; Democratic-Republican.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **James Monroe** of Va. is inaugurated the fifth President, in the eighth term of the presidency. **Daniel D. Tompkins** of N. Y. is Vice-President.

The Capitol having been burned by the British, the inauguration ceremonies take place in Congress Hall.

Cabinet: **John Q. Adams** of Mass. (State), **Wm. H. Crawford** of Ga. (Treas.), **John C. Calhoun** of S. C. (War), **Benj. W. Crowninshield** of Mass. (Navy), and **Wm. Wirt** of Va. (Atty.-Gen.).

* * *U. S.* **The Democratic-Republican party is dominant.** "Era of good feeling" in politics; party distinctions are nearly obliterated.

May 31+. *D. C.* President Monroe personally inspects the **military posts.**

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 15th Congress** opens.

Dec. 10. *D.C.* **Congress** admits **Mississippi** into the Union as the 20th State, after dividing the Territory; the eastern portion is called the **Territory of Alabama.**

Dec. 23. *D. C.* **Congress** abolishes the internal taxes. [They are next levied in 1861, to meet the expenses of another war.]

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Internal revenue** $2,678,100.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–20 * * *Del.* John Clarke.
–19 * * *Ga.* William Rabun.
–20 * * *N. C.* John Branch.
–29 * * *N. J.* Isaac H. Williamson.
–22 * * *N. Y.* De Witt Clinton.
Pa. Wm. Findlay.
–21 * * *R. I.* Nehemiah R. Knight.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1815 * * *O.* **Cincinnati** has a population of 11,600.

* * *Pa.* **The Fairmount Water-works** for supplying Philadelphia are completed. [The present system was completed in 1827.]

1816 * * *Md.* Baltimore **is the first city lighted by gas.**

Nov. 25. *Phila.* **A theater is lighted by gas.**

Dec. 2. *U. S.* **The first savings-bank** is opened at Philadelphia.

* * *New York.* More than **7,000 immigrants** arrive this year.

* * *N. Y.—Pa.* **Travelers** pass from New York to Philadelphia between **sunrise and sunset.**

1817 Mar. 4. *Phila.* The rechartered **National Bank goes into operation,** and business, long languishing, now revives.

July 4. *N. Y.* The construction of the **Erie Canal** is commenced by breaking ground near Rome.

Aug. 2. *Mo.* **A steamboat** first arrives at St. Louis.

ARMY — NAVY.

1818 Apr. * **Florida** the refuge of the Creeks, is **invaded by Gen. Jackson,** without express authority.

[Congress refused to censure him, and Spain accepted money for Florida, rather than spend it in a doubtful defense.]

Apr. 7. *Fla.* Gen. Jackson captures **St. Marks,** a Spanish post.

Apr. 30. *Fla.* He **hangs Alexander Arbuthnot** and an Englishman named **Robert C. Ambrister,** for inciting the Creeks to war.

May 24. *Fla.* He takes **Pensacola** from the Spaniards.

May 27. *Fla.* He reduces the Spanish fortress of the **Barancas** [and sends the authorities and troops to Havana].

May * *Ga.—Ala.* Gen. Jackson subdues the Seminole Indians. [Cost of the war, $40,000,000.]

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1817 * * **John Trumbull** receives a commission from Congress for four historical pictures: *Declaration of Independence; Surrender of Burgoyne; Surrender of Cornwallis; Resignation of Washington.*

1818 Aug. 13. *Mass.* Gelatinous matter falls near Amherst soon after the passage of a brilliant meteor.

* * *Boston.* Händel's *Messiah* is produced.

* * Adams and Dodge are said to have invented a sewing-machine.

* * *Boston. The Creation,* by Haydn, is produced.

* * *Mo.* N. M. Ludlow gives the first dramatic performance in St. Louis.

* * *N. J.* Seth Boyden, by an experiment at Newark, produces the **first patent leather** made in this country.

* * *N. Y.* A large part of Table Rock, at Niagara Falls, gives way and drops.

* * *New York.* **The Lyceum** of Natural History is inaugurated.

* * *Pa.* An unsuccessful attempt is made at Mauch Chunk to use **anthracite coal** in making iron.

* * *Phila.* **The Academy of Natural Science** is founded.

Jacob Perkins invents **engraving on soft steel,** which, when hardened, will multiply copper plates indefinitely.

1819 May 26. *Ga.* The steamship *Savannah,* of 350 tons, sails from Savannah for Liverpool, arriving June 20: the first steamship to cross the Atlantic.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1817 * *

Barnes, Joseph, brig.-gen., surgeon, b. in Pa.
Bedell, Gregory T., P. E. bp. of O., b. N.Y.
Bigelow, John, author, editor, born in N.Y.
Bowman, Thomas, M. E. bishop, b. in Pa.
Bragg, Braxton, Confed. gen., b. in N. C.
Byford, Wm. Heath, physician, born in O.
Carnochan, John M., surgeon, born in Ga.
Champney, Benjamin, painter, b. in N. H.
Dallas, Alex. James, sec. of treas., A58.
Davis, Henry Winter, M. C. for Md., b. Md.
Douglass, Fred'k, orator, b. a slave in Md.
Dupont, Pierre Sam., of Del., economist, A78.
Dwight, Timothy, Pres. of Yale Col., A65.
Ewell, Richard S., Confed. lieut.-gen., b. D.C.
Fairchild, James H., Presb. cl., b. in Mass.
Fields, James Thomas, editor, b. N. H.
Finley, Robert, Presb. clergyman of N. J., A45.
Forney, John Weiss, journalist, b. in Pa.
Frelinghuysen, Frederick T., senator for N. J., sec. of state, born in N. J.
Gough, John B., temperance orator, b. Eng.
Green, Seth, fish culturist, born in N.Y.
Hager, David Albert, geologist, born in Vt.
Hale, Horatio, ethnologist, born in N. H.
Harbaugh, Henry, author, born in Pa.
Harris, Wm. L., E. bishop, born in O.
Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight, prof., b. in Me.
Hollister, Gideon Hiram, author, born.
Huntington, Samuel, judge, A42.
Jones, Wm. A., librarian, born in N.Y.
Judson, Emily (Fanny Forester), b. in N.Y.
Lincoln, John L., educator, born in Mass.
McKean, Thomas, patriot, jurist, A83.
Meek, Fielding B., paleontologist, b. in Ind.
Neale, Leonard, R. C. bp. of Baltimore, A71.
Odenheimer, Wm. H., P. E. bp. of N. J., b. Pa.
Palmer, Erastus Dow, sculptor, b. in N.Y.
Palmer, John McCauley, sen. for Ill., b. Ky.
Pickens, Andrew, Revolutionary gen., A78.
Pierrepont, Edwards, att'y-gen., b. in Conn.
Ricketts, James B., gen. U. S. A., b. in N.Y.
Riddle, George R., senator for Md., b. in Del.
Robinson, John C., major-general, b. in N.Y.
Rothermel, Peter F., painter, born in Pa.
Saulsbury, Eli, senator for Del., b. in Del.
Thoreau, Henry D., naturalist, b. in Mass.
Wallace, Horace Binney, lawyer, b. in Pa.

1818 * *

Adams, Abigail, writer, wife of Pres., A74.
Agnew, D. Hayes, phys., surgeon, b. Pa.
Andrew, John Albion, gov. of Mass., b. Me.
Baker, Harriette N. Woods, author, b. Mass.
Barney, Joshua, commodore U. S. N., A59.
Barry, William F., brevet maj.-gen., b. N.Y.
Beauregard, Pierre Gustave T., Confederate general, born in La.
Blackwell, Lucy Stone, woman suffragist, born in Mass.
Boutwell, Geo. Sewall, M. C. for Mass., sec. of treas., born in Mass.
Browne, J. Ross, writer, born in Ire.
Buell, Don Carlos, maj.-gen. U. S. A., b. O.
Burr, Enoch Fitch, Cong. cl., b. in Conn.
Butler, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, M. C., general, born in N. H.
Clarke, Geo. Rogers, gen., frontiersman, A66.
Corbit, Wm. P., M. E. clergyman, b. in Pa.
Coxe, Arthur C., P. E. bp. of N.Y., poet, b. N.J.
Cozzens, Fred. S., writer, born in N.Y.
Cuffee, Paul, philanthropist, A59.
Daboll, Nathan, teacher, mathematician, A68.
Davis, Noah, jurist of N.Y., born in N. H.
Denver, James W., Gov. of Kan., b. in Va.
Dorsey, John Syng, surgeon, A35.
± Eastman, Mary H., author, born in Va.
Ellet, Elizabeth F., author, born in N.Y.
Evarts, Wm. Maxwell, lawyer, sec. of state, born in Mass.
Fay, Jonas, surgeon, A81.
Fullerton, Wm., lawyer, jurist, born.
Gatling, Richard J., inventor of gun, b. N. C.
Gorgas, Josiah, vice-chancellor, born in Pa.
Green, Norvin, pres. of tel. co., born in Ind.
Hampton, Wade, Confed. lieut.-gen., senator for S. C., gov., born in S. C.
Hardee, Wm. J., Confed. gen., born in Ga.
Harris, Caleb F., book collector, b. in R. I.
Harris, Isham G., sen. for Tenn., b. in Tenn.
Hartshorne, Edward, phys. of Phila., b. Pa.
Hill, Thomas, Unit. cl., pres. of Harvard University, born in N. J.
Horsford, Eben Norton, chemist, b. in N.Y.
Humphreys, David, soldier, poet, A65.
Irwin, Jared, Gov. of Ga., A68.
James, Horace, Cong. clergyman, born.
Jarves, James J., traveler, author, b. Mass.
Kensett, John F., painter, born in Conn.
LeClear, Thomas, portrait painter, b. in N.Y.
LeConte, John, physicist, born in Ga.
Lee, Henry, general, M. C., A62.
Lee, Henry, Confed. gen. b.
Loring, William W., Confed., Egyptian general, born in N.C.
MacDowell, Irvin, maj.-gen. U. S. A., b. in O.
Mathews, William, author, born in Me.
Milledge, John, gov., founder of Georgia University, A61.
Mitchell, Maria, astronomer, b. in Mass.
Morgan, Lewis H., ethnologist, b. in N. J.
O'Brien, Jeremiah, privateer in Revol'n, A78.
Ord, Edward O. C., maj.-gen. U. S. A., b. Md.
Paulding, John, a captor of André, A60.
Pope, Chas. A., surgeon of Mo., b. in Ala.
Prentiss, Elizabeth, religious writer, b. in Me.
Reid, Mayne, Capt., novelist, born in Ire.
Renwick, James, architect, born in N.Y.
Revere, Paul, engraver, patriot of Mass., A83.
Rice, Alex. H., statesman, scholar, b. Mass.
Richardson, Israel B., major-gen., b. in Vt.
Robinson, Wm. S., editor, writer, b. in Ind.
Saint Clair, Arthur, general U. S. A., A84.
Shaw, Henry W. (*Josh Billings*), humorist, writer, born in Mass.
Smith, John L., mineral., chemist, b. in S. C.
Stevens, Isaac Ingalls, maj.-gen., b. in Mass.
Wistar, Caspar, physician, anatomist, A57.
Worden, John L., com. U. S. N., b. N. Y.

CHURCH.

1817 June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; C. D. Westbrook, president. [At Kingston in Oct.]

* * *Conn.* The American Board organizes **a foreign mission school** at New Haven, with five Hawaiian lads, among others, as its first pupils.

* * Missions are established among the Choctaw Indians by the American Board.

* * *N. J.* The Theological School Building at **Princeton is opened.**

* * *New York.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * *Phila.* **The Philadelphia Sunday and Adult School Union** is organized.

The Baptist Triennial Meeting assembles.

The American Baptist Mission Union modifies its constitution so as to include **domestic mission work.**

The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; James Coe, moderator.

* * *Tenn.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Tennessee is organized.

1818 Jan. * *O.* The (Protestant Episcopal) Diocese of Ohio is organized.

June 5. *New York.* **The Society for Promoting the Gospel among Seamen** in the port of New York is organized.

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; Wm. Mc.Murray, president. [In August it meets again at Albany; J. M. Bradford, president.]

Sept. 23. *Boston.* The American Board appoints Pliny Fisk and Levi Parsons the first American missionaries to the Orient.

Oct. 8. *S. C.* Nathaniel Bowen is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of South Carolina.

* * *N. C.* The Baptists begin work among the Cherokees. The General Conference sends a missionary to the Miamis, Kickapoos, Pottawattamies, and Shawanoes.

* * *Pa.* **The Woman's Missionary Society** (Presbyterian) is formed in Derry.

* * The Cumberland Presbyterian Church sends evangelists among the Chickasaws.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; J. J. Janeway, moderator. **It forms the Board of Missions.** Dr. Ashbel Green's paper **against slavery is passed.**

1819 Feb. 11. *O.* **Philander Chase,** the first western bishop (Protestant Episcopal), is consecrated.

Apr. 5. *New York.* **The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church** is organized at the preachers' meeting.

July 5. *New York.* **A woman's Missionary Society** is formed in the Wesleyan Seminary, on Forsyth Street.

* * *O.* The Joint Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Ohio is organized.

Oct. 23. Hiram Bingham, Asa Thurston, and others of the American Board sail

for the Sandwich Islands to open a mission.

Oct. 27. *Conn.* T. C. Brownell is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) presiding bishop for Connecticut.

LETTERS.

1817 * * *Conn.* The Hartford *Times* is first issued.

Rev. Jeremiah Day is President of Yale College [till 1846].

* * *Mass.* The Divinity School (Unit.) of Harvard University is established.

* * *New York.* The General Theological Seminary (Prot. Epis.) is organized.

* * The *American Monthly Magazine* appears.

* * *Phila.* The *American Register* appears.

* * *Thanatopsis*, by **W. C. Bryant**, appears.

* * *Keep Cool*, by John Neal, appears.

* * *Life and Character of Patrick Henry*, by William Wirt, appears.

1818 * * *Boston. Christian Examiner* is issued quarterly by Channing, Dewey, Ware, and others.

* * *N. Y.* The New York **State Library is founded** at Albany. [128,529 vols.]

* * The *American Journal of Science and Arts*, a quarterly, by Benjamin Silliman, is issued.

* * *Early European Friends of America*, by Julian C. Verplanck, appears.

* * *The Battle of Niagara*, by John Neal, appears.

* * The *Methodist Magazine* [later the *Methodist Quarterly Review*] appears.

* * *The Backwoodsman*, by J. K. Paulding, appears.

* * *Theology Explained and Defended in One Hundred and Seventy-three Sermons*, by Timothy Dwight, appears.

1819 Apr. 2. *Md.* The *American Farmer* is first issued at Baltimore; it is the **first agricultural paper** in the country.

May * Baptists begin the publication of the weekly *Christian Watchman.*

* * *Ky.* **Center College** (Pres.) is organized at Danville.

SOCIETY.

1818 * * *U. S.* **Great agitation of the slavery question** is occasioned by the petition of Missouri for admission to the Union as a slave State.

* * In order to counteract the habitual use of ardent spirits among the people, Secretary Calhoun prohibits the use of liquor altogether in the U. S. Army.

1819 Apr. 26. *Md.* The first society of **Odd Fellows** in the United States is instituted as Washington Lodge No. 1.

* * *Ga.* **Expulsion of the Cherokees.**

Greedy white men want their land, and a great body of Indians are "persuaded" to go over the Mississippi. The Cherokees, the Creeks, the Choctaws, and the Chickasaws are "greatly agitated and distressed" at the prospect of a removal from lands guaranteed to them by treaty with the United States.

* * *Ind.* **Abraham Lincoln** (nearly 11 years old) mourns the death of his mother.

* * *New York.* Hatters form a union.

STATE.

1818 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $103,466,633.

Mar. 18. *U. S.* **Congress grants pensions** to veterans of the war of the Revolution who are in needy circumstances.

Mar. 31. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **John Gaillard** of S. C. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Apr. 4. *D. C.* **Congress** adopts the **United States flag;** it has 13 stars on a blue canton, and 13 stripes alternate red and white — one for each original State.

Apr. 20. *D. C.* The 15th **Congress:** the first session closes.

Sept. 1. *N. Y.* Auburn prison is opened.

Oct. 20. A Convention is signed **with Great Britain** respecting boundaries and the fisheries.

The 49th parallel of north latitude shall be established as the boundary line between United States and British America in the west, and the joint occupation of Oregon shall take place for ten years. The convention of 1815 is renewed.

Nov. 16. *D. C.* **The 16th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **Congress** admits **Illinois as the 21st State.**

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Internal revenue** $955,270.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-27 * * *Conn.* Oliver Wolcott.
-22 * * *Ill.* Shadrach Bond.
-25 * * *Ind.* William Hendricks.
-22 * * *O.* Ethan A. Brown.
-20 * * *S. C.* John Geddes.

* * -21 * * *New York.* Cadwallader D. Colden is elected the 53d mayor.

1819 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $95,529,648.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **vigorous resistance is made** to a bill introduced to organize the **Territory of Missouri** into a State. Of the 22 States, 11 are free and 11 are slave States.

James Tallmadge of N. Y. moves the bill be so amended as to forbid the further introduction of slaves, and grant freedom to the offspring of slaves at 25 years of age. [Passed, Feb. 16. Vote, 87-76. It is defeated in the Senate. Vote, 31-7.]

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **James Barbour** of Va. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Feb. 22. *D. C.* **Treaty with Spain.**

Spain surrenders all claim to West Florida, and cedes East Florida. The United States surrenders all claim to Texas, and agrees to pay an indemnity of $5,000,000 to satisfy the claims of American citizens against Spain.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 15th Congress** ends.

Mar. * *D. C.* President Monroe approves the act of Congress, by which all **Africans** recaptured from slavers shall be **returned to Africa, and cared for.**

June 19. Maine is separated from Mass.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 16th Congress** opens. House: **Henry Clay** of Ky. is reelected Speaker. Vote, 147-8.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Alabama** is admitted into the Union as the 22d State.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Internal revenue** $229,593.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-20 * * *Ala.* Wm. W. Bibb.
-25 * * *Ark.* (*Ter.*) James Miller.
Ga. Matthew Talbot.
-23 * * *Ga.* John Clarke.
-21 * * *Miss.* George Poindexter.
-23 * * *N. H.* Samuel Bell.
-22 * * *Va.* Thomas M. Randolph.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1817 * * *Ala.* **Montgomery** is founded.

* * *N. Y.* **The Black Ball Line** (the first line of packets) of 4 ships is established, to run to Liverpool.

* * **Vermont** has its **first bank** at Windsor, and receives a bonus from the institution.

* * *U. S.* **Flour** sells at $10 to $15 a barrel.

The country is flooded with **foreign goods at low prices,** which ruin many manufacturing establishments fostered by high prices during the war.

1818 Mar. 19. *Del.* A powder-mill explodes near Wilmington; 35 persons are killed.

May 28. *N. Y.* The *Walk-in-the-Water*, the **first steamboat** on Lake Erie, is launched at Black Rock.

July 8. *New York.* **Gen. Montgomery's remains** are removed from Canada, and deposited with military honors in the mural tomb in St. Paul's churchyard.

Aug. 23. *N. Y.* **The first steamboat** trip on Lake Erie begins at Buffalo.

* * *D. C.* The center foundation of **the Capitol** at Washington is laid.

* * *Md.* **The first savings-bank** at Baltimore is established.

± * * **Shoe-pegs are introduced.**

1819 Oct. 24. *N. Y.* **The Erie Canal is opened** from Utica to Rome.

Nov. 24. *N. Y.* **The Champlain Canal** is declared to be navigable.

Dec. * *Ind.* Fifteen families are settled at **Indianapolis.**

* * *Ky.* John J. Crittenden resigns his seat in the Federal **Senate, at $900 a year,** "to get bread for his family."

* * *N. C.* **A great fire** occurs at Wilmington; loss over $1,000,000.

* * *N. J.* **Forest fires** near Springfield burn 3,000 acres of timber.

* * **Yellow fever** prevails in Southern cities; in New Orleans there are 1,200 deaths; many more occur in Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and Baltimore.

* * **The first national financial crisis occurs.**

It is occasioned by extravagant speculations following the reorganization of the National Bank; $2,000,000 are withdrawn from the bank, beyond its securities; the bank barely escapes insolvency.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1820 Nov. 29. *New York.* **Edmund Kean** first appears in America in *Richard III.* at the Anthony Street Theater.

* * *Vt.* Carpenters' **steel squares** are first manufactured, at Bennington.

* * *Jeremiah* is painted by **Washington Allston.**

±* * John Frazee executes busts in marble.

±* * Hezekiah Augur practises the art of sculpture.

* * **India-rubber shoes** are first seen in America.

1821 Jan. * *N. Y.* **The Hudson River is frozen** over, and loaded sleighs cross on the ice from Cortlandt Street to Jersey City.

July 13. *Va.* **Junius Brutus Booth** first appears in America in *Richard III.* at Richmond.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1819**
Abbott, Ezra, scholar, born in Me.
Alexander, Barton L., brig.-gen., born.
Appleton, Jesse, Cong. clergyman, President of Bowdoin, A47.
Armitage, Thomas, Bapt. cl., born in Eng.
Ball, Thomas, sculptor, born in Mass.
Barker, Fordyce, physician, born in Me.
Blackman, George Curtis, surgeon, b. Conn.
Brannan, John M., major-general, b. in D. C.
Canby, Edward R. S., brig.-gen., b. in Ky.
Crane, Jonathan T., M. E. cl., b. in N. J.
Dana, Chas. Anderson, *N. Y. Sun*, b. N. H.
English, Thomas Dunn, *Ben Bolt*, b. in Pa.
Evans, Oliver, inventor of engines, A64., Md.
Fenton, Reuben E., senator, Gov. of N. Y., born in N.Y.
Field, Cyrus West, merchant of N. Y., promoter of Atlantic cable, b. Mass.
Fishburn, William, maj.-gen. of Revol'n, A59.
Geary, John W., brig.-gen., Gov. of Pa., b. Pa.
Getty, Geo. W., maj.-gen. U. S. A., b. D. C.
Greenough, Richard S., sculptor, b. in Mass.
Hecker, Isaac Thomas, Paulist, b. in N.Y.
Hendricks, Thomas A., Vice-Pres., sen. for Ind., b. in O.
Hinman, Clark T., founder of N. W. University, born in N.Y.
Holland, Josiah Gilbert, poet, b. in Mass.
Howe, Elias, inv. sewing-machine, b. Mass.
Howe, Julia Ward, poet, born in N.Y.
Hudson, Frederick, journalist, b. in Mass.
Huntington, Frederick D., P. E. bp. of Central N. Y., born in Mass.
Jeffries, John, physician, aëronaut, A74. ?
Johnson, Wm. Sam., M. C. for Conn., F. R. S., A92.
Kedney, John Steinfort, P. E. cl., b. in N. J.
Keener, John Christian, M. E. S. bp., b. Md.
Langdon, John, senator for N. H., gov., A80.
Lanman, Charles, author, painter, b. Mich.
Lesley, John Peter, geologist, born in Pa.
Lowell, James Russell, poet, professor in Harvard, minister to England, born in Mass.
Lyon, Nathaniel, general, born in Conn.
Melville, Herman, novelist, born in N.Y.
Morton, Wm. Thomas Green, dentist, physician, discoverer of the use of ether as an anesthetic, born in Mass.
Mowatt, Anna Cora (Ritchie), actor, b. Fr.
Painter, Gamaliel, jurist, founder of Middlebury College, Vt., A66.
Parsons, Thomas Wm., poet, b. in Boston.
Perry, Oliver Hazard, com. U. S. navy, A34.
Rodgers, Christopher R. P., rear-admiral, born in N.Y.
Rosecrans, William S., brig.-gen. U. S. A., born in O.
Schaff, Philip, Swiss-Am. Pres. cl., b. Switz.
Southworth, Emma D. E., novelist, b. D. C.
Story, Wm. Wetmore, sculptor, poet, born in Mass.
Thompson, Joseph P., Cong. cl., au., b. in Pa.
Van Santvoord, George, lawyer, au., b. N. J.
Warner, Susan (*Elizabeth Wetherel*), author, born in N.Y.
Wheeler, Wm. A., 19th Vice-Pres., b. in N.Y.
Whipple, Edwin Percy, essayist, critic, born in Mass.
Whitman, Walt, poet, born in N.Y.
Whitney, Josiah Dwight, geologist, b. Mass.
Wilkinson, Jemima, religious impostor, A66.
Williamson, Hugh, physician, scholar, A84.

1820**
Anthony, Susan B., woman's rights' advocate, born in Mass.
Blatchford, Samuel, U. S. S. Ct., b. in Ga.
Boone, Dan., explorer, colonizer of Ky., A85.
Brigham, Charles H., Cong. clergyman, educator, born in Mass.
Bristed, Charles A., author, born in N.Y.
Broderick, David C., sen. for Ga., b. D. C.
Brooks, William T. H., brig.-gen. vol., b. O.
Brownell, Henry Howard, author, b. in R. I.
Burrill, James, atty.-gen. of R. I., A48.
Cary, Alice, poet, born in O.
Chauvenet, Wm., mathematician, b. in Pa.
Crawford, Martin J., diplomat, b. in Ga.
Davie, Wm. Richardson, Gov. of N. C., A64.
De Bow, James D. B., statistician, b. S. C.
Deems, Charles F., Meth. Epis. South clergyman, author, born in Md.
Decatur, Stephen, Jr., Com. U. S. N., killed in a duel, A41.
De Vere, Maximilian Schele, philologist, essayist, born in Sweden.
Devens, Charles, jurist, born in Mass.
Doubleday, Abner, gen. of vol., col. U. S. A., born in N.Y.
Drake, Joseph Rodman, poet, A25.
Eads, James B., engineer, born in Ind.
Ellicott, Andrew, astronomer, A66.
Foster, Randolph S., M. E. bishop, b. in O.
Gaston, William, Gov. of Mass., b. in Conn.
Gayler, Chas., journalist, dramatist, b. N.Y.
Greatorex, Eliza, artist, born in Ire.
Hall, Chas. H., clergyman, born in Ga.
Harlan, James, senator for Ia., born in Ill.
Haven, Erastus, M. E. bishop, b. in Boston.
Hewit, Augustine Francis, clergyman, Paulist, born in Conn.
Holmes, George F., educator, b. in Guiana.
Hopkins, John H., P. E. clergyman, b. Ire.
Houghton, George F., jurist, born in Vt.
Hoyt, Benjamin T., educator, born in Mass.
Kane, Elisha Kent, explorer, born in Phila.
Keene, Laura, actress, born in Eng.
Ketchum, Winthrop W., judge, born in Pa.
Le Vert, Octavia W., author, born in Ga.
Lincoln, Levi, M. C. for Mass., A71.
Lorfit, Campbell, chemist, author, b. in Mo.
Nesmith, Jas. W., senator for Ore., b. Can.
Poore, Benjamin Perley, journalist, b. Mass.
Pursh, Frederick, botanist, A46.
Raymond, Henry Jarvis, journalist, b. N.Y.
Reynolds, John Fulton, gen. U. S. A., b. Pa.
Root, George F., musical composer, b. Mass.
Rousseau, Lovell H., brig.-gen. U.S.A., b. Ky.
Shedd, Wm. G. T., Pres. cl., au., b. in Mass.
Sherman, William Tecumseh, 15th General of U. S. A., born in O.
Trumbull, Benj., Cong. cl., historian, A85.
Vallandigham, Clement L., M. C. for O., b. O.
Wells, Samuel Roberts, phrenologist, b. Ct.
Wentworth, Sir John, Gov. of N. H., A83.
West, Benjamin, painter in Eng., A82.
Wharton, Francis, jurist, P. E. clergyman, born in Phila.

CHURCH.

1819** *Md.* **Dr. William Ellery Channing** preaches at Baltimore, and gives what is called **the Unitarian Declaration of Independence,** and becomes the leader of his church.

* * **The Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society** sends a missionary to the Oneidas.

——The Ohio Conference (Methodist Episcopal) appoints James B. Finley superintendent of its Indian mission among the Wyandots.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; James Holt Rice, moderator.

1820 May 1-27. *Md.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets in Baltimore.

May 3. *Me.* The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Maine is organized.

June 4. *New York.* The first mariners' church in the United States is dedicated, in Roosevelt Street.

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; James S. Cameron, president. [In Oct. it meets at Albany.]

Oct. 22. Lutherans form a General Synod, with 150 ministers and 35,000 communicants.

* * *Md.—Va.* Each of these States organizes a Lutheran Synod.

* * *New York.* **The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church** is organized.

Methodists are divided respecting the Episcopacy, and **Methodist Protestant Churches** are formed.

* * *Phila.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets. It organizes **the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.**

The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; John McDowell, moderator.

Presbyterians enter a **Plan of Correspondence** with the Reformed Church.

The Baptist Triennial Meeting is held. The Meeting decides to again **restrict its Baptist mission work to foreign fields.**

* * *S. C.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston is established.

* * **The United Synod, South** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Tennessee, is organized.

* * A mission is established among the Choctaws by the American Board.

* * The United Foreign Missionary Society commences work among the Osage Indians.

* * **The Southern General Synod** of Lutherans organizes.

* * *U. S.* Methodists are agitated concerning **the election of presiding elders.**

1821 June 3. *New York.* The Bethel Union is organized. [It soon expires.]

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; S. S. Woodhull, president.

LETTERS.

1819** *N. Y.* Auburn Theological Seminary (Pres.) is established.

* * *Pa.* **The Western University** of Pennsylvania (non-sect.), at Pittsburg, is organized.

* * *Tenn.* **Maryville College** (Pres.) is founded.

* * The Presbyterian Board of Education begins its work.

* * *Fanny*, by **Fitz-Greene Halleck,** appears.

* * *Voyage to South America*, by Henry M. Brackenridge, appears.

* * *The Sketch Book*, by **Washington Irving,** appears.

* * *The American Flag*, by J. R. Drake, appears.

* * *View of the Lead Mines of Missouri*, by Henry R. Schoolcraft, appears.

* * *The State Triumvirate: A Political Tale*, by Verplanck, appears.

* * *Percy's Masque*, by James A. Hillhouse, appears.

1820 May 1. *N. Y.* The Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution (Bapt.) is opened.

* * *Ark.* The *Arkansas Gazette*, at Arkansas Village, is first issued.

* * *Me.* Colby University (Bapt.) is founded at Waterville.

* * *N. Y.* The Colgate University (Bapt.) is organized at Hamilton as the Madison University.

* * *Mass.* Jacob Bigelow and others start the *American Pharmacopeia*.

The *Literary and Scientific Repository* appears. [Expires in 1821.]

The Apprentice Library is founded. [63,000 vols.]

The Mercantile Library Association's Library is founded. [207,128 vols.]

* * *Precaution*, by James Fenimore Cooper, appears.

* * *Judith, Esther and Other Poems*, by Maria Brooks, appears.

* * –44 * * The *Ladies' Companion* appears.

1821 Apr. 20. *Boston. The Christian Register* (Unit.) is issued.

SOCIETY.

1820 Mar. 22. Commodore Barron kills Commodore Decatur in a duel.

May 5. *D. C.* Congress recognizes the slave-trade to be piracy, and prohibits citizens from engaging in it under penalty of death.

± * * *Miss.* A lottery is established at Natchez, to build a church.

* * *U. S.* Total slaves, 2,009,031.

+ * * Webster, Calhoun, and Clay with masterly eloquence denounce agitators who constantly declare the iniquity of the slave system.

1821 * * *Africa.* Liberia is secured for the colonization scheme of the American Colonization Society, and a new town is commenced, called Monrovia.

* * *Me.* The selectmen are required to post up, in all places where liquor is sold, the names of all persons reported to be drunkards or tipplers.

STATE.

1820 Jan. 1. *U. S.* National debt $91,015,566.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: John Gaillard of S. C. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Feb. 18. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Missouri Compromise Bill passes. Vote, 24–20.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress; House: The Missouri Compromise Bill passes.

It admits Missouri as a slave State, but forever prohibits slavery from the balance of the territory west of the Mississippi, north of 36° 30′ north latitude — the latitude of the southern border of Missouri. Vote: House, 134–42.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress admits Maine into the Union as the 23d State, to take effect Mar. 15.

Congress limits the tenure of office of Governmental appointees to four years, or the pleasure of the Government.

May 15. *D. C.* The 16th Congress: the first session closes.

Oct. 20. Spain ratifies the treaty ceding Florida.

Nov. 13. *D. C.* The 16th Congress: the second session opens.

Nov. 14. *D. C.* Congress; House: John W. Taylor of N. Y. is elected Speaker.

Nov. ? * *U. S.* Ninth Presidential Election; Democratic-Republicans elected.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Internal revenue $106,260.

* * *U. S.* The Missouri Compromise quells the slavery agitation for a time, and it is deemed settled forever.

* * *U. S.* Old issues in politics are abandoned; the new issues are protection for manufactures, internal improvements by the General Government, and the recognition of the South American republics.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

–21 * * *Ala.* Thomas Bibb.
–21 * * *Del.* Jacob Stout.
–24 * * *Ky.* John Adair.
–22 * * *La.* Thos. B. Robertson.
–21 * * *Me.* William King.
–24 * * *Mo.* Alexander M'Nair.
–21 * * *N. C.* Jesse Franklin.
* * *Pa.* Joseph Heister.
–22 * * *S. C.* Thomas Bennett.
–23 * * *Vt.* Richard Skinner.

1821 Jan. 1. *U. S.* National debt $89,987,427.

Feb. 14. *D. C.* Congress counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President, James Monroe of Va., Republican, 231; John Q. Adams of Mass., Opposition, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins of N. Y., Republican, 218; Richard Stockton of N. J., 8; Daniel Rodney of Del., 4; Robert G. Harper of Md., 1; Richard Rush of Pa., 1. Vacancies, 3.

Feb. 26. *D. C.* Congress: The House votes to admit Missouri conditionally. Vote, 87–81.

Feb. 27. *D.C.* Congress: The Senate votes to admit Missouri conditionally. Vote, 26–15.

Mar. 4. *D.C.* The 16th Congress ends.

The 2d term of the fifth administration; Democratic-Republican.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* James Monroe of Va., the fifth President, enters his second term, in the ninth term of the presidency. Daniel D. Tompkins of N. Y. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: John Q. Adams of Mass. (State), Wm. H. Crawford of Ga. (Treas.), John C. Calhoun of S. C. (War), Smith Thompson of N. Y. (Navy), Wm. Wirt of Va. (Atty.-Gen.).

July 1. Spain is constrained to surrender Florida to the United States.

Aug. 10. *D. C.* The President proclaims Missouri admitted into the Union as the 24th State, amid a tempest of political excitement, occasioned by the existence of slavery therein.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* The 17th Congress opens.

Congress; House: Philip P. Barbour of Va. is elected Speaker.

* * –24 * * *New York.* Stephen Allen is elected the 54th mayor.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

–25 * * *Ala.* Israel Pickens.
–22 * * *Del.* John Collins.
–22 * * *Fla. (Ter.).* Andrew Jackson.
–22 * * *Me.* W. D. Williamson.
–25 * * *Miss.* Walter Leake.
–24 * * *N. C.* Gabriel Holmes.
–24 * * *R. I.* William C. Gibbs.
–27 * * *Tenn.* William Carroll.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1820 Jan. 11. *Ga.* One-half of Savannah is burned; loss, $4,000,000.

June * *U.S.* Fourth census: States, 23; whites, 7,862,166; colored, 1,771,656 (free colored 233,634, slaves 1,538,022); total population, 9,633,822. Increase, 33.06 per cent. Center of population 16 miles north of Woodstock, Md.; westward movement in 10 years, 50 miles.

June 20. *N. Y.* A Great fire occurs in Troy; 120 of the best buildings are burned; loss nearly $1,000,000.

June * The first steamship line between New York and New Orleans commences its trips.

July 1. *N. Y.* Toll is first collected on the Erie Canal.

July * The first steamboat on Lake Michigan arrives at Green Bay, with 200 passengers and a large cargo.

* * Sumner. *Ga.* About 700 people die of yellow fever in Savannah; 343 houses are left vacant by fugitive owners.

Dec. * *Phila.* Anthracite coal begins to find a market; 365 tons are sold during the year.

± * * *Conn.* The whale fishery business commences at New London.

* * *Tenn.* — *Ark.* Memphis is laid out; also Little Rock.

* * Flour has fallen from $10 and $17 a barrel in 1817, to $5 or $6 a barrel; many manufactories are closed, and workmen are idle.

* * *Md.* — *W. Va.* Completion of the great National road from Cumberland to Wheeling, costing $1,700,000 and 14 years of labor (connecting the Ohio River with the seaports; it was originally intended to continue to the Mississippi).

* * *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1820, 8,385.

1821 Aug. 10. *N. Y.* The remains of Major André are exhumed, and placed on board of a British frigate for interment in Westminster Abbey.

Dec. * *Phila.* Sales are made of 1,073 tons of anthracite coal during the year.

* * *Mass.* Lowell is founded by the Merrimac Manufacturing Company.

* * *Tex.* Colonization from the United States begins.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1821, 9,127.

ARMY — NAVY.

1822 * * A small naval force subdues the pirates of the Cuban coast, capturing more than 20 vessels.

1824 * * *W. I.* Commodore David Porter subdues the pirates.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1821 * * *Christ Rejected* is painted by William Dunlap.

* * Portrait of *Thomas Jefferson* is painted by Thomas Sully.

1822 * * Charles Mathews, the actor, first appears in America.

* * *Mass.* The first cotton mill is erected.

1823 June * *New York.* The first steam-power printing-press is set up; its first work is an abridgment of Murray's Grammar.

* * *O.* The manufacture of wine is commenced in Cincinnati.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1821 * *

Adler, Georg J., prof., author, born in Ger.
Allen, Solomon, Cong. cl., major in Rev., A70.
Arnold, Samuel Green, historian, b. in R. I.
Augur, Christopher C., maj.-gen., b. in N.Y.
Avery, Waitstill, atty.-gen. of Conn., A76.
Balch, Geo. B., com. U. S. N., b. in Tenn.
Bankhead, John P., officer U. S. N., b. S. C.
Bard, Samuel, physician, A79.
Beaumont, John G., naval officer, b. in Pa.
Blackwell, Elizabeth, first woman in U. S. made M. D., born in Eng.
Blair, Francis P., Jr., sen. for Mo., b. in Ky.
Boudinot, Elias, patriot, philanthropist, A81.
Breckinridge, John C., Confed. general, 14th Vice-President, born in Ky.
Calhoun, Edmund R., officer U. S. N., born.
Chester, Joseph L., antiquary, born in Conn.
Coffin, Charles Carleton, author, b. in N. H.
Cooke, Jay, financier, born in O.
Coppée, Henry, officer U. S. N., editor, author, Pres. Lehigh Univ., born in Ga.
De Peyster, John W., military critic, b. N.Y.
Dexter, Henry Martyn, Cong. cl., b. in Mass.
Diaz, Abby Morton, author, born in Mass.
Dawson, Henry Barton, historian, b. in Eng.
Eliot, Samuel, educator, b. Boston.
Febiger, John, capt. U. S. N., born in Pa.
Floyd, Wm., gen., sec of war, Cont. Cong., A87.
Forrest, Nathan B., Confed. gen., b. Tenn.
Garnett, Robert Selden, Confed. gen., b. Va.
Hadley, James, philologist, prof. of Greek, born in N.Y.
Hall, Charles F., Arctic explorer, b. in N. H.
Harris, Tucker, physician, A74.
Haven, Gilbert, M. E. bishop, born in Mass.
Hill, Daniel H., Confed. lieut.-gen., b. in S. C.
Irving, William, author, A55.
Jordan, Thomas, Confed. brig.-gen., b. in Va.
Kneeland, Samuel, phys., naturalist, b. Mass.
Leslie, Frank (Henry Carter), publisher, born in England.
Lilly, William, M. C. for N.Y., born in N.Y.
Longstreet, James, U. S. A., Confed. maj.-gen., b. in S. C.
Macleod, Xavier Donald, mis. writer, b. N.Y.
O'Neill, Charles, M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Parker, Foxhall, com. U. S. N., born in N.Y.
Phelps, Austin, Cong. clergyman, b. Mass.
Richardson, Wm. A., jurist, author, b. Mass.
Short, Charles, scholar, born in Mass.
Spalding, Lyman, physician, author, A46.
Squier, Ephraim G., archæologist, b. in N.Y.
Storrs, Richard Salter, Cong. clergyman of Brooklyn, born in Mass.
Taliaferro, Benj., Revolutionary officer, A71.
Trumbull, James Hammond, philol., b. Conn.
Wayman, Alex. W., bp. Af. M. E. Ch., b. Md.
Welby, Amelia B., poet, born in Md.
White, Richard Grant, author, born in N.Y.
Youmans, Edward L., chemist, ed., b. N.Y.

1822 * *

Adams, Wm. Taylor (*Oliver Optic*), writer, born in Mass.
Bancroft, John Chandler, diplomatist, born.
Bartholomew, Edward S., sculptor, b. Conn.
Burlingame, Anson, diplomatist, b. in N.Y.
Cummins, George David, Reformed Epis. bishop, born in Del.
Dana, Napoleon J. T., maj.-gen. vols., b. Me.
Darley, Felix O. C., artist, born in Phila.
Durant, Henry Fowle, philan., born in N. H.
Dwight, Theo. W., prof. of law, ed., b. N.Y.
Field, Henry Martyn, Cong. cl., au., b. Mass.
Fowler, Jos. Smith, sen. for Ill., born in O.
Fuller, George, artist, born in Mass.
Frothingham, Octavius B., Unit. cl., b. Mass.
Galaudet, T., P. E. cl. (deaf mutes), born.
Garrard, J., soldier in Rev., Gov. of Ky., A73.
Garrettson, Freeborn, M. E. clergyman, A70.
Gibbs, Oliver Wolcott, chemist, b. in N.Y.
Girard, Charles, naturalist, born in Fr.
Granger, Gideon, P. M. Gen. U. S., A55.
Grant, Ulysses Simpson, 14th Gen. of U. S. A., 18th President of U. S., b. in O., Apr. 27.
Hale, Edward Everett, Unit. clergyman, author, born in Mass.
Hayes, Rutherford Birchard, brig.-gen. vols., Gov. O., 19th President of U. S., b. O.
Hewitt, Abram S., M. C. for N.Y., b. N.Y.
Holman, William S., M. C. for Ind., b. Ind.
Hough, Franklin Benj., writer, b. in N.Y.
Ingersoll, Jared, jurist, of Pa., A73.
Johnson, Samuel, Unit. clergyman, b. Mass.
Johnston, Rich'd M., author, educator, b. Ga.
Judd, Orange, agricultural editor, b. in N.Y.
Kane, Thomas L., lawyer, born in Pa.
Kasson, John Adams, M. C. for Ia., b. in Vt.
Lyon, Caleb, M. C. for N.Y., born in N.Y.
Mitchell, Donald Grant, author, b. in Conn.
Olmsted, Fred. L., landscape gardener, b. Ct.
Orr, James L., M. C. for S. C., gov., b. S. C.
Osgood, David, Cong. cl., Federalist, A75.
Parton, James, biographer, born in Eng.
Phelps, William Franklin, educator, b. N.Y.
Pinkney, William, sen. for Md., atty.-gen., minister to Eng., A58.
Pope, John, brig.-gen. U. S. A., b. in Ky.
Porter, Fitz John, general, born in N. H.
Porter, Moses, U. S. officer, A47.
Pugh, George E., sen. for O., born in O.
Rand, Isaac, physician, A79.
Read, Thomas Buchanan, poet, b. in Pa.
Runkle, John D., astronomer, born.
Stark, John, general in Revolution, A94.
Stewart, John, Apostle to the Wyandots, d.
Strong, James, scholar, author, b. in N.Y.
Taylor, Benjamin Franklin, poet, b. in N.Y.
Truxtun, Thomas, com. U. S. N., A67.
Van Dyke, H. J., Pres. clergyman, b. in Pa.
Vasey, George, botanist, born in Eng.

1823 * *

Alger, William Rounseville, Unit. cl., b. Mass.
Badger, Oscar C., officer U. S. N., b. Conn.
Baird, Spencer Fullerton, naturalist, b. Pa.
Bartram, William, botanist, A84.
Beers, W. H., pres. of Insurance Co., born.
Bergh, Henry, philan., f'der of Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, b. N.Y.
Bloomfield, Jos., Revolutionary officer, A57.
Boker, George Henry, poet, born in Pa.
Bozman, John Leeds, historian, jurist, A66.
± Buckner, Simon B., U. S. A., Confed. gen., born in Ky.
Chadbourne, Paul Ansel, educator, b. Me.
Clinton, Jos. J., Af. M. E. bishop, b. Phila.
Collyer, Robert, Unit. clergyman, b. in Eng.
Craven, Braxton, Pres. Trinity College, N. C., born in N. C.
Colfax, Schuyler, M. C. for Ind., Speaker, 17th Vice-Pres., b. N. Y.
Cropsey, Jasper Frank, artist, born in N.Y.
Davidson, Margaret Miller, poetess, b. N.Y.
Deane, James, missionary to Indians, A75.
Delano, Capt. Amasa, traveler, A60.
Dent, John Herbert, capt. U. S. N., A41.
Derby, George H., U. S. N., born.
Dod, Daniel, mechanical engineer, A35.
Duyckinck, George Long, writer, b. in N.Y.
Eddy, Thomas M., M. E. cl., editor, b. in O.
Elliott, Ezekiel B., scientist, born in N. Y.
Ferry, Orris Sanford, sen. for Conn., brig.-gen. volunteers, born in Conn.
Francis, John B., sen. for R. I., gov., A39.
Franklin, William B., U. S. A., maj.-gen. U. S. vol., born in Pa.
Gifford, Sanford Robinson, painter, b. N.Y.
Gilmore, James Roberts, author, b. in Mass.
Hardin, Martin D., U. S. senator, A43.
Harris, Thomas Lake, Spiritualist, b. Eng.
Hart, William, landscape painter, b. in Scot.
Hartshorne, Henry, physician, born in Pa.
Hawkins, W. G., P. E. clergyman, b. in Md.
Heckewelder, John, Moravian mis'ry, A80.
Heilprin, Michael, scholar, born in Poland.
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, au., b. Mass.
Hill, Benjamin H., sen. for Ga., born in Ga.
Houghton, Henry Oscar, publisher, b. in Vt.
Hubbard, Joseph S., astronomer, b. in Conn.
Hunton, Eppa, sen. for Va., born in Va.
Joy, Chas. A., chemist, born in N.Y.
Krauth, Chas. P., Luth. cl., author, b. Va.
Lay, Henry C., miss. of Southwest, b. Va.
Le Conte, Joseph, naturalist, born in Ga.
Leidy, Joseph, naturalist, born in Phila.
Lewis, Dio, physician, lecturer, b. in N.Y.
Lippincott, Sarah J., author, born in N.Y.
Mayo, Amory Dwight, Unit. cl., au., b. Mass.
Medill, Joseph, editor, born in Can.
Meigs, R. J., sen. for O., governor, A59.
Milburn, William Henry, Meth. Epis. clergyman, chaplain, born in Pa.
Morton, Oliver Perry, sen. for Ind., governor, born in Ind.
Moore, Zephaniah Swift, scholar, A53.
Newton, John, military engineer, b. in Va.
Patterson, James W., sen. for N. H., b. N. H.
Parkman, Francis, historian, b. at Boston.
Peabody, Nathaniel, gen., A82.
Perkins, Charles Callahan, art critic, b. Mass.
Roger, W. C., jurist, born.
Seiss, Joseph A., Luth. clergyman, b. in Md.
Sherman, John, sen. for O., sec. of treas., born in O.
Sickles, Daniel E., gen. of vols., M. C. for N. Y., born in N. Y.
Tweed, Wm. M., "Tammany Boss," embezzler, born in N. Y.
Van Dorn, Earl, Confed. gen., born in Miss.
Wood, Thomas Waterman, painter, b. in Vt.
Wright, Horatio G., maj.-gen. of vols., b. Ct.

CHURCH.

1821 * *Md.* The first General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Frederick.

* * The Methodists begin work among the Creeks.

* *N. Y.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Genesee is formed.

* *O.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Cincinnati is established.

* *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; Wm. Hill, moderator.

A special meeting is held of the (Protestant Episcopal) General Convention.

* *S. C.* The Synod of this State commences mission work among the Chickasaws.

* * The American Board has 250 contributing societies; many of them composed exclusively of women.

* * The mission for the Seneca and Tuscarora Indians is transferred to the United Foreign Missionary Society.

* *Va.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Richmond is established.

1822 June * *New York.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets; Philip Milledoler, president.

* *Mich.* Baptists begin work among the Ottawas.

* *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; O. Jennings, moderator.

* * The union of the Presbyterians and Reformed Church is effected.

* * The Society of Friends engages in mission work among the Onondagas.

* * The Methodists begin work among the Cherokees.

* * The Western Missionary Society commences work among the Maumees, or Ottawas.

* *O.* The Wyandot mission-house is completed, schools prosper, and over 200 Indians are converts.

* * The United Domestic Missionary Society (undenominational) is founded.

* *D. C.* The Triennial Meeting of Baptists is held in Washington.

1823 Feb. 24. *Ga.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Georgia is organized.

Feb. * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; P. Milledoler, president. [And again in June, Jesse Fonda, president.]

May 22. *N. C.* John S. Ravenscroft is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop.

Sept. 28. *It.* **Leo XII.** is elected **pope.**

* * *Md.* The Jews form a congregation.

The second General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Frederick.

* * *N. Y.* **Joseph Smith** [The Mormon] announces a vision at Palmyra of the Angel Moroni.

* * The New England Tract Society changes its name to the **American Tract Society.**

* * *N. J.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod is organized.

* * The **United Domestic Missionary Society** commences work among the Mackinaws.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; John Chester, moderator.

A Presbyterian **Society for the Support of Heathen Youth** is organized. [Existed until 1874.]

* * **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * Baptist missionaries commence work among the Creeks.

* * **Mrs. Judson** having returned to America, stirs the churches to missionary zeal. [Her influence is felt for 40 years.]

1824 Feb. 20. The American Baptist Publication Society is formed. [Receipts the first year, $373.]

LETTERS.

1821 * * *D. C.* **Columbian University** (non-sect.), of Washington, is organized.

* * *Ky.* **Gonzago College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

The Kentucky State **Library** is founded at Frankfort. [33,900 vols.]

* * *Mass.* **Amherst College** (Cong.) is founded.

* * *N. Y.* Auburn Theological Seminary (Presb.) is opened.

* * *Phila. Atkinson's Casket* appears.

The *Saturday Magazine* appears.

The Mercantile **Library** Company Library is founded. [152,741 vols.]

* * *The Spy*, by **Cooper,** appears.

* * *The Dying Raven*, by Richard H. Dana, appears.

* * *Travels in New England and New York*, by Timothy Dwight, appears.

* * *The Ages*, by **W. C. Bryant,** appears.

* * *The Idle Man*, by R. H. Dana, appears.

1822 * * *New York. The Albion* is issued.

The *Literary Review* is established.

* * *Phila.* The *Museum of Foreign Literature* appears. [Expires in 1839.]

* * *Va.* The Virginia State Library is founded at Richmond. [44,000 vols.]

* * *Ree's Cyclopedia* is republished in the United States.

* * *A New England Tale*, by Catherine M. Sedgwick, appears.

* * *The Aborigines of America*, by Lydia H. Sigourney, appears.

* * *Prometheus*, by J. G. Percival, appears.

* * *Seventy-six*, by John Neal, appears.

* * *Logan*, by John Neal, appears.

* * *Bracebridge Hall*, by **Washington Irving,** appears.

* * *Conn.* **Trinity College** (Prot. Epis.) is organized at Hartford.

1823 * * *New York.* The *New York Mirror* appears.

May 17. The *New York Observer* is founded by Sidney E. and Richard C. Morse, and the first number issued.

* * Alexander Campbell establishes the *Christian Baptist.*

* * *The Pioneers* and *The Pilot*, by **Cooper,** appear.

± * * *Marco Bozzaris*, by Halleck, appears.

1824 Mar. 2. *Boston.* The *Boston Courier* is first issued.

SOCIETY.

1821 * * *S. C.* The city council of Charleston **prohibits** the opening of night or **Sunday-schools for the instruction of negro slaves.**

* * *U. S.* **The anti-slavery agitation becomes violent.** [It continues, with more or less vehemence, to vex the nation for forty years, till "every yoke is broken" by the bloody hand of war.]

1822+ * * *W. I.* **Piracy in the West Indies** having become common, a fleet sent to break it up captures more than twenty vessels.

STATE.

1822 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $93,546,676.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **John Gaillard** of S. C. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Mar. 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** the House passes a bill to **recognize the independence** of the Spanish provinces in South America. Vote; 167-1.

Mar. 30. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for a territorial government in **Florida.**

Mar. * *D. C.* President Monroe gives utterance to the famous **Monroe Doctrine.** (See Dec. 2, 1823.)

May 4. *D. C.* The President communicates to Congress his objections to national appropriations for **internal improvements.** [It arrests public attention and legislative action.]

May 8. *D. C.* **The 17th Congress:** the first session closes.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** the second session opens.

* * *D. C.* **Congress** recognizes the **South American Republics.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-23 * * *Cal.* Pablo V. de Sola (Mex.).
-23 * * *Del.* Caleb Rodney.
-34 * * *Fla. (Ter.)* William P. Duval.
-26 * * *Ill.* Edward Coles.
-25 * * *Ind.* William Hendricks.
-24 * * *La.* H. S. Thibodeaux.
-24 * * *N. Y.* Joseph Yates.
O. Allen Trimble.
-26 * * *O.* Jeremiah Morrow.
-24 * * *S. C.* John L. Wilson.
-25 * * *Va.* James Pleasants.

1823 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $90,875,877.

Feb. 19. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **John Gaillard** of S. C. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Feb. * *Tex.* Mexico grants **Stephen F. Austin** of Va., founder of Texas, a grant of territory for a colony.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 17th Congress ends.**

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 18th Congress opens.**

Congress; House: **Henry Clay** of Ky. is again elected Speaker.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **Declaration of the Monroe doctrine.**

It is enunciated by the President in his message to Congress, "That the American Continents, by the free and independent position which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth *not* to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power;" he also declares that the extension of the system of the Holy Alliance to these continents would not be regarded "in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

* * *D. C.* **Smith Thompson** of N. Y. is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-25 * * *Cal.* Luis Arguello (Mexican).
-24 * * *Del.* Joseph Haslett.
-27 * * *Ga.* George M. Troup.
-25 * * *Mass.* Wm. Eustis.
-24 * * *N. H.* Levi Woodbury.
Pa. John Andrew Shulze.
-26 * * *Vt.* C. P. Van Ness.

1824 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $90,269,777.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **a protective tariff bill** is introduced. It is opposed by the South and New England.

May 22. *D. C.* **Congress** enacts **a new tariff** which is more highly protective than the old law. Average rate 37 per cent. It has a slender majority in its favor; only five in the House and four in the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1822 * * **Autumn.** The first regular steamer sails between New York and Norfolk, Va.

* * **Boston** becomes an incorporated city.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Immigrants** and other aliens in 1822, 6,911.

1823 Oct. 8. *N. Y.* **The first boat** passes from Rochester to Albany through the **Erie Canal.**

± * * *Boston.* **Gas is used. The first mayor** under the city charter is elected.

* * *Miss.* Natchez is scourged with **yellow fever;** most of the citizens flee.

* * *N. Y.* The first three-story **brick house in Brooklyn** is erected; the houses are first numbered, and some of the streets paved; population about 7,000.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1823, 6,354.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1824 * * *Wis.* The Colorado Beetle (potato-bug) is first found in Wisconsin; it is described by Thomas Say, and named *Doryphora decemlineata.*

* * *Mass.* The manufacture of flannel by water-power is commenced at Amesbury.

1825 June 17. *Mass.* The venerable Marquis de Lafayette lays the corner-stone of Bunker Hill Monument; Daniel Webster delivers the oration.

Nov. 29. *New York.* Rossini's *Il Barbier* is produced by the Manuel Garcia Company, including Maria Felicita Malibran. The first genuine Italian opera in America.

* * *New York.* Dr. Gram, educated in Denmark, introduces the homeopathic practice of medicine.

* * *Phila.* Queen's-ware is first manufactured.

* * *U. S.* Anthracite coal is used in dwellings and factories.

* * *Va.* A small observatory is erected by Thomas Jefferson for the University of Virginia.

* * *U. S.* A bottle containing acid and cotton surmounted with phosphorized pine sticks substitutes the tinder-box, flint, and steel, in starting a fire.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1824 * *

Ashby, Turner, Confed. gen., born in Va.
Baird, Absalom, maj.-gen. vols., born in Pa.
Baker, William Mumford, author, b. in D. C.
Beard, William H., animal painter, b. in O.
Bee, Bernard E., Confed. gen., b. in S. C.
Beecher, Thomas K., Cong. cl., born in Conn.
Bonner, Robert, journalist of N. Y., b. Ire.
Bradford, Joseph M., naval officer, b. Tenn.
Broome, John L., officer U. S. N., b. in N. Y.
Burnside, Ambrose E., maj.-gen. of vols., sen. for R.I., gov., born in Ind.
Cary, Phœbe, poet, born in O. ?
Colquitt, Alfred H., sen. for Ga., b. in Ga.
Cooley, Thomas M., jurist, b. in N. Y.
Cox, Samuel Sullivan, M. C. for N.Y., b. O.
Curtis, George William, author, editor *Harper's Weekly,* born in R. I.
Dayton, Jonathan, Revl'n. patriot, A64.
Doremus, Robert Ogden, chemist, b. N.Y.
Duncan, William C., Bap. cl., editor, b. N.Y.
Flemming, William, M. C., A70.
Fry, Benj. St. James, M. E. cl., b. in Tenn.
Gould, Benjamin A., Jr., astronomer, born in Mass.
Graham, Chas. K., officer U. S. N., b. N.Y.
Grow, Galusha Aaron, M.C. for Pa., Speaker, born in Conn.
Hancock, Winfield Scott, maj.-gen. U. S. A., born in Pa.
Haven, Harriet M., reformer, born.
Howell, David, judge, A77.
Hunt, William Morris, painter, born in Vt.
Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, "Stonewall," U. S. A., Confed. lieut.-gen., b. Va., Jan. 21.
Jeffers, William, U. S. N., born.
Johnson, Eastman, painter, born in Me.
King, Thomas Starr, Unit. cl., born in N. Y.
Leland, Charles G., essayist, humorist, b. Pa.
Lewis, Estelle Anna B., author, born in Md.
Littlejohn, Abram N., P. E. bp. b. N.Y.
Matthews, Stanley, U. S. S. Ct., born in O.
Morgan, John T., sen. for Ala., born in Tenn.
Ogden, John, founder Fisk Univ., born.
Oglesby, Richard J., gov., sen. for Ill., gen., born in Ky.
Palmer, Tunis, army officer, born.
Pleasonton, Alfred, brig.-gen. vol., b. D. C.
Putnam, Rufus, gen., pioneer of O., A86.
Quintard, Chas. T., P. E. bishop, b. Conn.
Rodney, Cæsar A., atty.-gen., of Pa., A42.
Randall, Charles S., M. C. for Mass., born in Mass.
Seelye, Julius Hawley, educator, b. Conn.
Shea, John D. Gilmary, scholar, b. N.Y.City.
Sigel, Franz, brig.-gen. of vols., b. in Ger.
Stanford, Leland, sen. for Cal., b. in N.Y.
Thompson, Chas., pres. of Congress, A95.
Walker, William, filibuster, b. in Tenn.
Whitney, Adeline D. Train, au., b. in Mass.
Wight, Orlando Williams, author, b. N.Y.
Winchell, Alexander, geologist, b. in N.Y.
Woods, William B., U. S. S. Ct., b. in Ga.

1825 * *

Akers, Benj. Paul, sculptor, born in Me.
Andrews, Edward Gayer, M. E. bp., b. N.Y.
Baldwin, Thomas, Bapt. cl. in Boston, A72.
Belden, James J., M. C. for N.Y., b. in N.Y.
Berg, Albert W., composer, organist, born.
Birney, David Bell, maj.-gen. of vols., b. Ala.
Blackwell, Antoinette Brown, Congregational preacher, philanthropist, b. in N.Y.
Bliss, Willard, physician, born.
Boyd, Andrew K. H., P. E. cl., born in Scot.
Bristow, Geo. F., composer, musician, b. N.Y.
Brooks, John, Gov. of Mass., A73.
Butler, Wm. Allen, poet, born in N.Y.
Child, Francis James, scholar, b. in Boston.
Cook, John, brig.-gen. vols., born in Ill.
Curry, Jabez L. M., Bapt. clergyman, b. Ga.
Dalton, John Call, physiologist, b. in Mass.
Davidson, Lucretia Maria, poetess, A17.
Eustis, William, physician, M. C., Gov. of Mass., sec. of war, minister, A72.
Dorr, Julia C. R., author, born in S. C.
Fanning, David, Tory leader in Rev., A69.
Fiske, Pliny, missionary in Palestine, A33.
Fischer, Geo. Jackson, physician, surgeon, b.
Gear, John H., M. C., born in N.Y.
George, Wm. S., journalist, editor, born.
Gillmore, Quincy A., gen., engineer, b. in O.
Gordon, Geo. Henry, brig.-gen. vols., b. Mass.
Gordon, Granger, maj.-gen. vols., b. in N.Y.
Green, William Henry, Pres. cl., b. in N. J.
Guernsey, Alfred Hudson, editor, b. in Vt.
Haight, Henry Huntley, jurist, born in N. Y.
Harper, Robert F., lawyer, statesman, A60.
Hill, Ambrose P., U. S. A., Confed. maj. gen., born in Va.
Houk, George W., M. C. for O., born in Pa.
Hull, William, gen. in war of 1812, A62.
Hunt, Thomas Sterry, chemist, b. in Conn.
Inness, George, landscape painter, b. N.Y.
Jewell, Marshall, Gov. of Conn., b. in N. H.
Lamar, Lucius Q. C., U. S. S. Ct., b. in Miss.
Lea, Henry C., author, born in Pa.
Le Conte, John L., entomologist, b. in N.Y.
Livingston, John H., father of Reformed Dutch Church in Am., A79.
Macdonough, Thos., com. U. S. N., A42.
March, Francis Andrew, philologist, b. Mass.
Merrill, Stephen M., M. E. bishop, b. in O.
Palmer, John Williamson, editor, b. in Md.
Parker, Edward G., journalist, au., b. Mass.
Pickett, Geo. E., U.S.A., Confed. gen., b. Va.
Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth, maj.-gen., minister to Fr., A79.
Porcher, Francis Peyre, physician, b. S. C.
Preston, Thos. Scott, R. C. primate, b. Conn.
Prime, William C., editor, born in N.Y.
Rarey, John S., horse-tamer, born in O.
Reno, Jesse L., general, born in W. Va.
Requier, Augustus J., jurist, poet, b. S. C.
Rinehart, William H., sculptor, born in Md.
Rogers, Randolph, sculptor, born in N.Y.
Schweinitz, Edmund Alex. de, Moravian bishop, born in Pa.
Shays, Daniel, rebel of Mass., A85.
Stevens, Moses T., M. C. for Mass., b. Mass.
Stoddard, Richard Henry, poet, b. in Mass.
Summerfield, John, M. E. cl., orator, A27.
Taylor, Bayard, traveler, poet, born in Pa.
Thomas, Cyrus, entomologist, born in Tenn.
Tompkins, Daniel D., statesman, M. C. for N.Y., 6th Vice-Pres., governor, A51.
Underwood, Francis Henry, author, b. Mass.
Weems, Mason L., author, born in Va.
Whitney, Eli, inventor of cotton gin, A60.
Wilkinson, James, general U. S. A., A68.

CHURCH.

1824 May 1–28. *Md.* The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal) is held in Baltimore; reports from the Annual Conferences condemn the plan for electing presiding elders.

It establishes the Upper, Middle, and Cherokee Missions.

It organizes the Maine, Illinois, Pittsburg, and Holston Conferences, and ordains as bishops Joshua Soule and Elijah Hedding.

May 21. *Md.* A Convention of Methodist Reformers is held at Baltimore.

June * *New York.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets; Thomas DeWitt, president.

* * *N. Y.* The Baptists work among the Tuscaroras and Tonawandas of western New York.

* * *Phila.* The American Sunday-school Union is organized.

* * The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; Ashbel Green, moderator.

* * *S. C.* The United Synod, South (Evangelical Lutheran), of South Carolina, is organized.

1825 Feb. * *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets at Albany; T. DeWitt, president. [Also, at New Brunswick, in June, Jacob Broadhead, president, and again in Sept.]

May 24. *Boston.* The American Unitarian Association is formed.

* * There are 95 Unitarians and 310 Congregational churches.

May 25. *Boston.* The Unitarian Missionary Association is founded.

* * *Md.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Frederick.

* * *N. Y.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *New York.* The [present] American Tract Society is organized.

* * *O.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of the Western Reserve is formed.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; S. N. Rowan, moderator.

* * *Pa.* A Protestant Episcopal bishop is first seen west of the Alleghanies.

The Reformed (German) Church establishes a theological school at Carlisle.

* * *Wis.* The Episcopalians open an Indian mission at Green Bay.

LETTERS.

1824 * * *Boston.* The *Christian Examiner* is issued.

* * *New York.* The *Atlantic Magazine* is issued [and afterwards changed to the *New York Monthly Review*].

* * *N. Y.* The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute (non-sect.) is organized at Troy.

* * *O.* The Miami University (non-sect.) is organized at Oxford.

* * *Va.* The Union Theological Seminary (Presb.) is established.

* * The *Mutual Rights* (Meth. Protestant) is issued.

* * *John Bull in America,* by Paulding, appears.

* * *Tales of a Traveller,* by Irving, appears.

* * *Reflections on the Politics of Ancient Greece,* by George Bancroft, appears.

* * *Uses and Various Evidences of Revealed Religion,* by Verplanck, appears.

1825 * * *Conn.* The Connecticut Historical Society Library is founded at Hartford. [20,000 vols.]

* * *La.* The Centenary College (Meth. Epis.) is established.

* * *Mass.* Newton Theological Institute (Bapt.) is founded at Newton Centre.

* * *N. J.* Queen's College (Reformed) is revived, and called Rutgers College.

* * *New York.* The *Sunday Courier* is issued. It is the first Sunday newspaper.

* * *N. Y.* **Hobart Free College** (Prot. Epis.) is founded at Geneva.

* * *O.* **Franklin College** (non-sect.), at New Athens, is organized.

Kenyon College (Prot. Epis.) is organized at Gambier.

* * *Va.* **The University of Virginia** (non-sect.) is organized. Its Library [48,000 vols.] is founded.

* * The *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review*, founded by Hodge, appears.

* * The *Religious Messenger* (Meth. Epis.) is issued. [Later merged into the *Christian Advocate.*]

* * **George Guess** (or Sequoyah), a half-breed Cherokee about 50 years old, invents the Cherokee alphabet.

* * *Zophielë; or the Bride of Seven*, by Maria Brooks, appears.

* * The *Southern Literary Gazette* appears.

* * *Hadad*, by Hillhouse, appears.

* * -26 * * *Observations on Cornine, a New Alkaloid*, by **Samuel G. Morton**, appears.

SOCIETY.

1824 Aug. 15. *New York.* **Lafayette, aged and gray, revisits America** by invitation of Congress; and as the nation's guest, he is received with tremendous enthusiasm [in all his tour of 5,000 miles through the States].

* * *Ind.* **Robert Dale Owen** of Scotland establishes a philanthropic settlement, called New Harmony, at his own expense.

* * *Tenn.* **James K. Polk** marries Sarah Childress.

1825 Sept. 8. *D. C.* Gen. **Lafayette,** "the Nation's guest," **bids farewell** to America, and sails from Washington for France in an American frigate.

Nov. 29. *N. Y.* The completion of the **Erie and Champlain canals** is celebrated.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* **Congress votes Lafayette $200,000** and 24,000 acres of fertile land in Florida, as a reward for services and remuneration of expenses, incurred during the Revolution.

* * *Ind.* **Abraham Lincoln,** sixteen years old, is working a ferry on the Ohio for **six dollars a month.**

* * *New York.* The *Sunday Courier* is issued, but soon suspends for lack of patronage.

* * *U. S.* Working people begin to discuss the questions of shorter hours, higher wages, and greater safety.

* * -30 * * The Columbia Charitable Association of Shipwrights and Calkers organizes.

1826 Jan. 3. *New York.* Veterans organize the **Society of the War of 1812.**

STATE.

1824 Apr. 19. *D. C.* **Congress: House: The "A. B. Plot" culminates.**

Charges are presented against William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury and candidate for the presidency, which reflect on his integrity; they are made by Ninian Edwards, ex-senator for Illinois, but not sustained.

May 21. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: John Gaillard** of S. C. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

May 27. *D. C.* **The 18th Congress:** the first session closes.

* * *D. C.* President **Monroe declines to be a candidate** for reelection.

Dec. 10. Congress; House: Henry Clay welcomes Lafayette in an address.

* * *U. S.* **Great public excitement** prevails in the election, owing to the number (4) of candidates; **Adams** in the East, **Crawford** in the South, **Jackson and Clay** in the West.

* * *U. S.* The custom of making **nominations for President** and Vice-President **by caucuses of members of Congress** becomes unpopular, and is abandoned.

Nov. (?) * *U. S.* **The 10th Presidential election;** coalition candidates are elected. Popular vote for President: **Andrew Jackson** (Dem.-Rep.) of Tenn., 155,872; **John Q. Adams** (Opposition) of Mass., 105,321; **Henry Clay** (Rep.) of Ky., 46,587; **William H. Crawford** (Rep.) of Ga., 44,282.

—— *Tenn.* **James K. Polk** of Tenn. is first elected to Congress, aged 29. [He is reelected continuously for 14 years.]

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 18th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* Congress votes **Lafayette** remuneration. (See Society.)

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-27 * * *Del.* Samuel Paynter.
-28 * * *Ky.* Joseph Desha.
-28 * * *La.* Henry Johnson.
-26 * * *Mo.* Frederick Bates.
-27 * * *N. C.* Hutchins G. Burton.
-27 * * *N. H.* David L. Morrill.
-28 * * *N. Y.* De Witt Clinton.
-31 * * *R. I.* James C. Fenner.
-26 * * *S. C.* Richard J. Manning.

1825 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $83,788,432.

Jan. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** the senate ratifies a **boundary treaty** with Russia. It establishes the boundary line at 54° 40′.

Feb. 12. *Ga.-Ala.* **A treaty** is made with the Indians.

* * *D. C.* President Adams recommends **internal improvements,** but Congress does not approve.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* Congress counts the **electoral vote.**

Vote for President: Andrew Jackson of Tenn., 99; John Q. Adams of Mass., 84; Henry Clay of Ky., 37; Wm. H. Crawford of Ga., 41. Vote for Vice-President: John C. Calhoun (Dem.-Rep.) of S. C., 182; Nathan Sanford of N. Y., 30; Nathaniel Macon of N. C., 24; Andrew Jackson of Tenn. (Rep.), 13; Martin Van Buren of N. Y. (Rep.), 9; Henry Clay of Ky. (Rep.), 2.

No candidate having a majority of the total electoral vote (261), the House of Representatives elects Adams on the first ballot, by the votes of 13 States.

Vote of the House of Representatives: Jackson, 99; **Adams,** 84; **Crawford,** 41; Clay, 37; **Calhoun** 82, and 78 for all others.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 18th Congress** ends.

Sixth Administration; Coalition.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **John Quincy Adams** of Mass. is inaugurated the 6th President, in the 10th term of the presidency. **John C. Calhoun** of S. C. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **Henry Clay** of Ky. (State), **Richard Rush** of Pa. (Treas.), **James Barbour** of Va. (War), **Samuel L. Southard** of N. J. (Navy), **William Wirt** of Va. (Atty.-Gen.), **John McLean** of O. (P. M.-Gen.).

Mar. 9. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: John Gaillard** of S. C. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **The 19th Congress** opens.

Dec. * House: **John W. Taylor** of N. Y. is elected Speaker.

* * *Ga.* **A Controversy concerning Creek (Indian) lands** in Georgia occurs; the State ignores the Federal authority; the Indians sell their lands, and remove to the West.

* * A treaty of commerce is made with the Republic of Colombia.

* * The opponents of President Jackson's **administration** become known as **Whigs,** and their number increases rapidly.

* * -26 * * *New York.* William Paulding, the 55th mayor, is elected.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-29 * * *Ala.* John Murphy.
-29 * * *Ark.* (*Ter.*) George Izzard.
-31 * * *Cal.* J. M. de Echeandia (Mex.).
-31 * * *Ind.* James B. Ray.
Mass. Marcus Morton.
-34 * * *Mass.* Levi Lincoln.
-27 * * *Miss.* David Holmes.
-27 * * *Va.* John Tyler.

1826 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $81,054,059.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1824 * * *N. Y.* **Steam ferries** are first run between New York and Brooklyn.

* * *New York.* **Anthracite coal** is first used.

* * Summer. *La.* **The yellow fever** rages in New Orleans.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1824, 7,912.

1825 Oct. 26. *N. Y.* **The great Erie Canal,** 363 miles long, is completed, chiefly through the influence of De Witt Clinton. It costs $7,500,000, and connects the Great Lakes with the seaboard at New York. The Champlain Canal is also completed.

Nov. 2. *N. Y.* **The opening of the Erie Canal** is celebrated with great ceremony by the city of Albany.

Nov. 4. *New York.* The first boat *via* the Erie Canal arrives.

* * *N. J.* **The Morris Canal,** to connect Newark and Phillipsburg, is commenced.

* * *N. Y.* The State treasurer has paid nearly $90,000 in the last ten years **for the extermination of wolves.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1828 May 24. Maj.-Gen. Alexander Macomb is appointed (11th) commander of the army.

July 1. *N. Y.* **Jefferson Davis,** 20 years of age, graduates at West Point Military Academy.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1826 June 23. *New York.* **Edwin Forrest** appears as *Othello* at the Park Theater.

Oct. 2. *New York.* **W. C. Macready** first appears in America as *Virginius* at the Park Theater.

* * *Conn.* **The manufacture of axes** and other edge-tools is commenced at Hartford.

* * *Mass.* **The manufacture of palm-leaf hats commences.**

* * *New York.* **The Academy of Design** is founded.

* * *N. J.* Thomas Seir Cummings of Hackensack is elected member of the National Academy of Design.

* * *Pa.* The manufacture of **school-slates** is commenced in this country.

* * *Patrick Lyon, the Blacksmith,* is painted by John Neagle.

* * **James H. Hackett,** a merchant, turns to the stage, and becomes the foremost of American comedians.

1827 * * *Md.* The manufacture of **fire-brick** is commenced at Baltimore.

* * *D. C.* **The Capitol** at Washington is completed.

* * *Portrait of Jared Sparks* is painted by **Gilbert Stuart.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1826 * *
Adams, John, of Mass., diplomatist, 2d Pres. of U. S., dies July 4, A91.
Abbot, Joel, M. C. for Ga., A60.
Blake, William P., mineralogist, b. in N.Y.
Bond, George Phillips, astronomer, b. Mass.
Bowles, Samuel, journalist, born in Mass.
Brace, Charles L., author, philan., b. Conn.
Braden, John, coll. pres. Nashville, b. N.Y.
Brown, Benj. Gratz, editor, teacher, born.
Buford, John, U. S. N., born in Ky.
Church, Frederick Edwin, landscape painter, born in Conn.
Crosby, Howard, Pres. clergyman, Greek scholar, born in N.Y.
Dale, Richard, commodore, A70.
Daniels, Charles, M. C., born in N.Y.
Dashiel, Robert L., M. E. cl., born in Md.
Davis, Andrew J., clairvoyant, writer on spiritualism, born in N.Y.
Davis, John, M. C., born in Ill.
De Forest, John William, author, b. Conn.
Ewer, Ferdinand Cartwright, P. E. clergyman, author, born in Mass.
Foster, Stephen C., ballad composer, b. Pa.
George, James Z., sen. for Miss., born in Ga.
± Gibbon, John, maj.-gen. of vols., b. in Pa.
Gregg, John I., brev. brig.-gen., born in Pa.
Hall, Gordon, first Am. miss. in Bombay, A44.
Hawley, Joseph R., sen. for Conn, born N. C.
Hoar, George F., U. S. sen. for Mass., b. Mass.
Jefferson, Thomas, of Va., minister to Fr., sec. of state, 3d Pres., dies July 4, A83.
Larcom, Lucy, author, poet, born in Mass.
Logan, John A., maj.-gen. vols., sen. for Ill., candidate for Vice-Pres., b. Ill., Feb. 9.
Long, Armistead L., Confed. gen., b. in Va.
MacClellan, George Brinton, Gen. of U. S. A., Dem. candidate for Pres., Gov. of N. J., born in Pa., Dec. 3.
Mahone, Wm., Confed. gen., sen. for Va., b. in Va.
Macconnel, John L., novelist, born in Ill.
Martin, Luther, lawyer, A78.
Mehan, Thomas, botanist, born in Eng.
Morgan, John H., Confed. guerrilla, b. Ky.
Morgan, William, mechanic, abducted, A51.
Morse, Jedidiah, geographer, A65.
Murray, Lindley, grammarian, A81.
Negley, James S., maj.-gen. vols., b. in Pa.
Newman, John P., M. E. bishop, b. in N.Y.
Oakes, James, brev. brig.-gen., born in Pa.
Orton, William, pres. W. U. Tel. Co., b. N. Y.
Osborn, Selleck, editor, littérateur, A43.
Paine, Halbert E., soldier, born in O.
Penny, Virginia, writer, born in Ky.
Quackenbos, George Payn, educator, b. N.Y.
Ransom, Matt. W., Confed.-gen., sen. for N. C., b. in N. C.
Robinson, Lucius B., Gov. of N.Y., b. N.Y.
Seney, George I., philanthropist, b. N.Y.
Stockbridge, Francis B., sen. for Mich., born in Me.

1827 * *
Addison, David, author, born.
Atkinson, Edward, writer, born in Mass.
Bascom, John, author, M. E. cl., b. in N.Y.
Bates, Samuel Penniman, historian, b. Mass.
Betts, Beverly R., P. E. clergyman, b. N.Y.
Boyce, Jas. P., Bap. cl., theologian, b. S. C.
Bradford, William, painter, born in Mass.
Broadus, J. A., Bap. theol. prof., born in Va.
Cattell, Wm. C., Pres. Lafayette, b. N. J.
Cooke, Josiah Parsons, chemist, b. in Mass.
Cooke, Rose Terry, writer, poet, b. in Conn.
Corcoran, Michael, brig.-gen., born in Ire.
Cummins, Maria S., novelist, born in Mass.
Dix, Morgan, P. E. clergyman, b. N.Y. City.
Dooly, John Mitchell, wit, jurist, A55. ?
Emmit, Thomas A., lawyer of N.Y., A63.
Ferry, Thomas W., U. S. sen., born in Mich.
Fink, Albert, engineer, born in Ger.
Fisher, George Park, prof. in Yale, b. Mass.
Fry, James B., general, born in Ill.
Gaillard, Edwin S., phys., educator, b. S. C.
Hendricken, Thos. F., R. C. bishop, b. Ire.
Holcombe, Wm. F., surgeon, prof., b. Mass.
Holley, Horace, Unit. clergyman, A46.
Howard, John E., gen., sen. for Md., gov., A75.
Hurlbut, Wm. Henry, journalist, b. in S. C.
King, Rufus, M. Cont'l Cong. from Me., sen. for N.Y., minister to Eng., A72.
Latham, Milton S., statesman, born in O.
Murphy, John McLeod, naval engineer, born.
Newhall, Fales H., prof. Wesleyan Univ., b.
Palmer, Frank W., editor, born in Ind.
Parke, John G., mag.-gen. of vols., b. in Pa.
Payson, Edward, Cong. clergyman, A44.
Peale, Chas. Wilson, painter, naturalist, A86.
Pickens, Israel, senator, dies.
Pike, Mary H. Greene, author, born in Me.
Platt, Orville H., senator for Conn., born.
Pratt, Daniel J., scholar, writer, b. in N.Y.
Rains, J., Confed. gen., born.
Robeson, George M., sec. of navy, b. in N. J.
Rosecrans, Sylvester H., R. C. bishop, b. O.
Schermerhorn, Simon J., M. C., born in N.Y.
Slocum, Henry Warner, maj.-gen. vols., lawyer, born in N. Y.
Stewart, William M., sen. for Nev., b. N.Y.
Terry, Alfred Howe, brig.-gen. vols., b. Conn.
Tilghman, Wm., jurist, A71.
Trowbridge, John Townsend, novelist, born.
Venable, Charles S., mathematician, b. Va.
Voorhees, Daniel W., sen. for Ind., born in O.
Whitney, William Dwight, comparative philologist, born in Mass.
Windom, William, sen. for Minn., sec. of treas., born in O.

CHURCH.

1826 Jan. 10. *Me.* The General Conference (Congregational) of Maine is organized.

Mar. * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; Thomas DeWitt, president. [And again in June, John Ludlow, president.]

May 10. *New York.* The United Domestic Missionary Society is changed to the **American Home Missionary Society** at New York.

Its object is to assist congregations that are unable to support the Gospel ministry, and to send the Gospel to the destitute within the United States.

May 17. *Miss.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Mississippi is organized.

* * *Boston.* **Lyman Beecher** becomes pastor of the Hanover Street church.

* * *Ind.* Both the (N. S. and the O. S.) Presbyterian Synods of Indiana are organized.

* * *Mo.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Louis is erected.

* * The American Board receives from the United Foreign Missionary Board certain Indian missions.

The Osages; the Osages of Missouri; the mixed tribes at Mackinaw; the Ottawas at Maumee; the Senecas at Allegheny; Cattaraugas and Senecas, and also the Tuscaroras, in New York. — Cyclopedia of Missions.

* * *New York.* A congregation of the African Union Methodist Church is formed.

The Baptist Triennial Meeting is held.

* * *O.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; Francis McCauley, moderator.

* * *Tenn.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synods of West Tennessee and the (O. S.) Synod of Nashville are formed.

* * The American Board has 7 mission stations among the Cherokee Indians of Georgia, 10 among the Choctaws of Mississippi, and one among the Cherokees of Arkansas.

* * The Baptists commence missions among the Ottawas; also among the Choctaws.

1827 June * *Phila.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; Cornelius C. Cuyler, president.

Sept. 22. *N. Y.* **Joseph Smith** announces the discovery of the **Book of Mormon,** written on plates of gold, in Egyptian (?) characters. (See 1812.)

Oct. 25. *Pa.* H. U. Onderdonk is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop for Pennsylvania.

Nov. * *Md.* **A General Convention of Methodist Reformers** is held at Baltimore.

* * *Mass.* **The Unitarian Sunday-school Society** is organized.

* * *Mich.* The first Congregational Church in Michigan is formed.

* * *N. H.* **A General Conference of Free-will Baptists** is formed.

* * *Pa.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Gettysburg.

The Church of Christ (Disciples of Christ) is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Francis Herron, moderator. Congregational delegates have their right to vote taken away.

An extensive secession divides the Society of Friends; the names Orthodox and Hicksite are given to the two branches.

* * *Tex.* The Franciscan missionaries on the Rio Grande teach a great number of Indians to read and write.

* * *Va.* The Dover Association (Baptist) decrees excommunication from fellowship of those holding the views of Alexander Campbell.

* * **The Sunday-school Union** (Methodist Episcopal) is formed.

* * The Methodists begin work among the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

The Synods of Georgia and South Carolina transfer their mission among the Chickasaws to the American Board.

* * The Baptists begin work among the Chippewas.

1828 Jan. * *Md.* The Associate Methodist Reformers meet at Baltimore.

Apr. * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; Cornelius C. Cuyler, president. [And again in June, Jacob Schoonmaker, president.]

May 1–24. *Pa.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets in Pittsburg; connection with the Canadian Conference is practically dissolved.

May * *Pa.* A memorial of grievances from Methodist Reformers is presented to the General Conference at Pittsburg; unsatisfactory proposals are made.

May 5. *New York.* **The New York American Seaman's Friend Society** is organized.

LETTERS.

1826 Sept. 9. *New York.* First issue of the *Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis.).

Oct. 25. *N. Y. The Rochester Daily Advertiser* appears.

* * *Boston.* The State **Library** of Massachusetts is founded. [60,000 vols.]

* * *La.* The *New Orleans Bee* appears.

* * *Md.* The Maryland State **Library** is founded at Annapolis. [70,000 vols.]

* * *O.* **Western Reserve College** (Pres). is founded at Hudson.

The *Cincinnati Commercial Register* appears.

* * *Va.* The *Richmond Whig* appears.

* * –30 * * *Commentaries on American Law*, by **James Kent**, appears.

* * *Lionel Lincoln*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * *Merry Tales of the Three Wise Men of Gotham*, by Paulding, appears.

* * *Last of the Mohicans*, by **Cooper**, appears.

1827 May * *New York.* The *Morning Enquirer* is started.

Sept. 1. *New York.* The *Journal of Commerce* issues its first number; it is hostile to slavery.

* * *Ill.* **Shurtleff College** is founded by Baptists at Upper Alton.

* * *Pa.* The Western Theological Seminary (Pres.) is established in Allegheny.

* * *Phila.* The *American Quarterly Review*, by Robert Walsh, is published [till 1837].

* * *The Prairie*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * *Biography of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence*, by John Sanderson, appears.

* * *The Red Rover*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * *The Buccaneer*, by Richard H. Dana, appears.

* * *Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews*, by Moses Stuart, appears.

1828 Feb. 28. *Ill.* **McKendree College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Lebanon.

SOCIETY.

1826 Feb. 13. *Boston.* The "American Society for the **Promotion of Temperance,**" on the basis of abstinence from strong drink, organizes.

Apr. 4. Henry Clay and John Randolph fight a duel. The latter had stigmatized the coalition of Adams and Clay as a union of "the Puritan and the black-leg."

Sept. 11. *N. Y.* **The alleged abduction of William Morgan,** by Freemasons for revealing secrets, causes intense and widespread excitement.

* * *N. Y.* **Millard Fillmore** marries Abigail Powers.

1827 * * *Tenn.* **Andrew Johnson** marries Eliza McCardle.

STATE.

1826 Mar. 14. *D. C.* **Congress;** appoints Richard C. Anderson and John Sargeant as delegates to the General Congress of **South American States,** to meet in Panama, in June.

* * *Phila.* The [present] system of the Fairmount Water-works is completed.

May 14. *N. Y.* **Sing Sing** prison is commenced.

May 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Nathaniel Macon** of N. C. is elected **President** *pro tempore.*

May 22. *D. C.* **The 19th Congress:** the first session closes.

June * The Panama Congress of South American States fails to meet and put **the Monroe doctrine** into practice. (See Mar. 14, 1826.)

July 4. The death of two ex-Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, on the 50th anniversary of **American Independence,** arrests attention.

Oct. * *N. Y.* The Morgan **anti-Mason excitement is taken into politics,** and many members suffer in their reputation; among them is De Witt Clinton. (See Society.)

Nov. 13. A convention is entered by the United States and Great Britain, whereby American citizens receive **indemnification for British spoliations** during the war with Napoleon.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 19th Congress:** the second session opens.

* * *Tenn.* Seat of the State government is changed from Murfreesboro to **Nashville.**

* * –27 * * *New York.* Philip Hone is elected the 56th mayor.

* * *D. C.* **Robert Trimble** of Ky. is appointed Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–30 * * *Ill.* Ninian Edwards.
–32 * * *Mo.* John Miller.
–30 * * *O.* Allen Trimble.
–28 * * *S. C.* John Taylor.
–28 * * *Vt.* Ezra Butler.

1827 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $73,987,357.

Jan. 2. Congress; Senate: **Nathaniel Macon** of N. C. is re-elected President *pro tempore.* [Reelected Mar. 2.]

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 19th Congress ends.**

Aug. 6. *Ore.* The joint occupation of **Oregon** by American and British subjects is extended indefinitely by a treaty agreement.

Sept. 29. *U. S.* **The difference** existing between the United States and Great Britain **respecting boundaries** is referred to an arbiter for settlement.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 20th Congress opens.**

House: **Andrew Stevenson** of Va. is elected Speaker.

* * –29 * * *New York.* William Paulding is elected the 57th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–31 * * *Conn.* Gideon Tomlinson.
–30 * * *Del.* George Poindexter.
–29 * * *Ga.* John Forsyth.
–29 * * *Me.* Enoch Lincoln.
–31 * * *Miss.* Gerard C. Brandon.
–28 * * *N. C.* James Iredell.
–29 * * *N. H.* Benjamin Pierce.
–29 * * *Tenn.* Sam Houston.
–30 * * *Va.* Wm. B. Giles.

1828 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $67,475,043.

Apr. * *N. Y.* **Martin Van Buren** becomes governor.

May 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Samuel Smith** of Md. is elected President *pro tempore.*

May 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** A heavy **protective tariff bill** passes, by which the sliding scale is advanced from 33½ to an average of 40 to 45 *per cent.* It commences a serious division between the North and the South. Called "the tariff of abominations." (House: Yote, 105–74.)

May 26. *D. C.* **The 20th Congress:** the first session closes.

* * *U. S.* **Intense excitement,** surpassing that of previous years, attends the Presidential canvass.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1826 Oct. 7. *Mass.* **A railway for horse-power,** 3 miles long, is completed at Quincy, for conveying granite rock to tide-water. It is the **first railroad in the United States.**

* * **Kerosene** is first used for illuminating purposes.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1826, 10,837.

1827 May * *Pa.* **A gravity railroad** for transporting coal is completed at Mauch Chunk; the empty cars are to be drawn back by mules.

* * *Boston.* **The first lithograph** establishment is completed; it uses imported materials.

* * American **cotton manufactures** are first exported to any considerable extent.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1827, 18,875.

1828 July 4. *Md.* The corner-stone of the **Baltimore and Ohio Railroad** is laid with great ceremony at Baltimore; the rails of wood are covered with iron bars.

ARMY—NAVY.

1829 * * *N. Y.* **Robert E. Lee,** 22 years of age, graduates at West Point.

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1828 Sept. 26. *Mass.* A monument is erected at Charlestown to the memory of John Howard.

Oct. * *N. J.* The Franklin Institute in Philadelphia awards Seth Boyden of Newark a premium for **malleable castings.**

* * *New York.* The manufacture of **varnish** for commercial use is commenced.

* * *N. Y.* The **Albany Institute** is organized.

* * *Pa.* **Damask table-linen** is first made at Pittsburg.

Paper is first made of straw and hay at Meadville.

* * William Woodworth's **planing-machine** is introduced.

* * The *Garden of Eden* is painted by Thomas Cole.

* * The Portrait of *Fitz-Greene Halleck* is painted by Henry Inman.

± * * *The Chanting Cherubs* is executed by Horatio Greenough. "The first group executed in marble by an American."

* * *Calvary* is painted by William Dunlap.

1829 Mar. 27. *New York.* John W. Revere explains his invention of **galvanized iron** at the Lyceum of Natural History.

* * *Conn.* The manufacture of **sewing-silk** by machinery is commenced at Mansfield.

* * *Mass.* The manufacture of **penknives and pocket-knives** is commenced in this country at Worcester.

The Massachusetts **Horticultural Society** is organized.

* * *New York.* **Bricks** are first made by machinery.

* * *R. I.* **Figured muslin** is first woven in this country on a power-loom at Central Falls.

* * *U.S.* **Friction matches** are first used.

1830 May 31. *Tenn.* **A destructive storm** prevails; Carthage is laid in ruins.

July 24. *Boston.* **The mercury** at noon stands at 95°; at sundown, at 50°.

July * *N. Y.* **Terrific rains and floods** in the Champlain region; mill-dams, iron-works, bridges, and crops are destroyed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1828 * *

Ashmun, Jehudi, philanthropist, A34.
Baird, Chas. W., Presb. cl., author, b. N. J.
Bayard, Thomas Francis, sen. for Del., sec. of state, minister to Eng., b. Del., Oct. 29.
Beatty, John, brig.-gen. U. S. vols., b. in O.
Bennett, Chas. W., educator, born in N.Y.
Brainard, John G. C., poet, editor, A32.
Brown, Jacob, maj.-gen. 9th com. of U. S. Army, A53.
Camden, Johnson N., sen. W. Va., b. W. Va.
Chamberlain, Joshua, maj.-gen. vols., b. Me.
± Chesebro', Caroline, author, born in N.Y.
Clinton, De Witt, gov., sen. for N.Y., A59.
Cook, Clarence, critic, born in Mass.
Cookman, Alfred, M. E. clergyman, b. N. J.
Crook, Geo., maj.-gen. U. S. A., born in O.
Drake, Francis Samuel, author, b. in N. H.
Dwight, Timothy, pres. of Yale, b. Conn.
Edmunds, Geo. F., sen. for Vt., b. in Vt.
Few, William, senator for Ga., A80.
Fisk, Clinton B., Prohibition candidate for Pres., philanthropist, born in N.Y.
Fisk, Samuel, clergyman, capt., b. in Mass.
Foster, Charles, Gov. of O., born in O.
Fulton, Justin D., Bapt. cl., lecturer, b. N.Y.
George, Enoch, M. E. bishop, A61.
Gilman, John T., Gov. of N. H., A69.
Grafe, Albrecht, naturalist, born in Berlin.
Gray, Horace, U. S. S. Ct., born in Mass.
Hammond, William Alex., physician, surgeon, author, born in Md.
Hart, James McDougal, painter, b. in Scot.
Hoppin, Augustus, artist, born in R. I.
MacPherson, Jas. B., brig.-gen. U. S. A., b. O.
McEntee, Jervis, painter, born in N.Y.
Marvin, Francis, M. C., born in N.Y.
Myer, Albert Joseph, scientist, born in N.Y.
Paddock, Benjamin H., P. E. bp., b. Conn.
Pinckney, Thomas, gen. of Revolution, gov. of S. C., minister to Eng., A78.
Porter, James Lewis, statesman, born.
Randall, Samuel J., M. C. for Pa., speaker, born in Pa.
Savage, John, author, born in Ire.
Stuart, Gilbert Charles, painter, A73.
Trowbridge, William Petit, engineer, b. Mich.
VanWart, Isaac, a captor of André, A68.
Wells, David Ames, economist, born in O.
Wilson, James F., sen. for Ia., born in O.
Winthrop, Theodore, author, born in Ct.
Wurtz, Henry, chemist, born in Pa.

1829 * *

Allison, William B., sen. for Ia., born in O.
Belknap, W. W., maj.-gen. of vols., sec. of war, born in Io.
Brackett, Albert G., col. U. S. A., b. in N.Y.
Bridgman, Laura, blind deaf-mute, b. N. H.
Childs, George Wm., journalist, b. Md.
Clark, William Travis, editor, born.
Coke, Richard, sen. for Tex., born in Va.
Conkling, Roscoe, sen. for N.Y., b. N.Y.
Crawford, Samuel W., brig.-gen. vols., b. Pa.
Cullom, Shelby M., senator for Ill., b. in Ky.
Dearborn, Henry, maj.-gen., sec. of war, 8th com. U.S.A., minister to Portugal, A78.
Failey, Noah L., U. S. A., born.
Goodell, Wm., physician, author, b. Malta.
Gottschalk, Louis Moreau, pianist, b. La.
Halpine, Charles G., journalist (*Miles O'Riley*), born in Ire.
Halstead, Murat, journalist of O., b. in O.
Hanaford, Phœbe C., author, preacher, born in Mass.
Hayden, Ferdinand V., geologist, b. Mass.
Helper, Hinton Rowan, author, b. in N. C.
Holyoke, Edwd. Aug., phys., naturalist, A101.
Jay, John, of N.Y., Pres. of Continental Congress, first chief justice, sec. of foreign affairs, A84.
Jefferson, Joseph, actor, born in Phila.
Jones, John, surgeon, born.
Kynett, Alpha, M. E. clergyman, b. in Pa.
Lansing, John, statesman, Rev. soldier, A65.
Lincoln, Enoch, Gov. of Me., poet, historian, A41.
Mason, John Mitchel, Pres. clergyman, A59.
Mitchell, S. Weir, physiologist, born in Pa.
Piatt, Donn, journalist, born.
Pickering, Timothy, colonel, sec. of state, senator for Mass., A84.
Rawson, Albert L., explorer, journalist, b. Vt.
Rogers, John, sculptor, statuette groups, born in Mass.
Schurz, Carl, brig.-gen., sen. for Mo., sec. of interior, born in Ger.
Seymour, George Franklin, P. E. bp., b. N.Y.
Shreve, Samuel Henry, engineer, b. in N. J.
Smith, Roswell, founder of Century Magazine, born.
Smithson, James Lewis Macie, founder of Smithsonian Institution, A75.
Taylor, William M., Pres. cl., b. in Scot.
Turpie, David, sen. for Ind., born in O.
Van Elton, Hendrik D. K., painter, b. Hol.
Vezin, Hermann, actor, born in Pa.
Walker, Joseph H., M. C., editor, b. Mass.
Warner, Charles Dudley, author, b. Mass.
Washington, Bushrod, U. S. S. Ct., A70.

CHURCH.

1828 Aug. 14. Boston Meeting of General Convention of the New Jerusalem.

Nov. 12. *Md.* A General Convention of Methodist Reformers meets in Baltimore, and organizes "**The Associated Methodist Churches.**"

* * *Boston.* **The Boston Seaman's Friend Society** is organized.

* * *Me.* The Universalist State Convention is held.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; **Ezra Stiles Ely,** moderator.

* * *Tenn.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee is organized.

* * Morris Brown is elected bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * The American Board starts a mission among the Stockbridge Indians.

* * The Methodist Episcopal Church transfers its mission to the Ojibwas to the Canadian Conference.

* * **Missionary Adoniram Judson** gives $6,000 to the Baptist Mission Board.

1829 Mar. 31. *It.* **Pius VIII.** is elected pope.

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; **John Knox,** president.

July 8. *Ky.* The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Kentucky is organized.

July 22. The Brooklyn Mission and Tract Society is organized.

Aug. 19. *Va.* William Meade (Protestant Episcopal) is consecrated bishop of Virginia.

Oct. * **Elijah C. Bridgman** and **David Abeel** are sent out by the **American Seaman's Friend Society** to labor among seamen.

* * *Md.* **The first Provincial Council** (Roman Catholic) of Baltimore is convened by Archbishop James Whitfield.

The Fifth General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Hagerstown.

* * *Phila.* The first Methodist Protestant church in this city is formed by seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; B. H. Rice, moderator.

The General Convention (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

The Baptist Triennial Meeting is held.

* * Presbyterians form the Synods of Utica (N. S.), Mississippi (O. S.), South Alabama (O. S.), and Cincinnati (N. S. and O. S.).

* * The Protestant Episcopal Church sends out its first foreign missionaries to Greece.

1830 Jan. 25. *Ala.* Friends of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Mobile meet preliminary to the organization of the Diocese of Alabama.

Apr. 6. *N. Y.* **The first Mormon church** is organized by Joseph Smith at Manchester, Ontario County.

June * *N. J.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at New Brunswick; W. Ellinge, president.

LETTERS.

1828 * * *Boston.* The *Ladies' Magazine,* the first periodical for women, appears.

* * *Conn.* **A Dictionary of the English Language, by Noah Webster,** appears at New Haven.

* * *Ind.* **The Indiana University** (non-sect.) is organized at Bloomington.

* * *Me.* Baptists start the *Zion's Advocate* at Portland.

* * *Mich.* The Michigan State Library is founded at Lansing. [54,000 vols.]

* * *New York.* The *Quarterly Review* (Meth. Epis.), formerly the *Methodist* (Monthly) *Magazine*, is first issued.

* * *New York. Courrier des États-Unis* is founded by Charles Laselle and others.

* * *O.* The *Western Review* appears at Cincinnati.

* * *S. C.* The *Southern Agriculturist* appears at Charleston.

The *Southern Review* appears at Charleston. [Expires 1832.]

* * *Remarks on the Life and Character of Napoleon Bonaparte*, by **W. E. Channing**, appears.

* * *Rachel Dyer*, by John Neal, appears.

* * *History of the Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus*, by **Washington Irving**, appears.

1829 Sept. 21. *Md.* The first public school in Baltimore is established.

Oct 13. *Me.* The first daily newspaper in this State—the *Daily Courier*—appears.

* * *Ky.* The first public school in this State is opened.

* * *Mo.* **St. Louis University** is organized.

* * *New York. Noah's New York National Advocate* appears.

* * *O.* Lane Theological Seminary (Pres.) is established in Cincinnati.

* * **43** * * The *American Quarterly Register* appears.

* * *The Offering of Sympathy*, by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *Al Aaraaff, Tamerlane, and Minor Poems*, by E. A. Poe, appears.

* * *The Conquest of Granada*, by **Washington Irving**, appears.

* * *Mécanique Céleste*, is translated by **Nathaniel Bowditch**, with copious commentaries.

* * *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * *The Life of John Ledyard*, by **Jared Sparks**, appears.

1830 July * *Boston. The Globe* appears.

SOCIETY.

1829 Dec. 20. *Ga.* The Legislature enacts that "no Indian or descendant of an Indian, residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations, should be deemed a competent witness to any suit where a white man is a defendant."

* * *Boston.* **The first asylum in the United States for the blind** is incorporated.

STATE.

1828 Nov. (?) * *U. S.* **The 11th Presidential election**; Democrats elected. **Popular vote** for President: **Andrew Jackson** of Tenn. (Democrat), 647,231; **John Q. Adams** of Mass. (National Republican), 509,097.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 20th Congress**: the second session opens.

* * *N. Y.* **Van Buren** becomes the leader of New York Democracy [for 20 years].

* * *U. S.* The political party known as the **Workingmen's Organization** appears in the principal cities.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–32 * * *Ky.* Thomas Metcalfe.
–29 * * *La.* Peter Derbigny.
–30 * * *N. C.* John Owen.
–29 * * *N. Y.* Nathaniel Pitcher.
Martin Van Buren.
–30 * * *S. C.* Stephen D. Miller.
–31 * * *Vt.* Samuel C. Crafts.

1829 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $58,421,413.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* **Congress**: the House counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: **Jackson**, 178; **Adams**, 83. Vote for Vice-President: **John C. Calhoun** (Democrat) of S. C., 171; **Richard Rush** (National Republican) of Pa., 83; **William Smith** (Democrat) of S. C., 7.

Mar. 4. *D.C.* **The 20th Congress ends.**

Seventh Administration; Democratic.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Andrew Jackson** of Tenn. is inaugurated the seventh President, in the 11th term of the Presidency. **John C. Calhoun** of S. C. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **Martin Van Buren** of N. Y. (State), **Samuel D. Ingham** of Pa. (Treas.), **John H. Eaton** of Tenn. (War), **John Branch** of N. C. (Navy), **John M'P. Berrien** of Ga. (Atty.-Gen.), and **William T. Barry** of Ky. (P. M.-Gen.).

"The reign of Andrew Jackson" begins. [It lasts eight years.]

Mar. 9. *D. C.* **The Postmaster-General** becomes a recognized member of the President's cabinet.

Mar. 28. **A treaty** is signed with Denmark for the adjustment of **indemnity** claims.

Apr. 14. *D. C.* **Congress**: the House rejects a bill for building a **national road**, extending from Buffalo, N. Y., to New Orleans, La. Vote, 88–105.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 21st Congress opens.**

* * *D. C.* **John McLean** of Ohio is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *D. C.* **Inauguration of the Spoils System.**

The President makes 176 appointments of political adherents to office. [A total of only 74 removals of office-holders under all preceding Presidents; about 190 by Jackson during his first year].

* * *N. Y.* **A workingmen's ticket** appears, and an assemblyman is elected by it.

* * **The high tariff acts** bring protests from the merchants of Boston, and later from the Legislatures of South Carolina, Virginia, Alabama, and North Carolina.

From this period begins the office-seekers' struggle with each new administration.

Dec. * President Jackson takes strong ground **against the National bank** in his message to Congress.

* * **–33** * * *New York.* Walter Bowne is elected the 58th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–31 * * *Ala.* Gabriel Moore.
–35 * * *Ark.* (*Ter.*). John Pope.
–31 * * *Ga.* George R. Gilmer.
–30 * * *La.* A. Bauvais.
–30 * * *Me.* Nathan Cutler.
–30 * * *N. H.* John Bell.
–32 * * *N. J.* Peter D. Vroom.
N. Y. Martin Van Buren.
–33 * * *N. Y.* Enos T. Throop.
Pa. George Wolf.
–35 * * *Tenn.* Wm. Carroll.

1830 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $48,565,406.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Robert Y. Hayne** makes a **great speech** in defense of State rights.

Jan. 27. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Daniel Webster** makes his **great speech for the Union** in reply to Robert Y. Hayne of South Carolina, who is a radical upholder of State rights.

May 7. *D. C.* A treaty with Turkey is made.

May * *D. C.* President **Jackson** and John C. **Calhoun** become political enemies.

May 31. *D. C.* **The 21st Congress**: the first session closes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1828 Nov. 15. *N. Y.* **The Cayuga and Seneca Canal** is completed.

* * *Mass.* **The first steamboat** in Boston harbor—the *Benjamin Franklin*—**is** used as an excursion boat.

* * *New Eng.* The first boat passes through the entire length of the **Blackstone Canal**, 45 miles long, connecting Providence and Worcester.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1828, 27,382.

1829 Apr. 3. *Ga.* **A great fire** occurs in Augusta; 300 buildings are burned.

June 4. The steam frigate *Fulton* blows up; 26 persons are killed.

July 4. *Phila.* U.S. **Mint** cornerstone laid.

Aug. 8. *Pa.* **The first trip of a locomotive** is made on the Carbondale and Honesdale Railroad.

Oct. 17. *Del.* **The Delaware and Chesapeake Canal** is opened.

Nov. 13. *N. Y.* **Sam Patch** kills himself by jumping the **Genesee Falls** at Rochester, in the presence of a great assembly.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1829, 22,520.

* * Many canals are completed, including the **Cumberland and Oxford** (Me.), the **Farmington** (Conn.), the **Oswego** (N. Y.), and the **Delaware and Hudson.**

1830 May 24. *Md.* **The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad** has 24 miles of track opened for use.

June * *U. S.* **Fifth Census**: States, 24; whites, 10,537,378; colored, 2,328,642 (free colored 319,599, slaves 2,009,043); total **population**, 12,866,020. **Increase**, 33.55 per cent. **Center** of population 19 miles west southwest of Moorefield, W. Va.; westward movement in 10 years, 39 miles.

ARMY — NAVY.

THE NINTH WAR.

1831 Apr. 21—1832. Sept. 31. *Wis.* **The Black Hawk Indian War,** with the Sac and Fox Indians. Men enrolled, 6,465.

* * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** volunteers in the Black Hawk War, and is chosen captain of his company.

* * -32 * * *Wis.* **Jefferson Davis** serves in the Black Hawk War as brevet 2d lieutenant.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1830 Sept. 1. *New York.* **Charles John Kean** commences an engagement at the Park Theater.

* * *Boston.* The Boston Society of **Natural History** is organized.

The Fourdrinier machine, used in the manufacture of paper, is first made in this country at Windham; importations of it nearly cease.

* * *Md.* **The first locomotive** (*Tom Thumb*) built in the United States is constructed by **Peter Cooper,** at the Canton Iron Works, near Baltimore; a small tractor engine, of little use.

* * *Conn.* The Observatory of Yale University is erected at New Haven. The **first telescope** in this country is set up.

* * *Tomb of General Brock* is painted by Thomas Cole.

1831 Feb. 12. *U. S.* **A great solar eclipse** (annular) is generally visible.

Dec. * *Pa.* Dr. F. W. Geisenhainer obtains a patent for the application of a hot-air blast to anthracite coal in making iron; this invention begins a new era in producing iron.

* * *Conn.* The Groton monument, opposite New London, is completed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1830 * *
Agnew, Cornelius Rea, surgeon, b. in N.Y.
Arthur, Chester Alan, 20th Vice-President, 21st President, born in Vt.
Bacon, Leonard Woolsey, Cong. clergyman, author, born in Conn.
Bierstadt, Albert, painter, born in Ger.
Blaine, James Gillespie, M. C. from Me., speaker, senator, candidate for Pres., sec. of state, born in Pa., Jan. 31.
Bowers, Mrs. D. P., actor, born in Conn.
Cobb, Thomas W., senator for Ga., A46.
Compton, Barnes, M. C. for Md., b. in Md.
Cooke, John Esten, author, poet, b. in Va.
Culberson, David B., M. C. for Ga., b. Ga.
Dodge, Mary Abigail (**Gail Hamilton**), b. in Mass.
Duncombe, Parmelee Dubois, chemist, born.
Garrard, Kenner, brev. brig.-gen., b. in O.
Giles, William B., statesman, A68.
Godman, John D., physician, naturalist, A36.
Hayne, Hamilton, poet, born in S. C.
Hazen, William Babcock, soldier, b. in Vt.
Hobart, John Henry, P. E. bp. of N. Y., A55.
Hicks, Elias, Quaker preacher, A82.
Hosmer, Harriet Goodhue, sculptor in It., born in Mass.
Howard, Oliver O., maj.-gen. U. S. A., b. Me.
Hoyt, A. M., Gov. of Pa., born.
Johnson, Samuel Wm., chemist, au., b. N.Y.
Jones, John P., sen. for Nev., born in Eng.
Murray, David, educator, born in N.Y.
Neely, Henry A., P. E. bp. of Me., b. N.Y.
Nordhoff, Charles, au., journalist, b. Ger.
Orton, James, naturalist, born in N.Y.
Otis, George A., surgeon, born in Mass.
Paddock, Algernon S., sen. for Neb., b. N.Y.
Perry, Arthur Latham, economist, b. N. H.
Pratt, Charles, philanthropist, born in Mass.
Pugh, James L., sen. for Ala., born in Ga.
Red Jacket, chief of the Senecas, A79.
Rutgers, Henry, patriot, philanthropist, A85.
Sothern, Edward Askew, actor, b. Eng.
Teller, Henry M., sen. for Col., born in N.Y.
Terhune, Mary Virginia (*Marion Harland*), author, born in Va.
Trumbull, Henry Clay, Cong. cl., b. in Conn.
Tudor, William, author, A51.
Vance, Zebulon B., sen. for N. C., b. in N.C.
Vest, George G., sen. for Mo., born in Ky.
Ward, John Quincy A., sculptor, b. in O.
Warren, Gouverneur Kemble, gen., b. N.Y.
Yenell, George Henry, artist, born in Md.

1831 * *
Abbott, Henry L., engineer U. S. A., b. Mass.
Allen, Richard, first bp. of Afr. M. E. Ch., A71.
Baker, William, M. C. for Kan., born in Pa.
Bartholow, Roberts, physician, born in Md.
Barton, William, gen. in Rev'n of R. I., A84.
Boardman, George Dana, mis. to India, A30.
Booth, Mary L., author, editor *Harper's Bazar*, born in N.Y.
Breese, Kidder Randolph, capt. U. S. N., b. Pa.
Burbridge, Stephen G., gen. of vols., b. Ky.
Case, Augustus L., rear-adm. U. S. N., b. N.Y.
De Koven, James, P. E. cl. of N.Y., b. Conn.
Dinnan, Jeremiah Lewis, Cong. cl., b. R. I.
Donnelly, Ignatius, M. C., author, b. Phila.
Evarts, Jeremiah, editor, A50.
Fairchild, Lucius, brig.-gen. of vols., born.
Frye, William P., sen. for Me., born in Me.
Garfield, James A., maj.-gen. of vols., M. C. for O., sen., 20th Pres., of the U. S., b. O.
Gildersleeve, Basil Lanneau, scholar, b. S. C.
Gilman, Daniel Coit, educator, b. in Conn.
Girard, Stephen, Franco-Am. merchant, founder of college, A81.
Godkin, Edwin Laurence, journalist, b. Ire.
Goodwin, Wm. Watson, scholar, b. in Mass.
Grady, Benjamin F., M. C. for N. C., b. N. C.
Hodge, Casper W., prof. at Princeton, born.
Hunter, A. J., M. C., born in Ind.
Jackson, Helen Hunt, poet, born in Mass.
Livingston, Henry B., gen in Rev'n, A81.
Marsh, Othniel C., paleontologist, b. N.Y.
McCook, Alex. McD., maj.-gen. vols., born.
McLaren, Edw. W., P. E. bishop, born in O.
Mitchill, Sam. Latham, physician, naturalist, A67.
Monroe, James, sen. for Va., minister to Fr., gov. of Va., sec. of state, sec. of war, "Monroe doctrine," 5th Pres. U. S., A73.
Peffer, William A., sen. for Kan., born.
Proctor, Redfield, sec. of war, born in Vt.
Rawlins, John A., sec. of war, born in Ill.
Rockwell, James O., poet, A24.
Schofield, John M., maj.-gen., 17th commander U. S. A., b. in N.Y.
Shell, George W., M. C. for S. C., b. in S. C.
Sheridan, Philip Henry, General, 16th commander of U. S. Army, born in N.Y.
Stephenson, Samuel M., M. C. for Ill., born in Can.
Thomas, Theodore G., physician, b. in S. C.
Thomas, Isaiah, printer, journalist, A82.
Trumbull, John, poet, satirist, A81.
Walthall, Edward C., sen. for Miss., b. Va.
Washburn, Wm. D., sen. for Minn., b. Me.

CHURCH.

1830 Oct. 21. *N. Y.* W. M. Stone (Protestant Episcopal) is consecrated bishop for New York.

Oct. * *Pa.* German Reformed Baptists meet at Harrisburg and form **The Church of God.** John Winebrenner is their leader.

Nov. 2. *Md.* **A General Convention of Anti-episcopal Methodist** reformers meets in Baltimore, and assumes the title **Methodist Protestant Church.**

* * *Ala.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Alabama is organized.

* * *Ga.* **Indian Missions** are successful.

Two hundred and fifty Chickasaws unite with the church connected with the mission. One-fifth of the Stockbridges are church members. Three-fourths of all the church members of the missions of the American Board are Indians. Half the Cherokees can read; and they have eleven churches, also schools, courts, a legislature, and stringent laws against intemperance.

* * *Ill.* **The First Congregational church** is formed.

* * *Pa.* The East Pennsylvania eldership of the Church of God is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Ezra Fisk, moderator.

* * **The Bible Association** of Friends in America is organized.

* * *New York.* A Primitive Methodist church is formed.

* * *O.* The Mormons organize a church at Kirtland.

* * *Va.* **The United Synod, South** (Evangelical Lutheran), of Virginia, is organized.

* * The Methodists begin work among the emigrant Creek and Cherokee Indians.

1831 Jan. 3. *Ala.* The Protestant Episcopal Convention invites Bishop Brownell to take charge of the parishes in Alabama.

Feb. 2. *It.* **Gregory XVI.** is elected pope.

* * *Ga.* **Opposition is made to missionaries.**

Two missionaries, Revs. Butler and Worcester, receive notification of a law of Georgia, requiring all white men on Cherokee land to take the oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia. Remaining at their posts, they refuse to do so, claiming their rights under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the general Government. — *Cyclopedia of Missions.*

Mar. 12. Missionaries to the Indians are persecuted.

The Georgia guard arrest three of the missionaries to the Cherokee Indians, and take them before the County Court, where they are released on the ground that they are agents of the general Government. [The President of the United States then declared them not to be agents of the general Government. Again they were warned to leave, and, refusing to do so, were, with a Methodist minister, Mr. Trott, and a Cherokee named Proctor, arrested. Mr. Trott and Proctor were chained by the neck to a wagon and made to march in this way for two days. After eleven days' imprisonment in a filthy log prison, Mr. Worcester and Mr. Butler were sentenced to four years' imprisonment at hard labor. The court of Georgia refused to discharge the prisoners when so ordered by the Supreme Court of the United States.] — *Cyclopedia of Missions.*

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; John Gasman, president. [And again in June at Albany; John Gasman, president.]

Sept. 22. *N. C.* Levi S. Ives is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop.

Oct. * *Me.* **Freewill Baptists** hold their **Fifth General Conference** at Wilton.

* * *Ill.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Illinois is formed.

* * *Md.* **The Sixth General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Frederick.

LETTERS.

1830 * * *Ala.* **Spring Hill College** (Rom. Cath.) is founded.

* * *Chicago.* The McCormick Theological Seminary (Pres.) is established.

* * *Ill.* The *Illinois Monthly Magazine* appears.

* * *Ill.* **The Illinois College** (Pres. and Cong.) is organized at Jacksonville.

* * *Ky.* **Georgetown College** (Bapt.) is organized at Georgetown.

* * **Mississippi College** (Bapt.) is organized at Clinton.

* * The *Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed) appears.

* * *N. Y.* The *Albany Evening Journal* appears.

* * **Philadelphia** has a penny paper, *The Cent*, which has a brief existence.

* * *U. S.* **There are 852 newspapers** in the United States.

* * The *Book of Mormon* is translated and published.

* * An edition of *Horace*, translated by Anthon, appears.

* * –39 * * *The Birds of America*, by **Audubon**, appears. [He obtained numerous subscribers at $1,000 per copy.]

1831 Jan. 1. *Boston.* *The Liberator* (Abolition) is first issued by William Lloyd Garrison.

Jan. 7. The *Methodist Protestant* is issued.

Nov. 9. *Boston.* The *Daily Morning Post* is first issued.

* * *Ala.* **The University of Alabama** (non-sect.) is organized at Tuscaloosa.

* * *Conn.* **The Wesleyan University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded.

* * *Ky.* The *Louisville Journal* is first issued.

* * *N. C.* The North Carolina **State Library** is founded at Raleigh. [42,000 vols.]

* * *New York. The Spirit of the Times*, the first sporting paper, is issued.

The University of the City of New York (non-sect.) is organized.

SOCIETY.

1830 * * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln**, 21 years old, becomes a resident of Illinois.

* * *Ga.* Half the **Cherokee Indians** read; they have eleven churches, also schools, courts, a legislature, and stringent laws against intemperance.

1831 Jan. 1. *Boston.* **William Lloyd Garrison's** *Liberator* puts new life into the anti-slavery cause.

It advocates the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the negroes, and hastens the organization of the abolition party.

Apr. 26. *N. Y.* **Imprisonment for debt** is abolished.

Aug. 21. *Va.* **A negro insurrection** is led by Nat Turner.

It is started by three white men and four slaves; they secure about 200 followers, who desolate the country; troops are called out in Virginia and North Carolina, and 55 white persons are killed before the insurrection is quelled.

Sept. 24. *R. I.* Four persons are killed by the military in a riot at Providence.

STATE.

1830 Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 21st Congress:** the second session opens.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–33 * * *Del.* David Hazzard.
–34 * * *Ill.* John Reynolds.
La. Jacques Dupré.
–34 * * *La.* André B. Roman.
–31 * * *Me.* Jonathan D. Hunton.
–32 * * *N. C.* Montford Stokes.
–31 * * *N. H.* Matthew Harvey.
–32 * * *O.* Duncan M'Arthur.
–32 * * *S. C.* James Hamilton.
–34 * * *Va.* John Floyd.

1831 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $39,123,191.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Samuel Smith** of Md. is reelected President *pro tempore*. [Later **L. W. Tazewell** of Va.]

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 21st Congress ends.**

Apr. 5. *D. C.* A boundary and commercial treaty is made with Mexico.

Apr. * *D. C.* **A quarrel occurs** in the President's cabinet, and many changes are made.

Cabinet: **Edward Livingston** of La. (State), **Louis McLane** of Del. (Treas.), **Lewis Cass** of O. (War), **Levi Woodbury** of N. H. (Navy), and **Roger B. Taney** of Md. (Atty-Gen.).

July 4. A convention is made with France.

In a mutual settlement of claims, France agrees to pay the United States 25,000,000 francs, and to accept 1,300,000 francs; these sums are for distribution to claimants in either country.

Aug. 21+. *Va.* **The Southampton negro insurrection,** led by Nat Turner, is suppressed in 48 hours.

Sept. 26. *Md.* The Anti-Masons nominate a National ticket at Baltimore; it is supported by National Republicans.

Oct. 5. *Phila.* **A free-trade** convention opens.

Oct. 26. *New York.* A high-tariff convention opens.

Dec. 5. *D.C.* **The 22d Congress opens.**

Dec. * *D. C.* Ex-President **John Q. Adams** enters Congress after two years of retirement from office. [He here continues for the remainder of his life, a period of 17 years.]

Dec. 12. *Md.* **The National Republican Party,** in convention at Baltimore, nominates **Henry Clay** of Ky. for the presidency. Leading issue—high tariff and internal improvements.

* * *New York.* The Common Council is divided into two boards.

Dec. * *D. C.* **Benjamin F. Butler** of N. Y. becomes Attorney-General.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–35 * * *Ala.* John Gayle.
–31 * * *Cal.* Manuel Victoria (Mexican).
–33 * * *Conn.* John S. Peters.
–35 * * *Ga.* Wilson Lumpkin.
–37 * * *Ind.* Noah Noble.
–34 * * *Me.* Samuel E. Smith.
–34 * * *Mich. (Ter.).* George B. Porter.
–33 * * *Miss.* Abraham M. Scott.
N. H. Joseph M. Harper.
–34 * * *N. H.* Samuel Dinsmoore.
–33 * * *R. I.* Lemuel H. Arnold.
–35 * * *Vt.* Wm. A. Palmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1830 Aug. 3. *N. Y.* The first vessel *via* the **Welland Canal** arrives at Oswego.

Aug. 12. *N. Y.* **The first American railroad** is completed; it connects Albany and Schenectady.

* * **Summer.** *S. C.* **The first steam railroad for the transportation of both passengers and merchandise,** commences operations over six miles of its tracks.

It connects **Charleston** with **Hamburg,** opposite Savannah; the track is built upon piles. The locomotive was made in New York.

Oct. 5. *U. S.* American ports are reopened to British commerce.

* * *New York.* A vehicle with the word **Omnibus** painted on both sides commences to run; many suppose the name to be that of the owner.

* * *U. S.* **The nation flourishes.**

A most remarkable **period of development** in wealth and natural resources, with intellectual quickening, begins throughout the Northern and Western States; the labor system of the South retards its progress.

1831 Apr. 23. *La.* **The first railroad** in this State is opened between New Orleans and Lake Pontchartrain—4½ miles across a swamp.

May 29. *N. C.* Fayetteville is destroyed by fire.

July 4. *Md.* **The Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad** is opened for six miles; it uses horse-power.

N. Y. Ex-President **James Monroe,** fifth President of the United States, dies in New York City.

Aug. 4. Chicago is surveyed, laid out, and the map recorded on this date.

Autumn. *Chicago.* The first sale of lots in this new town takes place.

Sept. 1. *N. Y.* **The Hudson and Mohawk Railroad** is opened from Albany to Schenectady, and a trip of 16 miles is made in 46 minutes.

Sept. 24. *Mass.* **Mount Auburn Cemetery,** near Boston, is dedicated.

Nov. * *N. J.* Canal boats first pass from the Hudson to the Delaware *via* the **Morris Canal.**

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens for 1831, 22,633.

* * The **Lexington and Ohio Railroad** is commenced.

* * *N. Y.* Commencement of the **Harlem Railroad,** also the **Ithaca and Oswego** road.

* * *Pa.* The great line of improvements connecting **Philadelphia with Pittsburg,** and costing the State more than $12,000,000, is completed.

There are 82 miles of railroad, including 36 miles over the Alleghanies, with inclined planes worked by stationary engines, and 177 miles of canals.

ARMY — NAVY.

1832 Feb. 6. The crew of the United States frigate *Potomac* attacks Qualla Batto, in Sumatra, killing 150 Malays, and destroying the town; losing two men killed and 14 wounded.

Apr. 1. War arises between the Winnebago Indians and other tribes.

Aug. 2. *Wis.* The Indians, led by Black Hawk, are subdued by an expedition under Gen. Atkinson at **Bad-axe River.**

* * *S. C.* **The Nullifiers** make military preparations to resist the Government.

* * *D. C.* President Jackson orders the available army and a ship-of-war to Charleston, S. C.

ART — SCIENCE —NATURE.

1831 * * *N. C.* The University of North Carolina has its **first observatory.** [It is used only a few years.]

* * *N. Y.* Dr. Samuel Guthrie of Sackett's Harbor **discovers chloroform;** it is used only as a medicine.

1832 Jan. * *Conn.* **Chloroform** is first used by inhalation at New Haven.

Feb. 19. *O.* **The Ohio River,** at Cincinnati, rises 63 feet above low-water mark; a great loss of property occurs.

July 13. *Minn.* Henry R. Schoolcraft discovers **the source of the Mississippi** River.

July 16. *New York.* **The Ravel family** of gymnasts appear at the Park Theater.

Sept. 17. *New York.* **Charles Kemble** and his daughter, **Fanny Kemble,** make their first appearance.

Oct. * *N. Y.* **Hosiery** is first manufactured by power at Cohoes.

* * Portrait of *Washington* is painted by Rembrandt Peale.

± * * *The Course of Empire* is painted by Thomas Cole.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1832 * *

Adams, Hannah, writer, A77.
Baird, Henry Martin, author, born in Pa.
Bancroft, Hubert Howe, historian, b. O.
Belknapp, Geo. E., com'der navy, b. N. H.
Boniface, George C., actor, born in N.Y.
Bowers, Theo. S., brig.-gen. U. S. A., b. Pa.
Bristow, Benj. H., sec. of treas., born in Ky.
Carroll, Charles, last signer of Declaration of Independence, A95.
Cesnola, di, Lugii P., brig.-gen., antiquary, b. in It.
Conway, Moncure Daniel, Unit. clergyman, author, born in Va.
Cornell, Alonzo B., Gov. of N.Y., b. in N.Y.
De Haas, Maurice F., painter, b. Rotterdam.
Dingley, Nelson, Jr., M. C. for Me., b. Me.
Earle, Pliny, inventor, of R. I., A70.
Eckford, Henry, shipbuilder, A57.
Egleston, Thomas, mining engineer, b. N.Y.
Fellows, John R., M. C. for N. Y., b. in N.Y.
Freneau, Philip, poet of Revolution, journalist, A80.
Garland, Augustus Hill, atty.-gen., born in Tenn.
Gatschet, Albert Sam., philologist, b. Switz.
Gibson, Randall L., sen. for La., b. in Ky.
Gordon, John B., sen. for Ga., born in Ga.
Hayes, Isaac I., arctic explorer, b. in Pa.
Holley, Alexander L., metallurgist, b. Conn.
Jackson, Howell E., U. S. S. Ct., b. in Tenn.
Knapp, Hermann, surgeon of N.Y., b. Ger.
Lewis, Morgan, maj.-gen., jurist, A90.
Livingston, Leonidas F., M. C. for Ga., b. Ga.
McCormick, Richard C., Jr., Gov. of Ariz. Ter., born in N.Y.
Mills, Roger Q., sen. for Tex., born in Ky.
Mitchell, Maggie, actor, born in N. Y.
Ninde, Wm. X., M. E. bishop, born in N.Y.
Osborne, Thomas O., general, born in O.
Perry, Wm. S., P. E. bishop of Ia., b. R. I.
Pheips, Benjamin K., lawyer, born.
Poe, Orlando M., military engineer, b. in O.
Sands, Robert C., author, journalist, A33.
Shiras, George, Jr., U. S. S. Ct., born in Pa.
Stimpson, William, naturalist, born in Mass.
Studley, John B., actor, born in Mass.
Sumter, Thomas, Revolutionary gen., A98.
Talmage, Thomas De Witt, Pres. clergyman, born in N. J.
Vincent, John H., M. E. bishop, b. in Ala.
White, Andrew Dickson, Pres. Cornell Univ., born in N.Y.
Wood, De Volson, engineer, born in N.Y.

CHURCH.

1831 * * *Ill.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Illinois is organized.

* * *Me.* Father Demilier becomes resident missionary to the Penobscot Indians, who soon exchange log cabins for painted cottages.

* * *O.* The Mormons, under Joseph Smith, remove from western New York to Kirtland.

* * *Mo.* The Mormons found Zion, in Jackson County.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Nathan S. S. Beman, moderator.

* * **33** * * **Baptist missions** are sustained among the Delaware Indians, also begun among the Shawanoes.

* * The American Board starts a mission for the Ojibwa Indians.

1832 Apr. 27, 28. *New York.* **The American Baptist Home Missionary Society** is organized.

May 1-28. *Phila.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held.

James O. Andrew and John Emory are ordained bishops.

The Alabama, Indiana, New Hampshire, and Troy Conferences are organized.

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; Isaac Ferris, president. [And at Albany in Oct.]

The Mission Board of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America is organized by the election of the General Synod.

The Board of Education of the Reformed [Dutch] Church is established.

Sept. 10. *Mich.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Michigan is organized.

Oct. 31. Protestant Episcopal bishops are consecrated. **John H. Hopkins** for Vermont, Benjamin B. Smith for Kentucky (presiding bishops), Charles P. McIlvaine for Ohio, and George W. Doane for New Jersey.

* * *Conn. N. H. Pa.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Ga.* The American Board starts a mission among the Creeks.

* * *Me.* **The Freewill Baptist Foreign Missionary Society** is organized at North Parsonsfield.

* * *Mo.* The (N. S. and the O. S.) Presbyterian Synods of Missouri are organized.

* * *New York.* **The Baptist Triennial Meeting** is held.

The General Convention (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; James Hoge, moderator.

* * *Vt.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Vermont is organized. (1790?)

* * Richard Waters is elected bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

LETTERS.

1831 * * *Me.* The Maine State **Library** is founded at Augusta. [40,000 vols.]

* * *O.* **St. Xavier College** (Rom. Cath.) of Cincinnati is chartered.

Denison University (Bapt.) is organized at Granville.

* * *S. C.* Columbia Theological Seminary (Pres.) is established. (1828?)

* * Baptists start the *Baptist Weekly Journal* [it becomes the *Journal and Messenger*].

* * -35 * * *Buckingham's New England Magazine* appears.

* * *The Bravo,* by **Cooper,** appears.

* * *The Dutchman's Fireside,* by Paulding, appears.

* * *Legends of New England,* by Whittier, appears.

* * -39 * * *Ornithological Biography,* by **Audubon,** appears.

* * *The Causes and Evils of Contentions Among Christians,* by Noah Worcester, appears.

1832 * * *Conn.* The alumni add $100,000 to the endowment of Yale College.

* * *Ind.* **Wabash College** (Pres. and Cong.) is founded at Crawfordsville.

* * *Mo.* **St. Louis University** (Rom. Cath.) is founded.

* * *O.* Baptists found the Ladies' Institute at Granville.

Lyman Beecher is chosen President of Lane Seminary, near Cincinnati.

[He holds this position for twenty years, and during one-half that time adds to his other duties the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati.]

* * *Pa.* **Lafayette College** (Pres.) at Easton is organized.

Pennsylvania College (Evang. Luth.) of Gettysburg is organized.

St. Charles Borromeo Seminary (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Overbrook.

* * *Va.* **Randolph-Macon** College (Meth. Epis.) at Ashland, is organized.

* * *Mass.* **"My Country, 'tis of Thee,"** is written by Samuel Francis Smith, a Baptist minister of Newton Centre.

* * *New York.* The *Knickerbocker Magazine* is established by C. F. Hoffman, later by L. G. Clark.

* * *Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans,* by Moses Stuart, appears.

The *New York Globe* is issued by James Gordon Bennett.

* * *The Heidenmauer,* by Cooper, appears.

* * *Westward, Ho!* by Paulding, appears.

* * *Moll Pitcher,* by **Whittier,** appears.

* * The *Western Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis.) is authorized by the General Conference.

* * *The Alhambra*, by **Irving**, appears.

* * *The Life of Gouverneur Morris*, by Jared Sparks, appears.

SOCIETY.

1831 * * *New York.* The first local unions of printers are formed.

* * *S. C.* The **Vigilance Association** of Columbia offers a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of any persons distributing Garrison's *Liberator*, or any other publication of seditious tendency.

* * The New England Association of Farmers, Mechanics, and Workingmen is organized.

1832 Jan. 1. *Mass.* The **first Abolition Society** on the basis of immediate and unconditional emancipation is organized, with 12 members; Arnold Buffum (a Quaker), president.

* * *U. S.* Soldiers are given the right to draw coffee and sugar instead of the spirit ration.

* * The **ten-hour movement** among the shipwrights and calkers of New England cities is sustained by strikes.

* *–33 * * **Anti-slavery Societies** are formed by Arthur Tappan and others.

They are moral and religious, not political, organizations; persecution spreads, instead of extinguishing, the fire.

STATE.

1832 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $24,322,235.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress** is memorialized in each House to **renew the charter** of the National Bank.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **W. L. Marcy** of N. Y., declares, "**To the victors belong the spoils.**" [This saying becomes a political proverb.]

May 31. *Md.* **The First Democratic National Convention,** assembled at Baltimore, nominates Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren. It adopts the "two-thirds rule." [It succeeds the Republican or Anti-Federalist party.]

June 11. *D. C.* **Congress**: the Senate passes the bill to **recharter the National Bank.** Vote, 28–20.

July 3. *D. C.* **Congress**: the House passes the bill to **recharter the National Bank.** Vote, 107–85.

July 9. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **L. W. Tazewell** of Va. is elected President *pro tempore*.

July 10. *D. C.* **President Jackson** vetoes the bill to recharter the Bank.

July 14. *D. C.* Congress passes **new tariff laws,** which reduce the duties on iron, but increase them on woolens, yet they retain **the protective principle;** South Carolina, in opposition, approaches **a condition of rebellion.**

July 16. *D. C.* **The 22d Congress**: the first session closes.

Aug. * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** (23 years of age) zealously supports the cause of Henry Clay, and is a candidate for the Legislature.

Oct. 14. *D. C.* An indemnity treaty is made with Naples.

Nov. (?) * *U. S.* **12th presidential election**; Democrats elected. Popular vote: **Andrew Jackson** (Dem.) of Tenn., 687,502; **Henry Clay** (Nat. Rep.) of Ky., 530,189; **John Floyd** (Ind.) of Va. and **William Wirt** of Md. (Anti-Mason), together 33,108.

Nov. 19. *S. C.* **A State Convention** meets at Columbia by the call of the Legislature; Gov. Hamilton, president.

Nov. 24. *S. C.* The State Convention reports a **nullification ordinance,** declaring the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832 to be unconstitutional, "and are null and void, and no law, nor binding upon this State." It threatens to secede from the Union if force is used.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 22d Congress**: the second session opens.

Congress; Senate: **Hugh L. White** of Tenn. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Dec. 10. *D. C.* President Jackson issues a proclamation against nullifiers, warning and threatening them with trial for treason, setting forth the National theory, and combating the States rights doctrine.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* **A commercial treaty** is made with Russia.

Dec. 20. *S. C.* The Legislature provides judicial remedies for the **recovery of goods** seized or held for the payment of duties imposed by the Act of Congress.

Dec. 21. *S. C.* Governor Hamilton issues a proclamation, warning the citizens of the State not to be **diverted from their allegiance** by the anti-nullification proclamation of President Jackson.

Dec. 28. *D. C.* John C. Calhoun resigns the office of Vice-President because of President Jackson's proclamation against nullifiers.

Dec. * *S. C.* Colonel Hayne (Senator) is elected governor, and **J. C. Calhoun** is elected Senator.

Dec. * *D. C.* The President's message recommends Congress to **remove the public funds from the National Bank** [it refuses by a decisive vote; **the President removes them without the sanction of Congress**; Clay, Webster, and Calhoun lead the opposition in the Senate; the House sustains the President].

* * *S. C.* President Jackson **sends a part of the army** to Charleston, and a ship-of-war to collect the revenue.

* * *D. C.* **Franklin Pierce,** 28 years old, is elected to Congress from New Hampshire.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–33 * * *Cal.* Pio Pico (Mex.).
–34 * * *Ky.* John Breathitt.
–36 * * *Mo.* Daniel Dunklin.
–35 * * *N. C.* David L. Swain.
–33 * * *N. J.* Samuel L. Southard.
–36 * * *O.* Robert Lucas.
–34 * * *S. C.* Robert Y. Hayne.

1833 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $7,001,698.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* President Jackson issues his **anti-nullification message,** which electrifies the country.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* **Congress**: Introduction of Henry Clay's **Compromise Tariff Act,** which aims to harmonize Congress. It provides for a gradual reduction of duties until 1843, when they are to drop to 20 per cent.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* **Congress counts the electoral vote.**

Vote for President: **Jackson,** 219; **Clay,** 49; **Floyd,** 11; **Wirt,** 7. Vote for Vice-President: **M. Van Buren** (Dem.) of N. Y., 189; **John Sergeant** (Nat. Rep.) of Pa., 49; **Henry Lee** (Ind.) of Mass., 11; **Amos Elimaker** (Anti-Mason) of Pa., 7; **William Wilkins** (Dem.) of Pa., 30.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: In a debate with **John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster** makes a speech against the right of nullification.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress**: the Senate passes the "**Force Bill.**" Vote, 32–1.

It authorizes the President to remove to another place any custom-house where the collection of the revenue is obstructed, and to use military force, when necessary, to secure the collection of the duties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1831* * *S.C.* **Four-wheeled trucks** are first used on the South Carolina railroad.

* * *Va.* The **first railroad** in Virginia is opened 13 miles, for carrying coal to Manchester.

* * Estimated miles of completed **canals,** 1,343; partly completed, 1,800; projected, 408 more.

1832 Apr. 9. *Tenn.* The steamboat *Brandywine* burns near Memphis; 125 lives are lost.

June 21. *New York.* **The Asiatic cholera first appears**; it spreads rapidly and with appalling results.

July * **Cholera** appears in Philadelphia, Albany, and Rochester.

July 10. *Ill.* **The first steamboat** arriving at Chicago brings Gen. Scott and his troops.

Aug. * *Mass.* **The Boston and Worcester** Railroad is commenced.

Oct. * *La.* **Cholera rages** in New Orleans.

Nov. 15. *Pa.* **Philadelphia and Harrisburg** are connected by rail.

Nov. * *New York.* **The first street railroad** in the U. S. is opened between the City Hall and Fourteenth Street.

* * **Chicago** is yet a frontier town.

* * *Ia.* **The first house** in Iowa is erected [near Davenport].

* * *N. J.* **The Paterson and Jersey City Railroad** is opened.

* * *N. Y.* **The Schenectady and Saratoga** Railroad is opened.

* * *Pa.* **The West Chester Railroad** is opened; also, the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown roads.

* * *U. S.* "**Wild Cat**" **banks** issue currency which soon becomes worthless.

A commercial panic ensues.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens received in 15 months, 60,482.

ARMY — NAVY.

1833 * * *Tex.* Texans begin a war against Mexico for independence.

* *-35 * * Jefferson Davis serves in the war against the Pawnee Indians.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1833 July 2. *N. Y.* The first public trial of reaping-machines is made before the Hamilton County Agricultural Society; Obed Hussey, patentee.

Nov. 13. A remarkable display of meteoric stars is seen over a large part of North America.

Nov. 18. *New York.* The first theater for operatic purposes in the United States is erected. [A failure.]

* * *Mass.* The Essex County Natural History Society [Essex Institute] is organized.

* * *The Court of Death*, by Rembrandt Peale, is exhibited at the Royal Academy.

* * *Titian's Goblet* is painted by Thomas Cole.

* * *New York.* The Mechanics' Institute is formed.

1834 Jan. * *Mass.* The first American table cutlery is made at Greenfield.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1833 * *

Alcott, Louisa May, author, born in Pa.
Ashmun, John Hooker, jurist, A33.
Bainbridge, William, com. U. S. N., A59.
Benson, Egbert, jurist, A87.
Booth, Edwin, actor, born in Md.
Breckenridge, James, M. C. for Va., A70.
Bromley, Isaac H., editor, born in Conn.
Cameron, J. Donald, sen. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Cockrell, Jer. V., M. C. for Tex., b. in Mo.
Coffee, John, general, A51.
Colburn, Warren, mathematician, A40.
Comfort, Geo. Fisk, educator, born in N.Y.
Coombs, William J., M. C. for N.Y., b. N.Y.
Edwards, Ninian, senator for Ill., gov., A58.
Evans, Edward P., scholar, born in N.Y.
Fish, Nicholas, lieut.-col. of Rev. war, A75.
Fletcher, Loren, M. C. for Minn., b. in Me.
Fuller, Melville Weston, chief justice U. S. S. Ct., born in Me.
Goldbeck, Anna M., painter, born.
Gregg, David M., maj.-gen. U. S. A., b. Pa.
Grosvenor, Charles H., M. C. for O., b. Conn.
Harrison, Benjamin, brig.-gen. vols., sen. for Ind., 23d President, born in O.
Harlan, John M., U. S. S. Ct., born in Ky.
Hatch, William H., M. C. for Mo., b. in Ky.
Hepburn, William P., M. C. for Ia., b. in O.
Herrick, Stephen S., Jun., physician, b. in Vt.
Hulick, George W., M. C. for O., born in O.
Ingersoll, Robert Green, lawyer, orator, born in N.Y.
Lacroix, John C., clergyman, born.
Locke, David R. (Petroleum V. Nasby), humorous and satirical writer, b. in N.Y.
Martin, John, sen. for Kan., born in Ky.
McLean, Alex., sec. Bible Society, born.
McPherson, John R., sen. for N. J., b. N.Y.
Neckere, de, Leo R., R. C. bp. of N. O., A33.
Northway, Stephen A., M. C. for O., b. N.Y.
Phillips, Adelaide, singer, born in Eng.
Platt, Thomas, C. sen. for N.Y., politician, born in N.Y.
Porter, Thomas, officer U. S. A., A99.
Post, Philip S., M. C. for Ill., born in N.Y.
Quay, Matthew S., sen. for Pa., born in Pa.
Randolph, John, orator, sen. for Va., A60.
Redpath, James, journalist, born in Eng.
Rogers, Fairman, physicist, born in Pa.
Ruger, Thomas H., brig.-gen., born in N. Y.
Stedman, Edmund Clarence, poet, b. in Conn.
St. John, John P., gov. of Kan., prohibitionist, born in Ind.
Thompson, Denman, actor, born in Pa.
Thompson, Launt, sculptor, b. in Ireland.
Wheeler, William A., lexicographer, b. Mass.
Wolcott, Oliver, sec. of treas., gov. of Conn., A73.
Woodward, Joseph J., histologist, b. in Pa.

1834 * *

Barlow, Francis Channing, brig-gen., b. N.Y.
Bedell, Gregory Townsend, P. E. cl., A41.
Blackie, George S., physician, born.
Brinton, Garrison, archeologist, b. in Pa.
Blair, Henry W., M. C., b. in N. H.
Blodgett, Rufus, sen. for N. J.
Bowers, William W., M. C. for Cal., b. N. Y.
Browne, Charles Farrar (Artemus Ward), writer, humorist, born in Me.
Brickner, George H., M. C. for Wis., b. Ga.
Call, Wilkinson, sen. for Fla., b. in Ky.
Cockrell, Francis M., sen. for Mo., b. in Mo.
Condict, John, surgeon, A79.
Cannon, Marion, M. C. for Cal., b. in W. Va.
Crawford, William Harris, sec. of treas., sen. for Va., A52.
Depew, Chauncey M., orator, M. C. for N. Y., R. R. officer, born in N. Y.
Dick, James T., artist, born in N. Y.
Dow, Lorenzo, eccentric Meth. preacher, A57.
Eaton, Daniel Cady, prof. in Yale, b. in Mich.
Emmerton, James A., genealogist, b. in Mass.
Eliot, Charles William, pres. of Harvard, born in Mass.
Foss, Cyrus D., M. E. bp., b. in N. Y.
Gibbons, James, cardinal, born in Md.
Gorgas, Ferd., editor, born.
Grimke, Thomas Smith, scholar, philan., A48.
Henderson, Thos. J., M. C., born in Tenn.
Hilborn, Samuel G., M. C., born in Me.
Hiscock, David, sen. for N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Hitt, Robert R., M. C. for Cal., born in O.
Hurst, John F., M. E. bp., chancellor of Wash. Univer., born in Md.
Jones, Galusha, soldier in Revolution, A83.
Langley, Samuel P., astronomer, b. in Mass.
McCook, Edward M., gov. of Col., b. in O.
Owen, Elias K., naval commander, born.
Porter, Ebenezer D., pres. Andover Seminary, A62.
Porter, George B., statesman, A44.
Phillips, Philip, composer, singer, b. N.Y.
Powell, John W., ethnologist, geologist, born in N. Y.
Ransom, Thomas Edward G., brig.-gen., born in Vt.
Sanders, Wilbur F., sen. for Mont., born in N. Y.
Say, Thomas, zoologist, A47.
Schweinitz, von, Lewis David, botanist, A54.
Updegraff, Thomas, M. C. for Ia., b. in Pa.
Wirt, William, lawyer, author, A62.
Young, Charles Augustus, astronomer, born in N. H.

CHURCH.

1833 June 6. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 26. *Chicago.* The first Presbyterian Church is organized.

June * *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets at Schenectady; Jacob J. Janeway, president.

Aug. 16. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

Oct. 19. *Chicago.* The Baptists organize a church.

* * Massachusetts amends her constitution, making contributions for the support of the ministry voluntary instead of obligatory.

* * *Mich.* The Diocese of Detroit (Roman Catholic) is established.

* * *Md.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Baltimore.

* * *N. Y.* William Miller of East Whitehall lectures on the End of the World, which he predicts will occur in 1843; his disciples are called Millerites.

* * *Ore.* The Methodists begin work among the Indians in Oregon.

* * *O.* The Archbishopric of Cincinnati (Roman Catholic) is created.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; William A. McDowell, moderator.

* * A secession from the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church occurs.

The division is caused by diverse opinions respecting the civil institutions of the country; some declaring that the Constitution and the Government are essentially infidel and immoral.

* * The Mormons are opposed and driven from the settled parts of the country, because of their teachings and alleged deceptions.

* * The Presbyterians begin mission-work among the Chippewas at Lac Court d'Oreilles.

* * The Baptists begin work among the Otoe, Omaha, Delaware, and Stockbridge Indians.

1834 Jan. 14. *Tenn.* James H. Otey (Protestant Episcopal) is consecrated bishop of Tennessee.

Feb. 6. The Bishop White Prayer-book Society is organized.

May 21. *N. Y.* The General Association (Congregational) is organized.

June * *New York.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets; Sam. A. Van Vranken, president.

LETTERS.

1833 July 16. *New York.* The corner-stone of New York University is laid.

Sept. 8. *New York. The Sun* is first published; a penny paper.

Nov. 26. *Ill.* The first newspaper of Chicago, *The Democrat*, is issued.

Dec. 11. *Wis.* The first newspaper in the State, *The Green Bay Intelligencer*, is issued.

* * *Boston.* The *New England Magazine* is established by Buckingham.

* * *Boston.* The *Boston Daily Journal* is first issued.

* *-34 * * *Boston.* The *Select Journal of Foreign Periodical Literature* appears.

* * *Conn.* The Wesleyan University Library is founded at Middletown. [35,000 vols.]

* * *Ga.* Mercer University (Bapt.) is organized at Macon.

* * *Ind.* Hanover College (Pres.) is organized.

* * *Mich.* Kalamazoo College (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *N. C.* Wake Forest College is chartered by Baptists at Wake Forest.

* * *New York.* The *Journal of Commerce* establishes relays of horses between New York and Philadelphia, and secures news from Washington one day earlier than other papers. [Later, its relays are extended to Washington.]

* *-38 * * *New York.* The *American Monthly Magazine* appears.

* * *O.* St. Xavier's College (Rom. Cath.), Cincinnati, is founded.

* * *Pa.* Haverford College (Orthodox Friends) is organized at Haverford.

* *-36 * * The *Western Monthly Magazine* supersedes the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*.

* * *Atalantis: A Story of the Sea*, by W. G. Simms, appears.

* * *The Down-Easters*, by John Neal, appears.

* * *Discourses and Addresses on Subjects of American History, Art and Literature*, by Verplanck, appears.

* *-40 * * *The Life and Writings of George Washington*, by **Jared Sparks**, appears.

* * *Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States*, by **Joseph Story**, appears.

* * *An Edition of the Iliad*, by Cornelius C. Felton, appears.

* * An edition of the *Alcestis of Euripides*, by Theodore D. Woolsey, appears.

* * A translation of *Malte-Brun's Geography*, by J. G. Percival, appears.

1834 * * *Conn.* Hartford Theological Seminary (Cong.) is founded.

* * *Ind.* **Franklin College** (Bapt.) is organized at Franklin.

* * *La.* **Tulane University** (non-sect.) is organized at New Orleans.

* * *New York.* The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* is founded.

* * *O.* **Oberlin College** (Cong.) is founded at Oberlin.

* * *Life of George Washington*, by J. K. Paulding, appears.

* * *Va.* The *Southern Literary Messenger*, by T. W. White, is published at Richmond.

SOCIETY.

1833 Feb. 26. *D. C.* **The Congressional Temperance Society**, under a call of 25 members of Congress, is organized.

Its object: "By example and kind moral influence to discountenance the use of ardent spirit and the traffic in it throughout the community."

May * *Phila.* **The first National Temperance Society meets.**

"The traffic in ardent spirits as a drink is morally wrong, and ought to be abandoned throughout the world."

Oct. 2. *New York.* **An anti-slavery society** is organized; Arthur Tappan, president.

Dec. 6. *Phila.* The American Anti-Slavery Society is formed; Beriah Green, president.

* * *Ga.* **The first local option law** for the suppression of intemperance is granted by the Legislature to the inferior courts of Liberty and Camden counties.

* * *N. Y.–Pa.* **Laws for the suppression of lotteries are passed.**

* *-36 * * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** is a merchant, drifting into bankruptcy.

* * *O.* James A. Garfield, two years of age, is bereaved of his father; his widowed mother has a log cabin and 20 acres of cleared land.

* * **Philadelphia** has a Whig barbecue, celebrating its victory at the polls; 50,000 people are present.

1834 Jan. 30. Richard Lawrence **attempts to assassinate President Jackson.**

Apr. 8–10. New York City has an **election riot.**

It is between Jackson Democrats and a new party called Whigs; political meetings are broken up, business in Wall Street is suspended, and citizens are under arms all night, fearing the banks would be sacked.

July 4. *New York.* **A meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society is broken up by a mob.**

July 10–12. *N. Y.* Abolition riots agitate New York; abolitionists are persecuted.

The house of **Lewis Tappan** is sacked by a mob; other houses, churches, schoolhouses, and homes of colored families are also assaulted.

July 11. *N. J.* **Pro-slavery violence and persecution are rampant.**

A mob takes a colored man from the pulpit, to which he has been invited by the minister, and conveys him to jail, threatening to tear down the jail unless the jailer receives him; they then return and demolish the interior of the church.

Aug. 11. *Mass.* **Catholics are persecuted.**

A Charlestown mob burns the Ursuline Convent, driving 70 females into the night, and plundering the property, it being alleged that a girl is confined there against her will.

Aug. 12. *Boston.* **An indignation meeting is held in Faneuil Hall,** because of the Charlestown outrage.

STATE.

1833 Feb. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Compromise Tariff Bill.** Vote, 119–85.

It scales down all duties over 20 per cent by one-tenth of the surplus of each year, so as to make the uniform rate of 20 per cent in the year 1842.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Compromise Tariff Bill.** Vote, 29–16. The House passes the **Force Bill**, empowering the President to execute the revenue laws in South Carolina. Vote, 149–48.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* President Jackson signs the **Tariff** and **Force bills**, and they become laws.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **The 22d Congress ends.**

7th Administration; Democratic.

Andrew Jackson of Tenn., the seventh President, enters his second term, the 12th term of the presidency. **Martin Van Buren** is Vice-President.

Mar. 15. *S. C.* The State Convention, being reconvened, **repeals the ordinance of nullification** and secession.

Mar. 18. *S. C.* The State Convention adopts an ordinance declaring null the **Force Act** passed by Congress.

Sept. 16. *N. Y.–N. J.* **The boundary between** New York and New Jersey is settled.

Sept. 23. *D. C.* President Jackson **orders the "removal of deposits"** of the United States Government from the United States Bank to certain State banks ("Pet Banks"), causing great agitation. [The Senate declared the act unconstitutional; the funds were not removed to the State banks.]

W. J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, refuses to remove the public funds, is dismissed from office by the President, and **Roger B. Taney** of Md. succeeds him.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 23d Congress opens.**

Dec. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate resolution **censuring President Jackson** is introduced by Henry Clay.

* * *U. S.* **Political nominating conventions** take the place of caucuses of the State Legislature.

* * *U. S.* **The political machine,** under Jacksonian favor, rapidly develops.

Political "**workers**" **are to be rewarded** with political offices, and political parties are to be held together by the "*cohesive power of public plunder.*"

* * *New York.* Gideon Lee is elected the 59th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-35 * * *Cal.* José Figueroa (Mex.).
-34 * * *Conn.* Henry W. Edwards.
-37 * * *Del.* Caleb P. Bennett.
-35 * * *Miss.* Hiram G. Runnels.
N. J. Elias P. Seeley.
-36 * * *N. J.* Peter D. Vroom.
-38 * * *N. Y.* Wm. L. Marcy.
-38 * * *R. I.* John B. Francis.

1834 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $4,760,082. [It is paid off during the year.]

Jan. 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Hugh L. White** of Tenn. is elected President *pro tempore*. [Later **George Poindexter** of Miss. is elected.]

Feb. 17. *D. C.* An indemnity **treaty** is made with Spain.

Mar. 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate adopts Henry Clay's resolution **censuring the President** for the removal of Government deposits. Vote, 26–20.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House resolves that the **National Bank** shall not be rechartered, and forbids the removal of deposits.

June 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** Joint resolutions **censuring the President** pass the Senate. Vote, 29–10.

June 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **John Bell** of Tenn. is elected Speaker.

June 30. *D. C.* **The Indian Territory** is set apart exclusively for Indians.

—— **The 23d Congress:** the first session closes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1833 Mar. 31. *D. C.* **The Treasury Building** at Washington is destroyed by fire.

June 1. *Ky.* **Cholera breaks out** at Lexington.

Sept. * *N. J.* **The Camden and Amboy Railroad** is opened to Bordentown.

Oct. 8. *N. J.* **The first severe railroad accident** occurs on the Amboy and Bordentown road; several persons are killed.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1833, 58,640.

1834 May * *N. J.* The railroad from **Jersey City to New Brunswick** is opened.

Boston. **Ice is first exported** to the East Indies [arriving there in the autumn].

ARMY — NAVY.

THE TENTH WAR.

1835 Dec. 23—43 Aug. 14. The Florida Indian War.

[Men enrolled, 11,169 regulars, 29,953 militia and volunteers. Total, 41,122.]

Dec. * *Fla.* **The Seminole Indians** begin hostilities, and continue the struggle for 4 years. [The war was caused by the attempt of the Government to remove the Indians beyond the Mississippi.]

Dec. 28. *Fla.* The Seminole **Indians surprise** a detachment of 117 men under Major Francis L. Dade, and kill all but one man, who is covered by the dead.

The Seminoles, led by Osceola,—a half-breed, who displays great talents and audacity,—**surprise Gen. Thompson,** commanding the forces near Fort King, riddle his body with 15 bullets, and escape.

Dec. 31. *Fla.* Gen. Duncan L. Clinch defeats the Seminoles on the banks of the Withlacoochee.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1834+ * * *Conn.* **Kettles of hammered brass** are first made at Wolcottville.

* * *D. C.* **Hiram Powers** executes the busts of the President and others, at Washington.

* * *Mass.* **A gun is rifled** at South Boston — the first in the United States.

* * Cyrus Hall **McCormick patents his reaper** for harvesting grain — an invention which nearly equals the locomotive in its value to America.

1835 Apr. 8. *Boston.* **Charlotte Cushman** first appears, at the Tremont Theater.

Nov. 17. An aurora borealis of surpassing grandeur is observed.

Dec. * *New York.* The Howe Company **manufacture pins.**

* * *Conn.* **Samuel Colt patents his revolving pistol.**

* * *N. Y.* **Horseshoes** are made by machinery at Troy.

* * *Pa.* A small stack is erected near Pottsville for **making iron by the use of anthracite coal** and the hot blast. Frederic W. Geisenhainer is the inventor and pioneer.

± * * *Phila.* The manufacture of false teeth from **minerals** is commenced by D. W. Stockton.

* * **Hosiery goods** are first made by knitting a circular web.

* * **Audubon** publishes his remarkable work on the **Birds of America,** which is engraved and printed in four huge folios in Edinburgh, Scotland, and sold by subscription for $800.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1835 * *

Abbott, Lyman, Cong. cl., editor, b. Mass.
Adams, Charles Kendall, author, b. in Vt.
Ames, Adelbert, maj.-gen., sen. for Miss., b.
Barker, George Frederic, chemist, b. Mass.
Barnard, Charles, author, born in Mass.
Bayard, George D., brig.-gen., b. in N. Y.
Bayard, Truman H., sculptor, born in Vt.
Bland, Richard P., M. C. for Mo., b. in Ky.
Brooks, Phillips, P. E. bishop, b. Dec. 13, in Mass.
Caffery, Donelson, sen. for La., born in La.
Chaillu, Paul du, traveler, born in France.
Caldwell, Joseph, Pres. clergyman, A52.
Carlisle, John G., sec. of treas., sen. for Ky., born in Ky.
Chandler, Wm. E., sen. for N. H., b. N. H.
Clarke, John S., actor, born in Md.
Clemens, Samuel L. (**Mark Twain**), humorist, author, born in Mo.
Cobb, James E., M. C. for Ala., born in Ala.
Curtis, Newton M., M. C. for N. Y., b. N. Y.
Dana, Nathan, lawyer, A83.
Dolph, Joseph N., sen. for Ore., b. in N. Y.
Draper, John Christopher, scientist, b. in Va.
Duane, William, author and novelist, A75.
Dinsmoor, Samuel, gov. of N. H., A69.
Evans, Augusta, novelist, born in Ga.
Fallows, Samuel, Ref. E. bp., born in Eng.
Findley, James, statesman, A60.
Fitch, LeRoy, U. S. N., born in Ind.
Foster, Stephen, cl. and educator, A37.
Frothingham, Ellen, scholar, b. in Ger.
Fuller, Timothy, lawyer, orator, A57.
Garside, William B., homeopathist, born.
Graham, John H., M. C. for N. Y., b. in Ire.
Gregg, Andrew, U. S. senator, A80.
Hallowell, Richard Price, merchant, b. in Pa.
Hampton, Wade, of S. C., brig.-gen., A81.
Harris, Wm. Torrey, educationist, b. in Conn.
Hosack, David, physician, author, A66.
Kilgore, Buckley, M. C. for Tex., born in Ga.
Lander, Louisa, sculptor, born in Mass.
Lawson, Thos. G., M. C. for Ga., born in Ga.
Lindsay, William, sen. for Ky., born in Ky.
Lucas, William V., M. C. for S. D., b. in Ind.
Marshall, John, chief justice, A80.
McCrary, George W., sec. of war, b. Ind.
McKendree, William, M. E. bp., A78.
Mead, Larkin G., sculptor, b. in N. H.
Mitchell, John H., sen. for Ore., born in Pa.
Mitchell, Samuel Mix, statesman, A92.
Newcomb, Simon, astronomer, b. in N. S.
Norton, Andrews, Unit. cl., author, A45.
Oates, William C., M. C. for Ala., b. in Ala.
O'Rourke, Patrick H., colonel, born in Ire.
Osgood, Helen L. G., army nurse, b. in Mass.
Phillips, Thomas W., M. C. for Pa., b. Pa.
Pratt, John James, poet, born in Ind.
Polk, William, patriot, A76.
Potter, Henry C., P. E. bp. of N. Y., b. N. Y.
Powers, H. Henry, M. C. for Vt., born in Vt.
Robertson, Chas. F., P. E. bp., born in N. Y.
Shepard, Elliot F., lawyer, journalist, born in N. Y.
Spofford, Harriet Prescott, born in Me.
Stone, William Leete, Jr., author, b. in N. Y.
Thomas, Theodore, musician, b. in Ger.
Wise, George D., M. C. for Va., b. in Va.

CHURCH.

1834 Oct. 20. *Ia.* The first Baptist church is organized at Danville.

* * *Boston.* **The Benevolent Fraternity** of (Unitarian) churches in Boston is organized.

* * The American Board begins mission-work among the Dakota and Pawnee Indians.

* * *Ind.* The Diocese of Vincennes (Roman Catholic) is established.

* * *Mass.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Mich.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Michigan is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Philip Lindsley, moderator.

* * **The Mormon Twelve Apostles** are organized.

1835 Mar. 8. *Ill.* The Diocese of Illinois (Protestant Episcopal) is organized.

June * *Phila.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; Robert Bronk, president.

June 11. *N. Y.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

Sept. 25. Jackson Kemper is consecrated first (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of the Northwest.

* * *Ala.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Alabama is organized.

* * *Ill.* **Three clergymen organize** a (Protestant Episcopal) convention in Illinois, and appoint **Philander Chase** to the episcopate of Illinois.

The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Chicago is organized.

* * *N. J.* **A Society for the Evangelization of the World** is organized in the First Presbyterian church of Newark.

* * *New York.* Twelve city missionaries are employed by the City Tract Society.

* * *Ore.* The American Board starts a mission among the Oregon Indians, also among the Abnakis and the Sioux or Dakota Indians.

* * *Phila.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

It changes the organization of its Missionary Society so as to comprehend all members of the Church.

* * *Pa.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at York.

LETTERS.

1834 * * *Vt.* **Norwich University** (Prot. Epis.) is founded.

* * **–44** * * *History of the United States,* by George Bancroft, appears.

* * *Narrative of an Expedition to Itasca Lake,* by H. R. Schoolcraft, appears.

* * *Writings of George Washington,* etc., by Jared Sparks, appears.

* * *Calavar: A Romance of Mexico,* by R. M. Bird, appears.

* * *The Yemassee,* by W. G. Simms, appears.

* * *Guy Rivers,* by W. G. Simms, appears.

* * *Anatomical Character, Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption,* by **Morton,** appears.

* * *Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws,* by **Joseph Story,** appears.

1835 May 6. *New York.* The *New York Herald* is first issued.

Aug. * **–Sept.** * "The Moon Hoax," by Richard Adams Locke, is published in the *Sun.*

"Great Astronomical Discoveries Lately Made by Sir John Herschel at the Cape of Good Hope." [The article is copied by the most sober journals.]

* * *Boston. The Christian Review,* a Baptist quarterly, is issued.

The Culprit Fay, by J. R. Drake, appears.

* * *New York.* The *American Monthly Magazine* is published [till 1838] — by Herbert, Hoffman, and Benjamin.

* * *O.* The Young Men's Mercantile Library is founded at Cincinnati. [47,939 vols.]

The Oberlin Theological Seminary (Cong.) is opened.

The Marietta College (Pres. and Cong.) is founded.

* * *Tenn. The Baptist* is first issued [later called *The Tennessee Baptist,* and afterwards *The Baptist*].

* * *Va. Southern Literary Messenger* appears at Richmond.

** Baptists start the *Baptist Banner* [*The Western Recorder*].

** *The Infidel*, by R. M. Bird, appears.

** *Italian Sketch Book*, by Tuckerman, appears.

** *The Monikins*, by **Cooper**, appears.

** *Outre-Mer*, by **Longfellow**, appears.

** *The Partisan*, by W. G. Simms, appears.

** *Pencillings by the Way*, by Willis, appears.

** *Tour of the Prairies*, by **Washington Irving**, appears.

** *Winter in the West*, by C. F. Hoffman, appears.

** An edition of *The Antigone of Sophocles*, by Woolsey, appears.

** *Elements of Moral Science*, by Francis Wayland, appears.

–39 ** The first series of *The Library of American Biography*, edited by **Jared Sparks**, appears.

SOCIETY.

1834 Aug. 13+. *Phila.* **An anti-abolition riot** continues three nights; 54 houses occupied by colored people are assaulted, and some of them wrecked.

** *Conn.* A mob with a brass band interrupts a lecturer on the abolition of slavery, and marches him out of Norwich, to the tune of the "Rogue's March."

** *D. C.* Congress enacts a penalty of $500 for the offense of **selling liquor or wine to Indians** in the Indian country; setting up a still, $1,000 fine.

** *D. C.* President Jackson recommends Congress to pass an act for the **suppression of anti-slavery literature.**

** *N. H.* **Franklin Pierce** marries Jane Means Appleton.

** *N. Y.* **A convention of mechanics** meets at Utica; it protests against convict labor.

** **Great opposition** is made to the **anti-slavery movement**; it is ridiculed, scorned, stormed with abuse and violence, but augmented.

The Legislatures of several Southern States call upon the Northern States to prohibit the printing of anti-slavery publications.

** *N. Y.* **Delavan's declaration** arrests attention.

Edward C. Delavan, ex-wine merchant of Albany, draws up the following declaration, and secures the signatures of Presidents Jackson, Madison, John Q. Adams, Van Buren, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson.

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirit, as a drink, is not only needless, but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal benefit, but the good of our country and of the world."

** *Phila.* **The Presbyterian General Assembly** declares that "**The traffic in ardent spirits**, to be used as a drink by any people, is, in our judgment, **morally wrong**, and ought to be viewed as such by the churches of Jesus Christ universally."

1835 June 30. *Ky.* **Lieut. Jefferson Davis** resigns his commission in the army, and soon after **elopes with Sally Knox Taylor**, daughter of Gen. Zachary Taylor.

July 29. *S. C.* **A mob** forces the post-office at Charleston, and **rifles the mails** to destroy **anti-slavery publications.**

Aug. 8. *Md.* **A riot** occurs at Baltimore, about the Bank of Maryland; several persons are killed or wounded.

Aug. * *S. C.* **The U. S. mail is opened** and anti-slavery documents are removed and burned by citizens of Charleston.

** *New York.* The publication of the "**Moon Hoax**" in the *New York Sun* deceives many credulous people. (See Letters.)

** **Opposition to friends of freedom.** Churches and public halls are assaulted when opened for anti-slavery speakers, in many Northern sections. Great indignation is felt in the South because of the circulation of anti-slavery pamphlets by various societies.

STATE.

1834 Nov. * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** is elected to the Legislature as a member of the Assembly.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 23d Congress:** the second session opens.

** *New York.* The mayor is no longer appointed by the Common Council, but elected by the voters of the city.

Dec. * *D. C.* President Jackson recommends **reprisals on French commerce**, in satisfaction of a claim of $5,000,000 against France long overdue. [France settles the claim; Portugal is brought to terms in the same way.]

–37 ** *New York.* Cornelius W. Lawrence is elected the 60th mayor.

** *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–35	**	*Conn.*	Samuel A. Foote.
–36	**	*Fla.* (*Ter.*).	John H. Eaton.
–38	**	*Ill.*	Joseph Duncan.
–36	**	*Ky.*	James T. Morehead.
–38	**	*La.*	Edward D. White.
–35	**	*Mass.*	John Davis.
–38	**	*Me.*	Robert P. Dunlap.
–35	**	*Mich.* (*Ter.*).	Stevens T. Mason.
–36	**	*N. H.*	William Badger.
–36	**	*S. C.*	George McDuffie.
–36	**	*Va.*	Littleton W. Tazewell.

1835 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $37,513.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **John Tyler** of Va. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Congress establishes **three branch mints**—New Orleans, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 23d Congress ends.**

Oct. * *N. Y.* The anti-monopolist branch of the Democratic party is called **Locofocos** by the other branch.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 24th Congress opens.**

Congress; House: **James K. Polk** of Tenn. is elected Speaker.

Dec. * *D. C.* President Jackson recommends Congress to prohibit the circulation of **anti-slavery papers** through the mails.

Dec. * *D. C.* **James M. Wayne** of Ga. is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Dec. 20. *Tex.* **Texans declare their independence** of Mexico, and Americans rally to help them.

Dec. 29. *Ga.* **The Seminoles** cede all their territory east of the Mississippi for $5,000,000.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Revenue** in 1835, from the sales of public lands, $24,877,179.

** *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–37	**	*Ala.*	Clement C. Clay.
–36	**	*Ark.* (*Ter.*).	Wm. S. Fulton.
–38	**	*Conn.*	Henry W. Edwards.
–37	**	*Ga.*	William Schley.
–36	**	*Mass.*	Samuel Armstrong.
–40	**	*Mich.*	Stevens T. Mason.
–37	**	*Miss.*	Charles Lynch.
–37	**	*N. O.*	Richard D. Spaight.
		Pa.	Joseph Ritner.
–39	**	*Tenn.*	Newton Cannon.
–36	**	*Tex.*	Henry Smith (Provisional President).
–41	**	*Vt.*	Silas A. Jenison.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1834 Nov. 1. *N. J.* The railroad from **New Brunswick to Trenton** is opened.

** **Chicago receives one mail a week**; it is carried on horseback from Niles, Mich.

** *New York.* **Cholera** again prevails.

** *O.* **The Ohio Canal** is opened for 307 miles, connecting the Ohio River with Lake Erie.

** *Va.* **The Petersburg and Roanoke Railroad** is opened—60 miles in length.

** *S. C.* **The South Carolina Railroad** is opened 136 miles.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1834, 65,365.

** *Ore.* The first **emigrants** arrive.

1835 June 2. *Mass.* **The Boston and Providence Railroad** is opened.

June 27. *Mass.* **The Boston and Lowell Railroad** is opened.

July 6. *Mass.* **The Boston and Worcester Railroad** is opened.

Aug. 25. *Md.* **The Baltimore and Washington Railroad** is opened.

Nov. 7. The New York and Erie Railroad is commenced.

Dec. 9. *Boston.* The President's **message** arrives from Washington in 26 hours and 50 minutes.

Dec. 16. New York suffers from a **great fire.**

It sweeps over 30 acres, destroying 529 buildings and property worth $18,000,000.

Dec. * **Chicago's first bank** is opened.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1835, 45,374.

** *New Eng.* In a rage for **silk culture** many mulberry trees are planted, and fortunes are made and lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1836 Feb. 29. *Fla.* **Gen. Gaines,** with 1,000 men, is attacked by the Seminole Indians on the Withlacoochee. [Gen. Clinch comes to his relief.]

Feb. * *Fla.* **Gen. Winfield Scott** assumes command of the army in the Indian War.

Mar. 6. *Fla.* Some of the Seminole chiefs come to Gen. Jessup, and **sign a treaty** of peace [which is soon broken].

Apr. 21. *Tex.* **Sam Houston,** an American, at the head of 800 Texans, defeats Santa Anna at San Jacinto, and drives the Mexicans across the Rio Grande; Santa Anna is taken prisoner, and independence secured.

THE ELEVENTH WAR.

* *–37 * * **The Cherokee Indian disturbance.** Men enrolled, 9,494 militia and volunteers. Caused by the enforced removal of the Indians to the West.

THE TWELFTH WAR.

May 5–1837 Sept. 30. The Creek Indian War. Caused by the unwillingness of the Indians to surrender their lands to the whites. Men enrolled, 935 regulars, and 12,483 volunteers and militia. Total, 13,418.

THE THIRTEENTH WAR.

* *–1839 * * *Me.* The Aroostook disturbance, respecting the northeast boundary of the U. S., arises among the people contiguous to the territory in dispute. Men enrolled, 1,500 militia and volunteers.

Oct. * *Fla.* **Gov. Call** leads 2,000 men into the interior of the State, and **has a fight at Wahoo Swamp** with the Indians, and a second engagement a few days later, without decisive results.

Dec. 25. *Fla.* **Col. Zachary Taylor's force** defeats the Indians near Big Water Lake.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1836 Dec. 12. *New York.* **Miss Ellen Tree** makes her first appearance at the Park Theater.

* * *Conn.* **Felt cloth** is first successfully manufactured at Norwalk.

* * *Eng.* **Edwin Forrest** appears in *Spartacus* at the Drury Lane Theater, London.

* * *Mass.* **Williamstown has the first (continuous) astronomical observatory.**

* * *Mich.* **Fine-cut chewing tobacco** is first manufactured at Centerville.

* * *Phila.* **Wrought-iron tubing and fittings** are first made.

* * *U. S.* **Anthracite coal** is first used on steamboats and locomotives. (1837?)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1836 * *

Aldrich, Thos. Bailey, poet, writer, b. N. H.
Austin, Stephen F., founder of Tex., dies.
Avery, John, M. C. for Mich., born in N. Y.
Bangs, Frank C., actor, born in Va.
Beardsley, Lester A., lieut. U. S. N., born.
Bunce, Francis M., com. U. S. N., born.
Burr, Aaron, Vice-Pres. U. S., A60.
Brown, Henry B., U. S. Justice, b. in Mich.
Burton, Asa, Cong. cl., controversionalist, A74.
Butler, Matthew C., sen. for S. C., b. in S. C.
Cannon, Joseph G., M. C. for Ill., b. N. C.
Chandler, Chas. F., chemist, born in Mass.
Cheney, Charles E., Ref. E. bp., b. in N. Y.
Crockett, David, backwoodsman, M. C. for Tenn., A50.
Davies, Henry E., lawyer, born in N. Y.
Edmunds, Paul C., M. C. for Va., b. in Va.
Fayne, Frank L., actor, born in Ky.
Flint, Austin, Jr., physician, medical writer, born in Mass.
Funston, Edward H., Member of Congress, born in Ohio.
Gladden, Washington, cl., writer, b. in Pa.
Gould, Jay, financier, born in N. Y.
Grout, William W., M. C. for Vt., b. in Can.
Grubbs, John C., editor, born in Ore.
Hackley, Chas. E., surgeon, b. in N. Y.
Hale, Eugene, sen. for Me., born in Me.
Hansard, John R. G., author, editor, born.
Henry, William, chemist, A74.
Hitchcock, Chas. H., geologist, b. in Mass.
Hodge, H. Lenox, surgeon, b. in Pa.
Homer, Winslow, artist, born in Mass.
House, Edward Howard, author, b. Mass.
Kenton, Simon, pioneer, A81.
Kilpatrick, Judson, cavalry general, b. N. J.
Livingston, Edward, M. C. for N. Y. and La., A72.
Leverett, Frederick Percival, scholar, A33.
Lowell, John F., of Lowell Inst., A37.
Madison, James, M. C. for Va., sec. of state, 4th Pres. of U. S., A85.
Mayer, Alfred Marshall, physicist, b. in Md.
McCabe, Charles C., chaplain, M. E. cl., b. O.
Messer, Asa, Pres. of Brown Univ., A67.
Moon, John W., M. C. for Mich., b. in Mich.
Morton, Henry, scholar, born in N. Y.
Murphy, Edward, Jr., sen. for N. Y., b. N. Y.
Packard, Louis R., philologist, born in Pa.
Pleasants, James, sen. for Va., Gov., A67.
Robson, Stuart, actor, born in Md.
Safford, Henry Truman, astronomer, b. Vt.
Shoup, George L., sen. for Ida., born in Pa.
Springer, William M., M. C. for Ill., b. Ind.
Townsend, Luther Tracy, M. E. cl., b. in Me.
Toy, Crawford Howell, Hebraist, b. in Va.
Vedder, Elihu, painter, born in N. Y.
Vaux, Robert, philanthropist, A50.
Wheeler, Joseph, M. C. for Ala., born in Ga.
Winter, William, poet, critic, b. in Mass.
Wright, Arthur Williams, physicist, b. Conn.

CHURCH.

1835 * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets in Pittsburg; W. W. Phillips, moderator.

* * The Presbyterian Church establishes its first mission among the Indians.

* *Va.* **The Eighth Baptist Triennial Meeting** is held at Richmond.

1836 May 2. *O.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets in Cincinnati.

Beverly Waugh and Thomas A. Morris are consecrated bishops.

The Arkansas, Erie, Liberia, Michigan, New Jersey, and North Carolina Conferences are formed.

May 13. *New York.* **The Baptists withdraw** from the American Bible Society.

June 16. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; Thomas M. Strong, president.

July 7. *Mich.* Samuel A. McCoskry (Protestant Episcopal) is consecrated bishop of Michigan.

* * *O.* The Ohio Eldership of the Church of God is organized.

* * *O.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of East Ohio is organized.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets in Pittsburg; John Witherspoon, moderator.

* * The Reformed Dutch Church sends a missionary to the Nez Percés Indians.

* * Mission-work is undertaken by the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

1837 May * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; David Elliott, moderator.

May 23. *Phila.* **The Plan of Union** with Congregational Churches **is abrogated** on constitutional grounds by the Presbyterian General Assembly. Vote, 143–110.

May 30. *Md.* **The German Foreign Missionary Society** is organized by the Lutheran Church in Hagerstown.

May * *Phila.* The Old School party **exscind four presbyteries and offend the New School party; Presbyterians are greatly agitated.**

May * *Phila.* **The American and Foreign Bible Society** is organized by Baptists.

LETTERS.

1836 Mar. 10. *Md.* **The** *Baltimore Transcript* **is issued as a penny paper.**

Mar. 25. *Phila.* ***The Public Ledger*** **is issued.**

June 20. *New York.* **The** *New York Express* **is issued.**

July 29. *O.* ***The Philanthropist,*** **an abolition newspaper of Cincinnati, is destroyed by a mob, the office pillaged, the types scattered, and the press thrown into the river.**

* * *Conn.* **The** *Yale Literary Magazine* **appears.**

* * *Ky.* **The Kentucky University** (Disciples) is organized at Lexington.

Students of both sexes are received.

* * *New York.* Union Theological Seminary (Pres.) is organized and a Library is founded. [50,000 vols.] The Legislature grants a charter, two years later.

* * *N. Y.* **Alfred University** (Seventh-day Baptist) is organized.

* * *N. Y.* **The Buffalo Library** is founded. [53,638 vols.]

* * *Pa.* **Franklin and Marshall College** (Reformed) is organized at Lancaster.

The Reformed (German) Church establishes a college at Mercersburg.

* * *R. I.* **The Providence Athenæum Library** is founded. [44,502 vols.]

* * *Mogg Megone,* **by J. G. Whittier,** appears.

* * *Astoria,* **by Washington Irving,** appears.

* * *Inklings of Adventure,* **by N. P. Willis,** appears.

* * *The Poor Rich Man,* **by Catherine Maria Sedgwick,** appears.

* * *Mellichampe,* **by W. G. Simms,** appears.

* * *Nature,* **by R. W. Emerson,** appears.

* * *Twenty-seven Orations,* **by Edward Everett,** appears.

* * *Commentaries on Equity of Jurisprudence,* **by Joseph Story,** appears.

* * *Elements of International Law,* **by Henry Wheaton,** appears.

1837 Jan. 25. *La.* The *New Orleans Picayune* is first issued.

Feb. 1. The memorial of 56 British authors, praying for the exclusive right to their respective writings, is presented to Congress.

Feb. 6. *Ga.* Emory College (Meth. Epis.) is chartered [and soon organized].

May 17. *Md.* The *Baltimore Sun* appears.

SOCIETY.

1836 Jan. 11. *D. C.* A petition is presented to Congress praying that the institution of slavery may be abolished in the District of Columbia.

July 29. *O.* A riot breaks out in Cincinnati; the printing-press of James G. Birney's "Abolition" paper is destroyed.

Aug. * *N. Y.* The Second National Temperance Convention is held at Saratoga.

* * *Boston.* The Transcendental Club is formed.

* * *D. C.* The right of petition denied.

The House of Representatives adopts as a rule, "that all petitions, memorials, and resolutions," relating to slavery "shall be laid on the table, and no further action whatever shall be had thereon." (See State.)

* * *Ga.-Ala.* Thousands of settlers leave their homes through fear of the Indians.

* * *Ill.* Abraham Lincoln, 27 years old, begins the study of law.

* * The Ancient Order of Hibernians of America is founded.

1837 Feb. 13. *New York.* A riot is occasioned by the high price of flour, and hundreds of barrels are destroyed.

Apr. * *Ill.* Abraham Lincoln commences the practice of law in Springfield.

STATE.

1836 Jan. 1. *U. S.* National debt $336,957.

Feb. 5. *D. C.* Congress; House: Henry L. Pinckney introduces a bill providing that all memorials praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States, and that, in the opinion of the House, it would be a violation of public faith to interfere with the institution in the District. [Adopted. Vote, 117-68. Called a Gag-Law.] (Dic. of Am. Politics.)

Mar. 2. Texas again proclaims her independence of Mexico, and adopts a republican form of government.

May 26. *D. C.* Congress: The select committee reports that Congress cannot constitutionally interfere with slavery in any State, and it ought not to do so; it recommends that all petitions and papers relating to slavery or its abolition "shall, without being printed or referred, be laid upon the table." Approved. Vote, 117-68.

May 29. Wisconsin Territory is organized out of the Northwest Territory.

June 15. *D. C.* Congress admits Arkansas into the Union as the 25th State.

July 1. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: William R. King of Ala. is elected President *pro tempore.*

July 4. *D. C.* The 24th Congress: the first session closes.

July 11. *D. C.* The President's Specie Circular is issued, ordering payments to be made to the Government in gold or silver [causing the contraction of the currency; a scarcity of money follows].

* * *U. S.* The 13th presidential election; Democrats elected. Popular vote; Martin Van Buren (Dem.) of N. Y., 761,549; Wm. Henry Harrison (Whig) of Ohio, Hugh L. White (Whig) of Tenn., Daniel Webster (Whig) of Mass., and Willie P. Mangum (Whig) of N. C., all combined, 736,656.

Nov. * *Ill.* Abraham Lincoln is re-elected to the Legislature.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* The 24th Congress: the second session opens.

* * *Cal.* After a bloodless revolution California disclaims all dependence on Mexico.

* * *D. C.* Roger B. Taney of Md. is appointed Chief Justice, and Philip P. Barbour of Va. Justice, of the United States Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* The Democratic party begins to favor the annexation of Texas.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-40 * * *Ark.* James S. Conway.
Cal. Nicolas Gutierrez; later, Mariana Chico; yet later, Nicolas Gutierrez (Mexicans).
-42 * * *Cal.* Juan B. Alvarado (Mex.).
-39 * * *Fla.* Richard K. Call.
-37 * * *Ky.* James Clark.
-40 * * *Mo.* Liburn N. Boggs.
-40 * * *Mass.* Edward Everett.
-39 * * *N. H.* Isaac Hill.
-37 * * *N. J.* Philemon Dickerson.
-38 * * *O.* Joseph Vance.
-38 * * *S. C.* Pierce M. Butler.
Tex. David G. Burnet (Pres.).
-38 * * *Tex.* Sam Houston (President).
-37 * * *Va.* Windham Robertson.
-41 * * *Wis. (Ter.).* Henry Dodge.

1837 Jan. 1. *U. S.* National debt $3,308,124.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: It is ordered that the vote of censure condemning President Jackson's policy respecting the National Bank be expunged. Vote, 24-19.

Jan. 26. *D. C.* Congress admits Michigan into the Union as the 26th State.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Wm. R. King of Ala. is reelected President *pro tempore.* [He is reelected March 7, and again on Oct. 13.]

Feb. 8. *D. C.* Congress counts the Electoral vote.

Vote for President: Van Buren, 172; Harrison, 73; White, 26; Webster, 14; Mangum, 11. Vote for Vice-President: R. M. Johnson (Dem.) of Ky., 147; Francis Granger (Whig) of N. Y., 77; John Tyler (Whig) of Va. 47; William Smith (Dem.) of Ala., 23.

[There being no majority for Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson is elected by the Senate, against F. Granger. Vote, 33-16.]

Mar. 3. *D. C.* The 24th Congress: the second session closes.

Eighth Administration; Democratic.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* Martin Van Buren of N. Y. is inaugurated the eighth President, in the 13th term of the presidency. Richard M. Johnson of Ky. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: John Forsyth of Ga. (State), Levi Woodbury of N. H. (Treas.), Joel R. Poinsett of S. C. (War), Mahlon Dickerson of N. J. (Navy), Benj. F. Butler of N. Y. (Atty.-Gen.), Amos Kendall of Ky. (P. M.-Gen.).

Mar. * *Ill.* Abraham Lincoln has his protest against the pro-slavery action of the majority in the Legislature entered on the journal of the Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1835 * * The national debt is extinguished by duties on imports and the sale of public lands.

Feb. 10. Philadelphia is first lighted with gas.

Mar. 29. *Phila.* The United States Bank is newly incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania. [Suspended Feb. 5, 1841.]

Apr. 18. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad is completed.

May 15. *Ga.* Roanoke is burned by Indians.

July 10. *Pa.* It is discovered that locomotives can make ascents without the aid of stationary engines and ropes.

Aug. 1. *N. Y.* The Utica and Schenectady Railroad (78 miles) is opened.

Dec. 15. *D. C.* The patent office and the post-office at Washington are burned.

* * *U. S.* It is discovered that anthracite coal is superior to wood for locomotive fuel. Its use on railroads begins.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1836, 76,242.

* * *U. S.* Great financial prosperity prevails throughout the country.

* * *Pa.* Laurel Hill Cemetery, near Philadelphia, is laid out.

1837 Mar. 4. Chicago is incorporated as a city; population, 4,170.

May 8. The steam-packet *Ben Sherrod*, while racing above Fort Adams on the Mississippi, burns at night; 200 lives are lost.

May * *U. S.* A financial panic follows over speculation and the sudden contraction of the currency.

Vast issues of irredeemable ("wild cat") paper money are accepted in business transactions.

May 10±. *U. S.* The banks of all the large cities in the North suspend specie payments. [Other banks soon follow.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1837 Oct. 23. *Fla.* Gen. Jessup **secures as prisoners Osceola** and other Indians by violating a flag of truce.

Oct. * –Dec. * Many Americans assist the Canadians in their revolt for independence.

Dec. 19. *Fla.* **Col. Taylor** leads a body of troops against the Seminoles.

Dec. 25. *Fla.* **Col. Taylor** defeats the Seminoles at Lake Macaco.

Dec. 29. Canadians attack and set on fire the American steamboat *Caroline*, and send her over the Niagara Falls; 22 Americans are lost with her.

*** *** *Fla.* The Seminole Indian war continues at great cost and with small results.

1838 Apr. * Col. Taylor is brevetted brigadier-general for his services against the Seminoles.

May * *Ga.* The State troops begin to take **the Cherokee Indians** from their houses and gather them into camps preparatory to their removal beyond the Mississippi.

July * Lieut. Robert E. Lee is promoted to the rank of captain U. S. A.

Oct. 28. *Mo.* **Mormons** at Far West surrender to militia under Gen. Atchison.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1837 * * *Conn.* **One-day clocks** with brass movements are invented, and clock-making is revolutionized.

*** *** *Eng.* **The screw is introduced** in steam navigation by John Ericsson and F. P. Smith on the steamer *Thames*.

*** *** *Mass.* **An induction coil is made** by G. C. Page of Salem.

*** *** *New York.* **Samuel F. B. Morse first publicly exhibits his telegraph.**

*** *** *New York.* **Charlotte Cushman** is engaged at the Park Theater.

*** *** The **dynamometer** is first used to determine the power employed in driving machinery.

*** *** A remarkable aurora borealis is observed.

*** *** The *Long Story* is painted by W. S. Mount.

1838 Apr. 20. *Tenn.* A shower of meteors is observed.

Aug. 19. The United States **exploring expedition** of six vessels (*Vincennes*, *Peacock*, *Porpoise*, *Relief*, *Flying Fish*, and *Sea Gull*) under Lieutenant Wilkes, U. S. N., sails for the Antarctic region.

Sept. 18. *U. S.* A remarkable **eclipse** of the sun is observed.

*** *** *Boston.* Regularly set elementary **singing lessons** are given in a number of the public schools.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1837 * *
Albaugh, John W., actor, born in Md.
Alden, Timothy, Cong. cl., educator, A66.
Barwig, Charles, M. C. for Wis., b. in Ger.
Breckinridge, W. C. P., M. C. for Ky., b. Ky.
Brewer, David J., Justice Supreme Court, born in Kan.
Buchanan, Thos. McKean, Lieut.-Com., U. S. N., b. in Pa.
Burroughs, John, author, born in N. Y.
Burrows, Julius C., M. C. for Mich., b. Mich.
Casey, Lyman L., sen. for N. Dak., born in N. Y.
Chanfrau, F. S., actor, born in Pa.
Clancy, John M., M. C. for N.Y., b. in Ire.
Cleveland, Grover, Gov. of N. Y., 22d and 24th Pres. of U. S., b. in N. J.
Cox, Nicholas N., M. C. for Tenn., born in Tenn.
Dolbear, Amos Emerson, physicist, b. Conn.
Draper, Henry, scientist, born in Va.
Eytinge, Rose, actor, born in Pa.
Fanning, John Thomas, engineer, b. in Conn.
Fessenden, Thos. Green, author, journalist, A66.
Floyd, John, M. C. and Gov. for Va., dies.
Fowler, Charles Henry, M. E. bp., b. Can.
Gallaudet, Edw. M., Pres. Deaf Mute College, born in Conn.
Gilman, Arthur, philanthropist, born.
Gill, Theodore N., scientist, naturalist, born in N. Y.
Hall, Louisa Jane, poet, A35.
Harkness, William, prof., U. S. Navy, born in Scot.
Hinsdale, Burke A., educator, born in O.
Holmes, Abiel, author, A74.
Hopkins, Albert C., M. C. for Pa., b. N. Y.
Howells, William Dean, author, b. in O.
Kent, Joseph, Gov. of Md., A58.
Lapham, Oscar, M. C. for R. I., b. in R. I.
Lester, Rufus E., M. C., born in Ga.
Long, Eli, general, born.
Lovejoy, Elijah Parish, abolitionist of Ill., A35.
Macon, Nathaniel, speaker, sen. for N. C., A80.
Manderson, Charles F., sen. for Neb., born in Pa.
McCook, Robert L., brig.-gen., born in O.
Mitchell, David B., Gov. of Ga., A51.
Moody, Dwight Lyman, Cong. evangelist, born in Mass.
Montgomery, Alexander B., M. A. for Ky., born in Ky.
Moran, Thomas, painter, born in Eng.
Morphy, Paul C., champion chess-player, born in La.
New, John C., sec. of treas., born in Ind.
Newton, Isaac, naval engineer for Tenn., born in N. Y.
Patterson, Josiah, M. C. for Tenn., b. Ala.
Parker, Francis W., educator, b. in N. H.
Physick, Philip Syng, surgeon, A69.
Porter, Horace, mil. sec. to Gen. Grant, born.
Reid, Whitelaw, journalist, b. O.
Wolverton, Simon P., M. C. for Pa., born in Pa.
Scudder, Samuel Hubbard, naturalist, born in Boston.
Shirlaw, Walter, painter, born in Scot.
Worcester, Noah, Cong. cl., A79.

1838 * *
Abbe, Cleveland, meteorologist, b. in N. Y.
Baldwin, Melvin R., M. C. for Minn., b. Vt.
Barrett, Lawrence, actor, born in N. J.
Bird, Frederick M., P. E. cl., hymn collector, born.
Blackburn, Joseph C. S., sen. for Ky., born in Ky.
Black Hawk, Indian chief, A71.
Bowditch, Nathaniel, mathematician, A65.
Clark, William, general explorer of Rocky Mountains, A 68.
Cobb, Seth W., M. C. for Mo., born in Va.
Cogswell, William, M. C. for Mass., born in Mass.
Cohen, Jacob Solis, physician, b. in N. Y.
Cook, Joseph, Cong. cl., lecturer, b. N. Y.
Daly, Augustin, dramatist, born.
Davidson, Margaret Miller, poet, A15.
Davis, Cushman K., sen. for Minn., b. N. Y.
Dodge, Mary Mapes, author, born in N. Y.
Eccleston, James C., P. E. bp. of Ia., born.
Farmer, John, genealogist, A49.
Farrer, Thomas Charles, painter, b. in Eng.
Flemming, Walter M., physician, surgeon, born.
Funk, Benjamin F., M. C. for Ill., b. Ill.
Gilder, William Henry, explorer, b. in Pa.
Gilmor, Harry, soldier, author, born in Md.

CHURCH.

1837 June 1. *Phila.* The General Assembly declares the **Synod of the Western Reserve** to be no part of the Presbyterian Church.

June * *Phila.* The General Assembly appoints a **Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.**

June * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; **Isaac N. Wycoff,** president.

July 28. *Miss.* The Roman Catholic See of Natchez is erected.

Aug. * *N. Y.* A convention of aggrieved Presbyterians meets at Auburn.

Dec. 10. *Ia.* Mathias Loras (Roman Catholic) is conserated bishop of Dubuque.

*** *** *Ia.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Dubuque is established.

*** *** *Ia.* The Presbyterians open a mission-station among the Iowa Indians.

*** *** *Ia.* The first Congregational church in Iowa is organized at Green Mountain.

*** *** *Ill.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

*** *** *Md.* **The Seventh General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Hagerstown.

*** *** *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Franckean is organized.

*** *** *Tenn.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Nashville is established.

*** *** *Wis.* The first Baptist Church in the state is organized in Milwaukee.

1838 Apr. 28. *La.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Louisiana is organized at New Orleans.

June 14. *New York.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June. * *N. Y.* The General Synod of the **Reformed Church** meets at Albany; Benj. C. Taylor, president.

Sept. 29. The Missionary Board of the Reformed (German) Lutheran Church is Organized.

*** *** Roman Catholic missionaries begin work among the Nez Percé Indians.

Dec. 9. *Ark.* **Leonidas Polk** is consecrated Protestant Episcopal missionary bishop.

*** *** *Fla., N. Y., La.* The Protestant Episcopal dioceses of Florida, Western New York, and Louisiana are organized.

*** *** *New York.* **The Baptist Triennial Meeting** is held.

*** *** *Ga.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

*** *** *Ore.* Methodists open an Indian mission at Dalles.

LETTERS.

1837 June 5. *Ind.* **Asbury University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Greencastle [later called De Pauw University].

*** *** *Boston.* The *Boston Quarterly Review* is established by O. A. Brownson.

*** *** *D. C.* The *Democratic Review* is established.

*** *** *Ill.* **Knox College** (Pres. and Cong.) is founded at Galesburg.

*** *** *La.* **St. Charles College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Grand Coteau.

*** *** *Mich.* **University of Michigan** (nonsect.) is organized at Ann Arbor.

* * *N. C.* **Davidson College** (Presbyterian—colored) is organized at Davidson.
* * *New York.* The *New York Review*, a quarterly, is published by J. G. Cogswell.
* * *O.* **Muskingum College** (United Pres.) is organized in New Concord.
* * –40 * * *Phila.* The *Gentleman's Magazine* appears.
* * *Va.* **Emory and Henry College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Emory.
* * *Adventures of Captain Bonneville*, by **Washington Irving**, appears.
* * *Bianca Visconti*, by N. P. Willis, appears.
* * *Briercliff*, by G. P. Morris, appears.
* * *Charcoal Sketches*, by Joseph Neal, appears.
* * An edition of *The Electra of Sophocles*, and another of *The Prometheus of Æschylus*, by Woolsey, appear.
* * *Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella*, by **Prescott**, appears.
* * *Twice-told Tales*, by **Nathaniel Hawthorne**, appears.
* * *Evidences of the Genuineness of the Four Gospels*, by Andrews Norton, appears.
* * + *Elements of Political Economy*, by Francis Wayland, appears.

1838 * * *Boston.* The *Boston Quarterly Review* appears.
* * *Homeward Bound*, by **Cooper**, appears.
* * *The Little Frenchman and His Water-Lots*, by G. P. Morris, appears.
* * *The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym*, by E. A. Poe, appears.

SOCIETY.

1837 July 14. *R. I.* **A horse-thief is publicly whipped** on the court-house parade in Providence. [The law authorizing whipping is soon after repealed.]

Nov. 7. *Ill.* **A pro-slavery mob** at Alton **murders Rev. E. P. Lovejoy**, the editor of an abolition paper, breaks his press, throws it into the river, and fires the building.

* * *Boston.* **Wendell Phillips makes his *début*** as an anti-slavery advocate in Faneuil Hall; he champions a most unpopular cause.

1838 Feb. 24. *D. C.* Congressman **Wm. J. Graves** of Kentucky **kills** Congressman **Jonathan Cilley** of Maine in a duel.

May 17. *Phila.* A mob opposed to anti-slavery discussions destroys Pennsylvania Hall.

Aug. * The cruel and iniquitous **removal of 16,000 Cherokees** begins.

"Sick and well, old men and infants, mothers and mothers to be," were forced to march on through the cold winter months. The suffering was terrible, the death-rate fearful. Fifteen deaths a day was the average, and 4,500—more than one-fourth of the whole nation—perished before they reached their Western home. Yet through all this terrible ordeal witnesses testify that "the deportment of the Cherokees was worthy of a Christian people."—Cyclopedia of Missions.

* * *R. I.–N. H.* Rhode Island and New Hampshire leave the license of the liquor traffic optional with the towns.

STATE.

1837 Sept. 4. *D. C.* **The 25th Congress** opens its special session; it assembles to relieve the financial distress of the country.

House: **James K. Polk** of Tenn. is reelected Speaker.

* * *D. C.* Congress attempts to relieve the financial distress by authorizing **the issue of Treasury notes, not exceeding $10,000,000.**

Oct. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The first **Subtreasury Bill** passes the Senate. [It is defeated in the House.]

Oct. 16. *D. C.* **The 25th Congress:** the first session closes.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 25th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 21. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: Another **"gag-law" is passed**, on motion of John M. Patton of Va. Vote, 122–74. It aims to suppress debate on the slavery question. (See 1836, Feb. 5.)

* * –38 * * *Ga.* The Government forcibly **removes the Cherokee Indians** beyond the Mississippi.

* * –39 * * *New York.* **Aaron Clark** is elected the 61st mayor.

* * *D. C.* **John Catron** of Tenn. and **John McKinley** of Ala. are appointed Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–41	* * *Ala.*	Arthur P. Bagby.
–40	* * *Del.*	Cornelius P. Comegys.
–39	* * *Ga.*	George R. Gilmer.
–40	* * *Ind.*	David Wallace.
–41	* * *Miss.*	Alex. G. M'Nutt.
–41	* * *N. C.*	Edward B. Dudley.
–43	* * *N. J.*	Wm. Pennington.
–40	* * *Va.*	David Campbell.

1838 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $10,434,221.

Jan. 5. *D. C.* President Van Buren issues a proclamation warning American citizens not to aid **the Canadian revolt.** [It was devised by disloyal Englishmen and sympathizing Americans.]

Mar. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Sub-treasury Bill. Vote, 27–25. [The House rejects it.]

Apr. 18. *N. Y.* The Legislature enacts a general banking law.

June * *D. C.* Mr. Dickerson, Secretary of the Navy, resigns, and **James K. Paulding** of N. Y. is appointed in his place.

June 12. *D. C.* **Congress** organizes Iowa as a Territory.

July 2. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: **Wm. R. King** is reelected President *pro tempore.*

July 9. *D. C.* **The 25th Congress:** the second session closes.

Nov. * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** is reelected to the Assembly, and becomes leader of the Whigs.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 25th Congress:** the third session opens.

Dec. 8. *Pa.* After a four days' struggle **the militia are called out to settle the fight in the Legislature,** which is organized by two opposing bodies, and the Senate is expelled by a mob.

Dec. 11. *D. C.* **Congress; House: A third gag-law** is passed. Vote, 127–78.

Charles G. Atherton of New Hampshire introduces resolutions denying the power of Congress to interfere with slavery in the States or District, and providing that all papers or memorials affecting the subject of slavery "be laid on the table without being debated, printed, or referred." [It is adopted against the opposition of Northern Whigs.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1837 June 1. *New York.* The mercantile **failures** for two months, in this city, exceed $100,000,000.

* * *Phila.* **The Bank of the United States suspends specie payments.**

July 19. *Md.* **The Baltimore and Wilmington road** is opened.

Oct. 9. The steamer *Home*, from New York to Charleston, is wrecked; 100 lives are lost.

Oct. 26. *N. Y.* **The Harlem** road is completed.

—— *New York.* The Harlem Railroad Company completes the city tunnel.

Nov. 10. The Providence and Stonington road is opened.

Dec. 27. The steamer *Black Hawk*, on the Red River, explodes; 50 lives are lost.

* * *Mich.* **The Michigan Central road,** connecting Detroit and Ypsilanti (30 miles), is opened.

* * *N. Y.* **The Chenango Canal** is completed, connecting the Susquehanna with the Erie Canal at Utica.

* * –42 * * *New York.* **The Croton aqueduct** is completed.

* * *Va.* The road from **Richmond to Fredericksburg** is completed.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1837, 79,340.

1838 Apr. 8–23. Steam navigation across the Atlantic is established. The *Great Western* steamship first sails from Bristol to New York [arriving in 15 days] (Lossing, June.)

Apr. 25. *O.* The steamer *Moselle* **bursts** her boiler near Cincinnati; 101 lives are lost.

—— *Conn.* **New Haven** celebrates its second **centennial.**

Apr. 27. *S. C.* **A fire** at Charleston lays waste 145 acres, and destroys 1,158 buildings; loss, $3,000,000.

May 16. New York State banks **resume specie payments.**

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1838, 38,914.

* * *N. H.* **The Nashua and Lowell road** is opened.

* * *O.* **The Mad River road** is opened.

* * *U. S.* **Business languishes,** and the Administration becomes unpopular.

* * *Va.* **The Richmond and Petersburg road** is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1839 June * *Fla.* The governor of the Territory offers a reward of $200 for every Indian killed or taken.

* * *Fla.* The Seminole chiefs send in their submission and sign a treaty.

* * *N. Y.* Ulysses S. Grant of Ohio enters the Military Academy at West Point.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1838 * * *Conn.* Solid-headed pins are first made by the Howe Pin Company at Birmingham; they supersede the spun-headed pins.

* * *D. C.* James Smithson's legacy of $500,000 is received from London [it establishes the Smithsonian Institution in 1846.]

* * *It.* The statue of *Eve* is executed by Hiram Powers.

* * *Mass.* Gold thimbles and spectacles are first manufactured at Longmeadow.

* * *O.* An observatory is erected for the Western College at Hudson.

* * *Phila.* The High School Observatory is erected.

* * A full-length portrait of *Queen Victoria* is painted by Thomas Sully.

* * Zinc is first manufactured at Washington from the red oxide of New Jersey.

1839 Feb. * *Conn.* Charles Goodyear obtains his first patent for making vulcanized india-rubber.

* * *It.* The statue of *The Greek Slave* is executed by Hiram Powers.

* * *Mass.* The first power-looms in the world, for making carpets, are set up at Lowell.

* * *New York.* Capt. John Ericsson arrives from England with the first successful screw propeller.

* * *N. Y.* The Observatory of the United States Military Academy is erected at West Point.

* * The *Penny Paper* is painted by F. W. Edmonds.

* * *Pa.* Anthracite coal is first successfully used in making iron at Pottsville; $5,000 are presented to the proprietor of the works by citizens.

1840 Jan. 19. The Antarctic Continent is discovered, on the same day, by both French and American expeditions.

May 7. *Miss.* A destructive tornado visits Natchez, killing 317 persons and destroying $1,500,000 of property.

May 25. Lake Erie rises four feet in a few hours, and then subsides, without apparent cause.

May 27. A great freshet swells the Savannah River; 35 feet above low water.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1838 * *
House, James Alvord, inventor, b. in N. Y.
Howe, Lyman B., medical prof., born.
Hyatt, Alpheus, naturalist, born in D. C.
Irving, Peter, author, A67.
McAleer, William, M. C. for Pa., b. Ire.
McCreary, James B., M. C. for Ky., born in Ky.
McMillan, James, sen. for Mich., b. Can.
Miller, Warner, sen. for N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Morse, Edward S., naturalist, born in Me.
Neill, Robert, M. C. for Ark., born in Ark.
Osceola, chief of the Seminoles, A34.
Palfrey, Warwick, editor, A51.
Pollard, Edward A., journalist, b. Va.[1828].
Rodgers, John, com. U. S. N., A67.
Roe, Edward Payson, novelist, b. in N.Y.
Scranton, Joseph A., M. C. for Pa., born in Conn.
Scudder, Horace Elisha, author, b. in Mass.
Squire, Watson C., sen. for Wash., b. N. Y.
Stevens, John, inventor (steamboat), A89.
Strong, Luther M., M. C. for O., born in O.
Watson, James Craig, astronomer, b. Can.
Wright, George Frederick, geologist, Cong. clergyman, author, born in N. Y.

1839 * *
Adams, Silas, M. C. for Ky., born in Ky.
Ames, Mary Clemmer, author, born in N.Y.
Armstrong, Samuel C., gen., b. in Hawaii.
Bancroft, Aaron, Unit. cl., writer, A84.
Beard, George Miller, phys., author, b.
Black, John C., M. C. for Ill., b. in Miss.
Booth, John Wilkes, assassin, born in Md.
Boutelle, Chas. A., M. C. for Me., b. in Me.
Bowen, Nathaniel, P. E. bp. of S. C., A60.
Broderick, Case, M. C. for Kan., b. in Ind.
Brown, Jason B., M. C. for Ind., b. in Ind.
Buel, Jesse, agricultural writer, A61.
Brute, Simon G., R. C. bp. of Vincennes, A60.
Carey, Matthew, philan., publisher, A79.
Coleman, Leighton, P. E. bp. of Wis., born in Pa.
Custer, George A., gen., cavalry corps, born in O.
Dunlap, William, painter, historian, A73.
Everett, William, M. C. for Mass., born in Mass.
Everett, Charles Carroll, Unit. clergyman, author, born in Me.
Fisk, Wilbur, Pres. of Wesleyan University, A47.
Funk, Isaac K., Luth. cl., reformer, editor of *Standard Dictionary*, b. in O.
George, Henry, economist, au., born in Pa.
Gorman, Arthur P., sen. for Md., b. in Md.
Harte, Francis Bret, author, b. in N.Y.
Hay, John, author, born in Ill.
Hayne, Robert Young, orator, sen. for S. C., A48.
Jones, James K., sen. for Ark., b. in Miss.
Leggett, William, author, A37.
Lundy, Benjamin, abolitionist of Md., A50.
Mayo, Frank, actor, born in Mass.
McArthur, Duncan, soldier, Gov. of O., A67.
Money, Hernando D., M. C. for Miss., born in Miss.
Murphy, Joseph, actor, born in N. Y.
Niles, Hezekiah, journalist at Baltimore, A62.
Ogden, Aaron, Gov. of N. J., A83.
O'Kane, James, naval commander, born.
Parker, Isaac, U. S. A., born.
Packard, Alpheus S., entomologist, b. in Me.
Patterson, Daniel Todd, U. S. Navy, A53.
Perkins, George C., sen. for Cal., b. in Me.
Power, Thomas C., sen. for Mont., b. in Ia.
Reed, Thomas B., M. C. for Me., speaker, born in Me.
Ripley, Eleazer Wheelock, maj.-gen., A57.
Schouler, James, lawyer, historian, born in Mass.
Turner, Henry G., M. C., born in N. C.
Van Rensselaer, Stephen, statesman, "the Patroon" of N.Y., A75.

CHURCH.

1838 * * *Ill.* The Mormons are driven out of Missouri; they found Nauvoo, and number about 12,000.

* * *Pa.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Pennsylvania is organized.

* * *Phila.* Old School Presbyterians refuse the demands of the New School, and the General Assembly is divided into two bodies, New School and Old School.

The New School Presbyterians organize a General Assembly, and elect Samuel Fisher moderator. The Old School also organize, with William S. Plumer moderator.

The Old School Presbyterians establish a Board of Publication.

* * *R. I.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

1839 May 9. *N. Y.* Wm. H. de Lancey is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Western New York.

June 12. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June * *Phila.* The General Synod of the Reformed Church meets; George W. Bethune, president.

July * *N. J.* The General Synod of the Reformed Church meets at New Brunswick; George W. Bethune, president.

* * *Mo.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Missouri is organized.

* * *Pa.* The 9th General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Chambersburg.

* * *Phila.* A Woman's Missionary Society of the Evangelical German Church is organized.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (N. S. Presbyterian) meets; Baxter Dickinson, moderator.

The General Assembly (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; J. L. Wilson, moderator.

* * The Reformed Dutch Sabbath-School Union is formed.

* * More than 680 Ladies' Associations, having nearly 3,000 local agents of their own membership, collect funds for the American Board.

1840 May 1—June 3. *Md.* The 13th General Conference (Methodist Episcopal) meets in Baltimore.

The East Texas, North Ohio, Providence, and Rock River conferences are formed.

June 3. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June * *New York.* The General Synod of the Reformed Church meets; James Murphy, president.

June 21. *S. C.* Christopher Edwards Gladsden is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop.

LETTERS.

1839 Jan. * *Christliche Apologete*, Wm. Nast, editor, is first published.

July 3. *Mass.* The first normal school in America is opened at Lexington.

* * *Conn.* The Hartford Library Association is founded. [34,500 vols.]

* * *D. C.* The Patent Office Library is founded. [47,040 vols.]

* * *Ind.* Concordia College (Lutheran) is organized at Fort Wayne.

* * *Md.* Baltimore City College (nonsect.) is organized in Baltimore.

* * *Md.* The Mercantile Library Association is founded at Baltimore. [36,000 vols.]

* * *Mich.* St. Philip's College (Rom. Cath.) is founded near Detroit.

* * *New York.* The *Evening Express* is founded.

The *Baptist Advocate* is started [and is later called the *New York Recorder* and afterward the *Examiner*].

* * *Wash.* The first printing-press west of the Rockies is set up at Walla Walla by Presbyterian missionaries.

* * *S. C.* **Erskine College** (Asso. Ref'd Pres.) is organized at Due West.

* * *Va.* **Rector College** (Bapt.) is f'ded.

* * *The Adventures of Robin Day*, by R. M. Bois, appears.

* * *Dramas, Discourses, and Other Pieces*, by Hillhouse, appears.

* * *History of the Navy of the United States*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * *Hyperion*, by **Longfellow**, appears.

* * *Voices of the Night*, by **Longfellow**, appears.

* * *Crania Americana*, by **Samuel G. Morton**, appears.

* * *Spiritual Improvement*, by Ray Palmer, appears.

* * *Treatise on the Law of Agency*, by **Joseph Story**, appears.

* * *Letters from Under a Bridge*, by N. P. Willis, appears.

1840 June 24. *Boston.* The four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the art of printing is celebrated.

SOCIETY.

1838 * * *U. S.* In the army, coffee and sugar, or the money equivalent, may be drawn by each soldier instead of a gill of spirits.

* * The violence of fanatical Mormons arrests attention.

1839 June * *Fla.* The governor offers a reward of $200 for every Indian killed or taken.

July 1. *Minn.* **Sioux Indians** massacre Chippewas at the Falls of St. Anthony.

Nov. * *N. Y.* **Abolitionists organize** a political party.

A number of abolitionists meet at Warsaw and organize a political anti-slavery party, with a platform consisting of a single plank, as follows:

"RESOLVED, That in our judgment every consideration of duty and expediency which ought to control the action of Christian freemen requires of the abolitionists of the United States to organize a distinct and independent political party, embracing all the necessary means for nominating candidates for office and sustaining them by public suffrage."

* * **Connecticut** leaves the license of liquor dealers optional with the towns.

* *–39 * * **The Spanish vessel** *L'Amistad*, **with many African slaves on board,** lands them on the American coast, after the slaves have revolted and killed or confined the Spaniards to obtain their liberty.

The slaves are imprisoned as pirates and the case is taken through the State courts to the Supreme Court of the United States, and a decision given justifying the uprising and discharging the prisoners. It occasions much excitement.

1840 Apr. 6. *Md.* **The Washingtonian movement is organized as a moral suasion movement.**

"A Baltimore drinking-club of six men — W. K. Mitchell, a tailor, J. F. Hoss, a carpenter, David Anderson and George Steers, blacksmiths, James McCurley, a coachmaker, and Archibald Campbell, a silversmith. They were induced to change their habits by the address of a temperance lecturer." — Cyclopedia of Temperance.

Apr. 30. *New York.* **John Q. Adams** pronounces an oration before the Historical Society in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Washington's inauguration.

STATE.

1838 * * *D.C.* **Benj. F. Butler** of N. Y. resigns the office of Attorney-General, and **Felix Grundy** of Tenn. succeeds him.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
–42 * * *Conn.* Wm. W. Ellsworth.
–41 * * *Ia.* (*Ter.*). Robert Lucas.
–42 * * *Ill.* Thomas Carlin.
–41 * * *La.* André B. Roman.
–39 * * *Me.* Edward Kent.
–42 * * *N. Y.* William H. Seward.
–40 * * *O.* Wilson Shannon.
–39 * * *R. I.* William Sprague.
–40 * * *S. C.* Patrick Noble.
–40 * * *Tex.* Mirabeau B. Lamar (Pres.).

1839 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $3,573,343.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Wm. R. King of Ala.** is reelected President *pro tempore*.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **The 25th Congress ends.**

Nov. 13. *N. Y.* **A convention of the Liberty Party is held at Warsaw.** (See Society.)

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 26th Congress opens.**

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **Congress: John Q. Adams** restores decorum and effects an organization of the House, by **putting the question** to vote, which the Speaker refuses to present.

Dec. 6. *Pa.* **The Whig National Convention** (meeting at Harrisburg) nominates **Gen. W. H. Harrison** of O. for President, and **John Tyler** of Va. for Vice-President. Vote: Harrison, 148; Clay, 90; Scott, 16.

Dec. 10. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **R. M. T. Hunter** of Va. is elected Speaker.

* * *Ill.* The capital is changed from Vandalia to Springfield.

* *–41 * * *New York.* Isaac L. Varian is elected the 62d mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
–41 * * *Fla.* (*Ter.*). Robert R. Reid.
–43 * * *Ga.* Charles J. M'Donald.
–40 * * *Ky.* Charles A. Wickliffe.
–40 * * *Me.* John Fairfield.
–42 * * *N. H.* John Page.
Pa. David R. Porter.
–43 * * *R. I.* Samuel W. King.
–41 * * *Tenn.* James K. Polk.

1840 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $5,250,875.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Independent or Sub-treasury Bill,** requiring the National funds to be kept at Washington, and in sub-treasuries in certain cities, where they will be subject to the order of the Treasurer, instead of keeping them in banks. Vote, 24–18.

Apr. 1. *N. Y.* The moderate Abolitionists found the **Liberty Party,** hold a **National Convention at Albany, and nominate James G. Birney of N. Y.** for President, and Thomas Earle of Pa. for Vice-President. [It is the first national anti-slavery convention. Birney declines the nomination.]

May 5. *Md.* **The Democratic National Convention** meets at Baltimore and unanimously nominates **Martin Van Buren** of N. Y. for President. The Vice-President is left for the States to nominate.

May * *D. C.* **John M. Niles** of Conn. succeeds Amos Kendall of Ky. as Postmaster-General.

June 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes **the Sub-treasury or Independent Treasury Bill.** Vote, 124–107.

July 4. *D. C.* **The Independent Treasury Bill,** having passed both houses, becomes a law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1839 Mar. 4. *U. S.* **The express business** is first organized by W. F. Harnden; he makes a trip from Boston to New York as a public messenger.

Apr. 11. *N. Y.* **Greenwood Cemetery** in Brooklyn is incorporated [lots are first sold in October].

May 31. *New York.* The steamship *Great Western*, from Bristol, arrives in 13 days and 8 hours, **the quickest voyage** ever made.

July 6. *Me.* A large portion of **Eastport** is burned.

Sept. 6. *New York.* **A great fire** burns 46 buildings; loss, $10,000,000.

Sept. 9. *Ala.* Mobile is wasted by a second **great fire.**

Oct. 1. *Mass.* **The Western road** is opened from Worcester to Springfield.

Oct. 10. *Phila.* **The United States Bank fails,** after speculating in cotton.
[Many banks, chiefly in the South and West, also fail; loss of the Government on deposits, $2,000,000.]

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1839, 68,069.

* * *Md.* Green Mount Cemetery, near Baltimore, is dedicated.

* * **Mississippi repudiates $5,000,000** of its State bonds.

* * *N. Y.* **The Syracuse and Utica,** and the **Syracuse and Auburn roads** are opened.

1840 Jan. 13. The steamboat *Lexington* is burned in Long Island Sound; only four out of 145 persons escape.

Feb. 12. *Conn.* **The Housatonic road** is completed from Bridgeport to New Milford.

* * *Cal.* J. A. Sutter starts a settlement (Sacramento).

June * *U. S.* Sixth Census: States, 26; whites, 14,195,805; colored, 2,873,648 (free colored 386,293, slaves 2,487,355); total population, 17,069,453. Increase, 32.67 per cent. Center of population, 16 miles south of Clarksburg, W. Va.; westward movement in 10 years, 55 miles.

July 1. *Mass.* **The New Bedford and Taunton road** is completed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1840 Dec. 3-24. *Fla.* **Gen. W. R. Armistead,** the successor of Gen. Scott, presses the war with the Indians.

Dec. * *Fla.* **Col. Harney** penetrates the Everglades and captures 40 Indians.

1841 * * **Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott** is appointed (11th) **commander of the army.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1840 July * *New York.* John Baldwin Buckstone makes his first appearance in America, at the Park Theater.

* * *Boston.* **First iron-front** building in America is erected on Washington Street, the builder guaranteeing it.

* * *D. C.* The Society for the **Promotion of Science** and the Useful Arts [National Society of Arts and Sciences] is established at Washington.

* * *New York.* The Trinity Church is erected.

A movement begins, out of which develops the **American Association for the Advancement of Science.**

Gold pens are first manufactured in this country.

John William Draper at the New York University is the first to succeed in making daguerreotype portraits in America; London experts ascribe his success to brilliancy of the climate.

Samuel F. B. Morse obtains his first patent on the telegraph.

Fanny Elssler, the dancer, first appears in America, at the Park Theater; enthusiastic reception.

Daniel Huntington is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

* * *Phila.* **William J. Florence** (Bernard Conlin) makes his first appearance, at the National Theater.

* * The statues *Ruth*, *Daniel*, and others are executed by Henry K. Brown.

* * The statue *Orpheus* is executed by **Thomas Crawford.**

1841 Jan. 25. *New York.* **A slight earthquake shock** is felt.

Mar. * **The grain-drill,** for sowing grain, is patented.

Nov. * A meteoric display appears.

* * *Cal.* **The coast is explored** by the United States expedition under Lieut. Charles Wilkes.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1840 * *

Abbott, Jo., M. C. for Tex., born in Ala.
Adair, John, gen., sen. for Ky., A83.
Alexander, Sydenham B., M. C. for N. C., born in N. C.
Angus, Samuel, capt. U. S. N., dies.
Bache, Geo. M., officer U. S. N., born.
Bartlett, W. Francis, brev. maj.-gen., born in Mass.
Bynum, William D., M. C. for Ind., b. Ind.
Chauncey, Isaac, com. U. S. N., A68.
Colburn, Zerah, mathematical prodigy, A36.
Cooper, Thomas, natural philos., A81.
Cope, Edward Drinker, naturalist, b. Pa.
Drayton, Henry, journalist, born.
Finn, Henry J., comic actor, A55.
Flint, Timothy, cl., novelist, historian, A60.
Follen, Charles Theodore Christian, Unit. cl., scholar, A45.
Foote, Josiah I., Pres. cl., educator, A44.
Gillet, Charles W., M. C. for N.Y., b. N.Y.
Greene, S. Dana, officer U. S. N., b. in Md.
Gifford, Robert Swain, artist, born in Mass.
Gray, George, sen. for Del., born in Del.
Griffin, Gilderoy W., journalist, born in Ky.
Griffith, Walter S., statesman, born.
Grundy, Felix, sen. for Tenn., atty.-gen., A63.
Hague, Arnold, geologist, born in Mass.
Harter, Michael D., M. C. for O., b. in O.
Heard, John T., M. C. for Mo., b. in Mo.
Henderson, David B., M. C. for Ia., born in Scot.
Higgins, Anthony, sen. for Del., b. in Del.
Keene, Thomas W., actor, born in N.Y.
Kirkland, John Thornton, Pres. of Harvard, A70.
Maclure, William, Scottish geol. in Am., A77.
Mahon, Thaddeus M., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Mellin, Prentiss, U. S. sen., A76.
Morris, George S., scholar, philos., b. in Vt.
Murray, William H. H., Cong. cl., b. in Conn.
Nast, Thomas, artist, born in Bavaria.
O'Ferrall, Charles T., M. C. for Va., b. in Va.
Parrish, Joseph, phys., medical writer, A61.
Perkins, George D., M. C. for Ia., b. in N.Y.
Raymond, Rossiter W., mining engineer, b. O.
Redden, Laura C. (Howard Glyndon), author, born.
Ridpath, John Clark, historian, b. in Ind.
Roach, William N., sen. born in D. C.
Ryan, William, M. C. for N. Y., b. in Ire.
Sankey, Ira David, evangelist singer, b. Pa.
Schuyler, Eugene, author, born in N.Y.
Shaler, Nathaniel S., geologist, born in Ky.
Stanley, Henry M. (John Rowlands), explorer of Africa, born in Wales.
Thompson, Alfred Wordsworth, artist, b. Md.
Vilas, William F., sen. for Wis., b. in Vt.
Wilson, George W., M. C. for O., b. in O.

1841 * *

Aldrich, Nelson W., sen. for R. I., b. in R. I.
Baker, Henry M., M. C., born in N. H.
Barbour, Philip P., lawyer, judge, A58.
Barron, Charles, actor, born in Mass.
Beltzhover, Frank E., M. C. for Pa., b. Pa.
Berry, James J., sen. for Ark., born in Ala.
Bingham, Henry H., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Brawley, William H., M. C. for S. C., b. S. C.
Breckinridge, John, of Ky., theologian, A44.
Brown, Nicholas, endowed Brown University, A72.
Campbell, Timothy J., M. C. for N. Y., born in Ire.
Causey, John W., M. C. for Del., b. in Del.
Clark, Willis Gaylord, journalist, A31.
Coffeen, Henry A., M. C. for Wyo., b. in O.
Cookman, George G., M. E. clergyman, A41.
Cummings, Amos J., M. C for N. Y., b. N. Y.
Emmons, Samuel F., geologist, b. in Mass.
Enneking, John J., artist, born in O.
Ewing, Finis, Cumber. Cong. cl., A68.
Forsyth, John, sen. for Ga., sec. of state, A61.
Feissenhainer, Jacob A., M. C. for N. J., born in N. Y.
Gresham, Walter, M. C. for N. Mex., b. in Va.
Harris, William A., M. C. for Kan., b. in Va.
Harris, Samuel S., P. E. bp. of Mich., b. Ala.
Harrison, William H., maj.-gen. U. S. A., sen. for O., 9th Pres. of U. S., A68.
Hayes, Walter I., M. C. for Ia., b. in Mich.
Hillhouse, James A., poet, A52.
Honeychurch, Henry G., U. S. N., b. in W. I.
Hooper, Lucy, poet, A25.
Hull, John A. T., M. C. for Ia., born in O.
Lacey, John F., M. C. for Ia., b. in W. Va.
Ladd, William, peace advocate, A63.
Leland, John, Bapt. clergyman, A87.
Macomb, Alexander, com. U. S. N., A57.
Mallory, Stephen A., M. C. for Fla., b. S. C.
Marshall, Humphrey, historian, dies.
Mellen, Grenville, poet, A43.
Miller, Joaquin, poet, born in O.
Milner, Thomas A., founder of Yale Med. Inst., A64.
Moore, Richard Cham, P. E. bp. of Va., A79.
Mordaunt, Frank, actor, born in Vt.
Morse, Elijah J., M. C. for Mass., born Ind.
Outhwaite, Joseph H., M. C. for O., b. in O.
Rauch, Fred A., theologian, A35.
Sargent, Charles Sprague, botanist, b. Mass.
Savage, Minot Judson, Unit. cl., born in Me.
Sayers, Joseph D., M. C. for Tex., b. in Miss.
Stone, William J., M. C. for Ky., b. in Ky.
Waugh, Daniel, M. C. for Ind., born in Ind.
Wood, Horatio C., physician, author, b. Pa.
Wright, Ashley B., M. C. for Mass., b. Mass.

CHURCH.

1840 Sept. 17. *Md.* William Rollingson Whittingham is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop.

Oct. * *Wis.* The Congregational Convention is organized.

Nov. 6. *Ia.* The General Congregational Association is organized.

* * *New York.* **The Consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention** is formed.

* * **-44** * * **Extensive revivals** prevail.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly of the Presbyterians meets; Wm. M. Englis is moderator of the Old School branch, and Wm. Wisner of the New School branch.

* * *Tex.* The Texas Union Baptist Association is formed.

Nov. * *N. Y.* The General Synod of the **Reformed Church** meets at Albany; James Murphy, president.

* * **The Dominican Missions** on the Pacific Coast become reduced from 20,000 to 6,000 Indians.

1841 Feb. 28. *Ga.* Stephen Elliot is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Georgia.

May 13. *New York.* **The American Bible Society** celebrates its 25th anniversary.

June 2. *New York.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June * *N. Y.* The General Synod (**Reformed**) meets at Albany; James Romeyn, president. [Meets again in New York, in Sept.]

LETTERS.

1840 * * *Boston.* The *Dial* appears; Ralph Waldo Emerson, editor.

* * *New York.* The *Arcturus* appears.

* * *New York. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* appears.

* * *O.* St. Xavier's College (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Cincinnati.

* * *Va.* **Richmond College** (Bapt.) is founded.

The (Protestant) *Methodist Recorder* is first issued.

* * The *Baptist Weekly* is issued.

* * *Two Years Before the Mast*, by Richard H. Dana, Jr., appears.

* * *Loiterings of Travel*, by Willis, appears.

* * *A Greek Reader*, by Cornelius C. Felton, appears.

* * *Greyslaer*, by C. F. Hoffman, appears.

* * *The Pathfinder*, by Cooper, appears.

* * The poems of G. P. Morris appear.

* * *Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque*, by E. A. Poe, appears.

* * *Audubon's Birds of America* is reproduced in seven volumes of smaller size than the original work.

* * *History of South Carolina*, by W. G. Simms, appears.

* * *Conn.* An enlarged edition of *Webster's Dictionary* is issued.

1841 Mar. 2. *N. Y.* The *Eagle*, the first daily paper in Brooklyn, is issued.

Apr. 10. *New York. The Tribune* is first published, Horace Greeley, editor. [Subscribers, 600; first week — expenses, $525; receipts, $92.]

SOCIETY.

1840 * * President Van Buren establishes the ten-hour system at the United States Navy Yards.

1841 July * *N. Y.* The National Temperance Convention meets at Saratoga.

Sept. 4, 5. *O.* A riot against abolitionists and negroes occurs at Cincinnati.

Bands of armed men, chiefly Irishmen, patrol the streets in search of negroes; houses and churches belonging to colored people are demolished.

Oct. * *Va.* Uprising of slaves.

The brig *Creole* sails from Richmond for New Orleans with 195 slaves on board; [near the Bahamas, led by Madison Washington, one of their number, 19 slaves take possession of the ship; a slave-seller is killed, and the captain, first mate, and 10 of the crew wounded; sailing into Nassau, all the slaves are free, being on English soil]. (See State.)

STATE.

1840 * * *U. S.* Harrison's "Log-Cabin" and "Hard-Cider" campaign begins.

* * *D. C.* Van Buren's Administration is characterized as "successful but inglorious."

* * *D. C.* Congress; House: Another pro-slavery "gag-law" is passed as the twenty-first rule of the House. (See Dec. 11, 1838.)

* * *U. S.* The Whigs are greatly incensed at the nomination of the abolitionist, Birney.

July 20. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: William R. King of Ala. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

July 21. *D. C.* The 26th Congress: the first session closes.

* * *U. S.* The election contest is noted for its intense excitement and fierce controversies.

Flour is advertised at $6 a barrel if Harrison is elected, and $3 if Van Buren is elected; the whole country is an arena of political debate.

Nov. ? * *U. S.* Fourteenth presidential election: a political revolution; the Democratic rule of 40 years is broken by the election of Whigs.

Popular vote: William Henry Harrison (Whig) of O., 1,275,017; Martin Van Buren (Dem.) of N. Y., 1,128,702; James G. Birney (Liberty) of N. Y., 7,059.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* The 26th Congress: the second session opens.

* * *D. C.* Henry D. Gilpin of Pa. succeeds Felix Grundy as Attorney-General.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-44 * * *Ark.* Archibald Yell.
-44 * * *Del.* Wm. B. Cooper.
-43 * * *Ind.* Samuel Bigger.
-44 * * *Ky.* Robert P. Letcher.
-41 * * *Mass.* Marcus Morton.
-41 * * *Me.* Edward Kent.
-41 * * *Mich.* Wm. Woodbridge.
-44 * * *Mo.* Thomas Reynolds.
-42 * * *O.* Thomas Corwin.
-42 * * *S. C.* John P. Richardson.
S. C. B. K. Hennegan.
-41 * * *Tex.* David G. Burnet (Pres.).
-41 * * *Va.* Thomas W. Gilmer.

1841 Jan. 1. *U. S.* National debt $13,594,480.

Feb. 6. *N. Y.* Indictment of Alexander McLeod of Canada, charged with murder and arson in the destruction of the *Caroline*.

Feb. 19. *D. C.* Congress counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: Harrison, 234; Van Buren, 60. Vote for Vice-President: John Tyler (Whig) of Va., 234; R. M. Johnson (Dem.) of Ky., 48; L. W. Tazewell (Dem.) of Va., 11; James K. Polk (Dem.) of Tenn., 1.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: William R. King of Ala. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

The 26th Congress ends.

Ninth Administration; Whig.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* William Henry Harrison of O. is inaugurated the ninth President, in the 14th term of the presidency. John Tyler of Va. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: Daniel Webster of Mass. (State), Thomas Ewing of O. (Treas.), John Bell of Tenn. (War), George E. Badger of N. C. (Navy), Francis Granger of N. Y. (P. M.-Gen.), J. J. Crittenden of Ky. (Atty.-Gen.).

Apr. 4. *D. C.* President W. H. Harrison dies, after being in office one month.

Tenth Administration; Whig.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* The Vice-President, John Tyler, becomes the tenth President by the decease of Mr. Harrison.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* President Tyler takes the oath of office.

May 31. *D. C.* The 27th Congress assembles in special session. [The Subtreasury Bill is repealed, and the general bankrupt law is passed.]

Congress; Senate: Samuel L. Southard of N. J. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Congress; House: John White of Ky. is elected Speaker.

June * *D. C.* President Tyler has serious disagreements with the Whig leaders, both in his Cabinet and in Congress, respecting the establishment of a national bank.

July 27. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes a bill for the establishment of a Fiscal Bank of the United States.

July 28. *D. C.* Congress; The Bank Bill passes the House. Vote, 128-97.

Aug. 16. *D. C.* President Tyler vetoes the Bank Bill.

President Tyler vetoes the Senate Bill providing for the establishment of a Fiscal Bank, distributed over the country with power to discount.

Aug. 19. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate refuses to pass the Bank Bill over the President's veto. Vote, 25-25.

Congress passes a Bankruptcy Bill.

Aug. 23. *D. C.* Congress; House: A new Fiscal Bank Bill is passed.

Congress: The House passes another Bank Bill. Vote, 125-94.

Sept. 3. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the second Bank Bill. Vote, 27-22.

Sept. 6 ±. Congress; Senate: The House Bill for a Fiscal Bank is passed.

Sept. 9. *D. C.* President Tyler vetoes the bill for a Fiscal Corporation; the Whigs are indignant [and repudiate the President in a manifesto].

Sept. 11. All of the Cabinet resign except Daniel Webster (who remains for special reasons), because of President Tyler's Democratic policy respecting a national bank; he is charged with betraying the trust of his supporters at the polls.

A new Cabinet is appointed: Walter Forward of Pa. (Treas.), John C. Spencer of N. Y. (War), Abel P. Upshur of Va. (Navy), Charles A. Wickliffe of Ky. (P. M.-Gen.), and Hugh S. Legaré of S. C. (Atty.-Gen.).

Sept. 13. *D. C.* The 27th Congress: the first session closes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1840 Oct. 12. *N. Y.* The *Acadia* arrives from Liverpool, making the passage in 12 days and 12 hours.

* * Chicago is supplied with water by a private corporation, through pipes made of logs.

* * *D. C.–Pa.* The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is completed from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, Pa., 191 miles, at a cost of $16,000,000.

* * -41 * * *Ill.* The Mormons lay out the city of Nauvoo on the Mississippi, and build a temple.

* * *N. C.* Completion of the Raleigh and Gaston, the Wilmington and the Roanoke roads.

The Cunard line of steamers is established between New York and Liverpool.

* * *Pa.* Scranton is founded.

* * The National revenue is nearly $20,000,000; population, 17,000,000; eleven-twelfths of the people live outside of the larger cities and towns; 2,818 miles of railway have penetrated the country.

* * Adams Express Company, operating between Boston and New York, *via* Springfield, is founded.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1840, 84,066.

1841 Mar. 11. The steamer *President*, running between New York and Liverpool, sails with many passengers on board [two days later she encountered a terrific storm, and her fate is unknown].

July 18. *Ore.* The *Peacock*, a vessel of the United States exploring expedition, is wrecked at the mouth of the Columbia River.

Aug. 9. The steamboat *Erie*, bound from Buffalo to Chicago, takes fire, and only 28 out of 200 persons are saved.

Aug. 20. *N. Y.* A destructive explosion occurs at Syracuse, and 26 lives are lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1843 June 30. Ulysses S. Grant graduates at West Point; he ranks number 21 in a class of 39.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1841 * * *Mass.* Elias Howe, a mechanic of Cambridge, invents the first practical sewing-machine.

* * *The Voyage of Life* is painted by Thomas Cole.

* * *Columbus before the Council of Salamanca* is painted by Emanuel Leutze.

1842 Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress appropriates $30,000 to aid Prof. Morse in establishing the first telegraph line — between Washington and Baltimore.

July 14. *Wyo.* John Charles Frémont, with Kit Carson and 28 Canadians and Creoles accustomed to prairie life, arrives at Fort Laramie, on an expedition to explore the country between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains.

July 23. *Mass.* The Bunker Hill Monument is entirely completed (221 feet high).

Aug. * *Wyo.* Frémont's expedition locates the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains [and returns].

Sept. 21. *New York.* George Vanderhoff, dramatic reader, makes his first appearance.

Oct. 18. *New York.* A submarine telegraph is laid between Governor's Island and New York City — the first in America.

* * *D. C.* The United States Naval Observatory is founded at Washington, by an Act of Congress, as a depot for charts and instruments for the Navy.

* * *New York.* The Philharmonic Society gives its first concert.

* * *O.* The Cincinnati Observatory is erected.

* * *Pa.* John A. Roebling manufactures wire ropes for the Allegheny Portage Railroad.

* * *Sir Walter Raleigh's Farewell to His Wife* is painted by Emanuel Leutze.

1843 Feb. 16. *N. Y.* A great landslide occurs at Troy, by which 18 persons are killed.

May 25. The 100th anniversary of the American Philosophical Society, founded by Franklin, is observed.

May 29. *Mo.* John C. Frémont starts for Oregon and California on his second exploring expedition.

June 17. *Mass.* Bunker Hill Monument is dedicated; Daniel Webster, surrounded by veterans of the War of the Revolution and an immense multitude, delivers the oration.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1842 * *

Bankhead, John H., M. C. for Ala., b. Ala.
Barbour, James, sec. of war, sen. for Va., A67.
Black, James C. C., M. C. for Ky., born in Ky.
Bussey, Benjamin, merchant, philanthropist, dies.
Channing, William Ellery, Unit. cl., A62.
Coues, Elliot, naturalist, born.
Covert, James W., M. C. for N. Y., b. N. Y.
Daniel, John W., sen. for Va., born in Va.
Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth, lecturer, born in Pa.
Donne, Maria Dalle, physician, A66.
Draper, William F., M. C. for Mass., born in Mass.
Eaton, Amos, naturalist, A66.
England, John, R. C. bp. of S. C., A56.
Epes, James F., M. C. for Va., born in Va.
Ernst, Oswald H., military engineer, b. in O.
Fielder, George B., M. C. for N. J., b. N. J.
Fiske, John, phil., historian, born in Conn.
Foord, John, editor, born in Scot.
Gibson, Charles H., sen. for Md., b. in Md.
Harris, Thaddeus Mason, Cong. cl. of Mass., A74.
Hammond, Samuel, statesman of S. C., A85.
Hopkinson, Joseph, jurist (*Hail Columbia*), A72.
Hutcheson, Jos. C., M. C. for Tex., born in Va.
James, Louis, actor, born in Ill.
Kellogg, Clara Louise, singer, b. in S. C.
Lanier, Sidney, poet, born in Ga.
Lincoln, Robert T., minister to Eng., b. in Ill.
Kane, Edward, M. C. for O., born in O.
Marsh, James, theologian, scholar, A48.
McKeighan, William A., M. C. for Neb., born in N. J.
Meyer, Adolph, M. C. for La., born in Miss.
Mitchell, John L., sen. for Wis., born in Wis.
Miller, Charles Henry, artist, born in N. Y.
Paine, Elijah, sen. for Vt., scientist, A85.
Rafinesque, Constantine S., botanist, A58.
Raguet, Condy, political economist, A85.
Simpson, Jeremiah, M. C. for Kan., b. in Pa.
Southard, Samuel L., sec. navy, A55.
Woodworth, Samuel, poet (*Oaken Bucket*). A57.

CHURCH.

1841 Oct. 12. *Del.* Alfred Lee is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Delaware.

Oct. 16. *La.* Leonidas Polk, Protestant Episcopal missionary bishop, is translated to Louisiana.

Oct. * *New York.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets; James Romeyn, president.

Nov. 30. [Archbishop] Peter R. Kenrick is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Drasa.

* * *Ark.* Presbyterians send a missionary to the Creeks of Arkansas.

* * *Boston.* The Boston Society for the Moral and Religious Instruction of the Poor changes its name to the City Mission Society.

* * *Boston.* The Boston Sunday-School Union is dissolved, and its work transferred to the City Mission Society.

* * *Ind.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Northern Indiana is organized.

* * *Md.* The Baptist Triennial Meeting is held in Baltimore.

* * *Md.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Baltimore.

* * *New York* The General Convention (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * *New York.* The Bible and Common Prayer Book (Protestant Episcopal) Society is incorporated.

* * *New York.* The Baptist Tract and Book Society is organized.

* * *N. Y.* The American Tract Society introduces the system of colportage.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; Robt. J. Breckinridge is moderator of the Old School branch, and Ansel Doan Eddy of the New School branch.

* * *W. Va.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Wheeling is organized.

* * Six hundred Baptist churches are reported among the Indians.

* * The Free-Communion Baptist churches unite with the Freewill Baptists.

* * Two thousand Nez Percé Indians have professed conversion.

1842 June 8. *Boston.* Meeting of the General Convention of the New Jerusalem.

June * *New York.* The General Synod (Reformed Church) meets; James B. Hardenburg, president.

Oct. 11. *Mich.* The General Congregational Association is organized.

Oct. 13. *Va.* John Johns is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Virginia.

Dec. 29. *Mass.* Manton Eastburn is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Massachusetts.

* * *New York.* The First German Methodist Church is organized.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; John Todd Edgar, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Allegheny and East Pennsylvania is organized.

* * *R I.* The Seventh-day Baptist Missionary Society is founded.

* * The United Synod, South (Evangelical Lutheran), of Southwest Virginia, is organized.

1843 Mar. * Dr. William Patton writes an important letter advocating a closer union of the denominations of Christendom, and outlining an organization.

May * *U. S.* Wesleyan Methodist Convention secedes from the Methodist Episcopal Church.

June 14. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

LETTERS.

1841 * * *Ala.* Howard College (Bapt.) is organized at Marion (Birmingham).

* * *Mich.* The University of Michigan Library is founded at Ann Arbor. [78,000 vols.]

* * *Mo.* University of Missouri (non-sect.) is organized at Columbia.

* * *N. Y.* St. John's College (Rom. Cath.) is founded at Fordham.

* * *N. Y.* The *Northern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis.) is issued at Syracuse.

* * *W. Va.* Bethany College (Christian) is organized.

* * The *Lowell Offering* appears.

* * *Graham's Magazine* replaces *Atkinson's Casket*, and is the foremost American magazine.

* * *Ballads and Other Poems*, by Longfellow, appears.

* * *The Deerslayer*, by Cooper, appears.

* * *Essays*, by Emerson, appears.

* * *Pocahontas*, by Mrs. Sigourney, appears.

* * A *Classical Dictionary*, by Charles Anthon, appears.

* * *Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai, and Arabia Petræa*, by Edward Robinson, appears.

1842 Sept. * *O.* **Cincinnati Wesleyan College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded in Cincinnati.

* * *Ind.* **University of Notre Dame** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

* * *La.* **College of the Immaculate Conception** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at New Orleans.

* * Mich. Baptists start *The Michigan Christian Herald*.

* * *O.* Rutherford B. Hayes graduates at Kenyon College.

* * *O.* **Wesleyan University** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Delaware.

* * *S. C.* The *Southern Quarterly Review* appears at Charleston.

* * *Tenn.* **Cumberland University** (Cumberland Pres.) is organized at Lebanon.

* * *The Masque of the Gods*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands*, by Mrs. Sigourney, appears.

* * *Wing and Wing*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * An edition of *The Gorgias of Plato*, by Theodore D. Woolsey, appears.

* * *Conjectures and Researches concerning the Love, Madness, and Imprisonment of Torquato Tasso*, by Richard Henry Wilde, appears.

* * *Hints on the Prophecies*, by Moses Stuart, appears.

SOCIETY.

1841 * * *D. C.* The U. S. Supreme Court renders a decision in the Prigg case, relating to kidnaping negroes in free States, declaring that **the law of slavery is supreme** in the free as well as in the slave States.

* * *U. S.* John H. W. Hawkins (Washingtonian) reports **100,000 signers of the temperance pledge.**

1842 Feb. 22. *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** addresses the Washingtonian Temperance Society at Springfield, favoring total abstinence and a temperance revolution.

Aug. 1. *Phila.* **Colored people are assaulted** by a proslavery mob.

While celebrating the emancipation of slaves in the West Indies, the colored people are attacked by a mob; a church is burned, houses demolished, and blood shed.

Aug. 2. The **"Independent Order of Rechabites"** organize for the promotion of temperance.

Sept. 29. *N. Y.* The **Sons of Temperance** organize.

Oct. * *Mass.* **John B. Gough,** 25 years of age, signs the pledge and reforms his habits.

Nov. * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** marries Mary Todd of Lexington, Ky.

* * *D. C.* The **Congressional Temperance Society** is reorganized on the basis of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks.

* * *U. S.* By treaty with Great Britain the United States agrees to assist in **suppressing the African slave-trade,** by keeping a force of 1,080 guns patrolling the coast.

* * *U. S.* **Charles Dickens** makes his first visit.

* * The navy ration is a gill of spirits, but persons under 21 are not permitted to draw it; half a pint of wine may be given instead. Butter, cheese, raisins, dried fruit, pickles, or molasses may be substituted; sailors may take the value of the ration in money.

* * In many States **antislavery meetings are broken up,** buildings damaged, and its advocates assaulted.

1843 Mar. 20. *New York.* **Charles G. Corliss** is shot dead on the street by a woman, who escapes.

STATE.

1841 Dec. 6. *D.C.* **The 27th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. * **Dispute with England** respecting the slaver *Creole*.

[The American vessel *Creole* was conveying a cargo of slaves to New Orleans. The slaves killed the owner, and compelled the seamen to sail to Nassau, where the governor recognized their freedom against the protests of the American consul.]

* * **-44** * * *New York.* Robert H. Morris is elected the 63d mayor.

* * *D. C.* **Peter V. Daniel** of Va. is appointed a Justice of U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-45 * * *Ala.* Benj. Fitzpatrick.
-44 * * *Fla. (Ter.).* Richard K. Call.
-46 * * *Ia. (Ter.).* John Chambers.
-45 * * *La.* Alex. Mouton.
-43 * * *Mass.* John Davis.
-43 * * *Me.* John Fairfield.
-42 * * *Mich.* J. Wright Gordon.
-43 * * *Miss.* Tilghman M. Tucker.
-45 * * *N. C.* John M. Morehead.
-44 * * *Tex.* Sam Houston (Pres.).
-45 * * *Tenn.* James C. Jones.
-42 * * *Va.* John Rutherford.
-43 * * *Vt.* Charles Paine.
-44 * * *Wis. (Ter.).* James D. Doty.

1842 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $26,601,226.

Mar. 21. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Joshua R. Giddings of O. presents resolutions adverse to **slavery.** [He is censured. Vote, 125–69.]

Mar. 31. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Henry Clay** of Ky. resigns.

May 3, 4. *R. I.* **Two rival governments are organized:** The **Suffrage party,** led by Thomas W. Dorr, and the **Law and Order party,** led by Samuel W. King.

May 31. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **W. P. Mangum** of N. C. is elected President *pro tempore*.

June 25. *R. I.* **Dorr's Rebellion:** Dorr joins others of his party under arms, but they disperse without resistance when troops are sent against them.

July 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a bill restoring a modified **protective tariff** to increase the revenue; duties average 33 per cent.

Aug. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** the Senate passes the **Tariff Bill.**

Aug. 9. *D. C.* Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster sign **the Washington Treaty.**

It establishes the northeastern boundaries, and those extending westward beyond the great lakes; provides for the suppression of the African slave-trade, and makes provision for the extradition of criminals.

The President vetoes the **Tariff Bill.**

Aug. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a **Tariff Bill** which omits the offending distribution clause.

Aug. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate ratifies the Webster-Ashburton Treaty. Vote, 39 to 9.

Aug. 28. *D. C.* **Congress** changes the beginning of the **fiscal year** from Jan. 1 to July 1, to take effect in 1843.

Aug. 30. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate adopts the **Tariff Bill.**

The President signs the **Tariff Bill.**

Aug. 31. *D. C.* **The 27th Congress:** the second session closes.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **The 27th Congress:** the third session opens.

* * *U. S.* **Congress** passes **the Copyright Bill.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-45 * * *Cal.* Manual Micheltorena.
-44 * * *Conn.* C. F. Cleveland.
-46 * * *Ill.* Thomas Ford.
-44 * * *N. H.* Henry Hubbard.
-44 * * *N. Y.* Wm. C. Bouck.
-44 * * *O.* Wilson Shannon.
-44 * * *S. C.* James H. Hammond.
-43 * * *Va.* John M. Gregory.

1843 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $20,601,226.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress** repeals the **Bankruptcy Act** of 1841.

The 27th Congress ends.

May * *D. C.* **Daniel Webster resigns,** and **Hugh S. Legaré** of S. C. succeeds him as (acting) Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1841 Oct. 11. *Phila.* **The United States Bank fails.**

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1841, 80,289.

* * *N. Y.* **The Western Railroad** is completed to Greenbush.

1842 Apr. 15. *Md.* The steamer *Medora* **explodes** her boiler at Baltimore, killing 27 persons and injuring 40 others.

Sept. 1. *N. H.* **The Concord and Nashua road** is opened.

Oct. 14. *New York.* **The Croton aqueduct** (40 miles long), supplying this city with water, being completed, the event is celebrated. (Cost about $12,500,000.)

* * *N. Y.* The railroad from **Rochester to Buffalo** is opened, thus completing a line from Boston to Lake Erie.

* * *New York.* **The Guion line** of steamers is established between New York and Liverpool.

* * **Pennsylvania and Maryland default** in the payment of interest due on their State debts.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants **and other** aliens in 1842, 104,565.

ARMY — NAVY.

1844 Feb. 28. The great gun "Peacemaker" explodes on board the war-steamer *Princeton*. Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of State, and Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy, are both among the killed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE

1843 July 11. Frémont's expedition sights Pike's Peak.

Aug. 13. Frémont's expedition crosses the Rockies at South Pass.

Sept. * *Utah.* Frémont's expedition visits Great Salt Lake.

Oct. 25. *Ore.* Frémont's expedition reaches the Columbia River.

Nov. 25. *New York.* Ole Bull makes his first appearance in America.

* * *Albert Gallatin* is painted by W. H. Powell.

* * The *Boy Stealing Milk* is painted by F. W. Edmonds.

* * The colossal statue of *Washington*, executed by Horatio Greenough, is completed.

1844 Feb. 3.+ Continued cold weather.

Long Island Sound is frozen over a few miles from New York, and a canal is cut through the ice in Boston harbor for a British steamer to reach the sea.

May 27. Morse's telegraph line between Baltimore and Washington is brought into practical use.

May 29. *Md.* Morse telegraphs the Democratic nomination from Baltimore to Washington.

June * A surpassing rise of the Mississippi River causes an immense loss of property.

July 31. *Kan.* The Frémont expedition returns by a southerly route.

Oct. 18. *N. Y.* Destructive gale at Buffalo; shipping suffers, and more than 50 lives are lost.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1843 * *
Aldrich, Louis, actor, born in mid-ocean.
Allston, Washington, painter, poet, A64.
Armstrong, John, sec. of war; gen., A85.
Brosius, Marriot, M. C. for Pa., born in Pa.
Campbell, Bartley, dramatist, born in Pa.
Champney, James Wells, genre painter, born in Mass.
Chickering, Charles A., M. C. for N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Chipman, Nathaniel, sen. for Vt., A91.
Church, John Adams, mining engineer, born in N.Y.
Clarke, Richard H., M. C. for Ala., b. in Ala.
Crowninshield, com. U. S. N., born in N.Y.
Crowder, Thomas, geologist, born.
Farrer, Henry, painter, born in Eng.
Griffis, William Elliot, Ref. cl., born in Pa.
Griswold, Alex. V., P. E. bp. of N. E., A77.
Guess, George, inventor of Cherokee alphabet, A73.
Hall, Frederick, prof. of chemistry, A63.
Hammond, Thomas, M. C. for Ind., born in Mass.
Hare, Darius D., M. C. for O., born in O.
Harlan, Richard, naturalist, author, A47.
Hermann, Binger, M. C. for Ore., b. in Md.
Hill, David B., sen. for N.Y., b. in N.Y.
James, Henry, Jr., novelist, born in N.Y.
Key, Francis Scott, poet (*Star Spangled Banner*), A63.
Leigh, Benjamin, sen. for Va., A62.
Mackaye, Steele, actor, born in N.Y.
Morgan, Charles H., M. C. for Mo., b. in N.Y.
Page, Charles H., M. C. for R. I., b. in R. I.
Payne, Sereno E., M. C. for N.Y., b. in N.Y.
Porter, David, com. U. S. N., of Mass., A63.
Preston, James P., statesman, A68.
Richardson, James D., M. C. for Tenn., born in Tenn.
Riley, Charles V., entomologist, b. in Eng.
Roberts, Robert R., M. E. bp. for Liberia, A67.
Stone, Charles W., M. C. for Pa., born in Mass.
Talbott, J. F. C., M. C. for Md., b. in Md.
Thomas, Henry F., M. C. for Mich., born in Mich.
Trowbridge, John, physicist at Harvard, born in Mass.
Trumbull, John, painter, of Conn., A87.
Ware, Henry, Jr., Unit. theologian, author, A49.
Webster, Noah, author, lexicographer, of Conn., A85.
Wilson, William L., M. C. for W. Va., born in Va.

1844 * *
Biddle, Nicholas, financier, pres. U. S. Bank, A58.
Biglow, William, teacher, poet, A71.
Bunn, Benjamin H., M. C. for S. C., born in S. C.
Bolles, Lucius, Bapt. clergyman, A65.
Burdett, Robert Jones, humorist, born in Pa.
Burgess, John W., Prof. Col. coll., b. in Tenn.
Cable, George W., novelist, born in La.
Cadmus, Cornelius A., M. C. for N. J., b. in N. J.
Caruth, Asher G., M. C. for Ky., b. in Ky.
Comstock, Anthony, reformer, born.
Conn, Charles G., M. C. for Ind., b. in N.Y.
De Armond, David A., M. C. for Mo., born in Pa.
De Long, George Wash., explorer, born in N.Y.
Duponceau, Peter S., lawyer, A84.
Ezekiel, Moses Jacob, sculptor, b. in Va.
Farlow, William G., botanist, born in Mass.
Fulton, Wm. S., sen. for Ark., A49.
Gaston, William, M. C. for N. C., jurist, A66.
Gilder, Richard Watson, ed. of *Century*, born in N. J.
Greely, Adolphus Wash., Lieut. U. S. N., explorer, born in Mass.
Hicks, Josiah D., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Hudson, Thomas J., M. C. for Kan., born in Ind.
Kerr, John L., senator, A64.
Lockwood, Daniel N., M. C. for N.Y., born in N. C.
Lynch, Thomas, M. C. for Wis., b. in Wis.
Marshall, James W., M. C. for Va., born in Va.
McDearmon, James C., M. C. for Tenn., born in Va.
Moore, Gabriel, Gov. of Ala., dies.
Morris, Thos., sen. for Va., A68.
Parker, Arthur A., statesman, A54.
Pickler, John A., M. C. for S. D., b. in Ind.
Pintard, John, journalist, A85.
Porter, Alexander, sen. for La., A58.
Porter, Peter Buel, gen., sec. of war, A71.
Poulson, Zachariah, editor, A83.
Ray, George W., M. C. for N.C., b. in N.C.
Sanderson, John, littérateur, A59.
Sipe, William A., M. C. for Pa., born in Pa.
Smith, Joseph, founder of Mormonism, A39.
Stone, William L., historian, A52.
Thacher, James, physician, author, A90.
Thompson, Maurice, poet, born in Ind.
Wadsworth, James, philanthropist, A76.
Warren, Francis E., sen. for Wyo., b. in Mass.
Wells, Owen A., M. C. for Wis., b. in N.C.
Woomer, Ephraim, M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.

CHURCH.

1843 June * *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed Church) meets at Albany; Wm. C. Brownlee, president.

Aug. 11. *R. I.* John Prentiss K. Henshaw is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Rhode Island.

Oct. * The second coming of Christ, and the end of the world, are predicted by the Millerites for this date.

* * *Ark.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Little Rock is established.

* * *Ind.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Northern India is organized.

* * *Ill.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Peoria is organized.

* * *Ill.* The Congregational Conference of Illinois is organized.

* * *Md.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Baltimore.

* * *Mich.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Mo.* Peter R. Kenrick is appointed (Roman Catholic) bishop of St. Louis.

* * *Pa.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburg is established.

* * *Pa.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Western Pennsylvania is organized.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; Gardiner Spring, moderator.

The General Assembly (N. S. Presbyterian) meets; Ansel Doan Eddy, moderator.

* * *N. Y.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Buffalo is organized.

* * The Seventh-day Baptist Tract Society is formed.

* * The Foreign Mission Committee of the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanter) Church is organized.

1844 May 1–June 10. *New York.* The 14th General Conference (Methodist Episcopal) is held. The slavery discussion is prolonged, and intense feeling prevails.

The Florida, Iowa, North Indiana, and Vermont Conferences are formed.

A declaration is passed favoring the suspension of Bishop J. O. Andrew, until he shall manumit the slaves that he received by marriage. Vote, 110–68.

June * The Methodist Episcopal Church is divided on the slavery question, and the Southern Methodists secede. [They organize the Methodist Episcopal Church South.] (See Church, 1845, May 1.)

June 7. *New York.* Leonidas L. Hamline and Edmond S. Janes are ordained bishops (Methodist Episcopal).

June 12. *New York.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 21. *Ill.* The General Congregational Association of Illinois is organized.

June * *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets at Poughkeepsie; Jacob Van Vechten, president.

June * *Ill.* Joseph Smith, the head of the Mormon Church, and Hyrum, his brother, when in prison, charged with treason, are shot by an anti-Mormon mob.

Oct. 20. Carleton Chase is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of N. H.; Nicholas H. Cobbs, of Ala.; Cicero S. Hawkes, of Mo.

Oct. 21. *Pa.* H. U. Onderdonk, Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, is suspended from the ministry for intemperance.

Oct. 26. William Jones Boone is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop for China; Geo. Washington Freeman, for Arkansas; Horatio Southgate, for Turkey.

LETTERS.

1843 * * *Conn.* *The New Englander*, a quarterly, appears at New Haven.

* * *Ga.* **Southern (Female) College** is founded at La Grange.

* * **Iowa Wesleyan University** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Mount Pleasant.

* * *Mass.* **College of the Holy Cross** (Rom. Cath.), at Worcester, is organized.

* * *Md.* **New Windsor College** (Pres.) is organized.

* * *Conquest of Mexico*, by Prescott, appears.

* * The Congregational College Society is formed.

* * *The Dreams of a Day, and Other Poems*, by J. G. Percival, appears.

* * *The Spanish Student*, by **Longfellow**, appears.

* * The *Universalist Quarterly* appears.

* * *Wyandotte*, by **Cooper**, appears.

SOCIETY.

1843 * * **Oregon passes a prohibitory law.**

* * **John B. Gough** decides to devote his life to saving drunkards; he lectures for 75 cents a night.

* * The **Independent Order of B'nai B'rith** is founded.

1844 Jan. 25. *D. C.* **A disgraceful encounter occurs on the floor of the House** of Representatives between members Weller and Shriver.

May 6–8. *Phila.* Fourteen persons are killed and 40 wounded, and 30 houses and churches burned, in **a race riot between "native Americans" and natives of Ireland.**

* * *Ill.* **Mormons destroy an anti-Mormon press** at Nauvoo, and the editors flee for their lives.

The Mormons resist arrest, and the militia is ordered out. Joseph Smith and other leaders surrender to the Governor on his promise of protection.

June 27. *Ill.* **A mob kills Joseph Smith** and his brother Hyrum, in the jail at Carthage, where they were held for treason.

June * *Ill.* **Brigham Young** becomes president of the Mormons.

July 7. *Phila.* **The race-riot is renewed**; 5,000 troops are called out, and 40 or 50 persons are killed.

Aug. 21. *N. Y.* **Outrages by "Anti-Renters"** of Rensselaer county commence, in resisting land-rent to the heirs and assignees of the Dutch patroons.

Dec. * *N. Y.* More **"Anti-Renters'" outrages** occur in Rensselaer county.

* * *Boston.* The first effort is made for cooperation in the labor movement.

* * *New York.* **The Polka dance** is introduced, and attracts great crowds by its novelty.

STATE.

1843 July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $32,742,922.

Aug. 30. *N. Y.* **The National Liberty Convention** at Buffalo nominates, as presidential candidates, James G. Birney of Mich. and Thomas Morris of Ohio.

Nov. * *Tenn.* **Andrew Johnson** is elected to Congress.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 28th Congress opens.**

* * *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: W. P. Mangum** of N. C. is reelected President *pro tempore*. House: **John W. Jones** of Va. is elected Speaker.

Dec. * *D. C.* President Tyler presses Great Britain to a **settlement of the boundary line** in the Northwest, and announces American claims.

* * *Miss.* **Jefferson Davis** begins his political career as delegate to the Democratic State Convention held at Jackson.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-48 * * *Ind.* James Whitcomb.
-44 * * *Mass.* Marcus Morton.
-44 * * *Me.* Edward Kavanagh.
-45 * * *Mich.* John S. Barry.
-48 * * *Miss.* Albert G. Brown.
-44 * * *N. J.* Daniel Haines.
-45 * * *R. I.* James Fenner.
-46 * * *Va.* James M'Dowell.
-44 * * *Vt.* John Mattocks.

1844 Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress refunds the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson** at New Orleans in 1814.

Mar. * *D. C.* **John C. Calhoun** is appointed Secretary of State, and **John Y. Mason** Secretary of the Navy.

Apr. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Government enters a treaty to annex Texas [but the Senate rejects it].

The Democrats favor, the Whigs oppose, in view of the war involved. [The issue enters the following National election, the pro-slavery party favoring and the anti-slavery party opposing.]

May 1. *Md.* **The Whig National Convention,** in session at Baltimore, nominates **Henry Clay** of Ky. **and Theodore Frelinghuysen** of N. J.

May 27–29. *Md.* **The Democratic National Convention,** in session at Baltimore, nominates **James K. Polk** of Tenn. **and Geo. M. Dallas** of Pa.

May * *Md.* **The first division in the Democratic party** occurs at the National Convention; the South, in the interest of slavery, enforces **the two-thirds (majority) rule.**

The Democratic National Convention adopts an aggressive program for the **annexation of Texas and reoccupation of Oregon,** which has popular favor.

May 27, 28. *Md.* **The partisans of Tyler** hold a convention in Baltimore, and nominate him for the presidency.

June 8. *D. C.* **Congress.** The Senate rejects the treaty made with the commissioners of Texas.

June 17. *D. C.* **The 28th Congress:** the first session closes.

June * *R. I.* **Thomas W. Dorr** is tried for treason, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $23,461,652.

July 3. *D. C.* **A treaty is made with China,** permitting trade and residence in certain ports.

Aug 16+. **Henry Clay** writes his **Alabama letter.**

He fatally modifies his position on the annexation of Texas, and loses Northern support; it is characterized as **Clay's death-warrant.** "Far from having any personal objection to the annexation of Texas, I should be glad to see it without dishonor, without war, and with the common consent of the Union."

Aug. * *D. C.* **President Tyler** announces his **withdrawal** as a presidential candidate.

Aug. 30. Convention of the Liberty party, which renominates **James G. Birney** of Mich. for the presidency, and is encouraged by the alienated friends of Clay.

Summer—Autumn. "No contest for the presidency, either before or since, has been conducted with such intense energy and deep feeling." (J. G. Blaine.)

Sept.—Oct. Candidate Clay writes three **explanatory letters,** to correct the effect of the July letter.

* * *U. S.* **"Fifty-four, forty, or fight,"** becomes a Democratic watchword (54° 40′ northwest boundary line).

Both parties in the North have each an anti-slavery wing and a pro-slavery wing.

Nov. * *U. S.* **Fifteenth Presidential election;** Democrats elected.

Popular Vote: **James K. Polk** (Dem.) of Tenn., 1,337,243; **Henry Clay** (Whig) of Ky., 1,299,068; **James G. Birney** (Liberty) of Mich., 62,300.

The Abolition vote in New York, being chiefly a defection from Henry Clay, causes his defeat for the presidency.

Nov. * *Miss.* **The name of Jefferson Davis** appears on the Polk and Dallas electoral ticket.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 28th Congress:** the second session opens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1843 June * *Mo.* About 1,000 **emigrants** leave Westport on the Missouri frontier on a **journey of 2,000 miles to Oregon.**

Aug. 27. The United States steam frigate *Missouri* is destroyed by fire at Gibraltar.

Oct. * *Ore.* The great **emigrant train** from Missouri arrives [many others follow.] (See 1843, June *.)

* * *Ga.* **The Georgia road,** connecting Augusta and Atlanta, 191 miles long, is completed.

* * *Mass.* **The Boston and Maine road** is opened.

* * *O.* **The Miami Canal,** 215 miles long, connecting the Ohio with Lake Erie, is completed.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens received in nine months, 52,496.

1844 Jan. 2. The steamboat *Shepherdess* strikes a snag, about midnight, in the Mississippi near St. Louis; more than 40 persons perish.

Mar. 1. Two steamboats collide on the Mississippi; 80 lives lost.

Oct. 25. The steamboat *Lucy Walker*, on the Ohio, **bursts her boilers,** killing about 50 persons.

ARMY — NAVY.

1844 * * *La.* Lieut. U. S. Grant, 22 years old, is stationed in Louisiana.

1845 Nov. * *Tex.* **Gen. Taylor,** with an army of 4,000 men, encamps at the mouth of the Neuces River to watch the Mexicans.

* * *Md.* Secretary of the Navy, George Bancroft, establishes a naval school at Annapolis under an Act of Congress.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1844 * * *New York.* **The first hydropathic** establishment in the United States is opened at 63 Barclay Street.

* * The *Rattler* is launched — the first propeller built in the United States.

* * *Columbus at the Gate of La Rabida Monastery* is painted by **Emanuel Leutze.**

± * * *New York.* The equestrian statue of *Washington* [now] in Union Square is executed by Henry K. Brown.

1845 June 13. *New York.* **Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt** first appears.

* * *Pa.* **Petroleum is obtained** while boring for salt near Tarentum, above Pittsburg.

* * **The American Association for the Advancement of Science** is formed.

* * Machinery is invented for making 20 yards of **Brussels carpet** per day, and matching figures.

* * Mr. King patents an **incandescent electric light.**

* * *John Knox and Mary Stuart* is painted by **Emanuel Leutze.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1845 * *

Arnold, Marshall, M. C. for Mo., b. in Mo.
Allen, John B., sen. for Wash., born.
Beasley, Frederick, P. E. cl. of Conn., A68.
Bratton, Robert F., M. C. for Md., b. in Md.
Brice, Calvin S., sen. for O., born in O.
Brooks, Maria Gowen, poet, A50.
Carey, Joseph M., sen. for Wyo., born in Del.
Carleton, Will, poet, born in Mich.
Childs, Robert A., M. C. for Ill., b. in N. C.
Cody, William F. (**Buffalo Bill**), actor, b. Ia.
Coffin, George W., officer U. S. N., born.
Crisp, Charles F., M. C. for Ga., speaker, born in Eng.
Crane, William H., actor, born in Mass.
Crawford, F. Marion, novelist, born in Italy.
Dalzell, John, M. C. for Pa., born in N. Y.
DeForest, R. E., M. C. for Conn., b. in Conn.
Dockery, Alexander M., M. C. for Mo., b. Mo.
Elliott, Jesse Duncan, com. U. S. N., A63.
Ellis, William T., M. C. for Ky., b. in Ky.
Gardner, John J., M. C. for N. J., b. N. J.
Germon, Effie, actor, born in Ga.
Gummere, John, mathematician, A61.
Jackson, Andrew, gen., sen. for Tenn., 7th President of U. S., A78.
McDowell, Alex., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
McKaig, William M., M. C. for Md., b. Md.
McMillin, Benton, M. C. for Tenn., b. Ky.
Paschal, Thomas M., M. C. for Tex., b. La.
Pendleton, Geo. C., M. C. for Tex., b. Tenn.
Perry, Thomas Sergeant, author, b. in R. I.
Reilly, James B., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Reyburn, John E., M. C. for Pa., b. in O.
Richards, James A. D., M. C. for O., b. Mass.
Robbins, Ashur, sen. for Conn., A88.
Russell, Benjamin E., M. C. for Ga., b. Fla.
Sewall, Thomas, writer and lecturer, A59.
Story, Joseph, jurist 34 yrs. Supreme Court, A66.
Talbert, W. J., M. C. for S. C., b. in S. C.
Tarsney, John C., M. C. for Mo., b. Mich.
Thorne, Edwin F., actor, born in N. Y.
White, Edward D., sen. for La., justice Supreme Court, born in La.

CHURCH.

1844 * * *Chicago.* The Roman Catholic **See of Chicago** is erected.

* * *Conn.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Hartford is erected.

* * *Ill.* **The Mormon Temple** at Nauvoo is finished; Brigham Young becomes leader of the Mormons on the death of Joseph Smith.

* * *Ky.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Louisville; George Junkin, moderator. It organizes a Church Erection Fund.

* * *New York.* The Five Points Mission is organized by Methodist women.

* * *New York.* A Wesleyan Methodist Church is organized.

* * *O.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Miami is organized.

* * *Ore.* The First Baptist church in Oregon is organized at Union.

* * *Phila.* The General Convention (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

After an excited discussion, the Convention votes an expression of confidence in the Liturgy, officers, and Articles and Canons of the Church as sufficient exponents of the sense of Holy Scripture, and affording ample means of discipline and correction.

* * *Pa.* The West Pennsylvania Eldership (**Church of God**) is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The Baptist Triennial Meeting** is held.

* * *Wis.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Milwaukee is established.

* * Wm. Paul Quinn is elected bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * The Methodist Indian Mission Conference is organized.

The Church being divided on the slavery question, the Indian Conference remains with the Church South.

1845 Jan. 3. *N. Y.* B. T. Onderdonk, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, **is suspended** from the ministry on the charge of immorality and impurity.

Feb. 23. *Pa.* **Alonzo Potter** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Pennsylvania.

May 1. *Ky.* **The Methodist Episcopal Church South** is organized as a distinct body by a convention at Louisville.

May 25. *New York.* **The Swedish Mission,** by O. G. Hedtrom of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is begun in the Bethel ship *John Wesley.*

May * *Ga.* A convention of **Southern Baptists** is held at Augusta, on the invitation of the foreign missionary society of Virginia.

The secession from the Northern Baptists is caused by the slavery agitation; 377 delegates are present.

May * *R. I.* **The Triennial Convention** (Baptist) is held at Providence; an amicable division of Baptist interest is provided for with the Southern Baptists.

June 11. *Boston.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June * *N. J.* The General Synod (**Reformed Church**) meets at New Brunswick; M. D. Dwight, president.

Sept. 7. *Mo.* St. Louis has the first **Hebrew synagogue** built in the Mississippi Valley.

* * *Ga.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Georgia is organized.

* * *N. J.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Mo.* **St. Louis Conference,** Methodist Episcopal Church South, is formed by division.

* * *N. Y.* **The Joint Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Buffalo is organized.

* * *O.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Cincinnati; John M. Krebs, moderator.

LETTERS.

1844 * *Boston. Littell's Living Age* appears.

* * ± The revised edition of **Webster's Dictionary** becomes a standard.

* * *Mo.* **St. Vincent's College** (Rom. Cath.), at Cape Girardeau, is organized.

* * *Mass.* The City **Library** is founded at Lowell. [30,100 vols.]

* * *Md.* The Maryland Historical **Library** is founded at Baltimore. [20,000 vols.]

* * *New York.* The *American Review* is published by G. H. Colton.

The *Churchman* is founded.

The *Eclectic Magazine* appears.

The *Ledger* is founded by Robert Bonner.

* * *Ore.* **Willamette University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Salem.

* * The *Columbian Magazine* appears.

* * *Afloat and Ashore,* by **Cooper,** appears.

* * *Essays,* by **Emerson,** appears.

* * *Lectures to Young Men,* by **Henry Ward Beecher,** appears.

* * *Legend of Brittany, Prometheus,* and other poems, by **Lowell,** appear.

* * *Peter Ploddy,* by Joseph Neal, appears.

* * *Woman in the 19th Century,* by Margaret Fuller Ossoli, appears.

* * *Crania Egyptiaca,* by Samuel G. Morton, appears.

* * Second series of *The Library of American Biography,* edited by **Jared Sparks,** appears.

* * The *Universalist Quarterly Review* appears.

* * *Theory of Morals,* by Hildreth, appears.

1845 * * *Boston.* The New England Historical Genealogical Society **Library** is founded. [29,000 vols.]

* * *Md.* U. S. Naval Academy is organized at Annapolis.

* * *New York.* The *New-Yorker Zeitung* is founded.

* * *O.* **Wittenberg College** (Evan. Luth.) is organized in Springfield.

* * The *American Review* [American Whig Review] is issued.

* * *The Chain-Bearer,* by **Cooper,** appears.

* * *Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil,* by Willis, appears.

* * *Fashion,* by Mrs. Mowatt, appears.

** *Margaret: A Tale of the Real and the Ideal*, by Sylvester Judd, appears.

** *Poets and Poetry of Europe*, by **Longfellow**, appears.

** *The Raven*, by E. A. Poe, appears.

** A translation of *Berzelius on the Blowpipe*, by Josiah D. Whitney, appears.

SOCIETY.

1844 ** John Tyler marries his second wife, Julia Gardiner.

** **Abolitionists are divided**; the Garrisonians oppose the compromises of the Constitution of the United States as "an agreement with hell and a covenant with death."

1845 Aug. 27. *N. Y.* **"Anti-Renters" of Delaware County,** disguised as Indians, resist the collection of rents, and kill the sheriff; Gov. Wright proclaims an insurrection.

Oct. 12. *New York.* **The first Industrial Congress** in the United States opens its session.

—— *Boston.* **The New England Workingmen's Association** is organized.

** *D. C.* **The right of petition is renewed** by Congress.

John Quincy Adams secures the rescinding of the rule of Congress refusing the right of petition on the slavery question.

** *Miss.* **Jefferson Davis marries his** second wife, Miss Howell.

** **The Whigs oppose slavery.**

"Southern Whigs, under the lead of Henry Clay, had been taught that slavery was an evil, to be removed in some practical way, at some distant period, but not to be interfered with in the States where it existed." (Blaine.)

** The Order of **United American Mechanics** is founded.

** **John B. Gough** is ensnared by a trick of his enemies, and becomes intoxicated.

STATE.

1844 Dec. 3. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **John Q. Adams,** "The old man eloquent," the champion for the right of petition, at length carries his annual motion, **to rescind the rule forbidding the reading of petitions** for the restriction of slavery. Vote, 108–88.

** *D. C.* Secretary of State Calhoun **practically avows that Texas must be incorporated** in the Union.

** *N. Y.* **Martin Van Buren opposes the annexation of Texas** in the press—an act which proves fatal to his political prospects by arousing Southern antagonism.

Dec. 9–12. *D. C.* Congress: **The annexation of Texas** is introduced in both Houses.

** *New York.* James Harper is elected the 64th mayor.

** *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

Ark. Samuel Adams.
48 ** *Ark.* Thomas S. Drew.
46 ** *Conn.* Roger S. Baldwin.
46 ** *Del.* Thomas Stockton.
45 ** *Fla.* (*Ter.*). John Branch.
-48 ** *Ky.* William Owsley.
-47 ** *Me.* Hugh J. Anderson.
-48 ** *Mo.* John C. Edwards.
-46 ** *N. H.* John H. Steele.
-48 ** *N. J.* Charles C. Stratton.
-46 ** *N. Y.* Silas Wright, Jr.
O. Thomas W. Bartley.
-46 ** *O.* Mordecai Bartley.
-46 ** *S. C.* William Aiken.
-46 ** *Tex.* Anson Jones (Pres.).
-45 ** *Wis.* Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.
-46 ** *Vt.* William Slade.

1845 Jan. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate ratifies the treaty with China, negotiated by Caleb Cushing.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* **Congress fixes the presidential elections on one uniform day**—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. Since 1792 elections have been ordered "within 34 days preceding the first Wednesday in December."

Jan. 25. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: A joint resolution for the **annexation of Texas** as a State of the Union is approved. Vote, 120–98.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* **Congress** counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: **Polk,** 170; Clay, 105. Vote for Vice-President: George M. Dallas (Dem.) of Pa., 170; Theo. Frelinghuysen (Whig) of N. J., 105; Thomas Morris (Liberty) of O., none.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: The amended joint resolution for the annexation of Texas is approved. Vote, 27–25.

Feb. * *Ore.* **Great Britain accepts the forty-ninth parallel boundary line**; it is characterized as a settlement honorable to both countries.

** *D. C.* **Congress:** Both Houses unite for the **first time** in passing a bill over **the President's veto**; the bill relates to steam-vessels in the navy.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* The President signs the bill for the annexation of Texas.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress admits Florida** into the Union as the 27th State.

Congress reduces the rate of postage to five cents for 300 miles, and ten cents for greater distances.

The 28th Congress ends.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* **The Mexican minister** asks for his passport.

Eleventh Administration; Democratic.

James K. Polk of Tenn. is inaugurated the 11th President, in the 15th term of the presidency. **George M. Dallas** of Pa. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **James Buchanan** of Pa. (State), **Robert J. Walker** of Miss. (Treas.), **William L. Marcy** of N. Y. (War), **George Bancroft** of Mass. (Navy), **Cave Johnson** of Tenn. (P. M.-Gen.), and **John Y. Mason** of Va. (Atty.-Gen.).

June 12. The **Oregon boundary dispute** is settled by treaty.

June 16. *Tex.* **The Texas Congress approves** of the terms of annexation.

June 27. *R. I.* **Thos. W. Dorr is released** from imprisonment.

July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $15,925,303.

July 4. *Tex.* A ratifying convention of citizens votes to **annex Texas** to the United States.

July 6. *Tex.* The President is requested to occupy the ports of Texas, and to **send an army** for its protection.

Aug. 8. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **David Wilmot of Pa. introduces his proviso.**

Oct. 13. *Tex.* The people ratify the Constitution.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 29th Congress opens.**

** *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **W. P. Mangum** of N. C. is reelected President *pro tempore*. House: **John W. Davis** of Ind. is elected Speaker.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **Jefferson Davis** enters as a Representative from Mississippi.

Dec. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House votes to **receive Texas** into the Union. Vote 141–56.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: The Bill for the annexation of Texas carries. Vote, 31–13.

Dec. 29. *D. C.* **Congress admits Texas** as the 28th State of the Union. (Slavery is permitted.)

Dec. * *D. C.* The Federal Government becomes curiously involved.

One-half the States are always to be slave States, thereby holding the distinctive power of a tie-vote in the Senate, and thus a minority may dominate on all questions the greatly preponderating and increasing population of the North.

** *D. C.* **Samuel Nelson** of N. Y. and **Levi Woodbury** of N. H. are appointed Justices of the Supreme Court.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1844 Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1844, 78,615.

** *Mich.* **Copper-mining** on the shores of Lake Michigan begins.

** **Samuel F. B. Morse** offers his invention of the electric telegraph to the Government for a moderate price; it is deemed of little practical value.

1845 Jan. 8. The steamboat *Belle Zane* strikes a snag in the Mississippi and capsizes; 40 out of 90 passengers are drowned.

Apr. 10. *Pa.* A great fire at Pittsburg burns 100 buildings; loss, $6,000,000.

July 1. *La.* The steamboat *Marquette*, at New Orleans, explodes all her boilers simultaneously, killing about 50 people.

July 19. *New York.* A fire burns 302 stores and dwelling-houses, and property worth $6,000,000; 4 lives are lost.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens, 1845, 114,371.

** *Ky.* The Cave Hill Cemetery, near Louisville, is incorporated.

** *N. Y.* The Mount Hope Cemetery, near Rochester, is established.

** *O.* Spring Grove Cemetery, near Cincinnati, is incorporated.

** *Pa.* The Allegheny Cemetery is established.

ARMY — NAVY.

1846 Mar. 28. *Tex.* The American army of occupation (3,500 men), under Gen. Taylor, takes post on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras. (Lossing, Mar. 29.)

Mar. * *Cal.* Capt. John C. Frémont raises the American standard against the Mexicans, who seek to drive him from the country.

THE FOURTEENTH WAR.

Apr. 24. — 1848 July 4. War with Mexico. Men enrolled, 30,954 regulars, and 73,776 militia and volunteers. Total, 112,230. For cause, see State.

Apr. 26. *Tex.* First hostilities in the war: Capt. Thornton with 63 men is attacked on the east side of the Rio Grande, above Matamoras; 16 men are killed and wounded and the others are captured.

** Gen. Scott plans the invasion of Mexico by three columns: the first, through the northern provinces, under Gen. S. W. Kearny; the second, from the seacoast to the City of Mexico, under his own command; and the third, as an army of occupation, under Gen. Taylor.

May 5, 6. *Tex.* The Mexicans bombard Fort Brown till it is relieved by Gen. Taylor.

May 8. *Tex.* **Battle of Palo Alto.**

Gen. Taylor with 2,300 men defeats Gen. Arista with 6,000 men in a battle of five hours' duration. Mexican loss about 100 men; American loss, 4 killed and 40 wounded.

May 9. *Tex.* **Battle of Resaca de la Palma.**

Gen. Taylor with 2,000 Americans routs 5,000 Mexicans, who flee across the Rio Grande. American loss, 120 killed and wounded; Mexican loss, 500 killed and wounded.

May* -June* The call of the President for 50,000 volunteers is responded to by 300,000, who tender their services.

June 15. *Cal.* Gen. Frémont captures Sonoma.

July* *Cal.* Commodore Stockton takes Los Angeles.

Aug. 18. Gen. Kearny captures Santa Fé; with 400 dragoons [he continues his march to the Pacific Coast].

Aug. 19±. *Mex.* Commodore Stockton blockades the Mexican ports on the Pacific Coast.

Sept. 12. *Mex.* Col. Jefferson Davis charges Fort Teneria, at the head of the 1st Regiment, Mississippi riflemen.

Sept. 21-23. *Mex.* **Battle of Monterey.**

This fortified town is stormed, and the 10,000 Mexicans under Gen. Ampudia are driven out by 4,700 Americans. American loss, 120 killed, 368 wounded; Mexicans much more. An armistice of eight weeks follows, to permit Mexico to make overtures of peace.

Sept. 26. *New York.* Stevenson's California regiment sails.

Oct. 25. *Mex.* Commodore M. C. Perry bombards Tobasco.

Nov. 14. *Mex.* Commodore David Conner occupies Tampico.

Nov. 15. *Mex.* Gen. Worth captures the town of Saltillo.

Dec.* *Mex.* Col. A. W. Doniphan with 900 men sets out on a march of more than 1,000 miles through the enemy's country, from Santa Fé to Saltillo; one of the most brilliant achievements of the war.

Dec.* *Cal.* The Mexicans make a feeble attempt to regain California.

Dec. 25. *Mex.* Col. Doniphan with 450 volunteers defeats 1,100 Mexicans under Gen. Ponce de Leon at Brazito. American loss, six wounded; Mexican loss, 63 killed and 150 wounded.

** *Mex.* Ulysses S. Grant serves under Gen. Taylor as 2d lieutenant.

** *Mex.* Col. Jefferson Davis becomes one of the idols of the army.

-48 *Mex.* Capt. Robert E. Lee serves in the army of Gen. Scott as chief engineer.

** California is occupied by the army of the United States.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1846 Sept. 10. *Mass.* Elias Howe, Jr., receives a patent for the first complete sewing-machine.

Nov.* A grand display of meteors is observed.

** *D. C.* John F. E. Prud'homme of Georgetown is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

** *D. C.* The Smithsonian Institution, "designed for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men," is established in a handsome building at Washington, by means of a legacy of $515,000, bequeathed for the purpose to the United States Government by James Smithson, an Englishman.

** McCormick's reaping-machine is perfected. (See 1834.)

** Discovery that inhalation of ether prevents pain by Chas. T. Jackson of Boston.

** *Sleepy Student* is painted by F. W. Edmonds.

-49 The statue of *Henry Clay* is executed by Joel T. Hart.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1846**

Armstrong, Wm. J., S. Pres. ct., A50.
Badger, Joseph, missionary in O., A89.
Bean, Tarleton Hoffman, ichthyologist, b. Pa.
Breckinridge, Clifton R., M.C. for Ark., b. Ky.
Buchanan, Virginia, actor, born in O.
Denson, William H., M. C. for Ala., b. Ala.
Erdman, Constantine J., M. C. for Pa., b. Pa.
Florence, Mrs. W. J., actor, born in N. Y.
Foote, Sam'l A., sen. and Gov. of Conn., A66.
Hawthorne, Julian, novelist, born in Mass.
Henderson, John S., M. C. for N.Y., b. N.Y.
Holden, Edward S., astronomer, born in Mo.
Hopkins, Albert J., M. C. for Ill., b. in Ill.
Kribbs, George F., M. C., born in Pa.
Loring, Frederick W., author, born in Mass.
McEttrick, M. J., M. C. for Mass., b. in Mass.
Millet, Francis Davis, painter, born in Mass.
Morris, Clara, actor, born in O.
Pearson, Albert J., M. C. for O., born in O.
Pickering, John, philologist, jurist, A69.
Robinson, John B., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Smith, George W., M. C. for Ill., born in O.
Stone, William A., M. C. for Pa., born in Pa.
Strait, Thomas J., M. C. for S. C., b. in S. C.
Tyler, D. Gardiner, M. C. for Va., b. in N. Y.
Wadsworth, Jas. W., M. C. for N. Y., b. Pa.

CHURCH.

1845** *O.* The Missionary Society of the Church of God of North America is formed especially for home mission work.

** The Baptist foreign mission work suffers by the agitation of the slavery question, and by the withdrawal of the Southern churches from its support.

** *Pa.* The Pittsburg (Evangelical Lutheran) Synod is organized.

** *Phila.* The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church meets.

** The Seventh-day Baptists divide into five associations.

** *U. S.* The discussion of the slavery question leads to a division of the Baptist Church, into Northern and Southern Baptists.

1846 May 1. *Va.* The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal South) meets in its first session at Petersburg.

The Book of Discipline is revised, and the portions relating to slavery stricken out; commissioners are appointed to settle questions of property with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Wm. Capers and Robert Paine are ordained bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Missouri, Louisiana, and Louisville Conferences are organized.

May*+ Dr. Judson visits his native land for the first time since his departure in 1813.

He awakens much enthusiasm, and sets in motion the tide of modern progress in Baptist missions.

May* The Triennial Convention of the Baptist Churches by reorganization becomes the American Baptist Missionary Union.

June 10. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 16. *It.* Pius IX. is elected pope.

June* *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets at Albany; Wm. H. Campbell, president.

** *Ill.* The Mormons, being much harassed by their neighbors, abandon Nauvoo, and enter the Territory of Iowa near Council Bluffs. [Later they remove to Salt Lake.]

** *Ind.* The Indiana Eldership (Church of God) is organized.

** *N. Y.* The American Missionary Association is formed at Albany as a general missionary society with anti-slavery principles.

The Baptist Triennial Meeting is held at Brooklyn.

** *Ore.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Oregon City is established.

LETTERS.

** *Harmony of the Four Gospels*, in Greek, by Edward Robinson, appears.

** The *American Whig Review* appears.

-50 *The Quadrupeds of North America*, by Audubon, appears.

1846 Oct. 20. *O.* Mount Union College (Meth. Epis.) is founded as a seminary.

* * *Conn.* Theodore D. Woolsey becomes President of Yale College.

* * *Ind.* Fort Wayne College (Meth. Epis.) is organized.

* * *La. De Bow's Commercial Review* appears at New Orleans.

* *-49 * * *Mass.* Edward Everett is President of Harvard University.

* * *Mo.* The St. Louis Mercantile Library is founded. [62,264 vols.]

SOCIETY.

1846 Feb. * *Ill.* Part of the Mormons (1,600) leave Nauvoo, cross the Mississippi on the ice, and with ox-teams move westward till they settle on the Great Prairie, and establish a town.

Aug. 7. *Me.* The Democrats enact a prohibitory law against the drink traffic.

STATE.

1845 * * *Ore.* A provisional government is formed.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-47 * * *Ala.* Joshua L. Martin.
-46 * * *Cal.* Pio. Pico (Mexican).
-49 * * *Fla.* Wm. D. Moseley.
-47 * * *Ga.* Geo. W. Crawford.
-50 * * *La.* Isaac Johnson.
-51 * * *Mass.* George N. Briggs.
-49 * * *N. C.* Wm. A. Graham.
-49 * * *Ore.* G. Abernethy (Provisional).
Pa. Francis R. Shunk.
-46 * * *R. I.* Charles Jackson.
-47 * * *Tenn.* Aaron V. Brown.
-48 * * *Wis.* (*Ter.*). Henry Dodge.

1846 * * *D. C.* Congress: The House votes to give treaty notice to Great Britain that the joint occupation of Oregon must cease. Vote, 163-54. Public apprehension of war follows.

Feb. 20. *Tex.* The first legislature meets at Austin.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate Bill substitutes that of the House on the Oregon question, and is adopted. The line, 54° 40′ is abandoned by the Democrats for the 49th parallel. [The southern portion, which falls to the United States, retains the name Oregon.]

Apr. * *U. S.* The war spirit against Mexico rises high with the news of the small conflict in Texas. "American blood has been spilled on American soil!"

Apr. 26. *D. C.* Congress declares War against Mexico.

May 11. *D. C.* President Polk sends an aggressive war message to Congress, announcing that war exists by the act of Mexico.

May 12. *D. C.* Congress: A bill passes both Houses which appropriates $10,000,000 for the war, and gives authority to call out 50,000 volunteers. (Vote: House, 142-14; Senate, 40-2.)

May * -Aug. * *Cal.* Commodore Stockton establishes a military government in Upper California.

June 1. *N. Y.* A convention of delegates meets at Albany to revise the Constitution.

June 15. Signing of the Oregon Treaty.

Both Great Britain and the United States having claimed the territory west of the Rockies and north of Mexico to Alaska, it is now divided between them at the 49th parallel. The British also secure Vancouver's Island and the free navigation of the Columbia River.

July 1. *U. S.* National debt $15,550,202.

July 3. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes a bill for a lower tariff. Vote, 114-95. (See July 28.)

July 4. *Cal.* Captain John C. Fremont and his companions declare the independence of California after defeating superior forces of Mexicans.

July 9. *Cal.* Commodore Sloat hoists the American flag at Monterey.

July 28. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate votes to modify the tariff, cutting out its protection features; average rate of duties, 25 per cent. Vote, a tie till the Vice-President casts a vote.

Aug. 3. *D. C.* President Polk vetoes the River and Harbor Bill.

Aug. 6. *D.C.* Congress establishes the Warehouse System, reenacts the Independent Treasury system, and authorizes Wisconsin to form a constitution and organize a State government.

Aug. 7. *Me.* The Democratic Legislature enacts the first Maine Prohibitory Law.

Aug. 8. *D. C.* President Polk vetoes the French Spoliation Indemnity Bill for the benefit of claimants who had lost property by French seizures in 1807±.

Congress; Senate: D. R. Atchison of Mo. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Congress; House: The Wilmot Proviso is approved. Vote, 94-78.

David Wilmot, 33 years of age, moves a proviso to the Two-million-dollar Bill asked by the President to arrange peace with Mexico, declaring it to be "an express and fundamental condition to the acquisition of any territory from Mexico, that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist therein." The consecration of American territory to freedom becomes a rallying-cry; the battle of the giants follows, long and fierce.

Aug. 10. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Wilmot Proviso is brought up, and John Davis of Mass. holds the floor till the session expires, to defeat action on the bill.

The 29th Congress: the first session closes.

* * *U. S.* Great agitation prevails over the Wilmot Proviso.

Aug. * California is in the undisputed military possession of the United States.

Nov. * *D. C.* Abraham Lincoln is elected to Congress from Illinois, the solitary Whig among seven Democrats.

Dec. 1. *U. S.* The lower tariff law goes into effect.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* The 29th Congress: the second session opens.

* * Congress; Senate: D. R. Atchison of Mo. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 28. *D. C.* Congress admits Iowa into the Union as the 29th State.

* * *Ala.* The capital is removed from Tuscaloosa to Montgomery.

* * *D. C.* Congress; House: Jefferson Davis resigns his seat to engage in the Mexican war as colonel of volunteers.

* * *New York.* Manhood suffrage is introduced.

* * *D. C.* Congress; House: Democrats lose their majority while conducting a spirited and successful war, owing to the new tariff and Northern suspicion of pro-slavery issues in the war. Polk's party stands 110 to 118.

* * *U. S.* Robert C. Grier of Pa. is appointed Justice of the Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

Cal. (*Ter.*). Com. J. D. Sloat.
-47 * * *Cal.* (*Ter.*). Com. R. F. Stockton.
-47 * * *Conn.* Isaac Toucey.
Del. Joseph Maul.
Del. Wm. Temple.
-51 * * *Del.* Wm. Thorp.
Ia. (*Ter.*). James Clark.
-50 * * *Ia.* Ansel Briggs.
-53 * * *Ill.* Augustus C. French.
-47 * * *Mich.* Alpheus Felch.
-47 * * *N. H.* Anthony Colby.
-49 * * *N. Y.* John Young.
-49 * * *O.* William Bebb.
-47 * * *R. I.* Byron Dyman.
-48 * * *S. C.* David Johnson.
-47 * * *Tex.* J. P. Henderson.
-49 * * *Va.* Wm. Smith.
-49 * * *Vt.* Horace Eaton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1846 Apr. ± * *N. J.* The telegraph line from Philadelphia to Fort Lee, near New York, is completed.

June 5. *Pa.-Md.* The telegraph line from Philadelphia to Baltimore is completed.

June 27. Boston and New York are connected by telegraph.

July 3. Boston and Buffalo are connected by telegraph.

July 13. *Mass.* A fire at Nantucket burns 300 buildings, valued at $800,000.

Sept. 9. New York and Albany are connected by telegraph.

Sept. * *Pa.* Harrisburg and Philadelphia are connected by telegraph.

Dec. 8. The U. S. brig *Somers* is capsized in a squall off Vera Cruz, and 39 persons are drowned.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1846, 154,416.

* * *N. H.* The lower section of the Northern Railroad is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1847 Jan. 8, 9. *Cal.* **At San Gabriel** Gen. Kearny defeats the revolted Californians.

Jan. 24. *Mex.* **Col. Sterling Price** defeats 1,500 Indians and Mexicans in the Valley of Taos.

Feb. 23. *Mex.* **Battle of Buena Vista.** Santa Anna with 22,000 Mexicans is defeated by Gen. Taylor with 4,750 Americans; Mexican loss, nearly 2,000 men; American loss, 746 killed, wounded and missing.

Feb. 28. *Cal.* **Battle of Sacramento.** Col. Doniphan with 924 men defeats 4,000 Mexicans under Gen. Heredia, losing but 1 killed and 17 wounded. Mexican loss, 600 killed and wounded and 40 prisoners.

Mar. 9. *Mex.* Gen. Scott lands at Vera Cruz with about 12,000 men.

Mar. 22. *Mex.* Commodore Conner bombards Vera Cruz, while Gen. Scott's army joins in the cannonade [which continues four days].

Mar. 27. *Mex.* Gen. Morales agrees to **surrender Vera Cruz** to the Americans. American loss, 80 killed and wounded; Mexican loss, 2,000 killed and wounded, besides 5,000 prisoners and 500 cannon.

Mar. 29. *Mex.* Mexicans evacuate Vera Cruz.

Mar. * Col. Jefferson Davis is complimented, in Gen. Taylor's despatch, for brilliant service in Mexico.

Apr. 2. *Mex.* Alvarado is surrendered to Lieut. Hunter.

Apr. 18. *Mex.* Commodore Perry takes Tuspan.

Battle of Cerro Gordo.

Gen. Scott with 8,500 Americans defeats Santa Anna with 12,000 Mexicans, and captures his papers and wooden leg. Losses: Mexican, 1,000 killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners; American, 431 men.

Apr. 19. *Mex.* The Americans enter Jalapa.

Apr. 22. *Mex.* Gen. Worth takes the strong castle of Perote without resistance.

May 15. *Mex.* The American army **enters the sacred city of Puebla,** unopposed by its 80,000 inhabitants.

July 6. *Cal.* Commodore Sloat takes Monterey, in Southern California.

Aug. 20. *Mex.* **Battles of Contreras and Churubusco,** near Mexico City.

At Contreras Gen. Scott with 4,000 men defeats Gen. Valencia with 7,000 Mexicans, losing but 60 killed and wounded; Mexican loss, 2,000 killed and wounded and 1,000 prisoners.

At Churubusco Gen. Scott with 8,000 men defeats Gen. Santa Anna with 25,000 Mexicans. American loss in both engagements, 1,053 killed and wounded; Mexican loss, 4,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners, including 8 generals.

Aug. 21. *Mex.* **The Mexicans propose an armistice.**

Sept. 7. *Mex.* Gen. Scott learns that the armistice is broken by the Mexicans.

Sept. 8. *Mex.* Hostilities are renewed in the **Battle of Molino del Rey.**

Gen. Worth with 3,500 Americans storms the fortifications, and drives out 14,000 Mexicans under Gen. Alvarez, with the loss of 787 killed and wounded; Mexican loss, 3,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Sept. 12, 13. *Mex.* **Battle of Chapultepec,** near Mexico City.

Gen. Scott with 7,200 men, under Gens. Worth, Quitman, and Pillow, carries the fortified heights, defeating Gen. Bravo and 25,000 Mexicans. American loss, 832 men.

Sept. 14. Mexico is surrendered; Gen. Scott marches his victorious army into the city, and the war practically ends.

Sept. * U. S. Grant is promoted to be 1st lieutenant, for meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey and Chapultepec.

Oct. 9. *Mex.* **Gen. Lane** with 500 men **takes the city of Huamantla,** defeating Gen. Santa Anna and 1,000 Mexicans, with the loss of 24 killed and wounded.

Oct. 12. *Mex.* **Mexicans have besieged Col. Childs** and 400 men, besides 1,800 sick and in hospitals **at Puebla,** for 28 days, when reinforcements appear, and the siege is raised.

Oct. 20. *Mex.* The frigate *Congress* and sloop *Portsmouth* **bombard the port of Guayamas.**

Dec. 8. The United States brig-of-war *Somers* is wrecked and part of her crew drowned.

1848 Feb. 18. *Mex.* **Gen. Wm. O. Butler succeeds Gen. Scott** in command of the army.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1847 June 28. *Ill.* **The first theater** in Chicago is opened.

Oct. 1. *N. H.* A violent tornado visits Portsmouth.

Oct. 19. *New York.* The corner-stone of the **Washington Monument** is laid.

*** *** *Asia.* The Government sends an expedition under W. F. Lynch to the **River Jordan** for the advancement of geographical science.

*** *** *Boston.* **The American Association** for the Advancement of Science is organized.

*** *** *Pa.* **Zinc mines** are discovered in Lehigh County.

*** *** *Utah.* **Salt Lake City** is founded by Mormons.

*** * The power-loom** is introduced.

*** * The rotary press** is made by R. Hoe and Company.

*** *** The successful use of anesthetics is introduced.

*** *** *Pontine Marshes* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

1848 Jan. 24. *Cal.* **Gold** is first discovered in the mill-race of Capt. Sutter by a laborer named Marshall.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1847 * *

Allen, William V., sen. for Neb., born in O.
Allen, John M., M. C. for Miss., b. in Miss.
Bartlett, Franklin, M. C. for N. Y., b. Mass.
Binney, Amos, naturalist, A44.
Branch, Wm. A. B., M. C. for N. C., b. Fla.
Bridgman, Frederick A., painter, b. in Ala.
Butler, Pierce M., Gov. of S. C., col., A49.
Capehart, James, M. C. for W. Va., born in W. Va.
Catchings, Thos. C., M. C. for Miss., b. Miss.
Clay, Henry, Jr., officer, lawyer, A36.
Crabtree, Lotta, actor, born in N. Y.
Dixon, Nathan F., sen. for R. I., b. in R. I.
Dielman, Frederick, artist, born in Ger.
Edison, Thomas Alva, electrician, inventor, born in O.
Edwards, Henry W., scholar, senator, A61.
Everett, Alex. H., essayist, diplomatist, editor, A55.
Failey, Harriet, philanthropic writer, born.
Faulkner, Charles J., sen. for W. Va., born in W. Va.
Fawcett, Edgar, novelist, born in N. Y.
Forman, Wm. S., M. C. for Ill., b. in Miss.
Hardy, Arthur S., novelist, born in Mass.
Hart, Charles H., author, born in Pa.
Kent, James, au., chancellor of N.Y., A83.
Layton, Fernando C., M. C. for O., b. in O.
Loud, Eugene F., M. C. for Cal., b. in Mass.
Martin, Augustus N., M. C. for Ind., b. Pa.
Neal, Joseph Clay, humorist, A40.
Pennybacker, Isaac, U. S. sen. for Va., A41.
Storer, Bellamy, M. C. for O., born in O.
Tracey, Charles, M. C. for N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Williams, Gus, actor, born in N. Y.
Wright, Myron B., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Wright, Silas, Gov., sen. for N. Y., A52.
Wever, John M., M. C. for N. Y., b. in Mich.
Whiting, Justin R., M. C. for Mich., b. N. Y.

CHURCH.

1846 * * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets; Samuel Hanson Cox, moderator.

The General Assembly (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; Charles Hodge, moderator.

*** * The Mormons** send missionaries to Oregon, California, and the Sandwich Islands, and also to Australia.

*** *** The Hanges Norwegian (Evangelical Lutheran) Synod is organized.

1847 June 9. *New York.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June * *New York.* The General Synod (**Reformed**) meets; Abraham Messler, president.

July 24. The Mormon pioneers, having established themselves at Great Salt Lake, are now joined by Brigham Young, the leader of the church.

Oct. 13. *New York.* Two hundred German Catholics **secede from the Roman Catholic Church.**

Oct. 31. *Me.* George Burgess is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Maine.

Nov. 29. *Wash.* Indians massacre the missionaries, Dr. Whitman, his wife, and others, at Walla Walla.

*** *** *Mo.* At St. Louis a Roman Catholic diocese is established, and an archbishopric erected; the latter includes the dioceses of Dubuque, Nashville, St. Paul, Chicago, and Milwaukee.

*** *** *Mo.* Peter R. Kenrick is promoted to be archbishop of St. Louis.

*** *** *New York.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

*** * The American Unitarian Association** is incorporated.

The Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge (Protestant Episcopal) is organized.

*** *** The Roman Catholic dioceses of Albany, Buffalo, Galveston, and Cleveland are established.

*** *** *O.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Wittenberg is organized.

* * *O.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Cincinnati.
* * *Ore.* The Methodist Episcopal Indian Mission at the Dalles is transferred to the Reformed Church.
* * **The Synodical Conference** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Missouri, Ohio, and other States is organized.
* * *Tenn.* The (O. S. Presbyterian) Synod of Memphis is organized.
* * *Va.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Richmond; Jas. H. Thornwell, moderator.
* * *Vt.* The Free Baptist Female Mission Society is formed in Sutton. [It continued in operation for over twenty years.]
* * *Wis.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee is organized.

LETTERS.

1846 * * *N. J.* **Burlington College** (Prot. Epis.) is founded.
* * *O.* **Farmer's College** (non-sect.), at College Hill, is organized.
* * *Pa.* **Bucknell University** (Bapt.) is founded at Lewisburg.
* * *Phila.* **Worcester's Dictionary** is published.
* * *Tex.* **Baylor University** (Bapt.), at Independence, is organized.
* * *Wis.* **Beloit College** (Cong.) is organized at Beloit.
* * The *Home Journal* is founded.
* * *Art, Literature, and the Drama*, by Margaret Fuller Ossoli, appears.
* * *The Belfry of Bruges, and Other Poems*, by **Longfellow**, appears.
* * *Mosses from an Old Manse*, by Hawthorne, appears.
* * *The Old Continental*, by Paulding, appears.
* * An edition of *Shakespeare*, by **G. C. Verplanck**, appears.
* * *Thoughts on the Poets*, by H. T. Tuckerman, appears.
* * *Views Afoot*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

1847 * * *Boston. The American Messenger* is first issued by the American Tract Society.
* * *Del.* **St. Mary's College** (Rom. Cath.) is founded at Wilmington.
* * **Iowa State University** (non-sect.) is organized at Iowa City.
* * **Iowa College** (Cong.) is organized at Grinnell.
* * *Ill.* The Chicago *Tribune* is first issued.
* * **Illinois Female College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded in Jacksonville.
* * *Mass.* The *Massachusetts Quarterly Review* appears.
* * The *Springfield Republican* appears.
* * *Minn.* The first school in Minnesota is established at St. Paul.
* * *N. H.* **The Boston University**, School of Theology (Meth. Epis.), is founded at Concord.
* * *New York.* **The St. Francis Xavier College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.
* * The *Union Magazine* appears.
* * *O.* **Otterbein University** (United Brethren), at Westerville, is organized.
* * *Phila. Stryker's American Register*, a quarterly, appears.
* * *Wis.* **Lawrence University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Appleton.
* * *Evangeline*, by **Longfellow**, appears.
* * *Fresh Gleanings*, by Donald Grant Mitchell, appears.
* * *Conquest of Peru*, by Prescott, appears.
* * An edition of *The Agamemnon of Æschylus*, by C. C. Felton, appears.
* * An edition of *Panegyricus of Isocrates*, by Felton, appears.

1848 Jan. 1. *Phila.* **Girard College** is opened.

SOCIETY.

1847 Mar. 25. *N. Y.* An anti-rent riot occurs in Columbia county.

Dec. * *N. Y.* **Rise of Spiritualism.**
Mysterious rappings begin in the home of **John D. Fox** of Hydeville; much interest is awakened in "manifestations."
* * *Mex.* **The Aztec Club**, a military organization of United States officers, is formed in the City of Mexico.
* * *N. H.* The Legislature passes a law making **ten hours a legal day's work.**
* * *Phila.* The Patriotic Order of **Sons of America** is organized.
* * *U. S.* **Starving Ireland is remembered** by Americans, and a great outpouring of gifts occurs.

STATE.

1847 Jan. 14. *New Mex.* **Gov. Bent and five other Americans are killed** in an uprising of Mexicans against the authority of the United States.

Feb. 8. *Cal.* Col. Frémont proclaims **the annexation of California**, and assumes the office of governor.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House honors the first appearance during the session of the venerable **John Quincy Adams**, by rising and suspending business to welcome him.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **The 29th Congress** ends.

July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $38,826,534.

Oct. * **The Liberty Party Convention** nominates **John P. Hale** of N. H. for President, and **George W. Julian** of Ind. for Vice-President.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 30th Congress** opens.
Congress; Senate: **D. R. Atchison** of Mo. is reelected President *pro tempore*. House: **Robert C. Winthrop** (Whig) of Mass. is elected Speaker.

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress: Abraham Lincoln** and **Andrew Johnson** enter the House, and **Stephen A. Douglas** and **Jefferson Davis** enter the Senate.

* *–48 * * *New York.* William V. Brady is elected the 65th mayor.
* * *U. S.* **Politics in the army.**
The Government is anxious to make a **Democratic hero of the war**, and recalls Gen. Winfield Scott (Whig), after crippling Gen. Zachary Taylor (Whig). Three major-generals and seven brigadier-generals are appointed, — not one of them a Whig, or acquainted with service in the field or at West Point. [The popular heroes are Whigs, notwithstanding.]
* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
–49 * * *Ala.* Reuben Chapman.
Cal. (*Ter.*). John C. Frémont.
Gen. S. W. Kearny.
–49 * * *Cal.* Col. R. B. Mason.
–49 * * *Conn.* Clark Bissell.
–51 * * *Ga.* Geo. W. B. Towns.
–50 * * *Me.* John W. Dana.
Mich. Wm. L. Greenly.
–49 * * *N. H.* Jared W. Williams.
–49 * * *R. I.* Elisha Harris.
–49 * * *Tenn.* Neil S. Brown.
–49 * * *Tex.* George T. Wood.

1848 Feb. 2. **The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo** is signed.
Mexico cedes New Mexico and Upper California (522,955 square miles), and accepts the Rio Grande as the boundary; she is to receive $15,000,000 and to be released from the payment of $3,500,000 in debts due American citizens, which the Government assumes.

Feb. * **Mexican** commissioners ask that the ceded territory be guaranteed to freedom.
Mr. Trist, the American commissioner, replies, "If it were covered a foot thick with pure gold, on the single condition that slavery should be forever excluded," he would not entertain the offer for a moment.

—— **California** becomes a part of the United States by the treaty with Mexico.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1847 June 1. *New York.* **The steamer** *Washington* sails, the first of the **Collins** (American) **line.**

July 5. *Chicago.* **The River and Harbor Convention** assembles for promoting improvements.

Nov. 19. *Mo.* **A collision** occurs on the Mississippi, near Cape Girardeau; one boat is sunk, and 50 persons are drowned.

Nov. 21. *Wis.* The steamer *Phœnix* takes **fire** before daylight on Lake Michigan, near Sheboygan; 160 lives are lost.

Dec. 29. *Ky.* The steamboat *A. N. Johnson* **explodes** her boiler on the Ohio above Maysville, and kills 60 persons.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens, in 1847, 234,968.
* * *Ind.* The city of Indianapolis is chartered (population about 6,000).
* * *N. H.* The entire **Northern Railroad** is opened.
* * *U. S.* **Postage stamps** are first used (7 years later than in England).
* * *Va.* Hollywood Cemetery, at Richmond, is opened.
* * **The Hamburg-American line** of steamers is established between New York, Southampton, and Hamburg.

1848 Jan. 8. The boilers of the steamer *Blue Ridge* **burst** on the Ohio, and **kill** 30 persons.

ARMY — NAVY.

1848 June 12. *Mex.* The American army evacuates the city of Mexico.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1848 July 4. *D.C.* The corner-stone of the **Washington Monument**, at Washington, is laid by President Polk.

Nov. 25. **Col. John C. Frémont** starts from Fort Pueblo on his fourth exploring expedition, seeking a route for a highway to the Pacific.

* * *Mass.* G. P. Bond of the Harvard Observatory discovers Hyperion, the seventh satellite of Saturn.

* * *N. Y.* S. T. Armstrong of Brooklyn first applies gutta-percha for **coating telegraph wires.**

* * *New York.* **W. C. Macready** appears at the Astor Place Opera House.

* * **Gutta-percha** is first manufactured in this country.

* * *Storming of the Teocalli* is painted by **Emanuel Leutze.**

± * * **Chromolithography**, a method of printing from stone in colors, is introduced.

* * F. S. Chanfrau produces his play, *Mose, the New York Fireman, and the Bowery Boy.*

1849 Jan. 5. *O.* An announcement of the invention of the **magnetic clock** by Dr. Locke is made by Lieut. Matthew F. Maury.

Mar. * + *La.* A flood prevails at New Orleans; the streets are ten feet under water; plantations are swept by irresistible currents; damage, $60,000,000.

May 12. *La.* A crevasse made in the levee causes floods in New Orleans.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1848 * *
Adams, John Quincy, minister to Berlin, sen. for Mass., prof. in Harvard, minister to Eng., sec. of state, 6th Pres. of U. S., M. C. for Mass., dies Feb. 23, A81.
Astor, John Jacob, financier, founder of Astor Library, A85.
Biddle, James, Commodore U. S. N., A65.
Bliss, Porter Cornelius, editor, b. in N. Y.
Brooks, William Keith, naturalist, b. in O.
Burbeck, Henry, officer of the Rev., A94.
Claxton, Kate, actor, born in N. Y.
Cole, Thomas, painter, A47.
Crain, William H., M. C. for Tex., b. Tex.
Dorsey, James Owen, physicist, born.
Enloe, Benj. A., M. C. for Tenn., b. in Tenn.
Farnham, Thomas Jefferson, traveler, A44.
Fitch, Ashbel P., M. C. for N. Y., b. N. Y.
Guthrie, Samuel, chemist, inventor, dies.
Hansbrough, Henry C., sen. for N. D., b. Ill.
Harris, Joel Chandler, author, born in Ga.
Harrison, James Albert, philanth., b. in Miss.
Kearny, Stephen Watts, maj.-gen., A54.
MacKenzie, Alex. Slidell, naval officer, A45.
Martin, Henry Newell, biologist, born in Ire.
Mason, Jeremiah, lawyer, sen. for N. H., A80.
Meredith, Elisha E., M. C. for Va., b. in Ala.
Newlands, F. G., M. C. for Nev., b. in Miss.
Olds, Gamaliel S., prof. of math., A71.
Pettigrew, Richard F., sen. for S. D., b. Vt.
Russell, Sol Smith, actor, born in Mo.
Snodgrass, Henry C., M. C. for Tenn., born in Tenn.
Sperry, Lewis, M. C. for Conn., b. in Conn.
Wells, Horace, dentist, introduces anesthesia, A33.
Wheaton, Henry, jurist, diplomatist, A63.
Wheeler, Hamilton K., M. C. for Ill., born in N. Y.
Wolcott, Edward O., sen. for Col., b. Mass.

CHURCH.

1848 May 1 – June 1. *Pa.* The 15th **General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held at Pittsburg.

The plan of separation on the **slavery question** is declared null and void.

The East Maine, New York East, and Wisconsin conferences, and the California and Oregon Mission conferences are formed.

June 10. *Va.* **The Second Baptist Convention** (Southern) is held at Richmond.

June 14. *Boston.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June * *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets at Kingston; Thos. E. Vermilye, president.

July 13. *Ore.* The Congregational Association of Oregon is organized.

Sept. * *N. Y.* The General Synod (Reformed) meets at Brooklyn; Thos. E. Vermilye, president.

Oct. 19. *Ill.* An incendiary destroys the Mormon Temple at Nauvoo.

* * The **Iowa Eldership** (Church of God) is organized.

* * *Ind.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Olive Branch is organized.

* * *Ind.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Md.* **The Ladies' China Missionary Society** of Baltimore is formed by Methodists.

* * *Md.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Baltimore; Alex. T. McGill, moderator.

* * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets.

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Troy.

* * *Tex.* The Texas State Association of Baptists is formed.

* * *Wis.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

The Protestant Episcopal Society for the **Promotion of Evangelical Literature** is incorporated.

* * Father John Bapst, Jesuit, becomes a missionary to the Indians at Oldtown.

* * **The American Missionary Association** begins work, with much peril, in the South among both whites and blacks.

1849 June 13. *Phila.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

LETTERS.

1848 * * *Conn.* The *American Church Review* appears at New Haven.

* * *Mass.* The scientific department of Harvard University is established, chiefly by Abbott Lawrence.

The Essex Institute **Library** is founded at Salem. [34,800 vols.]

* * *Miss.* **The University of Mississippi** (non-sect.) is organized at Oxford.

* * *New York.* **College of the City of New York** (non-sect.) is organized.

The *Journal of Commerce*, the *Courier and Examiner*, the *Tribune*, the *Herald*, the *Sun*, and the *Express* unite in forming **the Associated Press.**

* * *N. Y.* **Chester A. Arthur** [President] graduates at Union College.

* * *Pa.* **The Geneva College** (Ref. Pres.) is organized at Beaver Falls.

Augustinian College (Rom. Cath.) of St. Thomas, Villanova, is incorporated.

* * *O.* The *Ohio Practical Farmer* appears at Cleveland.

* * *Tenn.* **Burritt College** (Disciples) is founded at Spencer.

* * *Tenn.* **Union College** (Bapt.) is founded at Murfreesboro.

* * *Wis.* **The University of Wisconsin** (non-sect.) is organized at Madison.

* * *The Biglow Papers*, by **James Russell Lowell**, appear.

* * *A Fable for Critics*, by **Lowell**, appears.

* * *Indian Summer Reverie*, by **Lowell**, appears.

* * *Notes on the Iroquois*, by H. R. Schoolcraft, appears.

* * *Oak Openings*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * *New Rape of the Lock*, by J. G. Saxe, appears.

* * *The Rosary*, by E. E. Hale, appears.

* * *The Vision of Sir Launfal*, by **Lowell**, appears.

1849 Apr. 25. *Minn.* **St. Paul** has its first newspaper, *The Pioneer.*

SOCIETY.

1848 May * *Pa.* The Methodist General Conference at Pittsburg forbids members buying, selling, or **drinking intoxicating beverages.**

Aug. 3. *N. Y.* **A Woman's Rights Convention** at Rochester claims suffrage, preaching, teaching, and property rights.

Aug. 22. *Mo.* Lieut. U. S. Grant, 26 years of age, marries Julia T. Dent of St. Louis.

* * *Miss.* **Jefferson Davis** declines, on proslavery grounds, to vote for his father-in-law, General Zachary Taylor, the Whig candidate for the presidency.

* * *New York.* **The Century Club** is formed. (1847?).

* * *O.* James A. Garfield, 15 years old, enters the employ of his cousin; he drives mules along the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal.

* * *Ore.* The prohibitory liquor law is repealed.

* * *Utah.* Another **migration of Mormons** brings them to Salt Lake.

* * The Unitarian Society for the **Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen** is formed.

* * **Nearly 300,000 volunteers offer** to enter the ranks against Mexico.

1849 May 10. *New York.* **Astor Place riot.**

Friends of **Edwin Forrest** decide that William C. Macready shall not act in the

city. The theater is assaulted, militia called out; 22 persons are killed, and 36 wounded. Macready escapes in disguise.

June 30. *New York.* **Father Mathew** arrives from Ireland: is welcomed by the City Council, and addresses are presented by the board of aldermen and the American Temperance Union.

STATE.

1848 Mar. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate **adopts the treaty made with Mexico** by the commissioner, with some modifications.

Apr. 12. *N. Y.* **The new code of laws is adopted.**

Apr. 13. *D. C.* **Congress** by resolution **congratulates the French** people on the formation of a republic.

* * *N. Y.* The Democracy sends **rival delegations** to the National Convention at Baltimore; the **Barnburners,** followers of Silas Wright, the **Hunkers,** followers of Wm. L. Marcy. These are respectively the antislavery and the proslavery wings of the party.

May 20. *Mex.* The United States commissioners, A. H. Sevier and N. Clifford, **sign articles of peace** at Queretaro with Signor De la Rosa, the Mexican minister.

May 22–26. *Md.* **The Democratic National Convention** meets at Baltimore, and nominates **Lewis Cass** of Mich. for President, and **William O. Butler** of Ky. for Vice-President.

The **Barnburners,** or **Free-Soil Democrats,** withdraw from the Convention, because of its proslavery attitude.

May 29. *D. C.* **Congress admits Wisconsin** into the Union as the 30th State.

June 7–9. *Phila.* **The Whig National Convention** meets, and nominates **Zachary Taylor** of La. for President, and **Millard Fillmore** of N. Y. for Vice-President.

The Convention rejects a resolution favorable to the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and several **Free-Soil Whigs withdraw.**

June 22. *N. Y.* **The Barnburners assemble a Democratic Convention at Utica,** and nominate **Martin Van Buren** of N. Y. for the presidency.

July 1. National debt $47,044,862.

July 4. *D. C.* **Peace with Mexico** is proclaimed.

Aug. 9, 10. *N. Y.* **A convention of the new Free-Soil Party** is held.

It meets at Buffalo, and is composed of Barnburners, antislavery Whigs, and Abolitionists. **Salmon P. Chase** is president. Delegates are present from all the Free States; also from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. **Martin Van Buren** is nominated for the presidency, and **Charles Francis Adams** for Vice-President. (It is the germ of the Republican party.)

Summer. *Ky.* **Henry Clay** is enraged at the nomination of "Rough and Ready" (Gen. Taylor) by the Whig convention, and **withdraws from activity in the campaign.**

Aug. 14. *D. C.* **The 30th Congress:** the first session closes.

Congress organizes **Oregon** as a Territory.

Summer. *N. Y.* **William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed,** and **Horace Greeley** dominate the politics of the State.

Sept. + * *U. S.* Gen. Taylor's canvass is called a **Star-and-Stripes canvass.**

Nov. 7. *U. S.* **16th presidential election;** Whigs are elected.

Popular vote: **Zachary Taylor** (Whig) of La., 1,360,101; **Lewis Cass** (Dem.) of Mich., 1,220,544; **Martin Van Buren** (Free-Soil) of N. Y., 291,263.

Nov. * *Mass.* **Conscience Whigs** refuse to vote for Gen. Taylor (a slaveholder), on antislavery grounds.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 30th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 15. A postal convention between Great Britain and the United States is signed.

* * *D. C.* **Congress:** The House declares **it expedient and constitutional for the General Government to promote river and harbor improvements.** Vote, 112–53.

* * *D. C.* **Congress: Jefferson Davis** is elected senator from Mississippi.

Dec. 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a bill for the **abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.** Vote, 98–87. [It afterward reconsiders the motion and then postpones action.]

* * *Cal.* **The discovery of gold hastens emigration** [and soon disturbs the political equation by a preponderating North and West devoted to free soil].

* * *D. C.* President Polk authorizes the United States minister at Madrid to **offer Spain $100,000,000 for Cuba;** he obtains a curt refusal.

* * *New York.* William F. Havemeyer is elected **the 66th mayor.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-52 * * *Ark.* John S. Roane.
-49 * * *Ind.* Paris C. Dunning.
-50 * * *Ky.* John J. Crittenden.
-53 * * *Mo.* Austin A. King.
-49 * * *Mich.* Epaphroditus Ransom.
-50 * * *Miss.* Joseph W. Matthews.
-51 * * *N. J.* Daniel Haines.
Pa. Wm. F. Johnson.
-50 * * *S. C.* W. B. Seabrook.
-51 * * *Wis.* Nelson Dewey.

1849 Feb. 11. The electoral vote is counted.

Vote for President: **Taylor,** 163; **Cass,** 127; **Van Buren,** 0. Vote for Vice-President: **Millard Fillmore** (Whig) of N. Y., 163; **William O. Butler** (Dem.) of Ky., 127; **Charles F. Adams** (Free-Soil) of Mass., 0.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress creates the Department of the Interior;** it organizes **Minnesota** as a Territory.

The 30th Congress ends.

The Twelfth Administration; Whig.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* **Zachary Taylor** of La. **is inaugurated** the 12th President, in the 16th term of the presidency. **Millard Fillmore** of New York is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **John M. Clayton** of Del. (State), **Wm. M. Meredith** of Pa. (Treas.), **Geo. W. Crawford** of Ga. (War), **Wm. B. Preston** of Va. (Navy), **Thomas Ewing** of O. (Interior), **Jacob Collamer** of Vt. (P. M.-Gen.), and **Reverdy Johnson** of Md. (Atty.-Gen.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1848 May 10. *Mich.* **A great fire** occurs in Detroit.

May 27. The steamer *Clarksville* **burns** on the Mississippi, near Ozark Island; more than 30 lives are lost.

June 29. *N. Y.* **The Croton aqueduct bridge** over the Harlem River, 1,400 ft. long, is completed.

Aug. 9. *Ill.* **A flue of the steamer *Edward Bates*** collapses on the Mississippi, near Hamburg; 53 persons are killed, and 40 injured.

Aug. 17. *N. Y.* **A fire** burns several hundred buildings at Albany; loss, $1,000,000.

Aug. 22. *New Eng.* **A train of cars** runs from Springfield to Hartford, 26 miles, in 33 minutes.

Aug. 24. The ship *Ocean Monarch,* of Boston, is burned near Liverpool; 170 lives are lost.

Sept. 9. *N. Y.* **A fire** in Brooklyn burns 300 buildings; loss, $1,500,000.

Oct. 25. *Boston.* Cochituate water is introduced.

Nov. 14. *N. Y.* **The first public lecture is given on spirit-rappings** at Rochester.

Nov. * *Cal.* **A great emigration to California** begins.

Dec. 8. *Cal.* **The first deposit of gold** is made in the U. S. Mint.

Dec. 16. *New York.* The Park Theater is burned.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens, in 1848, 226,527.

* * *Ill.* **The canal** connecting Lake Michigan with the Illinois River is completed.

* * *Mass.* Forest Hills Cemetery is established, near Boston.

* * *Mo.* St. Louis is lighted with **gas.**

* * *N. Y.* Calvary Cemetery (Roman Catholic), near New York, is opened.

Cypress Hill Cemetery, near New York, is dedicated.

Brooklyn is lighted with **gas.**

* * *W. Va.* **The suspension bridge** (1,010 feet) across the Ohio at Wheeling is opened.

* * **Guano** is first introduced.

1849 Jan. 9. *Cal.* **The first regular banking-house** is opened in San Francisco.

May 17. *Mo.* **A fire** at St. Louis burns 23 steamboats and 15 blocks of houses; loss about $3,000,000.

June 26. *La.* **The great crevasse** in the levee of the Mississippi River is stopped.

ARMY — NAVY.

THE FIFTEENTH WAR.

1849 * * **The Apache, Navajo, and Utah War.** Men enrolled, 1,500 regulars, and 1,061 militia and volunteers; total, 2561.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1849 July 16. *Mass.* **Frost** appears at Pittsfield; — the mercury stood at 90° during the previous day.

Aug. 21. *Md.* A National Convention of inventors meets at Baltimore.

Sept. 10. *Mass.* **Edwin Booth,** yet under 16 years of age, makes his first appearance on the stage, in Boston.

* * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** [the future President] secures letters patent on the model of a boat for lifting vessels over shoals.

* * *N. J.* A process for the **condensation of milk** is invented by Gail Borden of Newark.

* * *New York.* Jared B. Flagg and Frederick E. Church become members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *Utah.* The Great **Salt Lake Valley** is surveyed by order of the United States Government.

* * *Mount Washington from North Conway* is painted by J. F. Kensett.

* * **Thomas Crawford** receives a commission from the State of Virginia to execute a colossal equestrian statue of *Washington*.

1850 May 24. *New York.* **Henry Grinnell's Expedition** departs in search of Sir John Franklin in the Arctic Sea.

It sails in the *Advance* and *Rescue* under Lieut. Edwin T. De Haven and Dr. Elisha K. Kane. [They succeed in entering Baffin Bay, and return with their vessels in October, 1851, but search in vain for Sir John Franklin's expedition.]

June 29. *N. Y.* Part of Table Rock at Niagara Falls gives way.

Aug. 19. *New York.* **F. B. Conway** makes his first appearance in America, at the Broadway Theater.

Sept. 1. *New York.* Arrival of **Jenny Lind,** the "Swedish Nightingale." She is greeted with immense enthusiasm.

Sept. 11. *New York.* **Jenny Lind** first appears on the American stage, at Castle Garden, before 7,000 persons; first-night receipts, $30,000; $225 is paid for the first ticket sold.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1849 * *

Abbott, Benjamin, educator, A87.
Blanchard, Newton C., M. C. for La., b. La.
Boatner, Charles J., M. C. for La., b. in La.
Burgess, Neil, actor, born in Mass.
Burnett, Frances Eliza Hodgson, novelist, born in Eng.
Chase, William M., painter, born in Ind.
Chauncey, Charles, lawyer, A72.
Danenhower, John Wilson, explorer, born.
Davenport, Fanny, actor, born in Eng.
Farrar, Timothy, scholar, judge, A102.
Gaines, Edmund Pendleton, of Va., brig.-gen. U. S. A., A72.
Gallatin, Albert, Swiss-American, leader of Republicans, sen. for Pa., sec. of treas. A88.
Goodnight, Isaac H., M. C. for Ky., b. Ky.
Haugen, Nils P., M. C. for Wis., born in Norway.
Jewett, Sarah Orne, author, born in Me.
Johnston, Alexander, publicist, author, b. in N. Y.
Jones, William A., M. C. for Va., b. in Va.
Joy, Charles F., M. C. for Mo., born in Ill.
Lazarus, Emma, poet, A38.
Lyon, Mary, founder of Mount Holyoke Seminary, A52.
Merrill, Joseph, M. E. cl., A64.
Miller, William, Advent preacher, A68.
Poe, Edgar Allan, poet, editor, A40.
Polk, James K., M. C. for Tenn., speaker, Gov. of Tenn., 11th Pres. U. S., A54.
Read, Nathan, inventor of nail-machine, A90.
Schwatka, Frederick, Arctic explorer, born in Ill.
Tappan, William Bingham, poet, A55.
Taylor, Alfred A., M. C. for Tenn.
Turpin, Louis W., M. C. for Ala., b. Va.
Worth, Wm J., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A45.

CHURCH.

1849 June * *New York.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; George H. Fisher, president. [Again, at Schenectady in August; J. Van Veckten, president.]

Aug. 1. *Tex.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Texas is established.

Sept. 21. *Cal.* **Wm. Taylor,** a Methodist minister, arrives in California, and soon begins mission-work by **street-preaching.**

Dec. 3. The trial of Bishop G. W. Doane (Protestant Episcopal) begins. [He surrenders his property to his creditors, and the case is dismissed.]

Dec. 16. *Ind.* George Upfold is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Indiana.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; Nicholas Murray, moderator.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets; Philip C. Hay, moderator.

The Baptist Annual Meeting is held.

1850 Feb. 24. *Miss.* William Mercer Green is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Mississippi.

May * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Buffalo.

May 23. The party favoring a revision of the Bible is defeated in the Baptist Annual Meeting.

May * *Mo.* **The 2d General Conference** (Meth. Epis. South) meets at St. Louis.

June 10. *New York.* **The American Bible Union** is organized by Baptists, who have seceded from the American and Foreign Bible Society.

June 12. *N. Y.* The General Convention of the **New Jesusalem** meets.

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Poughkeepsie; Jer. Searle, president.

LETTERS.

1849 * * *Ga.* **Monroe Female College** (Bapt.) is founded at Forsyth.

* * *Mo.* **William Jewell College** (Bapt.) is founded at Liberty.

* * *New York.* *L' Eco d'Italia* is founded by political refugees.

* * *New York.* **The Astor Library** is founded [260,611 vols.] by **John Jacob Astor,** by the gift of $400,000.

* * **Ohio Central College** (non-sect.) is organized at Iberia.

* * *O.* **Oxford College** (Pres.) is organized at Oxford.

* * *Pa.* **University of Lewisburg** (Bapt.) is founded at Lewisburg.

* * *Tenn.* **Hiwassee College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Hiwassee.

Carson-Newman College (Bapt.) is founded at Mossy Creek.

* * *Wis.* **Lawrence University** (Meth. Epis.) is opened.

* * *Wis.* The Wisconsin State Historical Society **Library** is founded at Madison. [55,361 vols.]

* * *The California and Oregon Trail,* by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *Characteristics of Literature,* by Tuckerman, appears.

* * *Life of Goldsmith,* by Irving, appears.

* * *History of Spanish Literature,* by George Ticknor, appears.

* * *History of the United States,* by Richard Hildreth, appears.

* * *Kavanaugh,* by **Longfellow,** appears.

* * *Lectures on Subjects Connected with Literature and Life,* by Edwin P. Whipple, appears.

* * *Poems,* by J. T. Fields, appears.

* * *God in Christ,* by Horace Bushnell, appears.

* * *Lowell Lectures on the Application of Metaphysical and Ethical Science to the Evidences of Religion,* by Bowen, appears.

SOCIETY.

1849 Dec. 20. *D. C.* **President Tyler gives a banquet at the White House to Father Mathew;** the Senate votes the extraordinary distinction to admit him to the bar of the Senate.

* * *N. Y.* **Elizabeth Blackwell receives the first degree of M. D. given in the United States to a woman.**

It is bestowed by the Medical School at Geneva, after being refused in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

* * **The Bloomer costume,** resembling a Turkish jacket and trousers, is introduced by Mrs. Ann Bloomer.

* * **The Fugitive-Slave Law is violated.**

People of the North give great offense to the people of the South by helping men, women and children of color to secure their freedom, instead of assisting those who would enslave them, under laws forbidding their education, and providing no defense for marriage, etc.

1850 Apr. 22. *Mass.* **The banns of marriage are legally published for the last time in this State.**

Apr. 25. *La.* General Narcisso Lopez sails from New Orleans with **300 filibusters to invade Cuba.**

May 19. *Cuba.* **Gen. Lopez lands at Cardenas and defeats a Spanish force, but soon abandons the enterprise for**

lack of support by deserters from the Spanish army and by the Cubans.

Sept. 20 ±. *New York.* **Jenny Lind** bestows $10,000 upon several worthy charities of the city.

STATE.

1849 July 1. National debt $63,061,858.

Sept. 1. *Cal.* A convention at Monterey forms a **State constitution for California.**

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 31st Congress opens.**

The Democrats have a strong majority in the Senate; the Free-Soilers hold the balance of power between the Democrats and Whigs.

Dec. * *D.C.* **Congress;** House: After a struggle of three weeks **Howell Cobb** (Dem.) of Ga. is elected Speaker on the sixty-third ballot.

Dec. * *D. C.* The President recommends that **California** be received into the Union (Free State).

Dec. +* * *D. C.* **Congress: Exciting debates occur on the slavery question;** several Southern members threaten secession and civil war if slavery is excluded from the Territories.

Dec. * *Cal.* The people adopt a constitution by a popular vote, and choose P. H. Burnett as the first governor.

**** *D. C.* **Congress: The Senate is eminent for its ability.** ["At no time in its history, before or since, has its membership been so illustrious, its weight of character and ability so great." — Blaine.]

**** –51 **** *New York.* Caleb S. Woodhull is elected the 67th mayor.

**** *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–53 * * *Ala.* **Henry W. Collier.**
Cal. (*Ter.*). **Gen. B. Riley.**
–51 * * *Cal.* P. H. Burnett.
–50 * * *Conn.* Joseph Trumbull.
–53 * * *Fla.* Thomas Brown.
–57 * * *Ind.* Joseph A. Wright.
–53 * * *Minn.* (*Ter.*). Alex. Ramsey
–51 * * *N. C.* Charles Manley.
–52 * * *N. H.* Samuel Dinsmore.
–51 * * *N. Y.* Hamilton Fish.
–50 * * *O.* Seabury Ford.
Ore. (*Ter.*). Joseph Lane.
–53 * * *Ore.* (*Ter.*). John P. Gaines.
–51 * * *R. I.* Henry B. Anthony.
–51 * * *Tenn.* Wm. Trousdale.
–53 * * *Tex.* P. Hansborough Bell.
–52 * * *Va.* John B. Floyd.
–50 * * *Vt.* Carlos Coolidge.

1850 Feb. 5, 6. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Henry Clay introduces a bill for **compromising** the slavery controversy. (See Sept. 9.)

Mar. 7. ***D. C.*** **Congress;** Senate: **Daniel Webster** delivers his memorable **speech against** his antislavery friends, who regard it as a betrayal.

Webster asserts that the South has monopolized three-fourths of the places of honor and emolument, under the Federal Government, ever since the Union was formed.

Apr. 19. The Bulwer-Clayton Treaty is concluded.

It provides that neither England nor the United States shall obtain exclusive control over the Central American Inter-Ocean Canal, or erect any fortification in that country.

Congress; Senate: After prolonged debate, the **Compromise Bill** is referred to a Committee of 13.

May 6. *D.C.* **Congress;** Senate: **William R. King** of Ala. is elected President *pro tempore.*

June 3. *Tenn.* South Carolina and Mississippi legislatures issue **a call for a Southern Congress,** to frame a government for a **"United States South."** [A disunion assembly meets at Nashville; it is thinly attended, and treated with ridicule].

July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $63,452,773.

July 9. *D. C.* **President Taylor dies.**

July 10. *D. C.* The Vice-President, **Millard Fillmore** of N. Y., is inaugurated the 13th President.

Thirteenth Administration; Whig.

Cabinet: **Daniel Webster** of Mass. (State), **Thomas Corwin** of O. (Treas.), **Charles M. Conrad** of La. (War), **Jas. A. Pearce** of Md. (Interior), **Wm. A. Graham** of N. C. (Navy), **Nathan K. Hall** of N. Y. (P. M.-Gen.), and **John J. Crittenden** of Ky. (Atty-Gen.), [**Alex. H. H. Stuart** of Va. Interior].

July * *D. C.* President Fillmore favors **compromise measures** with slavery.

** The Democrats of the South are divided into **Union men and Southern Rights men.**

Aug. 5 +. *D. C.* **Congress: A long and exceedingly violent struggle** occurs in connection with the bill to receive the **Free State of California** without its being paired with a new Slave State.

Aug. 14. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Jefferson Davis** and others vainly attempt to have entered on the journal **their protest against the wrong done to the slave-holding States,** in giving the entire Pacific Coast to freedom.

Sept. 9. New Mexico and **Utah** Territories are organized.

—— *D. C.* **Henry Clay's compromise secures the admission of California** as a free State.

It provides for the payment of $10,000,000 to Texas for her claim to New Mexico, and the organization of Utah and New Mexico Territories without any committal respecting slavery, for the prohibition of the slave-trade with the institution undisturbed in the District of Columbia, and the execution of the Fugitive-Slave Law. It is opposed by Senators Seward, Wade, Stevens (of Pa.), Fessenden, and others.

Congress admits California into the Union as the 31st State.

Sept. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Fugitive-Slave Bill.** Vote, 109–95.

It imposes a fine of $1,000 and 6 months imprisonment on any person **harboring** a fugitive slave, or **aiding** him to escape. It terrorizes about 20,000 fugitives in the North, and creates great indignation.

Sept. 18. *D. C.* **President Fillmore signs the Fugitive-Slave Law.**

Sept. 30. *D. C.* **The 31st Congress:** the first session closes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1849 Aug. 17. *N. Y.* **A fire** at Albany burns 600 buildings, besides steamboats, etc.; 24 acres are wasted; loss, $3,000,000.

Sept. 27. *N. Y.* Owego is almost **destroyed by fire.**

Oct. 1. *N. Y.* **The Hudson River Railroad** is opened to Peekskill.

Nov. 12. The ship *Caleb Grimshaw* **burns** at sea; 339 passengers are rescued, 60 perish on a raft.

Nov. 15. *La.* The steamboat *Louisiana* **explodes** at New Orleans, **killing** 60 persons.

Dec. 29. *La.* **A great crevasse** is made in the levee, 40 miles above New Orleans.

Dec. 31. *N. Y.* **The Hudson River Railroad** is opened as far as Poughkeepsie.

—— *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1849, 297,024.

Production of gold for 1849, $40,000,000; of silver, $50,000.

** *Conn.* Evergreen Cemetery, at New Haven, is dedicated.

** *D.C.* Oak Hill Cemetery, at Georgetown, is incorporated.

** *Mo.* Belle Fontaine Cemetery is established.

** *U. S.* **Cholera prevails,** and many deaths occur. In New York, 5,071; St. Louis, 4,557; Philadelphia, 1,022: Buffalo, 858; Nashville, 805; Chicago, 678; Boston, 611.

** **Gold dollars** are first coined.

1850 Jan. 8. *N. Y.* **The first ship enters the dry-dock** at Brooklyn.

Feb. 4. *New York.* Seventy-five persons are killed by a street **explosion.**

Feb. 12. *Phila.* The original manuscript of **Washington's Farewell Address** is sold at auction for $2,300.

June 14. *Cal.* **A fire** in San Francisco consumes 300 buildings.

June 17. The steamer *Griffith* on Lake Erie is **burned,** and 300 lives are lost.

June * *U. S.* **Seventh Census:** States, 31; whites, 19,553,068; colored, 3,638,808 (free colored 434,495, slaves 3,204,313); total **population,** 23,191,876. **Increase,** 35.86 per cent. **Center of population,** 23 miles southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.; westward movement in 10 years, 55 miles.

July 9. *Phila.* **A fire** destroys 35 lives and $1,000,000 in property; 100 persons are also injured.

Aug. 24. *N. H.* The greater part of the business portion of Concord is destroyed by fire.

ARMY — NAVY.

1851 Aug. * –Sept. * Defeat of the second filibustering expedition against **Cuba; Gen. Lopez** and 480 men made prisoners by the Spaniards.

Fifty-one are shot by the Cuban authorities; Lopez is garroted, and the rest are sent to Spain [where, after some negotiations, they are liberated].

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1850 Nov. 4. *New York.* **Signorina Teresa Parodi** first appears in America, at the Astor Place Opera House.

Nov. 11. *New York.* **Madame Ponisi** first appears in America, at the Broadway Theater.

* * *Cal.* Wellingtonia Gigantea, **the largest tree** in the world, is discovered by W. Whitehead.

* * *Me.* **The Society of Natural History** is organized in Portland.

* * *N. J.* Gail Borden invents a **meat biscuit.**

* * *Wis.* The Musik-Verein is established at Milwaukee.

* * *Washington Crossing the Delaware* is painted by **Emanuel Leutze.**

* * A colossal statue, *The Genius of America*, is executed by **Thomas Crawford.**

* * A bronze statue of *Beethoven* is executed by **Thomas Crawford.**

1851 June * Floods of vast extent prevail in the upper Missouri and in the Mississippi; crops cannot be planted.

July 4. *D. C.* The corner-stone of the great white marble wings of the **Federal Capitol** is laid.

Aug. 15. *Mo.* A cyclone destroys property at St. Louis.

Dec. 29. *New York.* Lola Montez, the dancer, first appears in the United States, at the Broadway Theater.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1850 * *

Adams, Herbert B., prof., author, b. Mass.
Babcock, Jos. W., M. C. for Wis., b. in Vt.
Bellamy, Ed., au. of "Looking Backward," b.
Bascom, Henry B., bp. M. E. Church South, A54.
Bower, Wm. H., Member of Congress for N. C., born in N. C.
Calhoun, John C., sen. for S. C., leader for free trade, sec. of state, nullifier, A68.
Clark, Champ, M. C. for Mo., born in Ky.
Cooper, S. B., M. C. for Tex., born in Ky.
Dinsmore, Hugh A., M. C. for Ark., b. Ark.
Doolittle, W. H., M. C. for Wash., b. in Pa.
Ellis, William R., M. C. for Ore., b. Ind.
Elmore, Franklin H., sen. for S. C., A54.
Fuller, Sarah M. (Countess d'Ossoli), author, A40.
Gibson, William Hamilton, artist, b. Conn.
Gorman, J. S., M. C. for Mich., b. in Mich.
Hager, A. L., M. C. for Ia., born in N. Y.
Hartshorne, Joseph, physician, surgeon, A71.
Jones, Jacob, commodore, U. S. N., A80.
Johnson, Henry U., M. C. for Ind., b. Ind.
Johnson, Martin N., M. C. for N. D., b. Wis.
Judson, Adoniram, Bapt. missionary in India, A62.
Lodge, Henry C., sen. for Mass., b. in Mass.
Maffit, John Newland, M. E. cl., A55.
McNagny, William F., M. C. for Ind., b. O.
Miller, Samuel, Pres. cl. of N. Y., A81.
Noah, Mordecai M., Jewish journalist in N. Y., A65.
Osgood, Frances Sargent Locke, poet, A39.
Plumer, William, sen. for N. H., A91.
Prentiss, Sergeant Smith, M. C. for Miss., orator, A42.
Rayner, Isidor, M. C. for Md., b. in Md.
Richardson, George F., M. C. for Mich., born in Mich.
Sibley, Joseph C., M. C. for Pa., b. N. Y.
Somers, Peter J., M. C. for Wis., b. Wis.
Taylor, Zachary, maj.-gen. U. S. A., 12th Pres. of the U. S., A66.
Terry, William L., M. C. for Ark., b. N. C.
Troost, Gerard, chemist, A74.
Weadock, Th. A. E., M. C. for Mich., b. Ire.
White, William J., M. C. for O., b. Can.
Williams, James R., M. C., for Ill., b. Ill.
Wilson, John L., M. C. for Wash., b. Ind.

1851 * *

Alexander, Archibald, Pres. cl., author, A79.
Audubon, John J., ornithologist, A71.
Barron, James, of Va., commodore, A82.
Beck, John Brodhead, physician, A57.
Belknap, William G., brig-gen., A57.
Boen, Baldor E., M. C. for Minn., b. Nor.
Bouvier, John, jurist, author, A64.
Burnes, Daniel D., M. C. for Mo., b. in Mo.
Chandler, Abiel, of Mass., philanthropist, merchant, A74.
Colton, Walter, clergyman, writer, A54.
Cooper, George W., M. C. for Ind., b. in Ind.
Cooper, James Fenimore, of N. Y., novelist, A62.
Daggett, David, sen. for Mass., A87.
DeKay, James E., naturalist, A59.
Dixey, Henry E., actor, born in Mass.
Dubois, Frederick T., sen. for Ida., b. in Ill.
Gallaudet, Thomas H., founder of deaf and dumb asylum, A64.
Gillett, Fred. H., M. C. for Mass., b. Mass.
Goode, George Brown, ichthyologist, b. Ind.
Graham, Sylvester, vegetarian adv., A57.
Hainer, Eugene J., M. C. for Neb., b. Hun.
Hill, Isaac, editor, Gov., sen. for N. H., A63?
Holden, Oliver, composer, dies.
Hornblower, William B., jurist, born in N. Y.
Jordan, David Starr, zoologist, b. in N. Y.
Kyle, John C., M. C. for Miss., b. in Mich.
Latimer, Asbury C., M. C. for S. C., b. S. C.
McCall, Sam'l W., M. C. for Mass., b. Pa.
McCulloch, Philip D., Jr., M. C. for Ark., born in Tenn.
McDannold, John J., M. C. for Ill., b. Ill.
McDuffie, George, Gov., sen. for S. C., A63?
McDowell, Ephraim, surgeon, A80.
McRae, Thomas C., M. C. for Ark., b. Ark.
Morton, Sam'l G., naturalist, ethnologist, A52.
Olin, Stephen, M. E. clergyman, A54.
Paynter, Thos. H., M. C. for Ky., b. in Ky.
Richardson, Charles Francis, author, b. Me.
Smith, James, Jr., sen. for N. J., b. in N. J.
Van Ness, Cornelius P., Gov. of Vt., minister to Spain, A70.
Warrington, Lewis, capt. U. S. N., A69.
Warner, John D., M. C. for N. Y., b. in N. Y.
Washington, Joseph E., M. C. for Tenn. born in Tenn.
Woodbury, Levi, Gov. of N. H., sec. of treas., justice U. S. S. Ct., A69.

CHURCH.

1850 * * *Cal.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of California is organized.

* * *Mich.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Detroit; **D. H.** Riddle, moderator.

* * **New York is created an archiepiscopal see (Roman Catholic);** the bishops of Albany, Buffalo, Boston, and Hartford are suffragans to it.

* * The Roman Catholic dioceses of Wheeling, Nesqually, Savannah, Monterey and Los Angeles, and St. Paul are established. **Santa Fé** is created an archdiocese.

* * *New Eng.* The Unitarian **Association of Ministers at Large**, in New England, is organized.

* * *O.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Cincinnati; Aaron W. Leland, moderator.

* * *O.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets in Cincinnati.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *S. C.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets in Charleston.

* * *U. S.* **The church communicants** number 3,529,988, about one in seven of the population.

* * **Henry B. Bascom** is ordained bishop of the M. E. Church South.

* * The Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Conference is organized.

1851 June 11. *Boston.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Albany; **Alex H.** Mann, president.

July 11. John Payne is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of **Africa.**

Oct. 15. Francis Hughes Rutledge is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Florida.

Oct. 29. *Conn.* John Williams is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Connecticut.

Dec. 29. The Boston (undenominational) Young Men's Christian Association, the first in the United States, is organized.

LETTERS.

1850 * * *Cal.* California State **Library** is founded at Sacramento. [53,000 vols.]

* * *Mo.* **Christian College** (Disciples) is founded at Columbia.

Grand River College (Bapt.) is founded at Edinburg.

* * *New York. Harper's New Monthly Magazine* is founded.

* * *N. Y.* **The University of Rochester** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *O.* **Capital University** (Evang. Luth.), of Columbus, is organized.

Heidelberg College (Reformed), at Tiffin, is organized.

* *Tex.* **Austin College** (Pres.), at Sherman, is organized.

* * *Utah.* **University of Utah** (nonsect.), of Salt Lake City, is organized.

* * The *International Magazine* appears.

* * *A Few Thoughts for a Young Man*, by Horace Mann, appears.

* * *El Dorado*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Lectures on Art, and Poems*, by Washington Allston, appears.

* * *Mahomet and His Successors*, by **Washington Irving**, appears.

* * *People I Have Met*, by Willis, appears.

* * *Representative Men*, by **Emerson**, appears.

* * *Reveries of a Bachelor*, by Donald Grant Mitchell (Ik Marvel), appears.

* * *The Scarlet Letter*, by **Hawthorne**, appears.

* * *Ways of the Hour*, by **Cooper**, appears.

* * *Wide, Wide World*, by Elizabeth Wetherell, appears.

* * *History of the Indians of Connecticut*, by J. W. de Forrest, appears.

* * *Songs of Labor, and Other Poems*, by **Whittier**, appears.

1851 Sept. 18. *New York. The Times* is founded by George Jones and Henry J. Raymond.

Oct. 10. *Cal.* The *California Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis.) is first issued.

SOCIETY.

1850 * * *New York.* The Methodist Home for the Aged is opened.

* * *Va.* In this State there are 83,000 white persons, more than 21 years of age, who are unable to read or write.

* * *U. S.* Total slaves, 3,204,313.

* *–60 * * *U. S.* National and international trades-unions, and local bodies generally organized.

+ * * *U. S.* The labor agitation chiefly relates to a reduction of hours by legislative enactment, hence it goes into politics.

1851 June 2. *Me.* Neal Dow's bill becomes the **Maine Law** by the signature of the governor; it prohibits the manufacture, sale, and use of intoxicating drinks, with certain exceptions.

Aug. 11. *Cuba.* **Lopez lands** another band of filibusters, 480 strong [which is soon defeated, and he, with many others, is captured].

Aug. 21. *Cal.* A reprieved prisoner is hanged by citizens.

Aug. * *N. Y.* The **National Temperance Convention** meets at Saratoga.

Sept. 1. *Cuba.* **Gen. Narcisco Lopez is executed.**

Sept. 11. *Pa.* A riot occurs at Christiana in the rescue of a fugitive slave; the owner is killed, his son mortally wounded, and the sheriff and posse are driven away.

Dec. 5. *N. Y.* **Gen. Louis Kossuth,** the Hungarian patriot, arrives; a military and civic procession and a vast assembly welcome him and listen to his eloquent address.

Dec. 11. *N. Y.* The City Council gives a banquet in honor of Kossuth.

Dec. 30. *D. C.* Kossuth arrives at Washington, and with masterly eloquence pleads for his oppressed countrymen.

* * **Michigan** adopts a Constitution which forbids the Legislature to enact license laws.

STATE.

1850 Oct. 7. *Miss.* **Disunion meetings** are held in Natchez and Yazoo City; disunion resolutions are voted down.

Oct. 14. *Va.* A convention assembles at Richmond to amend the Constitution.

Oct. 22. The Chicago City Council **nullifies the Fugitive-Slave Law,** and releases the police from obedience to it. [It afterward reconsiders its action.]

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 31st Congress:** the second session opens.

* * **Congress grants a right of way and donates land to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile.**

* * **Dakota** is first settled.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–53 * * *Conn.* Thos. H. Seymour.
–54 * * *Ia.* Stephen Hempstead.
–51 * * *Ky.* John L. Helm.
–54 * * *La.* Joseph Walker.
–53 * * *Me.* John Hubbard.
–51 * * *Mich.* John S. Barry.
–51 * * *Miss.* John A Quitman.
–53 * * *O.* Reuben Wood.
–52 * * *S. C.* John H. Means.
–54 * * *Utah.* (*Ter.*). Brigham Young.
–52 * * *Vt.* Chas. K. Williams.

1851 Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress** authorizes the President to send a Government vessel to the Mediterranean to convey Gen. Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, and his fellow exiles to America.

It decides that **Congress expires** at noon on the 4th day of March.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 31st Congress ends.**

Apr. 25. *D. C.* The President issues a second **proclamation against filibustering.** He causes the *Cleopatra,* about to sail for Cuba, laden with military stores, to be seized.

July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $68,304,796.

Aug. 11. *Cuba.* **Gen. Lopez** lands about 500 filibusters. (See Army and Navy.)

Nov. * *D. C.* **Jefferson Davis resigns** his seat in the Senate to become a **Resistance** or **State Rights** candidate for governor of Mississippi, and is defeated by H. S. Foote, Unionist, by a plurality of 1,009 votes.

Dec. 1. *D.C.* **The 32d Congress opens.**

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **Linn Boyd** of Ky. is elected Speaker.

Benjamin F. Wade of Ohio and **Charles Sumner** of Massachusetts enter the Senate; **Thomas A. Hendricks** first enters the House from Indiana.

Dec. 24. *D. C.* Fire consumes part of the Capitol and the whole of the Congressional Library.

Dec. 30. *D. C.* **Louis Kossuth,** the Hungarian patriot, addresses Congress with great eloquence.

* * *D. C.* The President proclaims neutrality in the Mexican revolutionary movement.

* * *D. C.* **Benj. R. Curtis** of Mass. is appointed justice of the Supreme Court.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–52 * * *Cal.* John M'Dougall.
–55 * * *Del.* Wm. H. Ross.
–53 * * *Ga.* Howell Cobb.
–55 * * *Ky.* Lazarus W. Powell.
–53 * * *Mass.* George S. Boutwell.
Miss. John G. Guion.
–52 * * *Miss.* James Whitfield.
–55 * * *N. C.* David S. Reid.
–54 * * *N. J.* George F. Fort.
–52 * * *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). John S. Calhoun.
–53 * * *N. Y.* Washington Hunt.
–52 * * *R. I.* Philip Allen.
–53 * * *Tenn.* Wm. B. Campbell.
–53 * * *Wis.* Leonard J. Farwell.

* * *New York.* Ambrose C. Kingsland is elected the 68th mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1850 Oct. 1. *N. Y.—Vt.* **The Whitehall and Rutland Railroad** is opened.

Dec. 13. *La.* The steamboat *Anglo-Norman* bursts her boilers at New Orleans; nearly 100 persons are killed or wounded.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Railroads in use, 9,021 miles.

Immigrants and other aliens, in 15 months, 369,980.

* * Nashville and Lowell are both lighted with gas.

* * **Chicago** has a Board of Trade; the city is lighted with gas.

* * *Ill.* **The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad** is completed to Elgin, 42 miles; **the first railroad out of Chicago.**

* * *La.* Eight steamboats and 37 persons are burned at New Orleans.

* * *N. Y.* **Forest Lawn Cemetery,** near Buffalo, is dedicated.

U. S. **Production** for the year: Gold, $50,000,000; silver, $50,000,000. Bushels of grain: corn, 592,071,104; wheat, 100,485,179; oats, 146,584,179; barley, 5,167,015; rye, 14,188,813; buckwheat, 8,956,912.

1851 Jan. 1. *Phila.* *The City of Glasgow* arrives, the first of a line of steamers running between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Jan. 27. The steamer *John Adams* strikes a snag in the Ohio; 123 lives are lost.

Mar. 2. An explosion on the steamer *Oregon,* near Island No. 82, on the Mississippi, kills 60 persons.

Mar. 12. *Cal.* A fire in Nevada City burns about 200 buildings; loss, $1,300,000.

Apr. * **The New York and Lake Erie Railroad** is opened, from Dunkirk to Piermont on the Hudson.

May 3. *Cal.* A fire at **San Francisco** burns 2,500 buildings; loss, $3,500,000.

May 11. *Cal.* A fire rages at Stockton; loss, $1,500,000.

May 14. *N. Y.* President Fillmore is present at the celebration of the formal opening of the New York and Lake Erie Railroad.

May * The *Pacific,* of the Collins line of steamers, breaks the record by crossing the Atlantic in nine days and nineteen hours.

June 22. *Cal.* Another fire at San Francisco burns 500 buildings and $3,000,000 in property.

Aug. 22. *Eng.* The yacht *America* wins the "Cup of All Nations" at the international regatta race at Cowes.

Aug. 28. *Eng.* The yacht *America* beats the iron yacht *Titania* in a race of 80 miles, and leaves her 8 miles astern.

Oct. 8. *N. Y.* **The Hudson River Railroad is opened** between New York and Albany.

Nov. 27. *New York.* A catastrophe in a schoolhouse occurs because of a panic on an alarm of fire; the banisters give way, and 43 scholars are killed.

Dec. 24. *D.C.* A part of the Capitol and the whole of the Library of Congress are burned.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1851, 379,466.

ARMY — NAVY.

1852 Sept. 3—55 Mar. 3. Brev.-Col. Robert E. Lee is superintendent of the West Point Military Academy.

* * *Ore.* First Lieut. **Ulysses S. Grant** serves in Oregon.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1851 * * McCormick, the inventor of reaping-machines, receives a gold medal from the jurors of the Exhibition at London.

* * George W. Flagg of Nantucket, Mass., Alfred Jones and John W. Casifear of New York City, Jasper F. Cropsey of Hastings-on-Hudson and T. Addison Richards are elected **members of the National Academy of Design.**

* * *New York.* **The Central Park** is suggested by A. J. Downing, a practical artist in landscaping.

* * *N. C.* **Birth of Millie-Christine, the negro twins.**

They are wholly distinct in the upper and lower parts of the body, but one in the lower part of the spinal column and pelvis; they have four legs and four arms.

* * *Sketch of Mount Washington* is painted by **J. F. Kensett.**

* * *Minn.* **Frank B. Mayer** makes valuable studies among the Dakota Indians.

* * *The Rescue* is executed by **Horatio Greenough.**

1852 Jan. 20. *N. Y.* **The East River is frozen** over, and for a few hours many persons cross on the ice from Brooklyn to New York.

Feb. 14. *Minn.* **John Rae, the Arctic explorer,** arrives at St. Paul after a vain search for relics of Sir John Franklin.

June * *U. S.* **Signora Marietta Alboni,** contralto singer, arrives.

Aug. 19. *Me.* **A desolating tornado,** 40 miles long and one-fourth of a mile wide, visits Hancock county.

* * **Nov. 22. An earthquake** is felt in New England.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1852 * *

Apsley, Lewis D., M. C. for Mass., b. in Pa.
Abbey, Edwin Austin, artist, born in Pa.
Ballou, Hosea, clergyman, founder of modern Universalism, A81.
Bretz, Jonn L., M. C. for Ind., born in Ind.
Chase, Philander, P. E. bp. of O., A77.
Clay, Henry, "Kentucky's favorite son," orator, M. C., speaker, sen., sec. of state, leader of Whigs, A75.
Downing, Andrew J., horticulturist, landscapist, A37.
Drake, Daniel, physician, author, A67.
Gadsden, Christ. E., P. E. bp. of S. C., A67.
Grimshaw, Wm., author of school-books, A72.
Griscom, John, educator, philan., A78.
Hall, Uriel S., M. C. for Mo., born in Mo.
Hedding, Elijah, M. E. bp., A72.
Hopper, Isaac Tatem, emancipationist, A81.
Ikirt, George P., M. C. for O., born in O.
Kingsley, James Luce, prof. in Yale, A74.
Lawrence, Amos, merchant, patron of colleges, A77.
Loudenslager, H. C., M. C. for N. J., b. N. J.
Matthews, Brander, author, dram., b. in La.
McGann, Lawrence E., M. C. for Ill., b. Ire.
Morrow, Jeremiah, Gov., sen. for O., A87.
Norton, Andrews, theolog. in Harvard, A76.
Payne, John Howard, actor, poet (*Home, Sweet Home*), A60.
Robertson, Sam'l M., Member of Congress for Louisiana, b. in La.
Rusk, Henry Welles, M. C. for Md., b. in Md.
Russell, Chas. A., M. C. for Conn., b. in Mass.
Rantoul, Robert, Jr., sen. for Mass., A47.
Rogers, James Blythe, chemist, A50.
Reed, Roland, actor, born in Pa.
Sergeant, John, jun., M. C. for Pa., A73.
Stuart, Moses, philologist, prof. at Andover, A72.
Taylor, Arthur H., M. C. for Ind., b. in Can.
Vanderlyn, John, historical painter, A76.
Van Rensselaer, Solomon, gen., M. C. for N. Y., A75.
Van Voorhis, Henry C., M. C. for O., b. in O.
Wagner, Irving P., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Ware, William, novelist, A55.
Webster, Daniel, born in N. H., lawyer, first of Am. orators and statesmen, M. C. for Mass., sen., sec. of state, A70.

CHURCH.

1851 * * *Ind.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Wabash is organized.

* * *Ill.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Northern Illinois is organized.

* * *Mo.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at St. Louis; Edw. P. Humphrey, moderator.

* * *Minn.* **The first Congregational** Church is formed at Minneapolis.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Utica; Albert Bains, moderator.

* * *O.* The annual convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Tex.* The Texas Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *Tex.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Texas is organized.

* * *Wis.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Wisconsin is organized.

1852 May*-June 1. *Boston.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held.

Levi Scott, **Matthew Simpson,** Osmon C. Baker, and Edward R. Ames are ordained bishops.

The Cincinnati, Kentucky, Northwest Indiana, Oregon, Southeastern Indiana, Southern Illinois, and Wyoming conferences are formed.

May 7. *O.* The Western Unitarian Conference is organized at Cincinnati.

June 9. *Phila.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June 24. *O.* The Congregational Association of Ohio is organized.

June 30. *New York.* **The Young Men's Christian Association is established.**

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Williamsburg; Gustavus Abeel, president.

Nov. 10. *New York.* Jonathan Mayhew Wainwright is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) provisional bishop of New York.

* * *Ark.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Arkansas is organized.

* * *Ia.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Iowa is organized.

LETTERS.

1851 * * *Cal.* **Santa Clara College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

University of the Pacific (Meth. Epis.) is founded at College Park.

* * *Ill.* **Northwestern University** (Meth. Epis.) is chartered at Evanston.

Lombard University (non-sect.) is organized at Galesburg.

* * *Ind.* **Hartsville University** (United Breth.) is organized.

* * **Mississippi College** (Bapt.) is organized at Clinton.

* * *N. J.* **The Bordentown Female College** is opened.

* * *O.* **Urbana University** (New Church) is organized.

* * *Tenn.* **The Mary Sharp Female College** (Bapt.), at Winchester, is organized.

Bethel College (Cumb. Pres.), at McKenzie, is organized.

Brownsville Female College (Bapt.) is founded at Brownsville.

* * The *Biblical Repository and Bibliotheca Sacra* appears.

* * *Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs,* by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *The Golden Legend,* by **Longfellow,** appears.

* * *History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac,* by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *The House of Seven Gables,* by Hawthorne, appears.

* * *Nile Notes of a Howadji,* by G. W. Curtis, appears.

* * *Katherine Walton,* by W. G. Simms, appears.

* * *Constructive Democracy,* by Parke Godwin, appears.

1852 Mar. 20. *Uncle Tom's Cabin,* by **H. B. Stowe,** appears in book form.

* * *Ark.* **Cane Hill College** (Cumberland Pres.) at Boonsborough is organized.

* * *Boston.* The *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* appears.

The Public **Library** is founded, having 10 branches. [453,967 vols.]

* * *D. C.* The United States Senate **Library** is founded. [30,000 vols.]

* * *Ia.* **Burlington College** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *The Howadji in Syria,* by G.W. Curtis, appears.

* * *Mass.* **Tufts College** (Univ.) is organized at College Hill.

* * *New York.* The *New York Quarterly Review* appears.

SOCIETY.

1851 * * *Cal.* **A Vigilance Committee** is organized to suppress crime in a summary manner; in so doing it supersedes the courts.

— *La.* **A riot in New Orleans** rises out of the Cuban expedition.

* * *Me.* The Democrats of the Legislature strengthen the Maine law by an enactment.

* * *N. Y.* The Independent **Order of Good Templars** is organized in Central New York.

* * **Ohio votes an "additional section" to the Constitution, forbidding the Legislature to enact license laws.**

** Several attempts are made in northern States to **capture fugitive slaves** for their owners, which create intense excitement. Some of the fugitives are rescued by force and some with money.

1852 **Feb. 13.** *New York.* **Horace Greeley** writes in the *Tribune:* "What the temperance men demand is, **not the regulation of the liquor traffic, but its destruction.**"

Feb. 16. *O.* The **Homeopathic College** at Cleveland is attacked by a mob, in consequence of the robbing of graves for anatomical subjects.

June 24. *D. C.* The first **National Agricultural Convention** convenes at Washington; Marshal P. Wilder, president.

July 16. *New York.* **Louis Kossuth,** the Hungarian, leaves for Liverpool under the assumed name of Alexander Smith.

July 20. *New York.* **The obsequies of Henry Clay** are celebrated with much pomp; business is suspended, the city shrouded, and flags placed at half-mast.

July 26. *New York.* Irishmen attempt the rescue of **Thomas Kaine** from the United States marshal; he is claimed by England as a fugitive from justice.

Aug. * **The Lone Star Society** is organized.

It is for the extension of national influence in the Western Hemisphere, and for the acquisition of Cuba and the Sandwich Islands.

Nov. 26. *Eng.* An appeal to the women of America against slavery, adopted by the Duchess of Sutherland and other ladies, bears the signatures of 576,000 Englishwomen.

** *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln** joins the Sons of Temperance in Springfield.

** *O.* **Rutherford B. Hayes** marries Lucy Ware Webb.

** *R. I.* **A prohibitory law** is passed by a Democratic legislature.

** The American **Society of Civil Engineers** is organized.

STATE.

1852 **June 1-5.** *Md.* **The Democratic National Convention** meets in Baltimore, and on the forty-ninth ballot nominates **Franklin Pierce** of N. H.—**Lewis Cass** of Mich. and **James Buchanan** of Pa. being his chief competitors; **William L. Marcy** of N. Y. and **Stephen A. Douglas** of Ill. are prominent; **William R. King** of Ala. is nominated for Vice-President.

June 16-21. *Md.* **The Whig National Convention** meets at Baltimore, and on the fifty-third ballot nominates **Gen. Winfield Scott** of N. J.; **Millard Fillmore** of N. Y. and **Daniel Webster** of Mass. are prominent candidates; **Wm. A. Graham** of N. C. is chosen for Vice-President.

June 29. *D. C.* **Henry Clay dies.**

July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $66,199,341.

Aug. 11. *Pa.* **The Free-Soil Party** meets at Pittsburg, and nominates **John P. Hale** of N. H. for President, and **George W. Julian** of Ind. for Vice-President.

Aug. 31. *D. C.* **The 32d Congress:** the first session closes.

Oct. 24. *Mass.* **Daniel Webster dies,** and the plans of his friends who desired him to be an independent candidate for the presidency fail.

Nov. 2. *U. S.* **17th presidential election;** Democrats elected.

Popular vote: **Franklin Pierce** (Dem.) of N. H., 1,601,474; **Winfield Scott** (Whig) of N. J., 1,380,576; **John P. Hale** (Free Dem.) of N. H., 156,149.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 32d Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 20. **Congress;** Senate: **D. R. Atchison** of Mo. is again elected President *pro tempore.*

** *D. C.* The Government has a dispute with England regarding the **fisheries.**

** The Government sends an **expedition to Japan** under **Commodore Perry** [who negotiates a treaty].

** *U. S.* **The slavery agitation** is quieted by the **compromise pledges of both political parties,** which are regarded as a finality.

** *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-60 ** *Ark.* Elias S. Conway.
-56 ** *Cal.* John Bigler.
-53 ** *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). Wm. C. Lane.
-53 ** *Mich.* Robert McClelland.
-54 ** *Miss.* Henry S. Foote.
-54 ** *N. H.* Noah Martin.
Pa. Wm. Bigler.
-54 ** *S. C.* John L. Manning.
-56 ** *Va.* Joseph Johnson.
-53 ** *Vt.* Erastus Fairbanks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1851 ** *Ia.* The city of **Davenport** is incorporated.

** *La.* The steamer *Brilliant* **explodes** on the Mississippi, near Bayou Goula, killing 90 persons.

** *Mass.* **Woodland Cemetery,** near Boston, is established.

** *N. Y.* **Evergreen Cemetery,** on Long Island, is opened.

** *O.* The **Wabash and Erie Canal,** connecting the Ohio River at Evansville with Lake Erie at Toledo (467 miles), is completed.

** *Pa.* **Woodlands Cemetery,** near Philadelphia, is laid out.

** **The rate of postage is reduced:** prepaid letters, three cents; unpaid, five cents; and double rates for distances over 3,000 miles.

1852 **Feb. 1.** *O.* The State House at Columbus, containing valuable papers, is burned.

Feb. 10. *D. C.* **New York friends of Henry Clay** present him with a gold medal at Washington.

Mar. 31. *Boston.* **Tremont Temple** is burned.

Apr. 2. *O.* An **explosion** on the steamer *Redstone,* on the Ohio near Carrolton, kills 20 persons.

Apr. 3. *Mo.* The steamer *Glencoe* **explodes** her boilers at St. Louis, killing 83 persons.

Apr. 9. *Mo.* The steamer *Saluda* explodes near Lexington, killing 100 persons.

Apr. * *Mich.* **The Michigan Southern Railroad** is completed from Monroe to Chicago, **the first eastern railroad entering Chicago.**

May 21. *Mich.* **The Michigan Central Railroad** is opened from Detroit to Chicago.

July 3. *Cal.* **A branch mint** is established by Congress at San Francisco.

July 5. *La.* The steamer *St. James* explodes on Lake Pontchartrain, near New Orleans, killing 40 persons.

July 27. *N. Y.* Great public excitement is caused by the burning of the steamboat *Henry Clay,* while racing on the Hudson, near Yonkers; 70 lives are lost.

Aug. 20. **A night collision** occurs on Lake Erie between the propeller *Ogdensburg* and the steamer *Atlantic;* 100 persons, chiefly Norwegians, who could not understand directions for safety, are killed.

Aug. 22. **A flue collapses** on the steamer *Franklin,* on the Mississippi near St. Genevieve, and kills 32 persons.

Sept. 4. The Hudson River steamboat *Reindeer* **explodes;** 28 persons are killed and 20 injured.

Oct. 3. The ship *Crescent City* is boarded by the Spanish Government at Havana, and not allowed to land her mails or passengers.

Oct. 18. *Ill.* **The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad** is opened from Chicago to Joliet.

Nov. 2. *Cal.* Three-fourths of **Sacramento is burned;** loss, 2,500 buildings, several lives, and $5,000,000. Half the inhabitants are without shelter.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1852, 371,603.

** *Boston.* A system of **telegraphic fire-alarms** is adopted.

** *Chicago.* **The first through train** from the East arrives *via* the Michigan Central Railroad.

** *New York.* **The Anchor Line** of steamers for Glasgow is established.

** *New York.* **The Bible House** is erected by the American Bible Society; cost $300,000.

** *N. Y.* The Lutheran Cemetery, near New York, is established.

** *O.* **The Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad** is opened.

** *Ore.* About 10,000 emigrants arrive.

** *Ore.* Some half-breed Indians discover gold in a sand-beach, near the Coquille River.

** *Tenn.* Elmwood Cemetery, near Memphis, is incorporated.

ARMY — NAVY.

1853 June 21. **Martin Koszta,** a Hungarian-American at Smyrna, is rescued in a summary manner from the Austrian authorities by Capt. Ingraham of the *St. Louis;* excitement follows in Europe and America.

July 5±. **Lieut. U. S. Grant** is raised to the rank of captain U. S. A.

July 14. *Japan.* **Com. M. C. Perry** secures an interview with the Mikado, which changes the non-intercourse policy of the Japanese Government.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1852 * * *New York.* Louis Lang is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

James W. Wallack takes Brougham's Lyceum, and calls it **Wallack's Theater.**

* * *Phila.* The manufacture of **galvanized iron** is introduced.

* * Wellman's self top-card **cotton-stripper** is exhibited.

* * **The lens system** of illuminating lighthouses supersedes reflectors.

* * **-54** * * *Battle of Monmouth* is painted by **Emanuel Leutze.**

* * *Speculator* is painted by F. W. Edmonds.

1853 Jan. 4. *New York.* Capt. John Ericsson exhibits a vessel in which caloric, or heat, is the motive power.

It sails down the bay at the rate of 14 miles an hour, at a cost of 80 per cent less than steam.

Jan. 10. *New York.* **Madam Henrietta Sontag,** singer, first appears.

Jan. 11. **The caloric ship** *Ericsson* makes a trial-trip on the Potomac.

Feb. * *O.* The first successful **steam fire-engine** made in this country is completed at Cincinnati.

May 31. *New York.* **The Arctic expedition** in the *Advance,* under Dr. Kane, sails in search of Sir John Franklin and for scientific purposes; expenses borne jointly by the United States and Moses H. Grinnell.

June * An expedition under command of Capt. Ringgold is sent out to explore routes for vessels between San Francisco and China; also the whaling-grounds of the Sea of Okhotsk and Bering Strait.

Sept. 9. *N. Y.* The remnant of **Table Rock** at Niagara Falls drops into the abyss.

Sept. 12. *Greenland.* **Dr. Kane's exploring expedition** is frozen in near the coast, at the most northerly point ever reached.

Dec. 28. A great snowstorm begins and continues 36 hours; it blockades the New England roads.

* * *La.* The New Orleans **Association of Science** is organized.

* * *S. C.* **The Elliot** Natural History Society of Charleston is organized.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1853 * *

Adams, Chas. Baker, naturalist, A39.
Aldrich, J. Frank, M. C. for Ill., b. in Wis.
Appleton, Samuel, merchant, philan., A87.
Bartholdt, R., M. C. for Mo., b. in Ger.
Beaumont, William, physiologist, A57.
Beck, Lewis C., chemist, mineralogist, A45.
Bell, Chas. K., M. C. for Tex., b. in Tenn.
Burgess, Tristam, M. C. for R. I., A81.
Chapman, Nathaniel, physician, A73.
Chickering, Jonas, piano manuf., A55.
Chilton, Horace, sen. for Tex., b. in Tex.
Caldwell, Charles, physician, author, A81.
Davey, Robert C., M. C. for La., b. in La.
Drew, John, actor, born in Pa.
Farrar, John, au., prof. mathematics, A74.
Greenleaf, Simon, jurist, Harvard prof., A70.
Hauk, Minnie, actor, born in La.
Hendrix, Jos. C., M. C. for N.C., b. in Mo.
Hitchcock, Peter, sen. for O., A73.
Judd, Sylvester, Unit. cl., author, A40.
King, William Rufus, 13th Vice-Pres. of U. S., M. C., sen. for Ala., minister to Fr., A67.
Maguire, James G., M. C., for Cal., b. Mass.
McCleary, J. T., M. C. for Minn., b. in Can.
Murray, G. W., M. C. for S. C., b. in S. C.
O'Neil, Jos. H., M. C. for Mass., b. in Pa.
Paine, Charles, statesman, A54.
Ritchie, Byron F., M. C. for O., born in O.
Tallmadge, James, jurist, anti-slavery, M. C. for N.C., A75.
Tucker, Henry St. G., M. C. for Va., b. in Va.
Underwood, L. M., bot., author, b. in N.C.
Walker, Sears Cook, astronomer, A45.
White, Stephen M., sen. for Cal., b. in Cal.

CHURCH.

1852 * * The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of the Pacific is organized.

* * The Congregationalists of Connecticut abrogate the "Plan of Union" with Presbyterians.

* * *D. C.* The **General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Washington; Wm. Adams, moderator. It appoints a Committee on Publications.

* * *N. Y.* The third American **General Congregational Convention** is held at Albany, consisting of a pastor and delegates from each church. It ends the "Plan of Union" between Congregationalists and Presbyterians. (First Convention 1637, second, 1646.)

* * *O.* The Progressive Friends organize at Salem.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Pa.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Pittsburg.

* * The Baptists sustain work among the Pueblos and Navajos.

* * *S. C.* The **General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) is held at Charleston; John C. Lord, moderator.

* * **Mission work among the Chinese** on the Pacific Coast is begun by Presbyterians in San Francisco.

* * The American Missionary Association begins its Chinese work in the United States. It reports 21 missionaries stationed among the Indians of the Northwest.

1853 Feb. 3. *Cal.* The California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church holds its first session.

June 8. *Chicago.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

June * *Phila.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets; Duncan Kennedy, president.

Aug. 17. *Ia.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Iowa is organized.

* * **Bishop Levi S. Ives** (Protestant Episcopal), a High-Churchman, is consecrated by the Pope at Rome.

Oct. 14. Bishop Levi S. Ives (repudiating Protestantism) is deposed.

Oct. 17. Thomas Frederick Davis is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of South Carolina, and Thomas Atkinson, bishop of North Carolina.

Oct. 28. *Cal.* William Ingraham Kip is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of California.

Nov. 6. *Cal.* The first Presbyterian **Chinese Church** is organized in San Francisco.

* * The Norwegian (Evangelical Lutheran) Synod is organized.

* * *Cal.* The Roman Catholic **Archdiocese of San Francisco** is erected.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (N.S. Presbyterian) meets at Buffalo; D. H. Allen, moderator.

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Albany.

* * *Ore.* The Congregational Conference of Oregon is organized.

* * *Pa.* The **Progressive Friends** organize at Chester.

* * *Pa.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Susquehanna is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; John C. Young, moderator.

* * *Va.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Winchester.

* * *Vt.* Louis De Goesbriand is consecrated first (Roman Catholic) bishop of Burlington.

* * The **Missionary Society of the United Brethren in Christ** is organized.

* * Roman Catholics establish the dioceses of Burlington, Vt., Brooklyn, N. Y., Newark, N. J., and Covington, Ky.

* * The American **Baptist Historical Society** is formed.

LETTERS

1852 * * *O.* **Antioch College** (non-sect.) is organized at Yellow Springs.

Benjamin Harrison graduates at Miami University.

* * *Pa.* **The Westminster College** (United Pres.) is organized at New Wilmington.

* * *Phila.* The *Presbyterian Quarterly Review* appears.

St. Joseph's College (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

* * *S. C.* The Furman University (Bapt.) is organized at Greenville.

* * *Tenn.* **The Soule College** (Female) is founded by Baptists at Murfreesboro.

* * *The Child's Paper* is issued by the American Tract Society.

* * *Sermons on Theism, Atheism, and Popular Theology*, by Theodore Parker, appears.

* * *The Blithedale Romance*, by Hawthorne, appears.

* * *Aylmere; or, The Bond Man of Kent*, by R. T. Conrad, appears.

* * *Lotus Eating*, by G. W. Curtis, appears.

* * *Potiphar Papers*, by G. W. Curtis, appears.

* * *The White Slave*, by Richard Hildreth, appears.

* * *Outlines of Moral Science*, by Archibald Alexander, appears.

* * *Boston.* The Congregational Library is founded.

* * *Cal.* The Mercantile Library Association Library is founded at San Francisco. [53,858 vols.]

1853 * * *Conn.* A large sum is added to the endowment fund of **Yale College** by its alumni.

* * *Ia.* **Central University** is founded by Baptists, at Pella.

* * **Illinois Wesleyan University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Bloomington.

* * *Ky.* Danville Theological Seminary (Pres.) is established.

* * *La.* **Mt. Lebanon University** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Mass.* **Rev. James Walker** is elected president of Harvard University.

The Free Public **Library** is founded at New Bedford. [48,600 vols.]

* * *Mo.* The Christian University (Disciples of Christ) is founded at Canton.

Washington University (non sect.) is organized at St. Louis.

* * *N. C.* The **Rutherford College** (non-sect.) is organized at Rutherford.

* * *New York.* The *Clipper* is founded.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper is founded.

Putnam's Magazine appears.

The first committee on the removal of Columbia College is appointed.

Manhattan College (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

* * *Pa.* **Beaver College** and Musical Institute (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Beaver.

Franklin and Marshall College (Reformed) is organized at Lancaster.

* * *Va.* **Roanoke College** (Luth.) is organized at Salem.

* * *Wis.* Racine College (Prot. Epis.) is organized at Racine.

* * *Wis.* **Ripon College** (non-sect.) is organized at Ripon.

* * The *United States Review* appears.

* * *Alone*, by Marion Harland, appears.

SOCIETY.

1853 May 31. *New York.* **Dr. Kane's second Arctic expedition** sails in the *Advance* to seek for some trace of Dr. Franklin.

* * **Summer.** Great sums of money are raised in the Northern States for sufferers from yellow fever in the South.

Oct. 12. *N. Y.* **John Morrisey and "Yankee Sullivan"** have a brutal encounter in the prize ring; Morrisey wins.

Oct. 17. *Cal.* Seventy-five adventurers under **Col. Wm. Walker** sail from San Francisco to establish a proslavery republic in Lower California.

Nov. 29. *Cal.* **John Mitchel, the Irish exile,** having escaped from Van Diemen's Land, arrives at San Francisco.

Dec. 19. *New York.* A banquet is given to **John Mitchel** by citizens.

* * **-60** * * *Cal.* Numerous murders occur in San Francisco, and lynch law is applied to suppress crime.

* * *O.* **Benjamin Harrison** marries Caroline Lavinia Scott.

± * * *Pa.* A murderous society called the **Molly Maguires** (originally Buckshot), is formed among the alien miners.

* * *R. I.* **The prohibitory law** is declared unconstitutional.

STATE.

1853 Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress** counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: **Pierce**, 254; **Scott**, 42; **Hale**, 0. Vote for Vice-President: **Wm. R. King** of Ala. (Dem.), 254; **Wm. A. Graham** of Ala. (Whig), 42; **George W. Julian** of Ind. (Free Dem.), 0.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 32d Congress ends.**

The 14th Administration; Democratic.

Mar. 4. *D.C.* **Franklin Pierce** of N. H. is inaugurated the 14th President, in the 17th term of the presidency; **Wm. R. King** of Ala. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **William L. Marcy** of N. Y. (State), **James Guthrie** of Ky. (Treas.), **Jefferson Davis** of Miss. (War), **James C. Dobbin** of N. C. (Navy), **Robert McClelland** of Mich. (Interior), **James Campbell** of Pa. (P. M.-Gen.), **Caleb Cushing** of Mass. (Atty.-Gen.).

June 7. *New York.* Important changes are made in the charter of New York City, restraining the municipal officers in financial matters.

July 1. *U.S.* National debt $59,803,117.

July 14. Commodore Perry lands in Japan, and delivers a letter from President Pierce to the imperial commissioners.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **The 33d Congress opens.**

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **D. R. Atchison** of Mo. is re-elected President *pro tempore*. House: **Linn Boyd** of Ky. is re-elected Speaker.

Dec. 30. *Mex.* **The Gadsden Purchase** is made by treaty; it averts war and settles the Mexican boundary dispute.

The line follows the Rio Grande from its mouth to 31° 20′ north latitude, thence due west to the 111th meridian, thence directly to a point on the Colorado River, 20 miles below the Gila, thence up the middle of the Colorado River to the California line. Area acquired, 45,000 square miles; the United States is to pay $10,000,000 for the territory ceded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1853 Feb. 16. *Cal.* The steamer *Independence* is **wrecked** off Lower California; fire follows; there are 129 deaths, and the survivors suffer terribly on the barren shore.

Mar. * Four surveying parties, seeking a **railroad route to the Pacific,** are authorized by Congress, and $150,000 is appropriated for expenses.

Apr. 11. A steam-pipe bursts on the steamer *Jenny Lind*, when on her way to San Francisco; 31 persons are killed.

Apr. 20. The steamer *Ocean Wave* burns on Lake Ontario; 38 persons are killed.

Apr. 23. *Ill.* **A collision** occurs on the Michigan Central and Northern Indiana railroads near Chicago; 20 persons are killed.

May 6. *Conn.* **A train** on the New York and New Haven Road enters an open **drawbridge** into the Norwalk River; 50 persons are killed.

May 26. *La.* **Yellow fever** appears in New Orleans.

July 14. *New York.* **The Crystal Palace,** containing an exhibition of goods from all nations, is opened by private enterprise in the presence of President Pierce and many other dignitaries.

July 18. *Me.—Can.* The railroad from **Portland to Montreal,** 290 miles long, is opened.

Sept. 4. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, 121 miles long, is opened.

Sept. 22. California has its **first telegraph line,** from San Francisco to a point 8 miles nearer the sea.

Oct. 4. *Mass.* The *Great Republic* is **launched** at East Boston; it is 4,000 tons burden, the largest merchant vessel in the world.

Oct. 11. *New York.* **The Clearing House,** comprising 52 banks, goes into operation.

Nov. 9. The Washington aqueduct enterprise is inaugurated; President Pierce turns the first turf.

Nov. * *N. J.* The New York and **Erie Railroad** moves its eastern terminus from Piermont to **Jersey City.**

Dec. 10. *New York.* Harper Brothers' publishing house is **burned out**; loss, $1,000,000.

Dec. 17. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn City Railroad is incorporated.

Dec. 22. *New York.* The new steamship *San Francisco* sails from port. [She is **wrecked** in a gale, and 200 lives are lost.]

Dec. 27. *New York.* The mammoth clipper *Great Republic* is **burned.**

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1853, 368,645.

ARMY — NAVY.

1854 July 13. Capt. Hollins of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Cyane* **bombards San Juan de Nicaragua,** in revenge for an alleged theft, and insults.

ART— SCIENCE — NATURE.

1854 Jan. 20. *O.* A tornado half a mile wide nearly destroys the town of Brandon.

Feb. 20. The most violent **snow-storm** for 23 years, prevails from Washington northward.

Mar. 18. *N. Y.* **A terrible gale** at Albany unroofs 50 houses; many chimneys and walls are blown down.

Mar. 20. *Ga.* Two shocks of an **earthquake** are felt at Macon.

May 1. *Conn.* **A great flood** sweeps the Connecticut valley; the river is 29½ ft. above low-water mark.

June 23. *Ill.* A prostrating destructive cyclone visits Manteno.

July 18. *Ill.* A cyclone visits Davenport; life and property are destroyed.

Aug. 10. A tornado obstructs the Pittsburg and Cleveland Railroad.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1854 * *
Aitken, David D., M. C. for Mich., b. Mich.
Alderson, J. D., M. C. for W. Va., b. in W. Va.
Ashburner, Chas. Albert, geologist, born.
Atherton, Alice, actor, born in O.
Bateman, Isabel, actor, born in O.
Bates, Joshua, chaplain of senate, A78.
Bird, Robert M., author, editor, A51.
Caminetti, Anthony, M. C. for Cal., b. in Cal.
Cockran, W. Bourke, M. C. for N. Y., b. Ire.
Cope, Thos. P., merchant, dies in Pa.
Davis, John, "Honest John Davis," Gov., sen. for Mass., A67.
Ely, Richard Theo., politic. economist, born.
Fithian, G. W., M. C. for Ill., b. in Ill.
Gartland, R. C., bp. of Savannah, A49.
Geary, Thos. J., M. C. for Cal., b. in Mass.
Goldzier, Julius, M. C. for Ill., b. in Aus.
Greenhow, Robert, historical writer, A54.
Heiner, Daniel B., M. C. for Pa., b. in Pa.
Hinman, Clark T., fd. N'western Uni., A35.
Hoffman. David, lawyer, author, of Pa., A70.
Irby, John L. M., sen. for S. C., b. in S. C.
Johnson, Tom L., M. C. for O., born in Ky.
Kyle, James H., sen. for S. Dak., born in O.
Lewis, Samuel, educationist, A55.
Perkins, T. H., philan., merchant, A90.
Price, Andrew, M. C. of La., born in La.
Reed, Henry, metaphysician, author, A46.
Ritchie, Thos., ed. *Richmond Enquirer*, A76.
Shaw, Geo. B., M. C. for Wis., b. in N. Y.
Wainwright, Jon. M., P. E. bp. of N. Y., A62.
Williams, John S., M. C. for Miss., b. Tenn.
Woodard, Fred. A., M. C. for N. C., b. in N. C.
Woods, Leonard, prof. of theology, A80.

CHURCH.

1853 * * *Ill.* The Illinois eldership (Church of God) is organized.

* * *Ia.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Iowa is organized.

* * *New York.* The **General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) **meets.**

* * *New York.* **The Five Points Mission House** is erected on the site of an old brewery.

* * *O.* The annual convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

1854 Jan. 8. Thomas F. Scott (Protestant Episcopal) is consecrated missionary bishop of Oregon and Washington.

May 31. *Ia.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Iowa first assembles.

May * *Ga.* **The 3d General Conference** (Meth. Epis. South) meets at Columbus.

June 1. *N. Y.* **Emily C. Judson,** Baptist missionary, dies at Hamilton.

June 21. *Me.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets at Portland.

June * *N. Y.* **The General Synod** (Reformed) meets at Hudson; Mancius S. Hutton, president.

LETTERS.

1853 * * *The Chapel of the Hermits*, by Whittier, appears.

* * *Passion Flowers*, by J. W. Howe, appears.

* * *A Health Trip to the Tropics*, by Willis, appears.

* * *History of England*, by E. E. Hale, appears.

* * *Mental Portraits, or Studies of Character*, by Tuckerman, appears.

* * *Powers and Duties of Woman*, by Horace Mann, appears.

* * *Six Months in Italy*, by George S. Hillard, appears.

* * *Geology of the Globe*, by Edward Hitchcock, appears.

* * *Theory of Politics*, by Hildreth, appears.

1854 Jan. 9. *New York.* **The Astor Library** is opened.

SOCIETY.

1854 Jan. 17. *Pa.* Two railroad bridges and crossings at Erie are destroyed by a **mob of women,** who are afterward escorted with banners and music.

Jan. 18. *La.* **Judah Touro** dies at New Orleans, leaving nearly $2,000,000 to public institutions.

* * *Conn.* **A prohibitory law** is passed, yet providing for town agents to sell spirituous liquors for sacramental, chemical, mechanical, and medicinal uses.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* A block of marble, **sent by the Pope, Pius IX., for the Washington Monument,** is destroyed in the night by unknown persons.

Apr. * *Mass.* The Legislature incorporates a company to **aid emigrants** to settle in the new Territories; especially in Kansas.

May 26. *Boston.* A great crowd of men make ineffectual attempts to **rescue Anthony Burns, an arrested fugitive slave;** the assistant sheriff is killed.

May * *Mass.* **Indignation meetings are held, and buildings draped in mourning,** on the return of Anthony Burns to slavery, under the Fugitive-Slave Law.

June 3. *N. Y.* **A riot in Brooklyn** is caused by opposition to **street-preaching;** quiet is restored by the military after many are killed or wounded.

July 13. *N. Y.* **Opposers of street-preaching** create a riot at Buffalo.

July * *Conn.* The Connecticut Legislature incorporates an **"Emigrant Aid Association."**

July 29. *Mo.* **The "Platte County Defense Association"** meets at Weston, and declares its readiness, when called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas, to remove "any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of Northern Emigrant Aid Societies."

Aug. 3. *New York.* Col. Loring of California is murdered at the St. Nicholas Hotel by Dr. Graham of New Orleans.

STATE.

1853 * * *U. S.* **The "Know-Nothing"** Society (American party) springs up suddenly, proclaims its principles, [and soon disappears]:

> The Americans shall rule America. The Union of the States. No North, no South, no East, no West. No sectarian interference in legislation or in the administration of American law. Hostility to the assumptions of the Pope, through the hierarchy and priesthood, in a republic. Thorough reform in the naturalization laws. Free and liberal educational institutions for all sects and classes, with the Bible as a textbook.

* * *D. C.* **John A. Campbell** of Ala. is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *D. C.* **Jefferson Davis,** Sec. of War, **sends out various expeditions to explore a railway route** from the Missouri to the Pacific.

* * *Mex.* **Gen. Walker** lands a filibustering expedition in Lower California; the North believes it is done in the interest of slavery.

* * *U. S.* **Great political quiet** prevails.

> Yet the South is deeply disappointed with the political results of the Mexican war, as it gives the Free State California and a majority of two votes in the Senate to the North.

* * **Washington** Territory is created.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-57 * * *Ala.* John A. Winston.
-57 * * *Fla.* James E. Broome.
-57 * * *Ga.* Herschell V. Johnson.
-57 * * *Ill.* Joel A. Matteson.
-54 * * *Mass.* John H. Clifford.
-55 * * *Me.* W. G. Crosby.
-54 * * *Mich.* Andrew Parsons.
-57 * * *Minn.* Willis A. Gorman.
-57 * * *Mo.* Sterling Price.
N. Mex. (Ter.). Solon Borland.
-55 * * *N. Mex. (Ter.).* David Merriwether.
-55 * * *N. Y.* Horatio Seymour.
-56 * * *O.* William Medill.
Ore. (Ter.). Joseph Lane.
-54 * * *Ore. (Ter.).* George L. Curry.
-54 * * *R. I.* Francis M. Dimond.
-57 * * *Tenn.* Andrew Johnson.
-57 * * *Tex.* Edward M. Pease.
-54 * * *Vt.* John S. Robinson.
-57 * * *Wash. (Ter.).* Isaac I. Stevens.
-55 * * *Wis.* Wm. A. Barstow.

* * *New York.* Jacob A. Westervelt is elected the 69th mayor.

1854 Jan. 18. *Mex.* **William Walker, the filibuster,** in the interests of slavery, proclaims the new **Republic of Sonora,** formed of two States, Sonora and Lower California.

Jan±. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: The slavery agitation is reopened by Archibald Dixon of Ky. (Dem.), who gives notice that the Missouri Compromise—the basis of harmony—is to be repealed, and new States will be given to slavery.

The supreme want of the South is to gain two Senators who will equalize the vote of the Senate.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Stephen A. Douglas of Ill. introduces the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, for the organization of two new territories, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

The bill permits the settlers to decide whether the State to be organized shall be a free or slave State ("Squatter Sovereignty").

Jan.+ *D. C.* **Congress**: Acrimonious debates on the extension of slavery engage the Senate for four months; great excitement follows.

Feb. 7. *D.C.* **Congress**; Senate: Douglas of Ill. moves an argumentative amendment to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

It declares the restriction of the Missouri Compromise inoperative and void, because "inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery."

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate agrees to the Douglas Amendment.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate prolongs its session and passes the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, at five o'clock in the morning. Vote, 37–14.

Mar. 21. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House refers the Kansas-Nebraska Bill to the Committee of the Whole. Vote, 110–95.

Mar. 31. *Japan.* A commercial treaty with the United States is negotiated and signed by Commodore Perry.

Apr. 20. *D. C.* President Pierce vetoes the bill of Miss Dix, the philanthropist, granting ten million acres of public lands to be distributed among the States for the amelioration of the indigent insane.

Apr. * *Mass.* The Massachusetts Emigrant-Aid Company is organized, with a fixed capital limited at $5,000,000.

It proposes to make Kansas a free State by colonizing settlers there who oppose slavery.

May 22. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House has its last great battle on the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which finally passes. Vote, 35–13.

May 24. *Ind.* The Democratic State Convention pledges the Democracy to support the Kansas-Nebraska Bill.

May 25. *Ind.* Revolting Democrats hold a Convention at Indianapolis, and denounce the Kansas-Nebraska Bill as a conspiracy against humanity, and a crime against God.

May 26. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate passes the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, as changed by the House. Vote, 35–13.

May 30. *D. C.* President Pierce signs the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which provides for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska Territories.

1. The slavery question is to be settled by the residents (Squatter Sovereignty). 2. The Supreme Court is to determine the title to slaves, if appeal is taken from the local courts. 3. The Fugitive Slave Laws are to apply to the Territories. [The utter destruction of the Whig party follows, and the Republican party rises.]

June 5. *U. S.* A commercial reciprocity treaty with Great Britain is signed.

1. It provides for the use of the seafisheries of the British Provinces by Americans, by enlarging the rights accorded them under the convention of 1818, and grants to British subjects fishery rights along the coast southward to the 36° north latitude.

2. It establishes a free interchange between the British Provinces and the United States of flour, breadstuffs, fruit, fish, animals, lumber, and manufactured articles.

June 14. *D. C.* Sec. Marcy notifies the Danish minister that forcible resistance to the collection of Sound dues will not be made for one year.

July 1. *U. S.* National debt $42,242,222.

July 6. *Mich.* A State Convention is held in Detroit of all anti-Nebraska citizens, irrespective of former affiliations.

The convention is the first to give the name Republican to the fusion of Whigs, Free Soilers, many Know-Nothings, and some Democrats, who oppose the extension of slavery.

July 17. *Kan.* The first party of emigrants is sent out by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society.

Aug. 7. *D. C.* The 33d Congress: the first session closes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1853 * *Mass.* Railroads having made the Middlesex Canal useless, it is filled up.

* * *Me.—Can.—N. H.* Opening of the entire lines of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, from Portland to Montreal, the Baltimore and Ohio, and of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroads.

* * *N. Y.* Consolidation of the Albany and Schenectady, the Utica and Schenectady, the Syracuse and Utica, the Auburn and Syracuse, the Auburn and Rochester, the Tonawanda, and the Attica and Buffalo railroads, all together forming the New York Central.

* * Yellow fever scourges many Southern cities; 7,200 deaths in New Orleans; Vicksburg loses one-sixth of its inhabitants.

* * The Government sends out expeditions to explore a route from the Missouri to the Pacific, for the Pacific Railroad.

1854 Jan. 17. *Can.* Detroit and Niagara Falls are connected by the completion of the Great Western Railroad of Canada.

Feb. 1. Passengers first ride from Buffalo to Erie and Chicago, over a track of uniform gauge.

Feb. 23. *New York.* The Stonington steamer, delayed three days in the ice, finally arrives at her dock.

Feb. 24. *N. Y.* Two men fall from the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, and are dashed to pieces.

Feb. 28. *Cuba.* The steamer *Black Warrior* is seized because of a technical error in her manifest, which certified that she had no cargo, while cotton was found.

Feb. * *Chicago.* The water-works are completed, supplying the city from a crib, built in the lake 600 feet from the shore.

Feb. * *Ill.* The Chicago and Rock Island Railroad is completed to the Mississippi, 182 miles.

Apr.± * *N. Y.* Cyrus W. Field secures from the Legislature of Newfoundland the exclusive right for 50 years to land a marine telegraph cable.

Apr. 11. *Ind.* One of the college buildings of the Indiana University, at Bloomington, with 2,700 volumes, is destroyed by fire.

Apr. 15. *Cal.* The steamboat *Secretary* bursts her boiler near San Francisco; 50 persons perish.

Apr. 16. *N. Y.* The ship *Powhatan*, from Havre for New York, is wrecked in a gale on Long Beach, near Egg Harbor; 311 emigrants and the crew perish.

Apr. 23. *New York.* Fifteen firemen perish by the fall of a burning store on Broadway.

Apr. * *Cuba.* The Spanish Government remits the fine, but considers the seizure of the *Black Warrior* legal.

May 8. *N. Y.* The Cable Company is organized.

Cyrus W. Field, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, Marshall O. Roberts, and Chandler White organize the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to lay a cable from America to Europe.

May 18. *Chicago.* The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, on Dearborn Street, is laid with impressive ceremonies.

May 31. *Del.* Three wagon-loads (11,250 lbs.) of powder explode in the street at Wilmington, killing several persons.

May * *Ill.* U. S. Grant engages in the leather business with his father at Galena.

June 5. *R. I.* A mad elephant does much damage near Providence.

June 14. *Mass.* A fire at Worcester consumes property valued at about $500,000.

July 3. *N. Y.* Street cars commence running in Brooklyn.

July 4. *Md.* A collision occurs near Baltimore, on the Susquehanna Road; 30 persons perish.

July 5. *Phila.* The National Theater and other edifices are burned.

July 30. *N. J.* A fire in Jersey City burns 30 factories and other buildings.

Aug. 1. *La.* Yellow fever becomes epidemic in New Orleans.

Summer. Over 900 deaths occur in July, from cholera, in Chicago, and 650 deaths during the summer in Brooklyn.

ARMY — NAVY.

1854 Sept. 28. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Albany* sails from Aspinwall [and is never heard from again].

July 31. Capt. U. S. Grant resigns his commission in the United States army.

1855 June 29. *Nicaragua.* Gen. **Wm. Walker, with his "filibusters,"** fights a battle at Rivas, and defeats the Nicaraguans.

Sept. 3. *Neb.* Gen. Kearny gains a victory over the Sioux Indians.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1854 Aug. 27. *Ky.* **A cyclone** at Louisville demolishes a church during service; 25 persons are killed, 67 injured.

Sept. 1. The asteroid **Euphrosyne** is discovered by James Ferguson.

Sept. 4. *New York.* **Operatic performances** are produced at Castle Garden, by Giulia Grisi and Signor Mario.

Oct. 2. *New York.* **The Academy of Music** is opened with the opera of *Norma.*

1855 Jan. 31. **Western trains are blockaded with snow** [there is no communication between St. Louis and Chicago for 11 days].

Jan. * *Minn.* **The first bridge** across the Mississippi is completed at Minneapolis.

Mar. 8. *N. Y.* Opening of the railway **Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls.**

Engineer, John A. Roebling; height of towers, 88 feet and 78 feet; length, 800 feet; width, 24 feet; height above the river, 250 feet; the 4 cables, 10 inches in diameter, contain about 4,000 miles of wire; ultimate capacity of the 4 cables, 12,400 tons; total weight of bridge, 800 tons; cost of construction, $500,000.

May * *Arctic Sea.* **Dr. Kane's** party abandons the *Advance*, and starts homeward in open boats.

May 31. *N. Y.* Lieut. Hartstein, with the *Arctic* and *Release*, leaves Brooklyn to find Dr. Kane in the Arctic regions.

Aug. 6. *Greenland.* The boats of Dr. Kane's expedition arrive at the Danish settlements, having sailed 1,300 miles in 81 days.

Sept. 3. *New York.* Mlle. Rachel first appears at the Metropolitan Theater.

Sept. 13. *Greenland.* Lieut. Hartstein finds Dr. Kane at Lieveley.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1855 * *

Barnes, Lyman E., M. C. for Wis., b. in Wis.
Beck, Theodore Romeyn, phys., author, A64.
Brown, Thompson S., military engineer, A48.
Capers, William, bp. M. E. Ch. South, A65.
Colquitt, Walter T., sen. for Ga., A56.
Cone, Spencer H., Bapt. cl., of N.Y., A70.
Downes, John, commodore U. S. navy, A69.
Folsom, J. L., U. S. A.; discoverer of gold in Cal., A39.
Hammond, J. D., M. C. for N. Y., judge, A77.
Haworth, Joseph S., actor, born in R. I.
Kem, Omer M., M. C. for Neb., born in Ind.
Kettell, Samuel, editor, A55.
Lawrence, Abbott, benefactor, diplomatist, A63.
Sherman, Jas. S., M. C. for N. Y., b. in N.Y.
Spencer, John Canfield, M. C. for N.Y., sec. of war, A67.
Sully, Daniel, actor, born in Mich.
Tawney, James A., M. C. for Minn., b. Pa.
Woodberry, George Edward, author, born in Mass.

CHURCH.

1854 Oct. 18. *Ia.* Henry Washington Lee is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Iowa.

Nov. 22. *N. Y.* **Horatio Potter** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) provisional bishop of New York.

Dec. 6. *R. I.* Thomas March Clark is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Rhode Island.

* * *Ia.* The German Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *Kan.* A Congregational church is first established in Kansas at Lawrence.

* * The German Eldership (Church of God) is organized.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Md.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Baltimore is organized.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Buffalo; H. A. Boardman, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Allegheny is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets; T. H. Skinner, moderator.

It organizes a **church erection fund,** and expresses the hope that the day is not distant when a prohibitory law shall be universally adopted and enforced.

* * **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *Wis.* Missionary Bishop Jackson Kemper (Protestant Episcopal) accepts the bishopric of Wisconsin.

* * *New York.* **The Reformed Dutch Board of Publication** is formed.

* * **Alexander Duff,** the Scotch missionary, visits the United States and arouses missionary zeal.

* * John Early, Hubbard H. Kavanaugh, and Geo. F. Pierce are ordained bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

* * Pacific Conference (Methodist Episcopal South) is organized.

1855 June 27. *Boston.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

Aug. * *Kan.* The General Association (Congregational) of Kansas is organized.

LETTERS.

1854 * * *Ill.* **Eureka College** (Disciples) is founded at Eureka.

* * *Ind.* **Moore's Hill College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Moore's Hill.

* * *Ky.* **Bethel College** (Bapt.) is founded at Russellville.

* * *Minn.* **Hamilton University** (Meth. Epis.) is incorporated at Red Wing.

* * *Pa.* **Lincoln University** (non-sect.) is organized at Oxford.

* * *New York.* The *Gazette of Fashion* is founded by Frank Leslie.

* * *N. Y.* **Polytechnic Institute** (non-sect.) is organized at Brooklyn.

* * *Mass.* **James A. Garfield** enters the junior class of Williams College.

* * *Pa.* **Pittsburg Female College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Pittsburg.

* * *S. C.* **Greenville Female College** (Bapt.) is founded.

Wofford College (Meth. Epis. S.) is organized at Spartanburg.

* * The *Protestant Episcopal Quarterly Review* appears.

* * *A Journey to Central Africa*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Despotism in America*, by Hildreth (enlarged edition), appears.

* * *Famous Persons and Places*, by N. P. Willis, appears.

* * *Poems*, by William Winter, appears.

* * *Poems and Parodies*, by Phœbe Cary, appears.

* * *Poems of the Orient*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *The Virginia Comedians*, by J. E. Cooke, appears.

* * *Walden*, by Henry D. Thoreau, appears.

* * *Intellectual Philosophy*, by Francis Wayland, appears.

SOCIETY.

1854 Aug. 4. A savage battle is fought between the **Sioux and the Chippewa** Indians.

Nov. 7. *N. Y.* **Myron H. Clark** (Whig) is elected governor on a **prohibition platform.**

* * A large majority of the people of the North and a large majority of the people of the South are arrayed against each other on the slavery issue, — both men and women, — by considerations of interest, pride, and conscience.

* * *Kan.* **A remarkable emigration pours into Kansas** from both Northern and Southern States.

It aims to secure the political organization of the State — the former for freedom and the latter for slavery. Confusion and violence, approaching anarchy, soon prevail.

* * *N. Y.* After a long and bitter struggle the Legislature charters the first company organized to **establish an asylum for inebriates.**

* *Cal.* **Forgeries** by **Henry Meigs,** amounting to $1,000,000, are discovered in the comptroller's office at San Francisco.

* * **Capt. U. S. Grant** resigns his commission and **becomes a farmer** on a small place in Missouri.

1855 Mar. * and **Apr.** * *Kan.* **A bloody election** is held.

Apr. 21. *Chicago.* The military is called out to **suppress a riot** occasioned by the agitation of the license question.

May 10. *Ind.* **A mob** destroys the Birch Creek (Canal) reservoir.

June 2. *Me.* **Riot at Portland.**

A crowd attempts to take possession of certain liquors held by the city; the military is called out by Mayor **Neal Dow**; one man is killed and many others are wounded.

July 12. *Ill.* **A mob at Jonesville** takes a prisoner out of the hands of the sheriff and hangs him to a tree.

July * *Kan.* The proslavery Legislature makes it **a felony to circulate antislavery publications,** or to deny the right to hold slaves in the Territory.

Aug. 6. *Ky.* **A riot breaks out at Louisville** between the Americans (Know-Nothings) and foreigners; several are killed on both sides.

Aug. 7. *Mo.* **A bloody riot** occurs at St. Louis between the Irish and the American party.

—— *Wis.* **A Milwaukee mob** seizes a prisoner named Debar, arrested for murder, and kills him, without interference from two companies of militia that are escorting him to prison.

STATE.

1854 Aug. * *Utah.* Col. Steptoe, U.S.A., is appointed governor in place of **Brigham Young,** who refuses to recognize the authority of the Chief Justice.

Oct. 6. *Kan.* **A. H. Reeder** (Dem.), the first governor, arrives.

Oct. 18. *Fr.* The United States Ministers in Council, having adjourned from Ostend to Aix-la-Chapelle, **issue the Ostend Manifesto.**

They recommend an immediate effort to purchase Cuba, at $120,000,000 as a maximum price. If Spain refuses to accept the price, it is suggested that it may be necessary to seize the island, to preserve the internal peace and the Union of the American Republic. [The movement is fruitless of results.]

Oct. * *U. S.* **Efforts are made to secure the annexation of the Sandwich Islands** to the United States, by negotiation. [The death of the king of the Islands defeats the effort.]

Oct. *–**Nov.** * **Antislavery Whigs and antislavery Democrats coalesce** in the North by attraction, and without a common name; the Democratic party is defeated in most of the Free-State elections.

Oct. * *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln challenges Stephen A. Douglas** to a joint debate in the canvass for Congress.

Nov. 29. *Kan.* **Armed political intruders from Missouri** take possession of the polls and elect J. W. Whitfield as a pro-slavery delegate to Congress. (1,729 illegal votes are cast, out of a total of 2,781.)

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 33d Congress:** the second session opens.

Congress; Senate: **Lewis Cass** of Mich. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. 5. *D.C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Jesse D. Bright** of Ind. is elected President *pro tempore.*

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–55 * * *Conn.* Henry Dutton.
–58 * * *Ia.* James W. Grimes.
–55 * * *Kan.* (*Ter.*). A. H. Reeder.
–56 * * *La.* Paul O. Hébert.
–55 * * *Mass.* Emory Washburn.
–58 * * *Miss.* John J. M'Rae.
Neb. (*Ter.*). Francis Burt.
–55 * * *Neb.* (*Ter.*). T. B. Cuming.
–55 * * *N. H.* Nathaniel B. Baker.
–57 * * *N. J.* Rodman M. Price.
Ore. (*Ter.*). John W. Davis.
–57 * * *R. I.* William W. Hoppin.
–56 * * *S. C.* James H. Adams.
–57 * * *Utah* (*Ter.*). E. J. Steptoe, U.S.A.
–56 * * *Vt.* Stephen Royce.

1855 Feb. 1. *Paraguay.* The United States surveying steamer *Water Witch* is fired upon while unlawfully ascending the Paraguay River.

Feb. 10. *D. C.* **Congress** approves an act to secure the **rights of citizenship to children** of American citizens who are born in foreign countries.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **Congress** revives the grade of **lieutenant-general** by brevet, in the army.

Mar. 4. *D.C.* **The 33d Congress ends.**

Mar. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The investigating committee reports that the **Kansas elections** were carried by fraud.

Mar. 30. *Kan.* **An election is held** at Lawrence, to choose members for the Territorial Legislature.

Armed political bodies of Missourians take possession of the polls, and elect a pro-slavery Legislature. Of 6,218 votes cast, only 1,310 of them are legal. (Gov. Reeder sets the election aside and orders another.)

May 22. *Kan.* **Supplementary elections** are held, by order of the Governor, and the Free-State men defeat their opponents.

June 5. *Phila.* **The American** (Know-Nothing) **National Convention** convenes; its managers decide to ignore the slavery question.

June 11. *Kan.* **Gov. Reeder is charged with irregularities** in the purchase of Indian lands.

[He is removed by the President, July 26; John L. Dawson refuses the appointment of governor, and Daniel Woodson becomes acting governor.]

June 13. *O.* **The antislavery branch** of the American party (Know-Nothings) meet at Cincinnati in **National Convention.**

July 1. *U. S.* National debt $35,586,858.

July 2. *Kan.* **The proslavery Legislature** meets at Pawnee, organizes, expels nine Free-State members [and adjourns to Shawnee Mission, near the Missouri State line].

July 12. *Mo.* A convention of the **friends of slavery** is held at Lexington.

Aug. 14. *Kan.* **The Free-State men** hold a convention at Lawrence, repudiate the Shawnee Mission Legislature as spurious, and summon a second convention for Sept. 5, at Big Springs.

Sept. 7. *Kan.* Wilson Shannon (Dem.), appointed governor by President Pierce, assumes office.

Sept. 5. *Kan.* The convention at **Big Springs** nominates **ex-Gov. Reeder** as the Free-State candidate for Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1854 Aug. 13. *Ky.* **A powder magazine** containing 800 kegs **explodes** at Maysville, destroying 13 houses.

Aug. 25. *N. Y.* **A fire** at Troy burns more than 100 buildings.

Aug. 29. *N. J.* **A railway accident** occurs at Burlington, between New York and Philadelphia; 21 persons are killed.

Sept. 27. The steamer *Arctic* **collides** with the steamer *Vesta* off Cape Race, and 323 lives are lost.

Oct. 28. *O.* **A fire** rages at Cleveland; loss, $2,000,000.

Nov. 1. *Ill.* **Forty persons** are killed or wounded in a **disaster** on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.

Dec. * *New York.* Great **distress** prevails **among the poor.**

Dec. 31. Report of accidents for the year: 193 **railroad accidents,** 186 persons killed, 589 wounded; also, 48 steamboat accidents, killing 587 persons, and injuring 225 more.

Immigrants and other aliens received in 1854, 427,833.

* * *D. C.* Congress grants **a right of way** and a tract of land 200 feet wide, from the Mississippi River **to the Pacific Ocean,** to **a telegraph company.**

* * *Eng.* **The British press** denounces the bombardment of Greytown by the frigate *Cayne,* claiming the place to be under British protection. (See Army — Navy, p. 174.)

* * *Ill.* **The Illinois Central Railroad,** 704 miles long, is completed.

* * *N. J.* The Jersey City water-works are completed, taking water from the Passaic River.

* * **The crinoline skirt,** ascribed to the Empress Eugénie, and worn by her a few months before the birth of Prince Napoleon, becomes fashionable with ladies.

1855 Jan. 1. *N. Y.* Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and the town of Bushwick are consolidated.

Feb. 22. The California banks suspend payment; a panic follows.

Feb. 26. Gen. Jackson's sword is presented to Congress by the heirs of Gen. Armstrong.

Mar. * *N. Y.* **The Niagara Suspension Bridge,** two miles below the Falls, is completed.

Mar. 14. *N. Y.* A train of cars first crosses the **Suspension Bridge** at Niagara Falls.

Mar. 19. *Va.* **An explosion** occurs in the Midlothian coal-mines; 45 miners perish.

Aug. 29. *N. J.* A train on the Camden and Amboy Railroad is **derailed;** 21 persons are killed.

Summer. *Va.* **Yellow fever** ravages Norfolk and Portsmouth with great mortality; citizens become refugees.

Sept. 5. The steamer *Sierra Nevada* leaves New York for Nicaragua; **cholera** carries off 95 passengers.

ARMY — NAVY.

1855 * * The **army** consists of 1,885,216 men: regulars, 11,658; militia, 1,873,558; **navy,** 72 vessels, carrying 2,290 guns.

1856 May 5–21. *Kan.* Lawrence is besieged by invaders from Missouri; it surrenders, and many buildings are burned.

May 26. *Kan.* At Pottawatomie eight men are killed in a fight with invaders from Missouri.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1855 Oct. 11. *New York.* The propeller *Arctic* and the bark *Release* of the Arctic expedition bring back Dr. Kane and his entire party, except three who had died.

* * *Physical Geography of the Sea,* by Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, appears.

* * *The Recording Angel,* a statue, is executed by Larkin G. Mead.

* * *The Pearl Diver,* a statue, is executed by Benjamin Paul Akers.

1856 Feb. 3. *Kan.* The mercury falls 30° below zero.

Feb. 10. *N. Y.* Very cold weather prevails; people cross between New York and Brooklyn on the ice.

Feb. 23. *O.* A freshet commences in Ohio; several steamboats are destroyed.

Mar. 17. *New York.* **Miss Adelaide Phillips** first appears in opera.

Apr. 13. *Phila.* **A tornado** unroofs 150 houses.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1856 * *

Barton, William P. C., botanist, author, A70.
Berrien, John McPherson, senator for Ga., atty.-gen., A75.
Bond, Thos. E., editor, M. E. cl., A64.
Borden, Simeon, civil engineer, A58.
Brookshire, Elijah V., M. C. for Ind., born in Ind.
Channing, Edward T., prof. of rhetoric and oratory, A66.
Clayton, John Middleton, sen. for Del., sec. of state, A60.
Cooper, Charles M., M. C. for Fla., b. Ga.
Crawford, William T., M. C. for N. C., b. in N. C.
Dawson, William C., statesman, judge, A58.
Doughty, Thomas, landscape painter, A63.
Dowse, Thomas, book collector, A84.
Dunphy, Edward J., M. C. for N. Y., born in N. Y.
Finney, James B., M. E. cl., writer, A75.
Gaul, Gilbert Spencer, painter, born in N. Y.
Gray, Francis Calley, writer, A66.
Gray, Henry Peters, painter, A66.
Haines, Charles D., M. C. for N. Y., born in N. Y.
Harper, William Rainey, educator, born.
Harris, Thaddeus Wm., entomologist, A61.
Hentz, Caroline Lee Whiting, author, A56.
Hines, William H., M. C. for Pa., b. N. Y.
Hooker, Warren B., M. C. for N. Y., born in N. Y.
Linton, William S., M. C. for Mich., born in Mich.
Lee, Henry, actor, born in New York City.
McKeever, Isaac, commodore U. S. N., A63.
Morris, Charles, commodore U. S. N., A72.
Moses, Charles L., M. C. for Ga., b. in Ga.
Murdock, James, prof. of theology, A80.
Percival, James Gates, poet, A61.
Pixley, Annie, actor, born in N. Y. City.
Robbins, Thomas, clergyman, A79.
Rusk, Thomas J., senator for Tex., A54.
Scanlan, William J., actor, born in Mass.
Stallings, Jesse F., M. C. for Ala., b. Ala.
Stevens, Robert Livingston, inventor of improvements in steamers, A69.
Sweet, Willis, M. C. for Ida., born in Vt.
Tate, Farish C., M. C. for Ga., b. in Ga.
Wallace, Horace B., lawyer, essayist, A39.
Warren, John C., anatomist, editor, A78.
Webber, Chas. W., naturalist, author, A37.

CHURCH.

1855 * * *Ill.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Chicago.

* * *Kan.* The Congregational Conferences of Kansas and Minnesota are organized.

* * *Mo.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at St. Louis; Wm. C. Wisner, moderator. It provides for ministerial relief.

* * *N. Y.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Onondaga is organized.

* * *Tenn.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Nashville; Nathan L. Rice, moderator. It provides for ministerial relief.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Me.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Portland is established.

* * *O.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Dayton.

* * The Methodists (South) report 30 Indian missions, 28 missionaries, 4,264 members, 18 churches; expenditures, $12,176.

* * The Seventh-day Baptist **Educational Society** is formed.

* * **The General Synods** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Central Pennsylvania, Iowa, and North Indiana are organized.

* * The United Synod South (Evangelical Lutheran) of Mississippi is organized.

1856 May 1.–June 4. *Ind.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held at Indianapolis.

The Central Ohio, Germany, and Switzerland (Mission), Detroit, Kansas, Minnesota, Newark, Upper Iowa, and West Wisconsin Conferences areformed.

June *. *Phila.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

LETTERS.

1855 Sept. 17. *Boston.* The corner-stone of the Public Library is laid with impressive ceremonies.

* * *Cal.* *The Pacific Advocate* (Meth. Epis.) is established.

* * *Ga.* **New Ebenezer College** (Bapt.) is founded at Cochran.

* * *Ill.* **Abingdon College** (Christian) is organized at Abingdon.

* * *Ill.* **Eureka College** (Disciples) is organized at Eureka.

* * *Ill.* **Northwestern University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Evanston.

* * *Ill.* **Almira College** (Bapt.) is founded at Greenville.

* * *Ill.* **Hedding College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Abingdon.

* * *Ind.* **Butler University** (Disciples) is organized at Irvington.

* * **Iowa Wesleyan University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Mt. Pleasant.

* * *La.* **Homer College** (Meth. Epis.) is chartered.

* * *Mich.* **Kalamazoo College** (Bapt.) is organized at Kalamazoo.

Hillsdale College (Free Bapt.) is organized at Hillsdale.

* * *Mo.* **The College of Christian Brothers** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at St. Louis.

Westminster College (Pres.) is organized at Fulton.

* * *N. C.* **Thomasville Female College** (Bapt.) is organized at Thomasville.

* * *N. Y.* **Elmira College** (Pres.) is organized at Elmira.

* * *New York.* *Frank Leslie's Illustrirte Zeitung* is founded.

* * *O.* *The Western Methodist Protestant* is first issued.

* * *Tex.* **Baptist Female College** is founded at Belton.

* * *Tex.* **St. Mary's University** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Galveston.

* * *Fairy Tales,* by L. M. Alcott, appears; also *Flower Fables.*

* * *Hiawatha,* by Longfellow, appears.

* * *The Hidden Path,* by M. Harland, appears.

* * *Japan as it Was and Is,* by Hildreth, appears.

* * *Leaves of Grass,* by Walt Whitman, appears.

* * *The New Pastoral,* by T. B. Read, appears.

* * *The Reign of Philip the Second,* by **William H. Prescott,** appears.

* * *Poems,* by P. H. Hayne, appears.

* * *Poems of Home and Travel,* by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Remember Me,* by Ray Palmer, appears.

* * *Out Doors at Idlewild,* by Willis, appears.

* * *Star Papers,* by Beecher, appears.

* * *Life of Washington,* by Irving, appears.

SOCIETY.

1855 Sept. 26. *Phila.* **The corner-stone of the Masonic Hall is laid;** 4,000 Masons march in a procession.

* * *Me.* **The prohibitory law is re-enacted by a Democratic Legislature, and its penalties increased.**

Oct. 8. *New York.* **Grand jury indictments are found against several city officials for corruption and malversation in office.**

Winter. *New York.* **Many associations, soup-kitchens, and plans for visitation are formed to relieve the suffering poor.**

* * *R. I.* **A prohibitory law is passed by the American (Know-Nothing) party.**

* * **Filibustering is maintained by Gen. Walker in Nicaragua, and encouraged by Southerners.**

1856 Apr. 10. *New York.* **A company of 208 men leaves to join Gen. Walker's filibusters in Nicaragua.**

Apr. 24. *Kan.* **A sheriff is shot while sitting in his tent.**

May 14. *Cal.* Serious disturbances by criminals are checked by a **Vigilance Committee,** in San Francisco.

James P. Casey, editor of the *Sunday Times,* shoots and kills **James King,** editor of the *San Francisco Bulletin.* [Thousands of leading citizens arm and organize a Vigilance Committee, which tries and executes Casey; they then suppress the bullies and desperadoes infesting the city.]

May 21. *Kan.* **Lawrence is sacked** by border ruffians. (See State.)

May 22. *D. C.* Preston S. Brooks, M. C. from South Carolina, **assaults Senator Charles Sumner,** of Massachusetts, while sitting at his desk in the Senate chamber. He fells him to the floor with a cane, because of an offensive anti-slavery speech in the Senate. [Mr. Sumner is made an invalid for four years.]

STATE.

1855 Sept. 19. *Kan.* The defrauded Free-State settlers hold a third convention at Topeka, adopt a Free-State Constitution, and nominate ex-Gov. Reeder (Rep.) for Congress.

Oct. 1. *Kan.* **The proslavery party, in an election** called by their Legislature, elect John W. Whitfield for Congress; he receives more votes than the census-tables warrant.

Oct. 3. *Kan.* The proslavery party meet at **Leavenworth.**

Oct. 9. *Kan.* **Ex-Gov. Reeder** is elected as a Free-State Representative in Congress by 2,400 majority.

Oct. 23.–Nov. 11. *Kan.* **The Free-Soil party** declares the proslavery Legislature to have been elected by fraud; **assembling at Topeka, it adopts a constitution which excludes all negroes,** and organizes a rival government. [Discord, violence, and crime abound for one year. The Kansas question is made an issue in national politics — "Bleeding Kansas!"]

Dec. 3. *D.C.* **The 34th Congress opens. Congress;** House: A prolonged and exciting struggle over the speakership ensues. [Finally (Feb. 2, 133 ballot) **N. P. Banks** (Rep.) of Mass. is elected **over Wm. Aiken** (Dem.) of S. C. by a plurality of three votes — every vote for Banks coming from the free States.]

Dec. 15. *Kan.* **The Topeka (anti-slavery) Constitution** is accepted by a popular vote. Vote, 1,731–46.

* * *U. S.* Revenue from the **sale of public lands** in 1855, $11,497,049.

* * *U. S.* The antislavery party becomes generally known as the **Republican party — the Whig party** rapidly disappears from view.

* * **The United States decline to pay Sound dues** to the Danish Government, **and the claim is settled by paying a compensation.**

* * **-58** * * *New York.* Fernando Wood is elected the 70th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-57 * * *Conn.* William T. Minor.
-59 * * *Del.* Peter F. Cansey.
-56 * * *Kan. (Ter.).* Wilson Shannon.
-59 * * *Ky.* Charles S. Morehead.
-58 * * *Mass.* Henry J. Gardner.
-58 * * *Mich.* Kinsley S. Bingham.
-59 * * *N. C.* Thomas Bragg.
-57 * * *N. H.* Ralph Metcalf.
-58 * * *Neb. (Ter.).* Mark W. Izard.
-57 * * *N. Y.* Myron H. Clark.
Pa. James Pollock.
-57. * * *Wis.* Coles Bashford.

1856 Jan. 11. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Jesse D. Bright** of Ind. is re-elected President *pro tempore.*

Jan. 15. *Kan.* A Territorial election is held, a Legislature chosen, and **Charles Robinson** (Rep.) elected governor under the Free-State Constitution.

Jan. * *U. S.* **Deep political excitement** and solicitude prevail, both in the North and the South.

Jan. 26. *D. C.* President Pierce, in a special message to Congress, **recognizes the proslavery Legislature** in Kansas.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* The President by **proclamation** orders the dispersion of **armed invaders of Kansas.**

Feb. 22. *Phila.* **The National Convention of the American party** (Know-Nothings) nominates **Millard Fillmore** of N. Y. for President, and **A. J. Donelson** of Tenn. for Vice-President.

It virtually approves of the Fugitive-Slave law and the Kansas-Nebraska Act; it professes opposition to foreign influence in national legislation.

Mar. 4. *Kan.* **The Legislature meets at Topeka,** and inaugurates Gov. Robinson; then adjourns till July 4.

Mar. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House appoints a committee to **investigate the Kansas troubles.**

Apr. 6. *Utah.* **The Constitution** of the proposed **Mormon State of Deseret** is adopted by a convention held at Salt Lake City.

Apr. 14. *Kan.* **The Congressional Committee** begins to take testimony respecting the political situation.

Apr. * *Kan.* Colonel Buford arrives with **armed men** from Georgia, Alabama, and other Southern States.

May 5. *Kan.* The grand jury of Douglas County finds **indictments for treason against Reeder, Robinson, and Lane,** the Free-State leaders.

May 14. *D. C.* President **Pierce receives Father Vijil,** Filibuster Walker's "minister" from Nicaragua.

May 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Charles Sumner** of Mass. delivers an elaborate antislavery philippic, entitled, **"The Crime against Kansas,"** in which he comments severely on Senator Butler of S. C.

May 21. *Kan.* **Lawrence is sacked** by the posse of the U. S. marshal after the cannon and arms of the residents have been surrendered, under pledges of safety.

May 22. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Charles Sumner is brutally assaulted** with a cane in the Senate chamber. (See Society.)

May 26. *Kan.* **A political fight** causes eight deaths at Pottawatomie.

May 28. *D. C.* Diplomatic **relations with Great Britain** are strained because of diverse interpretations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

May 29. *D. C.* President Pierce informs Congress that he has ceased to hold diplomatic correspondence with **Mr. Crampton, British minister,** because of his attempting to **enlist citizens of the United States in the British service.**

May * *Kan.* The U. S. marshal takes **Col. Buford's volunteers** from Alabama into Government pay, and arms them to drive out Northern men.

June 2. *Kan.* **A political fight occurs** at Palmyra; Capt. Pate of S. C. and 30 men are captured by a **Free-State force.** [**Civil war prevails** for several months.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1855 Sept. * **Cholera** breaks out on the Pacific steamer *Uncle Sam;* 111 deaths follow.

Nov. 1. *Mo.* An excursion train breaks through a bridge 100 miles from St. Louis; 20 persons are killed and many are wounded.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1855, 200,877.

* * *New York.* **Castle Garden** ceases to be a theater, and **becomes a depot** for receiving immigrants.

* * *Boston.* The **banks** establish a Clearing-house.

* * *N. J.* **Fairmount Cemetery,** near Newark, is incorporated.

* * **An explosion** occurs on the steamer *Lexington,* on the Ohio, 90 miles below Louisville; 35 persons perish.

1856 Jan. 23. The steamer *Pacific* leaves Liverpool for New York with 186 persons on board. [Her fate is unknown.]

Feb. 17. *S. C.* Charleston is almost destroyed by **fire.**

Feb. 20. The packet-ship *John Rutledge* strikes an iceberg and **founders;** only one survives out of 156 persons.

Feb. 22. *Cal.* **The first railroad** in the State is opened, from Sacramento to Folsom, 22½ miles long.

Feb. 26. Ice breaks up on the Mississippi and wrecks 23 steamboats.

Feb. * **Spanish coins** are driven out of circulation by Congress, and the coinage of a much smaller cent is provided for.

Mar. 15. *N. J.* The ferry-boat *New Jersey* takes fire near Camden and becomes unmanageable; 50 persons perish.

Mar. 26. *Boston.* The Boston and Cambridge Street Railroad is opened.

Apr. 7. *New York.* The steamship *Adriatic* is launched; the largest vessel of the kind yet built.

Apr. 11. *Ill.* Locomotives cross the great bridge over the Mississippi at Rock Island.

ARMY — NAVY.

1856 Aug. 29. *Kan.* A band of pro-slavery men, under Capt. Reid, defeats John Brown and the abolitionists at Osawatomie.

THE SIXTEENTH WAR.

* * **1858** * * *Fla.* **The Seminole Indian War.** Men enrolled, 2,687. Cause: the removal of a remnant of Indians to the West.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1856 July 4. *New York.* **A statue of Washington,** in Union Square, is unveiled.

Aug. 28. *N. Y.* **The Dudley Observatory,** at Albany, is inaugurated.

Aug. * Last Island, a summer resort in the Gulf of Mexico, is submerged in a storm, the houses are wrecked, and 300 persons drowned.

Autumn. Destructive gales prevail on the Great Lakes; 49 wrecks and more than 200 deaths. The steamer *Superior* is wrecked near Pictured Rocks.

* * *Conn.* **Condensed milk** is first manufactured at Litchfield.

* * *Ill.* The bridge 1,582 feet long, across the Mississippi at Rock Island, is completed.

* * *N. J.* **The first experiments in producing steel by the Bessemer process** are tried at the Phillipsburg furnace.

* * Capt. Ericsson patents an improved caloric engine.

* * Sorghum, or Chinese sugar-cane, is introduced.

* * *Thirsty Drover* is painted by F. W. Edmonds.

1857 Jan. 23–25. Severe cold prevails throughout New England.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1857 * *

Anderson, Isaac, West. Pres. pioneer cl., A77.
Bailey, Jacob Whitman, microscopist, A46.
Birney, James G., philan., antislavery editor, of O., A65.
Blake, John L., P. E. cl., author, A69.
Brenton, Sam'l, M. E. cl., M. C. for Ind., A47.
Brown, Goold, grammarian, author, A66.
Butler, Andrew P., senator for S. C., A61.
Cheves, Langdon, senator for S. C., A81.
Colton, Calvin, P. E. cl., author, A68.
Crawford, Thomas, sculptor, A44.
Dillon, Louise, actor, born in Ga.
DurBorow, Allan C., Jr., M. C. for Ill., born in Pa.
Gallinger, Jacob H., sen. for N. H., b. Can.
Gliddon, George Robbins, Egyptologist, A48.
Goodwin, Nat C., actor, born in Mass.
Griswold, Rufus Wilmot, historical writer, A42.

CHURCH.

1856 * * The Presbyterians establish a mission among the Kickapoo Indians.

Oct. 23. *Minn.* The General Association (Congregational) of Minnesota is organized.

* * *Ill.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Chicago is organized.

* * *New York.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets; L. P. Hickok, moderator. It condemns slavery.

* * *New York.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; Francis McFarland, moderator.

* * *New York.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A Campbell, moderator.

* * *Phila.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * The Foreign Indian-School Mission begins practical work.

* * The **American Missionary Society** reports 79 missionaries in the foreign field.

1857 Jan. 9. *Ill.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Quincy is transferred to Alton.

LETTERS.

1856 Sept. 23. *N. J.* The Peter Hertzog Theological Hall at Rutgers College is dedicated.

* * *Ala.* **Southern University** (Meth. Epis.) is chartered.

* * *Ia.* **Western College** (U. Brethren) is organized at Toledo.

* * *Ill.* Garrett Biblical Institute (Meth. Epis.) is opened at Evanston.

* * *Ill.* **Monmouth College** (United Pres.) is organized at Monmouth.

* * *Ky.* **Daughters' College** (Disciples) is founded at Harrodsburg.

* * *Mass.* James A. Garfield graduates at Williams College.

* * *Mo.* **Stephens College,** Female (Bapt.), is founded at Columbia.

* * *N. C. Raleigh Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis. South) is issued.

* * *S. C.* **Newberry College** (Lutheran) is organized at Newberry.

* * *N. J.* **Seton Hall College** (Rom. Cath.) is founded at South Orange.

* * *New York. Harper's Weekly* is founded.

* * *N. Y.* **College of Our Lady of Angels** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Suspension Bridge.

St. Lawrence University (Univ.) is organized at Canton.

* * *O.* **Baldwin University** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Berea.

* * *Wis.* **St. Francis de Sales College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at St. Francis.

* * *Dred: A Tale of the Dismal Swamp,* by H. B. Stowe, appears.

* * **-67** * * *O.* The Public Library is founded at Cincinnati. [158,136 vols.]

* * *The Dutch Republic,* by **John Lothrop Motley,** appears.

* * *English Traits,* by Emerson, appears.

* * *History of the United States,* by George Tucker, appears.

* * *The Last of the Foresters,* by J. E. Cooke, appears.

* * *Married, not Mated,* by Alice Cary, appears.

* * *The Poetry of the Orient,* by W. R. Alger, appears.

* * *Prue and I,* by G. W. Curtis, appears.

* * *Travels in Central Africa,* by Du Chaillu, appears.

* * *Life of Frémont,* by John Bigelow, appears.

SOCIETY.

1856 June 5. *Cal.* San Francisco is declared in a state of insurrection by Gov. Johnson. (See May.)

July 8. *D. C.* **Preston S. Brooks** is indicted for assaulting Charles Sumner. [He pays the fine of $300.]

Aug. 18. *Cal.* **The Vigilance Committee** in San Francisco, having accomplished its ends, disbands after a parade.

Sept. 12. *Md.* **A riot at Baltimore** arises between two bands of lawless clubs, the "**Rip Raps**" and the "**Wampanags**"; one man is killed and 20 wounded.

Oct. 8. *Md.* **A riot at Baltimore** arises between the "**Rip Raps**" and the **New Market Fire Company.**

Nov. 4. *Md.* **A riot** in Baltimore arises between **Democrats and Know-Nothings;** 8 persons are killed and 150 wounded.

Nov. 27. *Nicaragua.* **Gen. Walker,** with his third company of adventurers, invades Central America by landing at Punta Arenas.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress: The revival of the slave-trade** is proposed and defeated. Vote, 183–58.

* * *Mass.* **James A. Garfield** graduates at Williams, and returns to Ohio.

* * *Me.* The prohibitory "**Maine Law**" **is repealed,** and license laws enacted.

* * *N. Y.* Charles B. Huntington is discovered to be a **forger to the extent of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars,** mainly used as collateral security.

1857 Jan. 30. *New York.* **Dr. Harvey Burdell is** brutally murdered in his own house in Bond Street, a fashionable quarter of the city.

[The sensational trial of Mrs. Cunningham, his landlady (mistress) follows; she escapes the penalty of her crime by an irregularity in the proceedings.]

STATE.

1856 June 2. *O.* **The Democratic National Convention** assembles at Cincinnati; **James Buchanan of Pa.** is unanimously nominated on the 17th ballot, and **John C. Breckinridge of Ky.** is nominated for the vice-presidency. **Franklin Pierce, Stephen A. Douglas, and Lewis Cass** are prominent candidates.

June 9. *D.C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Charles E. Stewart of Mich.** is elected President *pro tempore.*

June 17. *Phila.* **The Republican National Convention** assembles; it denounces "those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery"; **John C. Frémont** of Cal. **and William L. Dayton** of N. J. receive the presidential nominations; **John McLean** is a rival candidate for the presidency, while **Abraham Lincoln, Charles Sumner, N. P. Banks, and David Wilmot** are urged for the vice-presidency.

June 24. *D.C.* President Pierce **recognizes Walker,** the filibuster, as President of Nicaragua.

June 30. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Stephen A. Douglas proposes the appointment of a committee of five, to set things in order in Kansas.

July 1. *U. S.* National debt $31,972,537.

July 3. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate passes the Douglas Bill for a committee of five on Kansas. Vote, 33–12. The House votes to receive Kansas into the Union with the Free-State Constitution.

July 4. *Kan.* **The State Legislature** assembles at Topeka, and is dispersed by U. S. troops.

July 8. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate rejects the bill to admit Kansas.

July * *D. C.* **Congress**: The Investigating Committee make a report concerning Kansas troubles which favors the Free-State men.

Aug. 14. *Kan.* **Free-State men** capture a fortified post near Lecompton; Col. Titus and 20 men are captured.

Aug. 17. *Kan.* Gov. Shannon exchanges the cannon taken at Lawrence for Col. Titus and other prisoners.

Aug. 18. *D. C.* **The 34th Congress**: the first session closes.

Aug. 21. *D. C.* **The 34th Congress**: the second session opens.

It is called by the President to pass the Army Bill, which caused a great struggle in the first session.

Aug. 25. *Kan.* Acting-Governor Woodson proclaims the Territory to be in a state of rebellion.

Aug. 29. *Kan.* A large proslavery force is collected at Lecompton and another at Santa Fé; Osawatomie is captured; seven men killed, many wounded, seven prisoners taken, and 30 buildings burned. Frederick Brown, a son of John Brown, is among the killed.

Aug. 30. *Kan.* **David R. Atchison's** (proslavery) force, being threatened, withdraws into Missouri.

—— *D. C.* Congress passes the Army Bill without the proviso respecting Kansas.

The 34th Congress: the second session closes. (Ten days.)

Aug. * *D. C.* **Congress**: The House adds a provision to the Army Appropriation Bill, that Government troops shall not be employed to enforce the laws passed by the Kansas Territorial Legislature. [The Senate disapproves, and the bill fails to pass during the session.]

Sept. 1. *Kan.* In a municipal election at Leavenworth, Missourians (chiefly) kill and wound several Free-State men, burn their houses, and force about 150 to embark for St. Louis.

Sept. 3. *D. C.* President Pierce appoints John W. Geary to be military governor of Kansas Territory.

Sept. 11. *Kan.* Gov. Geary arrives at Lecompton; he releases Robinson and other (Free-State) prisoners on bail, and proclaims the disbanding of all hostile forces.

Sept. 15±. *Kan.* Three regiments of Missourians with cannon proceed to attack Lawrence; Gov. Geary with United States troops interposes, and they retire.

Sept. 17. *Md.* **The last Whig National Convention** meets at Baltimore, and adopts the nominees of the American party.

Nov. 4. **The 18th presidential election**; Democrats elected.

Popular Vote: **James Buchanan** (Dem.) of Pa., 1,838,169; **John C. Frémont** (Rep.) of Cal., 1,341,264; **Millard Fillmore** (American) of N. Y., 874,538.

—— **Illinois** refuses to support its "**Little Giant,**" **Stephen A. Douglas**, and elects **Lyman Trumbull**, a Free-Soil senator.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 34th Congress**: the third session opens.

Dec. 15±. *Kan.* **Lecompton**, a partisan judge, is removed on demand of the governor, and James C. Harrison of Ky. is appointed in his place.

Dec. 30±. *Kan.* Gov. Geary reports to the President that peace and order prevail in the Territory.

* * *Me.* Democrats repeal the Prohibitory law.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated**:

-58 * * *Cal.* J. Neely Johnson.
-57 * * *Kan.* (*Ter.*). John W. Geary.
-60 * * *La.* R. C. Wickliffe.
-57 * * *Me.* Samuel Wells.
-60 * * *O.* Salmon P. Chase.
-58 * * *S. C.* Robert F. W. Alston.
-60 * * *Va.* Henry A. Wise.
-58 * * *Vt.* Ryland Fletcher.

1857 Jan. 6. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **James M. Mason** of Va. is elected President *pro tempore*.

—— *Kan.* **The Topeka Free-State Legislature** organizes; the Federal marshal arrests its leading members as revolutionists.

Jan. 7. *Kan.* Both houses being without a majority, the Legislature adjourns till June.

Jan. * *Utah.* **The Mormon dignitaries revolt**, and drive officers of the Federal Government out of the Territory.

Jan. 12. *Kan.* The proslavery Territorial Legislature (declared illegal) meets at Lecompton, and provides for a convention to frame a State Constitution.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* **Congress** modifies the Polk Tariff of 1846, to diminish the revenue; the average rate on duties is reduced 20 per cent.

Jan. * *Kan.* **Gov. Geary resigns** because the Federal Senate refuses to confirm the appointment of Judge Harrison, and thereby restores **Judge Lecompton** to office.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* **Congress** counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: Buchanan, 174; Fremont, 114; Fillmore, 8. Vote for Vice-President: J. C. Breckinridge of Ky. (Dem.), 174; Wm. L. Dayton of N. J. (Rep.), 114; A. J. Donelson of Tenn. (American), 8.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1856 July 7. *Phila.* Between 20 and 30 persons are drowned by the giving way of a wharf on Reed Street.

July 16. *Pa.* Two trains come together at full speed at Campbell; five cars are shivered and set on fire; 60 persons are crushed or burned, 78 wounded.

July 17. The steamer *Northern Indiana* takes fire on Lake Erie; 40 persons perish.

July 26. The steamboat *Empire State* explodes her boilers on Long Island Sound, killing and wounding several persons.

July 27. *N. Y.* The steamer *John Jay* is burned on Lake George; several persons perish.

July 29. *Boston.* A fire renders 80 families homeless; 9 lives are lost.

Aug. 21. *Conn.* **The Charter Oak** at Hartford is blown down; a dirge is played at noon, and the bells are tolled at sundown.

—— *Mass.* **The submarine cable is laid** to the main land.

Oct. * *Boston.* **An industrial exhibition** is opened.

Nov. 2. The French steamer *Le Lyonais* collides with a sailing vessel on the Atlantic; both founder, and only 16 persons out of 132 from the steamer are saved.

Nov. 8. *N. Y.* A fire at Syracuse burns 100 buildings.

Dec. 12. The *Resolute*, of the Franklin expedition, is presented to Queen Victoria.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1856, 195,857.

* * *Chicago.* The first **wooden pavement** is laid on Wells Street.

* * *Mass.* **The Hoosac Tunnel**, under Hoosac Mountain, is begun. [Completed in 1873, four and three-fourths miles long.]

* * *New York.* **The Inman line** of steamers, running to Liverpool, is established.

* * The *Ocean Wave*, carrying emigrants from Rotterdam to New York, collides with a British vessel; 77 persons perish.

* * First passage of a vessel through the Great Lakes and Welland Canal to Europe.

* * Grants of land are made in Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, to aid in constructing railroads in those States.

* * **The Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad**, connecting Chicago with the Mississippi, is completed; also the Chicago and Fort Wayne, the Iowa extension of the Chicago and Rock Island, and the Penobscot and Kennebec.

1857 Jan. 5, 6. A large American vessel — *Northern Belle* — is wrecked near Broadstairs, England.

[The Government sent 21 silver medals and $1,350 to be distributed among the boatmen of the place who saved the crew.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1857 May * -**June** * **Rebellion breaks out in Utah**; 6,000 troops are sent to support the new governor.

July * *Kan.* Disturbances are quelled by the United States Government actively aiding the proslavery party (**Bleeding Kansas**).

Nov. * *Utah.* Col. A. S. Johnston's army goes into **winter-quarters** about 100 miles from Salt Lake City.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1857 Aug. 21. *Wis.* A cyclone destroys property in Woodland.

Oct. 4. The asteroid **Virginia** is discovered by James Ferguson.

* * *New York.* A granite shaft, in honor of **Maj.-Gen. Worth**, U. S. A., is unveiled.

* * *New York.* Work is begun on **Central Park.**

± * * *Mass.* **Watches** are successfully made by machinery.

* * *Backwoods of America* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * *High Banks on the Genesee River* is painted by J. F. Kensett.

* * The statue *Vermont* is executed by L. G. Mead.

* * The statue *Indian Hunter* is first sketched out by J. Q. A. Ward.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1857 * *

Hamilton, James, senator for S. C., A71.
Hubbard, Henry, senator, A73.
Herndon, Wm. L., of Va., naval officer, A44.
Kane, Elisha Kent, Arctic explorer, author, A37.
MacLane, Louis, sen. for Del., min. to Eng., sec. of treas, A71.
Marcy, William Learned, sen. for N. Y., Gov., sec. of state, A71.
Martinot, Sadie, actor, born in N. Y.
Meiklejohn, Geo. D., M. C. for Neb., b. Wis.
Mercer, David H., M. C. for Neb., b. in Ia.
Mitchell, Elisha, prof. N. C. Univ., A64.
Pence, Lafe, M. C. for Col., born in Ind.
Redfield, William C., meteorologist, A68.
Stevenson, Andrew, M. C. for Va., minister to Eng., A73.
Thursby, Emma, actor, born in N. Y.
Toomey, Michael, geologist, A52.

CHURCH.

1857 May 3. *Miss.* Wm. H. Elder is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Natchez.

June 10. *O.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets at Cincinnati.

* * *Cal.* The (N. S.) Presbyterian Synod of California is organized.

* * *Ill.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Southern Illinois is organized.

* * *Ind.* The South Indiana Eldership (Church of God) is organized.

* * *Ind.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Fort Wayne is established.

* * *Ky.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Lexington; C. Van Rensselaer, moderator.

* * *Boston.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *Mont.* The Presbyterians (South) start a mission among the Blackfeet Indians.

* * *Minn.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Minnesota is organized.

* * *Mich.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Marquette is established. (Also in 1865.)

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; **A Campbell**, moderator.

* * *O.* The District of Ohio Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *Neb.-Cal.* The Congregational Conferences of Nebraska and California are organized.

* * *O.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Cleveland; S. W. Fisher, moderator. Resolutions are adopted opposing slavery.

* * *Pa.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Reading.

* * *Pa.* The Christian Indians build the town of Nain, near Bethlehem. (Schoolhouses, chapels, and mills are soon erected.)

* * The Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church is now called **The Trustees of the Board of Domestic Missions.**

* * *U. S.* **A great religious awakening** prevails.

* * The Reformed (Dutch) Church withdraws from the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, to form a Missionary Society in the Reformed Church.

* * The South Indiana and Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory Elderships (Church of God) are organized.

LETTERS.

1857 May * *New York.* Columbia College is removed to a new site on 49th Street.

* * *Ala.* **Alabama Female College** is founded by Baptists at Tuscaloosa.

* * *Boston. The Atlantic Monthly* appears.

* * *Ga.* **Bowdon College** (non-sect.) is organized at Bowdon.

* * *Ia.* **Amity College** (non-sect.) is organized at College Springs.

Oct. * *Ill.* **Chicago** Theological Seminary (Cong.) is opened.

* * *Ia.* **Cornell College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Mt. Vernon.

* * *Ia.* **Upper Iowa University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Fayette.

* * *Kan.* **Highland University** (Pres.) is organized at Highland.

* * *Kan.* **Baker University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Baldwin.

St. Benedict's College (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Atchison.

* * *Ky.* **Eminence College** (Christian) is organized at Eminence.

* * *Ind.* **Rock Hill College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Ellicott City.

* * *Ill.* The Northwestern University Library is founded at Evanston. [25,000 vols.]

* * *N. Y.* The Brooklyn **Library** is founded. [83,888 vols.]

* * *Mo.* **Central College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Fayette.

* * *N. C.* **Davenport Female College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded.

* * *O.* **Hillsborough College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Hillsborough.

* * **Pennsylvania State College** (non-sect.) is organized at State College.

* * -58 * * *S. C. Russell's Magazine* appears at Charleston.

* * *Banner of Light* (Spiritualist) is first issued.

* * The *Historical Magazine* appears.

* * *The Bay Path*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

* * *Moss Side*, by Marion Harland, appears.

* * *Oriental Acquaintance*, by J. W. De Forrest, appears.

* * *Sylvia, or the Lost Shepherd*, by T. B. Read, appears.

* * *Travels in Greece and Russia*, by B. Taylor, appears.

* * *Words for the Hour*, by Julia W. Howe, appears.

SOCIETY.

1857 Apr. 29.+ *Md.* **A strike begins** on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; later the troops are called out to suppress interference of strikers with the trains; many are killed and wounded.

June 16. *New York.* **A riot** breaks out in connection with the police department and offices, which are claimed by two sets of officials; **Mayor Fernando Wood** is arrested for assault and battery.

June * *D. C.* **A riot in Washington** occurs between Irish and Americans.

July 4. *New York.* **Another riot occurs.** It grows out of the struggle between the mayor and the new board of police commissioners; six men are killed, 100 wounded.

Sept. 18. *Utah.* **At Mountain Meadow** 120 men, women, and children are massacred by Mormons and Indians, while emigrating westward; only a few children are spared.

Nov. 24. Gen. Walker lands another **filibustering expedition in Nicaragua.**

* * *N. Y.* **William H. Armstrong**, G. W. P. of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, secures the unanimous indorsement of the Grand Division to a scheme for a **constitutional amendment, prohibiting the liquor traffic.**

* * *Pa.* The Society of the War of 1812 is formed.

STATE.

1857 Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 34th Congress ends.**

The 15th Administration; Democratic. **James Buchanan** of Pa. is inaugurated the 15th President, in the 18th term of the presidency. **J. C. Breckinridge** of Ky. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **Lewis Cass** of Mich. (State), **Howell Cobb** of Ga. (Treas.), **John B.**

Floyd of Va. (War), **Isaac Toucey** of Conn. (Navy), **Jacob Thompson** of Miss. (Interior), **Aaron V. Brown** of Tenn. (P. M.-Gen.), and **Jeremiah S. Black** of Pa. (Atty.-Gen.).

Congress; Senate: **James M. Mason** of Va. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Jefferson Davis of Miss. begins his second term in the Senate.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* **The Dred Scott decision is rendered** by Chief Justice Taney, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Vote, 7–2. (Case of Dred Scott, who is claimed as a slave, in a free State.)

It decides that neither negro slaves nor their descendants, whether slave or free, could become citizens under the Constitution of the United States; that it is unconstitutional for Congress to decree freedom to any Territory. The dictum of the Court declares the Missouri Compromise to be unconstitutional. [It is received at the South with delight and at the North with indignation.]

Mar. 14. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **T. J. Rusk** of Texas is elected President *pro tempore*.

Mar. 18. *D. C.* **Lord Napier,** the British envoy, arrives.

May * *Kan.* **Robert J. Walker,** the new governor, arrives.

June 15. *Kan.* Delegates to **the State Convention** are chosen; Free-State men ignore the call as illegal; only 2,000 out of 10,000 votes are cast.

June 16. *New York.* **The new Metropolitan Police Law** is resisted by Mayor Fernando Wood, and a serious collision occurs between the old and the new police forces. (See Society.)

June 17. An additional **treaty with Japan,** negotiated by Townsend Harris, is signed.

July 1. *U. S.* **National debt** $28,699,831.

July 2. *N. Y.* The Court of Appeals decides that the **Metropolitan Police Law is constitutional,** and that the old police force must accept its decision and disband.

Sept. 7. *Kan.* The Constitutional Convention meets at Lecompton. [Adjourns till Oct.]

Sept. 15. *Utah.* **Brigham Young** forbids a U. S. force to enter Utah, and calls out his troops. [The President removes Governor Young.]

Oct. 5. *Kan.* **The Territorial election** is won by Free-State men (7,600–3,700).

A fraudulent attempt is made to change the result by using 1,624 names from a Cincinnati directory as the roll of voters at Oxford, a place having eleven houses.

Nov. 7. *Kan.* The illegal **Constitutional Convention** meets, and provides a constitution which prohibits the Legislature from making antislavery laws.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 35th Congress opens.**

D. C. **Congress**; Senate: **Benj. Fitzpatrick** of Ala. is elected President *pro tempore*. House: **James L. Orr** of S. C. is elected Speaker; he receiving 128 votes to 84 for Galusha A. Grow of Pa.

Dec. 9. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Stephen A. Douglas** of Ill. opposes the Lecompton Constitution.

Dec. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Representatives **first occupy** their commodious new chamber.

Dec. 21. *Kan.* An election is held on the Constitution.

All ballots are marked "Constitution with slavery," or "Constitution with no slavery;" but no provision made to vote against the Constitution as a whole. The Missouri border counties (1,000 votes by the census), cast 6,143 votes for the Constitution and 569 votes against it, Free-State men not voting. It is nominally adopted, with slavery.

* * *U. S.* **The government of many cities** is dominated by the disorderly and lawless element of the population.

The "Plug Uglies" rule in Baltimore, and visit Washington to decide the charter election; the roughs of New York, who are called "Dead Rabbits," control Fernando Wood, the mayor; New Orleans is ruled by the same class till a vigilance committee forces a notorious mayor to resign.

* * *U.S.* **The Republican party** is pledged to resist the extension of slavery into free territory; it controls 11 States, and contests others.

* * *N. Y.* The Whig Legislature, in despair of local self-government, begins to **interfere with the government of New York City.**

The governor is directed to appoint a commission to construct Central Park, and another commission to control the police force.

The commissioners transfer the police department of New York from the municipal authorities to those of the State, and four counties are united in a police district.

* * The **Dred Scott decision** reacts in favor of the Republicans in the North.

* * *Tenn.* **Andrew Johnson** is elected a United States Senator.

* * *Utah.* **Rebellion of the Mormons;** Brigham Young and many other Mormon dignitaries are indicted for treason.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-61 * * *Ala.* Andrew B. Moore.
-58 * * *Conn.* Alex. H. Holley.
-61 * * *Fla.* Madison S. Perry.
-65 * * *Ga.* Joseph E. Brown.
-61 * * *Ill.* Wm. H. Bissell.
-61 * * *Ind.* Ashbel P. Willard.
-58 * * *Kan.* (*Ter.*). Robert J. Walker.
Me. Hannibal Hamlin.
-58 * * *Me.* Joseph H. Williams.
-58 * * *Minn.* Samuel Medary.
Mo. Truston Polk.
Mo. Hancock Jackson.
-61 * * *Mo.* R. M. Stewart.
-59 * * *N. H.* William Hale.
-60 * * *N. J.* Wm. A. Newell.
-61 * * *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). Abraham Rencher.
-59 * * *N. Y.* John A. King.
-59 * * *R. I.* Elisha Dyer.
-59 * * *Tex.* H. G. Runnels.
-61 * * *U.* (*Ter.*). Alford Cummings.
Wash. (*Ter.*). J. P. Anderson.
-61 * * *Wash.*(*Ter.*). Fayette M'Mullen.
-61 * * *Wis.* Alex. W. Randall.

1858 Jan. 4. *Kan.* **An election of State officers** is held under the Constitution; also, by act of Legislature, **the Lecompton Constitution** itself is submitted to the popular vote; it is rejected by 10,266 votes.

Feb. 2. *D. C.* **President Buchanan's message** to Congress declares, "Kansas is at this moment as much a slave State as South Carolina."

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Senators from the South indulge in extravagant predictions.

J. H. Hammond of S. C. declares in the Senate: "Without firing a gun, without drawing a sword, should the North make war on us . . . no cotton . . . [would be] furnished for three years. . . . England would topple headlong, and carry the whole civilized world with her. . . . No power on earth dares to make war on cotton. Cotton is king."

MISCELLANEOUS.

1857 Apr. 15. The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad is opened.

May 1. *W. Va.* **The Parkersburg branch** of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is completed.

May * **The Memphis and Charleston Railroad** is opened.

June 25. *Pa.* **The Pennsylvania Railroad** purchases of the State its line of canals and railroads, 353 miles long, for $7,500,000.

June * **Baltimore and St. Louis** are directly connected by rail.

Aug. 5. The laying of the **Atlantic cable** commences at Valentia in Ireland.

The vessels employed are the *Niagara* and *Susquehanna*, and the British vessels *Leopard* and *Agamemnon*. After sailing a few miles the Atlantic cable breaks, but is soon repaired.

Aug. 11. *Eng.* The cable breaks after 300 miles have been paid out [the vessels soon return to Plymouth].

Aug. 24. *O.* The failure of the **Ohio Life and Trust Company** is reported; liabilities about $7,000,000. [This failure is the precursor of the panic.]

Sept. 12. The large steamer *Central America* is **wrecked** by a gale in the Gulf of Mexico; 152 out of 526 persons are saved by drifting 600 miles on rafts; $2,500,000 are sunk.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1857, 246,945.

* * *New York.* The winners of the **America cup** present it to the New York Yacht Club for a **perpetual International Challenge Cup.**

The North German **Lloyd line** of steamers, running to Southampton and Bremen, is established.

* * The **Chicago and St. Louis Railroad** is completed.

* * The road between **Detroit and Toledo** is completed.

* * *Va.* The **Virginia Central Railroad,** connecting Richmond and Jackson's River, 195 miles, is completed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1858 May. * The war with the Seminoles has lasted seven years, cost the Government about $10,000,000, and the loss of 1,466 lives.

June * *Utah.* The Government sends an army against the Mormons; a compromise is entered into, and peace established by Governor Cummings.

* * An American vessel in the Paraguay River is fired upon by a garrison; the U. S. Government demands an apology.

1859 June 25. *China.* Commodore Tattnall assists the English in an engagement with the Chinese on the river Peiho.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1858 June 12. *Ill.* The levee above Cairo yields to the flood, and the town is submerged.

Sept. 11. The asteroid **Pandora** is discovered by George Mary Searle.

* * *Col.* **Gold is found** at Pike's Peak; silver is also discovered in Nevada. It **is the first discovery** of pure silver metal in the United States.

* * *New York.* William Hart and Arthur F. Tait are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *New York.* **Mlle. Piccolomini** makes her first appearance.

* * *New York.* The corner-stone of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic **Cathedral** is laid, with impressive ceremonies.

* * Great floods prevail in the Southwest [and later in the Upper Mississippi; loss, $30,000,000].

* * *St. Agnes* is painted by Rothermel.

* * *Bargaining* is painted by F. W. Edmonds.

1859, July 1, + *Mo.* Prof. Wise and three others ascend in a **balloon** at St. Louis, and **travel 1150 miles** in 19 hours and 15 minutes; they descend, in an exhausted condition, in Jefferson County, New York.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1858 * *

Andrews, Ethan A., author Lat.-Eng. lexicon, A71.
Augur, Hezekiah, sculptor, inventor of carving-machine, A67.
Bartholomew, Edward S., of Conn., sculptor, A36.
Benton, Thomas Hart, sen. for Mo., historian, A76.
Berry, L. W., college pres., A43.
Cayvan, Georgia, actor, born in Me.
Cleaveland, Parker, mineralogist, chemist, A78.
Comstock, John L., au. of school-books, A69.
Cook, Clarence, art-critic, journalist, A71.
Conrad, Robert T., judge, poet, A48.
Dauvrey, Helen, actor, born in O.
Deane, James, physician, geologist, A57.
Dolliver, Jonathan P., M. C. for Ia., b. W. Va.
Dreher, Virginia, actor, born in Ky.
Duer, William Alex., pres. of Columbia college, jurist, A78.
Elsler, Effie, actor, born in Pa.
Ellsworth, Henry L., com. of patents, A67.
Foresti, E. Felice, prof. Columbia coll., A65.
Gadsden, James, of S. C., minister to Mex. A77.
Gilman, Samuel, Unit. cl., author, A67.
Haupt, Paul, prof. in Harvard, A75.
Hare, Robert, physicist, A77.
Hawkins, John Henry W., temperance advocate ("Washingtonian"), A59.
Herbert, Henry William (Frank Forester), author, A51.
Hunt, Freeman, author, editor, A54.
Jay, Wm., judge, anti-slavery philan., A69.
Jones, Anson, last president of Tex., A60.
Leslie, Eliza, author, A71.
Peck, John Mason, Bapt. cl., author, A69.
Perry, Matthew Calbraith, commodore U. S. N., A64.
Porter, William T., editor, A52.
Quitman, John A., gen., Gov. of Miss., M. C., A59.
Ulrich, Charles Frederick, painter, b. N. Y.
Williams, Eleazer, clergyman, reputed son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, ? A71.

1859 * *

Alcott, Wm. A., physician, educator, A61.
Alexander, James W., Pres. cl., prof., A55.
Anderson, Mary, actor, born in Cal.
Bailey, Gamaliel, editor *National Era*, A52.
Belcher, Joseph, Bapt. clergyman, A65.
Bond, William C., astronomer, A70.
Brown, John, abolitionist, anti-slavery martyr.
Bush, George, Swedenborgian editor, A63.
Burnap, George W., Unit. cl., author, A57.
Carnahan, James D., Pres. clergyman, prof. at Princeton, A84.
Choate, Rufus, lawyer, orator, senator for Mass., A60.
Cornish, Johnston, M. C. for N. J., b. N. J.
Cousins, Robert G., M. C. for Ia., b. Ia.
Doane, Geo. W., P. E. bishop of N. J., A60.
Davis, John W., statesman, A60.
Frost, John, teacher, writer, A59.
Gayle, John, lawyer, jurist, A67.
Gould, Benj. Apthorp, teacher, classical editor, A72.
Irving, Washington, of N. Y., author, A76.
James, John Angell, Cong. cl., author, A74.
Jones, James C., Gov. sen. for Tenn., A50.
Leslie, Chas. R., painter in Eng., A65.
Mann, Horace, educationist, of Mass., A63.
Mason, John Y., of Va., sec. of navy, atty.-gen., minister to France, A60.
Mutcher, Howard, M. C. for Pa., b. Pa.
Nott, Abner Kingman, Bapt. cl., A25.
Nuttall, Thomas, botanist, A73.
Olmsted, Denison, astronomer, geologist, A68.
Prescott, William Hickling, historian, A63.
Richards, John, clergyman, editor, A62.
Robbins, Gaston A., M. C. for Ala., born in Ala.
Sedgwick, Theodore, lawyer, author of legal works, A48.
Tully, William, physician, author, A74.
Turner, Wm. Wadden, oriental scholar, A49.
Walsh, Robert, author, ed. *National Gazette*, A75.

CHURCH.

1858 Mar. 13. *Ind.* **The General Association** (Congregational) is organized.

May 1. *Tenn.* **The 4th General Conference** (Meth. Epis. South) meets at Nashville.

May 26. *Pa.* **The Associate and Associate Reformed Churches** (Presbyterian) are united at Pittsburg in one church, styled **The United Presbyterian Church of North America.**

June 9. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

Aug. 25. *Pa.* Samuel Bowman is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Pennsylvania.

* * *Chicago.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets; M. L. P. Thompson, moderator.

* * *Ind.* The Congregational Conference of Indiana is organized.

* * **The Triennial Convention** (Congregational) of the Northwest is formed.

* * *Ia.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Southern Iowa is organized.

* * *La.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at New Orleans; Wm. A. Scott, moderator.

* * *Mo.* The (O. S.) Presbyterian Synod of Upper Missouri is organized.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (United Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; J. T. Pressy, moderator.

* * *Phila.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * **The Presbyterians celebrate the reunion of the "Old Sides" and the "New Sides."**

* * **The Baptist churches among the Indians are reported to number about 1500.**

* * **Francis Burns**, colored, is ordained (Methodist Episcopal) missionary bishop for Liberia.

* * **A body of antislavery Methodists secede from the Methodist Protestant Church because of slavery, and they organize the Methodist Protestant Church of the Northwestern States** [later, the Methodist Church].

* * **The Local Preachers' National Association** (Methodist Episcopal) **is organized.**

1859 June 8. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

LETTERS.

1858 * * *Conn.* **The Watkinson Library** of Reference is founded at Hartford. [34,899 vols.]

* * *Ky.* The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary is founded at Louisville.

* * *N. C.* **Judson College** (Bapt.) is founded at Henderson.

* * *O.* **Mount Union College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Alliance.

* * *Nature and the Supernatural*, by Horace Bushnell, appears.

* * *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table*, by O. W. Holmes, appears.

* * *Bitter-Sweet*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

* * *The Courtship of Miles Standish*, by **Longfellow**, appears.

* * *European Acquaintance*, by J. W. De Forrest, appears.

* * *System of Mineralogy*, by James D. Dana, appears.

* * *Timothy Titcomb's Letters to Young People*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

1859 * * *Cal.* **St. Ignatius College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at San Francisco.

* * *Ia.* **Griswold College** (Prot. Epis.) is organized at Davenport.

* * *Ind.* **Earlham College** (Friends) is organized at Richmond.

* * *Mich.* **Adrian College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized.

* * *Mich.* **Olivet College** (non-sect.) is organized at Olivet.

* * *Mass.* The Free Public **Library** is founded at Worcester. [61,204 vols.]

* * *Mo.* **La Grange College** (Bapt.) is founded.

SOCIETY.

1858 June 26. *Utah.* Col. A. S. Johnston's army finds **Salt Lake City deserted** by 30,000 Mormon citizens, who have departed southward on its approach as a *posse comitatus*.

Aug. 5.± *O.* The successful laying of the Atlantic cable is celebrated with cannon-firing, bell-ringing, and general jubilation.

Aug. 26. *S. C.* Lieut. Moffat of the U. S. Navy seizes the American slave-ship *Echo* [and brings her to Charleston].

Sept. 1. *N. Y.* A mob on Staten Island destroys the quarantine hospitals. [Troops are sent and the people declared in rebellion.]

Oct. 29. *N. Y.* John Morrissey defeats John Heenan in a revolting prize-fight; they fight 11 rounds in 22 minutes.

Dec. 6. * *Ala.* Gen. Walker sails with another filibustering expedition. [It is wrecked soon afterward.]

* * *O.* James A. Garfield marries Lucretia Rudolph.

* * *Va.* Mount Vernon is purchased by the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association" for $200,000.

1859 Feb. 26. *D.C.* Daniel E. Sickles, M. C. for New York, is acquitted for killing Philip Barton Key, the seducer of his wife.

STATE.

1858 Mar. 23. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Lecompton Bill, to admit Kansas as a State, under the Lecompton Constitution. Vote, 33–25.

Mar. 29. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Benj. Fitzpatrick of Ala. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Apr. 1. *D. C.* Congress: The House rejects the Lecompton Bill in favor of the Crittenden-Montgomery substitute.

May 4. *Fla.* The last of the Seminole Indians are removed from Florida.

May 11. *D. C.* Congress admits Minnesota into the Union as the 32d State.

May + * * The relations of the Republic with England are somewhat strained by her persistence in the right to search American vessels in the West Indies, in suppressing the slave-trade.

June 13. *U. S.* A treaty with China is signed at Tien-Tsin.

June 14. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Benj. Fitzpatrick of Ala. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

The 35th Congress: the first session closes.

July 1. *U. S.* National debt $44,911,881.

Aug. 3. *Kan.* An election ordered by Congress again decides the fate of the constitution; it is rejected by a majority of 9,500.

Aug. 21.–Oct. 15. *Ill.* Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas, rival candidates for Congress, hold joint discussions in their electioneering canvass.

Nov. 25. *Vt.* The Legislature passes a "Personal Liberty Bill," to secure freedom to all persons within the State, especially to prevent the operation of the Fugitive Slave Act.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* The 35th Congress: the second session opens.

* * Colorado is first settled.

* * *D. C.* Nathan Clifford of Me. is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *New York.* Daniel N. Tiemann is elected the 71st mayor.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-60 * * *Cal.* John B. Weller.
-66 * * *Conn.* W. A. Buckingham.
-60 * * *Ia.* Ralph P. Lowe.
Kan. (*Ter.*). James W. Denver.
-59 * * *Kan.* (*Ter.*). Samuel Medary
-61 * * *Mass.* Nathaniel P. Banks.
-61 * * *Me.* Lot M. Morrill.
-60 * * *Minn.* Henry H. Sibley.
-60 * * *Miss.* William M'Willie.
Neb. (*Ter.*). Wm. A. Richardson.
-59 * * *Neb.* (*Ter.*). Sterling Morton.
Pa. Wm. F. Packer.
-60 * * *S. C.* Wm. H. Gist.
-60 * * *Vt.* Hiland Hall.

1859 Jan. 4. *D. C.* The Senate first occupies its new chamber in the north wing of the Capitol. The Supreme Court occupies the old chamber.

Jan. * *Kan.* The Territorial Legislature orders that the question of calling another convention to prepare a constitution shall be decided by a popular vote.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* Congress: Senator Slidell of La. presents a bill which proposes to place $30,000,000 in the hands of the President for the purchase of Cuba.

Feb. 14. *D. C.* Congress admits Oregon into the Union as the 33d State; the domain not included in the State is added to the Territory of Washington; President Buchanan signs the bill.

Feb. 26. *D. C.* Congress: Senator Slidell withdraws the Cuba bill.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress: The President, by special message, saves the public credit from the dishonor of an empty treasury. Congress authorizes the issue of $20,000,000 in treasury notes.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* The 35th Congress ends.

Mar. 14. *D. C.* Joseph Holt of Ky. is appointed Postmaster-General, succeeding Aaron V. Brown of Tenn.

Mar. * *Kan.* A new convention, to frame a constitution, is ordered by a popular vote; majority, 3,881.

May 16. *Ore.* The Legislature meets in special session for the purpose of completing the organization of the State government.

June 25. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Benj. Fitzpatrick of Ala. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

July 1. *U. S.* National debt $58,496,837.

July 5. *Kan.* A State Convention meets at Wyandotte. [It prepares an anti-slavery constitution, and restricts the suffrage to "white male persons."]

July 27. *Pacific Coast.* Gen. Harney sends a military force to San Juan Island, near Vancouver's Island, in the interests of American pioneer settlers.

July * *China.* Gen. Ward, the United States envoy, is not permitted to see the emperor, after going to Pekin.

Aug. * *W. Va.* The Knights of the Golden Circle meet at White Sulphur Springs; they are organized for the chief purpose of extending the area of slavery by conquering Central America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1858 May 11. *N. Y.* A disaster occurs on the New York Central Railroad at Utica; 8 persons are killed, 30 wounded.

June 3. The steamer *Pennsylvania*, on the Mississippi, bursts its boilers; 10 lives are lost.

June 26. Two steamers commence to lay the Atlantic cable in mid-ocean; the cable parts when five miles are laid.

July 29. The third attempt to lay the Atlantic cable commences in mid-ocean.

Aug. 5. The Atlantic cable is successfully laid between Newfoundland and Ireland.

Aug. 16. Queen Victoria and President Buchanan send the first messages by the Atlantic cable.

Sept. 13. The steamer *Austria* is burned at sea; 539 lives are lost.

Oct. 5. *New York.* The Crystal Palace, with its contents, is burned; loss more than $1,000,000.

Oct. 9. *Mo.* The first overland mail arrives at St. Louis, 23 days and 4 hours from San Francisco. (Pony express.)

Nov. * *N. Y.* Aqueduct water is introduced into Brooklyn.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1858, 119,501.

* * *Col.* The first colony of miners in Colorado is established on Clear Creek, in Gilpin County.

* * *D. C.* The New Patent Office Building at Washington is completed.

* * *R. I.* Swan Point Cemetery near Providence is incorporated.

1859 Feb. 27. The steamer *Princess*, for New Orleans, bursts her boilers, and 25 persons are killed and 35 wounded.

Apr. 27, 28. The ship *Pomona* is wrecked on Blackwater Bank; of 419 persons on board, only 24 are saved.

June, 5. *O.* The wheat crop throughout most of the State is destroyed by frost.

June 27. *Ind.* A disaster occurs on the Michigan Southern Railroad near South Bend; 38 persons are killed and 50 wounded.

June 30. *N. Y.* Emile G. Blondin crosses the chasm at Niagara Falls on a tight rope.

Aug. 26. *Pa.* E. L. Drake bores through the rock at Titusville, and at the depth of 71 feet strikes oil (petroleum), which rises near the surface; it is the first oil well.

Sept. 16. *Mo.* The first overland mail (Pony express) for the Pacific coast leaves St. Louis. [It arrives at San Francisco Oct. 10.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1859 Oct. 16+. *W. Va.* **John Brown** makes a raid into Virginia to free the slaves.

With 17 white men and 5 negroes he surprises and captures the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry.

Oct. 17. *W. Va.* The militia and Federal troops **besiege John Brown.**

Oct. 18. *W. Va.* The armory is captured by Col. R. E. Lee with 1,500 troops; 12 of Brown's men are killed; Brown and 4 men are taken prisoners.

1860 Jan. * *U. S.* The militia of the various States numbers 3,070,987.

The United States Navy numbers 93 vessels of all kinds.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1859 Nov. 24. *New York.* **Adelina Patti** makes her first appearance in America.

* * The French Government voluntarily presents **Samuel F. B. Morse** with $80,000 for his invaluable services in introducing the telegraph.

* * **Photo-lithography** is introduced in preparing maps.

* * *New York.* Charles F. Blauvelt of Maryland, and James M. Hart of New York, are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *New York.* A bronze **bust of Schiller** is unveiled in Central Park.

* * *Adirondacks* is painted by J. M. Hart.

* * *Kaaterskill Clove* is painted by S. R. Gifford.

* * The group *The Checker Players* is executed by John Rogers.

* * *Star of Empire* is painted by **Emanuel Leutze.**

* * *Venus* is painted by Thomas Page.

1860 Mar. 29. *Conn.* **Charles F. Hall** sails from New London in the ship *George Henry* for the Arctic regions to search for tidings of Sir John Franklin.

June 3. *Ill.-Ia.* **A terrible tornado,** moving at the rate of from 70 to 90 miles an hour, devastates the country along its path, and causes 150 deaths.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1860 * *

Alexander, Joseph A., theologian, orientalist at Princeton, A51.
Archer, Bell, actor, born in Pa.
Brett, Philip M., Ref'd. clergyman, A43.
Bryan, Wm. J., M. C. for Neb., born in Ill.
Curtis, Charles, M. C. of Kan., born in Kan.
Dent, Dennis, maj.-gen. U. S. A., dies.
Drake, Benjamin, M. E. clergyman, A60.
Erwin, Alex. R., clergyman M. E. Ch. South, A40.
Espy, James P., meteorologist, author, A75.
Fraser, Charles, painter, writer, A78.
Goodrich, Chauncey, clergyman, editor *Webster's Dictionary*, A70.
Goodrich, Sam. G. (**Peter Parley**), au., A67.
Houk, John C., M. C. for Tenn., b. in Tenn.
Gray, Alonzo, author, educator, A52.
Jesup, Thomas Sidney, maj.-gen., A72.
Magner, Thomas F., M. C. for N.Y., b. N.Y.
McLaurin, John L., M. C. for S. C., b. S. C.
Miles, Richard P., R. C. bp. of Nashville, A69.
Neumann, John N., R. C. bp. in Phila., A49.
Owen, David Dale, geologist, A53.
Paulding, James Kirke, novelist, sec. of navy, A81.
Parker, Theodore, Unit. cl., author, A50.
Peale, Rembrandt, portrait painter, A82.
Preston, Wm. C., sen. for S. C., A66.
Russell, Lilian, actor, born in Iowa.
Van Rensselaer, Cortland, Pres. cl., A52.
Walker, William, filibuster, A36.
Watson, John F., antiquary, historical writer, A36.
Winebrenner, John, Ger. Ref'd. cl., A63.

CHURCH.

1859 Oct. 13. Alexander Gregg is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Texas, Wm. Henry Odenheimer of New Jersey, Gregory Thurston Bedell (assistant) of Ohio, and Henry Benjamin Whipple of Minnesota.

Oct. 23. *Ark.* Henry Champlin Lay is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Arkansas.

* * *Del.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Wilmington; R. W. Patterson, moderator.

* * *Ill.* The Illinois Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *Ind.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Indianapolis; Wm. L. Breckinridge, moderator.

* * *Kan.-O.* The Protestant Episcopal dioceses of Kansas and Southern Ohio are organized.

* * *New York.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *New York.* **St. Patrick's magnificent cathedral** (Roman Catholic) is erected.

* * *N. Y.* The Genesee Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *O.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Xenia; Peter Bullions, moderator.

* * *Pa.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Pittsburg.

* * **The Society for the Increase of the Ministry** (Protestant Episcopal) is incorporated.

* * *U. S.* The American Board withdraws from the **Choctaw Indians,** because of complications respecting slavery.

* * *Va.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets in Richmond.

* * The American Missionary Association abandons its work among the **Indians** of the Northwest.

* * **The Choctaw Indians are declared a Christian people.**

* * **A Church Antislavery Society** is instituted for the purpose of convincing American churches and ministers that slavery is a sin, and inducing them to take the lead in the work of its abolition.

1860 Feb. 15. Joseph Cruikshank Talbot is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of the Northwest.

May 1–June 4. *N. Y.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held at Buffalo.

May * The Nebraska Conference is organized.

LETTERS.

1859 * * *N. C.* **North Carolina College** (Evan. Lutheran) is organized at Mt. Pleasant.

Trinity College (Meth. Epis. S.) is organized at Durham.

* * *New York.* Audubon's *Birds of America* is republished in the form of the original edition.

* * *N. Y.* **St. Bonaventura College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Allegany.

* * *O.* **Willoughby College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized.

* * *Avolio*, by P. H. Hayne, appears.

* * *Beulah*, by A. J. E. Wilson, appears.

* * *History of New England during the Stuart Dynasty*, by J. G. Palfrey, appears.

* * *Home Ballads and Poems*, by Whittier, appears.

* * *Life Thoughts*, by Henry Ward Beecher, appears, and *Notes from Plymouth Pulpit.*

* * *The Minister's Wooing*, by H. B. Stowe, appears.

* * *Money King*, by J. G. Saxe, appears.

* * *Seacliff*, by J. W. De Forrest, appears.

* * *Sicily, a Pilgrimage*, by Tuckerman, appears.

* * *History of the United States*, by J. H. Patton, appears.

* * A quarto edition of *Webster's Dictionary*, revised by C. A. Goodrich, appears.

* * *The Diamond Wedding*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, appears.

1860 June * *New York.* The *World* is founded.

* * *Ill.* **Wheaton College** (Cong.) is organized at Wheaton.

Augustana College (Lutheran) is organized at Rock Island.

* * *Ky.* **Cecilian College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

* * **Louisiana State University** (nonsect.) is organized at Baton Rouge.

* * *N. Y.* **St. Stephen's College** (Prot. Epis.) is organized at Annadale.

* * *Ore.* **McMinnville College** (Bapt.) is organized at McMinnville.

* * The *National Quarterly Review* appears in New York.

* * *Conduct in Life*, by Emerson, appears.

* * *Intuitions of the Mind*, by James McCosh, appears.

* * *The Marble Faun*, by Hawthorne, appears.

* * *Mother Goose for Grown Folks*, by A. D. T. Whitney, appears.

SOCIETY.

1859 Oct. 16. *Va.* **John Brown attempts a raid to free the slaves by inciting a general uprising.**

Brown and 22 armed men seize the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and hold it as a place of refuge for uprising slaves. Twelve insurgents and seven citizens and soldiers, including the mayor, are killed. (See Army, State.)

Dec. 2. *Va.* **John Brown,** who aimed to be the emancipator of the slaves of America, is hanged by the authorities of the State as an insurrectionist.

Dec. 16. *Va.* John Brown's companions, Cook, Coppoc, Copeland, and Green are executed.

* * *Cal.* **Senator Broderick and Judge Terry fight a duel;** Broderick is killed on the first fire; cause, political antagonism. [Great excitement throughout the country. This tragedy reacts in favor of the Republicans.]

* * *Ill.* **Ulysses S. Grant** moves to Galena, and engages in the leather trade.

* * *New York.* **The Athenæum Club** is founded.

1860 Mar. 16. *Va.* Stevens and Hazlett, the last of the John Brown insurgents, are executed.

May 17. *D. C.* **The Japanese embassy** is received by President Buchanan.

June 1. *U. S.* Total pensioners, 11,585 (165 Revolutionary veterans); total annual payment, $1,183,141.

* * *U. S.* Total number of slaves, 4,002,996.

June 16. *Phila.* The Japanese embassy is received as the guests of the city.

STATE.

1859 Oct. 4. *Kan.* **The antislavery constitution** is approved by about 4,900 majority at a general election.

Oct. 16. *Va.* **John Brown,** of Kansas, **seizes Harper's Ferry.** (See Society.)

Nov. 2. John Brown is tried at Charlestown and convicted of "treason, conspiracy, and murder in the first degree;" he is sentenced to be hanged.

Dec. 2. *U. S.* **A profound sensation** is caused by the hanging of John Brown in Virginia.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **The 36th Congress opens.**

Political classification: Senate, 38 Democrats out of 66 members; House, 113 Republicans, 93 Administration Democrats, 8 Anti-Lecompton Democrats, and 23 (Southern) Americans. (Tribune Almanac.)

Congress: the Senate appoints a committee of five (Mason, Davis, Fitch, Collamer, and Doolittle), to investigate the raid of John Brown. [It is alleged that they aim to fasten the responsibility of Brown's raid on the Republican party.]

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress;** House: A long contest ensues between the Republicans and Democrats over the speakership. (See Feb. 1, 1860.)

Dec. * **-61 Mar.** * *D. C.* **Jefferson Davis** is the Democratic leader in the Senate.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-63 * * *Del.* Wm. Burton.
-61 * * *Kan.* (*Ter.*). Fred. P. Stanton.
-61 * * *Ky.* Beriah H. Magoffin.
-60 * * *Mich.* Moses Wisner.
-61 * * *Neb.* (*Ter.*). Samuel W. Black.
-61 * * *N. C.* John W. Ellis.
-61 * * *N. H.* Ichabod Goodwin.
-63 * * *N. Y.* Edwin D. Morgan.
-62 * * *Ore.* John Whittaker.
-60 * * *R. I.* Thomas G. Turner.
-61 * * *Tex.* Sam Houston.

1860 Jan. 30. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **John Sherman** of O. withdraws on the 40th ballot as a (Rep.) candidate for Speaker.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: After a struggle of eight weeks, **Wm. Pennington** of N. J. is elected **the first Republican Speaker.**

Feb. 2. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Jefferson Davis** of Miss. introduces seven proslavery resolutions [which the Senate adopts after three months of debate]. Some of them are propositions that have been voted down by the Southern Democracy in National Convention.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House adopts **the Covode resolution** for a committee to investigate the conduct of the President.

Mar. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a **Preemption Bill** for the third time; it provides for giving land to actual settlers at a nominal price, or free of cost. Vote, 115–65. All the nays but one come from the slave States.

Mar. 13. *N. Y.* The Senate approves a joint temperance resolution providing for a **Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment.** Vote, 30–6.

Mar. 27. *Cal.* **The Japanese embassy** arrives at San Francisco.

It includes two ambassadors, two associates, ten officials, two interpreters, two physicians, and 53 servants.

Mar. 28. *D. C.* **President Buchanan resents a proposed inquiry** relative to his acts.

Apr. 23. *S. C.* **The Democratic National Convention** assembles at Charleston, and **divides on the slavery issue.**

The South demands explicit assertion of the right of citizens to establish slavery in the Territories, and to be protected in that right by Federal authority; the Douglas men refuse to indorse these demands. Vote, 165–138.

Apr. 30. *S. C.* The Democratic Convention **substitutes the Minority (Conservative) Report** on the platform for that of the majority.

May 3. *S. C.* **The Democracy is disrupted.**

Southern Democrats secede from the Convention because a radical proslavery platform is refused. [The remaining members, hampered by the two-thirds rule, ballot 57 times, but fail to make a nomination, and adjourn to meet in Baltimore, on June 18.]

May 9. *Md.* **The Constitutional Union Party** (chiefly members of the late American party) meets at Baltimore, and nominates John Bell of Tenn. and Edward Everett of Mass. for presidential offices. Vote: Bell, 138; Houston of Tex., 69.

May 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a substitute for the **Preemption Bill.** Vote, 44–8. [The House refuses to concur.] The House passes the **Morrill Tariff Bill,** to increase the revenue by increasing the scale of duties. (See Mar. 2, 1861.)

May 14. *D. C.* **The Japanese embassy** arrives.

May 16. *Chicago.* **The Republican National Convention** meets.

May 18. *Chicago.* The Convention votes: 1st ballot: Wm. H. Seward, 173½; Abraham Lincoln, 102; Simon Cameron, 50½; scattering, ——. 2d ballot: Seward, 184½; Lincoln, 181. 3d ballot: Lincoln, 354; Seward, 110½; Wm. L. Dayton, 1; John McLean, ½.

Abraham Lincoln of Ill. and **Hannibal Hamlin** of Me. are unanimously nominated for presidential offices.

May * *Wash.* Boundary **disputes are renewed at San Juan;** Gen. Harney is recalled.

June 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a bill to **admit Kansas** as a State of the Union. [It fails in the Senate.]

June 11. *Va.* The Southern seceding **Democrats meet at Richmond,** and adjourn till the close of the Baltimore Convention. (See May 3.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1859 Dec. 21. *U. S.* Immigrants and other aliens in 1859, 118,616.

* * *Ill.* **Rose Hill Cemetery,** near Chicago, is established.

* * *Ill.-Md.* The first street cars are run in Chicago and in Baltimore.

* * *Neb.* **The Colorado potato-beetle** appears.

It feeds on potato plants, and gradually proceeds eastward through Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, to the New England States.

* * The Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Roads, consolidate, and form the **Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad** Company, connecting Pittsburg and Chicago by **a continuous line 471 miles long.**

1860 Jan. 10. *Mass.* **The Pemberton** Cotton Mill at Lawrence collapses while in operation; the wreck takes fire; 117 persons are known to be dead, and 89 missing.

Jan. * A railway line is completed from Maine to Louisiana by the opening of the Mississippi Central, and 61 miles between Lynchburg and Alexandria, on the Orange and Alexandria Road.

Feb. 2. *New York.* A fire destroys much property and 50 lives.

Feb. 19. The emigrant vessel *Luna* is wrecked on rocks off Barfleur; 100 lives are lost.

ARMY—NAVY.

1860 Nov. 15. *New York.* **Maj. Robert Anderson** of Ky. is ordered to take command of Federal forts and forces in Charleston Harbor.

Nov. 21. *S. C.* **Maj. Anderson** assumes command at Fort Moultrie.

Nov. 28. *Va.* The steam **sloop-of-war** *Brooklyn*, carrying 28 guns, unexpectedly returns from Panama, and arrives at Norfolk.

Dec. 26. *S. C.* Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., evacuates Fort Moultrie and occupies Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor.

Dec. 27. *S. C.* The State authorities seize Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie.

Dec. 30. *D. C.* Gen. Scott communicates directly with the President, and asks permission to send **250 recruits to Fort Sumter** without the knowledge of the War Department.

Dec. 31. *S. C.* State troops take possession of the **U. S. arsenal** at Charleston, and supplant the U. S. flag with the Palmetto flag.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1860 July 6. *Boston.* **Dr. Isaac I. Hayes** sails in the schooner *United States* to make researches in the polar regions.

July 20. A remarkable **meteor** passes over New York, Connecticut, and Rhode Island.

Sept. 10. *O.* The **statue of Com. Perry** is unveiled at Cleveland, on the 47th anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie.

Sept. 15. The asteroid **Echo** is discovered by J. Ferguson.

Sept. 16. The asteroid **Artemis** is discovered by J. C. Watson.

CHURCH.

1860 June 20. *Chicago.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

Sept. 12. *Mass.* The Congregational Conference of Massachusetts is organized.

LETTERS.

1860 * * *History of the United Netherlands*, by John Lothrop Motley, appears in part.

* * The *Poems of Henry Timrod* appears.

* * *The Poems of Rose Terry*, by R. T. Cooke, appears.

* * *Poems Lyric and Idyllic*, by E. C. Stedman, appears.

* * *New York.* The *Fireside Companion* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1860 June 19. *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln**, the President-elect, **declines a request to furnish liquors** to the National Committee sent to inform him of his nomination to the presidency; he returns unopened the hampers of wines and liquors given to him.

June * *La.* **William Walker** sails for Honduras, on another filibustering expedition. [He is captured and shot.]

June * *New York.* **The Japanese embassy** is received with great honor.

July 6. *N. J.* **Jacob S. Harden** is hanged at Belvidere for the murder of his wife.

July 13. *N. Y.* **Albert W. Hicks** is hanged on Bedloe's Island for a triple murder on the oyster-sloop *Edwin A. Johnson.*

Sept. 20. *Mich.* **The tour of the Prince of Wales** begins at Detroit.

Oct. 3-7. *D. C.* **The Prince of Wales** is the guest of the President.

Oct. 11. *New York.* **The Prince of Wales** is received with a grand military and civic display.

STATE.

1860 June 18. *Md.* **The Democratic National Convention** reassembles at Baltimore; Southern members fail in their proslavery demands and another secession occurs.

The seceders from the Baltimore Convention hold a convention, and (June 23) nominate **John C. Breckinridge** of Ky. and **Joseph Lane** of Ore.

June 19. *D. C.* **Congress: The Preemption Bill**, as amended by the Senate, passes both Houses with large majorities.

June 22. *Md.* **Stephen A. Douglas** of Ill. and **Herschel V. Johnson** of Ga. are nominated for presidential offices by the Democratic National Convention.

June 23. *D. C.* President Buchanan **vetoes the Preemption Bill.**

June 25. *D. C.* **The 36th Congress:** the first session closes.

June 26. *Va.* **The Richmond Convention** of seceding Democrats reassembles, and ratifies the nomination of **Breckinridge and Lane.**

July 1. *U. S.* National debt $64,842,287.

Aug. 30. *Miss.* **The governor** declares himself ready to "dare all and hazard all, rather than to see Mississippi a dependent province of a Black Republican government."

Sept. 8. *D. C.* Secretary Cobb negotiates **$10,000,000, 5 per cent ten year bonds** at from par to 1.45 per cent premium. [Only $7,022,000 of the money was paid in.]

Sept. * *S. C.* Several influential gentlemen meet at Charleston, and organize the secret society called **"The 1860 Association."**

It is organized "to influence public sentiment, and to resist Northern and Federal aggression," and improve the military defenses of the slave States. [A secret league of Southern governors follows, with a firm union of public men at Washington, D.C.]

Oct. * *U. S.* Republicans organize **Wide Awake** clubs; they parade with torches and cannon.

The political canvass, with four candidates in the field for the presidency, is highly exciting.

South Carolina communicates to other States **proposals for secession.**

Oct. 12. *S. C.* Gov. Gist proclaims the convening of the **Legislature in extra session**, "to appoint electors of President and Vice-President; and, if advisable, to take action for the safety and protection of the State."

Oct. 23. *Cal.* Edward D. Baker makes a speech concerning the **rights of freedom**, in the American Theater at San Francisco.

Oct. 29. *New York.* The veteran Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott, general-in-chief of the army, counsels the President to make **preparation for secession and hostilities** by increasing garrisons at national forts.

Oct. * The pivotal States give decisive **Republican majorities**, which foreshadow the election of Mr. Lincoln.

Majority for governor in Pennsylvania is 32,000; in Indiana nearly 10,000; and for Congressmen in Ohio 27,000.

Nov. 5. *S. C.* **The Legislature** meets in extra session; the governor's message advocates secession and the reorganization of the militia.

Nov. 6. *U. S.* **19th Presidential election**; the first Republican victory.

Popular vote: **Abraham Lincoln** of Ill. (Rep.), 1,866,352; **Stephen A. Douglas** of Ill. (Dem.), 1,375,157; **J. C. Breckinridge** of Ky. (Dem.), 845,763; **John Bell** of Tenn. (Union), 589,581.

All the Republican electors are chosen in 17 free States, besides four of the seven elected in New Jersey; 15 slave States are divided between three candidates.

Nov. 7. *S. C.* **Intense excitement** follows the election at Charleston, and through all the slave States; exultation abounds in the antislavery States.

Nov. 9.–11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senators from South Carolina resign their seats.

Nov. 13. *S. C.* The Legislature **calls a convention** to consider the question of secession from the Union. [It resolves to raise 10,000 volunteers.]

Nov. 14. *Ga.* **Alexander H. Stephens** delivers a **union speech** before the Legislature, which creates a marked sensation.

Nov. 17. *S. C.* **A grand mass meeting** is held at Charleston, and enthusiastic addresses are made to "citizens of the Southern Republic."

Nov. 18. *Ga.* The Legislature votes **$1,000,000 to arm the State.**

Nov. 20. *D. C.* The Administration adopts **a non-coercive policy** towards the seceding States; it is expressed in the opinion rendered by the Attorney-General.

Nov. 26. *Miss.* **The Legislature is convened.**

It meets to consider "the propriety and necessity of providing surer and better safeguards for the lives, liberties, and property of her citizens than have been found in Black Republican oaths."

—— *S. C.* **The Legislature meets** in regular annual session.

Nov.* *Miss.* **The Legislature adopts a joint resolution directing the appointment of commissioners to the several slaveholding States, to secure united action in a secession movement.**

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 36th Congress:** the second session opens.

President Buchanan recommends Congress **to conciliate the South** by making certain concessions; and he reminds the South "that no single act has ever passed Congress impairing in the slightest degree its rights to property in slaves," and admits that "the sword is not placed in the hands of Congress to preserve it [the Union] by force."

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House Alexander R. Bouteler of Va. introduces a resolution for the appointment **of a Special Committee [of Thirty-three]** to consider the condition of the country.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate L. W. Powell of Ky. introduces a resolution for the appointment of a **Special Committee [of Thirteen]** to concert measures of compromise or pacification.

House: the Speaker announces the **Committee of Thirty-three;** Thomas Corwin of O., chairman.

Members: T. Corwin of O., J. S. Millson of Va., C. F. Adams of Mass., W. Winslow of N. C., J. Humphrey of N. Y., W. W. Boyce of S. C., J. H. Campbell of Pa., P. E. Love of Ga., O. S. Ferry of Conn., H. W. Davis of Md., C. Robinson of R. I., W. G. Whiteley of Del., M. W. Tappan of N. H., J. L. N. Stratton of N. J., F. M. Bristow of Ky., J. S. Morrill of Vt., T. A. R. Nelson of Tenn., W. McK. Dunn of Ind., M. Taylor of La., R. Davis of Miss., W. Kellogg of Ill., G. S. Houston of Ala., F. H. Morse of Me., J. S. Phelps of Mo., A. Rast of Ark., W. A. Howard of Mich., G. S. Hawkins of Fla., A. J. Hamilton of Tex., C. C. Washburne of Wis., S. R. Curtis of Ia., J. C. Birch of Colo., W. Windom of Minn., and L. Stout of Ore.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* **Secretary Cobb resigns** the office of Treasurer, and joins the Secession movement.

Dec. 10. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Jefferson Davis** of Miss. makes a speech, and declares that the Union had cost "little time, little money, and no blood."

Dec. 12. *D. C.* **Philip F. Thomas** of Md. is appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Dec. 13. *D. C.* The House **Committee of Thirty-three** passes a resolution declaring "any reasonable, proper, and constitutional remedies and effectual guarantees of their [Southern] peculiar rights and interests should be promptly and cheerfully given." Vote, 22–8.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Gen. Cass,** Secretary of State, resigns his office, because the President declines to reenforce Maj. Anderson.

The President by proclamation appoints the fourth of January prox. to be observed as a **day of humiliation, fasting, and prayer,** because of the "dangerous and distracted condition of the country."

About one-half of the Senators and Representatives from eight Southern States unite in issuing an **address to their constituents,** urging the secession of separate States for the purpose of organizing a Southern Confederacy; it is **the official beginning of the Confederacy.**

Dec. 17. *D. C.* **Jeremiah S. Black** of Pa. is appointed Secretary of State.

Congress authorizes a loan of $10,000,000.

—— *S. C.* A State Convention assembles at Columbia, by the call of the Legislature, and adjourns to Charleston to escape an epidemic of smallpox.

Dec. 17. *S. C.* **F. W. Pickens** is inaugurated governor.

The President writes Gov. Pickens that he has sent **Caleb Cushing** to South Carolina to avert if possible the seceding of the State.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate orders the appointment of the **Special Committee of Thirteen. John J. Crittenden** of Ky. introduces a plan of concession. (Schouler, Dec. 22.)

It proposes to restore the Missouri Compromise line by constitutional amendment, and to run the line to the Pacific; to admit Territories as States, with or without slavery, as their constitutions shall determine; to guarantee slavery in the slave States against abolition by Congress; to restrain interference by the Federal Government with the interstate transportation of slaves; to recompense the value of fugitive slaves lost to their owners by mob violence; and urges the Northern States to repeal personal liberty bills wherever enacted. [It is not accepted by Congress.]

The secession of States begins.

Dec. 20. South Carolina secedes by the ordinance of a special convention.

—— ± *S. C.* The State Convention despatches **three special commissioners,** Robert W. Barnwell, James H. Adams, and James L. Orr, to Washington, to negotiate for the division of Federal property, and a surrender to South Carolina of the forts in Charleston Harbor.

—— *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate **Committee of Thirteen** is appointed **to devise compromise measures** for the restoration of peace.

Members: Lazarus W. Powell and John J. Crittenden of Ky., R. M. T. Hunter of Va., William H. Seward of N. Y., Robert Toombs of Ga., Stephen A. Douglas of Ill., Jacob Collamer of Vt., Jefferson Davis of Miss., Benjamin F. Wade of O., William Bigler of Pa., Henry M. Rice of Minn., James R. Doolittle of Wis., and James W. Grimes of Ia.

The request of Gov. Pickens that Fort **Sumter be surrendered to the State** is delivered to President Buchanan by a special messenger. He replies that he has **no authority** to surrender any of the forts or public property in South Carolina to the State.

Dec. 21. *S. C.* **Gov. Pickens** withdraws his request of the 20th inst. by advice of his friends.

Dec. 24. *S. C.* The State Convention makes a **"declaration of independence."**

—— *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Members from South Carolina withdraw.

Secretary Floyd orders 78 guns to be shipped from Pennsylvania to Newport, near Galveston, Tex., and 46 guns to Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi.

Dec. 26. *D. C.* **The commissioners from South Carolina** arrive.

Dec. 28. *D. C.* President Buchanan receives the three **commissioners as** private gentlemen.

Secretary Thomas obtains bids for less than half of the $5,000,000 in **Treasury notes** he had advertised, and the Government is reduced to desperate straits. [**Bankers in New York** save the national credit by making a combination purchase of $1,500,000.]

Dec. 29. *D. C.* **J. B. Floyd** of Va. resigns his office as Secretary of War. [He is succeeded by Joseph Holt, Dec. 31.]

The three commissioners write President Buchanan that he must disapprove of Maj. Anderson's occupancy of Sumter before they can negotiate with him.

Dec. 30. *D. C.* Secretary Black succeeds **in changing the President's vacillating policy; he refuses to see the commissioners** from South Carolina.

Dec. 31. *D. C.* The President informs **the three commissioners that Fort Sumter will be defended** to the last extremity.

Congress; Senate: The **Committee of Thirteen** on compromises reports that it is "not able to agree upon any general plan of adjustment."

MISCELLANEOUS.

1860 June* *U. S.* **Eighth census:** States, 33; whites, 26,922,537, colored, 4,441,830; (free colored, 488,070, slaves, 3,953,760; Indians omitted; total **population,** 31,443,321. Increase 35.58 per cent.

The center of population is 20 miles south of Chillicothe; the westward movement in 10 years is 81 miles.

June 28. *New York.* The *Great Eastern* arrives; **the largest vessel ever built.**

Sept. 8. The steamer *Lady Elgin* collides with the schooner *Augusta* on Lake Michigan, and goes down; of 835 persons on board, 287 are lost.

** *Ill.* **Oakridge Cemetery,** near Springfield, is consecrated.

** *Mass.* **Newton Cemetery,** near Boston, is established.

** *U. S.* **Statistics for 1860. Production:** Gold, $46,000,000; Silver, $150,000; Bushels of Grain—Indian Corn, 838,795,742; Wheat, 173,104,924; Oats, 172,643,185; Barley, 15,825,898; Rye, 21,101,380; Buckwheat, 17,571,818; bales of Cotton, 4,669,770.

Currency in circulation, $435,407,252; per capita, $13.85. Immigrants, 150,273. Miles of railroad, 30,635.

ARMY—NAVY.

1860 * * The United States Army is scattered in remote parts of the country, vast military stores are lodged in Southern arsenals by direction of Secretary Floyd, a sympathizer with secession; the navy is chiefly absent on foreign stations.

1861 Jan. 1-4. *Ala.* The governor seizes **Mount Vernon Arsenal** and **Forts Morgan and Gaines** at Mobile.

Jan. 2. *S. C.* State troops seize **Fort Johnson,** guarding the harbor of Charleston.

Jan. 3. *Ga.* Gov. Brown seizes Forts Pulaski and Jackson near Savannah.

Jan. 5. *New York.* The *Star of the West* sails with reenforcements and supplies for Maj. Anderson.

Jan. 7. *Fla.* The State troops seize **Fort Marion and Fort Augustine.**

Jan. 9. *S. C.* **The first shot is fired in the Civil War;** when the *Star of the West* is approaching Fort Sumter, she is attacked by the batteries of Fort Moultrie, and compelled to retire.

Maj. Anderson demands of Gov. Pickens an explanation of the hostile act against the U. S. flag.

—— *D. C.* Plans for the **defense of Washington** are presented by Col. Charles P. Stone, and adopted.

Jan. 9, 10. *N. C.* **State troops** and citizens occupy Forts Caswell and Johnston, without authority.

Jan. 9-11. *Fla.* Lieut. Slemmer transfers his command from **Forts Barrancas and McRae** to the strong defenses of **Fort Pickens,** Santa Rosa Island.

Jan. 10. *La.* State troops seize the Baton Rouge barracks and **U. S. arsenal.**

—— *Miss.* The State **seizes** U. S. forts and properties.

Jan. 11. *S. C.* **Gov. Pickens demands the surrender of Fort Sumter.** Maj. Anderson refuses.

Jan. 12. *Fla.* A force of volunteers, under authority of the governor, demands of Commodore Armstrong the surrender of the **Pensacola navy yards;** they are given up, with two deserted forts.

—— *Miss.* The Confederates fortify Vicksburg.

—— *N. C.* Forts Caswell and Johnston are restored, by order of Gov. Ellis.

Jan. 14. *Fla.* **Fort Taylor** at Key West is garrisoned by Federal troops.

Jan 15. *La.* **Fort Jackson** and Fort St. Philip are seized.

Jan. 20. *Miss.* Confederates take possession of the unfinished fort on **Ship Island.**

Jan. 22. *D. C.* President Buchanan **refuses to pledge the government** to extend the truce at Charleston till February 15th.

Jan. 24. *Ga.* State troops demand and occupy the U. S. **arsenal at Augusta.**

Jan. 29. *D. C.* The President orders the expedition sent to Pensacola, **not to land the troops,** on the assurance that **Fort Pickens** will not be attacked by seceders. (Fort Pickens truce.)

Jan. ± * *Mo.* The secessionists organize **"Minute Men"** for the purpose of capturing the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis; the Union men organize the **Home Guards** for its defense.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* The Secretary of War refuses to surrender **Fort Sumter** on the demand of the Confederates.

Feb. 8. *Ark.* The State seizes the U. S. **arsenal at Little Rock.**

Feb. 12. *Ark.* The State seizes the U. S. ordnance **stores at Napoleon.**

ART— SCIENCE — NATURE.

1860 * * *Boston.* A 15-in. **Rodman gun,** weighing 49,000 pounds, is cast by the South Boston Iron Company.

* * *Md.* Baltimore acquires 693 acres for **Druid Hill Park.**

* * *New York.* **Clara Louise Kellogg** makes her *début* in *Rigòletto* at the Academy of Music.

* * *New York.* **A time ball** connected by telegraph with the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, is placed on the Custom House.

* * *New York.* Eastman Johnson and Albert Bierstadt are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *N. Y.* Prof. Henry Draper's observatory is erected at Hastings.

* * The Spencer **repeating rifle** is patented.

* * *Flight into Egypt* is painted by Thomas Moran.

* * *Bay of New York* is painted by G. L. Brown.

1861 Jan. 5. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn **Art Association** is established.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1860.

July 1. Goodyear, Charles, inventor of hard rubber, A63.

1861.

Jan. 4. Kent, William, jurist of N. Y., A59.
Jan. 10. Hackley, Charles W., P. E. cl., prof., A52.
Jan. 24. Letcher, Robert P., Gov. Ky. A73.
Jan. 11. Cobbs, Nicholas H., P. E. bp. of Ala., A65.
Jan. 20. Lowell, Charles, Unit. cl., author, A79.
Jan. 28. Reid, Sam. C., U. S. N., designer U. S. flag, A78.
Feb. 8. Francis, John W., physician, writer, A72.

CHURCH.

1860 * * *Mich., Minn.* The Synodical Conference (Evangelical Lutheran) of Minnesota and Michigan is organized.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Rochester; John W. Yeomans, moderator.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; T. A. Mills, moderator.

* * *O.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Cincinnati.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets; Joseph Clokey, moderator.

* * The Susquehanna Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * The Episcopalians open a mission among the Sioux Indians.

* * The **American Board withdraws its mission** from the Cherokee Indians, **its proper work being done,** and the Indians Christianized.

* * *Ga.* The Augustana Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

1861 Jan. 15. *New York.* The Women's Union Missionary Society is organized.

SOCIETY.

1860 * * *Cal.* The Institution for the **Deaf, Dumb, and Blind** is opened at Berkeley.

STATE.

1860 * * **The commissioners send a letter** to the President, which he declines to receive; he considers them disrespectful and violent, and their assertions unfounded.

* * *U. S.* There are **thirty-three States** in the Union, 18 free and 15 slave; this gives the control of the government to free States.

* * *D. C.* **Congress: A treaty with Mexico,** negotiated by Louis McLane, is rejected by the Senate.

* * *New York.* Fernando Wood is re-elected the 72d mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-64 * * *Ark.* Henry M. Rector.
Cal. M. S. Latham.
-62 * * *Cal.* John G. Downey.
-62 * * *La.* Thomas O. Moore.
-64 * * *Ia.* Samuel J. Kirkwood.
-64 * * *Minn.* Alex. Ramsey.
-62 * * *Miss.* John J. Pettus.
-63 * * *N. J.* Charles S. Olden.
-62 * * *O.* Wm. Dennison.
-61 * * *R. I.* Wm. Sprague
-62 * * *S. C.* Francis W. Pickens.
-64 * * *Va.* John Letcher.
-61 * * *Vt.* Erastus Fairbanks.

1861 Jan. 1. *Ala.* **A State Convention** meets, and on the same day resolves that "Alabama cannot and will not submit to the administration of Lincoln and Hamlin."

—— *U. S.* Nominal **balance in the Treasury,** $2,233,220.

Jan. 2. *D. C.* President Buchanan **decides to reenforce Fort Sumter.**

Jan. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate **John J. Crittenden** of Ky. introduces resolutions for taking a vote of the people for the settlement of dissensions.

Commissioners from South Carolina demand the **surrender of Fort Sumter;** President Buchanan refuses.

—— *Del.* The proposal of the Commissioner to join the **Southern Confederacy** is rejected by the Legislature —

unanimously by the Assembly, and by a majority of the Senate.

—*Fla.* A State Convention assembles.

—*Ga.* Gov. Brown orders the seizure of Fort Pulaski.

Jan. 5. *Fla.* The governor seizes the U. S. arsenal at Apalachicola.

—*New York.* Mayor Wood recommends the secession of the city to the Common Council.

—*D. C.* Senators from seven Southern States hold a caucus.

They resolve to assume temporarily the political and military control of the South, to advise the calling of a convention of seceders at Montgomery, aiming to force the Border States from a position of neutrality; they also decide to retain their seats in the Senate, to prevent inimical measures by the Government.

Jan. 7. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Robert Toombs of Ga. denounces Abraham Lincoln as "an enemy of the human race, deserving the execration of mankind."

—*Ala.* A State Convention assembles.

—*Miss.* A State Convention assembles.

—*Va.* The Legislature meets in special session to consider "the condition of public affairs." [South Carolina and Mississippi have already threatened to close their markets against the sale of slaves from the border States as a means of coercion.]

Congress receives a patriotic message from President Buchanan.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* Jacob Thompson of Miss., Secretary of the Interior, retires from the Cabinet, and becomes an active Secessionist.

Philip F. Thomas of Md., Secretary of the Treasury, resigns after serving only one month.

—*Fla.* The governor orders the seizure of the Navy Yard and the unoccupied forts at Pensacola.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* Congress: In the House a committee of five is appointed, Wm. A. Howard of Mich. chairman; it is to inquire "whether any officer of the United States has been or is now treating with any person or persons concerning the surrender of forts," or pledging not to send reenforcements to forts in Charleston harbor.

—Mississippi, the second State, secedes by ordinance of a State Convention. Vote, 84–15.

—*S. C.* The relief expedition from New York approaches Charleston bar in the night, and waits for the coming day.

Jan. 10. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Jefferson Davis of Miss. speaks in justification of secession.

—Florida, the third State, secedes by ordinance of a State convention. Vote, 62–7.

Jan. 11. Alabama, the fourth State, secedes by ordinance of a State convention. Vote, 61–39.

—*D. C.* John A. Dix of N. Y. is appointed Secretary of the Treasury. [In his orders to revenue officers, he says: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!"]

Jan. 14. *D. C.* Congress: The House Committee of Thirty-three on compromise make a majority report and seven minority reports.

The majority report humiliates the North without appeasing the South; by it the Northern representatives abandon, without a protest, nearly all they have struggled for in seven years.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate kills the Crittenden Bill by adopting the Clark substitute, stating that "the Constitution needs to be obeyed rather than amended," and declaring a dissolution of the Union illusory and destructive. Vote, 25–23. Six Southern Senators refuse to vote, and so defeat the original bill.

—*Ga.* A State Convention assembles.

Jan. 18. *Mo.* The Legislature calls a State Convention to act upon secession; it provides that no ordinance of secession shall be valid unless ratified by the people. [Meets Feb. 28; Sterling Price, President.]

Jan. 19. Georgia, the fifth State, secedes by ordinance of a State Convention. Vote, 208–89.

—*Miss.* The Legislature adopts the report of a committee, making provisions for the organization of a Southern Confederacy, and the establishment of a provisional government.

—*Va.* The Legislature resolves to unite with the other States of the Union in sending commissioners to Washington on February 4th to "adjust the present unhappy controversies."

Jan. 21. *D. C.* Congress: Senators from Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi withdraw, after each has made a final speech of defiance; the bill passes admitting Kansas under the Wyandotte constitution.

—*Tex.* A State Convention meets at Austin.

Jan. 23. *La.* A State Convention assembles.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Jefferson Davis of Miss. defends State Sovereignty in a speech, and withdraws.

Ex-President Tyler of Va. asks the President to give his pledge that there will be no hostilities during the session of a peace convention; but he refuses to do so.

Jan. 26. Louisiana, the sixth State, secedes by ordinance of a State Convention; vote, 113–17. The motion to submit the question to a popular vote is overwhelmingly defeated.

—*N. C.* The House unanimously passes resolutions declaring that the State will go with the slave States if reconciliation between the North and South fails.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* Senator Iverson of Ga. withdraws and joins the Secessionists.

Jan. 29. Kansas is admitted into the Union as the 34th State. (Moore, Jan. 30.)

Jan. 31. *D. C.* Col. Hayne, commissioner from South Carolina, demands the surrender of Fort Sumter by President Buchanan.

Feb. 1. Texas, the seventh State, secedes by act of a convention, subject to an approving vote of the people. Vote, 166–7.

Feb. 4. *Ala.* The Confederate Congress is organized, at Montgomery, by delegates from six States; Howell Cobb is chairman.

—*D. C.* A peace convention assembles at Washington, by request of the Legislature of Virginia; delegates appear from 14 free States and seven slave States; ex-President John Tyler of Va. is elected president.

Congress: Senators John Slidell and Judah P. Benjamin, both of La., make speeches and retire.

—*Va.* The people elect members of a State Convention.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* Secretary Holt replies to Commissioner Hayne, and denies the right of eminent domain respecting Fort Sumter.

Feb. 8. *D. C.* Congress: The issue of $25,000,000 of 10–20 year bonds at 6 per cent is authorized.

—*Ala.* The Confederate Congress adopts a provisional Constitution, resembling that of the United States, under the style of the Confederate States of America.

Feb. 9. *Ala.* The Provisional Congress of six States elects Jefferson Davis of Miss. President of the Confederate States, and Alex. H. Stephens of Ga. Vice-President for the term of six years.

Cabinet of Jefferson Davis: Robert Toombs of Ga. (Sec. State), C. G. Memminger of S. C. (Sec. Treas.), L. P. Walker of Ala. (Sec. War), S. R. Mallory of Fla. (Sec. Navy), J. H. Reagan of Tex. (P. M.-Gen.), J. P. Benjamin of La. (Atty.-Gen.).

—*Tenn.* A general election gives a majority of 12,000 votes against holding a convention desired by Secessionists.

Feb. 11. *Ill.* Abraham Lincoln makes a tender address to his neighbors, who throng the depot at Springfield, on his departure for Washington.

[He travels slowly, and is welcomed at all towns and cities.]

Feb. 12. *Ala.* The Confederate Congress assumes charge of all questions arising between the seceded States and the Federal Government.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* Congress counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: Lincoln, 180; Douglas, 12; Breckinridge, 72; Bell, 39. Vote for Vice-President: Hannibal Hamlin of Me. (Rep.), 180; Joseph Lane of Ore. (Dem.), 72; Edward Everett of Mass. (Union), 39; H. V. Johnson of Ga. (Dem.), 12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861 Jan. 1. *New York.* Price of cotton is 11½ cents a pound. [It rapidly advances.]

ARMY—NAVY.

1861 Feb. 16. *Tex.* **Gen. Twiggs** surrenders the military posts, containing $1,300,000 worth of stores and $55,000 in specie, to the State authorities.

Feb. 19. *Mo.* By Gen. Scott's orders, Gen. Harney concentrates a force of nearly 500 regulars and recruits for the **defense of the military depot** at St. Louis, containing 60,000 stand of improved arms, 1,500,000 ball cartridges, 90,000 pounds of powder, besides field-pieces, siege-guns, and other military supplies.

—— *Tex.* Col. A. C. Waite, appointed Jan. 28, arrives to **supersede Gen. Twiggs** at San Antonio, and finds an agreement made to withdraw the Federal troops and surrender the valuable United States property.

Mar. 1. Gen. David E. Twiggs is dismissed from the U. S. Army as a traitor, having surrendered U. S. forces and property in Texas to Secessionists.

Mar. 3. *S. C.* Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the Confederates at Charleston.

Mar. 5. *Tex.* At Brownsville Texan troops occupy **Fort Brown.**

Mar. 9. *Ala.* The Confederate Secretary of War makes a requisition on the States for **11,000 volunteers.**

Mar. 11. *Ala.* **Brig.-Gen. Bragg** assumes command of the Confederate forces.

Mar. 12. *D. C.* Gen. Scott sends orders to Capt. Vogdes to **reenforce Fort Pickens.**

Mar. * **Jefferson Davis** prepares for war and asks for 100,000 Confederate soldiers.

Mar. * The Regular Army of the United States consists of one major-general, four brigadier-generals, and 16,000 officers and men.

Mar. * *D. C.* Lieut.-Col. **Robert E. Lee** is appointed colonel of the 1st Cavalry, U. S. A.

THE SEVENTEENTH WAR.

1861 * * **The Great Civil War.** [Men enrolled in the Federal Army, 2,772,408; in the Confederate Army, 600,000(?).]

Apr. 6. *New York.* An expedition prepared by Capt. Meigs sails for **Fort Pickens.**

Apr. 7. *S. C.* Gen. Beauregard denies **Maj. Anderson** any further communications with Charleston for purposes of supply.

Apr. 8. *D. C.* The Government notifies Gov. Pickens of its purpose to reenforce Fort Sumter.

Apr. 10. *New York.* **An expedition,** prepared by Capt. Fox, led by the *Powhatan*, Lieut. D. D. Porter, sails for **Fort Sumter.**

Apr. 11. *S. C.* Maj. Anderson is summoned **to surrender Fort Sumter.** He refuses, yet informs Gen. Beauregard that his provisions will be exhausted by the 15th inst.

Apr. 12. *S. C.* **The Confederates** open fire on Fort Sumter at 4.40 A.M.; Maj. Anderson makes a vigorous reply.

Apr. 14. *S. C.* **Maj. Anderson evacuates** Fort Sumter after a furious cannonade of 34 hours, his supply of provisions being exhausted [and the fleet arriving too late to relieve him].

Strength of the Federal garrison: 9 commissioned officers, 68 non-commissioned officers and privates, 8 musicians, and 43 non-combatant laborers; total 128 men.

Apr. 15. President Lincoln **calls for 75,000 volunteers** to serve for three months.

Apr. 16. *Mass.* **The militia companies, responding** to the President's call, march into the city of Boston.

—— *N. C.* The Confederates again seize **Forts Caswell and Johnston.**

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1861 Apr. 9. The asteroid **Maia** is discovered by H. P. Tuttle.

BIRTHS—DEATHS.

1861.

Mar. 25. Gibbs, Josiah Willard, prof. in Yale, philologist, A71.
Mar. 26. Robbins, Royal, Cong. cl., historian, A73.
Mar. 30. Shaw, Lemuel, of Mass., jurist, A80.
Apr. 3. Humphrey, Heman, Cong. cl., Pres. of Amherst, A82.
Apr. 4. MacLean, John, M. C. for O., U. S. S. Ct., A76.
Apr. 10. Tucker, George, M. C. for Va., historian, A86.
Apr. 11. Buckingham, Joseph T., ed. *Boston Courier*, A82.
Apr. 12. **Frelinghuysen, Theodore,** sen. for N. J., A74.

CHURCH.

1861 Apr. 4. *Neb.* The Nebraska Conference (Methodist Episcopal) first assembles.

SOCIETY.

1861 Mar. * *D. C.* Three Territories have recently been organized on the **basis of non-intervention respecting slavery.**

"It is a singular fact that on the eve of the utter destruction of the institution of **slavery, its legal status was** stronger than ever before in the history of the Government, and **the area over which it might lawfully spread was** far larger than at any previous period." (Blaine.)

Apr. * *U. S.* At the call of the President for volunteers, meetings are held, work is suspended, and **the whole people surrender to a patriotic ardor** never before witnessed, while they hasten the forwarding of troops to Washington.

Apr. 1. General discontent with the Government prevails: it is too radical for the Conservatives and too conservative for the Radicals.

Apr. 5. *N. Y.* The Assembly approves the joint resolution providing for a constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment.** Vote, 69–33.

Apr. 8. Mr. Seward's reply to the Commissioners from the South is published; **as it signifies resistance,** it enrages **the Southern people.**

Apr. 15. *Conn.* A woman of Bridgeport organizes a society for the **relief and comfort of soldiers.**

—— *Mass.* Miss Almena Bates of Charlestown organizes a movement for the **relief and comfort of soldiers.** [The Sanitary Commission is evolved from this beginning.]

STATE.

1861 Feb. 13 *Va.* **The State Convention** meets.

[The Administration at Washington makes a great effort to save the State from seceding.]

Feb. 14. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Representative Branch of N. C. **objects** to bringing seven companies of artillery and one of sappers and miners for **the protection of Washington** as "impolitic, offensive, and destructive of civil liberty." [Southerners are seizing forts and stores.]

Feb. 18. *Ala.* **Inauguration of Jefferson Davis** at Montgomery, as President of the Confederate States of America.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress: The Morrill Tariff Bill** passes the Senate. Vote, 25–14.

West Virginia maintains a loyal sentiment.

Feb. 22. *Pa.* **President-elect Lincoln** abandons his public journey, and makes **a secret and hasty departure** in the night from Harrisburg for Washington.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Abraham Lincoln,** President-elect, **reaches Washington in safety,** amid many rumors of peril.

—— *Tex.* The people ratify the ordinance **of secession.** Vote, 34,794–11,235.

Feb. 26. *D. C.* **The Peace Convention** agrees upon a "plan of adjustment," which, by a bare majority, makes slavery national rather than sectional, and adjourns. Vote, 9 States for the plan, 8 against it.

It **makes proposals** to Congress for the amendment of the Constitution: 1. Prohibiting slavery in the Territories north of lat. 36° 30′, while tolerating it in the States, and forbidding antislavery legislation. 2. Prohibiting future acquisitions of territory, without the approval of a majority of the Senators of both slave and free States. 3. Prohibiting Congress from interfering with slavery in the States or national territory, and from taxing slaves at a higher rate than land. 4. Prohibiting the foreign slave-trade. 5. Providing for the payment by Congress for slaves who are lost by the interference of mobs. [All are unacceptable.]

Congress passes a bill admitting merchandise to the mail, and authorizing the Postmaster-General to furnish **stamped letter-sheets.** Also an act providing for **a daily mail delivery** in New York City and vicinity.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* **Congress** authorizes a **loan of $25,000,000.** It organizes the **Territory of Colorado.**

The House approves a **13th Constitutional Amendment,** providing that the Constitution shall never be so amended as to give Congress the power

to abolish slavery or interfere with the institution. Vote, 133–65. [Adopted by the Senate, March 2. Vote, 24–12.]

—*Mo.* **A State Convention,** having a majority for Union, meets at Jefferson City.

Feb. * *Ala.* The Confederate Government sends Martin J. Crawford of Georgia, and John Forsyth of Alabama [later A. B. Roman], as **Commissioners to Washington,** to insist on the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States.

Feb. * *Chicago.* The city charter is amended.

Mar. 1. *Ala.* **The Confederate Government** assumes control of military affairs at Charleston.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **Congress organizes Dakota and Nevada** as Territories.

Congress enacts the Morrill Tariff, which is largely protective; the change from low duties to high duties marks an era in the history of the nation. [It goes into operation April 1.]

The Senate **defeats the Crittenden Compromise Bill.** Vote, 25–23; it rejects the amendments to the Constitution proposed by the Peace Conference; vote, 7-28; it passes a bill for **a 13th Constitutional Amendment, to make slavery perpetual.** Vote, 24–11.

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give Congress the power to abolish, or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by said State."

—*D. C.* **The 36th Congress ends.**

The 16th Administration: First Republican.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Abraham Lincoln** of Ill. is inaugurated the 16th President, in the 19th term of the presidency. **Hannibal Hamlin** of Me. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **Wm. H. Seward** of N. Y. (State), **S. P. Chase** of O. (Treas.), **S. Cameron** of Pa. (War); **G. Welles** of Conn. (Navy), **C. B. Smith** of Ind. (Interior), **E. Bates** of Mo. (Atty.-Gen.), and **Montgomery Blair** of Md. (P. M.-Gen.).

—*Tex.* **The State is declared by proclamation to be out of the Union.**

Mar. * **Texas** is represented in both the United States and the Confederate Congresses for a short time.

Mar. 6. *Ala.* **The Confederate Congress** authorizes an army of 100,000 to be raised.

—*Tex.* **Gov. Houston refuses** to approve the secession of the State, as the convention was elected to submit the question to the vote of the people.

Mar. 11. *Ala.* The Confederate Government prohibits the **importation of slaves** from the United States as a coercive measure, affecting the border States, especially Virginia.

The Confederate Congress adopts a **permanent Constitution.**

—*D. C.* John Forsyth of Ala., and Martin J. Crawford of Ga., **Commissioners** from the Confederate States, **begin to negotiate for a peaceable separation.**

Mar. * *Ala.* **Commissioners are appointed** to go to England, France, Russia, and Belgium in the interests of the Confederacy; and others to go to Washington, D.C.

Mar. 15. *D. C.* Secretary Seward informs the Confederate Commissioners that he is not authorized to recognize them as diplomatic agents; that he only communicates with foreign governments.

The Cabinet disfavors the resupplying of **Fort Sumter.** Vote, five to evacuate, two to resupply. [The vote is afterward reversed.]

—*Ala.* **The Confederate Congress recommends the States** to cede the forts, arsenals, dockyards, etc., within their limits, to the Confederation.

Mar. * *Ala.* The Confederacy provides for **revenue, to be collected from trains and vessels** bringing goods into the Confederacy.

Mar. 16. *Ala.* The first **Confederate Provisional Congress** at Montgomery closes.

—*Tex.* **The State Convention** declares the office of governor to be vacant, because Gov. Houston refuses to take the official oath of allegiance to the Confederate States.

Mar. 22. *La.* The Legislature ratifies the **Confederate Constitution.**

Mar. 23. *Tex.* The Legislature ratifies the Confederate Constitution. Vote, 68–2.

Mar. 26. *Kan.* **The first State Legislature** meets at Lawrence.

—*Miss.* **A State Convention** ratifies the **Constitution** of the Southern Confederacy.

Mar. * *Mo.* At an adjourned meeting of the State Convention held at St. Louis, the committee report **against secession.**

Mar. 29. *D. C.* The Cabinet again vote on the question of resupplying **Fort Sumter,** and the majority favors the attempt.

Mar. * President Lincoln's inaugural message announces **a change of administrative policy;** instead of concession to the secessionists, he proposes **conciliation, conservation, and restoration.**

Apr. 1. *U. S.* **The Morrill tariff** becomes operative.

Secretary Seward indirectly informs the Confederates through Judge Campbell that, "The President **may desire to supply Fort Sumter,** but will not do so without giving notice to Gov. Pickens."

Apr. 4. *Va.* The State **Convention** rejects an ordinance of secession (vote, 89–45); but appoints **three commissioners** to inquire the President's policy toward the Confederacy.

Apr. 5. *D. C.* The Government is informed by **Maj. Anderson** that he has bread for only 28 days, and he must be provisioned and reenforced, or **Fort Sumter** be summarily abandoned.

Apr. 7. *D. C.* **The Confederate Commissioners** demand a reply to their official note of March 12, under a threat to close their mission.

Apr. 8. *D. C.* **The Federal Government makes its reply** to the Confederate commissioners — dated March 15.

—*S. C.* The Federal Government notifies Gov. Pickens that it intends to **supply Fort Sumter.**

A State Convention called by the Legislature **revises the Constitution,** which becomes operative without the ratification of the people.

Apr. 11. *D. C.* **The Treasury,** with the cooperation of the New York Chamber of Commerce, **sells $5,000,000 notes at par.**

The Virginia **Commissioners** present their credentials at Washington.

—*Del.* The Legislature declares the State to be **loyal to the Union.**

—*Pa.* **The Legislature takes the first official step in the loyal States for the defense of the Union,** by appropriating $500,000 for a reorganization of the State militia, in advance of the first overt act.

Apr. 14. *S. C.* **The Stars and Stripes** are struck **at Fort Sumter;** patriotism is fired in the North.

Apr. * *D. C.* President Lincoln issues a communication **for use in Virginia,** aiming to save that State to the Union; he informs its Commissioners that he will not acknowledge the Confederate States.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* President Lincoln **summons Congress** to meet on July 4, in extra session, and by proclamation calls on the States to furnish **75,000 volunteers,** to serve three months.

—*Ky.* Gov. Beriah Magoffin **refuses** to honor the call of the Federal Government for **troops.**

"Kentucky will furnish no troops for the wicked purpose of subduing her sister Southern States."

—*N. C.* The governor refuses to furnish the quota of **troops** demanded.

Apr. 16. *Ala.* **The Confederacy** calls on the governors of the seven States to send **32,000 troops** into the field.

—*Va.* The Governor refuses to honor the President's **call for troops.**

Apr. 17. **Virginia,** the eighth State, passes an ordinance of secession. Vote, 88–55. The western counties remain loyal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861 Apr. 1. *New York.* The price of cotton is 12⅝ cents.

Apr. 4. *Cal.* The first **pony express** leaves Sacramento for St. Joseph, Mo.

* * The price of **petroleum** goes up to $19.25 per barrel — the highest price ever reached.

ARMY—NAVY.

1861 Apr. 17. *Ala.* Jefferson Davis, by proclamation, invites applications for letters of marque and reprisal, under which privateers may be sent out.

—— *Fla.* Fort Pickens is further reenforced by 200 men from the transport *Atlantic*, under Capt. Meigs. [200 men land from the *Illinois* on the 19th. The fort is effectively protected.]

—— *Mass.* The 6th Massachusetts Regiment starts for Washington.

—— *Phila.* A detachment of 500 men leave for Washington.

—— *Va.* Vessels are sunk in Norfolk harbor, by order of the governor.

Apr. 18. *D. C.* A few companies of Pennsylvania militia arrive in Washington.

Robert E. Lee is unofficially offered the command of the Union Army by Frank B. Blair, Sr. [Sec. Cameron says he accepted the offer; Sec. Montgomery Blair says he was undecided what to do; Gen. Lee says he declined it.]

—— *Ind.* The 1st Regiment from Indiana leaves for Washington.

—— *Va.* The U. S. arsenal at Harper's Ferry is fired to prevent its falling into the hands of the Confederates, and 15,000 stand of arms are destroyed.

Gen. W. B. Taliaferro is given command of the State troops at Norfolk.

—— *O.* Two regiments are organized at Columbus, and sent to Washington without uniforms or arms.

Apr. 19. *Md.* A secession mob in Baltimore fire on the Massachusetts 6th Regiment while hastening to the defense of Washington; this is the first blood shed in the war.

—— *D. C.* The Confederate ports are proclaimed under blockade.

—— *New York.* The 7th Regiment, Col. Lefferts, starts for Washington.

Apr. 20. *D. C.* The President relieves Gen. W. S. Harney at St. Louis, and Capt. Nathaniel Lyon is directed to raise four regiments of Missouri Volunteers.

—— *Mo.* State troops seize and garrison the U. S. arsenal at Liberty, by order of Gov. Jackson.

—— *Va.* Nine ships of war and naval stores in the navy yard near Norfolk are burned by Com. Paulding, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Confederates.

—— Col. Robert E. Lee resigns his commission in the U. S. Army.

Apr. 22. *N. C.* The U. S. arsenal at Fayetteville is surrendered to the State authorities.

—— *Va.* The governor and State Convention appoint Robert E. Lee to the chief command of the State troops.

Apr. 23. *Ill.* Gov. Yates sends a force of volunteers, who occupy the important position at Cairo.

—— *Va.* Gen. Lee assumes command. His resignation not having been accepted in Washington, he is legally an officer in both armies.

Apr. 24 ±. *La.* The State raises 6,000 Confederate troops.

Apr. 25. *Tex.* At Saluria, Col. VanDorn captures 450 Federal troops.

—— *Mo.* By a secret movement 21,000 stand of arms and 110,000 cartridges are removed from the arsenal at St. Louis and shipped *en route* for Springfield, Ill.

Apr. 27. *D.C.* Gen. B. F. Butler is assigned to command the department of Annapolis.

—— *N. C., Va.* The ports are proclaimed to be in a state of blockade.

Apr. 29. *Ala.* Jefferson Davis proposes in his message to add 100,000 men to the 82,000 already in the Confederate service.

Apr. * *D. C.* Washington is fortified against an attack by Confederates.

Apr. * *Ill.* U. S. Grant returns to army life by tendering his services to Gov. Yates, and is appointed to command camps Yates, Grant, and Douglas.

Apr. * *R. I.* The young Gov. William Sprague puts on a soldier's uniform, and leads the State troops to the defense of the Federal Capital.

May 3. *D.C.* President Lincoln calls for 42,034 volunteers for three years; also for 23,714 regulars and 18,000 seamen.

The military Department of the Ohio is created; Gen. George B. McClellan, commander, with headquarters at Cincinnati.

—— *N. J.* Four regiments of volunteers under Gen. Theodore Runyon leave for the seat of war.

May 4. *Md.* The Relay House on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is seized by a force under Gen. Butler.

May 6. *Va.* Gen. Robert E. Lee is given supreme command of Confederate forces in Virginia.

May 7. *Tenn.* A military league is entered into with the Confederacy.

May 8. *Mo.* Cannon and several hundred muskets, furnished by the Confederacy, are landed at St. Louis from a New Orleans steamer.

May 9. *Md.* Federal troops again pass through Baltimore to Washington.

May 10. *Mo.* Capt. Lyon with a Federal force makes a sudden move on Camp Jackson, in the suburbs of St. Louis, and compels its unconditional surrender.

May 11. *Mo.* Gen. Harney returns from Washington and resumes command at St. Louis.

—— *S. C.* Charleston Harbor is blockaded by the U. S. frigate *Niagara*.

May 13. *Md.* Baltimore is occupied by Gen. Butler with 900 Federals.

—— *S. C.* The U. S. frigate *Niagara* captures the English ship *General Parkhill* off Charleston Harbor.

May 14. *D. C.* Capt. George B. McClellan (Major-General of the Ohio Militia) is appointed a major-general in the U. S. A.

May 17. *D. C.* William T. Sherman and Ulysses S. Grant are appointed brigadier-generals of volunteers. [Commissions are dated back to this date, Sherman's from Aug. 3, Grant's from Aug. 7.]

May 18. The Government initiates the movement for creating an armament on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers.

May 19. *Va.* The armed schooner *Star* attacks a Confederate battery at Sewell's Point, at the mouth of the Elizabeth River, and is driven back by its fire; this is the first offensive operation by the Federal Navy.

May 22. *Va.* Gen. Butler assumes command at Fortress Monroe.

May 24. *D. C.* Federals advance from Washington, and occupy Arlington Heights and Alexandria. Col. Elmer Ellsworth of the New York Zouaves is killed.

May 25. *N. H.* The first regiment of New Hampshire volunteers leaves Concord for the war.

BIRTHS—DEATHS.

1861.

Apr. 24. Barnard, Daniel D., M. C. for N. Y., A64.
May 15. Derby, George H., soldier, author, A38.
May 21. Akers, Benj. P., sculptor, A36.
May 24. Ellsworth, Elmer E., col. of Zouaves, A24.

SOCIETY.

1861 Apr. 18. *Md.* Secessionists raise a flag and salute it with artillery on Federal Hill, Baltimore; loyal citizens quickly seize the cannon and haul down the flag.

Apr. 20. *O.* The Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio is formed.

Apr. 29. *New York.* The Woman's Central Association of Relief is organized for the benefit of the soldiers.

Apr. * The Confederates, supposing half of the North would oppose subjugation, are greatly surprised at the effect of the firing on Fort Sumter.

It unites the people, and arouses their patriotism. President Lincoln's Administration suddenly becomes popular. All divisions are healed.

STATE.

1861 Apr. 17. *Va.* Governor Letcher issues a proclamation, recognizing the Confederacy, and calling for military preparations to be made.

—— *Ala.* Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation counteracting that of President Lincoln.

—— *Mo.* The governor refuses to furnish the quota of troops called for by the President.

Apr. 18. *Ky.* A union meeting is held at Louisville, which decides that Kentucky shall be maintained a neutral State, and adhere to the Federal Government until the latter becomes the aggressor.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* The ports of the seceding States are proclaimed to be under blockade.

The Government orders the marshals of the large cities to seize all telegrams that have accumulated for six months; the seizure to be made simultaneously, on the 20th, at three P. M.; the object in view is to obtain evidence of a conspiracy implicating Northern politicians.

Apr. 20. *D. C.* A committee from Baltimore informs the President that troops cannot march through that city without fighting their way; approaching troops are ordered to march around the city. [Later it is demanded that Federal troops be ordered not to cross the territory of Maryland.]

—— *Mo.* Missourians seize the U. S. arsenal at Liberty.

—— *N. C.* The State seizes the U. S. branch mint at Charlotte.

—— *New York.* A war-meeting held in Union Square is attended by more than 100,000 people.

Apr. 22. *Md.* Gov. Hicks writes President Lincoln urging a truce, and suggesting that Lord Lyons be requested to act as mediator between the North and the South.

Apr. 23. *Ark.* The governor refuses to furnish the quota of troops required.

—— *Va.* The State Convention sends commissioners to treat with the Confederacy.

Alexander H. Stephens, the plenipotentiary of the Confederacy, enters a formal military league with certain members of the State Convention, making Virginia an immediate member of the Southern Confederacy.

Apr. 25. *Va.* The commissioners sign a compact with the Confederacy. Governor Letcher proclaims Virginia a Confederate State, subject to the ratification of the people.

Apr. 27. *D. C.* President Lincoln directs Gen. Scott to suspend the privilege of *habeas corpus* if necessary.

The blockade is extended by proclamation to North Carolina and Virginia.

Apr. 29. *Ala.* The Confederate Provisional Congress assembles in special session, to meet the emergency at Charleston, occasioned by the attempt to reenforce Major Anderson.

—— *Md.* The secession ordinance is rejected by the House of Delegates. Vote, 53–13.

—— *Tenn.* Gov. Harris seizes $75,000 worth of bonds and $5,000 in cash that are in the keeping of the U. S. collector at Nashville.

Apr. 30. *N. J.* The Legislature makes an appropriation of $2,000,000 for military purposes, and provides for an annual tax of $100,000 in addition.

—— *Pa.* Gov. Curtin convenes the Legislature in extra session to make military preparations for the coming war.

Apr. * *Tenn.* Gov. Harris refuses to honor President Lincoln's call for troops.

Apr. * *Va.* By a proviso the secession ordinance is not to take effect until ratified by a vote of the people, on the 30th of May.

May 1. *Tenn.* The Legislature authorizes the governor to enter a military league with the Confederacy, by which the entire military power of the State will be subject to Confederate authority.

May 1±. John A. Campbell of Ga., an associate justice of the Supreme Court resigns [and joins the Confederacy].

May 3. *D. C.* President Lincoln, on official authority alone, calls for additional volunteers. (See Army.)

The President directs military commanders to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in certain cases.

May 4. *D. C.* President Lincoln informs foreign governments that he intends to maintain the Union by force if necessary.

—— *Ky.* A large majority of the delegates chosen to attend the Border State Convention are opposed to secession.

May 6. Arkansas, the ninth State, secedes from the Union by ordinance of a convention. Vote 69–1.

—— *Ala.* The Confederate Congress meets in special session.

—— *Va.* The State becomes a member of the Confederacy.

May 7. *Ala.* Virginia is admitted to representation in the Confederate Congress.

—— *Tenn.* Gov. Harris announces a military league between Tennessee and the Southern Confederacy.

May 8. *D. C.* The direct donations made by men of wealth, within the last three weeks, for the support of the Government, are estimated at $23,000,000.

May 9. *Ala.* The Confederate Congress passes an act recognizing the existence of war between the United States and the Confederate States.

It authorizes Jefferson Davis to use the whole land and naval force of the Confederacy, and to commission privateers.

May 10. *D. C.* The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended in Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa.

May 11. *Ky.* It is agreed by arbitration of the Union men and the Breckinridge men that the State shall aid neither North nor South, but maintain an armed neutrality.

May 13. *W. Va.* At Wheeling, 5,000 loyal citizens from 25 counties pledge their support to the Union.

—— *Eng.* The Confederate States are recognized as belligerents by Great Britain in a proclamation of neutrality.

May 14. *D. C.* The mails are ordered to be withdrawn from many Southern routes.

—— *Mass.* An extra session of the Legislature is held, and an act is passed for the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution; the Union Fund is created, and the issue of $3,000,000 in scrip authorized.

May 16. *Va.* Virginians are notified by Senator Mason, ten days in advance of the submission election, that they must vote for secession, or retaining their Union sentiments, "they must leave the State."

—— *Ky.* The House of Representatives resolves to maintain the neutrality of the State.

* * The great leader of the Democracy, Stephen A. Douglas, pursues a patriotic course in aid of President Lincoln; no partisan word is spoken: only the safety and honor of the Government are considered by him.

May 20. *Ky.* Gov. Magoffin proclaims Kentucky a neutral State.

—— *N. C.* An ordinance of secession is passed by the State Convention; it both revises the State Constitution and adopts the Confederate Constitution.

—— North Carolina, the 10th State, secedes by ordinance of a State Convention; it is passed by a unanimous vote.

May 21. The Confederacy confiscates the property and estates of aliens.

It affixes a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment to those who withhold information of such property. [The total amount confiscated is estimated at $200,000,000.]

—— *Ala.* The Confederate Provisional Congress adjourns, to meet in Richmond, Va., on the 20th of July.

May 23. *Va.* The people confirm the ordinance of secession by a popular vote of 125,950–20,373.

May 25. *Md.* John Merryman is arrested in Baltimore, and confined in Fort McHenry, for raising companies to join the secessionists.

[Chief Justice Taney issues a writ of *habeas corpus* (which is ignored), and declares that the President cannot suspend the privilege of a writ of *habeas corpus*, or allow a military officer to do so.]

—— *Mass.* Gov. Andrew issues a call asking for additional troops. [The next day 3,100 report at his headquarters on the Boston Common.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861 Apr. 18. *Kan.* The steamboat *New Sam Gaty*, flying the Confederate flag, arrives at Leavenworth; the captain is forced to substitute the Union flag.

Apr. 20. *D. C.* The railroad authorities propose to Gen. Scott a new route for troops to reach the Capital and avoid Baltimore.

They propose passage by rail to Perryville, Md., thence by water to Annapolis, thence by rail to Washington, and if the railroad be destroyed, by wagon-roads.

May 9. *Ill.* Boats loaded with provisions for the Confederates are stopped at Cairo.

ARMY — NAVY.

1861 May 30. *W. Va.* The Federals enter Grafton.

May 31. *Va.* **Gen. Beauregard** assumes command of the Confederate forces in Virginia.

May * *Va.* Gen. Butler refuses to return to their owners three refugee slaves at Fortress Monroe; he holds them as contraband of war.

June 2. *S. C.* The privateer *Savannah* escapes from Charleston Harbor. [It is captured on June 3 by the Federal brig-of-war *Perry*.]

June 3. *W. Va.* **At Philippi,** Federals under Cols. Kelley and Lander lose two killed, two wounded, and two missing; Confederates, under Col. Porterfield, lose 16 killed and 26 missing, and retreat.

June 5. *Va.* Gen. Beauregard calls on the Virginians by proclamation to rise and expel the Federals from their State.

June 8. *Va.* The Virginia State troops are transferred to the Confederacy.

June 10. *Va.* **At Big Bethel,** Federals under Brig.-Gen. Peirce are repulsed, losing 14 killed, 49 wounded, and five missing; Confederates, under Col. J. Magruder, lose one killed and four wounded.

June 12. *Mo.* Gov. Jackson calls for 50,000 militia to defend the State against the Federal forces, and also announces his loyalty to the United States.

June 14. *Va.* Confederates evacuate Harper's Ferry.

June 15. *Boston.* The Massachusetts 1st — the first regiment to respond to the call for three years' troops — leaves for Washington.

—— *Mo.* Gen. Lyon with an expedition from St. Louis occupies Jefferson City, without resistance.

June 16. *Va.* Federals occupy Harper's Ferry.

—— *Md.* **At Seneca Mills,** Federals, under Maj. Everett, attack the Confederates, who lose three killed.

June 17. *Ill.* **U. S. Grant returns to army life,** and is commissioned colonel of the 21st Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

—— *Mo.* **Gen. Nathaniel Lyon,** having raised a Union army, defeats the State troops under Gen. Price at **Boonville.** Federal loss, 14 killed, 49 wounded, and 5 prisoners; Confederate loss about 40 killed and wounded, and many prisoners.

—— *W. Va.* Federals under Gen. Robert C. Schenck are surprised by the Confederates under Col. Gregg at Vienna, and lose five killed, six wounded, and 13 prisoners.

June 18. *Mo.* **Battle near Warsaw;** Federals, under Capt. Cook, lose 25 killed, 52 wounded, and 28 prisoners; Confederates, under Gov. Jackson, lose 45 killed and wounded.

—— *Va.* Gen. Patterson, with about 23,000 men, recrosses the Potomac, and falls back on Hagerstown, Md.

June 24. *Ky.* Gen. S. B. Buckner, commander-in-chief of the State Guards, orders six companies to Columbus to maintain the neutrality of Kentucky.

July 1. *La.* The privateer *Sumter*, under Capt. Semmes, runs the blockade at New Orleans [and preys on Union merchantmen for seven months].

—— *D. C.* **John Charles Frémont** is commissioned major-general.

—— *U. S.* The official army list includes 14,108 regulars, 169,480 volunteers; present for duty, 183,588.

July 2. *W. Va.* **At Martinsburg,** Federals, under Col. Abercrombie, lose three killed, 10 wounded; Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, lose 30 killed and wounded, 20 missing.

Gen. Patterson with a Federal force crosses the Potomac at Williamsport.

Summer. James B. Eads creates a gunboat fleet of 13 guns each, heavily plated with iron at the bows.

July 3. *D. C.* **Gen. J. C. Frémont** is appointed to command the Western Department.

July 4. *D. C.* The Secretary of War reports as in commission 82 war vessels, carrying 1,100 guns.

* * *W. Va.* **At Harper's Ferry,** the 9th N. Y. Regiment loses two killed and three wounded; Confederates lose two killed.

July 4 ±. Jefferson Davis appoints **Gen. Leonidas Polk** to command the military Department of the Lower Mississippi; headquarters at Memphis.

July 5. *Mo.* **Battle of Carthage:** 1,100 Federals under Col. Franz Sigel, attack a superior force under Gov. Jackson, Gens. Price, Rains, and Parsons; Federals are successful at first, but finally forced to retreat. Federal loss, 13 killed, 31 wounded; Confederate loss, 200 killed and wounded, and 250 prisoners.

July 6. *W. Va.* **At Middle Fork Bridge,** the 3d Ohio loses one killed, three wounded; Confederates lose seven killed and wounded.

July 9. *W. Va.* **At Laurel Hill,** Cols. McCook and Andrews defeat the Confederates under Gen. Garnett. Federal loss, one killed and three wounded.

July 11. *W. Va.* **Battle of Rich Mountain:** Rosecrans, of Gen. McClellan's command, defeats the Confederates under Col. Pegram. Federal loss, 11 killed and 35 wounded; Confederate loss, 150 killed and wounded.

July 12. *W. Va.* **At Beverly,** Col. Pegram surrenders 600 Confederates to Gen. McClellan.

At Barbourville, Col. Woodruff defeats the Confederates, who lose 12 killed; Federal loss, one killed.

July 13. *W. Va.* **Battle of Carrick's Ford:** Gen. McClellan and Gen. Morris defeat the Confederates under Gen. Garnett. Federal loss, 13 killed and 40 wounded; Confederate loss, 150 killed and wounded, and 800 prisoners; Gen. Garnett is among the killed.

July 14. *W. Va.* Gen. Patterson cautiously advances, and occupies **Bunker Hill** with a force of 18,000 to 22,000 men; Gen. Johnston is nine miles away with 12,000 men.

July 16. *Va.* Gen. McDowell begins his advance upon Manassas; total command, 34,320 men; his marching column less than 28,000 men with 49 guns.

July 17. *W. Va.* Gen. Patterson practically retreats from Bunker Hill to Charleston.

At Scarytown three Federal colonels, two captains, and seven men are captured by the Confederates.

July 18. *W. Va.* **Gen. J. E. Johnston** eludes Gen. Patterson in the Shenandoah Valley, hastens with 9,000 men to reenforce Gen. Beauregard, in time to defeat Gen. McDowell at Bull Run on the 21st.

—— *Mo.* **At Kansas City** Maj. Vanhorn defeats the Confederates. Federal loss, one killed; Confederate loss, 20 killed and wounded.

—— *D. C.* Mr. Lowe makes a balloon ascension, at Washington, for military information.

—— *Va.* **Battle at Blackburn's Ford,** near Centerville. Gen. Tyler loses 83 killed and wounded; the repulsed Confederates lose 68 killed and wounded.

Gen. McDowell's advance reaches Centerville, to find the Confederates retired to Manassas Junction, an important railroad center.

July 21. *Va.* **First Battle of Bull Run:** Confederates under Gens. Beauregard and Johnston defeat the Federals under Gen. McDowell.

The Federal army becomes panic-stricken, and retreats toward Washington in a disorderly rout. Federals lose 481 killed, 1,011 wounded, 1,421 missing, besides 28 guns and 5,000 small arms. Confederate loss, 387 killed, and 1,582 wounded.

July 22. *W. Va.* **Gen. McClellan** is relieved of his command and ordered to Washington; Gen. W. S. Rosecrans is his successor.

—— *Mo.* Gen. Sweeney encounters Confederates at Forsyth, losing two wounded; Confederates lose five killed and 10 wounded.

July 25. *Mo.* **Gen. John C. Frémont** takes command of the Western Department of the Federal army.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1861 May 29. The asteroid **Feronia** is discovered by Peters and Safford.

July 1. *N. J.* **Steel guns** are first manufactured at Trenton.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1861.

June 3. Douglas, Stephen Arnold, M.C., sen. for Ill., dem. candidate for Pres. (Popular Sovereignty), A48.

June 5. Garland, John, Col., U. S. A., A69.

June 10. Winthrop, Theodore, author, maj. of vols., k. at Big Bethel, A33.

July 13. Garnett, Robert S., U. S. A., Confed. brig.-gen., A42.

CHURCH.

1861 May * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; J. Chester Backus, moderator.

Only 13 Commissioners are present from the seceding States; it approves patriotic resolutions. (Vote, 156–66.) The Southern Commissioners are offended and withdraw. [The resolutions become the alleged reasons for the organization of the Presbyterian Church of the Confederate States.]

SOCIETY.

1861 May * *Phila.* **The volunteers refreshment saloon** is opened in a cooper-shop, on Otsego Street. [It feeds 600,000 soldiers who pass through the city during the war.]

June 9. *D. C.* **A Sanitary Commission** is appointed by the Secretary of War.

Members: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D.D., Prof. A. D. Bache, Jeffries Wyman, M.D., W. H. Van Buren, M.D., R. C. Wood, Surgeon-General; and two army officers, G. W. Cullum and Alexander Shiras.

June 13. *D. C.* The United States **Sanitary Commission** organizes and takes its name.

—— **Fast-day** is observed in the Confederate States.

July 4. President Lincoln's message inspires public patriotism.

** *Va.* **The holiday illusion** respecting the war is dispelled at **Bull Run.** A great lesson is taught the North.

July 21. General gloom prevails in the Northern States over the disastrous defeat at Bull Run [followed by increased determination to preserve the Union].

STATE.

1861 May 27. *Va.* Gen. Benj. F. Butler of Mass. is the first to declare fugitive **slaves contraband of war.**

May 30. *D. C.* **The Treasury** acquires $7,310,000 by sale of bonds at rates from 85 to 93 per cent, and $1,684,000 by Treasury notes at par.

May * *Mass.* The Legislature passes an amendment to the **Union Fund** by which the governor is authorized to issue scrip to the amount of $7,000,000, to be loaned to the U. S. Government.

May * *Utah.* **Gov. Cummings** resigns.

June 1. Postal communications with seceding States are prohibited.

—— *Ala.* The Confederacy **removes its capital** to Richmond, Va.

June 3. *Chicago.* The loyal Democrats mourn the death of their leader, **Stephen A. Douglas.**

—— *Ky.* **A Border State Convention** is held at Frankfort.

It commends neutrality to Kentucky, and urges the Federal Government to satisfy the slave States that slave property shall not be interfered with.

June 6. *S. C.* Gov. Pickens proclaims that citizens will be guilty of **treason if they remit money** to pay creditors in the North.

June 8. *Tenn.* **Tennessee,** the 11th State, **secedes** by the vote of the people.

—— *U. S.* The aggregate of subscriptions for carrying on the war amounts to $32,000,000.

June 10. *Fr.* Napoleon III. **proclaims neutrality** in the American conflict.

June 11. *W. Va.* **A loyal State Convention at Wheeling** declares the offices of the State of Virginia are made vacant by disloyalty, and proceeds to fill them and to form a regular State government.

June 12. *Mo.* The governor by proclamation **calls for 50,000 militia** to repel invasion, and then flees South.

June 18. *Tex.* Gov. Clark proclaims the **payment of debts** to people at war with the Confederates to be an act of treason.

June 19. *W. Va.* **The convention** at Wheeling passes an ordinance to reorganize the State of Virginia on a loyal basis.

June 20. *Ky.* In a **special election** for ten members of Congress, nine Union men are chosen.

—— *U. S.* **Passports** from the Secretary of State are required of persons **entering the South.**

—— *Tenn.* **A Union Convention** is held at Greenville, and grievances are declared.

—— *W. Va.* **The convention** elects Francis H. Pierpont governor.

June 21. *Tenn.* **A Union Convention** at Greenville, in East Tennessee, opposes the secession movement.

June 24. *Tenn.* Gov. Harris by proclamation declares the State **out of the Union.** (Vote of the people, 104,913 for 47,238 against.)

June 27. *Del.* **A Peace Convention** is held at Dover; it condemns the war and favors a peaceful separation.

June 30. Statistics for 1861. **Revenue:** customs, $39,582,126; sales of public lands, $870,659; premiums on loans and sales of gold, $33,631; miscellaneous items, $1,023,515. Total revenue, $41,509,930. **Expenditures:** War Department, $22,981,150; Navy Department, $12,420,888; Indians, $2,841,358; 8,636 pensions, $1,036,064; interest, $4,000,174; other civil and miscellaneous items, $23,267,010. Total ordinary expenditures, $66,546,645. Excess of expenditure over revenue, $25,036,714. **Public debt,** $90,580,873. Exports, $219,553,833; imports, $289,310,542.

July 2. *D. C.* The *habeas corpus* is further extended by the President.

—— *W. Va.* **The first Legislature** organizes at Wheeling.

July 4. *D. C.* **The 37th Congress opens** in special session. **Galusha A. Grow** of Pa. is elected Speaker.

Andrew Johnson is the only Senator present from any of the 11 seceding States, and there are only two members in the House from those States.

John J. Crittenden of Ky. is an eminent accession to the House.

President Lincoln's message states his policy.

"To hold the public places and property not already wrested from the Government, to collect the revenue—relying for the rest on time, discussion, and the ballot-box."

President Lincoln **asks for $400,000,000 and 400,000 men.**

The **Treasurer asks** Congress to provide resources for the fiscal year, amounting to $318,519,581, and suggests that $80,000,000 be raised by **taxation** and $240,000,000 by loans.

July 5. *D. C.* The President's authority to declare martial law and issue writs of *habeas corpus* is sustained by Atty.-Gen. Bates.

July 6. *Va.* **Jefferson Davis sends a threat of retaliation on Union prisoners,** if 13 persons captured on the privateer *Savannah* are executed.

July 8. *D. C.* **The Government prohibits telegraph communication** with respect to the army, unless the consent of the commanding general has been obtained.

July 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **first great War-Loan Bill** after a debate in committee of the whole for one hour, and on the next day after its introduction. Vote, 105–5.

July 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate **expels** Mason and Hunter of Va., Clingman and Bragg of N. C., Chestnut of S. C., Nicholson of Tenn., Sebastian and Mitchell of Ark., Hemphill and Wigfall of Tex. All had vacated their seats. Vote, 32–10.

July 13. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: Two Senators,** who have been elected by the loyal people of the **western counties of Virginia,** are sworn into office.

July 17. *D. C.* **The Loan Act becomes a law.**

The Treasury may offer $250,000,000 bonds at 7 per cent, running 20 years, or notes at 7 3/10 per cent interest, payable after three years. By a separate section $100,000,000 may be offered abroad.

July 18. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: Solomon Foot** of Vt. is elected President *pro tempore.*

July 20. *Va.* **The Confederate Provisional Congress** opens its third session at Richmond.

Jefferson Davis delivers his **second inaugural address** to the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

July 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Crittenden Resolution,** defining the object of the war. [July 25, it is adopted by the Senate.]

July 22–25. *Va.* Congress passes acts authorizing the raising of an army of a million men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861 June 1. The Confederate dollar is valued at 90 cents.

July 1. *Cal.* **The first daily overland mail route** from Missouri to San Francisco is established.

—— *New York.* Price of **cotton,** 14⅛ cents.

July 18. *Kan.* **The first overland coach** arrives from San Francisco, having made the trip in 17 days.

ARMY — NAVY.

1861 July 25. *Va.* Gen. N. P. Banks supersedes Gen. Robert Patterson as commander of the Army of the Shenandoah.

July 27. *D. C.* Gen. Geo. B. McClellan assumes command of the Department of Washington and Northeastern Virginia.

His force consists of 50,000 infantry, about 1,000 cavalry, 650 artillerymen, with nine imperfect field batteries of thirty pieces.

July * The Confederate army is officially declared to number 210,000 men; 400,000 more are authorized by the Confederate Congress.

Aug. 2. *Mo.* **Battle of Dug Spring:** Gen. Lyon loses nine killed, 30 wounded; Confederates, under Gen. Rains, lose 40 killed and 40 wounded.

—— *N. Mex.* Maj. Isaac Lynde surrenders Fort Fillmore and a force of 700 Federals to Col. John R. Baylor.

Aug. 5. *Md.* **At Point of Rocks,** Confederates lose three killed, two wounded, and seven prisoners.

—— *Mo.* **At Athens,** Col. Moore loses 10 killed and wounded; Confederates lose 23 killed, 50 wounded.

Aug. 7. Col. U. S. Grant is promoted to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers. (His commission is dated back to May 17.)

Aug. 10. *Mo.* **Battle of Wilson's Creek:** The Federals under Gens. Lyon and Sigel have a desperate fight with the Confederates under Gens. Price and McCulloch [and fall back to Springfield]. Federal loss, 223 killed, 721 wounded, and 292 missing. Confederate loss, 265 killed, 800 wounded, and 30 missing. Gen. Lyon is killed.

Aug. 13. *W. Va.* **Near Grafton,** Capt. Dayton routs the Confederates, who lose 21 killed and wounded.

Aug. 16. *Va.* Gen. John E. Wool takes command at Fortress Monroe.

Aug. 19. *D. C.* Henry W. Halleck is commissioned major-general.

—— *Mo.* **At Charleston,** Col. Dougherty and Lieut.-Col. Ransom defeat the Confederates under Col. Hunter; Federal loss, one killed and six wounded; Confederate loss, 20 killed and wounded, and 17 prisoners.

Aug. 20. *Va.* Gen. George B. McClellan assumes command of the Army of the Potomac, and proceeds to reorganize it. (He fortifies Washington until 32 forts protect it.)

Aug. 26. *W. Va.* **At Cross Lanes,** Federals, under Col. Tyler, are defeated, and lose 15 killed, 40 wounded, and 30 prisoners; Confederate loss unknown.

—— *Va.* **The Hatteras expedition,** commanded by Flag-officer Silas H. Stringham and Gen. B. F. Butler, leaves Fortress Monroe; it comprises five war vessels, two transports, and a tug, with a force of 800 men.

Aug. 28, 29. *N. C.* The Hatteras expedition bombards Forts Hatteras and Clark at the Inlet till they surrender. Federals lose one killed, two wounded; Confederates lose 12 or 15 killed, 35 wounded, and 750 prisoners.

Aug. 29. *Mo.* **At Lexington** Federals lose five or six wounded; Confederates, under Col. Reed, lose eight killed, several wounded.

Aug. 31. *Mo.* Gen. J. C. Frémont proclaims martial law in Missouri, and military emancipation to slaves of secessionists.

Aug. * *Ky.* Gen. Wm. Nelson organizes Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard County, for mustering Union soldiers.

Sept. 1. *Mo.* **At Bennett's Mills,** Federals lose three killed, six wounded.

Gen. U. S. Grant assumes command of Southeastern Missouri.

—— *Va.* **At Boone Court House,** the Federal loss, six wounded; Confederate loss, 30.

Sept. 4. *Ky.* The Confederates are the first to violate the neutrality of the Border States; they send Gen. Polk to occupy a section of Kentucky bordering the Mississippi.

Columbus, "the Gibraltar of the West," is occupied by Gen. Pillow with 6,000 men, who cross the river from Madrid.

—— *Mo.* A gunboat reconnaissance is sent out under Gen. Grant, on the Mississippi River [which discovers the Confederate occupation of Kentucky].

Sept. 5. *Ill.* **The Grant expedition,** consisting of two gunboats, 1,800 men, with 16 cannon for batteries, leaves Cairo for Paducah, Kentucky.

Sept. 6. *Ky.* A Union force under Gen. Ulysses S. Grant enters Kentucky and occupies Paducah.

Sept. 10. *W. Va.* **Battle of Carnifex Ferry:** Gen. Rosecrans defeats Confederate Gen. John B. Floyd with a loss of 16 killed, 102 wounded; Confederate loss small.

—— *Ky.* Gen. George H. Thomas is assigned to a command in East Kentucky.

—— The Confederacy appoints Gen. A. S. Johnston to command the Department of Tennessee, Arkansas, and parts of Mississippi, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory.

Sept. 10±. *Ky.* Cumberland Ford is occupied by six regiments of Confederates under Brig.-Gen. Zollicoffer, which enter the State through Cumberland Gap from Tennessee.

Sept. 12. *Mo.* **At Black River,** Maj. Gavitt encounters Confederates under Col. Talbot, who lose five killed and four prisoners.

Sept. 12–14. *W. Va.* **Battle of Cheat Mountain:** Gen. Reynolds defeats the Confederates under Gen. Lee. Federal loss, 13 killed, 20 wounded, and 60 prisoners; Confederate loss, 100 killed and wounded, besides 20 prisoners.

Sept. 13. *Mo.* **At Boonville,** Federals under Capt. Eppstein lose one killed and four wounded; Confederates lose 12 killed and 30 wounded.

Sept. * *W. Va.* The Confederates send Gens. John B. Floyd and Henry A Wise to regain West Virginia.

Sept. 14. *Mo.* **At Kansas City,** Confederates lose seven killed and six prisoners.

Sept. 17. *Mo.* **At Morristown** Confederates lose seven killed, and 100 horses captured with tents and supplies.

Battle at Blue Mills Landing: Lieut.-Col. Scott encounters the Confederates under Gen. Atchison; Federal loss, 100 killed and wounded.

Sept. 18. *Ky.* **Bowling Green** is occupied by Confederates under Gen. Buckner; a part of his command advances to **Mumfordville.** This invasion of Kentucky is proclaimed to be a measure of defense against an alleged invasion proposed by the Federals.

Sept. 18–20. *Mo.* **Battle of Lexington:** Gen. Price besieges the Federals under Col. Mulligan, who surrenders after the exhaustion of his supplies. Federal loss, 42 killed, 108 wounded, and 1,624 prisoners; Confederate loss, 25 killed, 75 wounded. "Mulligan's Surrender."

Sept. 19. *Ky.* **Lexington** is occupied by the Union Home Guard under Col. T. E. Bramlette.

Sept. 21. *Mo.* **Battle of Papinsville:** Gen. Lane loses 17 killed and 40 wounded; Confederates lose 40 killed, 22 wounded, and 100 prisoners, also all their tents and supplies.

—— *Ky.* Gen. O. M. Mitchel, of the Department of the Ohio, assumes command.

Sept. 23. *W. Va.* **At Mechanic's Gap** the Federals lose three killed and 10 wounded; the defeated Confederates lose 15 killed and 30 wounded.

Sept. 24. Count de Paris and Duc de Chartres enter the Federal service as aids to Gen. McClellan.

Sept. 25. *W. Va.* **At Chapmansville,** Col. Pratt encounters the Confederates under Col. Davis; Federal loss, four killed and eight wounded; Confederate loss, 20 killed, 50 wounded, and 47 prisoners; Col. Davis is among the killed.

—— *Mo.* **At Osceola,** Col. Montgomery loses one killed and four wounded; the Confederates lose 10 killed.

Sept. 26. *Ky.* **At Lucas Bend,** the routed Confederates lose four killed and five prisoners.

—— *Mo.* Gen. John C. Frémont takes the field.

Oct. 1±. *Va.* The Confederates before Washington begin to fall back.

Oct. 3. *W. Va.* **Battle of Greenbrier:** Gen. Reynolds encounters the Confederates under Gen. H. R. Jackson in an indecisive battle. Federal loss, eight killed and 32 wounded; Confederate loss, 100 killed, 95 wounded, and 13 prisoners.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1861.

Aug. 3. Bowman, Samuel, asst. P. E. bp. of Pa., A61.

Aug. 10. Lyon, Nathaniel, gen. U. S. Vols., k. at Wilson's Creek, A43.

Aug. 12. Reese, David M., physician, author, A61.

Sept. 12. Briggs, Geo. H., Gov. of Mass., M. C., A65.

CHURCH.

1861 Sept. 26. *U. S.* Fast-day is observed in the Northern States, by proclamation of the President.

LETTERS.

1861 * * *Cal.* Pacific College, Southern (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Santa Rosa.

* * *Boston.* The *Boston Review* appears.

* * *Ia.* **Norwegian Lutheran University** is organized at Decorah.

* * *Ill.* **Northwestern College** (Evangelical Ass'n) is organized at Napierville.

* * *Ill.* **St. Joseph's College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Teutopolis.

* * *La.* **Jefferson College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized in St. James parish.

* * *Mich.* **Albion College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Albion.

* * *New York.* The *World* absorbs the *Courier and Enquirer.*

* * *New York.* Bellevue Hospital **Medical College** is opened.

* * *New York.* Homeopathic **Medical College** is opened.

* * *N. Y.* **St. Joseph's College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Buffalo.

Vassar College is founded at Poughkeepsie by Matthew Vassar, by the gift of $408,000, for the higher education of women.

* * *Wash.* **Washington University** (non-sect.) is organized at Seattle.

* * *The Battle of Bull Run*, by E. C. Stedman, appears.

* * *Cecil Dreeme*, by Theodore Winthrop, appears.

* * *Elsie Venner*, by Holmes, appears.

* * *Exploration and Adventures in Equatorial Africa*, by Paul B. du Chaillu, appears.

* * *The Genius of Solitude*, by Alger, appears.

SOCIETY.

1861 Aug. 5. President Lincoln signs an act of Congress forbidding the selling or giving **intoxicating drinks to soldiers.**

Aug. 12. *Me.* **A mob** entirely destroys the office of the *Democrat*, a secession newspaper at Bangor.

Sept. 12. *Mo.* **Two slaves** of Thomas L. Snead, a secessionist of St. Louis, are **manumitted** by Gen. Fremont.

STATE.

1861 July 31±. *Mo.* **A loyal convention** deposes the governor and other fugitive State officers; Hamilton R. Gamble is appointed provisional governor.

Aug. 1. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **Gen. Baker** of Ore. makes a speech, in which he characterizes the utterances of **Senator Breckinridge** of Ky. as "words of brilliant, polished treason."

—— *Va.* Citizens who hold office under the Federal Government are declared chargeable with **treason** against the State.

Aug. 2. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an act **confiscating all the slaves** employed by the Confederates for military purposes.

Aug. 3. *Mo.* **Joint protection** is offered by Gov. Gamble and the Federal Government to those in arms who peaceably return to their homes.

Aug. 5. *D. C.* **The Morrill Tariff** is increased with an extended schedule, and radically changes the policy of revenue.

The average imports on dutiable articles are raised from 19 to 36 per cent, and on total importations from 15 to 28 per cent.

Congress passes a supplemental Loan Act, permitting the Treasurer to issue 6 per cent treasury notes, running 20 years, and allowing holders of seven-thirties to exchange their notes for such bonds; limit, $50,000,000.

It enacts a **direct tax** of $20,000,000 to be levied annually upon the States.

—— The Cabinet disagree; Secretary Welles contends for the **closing** of Southern ports in preference to a blockade.

—— *Mo.* A declaration of **State independence** is issued by Gov. Jackson at New Madrid, on his return from Richmond, Va.

Aug. 6. *D. C.* **Congress confiscates the property,** including slaves, of enemies of the United States.

The 37th Congress: the first session closes.

It has appropriated $207,000,000 for the Army, $56,000,000 for the Navy, and passed in all 76 public acts, 72 of which relate to the war.

Aug. 13. *D. C.* **The British Government** opens official communication **with the Confederate Government,** through Consul Bunch, relative to privateering. [Secretary Seward demands his removal; England refuses.]

Aug. 14. *Va.* **The Confederate Congress** warns all citizens of the United States, 14 years old and upwards, **to remove from the Confederate States** within 40 days.

Aug. 16. *D. C.* The President proclaims the seceding States in **a condition of insurrection,** and forbids all commercial intercourse with them.

* * *U. S.* **The banks promptly subscribe** for $50,000,000 loan, and receive seven-thirties. [Afterwards they furnish $50,000,000 more.]

Aug. 20. *W. Va.* The convention at Wheeling adopts an ordinance for **a new State.**

Aug. 22. *Va.* **The Confederate Provisional Congress** at Richmond closes its third session.

Aug. 30. *Mo.* Gen. **Frémont** declares the State under **martial law.**

Aug. * **Missouri decides to be neutral** during the war [but the State becomes the center of a great conflict between the two armies].

Sept. 2. *Ky.* The Legislature meets, and proceeds to **arm the State** against invasion by either the Federals or the Confederates.

Sept. 4. *Ky.* Confederates are the first to violate the neutrality of Kentucky by an armed invasion.

Sept. 11. *D. C.* President Lincoln **revokes Gen. Frémont's emancipation order.**

—— *Ky.* A resolution passes the Legislature **ordering the Confederate troops to leave** the State; the Federals are not included in the order.

Sept. 12. *Ky.* A resolution of the Legislature requires the governor to call out the **State troops** to expel the Confederate invaders.

Gen. Buckner issues an address from Russellville calling upon the people of Kentucky **to rise in armed resistance** against the usurpations of Abraham Lincoln.

Sept. 13. *Ky.* Gov. Magoffin, by direction of the Union Legislature, issues a proclamation.

It announces that "Kentucky expects Confederate or Tennessee troops to withdraw from the State unconditionally." [Jefferson Davis replies that they will be withdrawn if the Federal army will also be excluded. The Legislature rejects the condition proposed.]

Sept. 16. *Ky.* Gov. Magoffin protests against the entrance of **either Federal or Confederate** armies into Kentucky, as it is a neutral State.

—— *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **A bill is** read for the **abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.**

Sept. 17. *Md.* Many members of the Legislature being under arrest on a **charge of treason,** no meeting is held.

Sept. 21. *D. C.* John C. Breckinridge leaves the Senate [and joins the Confederacy].

Sept. 24. *Ky.* The House passes a bill for raising a force of 40,000 men **to repel the Confederates.** It provides that they shall be mustered into the Federal army.

Sept. * *Ky.* The Legislature requests **Gen. Robert Anderson** of Fort Sumter fame to take command of the State troops; the resolution is passed over the governor's veto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861 July * *Mass.* The contractors abandon work in the **Hoosac Tunnel.**

July * **The Emperor of Russia** sends to the United States Government expressions of good-will — saying he hopes the Union will not be dissolved.

Aug. 16. Intercourse between the North and the South is restricted to persons bearing passes.

Aug. * *Pa.* Great excitement prevails in the valley of Oil Creek, where a single flowing well yields 3,000 barrels of **petroleum oil** in a day.

Sept. 18. *La.* **The banks of New Orleans** suspend specie payments.

Sept. * **The telegraph line** between Denver, Colo., and **Sacramento, Cal.,** is completed.

Oct. 1. *New York.* Price of **cotton,** 21¼ cents.

Oct. 4. *Va.* **Aeronaut La Montaine** makes an ascension in the service of the Army of the Potomac, passes over the Confederate lines, and later descends in Maryland.

ARMY — NAVY.

1861 Oct. 8. *Ky.* **At Hillsborough:** Lieut. Sadler encounters the Confederates under Capt. Holliday. Federal loss, three killed and three wounded; Confederate loss, 11 killed, 29 wounded, and 22 prisoners.

Gen. W. T. Sherman supersedes Gen. Robert Anderson.

— *Fla.* **Fort Pickens is attacked** by Confederates.

Oct. 9. *Fla.* **At Santa Rosa Island,** Col. Wilson encounters the Confederates under Gen. Anderson; Federal loss, 13 killed, 29 wounded, and 24 prisoners; Confederate loss, 11 killed, 29 wounded, and 22 prisoners.

Oct. 11. *La.* New Orleans is placed under Confederate **martial law.**

Oct. 12. *La.* **The Confederate ram** *Manassas* strikes the Federal steamship *Richmond*, under Capt. John Pope, while coaling at New Orleans.

— *Mo.* **At Cameron** in Ray County, Maj. James loses one killed and four wounded; routed Confederates lose eight killed and five prisoners.

— *S. C.* The Confederate envoys run the blockade in the night at Charleston. (See Trent affair, Nov. 8.)

Oct. 13. *Mo.* **Near Lebanon,** Maj. Wright defeats the Confederates under Capts. Lowell and Wright. Federal loss, one killed; Confederate loss, 62 killed and wounded and 30 prisoners.

At Beckwith's Farm, Lieut. Tufts loses two killed, five wounded, and three missing; Confederates lose 12 killed and wounded.

Oct. 15. *D. C.* **Gen. McClellan has an army of 150,000** under his immediate command.

— *Mo.* **At Big River Bridge,** Federals defeat the Confederates under Gen. Thompson and burn the bridge. Federal loss, one killed and six wounded; Confederate loss, five killed and four wounded.

Oct. 16. *Mo.* **At Ironton,** Maj. Gavitt defeats the Confederates under Gen. Thompson. Federal loss, 11 killed; Confederate loss, 36 killed and wounded.

The Federals occupy **Lexington.**

Oct. 19. *Mo.* **At Big Hurricane Creek,** Col. Morgan defeats the Confederates. Federal loss, 14 wounded; Confederate loss, 14 killed and eight prisoners.

At Fredericktown, the Confederates, under Gen. Thompson and Col. Lowe, are defeated, and lose 80 prisoners and four heavy guns. Col. Lowe is killed; Federal loss, seven killed and 60 wounded.

Oct. 21. *Va.* **Battle of Ball's Bluff** on the Potomac: Col. Baker crosses the river in force to reconnoiter; is attacked by the Confederates under Col. Evans, defeated, and among the killed.

Federals lose 49 killed, 158 wounded, 714 missing; Confederates, under Col. Evans, lose 33 killed, 115 wounded and prisoners.

Oct. 22. *Mo.* **At Buffalo Mills,** Confederates lose 20 killed and 60 prisoners.

Oct. 23. *Mo.* **At West Liberty,** Confederates lose 10 killed, five wounded, and six prisoners.

— *Ky.* **At Hodgesville,** Lieut. Grayson loses three wounded; Confederates lose three killed and five wounded.

Oct. 24. *D. C.* The President orders that **Gen. Frémont** surrender his command to **Gen. Hunter.**

Oct. 25. *Mo.* **Battle of Springfield:** Maj. Zagonyi is routed by the Confederates and loses 15 killed, 27 wounded, and 10 missing; Confederate loss, 106 killed and 27 missing.

Oct. 26. *W. Va.* **At Romney,** Gen. Kelley defeats the Confederates under Col. McDonald. Federal loss, two killed and 14 wounded; Confederate loss, 20 killed, 15 wounded; McDonald and 500 men are made prisoners.

Oct. 27. *D. C.* Gen. McClellan reports the strength of the **Army of the Potomac** at 168,318, with 147,695 present for duty, and more *en route*.

— *Mo.* **At Plattsburg,** Confederates lose eight killed and 12 wounded.

Oct. 29. *Va.* **The Port Royal expedition** sails from Fortress Monroe under Capt. Samuel F. Dupont, and Gen. Thomas W. Sherman.

It comprises one frigate, 14 gunboats, 34 steam transports, and 26 sailing vessels, and 10,000 troops, or about 22,000, including the crews of the vessels.

Oct. 30. Gen. McClellan reports **Gen. Johnston's army** as numbering 150,000 men; Gen. Johnston reports an effective total of 41,000 men.

Oct. 31. *D. C.* **Lieut.-Gen. Winfield Scott resigns** the command of the Army.

Oct.* *S. C.* The Confederate steamer *Nashville* **runs the blockade at** Charleston. [She returns with a cargo worth $3,000,000.]

Oct.* *Tenn.* **The Union men** in East Tennessee burn many railroad bridges to delay the movement of Confederate troops. By order of Jefferson Davis, **Union men** charged with bridge burning **are hanged,** prisons are filled with suspects, and a reign of terror prevails.

Nov. 1. *D. C.* **Gen. George B. McClellan** is appointed (13th) Commander-in-chief of the Army of the United States.

Nov. 2. Gen. Frémont surrenders his command to Gen. Hunter, who is sent to supersede him.

— *Mo.* **At Platte City,** Maj. Joseph encounters Confederates under Silas Gordon; they lose 13 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners.

Nov. 6. *Ill.* Gen. Grant **sends an expedition** — 3,000 men and two gunboats — **from Cairo down the river.**

Nov. 7. *Mo.* **Battle of Belmont: Gens.** Grant and McClernand defeat the Confederates under Gen. Polk, but are finally driven back to their boats. Federal loss, 79 killed, 289 wounded; Confederate loss, 105 killed, 419 wounded, and 235 prisoners.

Nov. 8. *Ky.* **At Piketon,** Gen. Nelson defeats the Confederates; Federal loss, six killed and 24 wounded; Confederate loss, 400 killed and wounded.

— *S. C.* **Battle of Port Royal: The Port Royal expedition** (at Hilton Head) bombards Forts Walker and Beauregard till the Confederates are driven out, and the Federals gain possession. Federal loss, eight killed and 23 wounded; Confederate loss, 11 killed and 48 wounded, and 42 guns.

— **Capt. Charles Wilkes, of the** *San Jacinto*, **overhauls the British mail steamer** *Trent* **from Havana, and forcibly removes James M. Mason and John Slidell,** the Confederate envoys to Great Britain and France. [He conveys them to Boston.] (See State.)

Nov. 9. *D. C.* The Department of Missouri is organized, and the Department of the Ohio is extended to Kentucky and Tennessee.

— *Va.* Gen. Joseph E. Johnston reorganizes the **Confederate Army of Virginia.**

Nov. 10. *W. Va.* **At New River,** Federals lose eight killed, and 10 wounded.

At Guyandotte, Col. K. V. Whaley loses eight killed, 12 wounded, and 45 prisoners.

Nov. 11. *Mo.* **At Kansas,** Col. Anthony encounters Confederates, loses eight killed and eight wounded, and withdraws.

Nov. 12. *W. Va.* **At Romney,** Federals lose two killed; Confederates lose 12 prisoners.

Nov. 14. *W. Va.* **At McCoy's Mill,** Gen. Benham encounters Confederate Gen. Floyd, who loses 15 killed.

Nov. 18. *Mo.* **Gen. Halleck takes command of the Western Department.**

Nov. 20. *Mo.* Gen. Halleck issues Order No. 3, forbidding the admission of **fugitive slaves** into Federal camps.

— *Va.* Gen. McClellan reviews the **Army of the Potomac,** 70,000 strong.

Nov. 22. *Fla.* **At Fort Pickens,** Federals lose two killed and 14 wounded.

Nov. 19. *Boston.* **The** *San Jacinto* arrives with the Confederate Commissioners, **Mason and Slidell,** on board, for incarceration in Fort Warren.

— *Va.* **At Lancaster,** Col. Moore defeats the Confederates under Lieut.-Col. Blanton. Federal loss, one killed and two wounded; Confederate loss, 13 killed, many wounded and some prisoners.

Nov. 26. *Va.* At Dranesville, Col. Bayard loses two wounded; Confederates lose two killed and four prisoners.

Nov. 29. *Mo.* **At Black Walnut Creek,** Maj. Hough loses six wounded; Confederates lose 17 killed and five prisoners. Maj. Hough is wounded.

Nov.* The blockade of the Southern ports becomes effective.

Dec. 3. *Mo.* **At Salem,** Maj. Bowen defeats the Confederates under Cols. Freeman and Turner. Federal loss, 15 killed and wounded; Confederate loss unknown.

— *D. C.* The Secretary of War reports the army strength to be 660,971, including 640,637 volunteers; it comprises 550,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 25,000 artillery.

The Secretary of the Navy reports 264 war-vessels, carrying 2,557 guns and 22,000 men.

Dec. 4. *Mo.* **At Dunksburg,** the Confederates, under Capts. Young and Wheatly, lose seven killed and 10 wounded.

— *Va.* **At Vienna,** Federals lose 45; Confederate loss not reported.

Dec. 4. *Ky.* **At Whippoorwill Bridge** Federals lose four wounded; Confederates lose six killed and wounded and 11 prisoners.

Dec. 5. *Ky.* **At Brownsville** the Federal Home Guards lose three killed and five wounded.

Dec. 7. *W. Va.* **At Dam Number 5** Confederates are defeated, losing two killed.

—— *Mo.* **At Olathe** Federals lose two killed; Confederates lose three killed and five wounded.

Dec. 11. *Mo.* **At Bertrand** Lieut.-Col. Rhodes loses one killed; Confederates lose 16 prisoners.

Dec. 13. *W. Va.* **At Camp Alleghany** Brig.-Gen. Milroy loses 21 killed, 107 wounded, and 10 missing; Confederates under Col. E. Johnson lose 20 killed and 96 wounded.

Dec. 19. *Mo.* **At Milford** Col. Davis defeats the Confederates, who lose 1,300 prisoners, besides wagons and stores. Federal loss, two killed and eight wounded.

At Shawnee Mound the Federals under Gen. Pope take 150 prisoners.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1861 Nov. * **-Dec.** * *Cal.* Disastrous floods prevail during four weeks of rain; mills, dams, and houses are swept away. Loss, $10,000.

Dec. 5. *N. Y.* The Society of Natural Sciences is organized in Buffalo.

* * The Gatling gun is first patented.

± * * John S. Rarey attracts attention by his skill in horse-training.

CHURCH.

1861 Nov. 14. A special convention of the Young Men's Christian Association results in the organization of the U. S. Christian Commission for service with the armies.

Dec. 4. *Ga.* The Southern Presbyterians meet at Augusta. They proceed to form the General Assembly of the Confederate States of America, and appoint a committee on Foreign Missions.

LETTERS.

1861 * * *History of France*, by Parke Godwin, appears.

* * *Lectures on the English Language*, by G. P. Marsh, appears.

* * *Life in the Iron Mills*, by Rebecca H. Davis, appears.

* * *The Magic Marriage*, by Charles Gayler, appears.

* * *The Man Without a Country*, by E. E. Hale, appears.

SOCIETY.

1861 Nov. * Partisan elections are practically obliterated.

Nov. * There is great rejoicing in the North over the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners. (See Army — Navy.)

Dec. 14. *Phila.* Christ Church Hospital is completed. (Begun in 1856.)

STATE.

1861 Oct. 12. *S.C.* James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate Commissioners to European courts, sail from Charleston Harbor in the Confederate steamer *Theodore* [and go to Havana].

—— *N. C.* A convention is held in Hyde County; it aids the Union movement by declaring the independence of the State government. [It is soon suppressed.]

Oct. 16. *Mo.* Each civil officer is required by the State Convention at Jefferson City to subscribe to an oath within 60 days to support the Constitution.

Oct. 17. *Eng.* Lord John Russell proposes a somewhat peremptory summons to the conflicting governments in the United States that they abandon their strife. [Lord Palmerston does not approve.]

Oct. 21. *Mo.* A special session of the Legislature, called by Gov. Jackson, meets at Neosho.

Oct. 24. *W. Va.* The ordinance for forming a new State is approved by a vote of the people.

Oct. 28. *Mo.* An act of secession is passed by the Legislature in session at Neosho.

Oct. * *N. Y.* The Government has incarcerated 174 persons in Fort Lafayette during the past four months.

Nov. 5. California ceases to be a Democratic State, and elects Leland Stanford (Rep.) for governor.

—— *Kan.* A vote is cast for locating the State capital: Vote, — Topeka, 7,996; Lawrence, 5,291; other cities, 1,184.

Nov. 6. A general election is held in the Confederate States under the permanent Constitution; Jefferson Davis of Miss. and Alexander H. Stephens of Ga. are elected to the highest offices for six years.

Nov. 8. Mason and Slidell are seized. (See Army and Navy.)

[The Confederate Commissioners are given up, thus establishing a principle in international law for which the United States had invariably contended.]

Nov. 9. *Ala.* The Confederate Congress admits Kentucky into the Confederacy.

Nov. 18. *N. C.* A Union Convention meets and declares the State offices vacant; it elects M. N. Taylor provisional governor.

—— *Ky.* A Sovereignty Convention (Confederate) is held at Russellville, Logan County; 65 counties are represented.

It passes an ordinance of secession, and elects George W. Johnson provisional governor, and Bowling Green for the capital.

—— *Va.* The Confederate Provisional Congress, at Richmond, opens its fourth session.

Nov. 19. *Boston.* Mason and Slidell arrive here on board the *San Jacinto*.

Nov. 24. *Mass.* Mason and Slidell are imprisoned at Fort Warren.

Nov. 25. *Nev.* Carson City is chosen by the Legislature as the capital.

Nov. 26. *W. Va.* A convention meets at Wheeling to form a State constitution.

Nov. * *U. S.* The strife between Republicans and Democrats intensifies.

Nov. 30. *D. C.* England orders Lord Lyons, the British minister, to leave the country if Mason and Slidell are not released within seven days.

—— *Ky.* An ordinance of secession is passed by an unauthorized "Sovereignty Convention." (Lossing, Oct. 29.)

Dec. 2. *D. C.* The 37th Congress: the second session opens.

Dec. * *D. C.* Congress; House: Galusha A. Grow of Pa. is elected Speaker. Vote, 99–60.

Congress; Senate: Lyman Trumbull of Ill. introduces a bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and giving freedom to the persons they hold in slavery.

Congress gives a vote of thanks to Capt. Wilkes of the *San Jacinto*. (See Army, Nov. 8.)

Congress: The House requests an investigation of the Ball's Bluff disaster. "A blunder so gross that all men can see it." (Roscoe Conkling.)

Dec. 3. Congress; House: An open division begins on the slavery question, by the rejection of W. S. Holman's resolution to reaffirm the Crittenden resolution of July 22. Vote, 71–65.

Dec. 4 ±. *D. C.* Secretary Chase recommends a National banking system, which shall give the nation entire control of the currency, and abolish State banks.

Congress: The Senate expels John C. Breckinridge of Ky. for treason.

* * *D. C.* Congress authorizes the issue of $10,000,000 in bonds, and $2,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Dec. 9. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate resolves that a joint committee of the two Houses (Senate 3, House 4), be appointed that shall inquire into the conduct of the war, with necessary power. Vote, 33–3. (The House concurs on Dec. 10.)

Dec. 14. *Ky.* The Confederate Legislature meets within the Confederate lines and elects 10 delegates to represent the State in the Confederate Congress.

Dec. 16. *D. C.* Congress; House: A bill is introduced for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861 Oct. 25. *West.* The Pacific Telegraph line between St. Louis and San Francisco is completed.

Nov. 14. *N. H.* Much of the business part of Concord is burned.

Dec. 1. *Southern States.* The Confederate dollar is worth 80 cents. [Dec. 15 it drops to 75 cents.]

Dec. 11. *S. C.* A great fire in Charleston causes a loss of $5,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1861 Dec. 20. *Va.* **At Dranesville** Gen. Ord defeats the Confederates under Gen. Stuart. Federal loss, seven killed, 61 wounded, and three prisoners; Confederate loss, 70 killed, 143 wounded, and 44 prisoners.

— *Mo.* **At Hudson** Maj. McKee defeats the Confederates, who lose 10 killed and 17 prisoners.

Dec. 21. *S. C.* The Federals sink 17 old hulks to blockade the channel of Charleston Harbor.

Dec. 22. *Va.* **At Newport News and New Market Bridge** Maj. Schoepf loses six wounded; Confederates lose 10 killed.

Dec. 23. *Mo.* Maj.-Gen. Halleck proclaims St. Louis under martial law.

Dec. 25. *D. C.* **Brig.-Gen. Samuel R. Curtis** is appointed to the command of the Federal forces in Southwest Missouri.

Dec. 27. *S. C.* The Confederate privateer *Isabel* escapes from Charleston Harbor.

Dec. 28. *Mo.* **At Mount Zion** Col. John Glover loses three killed and 46 wounded; Confederates lose 25 killed, 150 wounded, and 40 prisoners.

Dec. 31. *Miss.* A Federal naval force under Capt. Melancthon Smith captures the town of Biloxi.

Dec. * Gen. Robert E. Lee is put in command of the Confederate coast defenses of South Carolina and Georgia.

* * *La.* The Federal sloop-of-war *Brooklyn* blockades the port of New Orleans.

* * Henry M. Stanley enlists in the Confederate Army.

1862 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **The Federal Army** consists of 19,871 regulars, 507,333 volunteers. Present for duty, 527,204.

* * The war greatly increases in magnitude and intensity.

Jan. 3. *Va.* **Big Bethel** is occupied by a Federal force.

Confederates evacuate Nashville.

* * *S. C.* **At Port Royal Ferry** Gen. Stevens loses three killed and 11 wounded; Confederates retreat with the loss of six killed and 12 wounded.

Jan. 4. *W. Va.* **At Bath** Federals retire, losing three killed and 30 prisoners; Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, lose seven killed.

At Huntersville Maj. Webster captures $50,000 worth of Confederate army stores; two Confederates are killed and seven wounded.

Jan. 5. *D.C.* **Gen. Stone is apparently exonerated,** before a Congressional Committee, from all responsibility in the Ball's Bluff disaster.

Jan. 7. *W. Va.* **At Blue Gap** Federal Col. Dunning captures three cannon; Confederate loss, 15 killed and 20 prisoners.

Thirty miles east of Sutton Col. H. Anisansel defeats the Confederates, who lose 22 killed and wounded.

— *N. C.* **Gen. A. E. Burnside** is assigned to the command of the Department of North Carolina.

Jan. 8. *Mo.* **At Silver Creek** Maj. Torrence loses three men killed and 10 wounded; the Confederates, under Col. Poindexter, lose 12 killed, 22 wounded, 15 prisoners, and retreat.

— *W. Va.* **At Romney** Confederates lose 15 killed, several wounded, and 20 prisoners.

Jan. 9. *Ky.* Gen. Grant, with the cooperation of Flag-officer **Andrew H. Foote, leaves Cairo,** and begins a movement up the Tennessee River, on Fort Henry [and returns].

Jan. 10. *Ky.* **After a struggle, Col. James A. Garfield** defeats Confederate Col. Humphrey Marshall at the **battle of Middle Creek** on the Big Sandy River. Federal loss, two killed and 25 wounded; Confederate loss, 40 killed, many wounded. [Marshall leaves Kentucky.]

Jan. 11. *Va.* **The Hatteras Expedition** of 20 war vessels, and an army of 12,829 men, under Gen. Burnside and Flag-officer Goldsborough, sails from Fort Monroe.

Jan. 13. *N. C.* Burnside's expedition to Roanoke Island arrives at Hatteras Inlet.

Jan. 17. *Fla.* **Cedar Keys** is captured by the Federals.

Jan. 19. *Ky.* **Battle of Mill Springs:** Gen. Thomas defeats the Confederates under Gen. Zollicoffer, who is killed.

Federal loss, 38 killed and 194 wounded; Confederate loss, 190 killed, 160 wounded, 89 prisoners, 1,200 horses and mules, 100 wagons, and 10 guns.

Jan. 23. *S. C.* **A stone fleet is sunk** by the Federals, to obstruct the channels of Charleston Harbor.

Jan. 27. *D. C.* **The President issues** an order, in which he commands a general advance against the Confederates on the 22d of February.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* The War Department directs Gen. McClellan to arrest Gen. Stone, who commanded at Ball's Bluff, on charges too indefinite to be framed. [He is confined in Fort Lafayette six months, and then restored to duty without reparation or trial.]

Jan. 30. *N. Y.* The *Monitor*, the first turreted war-vessel, is launched.

Jan. * *Mo.* Gen. Price begins a guerrilla uprising against the Federals; roads are destroyed, bridges are burned, and outrages committed.

Feb. 2. *Ill.* A formidable land and naval expedition under Gen. Grant and Capt. A. H. Foote leaves Cairo.

Feb. 2-4. *Ill.* Gen. Grant and Flag-officer Foote begin a movement against **Fort Henry** with seven gunboats and 15,000 men on transports.

Feb. 3. *Eng.* The Confederate steamer *Nashville* is ordered to leave Southampton.

Feb. 6. *Tenn.* **Capt. Foote takes Fort Henry** on the Cumberland River; Gen. Tilghman and his staff are among the 90 prisoners; the land forces are commanded by Gen. Grant. Federal loss, 40 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, five killed, 10 wounded, 83 prisoners, 20 guns, and a large amount of stores.

— *N. C.* **The Burnside Expedition,** having crossed a difficult bar, now advances to Roanoke Island.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

* * **The Henry rifle,** firing 15 shots before reloading, is patented.

* * *New York.* W. Stanley Haseltine of Rome, Italy, Aaron D. Shattuck of Granby, Conn., William L. Sonntag, Worthington Whittredge, Henry A. Loop, and David Johnson of New York, are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * Useful metals are discovered in Michigan, gold in Snake River, Oregon, and coal near Denver, Colorado.

* * *Laramie Peak* is painted by Albert Bierstadt.

* * The group *The Picket-guard* is executed by John Rogers.

* * A bronze statuette, *The Freedman*, is executed by J. Q. A. Ward.

1862 Jan. 31. *Mass.* **A star** [now known as the *Companion of Sirius*] is discovered by A. Clarke at Cambridge.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1861.

Dec. 21. Turner, Samuel H., P. E. cl., theologian, critic, A71.

* * Bradford, Wm. H., Pres. cl., editor, A61.

* * Farnham, Ralph, rev. soldier, A95.

* * Hartman, Charles S., M. C. for Mont., born in Ind.

1862.

Jan. 2. Blunt, Edmund March, nautical writer, A92.

Jan. 10. Colt, Samuel, inventor of revolver, A48.

Jan. 18. Tyler, John, Gov. of Va., sen., Vice-Pres., 10th Pres. of U. S., mem. Confederate cong., A72.

Jan. 19. Zollicoffer, Felix K., M. C. for Tenn., Confederate brig.-gen., k. at Mill Springs, A50.

CHURCH.

1861 * * *Ga.* **The Southern General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) secedes on the slavery question.

* * *Ill.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Monmouth; R. D. Harper, moderator.

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Brooklyn.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Syracuse; J. B. Condit, moderator.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the Disciples of Christ is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Va.* The American Missionary Society opens its first day-school for freedmen at Hampton Roads.

* * The New School **Presbyterians** withdraw from the American Home Missionary Society, and organize the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions.

* * The United Synod South (Evangelical Lutheran) of Holston is organized.

1862 Jan. 2. *Pa.* Wm. Bacon Stevens is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Pennsylvania.

SOCIETY.

1861 Dec. * *D.C.* "Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the higher consideration." (President's Message.)

* * *D. C.* **Congress** begins to develop an **opposition to slavery**, by declaring that all slaves employed in military or naval service shall be made free by such act.

Dec. * *Boston.* The **New England Women's Auxiliary Association** is organized for the benefit of the soldiers.

* * *O.* **The Cincinnati Branch** of the Sanitary Commission is organized.

* * *Tex.* The State **Lunatic Asylum** at Austin is opened.

* * **U. S. Army:** Gens. Butler, McClellan, and Banks issue orders **excluding all liquors** from their respective commands.

* * **Suspected secessionists** in the North are forced to speak for the loyal cause, and ultra Southern newspapers are compelled to **display the National flag.**

* * *U. S.* **The navy ration is made a gill of spirits**, with the right to draw half a pint of wine, or provisions, or money instead.

* * **A gill of whisky** daily is allowed by Congress to each man in the navy in cases of excessive fatigue and exposure.

* * **–65 * *** The **eight-hour movement** obtains great headway during the prosperous times of the war.

STATE.

1861 Dec. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The committee on the **conduct of the war** elect Benj. F. Wade of O. chairman; members, Chandler of Mich., Johnson of Tenn., Gooch of Mass., Covode of Pa., Julian of Ind., and Odell of N.Y.

Dec. 21. *D. C.* The Cabinet decides that troops shall **not pass through Baltimore**, if they are not interrupted when in transit remote from the city of Baltimore. **Virginia** is in arms south of Washington, and **Maryland** to the north.

Dec. 24. *D. C.* **Congress** increases the **duties** on tea, coffee, and sugar, **as a war measure.**

Dec. 25. *Mo.* **Martial law** is extended to all railroads in the State.

Dec. 30. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: E. G. Spaulding of N. Y. introduces the **original Legal-tender Bill.**

Dec. * *D. C.* The term of enlistment is changed from one to three years, and a bounty of $50 is offered.

* * *Colo.* **The first Legislature** meets at Denver.

* * *D. C.* **Congress: The House meets with much obstruction, opposition, and criticism** from some of its members, chiefly C. L. Vallandigham of O. and H. C. Burnett of Ky.; the Senate is vexed with J. C. Breckinridge of Ky. until his departure southward.

* * *D. C.* The President accedes to the provisions of the **Treaty of Paris**, which **abolish privateering**, and define the **rights of neutrals**; but England and France stipulate that this action shall have no bearing on "the internal differences in the United States." [The condition is unaccepted.]

* * *D. C.* **Noah H. Swayne** of O. is appointed Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Dec. * *Md.* The Legislature **appropriates $7,000** to be distributed by the Governor of Massachusetts among the families of those killed in the **Baltimore riot.**

* * *Mo.* The Legislature establishes the **Metropolitan police force** of St. Louis.

* * *New York.* C. Godfrey Gunther is elected the 74th mayor.

* * The 16 eminent and able governors of the Northern States become popularly known as "**War Governors.**"

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–63	* *	*Ala.*	John G. Shorter.
–63	* *	*Dak.* (*Ter.*).	Wm. Jayne.
–65	* *	*Fla.*	John Milton.
–65	* *	*Ill.*	Richard Yates.
–67	* *	*Ind.*	Oliver P. Morton.
		Kan. (*Ter.*)	George M. Bebee.
		Kan.	Charles Robinson.
–65	* *	*Kan.*	Thomas Carney.
–63	* *	*Ky.*	James F. Robinson.
–66	* *	*Mass.*	John A. Andrew.
–63	* *	*Me.*	Israel Washburn, Jr.
–64	* *	*Mich.*	Austin Blair.
		Mo.	Claiborne F. Jackson.
–64	* *	*Mo.*	Hamilton R. Gamble.
–66	* *	*Neb.* (*Ter.*).	Alvan Saunders.
–62	* *	*N. C.*	H. T. Clark.
–63	* *	*N. H.*	Nathaniel S. Berry.
–64	* *	*Nev.* (*Ter.*).	James W. Nye
–65	* *	*N. Mex.* (*Ter.*).	Henry Connolly.
		Pa.	Andrew G. Curtin.
–62	* *	*R. I.*	John R. Bartlett.
		Tex.	Edward Clark.
–63	* *	*Tex.*	Francis R. Lubbock.
–64	* *	*U.* (*Ter.*).	Stephen S. Harding
–63	* *	*Vt.*	Frederick Holbrook.
		Wash. (*Ter.*).	R. D. Gohlson.
		Wash. (*Ter.*).	Wm. H. Wallace.
–67	* *	*Wash.* (*Ter.*).	Wm. Pickering.
		W. Va.	Francis H. Pierpont.
–62	* *	*Wis.*	Louis P. Harvey.

* * *O.* The Legislature passes a law declaring the property of **volunteers** free from execution for debt during their time of service.

* * *O.* The Legislature provides for the acceptance of **ten regiments** beyond the number required from the State, and votes $500,000 to support them.

* * *Vt.* The Legislature repeals the **Personal Liberty Bill** of 1858, as opposed to the Federal Constitution.

1862 Jan. 1. *D. C.* The Government **surrenders Mason and Slidell** on the demand of the British ministry. [They sail for Europe.]

It suspends specie payments.

Jan. 7. *Ill.* **A convention** meets to form a new constitution; it ratifies the 13th Amendment, assumes legislative power, and frames a Constitution.

Jan. 11. *D. C.* **Simon Cameron** of Pa. resigns the office of Secretary of War, and **Edwin M. Stanton** of O. takes his place.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Solomon Foot** of Vt. is reelected President *pro tempore.* Jesse D. Bright of Ind. is **expelled from the Senate** for disloyal utterances.

Jan. 22. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **The Legal-tender Bill** is reported by its author, Mr. Spaulding, of N.Y.

—— *Utah.* A second Territorial **Convention** meets at Salt Lake City, to frame a constitution for the State of Deseret.

Jan. 25. *Va.* Henry S. Foote of Miss. offers peace resolutions in the Confederate Congress at Richmond.

Jan. 27. *D. C.* President Lincoln issues "General War Order Number 1," commanding **a general advance** to be made against the Confederates on Feb. 22.

Jan. * *D. C.* The Federal Government is in "**a three-fold contest** — a military one with the Confederacy; a diplomatic and moral one with the governments of England and France; and a financial one with the money power of Europe." (Blaine.)

Feb. 3. *D. C.* An offer of mediation by France is presented by the French minister at Washington.

Feb. 4. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Mr. Morrill of Vt. expresses the sanguine feeling of the public by ridiculing the suggestion **that the war is to be prolonged until July 1, 1863; he predicts peace by July 30,** next ensuing.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **The Legal-tender Bill passes.** Vote, 93–59; yeas are all Republican. "It was the most momentous financial step ever taken by Congress." (Blaine.)

Sec. Seward declines the proffered mediation of France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1861 Dec. 21. *Eng.* There is a great excitement in England over the reported attempt of the Federals to **destroy the harbor of Charleston** by sinking 17 old hulks, in blockading the port.

Dec. 30. The banks of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston **suspend specie payments,** owing to the depositors withdrawing gold to sell at a premium. [Resumed 18 years later.]

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants for 1861, 89,724.

* * *Ill.* **Graceland Cemetery,** near Chicago, is incorporated.

* * *Md.* After two failures **a submarine cable** is successfully laid between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe.

* * *New York.* **The Produce Exchange** is organized.

* * *U. S.* **Letters addressed to the Confederate States** are sent to the dead-letter office.

1862 Jan. 1. *New York.* Price of cotton, 35½ cents.

—— *Conn.* **New Haven** is supplied with water from Mill River.

Jan. * *U. S.* **Petroleum** reaches the lowest price — 10 cents per barrel for crude oil.

Feb. 1. *Southern States.* **The Confederate dollar** is worth 60 cents.

ARMY—NAVY.

1862 Feb. 7. *N. C.* The war vessels engage the shore batteries on **Roanoke Island**; the army lands.

—— *Va.* **At Fairfax Court House** Col. Friedman loses two wounded; Confederates lose one killed, 12 prisoners.

Feb. 8. *N. C.* Com. L. M. Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside take **Roanoke Island**, losing 37 killed, 214 wounded; Confederates, under Gen. Wise, lose 23 killed, 58 wounded, 2,700 prisoners, also six forts, 40 guns, and 3,000 small arms.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Capt. David G. Farragut** is appointed to the West Gulf Blockading Squadron.

—— *Va.* Gen. Stone is relieved of his command, placed under arrest, and imprisoned. (See Jan. 5.)

—— *Kan.* Martial law is proclaimed.

Feb. 10. *N. C.* Commander Rowan takes **Elizabeth City**, and destroys four Confederate gunboats; three escape.

—— *Va.* **At Linn Creek** Capt. Smith loses one killed and one wounded; Confederate loss, eight killed, seven wounded, and 17 prisoners.

The Confederate Government orders **all Union prisoners to be released.**

—— *W. Va.* **Gen. Banks' army crosses the Potomac** at Harper's Ferry, and advances on Charlestown.

Feb. 13, 14. *Tenn.* **Gen. Grant invests Fort Donelson**, and the Confederates repulse an assault on one of their batteries by Gen. McClernand's division; **Flag-officer Foote** arrives in the evening with six gunboats; Federal reenforcements also arrive.

(Feb. 14.) Gen. Grant, with 30,000 men, attacks **Fort Donelson**; fierce artillery duels follow, and desperate sorties are made by the Confederates.

Capt. Foote bombards Fort Donelson with six gunboats, two of which are disabled. Foote is wounded.

(Feb. 15.) Confederates attempt to break through Grant's lines at **Fort Donelson** and are repulsed; by a **general assault** Grant drives them to their inner works.

(Feb. 16.) Gens. Floyd and Pillow, having departed in the night, **Gen. Buckner surrenders Fort Donelson to Gen. Grant.**

Federal loss, 510 killed, 2,152 wounded, 224 prisoners; Confederate loss, 2,000 killed and wounded, 13,829 prisoners, and 40 guns.

Feb. 14. *Va.* **At Blooming Gap** Gen. Lander loses seven killed; Confederates, under Gen. T. J. Jackson, lose 13 killed, 20 wounded, and 65 prisoners, including 17 officers.

—— *Ky.* **At Flat Lick Ford** Col. Munday encounters the Confederates, who lose four killed, four wounded, and three captured.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Gen. U. S. Grant** is promoted to the rank of **major-general** for his brilliant services at Fort Donelson.

——+ **The North is electrified** with the report of Gen. Grant's victory. He **becomes the hero of the war** in a day, and is called "*Unconditional Surrender*," "*United States*," and "*Uncle Sam*" *Grant*, instead of *Ulysses S. Grant*.

Feb. 17. *Ark.* **At Sugar Creek** the Federals repel a Confederate charge, losing 13 killed and wounded.

Feb. 18. Gen. Halleck announces that Gen. Curtis has driven Gen. Price from Missouri.

—— *Mo.* **At Independence** Federals lose one killed and three wounded; Confederates under Quantrell and Parker lose three killed.

Feb. 21. *N. Mex.* **At Valverde** (Fort Craig) Col. Canby loses 68 killed, 160 wounded, 35 missing; Confederate loss, 240 killed and wounded.

Feb. 22. *Ky.* **At Pound Gap** Col. James A. Garfield surprises a Confederate camp; several prisoners are captured.

—— *Tenn.* **Martial law** is proclaimed in West Tennessee.

—— *Va.* The President's order of Jan. 27 for **a general advance** of the army is not obeyed.

Feb. 24. *Ark.* Fayetteville is captured by the Federals, after being fired by the Confederates.

Feb. 25. *Tenn.* Gen. Nelson's division of Gen. Grant's army lands and **occupies Nashville**; Gen. Buell, by forced marches, arrives opposite the city at nearly the same time.

Feb. 28. *N. C.* The Confederate steamer *Nashville* runs the blockade at Beaufort.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **Gen. W. S. Rosecrans** is appointed major-general.

—— *Ga.* Brunswick is captured by the Federals.

—— *Ky.* The Confederates evacuate the stronghold at **Columbus**, because of the surrender of Fort Donelson. [Their forces concentrate 100 miles below Cairo at Island Number 10.]

Mar. 3. *Mo.* **Gen. Pope**, with 10,000 Federals [soon increased to 20,000 men] appears **before New Madrid**, and begins a siege.

—— *Va.* Gen. McClellan directs Gen. Halleck, his accuser, **to arrest Gen. Grant** if the good of the service requires it.

Gen. Grant, having left his command without permission, is ordered to yield command to Gen. C. F. Smith, and remain at Fort Henry.

Mar. 4. *Tenn.* **At Pittsburg Landing** Federals lose five killed and five wounded; Confederates lose 20 killed, 200 wounded.

Mar. 5. *New York.* John Ericsson's **turreted ironclad** *Monitor* is completed, and delivered to the Federal Government for trial.

—— **Gen. Beauregard** assumes command of the Confederate Army of the Mississippi.

Mar. 6. *New York.* **John Ericsson's turreted ironclad**, *Monitor*, sails for Fort Monroe.

Mar. 7, 8. *Ark.* **Battle of Pea Ridge, or Elkhorn:** Gens. Curtis, Sigel, Asboth, and Jeff. C. Davis, with 10,500, defeat 16,202 Confederates under Gens. Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch, and Pike.

Federal loss, 203 killed, 980 wounded, and 201 prisoners; Confederate loss 1,100 to 1,300. Gens. McCulloch, McIntosh, and Slack are among the killed.

Mar. 7. *Va.* **At Winchester** Capt. Cole has three wounded; Confederates lose six killed and five wounded.

Gen. Johnston begins the **evacuation of Manassas**, in anticipation of a Federal advance.

—— *Ga.*—*Fla.* Fort Church and St. Mary (Ga.) and Fernandina (Fla.) are **taken by the Dupont expedition.**

Mar. 8. *D. C.* The President issues General War Order No. 2; he orders the **Army of the Potomac to be divided** into four corps:—

Generals: Irvin McDowell is to command the 1st corps; E. V. Sumner, the 2d; S. P. Heintzelman, the 3d; E. D. Keyes, the 4th; Gen. J. S. Wadsworth is to command the defense of Washington, and Gen. N. P. Banks a 5th corps soon to be formed.

President Lincoln issues **General War Order No. 3.**

He commands that no change shall be made in the base of operations without providing for the security of Washington, and that an immediate attempt be made to capture Confederate batteries on the Potomac.

—— *Va.* **At Hampton Roads** the Federal frigate *Cumberland* is sunk by the **Confederate ironclad** *Merrimac*, and the *Congress* is burned.

Great anxiety pervades the North, concerning the safety of its great cities, because of the apparently invincible *Merrimac*.

Mar. 9. *Va.* At Hampton Roads the turret **ironclad battery** *Monitor* arrives **in the nick of time**, and in a nearly harmless duel of five hours defeats the *Merrimac*, which retires to Norfolk.

Mar. 10. New Mexico is occupied by Confederate troops from Texas.

—— *Va.* **Gen. McClellan's great army** of nearly 200,000 men crosses the Potomac in an **advance toward Richmond.** [They find Manassas evacuated.]

—— *Tenn.* **The Tennessee River expedition** under Gen. Smith lands at Savannah.

Mar. 11. *D. C.* **The departments** of Kansas and Missouri are united in one under Gen. Halleck.

The Mountain Department is formed in Western Virginia; Gen. Frémont, commander.

The Department of the Mississippi is formed; Gen. Halleck, commander.

All commanders are to report directly to the Secretary of War.

—— *Fla.* **St. Augustine** is surrendered to the Federals without a struggle.

—— *Va.* McClellan's advance occupies **Centerville.**

Gen. McClellan is relieved of the command of other departments, and assumes personal command of the **Army of the Potomac. Gen. John C. Frémont** commands the Mountain Department, in [West] Virginia.

Mar. 12. *Fla.* **Jacksonville** is surrendered to Capt. Samuel F. Dupont.

Mar. 13. *Mo.* **Gen. Henry W. Halleck** assumes command of the three Western departments.

Gen. Pope occupies New Madrid, on the Mississippi; the Confederates

retire, losing 100 killed, $100,000 worth of stores, and 25 guns.

Gen. Pope captures Point Pleasant.

—— *Va.* Gen. Banks occupies Winchester with a Federal army.

Gen. McClellan proposes a change of base near Fort Monroe. [The President approves.]

—— All persons in the Federal service are forbidden to return fugitive slaves to Confederate owners.

Mar. 14. *N.C.* New Berne is captured from the Confederates under Gen. Branch, by Gen. Burnside, after a battle of four hours; Gens. Foster, Reno, and Parke support Burnside. Federal loss, 91 killed, 466 wounded; Confederate loss, 64 killed, 101 wounded, and 413 prisoners, with six forts mounting 64 guns.

—— *Ky.* At Cumberland Mountains Cols. Carter and Keigwin defeat Confederates, who lose three killed, six wounded, 18 prisoners.

—— *Tenn.* Gen. Smith provides 19 steamboats as transports, and orders Gen. Sherman to ascend the Tennessee River towards East Port, and destroy railroads and bridges.

Mar. 15-18. *Tenn.* Flag-officer Foote bombards Island Number 10, on the Mississippi River, with a gunboat fleet.

Mar. * *Va.* Gen. McClellan changes his plan, and determines to approach Richmond by marching up the peninsula from Yorktown.

Mar. 17. *Tenn.* Gen. Grant resumes general command in person, with three divisions at Savannah and two at Pittsburg Landing.

—— *Va.* The Army of the Potomac begins to embark for Yorktown, in changing its base.

Mar. 21. *N. C.* Washington is occupied by the Federals.

The Departments of the Gulf and the South are created.

Mar. * *Va.* Federal Gen. Banks moves up the Shenandoah Valley in force.

Mar. 22. *Mo.* At Independence the Confederates under Quantrell are defeated. Federal loss, one killed; Confederate loss seven killed, 11 wounded.

Mar. 22, 23. *Va.* At Winchester (Kernstown) Gen. Shields defeats the Confederates under Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, who retreat in disorder [and are pursued to Harrisonburg]. Federal loss, 103 killed, 440 wounded, and 24 prisoners. Confederate loss, 691 killed and wounded.

Mar. 23±. *Tenn.* Gens. Johnston and Beauregard unite their armies at or near Corinth.

Mar. 26. *Mo.* At Humansville Confederates lose 15 killed and many wounded.

—— *Col.* Near Denver City, 50 Confederate cavalrymen are captured.

Mar. 28. *N. Mex.* At Vallis Ranch (Apache Cañon) Col. Slough loses 20 killed, 54 wounded, and 35 prisoners; the defeated Confederates lose 80 killed, 100 wounded, and 93 prisoners.

Mar. 29. *Mo.* At Warrensburg Capt. Thompson defeats the Confederates under Col. Parker. Federal loss, two killed; Confederate loss, 15 killed and 25 prisoners.

Mar. * *Mo.* Col. J. W. Bissell connects the river and a bayou below Island Number 10, by cutting a path for boats through a forest.

Mar. * *Va.* Gen. Robert E. Lee returns from the inspection of the seacoast defenses, and resumes command of the Confederates in Virginia.

* * The Army is reorganized.

Gen. Halleck is assigned to the Department of the West, Gen. Hunter to that of the South, Gen. Butler to that of the Gulf, Gen. Frémont to the Mountain Department of Western Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, Gen. Banks to the Shenandoah, Gen. McDowell to the Rappahannock, and Gen. McClellan to the Department of the Potomac.

Mar. 31. *Tenn.* At Union City a Confederate camp with extensive stores is captured.

Apr. 1. *N. C.* Gen. Burnside takes Beaufort.

—— *Ark.* At Putnam's Ferry Confederates are defeated, and stores captured.

—— *Va.* At Woodstock Gen. Banks drives back the Confederates.

Apr. 1-7. *Ky.* Island Number 10, in the Mississippi River, near the northwest corner of Tennessee, is besieged and captured by Flag-officer Foote and Gen. Pope. Confederates under Gen. Mackall lose 17 killed and many wounded, together with 6,300 prisoners, and 70 guns. This victory opens the Mississippi to the Federals.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862.
Feb. 20. Appleton, Wm., Boston merchant, philan., A76.
Feb. 26. Felton, Cornelius C., pres. of Harvard, A55.
Mar. 1. Lander, Fred. W., brig.-gen. of vols., A40.
Mar. 7. McCulloch, Ben, Confed. brig.-gen., k. at Battle of Pea Ridge, A51.
Mar. 14. Meade, William, P. E. bp., author, A73.
Mar. 18. Wheaton, Nathaniel S., P. E. clergyman, A70.

CHURCH.

1862 Mar. 6. *Ala.* Richard Hooker Wilmer is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Alabama.

SOCIETY.

1862 Feb. 21. *New York.* Nathaniel P. Gordon, convicted of engaging in the slave-trade, is hanged [the first execution in the United States for this offense in 40 years].

Feb. 22. *D. C.* The Capitol is illuminated in celebration of recent victories; many believe the war is near its close.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* The President, in his message, requests Congress, to provide a scheme for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the border States, with compensation.

Mar. 9. *S. C.* About 60 teachers arrive from the North to instruct and care for the freedmen.

STATE.

1862 Feb. 8. *D. C.* The Government prohibits the circulation of the *Chicago Times*.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* Congress: The limit of demand notes is raised to $60,000,000, of which $10,000,000 are to be of less denomination than $5, and in addition to issues previously authorized.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Legal-tender Bill passes, with an amendment providing for the payment of the debt in coin. Vote, 30-7.

Feb. 17. *Va.* The Confederate Provisional Congress at Richmond closes its last session.

Feb. 18. *Va.* The First Confederate Congress meets at Richmond.

Feb. 20. *Tenn.* The Secessionists remove the capital to Memphis.

Feb. 22. *Va.* Jefferson Davis is inaugurated President of the Confederate States, at Richmond, under the permanent Constitution.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* The President appoints Andrew Johnson military governor of Tennessee.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* Congress passes the Legal-tender Act, as reported by the conferees of both Houses, and it becomes a law.

Treasury bonds to the amount of $500,000,000 are to be issued at 6 per cent interest, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and payable in 20 years; also $150,000,000 in notes without interest, none less than $5, and one-third of these in lieu of the same amount under the act of July 17, 1861; all to be exempt from taxation, a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. The notes are nicknamed "greenbacks."

Mar. 3. *Utah.* The people ratify the Constitution.

Mar. * *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Andrew Johnson resigns his seat at the request of President Lincoln, to become military governor of Tennessee.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* Congress receives a message from President Lincoln.

He recommends the adoption of a joint resolution declaring that "the United States ought to cooperate in any State which may adopt gradual abolishment of slavery, giving to such State pecuniary aid, to be used in its discretion, to compensate for the inconveniences, public and private, produced by such change of system." [It is opposed by members from the border States.]

Mar. 7. *D. C.* Congress authorizes certificates of indebtedness to be issued for creditors whose claims have been audited, bearing 6 per cent interest.

Mar. 13. *D. C.* The President approves the Act forbidding military officers from returning fugitive slaves to their owners.

Mar. 17. *D. C.* Congress authorizes the Treasury to buy bonds or notes at discretion; demand notes are made legal tender.

Mar. 31. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Solomon Foot of Vt. is elected President *pro tempore*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1862 Feb. 21. *D.C.* Bereavement visits the White House: "Tad" (Thomas) Lincoln, the President's youngest son, dies.

Apr. 1. *New York.* Price of cotton, 28 cents.

ARMY—NAVY.

1862 Apr. 2. *D. C.* Gen. Wadsworth reports that he has but 19,000 men to **defend Washington,** and eight regiments are soon to leave, while a force of 55,000 is needed.

—— *Va.* **Gen. George B. McClellan** arrives at Fort Monroe and **begins the campaign against Richmond.** He reports [Apr. 3] 58,000 men ready to move, and 100 guns, besides the entire division of artillery.

Apr. 3. *Va.* A great Federal Army, under Gen. McClellan, leaves Fortress Monroe for an advance on Yorktown.

Gen. Magruder, with 10,000 Confederates, holds the place [and checks Gen. McClellan's advance for one week, when Gen. Joseph E. Johnston arrives with the main army, and holds him back for three weeks longer].

Apr. 4. *Mo.* **A canal 12 miles long** is completed, to send the gunboats below Island Number 10.

Commander Henry Walke with the gunboat *Carondelet* safely **runs past the Confederate batteries** at Island Number 10 in the night to New Madrid.

[The *Pittsburg* follows on the night of Apr. 6.]

—— *Fla.* Apalachicola **is surrendered** to the Federals.

—— *Miss.* Pass Christian, on the Gulf Coast, **is taken** by the Federals.

—— *Va.* A Federal force occupies **Thoroughfare Gap.**

Gen. McDowell's corps is detached from the Army of the Potomac, and the Department of the **Rappahannock** is formed, McDowell commander.

Apr. 5. *Va.* **The siege of Yorktown** is begun by Gen. McClellan; Confederates lose three killed, 22 wounded.

Apr. 6, 7. *Tenn.* **Great Battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing. Gen. Grant,** with about 33,000 men, assisted by Gens. Sherman and Thomas, defeats 40,955 Confederates under Gens. A. S. Johnston, Beauregard, Polk, and Hardee. Gen. Johnston is killed.

Federal loss in Grant's army, 1,513 killed, 6,601 wounded, and 2,830 prisoners; in Buell's army, 241 killed, 1,807 wounded, and 55 prisoners; Confederate loss, 1,728 killed, 8,012 wounded, and 959 prisoners.

Apr. 7. *Tenn.* **Gen. Buell's army,** 20,000 strong, arrives at **Pittsburg Landing,** after the battle; the united armies drive the Confederates from the field.

—— **Island Number 10 is forced to surrender** to Flag-officer Foote without a battle; Gen. Pope pursues the fleeing garrison, and takes 6,000 to 7,000 Confederate prisoners.

Apr. 9±. Gen. McClellan has a controversy with the President and the Secretary of War.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* **Franklin's division** of McDowell's corps is ordered to join Gen. McClellan.

—— *Ga.* The Federals under Gen. Q. A. Gillmore open fire on **Fort Pulaski** at the mouth of the Savannah River. [It surrenders on the 11th; 48 guns and 385 prisoners are captured.]

Apr. 11. *Miss.* **Gen. Halleck** arrives before Corinth, and, as superior officer, supersedes **Gen. Grant.**

—— *Ala.* Gen. O. M. Mitchel surprises **Huntsville,** takes 200 prisoners, and 15 locomotives.

He seizes 100 miles of railroad, and interrupts Confederate communications between the West and the Atlantic Coast.

—— *Ga.* Gen. Hunter **captures Fort Pulaski,** commanding the Savannah River, with 360 prisoners, 47 guns, and 40,000 pounds of powder. This victory **cuts off Confederate commerce,** and permits an effective blockade. Federals lose two men.

—— *Va.* **At Yorktown** Federals lose 20 killed and wounded.

The repaired *Merrimac* **reappears in Hampton Roads,** but no action takes place.

Apr. 13. *Va.* Gen. McClellan reports the **Army of the Potomac** as numbering 100,970 men.

Apr. 15. *Ark.* Confederates **cut the levee** near Fort Wright, on the Mississippi, and an immense amount of property is destroyed.

—— *Tenn.* Gen. Halleck orders **Gen. Pope** to transfer his successful troops to join the army on the Tennessee River.

Apr. 16. *Va.* **At Lee's Mills** Gen. McClellan loses 35 killed, 120 wounded, and nine prisoners; Confederate loss, 20 killed, 75 wounded, and 50 prisoners.

Apr. 17. *S. C.* A skirmish occurs on Edisto Island; the Confederates are put to flight.

—— *Tenn.* **At Woodson's Gap** the Confederates capture 475 Federal refugees; killed and wounded, 60.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Joseph E. Johnston assumes command** of the Confederate troops at Yorktown with an army increased to about 53,000 men.

Apr. 18. *Va.* Gen. McDowell begins a movement upon **Fredericksburg.**

—— *Ark.* The Federal fleet of gunboats and mortars makes an ineffective **attack on Fort Wright,** on the Mississippi River.

—— *La.* **Flag-officer Farragut,** with 17 men-of-war, and **Captain Porter,** with a mortar flotilla of 19 schooners and six armed steamships for guard and towing service, appear below **Forts Jackson and St. Philip,** both having about 115 guns. 15 Confederate gunboats and one iron-plated ram lie above the forts, guarding the approach to New Orleans.

The Federal navy bombards **Forts Jackson and St. Philip,** 75 miles below New Orleans [and continues the attack five days].

Apr. 19. *N. C.* **At Camden,** or South Mills, Federals under Gen. Reno lose 14 killed, 99 wounded, and 14 prisoners; the defeated Confederates lose 70 killed and wounded.

Apr. 21. *N. Mex.* The Federals regain **Santa Fé.**

—— *Va.* The Confederate Congress at Richmond is broken up and dispersed by the nearness of the armies.

Apr. 22. *Tenn.* The chief part of **Gen. Pope's army** joins Gen. Halleck at Pittsburg Landing.

Apr. 24. *La.* **Farragut's fleet forces a passage** of the batteries on the **Mississippi,** below New Orleans, after a long bombardment.

His fleet in two columns passes Forts Jackson and St. Philip in the darkness; 13 out of 17 vessels make the passage in safety, losing only 24 killed and 86 wounded; Confederate loss, 12 killed, 40 wounded.

—— *N. C.* Gen. Burnside takes **Fort Macon.** Federals lose one killed and 11 wounded; Confederates lose seven killed, 18 wounded, 450 prisoners, and 20 guns.

—— *Va.* The destruction of the Dismal Swamp Canal is completed.

Apr. 25. *N. Mex.* Santa Fé is evacuated by the invading Texans.

—— *La.* Gen. Mansfield Lovell **withdraws the Confederate forces from New Orleans,** after firing an immense amount of property. [Planters proceed to burn millions of dollars worth of cotton, by order of the Confederacy.]

New Orleans is surrendered to Adm. Farragut without opposition.

—— *Mo.* **At Neosho** Confederates lose 30 killed and wounded, and 62 prisoners.

Apr. 26. *La.* The army under **Gen. Butler invests Forts Jackson and St. Philip,** cutting off retreat, supply, and reenforcements.

Apr. 27. *La.* Federals raise a flag over the U. S. mint at New Orleans; four men, led by **William B. Mumford,** cut the halyards and dash away with the U. S. flag.

Apr. 28. *La.* **Forts Jackson and St. Philip** are surrendered to Com. Porter.

—— *Tenn.* Gen. Halleck's army of 108,000 men is reorganized as the **Army of the Tennessee.**

Apr. 29. *La.* **At New Orleans** Farragut sends marines with howitzers, to **lower Confederate flags** and raise the Stars and Stripes on the public buildings.

Apr. 30. *Va.* **Gen. McClellan** reports a force of 112,392 ready for duty.

May 1. *Tenn.* **At Pulaski** 200 Federals are captured.

—— *Va.* The Confederates determine to **evacuate Norfolk.**

May 3. *Miss.* **At Farmington** Confederates are defeated, losing eight killed.

May 4. *Va.* **Gen. McClellan begins an advance on Richmond.**

The Confederates burn their gunboats on the York River.

At West Point the Confederates **are defeated.**

The Confederates evacuate Yorktown, after a siege of 30 days, by Gen. McClellan; they leave 71 spiked guns in the fortifications.

—— *Tenn.* At Lebanon the Confederates are defeated with the loss of 105 men.

A naval fight occurs near Memphis between the Confederate ram *Mallory* and the Federal gunboat *Cincinnati;* both vessels are sunk.

May 5. *Ark.* The Confederates make an **ineffectual attack** with eight gunboats

on the Union fleet at **Fort Wright**, on the Mississippi River, and are driven off with the loss of three of their vessels.

—*Va.* **Battle of Williamsburg**: Gen. Hooker attacks the rear-guard of Gen. Johnston's retreating army; Gens. Heintzelman and Hancock also have an engagement. McClellan's advance under Gen. Sumner drives back the Confederate rear-guard under Gen. Longstreet. Federal loss, 456 killed, 1,400 wounded, and 623 prisoners; Confederate loss, 700 killed, 1,000 wounded, and 300 prisoners.

May 6. *Va.* **Gen. Johnston's army retreats** toward Richmond, leaving its wounded on the field of battle at Williamsburg.

May 7. *Va.* Gen. Franklin lands a Union force at **West Point**, on the York River, and **defeats the Confederates** under Gen. Whiting. Federal loss, 47 killed, 110 wounded, and 46 prisoners; Confederate loss, eight killed and 32 wounded.

May 8. *Miss.* **At Corinth** the Federal cavalry, under Maj. Arlington, is defeated by the Confederates. Maj. Arlington is killed.

—*Va.* **At Somerville Heights** Federals under Col. Foster are defeated, losing 29 men, and then retreat.

At McDowell Gens. Schenck and Milroy are defeated by Confederate Gens. Jackson and Johnson; Federals lose 30 killed and 200 wounded; Confederates lose 71 killed and 390 wounded. Gen. Edward Johnson is killed.

The *Merrimac* again appears in **Hampton Roads**, and then retires without action.

Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson begins his second [and famous] **campaign in the Shenandoah Valley.**

May 9. *Ala.* The Federals, under Capt. Connet, lose five killed, the Confederates 13 killed, in a skirmish 12 miles from Athens.

—*Fla.* Confederates evacuate Pensacola.

—*Miss.* **At Farmington** Gen. Pope loses five killed; Confederates under Gen. Van Dorn lose many more.

—*S. C.* Gen. Hunter issues an order for the **military emancipation of slaves**, as the Department is under martial law.

—**Com. Foote** resigns his command because of a wound, and is succeeded by **Capt. Charles H. Davis.**

—*Va.* The iron-clad battery *Monitor* makes an attack on Sewell's Point.

May 10. *Fla.* **Pensacola** is occupied by Federal troops.

—*Tenn.* **The Confederate flotilla** of eight gunboats attacks the Federal fleet before Fort Pillow, but is repulsed.

—*Va.* **Norfolk is occupied** by Gen. Wool and a Federal detachment from Fortress Monroe, without resistance.

Gen. Huger destroys the **Gosport Navy Yard**, valued at $10,000,000, to prevent its possession by the Federals.

Gen. McClellan appeals to the War Department for **more men**; he reports 100,000 men present for duty.

May 11. *Va.* The *Merrimac* **is fired** by Com. Tattnall, near Norfolk, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Federals; she soon blows up.

May 12. *Miss.* The Confederates from New Orleans begin to erect the **defenses of Vicksburg.**

May 13. *Tenn.* **At Monterey** Gen. Smith loses two killed; Confederates lose 10 killed.

—*Miss.* Natchez is surrendered to Federal gunboats.

—*S. C.* The Confederate steamer *Planter* is run out of Charleston by **Robert Smalls**, a negro; he delivers her up to the Federals. [Later the ex-slave becomes a M. C. for South Carolina.]

May 13. ±*Va.* **The Confederate army is gradually concentrated around Richmond.**

May 14. *N. C.* **At Trenton Bridge** Col. Amory defeats the Confederates, who lose 12 killed.

—*Va.* Gen. McClellan **appeals for more men**, apprehending a battle with double his number of men.

May 15. *La.* **Gen. Butler** publishes Order No. 15; it **gives great offense.**

"As officers and soldiers of the United States have been subject to repeated insults from the women (calling themselves ladies) of New Orleans, . . . it is ordered that hereafter when any female shall, by word or gesture, or movement, insult or show contempt for any officer or soldier, . . . she shall be held and regarded as a woman of the town plying her trade."

—*Va.* Gen. Johnston orders his army to cross the **Chickahominy River**; it encamps three miles from Richmond.

Apprehending an immediate attack, by Federals, many families are sent out of Richmond for safety; the archives of the government are also sent away.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 Apr. 7. *New York.* The asteroid **Clytia** is discovered by H. P. Tuttle.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862.
Apr. 6. Johnston, Albert Sidney, col. U. S. A., Confed. brig.-gen., killed at Shiloh, A59.
—— O'Brien, Fitz-James, lieut. of vols., writer, poet, A34.
Apr. 10. Wallace, William H. L., brig.-gen. vols., killed at Shiloh, A41.
Apr. 25. Smith, Charles F., maj.-gen. vols., A55.
Apr. 27. Bethune, George W., theologian, poet, A57.
Apr. 30. Cambreling, Churchill C., M. C. for N.Y., minister to Russia, A76.
May 3. Bangs, Nathan, ed., author, M. E. cl., A84.
May 6. Thoreau, Henry D., naturalist, geologist, author, A45.
May 14. Ingersoll, Charles J., M. C. for Pa., author, A80.

CHURCH.

1862 Apr. * *La.* The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal South) fails to meet at New Orleans because of the war.

SOCIETY.

1862 Apr. 11. *D. C.* Congress **abolishes slavery** in the District of Columbia.

* * *Pa.* The **"Molly Maguires,"** a secret and murderous society among the miners, attracts attention [and for 14 years its members commit acts of violence and murder in Carbon, Schuylkill, and other mining counties].

Apr. 21. *D. C.* Congress provides for the appointment of a special corps of eight **sanitary inspectors.**

STATE.

1862 Apr. 3. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate passes an Act for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, with remuneration for loyal owners. Vote, 29–14.

—*W. Va.* **The new Constitution** is approved by a vote of the people. Vote, 18,862–514.

Apr. 7. *D. C.* The United States enters into a treaty with Great Britain for the **suppression of the slave-trade.**

Apr. 11. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House passes the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. Vote, 92–38.

Apr. 14. *Tenn.* **The Union sentiment in East Tennessee is remarkably strong**, and becomes elsewhere manifest.

The Legislature and State officials fled at the approach of the Union army, but the city council at Nashville ordered the Stars and Stripes to be displayed on the public buildings.

Apr. 16. *Va.* The Confederate Congress at Richmond passes a **conscription act** on the recommendation of Jefferson Davis.

—*D. C.* The President signs the bill to **abolish slavery** in the District of Columbia, and it becomes a law.

Apr. 22. *Va.* The first **Confederate Congress** closes its first session.

Apr. * *La.* **Opelousas** becomes the Confederate capital.

May 2. *Md.* **The writ** of *habeas corpus* **is first suspended** in the case of John Merryman, a prisoner in Fort McHenry.

—*D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: E. B. Washburne of Ill. **defends Gen. Grant** against the criticisms and aspersions that follow the battle of Shiloh.

May 4. *Tenn.* Leading citizens issue a call for **a reorganization of the State** government on a legal basis.

May 6. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House passes the **Pacific Railroad Bill.** Vote 79–49.

May 13. *W. Va.* The Legislature of Virginia at Wheeling formally **approves the formation of a new State** from the western counties.

May 15. *D. C.* **Congress** establishes the **Department of Agriculture.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1862 Apr. 12. *New York.* **Gold is first quoted at a premium.**

May 10. *N. Y.* A fire in Troy burns 671 buildings, including the Union Railroad Depot and several churches; seven lives are lost, and $3,000,000 in property.

ARMY — NAVY.

1862 May 15. *Va.* The *Monitor* and several gunboats under Capt. John Rodgers attempt to force their way up the James River, but are repulsed by the Confederate batteries at **Fort Darling** on Drewry's Bluff, losing 13 killed and 14 wounded.

—*Eng.* The steamer *Alabama*, of 950 tons, with engines of 300 horse-power, is launched at Birkenhead for the Confederates as a privateer.

May 16. *N. C.* **Near Trenton** Maj. Fitzsimmons loses five prisoners; Confederates lose six killed and many wounded.

—*Va.* Gen. McClellan establishes his depot at **White House,** on the Pamunkey River.

May 17. *Va.* A naval expedition ascends the Pamunkey River, and burns Confederate gunboats.

—*Miss.* **At Corinth** Federals under Gen. Halleck lose 10 killed and 31 wounded; Confederate loss, 12 killed and many wounded.

May 18. *Va.* Suffolk, near Norfolk, is occupied by Federal troops.

—*Ark.* Near Searcy Gen. Osterhaus encounters the Confederates, who lose about 100 men.

—*Miss.* Gen. Grant **invests Vicksburg** with communications open *via* the Yazoo.

Commander Samuel P. Lee of Farragut's fleet demands the surrender of **Vicksburg,** and is refused by Gen. M. L. Smith, who commands 10,000 Confederates in its defense.

—*W. Va.* **At Princeton** Gen. Cox encounters Confederates under Gen. Humphrey Marshall, who loses about 100 men.

May 19. *N. C.* **At New Berne** Federals lose five killed; Confederates, 11.

—*D. C.* President Lincoln **countermands** Gen. Hunter's order for **military emancipation.**

—*La.* At New Orleans the Recorder and Chief of Police are arrested by order of Gen. Butler, and sent to Fort Jackson.

May 20. *Miss.* **Flag-officer Farragut arrives at Vicksburg;** his guns cannot reach the batteries on the Bluffs.

—*W. Va.* **At Moorefield** Federals under Col. Downey lose five killed; Confederates lose four killed and 12 prisoners.

May 21. *Va.* **Gen. McClellan's** advance reaches the Chickahominy River.

—*Miss.* **Near Corinth** Col. Sedgwick loses 25 killed.

May 22. *W. Va.* **At Lewisburg** Col. Crook defeats the Confederates under Gen. Heth; Federal loss, 10 killed and 40 wounded; Confederate loss, 50 killed, 60 wounded, 100 prisoners, also four cannon and many arms.

May 23. *Va.* **At Front Royal** Confederates under Gen. Ewell drive back Col. Kenly, who is captured with 700 men.

On the Chickahominy River Federals lose one killed and six wounded; Confederates lose 15 wounded and 31 prisoners.

May 24. *Va.* **At New Bridge** the 4th Michigan loses 10 killed; the 5th Louisiana loses 50 killed and wounded, besides 37 prisoners.

—*D. C.* The President orders Gen. McDowell's corps to return from the advance on Richmond **to the defense of Washington, and to aid in the capture of Gen. Jackson** in the Shenandoah Valley. [This proves unfortunate, as it paralyzes the main army.]

May 25. *Va.* **Battle near Winchester;** Gen. Banks with 7,000 Federals is defeated by Gen. Jackson, whose entire force numbers 20,000 men. [Banks makes a rapid and masterly retreat to Martinsburg, pursued by "Stonewall" Jackson.] Federal loss, 38 killed, 155 wounded, and 711 missing; Confederate loss not given.

—*D. C.* **Alarm prevails for the safety of Washington;** governors of loyal States are telegraphed **to forward militia** and volunteers at once.

May 26. *Va.* **Near Winchester** Col. Cluseret loses seven wounded; Confederates, under Gen. Jackson, lose 25 prisoners, killed and wounded unknown.

May 27. *Va.* **Gen. McClellan takes Hanover Court-House,** 16 miles north of Richmond.

Federal loss, five killed and 326 wounded and missing; Confederate loss, about 250 killed and wounded, and 610 prisoners.

—*La.* A Federal force occupies **Baton Rouge.**

—*Miss.* **At Corinth** Col. Purcell loses 25 killed and wounded; Confederates leave 30 killed on the field.

May 29. *S. C.* **At Pocotaligo** Federals lose 11 killed; Confederates lose 20 killed and wounded.

—*Tenn.* **Gen. Beauregard evacuates Corinth** without a battle, and retires to Baldwin and Okolona.

—*W. Va.* "Stonewall" Jackson begins his [famous] **retreat** from the Potomac River up the Shenandoah Valley.

May 30. *Miss.* Gen. Halleck's army of 120,000 men **advances on Corinth,** after waiting six weeks, and finds it deserted by Gen. Beauregard; Gen. Pope is sent in pursuit, and takes a few prisoners.

—*Va.* **At Front Royal** Federals lose eight killed and five wounded; Confederate loss, 20 killed and wounded, and 156 prisoners.

May 31. *N. C.* **Near Washington** Federals lose two wounded; defeated Confederates lose 11 killed.

—*Va.* The returns of the **Army of the Potomac** show an aggregate of 127,166 officers and men; 98,008 are present for duty with 280 guns.

May 31.–June 1. *Va.* **Battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines;** Gen George B. McClellan repulses the Confederates under Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.

The Confederates under Gen. Daniel H. Hill attack the Federal advance under Gen. Casey. In the absence of Gen. McClellan, there is no supreme authority on the field; Gens. Heintzelman and Kearny fall back till reenforced by Gen. Sumner, when the Confederates, pressed by Gen. Hooker, withdraw to Richmond, five miles distant. Gen. Johnston is wounded.

Forces present: Federal, 51,543; Confederate, 39,000 — of which only about 20,000 were engaged on each side. Losses: Federal, 790 killed, 3,594 wounded, and 647 missing; Confederate, 980 killed, 4,749 wounded, 405 missing.

(June 1.) The battle is renewed, and the Federals recover lost ground **at Seven Pines;** Gen. G. W. Smith succeeds Gen. Johnston until the battle ends, at two o'clock, when **Gen. Robert E. Lee assumes command** and withdraws his army in the night; Federal loss, in two days, 5031; Confederate loss, 6134.

May *–June * *La.* **Gen. Butler** excites great indignation among the Secessionists of New Orleans by his strict military discipline.

June 1. *Va* Gen. Frémont's belated advance enters Strasburg as Gen. Stonewall Jackson's rear-guard retires, **his army escaping** the three armies sent to capture it.

June 2. *D. C.* Gen. Wool is transferred to the Department of Maryland, and Gen. Dix is ordered to Fortress Monroe.

June 3. *S. C.* Federal troops land on James Island.

—*Va.* **Gen. Robert E. Lee** assumes command of the Army of Northern Virginia, now engaged in defending Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy.

June 4. *N. C.* A skirmish takes place at Trentor's Creek.

—*S. C.* A skirmish takes place on James Island.

—*Tenn.* **At Fort Pillow** Federals lose one killed and three wounded; Confederates lose 150 killed, 400 prisoners, and are forced to evacuate the fort.

Near Jasper Gen. Negley defeats the Confederates under Gen. Adams, who loses 12 killed and wounded, and 25 prisoners.

—*Va.* At New Bridge, near Richmond, the Confederates are defeated in an artillery battle.

June 6. *Tenn.* **Battle of Memphis;** the Federal fleet under Commodore Davis **takes possession of Memphis,** after a fight lasting 20 minutes with eight Confederate gunboats, seven of which are destroyed. Federal loss, one wounded; Confederate loss, 80 killed and wounded.

June 7. *La.* **William B. Mumford is hanged** by order of Gen. Butler for taking down the Federal flag on the U. S. mint at New Orleans after the surrender of the city.

June 8. *Va.* **Battle of Cross Keys,** in the Shenandoah Valley; Gen. Frémont overtakes "Stonewall" Jackson's rear-guard, and an indecisive fight occurs.

Federal loss, 125 killed and 500 wounded; Confederate loss, 600 killed and wounded.

June 9. *Va.* **At Port Republic,** in the Shenandoah Valley, "Stonewall" Jackson attacks Gen. Shields's division, and drives it back upon the main body.

Federal loss, 67 killed, 361 wounded, and 574 missing; Confederate loss, 1,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

June 10. *S. C.* **At James Island** Federals lose one killed and 13 wounded; Confederates leave 15 killed and two wounded on the field.

June 12. *Ark.* Gen. Curtis moves against the Confederates at Little Rock.

Near Village Creek Col. Brackett defeats the Confederates; Federal loss, 13 wounded; Confederate loss, 28 men.

* * Plundering **guerrilla bands** overrun Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri; they greatly afflict the Union people.

June 13. *Va.* Gen. McCall's division of McDowell's army, 10,000 strong, **reenforces Gen. McClellan,** thus enlarging his army to 156,838 men, with 127,327 present.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart's Confederate cavalry, 1,200 strong, start on **a raid to pass around Gen. McClellan's army.**

June 14. *S. C.* On James Island the Federals lose three killed and 19 wounded; Confederates lose 17 killed and eight wounded.

June 15. *Va.* Gen. Stuart's **Confederate cavalry** completes its passage around the Federal army and enters Richmond.

June 16. *S. C.* **At Secessionville,** on James Island, Gen. Benham is defeated by Confederates under Col. Lamar. Federal loss, 85 killed, 472 wounded, 128 prisoners; Confederate loss, 40 killed and 100 wounded.

June 17. *Ark.* **At St. Charles,** on the White River, the Confederate batteries are captured by the Federal gunboats.

June 18. *Ark.* **Near Smithville** Maj. Zeley loses three killed and four wounded; Confederate Capt. Jones loses four wounded and 15 prisoners.

—— *Tenn.* Gen. Morgan **seizes the** Confederate works at **Cumberland Gap,** the gateway between Kentucky and Tennessee.

June 20. *Va.* **Gen. McClellan** reports his force to be **105,445 men,** exclusive of Gen. Dix's force. [Gen. Webb gives **Gen. Lee's force** as 80,762 men.]

June 25±. *Miss.* Flag-officer Farragut again arrives at **Vicksburg,** accompanied by Admiral Porter with 16 mortar boats and 3,000 Federal troops under Gen. Thomas Williams.

June 25.–July 1. *Va.* **The Seven Days' Battles** are fought on the Chickahominy, near Richmond; **Gen. McClellan makes a "masterly retreat"** and change of base.

Federal generals under McClellan: Sumner, Hooker, Heintzelman, Keyes, Porter, Franklin, and McCall; Confederate generals under Lee: Jackson, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, Magruder, Huger, and Holmes.

Total Federal losses during the Seven Days' battles, 1,582 killed, 7,709 wounded, and 5,958 missing; total, 15,249. Confederate loss, 17,583 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

(June 25.) Gen. Lee attacks McClellan's army **at Oak Grove;** Hooker's division bears the brunt, and Confederates are repulsed. Federal loss, 51 men.

Gen. McClellan pushes forward his pickets from the vicinity of Seven Pines to within four miles of Richmond, — his nearest approach.

(June 26.) Battle of Mechanicsville (Ellison's Mill); Gens. A. P. Hill, D. H. Hill, and Longstreet, in strong force, attack the Federals under Gen. Porter, and are repulsed.

At Beaver Dam Creek the attack of the Confederates under Gens. Longstreet, D. H. Hill, and A. P. Hill is terribly repulsed by Gen. McCall's division of Fitz-John Porter's corps. Federal force 5,000, loss 250; Confederate force 10,000, loss nearly 2,000; Gen. Porter urges an advance into Richmond.

Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson's force joins the Confederates at Richmond.

(June 27.) Battles of the Chickahominy, Gaines' Mill.

Gen. Porter is attacked by Gens. Hill, Longstreet, and Jackson, while covering the retreat of the army. The Confederates are successful for a time, and then are driven back. Federal loss, 4,000 men.

(June 28.) The retreat of McClellan's army from the Chickahominy to the James River continues; but little fighting occurs.

Gen. McClellan informs his corps commanders of his intended change of base to the James River, and the movement at once begins.

(June 29.) Battle of Savage's Station and White Oak Swamp; Lee attacks the Federal rear-guard under Gen. Sumner.

Gens. Sedgwick, Richardson, Heintzelman, and Smith of Franklin's corps repel a Confederate attack under Magruder. Federals leave 2,500 wounded men at Savage's Station.

(June 30.) Battle of Frayser's Farm, or Glendale: Gen. Franklin holds Stonewall Jackson in check at White Oak Swamp, while Gen. Lee makes an obstinate but unsuccessful attempt to break the line of McClellan's retreat.

(July 1.) Battle of Malvern Hill (Crew's Farm). The Confederates, under Gens. D. H. Hill, Magruder, and Armistead, attempt to carry Malvern Hill by storm, and are repulsed by McClellan's army, led by Gens. Porter, Morell, and Couch.

June 26. *Miss.* The Confederates destroy their gunboats on the Yazoo River.

June 27. *Ark.* The Federals begin **to cut a canal** to change the course of the Mississippi opposite Vicksburg.

—— *Miss.* Farragut's mortar-sloops begin the **bombardment** of the Confederate batteries at **Vicksburg.**

June 28. *Miss.* Vicksburg batteries are attacked by the Federal fleet; most of the vessels pass up the river with small loss.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 June 30. *Conn.* A new and brilliant **comet** is discovered by observers at New Haven.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862.

May 26. Babbitt, Isaac, inventor of anti-friction metal, A63.

June 6. Ashby, Turner, Confed. brig.-gen., k. at Cross Keys, A38.

June 21. Ellet, Charles, Jr. (first iron bridge), engineer, A52.

CHURCH.

1862 June 11. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

LETTERS.

1862 * * *Colo.* **The University of Denver** (Meth. Epis.) is organized.

* * *D. C.* Congress passes an **Agricultural College Act,** granting to each state 30,000 acres of land, by which each Senator and Representative is to endow a college.

* * *Ia.* **Oskaloosa College** (Disciples) is organized at Oskaloosa.

* * *Kan.* **Lane University** (United Breth.) is organized at Lecompton.

SOCIETY.

1862 June 7. *D. C.* A treaty is entered with Great Britain for the suppression of **the slave-trade.**

June 13-16. *Utah.* The Mormon apostates, called **Morrisites, defy the sheriff** for three days, when summoned to surrender under an indictment for resisting the execution of the laws.

June 14. *Pa.* F. W. S. Langdon is killed by **"Molly Maguires"** near Audenreid.

STATE.

1862 May 16. *N. C.* Edward Stanley arrives at **New Berne,** bearing a commission as temporary governor over that portion of the State still under Federal authority.

May 20. *D. C.* The President approves the **Homestead Act.** He appoints Edward Stanley military **governor of North Carolina.**

May 24. *Tenn.* **Unionists** hold a meeting at Murfreesboro.

June 5. *D. C.* **Congress** recognizes the **independence of Haiti and Liberia,** and provides for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

June 10. *D. C.* The President appoints Col. G. H. Shipley military **governor of Louisiana.**

June 19. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an act **excluding slavery forever** from the Territories of the United States.

Congress; Senate: **Solomon Foot** of Vt. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

June 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Pacific Railroad Bill.** Vote, 35–5.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1862. Revenue: customs, $49,056,398; direct tax, $1,795,332; sales of public lands, $870,659; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $68,400; miscellaneous items, $915,-122; total revenue, $51,987,455.

Expenditures: War Department, $394,-368,407; Navy Department, $42,668,277; Indians, $2,273,223; 8,159 pensions, $853,-095; other civil and miscellaneous items, $21,408,491; interest on the public debt, $13,190,324; total ordinary expenses, $474,761,819. Excess of expenditure over receipts, $422,774,363. Public debt, $524,176,412. Exports, $190,670,501; imports, $189,356,677.

June * *D. C.* The Government pays about **$2,000,000 a day** for the prosecution of the war.

June * *Ill.* The new **Constitution** is rejected by the votes of the people.

ARMY — NAVY.

1862 July 1. *Miss.* **The gunboat flotilla,** under Commodore Davis, unites above Vicksburg with the Federal fleet from New Orleans.

—— *Mo.* **At Booneville** the Federals lose 41 killed; the Confederates lose 65 killed.

—— *D. C.* The President calls for **300,000 more volunteers.**

July 2. *Va.* **Gen. McClellan has failed** in his advance on Richmond; he retires down the James River to Harrison's Landing, where he is protected by gunboats.

Summer. *Eng.* **The privateer** *Florida* sails out of Liverpool harbor, where she has been fitted out for the Confederates.

July 6. *Ark.* **A skirmish takes place at** Duvall's Bluff; the Confederates lose all their provisions and camp equipage.

July 7. *Ark.* **At Bayou Cache the Confederates are defeated.**

July 8. *N. C.* **A Federal expedition leaves Plymouth to ascend the Roanoake River.**

—— *Ky.* **Gen. John H. Morgan** begins his first cavalry raid with 900 men. [He captures 17 towns in Kentucky.]

July 9. *N. C.* **At Hamilton the Federals capture batteries, steamers, schooners, and supplies.**

July 11. *D. C.* **Gen. H. W. Halleck is appointed** (14th) commander-in-chief of all the Federal land forces.

—— *Ark.* Federal troops under Gen. Washburn occupy Helena.

July 13. *Tenn.* **At Murfreesboro** Confederate cavalry captures the Federal force. Federal loss, 33 killed, 62 wounded, and 800 missing; Confederate loss, 50 killed and 100 wounded.

July 14. *Ark.* **At Fayetteville the Confederates are defeated.**

July 15. *Miss.* **The Confederate ram** *Arkansas* engages a part of the flotilla at the mouth of the Yazoo River, runs through it, and ascends the Mississippi to Vicksburg.

—— *Ind. Ter.* **Gen. Blunt** encounters Confederates, and loses 200 killed and wounded.

July 16. *U. S.* **Officers of the Navy are graded in nine ranks.**

July 17. *Ky.* **At Cynthiana** Morgan and his guerrillas attack the Home Guards under Lieut.-Col. Lindrum. Federal loss, 13 killed and 34 wounded; Confederate loss, 24 killed and 78 wounded.

—— *Va.* **Gen. John Pope assumes** command of the Army of Virginia; it includes all the Federal forces in this State, except those under Gen. McClellan.

July 20. *Ky.* Confederate guerrillas are defeated between Mount Sterling and Owensville, losing cannon and horses.

—— *Miss.* The river falling fast, Flag-officer Farragut hastens to **run past the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg,** and proceed to New Orleans.

July 22. *Miss.* The Confederates repel an attack on the ram *Arkansas* near Vicksburg.

—— *D. C.* President Lincoln orders military commanders to **seize and use property,** real or personal, for military uses and to employ negroes as laborers.

July 23. *Mo.* **At Florida** Maj. Caldwell is defeated by a Confederate force under Col. Porter, with a loss of 26 men.

—— *Va.* Gen. Pope is ordered to arrest all disloyal citizens within his lines.

July 24. *Ala.* **Near Decatur** Capt. Harman defeats the Confederates, who lose 10 killed and 30 wounded.

—— *Va.* Gen. Halleck, as General-in-chief of all the armies, **orders a change of base to Acquia Creek.** [Gen. McClellan argues against it.]

July 25. *Va.* **Near Orange Court House** Federal Gen. Gibson loses 5 killed, and 12 wounded and prisoners.

Gen. Halleck arrives at Gen. McClellan's camp.

July 28. *Mo.* **At Moore's Mills,** near Fulton, Federals defeat Cols. Porter and Cobb. Federal loss, 10 killed and 30 wounded; Confederates leave on the field 52 killed and 100 wounded.

—— *Miss.* **Gen. Van Dorn assumes command of the Confederates at** Vicksburg.

—— *Eng.* **The** *Alabama* **sails as a Confederate privateer from Birkenhead** one day before the English Government telegraphs to detain her. [See Alabama Claims.]

July 29. *Ky.* The Home Guards drive the Confederates from Mount Sterling.

—— *Tenn.* **At Brownsville** Capt. Dollin loses four killed and six wounded; Confederate loss, 10 killed and wounded, and 11 prisoners.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Pope** assumes command in the field of the Army of Virginia.

July 30. *Ky.* At Paris Morgan's guerrillas are driven out by the Federals.

—— *La.* Gen. J. W. Phelps, having raised five companies of **negro recruits** near New Orleans, makes requisitions for arms and camp equipage. [Phelps, being refused, resigns.]

July * *N. C.* Gen. Burnside is recalled **to reenforce Gen. McClellan** on the James River.

July * *Ark.* The canal to cut off Vicksburg is abandoned as a failure; Gen. Williams' force returns to Baton Rouge.

Aug. 1. *Miss.* **Farragut's fleet suspends the bombardment of Vicksburg,** awaiting the arrival of the land forces.

—— *Va.* The Confederate Government issues **a retaliatory order** declaring that Gen. Pope and his officers, if captured, are not entitled to the consideration of prisoners of war.

Gen. Pope had issued orders for the destruction of Confederate property and the harsh treatment of civilians.

—— *Mo.* At Newark the Federals are defeated, losing 70 prisoners. [Confederates are defeated the next day.]

Aug. * – Oct. * *Miss.* The Vicksburg defenses are greatly strengthened.

Aug. 2. *Va.* **Orange Court House is** taken by Gen. Crawford, of Pope's army; Federal loss, four killed and 12 wounded.

Aug. 3. *Va.* Gen. Hooker drives the Confederates from **Malvern Hill.**

Aug. 4. *D. C.* **The President issues a** call for **300,000 more men;** they are to serve nine months. (See State.)

Aug. 5. *La.* **At Baton Rouge** the Confederates under Maj.-Gen. John C. Breckinridge unsuccessfully attack the Federals under Gen. Williams, who is killed. Confederate loss, 400 killed, 650 wounded, and many prisoners.

—— *Va.* Malvern Hill is reoccupied by the Federals.

Aug. 6. *La.* **The Confederate ram** *Arkansas* **is fired and blown up** by her officers, near Baton Rouge.

—— *Kan.* Gen. J. H. Lane **enlists negro troops** at Fort Leavenworth, without authorization by the government.

—— *Mo.* **At Kirksville** Col. McNeil defeats the Confederates under Col. Porter. Federal loss, 28 killed and 60 wounded; Confederate loss, 180 killed and 500 wounded.

—— *Va.* **Near Mattapony River** Gens. Gibbons and Cutter lose 72 prisoners, who are taken by Confederate Gen. Stuart.

Aug. 7. *Tenn.* **At Fort Fillmore** Col. Canby defeats the Confederates under Col. Sibley.

Aug. 8. *N. Mex.* Near Fort Fillmore the Confederates are defeated.

Aug. 9. *Va.* **Battle of Cedar Mountain;** General Banks is defeated by Stonewall Jackson; desperate fighting alone saves the Federals from a complete rout. Federal loss, 450 killed, 660 wounded, and 290 prisoners; Confederate loss, 1,367 men.

Aug. 10. *Va.* **Gen. McClellan** reports an aggregate of 113,000 men present for duty.

Aug. 11. *Ark.* **East of Helena** Confederate Gen. Thompson loses 700 prisoners.

At Clarendon Gen. Hovey takes 600 Confederates prisoners.

—— *Mo.* Independence is surrendered to the Confederates.

At Compton's Ferry Col. Guitar defeats Confederate Gen. Poindexter, who loses 100 killed and wounded, besides 200 prisoners.

—— *Tenn.* At Kinderhook Col. McGowan defeats the Confederate Gen. R. H. Anderson, who loses seven killed and 20 wounded.

Aug. 12. *Tenn.* **At Gallatin** Col. Miller is defeated by the Confederate raiders, under Col. J. H. Morgan, who loses six killed and many wounded.

—— *Mo.* At Yellow Creek, Clinton County, the Confederates are defeated.

* * *Va.* **Stonewall Jackson** makes a raid down the valley of the Shenandoah.

Aug. * *Va.* The Federals ravage the Shenandoah valley.

Aug. 14. *Va.* Under orders of Gen. Halleck, the army of **Gen. McClellan begins to change its base** from Harrison's Landing to the Rappahannock.

Aug. 15. *Tenn.* **At Merriwether's Landing** Col. T. W. Harris defeats the Confederates under Capt. Barfield.

—— *Va.* Near the Rapidan, **Gen. Pope** with 50,000 men is confronted by Gen. Lee's army, 80,000 strong, and **falls back** across the Rappahannock.

Aug. 16. *Mo.* **At Lone Jack** Maj. Foster has 60 killed and 100 wounded; Confederate Col. Coffee loses 110 men.

—— *La.* Federal troops evacuate **Baton Rouge** by order of Gen. Butler.

—— *Va.* Gen. Lee orders Gen. Longstreet's corps to the **Rapidan,** together with Gen. Jackson's divisions and Gen. Stuart's cavalry corps.

Aug. 17. *Minn.* The Great Sioux War. It is caused by a new breach of promise on the part of the United States Government, by the spirit of war wafted from the Southern Rebellion, and by the influence of the native sorcerers, who have convinced their people that the Indian gods are superior to the white man's Deity. The Sioux Indians massacre 500 people and destroy millions of dollars worth of property at Acton in Meeker County; Gen. Sibley is sent with troops, and defeats them in two battles.

—— *Va.* **Gen. McClellan's army** leaves its camp near Harrison's Bar for **Acquia Creek.**

Aug. 18. *Mo.* A cavalry expedition is sent against the Confederates at Springfield.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 July 18. *N. Y., — Mass.* **"Comet II., 1862"** is discovered by Thomas Simons at the Dudley Observatory at Albany; also on the same evening, by H. P. Tuttle at Cambridge.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862.

July 24. Van Buren, Martin, sen. for N. Y., Gov., sec. of state, Vice-Pres., 8th Pres. of U. S., (Dem.) Freesoil candidate for Pres., A80.

Aug. 6. McCook, Robert L., brig.-gen. vols., A35.

Aug. 9. Plummer, Joseph B., author, brig.-gen. vols., A42.

LETTERS.

1862 * * *Ky.* Cedar Valley Seminary (Bapt.) is founded at Clinton.

* * *N. Y.* The Long Island Historical Society Library is founded. [75,000 vols.]

* * *O.* **The State University** is founded.

* * *Pa.* An Agricultural College is established at Bellefonte.

* * *Wash.* **Holy Angel's College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Vancouver City.

* * *Æsthetics,* by J. Bascom, appears.

* * *Artemus Ward; His Book,* by Charles F. Browne, appears.

SOCIETY.

1862 July * *New York.* Several prominent **newspapers** violently denounce the Federal authorities in their administration of the government and conduct of the war; the *Journal of Commerce,* the *World,* and the *Daily News* are conspicuous opposers.

July 16. *D. C.* **The Sanitary Police Company** is appointed.

Aug. 18. *Minn.* **The Little-Crow band of Sioux Indians massacre the whites at Yellow Medicine Agency.**

STATE.

1862 July 1. *D. C.* President Lincoln **calls for 300,000 more troops,** in response to the official request of the governors of 18 States.

Congress enacts the **Internal Revenue Law** [this creates the **Bureau of Internal Revenue**; almost everything outside of the grave is taxed].

An average tax of three per cent is placed on manufactured articles; distilled spirits, 20 cents a gallon; ales, etc., $1 a barrel; occupations are licensed at from $5 to $200; stamps, from three cents to $1, are required on bills of exchange, and $1 to $20 on conveyances; three per cent on incomes over $600 up to $10,000, and five per cent on greater incomes.

It enacts a bill for the punishment of **polygamy** in the Territories.

July 2. *D. C.* **Congress passes the "Iron-clad Oath"** of Office Bill.

A candidate for office must swear that he has never given aid or encouragement to the enemies of the United States, or accepted office under any government hostile thereto.

President Lincoln approves the **Pacific Railroad** Bill.

It grants subsidies in bonds, as first liens on the road. First section, $16,000 per mile; second (Rockies), $48,000; third, $32,000; fourth (Sierra Nevada Range), $48,000; fifth (California), $32,000. [Afterward it makes more liberal subsidies, and includes a land grant.]

Attorney-General Bates gives an opinion sustaining the legality of the acts of the Government in **suspending the writ** of *habeas corpus.*

July 4. *Pa.* The Democratic State Convention declares, "this is a **government of white men,** and was established exclusively for the white race."

—— *O.* The Ohio Democratic State Convention declares, "it would be unjust to our gallant soldiers to compel them to **free the negroes of the South,** and hereby fill Ohio with a degraded population" to compete in labor.

July 11. *D. C.* The bill authorizing the issue of **$150,000,000 legal-tender notes,** of $1 and upwards, becomes a law.

July 12. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for **2000 medals** to be distributed among non-commissioned officers and privates of distinguished merit.

President Lincoln again urges Representatives of **border States** to accept his plan of compensated emancipation.

July 14. *D. C.* **A Tariff Act** is passed, which increases duties on imports; it also forbids the issue of tokens to circulate as money.

Congress: The Senate votes to **admit West Virginia** into the Union. Vote, 23–17; one Dem. votes yea.

July 16. *D.C.* **Congress** votes to greatly **enlarge the scope of the naval organization,** and to advance the rank of its officers.

July 17. *D. C.* **Congress passes the Confiscation Act.**

"Confiscating the property of rebels, and giving freedom to the persons whom they hold in **slavery,**" if the owners do not submit to the Government within 60 days. It also provides for the punishment of persons in rebellion, whom it divides into six classes.

Congress makes **postage and other stamps legal tender** for fractions of a dollar. [Vote; House, 82–42; Senate, 27–12. Government currency soon excludes "shinplasters."]

The President approves the **Act of Congress,** authorizing the enrollment of the militia.

Persons between 18 and 45 years are to be included. Negroes are to be admitted into the army.

The 37th Congress: the second session closes.

July 25. *D. C.* **The President warns** the owners of slaves that the **confiscation and emancipation** acts will be duly executed.

July * *Wis.* The Legislature repeals the **Personal Liberty Bill.**

* * *U. S.* **Democrats are alienated from the Government, and oppose "an Abolition war."**

No Democrat voted for the destruction of slavery in the District of Columbia, nor for the compensated emancipation of slaves in the border States, nor for the act confiscating the property of rebels.

Aug. 4. *D. C.* Orders are issued directing a **draft of 300,000 more men,** for nine months' service, besides the 300,000 volunteers previously called for; **liberal bounties** encourage enlistments.

Aug. 8. *U. S.* The writ of *habeas corpus* **is suspended;** orders are given to arrest persons who discourage enlistments.

Aug. 12. *Va.* **The first Confederate Congress** opens its second session at Richmond.

Aug. 16. *Ky.* **Gov. Beriah Magoffin** is defeated in his attempt to make Kentucky a neutral state, and resigns; he is succeeded by **J. F. Robinson,** the speaker of the State senate, who is a Union man.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1862 July 1. *New York.* Price of cotton, 38½ cents.

July 18, 19. *New York* and Philadelphia begin to use car tickets and postage stamps as **fractional currency.**

July 22. *Cal.* About 150 **convicts** escape from the State prison.

July 27. The steamer *Golden Gate* on the Pacific is burned off the coast of Mexico; about $1,500,000 in treasure are lost, and nearly 200 lives.

July * *Mo.* **The court-house** at St. Louis is completed; cost, about $1,200,000.

July * *Northern States.* **A marked revival in trade** occurs. **"Shinplasters"** and **"tokens"** are issued from private sources, and become superabundant.

Aug. * *Northern States.* A keen expectation of the speedy **capture of Richmond** by Gen. McClellan prevails.

Aug. 13. *Va.* Two steamers collide on the James River; the *West Point* goes down; 75 lives are lost.

* * Many States offer **special bounties** to induce enlistment as volunteers.

ARMY — NAVY.

1862 Aug. * Capt. Semmes becomes commander of the privateer *Alabama*, recently built in England.

Aug. * *Minn.* The Sioux Indians besiege Fort Ridgely for nine days.

Aug. 19. *Va.* At White Oak Ridge, near Hickman, Capt. Moore loses two wounded; Confederate loss, four killed and 19 prisoners.

—*D. C.* The Department of the Ohio is formed.

Aug. 20. *Tenn.* At Edgefield Junction the Confederates under Col. J. H. Morgan lose seven killed and 20 wounded.

Clarkesville is surrendered to the Confederates.

Mo. Near Union Mills Maj. Price encounters the Confederates, losing four killed and three wounded; Confederate loss, four prisoners and 16 horses.

—*Minn.* At Fort Ridgely, an attack of Sioux Indians is repulsed.

—*Va.* Gen. Pope falls back across the Rappahannock on the approach of Gen. Lee with superior numbers.

Aug. 21. *S. C.* At Pinckney's Island, the Federals lose three killed, three wounded, and 32 prisoners.

Aug. 22. *Va.* Catlett's Station is captured by Stuart's Confederate cavalry.

—*Tenn.* Near Gallatin Gen. J. H. Morgan defeats Gen. Johnson, who loses 100 killed, many wounded, and 350 prisoners; Gen. Morgan captures Gallatin, also Gen. Johnson and his staff.

Aug. 23. *Minn.* The Indians are repulsed in an attack on New Ulm.

—*Va.* Gen. Reynolds's division of the Army of the Potomac is the first to join the Army of Virginia at Acquia Creek.

Aug. 24. *Mo.* Confederates are defeated in a skirmish between Bloomfield and Cape Girardeau.

—*Tenn.* Gen. Bragg advances for the invasion of Kentucky with more than 50,000 men. Gen. Buell with 40,000 men prepares to repel him.

—*Va.* Gen. McClellan's army arrives at Acquia Creek.

Aug. 25. *Tenn.* At Fort Donelson the Confederates under Col. Woodward are repulsed with heavy loss.

—*D. C.* The Secretary of War formally authorizes Gen. Saxton at Port Royal, S. C., to enlist and drill 5,000 negroes to guard and protect plantations.

—*Va.* At Waterloo Bridge a skirmish takes place.

—*Ark.* A combined military and naval expedition under Gen. Curtis and Commander Davis, returns to Helena, after capturing a Confederate battery on the Yazoo River, the steamer *Fair Play*, and war materials.

Aug. 26. *Minn.* The militia under Col. H. H. Sibley advance against the Sioux.

Aug. 27. *Va.* At Kettle Run Gen. Hooker defeats the Confederates under Gen. Ewell and drives them from the field. Federal loss, 300 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, the same, besides 1,000 prisoners.

Gen. Pope orders Gen. Fitz-John Porter, at Warrenton Junction, to march at 1 A.M. to Bristoe Station. [He does not start until dawn].

Gen. McClellan arrives at Alexandria, awaiting orders.

Aug. 28. *Tenn.* At Readyville Col. Murphy defeats Confederate Gen. Forrest.

—*Va.* West of Centerville Gens. McDowell and Sigel drive back the Confederates under Gen. Jackson, and take 1,000 prisoners.

Stonewall Jackson's army, by marching *via* Thoroughfare Gap, strikes Gen. Pope's base of supplies at Manassas Junction.

Aug. 29. *N. C.* Forts Hatteras and Clark are captured by Federals.

—*Va.* Battle of Groveton: Gen. Jackson defeats Gen. Pope after the arrival of Gen. Longstreet's corps of 30,000 men, and drives back Gen. McDowell's corps. Gen. Pope is enraged at Gen. Porter for disobedience of orders; Gen. R. E. Lee arrives, and assumes command of the Confederates.

City Point, on the James River, is shelled by Federal gunboats.

—*Ky.* At Richmond the advance of Gen. Bragg's army under Gen. E. Kirby Smith routs the Federals under Gens. Manson and Nelson.

Federal loss, 200 killed, 700 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners; Confederate loss, 250 killed and 500 wounded.

Aug. 30. *Va.* Battle of Manassas, or the second battle of Bull Run: Gen. Lee utterly defeats Gen. Pope, and drives the Federals back on Centerville.

Federal loss 1,747 killed, 8,452 wounded, and 4,262 missing; Confederate loss, 1,482 killed, and 6,145 wounded and missing.

—Gen. Pope attributes his failure in this campaign to Gen. Porter's inaction and disobedience to orders on Aug. 27 and 29, and to Gen. McClellan's reluctance in forwarding reenforcements from Alexandria.

—*Tenn.* At Bolivar Col. Legget routs the Confederates under Gen. Armstrong. Federal loss, five killed, 18 wounded, and 64 missing.

Sept. 1. *Ky.* Confederate raids occasion the removal of the Legislature from Frankfort to Louisville.

—*Tenn.* At Britton's Lane Col. Dennis defeats the Confederates under Gen. Armstrong. Federal loss, 200 killed; Confederate loss, 180 killed and 220 wounded.

—*Va.* A part of Gen. Pope's army has a severe action at Chantilly, and repulses the Confederate Gens. Jackson and Ewell. Gens. Philip Kearny and Isaac I. Stevens are killed. Federal loss, 1,300 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 800 killed and wounded.

Sept. 1–12. *O.* Gen. Lew Wallace, by extraordinary exertions, saves Cincinnati from capture by the Confederates under Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

Sept. 2. *N. C.* Near Plymouth Sergt. Green defeats the Confederate Col. Garrett, who loses 30 killed and 40 prisoners.

—*D. C.* Gen. George B. McClellan is appointed to command the defenses of Washington and the troops engaged therein.

Gen. Pope is relieved of the command of the Army of Virginia, and is assigned to a command in the Northwest.

—*O.* Martial law is declared in Cincinnati, the city being threatened by approaching Confederates.

Sept. 3. *Va.* The Federals evacuate Centerville and fall back toward Washington.

—*Minn.* The Indians attack Cedar City, McLeod County.

—*Ky.* Near Slaughterville Lieut.-Col. Foster encounters the Confederates, who lose three killed, two wounded, and 25 prisoners.

—*Va.* Fighting occurs between Fairfax Court House and Washington.

Sept. 4. *Md.* Gen. Lee crosses the Potomac, at Point of Rocks, and invades Maryland.

—*Ky.* Gen. Morgan reaches Lexington on his second raid.

—*Minn.* At Ridgely Indians kill 13 soldiers and wound 47 others.

—*Tenn.* At Cumberland Gap the Confederates are defeated with loss.

Sept. 5. *Va.* Gen. McDowell is relieved of his command, at his own request.

—± *Ky.* Gen. Bragg enters Kentucky.

Sept. 6. *N. C.* At Washington Federal Gen. Foster repulses an attack of cavalry supported by two gunboats; Federal loss, eight killed and 36 wounded; Confederate loss, 33 killed and 100 wounded.

—*Ky.* Gen. Henry Heth, with 6,000 Confederates, arrives near Covington, opposite Cincinnati.

—*Md.* Gen. Lee occupies Frederick.

—*W. Va.* Near Martinsburg Gen. Julius White repulses an attack of Confederate cavalry; Federal loss, two killed and 10 wounded; Confederate loss, 50 prisoners, besides the killed and wounded.

Sept. 6, 7. *O.* Gen. Kirby Smith threatens Cincinnati.

Sept. 7. *Ky.* Federals capture Shepherdsville with 85 prisoners.

Sept. 8. *Md.* Gen. Lee issues a proclamation to the people of Maryland, inviting them to cast their lot with the Confederacy.

Near Poolesville Maj. Chapman loses one killed and eight wounded; the defeated Confederates lose seven killed.

—*Minn.* The Indians are defeated by the troops, in a fight at the Lower Agency.

—*Va.* At Edwards' Ferry, on the Potomac, Gen. Keyes repulses Confederate Gen. Stuart, who loses 90 men.

Sept. 9. *Va.* At Williamsburg Col. Campbell repulses an attack of Confederate cavalry; but he with five captains and four lieutenants are taken prisoners. Confederates lose eight killed.

Sept. 10±. *Md.* Gen. Stuart's cavalry crosses the Potomac, makes a circuit around Gen. McClellan's army, and recrossing the river, enters Gen. Lee's camp.

Sept. 10. *Md.* **Gen. Lee occupies Hagerstown.**

—— *Miss.* **Near Coldwater** Col. Grierson encounters Confederates, who lose four killed and 30 wounded.

—— *Pa.* Gov. **Curtin calls out every able-bodied man** in the State to assist in repelling Confederate invaders.

—— *Va.* **At Fayetteville** Col. Siber is defeated by Confederates under Gen. Loring, with the loss of 100 killed and wounded.

—— *W. Va.* At Gauley the Federals burn the Government property, and flee before the approaching Confederates.

Sept. 11. *Ky.* **Maysville** is taken by the Confederates. [It is recaptured by the Federals on the following day.]

Sept. 12. *Mo.* Eureka is captured by the Federals.

—— *Md.* **At Middletown** the Confederates lose 80 killed and wounded.

—— *W. Va.* The Confederates invest **Harper's Ferry.**

Sept. 14. *Md.* Gen. Lee finds Gen. McClellan in his rear, and falls back to **Antietam Creek.**

Battles of South Mountain: Gen. McClellan, with the combined army of Virginia (Gen. Pope's), and the Army of the Potomac, defeats Gen. Lee at Turner's and Crampton's Gaps.

Federal loss, 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, and 75 missing; Confederate loss, 500 killed, 2,343 wounded, and 1,500 prisoners.

—— *Ky.* **At Munfordville** Col. Wilder with 2,000 Federals for five hours repulses 8,000 Confederates under Gen. Duncan, when reenforcements arrive, and Confederates are driven away with heavy loss.

—— *Va.* **At Harper's Ferry** the Federal cavalry elude the investing Confederates, and escape in the night.

Sept. 14, 15. *W. Va.* **At Harper's Ferry,** Gen. Stonewall Jackson, with 14,000 troops, bombards the garrison from the commanding heights.

Sept. 15. *Ky.* At **Green River** the Confederates are defeated.

—— *Va.* **Col. D. H. Miles,** having disobeyed orders to prepare for defense, **surrenders Harper's Ferry** to Stonewall Jackson.

Federal loss, 80 killed, 120 wounded, 11,583 prisoners, and 479 guns; Confederate loss, 500 killed and wounded. Col. Miles is killed.

Sept. 16, 17. *Md.* **Battle of Antietam;** Gen. McClellan, with 87,000 men present and 60,000 engaged, attacks Gen. Lee, with 40,000 (?) men [in one of the bloodiest battles of the war. Both sides claim the victory.]

Gens. Hooker, Burnside, Sumner, Mansfield, Franklin, and O. O. Howard command on the Federal side; Gens. Jackson, Longstreet, Hood, Early, and D. H. and A. P. Hill support Gen. Lee. Gen. Mansfield is killed, and Gen. Hooker is wounded. Federal loss, 2,108 killed, 9,549 wounded, and 753 missing. Confederate loss estimated at 11,172.

Sept. 16, 17. *Ky.* **At Munfordville** Gen. Polk with 20,500 men of Gen. Bragg's army, defeats the Federals under Col. J T. Wilder with 6,000. Federal loss, 37 killed and wounded, besides 3,566 prisoners; Confederate loss, 714 killed and wounded.

Sept. 16. *Tenn.* **Near Durhamville** Lieut. R. Griffin loses two killed and 10 wounded; Confederates, under Lieut.-Col. Faulkner lose eight killed and 20 wounded.

Cumberland Gap is evacuated by the Federals.

—— *Va.* **At Leesburg,** in a cavalry fight, Col. Kilpatrick defeats the Confederates.

Sept. 18. *Md.* Both armies rest after the battle of Antietam, but at night **Gen. Lee slips away** and recrosses the Potomac.

Sept. 19. *Md.* **The Federals** make a tardy pursuit of Gen. Lee's army; a force **crosses the Potomac** and takes four guns.

—— *D. C.* **The Department of the Missouri** is formed; Maj. **Gen. Samuel R. Curtis,** commander.

—— *Ky.* **At Owensburg** a Confederate attack is repulsed with great loss. Federals lose two killed and 18 wounded.

—— *Miss.* **At Iuka** Gen. Rosecrans defeats the Confederates under Gen. Price, and drives them southward after a hot battle.

Federal loss, 144 killed, 598 wounded, and 40 prisoners; Confederate loss, 263 killed, 692 wounded, and 561 prisoners.

—— *Va.* **Harper's Ferry** is evacuated by the Confederates.

Sept. 20. *Md.* **Gen. McClellan** reports 93,149 men present for duty.

Sept. 20±. *Md.* Gen. Lee's army retires southward, laden with stores taken from the Federals.

Sept. 20. *Ky.* Near Lebanon Junction a cavalry skirmish occurs.

—— *Mo.* **Near Shirley's Ford** Col. Ritchie defeats the Confederates, who lose 60 or 70 killed and wounded.

—— *W. Va.* **Near Shepherdstown** the Federals cross the Potomac and are driven back into Maryland.

Sept. 21. *Ky.* At Shepherdsville Col. Granger encounters the Confederates, who lose five killed and 28 prisoners.

The Federal troops occupy **Munfordville.**

—— *Va.* **Col. Barnes** encounters the Confederates near the Potomac; they lose 150 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 Sept. 13. C. F. Hall returns from the Arctic regions after an absence of about two years.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862.

Aug. 22. Bohlen, Henry, brig.-gen. vols., A52.

—— Read, George Campbell, rear-admiral, A74.

Aug. 28. Means, John H., gov. of S. C., A50.

Sept. 1. Kearny, Philip, maj.-gen. U. S. vols., killed at Chantilly, A47.

—— Stevens, Isaac Ingalls, maj.-gen. vols., killed at Chantilly, A44.

Sept. 14. Reno, Jesse L., brig.-gen. vols., killed at South Mt., A39.

Sept. 15. Twiggs, David E., brig.-gen. U. S. A., Confed. maj.-gen., A72.

Sept. 16. Miles, Dixon S., col. U. S. A., killed at Harper's Ferry, A58.

Sept. 17. Croasdale, Samuel, col. U. S. A., killed at Antietam.

Sept. 18. Mansfield, Joseph K. F., maj.-gen. of vols., mortally wounded at Antietam, A59.

Sept. 19. Little, Louis H., capt. U. S. A., Confed. brig.-gen., killed at Iuka, A44.

LETTERS.

1862 * *John Brent,* by **Theodore Winthrop,** appears.

* * *Country Living and Country Thinking,* by M. A. Dodge, appears.

* * *The King's Bell,* by R. H. Stoddard, appears.

* * *Origin and History of the English Language,* by G. P. Marsh, appears.

* * *The Poet's Journal,* by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *The Wagoner of the Alleghanies,* by T. B. Read, appears.

SOCIETY.

1862 Aug. 21. *Minn.* **The Sioux Indians massacre** the whites at New Ulm, in Brown County.

Aug. 29. *Ky.* Brig.-Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, U.S.A., shoots and mortally wounds **Maj.-Gen. William Nelson,** in an altercation at Louisville.

Sept. 1. *D. C.* An act is passed declaring that the **spirit ration in the navy shall cease forever,** and that no spirits shall be admitted on board vessels of war except as medical stores; and in lieu of the ration, five cents per day is added to the pay of each sailor.

Sept. 18. Thanksgiving-day is observed in the Southern States.

STATE.

1862 Aug. 21. *La.* Brig.-Gen. George F. Shepley is appointed military governor.

—— *Va.* **The Confederacy** issues orders for retaliation against Maj.-Gen. Hunter and Brig.-Gen. Phelps for organizing negro regiments, and declares that these officers will be held and treated as outlaws whenever captured.

Sept. 3. *D. C.* Joseph Holt of Ky. is appointed Judge Advocate-general.

Sept. 11. *Pa.* Gov. Curtin calls out **50,000 militia** to repel the invasion of Gen. Lee.

Sept. 14. The governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia unite in sending a joint invitation to all the **loyal governors to meet at Altoona,** Pa., to consult respecting the best means of common defense, and to aid in the prosecution of the war.

Sept. 19. *Md.* Gen. McClellan arrests 16 members of the **Maryland Legislature** and its officers; they favor the Confederacy.

Sept. 24. *Pa.* **The Governors of 14 loyal States** and the proxies of three others meet at Altoona; they approve the proclamation of emancipation as a war measure.

ARMY — NAVY.

1862 Sept. 22. *Minn.* **The Indians** are defeated by a detachment of the regular army at Wood Lake; 500 prisoners are taken, and 300 are sentenced to be hanged.

Sept. 23. *Mo.* At Sturgeon, Maj. Hunt defeats the Confederates under Capt. Cunningham.

—— *Minn.* **At Yellow Medicine River** Gen. Sibley has a battle with the Sioux, killing 30 of the savages and wounding many others; four whites are killed and 30 wounded.

Sept. 25. *Bermuda.* Commodore Wilkes's squadron arrives, and he is ordered by British authorities to leave within 24 hours.

—— *Ky.* **Louisville escapes capture** by the forced march of Gen. Buell from Tenn., and his arrival one day in advance of Gen. Bragg.

Sept. 27. *Ky.* **Augusta is attacked** by Confederates; they defeat and capture the garrison, and destroy the town; Federal loss, nine killed, 15 wounded, and 96 prisoners; Confederate loss, 90 killed and wounded.

—— *Minn.* The Sioux Indians surrender **91 captive white women** and children, near the Chippewa River.

Sept. * *N. Dak.* **Fort Abercrombie** is twice unsuccessfully assaulted by **Sioux Indians.**

Sept. 29. *Md.* **At Sharpsburg** the Confederates are dispersed, and several of them captured.

—— *Va.* Warrenton is taken by the Federals.

Sept. 30. *Mo.* **At Newtonia** Gen. Solomon encounters Confederates under Col. Cooper, and loses 50 killed, 80 wounded, and 120 prisoners; Confederate loss, 90 killed and wounded.

—— *Ky.* **At Russellville** Col. Harrison encounters Confederates, who lose 35 killed and 10 prisoners.

—— *Va.* The entire **Army of the Potomac,** including Gen. Banks's command, is reported to be 303,959 men.

Of these, 101,756 are absent, 28,458 on special duty; 73,601 present for duty in Gen. Banks's command, and 100,144 ready for duty in Gen. McClellan's immediate command.

Oct. 1. The Western gunboat fleet is transferred from the War to the Navy Department.

—— Gen. Halleck is sent by the Government to urge Gen. McClellan to cross the Potomac and attack the Confederates.

—— *S. C.* A combined military and naval expedition leaves Hilton Head for the St. John's River.

—— *Tenn.* **At Gallatin** Col. Stokes defeats the Confederate Col. Bennett, who loses 40 killed, 39 prisoners, and many wounded.

—— *W. Va.* **At Shepherdstown** Gen. Pleasanton crosses the Potomac, and drives the Confederates under Gen. Wade Hampton to Martinsburg. Federal loss, 12 wounded and three prisoners; Confederate loss, 60 killed and wounded, and nine prisoners.

Oct. 2, 3. *Fla.* The Federal expedition opens fire on the fortifications on **St. John's Bluff,** and reduces the works.

Oct. 3. *Miss.* At Corinth a Confederate advance drives in the Federal pickets.

Oct. 3, 4. *Miss.* **Battle of Corinth.**

The entrenched Federals under Gen. Rosecrans, 20,000 strong, repulse the terrible attack of Gens. Van Dorn, Price, and Lovell with 38,000 men: losses; Federals, 355 killed, 1,841 wounded, 324 missing; Confederates, 1,423 killed, 5,692 wounded, and 2,268 missing.

Oct. 4. *Ky.* **Gens. Bragg and Kirby Smith** unite their forces at Frankfort.

[Gen. Buell, reenforced by 20,000 men, advances against **Gen. Bragg, who slowly retreats** with immense trains loaded with plunder.]

Oct. 5. *Fla.* **Jacksonville** is reoccupied by the Federals.

Oct. 6. *D. C.* Gen. McClellan **is ordered to cross the Potomac** and engage the enemy; he dislikes interference by the government, and claims the army needs rest and recruiting.

Oct. 8. *Ky.* **Battle of Perryville;** Gen. Buell engages in an indecisive conflict with the Confederates under Gen. Hardee, commander of Gen. Bragg's left wing.

Federal loss, 916 killed, 3,432 wounded and prisoners; Confederate loss, 510 killed, 2,635 wounded, and 251 prisoners.

—— *Tex.* Com. William B. Renshaw, commanding a Federal squadron, takes possession of **Galveston.**

Oct. 9. *Va.* Gen. Stuart's Cavalry starts on its **raid into Pennsylvania,** and crosses the Upper Potomac 1,800 strong.

Oct. 10–13. *Pa.* Gen. Stuart's Cavalry **capture Chambersburg** (Oct. 11) and other towns; laden with spoils, it returns safely to camp, having **passed completely around the Federal Army.**

Oct. 11. *Pa.* **Gen. Wool** arrives at Harrisburg, and **assumes command** of the troops stationed for the defense of Pennsylvania.

Oct. 12. *La.* Gen. B. F. Butler orders **the citizens of New Orleans** to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, to furnish their names, and register their property in the office of the provost marshal.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Stuart's Cavalry** recrosses the Potomac.

Oct. 14. *Ky.* **At Stanford** (Lancaster) the Confederates lose several killed and 14 prisoners.

—— *Miss.* **Lieut.-Gen. John C. Pemberton,** as commander of the Confederate Department of Mississippi and East Louisiana, supersedes Gen. Van Dorn at Vicksburg.

Oct. 16. *W. Va.* **Near Charlestown** Gen. Hancock loses one killed and eight wounded; Confederate loss, nine wounded and prisoners.

Oct. 17. *Va.* **At Thoroughfare Gap** Gen. Stahl takes 100 Confederate prisoners.

Oct. 18. *Ky.* At Lexington Morgan's guerrillas make a dash into the town and take 125 prisoners.

—— *Mo.* Col. McNeil orders the **hanging** of ten of Col. John C. Porter's men in retaliation for the capture in a raid and the disappearance of Andrew Allsman of Palmyra.

—— *Kan.* **Quantrell,** the Confederate guerrilla chief, **makes a raid into Johnson County and burns Shawneetown.**

Oct. 20. *Ky.* **At Bardstown** Morgan's guerrillas destroy a Federal train of 80 wagons loaded with ammunition and stores, before daylight, and a few hours later capture another train.

Oct. 21. *Tenn.* At Woodville Maj. J. J. Mudd defeats the Confederates and takes 40 prisoners.

Oct. 22. *S. C.* **At Pocotaligo,** or Yemassee, Gen. Brannan defeats the Confederates under Gen. Walker, losing 43 killed, 258 wounded, and five prisoners; Confederate loss not reported.

—— *Ark.* **At Van Buren** Maj. Lazear defeats Confederates, under Col. Boon, with considerable loss.

—— *Ky.* **Louisville is threatened** by Confederates under Gen. Morgan, and the Governor calls out the citizens for its defense.

Oct. 23. *Tenn.* **At Waverly,** Maj. Blott loses one killed and five wounded; Confederate loss, 40 killed and wounded, and 30 prisoners.

At Shelby depot Gen. Stuart defeats the Confederates, who lose eight or 10 killed and wounded.

Oct. 24. *Ky.* Gen. Rosecrans is appointed to succeed Gen. Buell as commander of the Federal Army of the Ohio.

At Morganstown a skirmish takes place.

—— *Mo.* **At Grand Prairie** Maj. F. G. White loses three wounded; Confederate loss, eight killed and 20 wounded.

—— *Va.* Gen. McClellan assumes the offensive; **the Army of the Potomac** cross from Maryland into Virginia.

Oct. 26. The Confedrate army, under Gen. Bragg, traverses Cumberland Gap, while **retreating from Kentucky.**

Oct. 27. *Mo.* **At Pittman's Ferry** Col. Lewis attacks and defeats the Confederates, who lose several killed and 40 prisoners.

—— *La.* **At Donaldsonville** Gen. Weitzel loses 18 killed and 74 wounded; Confederate loss, six killed, 15 wounded, and 208 prisoners.

Oct. 28. *Ark.* **Near Fayetteville** Gen. Herron defeats Confederates, under Col. Craven, and chases them to the Boston Mountains; they lose eight killed.

Oct. 29. *Mo.* **Near Butler** Col. Seaman loses eight killed and 10 wounded; Confederates, under Gen. Cockerill, lose 30 killed and wounded.

Oct. 30. *Ky.* **Gen. Rosecrans assumes command** of the Army of the Cumberland.

Oct.* The U. S. war-vessels number 256 of all classes.

Oct.*–Dec.* The Confederate privateer *Alabama,* Capt. Raphael Semmes, captures many merchant vessels.

Nov. 1. *Va.* At Philomount, an artillery fight continues for five hours; the Confederates retreat towards Bloomfield, and another action lasts for four hours.

—— *Md.* **The last of Gen. McClellan's army** crosses the Potomac into Virginia.

Nov. 2. *Tenn.* **Gen. Grant** begins the **advance** on Vicksburg from Jackson by moving along the line of the Mississippi Central Railroad.

Nov. 3. *Ky.* In Webster County Col. Foster loses 25 prisoners, and captures three Confederate lieutenants.

—— *Ga.* At Kingsburg the Federals destroy the salt-works.

Nov. 4. *Tenn.* Near Grand Junction Gen. Grant completes the gathering of an army of about 30,000 men for operations in Mississippi.

—— *Va.* The Federals capture Maj. Reid Sanders on the coast, while endeavoring to get to sea with Confederate despatches.

Nov. 5. *Tenn.* Near Nashville Gen. Negley repulses an attack of the Confederates under Gen. Morgan. Federal loss, five killed and 19 wounded; Confederate loss, 23 prisoners.

Nov. 6. *Va.* At Warrenton Gen. Reynolds takes seven Confederate prisoners, 150 muskets, and 40 horses and wagons.

—— *Ky.* At Piketon Col. Dills takes 80 Confederate prisoners.

Nov. 7. *D. C.* President Lincoln relieves Gen. George B. McClellan of the command of the unsuccessful Army of the Potomac, 120,000 strong, and orders him to report at his home in Trenton, N.J. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside is appointed his successor, and assumes command. [Both orders are received Nov. 7.]

—— *S. C.* The 1st Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers (colored) is organized at Port Royal; [Col. T. W. Higginson of Mass. takes command Dec. 1st].

Nov. * *Va.* Gen. Burnside changes the plan of campaign, and makes Acquia Creek the base of supplies for an advance on Richmond.

Nov. 8. *Miss.* At Hudsonville Col. Lee encounters the Confederates, who lose 16 killed and 175 prisoners.

—— *Ark.* Near Marianna (La Grange), Capt. L. M. Perkins defeats the Confederates, who lose five killed and several wounded.

Nov. 9. *Va.* At Fredericksburg Capt. Dahlgren takes 39 Confederate prisoners.

—— *Ga.* The Federal gunboat *Mohawk*, of Adm. Dupont's fleet, enters the river and shells St. Mary's, driving out the Confederates and burning the town.

—— *La.* Gen. N. P. Banks is ordered to supersede Gen. B. F. Butler in the command of the Department of the Gulf.

Nov. 11. *Tenn.* At Huntsville Capt. Duncan defeats Confederates, who lose seven killed and 25 prisoners.

Near Lebanon Capts. Kennett and Wolford encounter Morgan's Confederates, who lose seven killed, and 125 prisoners.

Near La Grange Col. Lee defeats the Confederates, losing two wounded; Confederate loss, 16 killed and 134 prisoners.

Nov. 13. *Miss.* In a fight at Holly Springs with Col. Lee, Confederates lose four killed and several captured.

Nov. 15. *Va.* At Fayetteville Gen. Sturgis defeats the Confederates.

The Army of the Potomac advances from Warrenton towards Fredericksburg.

Nov. 17. *Va.* Near Fredericksburg the Federal artillery opens fire.

At Richmond Jefferson Davis issues orders to make retaliation upon the Federals for the execution of 10 Confederates in Missouri. (See Oct. * 1862.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 Sept. 22. *N. Y.* The asteroid Eurydice is discovered by C. H. F. Peters. [Also Frigga, Nov 12.]

Nov. 12. Shells from Whitworth guns are sent through solid iron plates of five and a half inches and a wood backing.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862.
Sept. 29. Nelson, William, maj.-gen. vols., A37.
Oct. 4. Hackleman, Pleasant A., lawyer, brig.-gen. vols., killed at Corinth, A48.
Oct. 8. Jackson, James S., M. C. for Ky., brig.-gen. vols., killed at Perryville, A39.
—— Terrill, William R., brig.-gen. vols., killed at Perryville, A28.
Oct. 15. Hudson, William L., capt. U. S. N., A68.
Oct. 17. James, Charles T., sen. for R. I., inventor of rifled cannon, A58.
Oct. 30. Mitchel, Ormsby Macknight, astronomer, maj.-gen. of vols., A53.
Nov. 3. Richardson, Isaael B., maj.-gen. vols., mortally wounded at Antietam, A47.
Nov. 6. Jameson, Charles D., brig.-gen. vols., A35.
Nov. 7. McIntosh, James McQueen, Confed. brig.-gen., killed at Pea Ridge, A34.
—— Pendergrast, Garrett J., com. U. S. N., A60.
Nov. 11. Porter, Jas. M., jurist, a fdr. of Lafayette col., Easton, Pa., A69.

CHURCH.

1862 Nov. 3. *Phila.* The Evangelical Educational Society is organized by Bishop Potter.

SOCIETY.

1862 Sept. 22. *D. C.* President Lincoln issues a monitory proclamation, declaring that the slaves of all in rebellion against the United States on Jan. 1, 1863, shall be forever free.

Sept. 26. *Minn.* Thirty-eight condemned Indians are hanged.

Nov. 12. *New York.* The United States Brewers' Association is organized at a meeting of representative brewers.

STATE.

1862 Sept. 22. *D. C.* President Lincoln issues a monitory proclamation of emancipation; one hundred days are given for dissemination and decision. All slaves of those in rebellion are to be free on Jan. 1, 1863.

* * *N. Y.* The Republican State Convention nominates James S. Wadsworth for governor. [Defeated by 10,000 majority.]

The Democratic State Convention nominates Horatio Seymour of New York for the governorship. [Elected.]

Sept. 24. *D. C.* The President issues another proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in respect to persons held by military authority, to prevent their release.

Sept. 30. *Va.* The Confederate Congress at Richmond entertains retaliatory resolutions, occasioned by the proclamation of emancipation.

Sept.* *Eng.* Lord Palmerston proposes that England offer to mediate in the United States with a view to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. [Lord Granville opposes.]

Sept. * *Va.* The Confederate Congress enacts the conscription of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

Sept.* Both a McClellan and an anti-McClellan party appear — in the press, among the people, in Congress, and in the army.

Oct. 4. *Ky.* The Confederates again organize a State government at Frankfort; Richard Hawes, governor. It departs the same day.

Oct. 11. *Va.* The Confederate Congress exempts from conscription one man for every plantation of 20 negroes.

Oct. 12. *New York.* A great Democratic meeting is held in which Mr. Lincoln's policy in conducting the war is bitterly assailed.

Oct. 13. *Va.* The Confederate Congress adjourns to meet in January, 1863.

Oct. 30. *Fr.* The mediation of Great Britain and Russia, in favor of an armistice between the North and South is proposed by the French Government.

—— *Fr.* The French Government proposes to England and Russia that the three cabinets exert their influence at Washington and Richmond to obtain an "armistice for six months."

Oct. * *D. C.* The Internal Revenue brings the Government $1,000,000 every secular day, and the people bear the burden cheerfully; industries and business flourish.

Oct. * *U. S.* The elections are encouraging for the Democracy, and disheartening to Republicans, who elect but three members in 11 congressional districts.

Oct. * *U. S.* President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation for a time seems disastrous to the Administration. The nation is choosing between freedom and slavery.

Nov. 4. *Mo.* A Legislature favorable to emancipation is elected.

—— *Ill.* President Lincoln's party is overwhelmingly defeated by the Democrats in his own State.

Nov. 6. *Fr.* Drouyn de l'Huys, the French minister of Foreign affairs, announces to Mr. Dayton his intention to invite the governments of England and Russia to join with France in proposing to the United States their friendly mediation between the Federal government and the Confederacy.

Nov. 8. Russia declines to participate in a joint mediation with England and France.

Nov. 13. *Eng.* The British Government declines to join France in an amicable intervention in the United States, as its success would be hopeless at the present time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1862 Oct. 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland cotton, 57 cents; premium on gold, 123.

ARMY — NAVY.

1862 Nov. 18. *Tenn.* **At Rural Hill** Col. Hawkins defeats Confederates, who lose 16 killed.

—— *N. C.* **At Cove Creek** Lieut.-Col. Mix defeats the Confederates.

—— *W. I.* At the Island of Martinique the *Alabama* escapes the *San Jacinto*.

Nov. 22. *Va.* **Near Winchester** Capt. Harkins captures 30 horses; four Confederates are killed.

Nov. 24. *Miss.* **Gen. Joseph E. Johnston,** only partially recovered from wounds at Fair Oaks, is appointed to **supreme command** of the Confederate armies in the West; Gens. Pemberton (Miss.), E. Kirby Smith (La.), and Bragg (Tenn.) are retained in command.

Nov. 25. *W. Va.* **At Sinking Creek** the Confederates lose two killed and 118 prisoners.

—— *D. C.* The Government orders the release of political prisoners.

—— *Md.* Poolesville is raided by Confederates.

—— *N. C.* **New Berne** is attacked by 4,000 Confederates, who are repulsed.

Nov. 26. *Tenn.* **Gen. Grant** starts on his **expedition into Mississippi**; Gen. W. T. Sherman is to leave Memphis and soon unite with Gen. Grant.

—— *Va.* **At Cold Knob Mountain** Col. J. C. Paxton defeats Confederates, and captures 100 prisoners.

Nov. 27. *W. Va.* At Frankfort the Confederates suffer a defeat.

—— *Tenn.* **Near La Vergne** Cols. Hurd and Dodge lose 10 wounded; several Confederates are killed.

Nov. 28. *Miss.* **Gen. Grant's army** advances toward Holly Springs.

—— *Ark.* **At Cane Hill** Gen. Blunt defeats Confederate Gen. Marmaduke.

—— *Va.* Near Hartwood two companies of Federal cavalry are captured by Confederates, who have crossed the Potomac for this purpose.

Nov. 29. *Va.* Near Berryville Gen. Stahl defeats a Confederate force.

Nov. * *D. C.* Gen. **Fitz John Porter** is ordered to Washington for **trial by court martial** on charges of disobedience to orders. Court: Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, president; Maj.-Gen. Hitchcock, Brig.-Gens. King, Prentiss, Ricketts, Casey, Garfield, Buford, Slough; Col. Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General.

Nov. * *Tex.* Gen. N. J. T. Dana, with 6,000 Federals, occupies **Brazos Santiago,** and **Brownsville.**

Dec. 1. *W. Va.* **Near Charlestown** Gen. Slocum defeats the Confederates, who lose five killed and 18 wounded.

Dec. 2. *W. Va.* **At Franklin** Col. Spear defeats Confederates.

Near Charlestown Gen. Geary defeats Confederates, who lose 70 killed and wounded, and 145 prisoners.

—— *Va.* Federals capture King George Court House.

An expedition goes out from Suffolk, and recaptures a lost Pennsylvania battery.

Dec. 3. *Miss.* **At Oxford** Col. Hatch loses 20 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 92 prisoners.

Dec. 4. *New York.* Gen. Banks sails with a part of his expedition for New Orleans.

Dec. 5. *Miss.* In a skirmish **at Coffeeville** Federals lose five killed, 50 wounded, and 60 prisoners; Confederates lose 60 killed and 280 wounded.

—— *Ark.* **At Helena** the Confederates make an attack, and are repulsed with the loss of eight killed and 30 wounded.

Dec. * *Va.* Gen. Burnside proposes to **advance on Richmond** with the great Army of the Potomac, by way of Fredericksburg.

Dec. 7. *Ark.* **At Prairie Grove** Gens. Blunt and Herron of Gen. Curtis's army defeat the Confederates under Gens. Hindman, Marmaduke, Parsons, and Frost.

Federal loss, 167 killed, 798 wounded, and 183 missing; Confederates lose 1,317 killed and wounded.

—— The California steamer *Ariel* is captured by the Confederate cruiser *Alabama*.

—— *Miss.* Concordia is burned by the Federals.

—— *Tenn.* **At Hartsville** Col. A. B. Moore loses 55 killed and 1,800 missing; Confederate loss, 149 killed and wounded.

Dec. 8. *Miss.* **Gen. Grant** orders Gen. Sherman to advance on Vicksburg *via* Mississippi River [he commands an army of 20,000 men; later, 32,000 men.]

Dec. 10. *Va.* **Port Royal** is nearly destroyed by Federal gunboats.

Dec. 11. *Va.* The Federals are defeated on the Blackwater, and driven back to Suffolk.

Gen. Burnside's army crosses to the western side of the Rappahannock.

Dec. 12. *Miss.* At Yazoo the Federal gunboat *Cairo* is blown up by a torpedo.

Near Corinth Col. Roddy defeats the Federals under Col. Sweeney. Federal loss, one killed and two wounded; Confederate loss, 11 killed and 30 wounded.

—— *Tenn.* **At Franklin** Gen. Stanley encounters the Confederates. Federal loss, one killed; Confederate loss, five killed and 10 wounded.

—— *Va.* **Fredericksburg** is occupied by the Federals after a terrible bombardment from Gen. Sumner's artillery.

Dec. 13. *Va.* **Battle of Fredericksburg;** Gen. Burnside is repulsed.

The Federals make heavy and simultaneous assaults along the entire line, but fail to drive Gen. Lee from his strong position. Burnside's army of 113,000 men is commanded by Gens. Sumner, Franklin, Hooker, Hancock, Stoneman, Reynolds, Couch, and others; Gen. Jackson's army of 78,000 men is under Gens. Early, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, and others. Federal loss, 1,284 killed, 9,600 wounded, and 1,769 missing; Confederate loss, 596 killed, 4,068 wounded, and 651 missing.

—— *Ala.* **At Tuscumbia** the Federals surprise and defeat the Confederates, losing four killed and 14 wounded; the Confederates lose 70 prisoners.

Dec. 14. *La.* Gen. Butler is succeeded by **Gen. N. P. Banks.**

—— *N. C.* **At Kinston** Gen. Foster loses 90 killed and 478 wounded; Confederates, under Gen. Evans, lose 71 killed, 268 wounded, 400 prisoners, and 13 guns.

Plymouth is destroyed by Confederates.

Dec. 14, 15. *Va.* **Fredericksburg:** — Under the persuasion of his division commanders, **Burnside** decides not to renew the attack on Lee, and **withdraws across the Rappahannock** during the night.

Dec. 15. *Ark.* At Yellville the Confederate salt-works are destroyed.

Dec. 15±. *La.* Gen. Banks sends Gen. C. Grover, with a force of 10,000 men, from New Orleans, **to capture Baton Rouge.**

—— *Miss.* **Gen. Forrest's** large force of cavalry strikes Gen. Grant's lines of communication with the North.

Dec. 16. *N. C.* **A battle is fought at White Hall.**

Dec. 16+. *U. S.* The defeat of Burnside is followed by **national gloom, and a feeling akin to mutiny** in the army.

Dec. 17. *Ky.* **At Munfordville** a Confederate cavalry force of Gen. Bragg's army is defeated. Federal loss, 10 killed and 17 wounded; Confederate loss, 33 killed and 60 wounded.

—— *N. C.* **A battle is fought at Goldsborough.**

—— *Va.* At Occoquan a company of Federal cavalry is surprised and captured.

At Dumfries Col. Candy loses 10 killed and wounded; routed Confederates, under Gens. Stuart and Fitz-Hugh Lee, lose 30 or 40 killed and wounded.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* The President appoints **Gen. J. A. McClernand to supersede Gen. Sherman** in immediate command of the Vicksburg Expedition under Gen. Grant.

—— *Ky.* **At Lexington** Col. R. G. Ingersoll is defeated by Confederate Gen. Forrest, losing 40 killed.

Dec. 19. *Tenn.* **At Memphis Gen. Sherman** begins to embark his army of 20,000 men on 67 boats, for the capture of Vicksburg.

Dec. 20. *Miss.* **At Holly Springs** Gen. Van Dorn captures a large quantity of Federal supplies.

Gen. U. S. Grant is compelled to desist from his march on Vicksburg, owing to the capture of his base of supplies by Gen. Van Dorn.

Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, with a strong armament, drops down the Mississippi River from Memphis, and proceeds as far as Yazoo.

Dec. 21. *Tenn.* In East Tennessee Federal raiders destroy important railroad bridges, disable locomotives, capture 500 prisoners and 700 stand of arms.

—— *Miss.* **At Davis Mills,** on Wolf River, Col. K. H. Morgan defeats Confederate Gen. Van Dorn, who loses three killed, 30 wounded, and 20 prisoners, beside 100 stand of arms left on the field.

—— *Ky.* **At London** 550 prisoners are taken by the Federals on Curtis's raid.

Dec. 23. *Va.* **At Richmond Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation** announcing retaliatory measures against Gen. Butler, and dooming him and his officers to be hanged if captured.

Dec. 24. *Ky.* **Near Munfordville** Capt. Dickeys is defeated by Confederate Gen. Morgan, and loses 23 prisoners. The next day Col. Gray defeats Gen. Morgan, who loses nine killed and 22 wounded.

Dec. 25. *Miss.* The Vicksburg Expedition reaches **Milliken's Bend** 20 miles above Vicksburg, and lands Gen. A. J. Smith's division to cut off supplies from entering the city.

Dec. 26±. *Miss.* **Com. Porter's fleet** convoys Gen. Sherman's advance up the Yazoo.

Dec. 26. *Tenn.* **Gen. Rosecrans** leaves Nashville to engage Gen. Bragg at Murfreesboro.

Dec. 27, 28. *Ark.* **At Van Buren** Federals lose seven killed; Confederates lose 120 prisoners.

Dec. 28. *Ky.* **At Elk Fork** Maj. Foley defeats Confederates, who lose 30 killed, 176 wounded, 51 prisoners, and 80 horses.

Dec. 29. *Miss.* **At Chickasaw Bayou,** near Vicksburg, Gen. Sherman makes a disastrous attack on the Confederates. [His army retires to the fleet.]

Federal loss, 191 killed, 982 wounded, and 756 missing; Confederate loss, 207 killed, wounded, and missing.

Dec. 30. *Tenn.* **At Packer's Cross Roads** Gen. Sullivan defeats Confederate Gen. Forrest; Federal loss, 100 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 600 wounded.

Dec. 31. The ironclad *Monitor* **founders** off Cape Hatteras.

Dec. 31.–Jan. 2. *Tenn.* **Battle of Murfreesboro or Stone's River;** Gen. Rosecrans repulses the attack of Gen. Bragg, and after a long struggle forces him to retire; 43,000 Federals are commanded by Gens. McCook, Thomas, Crittenden, Rousseau, Palmer, Sheridan, and A. J. Davis; about an equal number of Confederates are commanded by Gens. Hardee, Breckinridge, Polk, Kirby Smith, Cheatham, and Withers.

Federal loss, 1,294 killed, 7,945 wounded, and 1,027 missing; Confederate loss, 10,000 killed and wounded, 500 prisoners.

Dec. * *Ark.* Gen. Sherman adds 12,000 troops to the **Vicksburg Expedition** at Helena.

* * *Phila.* The *New Ironsides* is completed.

It has 4-inch armor, is of 4,015 tons burden, 700 horse-power, six knots speed; it carries 20 11-inch smoothbore guns.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 Dec. 4. *N. Y.* **The Buffalo Academy of Fine Arts** is incorporated.

-63 * * *Chicago.* The Dearborn Observatory is founded.

* * *New York.* Samuel Coleman of Newport, R. I., Wm. H. Beard and Launt Thompson of New York, are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *U. S.* Ammonia is first used for developing photographs.

* * The first experiments are made in **"shooting" petroleum wells,** by exploding nitro-glycerine, to increase their flow.

* * *Richmond Hill* **is painted by J. F. Cropsey.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862.

Dec. 6. Jackson, Clairborne F., gov. of Mo., Confed. brig.-gen., A55.

Dec. 7. Churchill, Sylvester, brig.-gen. U. S. A., A79.

Dec. 13. Cobb, Thomas R. R., lawyer, Confed. brig.-gen., k. at Fredericksburg, A39.

—— Jackson, Conrad F., brig.-gen. vols., killed at Fredericksburg, A49.

Dec. 14. Bayard, Geo. D., brig.-gen. cavalry, A27.

Dec. 20. Pearce, James A., sen. for Del., A60.

Dec. 31. Garesche, Julius P., lieut.-col., scholar, k. at battle of Stone River, A41.

—— Rains, James E., Confed. brig.-gen., killed at Murfreesboro, A29.

—— Roberts, George W., brig.-gen. vols., killed at Murfreesboro, A29.

—— Sill, Joshua W., brig.-gen. vols., killed at Murfreesboro, A31.

* * Anderson, George B., Confed. brig.-gen., A31.

* * Fasquelle, Jean L., author Fr. text-books, A54.

* * Fisher, Elwood, editor *Southern Press*, A54.

* * Lisle, Marcus C., M. C. for Ky., b. in Ky.

* * Swanson, Claude A., M. C. for Va., b. Va.

CHURCH.

1862 Nov. 19. *Ga.* The first General Convention of **"The Protestant Episcopal Church of the Confederate States of America"** meets at Augusta.

* * *New York.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal), meets.

* * *O.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Cincinnati; Geo. Duffield, moderator.

The General Assembly (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Columbus; Chas. C. Beatty, moderator.

* * **Correspondence is established** between the Old School and New School Presbyterian assemblies.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; **A. Campbell,** moderator.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly **(United Presbyterian)** meets at Pittsburg; **Joseph J. Cooper,** moderator.

SOCIETY.

1862 Dec. * *Pa.* The **"Molly Maguires"** stop the mining operations at Goyne's mine, in the town of Cass.

Dec. 27. *Phila.* **The Union League Club** is founded, the first in the United States. [It raises 10 regiments in the war for the Union.]

* * *Ind.* A political convention declares **"the soil of Indiana should belong to the white man."**

* * *D. C.* Congress enacts that the penalty for **selling or giving liquor** or wine to Indians in the Indian country shall be a fine of not more than $300 and imprisonment for not more than two years.

* * *Chicago.* **The Northwestern Branch** of the Sanitary Commission is organized.

STATE.

1862 Nov. 22. *D. C.* A general order is issued for the **release of State (political) prisoners.**

* * *U. S.* **The failure of the Peninsula campaign is followed by much controversy.**

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 37th Congress:** the third session opens.

President Lincoln, in his message, approves **a national banking system,** making one uniform circulation of equal value throughout the country.

He recommends emancipation by the loyal States, with Federal compensation, if the slaves shall be set free by the State prior to Jan. 1, 1900; and that slaves made free by the war be declared emancipated, and that loyal owners be reimbursed.

Dec. 3. *La.* Benjamin F. Flanders and Michael Hahn are elected **members of Congress.**

Dec. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House votes to **admit West Virginia** into the Union. Vote 96–55. The yeas are all Republican.

Dec. 22. *Va.* **Jefferson Davis issues a proclamation of retaliation** to offset President Lincoln's proclamation of liberty to the slaves.

He directs that Federal officers serving with armed slaves be held for execution as outlaws when captured.

Dec. 23. *Va.* Jefferson Davis proclaims **Gen. Butler** and his commissioned officers to be criminals deserving death, because of their enlisting freedmen for the Federal army.

Dec. 31. *D. C.* President Lincoln signs the Act **admitting West Virginia** into the Union.

Congress **admits West Virginia** into the Union as the 35th State; dating the admission June 20, 1863.

* * *Dak.* **Yankton** is made the capital.

* * *D. C.* **Samuel F. Miller** and **David Davis** are appointed associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States. (With one exception the only non-Democratic justices appointed since 1841.)

* * *New York.* George Opdyke is elected the 73d mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-63 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). John A. Gurley.
-63 * * *Cal.* Leland Stanford.
-65 * * *Col.* (*Ter.*). John Evans.
-64 * * *Miss.* Jacob Thompson.
-65 * * *N. C.* Zebulon B. Vance.
-64 * * *O.* David Tod.
-66 * * *Ore.* Addison C. Gibbs.
-64 * * *S. C.* M. L. Bonham.
-63 * * *Wis.* Edward Salomon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1862 Dec. 22. *Boston.* The corner-stone of the new **City Hall** is laid.

Dec. * A feeling of general **discouragement pervades** the country as the unsuccessful armies go into winter quarters.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants for 1862, 89,207.

* * *N. Y.* The extensions of the **Erie Canal** are completed.

* * *New York.* **The French line** of steamers, running between New York and Havre, is established.

* * *New York.* **The Guion line** of steamers, between New York and Liverpool, is established.

ARMY — NAVY.

1863 Jan. 1. *D. C.* Abraham Lincoln issues his **Emancipation Proclamation** as a war measure.

—— *Tex.* **At Galveston** the Federals are defeated by Gen. J. B. Magruder; Com. Renshaw blows up the *Hatteras* after it runs aground, to prevent the vessel's capture by the privateer *Alabama*. He is killed by the explosion.

Galveston is recaptured by the Confederates under Gen. Magruder, who thus secure their trans-Mississippi Department.

Federal loss, 600 killed, wounded, and missing; Commander Renshaw is among the killed; Confederate loss, 50 killed, wounded, and missing.

—— *Tenn.* **At Red Mound** the Federals lose 20 killed, 100 wounded, and 60 prisoners; Confederate loss, 100 killed, 200 wounded, and 400 prisoners.

Near Lexington Federal Gen. Sullivan has an encounter with the Confederates under Gen. Forrest.

Jan. 2. *Miss.* **Gen. McClernand** supersedes Gen. Sherman in command of the advance on Vicksburg. He orders the transfer of the expedition to Milliken's Bend, on the Mississippi.

Jan. 3. *Ark.* **Near La Grange** Gen. Washburn encounters the Confederates, who lose 10 killed and wounded, and 10 prisoners.

Jan. 4. *Tex.* Confederate Gen. Magruder declares the port of Galveston open to the commerce of the world.

—— *Ark.* Federals under Gen. McClernand advance on **Arkansas Post** on the Arkansas River, 73 miles southeast of Little Rock.

—— *Tenn.* Clarksville is surrendered to the Federals.

Jan. 7, 8. *Mo.* **Springfield is attacked** by Confederates under Gens. Marmaduke and Price, who are repulsed by Gen. Brown and Col. Crabb. Federal loss, 17 killed and 50 wounded; Confederate loss, 200 men.

Jan. 8. *Tenn.* **At Ripley** Capt. Moore encounters the Confederates under Lieut.-Col. Dawson. Federal loss, three wounded; Confederate loss, eight killed, 20 wounded, and 46 prisoners.

Jan. 9. *Va.* **At Suffolk** Gen. Corcoran defeats the Confederates under Gen. Pryor. Federal loss, 104 men.

—— The exchange of 20,000 prisoners is effected by negotiation.

Jan. 10. *Tex.* Federals bombard Galveston.

Jan. 11. *Ark.* Gen. McClernand and Adm. Porter **capture Arkansas Post** from the Confederates under Gen. Churchill. Federal loss, 129 killed, 831 wounded, and 17 prisoners; Confederate loss, 550 killed and wounded, and 4,720 prisoners.

—— *La.* Federal Gen. Weitzel destroys the gunboat *Cotton* on the Bayou Teche.

—— *Mo.* **At Hartville** Col. Merrill defeats the Confederates under Gen. Marmaduke. Federal loss, 35 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 150 killed and wounded, and 150 prisoners.

—— The Confederate cruiser *Alabama* **sinks the gunboat *Hatteras*, near the coast of Texas.**

Jan. 13. *Tenn.* At Harpeth Shoals, on the Cumberland River, the Confederates destroy several boats carrying wounded soldiers.

Jan. 15. *N. C.* At Masonborough Inlet, the Confederates burn the stranded gunboat *Columbia*.

—— *Ark.* Federals burn Mound City.

Jan. 16. *Ala.* The privateer *Florida* escapes from Mobile Bay. [It destroys 15 merchantmen during the same month, and is finally captured at Bahia, Brazil.]

Jan. 17. *Ark.* **The Vicksburg Expedition returns from Arkansas Post to Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas River.**

Jan. 18. *Ark.* Federals take **Duvall's Bluff and Des Arc**, and suffer only a trifling loss; Confederate loss, 150 prisoners.

Jan. 21. *Ark.* Gen. McClernand occupies **Young's Point**, nine miles above Vicksburg.

—— *D. C.* **Gen. Fitz-John Porter** is dismissed from the army for disobedience of orders at the second battle of Bull Run. [Later the sentence is reversed.]

Jan. 22. *Ark.* The Federals **reopen the canal** dug by Gen. Williams, in order to get below Vicksburg.

Jan. 23. *Va.* **Gen. Burnside dismisses** Gens. Hooker, Franklin, Newton, and Brooks from their commands **for undermining the confidence of the army.**

Jan. 25. *D. C.* The President **relieves Gen. Burnside** of his command at his own request, and assigns him to one in the West.

Gen. Joseph Hooker is appointed to the command of the **Army of the Potomac.**

Jan. 26. *Tenn.* **Near Woodbury** Gen. Palmer loses two killed and nine wounded; the defeated Confederates lose 35 killed and 100 prisoners.

Jan. 27. *Ga.* **Fort McAllister**, on the Ogeechee River, is bombarded by the Federal war-vessel *Montauk*.

Jan. 30. *Ark.* **Gen. Grant, having joined the army** at Young's Point, assumes command.

—— *Tenn.* **At Trenton** Col. Wood encounters Confederates under Capt. Dawson; they lose 34 men.

—— *S. C.* On the Stono River the Federal gunboat *Isaac Smith* is captured.

—— *Va.* **At Deserted House**, nine miles from Suffolk, Gen. Corcoran and Confederate Gen. Pryor each lose about 60 killed and wounded.

Jan. 31+. *S. C.* Confederate gunboats attack the blockading squadron at the entrance of Charleston harbor, and Gen. Beauregard and the Confederate Secretary of State proclaim the harbor open to commerce.

—— *Tenn.* **At Dover, near Nashville**, the Confederates are defeated. Federal loss, five wounded; Confederate loss, 12 killed and 300 prisoners.

Feb. 1. *Tenn.* The Federals occupy Franklin.

Feb. 3. *Mo.* **At Mingo Swamp** Maj. Reeder has an encounter with Confederates; they lose nine killed and 20 wounded.

—— *Ark.* **The levee at Yazoo Pass is cut, and opens a channel for the Vicksburg expedition to reach the Coldwater River** [it returns in March from an unsuccessful adventure].

—— *D. C.* **Congress** passes a vote of thanks to Commander **John L. Worden, U.S.N.**, of *Monitor* fame.

—— *Tenn.* **At Fort Donelson** Col. Harding repulses an attack of the Confederates, under Gens. Wheeler and Forrest.

Federal loss, 12 killed and 30 wounded; Confederate loss, 100 killed, 400 wounded, and 300 prisoners.

Feb. 4. *La.* **Near Lake Providence** the 3d Louisiana defeats the Federals; Confederate loss 30 killed and wounded.

Feb. 5. *Tenn.* Confederates are repulsed in a second attack on Fort Donelson.

Feb. 7. The 100th regiment of Illinois Volunteers mutinies.

—— *Tex.* The removal of the blockade at Galveston and Sabine Pass is proclaimed by the Confederates.

—— *Va.* **At Williamsburg** a Federal cavalry force is ambushed, and loses 40 killed and wounded.

Feb. 8. *Tenn.* The Federals occupy Lebanon, and capture 600 Confederates.

Feb. 10. *La.* **At Old River** Capt. Tucker defeats the Confederates. Federal loss, eight killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 11 killed and wounded, and 25 prisoners.

—— *Miss.* The *Queen of the West*, Capt. Ellet, of Com. Porter's fleet, **runs the batteries** at Vicksburg.

Feb. 11. *La.* Secessionists attempt to assassinate Gen. Banks on his way to the Opera House at New Orleans.

Feb. 12. *Tenn.* **Near Bolivar** the defeated Federals lose four killed and five wounded.

—— The Confederate cruiser *Florida* captures the *Jacob Bell* from China, and burns a cargo of tea worth $1,000,000.

—— *Miss.* **The Confederates capture** the *Queen of the West*. The Federal ironclad, *Indianola*, runs the Vicksburg batteries in the night.

Feb. 14. *Va.* The Federal cavalry is defeated at Annandale.

Feb. 15. *Tenn.* **At Nolensville** Sergt. Holmes defeats Confederates, who lose eight killed, 20 wounded, and four prisoners.

At Cainsville Col. Monroe defeats Morgan's cavalry; Confederate loss, 20 killed, many wounded, six prisoners, 50 horses, and 300 stand of arms.

—— *Ark.* **At Arkadelphia** Capt. Brown defeats the Confederates. Federal loss, two killed and 12 wounded; Confederate loss, 14 killed and 12 wounded.

Feb. 19. *Miss.* **At Coldwater** the Confederates under Lieut.-Col. Wood are defeated, losing six killed, three wounded, and 15 prisoners.

Feb. 20. *Miss.* **At Yazoo Pass** the 5th Illinois disperses the Confederates. Federal loss, five wounded; Confederate loss, six killed and 26 prisoners.

Feb. 24. *Miss.* **Commander Porter sends a "dummy" past the Vicksburg batteries; it alarms the Confederates, and they destroy the captured *Queen of the West* and *Indianola*.**

Feb. 26. *Va.* **At Woodstock** the Confederates are defeated. Federal loss, 200 killed and wounded.

Feb. 28. *Ga.* The *Montauk* destroys the Confederate steamer *Nashville* on the Ogeechee River.

Mar. 1. *Tenn.* **At Bradyville** the Federals lose 15 killed and wounded; Confederate Gen. Morgan loses eight killed, 30 wounded, and 89 prisoners.

Mar. 2. *Tenn.* **Near Petersburg** the defeated Confederates lose 12 killed and 20 wounded.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress provides for the enrolment of all able-bodied citizens between 20 and 45 years of age.

—— *Ga.* The Federals attack **Fort McAllister** with three ironclads, without important results.

—— *Va.* **At Aldie** Capt. Schultze defeats Confederates under Col. Mosby, and takes 30 prisoners.

At Chapel Hill Col. Johnson encounters the Confederates under Col. Roger, who loses 12 killed and 72 prisoners.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1863 Jan. 26. *Phila.* The Chestnut Street **Theater** is opened; **Edwin Forrest** appears as *Virginius* and **John McCullough** as *Icilius*.

Jan. * *Mass.* **Alvan Clark** of Cambridgeport is awarded the Lalande prize, value $500, by the French Academy of Sciences, for his discovery of the **"Companion of Sirius."**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863.
Jan. 1. Wainwright, Jonathan M., com. U. S. N., A42.
Jan. 4. Branch, John, sen. for N. C., sec. navy, A86.
—— Kendall, B. F., lawyer, astronomer, A33.
Jan. 10. Beecher, Lyman, Cong. cl., of Boston, A88.
Jan. 12. Renwick, James., prof. in Columbia, physicist, A73.
Jan. 23. Hall, Bayard R., Presb. cl., author, A65.
Jan. 27. Robinson, Edward, philol., Biblical critic, A69.
Feb. 3. Pinckney, Henry L., journalist, A69.
Feb. 9. Hale, Nathan, editor *Boston Daily Advertiser*, A79.
Feb. 10. Embury, Emma C., poet, A57.
—— Longworth, Nicholas, horticulturist, A81.
Feb. * Elliott, William, politician S. C., writer, A75.
Mar. 3. Petigru, James Louis, of S. C., opponent of secession, A74.

CHURCH.

1862 * * *Pa.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Lancaster.

* * **The Southern Presbyteries secede** from the Northern churches, and form a separate Presbyterian church.

* * The **Missionary Society** of the American Wesleyan Methodist Convention is organized.

* * *R. I.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Providence.

1863 Feb. 25. *N. H.* The New Hampshire Unitarian Association is organized at Manchester.

LETTERS.

1863 Jan. 10. *N. Y.* **The Historical Society** of Buffalo is incorporated.

Feb. 20. *Kan.* **The State University** is located at Lawrence by the Legislature.

Mar. 3. *Kan.* The Legislature establishes a State **Normal School** at Emporia.

SOCIETY.

1862 * * *N. Y.* **The Woman's Relief Association** of the city of Brooklyn is organized for the relief of soldiers.

* * *Ia.* **The Soldiers' Orphans' Home** and the **Home for Indigent Children** are opened at Davenport.

1863 Jan. 1. *D. C.* **President Lincoln issues a proclamation of emancipation.** (See State.)

Feb. 6. *New York.* **The Union League is founded** on the basis of unconditional loyalty to the Union.

It proposes to aid the Government in suppressing treason, and to raise troops for the overthrow of rebellion.

Feb. 9. *Eng.* The *George Griswold* arrives, laden with stores contributed by Americans for the **relief of the distressed cotton-workers** in Lancashire.

Feb. 19. *Ia.* The *Constitution* office at Keokuk is **sacked by Federal Soldiers** from the local hospital.

STATE.

1863 Jan. 1. *D. C.* **President Lincoln proclaims the emancipation of all the slaves in the States now in rebellion,** with the exception of Tennessee and certain loyal portions of Louisiana and Virginia. Total made free, about 3,120,000.

—— *Va.* The joint resolution of the Confederate Congress declaring that white **officers of negro regiments** "shall, if captured, be put to death or otherwise punished at the discretion" of a military court, is approved by Jefferson Davis.

Jan. * *D. C.* President Lincoln urges Congress to provide **compensated emancipation** for the border States.

Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a bill appropriating **$10,000,000** to aid the State of Missouri to voluntarily **emancipate its slaves.** Vote, 73-46.

Jan. 9. *Fr.* The Government **of France offers to mediate** between North and South, in the interest of peace.

Jan. 12. *Va.* Jefferson Davis, in his annual message, declares that persons executing President Lincoln's **emancipation proclamation** will be treated as criminals, and commissioned officers will be punished for exciting servile insurrection.

Jan. 13. *N. J.* Peace resolutions are introduced in the Legislature.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: H. Wilson of Mass. offers an extraordinary resolution of inquiry, respecting **the conduct of subordinate generals, in undermining confidence** in their military superiors.

Jan. 26. *D.C.* **Congress;** Senate: J. Sherman of O. introduces **the National Bank Bill.**

It proposes "the establishment of one uniform circulation, of equal value throughout the country, upon the foundation of national credit, combined with private capital." (Sec. Chase.)

Jan. * Democratic opponents engage in a **crusade against President Lincoln.**

Republicans allege that their object is to destroy his prestige, suspend hostilities on the field, force a compromise with the South, and place Abolitionists under a perpetual ban.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* The Government **declines** the proffered **mediation** of France.

Feb. 8. *D. C.* The Government orders **the suppression of the** *Chicago Times* for inciting disloyalty.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Representatives from Louisiana are admitted.

Feb. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a joint resolution, authorizing **the issue of Treasury notes,** to the amount of **$100,000,000,** to meet the immediate needs of the Army and Navy.

Feb. 15. Congress: The Senate passes the joint resolution to issue **$100,000,000.**

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Conscription Bill passes the Senate.

Feb. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Solomon Foot** of Vt. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

—— *Ky.* **A State Convention of Secessionists** at Frankfort is broken up by Federal troops.

Feb. 19. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **The National Bank Bill** is introduced.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **The National Bank Bill** passes as it came from the Senate. Vote, 78-64. It resembles the bill of 1791, only in the use of Government bonds as the foundation of each; the paper currency and banking laws are made uniform in all the States.

Feb. 24. *N. Mex.* **Congress** forms the **Territory of Arizona** by dividing New Mexico.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Representatives Thomas L. Price, Elijah L. Norton, and Wm. A. Hall (Dems.) of Missouri, by parliamentary tactics, **defeat the bill for compensated emancipation** in Missouri, which appropriates $15,000,000 to their State for the manumission of slaves.

The National Bank Bill becomes a law by the President's approval.

Feb. 26. *Ind. Ter.* The Cherokee nation repeals the Act of Secession.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **President Lincoln approves the Financial Bill.**

It authorizes a loan of $300,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $600,000,000 for the next year, for which bonds shall be issued; it also authorizes $400,000,000 in Treasury notes at six per cent interest, to be legal tender; $150,000,000 of same without interest, and $50,000,000 in fractional currency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1863 Feb. 1. *Southern States.* **The Confederate dollar** is worth 20 cents.

Feb. 22. *Cal.* Gov. Stanford breaks ground at Sacramento for **the Central Pacific Railroad.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1863 Mar. 4. *Tenn.* Gens. Van Dorn and Wheeler capture four regiments of **Gen. Rosecrans's army** while reconnoitering in force.

Mar. 5. *Tenn.* **Near Franklin** Col. Coburn is defeated by the Confederates, who capture the town. Federal loss, 100 killed, 300 wounded, and 1,306 prisoners; Confederate loss, 180 killed and 450 wounded.

Mar. 6. Gen. Hunter orders the drafting of negroes in the Department of the South.

Mar. 7. *Tenn.* **At Unionville** Gen. Manly defeats the Confederates under Gen. Russell, who loses 50 killed and 180 wounded.

Mar. 8. *Va.* At Fairfax Court House Mosby's guerrillas capture Brig.-Gen. Stoughton and 30 men.

—— *Miss.* Federals capture 23 Confederate steamboats on the Yazoo River.

Mar. 10. *Tenn.* **Near Covington** Federal Col. Grierson defeats the Confederates under Col. Richardson, who loses 25 killed and many prisoners.

—— *Fla.* **Jacksonville** is again taken by a Federal force under Col. Higginson.

Mar. 14. *La.* **Adm. Farragut** attempts to pass the Confederate batteries of **Port Hudson**; his flag-ship, the *Hartford*, and an iron-clad succeed. Federal loss, 65 killed and missing; Confederate loss not reported.

Mar. 15. *Miss.* Another attempt is made to reach Vicksburg by **Steele's Bayou and Haines's Bluff.** [The entrapped fleet barely escapes capture.]

Mar. 16. *Ark.* The Federals abandon an attempt to get below Vicksburg *via* **Lake Providence.**

Mar. 18. *La.* **At Berwick Bay** Capt. Perkins defeats the Confederates, who lose 10 killed and 20 wounded.

Mar. 20. *Tenn.* Near Milton, Col. Hall defeats the Confederates. Federal loss, seven killed and three wounded; Confederate loss, 40 killed, 140 wounded, and 12 missing.

—— *Miss.* The Federals abandon an attempt to gain the rear of Vicksburg by the **Steele Bayou** route.

Mar. 21. *Ky.* **Mount Sterling** is taken by Confederates under Col. Cluke.

Mar. 22. *Mo.* **Near Blue Spring** Quantrell defeats the Federals, who lose nine killed, several wounded, and five missing.

Mar. 23. *Ky.* Federals retake Mount Sterling.

—— *Miss.* The Federals abandon an attempt to open a route to the rear of Vicksburg *via* the **Yazoo Pass.**

Mar. 25. *Tenn.* At Brentwood Gen. Forrest attacks the Federals, who lose one killed, four wounded, and 400 prisoners; Confederates lose 10 killed and wounded.

—— *Va.* The impressment of private property is authorized by the Confederate Congress.

Mar. 26. *Ky.* — *Tenn.* Gen. Burnside succeeds Gen. H. G. Wright as commander of the Army of the Ohio.

Mar. 27. *Ark.* The Vicksburg expedition returns again to Young's Point, having suffered no loss of vessels.

Mar. 29. *Ky.* **Near Somerset** Gen. Gillmore defeats Confederates under Gen. Pegram, who lose 350 men.

—— *Ark.* Gen. Grant despatches Gen. McClernand with the 13th Corps from Milliken's Bend, to gain the rear of Vicksburg *via* **New Carthage.**

—— *W. Va.* **At Point Pleasant** Federals lose one killed and one wounded; Confederate loss, 12 killed and 14 wounded.

Mar. 30. *Ky.* **At Dutton Hill,** in Pulaski County, the Confederates are defeated after fighting five hours.

Mar. 31. *Ariz.* Gen. Herron is appointed to command the Army of the Frontier.

—— *Fla.* Federals (colored troops) burn and evacuate Jacksonville.

Mar. * *Ga.* The blockade runner *Nashville* is sunk by an iron-clad at the mouth of the Savannah River

—— *Va.* **Near Dranesville** the 1st Vermont Regiment is defeated in a cavalry fight with Col. Mosby, losing 60 men.

Apr. 1. *Tenn.* **At Snow Hill** Federal Gen. Stanley attacks Gen. Morgan, and drives him out of his stronghold.

Apr. 2. *Tenn.* **At Woodbury** Gen. Hazen defeats the Confederates, who lose 12 killed, 30 wounded and prisoners.

Apr. 5. *Eng.* The Government detains Confederate vessels at Liverpool.

Apr. 6. *Va.* President Lincoln and family visit the Army of the Potomac.

—— *Ark.* Gen. McClernand arrives at **New Carthage**; his further advance is delayed by the river bursting the levee.

Apr. 7. *S. C.* Adm. Dupont, with a powerful fleet of iron-clads, **attempts to take Charleston.** He makes an **attack on Fort Sumter** and the other defenses of Charleston; the Confederates disable five of seven monitors, and sink the *Keokuk.* Federal loss, two killed, 13 wounded; Confederate loss, seven killed.

Apr. 8. *Va.* The Federals make a raid through Loudoun County.

* * Great **havoc is made among merchantmen** by the English-built Confederate cruisers, *Georgia, Olustee, Shenandoah,* and *Chickamauga.* [Losses are reimbursed later, in the arbitration of the Alabama claims.]

Apr. 10. *Tenn.* **At Franklin** Gen. Granger defeats the Confederates under Gen. Van Dorn. Federal loss, 100 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 300 killed and wounded.

Apr. 11. *La.* **Gen. Banks** starts from New Orleans with 17,000 men to capture **Fort de Russy,** commanding the Red River.

Apr. 11.–May 3. Col. Streight's raid. He leaves Nashville with about 1,800 mounted men for the purpose of destroying railroads and breaking up Bragg's connections and supplies in Northern Georgia and Alabama. After meeting with some success, he is overtaken by a superior cavalry force under Confederate Gen. Forrest, and compelled to surrender with his entire command near Rome, Ga.

Apr. 13. *O.* Gen. Burnside issues **orders No. 38, threatening death** to all persons convicted of aiding within his lines "the enemies of our country." [It arouses the antagonism of Clement L. Vallandigham and others.]

Apr. 14. *La.* **At Bayou Teche** Federals lose 150; Confederate loss much greater.

Apr. 15. *Va.* **Gen. Hooker** reports an army of about 130,000 men; **Gen. Lee's army,** deprived of Longstreet's corps, comprises about 60,000.

Apr. 16. *Miss.* **Adm. Porter's fleet** runs down the Mississippi, past 14 miles of batteries, to Grant's army at Bruinsburg, below **Vicksburg.**

The 45 vessels carrying 280 guns and 21 mortars receive little harm.

Apr. 17.–May 2. *Tenn.* Col. Benjamin Grierson **leaves La Grange** with about 1,700 mounted men, **on a raid.**

He marches more than 800 miles in Tennessee and Mississippi, tearing up railroads and destroying property. He finally enters Louisiana, and arrives at Baton Rouge. Federal loss, three killed and nine missing; Confederate loss, 100 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners.

Apr. 19. *Tenn.* **At Coldwater** Col. Bryant defeats the Confederates; he loses 10 killed and 20 wounded; they lose 20 killed and 40 wounded.

Apr. 20. *Mo.* **At Patterson** Federal Col. Smart is defeated, losing 50 killed and wounded.

—— *La.* Gen. Banks's expedition captures **Opelousas,** the gunboats take **Butte-à-la-Rose** at the same time.

Apr. 22. *Va.* **Near Strasburg** Majors McGee and White defeat the Confederates, who lose five killed, nine wounded, and 25 prisoners.

Apr. 24. *W. Va.* At Beverly the Federals are defeated in a skirmish.

—— *Mo.* Near St. Louis, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, the Confederates are defeated.

—— *Ala.* At Tuscumbia the Confederates are defeated.

Apr. 25. *W. Va.* **At Greenland Gap** the Federals lose 15 killed and 60 prisoners; the Confederates lose 100 killed and many prisoners.

Apr. 26. *Miss.* Federals make a devastating raid on Deer Creek.

—— *Mo.* The Confederates under **Gen. Marmaduke** attack the post at **Cape Girardeau,** on the Mississippi, and are driven away by the garrison. Gen. McNeil loses six killed and six wounded; Gen. Marmaduke loses 40 killed and 200 wounded.

—— *W. Va.* At Rowlesburg the Confederates are defeated.

—— *Ky.* Near Franklin the Confederate "Texan Legion" surrenders.

Apr. 27. *Va.* Three corps of **Gen. Hooker's army,** numbering 70,000 men, advance towards Chancellorsville to meet Gen. Lee. Gen. Sedgwick, with 30,000 men, remains opposite the Confederate army encamped at Fredericksburg.

Apr. 28. *Ga.* At Sand Mountain an engagement of cavalry occurs, in which the Confederates are defeated.

—— *Va.* Gen. Hooker's army **crosses the Rappahannock.** [Apr. 30. It crosses the Rapidan. Four corps reach Chancellorsville.]

Apr. 29. *Miss.* A naval battle is fought at **Grand Gulf**; Adm. Porter fails to silence the Confederate batteries. Federal loss, 26 killed, 54 wounded; Confederate loss unknown.

Apr. 29.–May 8. *Va.* **Great raid of Gen. Stoneman,** with 10,000 Federal cavalrymen. He sweeps around the Confederate army, cuts Lee's communication, and tears up the Virginia Central Railroad.

Federal loss, 150 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederate loss, 100 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners.

Apr. 30. *Va.* **At Chancellorsville** an artillery duel occurs.

At Williamsburg the Confederates are defeated.

—*Miss.* Gen. McClernand's force **crosses the Mississippi at Bruinsburg**; Gen. McPherson follows.

May 1. *Ky.* **At Monticello** Gen. Carter defeats the Confederates under Col. Morrison.

—*Ark.* **Near La Grange** the Federals, under Capt. De Huff, are defeated, losing 41 killed, wounded, and missing.

—*Miss.* **At Port Gibson Gen. Grant** defeats 8,000 Confederates under Gen. J. S. Bowen; Federal force, 19,000.

Federal loss, 131 killed, 719 wounded, and 25 missing; Confederate loss, 1,150 killed and wounded, and 500 prisoners.

—*Tenn.* **Near Franklin** Col. Campbell encounters Van Dorn's pickets; the Confederates lose 30 killed and wounded, and 11 prisoners.

—*Va.* **Near Suffolk,** on the Nansemond River, Col. Nixon defeats the Confederates, losing 41 killed and wounded; the Confederate loss is much greater.

May 1-4. *Va.* **Battle of Chancellorsville:** The 132,000 Federals under Gen. Hooker are led by Gens. Couch, Howard, Sedgwick, Reynolds, and Meade; the 65,000 Confederates under Gen. Lee are led by Gens. Jackson, A. P. Hill, and D. H. Hill.

(May 1.) A part of the 5th corps engage the Confederate advance on the **Fredericksburg road.**

(May 2.) Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, with 26,000 men, by a detour **gains the extreme right** of the Army of the Potomac, and falls on it with great fury.

Gen. Jackson is fatally wounded by the fire of his own troops while returning from beyond his lines, in the dusk of evening, he being mistaken for a Federal.

(May 3.) The struggle is resumed by Gen. Hooker without success, and a **council of war** favors a retreat, except Gens. Meade, Reynolds, and Howard, who favor an advance.

(May 4.) The Federal army **recrosses the Rappahannock** in the night.

Federal losses during four days, 1,606 killed, 9,762 wounded, and 5,919 prisoners; Gen. Lee loses 1,649 killed, 9,106 wounded, and 1,708 prisoners and missing.

May 2. *La.* Gen. Grierson's raid is completed. (See Apr. 17.)

—*Miss.* Gen. Grant being in their rear, the Confederates **evacuate Grand Gulf.**

May 3. *Va.* **At Warrenton Junction** Col. De Forrest defeats Col. Mosby's guerrillas with heavy loss.

—*Miss.* **At Haines's Bluff** on the Mississippi, the Confederates are defeated in a naval engagement, with the loss of 80 killed and wounded.

—*Va.* **Gen. Longstreet** retires with Confederate troops from the unsuccessful siege of Suffolk, on the Nansemond; Gen. Peck commands the Federals.

May 5. *O.* Gen. Burnside arrests **C. L. Vallandigham** at his residence for disloyal utterances.

He is convicted by a military commission [and confined in a United States fortress. The President commutes the sentence by sending him within the Confederate lines].

May 6. *Miss.* **At Tupelo** Col. Corwyn defeats and puts to flight the Confederates under Gen. Ruggles, who lose 90 prisoners.

—*Va.* Gen. Hooker issues **orders** of congratulation to the Union army, "on the achievements of the past seven days."

They are read with derisive comments by the public, in view of the ill success of the conflict.

May 6–8. *Miss.* **Gen. Sherman's force** joins Gen. Grant in the rear of Vicksburg.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1863 Mar. 4. *D.C.* Congress establishes **a National Academy of Sciences** at Washington.

It proposes to make examinations, investigations, and experiments in the various branches of art and science, and to report its work for the benefit of the public; the Government will pay the costs.

Apr. 14. *Pa.* William Bullock of Pittsburgh patents his **web-perfecting press**; it prints from a self-feeding continuous roll or web, and on both sides at one process.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863.

Mar. 4. King, Thomas Starr, Unit. cl., author, A39.
Mar. 6. Van Santvoord, George, lawyer, author, A44.
Mar. 21. Sumner, Edwin Vose, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A67.
Mar. 28. Carleton, Henry, jurist of N. O., La., A80.
Mar. 30. Duyckinck, Geo. Long, scholar, writer, A40.
Apr. 7. Francis, Convers, Unit. cl., au., lecturer, A67.
Apr. 18. Burns, Francis, M. E. missionary bp., A54.
Apr. 22. Blake, William Rufus, comic actor, A55.
Apr. 23. Otey, James H., P. E. bishop of Tenn., A63.
May 2. Berry, Hiram George, maj.-gen. of vols., killed at Chancellorsville, A39.
— Cartwright, Samuel A., physician, A70.

LETTERS.

1863 Apr. * *N. Y.* **The Long Island Historical Society** is incorporated at Brooklyn.

* * **Boston College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

SOCIETY.

1863 Mar. 3. The demand of the United States **Brewers' Association** causes the Government to reduce the tax on beer from $1 to 60 cents a barrel.

Mar. 5. *O.* The office of the *Crisis* at Columbus is **wrecked by Federal soldiers.**

Mar. * *Utah.* **Seven Morrisites** are convicted of murder in the second degree, their leader and others having been killed in resisting the sheriff.

Apr. 2. *Va.* **A bread riot** by women occurs at Richmond.

Apr. 3. *Pa.* **The Knights of the Golden Circle** are arrested at Reading.

Apr. 9. *Boston.* **The Union Club** is organized.

Apr. * *U. S.* **The deepest depression** pervades the minds of the Northern people during the war.

STATE.

1863 Mar. 3. *D.C.* **Congress** authorizes **the suspension of the writ of** *habeas corpus* throughout the entire United States on the order of the President; 36 Democrats desire to enroll their names on the journal of the House in protest; their request is laid on the table. Vote, 75-41.

Congress authorizes postal **receiving boxes** to be established; it organizes the Territory of **Idaho** — formerly a part of Washington, — and passes a resolution against mediation as tending to prolong the war.

The President approves the act for the enrolling of all able-bodied citizens between the ages of 20 and 45 years, and for calling out the **National forces by drafting,** without the intervention of State authorities.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Solomon Foot** of Vt. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

The 37th Congress ends.

May 1. *O.* **C. L. Vallandigham,** a distinguished Democrat, makes a speech at Mount Vernon, against "King Lincoln," and urges the people to hurl the tyrant from his throne.

May 5. *O.* **C. L. Vallandigham,** M. C. for O., **is arrested** at Dayton by Gen. Burnside for treasonable utterances.

May 5+. *U. S.* Great indignation is expressed by anti-war Democrats against **"the overthrow of free institutions" — by Abraham Lincoln.**

May 6. *O.* C. L. Vallandigham is sentenced by a military commission to suffer close confinement during the war. [He is taken to Fort Warren, Mass.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1863 Mar. 8. *Ark.* Work on the canal for passing Vicksburg is interrupted by the breaking of the levee by the river.

Apr. 1. *New York.* Price of middling uplands **cotton,** 72 to 74 cents; premium on **gold,** 156¼ to 156¾.

ARMY — NAVY.

1863 May 7. *Va.* **Gen. Lee congratulates his army** on the victory at Chancellorsville.

—*Miss.* **Gen. Grant begins his advance** to strike a point between Jackson and Vicksburg.

May 8. *D.C.* President Lincoln issues a proclamation for a military draft in July.

—*Tenn.* The Confederate Gen. Van Dorn is assassinated in a private quarrel.

May 9. *La.* **Gen. Banks's Expedition** arrives at **Alexandria,** after restoring a very large territory to the Union.

—*Va.* The Confederate authorities, alarmed at Gen. Grant's movements, order **Gen. Johnston to Mississippi** as commander-in-chief, and give him 30,000 troops.

May 12. *Miss.* **At Raymond** Gen. McPherson defeats 5,000 Confederates under Gen. Gregg.

Federal loss, 66 killed and 339 wounded; Confederate loss, 100 killed, 305 wounded, and 415 prisoners.

—*Ky.* **At Horseshoe Bend** the Federals lose 25 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 100 killed and wounded.

May * A painful sense of **the need of a great commander** for the Army of the Potomac pervades the country and is often expressed.

May 13. *Miss.* **Gen. Joseph E. Johnston** arrives at Jackson, and assumes command of the Confederate forces.

Yazoo City is taken by Federal gunboats.

May. 14. *Miss.* **At Jackson** Gens. Sherman and McPherson, of Gen. Grant's advance, give battle to more than 8,000 Confederates under Gen. Johnston, and take the city.

Federal loss, 41 killed, 240 wounded and missing; Confederate loss, 845.

May 16. *Miss.* **Battle of Champion Hills;** Gen. Grant, with two corps of 32,000 men under Gens. McClernand and McPherson, defeats about 25,000 Confederates under Gen. Pemberton, in the hardest fought battle of the campaign. Federal loss, 2,254 killed and wounded, 187 missing; Confederate loss, 3,624, including 2,195 prisoners.

May 17. *Miss.* **At Black River** Gen. Grant defeats 4,000 Confederates under Gen. Pemberton, who retreats toward his defenses at Vicksburg. Federal loss, 39 killed, 237 wounded, and three missing; Confederate loss, 1,751 men and 18 guns.

May 18. *Miss.* Gens. McClernand and McPherson are delayed in building a **floating bridge across the Big Black River;** Gen. Pemberton is thereby enabled to reach the defenses of Vicksburg.

The Confederates **evacuate Haines's Bluff** on the Yazoo above Vicksburg on the approach of Gens. McClernand and McPherson's corps of Gen. Grant's army.

—*Mo.* **At Sherwood** a Confederate force defeats the Federals in a skirmish; Federal loss, 35 killed and wounded, and 4 prisoners.

May 18.–July 4. *Miss.* **Gen. Grant besieges Vicksburg** [with an army that soon numbers 71,000 men]; his communications are open *via* the Yazoo River.

May 19. *Miss.* **Gen. Grant assaults the defenses of Vicksburg;** he is repulsed with terrible loss, but secures some advanced positions.

May 22. *Miss.* **At Vicksburg** Gen. Grant again orders an **assault,** and is repulsed with the loss of 3,000 men; he concludes to establish a regular siege.

—*N. C.* **At Gum Swamp** the Federals lose 67 killed and wounded; the Confederates lose 202 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

May 24. *La.* Gen. Banks's troops arrive at **Port Hudson.**

—**Gen. John McA. Schofield** relieves Gen. Curtis as commander of the Department of Missouri.

May 25. *La.* **At Port Hudson** Gen. Banks is repulsed by the Confederates.

—*Tenn.* A cavalry escort conveys **C. L. Vallandigham** of O. within the Confederate lines near Murfreesboro.

May 27. *La.* Gen. Banks **assaults Port Hudson,** and is repulsed in a bloody struggle.

The siege begins; 14,000 Federals invest the works. The Confederates, under Maj.-Gen. Franklin K. Gardner, number about 7,000.

—*Miss.* Adm. Porter **attacks Fort Hill,** at Vicksburg, and loses the gunboat *Cincinnati* by the plunging fire of Confederate guns.

May 28. *Boston.* **The 54th Regiment** leaves for Port Royal; it is the **first colored regiment** formed in the free States.

—*Mo.* **Near Doniphan** the Federals under Maj. Lippert are defeated, with a loss of 80 men.

May 30. *Miss.* Gen. McClernand publishes a congratulatory order to his troops [which is much criticised].

June 1. *Ill.* Gen. Burnside suppresses the *Chicago Times* for one day. [Order revoked June 4.]

June 3. *S. C.* **Gen. Q. A. Gillmore** relieves Gen. Hunter as commander of the Department of the South.

Adm. Foote is ordered to relieve Adm. Dupont at Charleston.

June 4. *Tenn.* **At Triune** the Confederates suffer a loss of 200 in killed and wounded. The Federal loss is much less.

June 5±. *Va.* Gen. Lee concentrates his army at Culpeper; he is preparing to **invade the North.**

June 7. *La.* **At Milliken's Bend,** 17 miles north of Vicksburg, Gen. Thomas defeats 3,000 Confederates under Gen. McCulloch. Federal loss, 154 killed, 223 wounded, and 115 missing; Confederate loss, 200 killed, 500 wounded and missing.

June 8. *D. C.* The Departments of Monongahela and Susquehanna are formed.

—*Miss.* **At Vicksburg** Gen. Grant reports the complete investment of the city, and a force of 30,000 extra troops to "repel anything from the rear."

June 9. *Va.* **At Brandy Station** an important cavalry fight occurs.

Gen. Hooker sends Gen. Pleasonton's cavalry to discover a Confederate movement; it unexpectedly meets the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart.

At Beverly Ford Gens. Buford and Gregg lose 380 men; Confederate Gens. J. E. B. Stuart and Fitz-Hugh Lee lose 750 men.

June 10. *S. C.* **At Morris Island** the Federals win a victory.

June 12. *Ga.* The Federals **destroy Darien.**

—*Pa.* **Gov. Curtin** calls out the militia of the State, and solicits troops from New York, to repel an anticipated **invasion by Confederates.**

—*Va.* **Gen. Hooker falls back** from the Rappahannock, in order to protect Washington against Gen. Lee's army, said to number 100,000 men.

June 13, 14. *La.* Gen. Banks demands the surrender of **Port Hudson;** Gen. Gardner's refusal is followed by a **grand assault,** in which the Federals are repulsed at all points, but the siege continues. Federal loss, 203 killed, 1,401 wounded, and 201 missing.

—*Va.* The Confederates under Gen. Ewell **invest Winchester** and demand its surrender; Gen. Milroy refuses, fighting his way, escapes from Gen. Ewell with the loss of 3,000 men. Confederate loss, 850.

June 14. *Md.—Pa.* **The Confederate cavalry invades the loyal States.**

—*Pa.* **Pittsburg is protected** from anticipated Confederate attacks by earthworks.

June 15. *D. C.* President Lincoln announces by proclamation the Confederate invasion of the North, and calls upon the governors of the threatened States for **100,000 militia for immediate service.**

—*Pa.* **Chambersburg** is raided by the Confederate cavalry.

—*Va.* **At Winchester** Gen. Milroy, commanding 7,000 men, is defeated by the Confederates under Gen. Ewell; Federal loss, 3,000; Confederate loss, 850.

June 16. *Ind.* Confederates under Capt. Hines cross over from Kentucky, at Flint Rock, sack Leavenworth and other towns, and recross the Ohio River.

—*Ky.* In Fleming county a Federal force defeats a force of Confederates; Federal loss, 45 killed and wounded.

June 17. *Ga.* Capt. John Rodgers with the *Weehawken,* and Commander John Downes with the *Nahant,* **capture the Confederate iron-clad** *Atlanta* in Warsaw Sound.

June 18. *Miss.* **Gen. McClernand is relieved** of the command of the 13th corps by Gen. Grant.

—*Va.* **At Aldie** the Federal cavalry under Gen. Pleasonton attacks the Con-

federate cavalry under Gen. Stuart; the Federals lose 50 killed and wounded; the Confederates, 100 killed and wounded, besides 112 prisoners.

June 21. *Va.* **Near Middleburg** Gen. Pleasonton defeats a body of Confederates in a cavalry battle; they lose 100 killed and wounded, besides 80 prisoners.

June 22. *La.* **At Brashear City** Col. J. P. Major of Gen. Taylor's command, with a force of cavalry, successfully attacks the Federal force in the rear, and captures the place. [July 22 it is retaken by Gen. Banks.]

—*Pa.* **Gen. Lee's advance enters Chambersburg,** only a few miles from Harrisburg; business is paralyzed in Philadelphia.

—**C. L. Vallandigham,** having escaped from the Confederate States, arrives at Bermuda on a blockade-runner.

June 23. *Va.* **At South Anna** Col. Spear defeats the Confederates, and captures 110 prisoners, Gen. W. F. Lee, the commander, being among the number.

June 24. *La.* **At Berwick Bay** Gen. Taylor, with a force numbering 3,000 to 5,000 Confederates, captures the post with several hundred convalescent Federals and valuable stores.

—*Tenn.* **At Hoover's Gap** the Confederates are beaten by Gen. Rosecrans's army, losing many killed and wounded; Federal loss, 45 killed and wounded.

June 24.–July 3. *Tenn.* Gen. Rosecrans **begins his advance** southward; by a series of flank movements he crowds **Gen. Bragg's army** out of Tennessee into Georgia; Federal loss, 560.

June 25. *Miss.* **At Vicksburg** Gen. Grant **fires a mine** on the Jackson road.

—*Va.* **Gen. Lee,** with about 80,000 men, crosses the Potomac at Harper's Ferry, **for the invasion of Pennsylvania.**

—*Tenn.* **At Liberty Gap** Gen. Willich defeats the Confederates, who suffer a heavy loss; he loses 90 killed and 100 wounded.

June 26. *Va.* The Federal army under **Gen. Hooker crosses the Potomac** in pursuit of Gen. Lee.

—*Tenn.* **At Shelbyville** Gen. Rosecrans defeats Gen. Bragg; Federal loss, 85 killed, 463 wounded, and 13 missing; Confederate loss, 1,634, including many prisoners.

June 27. *Ky.* **Gen. John Morgan,** the guerrilla chief, starts on his great raid across the Ohio with 3,500 men. [He raids Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, fighting and fleeing before his pursuers.]

—*La.* **At Donaldsonville** a naval action occurs; the Confederates lose 64 killed, 16 wounded, and 120 prisoners.

—*Pa.* Gen. Hooker is relieved, by his own request, of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and **Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade** is appointed his successor.

Gen. Lee's army encamps near **Chambersburg** — its first encampment on free soil.

The Confederate advance occupies **Kingston,** and threatens Harrisburg, only 13 miles distant.

June 28. *Md.* The bridge over the Susquehanna is burned by the Confederates.

—*La.* **At Donaldsonville** Gen. Taylor assaults the Federal garrison under Maj. J. D. Bullen in their intrenchments; 225 men, aided by the gunboats, repulse ten times their number.

—*Pa.* **At Chambersburg** Gens. Longstreet and Hill concentrate their corps; Gen. Ewell, with two divisions, is at Carlisle, and Gen. Early's division occupies York; a Confederate cavalry force advances **within four miles of Harrisburg.**

The main Confederate army begins to move **toward Gettysburg;** Ewell advances from Carlisle, and Longstreet and Hill from Chambersburg.

June 29. *Md.* **Gen. Meade moves the Federal army northward,** stretching across 30 miles of country with his front line.

—*Me.* The Revenue cutter *Caleb Cushing* is captured at Portland by the Confederate privateer *Archer;* which then puts to sea, is pursued, and taken, the officers having, however, destroyed their prize before being themselves seized, with the crew.

June 30. *Md.* Gen. Schenck puts the West Shore counties, including Baltimore, under **martial law.** He makes many arrests of suspected sympathizers of secession, and suspends the Maryland Club and other organizations.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863.

May 8. Van Dorn, Earl, Confed. maj.-gen., A40.

May 10. Jackson, Thomas Jonathan, U. S. A., Confed. lieut.-gen. ("Stonewall" Jackson), puritan-like in piety, courage, and daring; mortally wounded at Chancellorsville, A39.

June. 26. Foote, Andrew Hull, rear-adm., A57.

CHURCH.

1863 June 10. *Phila.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

LETTERS.

1863 * * *Cal.* The Mercantile Library Association **Library** is founded at San Francisco. [62,000 vols.]

* * *Ky.* The *Commercial* is issued at Louisville.

* * *La.* The *Times-Democrat* is issued at New Orleans.

* * *Me.* **Bates College** (Freewill Bapt.) is organized at Lewiston.

* * *Mich.* **Grand Traverse College** (Cong.) is organized at Benzonia.

SOCIETY.

1863 May 15. *Ind.* The office of the *Jeffersonian* at Richmond is **wrecked by Federal soldiers.**

STATE.

1863 May 11. *O.* **C. L. Vallandigham's application** for a writ of *habeas corpus* is brought before the U. S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati. [The motion is denied by the Court.]

May 18. *New York.* A great Democratic convention is held to express sympathy with C. L. Vallandigham, who is imprisoned for disloyalty.

June 1. *Phila.* A Democratic convention is held to express sympathy for C. L. Vallandigham.

June 3. *New York.* **A peace-party meeting** is held under the leadership of Fernando Wood.

It recommends a suspension of hostilities, and that two conventions of States, Union and Confederate, be held, which shall finally determine on what terms the South shall be reconciled.

June 11. *O.* The Democratic State Convention nominates **C. L. Vallandigham,** lately a prisoner of State, for governor.

June 12. *D. C.* **President Lincoln** defends himself against anti-war critics in a powerful **letter to Albany Democrats,** a document which stirs the heart of the Nation.

June 14. The consuls of England and Austria are dismissed from the Confederacy.

June 15. *D. C.* **President Lincoln** issues a proclamation calling for **100,000 volunteers** for six months, to repel the Confederate invasion of Pennsylvania.

June 20. *W. Va.* The loyal counties of western Virginia having separated and formed a new State, **West Virginia is proclaimed to be admitted** into the Union as the 35th State.

June 29. *D. C.* The President replies to the **Ohio Committee,** who urge the release of C. L. Vallandigham, their candidate for governor. (See Army, May 4.)

He consents on condition that they individually **subscribe to three propositions:** "1st, that there is now a rebellion in the United States, the object and tendency of which are to destroy the National Union, and that in your opinion an Army and Navy are constitutional means for suppressing that rebellion. 2d, that no one of you will do that which, in his own judgment, will tend to hinder the increase, or favor the decrease, or lessen the efficiency, of the Army and Navy while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion. 3d, that each of you will, in his sphere, do all he can to have the officers, soldiers, and seamen of the Army and Navy, while engaged in the effort to suppress the rebellion, paid, fed, clad, and otherwise provided for and supported." [They do not subscribe.]

June 30. Statistics for 1863. **Revenue:** Customs, $69,059,642; internal revenue, $37,640,788; direct tax, $1,485,104; sales of lands, $167,617; premium on loans and sales of gold coin, $602,345; miscellaneous items, $3,741,794; total, $112,697,291.

Expenditures: Civil and miscellaneous items, $23,256,965; War Department, $599,298,601; Navy Department, $63,221,964; Indians, $3,154,357; 7,884 pensions, $1,078,992; interest, $24,729,847; total, $714,740,725. Excess of expenditures, $602,043,434. **Public debt,** $1,119,772,138. Exports, $203,964,447; imports, $243,335,815.

ARMY—NAVY.

1863 June 30. *Pa.* The two opposing armies **march toward Gettysburg.**

—— *Tenn.* **Gen. Rosecrans** establishes his army at Chattahoochee, on the left bank of the Tennessee River.

June* *S. C.* Col. Montgomery makes an unimportant **raid up the Cambahee River.**

July 1. *Pa.* **At Carlisle** a cavalry battle is fought—the Federals under Gen. Kilpatrick, the Confederates under Gen. Stuart.

July 1-3. *Pa.* **Battle of Gettysburg; the turning-point of the war.** A Federal victory compels the Confederates to retreat to Virginia, but without a vigorous pursuit.

Gen. Meade commands **92,000 to 94-000 Federals,** having 300 guns; Gen. Lee commands **78,000** Confederates, having 250 guns.

Federal corps commanders, Gens. Reynolds, Hancock, Hays, Sickles, Sykes, Sedgwick, Howard, Slocum, and Pleasonton. **Confederate commanders,** Lieut.-Gens., Longstreet, Ewell, and A. P. Hill. **Division commanders,** Gens. McLaws, Pickett, Hood, Early, Johnson, Rodes, Anderson, Heth, Pender, Wilcox, and Stuart.

Federal loss, 3,072 killed, 14,497 wounded, and 5,434 missing; total, 23,033. Confederate loss, 2,592 killed, 12,706 wounded, and 5,150 missing; total, 20,451.

(July 1.) The Confederates drive the Federals back to the high ground south of Gettysburg; Gen. John F. Reynolds is killed. Gen. Lee arrives in the afternoon. The Federal army takes a new position during the night.

(July 2.) Gen. Meade arrives on the battle-field and wins a partial victory. Both armies struggle desperately for the possession of **Little Round Top Hill** and **Cemetery Ridge;** the Federals retain possession of both, when the firing ceases at 10 o'clock at night; both armies are in essentially the same positions they occupied in the morning, but with the field strewn with dead and wounded.

(July 3.) The entire forenoon is spent in preparing for the final struggle. From 12 M. until 2 P.M. occurs the fiercest cannonading ever known on this continent; then the firing ceases, and the Confederate line charges on the Federal center, meeting with a bloody repulse—upon which Gen. Lee desists from further attack, while Gen. Meade is not in condition to assume the offensive; Gen. Lee retreats.

July 1. *Miss.* **At Vicksburg** Gen. Grant fires a mine, destroying a Confederate redan, and disabling about 26 men.

—— *Pa.* **Gen. Alfred Pleasonton,** in command of the cavalry division of Gen. Meade's army, takes post **at Gettysburg,** in advance of the Confederates.

—— *Va.* **At Hanover Junction** Federals in a cavalry fight lose 12 killed and 43 wounded; the Confederates lose 75 killed and wounded, and 60 prisoners.

July 2. *Ky.* **Gen. John H. Morgan,** raiding northward, **crosses the Cumberland** River at Burkesville.

—— *Pa.* **Gen. Stuart's cavalry rejoins Gen. Lee's army, after** having made another circuit of the Federal army.

July 4. *Ark.* **At Helena** Lieut.-Gen. Holmes, with about 9,000 Confederates, attacks about 4,000 Federals under Gen. B. M. Prentiss, and is severely repulsed. Federal loss, 850 killed and wounded, with 30 or 40 missing; Confederate loss, 500 killed and wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

—— *Ky.* **At Green River Bridge** Col. O. H. Moore repulses an attack of Gen. Morgan's Confederate cavalry. Federal loss, six killed and 23 wounded; Confederate loss, 50 killed and 200 wounded.

——+ *Md.—Pa.* **Gen. Lee retreats** from Pennsylvania without disorder to the Potomac.

—— *Miss.* Gen. Pemberton **surrenders Vicksburg to Gen. Grant,** after a siege of six weeks and the exhaustion of his supplies.

Federal loss, over 245 killed, 3,688 wounded, and 303 prisoners; Confederate loss, 9,000 killed and wounded, 29,491 prisoners, 172 cannon, and about 60,000 muskets, besides a large amount of ammunition.

—— *Va.* At Monterey Gap the Confederates lose 200 wounded and 1,700 prisoners; number of killed unknown.

July 5. *Can.* **C. L. Vallandigham,** the exiled citizen, arrives at Nova Scotia.

—— *Ky.* **At Lebanon** Gen. Morgan's command captures 400 Federals, and burns the greater part of the town.

—— *Miss.* **At Bolton** Gen. Sherman captures the rear guard of Gen. Johnston's army, taking 400 prisoners.

July 6. *S. C.* Adm. Dahlgren succeeds Adm. Foote at Charleston.

July 7. *Ala.* Federal **Gen. Rosecrans** forces **Gen. Bragg's army** across the Tennessee River at Bridgeport.

—— *Va.* **W. E. Jones's raid** is arrested by Federal Gen. Hunter at Staunton; the Confederates lose 648 prisoners and three guns; their commander is killed.

July 9. *Ind.* **Gen. Morgan's cavalry,** 4,000 strong, **cross the Ohio** River at Brandenburg, 40 miles below Louisville, and raid the country.

—— *La.* **Fall of Port Hudson;** having learned of the fall of Vicksburg, Gen. Gardner, in command of the Confederates at Port Hudson, unconditionally surrenders to Gen. Banks about 6,000 men, besides 500 in the hospitals and 51 guns. (See May 27.)

The entire length of the Mississippi River is now opened to the Federals.

—— *Miss.* **Gen. Sherman,** commanding three corps of Gen. Grant's army, arrives **at Jackson in pursuit of Gen. Johnston.**

—— *S. C.* Gen. Gillmore surprises the Confederates on **Morris Island,** near Charleston, and takes three-fourths of the island.

July 9-16. *Miss.* **At Jackson** Gen. Sherman besieges Gen. Johnston.

July 10. *Ky.* Martial law is proclaimed **at Louisville.**

—— *Va.* On the **Antietam** battle-field a cavalry engagement is fought.

July 11. *New York.* **The conscription** to fill up the army begins.

—— *Ind.* **At Vernon** the Home Guards make a show of resistance, and **Gen. Morgan,** with 3,000 or 4,000 men, passes the city toward Ohio, tearing up railroads and burning bridges as he advances.

—— *S. C.* **Gen. George C. Strong's** Federal brigade fails in an **assault on Fort Wagner,** suffering only a slight loss.

July 12. *Ind.* **At Verlage** Morgan's guerrillas encounter Col. Lowe, with 12,000 militia; Morgan retreats before an uprising of the citizens.

—— *Miss.* At Rienzi, **near Jackson,** Col. Hatch loses 13 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 175 killed and wounded, and 400 conscripts released.

At Jackson Gen. Lauman attacks the Confederate works, and loses 300 killed and wounded.

—— *O.* **Cincinnati** is proclaimed under martial law.

July 13. *La.* **At Donaldsonville** a Confederate force defeats the Federals; Federal loss, 450 killed and wounded.

—— *Md.* Gen. Lee's army **recrosses the Potomac** at Williamsport, during the night.

—— *Miss.* **The Federals take Yazoo City,** capturing 300 prisoners and 6 guns.

—— *Tenn.* **At Jackson** a Federal cavalry force defeats the Confederate cavalry. Federal loss, 13 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 175 killed and wounded.

July 13+. *O.* **Morgan's raiders** leave Indiana, enter Ohio **at Harrison,** and threaten Cincinnati.

July 14. *Va.* **At Falling Waters** Gen. Kilpatrick's cavalry attacks and defeats the retreating Confederates of Gen. Lee's army. Federal loss, 29 killed and 36 wounded; Confederate loss, 130 killed and wounded, besides a brigade, 1,300 strong, taken prisoners.

July 16. *La.* The steamboat *Imperial,* **the first to descend the river** without being molested on the trip, arrives at New Orleans with a commercial cargo.

—— *Miss.* Gen. Johnston **evacuates Jackson,** after a siege of seven days. [July 17. Gen. Sherman's army enters the city.] Federal loss, 1,000 killed, wounded, and missing; Confederate loss, 300 killed.

—— *S. C.* **At James Island** the Confederate assault on Gen. Alfred H. Terry's division is repulsed with the aid of the gunboats.

—— *W. Va.* **At Sheppardstown** the Confederates gain advantage over a Federal force in a sharp engagement; Federal loss 150; Confederate loss, 75.

July 17. *Ind. Ter.* **At Elk's Spring** (Elk Creek) Gen. Blunt defeats the Confederates under Gen. Cooper. Federal loss, 10 killed and 25 wounded; Confederate loss, 400 killed and wounded, and 60 prisoners.

July 18. *Ind. Ter.* **At Honey Springs** Gen. Blunt loses nine killed and 50 wounded; Confederate loss, 50 killed, 75 wounded, and 65 prisoners.

—*S. C.* Gen. Gillmore begins the **siege of Fort Sumter, and assaults Fort Wagner.**

After a bombardment by Adm. Dahlgren's fleet for several hours, the assault is made under the immediate command of Gen. T. Seymour, and is repulsed by Gen. L. M. Keitt, but the siege continues; Federal loss, 1,500; Confederate loss, 174.

—*Va.* **At Wytheville** Cols. Tolland and Powell destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. Federal loss, 65 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 75 killed and 150 wounded.

July 19. *O.* **Gen. Morgan** attempts to cross the Ohio **near Parkersburg,** but is prevented by Federal gunboats and a force of cavalry; he abandons his guns, wagons, and prisoners, to facilitate his escape from his pursuers.

July 20. *O.* **Near Buffington** Island, the principal part of Gen. Morgan's **raiders are captured;** only 500 escape with the leader.

July 23. *Va.* **At Manassas Gap** the Federals lose 30 killed and 80 wounded; the defeated Confederates lose 300 killed and wounded, besides 60 prisoners.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863.

July 1. Reynolds, John Fulton, maj.-gen. of vols., killed at Gettysburg, A43.
July 2. Weed, Stephen H., brig.-gen., U. S. vols., killed at Gettysburg, A29.
July 3. Armistead, Lewis A., Confed. brig.-gen., killed at Gettysburg, A46.
—— Garnett, Richard B., Confed. brig.-gen., killed at Gettysburg, A44.
July 6. Kenrick, Francis Patrick, R. C. archbishop of Baltimore, A66.
July 10. Moore, Clement C., writer, A84.
July 12. Read, Abner, com. U. S. N., A42.
July 15. Hale, Benjamin, Cong. cl., prof. at Dartmouth, A66.
July 17. Allen, David O., Cong. missionary, A63.
July 18. Pender, William D., Confed. maj.-gen., dies.
—— Shaw, Robert Gould, col. U. S. vols., killed at Fort Wagner, A26.
July 21. McCook, Daniel, maj. U. S. A., A65.
July 24. Hildreth, Samuel P., historian, physicist, A80.

CHURCH.

1863 July * *U. S.* **Thanksgiving Day** is appointed.

After the great deliverance from Confederate invasion at Gettysburg, President Lincoln, by proclamation, calls upon the people to give thanks, because "it has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe signal and effective victories;" and he asks the people "to render homage to the Divine Majesty, and to invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion."

LETTERS.

1863 * * *Faith Gartney's Girlhood*, by A. D. T. Whitney, appears.
* * *Hannah Thurston*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.
* * *New York.* **Manhattan College** is incorporated.
* * *N. Y.* **The Normal School** at Oswego is established.
* * *O.* **Wilberforce University** (African Meth. Epis.) is organized.
* * *Phila.* **La Salle College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.
* * *R. I.* The *Evening Bulletin* is issued at Providence.
* * *Christian Recorder* is established by the African Methodist Episcopal Church.
* * *The Amber Gods*, by H. E. Spofford, appears.
* * *Excursions in Field and Forest*, by Thoreau, appears.

SOCIETY.

1863 July 11. *New York.* **The drafting of soldiers** begins and proceeds quietly.

July 13-17. New York is in the hands of an anti-draft mob.

(July 13.) A great **mob** attacks and fires the Colored Orphan Asylum at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, sheltering several hundred orphans.

The Tribune **office** is dismantled, but the mob is driven away by the police.

Col. H. T. O'Brien is brutally murdered by the mob, who dance on his corpse.

(July 13.) Gov. Seymour addresses the mob in conciliatory terms, and recites his efforts to secure a suspension of the draft.

(July 14.) *Sunday:* Gov. Seymour issues two proclamations, calling on the people to retire to their homes, and declaring the penalties against insurrectionists. Secret meetings are held in opposition to the draft.

(July 15.) **The draft commissioners** are attacked by a mob at Forty-third Street and Third Avenue, and the building is fired.

The mob is especially infuriated by the provision which permits drafted men to avoid service by the payment of $300.

(July 16.) **Archbishop Hughes** issues an address "to the men of New York, who are called in many papers rioters," inviting them to meet him for counsel.

Arrayed in canonical attire, he addresses several thousand people in front of his residence, and begs them to be quiet in the name of Ireland.

(July 17.) A few soldiers **fire on the mob** in Third Avenue at Twenty-first Street, killing 13 and wounding 18, and taking a score or more prisoners. [Soldiers returned from the front **restore the peace of the city,** after $2,000,000 of property and 1,000 lives have been destroyed.]

July 14. *Boston.* **A mob** of non-Unionists attempts to break into the armory of the 11th Battery; many are shot and killed in the firing which ensues.

July 15. Draft riots occur in Boston, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Staten Island, and other places.

STATE.

1863 June * *D.C.* **The President orders a draft of 300,000 men,** between the ages of 20 and 45 years. [Only about 50,000 are so obtained after many weeks, but volunteering is quickened, and many substitutes are provided.]

July 1. *Mo.* The State Convention adopts an ordinance by which **slavery** shall cease after July 4, 1870.

—— *Tenn.* **A Union Convention** meets at Nashville under the call of W. C. Brownlow, Horace Maynard, and 13 others; 40 counties are represented.

July 4. *N. H.* Ex-President Franklin Pierce makes an **anti-war speech** at Concord which attracts national attention.

—— *Va.* **Alexander H. Stephens,** Vice-President of the Confederacy, makes known his desire, as a representative of Jefferson Davis, to communicate personally with Abraham Lincoln. [President Lincoln declines the interview, preferring customary agents and channels of communication.]

July 5. *D. C.* President Lincoln publicly announces the **triumph at Gettysburg,** adding: "The President especially desires on this day, that He whose will, not ours, should ever be done, be everywhere remembered and reverenced with the profoundest gratitude."

July 13. *New York.* **The great Anti-Draft Riot begins.**

A mob, encouraged by a portion of the press and certain politicians, demolishes the headquarters of the provost marshals, resists the police, burns an orphan asylum for colored children, and **kills about 1,000 people,** the majority being negroes. (See Society.)

July 14. *New York.* **The mob defies the city authorities;** Gov. Seymour promises the rioters that the draft shall be suspended, and threatens the penalties for insurrection, but without effect.

July 15. *Va.* Jefferson Davis issues his **first conscription proclamation,** which calls into the Confederate service all white men between 18 and 45 years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1863 June * *Southern States.* **The Confederate dollar** is worth 8 cents.

June * *Tenn.* **Pauline Cushman** is sentenced to be hanged as a Union spy, but is left behind by Gen. Bragg in his retreat from Shelbyville, and rescued by Federal troops.

July 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland **cotton,** 73 to 74 cents; premium on **gold,** 144¼ to 144¾.

July 4. *Pa.* An indescribable **feeling** of relief in the North follows the battle of Gettysburg.

ARMY—NAVY.

1863 July 25. *New York.* Many regiments from the seat of war encamp in the public squares to assist in enforcing the draft.

July 26. *O.* Near **New Lisbon** Col. Shackleford captures the Confederate guerrilla **Gen. Morgan,** and the remnant of his command, about 400 cavalry, —while he is trying to escape south of the Ohio River.

July 28. *New York.* The supervisors appropriate $2,000,000 for the relief of drafted men.

July 30. *D. C.* President Lincoln issues a proclamation announcing retaliation for outrages perpetrated upon negro soldiers.

—— *Ky.* **At Winchester** the Confederates are defeated.

July ±* *W. Va.* Col. John Tollard makes a raid into Virginia, and is killed; several days afterward his command returns to Kanawha, having lost 82 men and 300 horses.

Aug. 1. *Va.* **At Kelley's Ford** the Confederates are defeated in a cavalry fight.

Aug. 3. *Ky.* **Gen. Burnside** declares the State under martial law.

Aug. 7. *Dak.* **An Indian battle** is fought on the Upper Missouri; the troops lose four killed and six wounded; Indian loss, 150 killed and wounded.

Aug. 8. *Va.* **Gen. Robert E. Lee** offers his resignation to Jefferson Davis, but he refuses to accept it.

Aug. 15. *Mo.* **At Painesville** the Confederates lose 65 killed and wounded.

—— *New York.* The Common Council votes $3,000,000 for the purchase of substitutes for conscripts.

Aug. 16. *Ky.* Gen. Burnside with the 9th corps leaves Camp Nelson for the **relief of East Tennessee** and to cooperate with Gen. Rosecrans.

—— *Tenn.* **The Army of the Cumberland,** 55,000 strong, under Gen. Rosecrans, begins its advance southward.

Aug. 17-24. *S. C.* Gen. Gillmore fiercely **bombards Fort Sumter,** in concert with Adm. Dahlgren's fleet, until the fort is practically demolished.

Aug. 21. *Ky.* Gen. Burnside's concentrated force **leaves Crab Orchard** for East Tennessee.

—— *S. C.* **Charleston is fired upon** by the Federals from Marsh Battery, five miles distant, by the gun **"Swamp Angel,"** after 14 hours notification. [Aug. 22, Gen. Beauregard protests against the shelling of the city, characterizing the "Greek fire" used as a villainous compound.]

Aug. 22. *Ark.* **At Pocahontas** the Federals capture Gen. Jeff. C. Thompson and his staff, with about 100 men.

Aug. 24. *S. C.* The great Parrott gun **"Swamp Angel"** bursts while bombarding Charleston.

Aug. 25. *Kan.* **Quantrell, the Confederate guerrilla,** with a company of desperate followers, makes a raid upon **Lawrence;** they sack the town, burn a large number of dwellings and other buildings, and massacre 143 of the inhabitants.

Aug. 25-30. *W. Va.* **Gen. Averell** makes a raid into West Virginia, destroys saltpeter works, menaces Staunton, and returns to Tygart's Valley, losing 207 men; Confederates lose 156 men.

Aug. 26. *Ky.* **Gen. Burnside's** force crosses the State line into Tennessee.

Aug. 28. *Va.* **At Warm Springs** the Federals capture 200 prisoners.

Aug. 29. *Tenn.* **Gen. Rosecrans,** commanding the Army of the Cumberland, begins to cross to the south of the Tennessee River, at Bridgeport, Caperton Ferry, Shell Mound, and the mouth of Battle Creek [he presses the pursuit of the Confederates under Gen. Bragg].

Sept. 1. *Tenn.* Gen. Burnside reaches **Kingston;** the Confederates under Gen. Buckner **evacuate Knoxville** and Kingston.

Sept. 3-5. *Dak. Ter.* **At White Stone Hill** the Federal force engages in a bloody fight with the Indians; Federal loss, 20 killed and 38 wounded; Indian loss, 300 killed, 300 prisoners.

Sept. 4. *Tenn.* **Gen. Burnside reaches Knoxville;** he is welcomed by the people as a deliverer.

Sept. 5. *S. C.* The army and navy unite in a tremendous **bombardment of Fort Wagner** in Charleston harbor.

Sept. 7. *S. C.* Before daylight the Confederates evacuate **Fort Wagner and Battery Gregg** after a long siege by Gen. Gillmore and Adm. Dahlgren; 70 prisoners and 25 guns are captured.

—— *Tex.* **A Federal expedition under Gen. Banks,** to restore the flag in Texas, arrives at Sabine Pass; Gen. W. B. Franklin is in immediate command of 4,000 troops.

Sept. 7-8. *Tenn.* **Gen. Bragg makes a stand** against the approach of Gen. Rosecrans, fronting the east slope of Lookout Mountain, with 35,000 men, besides his cavalry.

Sept. 8. *S. C.* Com. T. H. Stevens, of Adm. Dahlgren's squadron, makes an attack upon **Fort Sumter;** he meets with a decisive repulse, losing 114 men.

—— *Tex.* **At Sabine Pass** Gen. Franklin attacks the Confederate fort with the gunboats *Clifton* and *Sachem*, which are captured by the Confederates, and the expedition retires.

Sept. 9. *Tenn.* Gen. Rosecrans occupies strategic positions in the **mountains of Chattanooga,** after the forced retreat of Confederates under Gen. Bragg.

At Tilford the Federals are defeated and lose 300 prisoners.

The corps of Gen. Crittenden enters **Chattanooga.**

—— *Va.* **At Cumberland Gap** Gen. Burnside defeats Gen. Frazier, who evacuates the place, losing 2,000 prisoners and large army stores.

Sept. 10. *Ark.* Gen. Steele captures **Little Rock,** the capital city, and reestablishes the national authority.

—— *Tenn.* **Near Stevens's Gap** Confederates under Gen. T. C. Hindman open fire on Gen. Thomas's advance.

Sept. 11. *S. C.* The Federals take one-half of **James Island,** in Charleston harbor.

Sept. 13. *Va.* At Culpeper Court House a cavalry engagement takes place.

Sept. 18. *Tenn.* Part of **Gen. Longstreet's** command arrives from Virginia and reenforces Gen. Bragg.

Sept. 19-20. *Ga.* **Battle of Chickamauga;** Gen. Bragg defeats the Federals under Gen. Rosecrans. "A victory which proves the ruination of the Confederacy." (Lieut.-Gen. D. H. Hill.)

Federal Gens. Crittenden, Thomas, and McCook have 56,965 men; the Confederate generals, Polk and Longstreet, have 71,551 men. Losses: Federals, 1,656 killed, 9,749 wounded, 4,774 prisoners, and 36 guns, total 16,179; Confederates, 2,268 killed, 13,613 wounded, and 1,090 missing, total 16,971.

(Sept. 19.) Both armies claim success, and exult in the victory of this day.

(Sept. 20.) Gen. Bragg, having been reenforced during the night, **attempts to overwhelm the Federal army. The right wing** under Rosecrans, Crittenden, and McCook is swept pell-mell into Chattanooga, but the left wing of 20,000 men, under **Gen. Thomas, resists** assault after assault by Gen. Bragg's entire army till evening; then Gen. Thomas withdraws to Rossville.

Sept. 21. *Tenn.* Gen. Bragg begins the **siege of Chattanooga.**

—— *Va.* **At Madison** Court House the Federal cavalry defeats the Confederates.

Sept. 23. *Va.* Maj.-Gen. Hooker, with the 11th and 12th corps, is ordered South **to reenforce Gen. Rosecrans.**

Sept. 24. *Va.* The Government declares the port of Alexandria is open to trade.

Sept. 28. Gens. McDowell, McCook, and Crittenden are **relieved of their commands,** and ordered to Indianapolis for inquiry into their conduct at Chickamauga.

Oct. 2. *Tenn.* **Gen. Sherman's corps reaches Memphis** on its way to reenforce Gen. Grant at Chattanooga [he advances across the country 400 miles].

Oct. 5. *Tenn.* Gen. Bragg, on **Lookout Mountain,** bombards Chattanooga.

Oct. 7. *Eng.* The British Government seizes the **Confederate rams** in the shipyards on the Mersey, and prevents their departure.

Oct. 8. *Tenn.* **At Farmington** Gen. McCook loses 29 killed and 150 wounded; Confederate loss is 125 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners.

Oct. 10. *Kan.* **At Baxter's Springs** Gen. Blunt's escort is met and attacked by the **guerrilla, Quantrell;** 85 soldiers are massacred, the general himself narrowly escaping; the men are first robbed and then murdered.

Oct. 10, 11. *Va.* **At Culpeper** the Federal cavalry have a skirmish with the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart; Federal loss, 150; Confederate loss, 400.

Oct. 11. *Tenn.* **At Colliersville** Gen. Sherman's corps has a fight with Confederate cavalry.

Oct. 13+. *Va.* Gens. Meade and Lee engage in a **military race** along parallel lines **for Washington**; [it ends at Bristow's station, and is won by the Federals].

Oct. 15. *Va.* **At Bristow's Station** the Confederates under Gen. A. P. Hill attack Gen. A. S. Webb of Gen. Warren's corps, and are completely repulsed. Federal loss, 50 killed, 335 wounded, and 161 prisoners; Confederate loss, 136 killed, 797 wounded, and 445 prisoners.

Oct. 16. *D. C.* **Gen. U. S. Grant is appointed to the command of the Western armies.**

Oct. 17. *D. C.* The President calls for **a levy of 300,000 men** for three years; those not furnished by January, 1864, are to be obtained by means of a draft.

Oct. 18. *Tenn.* **Gen. Grant** assumes command of the Western armies.

Oct. 19. *Va.* **At Buckland's Mills** the Federals lose 200; Confederate loss unknown.

Oct. 20. *Tenn.* **At Philadelphia** Gen. Longstreet attacks Gen. Burnside's outposts. Federal loss, 400; Confederate loss heavy.

Gen. Rosecrans is relieved, and **Gen. George H. Thomas** assumes command of the Army of the Cumberland.

Oct. 21. *Tenn.* **Gen. Grant** arrives at Nashville.

Oct. 23. *Tenn.* **Gen. Grant** arrives at Chattanooga.

Oct. 25. *Ark.* **At Pine Bluff** the Federals lose 17 killed, 39 wounded; Confederates lose 53 killed, 164 wounded, and 33 prisoners.

Oct. 26, *Tenn.* **Gen. Hooker's corps** crosses the Tennessee River at Bridgeport to the South bank.

Oct. 27. *Tenn.* **Gen. Sherman's advance** under Gen. Blair reaches Tuscumbia.

Gen. Hazen, with 1,800 picked men, drifts down the river in 16 pontoons, and surprises the Confederates **at Brown's Ferry** in the early dawn; the army crosses on the pontoons.

Oct. 29. *Tenn.* **Battle of Wauhatchie,** in Lookout Valley.

The Confederates under Gen. Longstreet attack Gen. Hooker's corps in the night and are repulsed; Federal loss, 76 killed, 339 wounded, and 22 missing; Confederate loss somewhat more.

Oct. * *Tenn.* The Confederate army is largely reenforced at **Chattanooga.**

Oct. 31. *Tenn.* **At Shell Mound** the Confederates are defeated.

Nov. 1. *O.* A plot to liberate Confederate prisoners is discovered.

Nov. 2. *Tex.* **Gen. Banks's army** lands at Brazos Island.

The expedition of Gen. Banks, under immediate command of Gen. N. J. T. Dana, to restore the Federal flag in Texas, arrives at **Brazos Santiago.**

—— *Va.* Gen. Meade begins **an advance across the Rapidan** towards Richmond.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1863 Sept. 14. *Mich.* The asteroid **Eurynome** is discovered by Jas. C. Watson.

* * *Cal.* **A good harbor** and port available for large vessels are discovered near the head of the Gulf of California.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863.
July 26. **Crittenden, John Jordan,** atty.-gen., A76.
—— **Houston, Sam,** M. C., Gov. of Tenn., gen., Pres. of Tex., sen. and Gov. of Tex., A70.
July 28. **Yancey, Wm. Lowndes,** senator for Ala., leader of secessionists, "Fire-Eater," A49.
July 30. Strong, George C., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., wounded at Fort Wagner, A31.
Aug. 16. Hubbard, Joseph S., astronomer, A40.
Aug. 26. Floyd, John B., sec. of war, Confed. brig.-gen., A56.
Aug. 30. Newcomb, Harvey, cl., teacher, author, A60.
Sept. 27. Abert, John J., military engineer, A76.
Oct. 1. Emmons, Eben., geologist, author, A65.
Oct. 4. Grayson, William J., senator for S. C., A75.
Oct. 14. Cook, Henry F., Confed gen., killed at Bristow Station.
Oct. 22. Darcy, John S., physician of N. J., A75.
Oct. 27. Dimmock, Charles, Conf. brig.-gen., A63.

CHURCH.

1863 Aug. 6. *U. S.* **A National Thanksgiving** is observed for recent victories.

* * *Ill.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Peoria; J. H. Morrison, moderator.

* * *Ky.* The Kentucky Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is organized.

* * *O.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Cleveland.

LETTERS.

1863 * * *Hospital Sketches*, by L. M. Alcott, appears.

* * *In War Time and Other Poems*, by J. G. Whittier, appears.

* * *Life of William H. Prescott*, by George Ticknor, appears.

* * *My Farm of Edgewood*, by Donald Grant Mitchell, appears.

* * *Out-Door Papers*, by T. W. Higginson, appears.

* * *Manual of Geology*, by James D. Dana, appears.

SOCIETY.

1863 Sept. 5. *Ala.* **A bread riot** by women occurs at Mobile.

Oct. 1. *New York.* The authorities publicly welcome the officers of **the five Russian war vessels** — *the first to visit* this port.

Oct. 9. *Eng.* **Henry Ward Beecher** makes the first of five great speeches in England in behalf of the Union.

At Liverpool he struggles for three hours against insult, taunt, irony, impertinent questioning, and blackguardism; yet the great orator's pluck, good humor, wit, and wisdom *win* the day.

Oct. 27. *Chicago.* **A Sanitary Fair,** the first of many, is opened for the benefit of soldiers.

STATE.

1863 July 30. *D. C.* The President issues **a proclamation of retaliation,** to protect Federal soldiers against barbarous treatment.

July * *U. S.* **The free letter-carrier system** goes into effect.

July * *U. S.* The entire situation is changed by the **victories of Meade and Grant; a political reaction** in favor of the Government follows.

Aug. 3. *New York.* Governor Seymour protests against certain inequalities of the draft, and requests that it be suspended.

Aug. 5. *W. Va.* The county of Berkeley is transferred from Virginia to West Virginia.

Aug. 7. *D. C.* President Lincoln replies to Governor Seymour's anti-draft protest, and intimates that the drafting of troops will be executed.

Aug. 12. The bankruptcy of the Confederacy is exposed by Gen. Robert Toombs.

Sept. 15. *D. C.* President Lincoln, authorized by a special act of Congress, **proclaims a general suspension of the privileges of the writ of** *habeas corpus* throughout the Union.

Oct. 17. *D. C.* President Lincoln **calls for 300,000 volunteers,** chiefly to replace those whose enlistments have expired, the diseased, and the dead.

It also provides that a draft in the following January will supply any deficiency of volunteers.

Nov. 3. *Md.* The emancipation question divides the Unionists into **two parties** — the Union and the Unconditional Union parties.

—— *N. Y.* **Chauncey M. Depew,** 29 years of age, heads the Republican ticket, and is elected to Congress by 30,000 *majority.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

1863 Sept. 22. *Eng.* Confederate **Commissioner Mason** is displeased with the manner of his reception, and departs.

Sept. * –Oct. * *New York.* **A Russian squadron** of five vessels visits this port, and is warmly received.

Oct. 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland cotton, 81 to 83 cents; premium on gold, 140⅝ to 142¾.

Oct. 31. *Eng.* The Government places **the two steam rams, built at Birkenhead,** under the charge of officers, as the vessels are suspected of being Confederate war-ships.

Oct. * *Mass.* The State resumes the work of boring the **Hoosac Tunnel.**

Oct. * *New York.* The corner-stone of the **National Academy of Design** is laid.

ARMY — NAVY.

1863 Nov. 3. *La.* **At Bayou Coteau** Gen. Burbridge loses 26 killed, 124 wounded, and 576 missing; Confederate loss, 445.

— *Tenn.* At Columbia and Collinsville the Confederate cavalry is defeated.

Nov. * *W. Va.* Gen. Averell makes a raid into Virginia with 5,000 men.

Nov. 4. *Tenn.* Gen. Longstreet, with 16,000 men, is detached from Gen. Bragg's army to move against Gen. Burnside at Knoxville.

Nov. 6. *Tenn.* **At Rogersville,** an outpost of Gen. Burnside, Gen. W. E. Jones by a spirited dash defeats the Federals under Col. Garrard; Federal loss, 5 killed, 12 wounded, 650 prisoners; Confederate loss, 30 men.

— *Tex.* **Brownsville,** on the Rio Grande, is occupied by Gen. Dana's advance; it moves northward.

— *W. Va.* **At Droop Mountain** the Federals under Gen. W. W. Averell, defeat Maj. John Echols.

Federals force Gen. W. S. Jackson out of West Virginia. Federal loss, 100 men; Confederate loss, over 300.

Nov. 7. *Va.* **At Rappahannock Station** Gen. Sedgwick, commanding the right wing of Gen. Meade's army, defeats the entrenched Confederates.

Federal loss, 300 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, six killed, 29 wounded, and 1,629 prisoners, besides four guns, eight battle-flags, and a pontoon-bridge.

Gen. Meade begins an active campaign by advancing southward from Centerville.

At Kelley's Ford Gen. French, commanding Gen. Meade's left, defeats Gen. Rodes; Confederate loss, five killed, 39 wounded, and 295 prisoners.

Nov. 8. *Va.* Gen. Lee concentrates his army behind the Rapidan, and is not followed by Gen. Meade.

Nov. 8 ±. *Tex.* **The Texas expedition** arrives at Mustang Island, Corpus Christi Bay; Gen. C. C. Washburne in command.

Nov. 11. *D. C.* The Confederate scheme for a raid from Canada, for the destruction of Buffalo and the liberation of Confederate prisoners at Sandusky, O., is disclosed to the Government by Lord Lyons, the British minister.

— *Tex.* A fleet of **French steamers** arrives off Brazos for the invasion of Mexico. [France attempts to enthrone Maximilian.]

Nov. 13. *Tenn.* **Gen. Sherman's** advance from the Southwest arrives at Bridgeport to reenforce Gen. Rosecrans.

Nov. 15. *Tenn.* **Gen. Burnside falls back** from Loudon toward Knoxville, on the approach of Gen. Longstreet's strong force.

— *Tex.* **Corpus Christi Pass** is captured by Federal troops.

Nov. 16. *Tenn.* **At Campbell's Station,** near Knoxville, Gen. Longstreet attacks Gen. Sanders of Gen. Burnside's army. Gen. Sanders is killed. Federal loss, 300 men; Confederate loss, 370.

Knoxville is besieged by Gen. Longstreet with 15,000 [later 23,000] men; Federals under Gen. Burnside number 12,000.

Nov. 17.-Dec. 4. *Tenn.* **At Knoxville** Gen. Burnside loses 92 killed, 393 wounded, 207 missing; Gen. Longstreet loses 198 killed, 850 wounded, 248 missing.

Nov. 18. *Tex.* **At Arkansas Pass,** Mustang Island, the Confederate works are carried by Federals under Gen. T. E. G. Ransom.

Nov. 19. *Pa.* **Gettysburg battle-field is consecrated as a National Cemetery** for soldiers.

Nov. 23.-25. *Tenn.* **Battles before Chattanooga.**

Gen. Grant, with 60,000 men, defeats and routs Gen. Bragg's army of about 35,000. Federal loss, 753 killed, 4,722 wounded, and 349 missing; Confederate loss, 361 killed, 2,180 wounded, and 4,146 missing.

(Nov. 23.) Gen. Thomas drives back the enemy and advances his line one mile, each side losing about 1,100 killed and wounded.

(Nov. 24.) Gen. Sherman's command, 8,000 strong, crosses the Tennessee River, and gains part of **Missionary Ridge** by assault; **Gen. Hooker,** 13 miles from Gen. Sherman, moves against the Confederates on **Lookout Mountain, "fighting above the clouds."**

(Nov. 25.) The decisive **battle of Chattanooga:** Gen. Grant orders an advance of the entire line; **Missionary Ridge,** on which Gen. Bragg's army is concentrated, is entirely captured, and the retreating Confederates are pursued until night.

(Nov. 26.) *Ga.* **At Ringgold** Gens. Hooker and Palmer, of Gen. Thomas's pursuing force, overtake and defeat the Confederates under Gen. Cleburne; Federal loss, 65 killed, 1,367 wounded and missing; Confederate loss, 133.

Gen. Bragg's army is pursued 20 miles to Tunnel Hill, when Gen. Grant orders a halt.

Gen. Burnside defeats Gen. Longstreet in an action south of the Holston River — the Confederates having seized a position which commanded the fort at Knoxville.

Gen. Longstreet learns of the defeat of Gen. Bragg at Chattanooga.

Nov. 27-30. *Va.* **At Locust Grove** Gen. Meade loses 1,000 men; Gen. Lee loses 800.

Nov. 28, 29. *Tenn.* **At Knoxville** Gen. Longstreet makes an unsuccessful night assault on Fort Sanders, and loses 800 men.

Nov. 29. *Tenn.* **Battle of Knoxville;** after a furious artillery fire, Gen. Longstreet unsuccessfully assaults Fort Sanders, being repelled by the Federals under Gen. Burnside. Federal loss, 13 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 1,000. [Gen. Longstreet withdraws his force up the Holston River.]

Nov. 30. *Tex.* **Fort Esperanza,** commanding the entrance to Matagorda Bay, is evacuated by Confederates, and occupied by the Texas expedition.

— *Va.* **Gen. Meade declines** to attack Gen. Lee in his entrenchments at **Mine Run** [and returns to the vicinity of Washington].

Nov. * *O.* **Gen. John H. Morgan,** the Confederate raider, escapes from the penitentiary at Columbus.

Dec. 2. *Tenn.* Gen. Bragg is superseded by **Gen. W. J. Hardee.**

Dec. 2, 3. *Miss.* **At Pocahontas** Federals lose 125 killed and wounded, besides 40 prisoners; the Confederates lose 15 killed and 40 wounded.

Dec. 3. *Tenn.* **Gen. Longstreet raises the siege of Knoxville,** and retires on the approach of Gen. Sherman with reenforcements from Gen. Grant's army.

Dec. 6. *S. C.* Near Charleston bar the ironclad *Weehawken* **sinks** through faulty construction; four officers and 20 men are drowned.

— *Va.* Gen. Halleck offers Gen. Lee full equivalents for all Federal **prisoners** at Richmond.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* **Congress** bestows its thanks on **Gen. Grant and his army,** and orders a gold medal to be struck in his honor.

Dec. 8-21. *Va.* **Gen. Averell makes a raid.**

He aims to destroy railroad communication between Gen. Lee's army and the Confederate army in Georgia; Federal loss, five wounded and 94 prisoners; Confederate loss, 200.

Dec. 11. *Tenn.* Gen. Burnside having resigned, **Gen. John G. Foster** assumes command in East Tennessee.

Dec. 12. *Va.* Gen. Lee declines to **exchange the prisoners** at Richmond who are starving, and gives notice that no more supplies for their relief will be permitted.

Dec. 14. *Tenn.* **At Bean's Station** Gen. J. M. Shackleford is repulsed by Gen. Longstreet; Federal loss, 700; Confederate loss, 900.

Dec. 20. *Tenn.* **Gen. Grant establishes** his headquarters at Nashville, a central point for communicating with all the divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, and equally so for communicating with Washington.

Dec. 25. *Tenn.* **At Pulaski** Gen. G. M. Dodge captures 50 Confederates under Gen. Forrest.

Dec. 26. *Tenn.* **At Charleston** Col. Luberk defeats the Confederate Gen. Wheeler, and takes 121 prisoners.

Dec. 27. *Ga.* **Gen. Joseph E. Johnston** assumes command of the Confederate army in Georgia.

* * *Va.* **Gen. Lee's army** is in winter quarters on the upper Rappahannock; Gen. Meade's is encamped at Culpeper.

* * **A general exchange of prisoners** is made; the Federal authorities give up 121,900 in return for 110,800 from the Confederates.

1864 Jan. 2. *W. Va.* **Near Moorefield** the Confederates are defeated, and lose 13 killed and 20 wounded.

Jan. 3. *Va.* **At Jonesville** the Federals lose 60 killed and wounded, besides 300 prisoners.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1863 * * *Mass.* The Worcester County Musical Association is organized.

—— *N. Y.* The Park Theater, the first in Brooklyn, is opened with the comedy *Married Life*.

* * *New York.* W. P. W. Dana and W. J. Hennesy of London, England, and J. Q. A. Ward, John Rogers, J. R. Brevoort, and J. G. Brown of New York City, are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *U. S.* The Miller car-coupler and buffer is patented.

* * *Rocky Mountains* is painted by Albert Bierstadt.

* * Several important topographical surveys are undertaken and completed for development of ship canals to connect the Mississippi and the Hudson with the Great Lakes.

* * Great improvements made in geographical wall-maps by Professor Arnold Guyot.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863.
Nov. 28. Dempster, John, M. E. cl., educator, A69.
Dec. 10. Ingham, Charles C., portrait painter, A67.
Dec. 16. Buford, John, maj.-gen. vols., A37.
Dec. 17. Van Brunt, Gershom J., com. U. S. N., A63.
Dec. 22. Corcoran, Michael, brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A36.
* * Bailey, Joseph W., M. C. for Tex., b. Miss.
* * Heron, Bijou, actor, born in N. Y. City, dies.
* * Hooper, Johnson J., lawyer, editor, dies.
* * Rourke, Patrick H., colonel, b. in Ire., A28.
* * Seymour, Isaac, banker, philanthropist, dies.
* * Thornburn, Grant, writer, philan., A90.

1864
Jan. 3. Hughes, John, R. C. archbp. of N.Y., A67.
Jan. 7. Smith, Caleb B., jurist of Ind., Sec. of the Interior, A56.
Jan. 8. Storer, George W., rear-adm. U. S. N., A74.

CHURCH.

1863 * * *O.* The Annual Convention of the Disciples of Christ is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *O.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Xenia; A. Young, moderator.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (N.S. Presbyterian) meets; H. B. Smith, moderator.

* * The General Synod of the Reformed (German) Church is organized.

LETTERS.

1863 * * *New York.* The *New American Cyclopedia* is begun by Appleton.

* * *Timothy Titcomb's Letters to the Joneses*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

* * *Tales of a Wayside Inn*, by H. W. Longfellow, appears.

* * *Our Old Home*, by Nathaniel Hawthorne, appears.

* * —— 68 * * *History of Charles the Bold*, by John Foster Kirk, appears.

1864 Jan. 4. *Phila.* The *Evening Telegraph* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1863 Nov. 25. *Pa.* The "Molly Maguires" murder George K. Smith, near Audenreid.

* * *U. S.* The name Copperhead (a poisonous snake) is contemptuously given to anti-war Democrats, who favor peace on any terms.

Nov. 30. *Paris.* The European Branch of the Sanitary Commission is organized for the relief and comfort of soldiers.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* A village for contrabands is dedicated at Arlington Heights.

Dec. * *Mont.* A sheriff, two deputies, and 21 outlaws are hanged by a vigilance committee, and eight are banished — the evidence showing that the outlaws had killed more than 100 persons.

* * *Kan.* The State Insane Asylum is established at Osawatomie.

* * *Md.* Gen. Schenck arrests many persons for disloyalty; he suspends the Maryland Club and other societies suspected of disloyalty.

* * *Minn.* The Minnesota school for deaf mutes is opened at Faribault.

* * *Pa.* The Pittsburg Branch of the Sanitary Commission is organized.

* * *R. I.* The Prohibitory law is repealed by the Republican Legislature.

STATE.

1863 Dec. 7. *Va.* Jefferson Davis, in his message to the Confederate Congress, recommends the compulsory funding of the finances, and large taxation.

—— *D. C.* The 38th Congress opens. Congress; House: Schuyler Colfax (Rep.) of Ind. is elected Speaker. Vote, 101–81.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* President Lincoln issues a proclamation of amnesty. He announces his willingness to recognize any loyal government which may be set up in the South by as many as one-tenth of the voters of 1860.

President Lincoln, in his message to Congress, proposes a definite plan of reconstruction on the basis of amnesty, an oath of future loyalty, and the exclusion of ex-Secessionists from high offices. He declares that "The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past."

Dec. 14. *D. C.* Congress; House: James M. Ashley of O. introduces the first proposition to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit slavery throughout the United States.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Daniel Clark (Rep.) of N. H. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Dec. 29. Arizona is organized as a territorial government.

* * Stephen J. Field of Cal. is appointed justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *D. C.* Congress authorizes the President to enlist soldiers of African descent; Democrats vainly resist.

* * *Ind.* Thomas A. Hendricks is elected to the Senate by the Democratic Legislature.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:
-65 * * *Ala.* Thomas H. Watts.
-66 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). John A. Goodwin.
-68 * * *Cal.* Frederick F. Low.
-66 * * *Dak.* (*Ter.*). Newton Edmonds.
-67 * * *Del.* Wm. Cannon.
-64 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*). Wm. H. Wallace.
-67 * * *Ky.* Thomas E. Bramlette.
-64 * * *Me.* Abner Coburn.
-65 * * *N. H.* Joseph A. Gilmore.
-66 * * *N. J.* Joel Parker.
-65 * * *N. Y.* Horatio Seymour.
R. I. Wm. C. Cozzens.
-66 * * *R. I.* James Y. Smith.
-65 * * *Tex.* Pendleton Murray.
-65 * * *Vt.* John G. Smith.
-69 * * *W. Va.* Arthur J. Boreman.
-66 * * *Wis.* James T. Lewis.

1864 Jan. 8. *La.* A Free-State Convention is held, which declares its loyalty to the Government.

Jan. 11. *Ark.* At Little Rock a provisional Free-State government is inaugurated.

—— *D. C.* Congress; Senate: J. B. Henderson of Mo. introduces a joint resolution for the abolition of slavery by amendment of the Constitution. (13th Amendment.)

—— *La.* Gen. Banks issues a proclamation for a State election to be held on Feb. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1863 Nov. 19. *Pa.* The National Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg is dedicated.

Nov. 28. Under the new National Bank Act, 134 banks have been organized.

Nov. *. Secretary Stanton moves by rail two corps of 23,000 men from Washington to Chattanooga, a distance of 1,200 miles, in seven days.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Immigrants for 1863, 174,524.

* * *Colo.* Great suffering is caused by the cold during the Winter and by drought during the Summer.

* * *Ind.* Crown Hill Cemetery, near Indianapolis, is dedicated.

* * *N. Y.* Woodlawn Cemetery, near New York, is organized.

* * The Northern States evince great prosperity, notwithstanding the war.

Wealth increases rapidly; the "shoddy aristocracy" — people enriched by government contracts, often fraudulently obtained and dishonestly fulfilled — becomes conspicuous.

* * The State bank currency is discredited.

"One-sixth of the 1,600 State banks have notes counterfeited, 1,861 kinds of imitations are afloat, and 3,039 alterations, in addition to 1,685 spurious notes." (John Sherman.)

1864 Jan. 1. *New York.* Prices of middling upland cotton, 81 to 82 cents, premium on gold, 152.

Jan. * *Southern States.* The Confederate dollar is worth two cents.

ARMY—NAVY.

1864 Jan. 12. *Tenn.* **At Mossy Creek** Gen. McCook defeats the Confederates, who lose 14 killed and 49 wounded.

Jan. 14. *Tenn.* **Gen. Schofield** is ordered to remove the 23d corps to the East.

Gen. Grant completes the repairing of railroads in his rear to convey supplies.

Jan. 17. *Tenn.* **Near Dandridge** the Federals are defeated, losing 150 killed and wounded.

Jan. 25. *Miss.* The Federal army evacuates Corinth.

Jan. 27. *Tenn.* **At Sevierville,** East Tennessee, the Confederate cavalry are defeated.

At Fair Garden, East Tennessee, the Confederates are defeated, losing 65 killed and wounded, besides 100 prisoners.

Jan. 28. *Ga.* **At Tunnel Hill** the Confederates are defeated, losing 32 killed and one company prisoners.

Jan. 29. *Ky.* **At Scottville** Maj. Johnson defeats the Confederates, who lose 40 killed and 20 wounded.

—— *W. Va.* At Medley, **Near Petersburg,** Col. Snyder loses 80 killed and wounded; Confederate loss, 100; a Federal supply-train is captured.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* The President orders a draft for 500,000 men to be made on March 10; all to serve three years or for the war.

Feb. 3. *Miss.* **At Bolton Sherman's** advance loses 12 killed and 35 wounded; the defeated Confederates suffer a heavy loss.

Gen. Sherman, with a picked force, leaves Vicksburg for Meridian, to drive Confederate raiding forces from the central part of the State [loss, 170 men; Confederate loss, 400].

Feb. 3±. *Tenn.* **Gen. W. S. Smith** leaves Memphis with a large cavalry force, to advance toward central Mississippi, and join Gen. Sherman.

Feb. 3, 4. *N. C.* **At New Berne** Gen. Foster encounters Confederates under Gen. Pickett; Federal loss, 212; Confederate loss, 300.

Feb. 4. *Miss.* **At Clinton** the Federals repulse a Confederate attack, losing 15 killed and 30 wounded.

—— *W. Va.* Col. Mulligan drives Gen. Early out of Moorefield.

Feb. 7-20. *Fla.* **Gen. Truman Seymour** conducts an expedition 6,000 strong to encourage Union men, and restore under Maj. Hay a loyal State government.

Feb. 7. *Fla.* **At Jacksonville** the Florida expedition drives out the Confederates, and advances toward the interior.

Feb. 9. *Va.* Cols. Thomas, Rose, and Streight, with about 100 other prisoners, escape from **Libby Prison** by means of a tunnel dug under the walls; 48 men are recaptured.

Feb. 14. *Fla.* **At Gainesville** Capt. Roberts routs 100 Confederates.

—— *La.* Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding the advance of Banks's Red River expedition, captures **Fort de Russy.** Losses: Federal, 34; Confederate, 264.

—— *Miss.* Gen. Sherman's expedition reaches Meridian. [He destroys a vast amount of Confederate property, tears up the railroads in all directions, and returns to Vicksburg.]

Feb. 15. *Ga.* **Federal prisoners** are first confined at Andersonville.

Feb. 17. *N. C.* **Fort Anderson,** a heavy earthwork on Cape Fear River, is attacked by Adm. Porter's gunboats.

At Town Creek Gen. Cox routs the Confederates under Gen. Hoke, and captures nearly 400 prisoners.

Feb. 18. *S. C.* The Federal steam-sloop *Housatonic* is destroyed by a torpedo in Charleston Harbor.

Feb. 20. *Fla.* **At Olustee Station** 5,500 Confederates, under Gen. Joseph Finegan, gain a complete victory, defeating the Florida expedition under Gen. Seymour. Federal loss: 193 killed, 1,175 wounded, and 460 prisoners; Confederate loss, 940.

Feb. 22-25. *Ga.* **At Tunnel Hill** the Federals lose 75 killed and wounded; Confederate loss 300 prisoners.

Feb. 22. *Miss.* **Near West Point** Gen. Sherman's cavalry, under Gen. W. S. Smith, is badly beaten by Gen. Forrest. Federal loss, 47 killed, 152 wounded, and 100 prisoners; Confederate loss not given.

—— *Va.* **Near Dranesville** the Federals are defeated by Col. John S. Mosby, and lose eight killed and seven wounded and 75 missing. Mosby's guerrillas are an effective body of cavalry, and a constant menace to small bodies of Federals in Northern Virginia.

Feb. 24. *D. C.* Congress grants freedom to all male slaves between 20 and 45 years who may enlist in the Union army.

Feb. 26. *Ala.* **Fort Powell,** below Mobile, is bombarded by Adm. Farragut.

Feb. 28. *Va.* **Gen. Kilpatrick makes a raid.**

With 5,000 cavalry, he advances within three miles of Richmond, but is unable to reach and release the Federal prisoners; he tears up railroads, and damages the James River Canal.

Feb. 29. *D. C.* The grade of lieutenant-general is revived in the army.

Feb. * *Fla.* **At Baldwin** Col. Guy V. Henry, of the **Florida expedition,** captures eight guns, and Confederate stores, wagons, and horses.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **Ulysses S. Grant** is appointed lieutenant-general; he becomes commander of not less than a million men in arms.

Mar. 4. *Tenn.* **Gen. U. S. Grant starts for Washington,** leaving Gen. Sherman in command at the West.

Mar. 5. *Miss.* **At Yazoo City** the Federals lose 130 killed and wounded; the defeated Confederates lose 300 men.

Mar. 6. *N. C.* At Kinston the Confederates hang 23 Federal prisoners of war.

Mar. 8. *D. C.* **Gen. Grant** first arrives in Washington from Tennessee.

Mar. 8, 9. *N.C.* **At Kinston** Gen. Cox repulses two attacks by Gens. Bragg and Hoke; the Confederates retire.

Mar. 9, 10. *Va.* Federal colored troops, under Col. Coles, **capture Suffolk,** with the loss of 210 men; Confederates lose 25 killed.

Mar. 9. *D. C.* President Lincoln, in person, gives **Gen. Grant his commission as lieutenant-general.** Grant is the 15th commander-in-chief.

Mar. 10. *Ky.* The governor protests against the enrolment of slaves in the army.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Grant** first visits the Army of the Potomac, at Brandy Station.

Mar. 11. *D. C.* **Gen. Grant** departs from Washington for the West.

Mar. 12. *D. C.* By order of the War Department **Gen. Grant is placed in command of all the armies.**

Gen. Sherman is appointed to the Department of the Mississippi; **Gen. McPherson** is assigned to the Department and Army of the Tennessee.

—— *La.* The powerful fleet of **Adm. Porter** enters the **Red River,** followed by Gen. A. J. Smith's troops of Gen. Sherman's army, in transports.

Mar. 14. *D. C.* The President orders a draft for 200,000 men for the navy and the army reserve.

* * *D. C.* Gen. Halleck orders Gen. Banks to ascend the **Red River Valley** for the recovery of western Louisiana. [Unsuccessful.]

—— *N. C.* **Kinston** is occupied by Gen. Schofield.

Mar. 16. *La.* **At Alexandria** the two forces of the **Red River expedition** unite. [Gen. McPherson and 3,000 troops are recalled.]

—— *Tenn.* **Near Fort Pillow** the Confederates are defeated, losing 50 men.

Mar. 17. *U. S.* **Gen. Grant** assumes command of all the armies of the Union.

—— *La.* Fort de Russy is blown up by the Federals.

Mar. 18. Gen. Sherman takes command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Mar. 21. *La.* **At Henderson's Hill,** near Alexandria, Gen. J. A. Mower, of Gen. Banks's Red River Expedition, captures 306 Confederate cavalry. [Mar. 25 occupies Alexandria.]

—— *N. C.* **Goldsboro** is occupied by Gen. Schofield.

Mar. 23 +. *Tenn.* **The Confederate Gen. N. B. Forrest** makes an extensive and daring raid into Kentucky.

Mar. 25. *Ky.* **Gen. Forrest** demands the surrender of **Paducah,** promising that the garrison will be treated as prisoners of war if it surrenders; but, "if I have to storm your works, you may expect no quarter!"

—— *La.* **Gen. Banks's** expedition is concentrated at Alexandria.

Mar. 25 ±. *Va.* **Gen. Grant** establishes his headquarters at **Culpeper Court-House.**

Mar. 27. *Ky.* **Gen. Forrest** abandons an attack on Col. Hicks, at **Fort Anderson,** on the approach of Federal reenforcements, having lost 300 men in the fight. Federal loss, 14 killed and 46 wounded. The town is nearly destroyed by the bombardment.

Mar. 28. *La.* **At Cane River** Gen. A. J. Smith defeats the Confederates under Gen. Richard Taylor. Federal loss, 80; Confederate loss, 700.

Mar. 31. *Tenn.* Gen. Longstreet's army retires from East Tennessee into Virginia.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* The Secretary of War reports a total of **71,976 negro troops** in the service of the Government.

Apr. 2, 3. *La.* **Gen. Banks's Red River Expedition** advances to Natchitoches.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* **Gen. Philip H. Sheridan** is appointed to the command of **all the cavalry** of the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Schofield is assigned to command the new department of North Carolina, and directed to capture Wilmington.

Apr. 6. *La.* **Gen. Banks's army** leaves Natchitoches on a march of 100 miles to Shreveport, with 12 miles of wagon trains.

Apr. 8. *La.* **Battle of Sabine Cross Roads.**

The Red River Expedition, 12,000 strong, is defeated and routed by 11,000 Confederates under Gen. Richard Taylor. Federal loss, 200 killed, 900 wounded, and 1,800 prisoners, besides many guns and army trains; Confederate loss, 1,500 men.

Apr. 9. *La.* Gen. Banks falls back on **Pleasant Hill.**

The attack of Gen. Taylor is repulsed by Gens. Emory and Mower; Federal loss, 100 killed, 700 wounded, and 300 missing; total loss in two days, about 5,000 or 6,000.

Apr. 10. *La.* Gen. Banks **abandons the forward movement,** and falls back on Grand Ecore, on the Red River.

—— *N. C.* The Cape Lookout lighthouse is seized and blown up by Confederates.

Apr. 12. *Tenn.* The Confederate **Gen. Forrest attacks Fort Pillow,** on the Mississippi River, garrisoned by 557 Federal troops (262 colored).

He gains an advantage over Majs. Booth and Bradford by treachery, overpowers the garrison, and massacres 300 persons, white and black, including women and children. Federal loss, 250 killed, 60 wounded, 164 missing; Confederate loss, 20 killed, 60 wounded.

Apr. 15. *La.* **The fleet on the Red River,** above Grand Ecore, defeats a Confederate attack under Gen. Thomas Green. Confederate loss, 700 men.

Apr. 15 ±. *La.* **At Camden,** on the Wichita River, Gen. Steele with 8,000 men captures an important military post.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1864.

Jan. 13. Foster, Stephen Collins, ballad composer, A38.

Jan. 16. Bowden, Lemuel J., sen. for Va., A49.

Jan. 21. Tarbell, John A., physician, Mass., A54.

Jan. 24. Champlin, Stephen G., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A37.

Jan. 31. Borland, Solon, sen. for Ark., Confed. gen., d.

—— Gamble, Hamilton R., loyal gov. of Mo., A66.

Feb. 1. Stark, Caleb, lawyer, historian, A59.

Feb. 6. Morton, Marcus, Gov. of Mass., jurist, A80.

Feb. 11. McCluney, William J., com. U. S. N., A68.

Feb. 12. Cranston, Henry Y., lawyer, M. C. for R. I., A74.

—— **Cooke, Parsons,** Cong. cl. of Boston, A64.

Feb. 13. Bullions, Peter, Pres. clergyman, author of educational books, A73.

Feb. 16. Duncan, William, politician, brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A92.

Feb. 27. Hitchcock, Edward, geologist, pres. of Amherst, author, A71.

Mar. 4. Dahlgren, Ulric, col., killed n. Richmond, A22.

Mar. 8. Perit, Pelatiah, merchant, philan., of N. Y., A79.

Mar. 13. Cozzens, William B., hotel prop., N. Y. City, A77.

Mar. 19. Bache, Franklin, physician, chemist, A72.

—— Meriam, Ebenezer, statistician, meteorologist, A70.

Mar. 22. Gardiner, Robert H., philanthropist, A82.

Mar. 23. Van Rensselaer, Henry, col. U. S. A., inspector-gen., A54.

Mar. 25. **Lovejoy, Owen,** abolitionist, M. C. for Ill., A53.

Mar. 26. Marmaduke, Meredith M., loyal gov. of Mo., A73.

Mar. 27. Campbell, John N., Pres. cl., orator, scholar, A66.

Apr. 6. Kirkland, Caroline M. S., author, editor, A63.

Apr. 7. Allston, Robert F. W., Gov. of S. C., agriculturist, A63.

Apr. 8. Mouton, Jean Jaques A. A., Confed. maj.-gen., A35.

Apr. 13. Gilder, Wm. H., editor, educator, A52.

SOCIETY.

1864 Feb. * *Mont.* **A Vigilance Committee** completes its work of suppressing desperadoes, having hanged 24 and banished eight; the criminals confessed to the commission of 102 murders.

Mar. 5. *London.* **An Auxiliary Society** to the United States Sanitary Commission is organized by Americans.

Mar. 22. *Ill.* **A riot occurs** at Charleston between citizens and soldiers; seven persons are killed.

Apr. 4. *New York.* A Sanitary Commission Fair on a large scale opens. [Receipts, $1,200,000.]

STATE.

1864 Jan. 25. *D. C.* **Congress** thanks Cornelius Vanderbilt for his gift of the steamer *Vanderbilt* for the use of the Government; the vessel is worth $800,000.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* The President calls for a **draft of 500,000 men** to be made on the 10th of March. [Later the draft was indefinitely postponed.]

Feb. 18. *Ky.* The Legislature protests against the organization of **negro regiments** in Kentucky, and requests the President to remove all negro camps from the State, because they entice slaves to run away.

Feb. 22. *La.* Michael Hahn is elected Governor.

—— *Ky.* A Border-State **"Freedom" Convention** is held.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate:** Solomon Foot of Vt. is reelected President *pro tempore.* [He is reelected again on March 11; also on April 11.]

Feb. 24. *D. C.* **Congress grants freedom** to all male **slaves** between the ages of 20 and 45 who shall **enlist** in the Federal armies; it allows every loyal master **$300 for each of his slaves** who enlists in the army.

Feb. 29. *D. C.* The President **approves the bill** for reviving the grade of lieutenant-general.

Feb. * *Va.* The Confederate Congress **extends the conscription** to include all white males between 17 and 50 years.

Feb. * *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill empowering the President to **appoint a lieutenant-general** of all the Federal armies. Vote, 96–41.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress authorizes the issue of bonds.**

$200,000,000 in bonds payable in five or 40 years in coin, with interest limited at 6 per cent; [and, later, the issue of $400,000,000 of bonds of like tenor; or $200,000,000 in treasury notes, in lieu of equal amount in bonds, drawing 7 3/10 per cent interest, and payable "in lawful money," and to be a legal tender].

Mar. 7. *D. C.* **Congress** raises the tax on distilled spirits to 60 cents a gallon.

Mar. 10. **Arkansas** votes to become a free-labor State.

Mar. 14. *Ark.* The Constitution is ratified. [Unrecognized by Congress.]

Mar. 15. *La.* President Lincoln appoints Gov. Hahn to act as military governor.

—— *D. C.* The President **calls for a draft of 200,000 men.**

Mar. 21. *D. C.* President Lincoln signs the bill permitting the people of **Colorado and Nevada** to form a State government.

Mar. 28. *La.* The State Constitutional Convention meets at New Orleans.

Mar. 30. *D. C.* **Congress** repeals the **direct tax** imposed by the Act of Aug. 5, 1861.

Apr. 1. *D. C.* **Congress** restores the tax of $1 per barrel on beer.

Apr. 6. *La.* The loyal State Convention meets, and incorporates an **antislavery clause** in the organic law.

Apr. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate approves the joint resolution for the **abolition of slavery by amending the Constitution.** Vote, 38–6. Nays all Democratic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1864 Feb. 8. *Conn.* The Colt Armory at Hartford is burned; loss, $1,000,000, and 900 men are without work.

Mar. 17. *Chicago.* **The water-works** tunnel under the lake is begun.

Apr. 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland **cotton,** 76 cents; premium on **gold,** 166¼.

ARMY—NAVY.

1864 Apr. 16. *Ky.* **At Half Mountain** Col. Gallup surprises and defeats the Confederates.

—*La.* **At Grand Ecore** Adm. Porter and Gen. Andrew J. Smith join Gen. Banks's army and unite forces. The Federal **fleet is imperiled** by the rapid falling of the river [the retreat is hastened].

Apr. 17-20. *N. C.* The Confederate Gen. Hoke storms and captures **Plymouth**; Gen. Henry W. Wessels and 1,600 troops are made prisoners. Confederate loss, 500 men.

Apr. 19. *N. C.* The Confederate ram *Albemarle* attacks the Federal gunboats at Plymouth; she sinks one, and the others retire.

Apr. 21. *N. C.* Near Wilmington the Federals destroy valuable Confederate salt-works.

Apr. 24. *La.* **At Cane River Ferry** the returning expedition of Gen. Banks encounters 8,000 Confederates under Gen. H. P. Bee, having 16 guns, and drives them across the river. Federal loss, 350; Confederate loss, 400.

Apr. 25. Gen. Banks is ordered by Gen. Grant to abandon the **Red River Expedition**, and return to New Orleans.

—*Ark.* **At Pine Bluff** the Confederates capture a large supply-train and 2,000 persons — Federal Col. Drake among the number.

Apr. 26. *La.* **The Red River Expedition** returns to Alexandria.

Apr. 29. *La.* Gen. McClernand **reenforces Gen. Banks** with troops from Matagorda.

Apr. 30. *Ark.* **At Jenkins's Ferry** Gen. Steele repulses a severe attack of Confederates, under Gen. E. Kirby Smith, who loses over 1,100 men; Federal loss, 1,155 men.

—*Va.* **The Federal force on the North side of the Rapidan** numbers 122,146, including Burnside's corps 22,708; Gen. Hancock commands the 2d corps, Gen. Warren the 5th, Gen. Sedgwick the 6th, Gen. Burnside the 9th; Gen. Philip H. Sheridan commands the cavalry. These are supported by Gens. Barlow, Gibbon, Birney, Getty, Gregg, J. H. Wilson, Willcox, Griffin, and Ricketts.

The Confederate army encamped on the south bank of the Rapidan under Gen. Lee numbers 61,952 men. Its three corps are commanded by Gens. Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill. Gen. J. E. B. Stuart commands the cavalry; other generals are Gordon, Edward Johnson, Rodes, Ramseur, Heth, Hampton, and the two Lees.

Apr. 30.—May 8. *La.* Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bailey, chief engineer, **erects a dam** which raises the water seven feet at the **Falls of Alexandria**, and thereby enables Adm. Porter's fleet to pass the shallows.

Apr. * The enrolment of the National forces shows **2,245,000 men**, from ages 20-45, in the various States, who have not been called out, while a million of men are in the field.

May 1. *D.C.* Gen. Halleck countermands the order for abandoning the **Red River Expedition** to Shreveport. [Low water prevents compliance.]

—*W. Va.* Gen. Sigel is sent up the **Shenandoah Valley** with 10,000 men; Gen. Crook commands an army moving for his support.

May 2. *O.* **The Ohio National Guard,** 38,000 strong, offers its service to the President.

May 3. *D. C.* Capt. Charles Wilkes is reprimanded and suspended from duty for three years, as punishment for disobedience and disrespect to his superior officer.

Gen. Grant's campaign in Virginia.

May 4. *Va.* **The Army of the Potomac,** 140,000 strong, begins its final advance on Richmond, and crosses the Rapidan soon after midnight.

Col. Spear leaves Portsmouth **on a raid,** with the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry. [He captures a Confederate camp on the Weldon Railroad, and destroys property valued at $500,000, at Jarratt's Station.]

—*Tenn.* **Gen. Sherman** begins the **Atlanta campaign** by advancing southward from Chattanooga.

May 5-7. *Va.* **Battle of the Wilderness;** it is the first trial of strength between Gens. Lee and Grant.

A succession of flank movements by Gen. Grant near Chancellorsville is attended with indecisive results. Gen. Longstreet is wounded, and the Federal Gens. Wadsworth and Hays are killed.

Losses: Federal, 2,246 killed, 12,037 wounded, 3,583 missing; Confederate, 2,000 killed, 6,000 wounded, 3,400 prisoners.

May 5. *Tenn.* **Gen. Sherman begins his campaign** to the Chattahoochee with an army aggregating 98,797 men and 254 guns. Gen. Thomas commands the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. McPherson the Army of the Tennessee, and Gen. Schofield the Army of the Ohio. Gen. Johnston has 68,620 Confederates at Dalton, Ga.; Gens. Hardee, Polk, and Hood, each commands a corps.

—*N. C.* **The Confederate ram** *Albemarle* is defeated in a naval battle in Albemarle Sound by the *Sassacus*.

—*Va.* The Army of the James, under Gen. B. F. Butler, 35,000 strong, sails from Fortress Monroe for **Bermuda Hundred;** it is to cooperate with the Army of the Potomac.

May 6. *Va.* **Bermuda Hundred and City Point,** on the James River, are taken by Gen. Butler; his army entrenches.

May 7. *Ga.* **At Rocky Face Ridge** Gen. Sherman makes a demonstration in front of Gen. Johnston's lines, but declines to assault them in force.

—*Va.* Gen. Grant declines to attack Gen. Lee in his entrenchments, and moves by the left flank toward **Spottsylvania Court-House.** Gen. Sheridan defeats Confederate Gen. Stuart's entire cavalry at **Todd's Tavern,** driving him a long distance. Federal loss, 80 men.

May 8-21. *Va.* **Indecisive Battle of Spottsylvania.** (Forces, see May 5-7.) Federal loss, 2,271 killed, 9,360 wounded, and 1,970 missing; Confederate loss, about 10,000, including between 3,000 and 4,000 prisoners; many general officers are killed or wounded. Federal losses in two weeks, 37,335 men.

(May 9.) **The Federal army concentrates near Spottsylvania,** and finds Gen. Lee's army in the path of its advance. Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick, of the 6th corps, is killed by a sharpshooter.

(May 10.) **Gen. Grant renews the attack,** and makes a strong **assault through the thickets;** Gen. Upton occupies the "**bloody angle,**" and holds it for a time, but the Confederates finally drive the Federals back to their entrenchments.

(May 11.) No general operations occur. Gen. Grant telegraphs, "I propose to fight it out on this line, if it takes all summer."

(May 12.) **Gen. Hancock's men assault the apex** of the Confederate earthworks. One of Ewell's entire divisions (4,000) is captured; Gen. Warren's assault is repulsed; Gen. Burnside carries the Confederate entrenchments, but is unable to hold them; Confederates fall back three-fourths of a mile, and defy attack.

(May 13.) Gen. Grant prepares to move by the left flank.

(May 14.) An assault on the Confederates, being delayed by bad roads, is postponed; active operations are suspended because of a storm for more than a week.

(May 18.) Gen. Grant makes one **final but unsuccessful assault** on Gen. Lee's left flank.

(May 19.) **Gen. Ewell is severely repulsed** in an attack with 6,000 men on Gen. Grant's right, and loses nearly 1,000 men. The army resumes its movement by the left flank.

(May 20, 21.) The movement by the left flank continues in the night, and the army reaches **Guiney Station** by daybreak.

May 9, 10. *Ga.* **At Rocky Face Ridge and Buzzard's Roost** strong skirmish lines are engaged.

May 9. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan** cuts loose from the Army of the Potomac on his [famous] raid.

He moves around the left of Gen. Lee's army, to cut his line of supplies and communications, and to draw the enemy's cavalry from Gen. Grant. [He defeats the Confederate cavalry in four engagements, and passes entirely around Lee's army, before his return, 16 days later. Federal loss, 600 killed and wounded, and 150 missing; 200 Confederates are captured.]

At Swift Creek Kautz's cavalry, of Gen. Butler's army, destroys the railroad, and defeats the Confederates. Federal loss, 90 killed and 400 wounded; Confederate loss, 500.

May 10. *Va.* **At Cloyd's Mountain and New River Bridge** Gen. Crook defeats the Confederates under Gen. Jenkins. Federal loss, 126 killed, 585 wounded, and 34 missing; Confederate loss, 900 men, besides 300 prisoners.

Near Wytheville Gen. Averell defeats the Confederate Gen. Jones.

May 11. *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman advances** south towards Snake Gap Creek.

—— *Va.* Gen. Butler advances to **Drewry's Bluff** (Fort Darling) on the James River.

May 12.± *Va.* **At Yellow Tavern,** six miles from Richmond, a fierce cavalry battle is fought.

Gen. Sheridan attacks Gen. Stuart, and completely defeats the Confederates. Gens. Stuart and Gordon are killed, and Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee's division is pursued through the outer defenses of Richmond.

May 13. *Ga.* **Dalton** is evacuated by Gen. Johnston.

—— *Va.* Gen. Sheridan's cavalry enter Gen. Butler's army, on the James River. [May 17 Sheridan leaves to join Grant.]

May 13.–June 1. *Ga.* In several engagements **between Rocky Face Ridge and Dallas,** Gen. Sherman loses 800 killed, 4,500 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners; Confederates lose 600 killed, 2,100 wounded, and 4,000 prisoners.

May 14, 15. *Ga.* **Near Camp Creek** Gen. Sherman's advance engages in heavy skirmishes.

May 14. *Va.* **At Drewry's Bluff** Gen. Butler attacks Gen. Beauregard and takes his outer lines, but is unable to drive him out of his entrenchments; Federal loss, 422 killed, 2,380 wounded, 210 missing; Confederate loss, 2,500.

May 15. *Ga.* **Battle of Resaca.** A part of Gen. Sherman's army attacks and defeats Gen. Johnston, who retires in the night toward Dallas, and burns the bridges behind him. [May 16 Gen. Sherman enters the city.] Federal loss, 600 killed and 2,147 wounded; Confederate loss, 2,800 men.

—— *Va.* **At New Market** in the Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Breckinridge completely routs 8,000 Federals under Gen. Sigel; Federal loss, 120 killed, 560 wounded, and 240 missing; Confederate loss, 405 men.

May 16. *Va.* **At Drewry's Bluff** (Fort Darling) Gen. Beauregard attacks Gen. Butler in force, and compels his army, 20,000 strong, to retire to the entrenchments at Bermuda Hundred. Federal loss (May 11–16), 422 killed, 2,380 wounded, 1,400 prisoners; Confederate loss, 2,500.

May 17. *Ga.* The Federal troops under Gen. Jeff. C. Davis occupy Rome, and destroy mills, foundries, and other Confederate property.

May 18. *Ga.* **At Adairsville** Gen. O. O. Howard defeats the Confederates.

—— *La.* **At Yellow Bayou** Gen. A. J. Smith repulses an attack by Confederates under Prince Polignac and Gen. Wharton.

May 19. *Ga.* Gen. Johnston retreats across the **Etowah,** under cover of night; and takes a strong position at Allatoona Pass.

—— *Va.* **Near Winchester** Gen. Milroy defeats the Confederates, who lose six killed and seven prisoners.

May 20. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman rapidly pursues **the Confederates,** and crosses the Etowah River.

—— *La.* **At Simsport** Gen. Banks surrenders command of the troops to **Gen. E. R. S. Canby,** commander of the Military Division of West Mississippi.

—— *Tenn.* **At Middletown** Gen. Stanley defeats the Confederates, who lose eight killed and 90 prisoners.

May 21. *Cal.* Gen. Irwin McDowell assumes command of the Pacific.

—— *W. Va.* **Gen. Franz Sigel** assumes command of the Department of West Virginia.

May 23. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman's army crosses the Etowah, and advances toward **Dallas.**

May 23, 24. *Va.* **Battle of North Anna:**

Gen. Grant advances toward Richmond, and crosses the North Anna. Gen. Lee attacks the advance, which is withdrawn, and the army moves toward the Pamunkey River. Federal loss, 186 killed, 792 wounded, and 165 missing, total, 1,143; Confederate loss, 2,000.

May 24. *Va.* **At Wilson's Landing** Gen. Wild loses 40 men; Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee loses 275, besides 11 prisoners.

Gen. Burnside's corps is incorporated with the Army of the Potomac.

Gen. Sheridan returns to the Army of the Potomac from his great raid.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1864 Apr.* *Colo.* **A flood** occurs at Denver.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1864.

Apr. 16. Blanchard, Thos., inventor of lathe in Mass., A76.
May 1. Duncan, Wm. C., Bapt. cl., editor, A40.
—— Porter, Wm. D., com. U. S. N., A54.
—— Ringgold, Geo. H., scholar, painter, soldier, A50.
May 5. Hays, Alex., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A45.
May. 7. Jenkins, Albert G., Confed. brig.-gen., A34.
May. 8. Wadsworth, James S., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., wounded at Wilderness, A57.
May 9. Doubleday, Thos. D., Col. U. S. vols., A48.
—— **Sedgwick, John,** maj.-gen. U. S. vols., killed at Spottsylvania, A51.
May 10. Jones, John M., Confed. brig.-gen., k. at Spottsylvania, A44.
—— King, Thos. Butler, M. C. for Ga., A60.
—— Rives, John C., journalist, *Congressional Globe,* A68.
—— Stevenson, Thomas G., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A28.
May 12. Stuart, James E. B., Confed. maj.-gen. cavalry of N. Va., A31.
May 16. Spencer, Platt R., author of Spencerian system of writing, A64.
May 19. Hawthorne, Nathaniel, "the greatest of American novelists," A60.
May 22. Totten, Joseph G., brev. maj.-gen. U. S. A., engineer, A76.

CHURCH.

1864 May 2-27. *Phila.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is in session; the pastoral term is extended from two to three years.

It organizes the **Church Extension Society,** and forms the Central German, Colorado, Delaware, Des Moines, Nevada, Southwest German, Northwest German, and Washington Conferences. Davis W. Clark, Edward Thompson, and Calvin Kingsley are ordained bishops.

LETTERS.

1864 May 18. *New York.* **The** *Journal of Commerce* **and the** *World* are suppressed, and their editors ordered under arrest, by direction of the President, for inciting disloyalty.

SOCIETY.

1864 Apr. 17. *Ga.* **A women's bread-riot** occurs at Savannah.

Apr. 27. *Ill.* The State secures $238,000 at a master's sale of the property of ex-Gov. Matteson, on the discovery of the fraudulent reissue of canal scrip for a large sum, dated many years back.

May 1. *D.C.* At Washington **the Ladies' National Covenant** is formed, to abstain from the use of imported articles.

May 24. *Boston.* **The South End City Hospital** is dedicated.

May * The Auxiliary Relief Corps in the United States is organized in connection with the Sanitary Commission, which distributes "relief" to the soldiers and sailors during the war.

STATE.

1864 Apr. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House defeats an amendment permitting State and municipal **taxation of National Banks.**

Apr. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a bill permitting the local **taxation of National Banks,** providing no part of the tax be imposed on that part of their capital that is invested in United States bonds. Vote, 70–60.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an enabling act for the formation of a **State government** in Nebraska.

President Lincoln signs the bill permitting the people of **Nebraska** to form a State government.

Apr. 26. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate:** Daniel Clark of N. H. is elected President *pro tempore.*

Apr. 27. *Md.* **A Constitutional Convention** meets at Annapolis.

May 2. *Va.* The second **Confederate Congress** meets at Richmond.

May 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** the Senate passes the **Amended National Bank Bill.** Vote, 30–9; absent or not voting, 10.

May 17. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the **Postal Money Order** system. [Becomes operative Nov. 1.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1864 May 18. *U. S.* **A forged presidential proclamation,** calling for 400,000 more men, is published, by speculators in gold. [Howard and Mallison, the perpetrators, are discovered and imprisoned in Fort Lafayette.]

ARMY—NAVY.

1864 May 25, 26. *Ga.* **At Pumpkin-Vine Creek,** near Dallas, Gen. Hooker has a severe but indecisive engagement with the Confederates under Gen. Hood; losses, about 1,000 on each side.

May 26. Maj.-Gen. Foster assumes command of the Department of the South.

May 27. *Va.* Gen. Grant secures a position south of the **Pamunkey River,** and finds Gen. Lee awaiting him.

Near the **Totopotomoy River** heavy skirmishing occurs between the armies of Gen. Grant and Gen. Lee; Federal loss, 99 killed, 508 wounded, 52 missing.

May 28. *Ga.* **Near Pumpkin-Vine Creek** Gen. Hardee furiously attacks Gen. McPherson, and delays his union with Gen. Hooker.

Gen. Sherman having outflanked the Confederates under Gen. Johnston, they retreat to **Lost Mountain.** Loss: Federal, 300 men; Confederate, 2,500, besides 300 prisoners.

—— *Va.* **At Hawes' Shop** a detachment of Sheridan's cavalry defeats the Confederate cavalry; both sides fight as infantry.

Col. Clendenin makes a raid, and captures 111 Confederates.

May 30. *Ga.* **Near Marietta** Gen. McPherson captures 400 prisoners, also a railroad train of sick and wounded Confederates.

May 31. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan** drives Confederates under Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee out of their entrenchments near Cold Harbor, and occupies their position.

June 1. *Va.* Gen. Grant is **reenforced** by Gen. Smith's 18th corps from the Army of the James.

June 1–4. *Va.* **The bloody battle of Cold Harbor.**

Gen. Grant attacks Gen. Lee's army in its strong entrenchments, nine miles from Richmond, and is terribly repulsed. Federal loss, 1,769 killed, 6,752 wounded, and 1,537 missing; Confederate loss, about 1,000. "I have always regretted that last assault at Cold Harbor." —(*Grant's Memoirs.*)

(June 1.) Gens. Wright and Smith attack the Confederates under Gen. R. P. Anderson, who succeeds Gen. Longstreet, after he was wounded (May 6) and carry the Confederates' first line and entrench.

(June 2) Gen. Grant's army prepares for a grand assault, and repels the Confederate attack on its right flank.

(June 3) A terrific and destructive assault is made by the Federal army led by Gens. Hancock, Wright, and Smith; some advance positions are gained. The Confederates make counter assaults at several points; but the Federals succeed in holding some points gained.

June 2. *Ky.* **Gen. John H. Morgan** enters Kentucky from Virginia on his **second raid.**

—— *Ga.* **In Ossabaw Sound** the Confederates surprise and capture the gunboat *Water Witch.*

—— *Va.* **At Bermuda Hundred** an artillery fight and skirmishing occur.

June 4. *Ga.* **Allatoona** is abandoned to the Federals by Gen. Johnston.

June 4–24. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan** makes his second raid.

He aims to destroy the Confederate communications and threaten Richmond from the rear; but Gen. Hunter, who was to act in cooperation with him, fails to meet him at Gordonsville.

June 5. *Va.* **At Piedmont** Gen. Hunter defeats the Confederates under Gen. W. E. Jones, and advances up the Valley. Federal loss, 130 killed, 650 wounded; Confederate loss, heavy in killed and wounded, besides 1,500 prisoners. Gen. Jones is among the killed.

Gen. Grant relieves Gen Sigel of the command of West Virginia, and appoints **Gen. Hunter** as his successor.

June 5–30. *Ga.* **At Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, and Little Kenesaw,** Gen. Sherman loses 1,370 killed, 6,500 wounded, and 800 prisoners; Confederate losses, 4,600 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

June 6. *Va.* **Staunton** is occupied by Federals under Gen. Hunter.

June 7. *Va.* Gen. Grant sends Gen. Sheridan on a **cavalry raid** to destroy the Virginia Central Railroad.

Gen. Grant continues his movement by the left flank, intending to cross the **Chickahominy and James Rivers,** to the south of Richmond.

June 8. *Ga.* Gen. Frank Blair reenforces Gen. Sherman with two divisions and a brigade of cavalry.

June 9. *Ky.* **At Mount Stirling** Gen. S. G. Burbridge defeats Confederate Gen. Morgan, captures 700 of his men [and drives him back into Virginia].

—— *N. C.* **Lexington** refuses to surrender to a part of Gen. Morgan's force.

The supply steamer *Newbern* runs ashore the *Pervensey*, a blockade runner, worth, with her cargo, $1,000,000.

June 10. *Miss.* **At Brice's Cross Roads, near Guntown,** Federal Gen. Sturgis loses 223 killed, 394 wounded, and 1,623 missing; Gen. Forrest's loss is 606 men.

—— *Va.* Gen. Butler makes an unsuccessful attempt **to take Petersburg.**

Near Trevilian Station Gen. Sheridan is attacked by Gen. Hampton's Confederate cavalry, and drives it several miles. Federal loss, 85 killed, 490 wounded, and 160 missing; Confederate loss, 370 men.

June 11. *Ky.* Gen. Morgan's command **invests Frankfort,** which is successfully defended by Federals.

June 12. *Ky.* **At Cynthiana** Gen. Morgan defeats the Federals under Gen. Burbridge. Federal loss, 200, besides 1,200 prisoners; Confederate loss, 305 killed, 275 wounded, and 400 prisoners.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Grant** begins the movement for a **change of base** to the south side of the James River.

June 13. *Va.* Gen. Grant's army begins to cross the **Chickahominy.**

June 14. *Ga.* **Lieut.-Gen. Leonidas Polk** is killed at Pine Mountain.

June 15. *Ga.* Gen. Johnston evacuates **Pine Mountain;** Gen. Sherman occupies it.

June 15, 16. *Va.* Gen. Grant's army, numbering about 115,000, **crosses the James River,** and joins Gen. Butler. About one-half its artillery has been sent back to Washington as superfluous.

June 15–22. *Va.* The Federals fail in an **attempt to take Petersburg.** Federal loss, 1,688 killed, 8,513 wounded, and 1,185 missing; Confederate loss, 3,500.

(June 15.) Gen. W. F. Smith's corps, 16,000 strong, suddenly appears and captures, near the close of the day, the Confederate entrenchments. [Gen. Beauregard reenforces the garrison during the night.]

(June 17.) The Federals under **Gen. Hancock,** by heavy fighting all day, advance their lines at Petersburg.

(June 18.) Gen. Meade orders a **vigorous assault** on Petersburg.

The Confederates under Gens. Lee and Beauregard repulse the repeated assaults, until the Federals seek the cover of their entrenchments. Federal loss in four days about 10,000 men. The siege of Petersburg begins.

(June 22.) Gen. Meade sends **Gen. Wilson's cavalry** to break all three of the railroads connecting Richmond with the South.

[He severs the Weldon road at Reams's Station, destroys 30 miles of the Lynchburg road, and as many miles of the Danville road.]

June 16. *Va.* **Lynchburg is invested** by Gen. Hunter, aided by Gens. Crook and Averell.

June 17. *Ga.* **Near Atlanta** 600 Confederate conscripts flee to the Federal army.

At Lost Mountain Gen. Johnston is driven from a strong position after three days' desultory fighting.

June 18. *Va.* Gen. Hunter's army, 20,000 strong, **retires from Lynchburg,** being short of ammunition sufficient for a battle. Loss: Federal, 100 killed, 500 wounded, and 400 missing; Confederate, 200.

June 18–20. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan** has a skirmish at King and Queen's Court-House.

June 19. *France.* The *Kearsarge*, Capt. Winslow, destroys the privateer *Alabama* in a brilliant engagement, lasting two hours, off Cherbourg. Adm. Semmes and the crew of the *Alabama* are picked up and rescued by a British vessel.

The *Alabama* had destroyed 58 vessels, valued at $6,547,609, yet had never entered a Confederate port. Losses: Federals, one killed, three wounded; Confederates, 40 killed and 10 wounded.

June 21. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan** has a fight with the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Wade Hampton at **White House and Tunstall's Station.**

June 21, 22. *Va.* Gen. Meade sends a large force under Gens. Hancock and Wright to seize the **Weldon Railroad.** They are defeated and nearly captured by the Confederates under Gen. A. P. Hill.

Losses: Federal, 604 killed, 2,494 wounded, 2,217 prisoners; Confederate, 306 killed and wounded, 200 prisoners.

June 22. *Ga.* **At Kulp House** Gen. Hood attempts to break Sherman's line, and is repulsed with great losses on both sides, especially severe for the Confederates.

June 23. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan** has another fight at Jones's Bridge. [On the 24th he again encounters the Confederates at St. Mary's Bridge.]

June 25. *Tenn.* **At Lafayette** an attack of 3,000 Confederates under Gen. Pillow is repulsed.

June 27. *Mo.* **Near St. Charles** the Confederates are defeated by Gen. Carr.

—*Ga.* **Near Kenesaw** Gen. Sherman makes a heavy assault on the Confederate position, and is repulsed with the loss of 2,500 men; Gens. Charles G. Harker and Daniel McCook are killed. Confederate loss, 600.

June 30. *Va.* The Federal loss in the trenches before Petersburg (June 20–30) is 112 killed, 506 wounded, and 800 missing.

Gen. Wilson's raid on the Weldon Railroad ends. Federal loss in eight days, 76 killed, 265 wounded, and 700 missing; Confederate loss, 300 men.

July 1. *Ga.* **At Marietta** Gen. Johnston evacuates the city, and **Gen. Sherman** captures 3,000 prisoners.

July 1.± *Va.* **Gen. Early starts northward** with 17,000 men, in his campaign **against Washington,** *via* Shenandoah Valley.

July 2, 3. *W. Va.* **Gen. Early** moves down the Shenandoah Valley from Winchester with a strong force; great fears are entertained for the safety of **Baltimore.**

July 3. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman's troops occupy **Kenesaw Mountain** at daylight, after its evacuation by Gen. Johnston's army, which retires across the Chattahoochee.

ART— SCIENCE — NATURE.

1864 June 30. *D. C.* Congress grants **the Yosemite Valley** and the **Mariposa Big-tree Grove** on the Merced River to California for public use.

June * Hall's second expedition sails for the Polar regions. [It finds many relics of Sir John Franklin, and tidings of four men who died from cold and starvation.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1864.
May 27. Giddings, Joshua Reed, M. C. for O. for 21 years, A69.
June 2. Doles, George P., Confed. brig.-gen., killed at battle of Cold Harbor, A34.
June 4. Keitt, Lawrence M., Confed. col., A40.
June 5. Jones, William E., Confed. maj.-gen, A40.
June 8. Adams, Daniel, writer of school text-books, physician, A90.
June 11. Hornblower, Joseph C., chief justice, N. J.,-A87.
June 14. Polk, Leonidas, P. E. bp., Confed. lieut.-gen., A58.
June 16. Ewing, Andrew, lawyer; Confed. officer, dies.
June 17. Lamson Alvan, Unitarian cl., author, A72.
June 24. Coffin, Joshua, antiquary, A72.
June 27. Harker, Charles G., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., killed at Kenesaw Mountain, A27.
June 29. Taylor, Joseph P., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A68.
July 1. Quincy, Josiah, M. C. for Mass., pres. of Harvard, A92.
July 2. Dutton, Arthur H., col. 21st Conn. vols., A30.

CHURCH.

1864 June 8. *N. Y.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 22. *Me.* The Maine Conference of Unitarian Churches is organized.

LETTERS.

1864 June 7. *O.* **German Wallace College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Berea

SOCIETY.

1864 June 4. *N. Y.* A great meeting is held to express **gratitude to Gen. Grant** and his army for late victories won.

June 7. *Phila.* **The Sanitary Fair** opens.

June 28. *D. C.* The National **Deaf Mute College,** the only college for deaf mutes in the world, is opened at Washington.

STATE.

1864 May 26. *D. C.* **Congress** organizes the Territory of **Montana,** out of a part of Idaho.

May 31. *O.* **The Republican party is divided.** The "radical men of the nation" meet at Cleveland, and **nominate Gen. J. C. Frémont and Gen. J. Cochrane** for presidential offices. The Convention charges the Administration with incapacity and infidelity.

May * All persons imprisoned under the **writ of** *habeas corpus* are discharged.

June 3. *D. C.* President Lincoln approves the **National Bank Tax Bill.**

The Currency Bureau of the Treasury is opened, in charge of a controller.

June 7. *Md.* **The Republican National Convention** meets at Baltimore; the venerable Robert J. Breckinridge of Ky., temporary chairman, thrills the North with his patriotic speech.

June 8. *Md.* The Convention nominates **Abraham Lincoln** of Ill. for President, and **Andrew Johnson,** a war Democrat of Tenn., for Vice-President. Lincoln receives 496 out of 518 votes on the first ballot.

June 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a bill for the repeal of the **Fugitive Slave Law.** Vote, 82–58.

June 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House fails to approve the joint resolution (**the 13th amendment**) for the **abolition of slavery,** by amending the Constitution. Vote, 93–65; this is 27 short of two-thirds.

—*O.* **C. L. Vallandigham** returns from Canada.

June 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the bill to repeal the **Fugitive Slave Law.** Vote, 27–12.

June 27. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate:** Representation in Congress is refused to **Senators elected in Arkansas.** Vote, 27–6. [This occasions a conflict with the President.]

June 28. *D. C.* The President approves the **repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.**

June 30. *D. C.* **Congress** authorizes the issue of $400,000,000 in **bonds, or Treasury notes,** amounting to $200,000,000, and bonds for the same amount.

Congress passes an **Internal Revenue Law** providing for almost **universal taxation** on every occupation, manufacture, and document.

Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, resigns his office.

—*U. S.* **Statistics. Revenue:** Customs, $102,316,153; sales of public lands, $588,333; Internal Revenue, $109,741,134; direct tax, $475,649; premium on loans and sales of gold coin, $21,174,101; miscellaneous items, $30,331,401; total revenue, $264,626,772.

Expenditures: Civil and miscellaneous items, $27,505,599; War Department, $690,791,843; Navy Department, $85,725,995; Indians, $2,629,859; pensions, $4,983,924; interest on the public debt, $53,685,422; total ordinary expenses, $865,322,642. Excess of expenditures over receipts, $600,995,870. **Public debt,** $1,815,784,370. Exports, $158,837,988. Imports, $316,447,283.

July 1. *D. C.* The Government **raises the tax on distilled spirits** to $1.50 per proof gallon.

July 2. *D. C.* The bill prohibiting the **coastwise slave-trade** is approved.

Congress grants public lands in Oregon for the purpose of constructing a **military road** through the State.

July 4. *D. C.* **Congress** passes the bill providing for the **reconstruction of the Southern States;** President Lincoln refuses to sign it. Republicans in Congress unanimously dissent from his course.

The 38th Congress: the first session closes.

—*Nev.* A State Convention meets at Carson City, to frame a Constitution.

—**The Democratic National Convention** is appointed to meet on this day in Chicago. [The recent Union victories occasion a change of date to August.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1864 July 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland **cotton,** 150 to 152 cents; premium on **gold,** 245.

July 2. *D. C.* Congress amends the **Pacific Railroad Act** of 1862, so as to increase the value of its securities. It grants 12,800 acres for each mile of completed road; total, 25,000,000 acres.

Congress charters the **Northern Pacific** Railroad to connect Lake Superior with Puget Sound (1,800 miles), and extending to the Columbia River (200 miles); subsidy, 47,000,000 acres — 73,000 square miles.

ARMY — NAVY.

1864 July 4. *Ga.* **Near Smyrna Camp Ground** Gen. Sherman's army **celebrates the day** by a noisy but not desperate battle in pursuit of Gen. Johnston.

—— *Va.* The Federals celebrate the day by firing a national salute from double-shotted cannons into Petersburg.

——*D.C.* Congress grants to **each drafted man a bounty** for one year's service, and doubles and trebles the amount for two and three years' service respectively.

July 5. *Ga.* **Gen. Johnston retires** behind his strong entrenchments on the Chattahoochee; he is nearly besieged by Gen. Sherman.

—— *Md.* **Gen. Early,** with 20,000 Confederates, crosses the Potomac into Maryland **to threaten Washington**— a movement to divert Gen. Grant from Richmond.

—— *Miss.* **At Jackson,** the capital, Gen. Slocum flanks the Confederates, and drives them out of the city.

—— *Va.* Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, with 3,000 Confederate troops, **crosses the Potomac** into Maryland; consternation spreads among the farmers of two States.

July 8. *Ga.* Gen. Rousseau, with 2,000 Federal cavalry, leaves Decatur on a **destructive raid** west of Opelika.

—— *Md.* **Gen. Early's whole force** enters the passage of South Mountain.

Gen. Ricketts's division of Gen. Grant's army arrives **at Baltimore.**

July 9. *Ga.* Gov. Brown calls out the militia, including all males between the ages of 15 and 45 years.

Gen. Johnston is forced to retire behind the Chattahoochee River.

—— *Md.* Gen. Early, at the head of an invading army, defeats a small force under **Gen. Lew Wallace on the Monocacy.**

This action, however, checks the advance of the Confederates till troops arrive and **save Washington and Baltimore from great peril.** Federal loss, 98 killed, 579 wounded, and 1,280 missing; Confederate loss, 700.

July 10. *Ga.* The entire Confederate army under Gen. Johnston is concentrated **behind the defenses of Atlanta.**

—— *Md.* Gen. Early's cavalry **approaches Baltimore** and alarms the city; it encamps at Rockville.

July 11. *D. C.* **Gen. Early** makes a close reconnoissance of Fort Stevens, three miles from the city limits of **Washington,** and within sight of the dome of the Capitol.

Gen. Wright arrives from Gen. Grant's army with two divisions for the defense of Washington.

July 12. *Md.* Gen. Wright sends Gen. Bidwell to drive Gen. Early's skirmishers back, and **a severe action** occurs; Federal loss, 280 killed and wounded.

In the night **Gen. Early retires** and escapes pursuit.

July 13–15. *Miss.* **Between Pontotoc and Tupelo** Gens. A. J. Smith and Slocum defeat the Confederates under Gens. Forrest, Lee, and Walker in five successive engagements. Federal loss, 153 killed, 794 wounded, 49 missing; Confederate loss, 82 killed, wounded, and missing.

July 14. *Va.* **At White's Ford** Gen. Early recrosses the Potomac into Virginia, with trains laden with plunder.

July 15. *Ala.* At Youngstown Gen. Rousseau burns four storehouses and a great quantity of provisions gathered for the Confederates.

July 17. *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman** begins his march from the Chattahoochee to Atlanta.

Gen. J. B. Hood supersedes Gen. Johnston in command of the Confederate army in Georgia—the Department of Tennessee.

—— *Miss.* **At Grand Gulf** Gen. Slocum defeats the Confederates.

July 18. *D. C.* The president calls for 500,000 volunteers to be furnished within 50 days, any deficiency to be made up by a draft.

—— *Me.* Confederate **raiders** from St. John attempt to rob a bank, but fail, the authorities being forewarned.

—— *Miss.* A Federal raiding force destroys a large part of the Atlanta and Montgomery Railroad, defeats 1,500 Confederates in an engagement, and captures 400 conscripts.

July 19. *Va.* Gen. Grant asks President Lincoln to call for 300,000 men to reenforce the armies.

July 20. *Va.* **Near Winchester, at Stephenson's Depot,** Gen. Wm. W. Averell defeats Gen. Ramseur's division of Gen. Early's army. Federal loss, 250 men; Confederate loss, 300 killed and wounded, besides 200 prisoners.

—— *Ga.* **Battle** for the defense of Atlanta (Peach Tree Creek).

Gen. Hood comes out from his entrenchments and furiously assaults Gen. Sherman's line, but is repulsed with heavy loss. Col. [President] Benjamin Harrison wins distinction; Gen. Walter Q. Gresham [Sec. of State] is seriously wounded; Federal loss, 300 killed and 1,410 wounded; Confederate loss, 4,796 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

—— *Fla.* Gen. Asboth captures a Confederate camp with many conscripts.

July 21. *Ky.* **Henderson** is attacked by 700 guerrillas.

July 22. *Ga.* **Gen. Rousseau** completes his raid from Decatur, Ala., of 450 miles in 15 days, and enters Gen. Sherman's camp.

He reports 2,000 prisoners captured and paroled, 200 Confederates killed and wounded, 800 horses and mules and 800 negroes taken, 31 miles of railroad destroyed, 13 depots burned, besides cars, cotton, provisions, and stores.

Second battle of Atlanta, or Decatur; Gen. Sherman repulses Gen. Hood's second sortie. Maj.-Gen. James B. McPherson is killed in a reconnoitering movement.

Federal loss, 500 killed, 2,114 wounded, and 100 prisoners; Confederate loss, 8,499 men. Gen. Hood loses more men in three days than Gen. Johnston lost in ten weeks of successive battles.

—— *Va.* Gen. Early's army arrives at Strasburgh, in the Shenandoah.

July 24. *Va.* **At Kearnstown,** near Winchester, Gen. Early turns upon Gen. Crook, his pursuer, defeats and routs his force; the Federals are driven out of the Shenandoah Valley and across the Potomac. Federal loss, 1,200; Confederate loss, 600.

—— *La.* An expedition on **Grand Lake** destroys boats and mills belonging to the Confederates.

July 26±. *Ga.* Gen. Hood sends **Gen. Wheeler** with 8,000 cavalry to break up railroads and capture supplies in Sherman's rear.

July 26–31. *Ga.* **Gen. Stoneman makes a raid** to destroy the railroads about Macon; he destroys much railroad property, and is finally defeated by a Confederate force; Federal loss, several hundred men.

July 27. *Ga.* **At Atlanta** Gen. Sherman begins the movement by the right flank against Gen. Hood.

Gen. O. O. Howard succeeds Gen. McPherson to the command of the Army of the Tennessee.

Gen. Sherman sends out a cavalry column to the right under Gen. E. M. McCook, and another to the left under Gen. Stoneman, aiming **to cut Gen. Hood's communications.** [Both fail.]

July 28. *Ga.* **Third battle before Atlanta.** Gen. Hood is repulsed in repeated assaults on the right flank by Gen. Logan, supported by Gens. Dodge and Blair; the Confederates finally retire into the town. Loss: Federal, 100 killed and 600 wounded; Confederate, 4,643.

Gen. Stoneman, with 5,000 men, **makes a raid** toward Macon [and is captured with many of his men].

—— Gen. Canby enrolls all citizens in the Department of the Gulf, and sends the families of Confederate soldiers beyond his lines.

July 30. *Pa.* **At Chambersburg** Gen. McCausland, of Gen. Early's command, demands **a ransom of $500,000** in currency and $100,000 in gold, and in default of payment burns the town.

July 31. *Md.* **At Hancock** Gen. McCausland demands **a ransom of $30,000;** while the citizens are raising the money, Federal cavalry under Gen. Averell arrive, and drive the Confederates out of the town.

—— *Va.* **The mine at Petersburg is exploded.**

It throws a Confederate fort into the air, and opens a crater 200 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 25 feet deep; the assault by Gen. Burnside is disastrously repulsed by the Confederates. Federal loss, 417 killed, 1,679 wounded, and about 2,000 prisoners; Confederate loss, 800, besides 200 prisoners.

July * *Ga.* **Gen. Frank Blair,** with the 17th corps, reenforces Gen. Sherman, **making the Federal force** about

100,000, while the Confederates number about 50,000.

Aug. 1. *Md.* At Cumberland Gen. Kelley has a sharp fight, and defeats the Confederates under Gen. McCausland, who withraws into West Virginia.

Aug. 1–26. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman besieges Atlanta.

Aug. 2. *La.* Gen. Banks enrolls all negroes in his department between the ages of 18 and 45 for the Federal service.

Aug. 4. *Ala.* Gen. Gordon Granger lands 5,000 Federals in the rear of Fort Gaines, Dauphin Island. The last of Farragut's fleet arrives.

Aug. 5. *Ala.* Adm. Farragut attacks Forts Morgan and Gaines; Fort Powell is blown up.

—— *W. Va.* At the Williamsport and Shepherdstown fords, Gen. Early again crosses the Potomac into Maryland.

Aug. 5–20. *Ala.* Naval Battle in Mobile Bay.

Adm. Farragut, with 14 wooden warvessels and four ironclads, attacks the smaller Confederate fleet under Adm. Buchanan, which is supported by three strongly garrisoned forts commanded by Gen. Page, and guarding the entrance to the harbor. Farragut loses the *Tecumseh;* he lashes himself to the mast of the *Hartford*, and from thence commands the battle. The Confederate fleet, including the ram *Tennessee*, is captured or driven away, and the forts are surrendered. Total Federal loss, 120 killed, 88 wounded; Confederate loss, 1,756 men, chiefly prisoners.

Aug. 7. *Ala.* Fort Gaines, with its garrison of 800 men, is surrendered by Col. C. D. Anderson to Adm. Farragut.

—— *Md.* Gen. Early recrosses the Potomac and retires to Bunker Hill, near Winchester.

—— *Va.* Maj.-Gen. Sheridan is appointed to succeed Gen. Hunter in command of the Army of the Shenandoah; it is 30,000 strong, and includes 8,000 cavalry.

—— *W. Va.* Gen. Sheridan assumes command of the Middle Military Division in the Shenandoah Valley.

His army comprises the 6th corps, Gen. Wright; the 19th corps, Gen. Emory; Gen. Crook's army of Western Virginia, besides a large force of cavalry. Total present for duty, 22,000 infantry and 8,000 horse.

At Moorefield Gen. Averell attacks and routs the Confederate cavalry under Gen. McCausland, capturing 400 prisoners, besides his guns and army trains.

Aug. 9. *Va.* At City Point the explosion of an ordnance-boat, laden with ammunition, kills 50 men, and wounds 120 more.

Aug. 12. Gen. William T. Sherman is made major-general in the regular Army.

Aug. 13, 14. *Va.* Gen. Grant makes a movement threatening Richmond, in order to prevent Confederate reenforcements being sent against Sheridan.

Aug. 14. *Va.* Gen. Grant makes a heavy demonstration in the direction of Richmond, on the north side of the James River.

Aug. 14–18. *Va.* At Strawberry Plains and Deep Bottom Run Gen. Grant loses 400 killed, 1,755 wounded, and 3,176 prisoners; Gen. Lee loses 1,100.

Aug. 15. *Port.* Com. Craven of the *Niagara* captures the English-built Confederate cruiser *Georgia* near Lisbon.

Aug. 16. *Va.* At Crooked Run Gen. Merritt's cavalry repulses an attack of Confederates under Gens. L. L. Lomax and W. C. Wickham.

Aug. 18–21. *Va.* Gen. Warren seizes and permanently holds the Weldon Railroad, at the Globe Tavern, where (Aug. 18) he repels an attack by Confederates under Gen. Heth. Each side loses about 1,000 men.

(Aug. 19.) Gen. Warren repulses an attack by Gen. A. P. Hill, and holds the Weldon road.

(Aug. 21.) Gen. Warren repulses a severe assault by Gen. A. P. Hill, who leaves his dead and wounded on the field; several hundred Confederates are captured.

Aug. 18–22. *Ga.* At Atlanta Gen. Sherman sends Gen. Kilpatrick, with 5,000 cavalry, on a raid. [He destroys the Macon Railroad near Jonesboro, and passes entirely around the Confederate lines at Atlanta. He returns on the 22d.]

Aug. 18. Gen. George G. Meade is commissioned major-general in the U. S. Army; he commands the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Grant.

Aug. 20. *Va.* Gen. Grant withdraws his troops from the north side of the James River.

Aug. 21. *Ga.* At Dalton Col. Siebold defeats the Confederates under Gen. Wheeler. Federal loss, 30 men; Confederate loss, 150.

—— *W. Va.* At Bunker Hill, near Charlestown, Gen. Early's advance attacks Gen. Sheridan, who falls back to his defenses at Halltown; Federal loss, 90 men; Confederate loss, 400.

Aug. 22. *Ala.* Fort Morgan is invested by the Federals under Gen. Granger, and the bombardment begins.

—— *Ga.* Gen. Kilpatrick returns from his raid; he dashes through the Confederate lines with his 70 prisoners.

Aug. 23. *Ala.* The Federals take possession of Fort Morgan, on the surrender of Gen. R. L. Page to Adm. Farragut and Gen. Granger, thus closing the port of Mobile against the Confederates.

—— *Ark.* Near Duvall's Bluff Confederate Gen. Shelby captures nearly all of the 5th Illinois Regiment.

Aug. 24, 25. *Va.* Gen. Lee is repulsed at Reams's Station in an attempt to recapture the Weldon Railroad. Gens. Hancock and Gregg are defeated by Gen. A. P. Hill. Federal loss, 125 killed, 546 wounded, and 1,769 missing; Confederate loss, 2,000.

Aug. 25. *Ga.* At Atlanta Gen. Sherman begins his last flank movement, south of the city [and for several days destroys the connecting railroads].

Aug. 27. *W. Va.* Gen. Early falls back from the Potomac to Bunker Hill.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1864.
- July 5. Reeder, Andrew H., Gov. of Kansas, A57.
- July 6. Morris, George Pope, poet, journalist, A62.
- July 22. MacPherson, James Birdseye, maj.-gen. U. S. vols., k. at Atlanta, A36.
- July 23. Fisk, Samuel, Cong. cl., writer, capt. U. S. vols., A36.
- July 30. Waldo, Daniel, rev'l. centenarian, A102.
- Aug. 1. Hadley, Henry H., Hebraist, theological writer, A38.
- Aug. 5. Craven, Tunis A. M., capt. U. S. N., A51.
- Aug. 6. Stedman, Griffin A., brig.-gen., U. S. vols., A24.
- Aug. 7. Francis, John B., Gov. of R. I., A73.
- Aug. 13. Winslow, Hubbard, Cong. cl., author, A65.
- Aug. 22. Appleton, John, ed., minister to Russia, A49.

STATE.

1864 July 2. *U. S.* The New Tariff Law goes into force.

It charges a duty of 25 cents a pound on teas; three to five cents on sugars; brandies, $2.50 per gallon; cigars, from 75 cents to $3.00 a pound, besides an *ad valorem* duty of from 20 to 60 cents; tobacco, 35 to 50 cents; iron, 33 per cent on the value; coal, from 40 cents to $1.25 per ton; wools, three to 10 cents, besides 10 per cent *ad valorem;* woollen goods, none less than 50 per cent on the value, and many grades much more; cotton manufactures, from 5 to 7½ cents per square yard, also an *ad valorem* duty from 10 to 35 per cent of value.

July 5. *D. C.* Wm. Pitt Fessenden of Me. succeeds Salmon P. Chase as Secretary of the Treasury.

The President suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* in Kentucky, and declares the State under martial law.

July 7. *D. C.* The President appoints the 4th day of August as a day of humiliation and prayer.

July 8. *D. C.* The President makes known his objections to the Reconstruction Act in a public message.

He requests Horace Greeley to confer with certain Confederates in Canada, who desire a conference respecting peace. [Nothing is accomplished.]

July 18. *D. C.* President Lincoln calls for 500,000 more volunteers, making 700,000 called for since the 1st of March, besides the draft of 500,000 men.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1864 July 11. *Phila.* The first organized National Bank opens.

July 16. *New York.* Gold sells for $2.85 — the highest premium paid during the war.

July * *Eng.* The seal of the Confederate States is completed; cost, $600.

July * *U. S.* Crude petroleum is quoted at $12.12½ per barrel.

ARMY—NAVY.

1864 Aug. 28. *W. Va.* **Gen. Sheridan** resumes the offensive in the Shenandoah Valley.

Aug. * *Ga.* Gen. Wheeler with a force of cavalry destroys the railroad north of Resaca; this is the line by which Sherman has been communicating with his base of supplies. [He sweeps on into Tennessee.]

Aug. 29. *W. Va.* **Gen. Crook** supersedes Gen. Hunter, as commander of the Department of West Virginia.

Aug. 31. *Va.* In the trenches at **Petersburg** Gen. Grant loses during August, 87 killed and 484 wounded.

—— *Ga.* The Confederates under Lieut.-Gen. Hardee attack the army of the Tennessee under Gen. Howard, at **Jonesboro,** and are repulsed. A counter-attack by Gen. Davis fails to dislodge the Confederates. Losses: Federal, 1,149 wounded; Confederates, 2,000.

Sept. 1. *Ga.* Gen. Hood having divided his army, **Gen. Sherman attacks Gen. Hardee** on the railroad 20 miles south of Atlanta; Hardee retires during the night.

At Atlanta Gen. Hood, being unable to maintain his position, blows up his military works, destroys his stores, and evacuates the city in the night.

Sept. 2. *Ga.* Gen. Slocum **enters Atlanta** in the early morning; thus the siege of more than four weeks ends. [Sherman afterwards compels the citizens to leave.]

Sept. 3. *Va.* **At Berryville** Gen. Averell's cavalry defeats Confederates. [Rodes's infantry drives Gen. Averell out on the 4th.] Federal loss, 300.

Sept. 4. *Tenn.* **At Greenville** Gen. A. C. Gillem surprises and kills the guerrilla Gen. John H. Morgan when about to start on another raid; the Confederates lose 100 killed and 75 prisoners, including Morgan's entire staff.

Sept. 7. *Tenn.* At Reedyville the Confederates are defeated by Col. Jourdan with 250 Pennsylvania cavalry.

Sept. 8. *Ark.* **At Dardanelles** the Confederate Gen. Price crosses the Arkansas River, and marches for Missouri.

—— *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman** returns from the movement south of Atlanta, and **enters the city.**

Federal losses since leaving Chattanooga aggregate, 5,284 killed, 26,129 wounded, and 5,786 missing.

Sept. 9. *Ga.* Gens. Sherman and Hood enter **a truce** for 10 days, for the removal of non-combatants from Atlanta.

Sept. 14. *Ga.* Gov. Brown withdraws the militia of the State, 15,000 strong, from the army of Gen. Hood, near Atlanta—an act for which he is bitterly censured.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Early's army** is diminished by the departure of Gen. Anderson's division to reenforce Gen. Lee.

Sept. 16. *Va.* **At Sycamore Church** Gens. Gregg and Kautz encounter the Confederates under Gen. Hampton. Losses: Federal, 110; Confederate, 90.

—— *Kan.* **At Cabin Creek** a train worth $1,000,000 is captured by 1,500 Confederates.

Sept. 19. *Va.* **Battle of Winchester,** or Opequan Creek.

Gen. Sheridan has his first battle with Gen. Early, and drives him into his breastworks erected outside of Winchester, thence pursues him up the valley. Federal loss, 653 killed, 3,719 wounded, and 618 missing. Confederate loss, 2,000 prisoners, besides nearly 3,000 wounded left at Winchester. The Confederate Gens. Rodes and Gordon are killed, also the Federal Gen. Russell. [Sheridan's victory electrifies the North.]

—— A plot to capture the gunboat *Michigan* on Lake Erie, by Secessionist passengers on board the steamers *Island Queen* and *Parsons*, miscarries; the *Queen* is sunk, the *Parsons* abandoned, and the Secessionists captured.

Sept. 21. *Ga.* The truce of 10 days ends; **446 families** of 2,035 persons have been **removed** from Atlanta to the South by order of Gen. Sherman.

Sept. 22. *Va.* **Battle of Fisher's Hill.** Gen. Sheridan overtakes the Confederates under Gen. Early, assaults them in their strong position, completely defeats them, and drives them up the valley in hot haste.

Loss: Federal, 600; Confederate, 500 killed, 4,000 wounded, 1,100 prisoners, and 60 guns.

Sept. 23. *Ala.* **At Athens** the Federals encounter the enemy and lose 950 men; Confederate loss, 30.

Sept. 24.–Oct. 28. *Mo.* Confederates under **Gen. Price** invade the State.

Sept. 25. *Ga.* Jefferson Davis visits Gen. Hood's army at Palmetto.

—— *Va.* Gen. Early abandons the valley of the Shenandoah, leaving Sheridan's army at Harrisonburg.

Sept. 26. *Mo.* **At Ironton** (Pilot Knob) Gen. Ewing defeats the Confederates under Gen. Price.

Sept. 27. *Mo.* **A guerrilla band** under Bill Anderson robs and massacres the Federal soldiers and citizens of Centralia. [Anderson is killed near Albany.]

Sept. 29. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman sends **Gen. Thomas** back to Chattanooga for the purpose of checking Gen. Hood's advance northward.

—— *Va.* Gen. Paine's brigade of **colored troops** successfully assaults the strong redoubt on **Spring Hill,** near Petersburg.

Sept. 29+. *Va.* **Gen. Grant** again threatens Richmond by a demonstration north of the James River, to prevent reenforcements going to Gen. Early against Gen. Sheridan; the advance captures **Fort Harrison** on the James River, mounting 16 guns, and takes many prisoners. Federal loss, 394 killed, 1,554 wounded, and 324 missing.

Sept. 30. *Tenn.* **At Carroll Station,** in E. Tenn., Gen. Gillem drives the Confederate Gen. Vaughan out of his works.

—— *Va.* **At Chapin's Bluff** the Confederates under Gen. Anderson attempt to retake **Fort Harrison** by assault, but are repulsed by Gen. Stannard, who loses an arm. Gen. Barnham is killed. Federal loss at Fort Harrison in two days, 141 killed, 788 wounded, and 1,756 missing; Confederate loss, 2,500 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners, and 22 guns.

At Peeble's Farm, beyond Petersburg, Gen. Warren drives back the Confederates and captures their works. Losses: Federal, 788 killed and wounded, and 1,756 prisoners; Confederate, 900.

* * *Va.* **The siege of Petersburg** by Gen. Grant continues through the fall and winter.

Oct. 1. *Va.* Gen. Warren's lines on the Weldon Railroad are advanced one mile nearer Richmond.

Oct. 2. *Va.* **At Abingdon** Gen. Burbridge loses 350 men; Confederate Gen. Echols loses 18 killed, 71 wounded, and 21 missing.

Oct. 3. *Va.* Gen. Sheridan orders all the houses to be burned within five miles of the spot where John B. Meigs, his chief engineer, was brutally murdered by guerrillas.

Oct. 5±. *Ga.* Gen. Hood tears up the railroad in the rear of Gen. Sherman's army.

Oct. 6. *Va.* Gen. Sheridan begins his return movement, and **devastates the Shenandoah Valley** of its food and forage, as it is the granary of Lee's army at Richmond.

—— *Ga.* Battle of **Allatoona Pass:** the attack of Gen. S. G. French is repulsed by Federal Gen. Corse with 1,944 men, till reenforced by Gen. Sherman, and immense stores are saved. Federal loss, 707 men.

Gen. Kautz's Federal cavalry is driven from its position on the Darby road, on the north side of the James, by Gens. C. W. Field and Hoke, who capture their guns; the Confederates are repulsed in an attack on the entrenched infantry.

Oct. 7. *Brazil.* In the harbor of **Bahia** Commander Collins of the gunboat *Wachusett* captures the Confederate cruiser *Florida.* [It is sunk by a collision after its arrival in Hampton Roads.]

—— *Va.* **Gen. Early,** having been reenforced, **follows Gen. Sheridan** down the Shenandoah Valley.

Oct. 8. *Va.* **At Fisher's Hill** Gen. Sheridan's cavalry defeats and routs Gens. Rosser and Wickham; Federal loss, 414 men; Confederate loss, 330 prisoners.

Oct. 11. *Ga.* **Gen. Hood,** moving northward, **crosses the Coosa River,** and marches upon Resaca and Dalton, to break Gen. Sherman's communications.

Oct. 12. *Ga.* Col. Clark R. Wever refuses to surrender **Resaca** to Confederates under Gen. S. D. Lee, and successfully defends it.

Oct. 13. *Ga.* **Dalton** is surrendered by the Federal garrison to Gen. Hood.

—— *Va.* On the **Darbytown Road** Gen. Terry retreats before the Confederates, having lost 414 men; Confederate loss, 200.

The Federals are engaged in digging a short canal called **Dutch Gap**, to connect a loop in the James River below Richmond; Gen. Butler puts 87 Confederate prisoners at work digging in the ditch, under the fire of Confederate shells, in retaliation for the forced labor of negro soldiers captured by the Confederates.

Oct. 19. *Va.* **Battle of Cedar Creek:** Gen. Early surprises, and at first completely routs, the Federals under Gen. Wright, in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, who is 20 miles away; Gen. Sheridan arrives on the field ("Sheridan's Ride"), rallies his troops, and inflicts a crushing defeat upon the Confederates. Federal loss, 588 killed, 3,516 wounded, 1,891 missing, and 18 guns; Confederate loss, 4,200, including prisoners and 42 guns.

Oct. 19. + *Vt.* **Confederates in Canada,** under Lieut. Bennett H. Young, raid the town of St. Albans; Gen. Dix orders that the U. S. troops pursue them across the line if they are not surrendered. [The Government soon revokes the order.] (See Society.)

Oct. 20. *Ga.* Gen. Hood's army arrives at Gadsden, preparatory to the **invasion of Tennessee.**

Oct. 21. *Mo.* **At Little Blue** the Federals under Gen. Curtis are defeated by Gen. Price.

Oct. 22. *Va.* Col. Augur protects army trains on the Manassas Gap Railroad, from the attacks of guerrillas, by placing eminent Secessionists residing within the Federal lines at the post of danger.

Oct. 25. *Mo.* **At Mine Creek,** on the Osage River, Gens. Curtis and Pleasanton defeat the Confederates under Gen. Price; Confederate Gens. Marmaduke and Cabell are wounded. Federal loss, 1,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners; Confederate loss, 900 killed, 2,800 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners, besides 1,500 stand of arms.

Oct. 27. *Va.* **Battle of Hatcher's Run;** Gens. Hancock and Warren with 35,000 infantry, and Gen. Gregg with 3,000 horse, attempt to seize the **South Side Railroad,** and are repulsed. Federal loss, 156 killed, 1,047 wounded, and 699 missing; Confederate loss, 1,000.

—— **The Army of the Potomac goes into winter quarters.**

—— Gen. Butler makes a demonstration on the north side of the James; Gen. Weitzel is severely defeated by Gen. Longstreet, and loses 1,000 men.

—— *N. C.* **At Plymouth** Lieut. **W. B. Cushing** and a force of daring volunteers **place a torpedo** under the Confederate ram *Albemarle*, and blow her up. This craft had been a serious obstacle to the success of Federal operations in Albemarle Sound.

Oct. 28. *Mo.* In his 34 days' invasion of **Missouri,** Gen. Price loses 170 killed and 336 wounded.

—— *Tenn.* **At Morristown** Gen. Gillem captures 200 prisoners and eight guns from the Confederates under Gen. Vaughan.

Oct. 28–30. *Ala.* **At Decatur** Col. Morgan loses 100 men; Confederates under Rhoddey lose 400.

Oct. 29. *Ala.* **Gen. Hood,** having marched north, goes into camp near Decatur.

Oct. 30. *Va.* Gen. Grant's army, **in the trenches before Petersburg** during the month of October, loses 170 killed, 822 wounded, and 812 prisoners; Confederate loss, 1,000 men.

Oct. 31. *Ala.* **Gen. Hood,** with an army of 45,000 men, crosses to the north side of the Tennessee River, at a point between the Shoals.

—— *N. C.* Federal Commander Macomb takes Plymouth.

Oct. * *Mo.* Gen. Price is defeated by the Federals **at Big Blue, Little Osage,** and **Newtonia.**

Nov. 4. *New York.* **Maj.-Gen. Butler** takes command of the city.

Nov. 5. *Va.* **At Fort Sedgwick** the Confederates are defeated and lose 120 men; Federal loss, 70 men.

—— *Tenn.* **At Johnsonville** the Confederate Gen. Forrest destroys three "tin-clad" gunboats and seven transports, and valuable supplies.

Nov. 7. *Va.* Jefferson Davis's message recommends that **40,000 slaves be drilled,** and employed as pioneers and engineer laborers.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1864.

Sept. 4. Cook, Russell S., Cong. cl., A53.
—— Johnson, Henry, Gov. of La., killed in action at Dublin, Va., A89.
—— Long, Stephen Harriman, engineer, au., A80.
—— **Morgan, John H.,** Confed. maj.-gen., raider, k. near Granville, Tenn., A38.
Sept. 12. Benjamin, Park, poet, lecturer, journalist, A55.
Sept. 19. Russell, David A., maj.-gen. U. S. A., killed at Opequan, Va., A44.
Sept. 24. Bates, Joshua, financier in London, founder of Boston Library, A76.
Sept. 25. Conover, Thos. A., com. U. S. N., A70.
Sept. 29. Williams, Jared W., Gov., sen. for N. H., A68.
Oct. 12. Taney, Roger B., chief justice U. S. Ct., A87.
Oct. 16. Willard, John D., jurist of N. Y., philanthropist, A65.
Oct. 18. Birney, David Bell, maj.-gen. U. S. vols., A39.
Oct. 19. Bidwell, Daniel, brig.-gen. U. S. vols., killed at Cedar Creek, A48.
Oct. 20. Lowell, Charles R., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A29.
—— Ramseur, Stephen D., Confed. maj.-gen., A27.
Oct. 22. Winslow, Miron, missionary, author, A75.
Oct. 29. Ransom, Thos. E. G., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A30.
—— Greenleaf, Benj., au. of math. textbooks, A78.
Nov. 1. Chase, Irah, Bapt. cl., theologian, A71.

SOCIETY.

1864 Sept. 4. *Ala.* **A bread-riot** occurs at Mobile.

Oct. 12. *Mich.* **The Harper Hospital** is opened at Detroit.

Oct. 17. *Ind.* **William A. Bowles, L. P. Milligan,** and **Stephen Horsey** are sentenced by a military commission to be hanged for conspiracy against the United States in organizing the American Knights of the Sons of Liberty. [Released by the decision of the Supreme Court.]

Oct. 18. *Eng.* **A fair in aid of the Confederate cause** is opened in Liverpool by ladies of the English nobility, and by Secession women from America.

Oct. 19. *Vt.* **The bank at St. Albans is robbed** by sympathizers with the Confederacy who enter from Canada; they kill several persons.

STATE.

1864 Aug. 29. *Chicago.* **The Democratic National Convention** meets; Horatio Seymour of N. Y. is Chairman. **Gen. George B. McClellan** of N. J. is nominated for President against T. H. Seymour of Conn. Vote, 202½–23½. **George H. Pendleton** of O. is nominated for Vice-President. The Convention declares **the war a failure.**

Aug. 31 ±. *D. C.* President Lincoln issues **a proclamation of thanksgiving** for Union victories.

Sept. * *U. S.* **The Democrats are divided** into two classes — one favoring, and the other opposing, the prosecution of the war.

Sept. 5. *La.* **The loyal people approve the new Constitution.** Vote, 6,836–1,566.

Sept. 8. *N. J.* **Gen. McClellan accepts the nomination** for the presidency, **but rejects the platform** by loyally favoring the continuance of hostilities until the Union is restored.

Sept. 17. Gen. Frémont withdraws as a candidate for the presidency.

Oct. 12–13. *Md.* The new Constitution is ratified by the people. Citizens' vote, 27,541–29,536; soldiers' vote, 2,633–263; majority, 375.

Oct. 31. *D. C.* The President proclaims **Nevada admitted into the Union,** as the 36th State.

Nov. 2. *New York.* The mayor receives a telegram from Secretary Seward disclosing **a plot to burn the principal cities of the North.**

Nov. 7. *Va.* **The second session of the second Confederate Congress** opens at Richmond.

R. M. T. Hunter of Va. continues President *pro tempore* in the Senate, and Thomas S. Bocock of Va. Speaker in the House. There are 18 Senators, two from each State, and 104 Representatives from nine States. Kentucky and Missouri are represented, although neither of these States had seceded from the Union.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1864 Aug. 28. *Ill.* **A trial trip of the railroad post-office** is made between Chicago and Clinton.

Oct. 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland cotton, 115 to 120 cents; premium on gold, 191½ to 193½.

Oct. 4. *Pa.* **The Philadelphia and Erie Road** is opened.

Nov. 1. *U. S.* **The Postal Money-Order System** comes into operation.

ARMY — NAVY.

1864 Nov. 8. *N. J.* **Gen. Geo. B. McClellan** resigns his commission in the U. S. Army.

Philip H. Sheridan is commissioned major-general in the U. S. Army.

Nov. 10. *Ga.* **At Rome** Gen. Sherman burns the foundries, mills, and shops.

Nov. 11. *Va.* On the road to **Front Royal** Gen. W. H. Powell severely defeats Confederates under Gen. McCausland.

Nov. 12. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman cuts the wires connecting Atlanta with Washington, and isolates his army.

Near Fort Pulaski Col. Mulford effects the exchange of 10,000 prisoners; 18 steamers are employed in conveying the men.

Nov. 13. *Ala.* Gen. Hood's army crosses the Tennessee River to Florence.

—— *Tenn.* **At Bull's Gap,** East Tennessee, the Confederate Gen. Breckinridge defeats Gen. Gillem, capturing his artillery, trains, and baggage. Federal loss, 600; Confederate loss only slight.

Nov. 14. *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman** burns part of the city of Atlanta.

Nov. 16. *Ga.* At seven o'clock in the morning Gen. Sherman's army begins its march from **Atlanta to the sea.**

He cuts loose from his base, depending on the country through which he marches for supplies; his army consists of 60,000 infantry and 5,500 cavalry, and marches by four parallel roads; Gen. Howard commands the right wing, and Gen. Slocum the left wing.

Nov. 17. *Va.* **At Bermuda Hundred** the Confederates surprise and capture Gen. Butler's picket-line.

Nov. 19. *D. C.* The President declares the **blockade raised** at Norfolk, Va., and at Pensacola and Fernandina, Fla.

Nov. 21. *Ala.* Gen. Hood leaves Florence, with 40,000 men, and moves toward Middle Tennessee, aiming to strike Nashville.

—— *Tenn.* Gen. Schofield, at the head of Gen. Thomas's army of 30,000 men, falls back before the approach of Gen. Hood.

Nov. 22. *Ga.* **At Griswold** the Georgia troops under Gen. Smith attack Gen. Sherman's rear-guard, and are repulsed.

Nov. 23. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman's left wing reaches **Milledgeville;** the Legislature passes an act to levy the population *en masse* to resist Gen. Sherman.

Nov. 24. *Tenn.* Gen. Schofield reaches Columbia in advance of the arrival of the Confederate cavalry of Gen. Forrest.

Nov. 24–28. *Tenn.* **At Columbia** considerable fighting occurs between detachments of Gen. Thomas's army and Gen. Hood's advance. Federal loss, 800; Confederate loss, 600.

Nov. 25. *New York.* Confederate agents are accused of **attempting to burn the city** by starting fires in their own rooms; 15 incendiary fires break out in as many hotels in the city; Gen. Dix announces that he will hang all such incendiaries whom he catches.

Nov. 27. *Colo.* Col. Chivington, commanding 900 men, attacks an **Indian Camp** at Sand Creek; 131 Indians — men, women, and children — are killed.

Nov. 29. *Tenn.* At Spring Hill, Maury County, Gen. D. S. Stanley of Gen. Schofield's command defeats the Confederates under Gen. Hood.

Nov. 30–Dec. 7. *S. C.* **At Honey Hill,** Broad River (**Grahamsville**), **and Pocotaligo** Gen. Foster encounters the Confederates. Federals lose from 1,200 to 1,500 men.

Nov. 30. *S. C.* **At Honey Hill** Gen. John P. Hatch is defeated by the Confederates.

—— *Tenn.* **Battle of Franklin,** near Nashville.

The Confederates under Gen. Hood are repulsed in fierce attacks on the entrenched Army of the Cumberland under Gen. Schofield. After the battle Gen. Schofield falls back during the night, closer to Nashville. Federal loss, 189 killed, 1,033 wounded, and 1,104 missing; Confederate loss, 1,750 killed, 3,800 wounded, and 702 missing. Gen. Hood loses some of his prominent brigade and division commanders, including Maj.-Gen. Patrick Cleburne, and Brig.-Gen. O. F. Strahl.

Dec. 3. *Ga.* **Millen** is occupied by Gen. Sherman's army on its march to the sea.

Dec. 3–14. *Tenn.* Gen. Hood with a large army partially invests **Nashville.**

Dec. 5–8. *Tenn.* **Near Murfreesboro,** or Cedars, Gen. Milroy of Gen. Rousseau's command defeats and routs the Confederate Gen. Forrest's cavalry and Bates's infantry; the Federals capture 207 prisoners and 14 guns.

Dec. 6–9. *S. C.* **At Deveaux Neck,** or Mason's Bridge, the Federals lose 39 killed, 390 wounded, and 200 missing; Confederates lose 400.

Dec. 8. *Mich.* A Confederate plot to burn Detroit is discovered.

Dec. 10. *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman arrives at Savannah,** and invests the city. [Gen. Hardee destroys the outer line of Confederate works, and withdraws to the inner line.]

Dec. 12. *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman reaches the sea.**

Dec. 12–21. *Tenn.* — *Va.* **Gen. Stoneman is sent on a raid** from Bean's Station; he destroys the salt-works at Saltville, tears up railroads, and drives Gen. Breckinridge into the mountains.

Dec. 13. *Ga.* Gen. Hazen's division assaults and captures **Fort McAllister,** guarding Savannah; Federal loss, 23 killed, 82 wounded; Confederate loss, 14 killed, 21 wounded, and 211 prisoners.

—— *Tenn.* **At Kingsport** Gen. Burbridge (Stoneman's raid) defeats and routs the Confederates under Gen. Duke, who lose 150 men.

—— *Va.* A part of Gen. Butler's **Fort Fisher expedition** leaves Hampton Roads; Gen. Butler proposes to destroy the defense at Wilmington by exploding a powder-boat. [Transports with 6,500 troops follow on the 14th.]

Dec. 14. *Tenn.* **At Bristol** Gen. Burbridge (Stoneman's raid) captures 300 Confederates.

Dec. 15, 16. *Tenn.* **Battle of Nashville;** Gen. Thomas attacks and completely routs the Confederates under Gen. Hood; his army flees in disorder, and is pursued into Alabama. Federal loss, 400 killed, 1,740 wounded; Confederate loss, 1,500.

Dec. 15. *Tenn.* **At Murfreesboro** Gen. Rousseau defeats the Confederate Gen. Forrest, who loses 1,500 men.

—— **George H. Thomas** is commissioned major-general in the U. S. Army.

Dec. 15±. *Va.* Gen. Sheridan sends the 6th corps to **reenforce Gen. Meade.** [Gen. Crook's corps soon follows.]

Dec. 17. *Ga.* Gen. Sherman summons Gen. Hardee, **to surrender Savannah.**

—— *Ky.* **At Ashbyville** Gen. McCook's cavalry defeats the Confederates under Gen. Lyon.

Dec. 20, 21. *Ga.* **Gen. Hardee** destroys his ironclads and navy yard, and with 15,000 Confederate troops escapes from Savannah during the night, and retreats to Charleston.

Dec. 21. *D.C.* **Adm. Farragut is made vice-admiral** — a grade of rank corresponding to that of general in the army.

Dec. 22. *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman** establishes headquarters at Savannah, having lost 567 men in marching to the sea.

Dec. 23. *N. C.* **A powder-boat** (250 tons) is blown up by the Federals to destroy Fort Fisher; the fort is uninjured.

Dec. 24, 25. *N. C.* **Fort Fisher,** near Wilmington, is bombarded by Adm. Porter; Gen. Butler, at the head of a land force, prepares to storm it; but finally decides the work to be impregnable, and retires. Federal loss, 195 men; Confederate loss, 100 killed and wounded, besides 280 prisoners.

Dec. 26, 27. *Ala.* **Gen. Hood's shattered army** recrosses the Tennessee River [and retreats to Tupelo, Miss.].

Dec. 28. *N. C.* Gen. Butler returns with his force from Fort Fisher to Fortress Monroe.

Dec. 29. *Ala.* — *Miss.* **Col. W. J. Palmer** with only 600 men roves through the northern counties from Corinth to Okalona, destroying Confederate supplies and resources.

* * -65 * * The war becomes a continuous campaign, through summer and winter.

1865 Jan. 5. *Miss.* Gen. Grierson terminates his raid at Vicksburg, after destroying 100 miles of railroad and capturing 600 prisoners.

Jan. 6. *Va.* Gen. Terry with 9,000 troops leaves Fortress Monroe for an assault on **Fort Fisher.**

Jan. 7. *Colo.* **Julesburg is attacked** by 1,600 Indians; 19 soldiers and others are killed; the Indians are defeated.

Jan. 8. *Va.* **Gen. Butler is removed** from command of Army of the James; Gen. Ord temporarily succeeds him.

Jan. 10. *D. C.* Congress passes resolutions of **thanks to Gen. Sherman** and his army.

Jan. 11. *W. Va.* **At Beverly** Federals lose five killed, 20 wounded, and 583 prisoners, and the Confederate force under Gen. Early occupies the town.

Jan. 13–15. *N. C.* The Federals **capture Fort Fisher.**

(Jan. 13.) Adm. Porter with more than 50 gunboats reaches and attacks **Fort Fisher** while Gen. Terry's army lands.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1864 Dec. * *New York.* **Theodore Thomas** begins his symphony concerts.

* * *New York.* Christopher P. Cranch of Cambridge, Mass., and Arthur Parton of New York are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *New York.* **Edwin Booth** plays *Hamlet* at the Winter Garden Theater.

* * *O.* **The Soldiers' Monument** in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, is completed.

* * **Nitrous oxide gas** is first used as an anesthetic.

* * *Ripening of the Leaf* is painted by Thomas Moran.

* * *October Afternoon* is painted by J. F. Kensett.

* * *Scene from Bulwer's Richelieu* is painted by **Emanuel Leutze.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1864.

Nov. 12. Gorman, John Berry, physician, author, A71.

Nov. 20. Fairbanks, Erastus, mfr. of scales, gov. of Vt., A72.

Nov. 24. Silliman, Benj., physicist, prof. in Yale, A85.

Nov. 30. Cleburne, Patrick R., Confed. maj.-gen., killed at battle of Franklin, Tenn., A36.

Dec. 1. Dayton, William Lewis, sen. for N. J., 1st rep. candidate for Vice-Pres., minister to France, A57.

Dec. 10. Schoolcraft, Henry R., traveler, ethnologist, A71.

Dec. 15. Farnham, Eliza W., philanthropist, author, A49.

Dec. 19. McClelland, Alexander, clergyman, orientalist, A68.

Dec. 21. Fry, William H., composer, editor *Philadelphia Gazette*, A43.

Dec. 25. Noyes, William Curtis, jurist, patriot, A59.

— Wallack, James William, actor, A70.

Dec. 28. Orton, Azariah G., Pres. cl., poet, A75.

Dec. 31. Dallas, George M., sen. for Pa., min. to Russia, 11th Vice-Pres., min. to Eng., A72.

* * Howell, Joshua B., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A65.

* * Keen, Alpheus A., prof. Latin, Tufts College, A33.

* * Newton, Eph. H., cl., naturalist, A77.

CHURCH.

1864 Dec. 15. *Kan.* **Thomas Hubbard Vail** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Kansas.

* * *Mich.* The Michigan Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *N. J.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Newark; James Wood, moderator.

* * *O.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Dayton; Thos. Brainerd, moderator.

* * The United Synod of the South is united with the General Assembly (Presbyterian).

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the Disciples of Christ is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Phila.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets; D. A. Wallace, moderator.

* * *Phila.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held.

* * *Pa.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at York.

A rupture is caused in the synod by the admission of the Franckean Synod (N.Y.), which is alleged to be heretical. The Pennsylvania Synod withdraws.

1865 Jan. 4. *N. Y.* **Arthur Cleveland Coxe** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Western New York.

LETTERS.

1864 * * *D. C.* **National Deaf Mute College** (non-sect.) is organized.

* * *Mass.* Lasell Seminary (Meth. Epis.) is organized.

* * *Mo.* **Central Wesleyan College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Warrenton.

* * *N. Y.* The *Standard-Union* is issued at Brooklyn.

* * *Pa.* The *Commercial Gazette* is issued at Pittsburg.

* * *Azarian*, by H. P. Spofford, appears.

* * *Man and Nature*, by George P. Marsh, appears.

* * *The Old Régime in Canada*, by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *Webster's Dictionary*, a new and enlarged edition, appears, containing 114,000 words and 3,000 illustrations.

* * *The American Conflict*, Vol. I., by Horace Greely, appears.

* * *Life of Benjamin Franklin*, by James Parton, appears.

* * *John Godfrey's Fortunes*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Fireside Travels*, by James Russell Lowell, appears.

* * *Wet Days at Edgewood*, by Ik Marvel, appears.

* * *Out of His Head*, by Lyman Abbott, appears.

* * *The Maine Woods*, by H. D. Thoreau, appears.

SOCIETY.

1864 Nov. 25. *New York.* **An attempt is made to burn hotels.** [Robert Kennedy is arrested and hanged. See Army.]

* * *Cal.* **The Union Club** at San Francisco is organized.

* * *Md.* **The First National Labor Congress** meets in Baltimore.

* * *N. Y.* **The Binghamton Asylum for Inebriates** — the first in history — is opened.

* * *W. Va.* **A hospital** for the insane is opened by the State at Weston.

* * **The Cigarmakers' International Union** is organized.

The labor movement takes new life, and labor organizations multiply.

STATE.

1864 Nov. 8. *U. S.* **The 20th presidential election**; Republicans are elected.

Popular vote: **Abraham Lincoln** of Ill. (Rep.), 2,216,067; **George B. McClellan** of N. J. (Dem.), 1,808,725.

Lincoln and Johnson carry 22 States, McClellan and Pendleton, three; 11 (Southern) States do not vote.

Nov. * *Chicago.* A conspiracy to **liberate the Confederate prisoners** at Camp Douglas is detected; the leaders are arrested. [The conspirators are tried and convicted by court-martial at Cincinnati.]

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **The 38th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* Congress receives President Lincoln's message. In it he says:

"Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue, until all the wealth piled by the bondsman's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be repaid with another drawn by the sword, . . . it must be said 'the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'"

He recommends the adoption of the 13th Amendment by the House:

"If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to reenslave such persons, another, not I, must be their instrument to perform it."

Dec. 17. *D. C.* The Secretary of State requires passports to be shown by persons entering the United States, except immigrants who arrive by sea.

Dec. 19. President Lincoln calls for 300,000 more volunteers. Total number, since March, 1862, 1,000,000 men.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-68 * * *Ark.* Isaac Murphy.
-68 * * *Ia.* Wm. M. Stone.
-66 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*). Caleb Lyon.
-65 * * *La.* Michael Hahn.
-67 * * *Me.* Samuel Corry.
-66 * * *Minn.* Stephen Miller.
-65 * * *Miss.* Charles Clarke.
-69 * * *Mo.* Thomas C. Fletcher.
-65 * * *Mont.* (*Ter.*). Sidney Edgerton.
-71 * * *Nev.* (*Ter.*). Henry G. Blaisdell.
-65 * * *O.* John Brough.
-65 * * *S. C.* A. G. Magrath.
-68 * * *Va.* Francis H. Pierpont.
-65 * * *U.* (*Ter.*). James D. Doty.

1865 Jan. 1. *D. C.* **Congress raises the tax on distilled spirits** to $2.00 per proof-gallon.

Jan. 6. *D. C.* **Congress; House:** J. M. Ashley of O. reintroduces the **13th Amendment.** [A long debate ensues.]

Jan. 9. *Tenn.* A popular convention meets at Nashville to **reorganize the State** on a loyal basis.

Jan. 11. *Mo.* An ordinance **abolishing slavery** is adopted by the Constitutional Convention at St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1864 Nov. * *Southern States.* **The Confederate dollar** is worth 4½ cents.

Dec. 22. The steamship *North America* from New Orleans is sunk at sea; nearly 200 lives are lost (mostly sick soldiers).

* * *Ill.* **Oakwood Cemetery,** near Chicago, is established.

* * *Ind.* Street-cars are introduced in Indianapolis.

1865 Jan. 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland **cotton,** 118 to 120 cents; price of the **gold dollar,** 227¾ cents.

ARMY — NAVY.

1865 (Jan. 14.) The bombardment by the navy continues. (See p. 240).

(Jan. 15.) **Fort Fisher is carried by assault** by Gen. N. M. Curtis of Gen. Terry's army, aided by 400 marines and 600 sailors, and the continued bombardment of Adm. Porter's fleet.

Total Federal losses, 184 killed and 749 wounded, 22 missing. Confederate loss, 2,483 men and 72 guns.

Jan. 14. *S. C.* **At Pocotaligo** the Confederates are repulsed, losing 50 men.

Jan. 16. *N. C.* The Confederates blow up their cruisers, the *Chickamauga* and the *Tallahassee*, also Fort Caswell near Fort Fisher, on the Cape Fear River.

At Fort Fisher 300 Federal soldiers are killed or wounded by the accidental explosion of a magazine.

Jan. 17. *S. C.* **In Charleston Harbor** the Confederates blow up the Federal monitor *Patapsco* with a torpedo; seven officers and 65 men go down with the vessel.

Jan. 18. *N. C.* Three blockade-runners enter Cape Fear River and are captured by the Federals, who now hold possession.

Jan. 19. *Va.* The Confederate Congress displaces Jefferson Davis as **commander-in-chief** of the Confederate Army, by appointing **Robert E. Lee** to that office.

Jan. 23. *Miss.* At his own request **Gen. Hood is relieved** of the command of his shattered and demoralized army.

Jan. * The leading conspirators for the **release of Confederate prisoners** confined at Camp Douglas, Chicago, are convicted by court-martial.

Feb. 1. *Ga.* **Gen. Sherman leaves Savannah on his northward march.**

Feb. 3. *Can.* The Canadian authorities surrender Bennett G. Bailey, one of the St. Albans raiders, to the U. S. Government.

—— *S. C.* **At Salkehatchie** the Confederates are repulsed.

Feb. 5. *W. Va.* **At Moorefield** Col. Whittaker surprises and breaks up the Confederate camp of Gen. Harry Gilmor; the guerrilla leader himself is captured. Whittaker's command consisting of 300 mounted men, marched 140 miles in 48 hours, crossing rivers and mountains.

Feb. 5-7. *Va.* **At Hatcher's Run and Dabney's Mills** Gen. Grant's troops drive back the Confederates.

The latter being reenforced, the Federals are in turn repulsed and forced to retire, losing 232 killed, 1,062 wounded, and 186 prisoners. Confederate loss, 1,200 men, Gen. Pegram being among the killed.

Feb. 8. *S. C.* **At Williston Station** the Confederates are repulsed.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Gen. John M. Schofield** is appointed to command in North Carolina.

—— **Gen. Robert E. Lee** assumes command of all the armies of the Confederacy.

Feb. 10. *Ky.* Gen. Burbridge is relieved from command of the district of Kentucky by **Gen. John M. Palmer.**

—— *S. C.* **At James Island** Gen. Sherman's right column effects a landing, losing 80 men killed.

Feb. 11. *N. C.* **Near Wilmington** Gen. Terry loses 60 men; Confederate loss, 100.

—— *S. C.* **At Aiken** the Federal cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick engages the Confederate cavalry under Gen. Wheeler.

Feb. 15. *S. C.* **At Congaree Creek** the Confederates are repulsed.

Feb. 16. *Va.* The Federals destroy the Confederate iron-works in the Shenandoah Valley.

Feb. 17. *S. C.* Gen. Sherman's army **reaches Columbia,** the capital of the State; it enters unopposed, the Confederates under Gens. Beauregard and Wade Hampton having retreated.

After the Federals enter, a fire breaks out, which destroys much of the city. [Gen. Sherman and the Confederate general, Wade Hampton, recriminate each other as to responsibility for the conflagration, — Hampton insisting that it is an act of deliberate vandalism on the part of the Federals; Sherman, that it is owing to the recklessness of the Confederates in firing a large amount of cotton before they abandoned the place.]

Owing to the success of Gen. Sherman in the interior, the Confederates under Gen. Hardee are compelled to **retire from Charleston;** [the city is occupied on the 18th by Gen. Foster, who extinguishes a destructive conflagration kindled by the retreating Confederates.]

Feb. 19. *N. C.* **Fort Anderson** is captured by the Federals; Gens. Schofield and Terry, with Adm. Porter, lose 100 men; Confederate Gen. Hoke loses 60 prisoners, beside the killed and wounded.

—— *S. C.* **Charleston** is placed under martial law by the Federals.

Feb. 20. *N. C.* **At Town Creek** several slight engagements occur. Federal loss, 200 killed; Confederate loss, 363 prisoners.

Feb. 21. *W. Va.* **At Cumberland** Gens. Crook and Kelley are captured in their beds by Confederate guerrillas.

Feb. 22. *N. C.* **Wilmington** is occupied by the Federals, who lose 200 killed; Confederate loss, 1,072 prisoners.

Feb. 24. *N. Y.* John Y. Beall of Va., a Confederate spy, is hanged at Fort Lafayette.

Feb. 25. *N. C.* Gen. Beauregard, enfeebled by illness, is superseded in command of the Confederate forces in North Carolina by **Gen. Joseph E. Johnston.**

Feb. 25.–Mar. 26. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan,** with 10,000 cavalry, **makes a raid** through Waynesboro, Staunton, and the country southward, until he joins Grant's army before Petersburg.

Mar. 1. Adm. Dahlgren's flag-ship, the *Harvest Moon,* **is blown up** by a Confederate torpedo.

Mar. 2. *Va.* **Near Waynesboro** Gen. Custer, commanding a division of Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, surprises and defeats Gen. Early, capturing 1,600 prisoners, 11 guns, 17 battle-flags, and 200 loaded supply wagons. Federal loss, less than a dozen men. [The next day Sheridan enters Charlottesville.]

Gen. Lee proposes to Gen. Grant that a meeting of the two commanding generals be had, for an interchange of views looking toward a military convention to arrange **terms of peace.**

Mar. 3. *D. C.* The President orders Gen Grant to **decline the conference** with Gen. Lee.

—— *S. C.* **At Cheraw** Gen. Howard defeats the Confederates under Gens. Hardee and Hampton, who are forced to retire by Gen. Sherman's flank movement.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1865 Feb. 10. *London.* The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society is awarded to **G. P. Bond,** astronomer of Harvard University.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1865 * *

Jan. 13. Brownell, Thomas C., P. E. bishop of Conn., author, A86.

Jan. 15. **Everett, Edward,** orator, Gov. of Mass., sen., minister to Eng., pres. of Harvard, sec. of state, A71.

—— Harper, Joseph M., physician, M. C. for N.H., A77.

Jan. 16. Bell, Louis, col. U. S. A., A29.

Jan. 21. Wheelock, Charles, brig.-gen. U.S. vols., A53.

Jan. 23. Bacon, David F., phys., au., A53.

Feb. 5. Gilliss, James M., astronomer, A54.

Feb. 6. Pegram, John, Confed. maj.-gen., A33.

Feb. 17. Bond, George Phillips, astronomer, A39.

Feb. 18. Conant, Hannah O'Brien Chaplin, editor, author, translator, A53.

CHURCH.

1865 Jan. 25. *Va.* Jefferson Davis proclaims a **public fast,** to be observed throughout the Confederacy, on March 15.

LETTERS.

1865 Jan. 25. *D. C.* The library of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is burned.

Feb. 2. *Mont.* **The Historical Society** is incorporated.

Feb. 22. *Ky.* **An agricultural college** is established.

Feb. * *Ky.* **The Universities** of Transylvania and Kentucky are consolidated by an act of the Legislature.

SOCIETY.

1865 Jan. 10. *Phila.* A meeting is held to raise funds to send relief to the **suffering Confederates** at Savannah.

Jan. 14. *New York.* Two vessels sail with supplies for the **suffering Confederates** at Savannah. Funds were raised at a public meeting held on Jan. 11.

Jan. 27. *New York.* The Ladies' Loyal League sends a **petition,** bearing 100,000 signatures, to Congress, asking for **general emancipation.**

Jan. * *Nev.* The Free Masons **Grand Lodge** of Nevada is organized.

Feb. 1. John S. Rock, a **negro** of pure blood, is the first of his race to be ad-

mitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

—— *D. C.* Congress abolishes slavery as an institution in the United States.

Feb. * *New York.* The Union League Club is incorporated.

Mar. * - Apr. * *D. C.* A conspiracy is formed to create anarchy by the assassination of the chief officers of the Government.

The conspirators are John Wilkes Booth, George A. Atzerot, Dr. S. A. Mudd, Lewis Payne (Powell), David Herrold, John H. Surratt, Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, and Edward Spangler.

It is planned that Booth shall assassinate President Lincoln; Atzerodt, Vice-President Johnson; Payne, Secretary of State Seward; O'Laughlin, Gen. Grant. [Gen. Grant's absence in Philadelphia caused his escape from attack.]

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress passes the Freedmen's Bureau Act; the object of the measure is to control all matters relating to negroes and freedmen. It also provides for the establishment of a Naval and Military Asylum in the District of Columbia, which is to be maintained by the Government.

STATE.

1865 Jan. 17. *Ga.* The President appoints James Johnson provisional governor.

Jan. 26±. *Tenn.* A State Convention held at Nashville passes a Constitutional Amendment prohibiting slavery.

Jan. 28. *Va.* Jefferson Davis requests Alexander H. Stephens of Ga. (Vice-Pres.), R. M. T. Hunter of Va. (Ex-Sec. of State), and John A. Campbell of Ala. (Asst. Sec. of War), to proceed to Washington as peace commissioners, to hold an informal conference with President Lincoln.

The Confederate House of Representatives at Richmond authorizes the enlistment of negroes.

Jan. 29. *Va.* The three Confederate peace commissioners present themselves at the Union lines, near Richmond, for passage to Washington.

Jan. 31. *D. C.* Congress. The House passes the resolution for the 13th Amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, amid tumultuous applause. Vote, 119-56, the yeas include 10 Democratic votes. The resolution goes to the Senate. [Apr. 8. Passes. Vote, 38-6.]

Feb. 1. *D. C.* The three Confederate commissioners reach Fortress Monroe; Secretary Seward leaves Washington to meet them at Gen. Grant's headquarters.

—— *Ill.* The Legislature ratifies the Constitutional Amendment for emancipation — the first of the States to do so.

—— *Va.* The three Commissioners recede from their terms (complying with the President's conditions) contained in a note to Gen. Grant, and are notified that they can proceed no farther. [They reconsider their decision on the 2d.]

Feb. 2. *D. C.* Mr. Lincoln telegraphs the peace commission that he will start immediately to meet them.

—— The legislatures of Rhode Island and Michigan ratify the 13th Amendment.

Feb. 2, 3. *Va.* President Lincoln, accompanied by Secretary Seward, holds a peace conference at Hampton Roads with three Confederate representatives, — Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell.

Mr. Lincoln's conditions of peace — the restoration of Federal authority in all the States; the maintenance of positions already taken on the subject of slavery; no suspension of military operations till every hostile force is disbanded. The Confederate commissioners insist upon final and complete separation as the only basis of negotiation. The conference fails.

Feb. 3. The Legislatures of New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia ratify the 13th Amendment. [Feb. 7, Maine; Feb. 8, Kansas and Minnesota; Feb. 9, Virginia; Feb. 13, Indiana; Feb. 16, Nevada; Feb. 21, Wisconsin; Feb. 24, Missouri; Mar. 9, Vermont; April, Arkansas; May 4, Connecticut; June 30, New Hampshire.]

Feb. 7. *Va.* The Confederate Senate defeats the measure for raising an army of 200,000 negroes.

Feb. * *D. C.* Congress adopts a joint rule directing that "no electoral vote objected to shall be counted, except by the concurrent votes of the two Houses."

Feb. 8. *D. C.* Congress counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: Lincoln (Rep.), 213; McClellan (Dem.), 21. Vote for Vice-President: Andrew Johnson (Rep.) of Tenn., 213; George H. Pendleton (Dem.) of O., 21. Necessary to a choice, 117.

Congress receives a special message from President Lincoln announcing that he had "signed the joint reconstruction resolution in deference to the view of Congress, implied in its passage and presentation."

Feb. 17. *D. C.* Congress: the Senate repudiates the Confederate debt.

Feb. 18. *S. C.* The Federal flag is again raised at Charleston.

Feb. 22. *Tenn.* The new Constitution is ratified. Vote, 25,263-48.

Feb. 23. *Ky.* The Legislature refuses to ratify the 13th Amendment.

Feb. * *D. C.* President Lincoln announces an addition to the army of 150,000 conscripts.

Feb. * *Va.* The Confederate Congress issues an address to the Southern people.

"The Southern States, would be held as conquered provinces by the despotic Government at Washington . . . kept in subjugation . . . by military power, . . . and socially degraded to the level of slaves."

* * *Va.* The Confederate Congress provides for the enlistment of slaves who may volunteer their services in defense of the Confederacy.

Mar. 1. *N. J.* The Legislature rejects the 13th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, making emancipation universal.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress passes the Military Reconstruction Act.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $600,000,000 on bonds, with interest not exceeding 6 per cent., payable in coin. [The last war-loan.]

It passes an act for the establishment of a Freedmen's Bureau — for the relief and control of refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands.

It imposes a tax of 10 per cent on the notes issued by State banks after July 1, 1866; increases the rate of the income tax from 5 to 10 per cent for incomes over $5,000, the $600 exemption remaining as before.

The House repudiates all obligations for the Confederate debt.

In the Senate, Andrew Johnson, the Vice-President, takes the oath of office.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* The 38th Congress ends.

The 16th Administration continued.

Abraham Lincoln of Ill., the 16th President, enters his second term, the 20th of the presidency. Andrew Johnson of Tenn. is Vice-President.

"With malice towards none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." (Lincoln's Inaugural Address.)

The President calls an extra session of the Senate. The Senate meets.

—— *U. S.* The salaries of Congressmen become $5,000 a year, besides 20 cents a mile for traveling expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 Jan. * *Southern States.* The Confederate dollar is worth 2½ cents.

Jan. * *New York.* Paper sells at high prices; first class commercial note, 55 to 60 cents a pound; common, 40 and 45 cents; rag paper for printers, 22 to 25 cents, and straw paper, 20 and 22 cents; manilla wrapping paper, 18 to 20 cents.

Feb. 4. *Nev.* A tunnel four miles long, to afford drainage to the Comstock lode — 1,600 feet deep — is undertaken and a charter is issued.

Feb. 8. *Phila.* A fire causes 20 deaths and the loss of $500,000 in property.

Feb. 16. By permission of Confederate officials, cotton is allowed to be carried to the New York market to buy blankets for prisoners; the cargoes of the first two vessels sell for $6,000,000.

Feb. 17. *Va.* A Confederate paper dollar is worth two cents.

* * Several States take steps early in the year to extend the elective franchise to negroes; they having been excluded in all, except Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts.

ARMY — NAVY.

1865 Mar. 6. *N. C.* **Gen. Sherman's army** crosses the Pedee River.

Mar. 8. *N. C.* **At Kinston** Gens. Cox and Couch of Gen. Schofield's command repulse the Confederates under Gens. Hill and Hoke, with a loss of 2,000. Federal loss, 300.

Mar. 9. *N. C.* **At Kinston** (Wilcox's Bridge, Wise's Fork), Gen. Schofield defeats the Confederate Gen. Bragg; Federals lose 80 killed, 421 wounded. and 600 prisoners; Confederate loss, 1,500 men.

Mar. 10. *N. C.* **Near Jackson's Mills** Gen. Wade Hampton surprises and routs the Federal cavalry under Gen. Kilpatrick.

The latter narrowly escapes capture, and loses 1,500 prisoners and several guns; Kilpatrick rallies the remnant of his command, defeats the Confederates, and recaptures the lost guns.

Near Goldsboro Gen. Cox repulses an attack of Confederates under Gen. Hoke; Federal loss, 300; Confederate, 1,500.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan's cavalry** arrives at Columbia.

Mar. 11. *N. C.* Gen. Sherman takes possession of **Fayetteville** [and destroys the Confederate arsenal and valuable military stores].

Mar. 15. *N. C.* Gen. Sherman leaves Fayetteville, and crosses the **Cape Fear River** for Goldsboro.

Mar. 15.–Apr. 13. *Tenn.* **Gen. Stoneman** makes a **brilliant raid** from Knoxville into North Carolina and Virginia, where he operates for several weeks; Confederate stores are captured, railroads are torn up, and bridges burned. The Federal loss is small, while the Confederates lose 300 killed and wounded, besides 2,000 prisoners and 14 guns.

Mar. 16. *N. C.* **At Averysboro'** Gen. Slocum defeats and pursues 20,000 Confederates under Gen. Hardee; Federal loss, 77 killed and 477 wounded; Confederate loss, 327 killed, and 373 wounded or prisoners.

Mar. 19. *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan's army** reaches White House, near Gen. Meade's lines.

Mar. 19-21. *N. C.* **Battle of Bentonville**; Gen. Slocum's division of Sherman's army is suddenly attacked by Gen. Johnston, and the safety of the entire army is imperiled.

The Confederates make six desperate assaults, and then withdraw; Federal loss, 191 killed, 1,163 wounded, and 287 prisoners; Confederate loss, 2,825.

Mar. 21. *N. C.* Gen. Slocum **occupies Goldsboro.**

Mar. 22.–Apr. 24. *Tenn.* **Gen. Wilson** with 13,000 men, chiefly mounted, and six batteries, **makes a raid** to assist in the capture of Mobile and to destroy Confederate stores; he is provided with a supply train of 250 light wagons, and a pontoon train of 30 boats, conveyed on 56 wagons.

Federal loss, 99 killed, 598 wounded, and 28 prisoners; Confederate loss, 1,200 killed and wounded, 6,820 prisoners, 288 guns; Wilson paroles 59,878 other prisoners.

Mar. 22. *Tenn.* Gen. Thomas sends Gen. Stoneman's force towards Lynchburg, Va., to head off the expected retreat of Gen. Lee.

Mar. 23. *N. C.* Gen. Sherman arrives at **Goldsboro** where he joins the armies of Gens. Schofield and Terry. The united armies number 900,000 men.

Mar. 24. *Va.* Gen. Grant issues an order for **a grand advance** of the army to the left, to prevent the escape of Gen. Lee; total force, 124,700, including 13,000 cavalry; Gen. Lee's force is 57,000, including 6,000 cavalry.

Mar. 25. *Va.* **Fort Steadman,** near Petersburg, is assaulted by Gen. Lee, and a gap is made in the Federal lines.

Gen. Gordon surprises and captures the fort in the early morning with little resistance. It is soon recovered by the Federals, who also advance their line. Federal loss, 68 killed, 337 wounded, 506 missing; Confederate loss, 2,681.

Gen. Sheridan's cavalry, after raiding the Confederate communications, arrives from the Shenandoah Valley, at City Point, to join Gen. Grant.

—— *Ala.* **At Pine Barren Creek** Gen. Steele defeats 800 Confederate cavalry under Gen. Clanton, who loses 200 men, killed and wounded, besides 275 prisoners.

—— *N. Y.* **At Fort Lafayette** R. C. Kennedy is hanged as a Confederate spy; he was concerned in the attempt to burn New York City.

Mar. 25-Apr. 9. *Ala.* Gen. Canby **besieges Mobile.** Federal loss, 100 killed, 695 wounded; Confederate loss, 552 killed and wounded, besides 30 guns.

(Mar. 27.) Gen. Canby invests **Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely,** which protect the city of Mobile. (See Apr. 8.)

Spanish Fort is attacked by the Federal land force, 30,000 strong, under Gen. A. J. Smith, and the navy under Adm. Thatcher.

At Mitchell's Fork Gen. Steele defeats 800 Confederates.

(Mar. 28.) In Mobile Bay, the Confederates **blow up and sink the monitor** *Milwaukee*, before Fort Blakely.

(Mar. 29.) The monitor *Osage* **is blown up** by a Confederate torpedo.

Mar. 28. *N. C.* Gen. Stoneman, **on a** cavalry raid, captures **Boone.**

—— *Va.* Gen. Sheridan drives Gen. Bushrod Johnson from the Quaker Road, each army losing about 500 men.

Mar. 29. *Ala.* Gen. Steele, with a division of **Gen. Canby's army,** arrives before Fort Blakely, near **Mobile,** after capturing Canton, with 275 Confederates. [Other forces soon arrive.]

—— *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan's cavalry** reaches Dinwiddie Court-House. A heavy storm of rain comes on in the night [and continues 24 hours].

Mar. 30. *Va.* Gen. Sheridan's cavalry advances to **Five Forks.**

Mar. 31. *Ala.* **At Montevallo** Gen. Wilson's cavalry destroys furnaces and collieries.

—— *N. C.* **Gen. Sherman** returns to Goldsboro after visiting **Gen. Grant** at City Point, Va.

—— *Va.* **Gen. Sheridan is forced back** from Five Forks to Dinwiddie Court-House by Pickett's infantry (7000), united with the Confederate cavalry; Gen. Pickett returns to Five Forks.

Battle of Boydton and White Oak Roads. Gen. Lee attacks Gen. Ayres' division of Gen. Warren's advance, drives it back on the main line at Gravelly Run, and then is himself driven back to his entrenchments; Federal loss, 177 killed, 1,134 wounded, and 556 prisoners; Confederate loss, 1,235 men.

—— About 500 soldiers perish in the burning of the transport *General Lyon*, off Cape Hatteras.

Apr. 1. *Va* **Gen. Sheridan** appears in Gen. Lee's front, at Dinwiddie Court-House; Sheridan is reenforced by Gen. Warren's corps.

Battle of Five Forks. Gen. Sheridan, assisted by Gens. Warren, Ayres, and Merritt, turns the front of the Confederates, under Gen. Pickett, driving them out of their entrenchments, and pressing their disorderly flight.

Federal loss, 124 killed, 706 wounded, and 54 prisoners; Confederate loss, 8,500, including 6,000 prisoners and their artillery.

Gen. Sheridan **relieves Gen. Warren** of command, and appoints Gen. Griffin his successor. [Twelve years later a court of inquiry decides that Gen. Warren did his whole duty.]

—— *Ala.* The *Rodolph* is sunk by the Confederates before Fort Blakely.

Apr. 2. *Va.* **At Petersburg** Gen. Wright assaults and captures the Confederate main works in his front, where in 15 minutes he loses 1,100 men; he then sweeps out the batteries at Hatcher's Run, capturing 3,000 prisoners.

Gen. Parke assaults and captures the Confederate outer lines, but is driven back from the strong interior lines by Gen. Gordon.

Gen. Humphreys, with Gen. Hay's division, attacks and captures the Confederate redoubt at Crow's Nest.

Gens. R. S. Foster and J. W. Turner of Gen. Gibbon's corps capture Forts Gregg and Witworth west of Petersburg. The Confederate **Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill** is killed.

Richmond is abandoned by the Government of the Confederacy about two o'clock in the afternoon.

At Richmond the Confederates **blow up their forts** and iron-clads, preparatory to the evacuation of the city.

Richmond is evacuated in the night by Gen. Lee; he retreats in a southwesterly direction, hoping to unite his forces with those of Gen. Johnston in North Carolina; Gen. Grant prepares for the great struggle of the next day.

—— *Ala.* **At Ebenezer Church,** on Big Mulberry Creek, Gen. Wilson defeats Gen. Forrest, who loses 300 prisoners and three guns.

Gen. Wilson **captures Selma;** Col. Roddey and 3,000 men are made prisoners; the surrender includes a large amount of war material stored in the town.

Apr. 3. *Va.* **Fall of Petersburg;** Gen. Grant's vigorous assault causes the evacuation of the city; Gen. Lee notifies Jefferson Davis that Petersburg and Richmond must be abandoned.

Federal loss, 296 killed, 2,596 wounded, and 500 prisoners; Confederate loss, about 3,000.

The flight of the Confederate army from Richmond and **its pursuit** both begin about the same time; Gen. Lee pushes toward Amelia Court-House; fighting occurs between cavalry forces.

Richmond is occupied by Federal Gen. Weitzel's command (colored troops) at 8.15 A.M. It finds a formidable conflagration in the city, started by the retreating Confederates. Grant's losses in two days, 8,000; Lee's losses, 9,000.

Apr. 4. *Va.* **At Richmond President Lincoln** receives army officers in the late residence of Jefferson Davis.

Gen. Sheridan gets his cavalry into position eight miles southwest of **Amelia Court-House,** where Gen. Lee's army is resting, and there entrenches; The Confederates are obliged to forage for food, and thereby lose the day.

Apr. 5. *Va.* **Gen. Lee turns** his fleeing army **westward** to reach Lynchburg; he is pursued and harassed by Gens. Sheridan and Meade.

Gen. Grant orders Gen. Sheridan to **attack Gen. Lee** at Amelia Court-House.

Apr. 6. *Va.* A series of obstinate battles take place. Gen. Humphreys drives Gen. Gordon down the creek, and captures 1,700 men of Gen. Lee's army, and a large part of his main trains.

Gen. Lee's retreating army is confronted by the Federals, and fights the battle of **Sailor's Creek** with persistent courage; infantry, artillery, and cavalry are all engaged in a severe action; Gen. Ewell's corps of 7,000 men surrenders to Gen. Sheridan.

Federal loss, 166 killed and 1,014 wounded; Confederate loss is not reported; 7,700 prisoners and 14 guns are taken.

At High Bridge, on the Appomattox River, Federals lose 10 killed, 31 wounded, and 1,000 prisoners.

Gen. Grant is unable to bring on a decisive battle; at night **Gen. Lee resumes his retreat** westward.

Apr. 7. *Va.* **At Farmville** the Confederates gain a slight success, Gen. Miles's cavalry division being repulsed by Gens. Rosser and T. T. Munford; all the Federal officers are killed, and the command (655 men) is captured.

At Wytheville Gen. Stoneman's cavalry destroys a large quantity of Confederate stores, after rendering useless 90 miles of railroad west of Lynchburg.

Gen. Grant sends a **summons to Gen. Lee** to prevent further effusion of blood by surrendering the Army of Northern Virginia.

Gen. Lee wishes to know **on what conditions** the surrender of his army will be received.

The remnant of **Gen. Lee's army** steals away in the night. [The 2d and 6th corps pursue it all the next day.]

Apr. 8. *Ala.* **Spanish Fort,** defending Mobile, is assaulted by the Federals, and part of the entrenchments are carried by Gen. Canby; 350 prisoners are taken. [The Confederates escape at night, but lose 600 prisoners.]

Fort Blakely, near Mobile, is taken by **assault,** after bombardment by Gen. Canby and Adm. Thatcher; Federal loss, 113 killed and 516 wounded; the Confederates under Gen. Taylor lose 500 men, besides 300 prisoners. (See Mar. 25.)

—— *N. Y.* The Government discharges the last of the political prisoners confined at Fort Lafayette.

—— *Va.* **At Appomattox Station Gen. Sheridan** succeeds in thrusting into **Gen. Lee's front** Gen. George A. Custer's cavalry near night; it captures four provision trains, and drives the Confederates towards the Court-House.

Gen. Lee sends a second letter to Gen. Grant **proposing negotiations** for peace, but denying a purpose to surrender.

At Richmond a review of Federal troops is held.

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1865 Mar. * *Pa.* **The first sheet zinc** manufactured in America is made at Bethlehem.

BIRTHS—DEATHS.

1865.
Mar. 18. Crosby, William B., merchant, philanthropist, N. Y. City, A80.
Mar. 20. Phillips, Wm. Wirt, Pres. cl., A68.
Mar. 23. Hamline, Leonidas Lent, M. E. bishop, editor, A68.
Apr. 1. Winthrop, F., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., killed at Five Forks, A25.
Apr. 2. Wilder, Samson V. S., merchant, philanthropist, A85.
Apr. 3. Hyde, Lavius, Cong. cl., au., A76.
Apr. 5. Barnum, Zenas, first president Am. Telegraph Co., A55.
—— DeLancey, Wm. Heathcote, P. E. bishop of Western N. Y., A68.
Apr. 7. Miles, Pliny, postal reformer, A47.

CHURCH.

1865 Apr. 5, 6. *New York.* **The National Conference of the Unitarian and other churches meets.**

* * The Home Convention and Missionary Union turns over all its mission work in the Indian Territory to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

* * Jonathan Weaver is first elected bishop of the United Brethren.

SOCIETY.

1865 Mar. 25. *N. J.* **A home for soldiers' children at Trenton is incorporated.**

STATE.

1865 Mar. 7. *D. C.* **Hugh McCulloch** of Ind. is appointed secretary of the Treasury.

Mar. 11. *D. C.* **The special session** of the Senate closes.

Mar. 13. *Va.* Jefferson Davis **issues his last message** to the Confederate Congress.

Mar. 17. *Mo.* **The officer and judges** of the Supreme Court and of all circuit courts of the State are required to vacate on May 1 by the Constitutional Convention.

Mar. 18. *Va.* **The [last] Confederate Congress** at Richmond adjourns *sine die.*

Apr. 1. *U. S.* **The high-tariff law** becomes operative.

Apr. 2. *Va.* **The Confederate Government leaves Richmond in haste,** on the approach of the Federal army.

Apr. 5. *Tenn.* The Legislature votes to **ratify the 13th Amendment,** forbidding slavery.

—— *N. C.* On reaching Danville, in his flight southward from Richmond, **Jefferson Davis** issues an address to the people of the Confederacy, urging further sacrifices and a continuance of hostilities.

Apr. 7. *D. C.* Correspondence begins with the British Government respecting American claims for **damages caused by the Confederate privateers.** [It terminates in a proposal for settlement by arbitration.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 Mar. 15. *Pa.* **The "Credit Mobilier of America"** is incorporated. [It assumes a contract to build 100 miles of the **Union Pacific Railroad,** west of the Mississippi River, the original contractor having failed.]

Mar. 31. The steam-transport *General Lyon* burns off Cape Hatteras; **a great** number of lives are lost.

Apr. 1. *Southern States.* **The Confederate dollar** is worth 1½ cents.

—— *New York.* Price of middling upland **cotton** is 45 to 48 cents; the value of a gold dollar is 154 cents.

Apr. * *Va.* **The great seal** of the Confederacy arrives at Richmond.

Apr. 2. *Va.* A fire in Richmond on the evacuation of the Confederate army burns the business part of the city.

Jefferson Davis, while at church, is summoned by Gen. Lee to flee from Richmond.

A Richmond paper quotes flour, $900 to $1,000 a barrel; corn, $100 a bushel, butter, $20 a pound.

Apr. 4. *Va.* **President Lincoln visits** Richmond. (See Army and Navy.)

ARMY — NAVY.

1865 Apr. 8, 9. *Va.* The struggle is renewed at **Appomattox Court House,** or Clover Hill, by Gen. Sheridan. Federal loss, very slight; Confederate loss, 500 killed and wounded.

Apr. 9. *Va.* **Gen. Lee's cavalry** advances against that of Gen. Sheridan, and finds **Gens. Ord and Griffin** massed in its front, they having marched 30 miles to get there; Gen. Lee orders hostilities to cease.

Gen. Lee **proposes the surrender** of the Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. Grant. Hostilities are suspended for two hours; Gen. Grant receives Gen. Lee's proposal at 10.50 A.M., and he suggests an interview as soon as they can meet.

At two o'clock (Palm Sunday), **Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Gen. Robert E. Lee,** attended by staff-officers, **meet at Appomattox Court House, and a formal surrender is made** of the Army of Northern Virginia, consisting of 28,231 men, who are all paroled.

Terms: officers are to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the United States until properly exchanged; they are to retain their side-arms, private horses, and baggage. Confederate soldiers are to keep their horses; "You will need them for your spring plowing."

Prisoners taken before the surrender, since March 29th, aggregate 19,132; guns captured, 689, including those at Appomattox.

—— *D. C.* The Secretary of War orders that **a salute be fired** at West Point, and at each post, arsenal, department, and army headquarters, as a manifestation of joy for the surrender of Gen. Lee's army.

—— *N. C.* **At Salisbury** Gen. Stoneman's cavalry defeats Gens. Pemberton and Gardiner, and captures Gen. Lee's enormous supply of reserve stores. [Gen. Stoneman returns to Tennessee.]

Apr. 10. *N. C.* **Gen. Sherman** begins his advance in cooperation with Gen. Grant.

Apr. 11. *Ala.* **Forts Huger and Tracy** are taken by the Federal navy, opening the way for the possession of Mobile.

Apr. 12. *Ala.* **Mobile,** having been evacuated by Confederate troops, **surrenders** to 8,000 troops under Gen. Granger.

Near Wetumpka, on the Coosa, Gen. Wilson destroys five heavily laden steamboats.

Montgomery is surrendered to Gen. Wilson by Gen. Wirt Adams, who fires 90,000 bales of cotton, and flees; Confederate loss, 2,700 prisoners and 100 guns.

—— *N. C.* Jefferson Davis holds a **council of war** with Gens. Johnston and Beauregard at Greensboro; the cabinet are also present; Gen. Breckinridge brings the first official intelligence of the surrender of Gen. Lee.

At Grant's Creek the Federal Gen. Stoneman captures 1,800 prisoners and 14 guns, and occupies Salisbury (Stoneman's raid).

Raleigh is occupied by Federal troops under Gen. Sherman after a slight skirmish.

—— *U.S.* **Recruiting is stopped.**

Apr. 14. *Ala.* Confederate torpedoes blow up four Federal vessels in Mobile Bay.

—— *N. C.* **Jefferson Davis** and his cabinet leave Greensboro, going southward by extemporized conveyances.

—— *S.C.* The Federal **flag is restored on Fort Sumter.**

Apr. 16. *Ga.* The Federals under Gen. Wilson **capture Columbus,** with 1,200 prisoners and 52 guns; they burn 115,000 bales of cotton, destroy 15 locomotives and 250 cars, four cotton-factories, three paper-mills, an arsenal, manufactories, and foundries; the Confederates burn the gunboat *Chattahoochee.*

Apr. 17. *N. C.* **Gen. Johnston** by flag of truce inquires of Gen. Sherman what terms will be granted if he surrenders.

Apr. 18. *N. C.* **At Durham Station** Gen. Sherman **accepts the surrender** of Gen. Johnston's army, provided the Government shall approve the terms given.

Johnston asks that all persons engaged in the rebellion shall at once be restored to every right and privilege, social and political, which they had previously enjoyed, and be exempt from liability to punishment; the terms are accepted.

Jefferson Davis's party arrives at Charlotte.

Apr. 21. *Ga.* **Macon** is surrendered to Gen. Wilson.

—— *D. C.* The Government disavows the terms offered by Gen. Sherman to Gen. Johnston.

Apr. 24. *N. C.* Gen. Grant meets Gen. Sherman at Raleigh.

—— *La.* The Confederate ram *Webb,* with a valuable cargo, **is captured** below New Orleans, while attempting to escape to sea.

Apr. 26. *N. C.* Near Durham Station **Gen. Johnston surrenders his army** (29,924 men and 108 guns) to Gen. Sherman, on the same terms as those accepted by Gen. Lee.

Jefferson Davis and his party leave Charlotte, moving southward, accompanied by about 2,000 horsemen. [The number is soon diminished to a handful.]

—— **Gen. Kirby Smith** in the southwest issues a proclamation declaring that he is able to **continue the war.**

May 1. The aggregate armies of the United States number 1,034,064 men.

—— *Ky.* **Gen. Morgan's** old command, 1,200 strong, surrenders at Mt. Stirling.

May 4. *Ala.* At Citronelle, near Mobile, Com. F. Farrand surrenders the Confederate fleet of 12 vessels to Com. Simpson; **Lieut.-Gen. Richard Taylor,** the senior Confederate officer east of the Mississippi, capitulates to Gen. Canby.

—— *Fla.* **At Tallahassee Gen. Sam Jones** surrenders his force of 8,000 men to Gen. McCook.

May 9. *Ga.* **At Irwinville** Jefferson Davis decides to abandon the attempt to reach the trans-Mississippi country, and turns to escape by the Florida coast.

May 10. *D. C.* **President Johnson proclaims that armed insurrection is at an end** in the Southwestern States.

—— *Ga.* A part of Gen. Wilson's cavalry, under Lieut.-Cols. Henry Harnden and Pritchard, **captures Jefferson Davis,** encamped at Irwinville, while endeavoring to escape from the country; he is accompanied by his wife, mother, and others. [He is taken to Fortress Monroe.]

May 11. *Ark.* At Chalk Bluff **Gen. Jeff. Thompson surrenders** 7,454 men to the Federals.

May 13. *Tex.* **Near Palo Pinto** Confederates under Col. Slaughter defeat Col. Barrett in the last fight of the war. Federal loss, 70 men.

May 18. *D. C.* The Adjutant-General issues orders for **a grand review of the armies** of Gens. Sherman and Meade, by the President and his cabinet.

May 20. *W. I.* **The Confederate ram** *Stonewall* is surrendered by her officers to Cuban authorities.

May 23. *D. C.* **The grand review of** the Army of the Potomac takes place at Washington; President Johnson and his cabinet review 199 regiments in line.

May 24. *D. C.* The President and his cabinet **review the Army of Tennessee and Georgia.**

May 26. Lieut.-Gen. E. Kirby Smith surrenders the Confederate trans-Mississippi army; it numbers 20,000 men, with 150 guns.

May 31. *Miss.* **Gen. Hood surrenders his** command to Gen. John W. Davidson at Natchez. **This is the last army of the Confederacy.**

* * **Total number of Federal troops** engaged in the war, 2,772,408.

* * **Casualties of the War,** as reported at the Adjutant-General's office:

Deaths: on the battle-field, 67,058; from wounds, 43,012; from disease, 199,720; miscellaneous causes (accident, starvation, murder, etc.), 40,154. Total, 349,944.

* * Prisoners taken during the war by Confederates, 212,608; desertions, 199,105. (Complete statistics of Confederate losses are not attainable.)

* * **Estimated expenses** of the war to the Federal States and national Government, $6,165,237,000; total North and South, $8,165,237,000. (David A. Wells.)

* * *U. S.* **The Navy** comprises 671 vessels of all classes: aggregate tonnage, 510,396; armament, 4,610 guns.

June 5. *Tex.* **Galveston** is surrendered to the Federals; it is the last seaport held by the Confederates.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1865.
Apr. 9. Potts, Stacy G., politician, N. J., lawyer, author, A65.
Apr. 11. Aaron, Samuel, Baptist clergyman, teacher, author, A65.
Apr. 15. Lincoln, Abraham, capt. in Black Hawk war, advocate of freedom, M. C. for Ill., 1st Rep. and 16th Pres. of U. S., emancipator, A56. (See Society.)
Apr. 22. McKean, William W., com. U. S. N., A65.
Apr. 23. Creighton, William, P. E. cl., A72.
—— Gibson, Charles B., Confed. surgeon-gen., writer, A49.
Apr. 26. Mott, Valentine, surgeon, of N. Y., A80.
—— Booth, John Wilkes, actor, assassin of President Lincoln, A26.
Apr. 28. Latta, Alexander B., inventor steam fire-engine, A44.
May 8. Reynolds, John, Gov. of Ill., journalist, author, A76.
May 12. Willard, Joseph, antiquarian, author, A67.
May 26. McMurtrie, Henry, educator, Pa., A72.
May 30. Krauth, Chas. P., pres. Lutheran college, Pa., A70.
June 10. Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, author, poet, A74.

CHURCH.

1865 May 15. *S. C.* The South Carolina Conference (African Methodist Episcopal) is organized.

June 1. A national fast is observed, in recognition of the great bereavement in the death of President Lincoln.

—— *Tenn.* The Holston Conference (Methodist Episcopal) is organized at Athens.

SOCIETY.

1865 Apr. 9.+ Universal joy, mingled with strong sympathy for the South, abounds in the North because of Gen. Lee's surrender; the nation approves of Gen. Grant's clemency.

Apr. 14. *D. C.* Booth enters the President's box at Ford's Theatre, shoots Mr. Lincoln in the back of the head, wounds Maj. Rathbone with a dagger, leaps to the stage, and escapes on a horse held in waiting by one of his accomplices.

Payne, in the guise of a physician's messenger, gains access to the Seward mansion, wounds Frederick Seward, whom he meets in the hall, stabs Secretary Seward many times, is overpowered by several men, yet escapes on his horse.

Apr. 15. *Md.* Booth and Herrold arrive at Dr. Samuel Mudd's house, near Bryantown, 30 miles from Washington.

—— *D. C.* Abraham Lincoln remains unconscious till his death, at 7.30 A.M.

—— The military order of the Loyal Legion is organized as a non-political and non-sectarian association.

—— *S. C.* At Charleston Gen. Saxton calls a mass meeting, and William Lloyd Garrison, the abolitionist, makes an address.

Apr. * *U. S.* The assassination of the President enshrouds the country in a gloom like thick darkness.

Apr. 17. *Va.* Samuel Arnold is arrested at Fortress Monroe; Payne is arrested at the Surratt home in Washington.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* Most impressive funeral services of the Great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, are held at Washington in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The War Department offers a reward of $50,000 for the arrest of Atzerodt and Herrold.

Apr. 20. *Md.* Atzerodt is arrested in Montgomery County.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* The body of Abraham Lincoln is taken away for Springfield, Ill. [The obsequies are continued at Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, and Chicago.]

Apr. 22. The 22,000 Confederate prisoners at Point Lookout give expression to their sorrow at the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and their abhorrence of the act.

Apr. 25. *New York.* The most imposing ceremonies ever witnessed in New York attend the remains of President Lincoln; 60,000 people march in procession.

Apr. 26. *Va.* Booth, the assassin, is found in a barn near Bowling Green, Va., and refuses to surrender; he is finally shot by Sergt. Boston Corbett; Herrold, his companion, surrenders.

May 4. *Ill.* The remains of Abraham Lincoln are interred in Oak Ridge Cemetery at Springfield, after an oration by Bishop Matthew Simpson.

May 11. *D. C.* By executive order, the trial of the assassins begins before a military commission.

Members: Maj.-Gen. David Hunter, president; Maj.-Gen. Lewis Wallace, brev. Maj.-Gen. A. V. Kautz, Brig.-Gens. A. P. Howe, R. S. Foster, T. M. Harris, brev. Brig.-Gen. J. A. Elkin, brev. Col. C. H. Tompkins, Lieut.-Col. D. R. Clendennin. Brig.-Gen. Joseph Holt is Judge Advocate.

May 19. *Va.* Jefferson Davis and his associates, guarded by an escort, arrive at Fortress Monroe.

May * *Chicago.* The Sanitary Commission Fair raises $250,000.

STATE.

1865 Apr. 10. *Mo.* A new Constitution is completed.

Apr. 11. *D. C.* The Southern ports, except Key West, are closed by proclamation of the President.

Apr. 13. *D. C.* Orders are issued to stop the drafting of men and the purchase of war material.

Apr. 14. *D. C.* President Lincoln is assassinated at Ford's Theatre. (See Society.)

The 17th Administration.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* Andrew Johnson of Tenn. takes the oath of office in the Kirkwood Hotel at Washington, three hours after the death of President Lincoln; he is the 17th President, in the 20th term of the presidency.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* The Government disapproves of Gen. Sherman's peace memorandum with Gen. Johnston in North Carolina.

Apr. 29. *D. C.* President Johnson proclaims the opening of Southern ports to trade, with some temporary restrictions on munitions of war.

May 1. *D. C.* The trial, by court-martial, of the assassins of President Lincoln is ordered by the Government.

May 2. *D. C.* President Johnson proclaims a reward of $100,000 for the capture of Jefferson Davis.

He also offers $25,000 for Clement C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, George N. Saunders, and Beverly Tucker, and $10,000 for William C. Cleary; the last five as "accomplices" in the murder of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of W. H. Seward.

May 6. *Miss.* Gov. Clarke, on hearing of Gen. Taylor's surrender to Gen. Canby, orders the State officials to Jackson, with the archives, and convenes the Legislature, recommending the repeal of the secession ordinance, and framing of a new Constitution.

May 9. *D. C.* President Johnson issues a proclamation for the restoration of Virginia to the Union; he recognizes Francis H. Pierpont as governor.

May 10. *D. C.* President Johnson issues a proclamation announcing the cessation of hostilities.

The trial of the assassination conspirators begins. (See Society.)

May 15. *D. C.* James Harlan of Ia. is appointed secretary of the interior.

May 22. *D. C.* President Johnson's proclamation opens the Southern ports. [He conducts the reconstruction of the South according to his personal views till Congress meets in December.]

May 29. *D. C.* President Johnson proclaims an exceptional amnesty to persons involved in the recent rebellion, provided they take the oath of allegiance to the United States; 14 classes are included.

He proclaims a provisional government established in South Carolina.

He appoints William M. Holden provisional governor of North Carolina.

June 2. *Eng.* The Government rescinds the recognition of the Confederates as belligerents. [France does the same on June 6.]

—— *La.* Henry F. Allen, the Confederate governor, resigns.

June 5. *Mo.* The people ratify the Constitution. Vote, 43,670–41,808.

June 7. *D. C.* It is announced by the Attorney-General that all applicants for pardon must first take the oath of allegiance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 May 2. *New York.* A paid fire department and steam engines replace the old service.

May * *U. S.* The war debt reaches the enormous sum of $2,808,549,437.

ARMY — NAVY.

1865 June * *N. C.* **Gen. Thomas H. Ruger succeeds to the command of North Carolina.**

July 25. *Ind. Ter.* **Platte's Bridge Station is attacked by 1,000 Indians;** they are driven off.

Aug. 1. *D. C.* The President orders the 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 20th, 23d, and 24th **army corps to be discontinued.**

Aug. 21. *D. C.* **A commission begins the trial of Capt. Henry Wirz for cruelty** to Federal prisoners under his charge at Andersonville, Ga. It is alleged that 12,000 died in 1864–65. [Nov. 10, Capt. Wirz is hanged.]

Oct.* *U. S.* The aggregate of 4,000,000 men, constituting the armies of the North and South at various times, is peacefully and easily reduced to **one army of 30,000 men.**

Nov. 6. *Eng.* Capt. J. I. Waddell, of the privateer *Shenandoah*, **puts in at Liverpool** [and surrenders his vessel to the authorities, claiming that he had not heard of the close of the war till Aug. 2].

Nov. 9. *Eng.* The *Shenandoah* is surrendered to the United States consul by the British government.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1865 June 17. *Mass.* **A monument** in memory of the **first victims of the war** from Massachusetts is erected at Lowell.

Sept. 19. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Io** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

Oct 8. *Cal.* A severe **earthquake** shock occurs at San Francisco.

Oct. 8–9. *Ore.* **An earthquake** follows the continued eruption of Mount Hood, which for years had been in a state of inactivity.

Nov. 25. *Ky.* **Lead ore mining is begun** in Fayette County.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1865.

June 13. Campbell, Cleveland J., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., wounded at Petersburg, A29.

June 23. **Dupont, Samuel Francis,** rear-adm. U. S. N., A62.

July 4. Dundas, James, banker, horticulturist, Pa., A77.

—— Potter, Alonzo, P. E. bishop of Pa., author, A63.

July 11. Hildreth, Richard, editor, A58.

July 18. Haywood, Nathaniel, inventor of rubber cloth process, A57.

July 23. Tappan, Arthur, merchant, antislavery advocate, philanthropist, of N. Y., A. 79.

Aug. 4. Drayton, Percival, capt. U. S. N., A53.

Aug. 16. Campbell, Duncan R., Bapt. clergyman, prof., pres. Georgetown coll., A51.

Sept. 3. Draper, Alonzo G., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A30.

Sept. 5. Gould, Hannah Flagg, poet, of Mass., A76.

Sept. 9. Irvin, William, physician, U. S. consul at Amoy, A60.

Sept. 17. Neagle, John, portrait painter, A66.

Sept. 27. Duane, William John, lawyer, of Pa., sec. of treas., A85.

Sept. 30. Wayland, Francis, Bapt. cl., pres. of Brown, author, A69.

Oct. 2. Talmage, Samuel K., Pres. clergyman, author, A67.

Oct. 11. Giger, George M., Pres. clergyman, professor Latin, Princeton, A43.

Oct. 22. Dwight, William T., Cong. clergyman, author, A70.

Oct. 23. Missroon, John S., Com. U. S. N., A55.

Oct. 26. Miner, Chas., ed., author, A85.

Oct. 27. **Worcester, Joseph Emerson,** lexicographer, A81.

Nov. 3. Arnold, George, poet, journalist, mis. writer, A31.

Nov. 9. **Collamer, Jacob,** M. C. for Vt., senator, postmaster-general, A74.

—— Eastman, Robert L., capt. U. S. A., A25.

—— **Hill, Ambrose Powell,** U. S. A., Confed. lieut.-gen., k. at Petersburg, A40.

Nov. 12. **King, Preston,** M. C. and senator of N. Y., A59.

Nov. 15. Adams, Julius W., capt. U. S. A., A25.

Nov. 17. Ives, Thomas P., commander U. S. N., A32.

Nov. 28. Harrington, Samuel M., judge, A62.

Nov. 30. Meek, Alexander B., lawyer, editor of Ala., A51.

Dec. 13. Duchachet, Henry, P. E. clergyman, Pa., A70.

Dec. 14. Barstow, William, Gov. of Wis.; brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A54.

Dec. 16. Boyd, Andrew H. H., Pres. clergyman, organized United Synod, A51.

Dec. 18. **Corwin, Thomas,** orator, Gov. of O., senator, sec. of treas., A71.

Dec. 20. Ames, Samuel, jurist, R.I., A59.

Dec. 24. Cutter, George W., poet, orator, A64.

Dec. 27. Lee, Hannah F. S., author, novelist, A85.

Dec. 29. Kurtz, Benjamin, Luth. clergyman, author, A71.

CHURCH.

1865 June 14. *Chicago.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

Aug.* *Ga.* The bishops of the **Methodist Episcopal Church South** hold a meeting at Columbus and issue a pastoral address.

Oct. 11. *Tenn.* Charles Todd Quintard is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Tennessee.

Oct. 27. *Mo.* The Congregational Association of Missouri is organized.

Oct.* *Ind.* Missionary Bishop Joseph C. Talbot (Protestant Episcopal) is translated to Indiana.

Nov. 15. *Neb.* Robert Harper Clarkson is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Nebraska.

Dec. 28. *Colo.* George Maxwell Randall is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Colorado.

LETTERS.

1865 July 21. *Mass.* **Commemoration Day** is observed at Cambridge, in honor of the patriotic heroes of Harvard University.

Oct. 1. *S. C.* Avery Institute (colored) is opened by the American Missionary Association.

Oct. 2. *Va.* **Gen. Robert E. Lee** becomes president of Washington and Lee University.

SOCIETY.

1865 June 30. *D. C.* **The trial of the assassins** closes. [Sentenced July 5.]

Sentences: Herrold, Atzerodt, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt are to be hanged; O'Laughlin, Arnold, and Mudd are to be imprisoned for life; Spangler is to be imprisoned at Dry Tortugas for six years. [John H. Surratt is discovered in the pope's army in Italy; he escapes to Egypt, is arrested and tried at Washington in June, 1867; the jury fail to agree, and he is discharged.]

Aug. 1. *N. Y.* **The 5th National Temperance Convention,** at Saratoga, resolves to form a **National Society** and establish a publication house.

Aug.* *New York.* **The forgeries of Edward B. Ketchum,** amounting to about $1,500,000, and his abstraction of $3,000,000 in securities, wrecks one of the wealthiest banking-houses in the city.

Oct. 16–24. *Phila.* A great meeting of Fenians is held; **the Irish republic is proclaimed.**

Nov. 25. *S. C.* **A Freedmen's Convention** is held at Charleston; it appeals for justice and generosity.

STATE.

1865 June 13. *D. C.* President Johnson issues a proclamation for the **restoration of civil government in Mississippi;** he appoints Judge William L. Sharkey, provisional governor. He also removes the restrictions on trade southeast of the Mississippi after July 1.

The "insurrection" is declared suppressed in Tennessee, and disabilities are removed by the proclamation of the President.

June 14. *Mo.* **The new judges** of the higher courts are established in office by force, the old judges having refused to yield.

June 17. *D. C.* President Johnson issues a proclamation for the **reconstruction of Georgia and Texas,** and appoints provisional governors, James Johnson for Ga., and Gen. A. J. Hamilton for Texas.

—— **Alexander H. Stephens** of Ga. and Robert E. Lee of Va. apply for pardon.

June 21. *D. C.* The President appoints Lewis E. Parsons provisional governor of Alabama.

June 23. *D. C.* The President proclaims **the blockade removed.**

June 24. *D. C.* The President proclaims **all restrictions removed from trade** between the North and the South.

June 29. The trial of the **assassination conspirators ends.** (See Society.)

June 30. *D. C.* The President appoints Benj. F. Perry provisional governor of South Carolina.

—— *U. S.* **Statistics for 1865. Revenue:** Customs, $84,928,261; internal revenue, $209,464,215; direct tax, $1,200,573; sales of public lands, $996,553; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $11,683,447; miscellaneous items, $25,441,556. Total revenue, $333,714,605. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchases of bonds, etc., $1,717,900; miscellaneous items, $43,047,658; War Department, $1,031,323,361; Navy Department, $122,612,945; Indians, $5,116,837; pensions, $16,338,811; interest on the public debt, $77,397,712. Total ordinary expenses, $1,297,555,224; excess of expenses over receipts, $963,840,619: **public debt,** $2,680,647,869. Exports, $166,029,303; imports, $238,745,580.

July 7. *D. C.* **The conspirators, Payne, Herrold, Atzerodt, and Mrs. Surratt, are hanged at Washington.**

July 13. *D. C.* The President appoints William Marvin provisional governor of Florida.

July 18. *D. C.* The Government refuses to recognize Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico.

July 21. *Tex.* Gen. A. J. Hamilton, appointed provisional governor of Texas by President Johnson, assumes office.

July 25. *U. S.* The Confederate prisoners of war are released, on taking the oath of allegiance.

July 31. *U. S.* The national debt is $2,757,253,000, and bankruptcy is feared by many, owing to the burden of a yearly interest which amounts to $133,000,000 in gold.

Aug. 22. *Miss.* The ordinance of secession is declared null by a State Convention; the delegates petition the Federal Government to pardon Jefferson Davis.

Aug. 29. *D. C.* The President proclaims the restrictions on trade with all Southern ports removed after Sept. 1.

Aug. 31. *U. S.* The national debt is at its maximum, being $2,845,907,626.56; besides $800,000,000 of revenue spent in sustaining the war. [The total cost of the war to both the North and the South, including the destruction in property and loss of slaves, has been estimated at $8,000,000,000.]

Sept. 7. *D. C.* The President issues a second amnesty proclamation, pardoning all who have upheld the Confederacy, except the leaders.

Sept. 15. *S. C.* The ordinance of secession is repealed by a State Convention at Columbia.

Sept. 25. *Ala.* The ordinance of secession and the State war debt are annulled by the State Convention, which also declares slavery abolished.

Sept. 27. *S. C.* The Convention enacts a Constitution which becomes effective without the ratification of the people.

Sept. * *D. C.* President Johnson announces his reconstruction policy, which is approved by many Democrats, but strongly opposed by the Republicans.

Oct. 7. *N. C.* A State Convention, held at Raleigh, repeals the ordinance of secession [and on Oct. 9 passes another prohibiting slavery].

Oct. 11. *D. C.* The President paroles several prominent officials of the late Confederacy.

Alex. H. Stephens of Ga., John H. Reagan of Tex., Geo. A. Trenholm of S. C., Chas. Clark of Miss., and John A. Campbell of Ala.

Oct. 12. *Ky.* Martial law is abolished.

Oct. 28. *Fla.* A State Convention, meeting at Tallahassee, adopts a new Constitution and repeals the ordinance of secession. [Georgia annuls its secession Oct. 30.]

Oct. 31. *D. C.* Congress admits Nevada into the Union as the 36th State; her gold and silver mines are diminishing the losses by war.

—— *U. S.* The outstanding paper currency in circulation is reported at $704,000,000.

About $428,000,000 in greenbacks, $185,000,000 in national bank-notes, and $65,000,000 in State bank-notes.

Oct. * *D. C.* The Government defers the trial of Jefferson Davis.

Oct. *–Nov. 7. *U. S.* The fall elections are favorable to the Republican policy.

Nov. 2. *U. S.* A national thanksgiving for peace is observed.

Nov. 5. *Ala.* The new constitution is adopted by the State Convention. [Ratified, November, 1875.]

Nov. 7. *Ga.* A State Convention declares the war debt void, and adopts a revised constitution.

—— *N. C.* The repeal of the ordinance of secession and the ordinance prohibiting slavery are both ratified by the people. Vote, on the former, 20,000–2,002; on the latter, 19,039–3,039.

Nov. 10. The Confederate Capt. Henry Wirz is executed, after trial for cruelty to Federal prisoners under his charge at Andersonville. (See Army, Aug. 21.)

Nov. 13. *S. C.* The Legislature ratifies the 13th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. [Dec. 1, North Carolina; Dec. 2, Alabama; Dec. 6, Georgia; Dec. 11, Oregon; Dec. 18, California.]

Nov. * *Wis.* The people reject the amendment to the Constitution granting negro suffrage. Vote, 55,591–46,588.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* The President partially restores the writ of *habeas corpus;* the exceptions are limited.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* The 39th Congress opens.

Congress; Senate: John P. Stockton (Dem.) of N. J. is sworn in as Senator. [A protest from the Legislature follows, he having received a minority vote.] House: Schuyler Colfax of Ind. is reelected Speaker. Vote, Colfax (Rep.), 139; James Brooks of N. Y. (Dem.), 36.

A Joint Committee of 13 is proposed, to consider reconstruction; no Representatives are to be received from any of the late Confederate States till the committee makes its report. Vote, 129–35.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* Congress; House: Thaddeus Stevens of Pa. proposes an amendment to the Constitution, to apportion Representatives on the basis of actual citizenship; the House passes a resolution pledging the faith of the nation for the full payment of the public debt, both principal and interest.

Dec. 6–16. *D. C.* The Government protests in an emphatic manner against the French occupation of Mexico, in the interests of the Austrian prince, Maximilian.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* Congress: Republican Senators are divided on the Reconstruction Bill; four Conservatives dissent from the Radicals.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* Congress: The House appoints nine members of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

It consists of Thaddeus Stevens of Pa., E. B. Washburne of Ill., J. S. Morrill of Vt., John A. Bingham of O., Henry Grider of Ky., Roscoe Conkling of N. Y., G. S. Boutwell of Mass., Andrew J. Rogers of N. J., and Henry T. Blow of Mo.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* The 13th Amendment to the Federal Constitution, prohibiting slavery, is declared ratified by the Legislatures of 27 States, and is proclaimed by the President to be a part of the fundamental law.

Congress: The House passes J. B. Alley's resolution favoring the policy of contracting the currency. Vote, 144–6. The [remarkably long] debate on reconstruction begins.

Dec. 20. *D. C.* Congress; House: Thomas A. Jenckes of R. I. introduces a bill "to regulate the civil service of the United States;" it is the first step in the civil service reform movement.

Dec. 21. *D. C.* Congress: the Senate appoints six members of the Joint Committee of Fifteen on Reconstruction: William P. Fessenden of Me., James W. Grimes of Ia., Ira Harris of N. Y., Jacob M. Howard of Mich., Reverdy Johnson of Md., and George H. Williams of Ore.

Dec. 23. *N. C.* The President relieves Gov. Holden of his office; Gov. Worth succeeds him.

Dec. 29. *D. C.* Congress excludes 85 members from Southern States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 July 1. * *New York.* Price of middling upland cotton is 43 cents; the value of a gold dollar is 136½ to 138 cents.

July 13. *New York.* Barnum's Museum, corner of Ann Street and Broadway, is burned.

July 23. *Ireland.* The laying of the second Atlantic cable begins at Valencia; the *Great Eastern* pays it out.

July * *Ore.* The First National Bank of Portland is established; it is the first west of the Rocky Mountains.

Aug. 2. The cable breaks when 1,312 miles are laid.

Aug. 3. The cable is grappled, but the rope breaks, losing both cable and grapple.

Aug. 7. The cable is grappled, and is again lost by the breaking of the rope.

Aug. 11. The cable is grappled, and the rope again breaks; the *Great Eastern* sails for England to get more rope.

Sept. 16. *Boston.* Horticultural Hall in Tremont Street is dedicated.

Oct. 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland cotton is 45 to 45¼ cents; the value of a gold dollar is 143¼ to 144 cents.

Nov. 13. The steamer *Henry Chauncey* makes a rapid passage from Aspinwall to New York, in six days, five hours, and thirty minutes.

Dec. 25. *Chicago.* The Union Stock-Yards are opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1865 * * *Md.* The Naval School is returned to Annapolis, having been transferred to Rhode Island during the war.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1865 * * *Cal.* It is ascertained by the Geographical and Geological survey of California that the highest mountain peaks in the United States are in the Sierra Nevada, several exceeding 15,000 feet.

* * *Chicago.* The German Männerchor is organized.

* * *D. C.* The frescoing of the Capitol dome canopy at Washington is undertaken by Constantine Brumidi.

* * *D. C.* The art of polychromy is applied by Mr. Shulter to the ceiling of the great central hall, Patent Office, Washington.

* * *London.* Joseph Jefferson appears in *Rip Van Winkle* at the Adelphi.

* * *London.* Three paintings by F. E. Church, landscape painter, are exhibited and favorably received by English art critics.

* * *New York.* The Mendelssohn Glee Club is organized.

* * *New York.* Seymour Joseph Guy, Winslow Homer, and Elihu Vedder of New York City are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *New York.* Commerce, a bronze figure, is unveiled in Central Park.

* * The American Social Science Association is founded.

* * Capt. Charles F. Hall, Arctic explorer, reports that four of the Franklin expedition party are probably alive. He also reports progress in discoveries concerning the northwest passage.

1866. Jan. 7. Philadelphia records its coldest day; the thermometer marks 18 degrees below zero.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1865.
Dec. 30. Davis, Henry Winter, M. C. for Md., A48.
* * Settle, Thomas, M. C. for N. C., b. in N. C.
* * Van Amburgh, Isaac, showman, A50.
1866.
Jan. 1. Stillman, Thos. B., mech. eng., A60.
Jan. 10. Mapes, James J., agriculturist, A60.
Jan. 14. Judah, Henry M., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A42.
Jan. 15. Choate, Rufus, capt. U. S. vols., A32.
Jan. 24. Boorman, Jas., merchant of N.Y., philan., A83.
Jan. 26. Roman, Andrew B., Gov. of La., A70.
Jan. 27. Crele, Joseph, oldest man in America, A141.
Jan. 29. Nott, Eliphalet, Pres. clergyman, pres. of Union coll., A93.
Feb. 7. Hinkley, Holmes, inventor, constructor of locomotives, A73.
Feb. 27. Jackson, John K., Confed. brig.-gen., A38.
Mar. 4. Campbell, Alexander, fdr. of Disciples of Christ, A80.
Mar. 12. Moore, Martin, Cong. clergyman, editor, historian, A76.
Mar. 14. Sparks, Jared, pres. of Harvard, historian, biographer, A77.

CHURCH.

* * *Boston.* The 4th General Synod (National Council) of the Congregational Church meets.

* * *Boston.* The Young Women's Christian Association is incorporated.

* * *Cal.* The California Conference (African Methodist Episcopal) is formed.

* * *Ia.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Washington; John B. Clark, moderator.

* * *Mo.* The Baptist Annual Meeting is held in St. Louis.

* * *New York.* The first Free Methodist Society is organized.

* * *N. Y.* The General Assembly (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Brooklyn; J. B. Shard, moderator. It organizes a Freedmen's Board.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the Disciples of Christ is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; John C. Lowrie, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Pittsburg is established.

* * *Phila.* The General Convention (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

The reunion of the Protestant Episcopal Church is affected by the attendance of two Southern bishops at the Convention.

* * The Presbyterian Church in the Confederate States takes the name Presbyterian Church in the United States.

1866 Jan. 25. *Pa.* John Barrett Kerfoot is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Pittsburg.

Jan.+ * * The centenary of Methodism in America is celebrated.

Mar. 11. *Boston.* John Joseph Williams is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Boston.

LETTERS.

1865 * * *Boston.* The Massachusetts Institute of Technology is opened.

* * *Cal.* The *Daily Examiner* is issued at San Francisco; also the *Chronicle.*

* * *D. C.* The Surgeon-General's Office Library is founded at Washington. [72,219 vols.]

* * *D. C.* St. Louis College (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Washington.

* * *Ia.* Des Moines College (Bapt.) is organized at Des Moines.

* * *Ill.* Westfield (United Brethren) College is organized.

* * *Ill.* Irvington College (Pres.) is organized.

* * *Kan.* Washburn College (Cong.) is organized at Topeka.

* * *Md.* An agricultural college is established in Prince George's County.

* * *Mich.* Hope College (Reformed) is organized at Holland.

* * *Mich.* The Public Library is founded at Detroit. [60,000 vols.]

* * *Mo.* The Public School Library is founded at St. Louis. [56,192 vols.]; the St. Louis Historical Society is organized.

* * *N. C.* Shaw University (Colored Bapt.) is founded at Raleigh.

* * *N. J.* The Scientific School connected with Rutger's College is opened.

* * *New York.* The *Catholic World* magazine appears.

* * *O.* Willoughby College (Meth. Epis.) is established at Willoughby.

* * *Phila.* The *Saturday Night* is issued.

* * *Pa.* Mercersburg College (Reformed) is organized.

* * *Wis.* Northwestern University (Evan. Luth.) is organized at Watertown.

* * The *National Baptist* is issued.

* * The *Chimney Corner* is founded by Frank Leslie.

* * The *Commercial Bulletin* is founded.

* * *Commemoration Ode*, by James Russell Lowell, appears. "Conceded to be the greatest . . . heroic ode America has produced." (Welsh.)

* * *Drum Taps*, by Walt Whitman, appears.

* * *The Gayworthys*, by Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney, appears.

* * *National Lyrics*, by John Greenleaf Whittier, appears.

* * *The Pioneers of France in the New World*, by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *Glimpses of History*, by George Makepeace Towle, appears.

* * *Life of John Jacob Astor*, by James Parton, appears.

* * *Life and Adventures of Jefferson Davis*, by George Arnold, appears.

* * *Method of Philological Study in the English Language*, by Francis A. Marsh, appears.

* * *Allworth Abbey*, by Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, appears.

* * *Cape Cod*, by Henry David Thoreau, appears; also *Letters to Various Persons.*

1866 Jan. 15. *Ky.* The Agricultural College of Kentucky purchases "Ashland," the old home of Henry Clay.

SOCIETY.

1865 * * *Chicago.* Cook County Hospital is established.

* * *Ind.* The Legislature enacts that colored people shall be accepted as competent witnesses in the courts of the State.

* * *Kan.* The Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind is established at Olathe.

* * *Miss.* The Federal Government arrests and imprisons Gov. Charles Clarke.

* * *New York.* A band of the Disciples of Lassalle is organized.

* * *New York.* The Manhattan Club is founded.

* * The Presbyterian General Assembly declares liquor makers and sellers

shall be excluded from membership, and it recommends total abstinence.

* * *U. S.* The spirit ration is discontinued in the navy, and it is ordered that the supply on hand shall be sold.

1866 Jan. 1. *Wis.* **A home** for soldiers' orphans is opened.

Jan. * *Kan.* A convention of **colored men** is held at Topeka; it petitions the Legislature to strike the word "white" from the Constitution.

* * *U. S.* **The charities of the war are beyond precedent.**

Contributions for the aid and relief of soldiers by States, counties, and towns amount to $187,209,608; offerings of associations and individuals, $24,044,865; offerings for sufferers abroad, $380,040; for sufferers by the riot in New York in 1863, for freedmen and refugees, $639,633. Total charities, $212,274,248.

Feb. 10. The franking privilege is granted to Mrs. Lincoln.

Feb. 26. *New York.* **The Board of Health** is established.

STATE.

1865 Dec. * *D. C.* **A deplorable disagreement** between the President and Congress.

President Johnson holds that the seceding States were not out of the Union when in rebellion, and forms a policy from that standpoint; Congress would reconstruct the States with special legislation and special guaranties.

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress becomes more radical;** complaint is made against the course pursued by the South in electing members who a few months before were in the Confederate army, and **still hold to the legality of their attempts to break up the Union.**

Dec. * *D. C.* Secretary McCulloch begins the immediate **contraction of the currency.**

* * *Miss.* The Legislature passes a law **giving civil rights to freedmen.**

* * *Ill.* The Legislature ratifies the **13th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

Ala. Lewis E. Parsons.
–68 * * *Ala.* Robert M. Patton.
–67 * * *Colo. (Ter.).* Alexander Cummings.
–69 * * *Del.* Gove Saulsbury.
–66 * * *Fla.* William Marvin.
Ga. James Johnson.
–67 * * *Ga.* Charles J. Jenkins.
–69 * * *Ill.* Richard J. Oglesby.
–69 * * *Kan.* Samuel J. Crawford.
–67 * * *La.* James M. Wells.
–68 * * *Mich.* Henry H. Crapo.
–66 * * *Miss.* William L. Sharkey.
–66 * * *Mont. (Ter.).* Thomas Francis Meagher.
N. C. William W. Holden.
–68 * * *N. C.* Jonathan Worth.
–67 * * *N. H.* Frederick Smyth.
–67 * * *N. Mex. (Ter.).* Robert B. Mitchell.
–69 * * *N. Y.* Reuben E. Fenton.
–66 * * *O.* Charles Anderson.
S. C. Benjamin F. Perry.
–68 * * *S. C.* James L. Orr.
–69 * * *Tenn.* William G. Brownlow.
–66 * * *Tex.* A. J. Hamilton.
–69 * * *U. (Ter.).* Charles Durkee.
–67 * * *Vt.* Paul Dillingham.

1866 Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: R. P. Spaulding of O. proposes **an amendment to the Constitution,** for the apportionment of representatives on the **basis of a franchise freely exercised,** by blacks as well as whites.

Jan. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The **Joint Special Committee on Reconstruction** is organized.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **James G. Blaine** of Me. proposes **an amendment to the Constitution,** by which the enumeration of persons whose right of suffrage is impaired on account of race or color shall be omitted in apportioning representatives.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House, with four-fifths of its members Republicans, **refuses to pass a resolution of confidence in the Republican President;** this occasions a break in its relations with him.

Jan. 12. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Lyman Trumbull** of Ill. introduces **the Civil Rights Bill.**

"There shall be no discrimination in civil rights . . . on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Jan. 14. *N. C.* **A convention** meets at Raleigh under the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, and proceeds to frame a **Constitution.**

Jan. 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **Roscoe Conkling** of N. Y. proposes **an amendment,** prohibiting the enumeration of all blacks in any State when the political "rights or privileges of any man shall be denied on account of race or color;" also for denying or abridging the elective franchise.

Jan. 22. *D. C.* **Congress: The Joint Reconstruction Committee** report their **amendment to the Constitution** to both Houses.

It excludes the enumeration of freedmen as a basis of representation when the exercise of the elective franchise is denied or abridged in any State.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Freedmen's Bureau Bill.**

Jan. 29. *D. C.* **Congress: The amendment resolutions** are referred again to the Reconstruction Committee.

Jan. 31. *D. C.* **Congress: The Joint Committee** makes another report excluding freedmen from enumeration when the elective franchise is denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color. Adopted by the House. Vote, 120–46.

Jan. * *Ia.* The Legislature ratifies **the 13th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution.

Feb. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Civil Rights Bill,** which is intended to confer on the freedmen all the rights enjoyed by the white men, except that of suffrage. Vote, 33–12.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate begins the debate on the Constitutional Amendment.

Congress confers additional power on the **Freedmen's Bureau.** Vote: House, 136–33; Senate (previously), 37–10.

Feb. 9. *Neb.* A Constitutional Convention frames a **Constitution.**

Feb. 10. *Tex.* **A State Convention** meets at Austin to frame a new Constitution.

Feb. 19. *D. C.* President Johnson **vetoes the Freedmen's Bureau Bill.**

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The attempt to override the **President's veto** fails. Vote, 30–18. (See July 16.)

Feb. 21. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **J. S. Morrill** of Vt. reports a bill for funding certain **national obligations.**

Feb. 22. *D. C.* The President makes a speech in front of the Presidential Mansion, in which he **denounces the Reconstruction Committee,** and declares **Congress** to be in rebellion against the Government of the United States.

Mar. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate fails to carry the Civil Rights Amendment Bill. Vote, 25–22. [Passed Mar. 16.]

Mar. 10. *W. Va.* **Congress,** by a joint resolution, recognizes the transfer of the counties of **Berkely and Jefferson** from Virginia to West Virginia.

Mar. 14. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **The Civil Rights Bill** passes. Vote, 111–38.

Mar. 16. *D. C.* **Congress;** the Senate passes the Civil Rights Bill.

It accords to the negro every legal right enjoyed by the white man, and empowers the President to use the army to enforce the Act.

Congress; House: The debate on the contraction of the currency closes; **the Morrill Funding Bill** is defeated. Vote, 67–70.

Mar. 17. *U. S.* The United States terminates the **reciprocity treaty** regulating traffic between Canada and the United States, it having given one year's notice, according to the terms of the treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 Dec. 31. *U. S.* **The fire record** for 1865 shows 354 fires of $20,000 loss and upwards, and a total estimated loss of $43,139,000.

Immigrants in 1865, 247,453.

* * *Cal.* **The Mountain View Cemetery** at San Francisco is established.

* * *Conn.* **Cedar Hill Cemetery,** near Hartford, is laid out.

* * *D. C.* **The Freedman's** Savings and Trust Company is chartered.

1866 Jan. 1. *New York.* Price of middling upland **cotton** is 52 to 53 cents; the value of a **gold dollar** is 144⅛ cents.

Jan. 11. *Ky.* The State **Farmers' convention** meets at Frankfort; delegates are present from 40 counties.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* **The Smithsonian Institution** at Washington is partially burned.

Jan. 30. The steamer *Miami's* **boilers explode,** and she sinks in the Mississippi; 150 lives are lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1866 Apr. 13. *D. C.* Congress passes a resolution providing for the preservation of soldiers' graves from desecration.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* Congress tenders its thanks to Gen. W. S. Hancock.

May 3. *D. C.* Congress tenders the thanks of the Nation to officers, soldiers, and seamen.

June 17. *D. C.* Congress limits admission to West Point Academy to candidates who are between 17 and 22 years of age.

July 26. Winfield S. Hancock is commissioned major-general.

July * Ulysses S. Grant is appointed general-in-chief (the 15th commander) of the U. S. A.; W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General; D. G. Farragut, Admiral of the U. S. N., and D. D. Porter, Vice-Admiral.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1866 May 1. *Md.* A destructive hailstorm visits Baltimore; 20,000 panes of glass are broken.

May 12. *D. C.* A variable star in the constellation *Corona* is seen from the Washington observatory; it appears to be nearly as large as the sun; [within 30 days it dwindles from second to ninth magnitude.]

June 15. *N. Y.* The asteroid Thisbe is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

June 23. *Phila.* The Chestnut-Street bridge is completed. (Begun in 1861.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1866.
Mar. 21. Elliot, Stephen, Confed. brig.-gen., A34.
Apr. 1. Harding, Chester, portrait painter, A74.
Apr. 12. Dickinson, Daniel Stevens, sen. for N.Y., A66.
Apr. 22. Allen, Henry F., Gov. of La.; Confed. brig.-gen., A46.
—— Warriner, Francis, Cong. cl., writer, A61.
Apr. 23. Ewing, William B., physician, N.J., A90.
May 7. Waite, Carlos A., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A66.
May 29. Cox, Henry G., physician, N.Y., A47.
—— Rogers, Henry Darwin, geologist, A58.
—— Scott, Winfield, lieutenant-general U. S. A., Whig candidate for the Presidency, A80.
June 8. Davis, Emerson, Cong. cl., A68.
June 13. Odell, Moses F., naval officer, M. C. N.Y., A48.
June 16. Seaton, William W., journalist, D. C., A81.
June 17. Cass, Lewis, sen. for Mich., Gov., min. to France, sec. of state, A84.
June 18. Merrick, James, Cong. clergyman, missionary to Persia, A63.
June 21. Marguerittes, Julie de, author, dramatic critic, A52.
—— Mussey, Reuben Dimond, surgeon, author, A86.
July 6. Bruce, George, typefounder, pres. Mech. Inst. N. Y. City, A85.
July 14. Bloodgood, Samuel DeWitt, merchant, N.Y. City, A67.
July 24. Morgan, George N., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A41.
Aug. 2. Lathrop, John H., pres. of coll., A67.
Aug. 21. Brainerd, Thomas, Cong. clergyman, writer, editor, A62.
Aug. 23. Haven, Alice B., author of juvenile books, A38.
Aug. 25. Porter, John Addison, chemist, A44.
Aug. 26. Pierpont, John, Unit. clergyman, poet, A81.
Aug. 27. Richmond, Dean, merchant, financier, of N.Y., A62.

CHURCH.

1866 Apr. 4+. *La.* The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal South) meets at New Orleans.

David S. Doggett, William M. Wightman, Enoch M. Marvin, Holland N. McTyeire, and John C. Kenner are ordained bishops. [June 20. J. W. Roberts miss. bp.]

The Baltimore, Columbia, Northwest Texas, West Texas, Little Rock, North Georgia, and South Georgia Conferences are formed.

May 31. *Ill.* The Eighth Triennial General Eldership (Church of God) opens at Decatur.

June 1. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

LETTERS.

1866 Mar. 27. *Mich.* The Detroit *Daily Post* is issued.

Apr. 2. *Phila.* The *Evening Star* is issued.

June 20. *Phila.* The *Public Ledger* is issued.

July * *Tenn.* Central Tennessee College is chartered.

SOCIETY.

1866 Apr. 6. *Ill.* The first post of the Grand Army of the Republic is organized at Decatur.

Apr. * *Me.* Fenians gather at Eastport for a raid on Campobello, New Brunswick, but are deterred by the Government.

Apr. * *Md.* A fair is held at Baltimore for the relief of destitute people in the Southern States; the net receipts are $164,569.

Apr. * *New York.* The American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is organized; Henry Bergh, president.

May 1–3. *Tenn.* Twenty-four negroes are killed in a race riot at Memphis.

May 10. *New York.* James Stephens, the fugitive Fenian Head-Center, arrives.

May * *N. Y.* Fenians assemble at Buffalo for a raid into Canada.

May 19. *N. Y.* The Government seizes 1,200 stand of arms from Fenians at Rouse's Point. [May 30, it seizes 1,000 more at St. Albans, Vt.]

June 1. *N. Y.* Canada is invaded by about 1,500 Fenians from Buffalo. [They retire after a skirmish with the Canadians; many are arrested by Federal officers.]

June 7. *Vt.* About 1,000 armed Fenians invade Canada, and return on the approach of Canadian troops.

June 8. *Phila.* Antoine Probst is executed for the murder on April 7 of the Deering family, consisting of eight persons.

June 21. *D. C.* The Howard Institute Bill becomes a law, establishing an industrial home for freedmen at Washington.

July 11. *D. C.* Senator J. H. Lane of Kansas commits suicide.

July 12. *Ind.* The first department encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is held at Indianapolis.

July 27. *U. S.* The Government orders all circulars and letters concerning lotteries to be excluded from the mail.

July 30. *La.* A meeting composed mostly of colored people meets at New Orleans to form a new constitution; a riot follows, in which many are killed.

A massacre of Republicans in a political convention occurs at New Orleans.

About 40 are killed and 150 wounded by the anti-negro suffrage party. [The Radicals of the North are intensified in feeling and united in action by this occurrence.]

STATE

1866 Mar. 19. *D. C.* Congress: The House reconsiders the Funding Bill.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate declares John P. Stockton (Rep.) of N. J. entitled to his seat, notwithstanding an alleged irregularity in his election. Vote, 22–21.

The decisive vote is cast by Stockton himself, owing to peculiar circumstances respecting the pairing of votes. The House again passes the Funding Bill with a proviso. Vote, 83–53.

Mar. 26. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate reconsiders the question of admitting J. P. Stockton, and unanimously condemns his voting for himself; it decides, without his vote, that he is not entitled to a seat. Vote, 23–20.

Mar. 27. *D. C.* President Johnson vetoes the Civil Rights Bill.

Mar. 28. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: George F. Edmunds of Vt. is sworn in as Senator.

Apr. 1±. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate overrides the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill. Vote, 33–15. [The House follows on Apr. 9. Vote, 122–41.]

Apr. 2. *D. C.* President Johnson restores the *habeas corpus* in all States but Texas.

—— *U. S.* The President proclaims that the insurrection is suppressed east of the Mississippi River; it "is henceforth to be so regarded."

Apr. * *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Funding Bill. Vote, 32–7. [Approved Apr. 12; it becomes a law.]

Apr. 24. *D. C.* Congress; House: A memorable legislative encounter between J. G. Blaine and Roscoe Conkling takes place, by which they become enemies for life.

Apr. 30. *D. C.* Congress: The Joint Reconstruction Committee makes their final report, which is known as the 14th Amendment. (See below.)

May 5. *D. C.* Congress extends the boundary of Nevada one degree east.

May 6. *Va.* **Jefferson Davis is indicted for treason** by a grand jury in the U. S. Circuit Court of Virginia.

May * *D. C.* **Congress** passes the bill to **admit Colorado.** Vote: Senate, 19–13; House, 81–57. [Vetoed, May 16.]

May 8. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **The debate on the 14th Amendment is opened** by Thaddeus Stevens of Pa.

May 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **14th Amendment Bill** to aid in the reconstruction of the Southern States. Vote, 128–37. (See June 16.)

May 24. *W. Va.* The people ratify an amendment to the **Constitution, disfranchising** all who had given voluntary aid to the Confederacy after June, 1861.

May 29. *D. C.* The President issues a proclamation of **general amnesty,** with certain classes excepted.

May * *Tenn.* The Legislature by enactment **disfranchises** all who have aided the secession cause in any way.

June 6. *D. C.* **The Pension Bill** becomes a law; it authorizes the payment of $25 per month to soldiers and sailors rendered helpless.

June 7. *D. C.* The President issues a monitory proclamation against the invasion of Canada by **Fenians.**

June 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Constitutional Amendment Bill.** Vote, 32-11.

June 13. *D. C.* **Congress: The House concurs** with the Senate's amendments to the **Constitutional Amendment Bill.** Vote, 120–32. It then passes the Bill. Vote, 138–36.

Its aim is—(1) to override the Dred Scott decision, and to prevent the abridgment of the privileges and immunities of native or naturalized citizens; (2) to prevent the exclusion of the negro vote,—which it does,—by reducing the representation of the States in Congress in proportion to the reduction of votes; (3) to prevent the payment of the Confederate debt, and to guarantee the payment of the national debt.

June 16. *D. C.* **The 14th Amendment** is submitted to the States.

June 18. *D. C.* **Congress: The Committee on Reconstruction** reports that no Southern State has placed itself in satisfactory relations to the Union; it proposes new legislation as a condition by which any State may be qualified for representation in Congress.

June 21. *D. C.* **The Homestead Bill** becomes a law; it provides for the disposal of all public lands in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Florida.

—— *Neb.* The people ratify the **Constitution.** Vote, 3,938–3,838.

June 22. *D. C.* The President's message to Congress expresses **his objections** to the submission to the States of the **14th Amendment.**

June 30. Connecticut is the first State to **approve the 14th Amendment.**

—— *U. S.* **Statistics for 1866. Revenue:** Customs, $179,046,652; internal revenue, $309,226,813; direct tax, $1,974,754; sales of public lands, $665,031; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $38,083,056; miscellaneous items, $29,036,314. Total revenue, $558,032,620; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $37,223,203. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $58,477; miscellaneous items, $41,056,962; War Department, $284,449,702; navy department, $43,324,119; Indians, $3,247,065; pensions, $15,605,352; interest on public debt, $133,067,742. Total ordinary expenditures, $520,809,417; **public debt,** $2,773,236,173; exports, $348,859,522; imports, $434,812,066.

June * *Tex.* The people **ratify** the new Constitution. Vote, 34,794–11,235.

July 7. New Hampshire approves the 14th Amendment.

July 11. *D. C.* **Dissent in the Cabinet** with the President's views on reconstruction; **William Dennison,** Postmaster-General, tenders his resignation.

July 13. *D. C.* **Congress** passes a bill for the **reduction of the internal revenue taxes.** Estimated yearly reduction, $265,920,474.

July 16. *D. C.* **Congress** overrides the President's veto of a **new Freedmen's Bureau Bill.** Vote: House, 104–33; Senate, 33–12. The bill becomes a law.

July 18. *D. C.* Attorney-General **James Speed** retires from the Cabinet.

July 19. Tennessee ratifies the 14th Amendment. Vote, 58–17.

July 22±. *D. C.* **Secretary Harlan** retires from the Interior Department.

July 23±. *D. C.* **Congress** passes the Bill to **admit Nebraska.** Vote; Senate, 24–18; House, 62–52. [It remains unsigned by the President when Congress adjourns. A "pocket veto."]

Henry Stanbery of Ky. is appointed attorney-general.

Congress limits the U. S. **Supreme Court** to a chief justice and six associate justices.

July 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a joint resolution to **readmit Tennessee.** Vote, 125–12.

July 25. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an act reviving the **grade of general** in the army, and creates the rank of admiral in the navy.

Congress receives a special **message** from the President respecting the admission of **Tennessee.**

Alexander W. Randall of Wis. is appointed postmaster-general.

July 26. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an act "regulating the time and manner of **holding elections** for senators in Congress."

July 27. *D. C.* **Congress,** having legalized the **metric system,** provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall furnish each State with one set of the standard weights and measures.

Orville H. Browning of Ill. is appointed secretary of the interior.

July 28. *D. C.* **Congress** increases the peace establishment in the army.

The 39th Congress: the first session closes.

July 30. *La.* **The Republican convention** that framed the Constitution of 1864 attempts to reassemble; a **riot and massacre** ensue. (See Society.)

Aug. 14. *Phila.* **A National Union Convention of Conservatives** assembles, seeking a union of Administration Republicans and Democrats,—it is composed chiefly of the latter; James R. Doolittle of Wis., president. [It indorses the course of President Johnson.]

Aug. 17. *D. C.* The President **proclaims the decree of Maximilian,** closing certain Mexican ports, to be null and void as against the United States.

Aug. 20. *D. C.* The President proclaims the **insurrection suppressed** in Texas.

—— *U. S.* The writ of *habeas corpus* **is** restored in all the States.

Aug. 28. *D. C.* President Johnson leaves Washington for Chicago to lay the corner-stone of the Douglas Monument.

His circuitous journey is derisively called "**swinging around the circle.**" He makes frequent speeches in an aggressive and disputatious spirit, concerning political questions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1866 Mar. 23. *O.* **Pike's Opera House** at Cincinnati is burned.

Mar. * *Eng.* The Atlantic Telegraph Company reorganizes as the **Anglo-American Telegraph Company,** limited.

Apr. 1. *New York.* Price of middling uplands **cotton** is 40 to 42 cents; the value of a **gold dollar** is 127¾ to 128¼ cents.

May 21. *New York.* **The Academy** of Music and the University Medical College are burned.

July 1. *New York.* The price of middling upland **cotton** is 36 to 38 cents; the value of a **gold dollar** is 151¼ to 153⅝ cents.

July 4. *Me.* **A great fire** burns a large part of **Portland;** an area one and a half miles long by one-fourth of a mile wide is devastated, 1,500 buildings consumed; loss $10,000,000 to $15,000,000; one-fourth of the population is homeless.

July 13. The *Great Eastern* again commences to **lay the deep-sea cable,** from near Valencia, Ireland.

July 27. *D. C.* Congress charters the **Atlantic and Pacific** Railroad to connect Springfield, Mo., with the Pacific; length, 2,000 miles; subsidy, 12,800 acres of land per mile in the States, 25,000 in the Territories; total 42,000,000 acres, or 70,000 square miles.

—— *N. F.* **The third Atlantic cable between England and Newfoundland** is completed.

After 12 years of remarkable faith and toil Cyrus W. Field succeeds in laying a reliable working cable 1,686 miles long between the New World and the Old.

July * *Eng.* **A cable message** is sent by Queen Victoria to President Johnson.

July 30. *D. C.* The President replies to the Queen's message.

ARMY — NAVY.

1866 Dec. 21. *Mont.* The Sioux Indians **massacre** and scalp three officers and 90 privates at Fort Philip Kearny, near Big Horn.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1866 Sept. * A destructive **flood** sweeps the Ohio River and its tributaries.

* * *Conn.* **The Yale School of Fine Arts** is opened.

* * *Dak.* Rich fields of gold, silver, and copper are discovered in **the Black Hills.**

* * *D. C.* Congress sets apart $10,000 for a life-size **statue of Abraham Lincoln** to be placed in the Federal Capitol; a commission is given to Vinnie Ream.

* * *London. Richelieu* is presented by **Edwin Booth** at the Winter Garden Theater.

* * *Mass.* The Museum of **Harvard University** is built; a chair of American archæology and ethnology is endowed by George Peabody, who gives $150,000 for the purpose.

* * *New York.* A bronze bust of **Irving** is unveiled at Bryant Park.

* * *New York.* The building of the **National Academy of Design** is completed at a cost of $237,000. John F. Weir of New Haven is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

* * *N. Y.* The Brooklyn **Academy of Design** is established.

* * *Valley of the Yosemite* is painted by Albert Bierstadt.

* * The Statue, *The Returned Soldier*, is executed by L. G. Mead.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1866.

Aug. * Rutherford, John C., lawyer, politician, Va., A41.
Sept. 2. Burnham, James C., col. U. S. A., A46.
Sept. 7. Baldwin, Matthias William, inventor of locomotives, A70.
Sept. 13. Orme, William W., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A34.
Sept. 15. Gould, Augustus A., naturalist, of Boston, A61.
Sept. 26. Hawks, Francis Lister, P. E. clergyman, historian, A68.
Oct. 1. Cummins, Maria S., novelist, A39.
Oct. 4. Rarey, John S., horse-tamer, A38.
Oct. 7. Stockton, Robert F., com. U. S. N., A71.
Oct. 13. Van Buren, John, politician, of N.Y., A56.
Oct. 16. Barrow, Wash., M. C. for Tenn., A59.
—— Dwight, Theodore, journalist, author, A70.
Oct. 28. Ansorge, Charles, prof. of music, Mass., A49.
Oct. 31. Lacey, William, P. E. clergyman, writer of text-books, A85.
Nov. 6. Rutledge, Francis H., P. E. bp. of Fla., A67.
Nov. 10. Ewen, Mary C., actor, A39.
Nov. 12. Freeman, William G., col. U. S. A., A51.
Nov. 14. Lewis, William B., major U. S. A., politician, A82.
Nov. 22. Brewster, James, philanthropist, A81.
Nov. 29. Green, Horace, physician, author, A64.
Dec. 10. Minot, Charles, railroad eng., A56.
Dec. 16. Vethake, Henry, writer, editor, Pa., A75.
Dec. 20. Semple, James, lawyer, senator, for Ill., A68.
Dec 21. Elliott, Stephen, first P. E. bishop of Ga., A60.
Dec. 22. Forrest, French captain U. S. N., Confed. adm., A70.
* * Adams, John R., Cong. clergyman, A45.
* * Ingraham, J. H., romancist, A57.

1867

Jan. 7. Hayne, Arthur P., sen. of S. C., A77.

CHURCH.

1866 Sept. 30. *Ia.* John Hennessy is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Dubuque.

Oct. 3. Channing Moore Williams is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop for Japan and China.

Oct. 10, 11. *N. Y.* **The Second National Unitarian Conference** is held in Syracuse.

Oct. 24. *Wis.* The Wisconsin Conference of Unitarian and Independent Societies is organized at Sheboygan.

Nov. 7. *La.* Joseph Père Bell Wilmer is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Louisiana.

Nov. 15. *Ky.* George David Cummins is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Kentucky.

Dec. 5. *Mass.* The Norfolk Conference of Unitarian and other churches is organized at Dedham.

Dec. 6. *Wis.* William Edmond Armitage is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Wisconsin.

Dec. 11. The Essex Conference of Liberal Christian churches is formed.

Dec. 12. *Mass.* The South Middlesex Conference of Congregational (Unitarian) churches is organized at Cambridgeport; and the Worcester Conference is organized at Worcester.

Dec. 17. *Boston.* The Suffolk Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches is organized.

Dec. 18. *Mass.* The North Middlesex Congregational Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches is organized at Littleton.

Dec. * *Pa.* **The Pennsylvania Lutherans,** having called the adherents of the Augsburg Confession to unite, a preliminary convention is held at Reading; it provides for a **General Council.**

* * *Alas.* **The Moravians** send missionaries to Western Alaska, near Fort Alexander.

* * *Boston.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *Ind.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Fort Wayne.

The Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod is declared by the General Synod to have severed its connections.

* * *Mo.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at St. Louis; R. L. Stanton, moderator.

The General Assembly (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at St. Louis; S. M. Hopkins, moderator.

The Old and New School General Assemblies fraternize at the Lord's Table at St. Louis.

The Presbyterian General Assembly declares its regret because of the separation of the Southern churches.

A joint committee of both New and Old School Presbyterians is appointed to consider a reunion.

* * *N. Y.* The New York City Mission and Tract Society is reorganized.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *O.* **The Freedmen's Aid Society** (Methodist Episcopal) is organized at Cincinnati.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Allegheny; David Kerr, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Pittsburg is organized.

* * The East German, Texas, South Carolina, and Tennessee Conferences (Methdist Episcopal) are formed.

LETTERS.

1866 Oct. 24. *Md.* The Peabody Institute, at Baltimore, is inaugurated in the presence of the founder.

* * *Boston.* **The Institute of Technology** is opened.

* * *Colo.* The *Republican* is issued at Denver.

* * *Ia.* **Tabor College** (Cong.) is organized at Tabor.

* * *Ind.* **De Pauw College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at New Albany.

* * *Ind.* The Indianapolis **Normal School** is opened.

* * *Kan.* The **University of Kansas** (non-sect.) is organized at Lawrence.

* * *Kan.* **Ottawa University** (Bapt.) is organized at Ottawa.

* * *Ky.* The **Kentucky Wesleyan College** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Millersburg.

* * *Ky.* Normal Institute (colored), of Lexington, is opened by the American Missionary Association.

* * *Ky.* The Logan Female College is founded at Russelville.

* * *Md.* Centenary Biblical Institute (Meth. Epis.) is organized in Baltimore.

* * *Md.* **Morgan College and Delaware Conference Academy** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Baltimore.

* * *Mo.* **Lewis College** (Meth. Epis.) is opened at Glasgow.

* * *Mo.* The Lincoln Institute **Normal School** at Jefferson City is opened.

* * *N. J.* **Drew Theological Seminary** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Madison.

* * *New York.* The *Galaxy* magazine appears.

* * *O.* **One Study College** (Meth. Epis.) is established at Scio. Each student is to pursue but one study at a time. [Name changed to Scio College.]

* * *Ore.* **The Medical Department** of the Willamette University at Portland is opened.

* * *Ore.* **Christian College** (denominational) is organized at Monmouth.

Pa. **Lehigh University** (Prot. Epis.) is organized at South Bethlehem.

* * *Tenn.* **U. S. Grant University** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Chattanooga.

* * *Wis.* The State **Normal School** at Platteville is opened.

* * *Venetian Life*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *Character and Characteristic Men*, by Edwin Percy Whipple, appears.
* * *Josh Billings and His Sayings*, by Henry Wheeler Shaw, appears.
* * *Life of Stonewall Jackson*, by John Esten Cooke, appears.
* * *Lyrics and Hymns*, by Alice Cary, appears.
* * *The Masquerade and Other Poems*, by John G. Saxe, appears.
* * *Saint Elmo*, by Augusta Evans (Mrs. Wilson), appears.
* * *Snow-Bound*, by **John Greenleaf Whittier**, appears.
* * *The Story of Kennett*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.
* * *Doctor Johns*, by Donald G. Mitchell, appears.
* * *Lyrics*, by Julia Ward Howe, appears; it includes the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, written in camp, in 1861.
* * *Our Artist in Peru*, by G. W. Carleton, appears.

SOCIETY.

1866 Oct. 1. *N. C.* Colored delegates meet in convention at Raleigh to advance their race.

Nov. 10. *Me.* Soldiers are first admitted to the **National Home**, for disabled volunteers, at Togus Springs.

Nov. 20. *Ind.* The first national encampment of the **Grand Army** of the Republic is held at Indianapolis; Gen. S. A. Hurlbut of Ill., commander-in-chief.

Dec. 1. *Paris.* Minister Bigelow receives a **gold medal** for the widow of Abraham Lincoln, — the gift of 40,000 French citizens.

Dec. 6. *Minn.* A State **hospital for the insane** is opened at St. Peter.

Dec. * *D. C.* The scandalous **sale of pardons** to ex-Confederates by "middlemen" and by women is exposed at Washington.

* * *Cal.* The State Institution for the **Deaf, Dumb, and Blind** is established at Oakland.

* * *Chicago.* **The "Crosby Opera House"** Association conducts a lottery, in which the Opera House is the principal prize.

* * *D. C.* **Miss Mary Harris** is tried at Washington for the murder of A. J. Burroughs and acquitted.

* * *Ky.* The colored population of Marion County is terrorized by a band of **armed outlaws** called the "Skaag's men."

* * *Md.* The Legislature passes a bill to enforce a strict **observance of Sunday.**

* * *N. J.* **A Soldiers' Home** is established at Newark.

* * *O.* **John W. Hughes** is hanged for the murder of Miss Tamzen Parsons at Cleveland.

* * *Pa.* The Pittsburg **Homeopathic Hospital** is chartered.

* * *Tenn.* The Legislature removes the **disability** which prevents negroes and Indians giving testimony in courts of justice.

* * *Vt.* **A Home** for destitute children is established at Burlington.

STATE.

1866 Aug.* *D. C.* Secretary Seward transmits a list of individual **claims against England**, based on the losses caused by the *Alabama*.

Sept. 3–7. *Phila.* Two National Conventions are held — one composed of Loyalists from the South, the other of their sympathizers in the North; they unite in condemnation of the President's reconstruction policy.

Sept. 11. *N. J.* The Legislature ratifies the **14th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution. [Sept. 19, Oregon; Nov. 9, Vermont; Dec. *, South Carolina; * * Virginia.]

Sept. 17. *O.* **A Convention of Soldiers and Sailors** is held at Cleveland to render moral support to the Administration; it is weak in attendance and barren of results.

Sept. 25, 26. *Pa.* **A National Convention of Citizen Soldiers and Sailors** meets at Pittsburg; it favors the Radicals in Congress who oppose the President; **Gen. John A. Logan is president.**

Sept.+ *U. S.* Great excitement attends **the political campaign.**

It concerns chiefly the choice of members of the 40th Congress, and of members of legislatures who are to act on the 14th Amendment.

Nov. 6. *Ind.* A convention of **colored people** meets at Indianapolis to advance a movement for full **citizenship.**

—— *U. S.* The State elections **favor the Republicans** in Congress.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 39th Congress:** the second session opens.

Congress receives a moderate and conciliatory **message** from the President.

Dec. 4. *N. C.* The Legislature rejects the **14th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: G. H. Williams of Ore. introduces a bill "to regulate the tenure of civil offices."

Congress: The House suspends the rules and repeals the act authorizing the President to extend amnesty. Vote, 112–29.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress** passes a bill extending the right of **suffrage to the negroes** of the District of Columbia. [The President vetoes the bill, Jan. 5, 1867.]

Dec. 22. *N. C.* The Legislature passes an act of **amnesty** to all soldiers of both armies who have committed offenses against the criminal laws of the State.

* * *U. S.* **The income tax** of five per cent. on all incomes over $800 yields a revenue of $61,071,932.

* * The significant movement of the U. S. troops to the Mexican border has the desired effect on Napoleon III.; he promises to **withdraw French troops from the continent** within a limited time.

* **U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-69 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). R. C. M'Cormick.
-67 * * *Conn.* Joseph R. Hawley.
-69 * * *Dak.* (*Ter.*). Andrew J. Falk.
-68 * * *Fla.* David S. Walker.
-67 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*). David W. Ballard.
-69 * * *Mass.* Alexander H. Bullock.
-70 * * *Minn.* William R. Marshall.
-70 * * *Miss.* Benjamin G. Humphreys.
-69 * * *Mont.* (*Ter.*). Green Clay Smith.
-69 * * *N. J.* Marcus L. Ward.
-67 * * *Neb.* (*Ter.*). David Butler.
-68 * * *O.* Jacob D. Cox.
-70 * * *Ore.* George L. Woods.
-69 * * *R. I.* Ambrose E. Burnside.
-67 * * *Tex.* J. W. Throckmorton.
-72 * * *Wis.* Lucius Fairchild.

1867 Jan.* *D. C.* **Congress** again admits **Colorado.** [Jan. 25, the President vetoes the bill.]

Jan. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** A movement to **impeach President Johnson** begins in the House.

James M. Ashley of O. charges him with "usurpation of power and violation of law, by corruptly using the appointing, and the pardoning, and the veto power." The charge is referred to the Judiciary Committee. Vote, 108–39.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1866 Sept. 6. *Chicago.* President Johnson lays the corner-stone of the **Stephen A. Douglas monument.**

Oct. 1. *New York.* The price of middling upland **cotton** is 40 to 42 cents; the value of a **gold dollar** is 145 to 146 cents.

Oct. 3. The steamer *Evening Star*, New York to New Orleans, founders; 250 lives are lost.

Dec. 6. *Chicago.* **The water-works** tunnel is completed, extending two miles under Lake Michigan.

Dec. 11. *New York.* The yachts *Henrietta, Vesta, and Fleetwing* sail on an **ocean race** for England.

Dec. 25. *Eng.* The *Henrietta* **arrives at Cowes,** with her rivals only a few hours behind her; *Henrietta's* time, 13 days, 21 hours, and 55 minutes; distance, 3,196 miles.

* * *Cal.* **A paid fire department** with steam engines is established at San Francisco; the volunteer department is abolished.

* * *N. H.* **The incline railroad** to the top of Mount Washington is commenced.

* * *U. S.* The Government **taxes all incomes** over $1,000.

One merchant in New York pays $407,125, as his tax on an income of $4,071,250.

* * **The white man has gone to work** in the South, and produced *55 per cent* of the cotton crop, against *10 per cent* in 1860.

1867 Jan. 1. *O., Ky.* The Cincinnati and Covington **Suspension Bridge,** 1,057 feet long, is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1867 Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress provides that the pay of army officers below the rank of major-general shall be increased "one third, for two years." It declares that the Admiral shall be the ranking officer in the navy.

Mar. 11, 12. *D. C.* The President directs the issue of **Order Number 10.**

It assigns to each of the five military districts its commander in the following numerical order: Gen. J. M. Schofield, Gen. D. E. Sickles, Gen. G. H. Thomas, Gen. E. O. C. Ord, and Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Mar. 15. *D. C.* Orders are issued assigning **Gen. John Pope** to the 3d Military District, and **Gen. G. H. Thomas** to command the Cumberland Department.

Apr. 30. *Kan.* Gens. Hancock and Custer are sent against the **Indians** in the western part of Kansas.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1867. June 4. *New York.* An American life raft, supported by cylinders, sails for Southampton. [It arrives at its destination on July 25.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1867.
Jan. 19. Robinson, Horatio N., mathematician, educator, A61.
Jan. 20. **Willis, Nathaniel Parker,** poet, author, journalist, A61.
Jan. 25. Pennington, Alexander C., lawyer, M. C. from N. J., A57.
Jan. 27. Davis, Charles A., merchant of N. Y., writer, A72.
Feb. 1. Merrick, Pliny, jurist, A73.
Feb. 2. Hunt, Washington, statesman, A56.
Feb. 13. Orton, Jason R., phys., poet, journalist, A61.
Feb. 17. Bache, Alexander D., physicist, writer, A61.
Feb. 18. Goode, Wm., Cong. missionary to Syria, A75.
Mar. 2. Alexander, John H., chemist, physicist, editor, A54.
Mar. 6. Browne, Charles Farrar, "**Artemus Ward,**" humorist, author, A33.
Mar. 20. Clark, Billy James, founder of first temperance society, A89.
Mar. 21. Bailey, Joseph, brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A40.
Mar. 29. Riddle, Geo. R., statesman, A50.
Apr. 5. Evans, George, sen. for Me., A70.
Apr. 7. Roane, John S., Confed. brig.-gen., gov. Ark., A50.
—— Wood, James, Presbyterian clergyman, educator, writer, A68.
Apr. 9. Stearns, George L., antislavery advocate, reformer, A58.
Apr. 14. Abrahams, Simeon, phys., N. Y., philanthropist, A58.
—— Bullock, William A., inventor of a printing-press, A53.
Apr. 15. Field, David Dudley, Cong. clergyman, A86.
Apr. 16. Pennock, Caspar W., phys., medical professor, Phila., A68.
Apr. 17. Gilmore, Joseph A., Gov. of N. H., A56.
Apr. 29. Paulding, Leonard, commander U. S. N., A41.
May 24. Hoyt, Benjamin T., educator, A47.
June 2. Sargent, Lucius Manlius, writer of tales, A81.
June 19. Dodge, Henry, sen. for Wis., A85.

CHURCH.

1867 Jan. 16. *Mass.* The Connecticut Valley Conference of Unitarian, Congregational, and other Christian Churches is organized at Greenfield.

Jan. 25. *Me.* Henry Adams Neely is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Maine.

Jan. 30. *New York.* The United States branch of the **Evangelical Alliance** is fully organized at the Bible House; William E. Dodge, president.

Feb. 3. *Ark.* Edward Fitzgerald is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Little Rock.

Feb. 5. *Mass.* The Plymouth Bay Unitarian Conference is organized at Hingham.

Apr. 17. *R. I.* The Channing (Unitarian) Conference is organized at Providence.

May 7. A General Convention of the **Protestant Methodists** is held to consider the matter of union with the Methodist Episcopal Church South; the union is not formed.

May 30. *Ga.* The Georgia Conference (African Methodist Episcopal) is organized.

June 7. *O.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets at Cincinnati.

June 8. The **Florida** Conference (African Methodist Episcopal) is organized.

LETTERS.

1867 Feb. 1. *N. Y.* The name, Vassar Female College, is changed to **Vassar College** by act of the Legislature.

Feb. * *Eng.* **George Peabody,** an American banker, gives **$1,000,000** to promote education in the South.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress creates an **Educational Department.** (See State.)

Mar. 16. *D. C.* **Henry Barnard** is appointed Commissioner of Education.

May 22. **The Peabody Fund** of $2,100,000 for Southern education is placed in care of a board of trustees.

June 17. *W. Va.* **The West Virginia University** at Morgantown is opened.

SOCIETY.

1867 Feb. * *Tenn.* The Legislature abolishes all distinction of race and color in the qualifications of electors. [The popular vote in Ohio, Minnesota, and Kansas rejects the proposed abolition of race distinction as to suffrage.]

Feb. * *Pa.* The temperance movement drifts into politics.

The State Temperance Convention declares that, "if the adversaries of temperance shall continue to receive the aid and countenance of present political parties, we shall not hesitate to break over political bands and seek redress through the ballot-box."

Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress abolishes peonage in New Mexico.

Mar. 7. *D. C.* Congress votes a gold medal to **Cyrus W. Field** as a recognition of his services in laying the Atlantic Cable.

Mar. * *D. C.* Senator Henry Wilson of Mass. is instrumental in reviving the **Congressional Temperance Society.**

Apr. 30. *Phila.* **The Americus Club** is organized.

Spring. *Mo.* **Desperadoes,** led by Archie Clemens, rob and murder in Lafayette; Clemens is killed by the State troops.

May 13. *Va.* **Jefferson Davis** is admitted to bail at Richmond; amount of bond, $100,000.

Names of sureties: Horace Greeley, Augustus Schell, Aristides Welsh, David K. Jackman, W. H. McFarland, Richard B. Hakall, Isaac Davenport, Abraham Warwick, G. A. Myers, W. W. Crump, James Lyons, J. A. Meredith, W. H. Lyons, J. M. Botts, T. W. Boswell, James Thomas, Jr.

May 28. *Ind.* **The Good Templars** favor political action.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge, in session at Richmond, recommends "to the temperance people of the country the organization of a national political party whose platform of principles shall contain prohibition."

June 5. *Chicago.* **The National Brewers' Congress** favors political action.

It resolves "That we will use all means to stay the progress of this fanatical [Temperance] party, and to secure our individual rights as citizens, and that we will sustain no candidate of whatever party, in any election, who is in any way disposed toward the total abstinence cause."

June 9. *Phila.* The Methodist **Home for the Aged** is opened.

June 29. *Eng.* **William Lloyd Garrison,** radical abolitionist and champion of emancipation, is given a reception at St. James' Hall, London.

STATE.

1867 Jan. 7, 8. *D. C.* **Congress** passes a law over the President's veto regulating the elective **franchise** in the District of Columbia.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress** passes the Negro Suffrage Bill over the President's veto.

Jan. 10. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Discussion begins on the **Tenure of Office Bill.**

Jan. * *D. C.* **Congress:** The House includes members of the Cabinet in the **Tenure of Office Bill.** Vote, 75–69. [It is not approved by the Senate.]

Jan. * *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the amended **Tenure of Office Bill** by a party vote. Vote, 111–38. [It is soon after amended and passed by both Houses.]

Jan. 20. *D. C.* **Congress; House: A Civil Service Reform** measure is introduced by T. A. Jenckes of R. I.

Jan. 22. *D. C.* Congress passes a law to regulate future **meetings of Congress;** one to be held at noon on the fourth of March, the day on which the term begins for which each Congress is elected.

Jan. * *D. C.* **Congress** passes the Compromise Bill for **admitting Nebraska;** the exclusion of negroes from the elective franchise is to be removed before admission. [Jan. 29. Vetoed.]

Jan. * *D. C.* The United States Supreme Court decides that the appointment of

military tribunals by Congress is an unconstitutional act.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: Thaddeus Stevens of Pa. introduces a Reconstruction Act, dividing the South into five military districts. [It becomes the leading measure of the 39th Congress, and passes the House by a vote of 109–55.]

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress** passes, over the President's veto, the bill admitting Nebraska.

Feb. 14. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate; Reverdy Johnson of Md. proposes the Blaine Amendment to the Military District Bill, which requires impartial suffrage previous to the restoration of State governments.

Feb.* *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate passes the Sherman Substitute, known in the House as the Blaine Amendment, for the Military Government Bill. Vote, 29–9.

Feb. 17. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House rejects the Sherman Substitute. Vote, 73–98. [Compromise amendments are added.]

Feb.* *D. C.* **Congress**; House: The Blaine Amendment to the Military Bill is rejected. Vote, 69–94.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate and the House pass the amended Military Bill by a party vote.

It divides the Southern States into five military districts, to be under army officers,—each seceded State to be restored to its Federal relations when a convention of delegates shall frame a Constitution ratified by the people and approved by Congress, and when the Legislature elected under such Constitution shall adopt the 14th Amendment. All male citizens, except those disfranchised for acts of rebellion, are to participate in electing delegates to the conventions. Vote: House, 135–48; Senate, 38–10.

Congress: The Senate passes the amended Tenure of Office Bill.

—*Neb.* The Legislature accepts the terms of admission into statehood.

Feb. 22. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the further establishment and protection of national cemeteries for burial of soldiers and sailors.

Feb. 23 *Kan.* A treaty is made with the Indians for their removal to the Indian Territory.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* The President proclaims Nebraska admitted into the Union as the 37th State.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* President Johnson vetoes the Tenure of Office Bill and the Reconstructional Military District Bill.

Congress passes the Tenure of Office Bill over the President's veto. Vote: Senate, 35–11; House, 133–37. It also overrides the veto of the Military District Bill. Vote, House, 135–48; Senate, 38–10.

It sets apart $20,000 to provide an equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield Scott and passes the National Bankruptcy Bill; it establishes a Department of Education. [Later, it is made a Bureau of the Interior.]

The Judiciary Committee reports its inability to conclude its labors, and recommends that the investigation of the charges against the President be continued. The testimony is committed to the clerk, for use during the ensuing session.

Congress enacts that the Federal Government shall assume the government of Virginia.

The Morrill bill, for reducing the internal revenue taxes $36,000,000 yearly, becomes a law.

The amount exempted from the income tax is raised from $600 to $1,000; the excess above $1,000 to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent; the tax to expire in 1870.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to exchange three per cent certificates of indebtedness for compound interest notes, which may be counted as part of the reserves of national banks.

Congress; Senate: Benj. F. Wade of O. is elected President *pro tempore*.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* The 39th Congress ends.

The 40th Congress opens.

It opens the moment that the previous Congress closes; 80 members are absent, and 17 States are without representation.

Congress; House: Schuyler Colfax (Rep.) is reelected speaker (third time), against Samuel S. Marshall (Dem.) of Ill. Vote, 127–30. James Brooks of N. Y. presents the protest of the Democrats against organizing the House.

Mar. 7. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: James M. Ashley of O. asks the continuance of the impeachment investigation; he is opposed by the Democrats, but sustained by a party vote.

Mar. 19. *D. C.* **Congress** concurs in the Supplementary Reconstruction Act, and sends it to the President. [Mar. 23. Vetoed.]

Mar. 20. *Mass.* The Legislature ratifies the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* **Congress**: the Supplementary Reconstruction Act is passed over the President's veto. Vote: House, 114–25; Senate, 40–7.

Gen. Schofield takes charge of a military district at Richmond; Gen. Sickles, at Columbia; Gen. Pope, at Montgomery; Gen. Ord, at Vicksburg; Gen. Sheridan, at New Orleans.

Mar.* *D. C.* **Congress** refuses to accept the new Constitution of Georgia.

Mar. 30. *D. C.* A treaty is concluded by which the Territory of Russian America [Alaska] is purchased from Russia for the sum of $7,200,000; it contains 577,390 square miles.

Congress; the first session adjourns to July 3.

—The Legislatures of 16 States have ratified the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Jan. 4, O.; Jan. 8, Mo.; Jan. 10, N.Y., Kan., and Ky.; Jan. 9, Va. (rejects); Jan. 11, Me. and Nev.; Jan. 15, Ill. and Minn.; Jan. 16, W. Va.; Jan. 29, Ind.; Jan. 30, Miss.; Jan.* Mich.; Feb. 6, Pa., while Del. and La. (reject); Feb. 7, R. I. and Wis.; Mar. 23, Md. (rejects).

Apr. 1. *D. C.* The Senate meets, in special session, at the call of the President.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate approves the treaty for the purchase of Russian America.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* The Senate adjourns *sine die*.

May 8. *Md.* A constitutional convention meets at Annapolis.

May 13. *Va.* Horace Greeley and others sign Jefferson Davis's bail-bond, at Richmond, and he is released from prison. (See Society.)

May 20. *Va.* Jefferson Davis leaves the United States. [Resides in Canada.]

May 24. *D. C.* Attorney-General Stanbery gives an opinion respecting the Reconstruction Acts, which tends to neutralize their force. [Another opinion on June 12.]

June 3. *La.* Gov. Wells prevents the operation of the Reconstruction Act, and is removed by Gen. Sheridan [June 6, he appoints B. F. Flanders governor].

June 30. *U. S.* Statistics for 1867, revenue: Customs, $176,417,811; internal revenue, $266,027,537; direct tax, $4,200,234; sales of public lands, $1,163,576; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $27,787,330; miscellaneous items, $15,037,522. Total revenue, $490,634,010. Excess of revenue over ordinary expenses, $133,091,335. **Ependitures**: premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $10,813,349; miscellaneous items, $51,110,224; War Department, $95,224,416; Navy Department, $31,034,011; Indians, $4,642,532; pensions, $20,936,552; interest on public debt, $143,781,592. Total ordinary expenses, $357,542,675; public debt, $2,678,126,103., Exports, $294,506,141. Imports, $395,761,096.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1867 Jan. 22. *New York.* By resolution of Congress, the lower part of City Hall Park is to be purchased for $500,000, as a site for post-office and U. S. courts.

Jan. 23. *N. Y.* About 5,000 persons cross the East River on the ice, between New York and Brooklyn.

Jan.* The charter of the Credit Mobilier is purchased by the builders of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the stock increased to $3,750,000. [Large dividends, as the profits of building the Pacific railroad, advance the price of the stock to a high figure.]

Mar. 25. *Chicago.* Water is first let into the tunnel beneath the lake, for supplying the city.

Apr. 14. *Ore.* Grading is begun at Portland for the Oregon Central Railroad.

June 6. *Phila.* An explosion occurs in a sawmill on Samson Street; 22 persons are killed and seven injured.

June 19. *Phila.* The American Theater on Walnut Street is burned; 10 persons are killed by falling walls.

June 22. *Boston.* The corner-stone of the Masonic Temple is laid.

ARMY — NAVY.

1867 Aug. 16. *Neb.* Gen. Augur with Federal troops attacks 500 **Sioux Indians** at Plum Creek, near Omaha, in punishment for train wrecking and the murder of train hands.

Aug. 17. *D. C.* **Gen. W. S. Hancock** is appointed to command in the 5th District, as successor to Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Aug. 26. *N. C.* **Gen. Edward R. S. Canby** is given command of the 2d Military District, as successor to Gen. Sickles.

Summer-Autumn. **The Sioux Indians** are defeated in several engagements.

Nov. 24. *Mont.* **The Sioux** are defeated by the 4th Cavalry under Col. McKenzie, at a pass in the Big Horn Mountains.

Dec. 28. *D. C.* **Maj.-Gen. George. C. Meade** is appointed to command in the 3d District, as successor to Gen. John Pope. **Gen. Irwin McDowell** is appointed to command in the 4th District.

The President directs **Gen. Ord** to turn over his command in Mississippi to **Gen. Gillem.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1867 July 7. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Undina** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

Aug. 24. *Mich.* The asteroid **Minerva** is discovered by J. C. Watson. [Also **Aurora,** Sept. 6.]

Nov. 14. *D. C.* At the naval observatory, the **fall of 1,000 meteors** in 21 minutes is seen; this shower, which had been foretold, was seen at many points, and appeared to all professional observers as emanating from the constellation Leo; fully 5,000 meteors were observed from various places.

Nov. * *D. C.* The extensions of the national **Capitol** are completed.

Nov. * *Boston.* **The statue of Edward Everett** is completed.

Dec. 11-15. A widespread **snowstorm** causes the loss of many lives and the wreck of many vessels.

* * *Boston.* The New England **Conservatory of Music** is established; it is the largest of its kind in the world.

* * *Fr.* **McCormick's reaping-machine** receives the highest prize at the Paris Exposition.

* * *London. The Merchant of Venice* is presented by **Edwin Booth** at the Winter Garden Theater.

* * *Mass.* **The Salem Oratorio Society** is organized at Salem.

\+ * * *New York.* The *Black Crook* is acted several hundred times at Niblo's Garden.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1867

July 1. Meagher, Thomas Francis, Irish Confederation leader; maj.-gen. U. S. Vol.; Gov. of Idaho; journalist, orator, A44.

July 7. King, John Alsop, Gov. of N. Y., A80.

July 9. King, Rufus H., banker, N. Y., A83.

July 20. Chandler, Samuel, major-gen. U. S. A., vet. of 1812, A73.

July 29. Anthon, Charles, classical scholar, A70.

July 31. Sedgwick, Catherine M., novelist, philanthropist, A78.

Aug. 6. Cooke, Edwin F., brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A32.

Aug. 7. Aldridge, Ira, mulatto actor, A57.

Aug. 15. Butler, Pierce, lawyer of Phila., A60.

Aug. 22. Day, Jeremiah, mathematician, pres. of Yale, A94.

Aug. 26. Davenport, Nicholas T., actor, A36.

Aug. 27. Jackson, James, phys., professor in Harvard, A90.

Sept. 9. Taylor, Thomas H., P. E. clergyman, N. Y., scholar, writer, A68.

Sept. 15. Griffin, Charles, major general U. S. A., A41.

Sept. 29. Price, Sterling, Gov. of Mo., Confed. maj.-gen., A58.

Oct. 3. **Howe, Elias,** inventor of sewing-machine, A48.

Oct. 7. Riddell, John L., physician, inventor binocular microscope, A60.

Oct. 22. Kendall, George W., founder of New Orleans *Picayune,* A58.

Oct. 30. **Andrew, John Albion,** "War Gov." of Mass., A49.

Oct. * Herring, James, portrait painter, A73.

Nov. 5. Bradford, Alexander Warfield, lawyer, editor, A52.

Nov. 6. Hooker, Worthington, phys., author, A61.

Nov. 11. Packard, Frederick Adolphus, editor, A73.

Nov. 12. Stevens, Walter H., Confed. brig.-gen., chief engineer, A40.

Nov. 15. Sartwell, Henry Parker, botanist, A75.

Nov. 19. Halleck, Fitz-Greene, poet, A77.

Nov. 27. **Walworth, Reuben Hyde,** last chancellor of N. Y., A79.

—— Engles, William M., Pres. cl., A70.

Dec. 5. Dewey, Chester, educator, botanist, A83.

Dec. 7. Palmer, James S., rear-admiral U. S. N., A57.

Dec. 28. Harbaugh, Henry, Ger. Ref. clergyman, A50.

Dec. 31. Arrington, Alfred, W. lawyer, writer, A57.

CHURCH.

1867 July 25. *Fla.* **John Freeman Young** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Florida.

Oct. 16. *Ill.* The Illinois Conference (Methodist Episcopal Church South) is organized.

Nov. 12. *Conn.* The General Conference (Congregational) of Connecticut is organized.

Nov. 20. *Ind.* **The first General Council of Lutherans** meets at Fort Wayne.

* * *Chicago.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *Ill.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Central Illinois is organized.

* * *Md.* The Presbyterian Synod of Patapsco unites with the Southern Assembly.

* * *Mo.* The Presbyterian Synods of Missouri and Kentucky separate from the Northern Assembly.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Rochester; H. A. Nelson, moderator.

LETTERS.

1867 Aug. 24. *Md.* **The Johns Hopkins University** is incorporated.

Sept. 19. *Wyo.* The *Cheyenne Evening Leader* is issued.

Oct. 1. *N. Y.* The Legislature passes an act making the **public schools entirely free.**

Oct. 25. *Wyo.* **The *Daily Argus*** is issued.

Oct. * *Mass.* **The Massachusetts Agricultural College** at Amherst is opened.

Dec. 8. *Wyo.* The *Rocky Mountain Star* is issued.

* * *Ala.* Emerson Institute (colored) of Mobile is opened by the American Missionary Association.

* * *Ala.* **Talladega College** is opened for colored students by the American Missionary Association.

* * *Cal.* **St. Augustine College** (Prot. Epis.) is organized at Benicia.

* * *Cal.* **St. Vincent's College** (Rom. Cath.) at Los Angeles is organized.

* * *D. C.* **Howard University** (non-sect.) is organized at Washington. **The Medical Department** of the University is opened.

It is chartered by Congress without a race basis, yet aiming to provide especially for negroes.

* * *Del.* **Delaware College** (non-sect.) is founded at Newark.

* * *Ia.* **Simpson College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Indianola.

* * *Ill.* The Baptist Union Theological Seminary is organized at Morgan Park.

* * *Ill.* **The University of Illinois** (non-sect.) is organized at Champaign.

* * *Ind.* **St. Meinrad's College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at St. Meinrad.

* * *Ky.* **Cecilian College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Cecilian.

* * *Md.* **Ridgeville College** (Free-will Bapt.) is organized at Ridgeville.

* * *Minn.* The *Tribune* is issued at Minneapolis.

* * *N. C.* **Biddle University** (Pres.) is organized at Charlotte.

* * *New York.* The *Evening Telegram* is founded.

* * *New York.* The *News* is founded.

* * *O.* The Western Reserve **Historical Society** of Cleveland is organized.

* * *O.* **The Public Library** is founded at Cincinnati. [158,136 vols.]

* * *O.* **Hiram College** (Disciples) is organized at Hiram.

* * *O.* **Scio College,** formerly One Study College (Meth. Epis.), is founded at Scio.

* * *Phila.* The *Baptist Quarterly* review appears.

* * *Phila.* The *American Naturalist* magazine appears.

* * *Pa.* **Muhlenberg College** (Evan. Luth.) is organized at Allentown.

* * *Pa.* **Lebanon Valley College** (United Breth.) is organized at Annville.

SOCIETY.

1867 Aug. 10. *D. C.* **The jury disagree** in the case of **John H. Surratt,** on trial for complicity in the murder of President Lincoln.

Sept. 18. *La.* A negro judge presides in a court of justice at New Orleans.

Oct. * *N. Y.* Rev. Thomas Lake Harris founds the **Brocton Community of Socialists,** at Brocton.

Nov. 5. *New York.* **John Morrissey is elected M.C.** from the "Bloody Sixth" ward.

He had twice fought bloody battles in the prize-ring, had been eight times indicted, for assault with intent to kill, assault and battery, and burglary; he had also served nine months in the penitentiary for nine breaches of the peace. [He is afterward reelected.]

* * *Ill.* The Legislature passes a law **abolishing capital punishment.**

* * *Mass.* **Clarke Institute,** for the training of deaf mutes, is opened at Northampton.

* * *Me.* The Legislature passes a law prohibiting the sale of **intoxicating beverages,** and provides for its enforcement by the appointment of a State constable.

STATE.

1867 July 3. *D. C.* The 40th **Congress:** the special session reopens.

July 8. *D. C.* The right of **suffrage** is extended to the colored citizens of the district.

July 11. *D. C.* A reciprocity **treaty with Hawaii** is signed.

July 13. *D. C.* **Congress passes the Second Supplementary Reconstruction Act.**

July 19. *D. C.* President Johnson **vetoes the** Second Supplementary **Reconstruction Act.**

He favors reorganization by civil rather than military methods; his message is regarded as a threat to use military power against Congress, and his impeachment is suggested.

Congress overrides the last veto. Vote: House, 103–25; Senate, 30–6.

July 20. *D. C.* **The 40th Congress;** the first session again **adjourns,** to Nov. 21.

July 30. *Tex.* Gen. Sheridan removes Gov. Throckmorton; **E. M. Pease** is appointed governor.

Aug. 5. *D. C.* President Johnson **requests Secretary Stanton to resign** for "public considerations;" Stanton replies that "public considerations" forbid it.

Aug. 12. *D. C.* **Secretary Stanton is removed** by the President, and **Gen. Grant** is appointed his successor, *ad interim.*

Aug. * **Sept.** * *D. C.* President Johnson, alleging insubordination, **removes Gen. Sheridan** (Aug. 17) from the military department of Louisiana, and **Gen. Sickles** from that of North Carolina.

Sept. 3. *D. C.* The President, by proclamation, declares that the **supremacy of the Civil Court** (Federal) must be upheld.

Sept. 7. *D. C.* The President proclaims **a general amnesty;** this includes all but a few of the high officials of the Confederacy.

Sept. 18. *Md.* **The new Constitution** is approved by the people. Vote, 27,152–23,036.

Sept. 25. *Fla.* A convention of conservatives organizes the **Constitutional Union party,** at Tallahassee.

Sept. 27. *N. C.* **A conservative mass-meeting** is held at Raleigh to oppose the radical Republicans.

Sept. * **Oct.** * *Kan.* **A woman's suffrage campaign** is conducted by Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and others.

Oct. 9. Alaska is formally transferred by Russia, and Gen. Rousseau takes possession of Sitka Island.

Oct. 11. *Ky.* Gov. Stevenson provides for the suppression of the **regulators and lynchers** in Marion, Boyle, and other countries by the organizing of an armed force.

Oct. 22. *Va.* The people vote to call a constitutional **convention.** Vote, 107,342–61,887.

Nov. 5. *Kan.* An amendment to the Constitution, by striking out the word "**white,**" is not carried. Vote, 10,483–19,421; another, to drop the word "**male,**" is not approved. Vote, 9,070–19,857.

Nov. 9. *Vt.* The Legislature ratifies the **14th Amendment.**

—— *U. S.* **The Republican freedmen gain the ascendancy** in the elections held in Southern States; **Democrats obtain large majorities** in the North.

Nov. 11. *U. S.* The public **debt has been reduced** $10,000,000 monthly, on the average, since Aug. 31, 1865.

Nov. 14. A treaty is concluded with Denmark for the **sale of the islands** of San Juan and Santa Cruz in the West Indies for $7,500,000.

Nov. 21. *D. C.* **The 40th Congress:** the adjourned first session reopens.

Nov. 22. *La.* A Constitution **prohibiting slavery,** declaring the ordinance of secession void, and disfranchising ex-Confederates, is adopted by the Constitutional Convention at New Orleans.

—— *Va.* **Jefferson Davis** returns to Richmond.

Nov. 25. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: The **report of the Impeachment Committee** directs that "Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors;" a minority report directs the discharge of the Committee, and the tabling of the subject. [Dec. 7. The House rejects the majority report. Vote, 57–108.]

Nov. 26. *Va.* **The trial of Jefferson Davis** for treason is again adjourned.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 40th Congress:** the first session closes; the second session opens.

Dec. 3. *Va.* The Constitutional **Convention** meets at Richmond.

Dec. 5. *Ga.* A convention of native whites at Masson forms "**the Conservative Party** of Georgia."

Dec. 7±. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Schenck Bill,** forbidding "a further **reduction of the currency** by retiring and canceling United States notes." Vote, 127–32. [Act of Feb. 4, 1868.]

Dec. 9. *Ga.* **A Constitutional Convention** is held by request of the general commanding the district; it assembles at Atlanta.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* **Congress** receives the President's message relative to the dismissal of the Secretary of War.

* * *Neb.* **The capital** is removed from Omaha to Lincoln.

* * *Nev.* The act of the Legislature which **taxes** every person one dollar who **leaves the State** in a public conveyance, is declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *Me.* Prohibitory State Liquor Law passed.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-69 * * *Colo. (Ter.).* A. Cameron Hunt.
-69 * * *Conn.* James E. English.
-68 * * *Ga.* T. H. Ruger.
-68 * * *Ida. (Ter.).* Isaac L. Gibbs.
-73 * * *Ind.* Conrad Baker.
Ky. John L. Helm.
-72 * * *Ky.* John W. Stevenson.
-68 * * *La.* Benjamin F. Flanders.
-71 * * *Me.* J. L. Chamberlain.
-71 * * *Neb.* David Butler.
-69 * * *N. H.* Walter Harriman.
-69 * * *N. Mex. (Ter.)* Wm. F. N. Arny.
* * *Pa.* John W. Geary.
-70 * * *Tex.* Edward M. Pease.
-69 * * *Vt.* John B. Page.
-69 * * *Wash. (Ter.).* Marshall F. Moore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1867 June 30. *U. S.* Immigrants for 1867, 298,967.

July 2. *New York.* A single track of elevated **cable railroad** is opened from the Battery to Thirtieth Street.

Aug. 16. *New York.* The first **gold and stock company** in the United States is organized.

Aug. * *La.* **The yellow-fever** rages in New Orleans and in the Southwest.

Aug. * **The Credit Mobilier,** through Oakes Ames, contracts to build 637 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, at prices which aggregate $47,000,000. [The value of shares soon rises to 400 per cent.]

Summer. *N. Y.* There are 390 cases of **yellow-fever** at quarantine, near New York City.

Sept. 17. *Md.* **The National Cemetery** at Antietam is dedicated in the presence of the President.

Oct. * *Mass.* **An explosion** in the Hoosac Tunnel causes the loss of 13 lives, and much damage to the head-house.

Dec. 9. *N. Y.* Work begins on the **new Capitol** at Albany.

Dec. 18. *N. Y.* **An accident** occurs on the Lake Shore railroad, caused by the caving in of an embankment; ignition of cars; **41 persons burned** to death.

Dec. * **Credit Mobilier stock** is quietly distributed among **members of Congress** for the purpose of influencing votes in its favor. [The scandal is unearthed in 1872.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1867 * * *Miss.* W. H. McArdle, the editor of the *Vicksburg Times*, is charged with obstructing the Reconstruction Acts, and is confined in the military prison by order of Gen. Ord.

1868 Jan. 15. *Mont.* Gen. Miles defeats and routs the Indians.

Spring. *Mont.* The Indians under **Sitting Bull** and Crazy Horse are subdued and scattered.

Mar. 18. *D. C.* **Gen. Robert C. Buchanan** is appointed to command in the 5th District, as successor to Gen. W. S. Hancock.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1867 * * *New York.* M. F. DeHaas and C. G. Griswold are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *Wyo.* **Gold is found** near the source of the Sweetwater River.

* * The attempt to raise **Alpaca, Angora, and Cashmere goats** as domestic animals, with a view to utilization of their fleece, is abandoned.

* * **The silk worm industry** develops in California, but fails for climatic reasons in the Atlantic States.

* * American **Institute of Architects** is established.

* * *Coast of Rhode Island* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *The Splinter* is painted by J. B. Irving.

* * *Notch at Lancaster* is painted by A. F. Bellows.

* * *In the Woods* is painted by A. B. Durand.

* * *American Sunset* is painted by George Inness.

* * *Glimpse of White Mountains* is painted by J. F. Kensett.

* * *The Village Post-Office* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * **George L. Fox** appears as *Bottom* in *Midsummer Night's Dream.*

1868 Mar. * *New York.* **A steam-motor-man** is exhibited.

April 15. *D. C.* A memorial and **statue of Lincoln** is unveiled at the Capitol.

Apr. 18. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Ianthe** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1868.

Jan. 1. Gillespie, Wm. M., civil engineer, A52.

Jan. 11. Bell, Henry Haywood, rear-adm., U. S. N., drowned in Japan, A68.

Jan. 12. Steele, Frederick, maj.-gen., U. S. vols., A49.

Jan. 15. Ellsworth, William W., gov. of Conn., A77.

Jan. 19. Baraga, Frederick, Austrian R. C. bishop in U. S., A71.

— Dick, James T., artist, A34.

Jan. 21. Asboth, Alex. S., Hungarian officer, maj.-gen. in Civil War, A57.

Jan. 23. Force, Peter, journalist, compiler, A78.

Jan. 26. Dean, Amos, chancellor, professor, author, A65.

Feb. 1. Leeser, Isaac, Jewish rabbi of Phila., editor, author, A62.

Feb. 4. Gilliams, Jacob, physician of Phila., naturalist, A84.

Feb. 5. Herrick, Anson, journalist, M. C. for N. Y., A56.

Feb. 10. Richardson, John Fram, educator, linguist, A60.

Feb. 16. Fendall, Philip R., jurist, Washington, D. C., A74.

Feb. 18. Sewall, Samuel, antiq., writer, Cong. clergyman, A83.

Feb. 22. Gannon, Mary, actress, A39.

Mar. 4. Lord, Daniel, lawyer of N. Y. city, A73.

Mar. 5. Hughes, Ball, sculptor, A62.

Mar. 11. Dana, Samuel Luther, chem., A73.

Mar. 16. **Wilmot, David,** "Wilmot Proviso," M. C. for Pa., A54.

Mar. 22. Childs, Henry H., physician, A85.

— Carter, Josiah Mason, lawyer and politician, Conn., A55.

Mar. 27. Goodrich, Chauncey, Cong. clergyman, scholar, A51.

Mar. 30. Parker, Edward G., journalist, author, A40.

Mar. 31. Hartstene, Henry J., commander U. S. N., explorer with Dr. Kane, dies.

— Paige, Alonzo Christ, jurist of N. Y., compiler, A71.

Apr. 1. Ashburn, George W., southern loyalist, soldier, A—.

— Parker, James, statesman, A92.

Apr. 5. Howell, Robert Boyte C., Baptist clergyman, writer, author, A67.

Apr. 12. Cooper, Julia D., actor, writer, A37.

Apr. 14. Baugher, Henry L., Lutheran clergyman, pres. of Luth. college, A63.±

Apr. 17. Homans, John, physician of Boston, A75.

CHURCH.

1867 * * *O.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Xenia; John B. Dales, moderator.

* * *O.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Cincinnati; Phineas D. Gurley, moderator.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; A. Campbell, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Susquehanna is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The Presbyterian National Union Convention** is held; George H. Stuart, president. It fails to effect the organic union of all Presbyterians.

* * *Tex.* **A General Association** of Baptists is formed.

* * *Netherlands.* Delegates of the United States branch of the **Evangelical Alliance** first attend the great conference held at Amsterdam.

* * **The Reformed Protestant Dutch Church** of North America changes its name to the **Reformed Church in America.**

* * The Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia Conferences (Methodist Episcopal) are formed.

1868 Mar. 3. *R. I.* The **Union for Christian Work** (undenominational) is organized at Providence.

Mar. 10. The **Colorado Association** (Congregational) is organized.

Apr. 2. *Ga.* John Watrous Beckwith is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Georgia.

LETTERS.

1867 * * *Tenn.* **East Tennessee Wesleyan University** (non-sect.) is organized at Athens.

* * *Tenn.* King College (Pres.) is organized at Bristol.

* * *Tenn.* **Fiske University** (Cong.) is organized at Nashville.

* * *Va.* **The Richmond Theological Seminary** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Wis.* **Milton College** (Seventh-day Bapt.) is organized.

* * State **Normal Schools** are opened: at Peru, Neb.; Brockport, N. Y.; Castleton, Randolph, and Johnson, Vt.; and at Fairmount, W. Va.

* * *W. Va.* **The Storer College** at Harper's Ferry is opened.

* * *Flower de Luce*, by **Henry W. Longfellow,** appears; also a translation of the *Divine Comedy* (1867–1870).

* * *Book of the Artists*, by Henry T. Tuckerman, appears.

* * *The Jesuits in America*, by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *Condensed Novels*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Greece, Ancient and Modern*, by Cornelius C. Felton, appears.

* * *The Guardian Angel*, by **Oliver Wendell Holmes,** appears.

* * *Language and the Study of Language*, by William Dwight Whitney, appears.

* * *May-Day and Other Pieces*, by **Ralph Waldo Emerson,** appears.

* * *Norwood*, by Henry Ward Beecher, appears.

* * *Miss Ravenel's Conversion*, by J. W. DeForest, appears.

* * *The Tent on the Beach*, by **John Greenleaf Whittier,** appears.

* * *Tiger Lilies*, by Sidney Lanier, appears.

* * *Waiting for the Verdict*, by Rebecca H. Davis, appears.

* * *Famous Americans of Recent Times*, by James Parton, appears.

* * *History of the American Civil War*, by John William Draper, appears.

* * *The Wearing of the Gray*, by John Esten Cooke, appears.

* * *Colorado*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *A Journey to Ashango-Land*, by Paul B. Du Chaillu, appears.

* * *New America*, by William Hepworth Dixon, appears.

* * *New York in the Nineteenth Century*, and *American Leaves*, etc., by Samuel Osgood, appear.

* * *History of the Christian Church*, by Philip Schaff, appears.

* * *Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature*, by McClintock and Strong, Vol. I. appears.

* * *Poems*, by William Dean Howells, appears; also *Italian Journeys.*

* * *Swinging Round the Circle*, by Petroleum V. Nasby, appears.

* * *Complete Manual of English Literature*, by Thomas B. Shaw, appears.

* * *War Poetry of the South*, edited by William Gilmore Simms, appears.

* * *Religious Poems*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.

* * *The Celebrated Jumping Frog, etc.*, by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *New System of Infantry Tactics*, by Gen. Emory Upton, appears.

1868 Jan. 1. *Ga.* The *Methodist Advocate* is published at Atlanta.

SOCIETY.

1867 * * *N. Y.* The State Board of Charities is organized.

* * *U. S.* Farmers organize the Grangers to protect farming interests.

1868 Jan. 1. *Ind.* The Reform School for boys is opened at Plainfield.

Feb. 8. *Mo.* The Legislature passes an act by which prize fighting for money is made punishable by imprisonment or a fine.

Mar. 31. *Cal.* The Chinese Embassy arrives at San Francisco.

* * *D. C.* The President receives Charles Dickens.

Apr. 18. *New York.* A dinner in honor of Charles Dickens is given by some of his admirers. [Apr. 22. He sails for England.]

STATE.

1867 * * Congress attaches that portion of New Mexico which lies above 37° to Colorado.

1868 Jan. 4. *D. C.* Congress; House: Resolutions are adopted approving the course of Gen. Sheridan as military governor of Louisiana, and censuring President Johnson.

Jan. 8. *Ga.* The State Convention removes the capital from Augusta to Atlanta.

Jan. 13. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate refuses to concur with the President in the removal of Secretary Stanton; Gen. Grant promptly vacates the office of Secretary of War.

Jan. 14. *S. C.* A State Convention, called under the Reconstruction Acts, assembles at Charleston to frame a new Constitution.

——*N. C.* A State Convention, called under the Reconstruction Acts, assembles at Raleigh. [A Constitution is framed, and it is afterward ratified.]

Jan. 14, 15. *D. C.* Secretary Stanton resumes his office.

Jan. 20. *Fla.* A Constitutional Convention, meeting at Tallahassee, is organized by 41 of the 46 delegates; the eligibility of four others is contested.

Jan. 21. *D. C.* Congress; House: The Southern States are declared to be without valid government; jurisdiction over them is taken from the President, and assigned to Gen. Grant, as commander of the army.

Jan. * *Miss.* The Legislature unanimously rejects the 14th Amendment to the Constitution.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* Congress exempts cotton from the internal revenue tax.

Feb. 4. *D. C.* Congress: An act prohibiting any further reduction of the currency is passed; the minimum limit of legal-tender notes is fixed at $356,000,000.

Feb. 6. *Fla.* The president of the Constitutional Convention announces that a legal quorum of 20 or 22 delegates have adopted a new Constitution; it supersedes that of 1865.

Feb. 18. *Fla.* A meeting of the delegates of the Constitutional Convention is called by Gen. Meade; Horatio Jenkins is appointed president.

Feb. 20. *N. J.* The Legislature withdraws the ratification of the 14th Amendment. [Feb. 25, the withdrawal is vetoed by Governor Ward; Mar. 5, Senate overrides the veto; Mar. 25, the House also.]

Feb. 21. *D. C.* President Johnson dismisses E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, and appoints Gen. Lorenzo Thomas as his successor *ad interim;* the President notifies the Senate of his action.

Feb. 22. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate declares the appointment of Gen. Thomas illegal, and Stanton causes his arrest; he is held on bail, but released Feb. 24.

The President nominates Thomas Ewing of O. as Secretary of War.

Feb. 24. *D. C.* Congress: The House resolves to impeach President Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors. (Second attempt.) Vote, 126–47; 17 not voting. Two members are appointed to impeach him at the bar of the Senate.

He is charged with violating the Tenure of Office Act, and much friction exists between the Executive and Congress, because of his opposition to the Reconstruction Acts.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* Congress: The action of the House for impeachment is reported at the bar of the Senate by Thaddeus Stevens of Pa. and John A. Bingham of O., the Committee of Impeachment.

—— *Fla.* The State Constitution is adopted; nine delegates refuse to sign it.

Feb. 29. *D. C.* Congress; House: the Committee of Impeachment reports nine articles.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress; House: The articles of impeachment are adopted by a party vote.

Impeachment managers: John A. Bingham, Chairman, of O., George S. Boutwell of Mass., James F. Wilson of Ia., Benjamin F. Butler of Mass., Thomas Williams of Pa., John A. Logan of Ill., Thaddeus Stevens of Pa. President's counsel: B. R. Curtis, William M. Evarts, W. S. Grosbeck, and Henry Stanbery.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Board of Managers presents two additional articles of impeachment,—sedition, and speech declaring that Congress was not a legal body.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate notifies the House that it is ready to receive the managers of the impeachment. The House bill of impeachment is presented.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* The Senate convenes as a Court of Impeachment, with the Chief Justice in the chair. The President is summoned to appear.

Mar. 11. *Ga.* The new Constitution is ratified.

Mar. 13. *D. C.* The Court of Impeachment is reopened; it adjourns to the 23d.

——*Ark.* The new Constitution is adopted and ratified.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Impeachment Court receives the President's response to the charges.

Mar. 30. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Gen. B. F. Butler of Mass., as counsel for the prosecution, opens the case against the President; the actual trial begins.

Mar. 31. *Cal.* The Chinese embassy, with Anson Burlingame as special ambassador, arrives at San Francisco.

Apr. 3. *Ia.* The Legislature ratifies the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Apr. 9. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Benjamin R. Curtis of Mass. opens the defense in the impeachment trial.

Apr. 14–16. *S. C.* The new Constitution is ratified by the people. Vote, 70,558–27,288.

Apr. 17. *Va.* The Constitutional Convention adopts a constitution. Vote, 51–36. [It was to have been submitted to the people for ratification, June 2; but the election was not held.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1867 * * *Ill.* The pioneer Pullman car is built; the Pullman Car company is organized.

* * *Mo.* Carondelet is incorporated with St. Louis. [Effective Apr. 1871.]

* * *N. Y.* The Hudson River railroad bridge at Albany is completed.

* * *Minn.* Minneapolis is incorporated as a city.

* * *New York.* The county court-house is completed.

* * *Ore.* The bark *Whistler* carries a cargo of wheat direct to Australia.

* * *Phila.* The new court-house is opened.

* * Wagner's Palace-Car Company is incorporated.

1868 Jan. 2. *Cal.* The Santa Clara and Pajaro Valley Railroad Company is chartered.

Jan. 28. Chicago is devastated by a great fire; loss, $3,000.000.

Jan. * *Boston.* The town of Roxbury is annexed.

Mar. 2. *New York.* Barnum's Museum is again burned.

Mar. 18. The steamer *Magnolia* on the Ohio River explodes; 80 lives are lost.

Mar. 31. *Miss.* A convention of landowners is held at Jackson to encourage immigration to the South; delegates are present from Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, and Louisiana.

Apr. 9. The steamer *Sea Bird* burns on Lake Michigan; 100 lives are lost.

Apr. 14. *Pa.* An Erie train is thrown down an embankment at Carr's Rock, on the Delaware River; 26 persons are killed and 52 are injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1868 June 1. *D. C.* **Gen. G. Stoneman** is appointed to command in the 1st District, as successor to Gen. J. M. Schofield.

June 4. *D. C.* **Gen. Irvin McDowell** assumes command of the 4th Military District.

June 30. *D. C.* **Gen. Alvan C. Gillem** is appointed to command in the 4th District, as successor to Gen. I. McDowell.

July 28. *D. C.* **Gen. J. J. Reynolds** is appointed to command in the 5th District, as successor to Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Aug. 4. *Pa.* Philadelphia presents **League Island** in the Delaware to the Federal Government as the site for a navy-yard; area, 923 acres.

Aug. *Kan.* **The Indians** make a raid into the Solomon Valley and along the Republican and Saline Rivers.

Sept. 9–17. *Kan.* Col. George A. Forsyth has a fight with the **Indians** along the Republican River.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1868 May 10. *D. C.* W. W. Corcoran deeds his valuable **Art Gallery** to trustees for public use.

May 27. *Mo.* **The monument to Thomas H. Benton** at St. Louis is unveiled.

July 11. *Mich.* The asteroid **Hecate** is discovered by J. C. Watson. [Also **Helena,** Aug. 16, **Hera,** Sept. 7, and **Dione,** Oct. 10.]

Aug. 22. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Miriam** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

Oct. 21. *Cal.* **An earthquake** shakes the Pacific Coast; walls are broken, chimneys fall, and five persons are killed in San Francisco.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1868.

Apr. 19. Hawks, Cicero Stephen, P. E. bishop of Mo., A56.

Apr. 20. Osgood, Helen L. G., army nurse, A33.

Apr. 26. **Rives, William Cabell,** senator for Md., minister to France, author, member Confederate congress, A75.

May 5. Page, Charles Grafton, writer, physicist of D. C., A56.

—— Ridgeley, Daniel Boone, commander U. S. N., A55.

May 20. Junkin, George, Pres. clergyman, college president, A78.

May 21. Dyckman, Garrett W., capt. in Mexican war, col. U. S. V., dies.

May 23. Carson, Christopher, "Kit Carson," trapper, Frémont's guide, A59.

May 25. Evans, Thomas, Quaker preacher, editor, author, A70.

May 29. Lincoln, Levi, M. C., Gov. of Mass., senator, A86.

May 30. McRae, John J., Gov. of Miss., A58.

June 1. **Buchanan, James,** M. C. for Pa., senator, secretary of state, minister to Eng., 15th President of U. S., A77.

June 3. Noyes, George Rapall, Biblical scholar, A70.

June 6. Thompson, Daniel Pierce, novelist, A73.

June 12. Garner, Peter M., abolitionist in O., A58.

June 15. Bradley, Warren I., "Glance Gaylord," author, writer, A21.

June 22. Kimball, Heber C., Mormon, A67.

June 23. Raphall, Morris Jacob, Jewish rabbi of New York, writer, author, A70.

—— **Vassar, Matthew,** founder of Vassar college, A76.

July 2. Baker, Lafayette C., brig.-gen. U. S. A., chief of secret service, A42.

July 5. Hall, James, author, judge, A75.

July 7. Coles, Edward, antislavery Gov. of Ill., A82.

July 9. Grayson, Wm., Gov. of Md., A82.

July 11. Miller, James Fergurson, commander U. S. N., A63.

July 15. Morton, Wm. T. G., dentist, physician, A49.

July 16. Allen, William, president Bowdoin, biographer, A84.

July 18. **Leutze, Emanuel,** historical painter, A52.

July 29. Smith, Seba (Maj. Jack Downing), author, A76.

Aug. 3. Potter, Chandler E., editor, author, A61.

—— Halpine, Charles G. (**Miles O'Reilly**), journalist, A38.

Aug. 8. Stevens, Edwin Aug., railroad manager, inventor, founder Stevens' Institute, A73.

Aug. 11. **Stevens, Thaddeus,** M. C. for Pa., abolitionist, A76.

Aug. 16. Carhart, Jeremiah, inventor of tubular reed-board, A53.

Aug. 24. Adler, George J., philologist, author, A47.

Aug. 27. Armstrong, James, commodore U. S. N., A74.

Aug. 28. Granger, Francis, M. C. for N. Y., postmaster-general, A76.

Sept. 23. Morse, Richard Cary, journalist, Pres. cl., founder of N. Y. *Observer*, A73.

Sept. 28. Fessenden, Thomas Amory D., M. C. for Me., lawyer, A42.

Sept. 29. Andrews, Lorrin, founder of Hawaii University, missionary, A73.

Oct. 9. Cobb, Howell, M. C., speaker, Gov. of Ga., sec. of treasury, Confederate maj.-gen., A53.

Oct. 26. Fairchild, Cassius, brig.-gen. U. S. A., A40.

CHURCH.

1868 Apr. 30. *Va.* **Francis McNeece Whittle** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Virginia.

May 1–June 2. *Chicago.* **General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets.

Provision is made for the introduction of **Lay Delegation.** The Arkansas, Central Pennsylvania, St. Louis, and Wilmington Conferences are formed.

It establishes "**Children's Day,**" to be observed on the second Sunday in June.

May 24. *Ky.* William G. McCloskey is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Louisville.

June 3. *Vt.* Wm. Henry Augustus Bissell is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Vermont.

June 10. *Me.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets at Portland.

July 12. *N. Y.* Bernard J. McQuaid is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Rochester.

—— *Pa.* Wm. O'Hara is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Scranton.

Aug. 2. *Pa.* Tobias Mullen is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Erie.

Aug. 16. *Md.* **James Gibbons** is consecrated (Roman Catholic) archbishop of Baltimore.

—— *N. C.* Thomas A. Becker is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Wilmington.

Sept. 13. *Mo.* John J. Hogan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Kansas City.

Oct. 7–9. *New York.* The third National **Unitarian Conference** is held.

Oct. 25. *Mo.* Charles Franklin Robertson is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Missouri.

LETTERS.

1868 Sept. 4. *N. H.* **The College of Agriculture and Mechanics is opened** at Hanover.

Oct. * *N. Y.* **Cornell University** (non-sect.) at Ithaca is opened.

* * *Ala.* **Burrill School,** colored, **is opened** at Selma by the American Missionary Association.

* * *Cal.* **University of California** (non-sect.) is organized at Berkeley.

* * *Cal.* The *Overland Monthly* magazine (first series) is issued at San Francisco.

* * *D. C.* The Bureau of Education **Library** is founded at **Washington.** [16,500 vols.]

* * *Ga.* The Haven Normal Academy, colored (Meth. Epis.), is founded at Waynesboro.

* * *Ga.* The *Constitution* is issued at Atlanta.

* * *Ill.* **German English College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Galena.

* * *Ky.* **Blandville College** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Ky.* **Concord College** (Bapt.) is organized at New Liberty.

* * *Ky.* The *Courier Journal* is issued at Louisville.

* * *Me.* The State **Agricultural College** is organized at Orono.

* * *Mass.* Worcester Polytechnic Institute (non-sect.) is organized at Worcester.

* * *Mass.* The Dental School of Harvard University is established.

* * *Miss.* **Rust University,** colored (Meth. Epis.), is founded at Holly Springs.

* * *Minn.* **University of Minnesota** (non-sect.) is organized at Minneapolis.

* * The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church is organized.

* * *N. J.* **St. Benedict's College** (Rom. Cath.) at Newark is organized.

* * *N. Y.* Cornell University **Library** is founded at Ithaca. [60,300 vols.]

* * *New York. Harper's Bazaar* **is** founded.

* * *N. Y.* **Wells College** (non-sect.) is founded at Aurora.

* * *Ore.* The State **Agricultural College** is opened at Corvallis.

* * *O.* **University of Wooster** (Pres.) is organized at Wooster.

* * *O.* **The Public School Library** is founded at Cleveland. [45,905 vols.]

* * *Ore.* **Philomath College** (United Breth.) is organized.

* * *Pa.* **Monongahela College** (Bapt.) at Jefferson is organized.

* * *Phila. Lippincott's Magazine* **appears.**

SOCIETY.

1868 May 5. The Grand Army of the Republic institutes **Decoration Day**—May 30th—as a memorial day of its deceased comrades.

May 22. *Ind.* An express car on the Jeffersonville Railroad is robbed by armed men.

May 30. *N. Y.* Memorial Day is first celebrated; it is a legal holiday.

June 25. *D. C.* Eight hours constitute a day's work. (See State.)

July 1. *Eng.* A dinner is given in honor of Cyrus W. Field in London.

Cable messages are exchanged with President Johnson, and also with Lord Monk, viceroy of Canada.

July 20. *Ind.* A train bearing the express robbers of the Jeffersonville Railroad is stopped by a band of lynchers from Seymour, and the prisoners hanged.

July * *O.* The National Temperance Convention is held at Cleveland.

STATE.

1868 Apr. 18. *La.* The new Constitution is ratified by the people in a State election.

Apr. * *N. C.* The people ratify the new Constitution. Vote, 93,118–74,009.

Apr. * *N. J.* The Democratic Legislature passes a resolution withdrawing the previous ratification of the 14th Amendment by a Republican body.

May 7. *D. C.* Congress; Senate; Thaddeus Stevens of Pa. introduces a bill to readmit Arkansas to representation in Congress.

May 16. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The 11th article of impeachment is rejected. Vote, 35–19 — one less than two-thirds, the number required to impeach. The court adjourns to May 26.

May 20. *Chicago.* The Republican National Convention meets; Joseph R. Hawley of Conn., president.

May 21. *Chicago.* Gen. Ulysses S. Grant is nominated for the presidency on the first ballot, without a competitor. Schuyler Colfax is nominated for the vice-presidency. Vote for the vice-presidency: Schuyler Colfax of Ind., 541; B. F. Wade of O., 38; Reuben E. Fenton of N. Y., 69.

May 26. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Court of Impeachment votes on the second and third articles, and lacks one vote of two-thirds of the Senate. Vote, 34–16. It abandons the case at this point.

"The trial of President Johnson is the most memorable attempt made by any English-speaking people to depose a sovereign ruler in strict accordance with the forms of law. The order, dignity, and solemnity which marked the proceedings may therefore be recalled with pride by every American." (Blaine.)

Edwin M. Stanton resigns as Secretary of War.

May 30. *D. C.* President Johnson appoints Gen. J. M. Schofield of N. Y. Secretary of War.

Congress creates a Fishery Commission.

May 31. *D. C.* Congress relieves from taxation all manufactures except distilled and fermented liquors and tobacco.

May * *D. C.* Congress passes resolutions congratulating the Emperor of Russia on his escape from assassination.

May * *Fla.* The new Constitution is ratified by the people.

June 1+. *Tex.* A convention called under the Reconstruction Acts is held at Austin.

June 5. *D. C.* The Chinese embassy is received at Washington.

June 12. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Reverdy Johnson of Md. is appointed minister to Great Britain.

June 15. *Miss.* Gen. McDowell appoints Maj.-Gen. Adelbert Ames provisional governor; Gov. Humphreys is forced to vacate the executive mansion.

June 20. *D. C.* President Johnson vetoes the bill restoring Arkansas to representation in Congress. [Congress overrides the veto, June 22.]

June 25. *D. C.* Congress passes the bill for readmitting to representation in Congress six Southern States — Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North and South Carolina. The President vetoes it.

It extends amnesty to about 1,000 ex-Confederates.

It enacts that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for laborers, mechanics, and other workmen in the employment of the Government. (Passed the House on January 6.)

Congress, having overriden the President's vetoes by a vote of more than three to one in both houses, the long reconstruction contest is closed.

* * *D. C.* Gen. Grant, in accepting the Republican nomination to the presidency, says "Let us have peace."

June 28. *Miss.* The people reject the Constitution of May 15. Vote, 56,231–63,860.

June 30. *U. S.* Statistics for 1868. Revenue: Customs, $164,464,600; internal revenue, $191,087,589; direct tax, $1,788,146; sales of public lands, $1,348,715; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $29,203,629; miscellaneous items, $17,745,404. Total revenue, $405,638,083; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $28,297,798. Expenditures: Premiums on loans and purchase of bonds, etc., $7,001,151; miscellaneous items, $53,009,868; War Department, $123,246,649; Navy Department, $25,775,503; Indians, $4,100,682; pensions, $23,782,387; interest on public debt, $140,424,046. Total ordinary expenses, $377,340,285; public debt, $2,611,687,851; exports, $281,952,899; imports, $357,436,440.

June * *Fla.* The 14th Amendment is adopted by the Legislature.

June * *Mass.* The Legislature adjourns, having been in session 165 days, the longest term ever held in the State.

July 4. *D. C.* The President proclaims a general amnesty, making but few exceptions.

—— *Fla.* The government is transferred to Harrison Reed, who is inaugurated governor.

—— *N. C.* The 14th Amendment of the Federal Constitution is ratified.

July 4–7. *New York.* The Democratic National Convention nominates Horatio Seymour of N. Y. for the presidency on the 22d ballot, and Francis P. Blair of Mo. for the vice-presidency. [A bitter and exciting campaign follows.]

July 13. *Ala.* The Legislature ratifies the 14th Amendment.

July 14. *Fla.* Gen. Meade turns the State over to the civil authorities.

July 15. *D. C.* William M. Evarts of N. Y. is appointed Attorney-General.

July 20. *D. C.* Congress removes the legal and political disabilities from several hundred ex-Confederates.

The Secretary of State announces that three-fourths of the States (29) have ratified the 14th Amendment.

July 21. *Ga.* The Legislature ratifies the 14th Amendment.

July 25. *D. C.* Congress organizes Wyoming Territory out of parts of Dakota, Utah, and Idaho.

It passes a bill for the payment of the public debt and reducing the rate of interest.

It enacts the discontinuance of the Freedmen's Bureau after Jan. 1, 1869.

July 27. *D. C.* Congress enacts the extension of Federal laws over Alaska. House, vote, 113–43; it organizes the territory.

It passes an act for the protection of naturalized citizens in foreign countries.

The President signs the bill for the purchase of Alaska.

Congress enacts the bill requiring letter carriers to wear uniforms.

The 40th Congress: the second session adjourns to Sept. 21.

July 28. *D. C.* The Burlingame treaty with China is negotiated at Washington.

July * *La.* The Legislature ratifies the 14th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Aug. 17, 18. *La.* The new Constitution is ratified in a State election; it declares the ordinance of secession null and void.

Sept. 21. *D. C.* The 40th Congress: the second session reopens, and adjourns to Oct. 16.

Oct. 16. *D. C.* The 40th Congress: the second session reopens and adjourns to Nov. 10.

Oct. 26. *O.* The Democratic Legislature recalls the assent of the State to the 14th Amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868 Apr. * *Wyo.* Laramie City is founded.

June 30. *U. S.* Immigrants in 1868, 282,189.

July * *Md.* A flood on the Patapsco River causes a loss of about $3,000,000 and several lives.

ARMY — NAVY.

1868 Nov. 27. *Kan.* Gen. Custer defeats the rebellious Indians on the Wichita; a village is burned, and their bands nearly annihilated.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1868 Oct. * John Ericsson announces a device for obtaining **motive power** by condensing the **rays of the sun.**

Nov. 13. *U. S.* A brilliant **display of meteors** occurs.

* * *Chicago.* **Der Nordamerikanische Sängerbund** is reorganized.

* * *Mass.* **The Dental School** of Harvard University is established.

* * *New York.* A bronze statue of **Lincoln** in Union Square is unveiled.

* * *New York.* A bronze statue of **Garibaldi** is unveiled in Washington Square.

* * *New York.* George Inness of New York, George Henry Hall of Paris, France, and George C. Lambdin are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *O.* **Bessemer steel** is first made at Cleveland.

* * *O.* Cincinnati determines to hold biennial musical festivals.

* * *U. S.* **Westinghouse air-brakes** are introduced.

* * *Wyo.* **Coal** is discovered near Evanston.

** *In the Narrows* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *White Mountains in October* is painted by A. D. Shattuck.

* * *Portrait of a Lady* is painted by W. S. Mount.

* * *Swiss Lake* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

1869 Feb. 3. *New York.* Booth's Theater is opened by **Edwin Booth** with *Romeo and Juliet.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1868.

Oct. 29. McVickar, John, P. E. clergyman, New York, professor in Columbia, A81.
Nov. 19. Mount, William Sidney, landscape painter, A61.
Nov. 23. Thompson, Waddy, M. C. for S. C., diplomat, A70.
Nov. 28. Clark, Laban, M. E. cl., A90.
Nov. 29. Kearney, Lawrence, commodore U. S. N., A79.
Dec. 12. Flint, Henry M., author, editor, correspondent, A39.
Dec. 18. Robertson, Anthony Lispenard, jurist of New York, A60.
Dec. 20. Mitchell, Samuel Augustus, geographer, author, A76.
Dec. 26. Gibbs, Alfred, maj.-gen., U. S. A., A45.
* * Carrell, Geo. A., R. C. bp., teacher, A65.

1869.

Jan. 6. Elliot, Charles, Meth. Epis. clergyman, editor, author, A77.
Jan. 7. Botts, John M., M. C. for Va., A67.
—— Rousseau, Lovell H., brev. maj.-gen. U. S. A., M. C. for Ky., A51.
Jan. 10. Cassin, John, ornithologist, of Pa., A56.
Jan. 15. Key, Thomas M., lawyer, politician, of O., A50.
Jan. 25. Pickens, Francis W., Gov. of S. C., M. C., minister to Russia, A62.
Feb. 6. Brady, James T., lawyer, A54.
—— Hubbard, John, statesman, A75.
Feb. 7. Burrill, Alexander M., lawyer, author of legal works, A62.
Feb. 24. Dinsmoor, Samuel, Gov. of N. H., A70.

CHURCH.

1868 Oct. 27, 28. *Phila.* A hot but indecisive discussion on **ritualism** occurs at a general convocation of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Nov. 8. *N. Y.* Stephen V. Ryan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Buffalo.

Dec. 2. *N. Y.* A Preliminary Convention of the Albany (Protestant Episcopal) diocese is held.

Dec. 3. *N. Y.* William Croswell Doane is elected bishop of the (Protestant Episcopal) diocese of Albany.

* * Alabama and Arkansas Conferences (African Methodist Episcopal) are formed.

* * *Boston.* **The Women's Board of Missions** is formed.

* * *Cal.* **Chinese Mission-Work** is begun on the Pacific coast by Otis Gibson of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

* * *Kan.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Kansas is organized.

* * *Mo. — Neb.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Albany; George W. Musgrave, moderator.

* * *N. Y.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Argyle; James Harper, moderator.

* * *New York.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *New York.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) assembles; it renews the vote of confidence taken in 1844.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; D. S. Burnet, moderator.

* * *Ore.—Wash.* Benjamin Wistar Morris is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Oregon and Washington.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Harrisburg: J. F. Stearns, moderator.

* * *Pa.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Harrisburg.

* * *U. S.* **The Presbyteries of the Old School** Presbyterians give a majority vote against the committee's report favoring a union.

* * Protestant Episcopal dioceses are established in Nebraska, Portland (Ore.), Long Island, Central New York, Albany, and Easton, Pa.

* * Many Roman Catholic dioceses are established.

Columbus, O., St. Joseph, Mo., Wilmington, Del., Scranton and Harrisburg, Pa., Green Bay, Wis., Rochester, N. Y., and La Crosse, Wis. Vicarates apostolic are established for Idaho, North Carolina, and Denver, Colo.

1869 Jan. 27. *N. Y.* Abram Newkirk Littlejohn is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Long Island.

Feb. 2. *N. Y.* William Croswell Doane is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Albany.

LETTERS.

1868 * **South Carolina** for the first time elects a **superintendent of public instruction.**

* * *Tenn.* **The University of the South** (Prot. Epis.) at Swanee is opened.

* * *Wis.* **The State Normal School** at Whitewater is opened.

* * *W. Va.* **The Marshall College Normal School** at Huntingdon is opened by the State.

* * *W. Va.* **West Virginia College,** (Free-will Bapt.) at Flemington, is organized.

* * *Va.* **Hampton Institute** (non-sect.) is organized at Hampton.

* * **American Otological Society** is organized.

* * *Among the Hills and Other Poems*, by John Greenleaf Whittier, appears.

* * *The Earthly Paradise*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, appears.

* * *Dallas Galbraith*, by Rebecca H. Davis, appears.

* * *The Gates Ajar*, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.

* * *If, Yes, and Perhaps*, by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *Kathrina*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

* * *Little Women*, by Louisa May Alcott, appears; also *Proverb Stories.*

* * *Men of Our Times*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears; also *The Chimney Corner.*

* * *New England Tragedies*, by **Henry W. Longfellow**, appears.

* * *Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love*, by Phœbe Cary, appears.

* * *The United Netherlands*, by John Lothrop Motley, appears.

* * *Woman's Wrongs: A Counter-Irritant*, by Gail Hamilton, appears.

* * *What Answer?* by Anna Dickinson, appears.

* * *Ohio in the War*, by Whitelaw Reid, appears.

* * *Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin*, with notes by John Bigelow, appears.

* * *Recollections of a Busy Life*, by Horace Greeley, appears.

* * *Jesus of Nazareth, His Life and Teachings*, by Lyman Abbott, appears.

* * *Sermons*, by Henry Ward Beecher, appears.

* * *Planchette's Diary*, by Kate M. Field, appears.

* * *The Human Intellect*, by Noah Porter, appears.

* * *Moral Uses of Dark Things*, by Horace Bushnell, appears.

* * *Will the Coming Man Drink Wine? and Does Smoking Pay?* by James Parton, appears.

* * *Tobacco and Alcohol* (a reply to Parton's book), by J. Fiske, appears.

* * *Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living*, by W. Gladden, appears.

* * *Ekkoes from Kentucky*, by Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby, appears.

* * *The Negroes in Negroland; in America; Generally*, by H. R. Helper, appears.

* * *Christ in Song*, by Philip Schaff, appears.

* * *No Love Lost, A Poem of Travel*, by W. D. Howells, appears.

* * *Under the Willows*, etc., by James Russell Lowell, appears.

* * *Sense and Nonsense*, by Brick Pomeroy, appears.

* * *On Ice and Other Things*, by Josh Billings, appears.

* * *Passages from the Note-Books of Nathaniel Hawthorne*, appears.

* * *Smoked Glass*, by Orpheus C. Kerr, appears.

* * *Ruby's Husband*, by Marion Harland, appears.

* * *Stories of the Gorilla Country, for Young People*, by Paul B. Du Chaillu, appears.

* * *System of Naval Defence*, by J. B. Eads, appears.

1869 Jan. 18. *New York.* **The Mercantile Library** building is opened.

SOCIETY.

1868 Nov. * *La.* **Astounding election frauds** are discovered.

Nov. 3. *New York.* **William M. Tweed** ("Boss Tweed") dominates Tammany Hall.

He holds back the election returns of the city, till, by manipulation, they are made to eliminate the majority given against his party in the State election.

* * *Boston.* The New England **Women's Club** is organized.

* * *D. C.* President Johnson signs the **Eight-hour Labor Bill** for the benefit of Government employees.

* * *La.* Political and **color riots** are prevalent during the year.

* * *Tenn.* The Legislature prohibits the **Kuklux Klan,** and makes membership a penal offense.

* * The Benevolent and Protective **Order of Elks** is founded.

1869 Jan. 4. *La.* The Legislature passes the **Social Equality Bill,** by which all persons, without regard to color, are given equal rights in public conveyances, and places of public resort.

Jan. 30. *Phila.* **George S. Twitchell** is sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, on Nov. 22, 1868. [He commits suicide April 8.]

Jan. * *O.* **The Cincinnati hospital** is occupied.

STATE.

1868 Nov. 3. The 21st Presidential election; Republicans elected. Popular vote: **Ulysses S. Grant** (Rep.) of Ill., 3,015,071; **Horatio Seymour** (Dem.) of N. Y., 2,709,615.

—— *Ia.* **An amendment** to the State Constitution is adopted by a public vote: —the word "white" is dropped from the qualifications of electors. Vote, 105,384 —81,119.

—— **Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas** are the only States of the late Confederacy that are excluded from participation in the national election.

Nov. 9. *Ark.* Gov. Clayton declares 10 counties under **martial law.**

Nov. 10. *D. C.* **The 40th Congress:** the second session reopens and closes.

—— *London.* A convention for the **settlement of the Alabama claims** by a commission is signed by Reverdy Johnson and the Earl of Clarendon, but is fruitless of results.

—— *Minn.* The people ratify the amended **Constitution;** it eliminates the word "white."

Nov. 30–Dec. 1. *Miss.* The People ratify **the Constitution** of May 15, 1868. Vote, 105,223–954. An almost unanimous vote is given against disfranchising Confederate soldiers.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 40th Congress:** the third session opens.

Dec. * *D. C.* The President's recommendation to **repudiate obligations** of the government arrests attention.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House announces the purpose to **fully pay the national debt.** Vote, 155–6—60 not voting.

Dec. 24. *Mass.* The Governor and council contract for the completion of the **Hoosac Tunnel** for $4,594,268.

Dec. 25. *D. C.* President Johnson issues **a proclamation of general unconditional amnesty** to persons implicated in the rebellion; it **includes Jefferson Davis.**

* * *Colo.* **The State capital** is removed from Golden City to Denver.

* * *Me.* **The constabulary law** of 1867 is repealed.

* * *Tenn.* The Legislature enacts a minimum fine of $500 and imprisonment for five years for members of the **Kuklux Klan society.**

* * *Tenn.* The petition of 4,000 citizens asking for the removal of **political disabilities** is denied by the Legislature.

* * **The "Greenback" financial** agitation becomes **widespread.**

"The same currency for both plowholder and bondholder," say Democrats; "The best currency for both plowholder and bondholder," say Republicans.

* * The ruling classes of the South, aroused by the misgovernment of the reconstructed States, wage **war on the "Carpet-Baggers"** — unscrupulous politicians from the North.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-70 * * *Ala.* William H. Smith.
-71 * * *Ark.* Powell Clayton.
-72 * * *Cal.* Henry H. Haight.
-72 * * *Fla.* Harrison Reed.
-72 * * *Ga.* Rufus B. Bullock.
-72 * * *Ia.* Samuel Merrill.
-70 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*). David W. Ballard.
La. Joshua Baker.
-72 * * *La.* Henry C. Warmoth.
-72 * * *O.* Rutherford B. Hayes.
-72 * * *S. C.* Robert K. Scott.
-70 * * *Va.* Henry H. Wells.

1869 Jan. 4. *La.* **The Social Equality Bill** is passed. (See Society.)

Jan. 13. *D. C.* A National **Convention of Colored Men** assembles at Washington; Frederick Douglass, president.

Jan. 14. *London.* Reverdy Johnson, U. S. minister to England, and the Earl of Clarendon sign **a treaty,** which includes the adjustment of the **Alabama claims.**

Jan. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House **approves the 15th Amendment** resolution to secure impartial suffrage, irrespective of race or color. [Rejected by the Senate. See Feb. 26.]

Feb. 4. *Kan.* **A Woman's Suffrage Convention** is held at Topeka.

Feb. 10. *D. C.* **Congress** counts the **electoral vote.**

Vote for President: **Grant,** 214; **Seymour,** 80. Vote for Vice-President: **Schuyler Colfax** (Rep.) of Ind., 214; **Frank P. Blair** (Dem.) of Mo., 80. (26 States are Republican, 8 Democratic.)

Feb. 11. *D. C.* A *nolle prosequi* is entered in the treason case against **Jefferson Davis.**

Feb. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate rejects the treaty with England respecting the **Alabama claims.**

Feb. 19. *D. C.* **Congress** prohibits **the national banks** from making loans of money on U. S. notes.

Feb. 20. *Tenn.* Gov. Brownlow proclaims **martial law** in nine counties, and calls out the militia to suppress the **Kuklux Klan** societies.

Feb. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** Both Houses pass **the 15th Amendment** resolution, providing that **the right to vote** shall not be denied or abridged, in any State, on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Vote: Senate, 39–13; House, 145–44.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868 Nov. 7. *Ill.* The bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy is opened.

Dec. 1. *N. Y.* Old Fort Lafayette, in the Narrows, is destroyed by fire.

* * *O.* **The Standard Oil Company** is founded at Cleveland. (See p. 281).

* * *Ore.* Joseph Watt exports the first full cargo of **wheat** sent direct from Oregon to Liverpool.

* * *Phila.* The National Encampment of **the Grand Army of the Republic** is held; Gen. John A. Logan of Ill. commander-in-chief.

* * "The inalienable right of man to change his habitation," is officially recognized by China and the United States, in the **Burlingame Treaty.**

* * The first **dining car,** the Delmonico, is run by the Chicago and Alton Road.

1869 Jan. 1. *Chicago.* The Washington Street **tunnel** under the Chicago River is opened.

Jan. * *N. Y.* The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is finally completed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1869 Mar. 4. **Gen. Philip H. Sheridan** is promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, and **John M. Schofield** is commissioned major-general, U. S. A.

Mar. * *D. C.* **Gen. Adelbert Ames** is appointed to command in the 4th District, as successor to Gen. A. C. Gillem.

Apr. 20. *Va.* **Gen. E. R. S. Canby** assumes command of the 2d District.

May 21. *Kan.* **Indians** make a raid on the Republican River.

June 25. *D. C.* The Government accepts "Stevens's Battery," a war-ship bequeathed by Edwin A. Stevens of N. J.; also $1,000,000 given to complete it.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1869 May 29. *Phila.* The monument to **Washington and Lafayette**, erected in Monument Cemetery, is dedicated.

May *–**Aug.** * **Maj. J. W. Powell**, with a party of 10 in four boats, **descends the cañon of the Colorado** to Rio Virgen, a distance of 500 miles.

June 15-19. *Boston.* **A National Peace Jubilee and Musical Festival** is held in celebration of the restoration of the Union.

Conductor, P. S. Gilmore; Ole Bull, Carl Rosa, Parepa-Rosa, and Miss Phillips are conspicuous. The chorus consists of 10,371 selected voices, and the instruments number 1,094.

July 5. *Phila.* **The Washington Monument**, erected in front of the State House, is dedicated.

July * *Tex.* **Rivers rise 47 feet** after three days of rain; buildings, bridges, and crops are swept away; loss several millions of dollars.

Aug. 7. **A solar eclipse** occurs.

Sept. 30. H. M. Parkhurst discovers a new asteroid which he calls **Galatea**; this discovery is made by means of his invention for mapping the stars.

Sept. * Capt. C. F. Hall returns from an **Arctic exploration**, and reports that he has found many traces of the Franklin expedition, and has discovered that the Esquimaux plundered the members of the Franklin party, and allowed their dogs to feed on the bodies of the victims.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1869.

Mar. 3. McWillie, William, Gov. of Miss., A74.

Mar. 13. Fessenden, Samuel, lawyer, of N. H., A85.

—— Guthrie, James, senator for Ky., secretary of treasury, A77.

Mar. 25. **Bates, Edw.**, M. C. for Mo., atty.-gen., A76.

Mar. 27. Folsom, George, antiquarian, diplomat, author, A67.

—— **Harper, James**, fdr. Harper Bros., A74.

Apr. 1. Dunglison, Robley, physician, author medical books, A71.

Apr. 2. Wise, Henry A., capt U. S. N., author, A50.

Apr. 12. Dutton, Henry, jurist, Gov., M. C. for Conn., author, A73.

Apr. 20. Smith, Sol. Franklin, actor, manager, author, A68.

Apr. 23. McAlester, Miles David, brig.-gen. U. S. A., engineer, A36.

May 2. Seymour, Charles B., editor, musical and dramatic critic, A40.

May 18. Peters, Absalom, Cong. clergyman, professor, editor of *Eclectic*, A76.

May 26. Rush, James, phys., philan., A83.

June 14. Cock, Thomas, physician, professor, medical writer, A87.

June 17. Dixon, Joseph, photographer, inventor, crucible maker, A71.

June 18. **Raymond, Henry J.**, founder *N. Y. Times*, A49.

June 29. Benton, Nathaniel S., jurist, politician, educator, A77.

July 16. Park, Roswell, P. E. cl., A62.

July 22. **Roebling, John A.**, designer of Brooklyn Bridge, A63.

Aug. 6. Allen, Charles, jurist, M. C. for Mass., A72.

Aug. 18. Cleveland, Charles Dexter, author, scholar, A67.

Sept. 8. Felt, Joseph Barlow, Cong. clergyman, historian, A80.

—— **Fessenden, William Pitt**, senator for Me., sec. of treas., A63.

Sept. 9. Rawlins, John A., brig.-gen., secretary of war, A38.

Sept. 10. Bell, John, lawyer, M. C. for Tenn., speaker, sec. of war, candidate for Vice-President, A72.

Sept. 17. Tallmadge, Frederick Augustus, M. C. for N. Y., recorder, A77.

CHURCH.

1869 Mar. * *Boston.* **The Women's Foreign Missionary Society** (Methodist Episcopal) is organized.

Apr. 8. *N. Y.* Frederic Dan Huntington is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Central New York.

May * *New York.* **The General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets; M. W. Jacobus, moderator; it adjourns to meet at Pittsburg, on Nov. 12, in furtherance of a union movement,

The General Assembly (N. S. Presbyterian) meets: P. H. Fowler, moderator; it also adjourns to meet on Nov. 12, at Pittsburg.

June 2. *N. J.* The Congregational Association of New Jersey is organized.

June 16. *New York.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets.

LETTERS.

1869 Mar. 8. *Utah.* **The University of Deseret**, Salt Lake City, is organized.

July 14. *Ky.* **A State Educational Convention** is held near Louisville by the colored people.

* * *Boston.* **Boston University and College of Liberal Arts** (Meth. Epis.) is founded.

* * *Cal.* **Hesperian College** (Christian) is organized at Woodland.

* * *Chicago.* The *Lake Side Monthly* magazine appears.

* * *Chicago.* **St. Ignatius College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

* * *Ind.* The *News* is issued at Indianapolis.

* * *Ia.* **The Iowa Agricultural College** is opened at Ames.

* * *Kan.* **St. Mary's College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at St. Mary's.

* * *Kan.* The *Capital* is issued at Topeka.

* * *Ky.* The Louisville **Medical College** is opened.

* * *La.* **Straight University** (Cong.) is organized at New Orleans.

* * *Minn.* **The State University** is opened at St. Anthony, and the State **Normal Schools** at St. Cloud and Mankato.

* * *Minn.* **The Augsburg Theological Seminary** is opened at Minneapolis.

* * *Miss.* **Tougaloo University** is established at Tougaloo.

* * *Md.* **Western Maryland College** (Meth. Prot.) is organized at Westminster.

* * *Mo.* **Cane College** (Bapt.) is founded at Louisiana.

* * *Neb.* **University of Nebraska** (non-sect.) is organized at Lincoln.

* * *N. J.* The German **Theological School** (Pres.) is opened at Bloomfield.

* * *New York.* The *Eclectic English Magazine* appears.

* * *New York.* **St. Louis College** (Rom. Cath.) of New York City is organized.

± * * *New York.* The *Evening Mail* is founded. [1880. *Mail and Express.*]

* * *N. Y.* **The Normal Schools** at Potsdam and Portland are established.

* * *O.* The Cleveland *Evening News and Herald* is issued.

* * *Ore.* **St. Helen's Hall** (Rom. Cath.) at Portland is opened.

* * *Pa.* **Swarthmore College** (Friends) is organized at Swarthmore.

* * *Tex.* **Trinity University** (Cum. Pres.) at Tehuacana is opened.

SOCIETY.

1869 Mar. 7. *N. C.* Gov. Holden proclaims Alamance County in a state of insurrection; the Kuklux are the leaders. [Caswell county on July 8.]

May 12. *Cuba.* Thomas Jordan's **filibustering expedition** from New York lands on the north coast.

June 2. *Ala.* A convention to increase **immigration** meets at Montgomery.

June 26. *New York.* **A filibustering expedition** under Col. Ryan sails for Cuba. [It is detained by revenue officers.]

Aug. 16. *Phila.* **A National Labor Convention** assembles.

Sept. 1-3. *Chicago.* **A National Temperance Convention** is attended by 5,000 delegates.

Sept. 28. *Boston.* The Horace Mann **School for the Deaf** is opened.

Sept. 30. *New York.* **George Peabody** sails for England.

He contributes munificent sums for the endowment of several educational institutions, and adds $1,400,000 to his former gift ($2,000,000) for Southern education.

STATE.

1869 Feb. 27. *La.* The State Senate ratifies **the 15th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution. [Mar. 1 the House ratifies it.]

Mar. 1. *Nev.* The Legislature **ratifies the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.**

Mar. * *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Schenck Bill**, pledging the payment of all Government **obligations in coin.**

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **Charles Pomeroy** of Ia. is elected

Speaker, in place of Schuyler Colfax, resigned.

Congress sets apart St. Paul and St. George Islands, Alaska, as a reservation for the protection of fur seal, and forbids the landing of vessels.

—— *W. Va.* The Legislature ratifies the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

18th Administration: Republican.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **General Ulysses S. Grant** of Ill. is inaugurated the 18th President, in the 21st term of the presidency; **Schuyler Colfax** of Ind. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **Elihu B. Washburne** of Ill. (State), **Alexander T. Stewart** of N. Y. (Treas.), **John M. Schofield** of N. Y. (War), **Jacob D. Cox** of O. (Interior), **Adolph E. Borie** of Pa. (Navy), **John A. J. Creswell** of Md. (P. M.-Gen.), **Ebenezer R. Hoar** of Mass. (Atty.-Gen.).

[**George S. Boutwell** of Mass. takes the place of Mr. Stewart, **Hamilton Fish** of N. Y. succeeds Mr. Washburne, and **John A. Rawlins** succeeds Gen. Schofield at later dates.]

The 40th Congress ends.

The 41st Congress opens.

Congress; Senate: Hiram R. Revels, colored, of Miss., occupies the seat vacated by Jefferson Davis. House: **James G. Blaine** of Me. is elected Speaker. Vote: Blaine, 135; **Michael C. Kerr** of Ind., 57.

Mar. * *U. S.* **The nation is surprised** by the Cabinet appointments of President Grant.

Mar. 5. *Ill.* The Legislature ratifies **the 15th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution. Vote: Senate, 17-7; House, 52-27. (Also in N. C.)

Mar. 6. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: John Sherman of O. proposes to change the law so that **A. T. Stewart** of N. Y. may become secretary of the treasury while an importing merchant.

Mar. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House repeals the **Tenure of Office Act** without debate. Vote, 138-16.

A. T. Stewart, secretary of the treasury, resigns because the law of 1789 forbids an importer holding the office.

Mar. 9-12. *Mass.—Wis.* The Legislatures ratify **the 15th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution. [Mar. 13, Ky.; Mar. 16, Conn. and S. C.]

Mar. 11±. *D.C.* **E. B. Washburne retires** from the Cabinet. [He is soon afterward appointed minister to France.]

Mar. 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The Schenck Bill, for the **payment of U. S. bonds in coin,** is passed.

Mar. 18. *U. S.* **The Schenck Bill** becomes a law.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Henry B. Anthony** of R. I., is elected President *pro tempore.* [He is also re-elected Apr. 9.]

Mar. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate **passes the substitute for the Tenure of Office Act.** Vote, 37-15.

It appears to maintain the act in another form, while in fact setting it aside. "The Tenure of Office Act was enacted lest President Johnson should remove Republican office-holders too rapidly; and it was practically repealed lest President Grant should not remove Democratic office-holders rapidly enough." (Blaine.)

Apr. 7. *D. C.* The President sends a message to the Senate on **British claims.**

Apr. 10. *D. C.* **The 41st Congress;** the first session closes.

Apr. 12. *D. C.* **The Senate** meets, in special session, at the call of President Grant.

Apr. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate **rejects the Johnson-Clarendon** treaty respecting the Alabama claims.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate ratifies the **naturalization treaty** with Great Britain.

Apr. * *D. C.* **John Lothrop Motley** is appointed U. S. minister at the Court of St. James.

Apr. 20. *Va.* Gen. E. R. S. Canby becomes **military governor.**

Apr. 23. *D. C.* **The special session** of the Senate closes.

May 26. *Mo.* The State seal, lost since the beginning of the Civil War, is handed over to the Governor by ex.-Lieut.-Gov. T. C. Reynolds.

June 8. *Ind.* The Legislature ratifies **the 15th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution. [June 11, 16, Fla.; July 1, N. H.; Oct. 21, Vt.]

June 20. *Kan.* A State Convention of **colored people** meets at Topeka, and requests the Legislature to petition Congress for **negro suffrage.**

June 22. *D. C.* **Adolph E. Borie,** secretary of the navy, resigns.

—— *Ga.* The Supreme Court decides that **negroes** are eligible for public office.

June 25. *D. C.* **Geo. M. Robeson** of N. J. is appointed Secretary of the Navy.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1869. **Receipts:** Customs, $180,048,427; internal revenue, $158,356,461; direct tax, $765,-686; sales of public lands, $4,020,344; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $13,755,491; miscellaneous items, $370,-943,747; excess of revenue over ordinary expenses, $48,078,469. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $1,674,680: miscellaneous items, $56,474,062; War Department, $78,501,-991; Navy Department, $20,000,758; Indians, $7,042,923; pensions, $28,476,622; interest on public debt, $130,694,243. Total ordinary expenses, $322,865,278. Public debt, $2,588,452,213. Exports, $286,117,697; imports, $417,506,379.

July 4, 5. *Chicago.* **The Irish National Republican Convention** meets, with 221 delegates present.

July 6. *Va.* The people adopt the **New Constitution** by a majority of 39,957.

Sept. 12. *Chicago.* **The National Prohibition party is organized** by a Convention of 500 delegates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1869 Feb. 27. *Chicago.* The West Side Park Commission is incorporated.

Mar. 1. *Phila.* **The Chamber of Commerce** is dedicated.

Mar. 23. *Chicago.* **The South Park** Commission Act is ratified at the election.

May 10. *Utah.* **The connecting of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads** is made at Promontory Point; Thomas Durant and Gov. Leland Stanford drive the last spikes; the line extends from Omaha to San Francisco,—1,914 miles. The Atlantic and Pacific coasts are now connected by rail.

May 12. *Fr.* The shore end of the **Franco-American cable** is laid at Brest.

May 18. *Tenn.* **A Southern commercial convention** is held at Memphis; 22 States are represented by 1,100 delegates. [May 25, another is held at New Orleans.]

June 25. *N. J.* **The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company** and the Raritan Canal Company surrender their reserved rights, by which they have monopolized the trans-State carrying trade for 40 years.

June 30. *U. S.* Immigrants in 1869, 352,569.

July 7. *N. Y.* The first stone of the new Capitol at Albany is laid.

July 23. *Mass.* The French cable is landed at Duxbury, connecting with France, *via* St. Pierre, near Newfoundland. Length, 3,047 miles.

July 27. *Mass.* The landing of the **French Atlantic cable** is celebrated.

Aug. * *New York.* The work of improving the channel of the East River at **Hell Gate** begins.

Aug. * *N. Y.* **The Erie Railroad** seeks to acquire control of the Albany and Susquehanna Road; a war of injunctions and armed resistance ensue.

Sept. 6. *Pa.* A fire in the **Avondale coal-mine** in Luzerne County causes the loss of 108 lives.

Sept. 7. *Ia.* **A Commercial Convention** assembles at Keokuk.

Sept. 13. *New York.* **The Erie Ring panic** occurs.

Having secured the chief control of the gold in the market, and the prevention of sales of gold by the Government, Jay Gould and James Fisk begin to purchase gold at about 130.

Sept. 22. *New York.* The Erie Ring runs up the price of gold to 140.

Sept. 23. *New York.* The price of gold reaches 144, and the conspirators declare their purpose to crowd it up to 200.

Sept. 24. *New York.* **"Black Friday"**—a financial panic—causes great financial disasters.

The clique of speculators push up the price of gold to 164, and all the small and middle-class speculators fail. [While it enriches a few, it brings great calamity to the business community, which is required to pay duties in gold. The Government breaks the corner by offering to sell $4,000,000 of gold. The conspirators plunder the market of about $11,000,000 in profits.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1869 Dec. 24. *D. C.* **Gen. A. H. Terry** is assigned to the Georgia Military District.

* * *R. I.* The Federal Government establishes a **torpedo school** at Newport.

* * **The Indian War ends.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1869 Oct. 9. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Felicitas** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

* * *Cal.* A new gold district is discovered near San Diego.

* * *New York.* John A. Roebling makes the first survey for the **East River Bridge.**

* * *New York.* E. Wood Perry, John Lafarge, A. H. Wyant, and E. L. Henry are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *New York.* **Augustin Daly** takes charge of a theater in Twenty-fourth Street.

* * *N. Y.* The **Orpheus Singing Society** of Buffalo is organized.

* * *O.* **The Harmonic Society** of Cincinnati is organized.

—70 * * *U. S.* A method is introduced by which **wood** is ground to form the raw material for paper.

* * *U. S.* The cotton crop of the year is the largest since 1860, amounting to at least 3,000,000 bales (of 400 lbs.).

* * *Trysting Tree* is painted by **A. B. Durand.**

* * *San Giorgio* is painted by **S. R. Gifford.**

* * *Wine Tasters* is painted by **J. B. Irving.**

1870 Jan. 3. *N. Y.* Work on the **East River Bridge** is commenced by sinking a caisson on the Brooklyn side.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1869.

Oct. 8. Pierce, Franklin, M. C., senator for N. H., brig.-gen. of vols., 14th Pres. of U. S., A65.

Oct. 16. Ritner, Joseph, Gov. of Pa., A90.

Nov. 2. Bangs, Heman, M. E. cl., ed., A79.

Nov. 4. Peabody, George, of Massachusetts, banker in Eng., philanthropist, patron of education, A74.

Nov. 6. Stewart, Charles, rear-adm., A91.

Nov. 10. Wool, John Ellis, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A85.

Nov. 11. Kendall, Amos, of Mass., postmaster-general, A80.

— **Walker, Robert John,** sen. for Miss., sec. of treas., Gov. of Kansas Ter., A68.

Nov. 15. Butterfield, John, founder of stage and express lines, A86.

Dec. 2. Potter, Hazard Arnold, physician, surgeon, A59.

Dec. 18. Gottschalk, Louis Moreau, pianist, composer, A40.

Dec. 23. Crapo, Henry H., Gov. of Mich., A65.

— Cozzens, Fred. Swartwout, writer, author, A51.

Dec. 24. Stanton, Edwin McMasters, atty.-gen., secretary of war, A55.

Dec. 31. Perkins, Justin, Cong. clergyman, missionary to Nestorians, A64.

1870.

Jan. 3. Lozier, Charlotte T., physician, professor, writer, A26.

Jan. 6. Joseph A. Mower, brev. maj.-gen., A63.

Jan. 14. Durkee, Charles, senator for Wis., Gov. of Utah, A63.

Jan. 17. Anderson, Alexander, first wood engraver in America, A95.

Jan. 18. Chase, Carlton, P. E. bishop of N. H., A76.

Jan. 20. Dudley, Benjamin W., surgeon, of Ky., professor of surgery, A85.

Jan. 22. Prentice, George Denison, editor, author, A68.

Jan. 23. Placide, Henry, actor, A71.

Feb. 5. Elton, Romeo, Bapt. clergyman, professor, author, A78.

— Timble, Allen, Gov. of O., A87.

CHURCH.

1869 Oct. 13. *Ariz.* William Whitaker is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Nevada and Arizona.

Oct. * *Phila.* **A reform convention** (Protestant Episcopal) is held, and alterations in the ritual and other changes are favored.

Nov. 12. *Pa.* The (adjourned) **General Assembly** (O. S. Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; M. W. Jacobus, moderator.

The (adjourned) **General Assembly** (N. S. Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; P. H. Fowler, moderator.

The returns from the Presbyteries are overwhelmingly favorable to reunion. **The union of the New and Old School Presbyterian Churches is consummated on the basis of the "Standards, pure and simple."**

Dec. 8. *It.* **Pope Pius IX.** opens a general council. [It propounds the doctrine of papal infallibility and a list of anathemas.]

Dec. 22. *N. J.* **The Ocean Grove** (Methodist Episcopal) **Association** is organized.

* * The word **"German"** is erased from the title, German Reformed Church.

* * *Boston.* A Congregational Club is organized.

* * *Boston.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** assembles.

* * *D. C.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Washington.

* * *Ill.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Monmouth; R. A. Browne, moderator.

* * *Ky.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Louisville; R. M. Bishop, president.

* * *Ky.* A part of the Synod of Kentucky joins the "Presbyterian Church in the United States" (Southern Presbyterian).

* * *Kan.* The Kansas Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *Kan.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *New Mex.* The Roman Catholic Vicarate Apostolic of New Mexico is established.

* * The Presbyterians begin mission-work among the Dakota Indians.

* * John Dickinson is first elected bishop of the United Brethren.

* * The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church begins its foreign mission-work in Southern India.

* * The Lexington and Louisiana Conferences (Methodist Episcopal) are formed.

1870 Jan. 25. *Ind. T.* Henry Niles Pierce is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Arkansas and Indian Territory.

Jan. 26. *La.* The Louisiana Congregational Association is organized.

LETTERS.

1869 * * The Association of American **Medical Editors** is organized.

* * *Ballads of New England*, by **J. G. Whittier**, appears.

* * *Compendious German Grammar*, by W. D. Whitney, appears.

* * *The Discovery of the Great West*, by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *The Heathen Chinee*, by Bret Harte, appears; also *The Outcasts of Poker Flat.*

* * *Hitherto*, by Adeline D. T. Whitney, appears.

* * *Innocents Abroad*, by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *Lady Byron Vindicated*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears; also *Old Town Folks.*

* * *Literature of the Age of Elizabeth*, by E. W. Whipple, appears.

* * *An Old-Fashioned Girl*, by Louisa M. Alcott, appears.

* * A *Pictorial History of the Civil War*, by Benson J. Lossing, appears.

* * *Stepping Heavenward*, by Elizabeth Prentiss, appears.

* * The *Story of a Bad Boy*, by T. B. Aldrich, appears.

* * *Principles of Psychology*, by John Bascom, appears.

* * *Memoirs of Service Afloat*, by Raphael Semmes, appears.

* * *Life and Letters of Fitz-Greene Halleck*, by James Grant Wilson, appears.

* * *The Cathedral*, by **James Russell Lowell**, appears.

* * *Woman's Suffrage, the Reform against Nature*, by Horace Bushnell, appears.

* * *The Switzerland of America*, by Samuel Bowles, appears.

* * *By-Ways of Europe*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Long and Short Span Bridges*, by J. A. Roebling, appears.

* * *Malbone: an Oldport Romance*, by T. W. Higginson, appears.

* * *Men, Women, and Ghosts*, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.

* * *Five Acres too Much*, by Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, appears.

* * *Hilt to Hilt*, by John Esten Cooke, appears.

* * *Overture of Angels*, by Henry Ward Beecher, appears.

* * *Naval Architecture and Shipbuilding*, by Com. Meade, appears.

* * *Jesus of Nazareth: His Life and Teachings*, by Lyman Abbott, appears.

* * *The Blameless Prince and Other Poems*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, appears.

SOCIETY.

1869 Oct. 20. *N. C.* Gov. Holden issues a proclamation against the **disorders and violence** of secret societies in four counties.

Oct. 24. *New York.* **Père Hyacinthe** of Paris is publicly introduced by Henry Ward Beecher.

Oct. * *Wis.* The northwestern branch of the National **Home for Disabled Soldiers,** established near Milwaukee, is dedicated.

Nov. 20. *Ky.* **Regulators** horsewhip a cooper at Somerset; **a riot** ensues in which three men are killed.

Nov. 24. *O.* **A Woman's Suffrage** Convention meets. (See State.)

Nov. * *Del.* **A Woman's Suffrage Convention** is held at Wilmington.

Dec. 10. *D. C.* A National Colored **Labor Convention** meets.

Dec. 11. *Utah.* **A Mormon rebellion** rises against Brigham Young.

Dec. 12. *Ind.* A party of 70 men enter the jail at New Albany, take out four **prisoners,** and hang them.

* * The **Chicago Club** is founded.

* * *Mass.* **A prohibitory statute** is enacted.

* * *Neb.* The State **deaf and dumb institute** is opened at Omaha.

* * *Nev.* The State erects an **orphan's home** at Carson City.

* * *New York.* **The Baptist Home** for Aged People is founded.

* * *N. Y.* **The Association of the Bar** is instituted; William M. Evarts is the first president.

* * *O.* **St. Mary's Hospital** at Cincinnati is established.

* * *O.* The third National Encampment of the **Grand Army** of the Republic is held at Cincinnati; Gen. John A. Logan of Ill., commander-in-chief.

* * *Phila.* **The Baptist Home of Philadelphia** is founded.

* * *Phila.* Uriah S. Stevens, a clothing cutter, organizes **a secret society** for the protection of the working people. [It develops into the **Knights of Labor.**]

* * *R. I.* The Board of **State Charities and Correction** is organized.

* * *Tex.* The Buckner **Orphans' Home** (Bapt.) is founded at Dallas.

* * **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) recommends **total abstinence.**

* * **The National Prison Association** is formed. (1870?)

1870 Jan. 24. *D. C.* **Prince Arthur,** Queen Victoria's third son (Duke of Connaught), is presented to President Grant.

Feb. 8. *Me.* Prince Arthur and many distinguished people attend the funeral of **George Peabody** at Portland.

Feb. * *Mass.* The remains of **George Peabody** are buried at Peabody.

STATE.

1869 Oct 5. *Va.* **The Legislature** meets; the first regular meeting in a decade.

Oct. 8. *Va.* The Legislature ratifies the **14th and 15th Amendments** to the Federal Constitution.

Oct. 25. *D. C.* **William W. Belknap** of Iowa is appointed secretary of war.

Oct. * **–Nov.** * **Free-trade** doctrines become more popular than formerly.

Nov. 2. *Fla.* A majority of the people west of the Choctawhatchee River vote for **annexation** with Alabama.

Nov. 24. *O.* The National **Woman's Suffrage** Convention meets at Cleveland, with 183 delegates present; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, president. The American Woman's Suffrage Association is organized.

Nov. 29. **A treaty** with the Dominican Republic is negotiated, for its **annexation** to the United States, and for the leasing of the bay and peninsula of Samana as a naval rendezvous.

Nov. 30.–Dec. 1. *Miss.* The people ratify the **new Constitution.** Vote, 105,223–954.

Nov. 30.–Dec. 3. *Tex.* The people **ratify** the Constitution. Vote, 72,395–4,924.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **The 41st Congress** opens.

Dec. 13. *D. C.* **Congress** renews the **Canadian Reciprocity** treaty.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress** removes the legal and **political disabilities** from a large class of ex-Confederates.

Dec. 16. *D. C.* **Congress** declares the **exclusion of freedmen** from the Legislature, as done in Georgia, revolutionary, and to be prohibited.

Dec. 20. *D. C.* President Grant appoints **Edwin M. Stanton** of Pa. **an associate justice** of the Supreme Court.

Dec. 22. *Ga.* The Legislature refuses to ratify the **15th Amendment.**

—— *Ga.* **The reconstruction** of the State in compliance with an Act of Congress is accomplished.

Dec. * *D. C.* The correspondence of Secretary Fish and Lord Clarendon on **the Alabama claims** is made public.

* * *D. C.* **Congress** reduces the **tax on distilled spirits** from $1.97 to 54 cents per proof gallon.

* * *Ia.* The Legislature creates a State Board of **Immigration.**

* * *Minn.* Both Houses vote to **remove the capital** from St. Paul to a site in Kandiyohi County; the governor vetoes the bill.

* * *New York.* A. Oakey Hall is elected the 77th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-76 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). A. P. K. Safford.
-73 * * *Colo.* (*Ter.*). Edwin M. M'Cook.
-70 * * *Conn.* Marshall Jewell.
-73 * * *Dak.* (*Ter.*). John A. Burbank.
-75 * * *Del.* James Ponder.
-73 * * *Ill.* John M. Palmer.
-73 * * *Kan.* James M. Harvey.
-72 * * *Mass.* William Claflin.
-72 * * *Mich.* Henry P. Baldwin.
-71 * * *Mo.* Joseph W. M'Clurg.
-70 * * *Mont.* (*Ter.*). James M. Ashley.
-71 * * *N. H.* Onslow Stearns.
-72 * * *N. J.* Theodore F. Randolph.
-71 * * *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). William A. Pile.
-73 * * *N. Y.* John T. Hoffman.
-73 * * *R. I.* Seth Padelford.
-71 * * *Tenn.* DeWitt C. Senter.
-71 * * *U.* (*Ter.*) J. Wilson Shaffer.
-70 * * *Vt.* Peter T. Washburn.
-70 * * *Wash.* (*Ter.*) Alvin Flanders.
-71 * * *W. Va.* William E. Stephenson.

1870 Jan. 10. *Mo.* The Legislature ratifies **the 15th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution. [Jan. 18 by Rhode Island; Feb. 2, Georgia; Feb. 3, Iowa; Feb. 15, Minnesota; Feb. 17, Nebraska; Feb. 18, Texas; Mar. 3, Kansas; Mar. 26, Tennessee.]

Jan. * *D. C.* **Congress** approves the scheme for **a canal** across the Isthmus of Darien.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* **Congress: The Senators from Virginia** are readmitted. [Representatives are admitted Jan. 26.]

Jan. 26. *D. C.* A treaty is signed respecting the **Darien Canal.**

Jan. 27. *Va.* Gen. Canby turns the State over to the **authorities elected by the people.**

Feb. 2. *Ga.* The Legislature permits **colored members** to resume their seats, and then ratifies the 15th Amendment.

Feb. 8. *Va.* Gov. Walker proclaims the State **fully reconstructed.**

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the establishment of a **weather bureau.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1869 Oct. 13. *Ky.* **A Commercial Convention** assembles at Louisville; ex-President Fillmore, chairman.

Oct. 27. *Ill.* About 200 lives are lost by the **burning of the steamer** *Stonewall,* near Cairo, on the Mississippi.

Nov. 14. *Cal.* About 15 persons are killed in a **collision** on the Pacific Railroad near San Francisco.

Dec. 11. *Eng.* The body of **George Peabody,** the American philanthropist, is placed on board the British steamship *Monarch,* to be conveyed to America.

* * **Chicago** has a **park system** of seven parks, comprising 2,530 acres.

The two south parks, 372 and 593; Jackson Park, 600; Douglas Park, 171; Garfield Park, 185; Humboldt Park, 134; Lincoln Park, 310; having 37½ miles of boulevards; cost, $10,000,000.

* * *Mo.* **Tower Grove Park,** 276 acres, is donated to St. Louis.

* * *Mich.* Woodmere Cemetery, near Detroit, is established.

* * Arthur Cummings introduces **curve pitching** in baseball.

1870 Jan. 20. The Anglo-American and Anglo-French **cable companies unite.**

Jan. 22. *Cal.* The California Southern Railroad Company is chartered.

Jan. 23. The U. S. corvette *Oneida* collides with the steamship *Bombay,* and sinks, near Yokohama, Japan; 112 lives are lost.

Jan. * *Boston.* **Dorchester** is annexed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1870 Sept. * *Utah.* Gen. Shaffer forbids the drilling of the Mormon militia.

Oct. 17. Vice-Admiral **David D. Porter** is made admiral.

* * *D. C.* Gen. **Fitz-John Porter** appeals to the President for a reversal of the sentence of the court martial.

* * **Military governments are withdrawn** on the reconstruction of the Southern States.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1870 * * *New York.* James Gordon Bennett, the proprietor of the *Herald*, sends **Henry M. Stanley to Africa** in search of David Livingstone.

Apr. 13. *New York.* A charter is granted to the **Metropolitan Museum of Art.**

May 24. *D. C.* **The Corcoran Gallery of Art** at Washington is chartered.

Aug. 14. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Atë** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

Sept. 28. *Va.* **The James River** rises about 24 feet in two days, and the Shenandoah about twice as much, destroying crops, buildings, etc.; loss, $3,000,000.

Oct. 20. **An earthquake** is felt through the Northern States from Maine to Iowa.

Oct. * *Africa.* **Henry M. Stanley** of U. S. A., arrives at Zanzibar.

* * *Boston.* **The Museum of Fine Arts** is incorporated.

* * *Boston.* The New England **Conservatory of Music** is incorporated.

* * The National **Academy of Science** extends the limit of membership from 50 to 1,000.

* * *Ia.* A **cave** is discovered on the Dubuque and Minnesota Railroad line, containing a number of relics apparently Oriental, also skeletons of giants.

* * *Mass.* Prof. Winlock, of the Harvard Observatory, uses a horizontal photoheliograph in photographing the sun.

* * *New York.* Victor Nehlig is elected a member of the **National Academy of Design.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1870.

Feb. 14. Harper, Joseph Wesley, publisher in N. Y., A69.
Feb. 22. Houghton, George Frederick, lawyer, writer, A50.
Feb. 23. Burlingame, Anson, diplomatist, M. C. for Mass., ambassador from China, A50.
Mar. 1. Ashmead, Isaac, printer, inventor of composition printing rollers, A80.
Mar. 4. McClintock, John, M. E. cl., author, president of Drew Seminary, A56.
Mar. 16. Ripley, James W., brev. maj.-gen., chief of ordnance, A76.
Mar. 17. Cornell, William W., iron founder, of N. Y., philanthropist, A48.
Mar. 18. Verplanck, Gulian Crommelin, author, A84.
Mar. 26. Soule, Pierre, senator for La., minister to Spain, A68.
Mar. 28. Thomas, George H., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A54.
Mar. 31. Boyden, Seth, inventor malleable cast-iron, hat-doming machine, A82.
Apr. 3. Frothingham, Nathaniel L., Unit. clergyman, author, A77.
Apr. 15. Willard, Emma, pioneer educationist for women, N. Y., A83.
Apr. 22. Farrar, Eliza Ware, author, A78.
—— King, Austin A., Gov. of Mo., A69.
May 17. Littell, Eliakim, editor *Littell's Living Age*, A73.
May 22. Hazzard, Samuel, archeologist, historian, publisher, A86.
June 3. Learned, Joseph E. G., inventor, inspector of iron-clads, A51.
June. 7. Reed, David, antislavery reformer, editor, A80.
June 12. Eliot, Thomas D., lawyer, M. C. for Mass., A62.
June 26. Cutting, Francis B., jurist, of N. Y., A65.
July 6. Pope, Charles A., physician, professor of anatomy, A52.
July 7. Ashmun, George, M. C. for Mass., A66.
July 12. Dahlgren, John Adolf, chief of ordnance, rear-adm. U. S. N., A61.
July 19. Brooks, William T. H., maj.-gen. of vols., A49.
July 21. Baldwin, Theoron, Cong. clergyman, educationist, A69.
July 28. Ritchie, Anna Cora Ogden Mowatt, novelist, actor, dramatist, A49.
Aug. 5. Hitchcock, Ethan Allen, maj.-gen. vols., author, A72.
Aug. 6. Cobb, George, M. C. for N. J., benefactor, A57.
Aug. 14. Farragut, David G., first admiral U. S. N., A69.
Aug. 18. Kennedy, John Pendleton, M. C. for Md., author, secretary of navy, A75.
Sept. 5. Bedford, Gunning S., physician, professor of obstetrics, N. Y., A64.
Sept. 7. Munroe, James, col. U. S. vols., M. C. for N. Y., A71.
Sept. 8. Kingsley, Calvin, Meth. Epis. bishop, A58.
Sept. 9. Lord, Nathan, Cong. cl., proslavery advocate, president Dartmouth, A77.
—— Longstreet, Augustus B., lawyer, Meth. Epis. clergyman, author, A80.
Sept. 11. Sayre, David Austin, merchant, banker, benefactor, of Ky., A77.
Sept. 18. Dawson, John Littleton, M. C. for Pa., A57.
Sept. 27. Packer, William Fisher, Gov. of Pa., A63.
Oct. 10. Bartley, Mordecai, pioneer, Gov. of O., A84.
Oct. 12. Lee, Robert Edward, col. U. S. A., commander-in-chief of Confederate armies, college pres., A63.

CHURCH.

1870 May 4. *Tenn.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal South) meets at Memphis; the North Mississippi, White River, Los Angeles, North Alabama, and Western Conferences are organized.

May 19. *Phila.* **The first reunited General Assembly** of the Presbyterian Church is held; J. T. Backus, moderator.

June 17. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

Sept. 21. *N. H.* William Woodruff Niles is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of New Hampshire.

Sept. 25. *Mass.* Patrick T. O'Reilly is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Springfield.

Oct. 6. *Md.* William Pinkney is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Maryland.

LETTERS.

1870 Feb. 17. *Miss.* **The State Normal School** is opened at Holly Springs.

Apr. * *O.* **The University of Cincinnati** (non-sect.) is incorporated.

May 14. *Phila.* The *Public Record* [*Record*] is issued.

June 16. *S. C.* **A free-school system** is established for the State.

June 20. *New York.* **The Lenox Library** is incorporated.

July 2. *Ill.* **The Evangelical Seminary** at Elmhurst is opened.

Oct. 13. *Ga.* **The Legislature establishes a system of public instruction.**

* * *Conn.* The Silas Bronson **Library** is founded at Waterbury. [36,500 vols.]

* * *Boston. Literary World* magazine is established.

* * *Boston.* The *Old and New* magazine is established.

* * *Cal.* **Napa College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Napa.

* * **Delaware College** (non-sect.) is organized at Newark, Delaware.

* * *Ia.* **The Medical Department** of the State University of Iowa at Iowa City is opened.

* * *Ill.* **Carthage College** (Luth.) is organized.

* * *Ill.* The Swedish Theological Seminary (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Evanston.

* * *La.* **Leland University** (Bapt.) is founded at New Orleans.

* * *Mich.* **The Michigan University** opens all its departments to **women.**

* * *Miss.* The Legislature passes a law organizing a State Board of Education, and providing for a superintendent of **public education.**

* * *Mo.* The Legislature establishes the State **Agricultural College** at Columbia.

* * *New York. Scribner's Monthly* magazine (first series) is established.

SOCIETY.

1870 Mar. 3. *La.* The trial of **George M. Wickliffe,** the State auditor, results in his conviction and impeachment for extortion and fraud.

Mar. 7. *Wyo.* **A grand jury of both sexes** is impaneled at Fort Laramie.

Mar. ± * *Pa.* The **"Molly Maguires"** subside.

Apr. 5. *Utah.* Mormons in mass-meeting at Salt Lake protest against the interference of Congress with **polygamy.**

Apr. 14. *Del.* The ratification of the **15th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution is celebrated by great gatherings of **colored people.**

May 10. *New York.* **Daniel MacFarland** is tried and acquitted of the murder of Albert D. Richardson on Nov. 25, 1869, at New York.

May 19. *Md.* **The colored people** of Baltimore celebrate the passage of the 15th Amendment.

July 22. *New York.* The *Times* exposes the frauds of the **Tweed Ring.**

July 30. *New York.* **Benjamin Nathan,** a wealthy Hebrew, is found murdered in his home. [Criminal unknown.]

July * *N. C.* The governor sends the militia to suppress **Kuklux outrages.**

Apr. 9. The American **Anti-Slavery Society** is dissolved.

May 25–27. *Vt.* **Armed Fenians,** 500 strong, invade Canada from Fairfield, and quickly return when resisted.

Aug. 15. *O.* The National **Labor Congress** meets at Cincinnati.

Aug. 23. *O.* **The Irish National Congress** meets at Cincinnati.

Oct. 4. *O.* A National **Commercial Convention** meets at Cincinnati.

STATE.

1870 Feb. 10. *Tenn.* **A Constitutional Convention** meets at Nashville.

Feb. 12. *Utah.* Brigham Young approves the bill granting the **right of suffrage to women.**

Feb. 15. *N. J.* The Legislature refuses to ratify the **15th Amendment** to the Federal Constitution.

Feb. 18. *Tex.* The Legislature **ratifies the 14th and 15th Amendments** to the Federal Constitution.

Feb. 21. *La.* The Legislature grants $3,000,000 in 8 per cent **State bonds** to the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Congress: Mississippi** is again admitted to representation in both Houses.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* **Congress: Hiram R. Revels** of Miss., the first colored Senator, takes the required oath.

Mar. 7. *D. C.* **Congress** restores **legal and political rights** of a large class of ex-Confederates.

Mar. 16. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **H. R. Revels** of Miss. makes a speech in favor of universal amnesty and suffrage.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate rejects the treaty for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John.

Mar. 26. *Tenn.* The people **ratify** the new Constitution. Vote, 98,128–33,872.

Mar. 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** Representatives from Texas are admitted to the House, and Senators to the Senate. **The Southern States are now all represented** in the National Congress.

The 15th Amendment having been ratified by 29 States, is proclaimed a part of the Constitution; it confers the right of suffrage to freedmen.

Great apprehension prevails at the South; the white taxpayers being a minority of the population in some of the States, are at the mercy of the non-taxpaying negroes, who may be easily corrupted by political adventurers.

Mar. * *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Mormons who practise polygamy are **deprived of civil rights.**

Apr. 5. *New York.* The Legislature grants the **Tweed-Frear charter,** combining the city and county.

May 24. *D. C.* President Grant issues a proclamation against the **invasion of Canada** by Fenians.

May 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Henry B. Anthony** of R. I. is reelected President *pro tempore.* [Again on July 1, and also on July 14.]

May 31. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an act **to enforce the right of citizens to vote** in the several States.

May * *D. C.* **Congress** charters the **Northern Pacific Railroad.**

May * *Ill.* A convention meets at Springfield, and forms **a new Constitution.**

June 12. *D. C.* The act limiting the circulation of the national banks to $354,000,000, secured by the deposit of Government bonds with the Treasurer, is approved.

June 15. *D. C.* **E. R. Hoar** of Mass. resigns the office of attorney-general.

June 22. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the organization of the **Department of Justice** with the attorney-general at its head.

June 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate rejects the treaty for the **annexation of San Domingo.** Vote, 28–28.

June * *D. C.* **Congress reduces the income tax** by abolishing many stamp-taxes.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics for 1870.** **Revenue:** Customs, $194,538,374; internal revenue, $184,899,756; direct tax, $229,103; sales of public lands, $3,350,482; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $15,295,644; miscellaneous items, $12,942,118. Total revenue, $411,255,478; excess of revenue over ordinary expenses, $101,601,917. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $15,996,556; miscellaneous items, $53,237,462; War Department, $57,655,675; Navy Department, $21,780,230; Indians, $3,407,938; pensions, $28,340,202; interest on the public debt, $129,235,498. Total ordinary expenditures, $309,653,561; **public debt,** $2,480,672,427. Exports, $392,771,768; imports, $435,958,408.

July 2. *Ill.* **The Constitution** is ratified by the people. Vote, 134,227–35,443.

July 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate refuses to extend **citizenship to the Chinese;** strong opposition to Chinese immigration prevails in many parts of the country.

July 13. *D. C.* **Congress changes the tariff and reduces the revenue** by diminishing duties on tea, coffee, sugar, and certain articles of iron and steel; to go into force on Jan. 1st, 1871.

July 14. *D. C.* **Congress** repeals the **tax on legacies and successions.**

It grants a **pension** of $3,000 per annum to the widow of President Lincoln.

It passes an act for the **refunding of the national debt** at a lower rate of interest — 5, 4½, and 4 per cent.

July 15. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an act providing for the removal of the **Osage Indians** and the sale of their lands.

Congress passes an act to **reduce the peace footing** of the army to 30,000 men.

The 41st Congress: the second session closes.

President Grant approves the act for the **readmission of Georgia.**

July * *D. C.* The President requests **J. L. Motley,** minister to Great Britain, **to resign.** [In November he is recalled.]

Aug. 22. *D. C.* President Grant proclaims the **neutrality** of the United States in the Franco-Prussian War.

Sept. 8. *Mass.* **Wendell Phillips** is nominated for governor by the **Labor Reform and Prohibition parties.**

Sept. 15. *Utah.* Gov. Shaffer issues a proclamation forbidding the **review of the Nauvoo legion,** comprising 13,000 men.

Oct. 13. *D. C.* The President by proclamation forbids **military expeditions** against nations with whom the United States is at peace.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870 Feb. 11. *Eng.* A board is found in Cornwall with writing, which states that the **missing steamer** *City of Boston* was sinking.

Feb. 15. *Minn.* **The Northern Pacific** Railroad is begun at the Dalles of the St. Louis.

Apr. 27. *Va.* The galleries of the **Capitol break down;** 60 persons are killed, and 120 wounded.

May 3. *Cal.* **Blossom Rock,** near North Point, San Francisco, is blown up.

May 10. *Eng.* The American yacht *Sappho* **wins** in a triangular race with the *Cambria.*

May 12. *Mo.* At Eureka 19 persons are killed in a **collision.**

May 17. *Eng.* The *Sappho* **again wins** in a triangular race.

June * **The 9th Census** is taken. States, 37; whites, 33,589,377; colored, 4,880,009. **Total population,** 38,558,371; increase, 22.63 per cent. **Center of population,** 48 miles east by north of Cincinnati; westward movement in 10 years, 42 miles.

July 4. The ocean yacht race begins.

In the international yacht race from Cork to New York, the English yacht *Cambria* wins, arriving July 27, at 4 P.M.; the American yacht *Dauntless,* taking a more northerly route, arrives two hours later.

July 14. *D. C.* **Congress** taxes real estate in the District of Columbia.

July 24. *New York.* The first **through car from the Pacific** arrives.

Aug. 8. *New York.* The English schooner yacht *Cambria* sails against the New York Yacht Club; the *Magic* wins the race, retaining the America cup; the *Cambria* is the 8th of 16 rivals.

Aug. 15. The Union Pacific road is completed for 638 miles from Kansas City to Denver; also, the Denver Pacific road, 106 miles, from Denver to Cheyenne.

Sept. 30–Oct. 2. *Va.* **Freshets** in the valleys of the James and the Shenandoah destroy property valued at $5,000,000.

Sept. * *O.* The first **Industrial Exposition,** in Cincinnati, is held.

Oct. 4. *O.* **A Southern Convention** meets in Cincinnati for political and commercial purposes.

Oct. 12. The Southern Pacific Railroad is formed by consolidation; length, 992.98 miles.

ARMY — NAVY.

1871 * * *D. C.* Adm. Rodgers is ordered to command the Asiatic fleet. [June 11. He attacks the forts of Korea in punishment for an attack made by masked batteries.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1870 * * *Pa.* A bone-cave is discovered near Phoenixville, containing remains of a mastodon and other animals of a period prior to the great northern drift.

* * *Mt. Whitney* is painted by Albert Bierstadt.

* * *Venice* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Greenwood Lake* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * *Twilight* is painted by George Inness.

* * *Continentals* is painted by Frank B. Mayer.

* * *Sketcher* is painted by A. B. Durand.

* * *Head of Christ* is painted by William Page.

1871 Jan. 25. *D. C.* A statue of Abraham Lincoln is unveiled.

Feb. 15. *Phila.* An exhibition is given of the sand-blast.

It is a method of cutting hard substances by the erosive action of a jet of driven sand; B. C. Tilghman, inventor.

Feb. 18. *Africa.* The Bennett expedition, led by Stanley, starts from Zanzibar for the interior, with 193 men divided into five caravans.

Mar. 21. *Zanzibar.* Stanley starts for the interior with the fifth caravan.

Mar. * *R. I.* The State authorities present to the Federal Government a marble statue of Roger Williams, to be placed in the Capitol.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1870.

Oct. 18. Bacon, Ezekiel, jurist, M. C. for Mass., A94.
Oct. 27. Harrison, Napoleon B., capt. U. S. N., A47.
Nov. 26. Bassini, Carlo, musician, composer, writer, A58.
Dec. 12. Launitz, Robert E., Russo-American sculptor, A64.
Dec. 13. Chauvenet, William, mathematician, author, A50.
Dec. 20. Holland, George, comedian, A79.
Dec. 24. Barnes, Albert, Pres. clergyman, commentator, author, A72.
Dec. 25. Colver, Nathaniel, Bapt. clergyman, A76.

1871.

Jan. 3. Lovell, Charles Swain, capt. Mexican war; col. U. S. A., A60.
Jan. 18. Richings, Peter, English-American actor, manager, A74.
Jan. 19. Burden, Henry, inventor water-wheel, horse-shoe machine, A80.
Jan. 26. Ticknor, George, professor, author, A80.
Jan. 29. Taylor, S. Harvey, educator, author, A64.
Feb. 7. Steinway, Henry Englehard, manufacturer of pianos, A74.
Feb. 11. Bagioli, Antonio, musician, teacher of vocal music, A76.
Feb. 12. Cary, Alice, author, poet, A51.
Feb. 21. Elzey, Arnold, capt. U. S. A.; Confederate maj.-gen., A55.
Feb 23. Claflin, Lee, manufacturer, of Boston, benefactor of Boston University, A80.
Mar. 3. Palmer, Joseph, ed., in Boston, A75.
Mar. 18. Nisbet, Eugenius Aristides, jurist, of Ga., M. C.; Confederate M. C., A68.
Mar. 25. Tappan, John, merchant, philanthropist, of Boston, A90.

CHURCH.

1870 Oct. 19–21. *New York.* 4th National Unitarian Conference is held.

Nov. 30. *Mass.* The Cape Cod Conference of Unitarian Congregational and other Liberal Christian churches is organized at Barnstable.

Dec. 16. *Tenn.* Bishop Paine organizes the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

* * *Cal.* Chinese mission work on the Pacific coast is begun by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

* * *Fla. — Mass.* The Roman Catholic dioceses of St. Augustine and Springfield are established.

* * *Phila.* The Baptist Annual Meeting is held.

* * Presbyterians begin mission work among the Cattaraugus and Chippewa Indians.

* * *Ind.* The Annual Convention of the Diciples of Christ is held at Indianapolis; R. M. Bishop, president.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; T. S. Kendall, moderator.

* * *Phila.* The Woman's Board of the Presbyterian Church is organized.

* * The mission to the Ojibway Indians is transferred from the American Board to the Presbyterian Board.

* * *U. S.* The work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions becomes practically confined to the Congregational churches.

* * *U. S.* Church communicants number 6,673,396 — about one in six of the population.

LETTERS.

1870 * * *New York. New-Yorker Tages Nachrichten* is founded.

* * *N. Y.* Canisius College (Rom. Cath.) at Buffalo is organized.

* * *N. Y.* St. John Baptist's College (Rom. Cath.) of Brooklyn is organized.

* * *N. Y.* Syracuse University (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Syracuse.

* * *O.* Wilmington College (Friends) is organized at Wilmington.

* * *O.* The Cincinnati University (non-sect.) is opened at Cincinnati.

* * *Pa.* The Pittsburg *Leader* is issued.

* * *Pa.* Thiel College (Evan. Luth.) is organized at Greenville.

* * *Pa.* St. Vincent's College (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Beatty.

* * *Minn.* Carleton College (Cong.) is organized at Northfield.

* * *Pa.* Ursinus College (Ref'd.) at Freeland is organized.

* * *Utah.* Salt Lake Seminary (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Salt Lake City.

* * *W. Va.* The State Normal School at West Liberty is opened.

* * *Among My Books*, by James Russell Lowell, appears.

* * *At Last*, by Marion Harland, appears.

* * *Books and Reading*, by Noah Porter, appears.

* * *Farmer's Alminax*, by Josh Billings (H. W. Shaw), is issued.

* * *Hammer and Rapier*, by John E. Cooke, appears.

* * *Great Americans*, by Theodore Parker, appears.

* * *Ingham Papers*, by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *The Luck of Roaring Camp*, by Bret Harte, appears; also *Poems*.

* * *Mechanism in Thought and Morals*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, appears.

* * *Miriam, and Other Poems*, by John G. Whittier, appears.

* * *Passage to India*, by Walt Whitman, appears.

* * *Society and Solitude*, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, appears.

* * *We Girls*, by Adeline D. T. Whitney, appears.

* * *Tâittirîya-Prâtiçâkhya* (Sansk.), by William D. Whitney, who receives the Bopp prize from the Berlin Academy appears.

* * *The War between the States*, by Alexander H. Stephens, appears.

* * *The Iliad*, a translation by William Cullen Bryant, appears.

* * *Sketches of Creation*, by Alexander Winchell, appears.

* * *Tent Life in Siberia*, by George Kennan, appears.

* * *A Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, by Francis A. March, appears.

* * *Hedged In*, by E. Stuart Phelps [Ward], appears; also *The Silent Partner*.

* * *Joseph and his Friend*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Words and their Uses*, by Richard Grant White, appears.

* * *A Battle of the Books*, by Gail Hamilton, appears; also *Stumbling Blocks*.

* * *My Summer in a Garden*, by Charles Dudley Warner, appears.

* * *Ginger Snaps*, by Fanny Fern, appears.

* * *Crumbs Swept Up*, by T. De Witt Talmage, appears.

* * *The Nation*, by Elisha Mulford, appears.

SOCIETY.

1870 * * *D. C.* The 4th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is held at Washington; Gen. John A. Logan of Ill., commander-in-chief.

* * *Me.* The Legislature passes a bill to increase the effectiveness of the prohibitory law, without opposition in either House.

* * *Minn.* The Legislature changes the liquor law by providing for local option.

* * *Ore.* The Oregon School for Deaf Mutes is opened at Salem.

* * *Phila.* The Volunteer Fire Department is abolished.

* * *R. I.* The Legislature abolishes imprisonment for debt. Vote, 56–2.

* * *W. Va.* The school for the deaf and blind at Romney is opened by the State.

* * The American Association for the Cure of Inebriates is organized.

* * The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane is organized.

* *-73 * * *New York.* Robbery of New York by the Tweed Ring.

William M. Tweed, the Tammany "Boss," and his accomplices proceed to rob the city by requiring contractors to increase their bills, and pay over to them the excess. Bills amounting to $6,000,000 are passed at one meeting, and $1,000,000 traced to Tweed; the expenses of the city are nearly equal to the expenses of the civil list of the National Government.

* * *N. Y.* The Society of the Royal Templars of Temperance is organized at Buffalo.

1871 Jan. * *Pa.* The Working Men's Benevolent Association order a strike of coal-miners in the Schuylkill, Lehigh, and Lower Wyoming districts.

Feb. 25. *Ky.* A white man, incarcerated for the murder of a negro, is taken from the jail at Frankfort and set free, by a band of armed men.

Mar. 12. *O.* The reading rooms of the public library at Cincinnati are first opened on Sunday.

STATE.

1870 Oct. 30. *D. C.* Jacob D. Cox, secretary of the interior, resigns.

Nov. 8. *Mich.* The people ratify an amendment to the Constitution, which abolishes all distinction in the enjoyment of civil and political rights which are based on color.

— *D. C.* The Republican majority in Congress is much reduced by the elections.

Nov. 25. *Ala.* Gov. Smith enjoins the President of the Senate from counting the votes cast for governor on Nov. 8.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* The 41st Congress: the third session opens.

Dec. 7. *Ala.* Gov. Lindsay begins suit to recover the books and papers of the governor's office.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* Congress; House: J. H. Rainey of S. C., the first colored member, is sworn in.

Dec. 14. *N. C.* Gov. Holden is impeached for malfeasance in office. He refused to surrender Kuklux prisoners on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* Gen. Robert C. Schenck of O. is appointed minister to Great Britain.

* * *D. C.* William Strong of Pa. and Joseph P. Bradley of N. J. are appointed associate justices of the Supreme Court.

* * *La.* The Legislature passes an act granting a charter uniting Jefferson City and Algiers with New Orleans.

* * *Md.* The Legislature rejects the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution by a unanimous vote.

* * *Ore.* The Legislature rejects the 15th Amendment; it protests against the treaty with China.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:
–72 * * *Ala.* Robert B. Lindsay.
–71 * * *Conn.* James E. English.
–71 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*). Gilman Marston.
–74 * * *Minn.* Horace Austin.
–71 * * *Miss.* James L. Alcorn.
–82 * * *Mont.* (*Ter.*). Benj. F. Potts.
–77 * * *Ore.* Lafayette S. Grover.
–74 * * *Tex.* Edmund J. Davis.
–74 * * *Va.* Gilbert C. Walker.
–72 * * *Vt.* John W. Stewart.
–71 * * *Wash.* (*Ter.*). Ed. S. Salomon.

1871 Jan. 1. *U. S.* The new tariff comes into operation.

Jan. 12. *D. C.* President Grant appoints B. F. Wade of O., A. D. White of N. Y., and Dr. Samuel G. Howe of Mass., a Board of Commissioners to visit San Domingo, and report on the desirability of annexing that Republic to the United States.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* The Supreme Court renders its decision that the Legal Tender Act of 1862 is in harmony with the Constitution. Case of Knox *vs.* Lee.

Jan. 20. *D. C.* Congress passes another Refunding Act for the reduction of interest on the debt.

Jan. 26. *D. C.* Sir Edward Thornton, British minister at Washington, proposes a joint high commission for settling international claims.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* Congress passes an act providing for a commission on fish and fisheries.

Feb. 21. *D. C.* Congress grants a territorial government to the District of Columbia, and provides for a governor, with a council of 11 members, appointed by the President, and a house of delegates, elected by the people.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* The Joint Commission meets at Washington to settle several disputes with Great Britain — the damages done by the Confederate privateers, the fishery question, and the San Juan boundary.

It consists of ten members: the Earl de Gray and Marquis of Ripon, Sir Stafford Northcote, and three others for Great Britain; Secretary Fish, Gen. Schenck, and three others for the United States.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* Congress passes an additional act to protect the right of suffrage; Republicans vote for the measure, Democrats against it.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress passes an act for the celebration at Philadelphia, in 1876, of the centennial of American Independence.

It enacts that rules may be provided by the President for admission to the civil service.

It is the first important step in the civil service reform. [George William Curtis, Alexander G. Cattell, Joseph Medill, D. A. Walker, E. B. Ellicott, Joseph H. Blackfan, and David C. Cox, are appointed the first Civil Service Commissioners. Fitness for the place is to supersede political influence.]

Mar. 4. *D. C.* The 42d Congress opens.

Mar. * *D. C.* Congress; House: James G. Blaine (Rep.) of Me. is reelected Speaker; vote, 126-92; George W. Morgan (Dem.) of O., 92 votes.

Mar. 10. *D. C.* Congress: Charles Sumner of Mass. is deposed from the chairmanship of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations because of contentions respecting San Domingo; James Donald Cameron of Pa. is his successor.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* President Grant issues a proclamation against the Kuklux terrorists in North Carolina.

Mar. 10. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Henry B. Anthony of R. I. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

Mar. 24. *D. C.* President Grant issues a proclamation against the armed Kuklux bands of South Carolina.

Mar. 27. *D. C.* Congress: Senator Sumner makes a powerful speech against the annexation of San Domingo. [His personal intercourse with the President is suspended, and his relations to Republican senators are changed.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870 Dec. 1. *Utah.* Mormons incorporate Zion's Cooperative Mercantile Institution.

Dec. 27. *Phila.* The new Chamber of Commerce is opened.

Dec. * *U. S.* The census lately completed estimates the wealth of the United States at $31,000,000,000.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Statistics for 1870.

Production: gold, $50,000,000; silver, $16,000,000. Bushels of grain: Indian corn, 760,944,549; wheat, 287,745,626; oats, 282,107,157; barley, 29,761,305; rye, 16,918,795; buckwheat, 9,821,721. Bales of cotton, 3,154,946. Pounds of wool, 162,000,000. Currency in circulation, $655,212,794; per capita, $17.50. Immigrants, 387,203.

* * *New York.* The White Star Line of steamers running to Liverpool is established.

* * *Cal.* The Government commences the improvement of Golden Gate.

* * *O.* Lake View Cemetery, near Cleveland, is laid out.

* * *La.* A new charter is adopted at New Orleans; Jefferson City is annexed.

* * *Minn.* The digging of a ship canal across Minnesota Point at Duluth is begun.

* * *O.* Mount Auburn, Corryville, and Storrs township are annexed to Cincinnati.

1871 Jan. 27. *Tenn.* An explosion occurs on the steamer *H. R. Arthur*, above Memphis; fire follows, and 87 persons perish.

Jan. 31. *Chicago.* The Foundling's Home is opened.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress charters the Southern Pacific Railroad, connecting Marshall, Texas, with Los Angeles, Cal.

Mar. 15. *Phila.* The paid fire department is inaugurated.

ART— SCIENCE — NATURE.

1871 Apr. 15.± *Africa.* **Stanley obtains tidings** respecting Livingstone.

Apr. * *N. Y.* The State grants a site and $500,000 for a building to be used by the **Metropolitan Museum of Art.**

June 10. *New York.* A bronze statue of **Samuel F. B. Morse,** inventor of the electric telegraph, is unveiled in Central Park.

June * **Stanley** reaches Unganyembe, in West Central Africa.

June 24. *N. Y.* The corner-stone of the **Capitol at Albany** is laid.

The building is 300 by 400 feet, and with its porticos will cover seven acres of land; estimated cost, about $24,000,000.

June 29. *New York.* Capt. Charles F. Hall sails in the *Polaris* on his third expedition to the polar regions.

July 24. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Cassandra** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters. [Also **Iphigenia,** Sept. 19.]

Aug. 6. *Mich.* The asteroid **Thyra** is discovered by J. C. Watson.

Sept. * The *Polaris,* with **Capt. Hall's expedition, is frozen in** by arctic ice.

Oct. 6. *O.* The Tyler-Davidson **fountain** at Cincinnati is unveiled.

Oct. * **Great forest fires rage** in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; 15,000 people lose their homes in Michigan.

Nov. 8. Capt. Charles F. Hall, the arctic explorer, dies in the polar region.

Nov. 10. *Africa.* **Stanley's band** display the American flag and march into Ujiji, where he finds Livingstone.

*** *** *Chicago.* **The Apollo Musical Club** is organized.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1871.

Apr 10, Chauncey, John S., com. U. S. N., A71±.
Apr. 16. Dumont, Ebenezer, brig.-gen. vols., M. C. for Ind., A56.
Apr. 17. Marshall, Thomas Alexander, jurist, M. C. for Ky., A77.
Apr. * Mason, James Murray, senator for Va., author of fugitive-slave law, A74.
May 23. Clark, Davis Wasgatt, editor, M. E. bishop, A59.
May. 31. Montgomery, William Reading, U. S. A., brig. gen. vols., A70.
June 1. Murphy, John McLeod, naval engineer, writer, A44.
June 3. Lord, Eleazer, financier, scholar, author, benefactor, A83.
June 4. Tatnall, Josiah, capt. U. S. N.; capt. Confederate navy, A75.
June 7. Rodman, Thomas Jeff., brev. brig.-gen. U. S. A.; inventor of cannon, A53.
June 8. Ketchum, Wm., brig.-gen. vols., A58.
June 13. Croswell, Edwin, editor, A74.
June 17. Vallandigham, Clement Laird, M. C. for O., exiled to the Confed., A51.
June 25. Gannett, Ezra Stiles, Unit. clergyman, A70.
July 1. May, Samuel Joseph, Unit. clergyman, abolitionist, A74.
July 29. Slidell, John, sen. for La., A78.
July 31. Cary, Phœbe, author, poet, A47.
Aug. 8. Beman, Nathaniel S. S., Pres. clergyman, A86.
Aug. 26. Scribner, Charles, publisher *Scribner's Monthly,* A51.
Sept. 8. Holbrook, John Edwards, naturalist, of S. C., A76.
Sept. 16. Longnecker, Henry Clay, lawyer, M. C. for Pa.; col. vols., A51.
Oct. 26. Ewing, Thomas, sec. of treas., senator for O., A82.
Oct. 27. Anderson, Robert, maj.-gen., defender of Fort Sumter, A66.
—— Crawford, Nathaniel Macon, Bapt. clergyman, A60.
Nov. 5. Loring, Fredrick W., author, A23.
Nov. 8. Hall, Charles Francis, arctic explorer, A50.
Nov. 13. Cookman, Alfred, M. E. clergyman, A43.
Nov. 26. Cogswell, Joseph Green, geologist, librarian, A85.
Nov. 29. Dunn, Oscar, born a slave, lieut.-gov. of La., A51.
Dec. 17. Tuckerman, H. T., essayist, art-critic, A58.
Dec. 20. Baker, Osman C., M. E. bp., A59.
Dec. 24. Morse, Sidney E., editor, A77.
Dec. 26. Barker, Jacob, financier, politician, of N. Y., A92.
Dec. 27. Breckinridge, Robert J., Pres. clergyman, A71.
Dec. 28. Hackett, James Henry, actor, A71.

CHURCH.

1871 May 24. *D. C.* The International **Young Men's Christian Association** assembles at Washington.

June 9. *Chicago.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem is held.

June 11. *Kan.* Louis M. Fink is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Leavenworth.

Oct. 8. *S. C.* William Bell White Howe is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of South Carolina.

Oct. 25. *Tenn.* The Central South Congregational Association is organized.

Nov. 17. *O.* **A National Council of Congregational churches** is formed at Oberlin.

Nov. * *N. Y.* **The Lutheran General Council** meets at Rochester; Charles P. Krauth, president.

Dec. 4. *Tex.* The Congregational Association of Southwest Texas is organized.

LETTERS.

1871 Apr. * *N. J.* **The free school system** is introduced.

Sept. 6. *R. I.* The State **Normal School** is opened at Providence.

Sept. * *Tex.* The public **school system** is introduced.

Oct. 4. *Ala.* **The University of Alabama** at University is reorganized and opened.

Dec. 20. *Wis.* **A College for Women** is opened in connection with the State University at Madison.

*** *** *Ala.* **The Alabama Polytechnic College** (non-sect.) is organized at Auburn.

SOCIETY.

1871 Apr. 26. *Cal.* **Laura D. Fair** is tried and acquitted at San Francisco for the murder of A. P. Crittenden on Nov. 3, 1870.

Apr. * *Phila.* **The Presbyterian Hospital** is chartered.

May 18. *N. Y.* **Edward H. Ruloff,** a philologist, is tried for murder, and hanged at Binghamton.

May * *S. C.* A taxpayers' convention is held at Columbia.

July 4. *Utah.* **A parade of the Mormon militia** is broken up by United States officers.

July 12. *New York.* **A riot** occurs between the Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants.

The Catholics attempt to break up a **parade of Orangemen,** though protected by the police; the military are called out, and over 100 persons are killed and wounded.

Aug. 10. *Mo.* A National **Labor Congress** assembles at St. Louis.

Aug. * *Mich.* **George Vanderpool** is tried for the murder of Herbert Field, at Manistee, on Sept. 5, 1869, and finally acquitted. 1st trial, guilty; 2d trial, the jury disagree; 3d trial, acquitted.

Sept. 2. *N. Mex.* An election **riot** breaks out at La Mesilla.

Sept. 4. *New York.* A mass-meeting of citizens appoints a **committee of 70** to investigate the **charges against the Tweed Ring.**

Sept. 18. *Chicago.* The Sovereign Grand Lodge of **Odd Fellows** assembles.

Sept. 26. *Md.* A National **Commercial Convention** assembles at Baltimore.

Oct. 2. *Utah.* **Brigham Young,** the president of the Mormon Church, is arrested for bigamy.

Oct. 24. *Cal.* A mob causes a **riot at Los Angeles** in which 15 Chinamen are hanged and six shot.

Oct. 28. *New York.* **William M. Tweed** is arrested on a civil charge, and released on $2,000,000 bail.

Oct. 31. *Tenn.* **The Reunion and Reform Association** convenes at Nashville.

Oct. * *Mich.* The sum of $462,106 and about $250,000 worth of clothing are distributed among the **sufferers by forest fires;** the gifts are the benefactions of many States and several nations.

Oct. * *U. S.* Great sums of money contributed throughout the country for the **sufferers by the Chicago fire.**

—— *Utah.* **Brigham Young** escapes trial by flight; Elder Hawkins is sentenced to three years imprisonment for bigamy.

Nov. 7. *New York.* **The Tammany Ring** is defeated in the municipal election.

Nov. 19. *New York.* **The Grand Duke Alexis** arrives, accompanied by a fleet of Russian war-vessels. [He is publicly welcomed, Nov. 21.]

Dec. 16. *New York.* **William M. Tweed** is committed to the Tombs for a short time.

*** *** *Boston.* **The 5th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic** is held; Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside of R. I., commander-in-chief.

*** *** *Neb.* **The State insane asylum** is opened at Lincoln.

*** *** **The American Society of Mechanical Engineers** is organized.

STATE.

1871 Mar. * *Ky.* The Government sends troops into the State, and **withdraws the mail** for one month from Benson,

because of the murder of William H. Gibson, a colored mail agent of the Lexington and Louisville road, on Jan. 26.

Apr. 5. *D. C.* **Congress** receives the report of the **San Domingo Commission**; also a message from President Grant, relating to annexation.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* **Congress** passes a **General Amnesty Bill**, which excepts three classes of **secessionists.** Vote, 134–46. [Deferred by the Senate.]

Apr. 19. *D. C.* **Congress passes the unpopular Force Bill.**

By it military action may be taken in States where a conspiracy denies equal protection to all the citizens, and permits the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* in such States.

Apr. 20. *D. C.* The President approves **Anti-Kuklux Act** (Force Bill); it has for its object the enforcement of the 14th Amendment.

The 42d Congress: the first session closes.

Apr. 27. *W. Va.* The people vote to **restore the rights of citizenship** to persons implicated in aiding the Confederacy.

May 3. *D. C.* President Grant issues a **proclamation** to inform the South that it may avoid the enforcement of the obnoxious **Kuklux Act** by orderly behavior.

—— *Conn.* A joint committee of the General Assembly is appointed to examine the **election returns.**

May 8. *D. C.* **The Treaty of Washington** resulting from the labors of the Joint High Commission is signed.

It provides for reference to the Emperor of Germany of the dispute as to the Oregon boundary; for a partial settlement of the fishery dispute; and for the settlement of the **Alabama claims.**

May 10. *D. C.* **The Senate** meets in **special session** at the call of the President (Apr. 20). [It adjourns May 27.]

—— *Conn.* The joint committee reports to the General Assembly the **vote for governor**; total vote, 94,860; Marshall Jewell (Rep.), 47,473; James E. English (Dem.), 47,373; scattering, 14. It reports Jewell elected.

May 26. *D. C.* **Congress: The Senate ratifies the treaty of Washington**; it relates to Alabama claims.

May * *D. C.* The President suspends the *habeas corpus* act in nine counties of South Carolina, consequent on Kuklux outrages.

June 2. *Neb.* Gov. David P. Butler, charged with appropriating to his own use $17,000 of the school fund, is **impeached** for corruption.

June 28. The Civil Service Commissioners meet, and elect **George William Curtis** of N. Y. chairman.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics for 1871.** **Revenue:** Customs, $206,270,408; internal revenue, $143,098,154; direct tax, $580,355; sales of public lands, $2,388,647; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $8,892,840; miscellaneous items, $22,093,541. Total revenue, $383,323,945; excess of revenue over ordinary expenses, $91,146,757. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $9,016,795; miscellaneous items, $60,481,917; War Department, $35,799,992; Navy Department, $19,431,027; Indians, $7,426,997; pensions, $34,443,895; interest on the public debt, $125,576,566. Total ordinary expenses, $292,177,188; **public debt,** $2,353,211,332. Exports, $442,820,178; imports, $520,223,684.

July 4. *Utah.* The Federal Government disperses companies of the **Nauvoo Legion.**

Aug. 8. *La.* The spirit of **political faction** disturbs the peace of the State.

A convention called by the Republican State Central Committee (Warmouthites) meets at New Orleans to choose a State Committee; an opposition convention (Kelloggites) led by Lieut.-Gov. Oscar J. Dunn, colored, meets in the Custom-house.

Sept. 26. *D. C.* **The Joint High Commissioners** meet at Washington, and organize to adjust **private claims** against Great Britain and the United States, arising between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865.

Oct. 12. *D. C.* President Grant issues a proclamation against the **Kuklux,** who terrorize the negroes in the upper counties of South Carolina. He suspends the *habeas corpus* in several counties, and stations troops for the restoration of order; 600 citizens are arrested.

Oct. 30. *Ga.* Gov. Bullock being accused of fraud, resigns and leaves the State.

Nov. 7 *New York.* **Tammany Hall** is defeated in the State election; William F. Havemeyer is elected the 78th mayor.

Nov. 22. *La.* The Carter faction of the Republican party declares the **election of P. B. S. Pinchback,** to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the lieutenant-governor, to be unconstitutional.

Nov. 23. *Ind.* Gov. Baker issues a proclamation against **mob violence** and the lynching of criminals.

Nov. 25. *D. C.* **M. Katakazy,** the Russian envoy, becomes obnoxious to Secretary Fish, by his unwaranted interference in diplomatic matters, and he is dismissed.

Dec. 13. *D. C.* Attorney-General A. T. Akerman resigns.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 42d Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 14. *Tenn.* The Legislature provides for an **Agricultural Bureau.**

Dec. 15. *Switz.* **The Alabama Arbitration Commission** opens and organizes at Geneva.

The Court consists of five members: Count Frederick Sclopis, president, for Italy, Baron Staempfi for Switzerland, Vicomte d'Itajuba for Brazil, Charles Francis Adams for the United States, and Sir Alexander Cockburn for Great Britain.

Dec. 20. *Switz.* The American and British claims are presented to the Commission.

Dec. * *La.* **Two factions strive to capture the Legislature by unseating opponents.**

Dec. 21. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: Henry B. Anthony** of R. I. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

1871 June 18. *O.* **C. L. Vallandigham** accidentally kills himself with a pistol in a court-room.

June 24. *N. Y.* The corner-stone of the new Capitol is laid at Albany.

June 30. *U. S.* Immigrants for 1871, 321,350.

July 14. A foreign syndicate offers to take all the **five per cent bonds** that the government desires to sell.

July 1. *Chicago.* The La Salle Street tunnel is opened.

July 18. *Ill.* The Illinois and Michigan **Canal** is deepened, to create a current from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River.

July 30. *New York.* The Staten Island ferry-boat *Westfield,* while crowded with passengers, **explodes** her boilers; 100 persons are killed, and many injured.

Aug. 26. *Mass.* **A collision** occurs at Revere, on the Boston and Portland road, and causes 20 deaths.

Aug. 27. *Ala.* The steamer *Ocean Wave* explodes at Mobile; 60 lives lost.

Aug. * *Ill.* The Illinois and Michigan **Canal** is transferred to the State.

Aug. * *Nev.* **The new Capitol** at Carson City is occupied.

Sept. 19. *Ill.* **President Lincoln's body** is removed to its resting-place at Springfield.

Oct. 8. *Chicago.* **The great fire.**

A fire breaks out in a cow-stable at 9.30 o'clock on Sunday evening, and a strong west wind drives it rapidly through 73 miles of streets, till it covers three and a half square miles, destroys 17,450 buildings, 200 lives, and property valued at $200,000,000; 98,500 people are rendered homeless. It is checked on the second day.

Oct. 8–9. *Wis.* A terrific **sheet of fire,** 10 miles wide, sweeps over the counties bordering Green Bay; losses, 1,000 lives, and $3,000,000 in property.

Oct. 9. *New York.* The Grand Central Depot is opened.

Oct. 16–22. The English yacht *Livonia* and the yachts of the New York Yacht Club engage in an international race, which is won by the *Columbia* and the *Sappho* of New York, they leading in four of the five races.

Oct. * *Mich.* Many lives are lost by forest fires, which prevail during an extensive drought in Michigan and the Northwest.

Nov. 22. *Ia.* The corner-stone of the new **State Capitol** is laid at Des Moines.

Dec.±* *Phila.* An epidemic of **small pox** causes 4,464 deaths.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Increase of railroads for 1871, 7,670 miles.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1871 * * *Mass.* **A School of Agriculture** is established at Harvard University by the gifts of Benjamin Bussey.

* * *Mo.* Beethoven's **Conservatory of Music** is established at St. Louis.

* * *New York.* George H. Boughton of London, England, Thomas Waterman Wood, and Alexander H. Ritchie are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *N. Y.* **The Buffalo park system** is begun; 638 acres and 17 miles of driveways are laid out.

* * *Phila.* Work begins on the **Public Building.**

It covers four acres; extreme height, 537½ feet; estimated cost, $10,000,000.

* * *Phila.* **The Orpheus Society** is organized.

* * *U. S.* **Automatic self-binders** for harvesting grain are introduced.

* * *Genesee Meadows* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

* * *Close of Day* is painted by A. B. Durand.

* * *The Battle of Gettysburg* is painted by Peter F. Rothermel.

1872 **Jan. 9.** *D. C.* **Congress** places **a statue of Roger Williams** in the National Capitol.

Feb. 4. The aurora borealis is visible in Northern States, very brilliant.

Feb. 20. *New York.* **The Metropolitan Museum of Art** gives its first exhibition, consisting of paintings, in a temporary gallery.

Mar. 1. *Wyo.* **Congress sets apart the Yellowstone National Park.**

It comprises about 3,300 square miles of remarkable scenery, and includes Yellowstone Lake, many rivers, mountains, and forests; the hot springs, spouting geysers, and mud volcanoes attract attention.

Mar. 8. *Conn.* **The State** formally presents to the U. S. Senate the statues of **Jonathan Trumbull and Roger Sherman,** to be placed in the National Capitol.

Mar. 26, 27. *Cal.* **Earthquakes** destroy about thirty lives, and ruin several small towns.

Apr. 3. *Mich.* The asteroid **Althæa** is discovered by J. C. Watson. [Also, **Hermione,** May 12, and **Nemesis,** Nov. 25.]

Apr. 9. *Mich.* **The Soldiers' Monument at Detroit** is unveiled; cost, $75,000.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1872.

Jan. 3. Brittan, Nathan, teacher, inventor, A64.

—— Porter, Andrew, brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A52.

Jan. 4. Naudain, Arnold, physician, sen. for Del., A82.

Jan. 9. Halleck, Henry Wager, maj.-gen., gen.-in-chief, military writer, A57.

Jan. 13. Rich, Isaac, merchant, philanthropist, fdr. of Boston University, A71.

Jan. 25. Ewell, Richard Stoddard, capt. U. S. A., Confed. lieut.-gen., A52.

Jan. 28. Eddy, Norman, lawyer, M. C. for Ind., A61.

—— Lyman, Joseph B., journalist, agriculturist, author, A42.

Feb. 7. Grimes, James W., senator, Gov. of Iowa, A56.

—— **Spalding, Martin John,** R. C., archbishop of Baltimore, A62.

Feb. 27. Treadwell, Daniel, machinist, inventor, A81.

Mar. 6. Howard, Benjamin C., lawyer, M. C. for Md., A81.

Mar. 28. Marshall, Humphrey, M. C. for Ky., Confederate brig.-gen., A60.

Apr. 2. Morse, Samuel Finley B., artist and inventor (**Telegraph**), A81.

—— Upham, Thomas Cogswell, Cong. clergyman, metaphysician, author, A72.

Apr. 5. Galloway, Samuel, lawyer, M. C. for O., A61.

Apr. 16. Buchanan, McKean, tragedian, A49.

Apr. 18. Tufts, Quincy, philanthropist, A81.

Apr. 22. Fort, George, physician, Gov. of N. J., A63.

Apr. 27. Kidwell, Zedekiah, physician, lawyer, M. C. for Va., A58.

—— Moore, Nathaniel F., professor Greek and Latin at Columbia, A90.

CHURCH.

1871 * * The Protestant Episcopal dioceses of Arkansas and Central Pennsylvania are formed.

* * *Boston.* The **Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society** is organized.

* * *Chicago.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held.

* * *Chicago.* The **Woman's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West** is organized.

* * *Chicago.* **The General Assembly** of Presbyterians meets; Z. M. Humphrey, moderator.

* * *Ind.* The Indiana Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * The Kansas Eldership (Church of God) is organized.

* * The Minnesota and North Iowa Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *Md.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets in Baltimore; it renews the vote of confidence taken in 1844.

* * The Missouri Eldership (Church of God) is organized.

* * *Neb.* The General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Nebraska is organized.

* * *O.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Dayton.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; R. M. Bishop, president.

* * *O.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Xenia; R. A. McAyeal, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The Reformed Presbyterian Synod at Pittsburg subscribes to the **bond of the covenant** received from the sessions.

* * The **Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions** of the Protestant Episcopal Church is organized.

* * *S. Dak.* The Congregational Association of South Dakota is organized.

* * *Cal.* **The Congregational Association of Christian Chinese** is organized at San Francisco.

1872. **Apr. 14.** *O.* Richard Gilmour is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Cleveland.

—— *Ind.* Joseph Dwenger is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Fort Wayne.

Apr. 21. *N. Y.* Francis McNeirny is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of the diocese of Albany.

May 1.–June 4. *N. Y.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held in Brooklyn; **lay delegates are admitted;** incipient action is taken to promote **fraternal relations** with the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Central New York, Florida, and Northwest Iowa Conferences are organized; also the Chicago German Conference.

Thomas Bowman, William L. Harris, Randolph S. Foster, Isaac W. Wiley, Stephen M. Merrill, Edward G. Andrews, Gilbert Haven, and Jesse T. Peck are ordained bishops.

LETTERS.

1871 * * **Arkansas College** (Pres.) is organized at Batesville.

* * *Ark.* **Judson University** (Bapt.) is organized at Judsonia.

* * **Arkansas** Industrial University (non-sect.) is organized at Fayetteville.

* * **Boston University** is opened.

* * *Cal.* **Mills College** at Mills College is opened.

* * *Cal.* The San Francisco **Theological Seminary** (Pres.) is opened.

* * *Cal.* **Pierce Christian College** (Christian) is organized at College City.

* * *Conn.* **Noah Porter** is elected president of Yale University, as successor to Theodore D. Woolsey.

* * *Ga.* Dorchester Academy, colored, is opened at McIntosh, by the American Missionary Association.

* * *Ky.* **The Public Library** of Kentucky is founded. [60,800 vols.]

* * *Miss.* **Alcorn University** (non-sect.) is organized at Rodney.

* * *Mo.* The State **Normal School** at Warrensburg is opened; also another at Kirksville; at Plymouth, N. H.; at Genesee and Buffalo, N. Y.; the LeMoyne **Normal Institute** at Memphis, Tenn.; and the Roman Catholic **Normal School of the Holy Family,** at St. Francis, Wis.

* * *N. C.* **Rutherford College** is opened.

* * *Neb.* Edward Rosewater establishes the *Omaha Daily Bee.*

* * *Neb.* **The University of Nebraska** is opened at Lincoln.

* * *N. H.* The compulsory **education** law becomes effective.

* * *N. J.* **Stevens's Institute of Technology** at Hoboken, founded by Edwin Augustus Stevens, is opened.

* * *N. J.* The *Princeton Review* is established.

* * *N. Mex.* The Legislature provides for **common schools** in each county.

* * *New York.* The *Witness* is issued.

* * *N. Dak.* **Fargo College** (Cong.) is founded.

* * *New York.* *Forest and Stream* is founded.
* * *O.* **Miami Valley College** (Friends) in Springboro is organized.
* * *O.* **Buchtel University** (Univ.) is opened at Akron.
* * *Pa.* Lincoln Theological Seminary (Colored Pres.) is established.
* * *S. C.* Benedict Institute (Colored Bapt.) is founded at Columbia.
* * *W. Va.* **Shepherd College** (non-sect.) is organized.
* * *W. Va.* **The Broaddus College** (Bapt.) at Clarksburg is opened.
* * *A Woman's Poems*, by Sarah M. B. Piatt, appears.
* * *Landmarks*, by John James Piatt, appears.
* * *The Book of the East*, by R. H. Stoddard, appears.
* * *East and West Poems*, by Bret Harte, appears.
* * *Dictionary of Literature and Authors*, by Samuel Austin Allibone, appears.
* * *Life of Christ*, by Henry Ward Beecher, appears.
* * *Life of General R. E. Lee*, by John Esten Cooke, appears.
* * *Little Men*, by Louisa May Alcott, appears.
* * *My Study Windows*, by **James Russell Lowell**, appears.
* * *Democratic Vistas*, by Walt Whitman, appears.
* * *Real Folks*, by Adeline Dutton Train Whitney, appears.
* * *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*, by Edward Eggleston, appears.
* * *Success and its Conditions*, by Edwin Percy Whipple, appears.
* * *History of Frederick the Great*, by John S. C. Abbott, appears.
* * *Christianity and Positivism*, by James McCosh, appears.
* * *Castilian Days*, by John Hay, appears; also, *Pike County Ballads.*
* * *The Country of the Dwarfs*, by Paul B. du Chaillu, appears.
* * *Our Girls*, by Dio Lewis, appears.
* * *The Moral Duty of Total Abstinence*, by Theodore L. Cuyler, appears.
* * *Common Sense in the Household*, by Marion Harland, appears.
* * *Overland*, by J. W. DeForest, appears.
* * *Pink and White Tyranny*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.
* * *Songs of the Sierras*, by Joaquin Miller, appears.
* * *Verses by H. H.* (Helen Hunt, afterwards Mrs. Jackson) appears.
* * *Elements of Intellectual Philosophy*, by Noah Porter, appears; also *Science of Nature* vs. *the Science of Man.*
* * *The Sympathy of Religions*, by Thomas W. Higginson, appears.
* * *The Divine Tragedy*, by **Henry W. Longfellow**, appears.

1872 **Mar. 25.** *Chicago.* The *Inter-Ocean* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1871 * * *N. Y.* **Aratus F. Pierce** is tried and acquitted of the murder of William Bullock at Lockport.
* * Great bitterness prevails in the South against free suffrage.

Northern men in the Southern States are stigmatized "Carpetbaggers," loyal Southerners are called "Scalawags."

1872 **Jan. 6.** *New York.* Edward S. Stokes, through jealousy for a dissolute woman, **shoots Col. James Fisk, Jr.**, a prominent railroad official and financial speculator, at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mar. 18. *New York.* **The Workmen's International Association** makes a public demonstration.

Apr. * *New York.* Carpenters, bricklayers, and helpers make a **combined strike**; the employers also combine.

Apr. 24. *Mo.* Judge J. C. Stephenson, Thomas E. Detro, and James C. Cline are **assassinated** by a large body of masked men near Gun City; they were accused of complicity in increasing taxes by the fraudulent issue of railroad bonds.

STATE.

1871 * * *Vt.* **The Constitution** is amended; the sessions of the Legislature to be biennial, also the State elections; the council of censors is abolished.
* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-72 * * *Ark.* Orzo A. Hadley.
-73 * * *Conn.* Marshall Jewell.
-75 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*). Thomas W. Bennett.
-74 * * *Me.* Sidney Perham.
-74 * * *Miss.* Ridgely C. Powers.
-73 * * *Mo.* Benj. Gratz Brown.
-73 * * *Neb.* William H. James.
-74 * * *N. C.* Tod R. Caldwell.
-72 * * *N. H.* James A. Weston.
-79 * * *Nev.* Louis R. Bradley.
-79 * * *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). Marsh Giddings.
-75 * * *Tenn.* John C. Brown.
-73 * * *U.* (*Ter.*). George L. Woods.
-77 * * *W. Va.* John J. Jacob.

1872 **Jan. 2.** *Utah.* **Brigham Young** surrenders himself for trial.

Jan. 6. *La.* **The Warmouth Legislature** meets at the Mechanics' Institute at New Orleans; the adherents of the speaker of the House, Geo. W. Carter, also meet in another hall.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the issuing of **one-cent postal cards.**

Jan. 16. *W. Va.* **A Constitutional Convention** is held at Charleston.

Jan. 22. *La.* **The Carterites,** several thousand strong, attempt to seize the Mechanics' Institute at New Orleans, but are held in check by Gen. Emory, commander of the Federal troops.

The House holds an extra session, with **Warmouthites** in the majority; in the absence of Speaker Carter, it declares his chair vacant, and elects O. H. Brewster to fill it.

Jan. 24. *Mo.* A convention at Jefferson City inaugurates the **Liberal Republican** movement.

Jan. * *Eng.* Great excitement prevails because of the claims advanced for indirect losses in the **Alabama case.**

Jan. * *La.* Federal troops **preserve the peace** in the Legislative contest.

Feb. 22±. *O.* **The 1st National Convention of the Prohibition party** is held at Columbus; **James Black** of Pa. and **John Russell** of Mich. are nominated as presidential candidates.

A Labor Reform Convention meets and nominates **David Davis** of Ill. and **Joel Parker** of N. J. as presidential candidates.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Henry B. Anthony** of R. I. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Feb. 26. *Ala.* The Legislature passes a new **election law.**

Feb. * *Fla.* Another unsuccessful attempt is made to **impeach Gov. Reed.**

Mar. 1. *D. C.* The Act establishing the **Yellowstone National Park** in Wyoming is approved; it is about 3,300 square miles.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The Japanese embassy** is presented to President Grant.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* Congress removes the internal taxes on fish, fruits, and meats.

Mar. * *D. C.* President Grant appoints three commissioners to examine plans and proposals for the **Panama canal.**

Apr. 10–14. *La.* **A National Convention of colored men** convenes at New Orleans; Frederick Douglass, president.

Apr. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate admits Matthew W. Ransom of N. C.; all of the Southern States are now represented in this branch of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1871 * * *La.* The city of New Orleans purchases **Exposition Park.**
* * *Miss.* **The Planters, Manufacturers, and Mechanics Association** is incorporated.
* * *New York.* The Gilbert **Elevated Railroad** is sold under a foreclosure.
* * *New York.* Dummy locomotives substitute the cable on the **Elevated Railroad.**
* *± *N. Y.* **Prospect Park** in Brooklyn is completed.
* * *O.* The Cincinnati **Cotton Exchange** is established.
* * *O.* **The Union Stock Yards Company** is incorporated at Cincinnati.

1872 **Jan. 2.** *N. Dak.* Ground is broken at Grand Forks for the **Northern Pacific Railroad.**

Mar. 4. *Phila.* **The Centennial Commission** is organized to prepare for a National celebration in 1876.

Mar. * *New York.* **The Erie Ring,** ruled by James Fisk and Jay Gould, collapses; restoration is made to English bondholders; Gens. Dix and McClellan are among the new directors.

Apr. 11. The boiler of the Mississippi steamer *Oceanus* **explodes**; 40 lives are lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1872. Nov. 29. *Ore.* Capt. Jackson, sent to remove the Modoc Indians to a reservation, has a battle with them on the Lost River.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1872 May * *Zanzibar.* Stanley arrives from the interior of Africa.

June 17 - July 4. *Boston.* **The World's Peace Jubilee** is celebrated under the musical leadership of P. S. Gilmore; 10,000 singers accompanied by 1,000 instruments sound forth the joys of peace.

July 31. *N. Y.* The asteroids **Brunhilda** and **Gerda** are discovered by C. H. F. Peters. [Also, **Alceste**, Aug. 23.]

Sept. 22. *Phila.* **The Lincoln Monument** in Fairmount Park is unveiled.

Nov. 25-27. Brilliant meteroic displays are visible in the Northern and Northwestern States.

Nov. * The discovery of an **atmospheric wave**, covering nearly the entire territory between the two great oceans, is reported by the chief of the Signal Service.

*** *** *Ind.* Discovery of **block coal**, whereby an impetus is given to the iron manufactures of the State.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1872.

May 11. Read, Thomas Buchanan, poet, artist, A50.
May 24. Hopkins, Albert, astronomer, physicist, A65.
May 26. Stimpson, William, naturalist, A40.
June 1. Bennett, James Gordon, founder of *N. Y. Herald*, A77.
June 3. Colvocoresses, George M., capt. U. S. N., A60.
June 6. Scranton, Joseph H., capitalist, one of the founders of Scranton, Pa., A59.
June 29. Crabbe, Thomas, rear-adm. U. S. N., A84.
July 25. Nicholson, William C., com. U. S. N., A72.
—— Randall, Alexander W., P. M.-gen., A52.
July 31. Olney, Jesse, geographer, educator, author, A74.
Aug. 3. Eaton, Geo. W., Bapt. clergyman, teacher, A68.
Aug. 11. Mason, Lowell, musical composer, A80.
Aug. 12. Macomb, William H., com. U. S. N., A52.
Aug. 18. Davenport, Henry K., capt. U. S. N., A52.
Aug. 26. Ingersoll, Ralph I., lawyer, M. C. for Conn., A84.
Sept. 11. Eastburn, Manton, P.E. bishop of Mass., A71.
Sept. 22. Davis, Garrett, sen. for Ky., A71.
Sept. 25. Cartwright, Peter, frontier M. E. clergyman, A87.
Oct. 2. Lieber, Francis, publicist, writer, A72.
Oct. 3. Faville, Oran, educationist, in Ia., A45.
Oct. 8. Bache, Hartman, brig.-gen. U. S. A., A74.
Oct. 9. Deming, Henry C., M. C. for Conn., author, A57.
Oct. 10. Parton, Sara P. Willis (Fanny Fern), author, A61.
—— **Seward, William Henry**, Gov., sen. for N. Y., Lincoln's sec. of state, A71.
Oct. 30. Ames, Joseph, portrait and *genre* painter, A56.
Oct. 31. Brownell, Henry Howard, poet, A52.
—— Griswold, John A., iron manufacturer, builder of *Monitor*, M. C. for N. Y., A54.
Nov. 5. Sully, Thomas, painter, A89.
Nov. 6. Meade, George Gordon, maj.-gen., commander of Army of Potomac at Gettysburg, A57.
Nov. 14. Hadley, James, philologist, professor of Greek at Yale, A51.
Nov. 29. Greeley, Horace, editor, philanthropist, founder *N. Y. Tribune*, A62.
Dec. 12. Forrest, Edwin, actor, A66.
—— Pollard, Edward, journalist, litterateur, historian, A44.
Dec. 16. Kensett, John Frederick, landscape painter, A56.
Dec. 20. Putnam, George P., publisher, author, A58.
Dec. 23. Catlin, George, artist, A76.
Dec. 31. Brown, John A., financier, A84.

CHURCH.

1872 May 5. *N. Y.* Edgar P. Wadhams (Roman Catholic), bishop of Ogdensburg, is consecrated.

June 7. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem is held.

Oct. 22-25. *Boston.* **The National Unitarian Conference** is held.

Nov. * *O.* **The Lutheran General Council** meets at Akron.

*** *** *N. J.* The New Jersey Conference (African Methodist Episcopal) is formed.

LETTERS.

1872 May * * The Fisk University **Jubilee Singers** make a campaign for $20,000.

*** *** *Ala.* The State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Auburn is opened.

*** *** *Boston.* **The National Educational Association** meets; appoints a committee to examine the kindergarten system. [It reports favorably.]

*** *** *Boston.* The *Globe* is issued.

*** *** *Cal.* **St. Mary's College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at San Francisco.

*** *** *Ind.* The Indiana Public **Library** is founded at Indianapolis. [39,273 vols.]

*** *** *Mass.* **A School of Forestry** is established at Harvard.

*** *** *Md.* **The College of Physicians and Surgeons** at Baltimore is opened.

*** *** *Miss.* **The East Mississippi Female College** is opened.

*** *** *Mo.* The Fulton **Synodical Female College** is opened. **Harding College** is founded by Baptists at Mexico.

*** *** *Neb.* **Doane College** (Cong.) is founded at Crete.

*** *** *New York.* The *Popular Science Monthly* is founded.

*** *** *New York.* The newspapers succeed in arousing the public for the complete overthrow of the **"Tweed Ring"** — the *Times* holding the place of honor.

*** *** *Ore.* The Legislature establishes a **reform school** at Portland.

*** *** *O.* **Buchtel College** (Univ.) in Akron is organized.

*** *** *S. C.* **The Walhalla Female College** at Walhalla is opened.

*** *** *Tenn.* **Christian Brothers' College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Memphis.

*** *** *Tex.* **Mansfield College** (non-sect.) is organized at Mansfield.

*** *** *Utah.* **Ogden Seminary** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Ogden City.

*** *** *Roughing It*, by Mark Twain, appears.

SOCIETY.

1872 May * *N. Y.* Many other trades join the striking builders — **a sympathetic strike.**

June 15. *N. Y.* **Strikers force their way** into Steinway's piano-factory to persuade the remaining workmen to strike.

June * *New York.* Most of the 90,000 **strikers surrender.**

Great losses: contractors and builders, $1,100,000; workmen, $1,400,000; general public, in an indirect way, $5,760,000.

June 17 — July 4. *Boston.* **World's Peace Jubilee.** (See Art — Science — Nature.)

July +* *U. S.* Temperance Republicans resent the **Raster resolution** placed in the national platform.

The party is opposed to "laws for the purpose of removing evils by interference with rights not surrendered by the people to either the State or National Government." [Mr. Herman Raster says it applies to prohibitory and Sunday law.]

Aug. 18. *New York.* **George C. Barnard**, a judge of the Supreme Court of the State, having been convicted of official corruption in connection with the **"Erie Ring,"** is degraded.

Sept. 18. *N. Y.* The corner-stone of the State **Insane Asylum** is laid at Buffalo.

Sept. 25. *Ky.* The House of **Reform for Juvenile Delinquents** is opened by the State at Anchorage.

Sept. * -73 Feb. * *U. S.* **Prof. John Tyndall** of England, lectures in the chief cities.

*** * The Kuklux** of the Southern States make night raids in disguise, and terrify the blacks; they commit many outrages to prevent the exercise of free suffrage.

Oct. 10. *New York.* **The Presbyterian Hospital** is opened.

Oct.±* *New York.* **Jacob Rosenzweig**, an abortionist, is tried for killing Alice A. Bowlesby; the body was shipped in a trunk for Chicago. [Imprisoned for seven years.]

Nov. 5. *N. Y.* **Susan B. Anthony** and other women vote at the election in Rochester. [Miss Anthony and 14 other women are prosecuted for illegal voting.]

STATE.

1872 May 1. *D. C.* **Congress** removes the customs duties on tea and coffee, to take effect July 1.

May 4 ±. *O.* **The National Convention of Liberal Republicans** is held at Cincinnati; Carl Schurz, president; Horace Greeley of N. Y., editor of the *Tribune*, is nominated for President, and B. Gratz Brown of Mo. for Vice-President.

May 8. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an act for the removal of the **Kansas Indians** to the Indian Territory.

May * *Utah.* The Supreme Court annuls the bigamy proceedings against **Brigham Young.**

May 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Civil Rights Bill.**

May 22. *D. C.* **Congress** modifies **political disabilities** under Art. 3 of the 14th Amendment; the only exceptions being former members of Congress, of the Judiciary, of the Army and Navy, and of the diplomatic service.

May 23. *N. Y.* The Legislature passes an act establishing a commission for **State parks.**

—— *New York.* **A working men's National Convention** nominates U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson as presidential candidates.

May 31. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senator **Sumner** assails President Grant in a bitter speech, Sumner being strongly opposed to Grant's renomination.

June 6. *D. C.* **Congress makes a reduction** of 10 per cent **in the tariff** rates for certain articles, and reduces internal revenue taxes.

—— *Phila.* **The Republican National Convention,** Thomas Settle of N. C., president, renominates **Gen. Ulysses S. Grant** for the presidency on the first ballot, and **Henry Wilson** of Mass. for the vice-presidency. Vote for Vice-President, Wilson, 364½; Schuyler Colfax, 321½.

June 10. *D. C.* **The 42d Congress:** the second session closes.

June 15. *Switz.* The tribunal for the arbitration of the **Alabama claims** resumes its sittings.

June 19. *La.* The discordant Republicans (Packard and Pinchback) hold **two conventions** at Baton Rouge. William P. Kellogg is nominated for governor by the Packard Convention.

June 21. *New York.* A convention of **Liberal Republican Revenue Reformers** convenes, and nominates **William S. Groesbeck** of O. and **Frederick Law Olmsted** of N. Y. as presidential candidates.

June 24. *Ill.* **David Davis** declines the nomination for President. [Joel Parker declines on the 28th.] (See Feb. 22.)

June * *D. C.* The State Department secures the release of **Dr. Howard,** an American citizen, long imprisoned in Cuba.

June * **Congress abolishes the tax on incomes,** and all stamp taxes under schedule B, except that of 2 per cent on bank checks, drafts, and orders.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1872. **Revenue:** Customs, $216,370,287; internal revenue, $130,642,178; sales of public lands, $2,575,714; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $9,412,638; miscellaneous items, $15,106,051. Total revenue, $374,106,868; excess of revenue over ordinary expenses, $96,588,905. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $6,958,267; miscellaneous items, $60,984,757; War Department, $35,372,157; Navy Department, $21,249,810; Indians, $7,061,729; pensions, $28,533,403; interest on public debt, $117,357,840. Total ordinary expenses, $277,517,963; **public debt,** $2,253,251,328. Exports, $444,177,586; imports, $626,595,077.

July 8. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Henry B. Anthony** of R. I. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

July 9. *Md.* **The National Democratic Convention** convenes at Baltimore; James R. Doolittle, president.

The Democrats unite in a coalition with the Liberal Republicans, and Horace Greeley of N. Y. is nominated for President on the first ballot, getting 686 out of 724 votes. Greeley has been regarded for many years as the most famous anti-Democrat in the United States. B. Gratz Brown of Mo. is nominated for Vice-President, getting 713 out of 732 votes.

Aug. 9. *La.* **P. B. S. Pinchback** is nominated for governor by the adjourned Pinchback (Rep.) Convention.

Aug. 22. *Phila.* **The Labor Reform National Convention** nominates **Charles O'Conor** of N. Y. and **Eli Saulsbury** of Del. as presidential candidates. [O'Conor declines, Aug. 27.]

* * *La.* The State Central Committee cause a **fusion** of divided Republicans, and W. P. Kellogg is nominated for governor, and Pinckney B. S. Pinchback for Congressman-at-large. [The Senate refuses him the seat.]

—— *W. Va.* The people ratify the amendment to the Constitution **restoring citizenship** to ex-secessionists.

Sept. 3-5. *Ky.* **A National Convention of Radical Democrats,** who repudiate Greeley and Brown as candidates, convenes at Louisville and nominates in their place **Charles O'Conor** of N. Y. and **John Q. Adams** of Mass. [They decline.]

Sept. 14. *Switz.* **The Court of Arbitration announce their decision** concerning the "Alabama Claims."

All the five members vote to award indemnity for the losses caused by the *Alabama;* four, for losses by the *Florida;* and three, for losses by the *Shenandoah.* Total damages awarded, $15,500,000.

Sept. 25. *Ky.* A National Convention of **Liberal Colored Republicans** convenes at Louisville, with delegates from 23 States, and nominates **Horace Greeley** and **B. Gratz Brown** as presidential candidates.

Oct. 21. The San Juan dispute with Great Britain regarding the **northwest boundary** is settled by arbitration; **Emperor William of Germany** decides in favor of the United States; the Canal de Haro becomes the international boundary.

Oct. * *U. S.* The Democrats charge leading Republicans with corruption by the officers of the **Crédit Mobilier.**

It is alleged that the Vice-President, Vice-President elect, Speaker of the House, and the Secretary of the Treasury are implicated, by receiving stock in exchange for political influence.

Nov. 5. *U. S.* **The 22d presidential election;** Republicans elected.

Popular vote: **Ulysses S. Grant** of Ill. (Rep.), 3,597,070; **Horace Greeley** of N. Y. (Dem. and Lib.), 2,834,079; **Charles O'Conor** of N. Y. (Dem.), 29,408; **James Black** of Pa. (Prohib.), 5,608. **Gen. Grant** receives immense majorities in several States — Pennsylvania leading with 137,548 majority. Mr. Greeley carries six southern, but no northern States.

—— *Ala.* Both political parties claim the governorship.

Nov. 18. *Ala.* **Two Legislatures** are organized at Montgomery; the Republicans at the U. S. Court-House, and the Democrats at the State Capitol.

Nov. 23. *Ala.* David P. Lewis (Rep.) is declared elected governor.

Nov. 25. *Ala.* Gov. Lewis assumes office, and recognizes the Republican Legislature.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 42d Congress;** the third session opens.

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress;** House: James G. Blaine calls for a committee to investigate the **Crédit Mobilier scandal.** (See Oct. *)

Dec. * *La.* **The Returning Board** is divided — one faction declaring William P. Kellogg elected governor, the other John McEnery.

* * *D. C.* Ward Hunt of N. Y. is appointed a justice of the Supreme Court.

Dec. 11. *La.* **A Fusion** (Rep.) **Legislature** convenes at New Orleans; it impeaches and suspends Gov. Warmouth.

Dec. * *La.* Judge Druell decides that **W. P. Kellogg** was elected governor in November.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1872 June 30. *U. S.* **Immigrants for** 1872, 404,806.

June * *Colo.* **The first narrow-gauge railroad** is opened, between Denver and Pueblo, for 118 miles.

Aug. 30. The propeller *Metis* **collides** with a schooner on Long Island Sound; 50 persons perish.

Sept. 3+. *Ky.* A National **Industrial Exposition** is held at Louisville.

Oct. * An epidemic, called the **"epizootic,"** prevails among horses in the larger cities, and partially suspends the operation of commerce.

Nov. 9, 10, 11. *Boston.* **The great fire** ravages 80 acres, burning 959 buildings, located chiefly in the wholesale district, and destroys 35 lives; loss, $73,000,000.

Nov. 19. *Mass.* A special session of the Legislature is held to devise means for the **relief** of the sufferers of the Boston fire.

Nov. 29. *Eng.* **Sergeant Bates** of America arrives in London, after having walked on a wager from Gretna Green, South Scotland, carrying the American flag.

Dec. 24. *Pa.* **A train** breaks through a trestle bridge at Corry, and 20 persons are killed.

Dec. * *New York.* **Jay Gould** agrees to give up to the Erie Company $9,000,000, and legal proceedings against him are abandoned.

Dec. * *N. Y.* Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage's **Tabernacle Church,** Brooklyn, is burned.

* * *N. Dak.* **Bismarck** is settled.

ARMY — NAVY.

1873 Jan. 17. *Ore.* **The Modoc Indians,** led by their able chief, **Captain Jack,** defeat the troops sent against them.

Jan. 24. Congress abolishes the naval ranks of admiral and vice-admiral.

Apr. 11. *Ore.* Captain Jack and other Indians **massacre Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas,** two Indian commissioners, during negotiations for a peaceful settlement of difficulties; Mr. Meacham is shot and stabbed, but survives.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1872 * * *New York.* Carl L. Brandt and J. H. Bear are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *N. Y.* John William Draper obtains a spectra of the stars, showing their fixed lines, by use of the photograph with a telescopic combination.

* * *O.* **The Cleveland Vocal Society** is organized.

* *-73 * * *O.* **The Eden Park,** 207 acres, and **Burnett Wood,** 168 acres, are laid out at Cincinnati.

* * *Phila.* John W. Keely begins his experiments to develop a machine worked by a power without cost; it is called the **Keely Motor.**

* * *U. S.* The triple-valve attachment to the Westinghouse **air-brake** is introduced.

* * Capt. Ericsson reports the **shrinkage of the sun's diameter** to be 120.7 feet per day, thus differing from the Helmholtz estimate.

* * **Ozone** is produced by means of an electrical apparatus perfected by A. W. Wright.

* * *Home by the Seaside* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *Golden Horn* is painted by S. R. Gifford.

* * *Grand Cañon of the Yellowstone* is painted by Thomas Moran.

1873 Feb. 5. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Antigone** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters. [Also, **Electra,** on Feb. 17, **Æthra,** June 13, and **Cyrene,** Aug. 16.]

Apr. 30. The steamer *Tigress,* of Newfoundland, **rescues 19 survivors** of the *Polaris* Expedition from a field of floating ice in Baffin Bay.

May 9. A part of the crew of the *Polaris* expedition arrives at Newfoundland, having been rescued after drifting 2,000 miles on a field of ice, and experiencing great suffering.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1873.

Jan. 16. Leavitt, Joshua, journalist, A79.
Feb. 1. Maury, Matt. Fontaine, hydrographer, A67.
Feb. 6. Coffin, James Henry, professor in Lafayette college, A67.
Feb. 8. Geary, John W., Gov. of Pa., brig.-gen. of vols., A54.
Feb. 16. Chesebro, Caroline, author, A45.
Feb. 25. Gillis, John P., com. U. S. N. for 48 years, A70.
Feb. 26. Hodge, Hugh L., physician, medical writer, editor, A77.
Mar. 10. Torrey, John, botanist, chemist, A77.
Mar. 13. MacIlvaine, Chas. Pettit, P. E. bishop of O., A74.
Mar. 24. Collier, John A., jurist, M. C. for N. Y., A86.
Mar. 27. Dixon, James, sen. for Conn., A59.
Apr. 11. Canby, Edward Richard S., brev. maj.-gen. U. S. A., A54.
Apr. 27. Aulick, John H., com. U. S. N., A84.
Apr. 30. **Brooks, James,** journalist, M. C. for N. Y., founder of *N. Y. Express,* A63.
May 4. McGuffey, William Holmes, educator, A73.
May 5. **Orr, James L.,** M. C. for S. C., speaker, Gov., senator, A51.
May 6. Brodhead, John Romeyn, historian, A59.
May 7. **Chase, Salmon Portland,** Lincoln's sec. of treas., sen., Gov. of O., A65.
May 8. Ames, Oakes, manufacturer, railroad builder, M. C. for Mass., A69.

CHURCH.

1872 * * *New York.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held.

* * *N. Y.—R. I.* The Roman Catholic dioceses of Ogdensburg and Providence are established.

* * **The Danish Church in America** (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *Ia.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Washington; John S. Easton, moderator.

* * *Ky.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Louisville; R. M. Bishop, president.

* * *Md.—Va.* The Maryland and Virginia Elderships (Church of God) are organized.

* * *N. Y.—N. J.* The General Synods (Evangelical Lutheran) of New York and New Jersey are organized.

* * *Mass.* A Congregational Club is formed at Salem.

* * *Mich.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) is held at Detroit; S. J. Niccolls, moderator.

1873 Jan. 9. William Hobart Hare is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Niobrara. [Later bishop of South Dakota.]

Apr. 10. *Utah.* **Brigham Young resigns** his temporal power over the Mormons.

Apr. 17. John Gottlieb Auer is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop for Africa.

LETTERS.

1872 * * *Saunterings,* by Charles Dudley Warner, appears; also *Back-Log Studies.*

* * *Shakespeare, his Life, Art, and Characters,* by Henry N. Hudson, appears.

* * *Atlantic Essays,* by Thomas W. Higginson, appears.

* * *Aunt Jo's Scrap-Bag,* by Louisa May Alcott, appears.

* * *Bits of Travel,* by Helen Hunt Jackson, appears.

* * *Coral and the Coral Islands,* by James D. Dana, appears.

* * *The End of the World,* by Edward Eggleston, appears.

* * *Kate Beaumont,* by J. W. De Forest, appears.

* * *The Masque of the Gods,* by Bayard Taylor, appears; also *Beauty and the Beast.*

* * *The Material and Form of Language,* by W. D. Whitney, appears; also *Oriental and Linguistic Studies.*

* * *My Wife and I,* by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.

* * *Myths and Myth-makers,* by John Fiske, appears.

* * *The Pennsylvania Pilgrim and other Poems,* by **John Greenleaf Whittier,** appears.

* * *The Religion of Humanity,* by O. B. Frothingham, appears.

* * *Surly Tim's Trouble,* by Frances Hodgson Burnett, appears.

* * *Their Wedding Journey,* by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *The Vatican Council,* by L. W. Bacon, appears.

* * *Yesterdays with Authors,* by James Thomas Fields, appears.

* * *The Thief in the Night,* by Harriet P. Spofford, appears.

* * *How I found Livingstone,* by Henry M. Stanley, appears.

* * *Laicus,* by Lyman Abbott, appears.

* * *What Katy Did,* by Susan Coolidge, appears.

* * *Infinite and Finite,* by Theophilus Parsons, appears.

* * *Poet at the Breakfast Table,* by O. W. Holmes, appears.

* * *His Level Best,* by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *Barriers Burned Away,* by E. P. Roe, appears.

* * *Three Books of Song,* by **H. W. Longfellow,** appears.

* * *The Marble Prophecy,* by J. G. Holland, appears.

SOCIETY.

1872 * *-73 * * **The Crédit Mobilier Scandal** is exposed.

Many shares of its stock are placed in the hands of certain Senators and Representatives at Washington, whose legislative action may greatly increase its value. (See State.)

* * *Conn.* **The prohibitory liquor law** is repealed by a Republican Legislature.

* * **Pennsylvania** enacts a **local-option** law.

* * *Ia.* The Legislature passes a law to restrict the **sale of liquors,** and limit the profit of licensees to 33 per cent. Also an act abolishing the **death penalty.**

* * *Ky.* The German Baptist **Orphans' Home** is founded at Louisville.

* * *Md.* A State institution is established at Baltimore for the blind and for deaf mutes, among the colored people.

* * *Me.* The Legislature amends the prohibitory law so as to forbid the sale of cider and wine made from home-grown fruits.

* * The 6th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic meets at Cleveland; Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside of R. I., commander-in-chief.

* * *Wis.* The Legislature provides for the punishment of intoxicated persons by fine and imprisonment.

* * The American Public Health Association is organized.

1873 Jan. 8. *New York.* William M. Tweed is brought to trial. [Jan. 31. The jury disagree.]

Feb. 18, 19. *Ky.* Colored men hold an Educational Convention at Louisville.

Feb. 28. *New York.* Edward S. Stokes is convicted of the murder of James Fisk, Jr., and sentenced to be hanged. (See Oct. 30.)

Feb * *Boston.* The reading-room of the Public Library is first opened to the public on Sundays.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* Gen. Grant refers to the bitterness of the last election in his inaugural address, and complains of personal "abuse and slander, scarcely ever equalled in political history."

Mar. * *New York.* Ex-Mayor A. Oakey Hall, a member of the Tweed Ring, is tried; a juror dies, and ends the trial. [He is tried later, and the jury disagree. Hall then leaves the country.]

Mar. 21. *New York.* William Foster having been convicted of the murder of Avery D. Putnam with a car-hook, on April 26, 1871, is hanged.

Mar. 22. *Ky.* The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is incorporated at Louisville.

Apr. * *Wis.* The State Northern Hospital for the Insane, at Oshkosh, is opened. [An asylum at Napa, Cal., is established.]

STATE.

1872 * * *Minn.* Minneapolis and St. Anthony are united and incorporated as one city.

* * *Ore.* The 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution is adopted by the Legislature.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-75 * * *Ark.* Elisha Baxter.
-75 * * *Cal.* Newton Booth.
-77 * * *Ga.* James Milton Smith.
-76 * * *Ia.* Cyrus C. Carpenter.
-75 * * *Ky.* Preston H. Leslie.
-74 * * *Mass.* William B. Washburn.
-74 * * *N. H.* Ezekiel Straw.
-75 * * *N. J.* Joel Parker.
-74 * * *O.* Edward F. Noyes.
-75 * * *S. C.* Franklin J. Moses, Jr.
-70 * * *Vt.* Julius Converse.
-80 * * *Wash. (Ter.).* Elisha P. Ferry.
-74 * * *Wis.* C. C. Washburne.

1873 Jan. 6. *D. C.* Congress: The House resolves to conduct the Crédit Mobilier investigation in open session.

It resolves to investigate the relations of the Crédit Mobilier and the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Federal Government. [J. M. Wilson of Ind., Samuel Shellabarger of O., Henry W. Slocum of N. Y., Thomas Swann of Md., and George F. Hoar of Mass., are appointed a committee of investigation, on Jan. 7.]

Jan. 14. *La.* Two Legislatures assemble, and two governors are installed — W. P. Kellogg (Rep.), and John McEnery, the candidate of the Liberals and Democrats. [The Federal Government favors Kellogg.]

Jan. 31. *D. C.* Congress deprives its members of the postal franking privilege after July 1.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate enacts that the coinage of the silver dollar of 1792 and 1837 shall be discontinued from April 1; the trade dollar of 420 grains and 900 fine is to take its place. [The measure passes the House on Feb. 7.]

Feb. 12. *D. C.* Congress counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: Ulysses S. Grant, 286; Thomas A. Hendricks, 42; B. Gratz Brown (Dem.), 18; Charles J. Jenkins (Dem.), 2; David Davis (Ind.), 1. Vote for Vice-President: Henry Wilson of Mass. (Rep.), 286; George W. Julian of Ind., (Lib.), 5; A. H. Colquitt of Ga. (Dem.), 5; John M. Palmer of Ill. (Dem.), 3; J. E. Bramlette of Ky. (Dem.), 3; W. S. Groesbeck of O. (Dem.), 1; Willis B. Machen of Ky. (Dem.), 1; N. P. Banks of Mass. (Lib.), 1.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Committee on the Crédit Mobilier scandal recommend the expulsion of one of the Senators. [No action is taken.]

The House passes resolutions censuring Oakes Ames of Mass. and James Brooks of N. Y. for their connection with the Crédit Mobilier scandal; Brooks was also a government director of the Union Pacific road.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress enacts that in future no Indian people shall be recognized as an independent nation, having power to make treaties.

Congress passes a bill for the increase of salaries, popularly called the Grab Bill.

The President's salary is raised from $25,000 to $50,000; the Vice-President's from $8,000 to $10,000; the Senators, Representatives, and Delegates from $5,000 to $7,500, besides traveling expenses. The increase is retroactive, and dates from Mar. 4, 1871. Total increase of salaries of Congressmen, $972,000.

It enacts the establishment of 10 life-saving stations on the Atlantic coast.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* The 42d Congress ends.

The Senate convenes in special session, at the call of the President (issued Feb. 21). [Adjourns Mar. 26.]

Ulysses S. Grant of Ill. enters his second term as the 18th President in the 22d term of the presidency; Henry Wilson of Mass. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: Hamilton Fish of N. Y. (State), William A. Richardson of Mass. (Treas.), William W. Belknap of Ia. (War), George M. Robeson of N. J. (Navy), Columbus Delano of O. (Interior), George H. Williams of Ore. (Atty.-Gen.), John A. J. Creswell of Md. (P. M.-Gen.).

Mar. 6. *La.* The police arrest the members of the McEnery Legislature.

Mar. 12. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: M. H. Carpenter of Wis. is elected President *pro tempore*. [He is reelected Mar. 26.]

May 1. *D. C.* Congress removes all duties on tea and coffee after the first of July; this reduces the revenue $20,000,000 per annum.

The Government first issues one-cent postal cards.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1872 * * *New York.* The State Line of steamers running to Glasgow is established.

* * *New York.* The American District Telegraph Company is organized.

* * *New York.* Two elevated railroad companies are formed — the New York Elevated, and the Manhattan Railway Company.

* * *New York.* The Netherlands Line of transatlantic steamers is established.

* * *N. Y.* The State begins the topographical survey of the Adirondack region, under the supervision of Verplanck Colvin.

* * *Pa.* A lawsuit discloses the fact that much of the stock of the Credit Mobilier is owned by certain members of Congress. Suspicion of their integrity becomes general.

* * The Standard Oil Company is formed by the combination of all the oil companies of the United States.

1873 Jan. 7-9. *Minn.* A terrible snow-storm causes the loss of 70 lives.

Jan. * *New York.* Barnum's Museum is burned; this is the fourth time that his menagerie and exhibition have been destroyed.

Feb. 15. *Tex.* The steamer *Henry A. Jones* burns in Galveston Bay; 21 lives are lost.

Feb. * *Eng.* The British press alleges that $6,250,000 too much is awarded to the United States in settling the Alabama claims.

Apr. 1. *N. S.* The steamer *Atlantic*, of the White Star Line, putting into Halifax for coal, runs on a rock, and is wrecked in a few minutes; 535 persons are drowned.

Apr. 8. *N. Y.* A wall of a new building at Rochester gives way when occupied by spectators of a freshet; 30 persons are drowned.

May. 4. *Ill.* An iron bridge falls at Dixon, when crowded with people; 100 persons killed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1873 May 22. *Ore.* The Indian hostilities close in the surrender of nearly all of the **Modocs.**

[June 1±. Captain Jack and 20 well-armed Indians make a desperate resistance, when surrounded in lava beds. Oct. 3. He and others are executed at Fort Kalmath.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1873 Sept. 25. *Phila.* The new **Masonic Temple** is dedicated.

Oct. 6. *N. Y.* An attempt to cross the Atlantic to Europe by a **balloon** fails; the aeronaut descends in Connecticut.

Oct. 31. *N. Y.* The international **bridge** across the Niagara River at Buffalo is completed.

Dec. 24. *Boston.* **The Beethoven Quintet Club** is organized.

* * *Boston.* The Massachusetts **Normal Art School** is established.

* * *D. C.* A 26-inch Clark equatorial is mounted in the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington.

* *-74 * * *Kan.* A long and severe **drought** destroys the crops.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1873.
May 17. Russell, Wm., educationist, elocutionist, A75.
May 22. Fagnani, Joseph, portrait painter, A54.
June 16. Ferris, Isaac, Reformed clergyman, A75.
June 21. Tappan, Lewis, merchant, founder of the *Journal of Commerce*, A85.
June 27. Powers, Hiram, sculptor, A68.
June 29. Whiting, William, lawyer, M. C. for Mass., author, A60.
July 6. Hitchcock, Henry L., Pres. clergyman, A60.
July 14. Pillsbury, Amos, prison reformer and manager, A68.
July 26. Schmucker, Samuel Simon, Luth. clergyman, A74.
Aug. 17. Meredith, Wm. M., lawyer, sec. of treas., A74.
Aug. 18. Spring, Gardiner, Pres. clergyman, author, A88.
Aug. 24. Todd, John, Cong. clergyman, author, A73.
Sept. 11. McCook, Edwin S., maj.-gen. U. S. vols., A37.
Sept. 29. Winslow, John A., rear-admiral, A62.
Oct. 26. Saxton, Joseph, expert, inventor, A74.
Nov. 3. Clark, Lewis G., editor of *Knickerbocker*, A63.
Nov. 4. Keene, Laura, actor, A53.
Nov. 5. Early, John, bishop M. E. church South, A87.
Nov. 6. Hardee, Wm. J., lieut.-col. U. S. A., Confederate lieut.-gen., author of *Hardee's Tactics*, A56.
Nov. 9. Mallory, Stephen R., jurist, sen. for Fla., Confederate sec. of war, A60.
Nov. 19. Hale, John P., diplomatist, senator for N. H., A67.
Nov. 24. Flagg, Azariah C., founder of Free-soil Party, A83.
—— Hitchcock, Samuel A., philanthropist, A89.
Dec. 13. Nelson, Samuel, associate justice U. S. Supreme Court, A81.
Dec. 14. Agassiz, Louis Jean Rodolphe, naturalist, prof. at Harvard, A66.
Dec. 24. Hopkins, Johns, founder of Johns Hopkins University of Balt., A78.
* * Fry, Cary H., brev. brig.-gen. U. S. A., A60.

CHURCH.

1873 June 6. *O.* The General Convention of the **New Jerusalem** meets in Cincinnati.

Sept. 17. Benj. Henry Paddock is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Massachusetts.

Oct. 3-11. *New York.* **The Evangelical Alliance** holds its sixth meeting.

Dec. 2. Bishop George David Cummins, its organizer, is elected Presiding Bishop of the **Reformed Episcopal Church.**

Dec. 11. *N. C.* Theodore Benedict Lyman is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of North Carolina.

Dec. 14. *Ky.* Charles Edward Cheney is consecrated a bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Dec. 31. *Colo.* John Franklin Spalding is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Colorado.

* * *Ind.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Indianapolis; R. M. Bishop, president.

* * The Iowa Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *Md.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Baltimore; Howard Crosby, moderator.

* * The Presbyterians begin work among the Nez Percés.

* * The New York Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *Nev.* **The first sermon in Virginia City,** the capital, is preached by Jesse L. Bennett, a Methodist minister.

* * *New York.* **The Young Women's Christian Association** is incorporated.

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Albany.

* * *O.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Canton.

LETTERS.

1873 July 16. *Cal.* **The University of California** is located at Berkeley.

Aug. 23. *Mich.* The *Evening News* is issued at Detroit.

* * *Ala.* The State Normal College is opened at Florence.

* * *Chicago.* The Chicago **Public Library** is established. [111,621 vols.]

* * *Ia.* **Penn College** (Friends) is organized at Oscaloosa; also the **German College** (Meth. Epis.) at Mt. Pleasant. **St. Joseph's College** (Rom. Cath.) of Dubuque is established.

* * *Ill.* **St. Francis Solanus College** at Quincy receives its charter.

* * *Ky.* **State University** (Colored Bapt.) is organized at Louisville.

* * *La.* New Orleans University (Meth. Epis., Colored) is founded. (Incipient organization effected by Freedmen's Aid Society in 1868.)

* * *La.* The *Southwestern Christian Advocate* (Meth. Epis.) is established at New Orleans.

* * *Mass.* The Haverhill Public **Library** is founded at Haverhill. [39,268 vols.]

* * *Miss.* Blue Mountain Female College (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Mo.* Drury College (Cong.) is founded at Springfield. **The State Normal School** at Cape Girardeau is opened.

* * *N. C.* **Bennett College** (Meth. Epis., Colored) is founded at Greensboro.

* * *New York. St. Nicholas* magazine is established. The *Family Story Paper* is issued.

* *-78 * * *New York.* The *American Cyclopædia* (revised edition), by George Ripley and Charles A. Dana (17 vols.), appears.

* * *N. Y.* The *Evening News* is issued at Buffalo.

* * *N. Y.* **Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts** (non-sect.) is organized at Chautauqua.

* * *O.* **Ohio State University** (non-sect.) is organized at Columbus; also the **St. Joseph's College** (Rom. Cath.) at Cincinnati.

* * *Tex.* **Add-Rau Christian University** (Disciples) is founded at Thorp's Springs. **Henderson College** (non-sect.) is organized; also the **Marvin College** (Meth. Epis.) at Waxahachie, and the **Wiley University** (Meth. Epis., Colored) is founded in Marshall. **The Southwestern University** at Georgetown is opened.

* * *Wis.* The *Germania* and *Der Haus- und Bauernfreund* are issued at Milwaukee.

* * *W. Va.* The Shepherd **Normal School** and the **Normal School** at Glenville are opened by the State.

* * The *Poultry World* is issued.

* * *Among the Isles of Shoals*, by Celia Thaxter, appears.

* * *Arthur Bonnicastle*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

* * *Bressant*, by Julian Hawthorne, appears.

* * *A Chance Acquaintance*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *The Fair God*, by Lew Wallace, appears.

* * *Farm Ballads*, by Will Carleton, appears.

* * *The Gilded Age*, by Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens) and Charles Dudley Warner, appears.

* * *Gunnar*, by Hjalmar Hjörth Boyesen, appears.

* * *Her Majesty the Queen*, by John E. Cooke, appears.

* * *Jessamine*, by Marion Harland, appears.

* * *Life Among the Modocs*, by Joaquin Miller, appears; also *Songs of the Sun Lands.*

* * *Marjorie Daw*, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, appears.

* * *The Mountain Lovers*, by Paul Hamilton Hayne, appears.

* * *Mystery of Metropolisville*, by Edward Eggleston, appears.

* * *Palmetto Leaves*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.

* * *Prehistoric Races in the United States*, by John Wells Foster, appears.

SOCIETY.

1873 May 28. *Ind.* The National Congress of Agriculture holds its second annual meeting at Indianapolis.

July 5. *New York.* The boy **Frank H. Walworth** is sentenced to imprisonment for life for killing his father.

Aug. * *N. Y.* The **National Temperance Convention** meets at Saratoga.

* * *Conn.* The 7th National Encampment of the **Grand Army** of the Republic is held at New Haven; Charles Devens, Jr., of Mass., Commander-in-chief.

Sept. * *Ind.* The **Reform School** for Girls and the **Woman's Prison** are opened at Indianapolis.

Oct. 18. *Ore.* The Oregon **Pioneer Association** is organized.

Oct. 22. *Chicago.* The Northwestern **Farmers' Convention** meets; 150 delegates are present.

Oct. 30. *New York.* **E. S. Stokes,** convicted of the murder of James Fisk, Jr., is finally sentenced to four years' imprisonment. (1st trial, the jury disagree; 2d trial, sentenced to be hanged; 3d trial, found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree.)

Oct. * *Ky.* **The Kuklux** commit atrocities in Shelby and Franklin counties.

Nov. 5-19. *New York.* **William M. Tweed** is tried the second time; is convicted on each of 51 indictments. [Nov. 22. He is sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment, and fined.]

Nov. 18. *Ala.* A State **Labor Convention** (colored) meets at Montgomery.

Dec. 14. *N. Y.* Women in Fredonia form a society to **visit the saloons** "in a Christian spirit;" Mrs. Judge Barker is president. [Out of this movement the Woman's Christian Temperance Union develops.]

Dec. 17. *N. Y.* The **Woman's Temperance Crusade** in Jamestown is opened, but without success.

Dec. 23. *O.* **The Woman's Crusade** begins in Hillsboro; Mrs. Eliza J. Thompson, chairman; the 146th Psalm becomes the **Crusaders' Psalm.** Mrs. E. D. Stewart, "Mother Stewart," is one of the leaders.

* * The Order of **Knights of Honor** is founded.

* * *Me.* **Francis Murphy** inaugurates the blue ribbon temperance movement.

* * *Mich.* The State **Board of Health** is organized.

* * *Minn.* The Legislature enacts a **special tax on saloon-keepers,** the money to be applied to a fund for erecting an inebriate asylum at Rochester.

* * *N. C.* The Legislature passes an act of **amnesty** and pardon for offenses committed by various **secret societies,** including the Kuklux.

* * *New York.* The Society for the **Suppression of Vice** is incorporated.

* * *Ore.* The Institute for the **Blind** is opened at Salem.

STATE.

1873 May 22. *D. C.* President Grant, by proclamation, **warns disorderly bands** in Louisiana to disperse.

June 6. *D. C.* **Congress** makes a **reduction of 10 per cent** in the customs duties on cotton, wool, iron, paper, rubber, glass, and leather, imported into the country.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1873. **Revenue:** Customs, $188,089,523; internal revenue, $113,729,314; direct tax, $315,255; sales of public lands, $2,882,-312; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $11,560,531; miscellaneous items, $17,161,270. Total revenue, $333,-738,205; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $43,202,959. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchases of bonds, etc., $5,105,920; miscellaneous items, $73,328,110; War Department, $46,323,-138; Navy Department, $23,526,257; Indians, $7,951,705; pensions, $29,359,427; interest on the public debt, $104,750,688. Total ordinary expenditures, $290,345,-245; **public debt,** $2,234,482,993. Exports, $522,479,922; imports, $642,136,210.

July 29. *Tenn.* A convention is held at Jackson to promote a **new State movement.**

It is proposed to take the western parts of Kentucky and Tennessee, and unite them with northern Mississippi.

Aug. 7. *N. C.* The people ratify **eight amendments** to the State Constitution.

—— *Wis.* **The American Constitutional Union** holds its first State meeting at Milwaukee; 666 delegates are present.

Sept. 5. England pays the **indemnity** ($15,500,000) awarded in settlement of the Alabama claims.

Sept. 14. *La.* **The McEnery** party rise in arms and take possession of the State House. [They are dispersed by order of the President, who sends national troops to New Orleans.]

Oct. 7. *Conn.* **The Constitution** is amended; following May, 1875, the General Assembly will meet only at Hartford.

Oct. 8. Boston and several suburban municipalities **vote to consolidate.**

Nov. 24. *La.* A people's **Anti-Kellogg Convention** is held at New Orleans.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 43d Congress** opens.

Congress: The House elects **James G. Blaine** of Me., Speaker. Vote: Blaine, 189; Fernando Wood, 76; S. S. Cox, 2; Hiester Clymer, 1; Alex. H. Stephens, 1.

Dec. 2. *Tex.* **A special election** is held; vote for governor, Richard Coke (Dem.), 85,549; Gov. E. J. Davis (Rep.), 42,663.

Dec. 11. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **M. H. Carpenter** of Wis. is reelected President *pro tempore.*

Dec. * *La.* The soldiers are called upon to preserve order between **rival factions in New Orleans.**

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **Alexander H. Stephens,** late Vice-President of the Southern Confederacy, returns as a Representative from Georgia.

* * *D. C.* **Alexander R. Shepherd** is appointed governor of the District.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1873 May. 28. *Ind.* The United States **Agricultural Congress** meets at Indianapolis.

May 30. *Boston.* **A fire** destroys property valued at about $1,500,000.

June 3. *Chicago.* **The Grand Pacific** hotel is opened.

June 8-July 3. *Ire.—N. F.* The *Great Eastern* lays the **fourth cable** from Valentia, Ire., to Heart's Content, N. F.

June 30. *U. S.* Immigrants for 1873, 459,803.

July 25. *Md.* **A fire** in Baltimore destroys over $1,000,000 in property.

Aug. 2. *Ore.* **A fire** in Portland destroys $1,500,000 in property.

July * **Live beef-cattle** are exported to England.

Summer. Active speculation and **manifest prosperity abound** for many months.

Aug. 8. The steamer *Wawasset* on the Potomac River takes fire, and 70 lives are lost.

Aug. 24. *Me.* **A fire** at Belfast destroys property valued at $500,000.

Sept. 10. *N. Y.* At a sale of **shorthorn cattle** at New York Mills, 109 animals bring $382,000, and a cow brings $4,600, a calf five months old, $2,700.

Sept. 18. *New York.* **A financial panic** is precipitated by the suspension of **Jay Cooke and Company.**

[Business becomes paralyzed, and full recovery is delayed for many months; the primary cause is alleged to be the fluctuation of the currency in volume and value.]

Sept. 20. *New York.* **The Stock Exchange** is closed. [It reopens Sept. 30.]

Oct. 31. *N. Y.* The International **Railway Bridge** across the Niagara River at Buffalo, built under the joint authority of Congress and Parliament, is opened.

Summer. *N. Y.* The **Colorado** (Potato) **Beetle** reaches this State.

Oct. 31. *W. I.* The American schooner *Virginius* is captured by a Spanish man-of-war while conveying men and arms to the Cuban insurgents; the vessel having false papers, the Government does not interfere. [Great excitement in the United States follows the execution of 30 Americans.]

Nov. 1. *Chicago.* **The Palmer House** is opened.

Nov. 4-7. *Cuba.* Thirty Americans captured with the *Virginius* are shot.

Nov. 27. *Mass.* **The Hoosac Tunnel** is completed.

Dec. 18. *Cuba.* The Spanish authorities surrender 102 survivors of the *Virginius* **Massacre** to the Americans at Santiago de Cuba.

Dec. 19. The *Virginius* founders off Cape Fear, after her surrender by the Spanish authorities.

* * *Mich.* **The tunnel** under the Detroit River is abandoned because of the inflow of sand and water.

ARMY — NAVY.

1874 June 23. *Md.* Cadets are informed that "hazing" at the **Naval Academy** at Annapolis will subject the perpetrators to court-martial and dismissal.

July 2. *N. Dak.* A military reconnoitering party, under **Gen. Custer,** accompanied by a scientific exploring expedition, leaves Fort Abraham Lincoln for the Black Hills.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1873 * * *New York.* George B. Butler and Lemuel E. Wilmarth are elected members of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *New York.* **The Oratorio Society** is organized.

* * *Sunday Morning in New England* is painted by A. O. Shattuck.

* * *Lake George* is painted by A. B. Durand.

* * *In the Narrows* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *O.* Cincinnati determines to hold biennial musical festivals.

1874 Feb. 13. The Royal Astronomical Society of England awards its **gold medal** to Prof. Simon Newcomb of the Washington observatory, for his researches respecting the orbits of Neptune and Uranus.

Feb. 18. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Hertha** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters.

July 4. *Mo.* The tubular **steel bridge** across the Mississippi at St. Louis, erected by J. B. Eads, is opened.

—— *Phila.* **The Girard Avenue bridge** over the Schuylkill is opened.

The corner-stone of the **public building** in Penn Square is laid with ceremonies.

July * Prof. Bell makes a successful **electric telephone.**

July 26. *Pa.* A flood at Pittsburg destroys about 100 lives and much property.

July * *S. Dak.* Gold is discovered at Deadwood.

Summer. *Minn.* A plague of locusts destroys the crops in the northwestern counties; the people suffer in consequence.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1874.

Jan. 6. Baylor, Robert E. B., jurist, M. C. for Tex., A81.

Jan. 15. Bristed, Charles A., writer, A54.

Jan. 17. **Chang and Eng,** Siamese twins, of N. C., die, within a few hours of each other, A63.

Feb. 2. Dodge, Nathaniel S., author, A64.

Feb. 25. **Bachman,** John, clergyman, naturalist, A81.

Mar. 2. Hall, Nathan K., judge, M. C. for N. Y., A64.

—— **Knapp,** Jacob, Bapt. evangelist, A75.

Mar. 3. Mason, Francis, missionary to India, A75.

Mar. 7. **Fillmore, Millard,** 13th Pres. of U. S., A74.

Mar. 11. Bondi, Jonas, Hebrew rabbi, founder *N. Y. Hebrew Leader*, A70.

—— **Sumner, Charles,** orator, senator for Mass., scholar, opponent of slavery, A63.

Mar. 24. Tracy, Joseph, Cong. clergyman, journalist, author, A80.

Mar. 27. Kirk, Edw. Norris, Cong. clergyman, A72.

Mar. 31. Brown, Harvey, col. U. S. A., A79.

Apr. 5. Edmonds, John W., jurist, A75.

Apr. 13. Bogardus, James, inventor, A74.

Apr. 16. Croxton, John T., lawyer, brig.-gen. U. S. vols., A36.

Apr. 19. Jackson, Abner, pres. college, A63.

May 7. Hecker, John, journalist, A62.

May 18. DeWitt, Thomas, Ref. clergyman, A83.

May 20. Dyer, Alex. B., brev. maj.-gen. U. S. A., A59.

May 23. Haven, Joseph, Cong. clergyman, philosopher, author, A58.

May 27. Shubrick, Wm. Branford, rear-admiral, A84.

June 11. Bailey, Silas, pres. of college, A66.

June 16. Dickinson, Edward, lawyer, M.C. for Mass., A71.

June 30. **Grinnell, Henry,** merchant of N. Y., philanthropist, A75.

July 3. Parmelee, Theodore N., journalist, A70.

July 16. Green, A. L. P., M. E. clergyman, naturalist, A68.

July 18. Williston, Samuel, manufacturer, philanthropist, A79.

—— Winslow, James, New York banker, A60.

July 31. Abbot, Gorham D., Cong. clergyman, teacher, author, A66.

Sept. 2. Foster, John, engineer, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A51.

—— Morris, Thomas A., M. E. bishop, A80.

Sept. 4. Wyman, Jeffries, comparative anatomist, professor, A60.

CHURCH.

1873 * * *Pa.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Philadelphia; John Y. Scouller, moderator.

* * The **Women's Missionary Society** of the Free Baptist Church is organized.

* * The **Baptist General Association** of the **Western States** and Territories is organized by colored Baptists.

* * The Columbia River, South Kansas, and Texas Conferences (Methodist Episcopal) are organized.

1874 Feb. 15. *Tex.* Robert W. B. Elliott is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Northern Texas.

Feb. 22. *N. Y.* Dr. Talmage's new **Tabernacle Church** in Brooklyn dedicated.

Apr. 15±. *Chicago.* **Dr. David Swing** is tried for heresy before the Chicago Presbytery, and acquitted.

May 1. The General Conference (**Methodist Protestant**) assembles.

It declares its settled policy not to legislate on moral and political questions. (Cyc. of Methodism.)

May * *Ky.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal South) meets at Louisville.

The North Texas, Southwest Missouri, and Denver Conferences are formed.

June 9. *It.* Pope Leo XIII. receives 100 **American pilgrims.**

June 24. Bishop George D. Cummins (Reformed Episcopal Church) is deposed by the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Sept. 3. *Tex.* The Roman Catholic diocese of San Antonio is established.

LETTERS.

1873 * * *An Outline Study of Man*, by Mark Hopkins, appears.

* * *Twelve Miles from a Lemon*, by Gail Hamilton, appears.

* * *Hap-Hazard*, by Kate Field, appears.

* * *History of Napoleon III.*, by John S. C. Abbott, appears.

* * *Lars*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Aftermath*, by **Henry W. Longfellow,** appears.

* * *The Wetherell Affair*, by John William De Forest, appears.

* * *Two Rivulets*, by Walt Whitman, appears.

1874 Apr. 15. *N. Y.* The Legislature passes the **compulsory education law.**

May 1. *Chicago.* The circulating department of the **Public Library** is opened.

May 16. *Mass.* A State **Normal School** is opened at Worcester. [Oct. 2. One at Columbia, S.C.]

Aug. 4. *N. Y.* The first Summer Assembly meets at **Chautauqua.**

SOCIETY.

1873 * * *Phila.* **Lydia Sherman** is convicted of murdering three husbands and eight children.

* * *S. C.* **The State debt** is repudiated.

A law is passed repudiating a part of the public debt ($25,770,611), and also half of the remainder by providing for its settlement at 50 cents on the dollar.

1874 Jan.* *O.* **The crusade against the saloons** of Southern Ohio continues; Christian women **sing and pray in the saloons,** and when excluded continue in prayer and song before them on the sidewalk.

Jan. 4. *Phila.* The main building of the **hospital** of the University of Pennsylvania is dedicated.

Mar.* *O.* **The Christian crusade** begins to subside.

Apr. 10. *N. Y.* **Emil Lowenstein** is hanged at Albany for the murder of John D. Weston on Aug. 5, 1873.

Apr. 25. *Phila.* **The Produce Exchange** is organized.

Apr. 28. *Tenn.* A convention of **colored people** is held at Nashville to promote the enjoyment of civil and social rights.

May * *R. I.* The Legislature passes the law **prohibiting** the sale of **intoxicating beverages,** and a constabulary act for its enforcement.

June 8. *S. C.* **Gov. Moses is indicted** for official acts, but escapes trial on a technicality, as the law prescribes impeachment in such cases.

June 23. *Md.* **"Hazing"** is abolished at Annapolis. (See Army.)

—— *U. S.* Causing the **involuntary servitude** of foreigners is made a punishable offense. (See State.)

July 1. *Phila.* **Charley Ross,** four years of age, is abducted. [Great efforts were made to find him, without success.]

July 7. *N. Y.* **Rev. Henry Ward Beecher** demands an investigation, by his church, of scandalous charges preferred against him by Theodore Tilton. [He is acquitted. See page 287.]

Aug. 12. *Miss.* **A race riot occurs** at Austin, which is not suppressed till the military are called out, and 15 persons killed.

Aug. 26. *Tenn.* **Disguised men** take, from the jail at Trenton, **16 negroes,** and shoot them; the negroes are charged with killing two white men.

Aug. 30. *La.* **Six Republican officials are shot** while on their way from Coushatta to Shreveport, under arrest.

Aug.* *Tenn.* **An uprising of negroes** is suppressed, and the leaders are summarily hanged.

Aug.* *N. Y.* Christian women at Chautauqua decide to call a **National Convention of Temperance Women.**

Sept. 10. *Me.* **The Bangor Reform Club,** organized by Dr. Henry A. Reynolds, adopts the **red ribbon** as its badge; this is the first club of its kind for reformed drinking men.

STATE.

1873 * * *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the **sale of public lands** containing coal, to encourage mining.

*** *** *D. C.* **Congress** passes stringent laws to prevent **cruelty to animals** while in transit by railroad or other conveyance; they must have five hours rest, loosed every 28 hours.

*** *** *D. C.* Congress establishes the custom-house value of the **English sovereign,** or pound sterling, at $4.86 and 6½ mills.

*** *** *D. C.* Congress passes a law requiring **national banks** to restore their capital when impaired.

*** *** *D. C.* Congress passes a law to encourage the **growth of timber** of Western prairies by gifts of patents in land.

*** *** *New York.* An amendment to the **city charter** is passed.

*** *** *N. Y.* Brooklyn receives a **new charter.**

*** *** *O.* The people reject the revised **Constitution.**

*** *** *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-74 * * *Colo. (Ter.).* Samuel H. Elbert.
-77 * * *Conn.* Charles R. Ingersoll.
-78 * * *Dak. (Ter.).* John L. Pennington.
-74 * * *Fla.* O. B. Hart.
Ill. Richard J. Oglesby.
-77 * * *Ill.* John L. Beveridge.
-77 * * *Ind.* Thomas A. Hendricks.
-77 * * *Kan.* Thomas A. Osborn.
-77 * * *Mich.* John J. Bagley.
-75 * * *Mo.* Silas Woodson.
-75 * * *Neb.* Robert W. Furnas.
-75 * * *N. Y.* John A. Dix.
Pa. John F. Hartranft.
-75 * * *R. I.* Henry Howard.

1874 Jan. 1. *New York.* The Act by which Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge are **annexed** takes effect.

—— *Pa.* The new **Constitution** becomes operative.

Jan. 5. *Tex.* The Supreme Court decides that the election of Dec. 2 is invalid because of the unconstitutionality of the law authorizing it.

Jan. 13. *Tex.* **Two Legislatures** organize; the governor refuses to recognize the new one.

Jan. 20. *D. C.* **Congress** repeals the act for increasing **salaries** ("Salary-grab Bill"), except so much as relates to the salaries of the President and the Justices of the Supreme Court.

Jan. 21. *D. C.* President Grant appoints **Morrison R. Waite** of O. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Senate confirms the appointment.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* **Congress** passes an Act authorizing the **mint** to coin for foreign nations.

Congress: The Senate directs that the busts of Chief Justices Roger B. Taney and Salmon P. Chase be placed in the Supreme Court room.

Mar. 11. *Wis.* The Legislature passes the **Potter Law,** for regulating railroads and other corporations.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a bill to **expand the currency,** with $400,000,000 as the maximum limit. Vote, 29–24. [Passed by the House, Apr. 14. Vote, 140–102. Vetoed, Apr. 22.]

May 15. *D. C.* The President by proclamation recognizes Elisha Baxter as governor of Arkansas, and orders bands of **disorderly persons** in the State to disperse.

June 1. *D. C.* **William A. Richardson,** Secretary of the Treasury, resigns. [June 4. Succeeded by **Benjamin H. Bristow** of Ky.]

June 5. *D. C.* **Congress** directs the President to invite foreign nations to participate in the **Centennial Exhibition** to be held in Philadelphia.

June 20. *D. C.* **Congress** abolishes the electoral territorial government in the **District of Columbia,** as a remedy for extravagance, and provides for a governing board of three commissioners.

Congress authorizes the establishment of public marine schools for instruction in navigation and seamanship.

June 23. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for a court of commissioners to adjust and settle **Alabama claims.**

It enacts a law for the punishment of persons who may bring **kidnaped** or inveigled foreigners into the United States for the purpose of selling them, or holding them in involuntary servitude.

The 43d Congress: the first session closes.

June 24. *D. C.* **John A. J. Creswell,** Postmaster-General, resigns.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1874. **Revenue:** Customs, $163,103,834; internal revenue, $102,409,785; sales of public lands, $1,852,429; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $5,037,665; miscellaneous items, $17,075,043. Total revenue, $289,478,755; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $2,344,882. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $1,395,074; miscellaneous items, $69,641,593; War Department, $42,313,927; Navy Department, $30,932,587; Indians, $6,692,462; pensions, $29,038,415; interest on the public debt, $107,119,815. Total ordinary expenditures, $287,133,873; **public debt,** $2,251,690,468. Exports, $586,283,040; imports, $567,406,342.

July 7. *D. C.* **James W. Marshall** of Va. is appointed Postmaster-General. [Aug. 24. Succeeded by **Marshall Jewell** of Conn.]

July 14. *Ark.* A convention meets to revise the **Constitution.** [Oct. 13. The new **Constitution** is ratified by a majority of 53,890.]

Aug.* *La.* **John McEnery** (Dem.?) again claims the **governorship**; bitterness and blood follow; whites and blacks fight each other in various parts of the South.

Sept. 14. *La.* **D. P. Penn,** claiming to be lieutenant-governor, organizes a militia force in the absence of John McEnery, defeats the police, and drives **W. P. Kellogg out of the State House;** 26 men are killed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1873 * *N. J.* The Legislature passes a **general railroad law,** conditioned by the surrender of exclusive rights by holders of existing franchises.

*** *** *New York.* **The Red Star Line** of steamers, running to Antwerp, is established.

*** *** *New York.* **The White Cross Line** of steamers, running to Antwerp, is established.

*** *** *O.* **Lake View Park** at Cleveland is purchased by the city, and improvements are made.

*** *** *S. Dak.* The Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul **Railroad is completed** from Sioux City, Iowa, to Yankton.

*** *** *Va.* **The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad,** connecting Richmond and Huntington on the Ohio River, is opened; length 421 miles.

1874. Apr. 29. The Fairview Pipe-Line [**United Pipe-Line**] is incorporated for conducting petroleum from the oil-regions to the seaboard.

May 16. *Mass.* Williamsburg, Leeds, and Haydensville are almost destroyed by the **bursting of a reservoir** on the **Mills River;** 144 lives are lost and property to the amount of $1,500,000.

June 8. *N. H.* The *Faraday* lands the **direct cable** of the United States Company.

June 30. *U. S.* Immigrants for the year, 313,339.

July 4. *Phila.* Ground is broken at Fairmount Park, in the suburb of the city, for the erection of the **Centennial buildings.**

July 14. *Chicago.* A fire burns 346 buildings; loss, $4,000,000.

—— *Wis.* A fire at Oshkosh destroys property valued at $1,000,000.

July 24. *Nev.* At Eureka between 20 and 30 persons perish by a waterspout.

July 26, 27. *Pa.* **Rivers** in the western part of the State **overflow** from heavy rains; 200 persons are drowned in and near Pittsburg and Allegheny City.

July *–Oct. * *New York.* **Live cattle** are exported to England; the steamer *European* carries 373 head.

July *–Oct. * The **grasshopper plague** causes distress in Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska.

Aug. 5. The steamboat *Pat Rogers* burns on the Ohio River; 50 persons perish.

Aug. *–Sept. * The *Great Eastern* lays the **sixth cable.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1874 Oct. 1. *Mo.* **St. Louis** is made the headquarters of the U. S. A.

* * *Ariz.* **The Indian War** ends in the surrender of the last of the hostile tribes to Gen. Crook.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1874 Oct. 10. *Mich.* The asteroid **Juewa** is discovered by J. C. Watson.

Oct. 15. *Ill.* **A Monument** to Abraham Lincoln is dedicated at Oak Ridge, Springfield.

* * *Chicago.* S. W. Burnham reports that **Alpha Delphini,** known as a triple star, is really sextuple.

* * *Mo.* The Morrison **observatory** is founded at Glasgow.

* * *N. C.* **Chang and Eng,** the Siamese twins, die at Mount Airy.

* * *New York.* **A bronze figure of a soldier** is unveiled in Central Park, in commemoration of members of the 7th regiment who died during the war.

* * *New York.* Wordsworth Thompson of New York is elected a member of the **National Academy of Design.**

* * *Franconia Notch* is painted by A. B. Durand.

* * *On the Calumet* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

* * *Scene near Perugia* is painted by George Inness.

* * *Musketeer of the Seventeenth Century* is painted by J. B. Irving.

* * *Drove at the Ford* is painted by J. M. Hart.

* * *Cape Ann* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Shakespeare* is painted by William Page.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1874.

Sept. 15. Curtis, Benj. R., justice U. S. S. Ct., A65.

Sept. 26. Lee, Henry W., P. E. bishop of Iowa, A59.

Oct. 7. Eddy, Thomas M., M. E. clergyman, editor, A51.

Oct. 23. Inman, William, com. U. S. N., A77.

Oct. 28. Rinehart, Wm. H., American sculptor, A49.

—— Wheeler, Wm. Adolphus, lexicographer, A41.

Nov. 2. Palmer, Phœbe, evangelist, author, A67.

Nov. 5. Bacon, David W., R. C. bishop of Portland, Me., A60.

Dec. 9. Cornell, Ezra, philanthropist, founder Cornell University, A67.

Dec. 17. Cushing, William B., commander U. S. N., A32.

Dec. 23. Walker, Jas., Unit. clergyman, president of Harvard, A80.

Dec. 28. Smith, Gerrit, abolitionist, reformer, A77.

1875.

Jan. 21. Sprague, Charles, poet, orator, of Boston, A84.

Feb. 13. Delafield, Edward, physician, surgeon, of New York, A81.

Feb. 19. Bell, Charles H., rear-adm. U. S. N., A77.

CHURCH.

1874 Sept. 15-18. *N. Y.* **The National Unitarian Conference** meets at Saratoga.

Oct. 25. *Wis.* Edward Randolph Welles is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Wisconsin.

Oct. 27. A Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is held; a canon is passed against ritualism.

Oct. * The **Christian Women's Board of Missions** (Disciples) is organized.

Nov. 2. *Cal.* John Henry D. Wingfield is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Northern California.

Nov. 12. *N. J.* William H. Odenheimer is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Northern New Jersey.

Nov. 19. *O.* The **Woman's Christian Temperance Union** is organized in Cleveland as the "sober, second thought of the temperance crusade."

Dec. 20. *Tex.* Alexander Charles Garrett is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Northern Texas.

Dec. * The **Colored Methodist Episcopal Church** in America is organized.

* * *D. C.* The Baptist **Annual Meeting** is held at Washington.

* * *D. C.* The Roman Catholic **Bureau of Indian Missions** is established at Washington.

* * *Ill.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Monmouth; John G. Brown, moderator.

* * The (Congregational) **National Council** meets.

* * *Mass.* The Congregational Club is formed in Taunton.

* * The **Woman's Foreign Missionary Society** of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is organized.

* * *Mo.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at St. Louis; Samuel J. Wilson, moderator.

* * *New York.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets. The **Church Congress** is organized.

The Protestant Episcopal dioceses of Newark, N. J., Western Michigan, Northern New Jersey, and Western Texas are organized.

* * *O.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Cincinnati; R. M. Bishop, president.

* * *Ore.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Tex.* The Roman Catholic Vicarate Apostolic of Brownsville is erected.

* * **The Clergymen's Retiring Fund Society** (Protestant Episcopal) is incorporated.

* * The German Mission Conference (Methodist Episcopal Church South) is organized.

* * The Wisconsin Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

1875 Jan. 27. *Ky.* Thomas U. Dudley is consecrated assistant bishop (Protestant Episcopal) of Kentucky.

Feb. 2. *N. J.* John Scarborough is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of New Jersey.

* * **Boston** is erected a Roman Catholic **archdiocese,** with the bishops of Portland, Burlington, Springfield, Providence, and Hartford suffragans to it.

Feb. 12. *Boston.* **John Joseph Williams** is created first (Roman Catholic) Archbishop of Boston.

Feb. 24. George de Normandie Gillespie is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Western Michigan.

LETTERS.

1874 * * *Ark.* **Little Rock College** (non-sect.), at Little Rock, is organized.

* * **Colorado College** (Cong.) is founded at Colorado Springs.

* * *Cal.* The Legislature passes the **compulsory education law** and revises the school laws.

* * *Chicago.* The *Union Signal* is issued.

* * *Ga.* **Clark University** (Meth. Epis., Colored) is founded at Atlanta.

* * *Ill.* **St. Viateur's College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Bourbonnais. **Ewing College** (Bapt.) is founded. The Southern Illinois **Normal University** is opened at Carbondale.

* * *Ind.* **Purdue University** (non-sect.) is organized at Lafayette.

* * *Ky.* **Central University** (Southern Pres.) is organized in Richmond.

* * *Mass.* **The Memorial Hall** is opened at Harvard. It is erected in memory of the Harvard students who died in the Civil War.

* * *Mich.* **Battle Creek College** (Adventist) is founded.

* * **Nevada State University** (non-sect.) is organized at Elko.

* * *N. C.* Gregory Institute, Colored, of Wilmington, is founded by the American Missionary Association. **Weaverville College** (non-sect.) is organized.

* * *N. C., N. J.* **Compulsory education** laws are enacted.

* * *New York. International Review* is established. The *City Record* is founded. The *Dramatic News* is founded by Charles Albert Byrne.

* * *O.* **University of Cincinnati** (non-sect.) is organized.

* * *Tenn.* **Southwestern University** (Bapt.) is founded at Jackson.

* * The American College and Education Society (Cong.) is formed by the union of two societies.

* * *The Circuit Rider*, by Edward Eggleston, appears.

* * *Darwinism and Language*, by William Dwight Whitney, appears.

* * *Echoes of the Foot Hills*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Hazel Blossoms*, by **John Greenleaf Whittier**, appears.

* * *In His Name*, by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *John Andros*, by Rebecca H. Davis, appears.

* * *Life and Death of John of Barneveld*, by Motley, appears.

* * *Life on the Mississippi*, by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *The Mistress of the Manse*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Celia Thaxter, appears.
* * *The Prophet*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.
* * *Prudence Palfrey*, by T. B. Aldrich, appears; also *Cloth of Gold and Other Poems*.
* * *The Scottish Philosophy*, by James McCosh, appears.
* * *Sex and Education*, by Julia Ward Howe, appears.
* * *Songs of Many Seasons*, by Oliver Wendell Holmes, appears.
* * *Toinette*, by Albion Winegar Tourgée, appears.
* * *Democracy and Monarchy in France*, by C. K. Adams, appears.
* * *Illustrious Soldiers*, by James Grant Wilson, appears.
* * *Opening of a Chestnut Burr*, by E. P. Roe, appears.
* * *Around the Tea Table*, by T. De Witt Talmage, appears.
* * *Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy*, by John Fiske, appears.
* * *The Doctrine of Evolution*, by Alexander Winchell, appears; also, *The Geology of Stars*.
* * *A Foregone Conclusion*, by William Dean Howells, appears.
* * *Life of Thomas Jefferson*, by James Parton, appears.
* * *The Old Régime in Canada*, by Francis Parkman, appears.

1875 **Jan.** * *Me.* **An industrial school** for girls is opened at Hallowell by the authorities of the State.

SOCIETY.

1874 Sept. 18. *Neb.* **The Nebraska Relief and Aid Society** is organized to furnish relief for sufferers by the grasshopper plague and long drought.

Oct.* *Utah.* **Brigham Young** is indicted the second time for polygamy.

Oct.* **Indians massacre** settlers in the Northwest.

Nov. 12. *Pa.* **William E. Udderzook** is convicted and hanged for the murder of W. S. Goss for his insurance, on Feb. 2, 1872.

Nov. 17. *O.* **The First Woman's National Temperance Convention** meets in Cleveland. [Nov. 19 **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is organized.**]

Dec. 7. *Miss.* **A race riot** is caused by political conflicts, and many negroes are killed.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* **King Kalakaua** of the Hawaiian Islands visits Washington.

Dec.* *Miss.* **A race riot at Vicksburg** results in the death of 75 negroes.

* * *Cal.* **The Legislature enacts that when persons are convicted of capital crime,** the jury may determine between inflicting the death penalty or imprisonment for life.

* * *O.* **The Constitutional Amendment in favor of license** is voted down by 6,286 majority.

* * *O.* **The Queen City Club** of Cincinnati is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The Cecilian** (musical) **Society** is organized.

* * *Pa.* The 8th National Encampment of the **Grand Army** of the Republic is held at Harrisburg; Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., of Mass., commander-in-chief.

* * *Tenn.* The Tennessee **hospital** for the insane, of East Tennessee, is located at Knoxville.

* * *U.S.* **A whisky ring,** composed of distillers and Government officials, assumes national proportions; it robs the Government and disgraces the Administration.

1875 **Jan. 8–July 2.** *N. Y.* **Rev. Henry Ward Beecher** of Brooklyn is tried on the charge of adultery, made by Theodore Tilton; the scandal causes intense excitement during the long trial; the jury disagree. Vote, nine for and three against conviction.

STATE.

1874 Sept. 15. *D.C.* The President issues a **proclamation** ordering the Louisiana armed partizans to disperse within five days.

* * *La.* **"The Crescent City White League"** is formed, for the reformation and purification of the State government.

Sept. 17. *La.* The rival parties peaceably **surrender the State buildings** to the U. S. officers.

Sept. 18. *La.* The white people submit to the decision of the President; **Governor Kellogg is restored.**

Sept. 19. *La.* Gen. Brooke is appointed **military governor;** W. P. Kellogg transacts the duties of the office.

Oct. 28. *Ore.* The Legislature passes a law creating the **State Board of Immigration.**

Nov. 2. *N. J.* The Legislature sells the costly yet unfinished **"Stevens's Battery"** to the Federal Government for $145,000.

Nov. 3. *Mich.* The people ratify the revised **constitution;** the **woman suffrage** clause is defeated in a separate vote (40,077–135,957).

Nov. 4. *U. S.* **A general political reaction** favors the Democrats in the elections.

—— *N. Y.* **Samuel J. Tilden** (Dem.) is elected governor after the complete overthrow of the Tweed Ring. (See Society, 1873.)

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 43d Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* **Congress** gives a reception to **King Kalakaua** of the Hawaiian Islands.

Dec. 21. *Miss.* President Grant issues a **proclamation** ordering disorderly people of Warren County to conform to the laws.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The bill passes to **resume specie payments.** Vote, 32–14. All the yeas are Republican.

Dec. 23. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **M. H. Carpenter** of Wis. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

* * *N. Y.* The Legislature passes an Act by which the **term of office** for governor is made three years.

* * *Va.* The people ratify an amendment of the Constitution abolishing the township system.

* * *Wis.* The Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the **Potter Law.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-78 * * *Ala.* George S. Houston.
-77 * * *Fla.* M. L. Stearns.
-77 * * *La.* William Pitt Kellogg.
Mass. Thomas Talbot.
-76 * * *Mass.* William Gaston.
-76 * * *Me.* Nelson Dingley.
-76 * * *Minn.* Cushman K. Davis.
-76 * * *Miss.* Adelbert Ames.
-77 * * *N. C.* Curtis H. Brogden.
-76 * * *N. H.* James A. Weston.
-75 * * *O.* William Allen.
-76 * * *Tex.* Richard Coke.
-78 * * *Va.* James L. Kemper.
-76 * * *Vt.* Asahel Peck.
-76 * * *Wis.* William H. Taylor.

1875 Jan. 4. *La.* The Legislature is **claimed by two bodies; Kellogg** is maintained by military force.

Jan. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the Act to **resume specie payments** on Jan. 1, 1879. Vote, 125–106; Democrats are unanimously against it.

Jan. 8. *La.* **The U. S. troops** quell disturbances in the Legislature, caused by rival parties, while organizing.

Jan. 14. *D. C.* The President approves the Act for **resuming specie payments.**

Feb. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate rejects the new **reciprocity treaty** between Canada and the United States.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* The Government fixes the **indemnity claimed from Spain** for the families of men massacred in the *Virginius* affair of Oct. 31, 1873, at $80,000. [It is soon paid.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1874 Sept. 19. *Mass* Sixty lives are lost by the **burning of cotton-mills** at Fall River.

Oct. 14. *Kan.* **The Mennonites** purchase 100,000 acres of railroad lands for settlement.

Dec. 21–26. *N. J.* Edward Payson Weston **walks 500 miles** in 5 days, 23 hours, and 34 minutes at Newark.

* * *La.* **Carrollton** is annexed to New Orleans.

* * *Neb.* The Nebraska Legislature appoints an **arbor-day,** and thus inaugurates a movement for tree-planting [which extends into many States].

* * *New York.* **The Amsterdam-Netherlands line** of steamers for Boulogne and Rotterdam is established.

1875 Feb. 9. *Mass.* The first train passes through the **Hoosac Tunnel** (4¾ miles long).

ARMY — NAVY.

1875 * * The troops bring into subjection the predatory bands of Kiowas, Cheyennes, and Comanches on the borders of the Staked Plains; the Indians are subdued in the southwest, where the Cheyennes give themselves up as prisoners of war.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1875 June 3. *N. Y.* The asteroids **Vibilia** and **Adeona** are discovered by C. H. F. Peters at Clinton.

June 15. *N. Dak.* Gen. Forsythe, under official orders, starts from Bismarck to explore the **Yellowstone River** region.

July * *N. J.* Edison makes investigations and experiments for the **electrical transmission of speech.**

Sept. 15–18. *Tex.* **A storm on the coast** does great damage; Galveston, Indianola, and other places are much injured; villages are washed away by the sea, and many lives lost.

Oct. 26. *Va.* **A statue of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson** is unveiled at Richmond.

Dec. 22. *Va.* Richmond is visited by an **earthquake.**

* * *D. C.* Prof. Alexander's theory concerning the **zodiacal light** is published by the Smithsonian Institution.

He declares it to be a terrestrial girdle, so situated that its time of revolution around the earth is equal to, and in the same direction as, that of the moon.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1875.

Apr. 5. Roosevelt, James L., lawyer, jurist, of New York, A80.
Apr. 13. Fitch, Leroy, commander U. S. N., A40.
May 17. **Breckinridge, John Cabell,** senator for Ky., Vice-President U. S., A54.
June 14. Upham, Charles W., Unit. clergyman, writer, A73.
July 3. Florence, Thomas B., M. C. for Pa., A63.
July 8. Blair, Francis P., maj.-gen. of vols., M. C. for Mo., A54.
July 30. Pickett, George Edward, Confed. gen., led Confed. charge at Gettysburg, A50.
July 31. **Johnson, Andrew,** M. C. for Tenn., Gov., senator, Vice-President, 17th President, A67.
Aug. 3. Lewis, Winslow, physician, medical writer, A76.
Aug. 11. Graham, William A., lawyer, senator for N. C., A75.
Aug. 12. Binney, Horace, lawyer, M. C. for Pa., A95.
Aug. 16. Finney, Charles G., Pres. clergyman, president of Oberlin College, A83.
Aug. 23. Nutt, Cyrus, M. E. clergyman, educator, A61.
Sept. 8. Lyon, Caleb, M. C., for N. Y., Gov. of Idaho, traveler, A53.
Sept. 14. Lapham, Increase Allen, naturalist, author, A64.
Sept. 16. Kemble, Gouverneur, capitalist, A89.
Oct. 21. Hudson, Frederic, journalist, N. Y. *Herald*, A56.
Oct. 29. Walker, Amasa, M. C. for Mass., professor of political economy, A76.
Nov. 2. Hackett, Horatio Balch, Biblical scholar, professor ancient languages, A67.
Nov. 22. Wilson, Henry, senator for Mass., 18th Vice-President, A63.
Nov. 24. Astor, William B., merchant, capitalist, A83.
Dec. 2. Harris, Ira, jurist, senator for N. Y., A73.
Dec. 9. Browne, J. Ross, traveler, writer, A58.
Dec. 27. Richardson, William Alexander, M. C. for Ill., Gov., senator for Neb., A65.

CHURCH.

1875 Mar. 12. *It.* It is announced that **Archbishop John McCloskey** of New York has been created a **cardinal,** the first in North America.

Apr. 28. *O.* Thomas Augustus Jagger is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Southern Ohio.

May 23. *W. Va.* John Joseph Kain is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of West Virginia.

June 5. *New York.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

July 19–22. *London.* **A Pan-Presbyterian Congress** is held; about 50 bodies are represented; an "Alliance of Presbyterian Churches" is formed.

Oct. 21. *Mich.* The **Michigan** Conference of Unitarian and other Christian churches is organized at Jackson.

Oct.* *New York.* The first annual meeting of the **Church Congress** (Protestant Episcopal) is held.

Nov. 11. The **Illinois** Conference of Unitarian and other independent societies is organized at Bloomington.

Nov. 21. *Phila.* Moody and Sankey begin revival meetings in the old freight depot, 13th and Market Streets.

Dec. 6. *Ill.* William Edward McLaren is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Illinois.

Dec. 15. *Wis.* John Henry Hobart Brown is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Fond du Lac.

Dec. 21. *Minn.* **John Ireland,** bishop of St. Paul, is promoted to the archbishopric.

Dec. 17. *N. Mex.* William Forbes Adams is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of New Mexico.

* * *Cal.* The California **Chinese Mission** is organized by the General Association of the Congregational Churches of California as auxiliary to the American Missionary Association.

* * *Cal.* **The Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of the West** is organized.

* * *Ky.* The Annual Convention of the **Disciples of Christ** is held at Louisville; Isaac Errett, president. The **Foreign Christian Missionary Society** is organized at Louisville.

* * *Ky.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

* * *Mass.* The Worcester Congregational Club is formed.

* * *Me.* James A. Healy is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Portland.

* * *Me.* The **Maine Unitarian Association** is incorporated.

* * *N. Mex.* **Santa Fé** is created a Roman Catholic **archiepiscopal see.**

* * *Mich.* The North Michigan Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *Neb.* The Nebraska **Eldership (Church of God)** is organized.

* * The **Woman's Association of the United Brethren in Christ** is organized for mission work.

LETTERS.

1875 Mar. 13. *Phila.* The *Daily Times* is issued.

Aug. 24. *Va.* The colored people hold an **educational convention** at Richmond.

Dec. 20. The *Chicago Daily News* is issued.

* * *Boston.* The *Golden Rule* is issued.

* * *Boston.* Joseph Cook begins the **Boston Monday Lectures.**

* * *Ill.* **Chaddock College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Quincy.

* * *Md.* The Baltimore *Morning Herald* is first issued.

* * *Mass.* **Smith College** (non-sect.) is organized at Northampton.

* * *Mass.* **Wellesley College** (non-sect.) is organized at Wellesley.

* * *Mo.* **Park College** (non-sect.) is organized at Parkville.

* * *New York.* **The newspapers,** led by the *Times*, drive the Government into action against the Whisky Ring.

* * *O.* **Ashland College** (non-sect.) is organized at Ashland.

* * *O.* **Hebrew Union College** (Jewish) in Cincinnati, is organized.

* * *Birds and Poets*, by John Burroughs, appears.

* * *Ceramic Art*, by William Phipps Blake, appears.

* * *Phila.* The *Daily Call* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1875 Mar. 4. *Kan.* The Legislature passes an Act providing for the issue of $95,000 **State bonds to supply grain and seed** to destitute citizens.

Mar. 18. *Phila.* **The Penn Club** is organized.

Mar.* *Utah.* The courts condemn **Brigham Young** to support one of his wives while she sues for divorce. [He is imprisoned in his own house for non-compliance with the mandate.]

Apr. 5. *Mass.* The Legislature repeals the **prohibitory liquor law.**

Apr. 20. **A mutiny** breaks out on board the schooner *Jefferson Borden*; two mates are murdered, but the outbreak is finally suppressed by the captain.

Apr.* *New York.* A civil suit is begun against **William M. Tweed** to recover $6,198,950 of the city's money embezzled by him.

[June 22. Tweed is discharged, because confined on a cumulative sentence; he is rearrested on an old indictment.]

May 1. *D. C.* **The whisky frauds** in the Western States are exposed; the loss to the government by corruption is placed at $1,650,000. (See State.)

May 12. *Chicago.* The 9th National Encampment of the **Grand Army** of the Republic is held; Gen. John F. Hartranft of Pa., commander-in-chief.

June 3. *Chicago.* The **National Temperance Convention** meets.

June 16, 17. *Boston.* The 100th anniversary of the Battle of **Bunker Hill** is celebrated.

July 4. *S. C.* Citizens at **Hamburg** are incensed against a colored militia company for the alleged offense of blocking the highway. [July 9. **The negroes** are attacked by white citizens; five are killed and many wounded.]

July 5. *Pa.* The **"Molly Maguires"** shoot and kill a policeman of Tamaqua.

July * The **Indian-ring** scandal is disclosed by Prof. Marsh. He reports to the President the corrupt and fraudulent conduct of the officials employed to deal with the Indians.

Aug. 1–Oct. 1. *Mass.* A long-continued **strike of** 15,000 cotton **mill-hands** against a reduction of wages occurs at Fall River, but the operatives finally yield, and return to work.

Aug. 24. *Va.* A colored educational **convention** meets at Richmond.

Sept. 1–4. *Miss.* **Riots** occur between the officers and the people at Yazoo City and Clinton.

Sept. 1. *Pa.* **"Molly Maguires"** murder two miners at Raven Run. [Sept 3. John P. Jones at Lansford.]

STATE.

1875 Mar. 1. *D. C.* The President approves the stringent amendment to the **Civil Rights Act**; its aim is to prevent discrimination against negroes by common carriers, theater managers, innkeepers, and others.

Mar. 2. **Colorado Territory** is organized. [July 1. The people ratify the State Constitution.]

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress restores the 10 per cent** reduction in **duties,** increases duties on sugars, increases the internal revenue tax on tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and raises the rate on distilled spirits from 70 to 90 cents, to prevent an impending deficiency in the treasury. It appropriates $5,200,000 for the improvement of the mouths of the **Mississippi** by the construction of jetties.

It passes a supplementary **Immigration Act**; authorizes the **coinage** of 20-cent silver coins, and provides for making a part of the Island of **Mackinac,** Michigan, a national park.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 43d Congress** ends.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* **The Senate** meets in **special session** at the call of the President (issued Feb. 17). [It closes Mar. 24.]

Apr. 14. *La.* The claims of contending candidates for the Legislature are submitted to a **Congressional committee** for adjustment.

May 4. *Fla.* The amendments to the **Constitution** are ratified by the people at a special election.

May 15. *D. C.* **George H. Williams,** Attorney-General, resigns.

May 25. *R. I.* There being no choice of **governor** in the State election, the Legislature elects. Vote: **Henry Lippitt,** 70; Mr. Hazard, 36.

May * *D. C.* Secretary Bristow makes a secret investigation of the **Whisky Ring**; it has defrauded the Government of internal revenue taxes on distilled liquors. [Indictments are brought against 238 persons; $1,650,000 has been defrauded the Treasury in 10 months.] (See Society.)

May 29. *D. C.* President Grant's letter, declining to be a candidate for a **third term** in the presidency, is published.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1875. **Revenue:** Customs, $157,167,722; internal revenue, $110,007,494; sales of public lands, $1,413,640; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $3,979,280; miscellaneous items, $15,431,915. Total revenue, $288,000,051; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $13,376,658. **Expenditures:** Miscellaneous items, $71,070,073; War Dep't, $41,120,646; Navy Dep't, $21,497,626; Indians, $8,384,057; pensions, $29,456,216; interest on the public debt, $103,093,545. Total ordinary expenditures, 274,623,393; **public debt,** $2,232,284,531. Exports, $513,442.711; imports, $533,005,436.

July * **Green Island,** a notorious resort for outlaws, near Evansville, is declared the property of Kentucky by a commission appointed by the Legislatures of Indiana and Kentucky.

Sept. 5. *Tex.* **A Constitutional Convention** meets at Austin. [Feb. 17, 1876. The people ratify the new **Constitution.**]

Sept. 6. *Ala.* **A Constitutional Convention** is held at Montgomery.

—— *N. C.* A Constitutional **Convention** assembles at Raleigh. [The people ratify the new **Constitution.** Vote, 122,912–108,829.]

Sept. 7. *N. J.* The people ratify the **28 amendments** to the State Constitution.

Sept. 22. *D. C.* **Columbus Delano** of O., Secretary of the Interior, resigns.

Oct. 2. *Conn.* **The Constitution** is amended.

Oct. 12. *Neb.* The people ratify the **new Constitution.**

Oct. 19. *D. C.* **Zachariah Chandler** of Mich. is appointed Secretary of the Interior.

Oct. 30. *Mo.* The new **Constitution** is ratified by the people. Vote, 90,600–14,362.

Nov. 2. *Minn.* The people ratify an amendment of the Constitution permitting **female suffrage** in the election of school officers (male or female), and respecting school questions.

Nov. 7. *New York.* William H. Wickham is elected the 79th mayor.

Nov. 16. *Ala.* The new **State Constitution** is ratified. Vote, 95,672–30,004.

Nov. 22. *D. C.* **Thomas W. Ferry** of Mich., the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, becomes **acting Vice-President** of the United States, on the death of Henry Wilson. [Dec. 20. He is re-elected.]

** *O.* **Rutherford B. Hayes** is again reelected Governor.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **Congress; House: Michael C. Kerr** (Dem.) of Ind. is elected Speaker, against **J. G. Blaine** (Rep.) of Me. Vote, 173–106. **Democrats control the House** for the first time since 1859.

Congress; Senate: Ex-President Johnson returns as Senator from Tennessee.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* President Grant recommends nonsectarian and compulsory **education,** in his message to Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1875 Apr. 19. *Mass.* **The centennial** of the battles of Lexington and Concord is celebrated.

Apr. 28. *Wis.* A fire in Oshkosh burns property worth $2,000,000.

May 27. *Mass.* Fire breaks out in the French Catholic Church at Holyoke; 75 deaths are caused by a panic.

June 10. *N. Y.* The **direct cable** is completed, connecting New York with Newfoundland and the Irish coast.

July 3. *Mass.* **The centennial** of Washington's assumption of command of the army is celebrated at Cambridge.

July 18. *Chicago.* W. J. Donaldson, an aeronaut, makes an **ascension,** and is lost in a storm on Lake Michigan.

Aug. 25. *Cal.* The Bank of California of San Francisco suspends because of unsuccessful speculations.

Sept. 1. *New York.* The new **post-office** at Broadway and Park Row is occupied.

Sept. 16. *U. S.* The system of **fast mail trains** is introduced.

Oct. 26. *Nev.* Virginia City is destroyed by fire. Several lives and $4,000,000 in property are lost; 10,000 persons are made homeless.

Nov. 4. The steamship *Pacific,* running between Portland and San Francisco, founders; 200 deaths.

Nov. 9. *Tex.* Off Galveston Bar the steamship *City of Waco* burns; nearly 70 deaths.

Nov. 23. *Mo.* A convention meets at St. Louis to take action relative to the construction of the **Southern Pacific Railroad**; 869 members present.

Nov. * *Phila.* The Market Street bridge is burned. Rebuilt in 21 days.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1875. Currency in circulation, $754,101,947; per capita, $17.16; **Production:** gold, 33,467,856; silver, $31,727,560. Cotton, 3,832,991 bales; barrels of petroleum, 121,625,146. Immigrants (fiscal year), 227,498. Fire waste, $78,102,285; insurance, $39,325,400.

–78 ** *Boston.* **An aqueduct is built, supplying Boston with water from the Sudbury River.

ARMY — NAVY.

1876 * * *Wy.—Mont.* **War with the Sioux Indians** is caused by the "white man" breaking the treaty with the Government, and by appropriating Indian lands in gold-seeking regions. The **Sioux Indians** burn houses, steal the stock of settlers, and murder those who oppose them.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1875 * * The American **Neurological Association** is organized, also the American **Gynecological Society**, the Association of **Medical Officers** of American Institutions for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Persons, Association of American **Medical Colleges**, American **Dermatological Association**, and the American **Academy of Medicine.**

* * *N. Y.* **The Powers Art Gallery** of Rochester is established.

* * *N. Y.* Homer D. Martin, John B. Bristol, Charles H. Miller, and Charles Calverley of New York, and L. G. Sellstedt of Buffalo, are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *O.* **Charles Brush** of Cleveland invents a **successful dynamo** and arc-light lamp.

* * *R. I.* Moses G. Farmer of Newport succeeds in making **incandescent lights** with platinum and iridium wire.

* * *Steamer Panther among Icebergs in Melville Bay under the Light of the Midnight Sun* is painted by William Bradford.

* * *France* is painted by J. A. Brown.

* * *Valley of Kern's River* is painted by Albert Bierstadt.

* * *Trout Brook* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

* * *Keene Valley* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

1876 Feb. 21. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Una** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters. [**Lorely**, Aug. 10; **Rhodope**, Aug. 17; **Urda**, Aug. 29.]

Feb. 26. *Phila.* The Pennsylvania Museum and School of **Industrial Art** is incorporated.

Apr. 14. *D. C.* A statue of Lincoln, by John Q. A. Ward, is unveiled in Lincoln Park, Washington, as a memorial of emancipation; the contributions of freedmen erect it.

Apr. 18. *Mich.* The asteroid **Athol** is discovered by J. C. Watson. [And **Sibylla** on Sept. 18th.]

May 2. *Phila.* **The Academy of Natural Sciences** is opened.

May 10. *Boston.* Prof. Bell exhibits and explains his method of transmitting **speech by electricity.** [Later he exhibits his **telephone** at the Centennial Exhibition; he uses an iron diaphragm.]

—— *Phila.* **The Corliss engine,** of 1,400 horse power, and weighing 700 tons, sets in motion the machinery of the Centennial Exhibition. It attracts much attention because of its immense size and silent movement.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1876.

Jan. 2. Clifford, John Henry, lawyer, Gov. Mass., pres. overseers of Harvard, A67.

Jan. 9. Howe, Samuel Gridley, surgeon for the blind, philanthropist, of Boston, A75.

Jan. 10. Granger, Gordon, maj.-gen. vols., col. U. S. A., A55.

Jan. 14. Sears, Edmund Hamilton, poet, Unit. clergyman, A66.

Feb. 7. Stringham, Silas Horton, rear-adm. U. S. N., A78.

Feb. 8. Cushman, Charlotte Saunders, actor, singer, dramatic reader, A60.

Feb. 10. **Johnson, Reverdy**, senator for Md., atty.-gen., minister to England, A80.

Feb. 17. **Bushnell, Horace**, Cong. clergyman, author, theologian, educator, A74.

Feb. 27. Horsley, Charles Edward, musician, composer, A54.

Mar. 11. Robinson, William Stevens, journalist, "Warrington," A58.

Mar. 23. Redfield, Isaac Fletcher, jurist, author, A72.

Apr. 7. Olden, Charles Smith, merchant, Gov. of N. J., A77.

Apr. 10. Stewart, Alex. Turney, merchant, of N. Y., A73.

Apr. 16. Polk, Trusten, lawyer, Gov., senator for Mo., Confederate official, A65.

Apr. 17. **Brownson, Orestes Augustus.** Pres., Unit., Univ., Rom. Cath. clergyman, editor *Quarterly Review*, A73.

May 3. Sprague, William Buell, Pres. clergyman, author, A81.

CHURCH.

1875 * * *O.* The German Augsburg Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Ohio and adjacent States is organized. The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Wooster; W. W. Barr, moderator. **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Cleveland; E. D. Morris, moderator. The (Protestant Episcopal) diocese of Southern Ohio is organized. The Cleveland Congregational Club is formed in Cleveland.

* * The German Baptist **Brethren's Church begins foreign mission work** in Denmark.

* * *Md.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Baltimore.

* * *N. J.* Henry Boehm, a centenarian of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and companion of Bishop Asbury, the organizer of American Methodism, dies.

He preaches a sermon before the Newark Annual Conference when he is 100 years old.

* * **Free and Open** (Protestant Episcopal) **Church Association** is organized.

* * *Pa.* The Roman Catholic diocese of Philadelphia is erected an archdiocese.

* * **Philadelphia** is created a Roman Catholic **archiepiscopal see**; the bishops of Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Erie, Scranton, and Wilmington are suffragans to it.

* * *Phila.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held.

* * *Wis.* **Milwaukee** is created a Roman Catholic **archiepiscopal see**; bishops of Green Bay, La Crosse, Marquette, and St. Paul are suffragans to it.

* * **The Theosophical Society** is advocated by Madame Blavatsky of Russia, and Col. Olcott, an American.

They teach universal brotherhood, and commend the study of Eastern philosophy.

* * **The mission work** of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South begins by sending a missionary to Egypt.

* * The Woman's Executive Committee of **Home Missions** plants its first Christian school among the Indians of New Mexico and Alaska.

* * **The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions** of the **Reformed Church** of America is organized.

1876 Feb. 24. William Rufus Nicholson is consecrated (Reformed Episcopal) bishop.

Mar. 25. **The Home Mission Board** of the Presbyterian Church (North) sends out its first missionaries to the American Indians.

Apr. 6. The Congregational Association of Alabama is organized.

May 1-31. *Md.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) meets at Baltimore; fraternal messengers are received from the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

The Austin, Central Alabama, Central Illinois, East Ohio, India, Montana, Southern California, Southern German, and Savannah Conferences are formed.

LETTERS.

1875 * * *Tenn.* The Peabody **Normal College** is opened at Nashville.

* * *Tenn.* **Southwestern University** (Bapt.) is organized at Jackson, and opened.

* * *Tenn.* **Southwestern Presbyterian University** is organized at Clarkville.

* * *Tenn.* **Vanderbilt University** (Meth. Epis. South) is organized at Nashville. Formerly called the Central University. [It is endowed by Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York with $1,000,000.]

* * *Wis.* The State **Normal School** at River Falls is opened.

* * *Farm Legends*, by Will Carleton, appears.

* * *Florida*, by Sidney Lanier, appears.

* * *The Hanging of the Crane*, and *The Masque of Pandora*, by **Henry W. Longfellow**, appear.

* * *Happy Dodd*, by Rose Terry Cooke, appears.

* * *History of the United States for Children*, by Benson J. Lossing, appears.

* * *Home Pastorals*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *A Lady of the Aroostook*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *Leisure-Day Rhymes*, by John G. Saxe, appears.

* * *Letters and Social Aims*, by **Ralph Waldo Emerson**, appears.

* * *Mabel Martin*, by **John Greenleaf Whittier**, appears.

* * *The New Day*, by Richard Watson Gilder, appears.

* * *A Norseman's Pilgrimage*, by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen, appears.

* * *Playing the Mischief*, by **J. W. De Forest**, appears.

* * *Poetic Studies*, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.

* * *Roderick Hudson*, by Henry James, appears; also *Transatlantic Sketches*.
* * *Tales of the Argonauts*, by Bret Harte, appears.
* * *The Victorian Poets*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, appears.
* * *Young Folks' History of the United States*, by T. W. Higginson, appears.
* * *Memoirs*, by Gen. W. T. Sherman, appears.
* * *Ship in the Desert*, by Joaquin Miller, appears.
* * *We and Our Neighbors*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.
* * *Castle Nowhere*, by C. F. Woolson, appears.
* * *From Jest to Earnest*, by E. P. Roe, appears.

1876 Feb. 22. *Md.* Daniel C. Gilman is installed president of **Johns Hopkins University.**

SOCIETY.

1875 * * *Boston.* **Jesse Pomeroy,** the boy murderer, is sentenced to imprisonment for the murder of Horace W. Millen, on Apr. 22, 1874. Three other victims are alleged to have been killed.
* * *Chicago.* **Day schools for the deaf** are opened.
* * *Mass.* **The prohibitory statute is repealed.**
* * *Me.* The Legislature passes a **compulsory education bill.**
* * *Neb.* The Legislature authorizes the sale of $50,000 in State bonds for the relief of citizens **suffering from locusts** and the failure of the crops.
* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Home** for the Aged of Brooklyn is founded.
* * *New York.* The Society for the Prevention of **Cruelty to Children** is incorporated.
* * *New York.* The Society of the **Sons of the Revolution** is organized; its object is to keep alive the spirit of patriotism, and to preserve the history and fellowship of the Revolution.
* * *O.* The 2d **Woman's National Temperance Convention** meets in Cleveland; Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, president.
* * *Pa.* The **local-option** law is repealed.
* * *R. I.* The Legislature **repeals the constabulary** prohibitory law, and passes an Act to regulate and restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors.
* * *Tex.* The State Constitution is changed so as to **guarantee local option.**

1876. Jan. 1. *Phila.* **The beginning of the Centennial year is appropriately** celebrated.

Jan. 13. *Neb.* The State institution for the **blind** is opened at Nebraska City.

Jan. 26. *Boston.* Extensive forgeries by **E. D. Winslow** are discovered.

Jan. * *Wis.* The application of **Miss Lavinia Goodell** for admission to the Wisconsin bar is rejected by the **Supreme Court,** on the ground of incompatibility, the profession being unfitted for the female sex.

Feb. 7. *Mo.* **Gen. O. E. Babcock,** private secretary of President Grant, is acquitted of complicity in the **whisky frauds.**

Mar. 8. *New York.* A verdict is given against **William M. Tweed** in the great civil action; the jury decides that he must refund to the city $6,537,117.38.

Apr. * *Pa.* **Non-union men** are treated with great violence by union miners; much property is destroyed in the coal region.

May 7. *D. C.* **Dom Pedro,** Emperor of Brazil, and the Empress Theresa, are presented to the President.

May 9. *N. Y.* **Pasach N. Rubenstein,** after trial in Brooklyn, is sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Sarah Alexander, but dies in jail.

STATE.

1875 * * *Mo.* **St. Louis** has its boundaries extended by the new Constitution, so as to annex 40,000 acres, having 17 miles of river front.
* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated.**
-77 * * *Ark.* A. H. Garland.
-79 * * *Cal.* William Irwin.
-76 * * *Colo. (Ter.).* John I. Rouatt.
-79 * * *Del.* John P. Cochran.
-76 * * *Ida. (Ter.).* John P. Hoyt.
-79 * * *Ky.* James B. M'Creary.
-77 * * *Mo.* Charles H. Hardin.
-79 * * *Neb.* Silas Garber.
-77 * * *N. H.* Person C. Cheney.
-78 * * *N. J.* Joseph D. Bedle.
-77 * * *N. Y.* Samuel J. Tilden.
-77 * * *R. I.* Henry Lippitt.
-77 * * *S. C.* Dan. H. Chamberlain.
-79 * * *Tenn.* James D. Porter.
-80 * * *U. (Ter.).* George W. Emery.

1876 Jan. 10. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: The Randall **Universal Amnesty Bill** fails to receive a two-thirds vote. Vote, 175–97. Republicans oppose granting amnesty to Jefferson Davis, Robert Toombs, and Jacob Thompson.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Congress** appropriates $1,500,000 in aid of the Centennial Exhibition. (See Miscellaneous.)

Feb. 18. *Wis.* The Legislature modifies the severity of the **Potter Law.**

Feb. 23. *Ala.* The governor approves the Act to fund the **State debt** at a lower rate of interest.

Feb. 24. *D. C.* **Gen. O. E. Babcock,** the President's private secretary, resigns his office after acquittal. (See Society, Feb. 7.)

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a resolution to impeach Secretary Belknap for selling official places in the Navy Department; he resigns a few hours later.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Articles of impeachment are presented against Ex-Secretary Belknap.

—— *Kan.* The Legislature passes an Act abolishing all restriction of the franchise as to **color.**

Mar. 28. *Miss.* Gov. Adelbert Ames, having been **impeached,** resigns.

Mar.* **Gen. Robert C. Schenck,** minister to England, is accused of **complicity in the Emma Mine frauds,** and resigns.

Mar.*–May.* **A diplomatic dispute** with England occurs in relation to the rendition of **Winslow, an American forger.**

Apr. 3. *Cal.* The O'Connor Bill becomes a law; three commissioners have power to regulate the condition of railroads when necessary for public safety.

Apr. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate rejects the appointment of **Charles A. Dana** of N. Y. as minister to England.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* President Grant vetoes the bill reducing the **presidential salary** from $50,000 to $25,000, as it stood in 1873; the bill was to be operative after March 4, 1877.

Apr. 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Grievances of Californians, respecting the **immigration of Chinese,** are presented.

May 4. *D. C.* **Congress** receives a message from the President in relation to his **absence from the Capitol.**

May 5. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **Edwards Pierrepont** of N. Y. is nominated for minister to England. [Confirmed.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1875 * * *Cal.* **The Palace Hotel** is completed at San Francisco.
* * *La.* **Capt. Eads** begins his work of deepening the mouth of the Mississippi River by means of jetties.
* * *Md.* The foundation of the **Johns Hopkins Hospital** is laid at Baltimore; endowment, $4,500,000.
* * *Mo.* **St. Louis** acquires three public parks; Carondelet, 180 acres; Forest Park, 1,371 acres; O'Fallon Park, 158 acres.
* * *New York.* **The North Dutch Church,** corner of Fulton and Williams Streets, and over 100 years old, is demolished.
* * *New York.* **The railroad tunnel** through Fourth Avenue, leading to the Grand Central Depot, is completed.
* * *Pa.* A fire sweeps through Osceola; loss, $2,000,000.

1876. Feb. 8. *New York.* **A fire** in Broadway consumes 30 buildings; total loss, $3,000,000.

May 10. The **Centennial Exhibition** is opened at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia.

Many people and dignitaries from both hemispheres are present. Gen. Grant and Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, jointly start the great Corliss engine, moving all the machinery; $14,500,000 are invested in the preparation of buildings, grounds, and other expenses; 236 acres are enclosed in the grounds; the main building is 1800 ft. long and 464 ft. wide, the area, 21.47 acres. The Machinery Hall is 1402 ft. long and 360 ft. wide.

ARMY — NAVY.

1876 June 25. *Mont.* **Gen. Custer** attacks about 2,500 Indians under Sitting Bull, in a ravine on the Little Big Horn River; his entire command is outnumbered, surrounded, and killed.

Gen. Reno, in charge of a near-by force, holds his own until reenforced; total loss, 261 killed, and 52 wounded.

July * *Mont.* **Gen. Sheridan** is put in command of the expedition against the Sioux Indians.

Nov. 24. *Mont.* **The Sioux are severely defeated** by the 4th Regiment of Cavalry, under Col. McKenzie, at a pass in the **Big Horn Mountains.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1876 Aug. 2. *D. C.* Congress appropriates $200,000 for the completion of the **Washington Monument** at the national Capital.

Aug. 14. *N. Y.* The first wire of the **East River Bridge** is drawn over.

Sept. 6. *New York.* A bronze statue of **Lafayette** is unveiled in Union Square; it is the gift of the French Republic to the city.

* * *Cal.* **The Loring** musical club is organized at San Francisco.

* * *N. J.* **Thomas A. Edison** establishes a laboratory at **Menlo Park,** near New Brunswick.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1876

May 20. Peck, George, M. E. clergyman, editor, writer, A79.

June 21. Neal, John, lawyer, poet, critic, miscellaneous writer, A83.

June 25. Custer, George A., maj.-gen. of cavalry, killed by Sioux Indians, A37.

June 26. **Cummins, George David,** R. E. bishop, founder of Reformed Episcopal Church, A54.

Aug. 22. Perkins, George R., mathematician, astronomer, A59.

Sept. 14. Davies, Charles, mathematician, professor at Columbia, A78.

Sept. 18. Janes, Edmund Storer, M. E. bishop, A69.

Sept. 27. **Bragg, Braxton,** capt. U. S. A., Confederate general, A61.

Oct. 1. **Lick, James A.,** merchant, of Cal., philanthropist, founder of Lick Observatory, A80.

Oct. 18. Blair, Francis Preston, journalist, senator for Mo., one of the founders of the Republican party, A85.

Oct. 28. Jacobus, Melancthon W., Pres. clergyman, author, A60.

Dec. 17. Bartlett, William Francis, officer U. S. vols., A36.

Dec. 24. Tufts, Charles, manufacturer, donor of Tufts College, A95.

—— Nye, James Warren, lawyer, orator, Gov., sen. for Nev., brig.-gen., A77.

Dec. 28. Meek, Fielding Bradford, paleontologist, A59.

Dec. 29. Bliss, Philip Paul, evangelist, poet, composer, A38.

CHURCH.

1876 June 9. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

July 17. Edward Cridge and **Samuel Fellows** are consecrated (Reformed Episcopal) bishops.

Aug. 1 *N. J.* **A joint commission** of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South meets at Cape May to consider a basis of reconciliation and formal fraternity; three ministers and two laymen are present from each Church.

Revs. R. K. Hargrave, Edward H. Myers, Thomas M. Finney, Messrs. Trusten Polk, and David Clopton of the South meet Revs. John P. Newman, M. M. D'C. Crawford, E. A. Fuller, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, and Mr. E. L. Fancher of the North.

Sept. 10. *Ia.* William Stevens Perry is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Iowa.

Sept. 12-15. *N. Y.* **The National Unitarian Conference** is held in Saratoga.

Oct. 8. *Cal.* **The centennial** of the establishment of the **Spanish mission** at San Francisco is celebrated.

Oct. 9. The (Unitarian) **Ministers' Institute** first meets.

* * *Alas.* Philip Mackay, an Indian, starts a mission at Fort Wrangel.

* * *Ala.* The (Presbyterian) **Institute** for training colored ministers is opened at Tuscaloosa.

LETTERS.

1876 July * *Phila.* **An International Educational Congress** is held.

Aug. 17. *Phila.* **The Spelling Reform Association** is organized.

Oct. 18. *Ore.* **The University of Oregon** is opened at Eugene City.

± * * *Ala.* An act is passed to establish **a public school system.**

* * *Boston. Wide Awake* magazine appears.

* * *Boston.* A Chinese school is organized in the Mount Vernon Church.

* * *Chicago.* The Homeopathic **Medical College** is opened.

* * *Fla.* Cookman Institute (Meth. Epis. Colored) is established at Jacksonville.

* * *Ga.* **Pio Nono College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Macon.

* * *Ia.* **Parsons College** (Pres.) is organized at Fairfield.

* * *Md.* **Johns Hopkins University** (non-sect.) is opened at Baltimore. [Library, 28,000 vols.]

* * *Md.* The Peabody Institute **Library** is founded at Baltimore. [84,726 vols.]

* * *New York. Las Novedades* (printed in Spanish) is founded. *Puck* is founded. The *Library Journal* appears.

* * *O.* **The Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges** at Columbus are opened under control of the State.

* * *O.* **Rio Grande College** (Free-will Bapt.) is organized.

* * *O. The National Repository* (Meth. Epis.) is issued at Cincinnati.

* * *Ore.* **The Blue Mountain University** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Le Grande.

* * *Phila.* The Centennial **Medical Congress** is held.

* * *Phila.* The *American Catholic Quarterly* appears.

* * *Tex.* The State Agricultural and Mechanical **College** at College Station opens.

* * *Va.* W. W. Corcoran of Washington gives $55,000 to the **University of Virginia.**

* * **Music Teachers' National Association** is organized.

* * State **Normal Schools** are opened at Cedar Falls, Tex.; and at Philadelphia by act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

* * Second series of *Among My Books,* by **James Russell Lowell,** appears.

* * *Betty's Bright Idea,* by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.

* * *Cloth of Gold,* by T. B. Aldrich, appears; also *Flower and Thorn.*

* * *The Complete Poetical Works* of Ray Palmer appears.

* * *Culture of Small Fruits,* by Edward Payson Roe, appears, also *Near to Nature's Heart.*

* * *Gabriel Conroy,* by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Hawthorne,* by James Thomas Fields, appears.

* * *Philip Nolan's Friends,* by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *Poems,* by Sidney Lanier, appears.

* * *Tales from Two Hemispheres,* by H. H. Boyesen, appears (in book form).

* * *That Lass o' Lowries,* by Frances Hodgson Burnett, appears.

SOCIETY.

1876 May 15. *N. Y.* **The State Soldiers' Home** is incorporated at Bath.

June 26. *Phila.* The World's Convention of **Homeopathic Physicians** opens.

July 4. *Phila.* An imposing demonstration **celebrates the Centenary of the founding of the Republic.**

July 9. *S. C.* At Hamburg, **whites massacre six colored militia men** who had joined in a parade on the 4th of July.

Aug. * *N. J.* The State opens an **asylum for the insane** at Morristown.

Sept. 8. *Spain.* **William M. Tweed is arrested** at Vigo, and held for extradition. [Nov. 23. Arrives in New York.]

Sept. 14. *N. Y.* **An international rifle match** is concluded at Creedmoor; the American team is victorious.

Sept. 17. *S. C.* **A race war** at Aiken occurs between whites and blacks.

Oct. * *D. C.* President Grant declines to receive a **Centennial address from Irish Home Rulers.**

Dec. 12. *D. C.* Senator Henry W. Blair introduces a resolution in the Senate proposing **Federal prohibition** of the liquor traffic.

* * *Cal.* The Society for the Prevention of **Cruelty to Children** is chartered.

* * *Chicago.* **The red flag** is carried in the parade of 1500 armed Communists.

* * *Me.* The Legislature abolishes **the death penalty.**

STATE.

1876 May 11. *O.* **Second National Convention** of the **Prohibition party**

convenes at Cleveland; it nominates as presidential candidates **Green Clay Smith** of Ky. and **G. T. Stewart** of O.

May 18. *Ind.* The **Greenback** National Convention convenes at Indianapolis; it nominates **Peter Cooper** of N. Y. and **Newton Booth** of Cal. as presidential candidates. [**Samuel F. Cary** of O. takes the place of Senator Booth, resigned.]

May 22. *D. C.* **Alphonso Taft** of O. is appointed attorney-general; he resigns the office of secretary of war.

May 30. *R. I.* The Legislature elects **Henry Lippitt** (Rep.) governor, the people having failed to make a choice in April.

June * *U. S.* Many Republicans favor the election of **President Grant** for **a third term**, but he declines to be a candidate.

June 11. *O.* **The National Republican Convention** assembles at Cincinnati; Edward M. McPherson of Pa., president.

A spirited contest ensues for the nomination of James G. Blaine for President. First ballot: James G. Blaine of Me., 285; Oliver P. Morton of Ind., 124; Benjamin H. Bristow of Ky., 113; Roscoe Conkling of N. Y., 99; Rutherford B. Hayes of O., 61; John F. Hartranft of Pa., 58; Marshall Jewell of Conn., 11; William A. Wheeler of N. Y., 3. Necessary for a choice, 378. Seventh ballot: **Hayes**, 384; **Blaine**, 351; **Bristow**, 21. The nomination of Rutherford B. Hayes is declared unanimous, and **William A. Wheeler** is nominated for Vice-President.

June 20. *D. C.* **Benjamin H. Bristow** of Ky., secretary of the treasury, resigns.

June 27. *Mo.* **The Democratic National Convention** assembles at St. Louis; John A. McClernand of Ill., president.

First ballot: Samuel J. Tilden of N.Y., 417; Thomas A. Hendricks of Ind., 140; Winfield S. Hancock of Pa., 75; William Allen of O., 56; Thos. F. Bayard of Del., 33; Joel Parker of N. J., 18. Necessary for a choice, 496. On the second ballot Samuel J. Tilden receives 535 votes, and his nomination is declared unanimous. [**Thomas A. Hendricks** of Ind. receives the unanimous vote of the convention for Vice-President.]

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1876. Revenue: Customs, $148,071,985; internal revenue, $116,700,732; direct tax, $93,799; sales of public lands, $1,129,467; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $4,029,281; miscellaneous items, $17,456,776. Total revenue, $287,482,039; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $29,022,242. Expenditures: Miscellaneous items, $66,958,374; War Department, $38,070,889; Navy Department, $18,963,310; Indians, $5,966,558; pensions, $28,257,396; interest on the public debt, $100,243,271. Total ordinary expenditures, $258,459,797. Public debt, $2,180,395,067. Exports, $540,384,671; imports, $460,741,190.

July 7. *D. C.* **Lot M. Morrill** of Me. is appointed secretary of the treasury.

July 11. *D. C.* **Marshall Jewell** of Conn., postmaster-general, resigns.

July 12. *D. C.* **James N. Tyner** of Ind. is appointed postmaster-general.

July 22. *D. C.* **Congress** authorizes the coinage of not less than $10,000,000 in silver, to take the place of legal-tender notes; the trade dollar ceases to be a legal tender.

Aug. 1. *D. C.* The President proclaims **Colorado** admitted into the Union as the 38th State.

Congress; Senate: **The Court of Impeachment** fails to **convict ex-Secretary W. W. Belknap** of official corruption. Vote, 35 guilty; 25 not guilty. (See Mar. 2.)

Aug. 2. *D. C.* **Congress** appropriates $200,000 for the completion of the **Washington Monument** at Washington City.

Aug. 15. *D. C.* **The 44th Congress:** the first session closes.

Oct. 7. *S. C.* Gov. Chamberlain issues a proclamation ordering all organizations to **disband within three days**; the State militia is alone excepted. [President Grant issues a like proclamation Oct. 17.]

Nov. 7. **The 23d presidential election**; Republicans elected.

Popular vote: **Samuel J. Tilden** (Dem.) of N. Y., 4,284,885; **Rutherford B. Hayes** (Rep.) of O., 4,033,950; **Peter Cooper** (Greenback) of N. Y., 81,740; **Green Clay Smith** (Prohib.) of Ky., 9,522; **James B. Walker** (American) of Ill., 2,636.

Nov. 8. Both parties claim the **electoral votes** of Louisiana, South Carolina, and Florida, and the strife between them is bitter.

Nov. 15. *Ala.* The Legislature first meets in biennial session under the new Constitution.

Nov. 22. *S. C.* The State Board of **Canvassers** gives certificates to **Republican presidential electors**; members of the Legislature from Edgefield and Laurens Counties are refused certificates for alleged irregularities in their election.

Nov. 28. *S. C.* **Two Legislatures** are organized — Democrats and Republicans; the Democrats withdraw, and in a public hall organize their body; William H. Wallace, speaker.

* * All the Southern States are Democratic, and the **freedmen** commonly have all their rights except that of voting.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 44th Congress:** The second session opens. **Samuel J. Randall** (Dem.) of Pa. is elected Speaker. Vote, Randall, 162; James A. Garfield (Rep.) of O., 82.

Dec. 6. *U. S.* The count of the **electoral vote** by the electors reveals a **close election.** The returning boards give Hayes (Rep.) 185 votes, and Tilden (Dem.) 184. Much dispute and great excitement prevail.

Dec. 7. *S. C.* **Daniel H. Chamberlain** is sworn in as governor after he has been declared elected by the Republican Legislature.

Dec. 12. *S. C.* **Wade Hampton** is declared to be elected governor, by the speaker of the Democratic Legislature, after counting the votes, which have been certified by the secretary of state.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress; House:** J. P. Knott (Dem.) reports a resolution from the Judiciary Committee, providing a **Committee of Seven**, to act with a similar committee of the Senate, in providing a means for counting the electoral vote.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate also appoints a **Committee of Seven.**

The Joint Committee — Senators: George F. Edmunds of Vt., Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of N. J., John A. Logan of Ill., Oliver P. Morton of Ind., Allen G. Thurman of O., Thomas F. Bayard of Del.,* and Matt. W. Ransom of N. C.* Representatives: Henry B. Payne of O.,* Eppa Hunton of Va.,* Abram S. Hewitt of N. Y.,* William M. Springer of Ill.,* George W. Cary of Ia., George F. Hoar of Mass., and George Willard of Mich. (Democrats are indicated by stars.)

Dec. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes an amendment to its bill to form a territory of **Pembina** from the northern part of Dakota [changing the name Pembina to **Huron**].

Dec.+* *Fla.* **Three sets of electoral votes** are sent to Congress.

The Republican set is signed by Gov. Stearns; the Democratic, by the attorney-general; the Democratic set, authorized by the Legislature, is signed by Gov. Drew.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1876 June 30. Immigrants for the year, 169,986.

July 10. The Lake steamer *St. Clair* burns on Lake Superior; 27 persons missing.

Aug. 11, 12. The Canadian schooner yacht *Countess of Dufferin* sails in a race for the America cup, and is beaten by the *Madeline.*

—— Alfred Johnson, in 57 days, completes a voyage from America to Abercastle, England, in the *Centennial*, a boat 20 feet long.

Sept. 24. *New York.* Hallett's Reef is blown up.

Gen. Newton blows up Hallett's Point Reef, the chief obstruction at "Hell Gate" in the East River. After seven years spent in tunneling two and three-quarters acres of area, ten feet below the surface of the rock, 3,680 charges of dynamite and vulcanite are discharged from the shore through an electric wire, by the young daughter of Gen. Newton.

Oct. * A convention of governors is held at Omaha to consider the **grasshopper pest**; several States are represented.

Nov. 10. *Phila.* **The International Exhibition** closes; total admissions, 9,789,392; average daily admissions, 61,568; receipts, $3,813,749.

Dec. 5. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn Theater takes fire during a performance; a panic ensues; 295 persons are killed.

Dec. 21. *D. C.* All the awards in payment of the **Alabama Claims** are made, and about $8,000,000 surplus remains.

Dec. 29. *O.* A train drops through the **Ashtabula** iron bridge to the water, 75 feet below; fire follows, and more than 70 persons perish.

ARMY — NAVY.

1877. Jan. 5. *Mont.* The Sioux Indians are overtaken and again defeated by Gen. Miles; they scatter, and the Sioux war ends.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1876 * * H. Vander Weyde succeeds in making electric light effectual in photography.

* * *New York.* A bronze statue of William H. Seward is unveiled in Madison Square Park.

* * *New York.* William Magrath of Washington, D. C., and James D. Smillie of New York, are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *The Landsknecht* is painted by Rothermel.

* * *Song of Summer* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Autumn* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

* * *Coast of Maine* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

* * *Autumn near Stockbridge* is painted by A. D. Shattuck.

* * *Off the Track* is painted by J. B. Irving.

* * *Studies from Nature* is painted by A. B. Durand.

1877 Jan. * *N. J.* Edison invents the carbon loud-speaking telephone.

Jan. 23. *Ind. and Ky.* A brilliant meteor is seen at several points; it falls near Cyntheana, Ky., and penetrates the soil about a foot; weight about 13 pounds.

Feb. 12. *Mass.* A. Graham Bell exhibits his telephone at the Essex Institute, Salem.

Apr. 1. Edison invents a microphone.

Apr. 11. *N. Y.* Lewis Swift discovers the third comet of the year, at Rochester; it has a direct motion.

Apr. * *Mass.* The first telephone for business purposes is erected between Boston and Somerville — distance, three miles.

May 10. *Boston.* A. Graham Bell describes his telephone inventions before the Academy of Arts and Sciences.

May 16. *New York.* A bronze statue of Fitz-Greene Halleck is unveiled in Central Park.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1877.

Jan. 3. Abercrombie, John J., brig.-gen. of vols., A75.
Jan. 4. Vanderbilt, Cornelius, capitalist, of N. Y., A83.
Jan. 8. Caswell, Alexis, president Brown University, A78.
Jan. 26. Haines, Daniel, Gov. of N. J., educationist, A80.
Feb. 8. Wilkes, Charles, rear-adm. U. S. N., A76.
Feb. 16. Bailey, Theodorus, rear-adm. U. S. N., A75.
Feb. 18. Davis, Charles H., rear-adm. U. S. N., author, A70.
Feb. 20. Goldsborough, Lewis M., rear-adm. U. S. N., A72.
Feb. 21. Eaton, Amos B., brev. maj.-gen., A71.
Mar. 1. Hart, Joel T., sculptor, A67.
Mar. 26. Hart, John Seely, educationist, A67.
Apr. 8. Muhlenberg, William Augustus, P. E. clergyman, poet, A81.
Apr. 14. Sabine, Lorenzo, historian, A74.
May 11. Lewis, Taylor, Greek scholar, author, A75.
May 29. Harper, Fletcher, one of the four Harper Brothers, publisher, A72.
—— Motley, John Lothrop, historian, diplomat, A63.
June 3. Ellet, Elizabeth F., author, poet, A59.
June 14. Owen, Robert Dale, M. C. for Ind., author, A77.
June 17. Abbott, John Stevens Cabot, historian, A72.
—— Pratt, Daniel D., lawyer, senator for Ind., A64.

CHURCH.

1876 * * The (Roman Catholic) Prefecture Apostolic of the Indian Territory is erected.

* * The Illinois Conference (African Methodist Episcopal) is organized.

* * *Miss.* The Synod of Mississippi (N. S. Presbyterian) is organized.

* * *N. Y.* The Baptist Annual Meeting is held at Buffalo.

* * The Reformed Episcopal Synod of the Pacific, the Synod of the Northwest and of the West are organized.

* * *N. Y.* The General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets at Brooklyn; H. J. Van Dyke, moderator.

It enters the Alliance formed by the union of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian system.

* * The modified book of *Common Prayer* is issued by Dr. Gregg of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

* * The General Synod of Wartburg (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Philadelphia; James Brown, moderator.

* * *Va.* The Annual Convention (Disciples of Christ) is held at Richmond; Isaac Errett, president.

1877 Feb. 13. Charles Clifton Penick is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Africa.

May 1. *Ill.* John L. Spalding is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Peoria.

May 11. *Md.* Two conventions, representing the two bodies, meet in Baltimore, and reunite "the Methodist" and "the Protestant Methodists" under the latter title.

May 13. *Fla.* John Moore is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of St. Augustine.

June 1. *O.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets at Cincinnati.

—— *Ia.* An association of Unitarian and other Independent Churches is organized at Burlington.

June 20. Thomas H. Gregg is consecrated (Reformed Episcopal) bishop.

LETTERS.

1876 * * *Tom Sawyer*, by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes*, by Will Carleton, appears.

* * *The Unseen World*, by John Fiske, appears.

* * *My Winter on the Nile*, by Charles Dudley Warner, appears.

* * *Sights and Insights*, by A. D. T. Whitney, appears.

* * *National Ode*, by Bayard Taylor, appears, also *The Echo Club*, and *The Boys of Other Countries*.

* * *Why We Laugh*, by Samuel Sullivan Cox, appears.

* * *A Study of Hawthorne*, by George Parsons Lathrop, appears.

* * *Rose in Bloom*, by Louisa May Alcott, appears.

* * *My Little Love*, by Marion Harland, appears.

* * *Hans Brinker*, by Mary Mapes Dodge, appears.

* * *Helen's Babies*, by John Habberton, appears, also *The Barton Experiment* and *The Jericho Road*.

SOCIETY.

1876 * * *Mich.* The State Constitution is so amended as to prohibit any act of legislation that shall authorize the sale of intoxicating beverages.

* * *N. J.* The Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets in National Convention at Newark; Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer is elected president.

* * *Md.* The first stone of the Johns Hopkins Hospital is laid at Baltimore; its endowment of $3,500,000 comes from Johns Hopkins a merchant of Baltimore.

* * *New York.* The Society for the Prevention of Crime is founded; Howard Crosby, D.D., president.

* * *Phila.* The Baptist Orphanage is founded.

—— The 10th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is held in this city; Gen. John F. Hartranft, commander-in-chief.

* * *Wis.* The St. John's Catholic Deaf Mute Institution is opened.

* * Congress prohibits both the soliciting and the receiving of political contributions from Government employees.

* * The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association is founded.

* * The United Order of the Golden Cross is founded.

1877 Jan. 3. *N. J.* The centennial anniversary of the Battle of Princeton is celebrated.

Feb. 12. *Mass.* — *Me.* The engineers of the Boston and Maine road strike without notice; the strikers' places are soon supplied [and they are not taken back].

Mar. 23. The Mormon bishop, J. D. Lee, is shot as sentenced, for his share in the Mountain Meadows massacre of Sept. 18, 1857, in which 136 emigrants were murdered.

Apr. 1. *Fla.* The State prison is made an insane asylum.

Apr. 2. *R. I.* A school for the deaf is opened by the State, at Providence.

May 17. *Phila.* **Gen. Grant** starts on his journey round the world.

June 21. *Pa.* **Ten "Molly Maguires,"** after trial and conviction for murder, are hanged. The conspirators are subdued.

June 23. *Boston.* The Supreme Council of the **Royal Arcanum** is organized.

STATE.

1876 * * *D. C.* **Congress** places the tax on distilled spirits at 90 cents per proof-gallon.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-79 * * *Colo.* John L. Routt.
-80 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*). Mason Brayman.
-78 * * *Ia.* Samuel J. Kirkwood.
-79 * * *Mass.* Alexander H. Rice.
-79 * * *Me.* Selden Conner.
-82 * * *Minn.* John S. Pillsbury.
-82 * * *Miss.* John M. Stone.
-78 * * *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). Samuel B. Axtell.
O. Rutherford B. Hayes.
-79 * * *Pa.* John F. Hartranft.
-79 * * *Tex.* Richard Hubbard.
-78 * * *Vt.* Horace Fairbanks.
-78 * * *Wis.* Harrison Ludington.

1877 Jan. 8. *La.* There are **two governors and two Legislatures**; the Republicans regularly inaugurate S. B. Packard in the State-house, and the Democrats install Francis T. Nicholls in a public hall.

Jan. 9. *La.* The State offices and buildings at New Orleans are surrendered to the Nicholls party.

Jan. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Joint Committee makes a report favoring a **commission** for counting the electoral vote.

Jan 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes an **Electoral Commission Bill.** Vote, 47–17. (Yeas, 26 Dem., and 21 Rep.; nays, 16 Rep., and 1 Dem.)

Jan. 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Electoral Commission Bill.** Vote, 191–86. (Yeas, 158 Dem. and 33 Rep.; nays, 68 Rep. and 18 Dem.)

—— *Ill.* **David Davis** (Dem.), a justice in the Supreme Court, is elected Senator.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* **Congress** votes on Senator Matthews' concurrent resolution on the **silver question.** Vote: Senate, 34–22; House, 189–79.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* The President approves the **Electoral Commission Act.** It is to count the electoral votes, and to settle all questions that may arise concerning the votes of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and other disputed States.

Members of the commission. **Justices:** Nathan Clifford* of Me., Samuel F. Miller of Ia., Stephen J. Field* of Cal., and William Strong of Pa. [These select the fifth member, Joseph P. Bradley of N. J.] **Senators:** George F. Edmunds of Vt., Oliver P. Morton of Ind., Frederick T. Frelinghuysen of N. J., Allen G. Thurman* of O. (see Feb. 26), Thomas F. Bayard* of Del. **Representatives:** H. B. Payne* of Wis., Joseph G. Abbott* of Mass., Eppa Hunton* of Va., James A. Garfield of O., George F. Hoar of Mass. Total, seven Democrats to eight Republicans. (Democrats are distinguished by a star.)

Jan. 31. *D. C.* **Congress: The Electoral Commission** is organized. Eminent counsel are employed on both sides.

Feb. 7. *D. C.* **Congress: The Electoral Commission begins** the investigation respecting the electoral votes in three States.

In South Carolina two bodies claim to be the Legislature. One gives the vote to Hayes by about 800 majority; the other gives it to Tilden by a somewhat smaller majority. In Florida both parties claim the vote, each by a small majority. In Oregon, one of the three Republican electors is denied a certificate by the Governor, having been a postmaster when nominated; the Governor gives one electoral certificate to a Democrat. Revolution and civil war are freely threatened.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **The Electoral Commission** awards the contested vote of **Florida** to the Republicans. Vote, 8–7—8 Republicans, 7 Democrats.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* The electoral vote of **Louisiana** is awarded to the Republicans, who claim that the Commission has no power to examine into returns made in due form. Vote, 8–7.

Feb. 21. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: Debate on the **Bland Silver Bill** is resumed. [The Senate changes are adopted later.]

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Congress** removes the political disabilities of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of Va.

Feb. 26. *D. C.* Senator Thurman being ill, Senator **Francis Kernan** of N. Y. takes his place on the **Electoral Commission.**

Feb. 27. *D. C.* The electoral vote of **South Carolina** is awarded to the Republicans. Vote, 8–7.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* The two houses of Congress meet in joint session, and **confirm the election** of Hayes and Wheeler only two days before the inauguration.

Congress removes the political disabilities of Gen. **John S. Marmaduke** of Mo.

Congress counts the **electoral vote.**

Vote for President: Tilden, 184; Hayes, 185; Smith and Walker, 0. Vote for Vice-President: Thomas A. Hendricks (Dem.) of Ind., 184; William A. Wheeler (Rep.) of N. Y., 185; Samuel F. Carey (Greenback) of O., 0; Gideon T. Stewart (Prohib.) of O., 0; D. Kirkpatrick (Amer.) of N. Y., 0.

Congress: The **Monetary Commission** (organized Aug. 15, 1875) makes a report.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House repudiates the decision of the **Electoral Commission** in a strong resolution, which declares that Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks both received 196 electoral votes, and were elected. Vote, 136–88; not voting, 66.

The **44th Congress** ends.

Rutherford B. Hayes is privately sworn in as President (Saturday).

Mar. 4. *D. C.* Sunday: **The inauguration is deferred** until Monday.

The 23d Administration: Republican.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* **Rutherford B. Hayes** of O. is inaugurated the 19th President in the 23d term of the presidency. **William A. Wheeler** of N. Y. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **William M. Evarts** of N. Y. (State), **John Sherman** of O. (Treas.), **George W. McCrary** of Ia. (War), **Richard W. Thompson** of Ind. (Navy), **Carl Schurz** of Mo., (Interior), **Charles Devens** of Mass. (Atty.-Gen.), **David M. Key** of Tenn. (P. M.-Gen.).

The Senate meets in **special session** at the call of President Hayes. [Adjourns March 17.]

Apr. 11. *D. C.* Both claimants to the governorship of South Carolina visit Washington, and influenced by President Hayes, **D. H. Chamberlain withdraws** his claim.

Apr. 21. *La.* **The Packard Legislature** (Rep.), deprived of the President's support, is dispersed. [President Hayes thereby becomes unpopular with the stalwart Republicans.]

May 5. *D. C.* The President calls a **special session of the 45th Congress** for Oct. 15, to make provision for the support of the army; this having been omitted by the 44th Congress.

June 22. *D. C.* President Hayes orders all Federal officials who are subject to the **civil-service rules to resign any situation held as political managers, or to give up their offices,** in order "to take the office-holders out of politics."

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1877. **Revenue:** Customs, $130,956,493; internal revenue, $118,630,408; sales of public lands, $976,254; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $405,777; miscellaneous, $18,031,655. Total revenue, $269,000,587; excess of revenue over expenditures, $30,340,578. **Expenditures:** Miscellaneous items, $56,252,067; War Department, $37,082,736; Navy Department, $14,959,935; Indians, $5,277,007; pensions, 27,963,752; interest on the public debt, $97,124,512. Total ordinary expenditures, $238,660,009. **Public debt,** $2,205,301,392. Exports, $602,475,220; imports, $451,323,126.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1876 * * *S. Dak.* **Deadwood** is laid out as a town. **The Indians** surrender all title to lands in South Dakota.

* * *U. S.* Loss by fire in 1876, $64,630,600; insurance loss, $34,374,500.

Jan. 7. *N. J.* The steamer *L'Amérique* runs ashore near Seabright; three of the crew are lost.

1877. Mar. 5. *Mo.* **The Southern Hotel** at St. Louis is burned; 11 lives are lost.

Mar. 6. *New York.* Property valued at $1,500,000 is destroyed by a **Broadway** fire.

Mar. 16. *New York.* The new building of the **New York Hospital** is opened (Organized 1770).

May 29. *Ky.* At Louisville the horse **Ten Broeck** runs two miles in 3.27¼.

June 5. *New York.* The Sixth-Avenue Elevated Railroad to Fifty-ninth Street is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1877 July 22. *Pa.* **Gen. Sheridan** is sent to Pittsburg with troops to quell the riots.

July * *Ida.* An **Indian war** breaks out in the Northwest; Gen. Howard is sent against Chief Joseph of the Idaho Indians. [Oct. 1. The chief is captured after a long pursuit.]

Aug. 4. *Pa.* Order is restored at Pittsburg by the troops.

Sept. ±* *Ida.* **The Nez Perces** Indians defeat the troops and kill 33 men.

Nov. 24. *N. C.* The **sloop-of-war** *Huron* **strikes the rocks** near Oregon Inlet; nearly 100 lives are lost.

Dec. 13. *Tex.* **A mob of Mexicans** and others attack the State troops at San Elizario; six persons are killed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1877 Aug. 11, 18. *D.C.* Two satellites of Mars are discovered by Prof. Asaph Hall at Washington.

Sept. 3. *Mich.* The asteroid **Phœdra** is discovered by J. C. Watson at Ann Arbor. [Andromache on Oct. 1 and Clytemnestra on Nov. 12.]

Oct. 14. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Idun** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters, at Clinton.

Oct. 21. *Africa.* **Henry M. Stanley** arrives at Cape Town from his tour of exploration.

Oct. 30. *Kan.* A monument is dedicated to **John Brown** at Osawatomie.

Nov. 10. The American **Chemical Society** is incorporated.

Dec. 22. *New York.* The first building of the American **Museum of Natural History** is opened.

Dec. * *N. J.* Edison announces a phonograph.

* * *Chicago.* **Elisha Gray** files a caveat for his telephone three hours after Bell's is filed.

* * *Kan.* **Lead** is discovered in Cherokee County; Galena and Empire City become prosperous.

* * *N. J.* The Observatory of the J. C. Green School of Science is erected at Princeton.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1877.

July 9. Tenney, Sanborn, naturalist, author, A50.

Aug 9. Conrad, Timothy A., naturalist, author, A74.

Aug. 29. **Young, Brigham**, Mormon high-priest, A76.

Aug. 30. Semmes, Raphael, Confed. adm., commander of the *Alabama*, A68.

Sept. 1. Davenport, Edward L., actor, A61.

Sept. 23. Trail, Russell, teacher, physician, hydropathist, author, A65.

Sept. 25. Orton, James, naturalist, A47.

Sept. 29. Meiggs, Henry, builder of railroads in S. Am., and public works, A54.

Oct. 2. Fish, Henry, Baptist clergyman of N. J., author, A57.

Oct. 3. Bayley, James R., R. C. archbishop of Baltimore, A63.

Nov. 1. Norton, Oliver Perry, war Gov., senator for Ind., A54.

Nov. 3. Eve, Paul Fitzsimmons, surgeon, litholomist, A71.

Nov. 12. Gray, Henry, artist, portrait-painter, A58.

Nov. 29. Greene, Nathaniel, journalist, editor Boston *Statesman*, A80.

Dec. 3. Marvin, Enoch M., bishop of M. E. Church South, author, A54.

Dec. 7. Huger, Col. U. S. A., Confederate maj.-gen., A72.

Dec. 8. Bledsoe, Albert Taylor, Confederate asst. sec. war, A68.

Dec. 24. Parrott, Robert Parker, inventor of cannons, A73.

CHURCH.

1877 July 3. *Scot.* The first meeting of the **General Council** of the "Alliance of the Reformed Churches throughout the world holding the Presbyterian System" is held at Edinburgh.

Aug. 29. **John Taylor**, chief of the "Twelve Apostles," succeeds Brigham Young, deceased, as president of the Mormon Church.

Oct. 16. *N. Y.* Francis McNeirny becomes (Roman Catholic) bishop of Albany.

Oct. 31. Samuel T. J. Schereschewsky is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Shanghai.

Dec. 18. *Ill.* The Protestant Episcopal diocese of Springfield is organized.

* * *Alas.* The Presbyterian Home Board opens a mission and school for girls at Fort Wrangel.

* * *Boston.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * *Cal.* **Chinese Mission Work** is begun in Oakland.

* * *Chicago.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; James Eells, moderator.

* * *Conn.* The Congregational Club is formed at Hartford.

* * A meeting of the (**Congregational**) **National Council** is held.

* * *Ida.* The State Convention (Universalist) is organized.

* * *Ill.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Carthage. The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Sparta; Robert E. Ewing, moderator. The Roman Catholic diocese of Peoria is established.

LETTERS.

1877 Sept. 17. *Phila.* The **Jefferson Medical College** is opened.

* * *Ark.* **Philander Smith College** (Meth. Epis. Colored) is founded at Little Rock.

* * The **Boston Library** reports 320,000 volumes.

* * *Cal.* **The San Joaquin Valley College** (United Brethren) is organized at Woodbridge.

* * *Colo.* The **University College** (non-sect.) of Boulder is organized.

* * *D. C.* The *National Tribune* is issued at Washington.

* * *Ga.* The **Shorter College** (Fem.) is founded by Baptists at Rome.

Clark University (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Atlanta.

* * *Ky.* The *Times* is issued at Louisville.

* * *Ky.* **Ogden College** (non-sect.) is organized at Bowling Green.

* * *La.* The *City Item* is issued at New Orleans.

* * *Mich.* **Detroit College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Detroit.

* * *Miss.* The **Lea Female College** is founded at Summit.

* * *New York.* **The Lenox Library** on Fifth Avenue is opened.

* * *New York.* The *Magazine of American History* appears.

* * *N. C.* **The Biddle University** at Charlotte is chartered. The State Colored **Normal School**, at Fayetteville, is opened.

* * *Pa.* The *National Stockman and Farmer* is issued at Pittsburg.

* * *S. C.* The **Adger College** (Pres.) is organized at Walhalla.

* * *Tenn.* **The Medical Department** of the University of Tennessee at Nashville is opened.

* * *Tex.* The **North Texas Female College** (Meth. Epis. South) is chartered.

* * *W. Va.* **The Broaddus College** at Clarksburg receives its charter.

* * *The American*, by Henry James, appears.

* * *Biology, Orthodoxy, and Transcendentalism*, by Joseph Cook, appears.

* * *Eight Cousins*, by Louisa May Alcott, appears.

* * *Footprints of the Master*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.

* * *Garth*, by Julian Hawthorne, appears.

* * *Hawthorne*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, appears.

* * *Nicholas Minturn*, by J. G. Holland, appears.

* * *Count Frontenac and New France*, by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *The Queen of Sheba*, by T. B. Aldrich, appears.

* * *Modern Philosophy*, by Francis Bowen, appears.

* * *Reconciliation of Science and Religion*, by Alexander Winchell, appears.

* * *Table Talk*, by A. Bronson Alcott, appears.

SOCIETY.

1877 July 1. *Md.* A general reduction of wages on railroads; **strikes** are threatened.

July 4. *Fla.* **A convention of colored men** is held in Tallahassee; it advises the fostering of a general social and moral improvement of the colored people.

July 14 +. *Md.* **A great labor strike** occurs. It extends over most of the railroads of the Northern States.

It begins on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad against a 10 per cent reduction of wages; soon the militia is called out, and later the National troops, to protect new employees; 100,000 workmen participate in it.

July 19. *W. Va.* **A detachment of National troops arrives** to protect railroad employees from strikers.

July 20. *Md.* A mob stones the soldiers called against the strikers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Baltimore; nine of the mob are killed and more than 20 are wounded by the fire of the soldiers.

July 21. *Pa.* At Pittsburg strikers attack the soldiers.

They drive them for shelter into the roundhouse, where they are besieged. Oil-cars are moved up to the building and fired, while the fire companies are restrained; railroad buildings are fired; 2,000 freight-cars are pillaged or burned; barrels of liquor are taken from the cars, and general robbery follows, in which women participate, until suppressed by Federal troops. Loss estimated at about $10,000,000.

July * *Pa.* The strikers raise a riot at Reading; in a collision between the military and the mob, 13 are killed, 43 wounded.

July 23. *Cal.* The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco reorganizes.

July 25. *New York.* Communists meet in Tompkins Square and make inflammatory addresses; great alarm is felt throughout the country.

July 26. *Chicago.* The Federal cavalry assist the police in charging a crowd of socialists; 19 deaths follow.

July 27. *Pa.* The unsuccessful strikers commence returning to work.

Aug. 12. *Tex.* A band of Mexican desperadoes breaks open the jail at Rio Grande City, and releases two notorious criminals, Esproneda and Garza, who escape with them to Mexico.

Aug. 22. *N. J.* A convention of colored men convenes at Princeton to promote the welfare of their race.

Sept. *–Oct. * *S. C.* The frauds and embezzlements of the official ring in charge of the State are disclosed and the offenders prosecuted.

Sept. * *New York.* "Boss" Tweed discloses the system by which the Tammany frauds were perpetrated, also the names of guilty parties.

Oct. * *New York.* The *United States* Brewers' Association is incorporated.

Nov. 3. *Cal.* Dennis Kearney, leader of the Workingmen's Party, is arrested and imprisoned on a charge of incendiary speeches and threats.

Nov. 8. *S. C.* F. L. Cardoza, ex-treasurer of the State, convicted of fraud, is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of $4,000.

Nov. * *Chicago.* The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets; Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, president.

Dec. 1. *Md.* The Presbyterian Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital at Baltimore is opened.

Dec. 10. *Wyo.* Women are authorized to vote and hold office.

* * *Boston.* The Marcella Street Home for the reformation of boys is opened.

* * *Cal.* An anti-Chinese riot at San Francisco is subdued by members of the old vigilance committee of 1856.

* * *Chicago.* The Citizens' League, against the saloon, and to save young men from intemperance is organized.

* * *N. J.* A State Board of Health is organized.

* * *Nev.* The Legislature amends the constitution so as to disfranchise bigamists and polygamists.

* * *R. I.* The eleventh National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is held at Providence; Gen. J. C. Robinson, commander-in-chief.

STATE.

1877 July 18. *D. C.* President Hayes issues a proclamation for the suppression of disorder and violence in West Virginia. [July 21; another for Maryland. July 23; another for Pennsylvania.]

July * *N. S.* The Fishery Commission meets at Halifax. Commissioners: Sir Alex. T. Galt, Ensign H. Kellogg, and Maurice Delfosse, the Belgian minister to the United States.

Aug. 7. *W. Va.* The capital is located at Charleston by a popular vote.

Sept. * *D. C.* President Hayes holds a conference with a number of Indian chiefs at Washington.

Oct. 5. *Cal.* The Workingman's Party of California is organized at San Francisco; Dennis Kearney ("sand-lot orator"), president.

Oct. 15. *D. C.* The 45th Congress opens in special session.

Oct.* *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Thomas W. Ferry of Mich. is elected President *pro tempore.* House: Samuel J. Randall of Pa. (Dem.) is reelected Speaker, receiving 149 votes; James A. Garfield of O. (Rep.), 132.

Thomas B. Reed of Me. and William McKinley of O. enter the House.

Nov. 5. *D. C.* Congress; House: R. P. Bland of Mo. introduces a bill for the free coinage of the standard silver dollar, and for its circulation as a legal tender in any amounts. (See Feb., 1878.)

Nov. 6. *Minn.* The people ratify an amendment to the Constitution, changing the sessions of the Legislature from annual to biennial.

Nov. 23. *N. S.* The Halifax Fishery Commission, under the Treaty of Washington, makes its decision, one member dissenting.

It awards to the British government $5,500,000 for 12 years' use of the inshore Canadian fisheries, which belonged to the United States by the treaty of 1782; it also remits to Canada, the annual duties ($350,000), which in 12 years amount to $4,200,000.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* The 45th Congress; the special session closes.

The 45th Congress opens in regular session.

The President's message recommends the resumption of specie payments on Jan. 1, 1879, and urges justice for freedmen.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Roscoe Conkling of N. Y. and others oppose the Civil Service Reform efforts of the Administration.

* * *D. C.* President Hayes appoints John M. Harlan of Ky. a Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *N. Dak.* The capital is removed to Bismarck.

* * *N. H.* The people adopt 12 amendments to the Constitution, and reject a 13th amendment which would eliminate the word "Protestant" from the Bill of Rights.

* * *New York.* Smith Ely is elected the 80th mayor.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

–78 * * *Ariz. (Ter.).* John P. Hoyt.
–81 * * *Ark.* William R. Miller.
–79 * * *Conn.* James E. English.
–81 * * *Fla.* George F. Drew.
–82 * * *Ga.* Alfred H. Colquitt.
–83 * * *Ill.* Shelby M. Cullom.
–81 * * *Ind.* James D. Williams.
–79 * * *Kan.* George T. Anthony.
–78 * * *La.* Stephen B. Packard.
–81 * * *Mich.* Charles M. Crosswell.
–81 * * *Mo.* John S. Phelps.
–79 * * *N. C.* Zebulon B. Vance.
–79 * * *N. H.* Benjamin F. Prescott.
–80 * * *N. Y.* Lucius Robinson.
–78 * * *O.* Thomas L. Young.
–78 * * *Ore.* S. F. Chadwick.
–78 * * *S. C.* Wade Hampton.
–80 * * *R. I.* Charles C. Van Zandt.
–81 * * *W. Va.* Henry M. Matthews.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1877 June 30. Immigrants for the year, 141,857.

July * Because of the great Pittsburg strike, six or seven thousand miles of railroads are forced into idleness.

Aug. 9. *N. J.* A train falls through a bridge at Ocean port; 60 persons are injured; Gen. Grant is one of the passengers and escapes unhurt.

Aug. 15-17. *Vt.* The centennial of the Battle of Bennington is celebrated.

Aug. 26. *New York.* The Third Avenue Elevated Railroad is opened to Forty Second Street.

Aug. 29. *Ia.* By the washing away of a railroad bridge near Des Moines, 17 lives are lost.

Aug. * *Colo.* Leadville is settled.

Aug. * *Ia.* The canal around the Des Moines rapids is opened; it is 7½ miles long and cost $4,500,000.

Dec. 20. *New York.* An explosion and fire in Greenfield's confectionery works cause the death of about 50 persons.

* * *Ala.* Birmingham is founded.

* * *Boston.* The Back Bay Park System comprising 1,069 acres is established; Charles River Embankment, 69; Back Bay Park, 106; Muddy River, 110; Jamaica Park, 120; Arnold Arboretum, 167; West Roxbury, 485. English bicycles are first imported into the United States. The Produce Exchange is organized.

ARMY — NAVY.

1878 Apr. 12. *D. C.* A rehearing of the case of **Fitz-John Porter** by a military commission is granted; the board consists of Maj.-Gens. Schofield, Terry, and Getty. [He is finally restored to the army.]

Nov. 29. *Ky.* Gov. Jackson sends troops into Breathitt County to suppress an old feud which was revived by a **mob** attacking a sheriff while in charge of a prisoner.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1877 * * *N. J.* **Thomas A. Edison** commences experiments with incandescent platinum at Menlo Park.

* * *New York.* **The Lenox Library Art Gallery** is opened.

* * *Pa.* **The Mozart Club** is organized at Pittsburg.

* * *Close of Stormy Day* is painted by Arthur Quartley.

* * *Ponce de Leon* is painted by Thomas Moran.

* * *Scene in New Hampshire* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

* * *Head of Jersey Bull* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

1878 Mar. 1. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Eunike** is discovered by Peters at Clinton. [And **Menippe** on June 18th.]

June 20. *N. Y.* Charles B. Everest, while boring for oil at Warsaw, discovers a strata of rock salt 70 feet thick lying 1,272 feet below the surface.

June * *N. Y.* William E. Sawyer patents an **incandescent carbon lamp**, which he places on exhibition.

July 7. *N. Y.* At the Rochester Observatory a tailless **comet**, also without a nucleus, is discovered.

July 29, 30. *Mich.* J. C. Watson of Ann Arbor claims to have seen the planet **Vulcan** during the solar eclipse.

July * *N. J.* Thomas A. Edison announces the invention of the **microtasimeter**, in which he applies the principle of the carbon microphone to the measurement of infinitesimal pressure.

Aug. 6. *Eng.* McCormick's automatic self-binding grain **harvester** takes the gold medal at the Royal Agricultural Society's competitive test.

Aug. 21. *Mo.* **The American Association** for the Advancement of Science meets at St. Louis.

Sept. 9. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Phthia** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton. [**Ismene**, on Sept. 22, and **Kolga**, on Sept. 30.]

Oct. 21–24. *Phila.* **A great storm** prevails; it destroys 384 houses, churches, and many public buildings, besides wrecking eight ships. Loss, $2,000,000.

Oct. * *N. J.* **Thomas A. Edison** announces his success in **subdividing the electric current**, adapting it for household use. He invents an **electric pen** for copying. He also announces the invention of the **megaphone**, a form of telephone.

Oct. 31. *Ga.* **A monument** to commemorate fallen Confederate soldiers is uncovered at Augusta.

* * *D. C.* **A. Graham Bell** and Sumner Tainter of Washington **invent a photophone.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1878.

Jan. 16. Bowles, Samuel, miscellaneous writer, journalist, A52.
Jan. 18. Hollins, George N., commander U. S. N., com. Confederate N., A79.
Feb. 11. Welles, Gideon, editor, sec. navy, writer, A76.
Mar. 2. Wade, Benjamin Franklin, anti-slavery leader, senator for O., acting Vice-President, A78.
Mar. 17. Pickering, Charles, physician, naturalist, miscellaneous writer, A73.
Mar. 18. Hartt, Charles Frederic, naturalist, author, A38.
Apr. 12. Tweed, William M., political "boss," embezzler, A55.
Apr. 21. Peck, John James, capt. U. S. A. in Mex., maj.-gen. U. S. vols., A51.
Apr. 22. Orton, William, president Western Union Telegraph Co., politician, A52.
Apr. 24. Dyer, Charles Volney, surgeon, abolitionist, A71.
Apr. 25. Bashford, Coles, jurist, Gov. of Wis., A62.
Apr. 30. Simons, Thomas Young, lawyer, politician, Confederate capt., editor, A50.
May 7. Hoffman, Murray, jurist, legal writer, A87.
May 12. Beecher, Catherine E., educator, writer, A78.
May. 13. Henry, Joseph, physicist, Smithsonian Institution, A81.
June 12. Bonneville, Benjamin L. E., soldier, explorer, author, A85.
—— Bryant, William Cullen, poet, editor *Evening Post* of N. Y., author, A84.
June 19. Hodge, Charles, Pres., cl., theologian, professor at Princeton, author, A81.
June 21. Warren, Fitz Henry, lawyer, politician, journalist, maj.-gen. U. S. vols., A62.
July 13. Eastman, Harvey G., educator, politician, A46.
July 17. Appleton, George S., publisher, of N. Y., A57.
Aug. 13. Duyckinck, Evert Augustus, journalist, compiler of cyclopedias, A78.
—— Prentiss, Elizabeth, hymnologist, religious writer, A60.
Aug. 16. Upjohn, Richard, architect, A76.
Aug. 17. Adrian, Garnett B., M. C. for N. J., A62.
Aug. 23. Day, Horace Hollister, capitalist, A65.
Sept. 2. Haight, Henry Huntley, lawyer, Gov. of Cal., A53.
Oct. 6. Adams, Nehemiah, Cong. clergyman, theologian, author of devotional and other works, A72.
—— Pillow, Gideon J., lawyer, maj.-gen. U. S. vols., Confederate brig.-gen., A72.
Oct. 20. Paulding, Hiram, rear-adm. U. S. N., A81.
Oct. 21. Rosecrans, Sylvester H., Rom. Cath. bishop of Columbus, O., A51.
Nov. 29. Godey, Louis Antoine, founder of *Godey's Ladies' Book*, A74.

CHURCH.

1877 * * *Mo.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at St. Louis; W. K. Pendleton, president.

* * *N. Mex.* **A mission to the Zunis** is opened by the Presbyterian Home Board.

* * *R. I.* **The Annual Meeting** (Baptist) is held at Providence.

* * *Tex.* The Eastern Convention (Baptist) is formed.

* * *Utah.* The Utah Conference (Methodist Episcopal) is formed.

* * Controversy in the United Presbyterian Church respecting instrumental **music.**

* * The Protestant Episcopal **dioceses** of Quincy, West Virginia, and Springfield, Ill., are organized.

* * The (Protestant Episcopal) **Girls' Friendly Society** is formed.

* * The Baptists labor among the Cherokees, Creeks, Seminoles, Delawares, Shawanoes, Kickapoos, and Sac and Fox tribe, with 13 missionaries.

* * Nicholas Castle is elected first bishop of the United Brethren.

1878 Jan. 10. The Church Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is organized.

Feb. 20. *It.* **Cardinal Giacchino Pecci** is elected successor to Pius IX., under the title of Leo XIII.

May 1. *Ga.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal South) meets at Atlanta.

May 12. **Ind.** Francis S. Chatard is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Vincennes; and Francis Mora bishop of Monterey and Los Angeles.

May 15. *Ill.* Alexander Burgess is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Quincy.

May 24. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn Church Society (Methodist Episcopal) is incorporated.

May 30. George William Peterkin is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of West Virginia.

May 31. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 11. George Franklin Seymour is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Springfield.

Sept. 1. *Ind.* The Indiana Conference of Unitarian and Independent Religious Societies is organized at Hobart.

Sept. 3. Samuel Allen McCoskey, (Protestant Episcopal) bishop, is deposed.

Sept. 17–20. *N. Y.* **The National Conference** (Unitarian) is held at Saratoga.

LETTERS.

1877 * * *A Knight of the Nineteenth Century*, by E. P. Roe, appears.

* * *Being a Boy*, by Charles Dudley Warner, appears.

* * *Two Men of Sandy Bar*, by **Bret Harte**, appears; also *Thankful Blossom.*

* * *The Story of Avis*, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.

1878 Nov. 3. **The New West** (Cong.) Education Commission is incorporated.

SOCIETY.

1877 * * *Wis.* The Legislature legalizes the practice of law by women.

* * The Knights and Ladies of Honor is founded.

* * *U. S.* The demand for the rights of labor becomes more general and emphatic.

* * The Order of the Catholic Knights of America is founded.

1878 Jan. * *U. S.* The Workingman's Party is reorganized as "The Socialistic Labor Party."

Feb. * *Chicago.* The Union Club is organized.

Apr. 4. *Chicago.* The Calumet Club and the Illinois Club are organized.

June 13. *Phila.* The Society for Organizing Charity is founded.

Aug. 5. *Boston.* Dennis Kearney of San Francisco, the labor agitator, delivers a public address in Faneuil Hall.

Oct. * *N. Y.* Jesse Billings, Jr., is acquitted of the murder of his wife at Saratoga on June 4.

Nov. 7. *New York.* Thieves take the remains of the late A. T. Stewart from the family vault in St. Mark's churchyard. [Never found.]

Nov. 26. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities is organized.

STATE.

1878 Feb. 21. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes and returns the Bland Silver Bill with two amendments — one limiting silver coinage, and the other providing for an International Monetary Conference. Vote, 48-21.

Feb. 22. *O.* A convention at Toledo organizes the National Greenback party, following the Greenback party of 1874.

It advocates the unlimited coinage of gold and silver, the substitution of greenbacks — national bills of credit made legal tender — for national bank-notes, female suffrage, and the advancement of working people.

Feb. * *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Senate amendments to the Bland Silver Bill. Vote on money conference, 96–71; on limiting coinage, 203–72. This concurrence passes the bill.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* The President vetoes the Bland Silver Bill.

Congress: The Bland Silver Bill is passed over the President's veto. House vote, 196–73; Senate vote, 46–19.

It revives the coinage of the standard silver dollars of 412½ grains, to the extent of not less than $2,000,000 or more than $4,000,000 per month — all seigniorage to accrue to the Treasury. These dollars are to be full legal tender for all debts, public or private.

Feb. ± * *U. S.* Public opinion is agitated respecting the payment of bondholders in gold.

Mar. 11. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate requests the President to transmit the correspondence which preceded the selection of Mr. Delfosse as the third commissioner in the Fishery Dispute. [His sole vote decided the issue.]

Mar. 26. *Conn.* The Legislature meets in the new Capitol at Hartford for the first time.

Apr. 17. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Thomas W. Ferry of Mich. is reelected President *pro tempore*.

Apr. * **– July** * *N. Mex.* The Federal Government removes the Ute Indians from New Mexico to the Colorado.

May 2. *D. C.* Congress votes to suppress the coinage of silver pieces of the denomination of 20 cents.

May 17. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The President transmits the correspondence respecting the appointment of Mr. Delfosse as the third commissioner on the Fishery Dispute.

It proves his disqualification to act as arbitrator, and exhibits the persistency of England to secure his appointment.

The House appoints a select committee to investigate the alleged election frauds of November 18, 1876, in Louisiana and Florida.

May 28. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate votes an appropriation to pay the Halifax Award. (See Nov. 23, 1877.)

It is to be paid "if the Government of her Britannic Majesty, after a full review of all the facts and circumstances of the case, shall conclude and declare the award to be lawfully and honorably due."

May 31. *D. C.* Congress forbids the retirement of legal-tender notes.

June 7. *D. C.* Congress repeals the Bankruptcy Law of March 2, 1867, to take effect Sept. 1.

June 11. *Wash.* A Constitutional Convention assembles at Walla Walla.

June 18. *D.C.* Congress restricts the use of the army as a *posse comitatus* in the execution of laws, except in such cases as are expressly provided for by the Constitution.

It provides for additional stations of the life-saving service.

June 19. *D. C.* Congress relieves Gen. E. Kirby Smith of Tenn. from political disabilities.

June 20. *D. C.* The 45th Congress: the second session closes.

June 30. *U. S.* Statistics for 1878. Revenue: Customs, $130,170,680; internal revenue, $110,581,625; sales of public lands, $1,079,743; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $317,102; miscellaneous items, $15,614,728. Total revenue, $257,763,879; excess of revenue over expenditures, $20,799,552. Expenditures: Miscellaneous items, $53,177,704; War Department, $32,154,148; Navy Department, $17,365,301; Indians, $4,629,280; pensions, $27,137,019; interest on the public debt, $102,500,825. Total ordinary expenditures, $236,964,327. Public debt, $2,256,205,892. Exports, $694,865,766; imports, $437,051,532.

Aug. * *Cal.* Dennis Kearney starts a political agitation against the resumption of specie payments, and against national bondholders, on the sand lots of San Francisco.

Sept. 28. *Cal.* A convention meets to revise the Constitution.

—— *D. C.* Secretary of State Evarts communicates to the British Government his arguments against the Halifax Awards.

He shows by fishery statistics that, for five years, under the treaty, the profits to fishermen have been only $25,000 a year.

The first Chinese embassy to the United States presents its credentials.

Oct. 7. *D. C.* The President by proclamation orders disorderly persons in New Mexico to desist from violence.

Nov. 5. *Conn.* The election fails to make a choice of State officers, and it falls to the Legislature for settlement.

Nov. * *Wash.* The people ratify the Constitution.

Nov. * *Kan.* John P. St. John is elected governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1877 * * *Chicago.* The Exposition building is opened.

* * *U. S.* Loss by fire in 1877, $68,265,800; insurance loss, $37,398,000.

* * *La.* By means of jetties, Capt. James B. Eads secures a 20-ft. channel at the mouth of the Mississippi River, which maintains its depth by the force of the current.

1878 Jan. 1. *Colo.* The gold and silver production up to date is 80 tons of pure gold, and 770 tons of silver, besides a large quantity of copper and lead.

Jan. 15. *Conn.* A train of cars falls through a bridge at Tariffville, killing 16 persons.

Jan. 31. *N. C.* The Steamer *Metropolis*, bound from Philadelphia to Brazil, goes ashore off the coast in a gale; about 100 lives lost.

Mar. * *S. C.* The Legislature passes a joint resolution to settle certain debts at the rate of 50 per cent.

It includes all the unfunded debts and liabilities of the State, including the bills of the Bank of the State, and so much of the debt of the State as is known as the Little Bonanza.

Apr. 29. *U. S.* The enactment of Congress to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases becomes operative.

Apr. 30. *New York.* A trial trip is made of the Gilbert [Metropolitan — Ninth Avenue] Elevated Railroad. [June 5. It is opened to the public, from Rector Street to Central Park.]

May 2. *Minn.* The Washburn Flour Mills explode; fire follows, which spreads to other mills, resulting in 17 deaths and the loss of $1,500,000 in property.

May 23. *La.* The first case of yellow fever is reported. [About 4,500 deaths follow.]

June 30. *U. S.* Immigrants for the year, 138,469.

July 12. *La.* Yellow fever appears as an epidemic.

Sept. * **– Oct.** * Yellow fever rages in the Southern States; 20,000 cases and 7,000 deaths are reported. Some of the interior towns in Louisiana are depopulated.

Oct. 8. *Mass.* An excursion train on the Old Colony Road is wrecked at Quincy by a misplaced switch, killing 21 persons and injuring 150.

Nov. * *N. Y.* Gas stocks fall 12 to 20 per cent on the announcement of Edison's discovery, subdividing the electric current for household use.

Nov. 25. The *Pomerania*, a Hamburg-American mail steamer, is sunk about midnight off Folkestone by an iron bark of Carnarvon; 162 persons are saved and 48 missing.

ARMY — NAVY.

1879 Mar. 4. William R. Shafter is commissioned colonel — 1st infantry.

July * The **Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull**, being defeated in a raid, retire to Canada, where they remain.

Mar. 19. *D. C.* The board appointed to rehear the **Fitz-John Porter** case reports, exonerating his conduct. [He is restored to the army.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1878 * * *Mich.* J. C. Watson of Ann Arbor observes **two intra-Mercurial planets.**

* * *Me.* The State presents a **statue** of William King, its first governor, to the Federal Government, to be placed in Statuary Hall at Washington.

* * *New York.* **The Symphony Society** is organized. **The College of Music** is incorporated. **The Society of American Art** is organized for the advancement of the Fine Arts. Horace Walcott Robbins and R. Swain Gifford are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *N. Y.* **The Vassar College Observatory** is erected at Poughkeepsie.

* * *O.* The Cincinnati **College of Music** is incorporated. **The Bach Society** is organized at Cleveland.

* * *Phila.* **The first telephone** exchange is opened for business.

* * *Wis.* **The Washburn Observatory** is erected at Madison.

* * *Platte River* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *New England Village School* is painted by A. F. Bellows.

* * *Capri* is painted by G. L. Brown.

* * *Landscape* is painted by Geo. Inness.

* * *Midsummer Day* is painted by J. M. Hart.

* * *Bay of New York* is painted by S. R. Gifford.

* * *View on the Schemung River* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

1879 Mar. 21. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Procne** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton. [**Philomela**, on May 17.]

May 29. *Chicago.* The **Academy of Fine Arts** (Art Institute) is incorporated.

May 30. *Mo., Kan., Neb.* An extensive **tornado** causes 40 deaths and destroys much property.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1878.

Dec. 15. Alexander, Barton Stone, brev. brig.-gen., U. S. A., A59.
Dec. 19. Taylor, Bayard, historian, poet, novelist, traveler, A53.
Dec. 25. Hoff, Henry K., rear-adm. U. S. N., A69.

1879.

Jan. 2. Cushing, Caleb, brig.-gen. vols., M. C. for Mass., atty.-gen., minister to Spain, orator, jurist, scholar, author, A79.
Jan. 6. McMichael, Morton, of Phila., editor, orator, A72.
Jan. 10. Bigelow, Jacob, physician, botanist, writer, A92.
Jan. 12. Guest, John, com. U. S. N., A58.
Jan. 21. Hillard, George Stillman, lawyer, orator, editor, author, A71.
Feb. 2. Dana, Richard Henry, lawyer, poet, essayist, author, A92.
Feb. 21. Haight, Benjamin J., P. E. clergyman, theologian, A70.
Mar. 9. Burritt, Elihu, blacksmith, reformer, linguist, author, editor, A69.
Mar. 16. Sherman, Thomas West, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A66.
Mar. 19. De Koven, James, clergyman, educator, A48.
Mar. 25. Malcom, Howard, Bapt. clergyman, author, A80.
Mar. 30. Wood, George Bacon, physician, medical writer, author, A82.
Apr. 12. Taylor, Richard, lieut.-gen. Confederate army, son of Zachary, A53.
Apr. 13. Hays, Isaac, physician, editor, scientist, of Phila., A63.
Apr. 21. Dix, John Adams, lawyer, A80.
Apr. 25. Ames, Edward Raymond, M. E. bishop, A73.
Apr. 30. Hale, Sarah Josepha Buell, editor, writer, A89.
May 15. Garrard, Kenner, capt. U. S. A., A51.
May 17. Packer, Asa, contractor, capitalist, R. R. president, M. C. for Pa., donor Lehigh University, A73.
May 26. Garrison, Wm. Lloyd, antislavery agitator, editor of *Liberator*, A58.
June 26. Anderson, Richard H., capt. U. S. A., lieut.-gen. Confederate army, A58.

CHURCH.

1878 Dec. 12. *Ga.* The Georgia Association (Congregational) is organized.

* * *Ga.* **The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society** (Methodist Episcopal Church South) is organized at Atlanta.

* * The Presbyterian Home Board sends missionaries to the Jemez Indians.

* * The Central Illinois Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * The Maine Eldership (**Church of God**) is organized.

* * *Minn.* A Congregational club is founded at St. Paul.

* * *N. Y.* **The Foreign Sunday School Association** in Brooklyn incorporated.

* * *New York.* **A Chinese School** is organized in the Trinity Baptist Church.

* * The Southern and Western Baptists withdraw from the consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention.

* * *O.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Cincinnati; A. I. Hobbs, president. The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Cambridge; S. G. Irvine, moderator. **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Cleveland. The Ohio Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * The **Woman's American Baptist Home Missionary Society** is formed.

* * *Pa.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Pittsburg; F. L. Patton, moderator.

* * *Tenn.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) of Middle Tennessee is organized.

1879 May 25. *New York.* **St. Patrick's Cathedral** (Roman Catholic) is dedicated by Cardinal McCloskey. (The corner-stone was laid August, 1858.)

May 26. *N. C.* The North Carolina Conference (Congregational) is organized.

May 30. *N. Y.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

LETTERS.

1878 * * *Ala.* **Selma University** (Col. Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Boston.* The *Daily Evening Record* is issued.

* * *La.* **The University of Louisiana** (non-sect.) is organized at New Orleans.

* * *Minn.* The *Journal* is issued at Minneapolis.

* * *Mo.* **The Southwest Baptist College** is founded at Bolivar.

* * *Neb.* **Creighton University** (Rom. Cath.) at Omaha is organized.

* * *N. Y.* **The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle** is organized at the instance of Lewis Miller of Akron, O.

* * *New York.* The *Magazine of Art* appears. The *Christian Herald and Signs of our Times* is issued; also *Texas Siftings*. The *New-Yorker Volkes-Zeitung* founded.

* * *O.* The *Cleveland Press* is issued.

* * *O.* **Ashland College** (Ger. Bapt.) is organized.

* * *Pa.* **Pittsburg College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized.

* * *Utah.* **The Brigham Young College** is opened at Logan.

* * *Wis.* The National German-American **Teachers' Seminary** at Milwaukee is opened.

* * The *Baptist Review* (later *Baptist Quarterly*) is first issued.

* * *Barriers Burned Away*, by E. P. Roe, appears.

* * *Conscience, Heredity, and Marriage*, by Joseph Cook, appears.

* * *Driftwood*, by Celia **Thaxter**, appears.

* * *The Europeans*, by Henry James, appears; also *Daisy Miller* and *French Poets and Novelists*.

* * *Falconberg*, by H. H. Boyesen, appears; also *Goethe and Schiller*.

* * *Keramos*, by **Henry W. Longfellow**, appears.

* * *The Poet and His Master*, by Richard Walton Gilder, appears.

* * *Prince Deukalion*, by Bayard Taylor, appears.

* * *Roxy*, by Edward Eggleston, appears.

* * *Sigurd*, by E. C. Stedman, appears.

* * *Story of a Mine*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Thistledown*, by William Winter, appears.

* * *Under the Lilacs*, by Louisa May Alcott, appears.

* * *The Vision of Echard, and other Poems*, by **John Greenleaf Whittier**, appears.

* * *Songs of Italy*, by Joaquin Miller, appears.

* * *Elements of Geology*, by Joseph Le Conte, appears.

* * *In the Wilderness*, by Charles Dudley Warner, appears.

* * *Poganuc People*, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, appears.

* * *Haworth's*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, appears.

1879 May. * *New York.* **The University Club** is reorganized.

SOCIETY.

1878 * * *Ia.* The Legislature repeals the Act to abolish the **death penalty,** and empowers the hanging of convicted prisoners or their imprisonment for life.

* * *Kentucky.* The Legislature establishes a State **Board of Health.** The Kentucky House passes a bill to reestablish the **whipping post.** Vote, 63–21. It is lost by one vote in the Senate.

* * *Md.* **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in National Convention at Baltimore; Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, president.

* * *Mich.* A State **Insane Asylum** is opened at Pontiac.

* * *Mo.* A day school for the **deaf** is established at St. Louis.

* * *Mass.* The twelfth National Encampment of **the Grand Army of the Republic** is held at Springfield; Gen. J. C. Robinson, commander-in-chief.

* * A general assembly of the National Association of the **Knights of Labor** is organized. Terence V. Powderly is elected general master-workman.

* * The **American Legion of Honor** is founded. **The Improved Order of Heptasophs** and **the Order of Scottish Clans** is founded. **The American Bar Association** is organized in New York.

1879 Jan. 1. *Minn.* The State **inebriate asylum** at Rochester is opened.

Jan. 10. *N. J.* **Benjamin F. Hunter** is hanged at Camden for the murder of J. F. Armstrong, at Camden, on Jan. 23, 1878.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **Women** are authorized to practise law before the Supreme Court, by Act of Congress.

Feb. 26. *Boston.* **The Associated Charities** is organized.

Mar.* -Apr.* A great many **negroes emigrate** from the South to the West.

Apr. 10. *Vt.* **John P. Phair** is hanged at Windsor for the murder of Ann E. Frieze of Rutland, on June 9, 1874.

Apr. 30. *Mass.* The Legislature passes a law abolishing the several boards, and establishing the **Board of Health, Charity, and Lunacy.**

Apr.* *Kan.* The first influx of **refugee colored people** arrives at Wyandotte, from the former slave States on the Mississippi.

May 5. *Miss.* A meeting of the Mississippi Valley **Labor Convention** is held to consider the question of the negro exodus.

May* *Mass.* **An Advent fanatic** assumes to **imitate Abraham** in offering up Isaac, and sacrifices his sleeping child while the mother looks on.

STATE.

1878 Nov.* *D. C.* **The award of $5,500,000** by the Fisheries Commission is paid to England by the Government, with a protest against the injustice of the award. (See May 17.)

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 45th Congress:** the third session opens.

Dec.* *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A bill **restricting Chinese immigration** is introduced.

* * *D. C.* The **"usufruct" cipher despatches,** relating to the bribery of electors in Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon, are exposed.

* * *D. C.* **Congress** enacts a law for the encouragement of **timber plantations,** granting a quarter section of land to any one growing 10 acres of timber on it for 10 years.

* * *D. C.* Congress provides for the permanent government of the District by **three commissioners.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–82 * * *Ala.* Rufus W. Cobb.
–82 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). John C. Frémont.
–80 * * *Ia.* John H. Gear.
–80 * * *La.* Francis T. Nicholls.
–82 * * *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). Lewis Wallace.
–81 * * *N. J.* George B. McClellan.
–80 * * *O.* R. M. Bishop.
–82 * * *Ore.* William W. Thayer.
–80 * * *S. C.* William D. Simpson.
–82 * * *Va.* Fred W. M. Holliday.
–80 * * *Vt.* Redfield Proctor.
–82 * * *Wis.* William E. Smith.

1879 Jan. 1. *U. S.* **Specie payments are resumed,** without excitement or excessive demand for gold, after 17 years of suspension.

Jan. 9. *Conn.* The Legislature elects **Charles B. Andrews** (Rep.) governor.

Jan. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House appoints a committee to investigate the **"cipher telegrams;"** they relate to the purchase of presidential electors at the South in the interest of Samuel J. Tilden.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* The President approves the Act of Congress declaring the incorporation of the Society of the **Jesuit Fathers of New Mexico** to be void.

Feb. 14. *D. C.* The Chair of the Senate is first occupied by a **colored Senator** — Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **Congress** authorizes **women** to practise before the Supreme Court.

Congress: The Senate passes the Willis Bill to restrict **Chinese immigration;** the object of this bill is to limit the number of passengers that may be brought over by a single vessel. Vote, 39–27.

Feb. 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Chinese Bill.** Vote, 155–72.

Feb. 25. *Va.* A new party is organized, called **Readjusters** — of the State debt.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* **Congress:** President Hayes vetoes the **Chinese Bill** as violating treaty stipulations without notice. The House sustains the veto. Vote, 95–109.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress** makes an appropriation of $250,000, the income from which is to be applied for the support of the American **Printing House for the Blind** at Louisville, Ky.

It provides for the organization of a **National Board of Health** of seven members.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 45th Congress ends.**

The President calls an **extra session** of the 46th Congress for March 18.

Mar. 18. *D. C.* **The 46th Congress** opens, in extra session, to provide for the expenses of the Government.

Congress; House: **Samuel J. Randall** (Dem.) of Pa. is reelected Speaker, receiving 143 votes; **James A. Garfield** (Rep.) of O., 125 votes.

Mar. 28. *Tenn.* The Legislature passes a bill for the settlement of the **State debt** at the rate of 50 cents on the dollar.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **A. G. Thurman** (Dem.) of O. is elected President *pro tempore.* **Democrats control both House and Senate** — for the first time since 1856.

Apr. 21. *La.* A convention is held at New Orleans and a **new Constitution** is formed; the capital is changed from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

Apr. 26. *D. C.* The President, by proclamation, orders the removal of settlers not of the Indian race from **Oklahoma,** in the Indian Territory.

Apr. 29. *D. C.* President Hayes vetoes the **Army Appropriation Bill;** also the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.

June 23. *D. C.* A second **Army Appropriation Bill** is approved.

June 28. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the appointment of a commission of seven members to improve the mouths of the Mississippi River.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1879. **Revenue:** Customs, $137,250,048; internal revenue, $113,561,611; sales of public lands, $924,781; premiums on loans and sales of cold coin, $1,505,048; miscellaneous items, $20,585,697. Total revenue, $273,827,184; excess of revenue over expenditures, $6,879,301. **Expenditures:** miscellaneous items, $65,741,555; War Department, $40,425,661; Navy Department, $15,125,127; Indians, $5,206,109; **pensions,** $35,121,482; interest on the public debt, $105,327,949. Total ordinary expenditures, $266,947,883. **Public debt,** $2,340,232. Exports, $710,439,441; imports, $445,777,775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1878 Dec. 18. A gold and a paper dollar are of equal value for the first time in 17 years.

* * *U. S.* Loss by fire in 1876, $64,315,900; insurance loss, $36,575,900.

1879 Jan. 1. *Mich.* The new **Capitol** is formally dedicated.

Feb. 12. *N. Y.* **The new Capitol** at Albany is opened.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* **The internal revenue tax** on tobacco is reduced.

Mar. 2. *Nev.* A fire at Reno burns $1,000,000 worth of property.

June 16–21. *London.* Edward Payson Weston, an American, **walks 550 miles** in six days at Agricultural Hall.

ARMY — NAVY.

1879 Sept. 29. *Colo.* Maj. Thornbury and 17 men are killed in a **fight with Indians** at Milk Creek, near Rawlins.

Nov. 9. *Colo.* **The Apache Indians** retreat before Gen. Merritt, then suddenly turn and attack their pursuers, and kill 32 men.

1880 Feb. 8. Elwell S. Otis is commissioned colonel — 20th infantry.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1879 July 8. *New York.* James Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the New York *Herald*, sends out the *Jeannette*, under the sanction of Congress, on an Arctic exploring trips; it sails from San Francisco under Capt. G. W. De Long, U. S. N. [A few survivors reach Siberia and finally the United States.]

July 10. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Byblis** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton. [**Dynamene**, on July 28.]

Aug. 16-20. **A cyclone** wrecks or disables 300 vessels near the North Atlantic coast, and damages inland property; the wind at Cape Lookout attained a velocity of 138 miles an hour.

Sept. 11. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Chryseis** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton. [**Pompeia**, on Sept. 27.]

Oct. 15. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Hersilia** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton. [**Dido**, on Oct. 22.]

Dec. 5. *Chicago.* **The Central Music Hall** is opened.

Dec. * *N. J.* **Edison** exhibits his incandescent carbon **vacuum lamps** at Menlo Park.

* * *Colo.* The first large **discovery of silver** in Gunnison County is made.

* * *Mo.* **The St. Louis Choral Society** is organized.

* * *N. Y.* **A monument** to Maj. André is erected at his grave in Tappan by Cyrus W. Field.

* * *S. C.* A department of **agriculture** is established.

* * Shelford Bidwell announces an **improved phonograph.**

* * **Lieut. Schwatka,** of the U. S. N., leads a **Franklin Search Expedition** overland, and discovers some human remains of Franklin's crew and other relics; he sets up memorials, and brings home the remains of Lieut. John Irving of the *Terror*.

-80 * * *N. Y.* **The Warner Observatory** is erected at Rochester.

* * *Pasture Watching* is painted by George Inness.

* * *Lake Nemi* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * *Quack Doctor* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *Homeward* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *Clouds* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Catskill Brook* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *Market Boats* is painted by William Bradford.

* * *Back from the Beach* is painted by F. S. Church.

1880 Feb. 16-17. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Lilæa** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton.

Mar. 30. *New York.* President Hayes opens the **Metropolitan Museum of Art.**

Spring. *Ga.* **A nugget of gold** is found near Nacooche weighing over a pound.

Apr. 18. *Mo.* An extensive **tornado** strikes Mansfield; 65 persons are killed, 200 injured, and the town destroyed; loss, $110,000.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1879.

July 7. Olin, Abram Baldwin, jurist, M. C. for N. Y., A71.

July 11. Allen, William, lawyer, M. C., senator, Gov. of O., A73.

July 18. Barry, William Farquar, brigen. vols., A61.

Aug. 14. Odenheimer, William Henry, P. E. bishop of N. J., author, A62.

Aug. 30. Hood, John Bell, lieut. U. S. A., lieut.-gen. Confederate army, A48.

Sept. 8. Hunt, William Morris, painter of Boston, A55.

Sept. 19. Drew, Daniel, capitalist, founder Drew Seminary, A91.

Oct. 13. Carey, Henry Charles, political economist, A86.

Oct. 31. Abbott, Jacob, author, Cong. clergyman, A76.

Nov. 1. Chandler, Zachariah, senator for Mich., secretary of interior, A66.

Nov. 23. Schaeffer, Charles Frederick, Luth. clergyman, theologian, author, A72.

Nov. 29. Buddington, William Ives, Cong. clergyman, writer, A64.

Dec. 6. Bigelow, Erastus Brigham, inventor of weaving machines, A65.

Dec. 19. Fowler, Philemon Halsted, Pres. clergyman, A65.

1880.

Jan. 10. Leslie, Frank, (Henry Carter), publisher, A59.

Jan. 24. Brewer, Thomas Mayo, ornithologist, author, A66.

Jan. 30. Haven, Gilbert, editor, author, M. E. bishop, A59.

Feb. 5. Borie, Adolph E., sec. navy, A71.

Feb. 17. Lenox, James, founder of Lenox Library, N. Y. City, A80.

Apr. 2. Punchard, George, Cong. clergyman, editor, A74.

CHURCH.

1879 July 22. Peter Fayssoux, James Allen Latane, and Alfred Spencer Richardson are consecrated (Reformed Episcopal) bishops.

Aug. 10. *Conn.* Lawrence S. McMahon is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Hartford.

Aug. 19. Hubert Bower is consecrated (Reformed Episcopal) bishop.

Sept. 7. *Mich.* Samuel Smith Harris is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Michigan.

Sept. 14. John Vertin is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Marquette.

Oct. 28. *Alas.* Ægidius Junger is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Vancouver Island and Alaska.

Dec. 14. *Mont.* John B. Brondel is consecrated the first (Roman Catholic) bishop of Helena.

* * *Ill.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Bloomington; W. H. Hopson, president.

* * *Me.–N. Y.* The Portland and the New York Congregational Clubs are formed.

* * *N. Y.* The **General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Saratoga; H. H. Jessup, moderator.

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Saratoga.

* * *O.* The **General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Wooster.

* * *O.* **The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society** (Lutheran Church) is organized at Canton.

* * *Pa.* **The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society** (Methodist Protestant) is organized at Pittsburg.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at New Wilmington; William Bruce, moderator.

* * The (Protestant Episcopal) **Church German Society** is incorporated.

* * The Synod of the Special South (Reformed Episcopal) is organized.

1880 Jan. 8. *N. J.* Thomas Alfred Starkey is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Northern New Jersey.

Feb. 1. *Dak.* Martin Marty is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Sioux Falls.

Feb. 5. *La.* John Nicolas Galleher is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Louisiana.

LETTERS.

1879 Oct. 6. *Tex.* The Prairie View **Normal School** at Hempstead is opened.

Nov. 17. *Mich.* The Michigan **College of Medicine** is opened.

* * *Cal.* The Free Public **Library** is founded at San Francisco. [45,004 vols.]

* * *Chicago.* The *Graphic* is issued.

* * *Conn.* The *News* is issued at New Haven.

* * *Ga.* The Southern **Medical College** at Atlanta is opened.

* * *Ky.* The Polytechnic Society **Library** is founded at Louisville. [39,879 vols.]

* * *Mass.* **Radcliffe College,** annex to Harvard, is founded for the education of women.

* * *Miss.* **Jackson College** (Col. Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Mo.* St. Louis **College of Physicians and Surgeons** is opened. **A manual training school** is established at St. Louis. Stewartsville College (non-sect.) is organized at Stewartsville.

* * *N. J.* The State **Normal School** is opened at Newark.

* * *New York.* John Jacob Astor adds $250,000 in improvements to the **Astor Library.**

Town Topics, The *Art Amateur*, *Bradstreet's*, *Harper's Young People*, and *Il Progreso Italo-Americano* and The *New-Yorker Herold* are issued.

* * *N. Y.* The *Telegram* is issued at Elmira.

* * *Ore.* **Ashland College** and Normal School (Meth. Epis.) is founded.

* * *Pa.* The *Pittsburg Daily Times* is issued.

* * *Phila.* The *News* is issued.
* * *Tex.* The Sam Houston Normal School at Huntsville is opened.
* * *Wis.* **A compulsory education** bill is passed by the Legislature.
* * *Archibald Malmaison*, by Julian Hawthorne, appears.
* * *Boys' Froissart*, by Sidney Lanier, appears.
* * *Ethics*, by John Bascom, appears.
* * *Figs and Thistles*, and *A Fool's Errand*, by Albion Winegar Tourgée, appear.
* * *An International Episode*, by Henry James, appears; also *Hawthorne* (English Men of Letters Series).
* * *Labor*, by Joseph Cook, appears.
* * *An Old Maid's Paradise*, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.
* * *Short Studies of American Authors*, by Thomas W. Higginson, appears.
* * *Lyrics and Idylls*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman, appears.
* * *Visions of the Future*, by Octavius B. Frothingham, appears.
* * *Old Creole Days*, by George W. Cable, appears.
* * *Money, Trade, and Industry*, by Francis A. Walker, appears.
* * *Locusts and Wild Honey*, by John Burroughs, appears.
* * *Progress and Poverty*, by Henry George, appears.
* * *Along the Way*, by Mary Mapes Dodge, appears.
* * *My Desire*, by Susan Warner, appears.
* * *Rudder Grange*, by Frank R. Stockton, appears.
* * *Detmold*, by W. H. Bishop, appears.
* * *Old Friends and New*, by Constance Fenimore Woolson, appears.

SOCIETY.

1879 July 2. *O.* The corner-stone of the **Widow's and Old Men's Home** is laid at Cincinnati.
July * *Ky.* **Col. Thomas Buford** is acquitted of the murder of Judge Elliott at Frankfort, on the ground of insanity.
Aug. * *Cal.* **Political disorder** abounds; Editor De Young shoots and dangerously wounds Mayor Kallock of San Francisco.
Sept. 20. *Cal.* **Gen. Grant** is received at San Francisco, on his return from his tour around the world, with a grand procession and public ceremonies.
Sept. 29. *Colo.* Indians **massacre** N. C. Meeker, the Indian agent, and 12 others, at the White River agency.
Nov. 18. *O.* **The Associated Charities** is organized at Cincinnati.
Dec. 12. *Ind.* **The Charity Organization** Society of Indianapolis is organized.
Dec. 17-24. *New York.* A banquet is given in honor of **Gen. Grant** on his return from his tour around the world.
* * *Ala.* An Act is passed granting a **pension of $75** to citizens who lost either a leg or an arm in the Confederate army.
* * *Conn.* **H. H. Hayden** is acquitted of the murder of Mary Stannard at New Haven.
* * *Ind.* The School for **Feeble-minded Youth** is opened at Richmond.
* * *Ind.* **The Women's Christian Temperance Union** meets in national convention at **Indianapolis; Frances Willard,** president.
* * *Kan.* The Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** Bill passes the Legislature.
* * *Minn.* The State school for the **feeble-minded** is opened at Faribault.
* * *Mich.* **The Prohibitory Bill** is voted down. Vote 50–37.
* * *Miss.* Mrs. Dorsey of Beauvoir bequeaths her estate to **Jefferson Davis,** to which he retires, and here devotes himself to literary pursuits.
* * *N. C.* The colored people organize a **State Industrial Association.**
* * *N. Y.* **The Oneida community** is dissolved, owing to opposition led by Prof. Mears of Hamilton College.
* * *N. Y.* The 13th National Encampment of **the Grand Army of the Republic** is held at Albany; William Earnshaw, commander-in-chief.
* * *O.* Rev. William H. Delano's church in Garretsville is **blown up with gunpowder** by anti-temperance men.
* * The **Knights of Labor** increase and flourish.
* * The **Equitable Aid Union** is organized.
* * **The Gaelic Society** is organized.
* * **The Order of Chosen Friends** is founded.
* * **The Home Circle Association** is founded.
* * **The United Order of Pilgrim Fathers** is founded.
1880 Feb. 11. *Mich.* **An Association of Charities** is organized at Detroit.
Mar. 15. *Cal.* **Dennis Kearney,** a "sand-lot" orator and leader, is sentenced to six months imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 for inciting a riot. [Sentence reversed, May 27.]
Mar. 26. *Wis.* The State **insane asylum** at Milwaukee opens.

STATE.

1879 July 1. *D. C.* **The 46th Congress:** the first session closes.
July 4. *Cal.* The new **Constitution** takes effect.
July * **John Walsh,** minister to England, resigns.
Aug. 19±. *D. C.* **James Russell Lowell** is appointed minister to England.
Aug. 27. *Tenn.* The people reject the **scaling down of the State debt.** Vote, 30,920—19,669.
Oct. *–**Nov.** * *U. S.* Election returns are favorable to Republicans.
Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 46th Congress:** the second session opens.
Dec. 8. *La.* **The new Constitution** and the debt ordinance are ratified by the people at the State election.
Dec. 10. *D. C.* **George W. McCrary,** Secretary of War, resigns; he is succeeded by **Alexander Ramsey** of Minn.
* * The Government **reduces the annual interest charge** from $81,639,684 to $61,738,838, by issuing low-rate bonds, and taking up those bearing a higher rate of interest; $500,000,000 at 5 *per cent*, $185,000,000 at 4½ *per cent*, and $710,345,950 at 4 *per cent*.
* * *New York.* **Edward Cooper** is elected the 81st mayor.
* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–83 * * *Cal.* George C. Perkins.
–81 * * *Colo.* F. W. Pitkin.
–81 * * *Conn.* Charles B. Andrews.
–83 * * *Del.* John W. Hall.
–83 * * *Kan.* John P. St. John.
–83 * * *Ky.* Luke P. Blackburn.
–80 * * *Mass.* Thomas Talbot.
–80 * * *Me.* Alonzo Garcelon.
–83 * * *Neb.* Albinus Nance.
–85 * * *N. C.* Thomas J. Jarvis.
–83 * * *Nev.* John H. Kinkead.
–81 * * *N. H.* Nathaniel Head.
–83 * * *Pa.* Henry M. Hoyt.
–81 * * *Tenn.* Albert S. Marks.
–83 * * *Tex.* Oran M. Roberts.

1880. Jan. * *Me.* Republicans **claim a majority** of members, and organize the Legislature.
Jan. 16. *Me.* The Supreme Court recognizes the **Republican Legislature** and Daniel F. Davis (Rep.) assumes the office of governor.
Feb. 12. *D. C.* The President issues a second proclamation **against settlers entering Oklahoma.**
Apr. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate: **Allen G. Thurman** of O. is elected President *pro tempore.* [Again May 6.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1879 June 30. *Nev.* The completion of the **Sutro Tunnel,** four miles long, is celebrated in the Carson Valley.
—— Immigrants for the year, 177,826.
Sept. * *Tenn.* **The yellow fever** rages at Memphis.
Autumn. The grain crops are reported to be the largest for many years.
Nov. 15. *Mass.* **The French cable** is landed at North Eastham, Cape Cod.
* * *Miss.* The Mississippi Valley **Cotton Planters' Association** is organized.
* * *O.* **The South Side Park** at Cleveland is purchased.
* * *U. S.* Loss by fire in 1879, $77,703,700; insurance loss, $44,464,700.
1880 Jan. 13. *Ga.* The State sells at auction **the Macon and Brunswick railroad** for $1,125,000.
Jan. 14. *La.* The Legislature passes an Act establishing a **Bureau of Agriculture and Immigration.**
Mar. 1. *New York.* The Second Avenue Elevated Railroad is opened to Sixty-Seventh Street.

ARMY — NAVY.

1880 Spring. *U. S.* **The Apache Indians** are driven by the troops into Mexico; Victoria, their leader, is killed and most of the band captured.

Nov. * *U. S.* About 1,500 of **Sitting Bull's Indians** return from British America and surrender.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1880 May 20. *Tenn.* **A statue of Gen. Jackson** is unveiled on the Capitol grounds at Nashville.

May 28. *Tex.* **A storm** in Fannin County destroys much property and 40 lives; 83 persons are injured.

* * *Cal.* The erection of the **Lick Observatory** is begun on Mount Hamilton, 4,250 feet above the sea level. [1888. Completed.]

June 12. *Egypt.* **The Egyptian obelisk** is shipped in a special vessel from Alexandria for New York. [July 22 it arrives.]

Nov. 8. *New York.* **Sarah Bernhardt,** the French actress, makes her first appearance in this country at Booth's Theater.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1880.
Apr. 30. Janney, Samuel M., Quaker author, A79.
May 1. Heintzelman, Samuel P., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A75.
May 14. Church, Sanford E., jurist, politician, of N. Y., A65.
May 20. Foote, Henry S., senator for Miss., Gov., A80.
May 27. O'Callaghan, Edmund B., historian, A83.
May 30. Anderson, Rufus, Cong. clergyman, 34 years sec. Am. Board, author, A84.
June 13. Bayard, James A., lawyer, senator for Del., A81.
July 4. Ripley, George, Unit. clergyman, transcendentalist, scholar, critic, au., A78.
July 6. Sears, Barnas, Bapt. clergyman, educator, A78.
—— Curtis, William E., jurist, N. Y., A54.
July 23. Hering, Constantin, German-American physician, author, A80.
Aug. 6. Butler, William O., M. C. for Ky., brev. maj. U. S. A., A89.
Aug. 9. Bigler, William, senator for Pa., Gov., editor, A66.
Aug 16. Johnson, Herschel V., lawyer, senator for Ga., Gov., Dem. candidate for vice-presidency, A68.
Aug. 24. Myers, Albert J., chief signal officer and brig.-gen. U. S. A., A53.
Aug. 28. Jackson, Charles T., physicist, author, A75.
Aug. 29. Gifford, Sanford R., landscape painter, A57.
—— Herbert, Paul O., Gov. of La., A62.
Aug. 31. Adams, William, Pres. clergyman, writer, A73.
Sept. 10. Haldeman, Samuel S., naturalist, philologist, author, A68.
Sept. 11. Roberts, Marshall O., merchant, philanthropist, of N. Y., A66.
Sept. 19. Foster, Lafayette S., senator for Conn., A74.
Sept. 20. McKay, Donald, shipbuilder, A70.
Oct. 2. Hallock, William A., ed., au., A66.
Oct. 6. Peirce, Benjamin, mathematician, prof. at Harvard, U. S. Coast Survey, A71.
Oct. 13. Sprague, Peleg, politician, jurist, of Me., A87.
Oct. 20. Child, Lydia M., author, editor, philanthropist, A78.
Oct. 27. Doggett, David S., bishop M. E. Church South, A70.
Oct. 28. Seguin, Edward, physician, fdr. of training school for idiots, A68.
Nov. 4. Lewis, Estella A., poet, dramatist, author, A56.
Nov. 11. Mott, Lucretia C., social reformer, Quaker preacher, A87.
Nov. 23. Watson, James C., astronomer, author, A42.
Nov. 27. Crittenden, George B., lawyer, Confederate maj-gen., A68.
Nov. 30. Mackenzie, Robert S., journalist, author, A71.
Dec. 6. Ketchum, Winthrop W., jurist, M. C. for Pa., A60.
Dec. 21. Akerman, Amos T., attorney-general, A38.
Dec. 27. Chapin, Edwin H., Univ. clergyman, orator, author, A66.
Dec. 31. Sargent, Epes, journalist, author, A68.

CHURCH.

1880 Apr. * The centennial of **the birth of Channing is Celebrated** by Unitarians.

May 1-28. The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal) is held at Cincinnati.

It decides that "He" "His" and "Him" in the Book of Discipline, is not to be construed so as to exclude women from the office of stewards, leaders, and Sunday School superintendents.

Henry W. Warren, Cyrus D. Foss, John F. Hurst, and Erastus O. Haven are ordained bishops.

June 18. *Chicago.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

July 1. Edward Wilson is consecrated (Reformed Episcopal) bishop.

Aug. 8. John A. Watterson is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of the Diocese of Columbus.

Sept. 10. *Mo.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Kansas City is established.

—— *Chicago.* **Patrick A. Feehan** is promoted (Roman Catholic) **archbishop of Chicago.**

—— *Mo.* John J. Hogan is transferred to the (Roman Catholic) Diocese of Kansas City, and made administrator of the Diocese of St. Joseph.

Sept. 21-24. *N. Y.* **The National Conference** (Unitarian) is held at Saratoga.

Sept. 23. The Pan-Presbyterian Convention commences in Philadelphia.

Oct. 25. The American **Church Building Fund Commission** (Protestant Episcopal) is established.

Nov. 21. *N. Mex.* George K. Dunlop is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of New Mexico.

Nov. * *Ala.* A convention of Southern Baptists is held at Montgomery; **the Baptist Foreign Mission Convention** of the United States is organized.

Dec. 2. The Kansas Conference (Unitarian) is organized.

Dec. 8. Legh Richmond Brewer is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Montana.

Dec. 15. *Wash.* John Adams Paddock is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Washington Territory.

LETTERS.

1880 Oct. 6. *Miss.* The State Agricultural and Mechanical **College** at Sparkville opens for white students.

Nov. 2. *N. Y.* **The Long Island Historical Society** opens its new building at Brooklyn.

* * *Cal.* **The University of Southern California** is opened at Los Angeles.

* * *Ia.* The Dexter **Normal College** is opened at Dexter.

* * *I. T.* The **Indian University** (Ind. Bapt.) is founded at Bacone.

* * *Ky.* The Kentucky College of **Agriculture and Mechanics** is incorporated.

* * *La.* **The Southern University** at New Orleans is opened; it is established for the higher education of colored young men.

* * *La.* The *States* is issued at New Orleans.

* * *Miss.* The Mississippi **Agricultural College** (non-sect.) is organized at Jackson.

SOCIETY.

1880 May 18. *New York.* **A Board of Health** is authorized.

May. 31. *R. I.* The League of **American Wheelmen** is organized at Newport.

June 8. *O.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in the 14th National Encampment at Dayton; John Wagner of Pa., commander-in-chief.

July 16. *N. Y.* Chastine Cox, a negro, is hanged for the murder of Mrs. Jane D. Hall, on June 10, 1879, in New York.

Aug. 6. *N. Y.* Pietro Balbo is hanged for the murder of his wife.

Aug. 20. *O.* Monroe Robertson, the murderer of nine men, is hanged at Greenville.

Sept. 29. *Mich.* The State opens a school for the blind at Lansing.

Oct. 5. *Tenn.* **New Rugby** is inaugurated by a colony of British farmers, following the suggestion of Thomas Hughes.

Dec. * *Phila.* **The Committee of One Hundred** is organized for the improvement and purification of the city government.

STATE.

1880 May 4. *D. C.* President Hayes a second time vetoes the **Appropriation Bill.**

May 6. *Mo.* Republicans who oppose **a third term** in the presidency hold a **Convention at St. Louis;** John B. Henderson, president.

The precedent set by Washington is ignored by the "**Stalwarts**"; this strong faction, led by Roscoe Conkling of N. Y., claims that an intervening presidency makes the precedent inapplicable.

May 25. *R. I.* The people having failed to choose a governor, the Legislature elects Alfred H. Littlefield (Rep.).

May * *D. C.* P. M.-Gen. **David McKay Key** resigns.

June 2. *D. C.* **Horace Maynard** of Tenn. is appointed postmaster-general.

June 2-7. *Ill.* **The Republican National Convention** is held; **George F. Hoar** of Mass., president. The friends of Blaine and of Grant conduct a spirited canvass.

First ballot: James A. Garfield of O., 0; U. S. Grant, 304; James G. Blaine of Me., 284; John Sherman of O., 93; E. B.

Washburne of Ill., 31; William Windom of Minn., 10. The Blaine and Sherman men unite on the 36th ballot. Garfield, 399; Grant, 306; Blaine, 42; E. B. Washburne of Ill., 5; Sherman, 3. Chester A. Arthur of N. Y. is nominated for vice-president. Vote, Arthur, 468; Washburne, 193.

June 7. *D. C.* **Congress** appropriates $100,000 for the erection of a **memorial** of Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown.

June 9-11. *Chicago.* The Greenback National Convention is held; Richard Trevellick of Mich., president. James B. Weaver of Ia. is unanimously nominated for president, and B. S. Chambers of Tex. for vice-president. Vote, Chambers, 403; A. M. West of Miss., 311.

June 16. *D. C.* **The 46th Congress;** the second session closes.

June 17. *O.* **The Prohibition National Convention** meets at Cleveland, and nominates **Neal Dow** of Me. and **H. A. Thompson** of O. as presidential candidates.

June 18. *New York.* **Samuel J. Tilden** writes a letter declining to be a candidate for the presidency.

June 22-24. *O.* **The Democratic National Convention** is in session at Cleveland; John W. Stevenson of Ky., president. **Winfield Scott Hancock** of Pa. and **William H. English** of Ind. are nominated as presidential candidates.

First ballot: Winfield S. Hancock, 171; Thomas F. Bayard of Del., 153½; Henry B. Payne of O., 81; Allen G. Thurman of O., 68½; Stephen J. Field of Cal., 65; William R. Morrison of Ill., 62; Thomas A. Hendricks of Ind., 49½; Samuel J. Tilden of N. Y., 38; Samuel J. Randall of Pa., 0. Second ballot: Hancock, 320; Randall, 128½; Bayard, 113. William H. English is unanimously nominated for Vice-President.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $186,522,065; internal revenue, $124,009,374; direct tax, $31; sales of public lands, $1,016,507; premiums on loans and sales of gold coin, $110; miscellaneous items, $21,978,525. Total revenue, $333,526,611; excess of revenue over expenditures, $65,883,653. **Expenditures:** Premium on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $2,795,320; miscellaneous items, $54,713,530; War Department, $38,116,916; Navy Department, $13,536,985; Indians, $5,945,457; **pensions,** $56,777,174; interest on the public debt, $95,757,575. Total ordinary expenditures, $267,642,958. **Public debt,** $2,128,791,054. Exports, $835,638,658; imports, $667,954,746.

Sept. 1. *S. C.* Gov. Simpson resigns, and is succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. T. B. Jeter.

Oct. 20. *U. S.* **The "Morey letter,"** a lithographed forgery in imitation of Garfield's handwriting and signature, approving Chinese immigration, is widely distributed for the purpose of impairing his vote.

Nov. 2. *U. S.* **24th Presidential Election; Republicans elected.**

Popular vote: **James A. Garfield** (Rep.) of O., 4,454,416; **Winfield S. Hancock** (Dem.) of Pa., 4,444,952; **James B. Weaver** (Greenback) of Ia., 308,578; **Neal Dow** (Prohib.) of Me., 10,305; **John W. Phelps** (American) of Vt., 707.

Popular Vote for President.

States.	Candidates.			
	Garfield	*Hancock*	*Weaver*	*Dow*
Ala.	56,221	91,185	4,642	. .
Ark.	42,436	60,775	4,079	. .
Cal.	80,348	80,426	3,392	. .
Colo.	27,450	24,647	1,435	. .
Conn.	67,071	64,415	868	409
Del.	14,133	15,275	120	. .
Fla.	23,654	27,964	. .	. .
Ga.	54,086	102,470	969	. .
Ill.	318,037	277,321	26,358	443
Ind.	232,164	225,522	12,986	. .
Ia.	183,927	105,845	32,701	592
Kan.	121,549	59,801	19,851	25
Ky.	106,306	149,068	11,499	258
La.	38,637	65,067	439	. .
Me.	74,039	65,171	4,408	93
Md.	78,515	93,706	818	. .
Mass.	165,205	111,960	4,548	682
Mich.	185,341	131,597	34,895	942
Minn.	93,903	53,315	3,267	286
Miss.	34,854	75,750	5,797	. .
Mo.	153,567	208,609	35,135	. .
Neb.	54,979	28,523	3,950	. .
Nev.	8,732	9,613	. .	. .
N. H.	44,852	40,794	528	180
N. J.	120,555	122,565	2,617	191
N. Y.	555,544	534,511	12,373	1,517
N. C.	115,874	124,208	1,126	. .
O.	375,048	340,821	6,456	2,616
Ore.	20,619	19,948	249	. .
Penn.	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,939
R. I.	18,195	10,779	236	20
S. C.	58,071	112,312	566	. .
Tenn.	107,677	128,191	5,917	43
Tex.	57,893	156,428	27,405	. .
Vt.	45,567	18,316	1,215	. .
Va.	84,020	128,586	. .	. .
W. Va.	46,243	57,391	9,079	. .
Wis.	144,400	114,649	7,986	69
Total	4,454,416	4,444,952	308,578	10,305
Per ct.	48.31	48.20	3.34	0.11
Plur.	9,464	. .	. .	. .

—— *Kan.* The people vote to approve the **prohibitory amendment** to the Constitution. Vote, 92,302–84,304.

Nov. 9. *D. C.* A treaty with China is concluded.

Dec. 6. D. C. **The 46th Congress:** the third session opens: House: **Samuel J. Randall** of Pa. is reelected Speaker.

Dec. 15. *D. C.* **Richard W. Thompson** of Ind., Secretary of the Navy, resigns.

* * *Cal.* The Legislature passes the **Débris Relief Bill,** providing for a special tax on miners to relieve agriculturists who suffer loss by the *débris* washed into the valley in hydraulic mining.

* * *D. C.* **William B. Woods** of Ga. is appointed Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

* * *Ore.* **The Constitution** is amended to authorize female suffrage.

* * **Civil Service Reform Associations** are formed in several cities, chiefly in the Eastern States.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-86 * * *Ia.* Buren R. Sherman.
-83 * * *La.* Louis A. Wiltz.
-82 * * *Mass.* John D. Long.
-81 * * *Me.* Daniel F. Davis.
-83 * * *N. Y.* Alonzo B. Cornell.
-84 * * *O.* Charles Foster.
-83 * * *R. I.* Alfred H. Littlefield.
-82 * * *S. C.* Johnson Hagood.
-86 * * *Utah (Ter.).* Eli H. Murray.
-82 * * *Vt.* Roswell Farnham.
-84 * * *Wash. (Ter.).* Wm. A. Newell.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1880 Apr. 23. *W. Africa.* The steamer *American,* Capt. Maclean, founders off Cape Palmas; nearly all the passengers and crew escape in boats.

May 2. *New York.* The Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad is reopened after being entirely rebuilt.

May 17-24. *Tenn.* The centennial of the settlement of **Nashville** is celebrated.

May 30. *Chicago.* **The Government buildings,** including the post-office and custom-house, are completed.

June 11. *N. Y.* The steamer *Narragansett* **collides** with a vessel near Cornfield Point Shoal, Long Island Sound; 27 lives are lost.

June 28. *N. Y.* The *Seawanhaka* is burned off Ward's Island; 24 lives are lost.

June * The 10th census is taken.

States, 38; whites, 43,402,970; colored, 6,580,793; (slaves, 0); **total population,** 50,155,783; increase, 30.08 per cent. **Center** of population, eight miles west by south of Cincinnati; westward movement in ten years, 58 miles.

July 4. *Minn.* The second centennial of the discovery of the **Falls of St. Anthony** is celebrated at Minneapolis.

July 7. *New York.* Dr. Henry S. Tanner successfully closes his **fast of 40 days.** He drank water occasionally, but partook of no food; his loss of weight was 36 pounds.

—— The Harvard freshmen defeat those of Columbia in a boat-race; time 11.32.

July 21. *N. J.* Water bursts into the **Hudson River Tunnel** while the excavators are at work, and drowns 20 workmen.

July 22. *Mich.* The steam-yacht *Mamie* **collides** with the steamer *Garland* on the Detroit River; 16 lives are lost.

Aug. 29. *Fla.* The steamer *City of Vera Cruz* founders in a hurricane off the coast of Florida, 30 miles from shore; only 11 out of 82 persons are saved.

Sept. 17. *Boston.* **The 250th anniversary** of the settlement of Boston is celebrated.

Sept. 28. *Ind.* The corner-stone of the new **State House** at Indianapolis is laid with ceremonies.

Oct. 10-15. *Md.* The 150th anniversary of the **founding of Baltimore** is celebrated by its citizens.

Oct. 15 + *Mich.* The steamer *Alpena* from Grand Haven for Chicago is lost; about 70 lives are lost.

Nov. 15. *Minn.* The asylum for the insane at St. Peter **takes fire,** and 30 lives are lost.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics for 1880.**

Production: Gold, $36,000,000; silver, $38,450,000. Bushels of grain: Indian corn, 1,754,861,535; wheat, 459,479,503; oats, 407,858,900; barley, 44,113,495; rye, 19,831,595; buckwheat, 11,817,327. Bales of cotton, 5,797,397. Pounds of wool, 232,500,000. Barrels of petroleum, 26,286,123. **Currency** in circulation, June 30, $973,382,228; per capita, $19.41. Immigrants (fiscal year), 457,257. Miles of railroads worked, 82,146; capital stock, $2,708,673,375; total accidents, 1,078; lives lost, 315; injured, 1,172. **Fire waste,** $74,643,400; insurance, $42,525,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1881 Jan. 24. *D. C.* Charles H. Tompkins is commissioned colonel — quartermaster's department.

Feb. 18. *D. C.* David G. Swaim is commissioned brigadier-general

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1880 * * *Boston.* The **Boston Symphony Society** is established.

* * *Chicago.* The **audiphone** is invented by R. G. Rhodes.

* * *New York.* A bronze bust of **the poet Thomas Moore,** and a bronze statue of **Robert Burns,** are unveiled in Central Park. George H. Yewell and Benjamin C. Porter of New York and Louis C. Tiffany of Chicago are elected members of the National Academy of Design. The Madison Square Theater is opened with the performance of *Hazel Kirke.*

* * *Ruins of the Parthenon* is painted by S. R. Gifford.

* * *On the Plains* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *Muskrat's Nest* is painted by F. S. Church.

* * *Touchstone and Audrey* is painted by P. F. Rothermel.

* * *Old Church at Arreton* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * The statue of **Farragut** is executed by A. St. Gaudens.

* * *In a Rye Field* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

* * The *Coming Storm* is painted by George Inness.

* * *Farmington River* is painted by J. M. Hart.

* * *Edge of a Wood* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Bachelor's Breakfast* is painted by G. W. Maynard.

* * *Strictly Confidential* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *Cupid* is painted by William Page.

* * *The Trappist* is painted by Frank B. Mayer.

1881 Jan. 22. *New York.* **The Egyptian obelisk** is erected on its pedestal in Central Park.

Height, 90 feet; weight of shaft, 443,000 pounds; cost of removal and erection, defrayed by W. H. Vanderbilt, $103,732.

Feb. 15. *O.* The Cincinnati **Museum Association** is incorporated.

Apr. 4. **The Chemical Industrial Society** is founded.

June * Lieut. A. W. Greely and 24 others start on the **Lady Franklin Bay Expedition** to Northern Greenland. [July 7. They leave Newfoundland on the *Proteus.*]

June 13. The *Jeannette* of the De Long Polar expedition is **crushed in the ice,** in 77° 15 N., 155 E.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1881.

Jan. 4. Wood, Alphonso, botanist, au., A71.
Jan. 20. Sothern, Edward Askew, Eng.-Am. comedian (Dundreary), A55.
Feb. 3. Diman, Jeremiah Lewis, Cong. clergyman, author, prof. of history, A50.
Feb. 13. Wood, Fernando, M. C. for N. Y., A68.
Mar. 14. Emerson, George Barrell, educationist, writer, A84.
Mar. 24. Hollister, Gideon Hiram, au., A64.
Mar. 26. Lawrence, William Beach, jurist, author, A81.
Apr. 26. Palfrey, John Gorham, Unit. clergyman, author, professor at Harvard, historian, M. C. for Mass., A85.
Apr. 28. Grigsby, Hugh Blair, historical scholar, A75.
June 2. Street, Alfred Billings, poet, author, A70.
June 5. Sabine, Joseph, Eng. bibliophile in America, A60.

CHURCH.

1880 * * **Chicago** is created a (Roman Catholic) **archiepiscopal see,** with the bishops of Alton and Peoria suffragans to it.

* * *Chicago.* The Synod of Chicago (Reformed Episcopal) is organized.

* * *Ky.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Louisville; T. P. Haley, president.

* * *New York.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

It constitutes itself **a Board of Missions.**

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Saratoga.

* * *O.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Xenia; E. T. Jeffers, moderator.

* * *U. S.* **Church communicants** number 10,065,963 — about one in five of the population.

* * *Wis.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Madison; William M. Paxton, moderator.

* * **The Congregational National Council** meets.

* * The Foreign Missionary Society of the Mennonites sends its first missionary to the American Indians.

* * **The Educational Department** is added to the American Home Missionary Society.

* * **The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions** of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is organized.

* * The Presbyterian Home Board opens a school among the Chilcat Indians; also a school for the Pueblos.

1881 Feb. 2. *Me.* The first **Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor** is organized at Portland, by **Rev. F. E. Clark** of the Williston Congregational Church.

Apr. 8. *Tenn.* **The Board of Missions** of the Methodist Episcopal Church South is chartered by the Legislature.

Apr. * *Chicago.* The Channing Club (Unitarian) is organized.

May 1. *La.* **Francis Janssens** is promoted Roman Catholic **Archbishop of New Orleans.**

May 4. *Mo.* **The Woman's Western Conference** (Unitarian) is organized at St. Louis.

May 8. *Tex.* John C. Neraz (Roman Catholic) is consecrated bishop of San Antonio.

May 20. *D. C.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets at Washington.

June. * *N. Y.* **The International Medical Missionary Society** is established for ministering to the poor.

LETTERS.

1880 * * *Miss.* **The Shuqualak Female College** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Mo.* Pierce City College (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *Mo.* The *Sporting News* is issued at St. Louis; also the *Daily Chronicle.*

* * *New York. The Critic* is founded.

* * *O.* The *Farmer's Home* at Dayton iss. The Cincinnati *Daily Post* is established.

* * *Phila. Golden Days* is issued.

* * *Tenn.* Memphis Hospital **Medical College** of the Southwestern Baptist University is opened at Memphis.

* * *Bible Dictionary* (illustrated), by Philip Schaff, appears.

* * *Ben Hur,* by Lew Wallace, appears.

* * *The Boys' King Arthur,* by Sidney Lanier, appears.

* * *Bricks without Straw,* by Albion W. Tourgée, appears.

* * *The Iron Gate, and Other Poems,* by Oliver Wendell Holmes, appears.

* * *Jack and Jill,* by Louisa May Alcott, appears.

* * *The Kingdom of God,* by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *Louisiana,* by Frances Hodgson Burnett, appears.

* * *Sebastian Strome,* by Julian Hawthorne, appears.

* * *The Stillwater Tragedy,* by T. B. Aldrich, appears.

* * *Socialism,* by Joseph Cook, appears.

* * *History of the United States under the Constitution,* by James Schouler, appears.

* * *A Tramp Abroad,* by Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), appears.

* * *An Undiscovered Country,* by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *Voices of Hope and Gladness,* by Ray Palmer, appears.

* * *The Emotions,* by James M'Cosh, appears.

* * *The Pre-Adamite,* by Alexander Winchell, appears.

* * *Modern Society,* by Julia Ward Howe, appears.

* * *The Grandissimes,* by G. W. Cable, appears.

* * *Rodman the Keeper,* by C. F. Woolsen, appears.

* * *Odd or Even,* by Adeline D. T. Whitney, appears.

* * *Every Day English,* by Richard Grant White, appears.

SOCIETY.

1880 * * *Chicago.* The **National Farmers' Alliance** is founded.

* * *Ia.* The State **Board of Health** is organized.

* * *Kan.* A great **immigration of colored people** brings 40,000 negroes into the State.

* * *Mass.* **The antiscreen law** respecting liquor saloons becomes operative.

* * *N. C.* An asylum for **insane** colored people is opened by the State at Goldsborough.

* * *Ore.* A Constitutional Amendment authorizing female suffrage is passed and approved.

* * *Phila.* Dr. Buchanan is detected in the extensive and fraudulent **sale of diplomas of Doctor of Medicine**—for $50 each; he claims to be the dean of the American University (?) of Philadelphia.

* * *S. Dak.* The State school for **deaf mutes** at Sioux Falls is opened.

* * The Memphis **Hospital** Medical College (Southwest Baptist University) opens.

* * The National Association for the Protection of the **Insane** and for the **Prevention of Insanity** is organized.

* * *Boston.* **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in National Convention; **Frances Willard,** president. It creates the department of Scientific Temperance Instruction in public schools.

* * *U. S.* The census returns show that 5,107,993 white and colored persons, aged 15 years and upward, are unable to write.

* * *U. S.* The American Society of **Mechanical Engineers** is organized.

* * **The Irish National League** of America is founded.

1881 Jan. 5. *D. C.* **An International Sanitary Congress** meets at Washington.

Jan. 14. *O.* The Society for **Organizing Charities** is formed at Cleveland.

* * *Me.* **Women are partially enfranchised,** being made legal voters for supervisors of schools, and also eligible to the offices of supervisor and superintendent of school committees.

Feb. 3. *Pa.* George Smith and Mrs. Catharine Miller are hanged at Williamsport for **the murder** of Mrs. Miller's husband on Mar. 18, 1880, near Jersey shore.

Feb. 22. President Hayes issues an order prohibiting "the sale of intoxicating **liquors at military posts** and stations;" this order is for the government of post-traders, or private vendors.

Feb. * *Neb.* The enactment of the "**Slocumb**" **Law** starts the **high-license crusade**; fees for saloons are $500 to $1,000.

Apr. 30. *Md.* **The Charity Organization Society** is formed at Baltimore.

June 1+. *Ky.* **Iron workers** of Covington and Newport **strike** for a new scale of prices; after 21 weeks of idleness and the loss of $300,000 in wages, the strike ends in the defeat of the strikers.

June 7. *D. C.* The Society of **Associated Charities** is organized at Washington.

June 11. *W. Va.* The Legislature establishes a State **Board of Health.**

June 15. *Ind.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in its 15th National Encampment at Indianapolis; George S. Merrill of Mass., commander-in-chief.

June * *N. Y.* **The National Temperance Convention** meets at Saratoga.

July 2. *D. C.* **President Garfield is shot** in the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad station at Washington by Charles Guiteau. (See State.) [**Universal sympathy is expressed** for the wounded President; deep and prolonged suspense prevails.]

STATE.

1881 Jan. 6. *D. C.* **Nathan Goff, Jr.,** of W. Va., is confirmed as Secretary of the Navy.

Feb. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate declares the President of the Senate not authorized by the Constitution to **count and determine the presidential vote.** [The House concurs.]

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Vice-President in convention of both Houses counts the electoral vote.

For President: **Garfield,** 214; **Hancock,** 155. Vote for Vice-President: **Chester A. Arthur** (Rep.) of N. Y., 214; **William H. English** (Dem.) of Ind., 155; **B. J. Chambers** (Greenback) of Tex., 0; **A. M. Thompson** (Prohib.) of O., 0; **S. C. Pomeroy** (Amer.) of Kan., 0.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* President Hayes vetoes the **Funding Act,** which proposes the funding of about 700,000,000 of the national debt at 3 per cent.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 46th Congress** ends.

The Senate meets in special session on the call of the President (Feb. 28).

24th Administration; Republican.

James A. Garfield of O., the 20th President, in the 24th term of the presidency, is inaugurated. **Chester A. Arthur** of N. Y. is Vice-President.

Cabinet: **James G. Blaine** of Me. (State), **William Windom** of Minn. (Treas.), **Samuel J. Kirkwood** of Ia. (Interior), **Robert T. Lincoln** of Ill. (War), **William H. Hunt** of La. (Navy), **Thomas L. James** of N. Y. (P. M.-Gen.), **Wayne McVeagh** of Pa. (Atty.-Gen.).

Mar. 28. *D. C.* **A protest** against the removal of Gen. Merritt from the collectorship of New York, and the appointment of William H. Robertson, without the consent of the senators of N. Y., is presented to President Garfield. It is signed by Thomas L. James, Chester A. Arthur, Roscoe Conkling, and Thomas C. Platt. [Its influence leads to the assassination of the President].

Apr. 20. *D. C.* The Assistant Post-Master-General, **Thomas A. Brady,** resigns on the exposure of the "Star Route" frauds.

May 5. *D. C.* The Senate confirms the Chinese **Immigration and Commercial treaty,** also treaties with Colombia and Japan.

May 16. *D. C.* Senators **Conkling and Platt** of N. Y. resign because of a controversy with President Garfield respecting appointments. (See Mar. 28.)

May 20. *D. C.* **The special session** of the Senate closes.

June 24. *D. C.* Secretary Blaine issues a circular letter to ministers at European courts, stating that the United States will regard with disfavor any movement of European powers to jointly **guarantee the neutrality of the Panama Canal.**

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $198,159,676; internal revenue, $135,264,386; direct tax, $1,517; sales of public lands, $2,201,863; miscellaneous items, $25,154,-851. Total revenue, $360,782,293; excess of revenue over expenditures, $100,069,-405. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $1,061,249; miscellaneous items, $64,416,325; War Department, $40,466,461; Navy Department, $15,686,672; Indians, $6,514,161; pensions, $50,059,280; interest on the public debt, $82,508,741. Total ordinary expenditures, $260,712,888. **Public debt,** $2,077,389,253. **Exports,** $902,377,346; imports, $642,664,628.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1880 * *Cal.* The poor squatters of San Francisco are ejected from the **Sand Lots** by the Southern Pacific Railroad, after a conflict, in which several persons are killed.

* * *Fla.* About 1,800,000 **acres of land** are conveyed to the State under an Act of Congress.

* * *Kan.* The people oppose the Green **drive-well patent** as invalid, and form four associations in South Kansas to defend users of driven wells in litigation.

* * *New York.* **Bordeaux Line** of steamers is established to run between New York and Bordeaux, France.

* * **An international postage rate** of five cents is adopted.

* * The United Pipe-Lines Company begins to **lay pipes** for conveying **petroleum** long distances.

1881 Jan. 17. *S. C.* The centennial of the **Battle of Cowpens** is celebrated at Spartansburg; Gen. Daniel Morgan's statue is unveiled.

June 1. *D. C.* The Secretary of War prohibits the **use of tobacco** by the cadets at the West Point Military Academy.

June 27. Harvard defeats Columbia in the boat-race; time, 21.45.

June 30. Harvard Freshmen defeat Columbia in a boat-race; time, 9.05¾.

* * Immigrants received in 1881, 669,431.

ARMY — NAVY.

1881 Dec. 15. *N. Y.* **The old frigate** *Constitution* (Old Ironsides) goes out of commission at Brooklyn. (Launched in 1796.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1881 July 16. *Minn.* **A cyclone** demolishes 100 houses at New Ulm; 30 persons are killed or injured.

Aug. 12. *Greenland.* **Lieut. Greely's** expedition arrives at Discovery Harbor.

Aug. * *Mass.* Prof. Dolbear announces a new system of **telephone,** with an improved receiver.

Sept. 6. *Mass.* **A dense fog** at Salem makes this the darkest day on record since the "**dark day**" of May, 1780; a dry fog extends from New Hampshire to North Carolina, and largely conceals the sun.

Dec. * *Russia.* Two of the *Jeannette's* boats, carrying 15 men, arrive at the mouth of the Lena River, Siberia; one boat is missing. [All perish except two, who were sent forward for relief.]

Dec. * *D. C.* At Washington Alexander Graham Bell and Sumner Tainter **produce sound by electricity and light.**

* * *New York.* Frederick A. Bridgman of France is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

* * *N. Y.* Henry Draper succeeds in **photographing the nebulæ in Orion.**

* * *O.* **The Case School of Applied Science** is opened at Cleveland.

* * *Green River* is painted by Thomas Moran.

* * *Sketching in the Glen* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * *Bird Song* is painted by A. F. Bellows.

* * *Return of the Fleet* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *Glen Mill Brook* is painted by J. A. Brown.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1881.

July 14. Du Bois, William Ewing, numismatist, writer, A71.
—— Roberts, William Milnor, civil engineer, A71.

July 17. Tuttle, Charles Wesley, astronomer, lawyer, A52.

July 24. Quackenbos, George Payn, educator, author of text-books, A55.

Aug. 2. Haven, Erastus Otis, editor, president of college, M. E. bishop, A61.

Aug. 3. Fargo, William George, president Am. Express Co., A63.

Aug. 24. Riggs, George Washington, banker, of Washington city, A68.

Sept. 8. Lanier, Hugh Sidney, critic, poet, litterateur, author, A39.

Sept. 13. Burnside, Ambrose Everett, maj.-gen. U. S. A., sen. for R. I., Gov., A57.

Sept. 19. Garfield, James Abram, college pres., maj.-gen. U. S. vols., M. C. for O., senator, 20th president U. S., A50.

Oct. 2. Harris, Caleb Fiske, book collector, A63.

Oct. 3. Durant, Henry Fowle, founder of Wellesley College, A59.

Oct. 5. Robinson, Stuart, Pres. clergyman, author, editor, A65.

Oct. 12. Holland, Josiah Gilbert (Timothy Titcomb), author, editor, A62.

Oct. 21. Cox, Samuel Hanson, Pres. clergyman, prof. ecclesiastical history, A88.

Oct. 30. De Long, George W., lieut. U. S. N., arctic explorer, A37.

Nov. 15. Tappan, Henry Philip, Cong. clergyman, educationist, author, A76.

Dec. 4. Kilpatrick, Judson, maj.-gen. of cavalry, minister, A45.

Dec. 9. Forney, John Weiss, journalist, *The Press*, clerk of House, sec. of Senate, A64.

Dec. 17. Morgan, Lewis Henry, ethnologist, archæologist, author, A63.
—— Hayes, Isaac Israel, Arctic explorer, author, A49.

Dec. 24. Bacon, Leonard, Cong. clergyman, theologian, editor, author, A79.

CHURCH.

1881 Aug. 24. Killan C. Flasch is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of the Diocese of La Crosse.

Oct. 18. *N. J.* Winand M. Wigger is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of the Diocese of Newark.

Nov. 1. *N. J.* Michael J. O'Farrell is first consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Trenton.

* * *Alas.* The Presbyterian Home Board opens a school among the Hydahs in Southern Alaska.

* * *Ind.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Indianapolis. **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Indianapolis; R. Moffett, president.

* * *Ia.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Davenport is established.

* * The first contingent of **the Salvation Army** lands in the United States.

* * *N J.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Trenton is established.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Buffalo; Henry Darling, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Allegheny; David W. Carson, moderator. **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Altoona.

* * E. B. Kephart is elected first bishop of the United Brethren.

LETTERS.

1881 * * *Ala.* **The Normal and Industrial School** established by the State at Tuskegee is opened. [Also the Western Normal College is opened at Shenandoah, Ia.; the State Normal School at Plymouth, N. C., and another for colored students at Salisbury; and the Tillotson Collegiate and Normal Institute, at Austin, Tex.]

* * *Chicago.* The *Herald* is issued.

* * *La.* Southern Academic **Institute** at New Orleans is opened.

* * *Ia.* **The Drake University** (Disciples of Christ) is founded at Des Moines.

* * *Ill.* St. Joseph's Diocesan College (Rom. Cath.) is chartered at Teutopolis.

* * *I. T.* The Levering Manual Labor School (Ind. Bapt.) is founded at Wetumpka.

* * *Ky.* **The South Kentucky College** (Christian) is organized in Hopkinsville.

* * *Kan.* **Bethany College** (Luth.) is organized at Linds.

* * *N. Mex.* **The University of New Mexico** (non-sect.) at Santa Fé is opened.

* * *New York.* The *Judge* is issued.

* * *Pa.* **The L. P. Linderman Memorial Library** is founded at Bethlehem. [50,000 vols.]

* * *Phila.* **The Medico-Chirurgical** College opens.

* * *S. C.* The Cooper Limestone Institute (Fem. Bapt.) is founded at Limestone Springs.

* * *Tex.* **Bishop College** (Col. Bapt.) is founded at Marshall.

* * *Tex.* **The State University** at Austin is organized.

* * *The Boys' Mabinogion*, by Sidney Lanier, appears.

* * *The Choice of Books*, by C. F. Richardson, appears.

* * *Doctor Breen's Practice*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *Esmeralda*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, appears; also *A Fair Barbarian.*

* * *Eve's Daughters*, by Marion Harland, appears.

* * *Ilka on the Hill-Top*, by H. H. Boyesen, appears; also *Queen Titania.*

* * *Josh Billings's Spice-Box*, by Henry Wheeler Shaw, appears.

* * *The King's Missive, and Other Poems*, by **John Greenleaf Whittier,** appears.

* * *Memoirs of the Jeffersons*, by William Winter, appears.

* * *Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government*, by Jefferson Davis, appears.

* * *The School of Life*, by William R. Alger, appears.

* * *Science of Mind*, by John Bascom, appears.

* * *Somebody's Neighbors*, by Rose Terry Cooke, appears.

* * *Without a Home*, by E. P. Roe, appears.

* * *Virginibus Puerisque, and other papers, Memoirs and Portraits*, by Robert Louis Stevenson, appears.

* * *Science of English Verse*, by Sidney Lanier, appears.

SOCIETY.

1881 Aug. 1. *N.C.* The people reject the **Prohibition Bill.** Vote, 48,370–166,325.

Sept. 2+. *La.* About 10,000 **cotton handlers** at New Orleans **strike** for increased wages; in two weeks the strike ends and fails; loss in wages, $50,000.

Sept. 6. *D. C.* The wounded President is removed to Elberon, N. J.; **flowers are strewn over the railroad** in many places by sympathizing multitudes.

Sept. 13. *D. C.* Sergeant Mason, one of the guards, fires at Guiteau, but misses his mark. [For this act Mason was tried and sentenced to imprisonment.]

Sept. 20. *U. S.* **Demonstrations of grief** abound from all parties and every class over the death of the President; the cities are swathed in black drapery.

Sept. 20. *Eng.* **Queen Victoria** cables as a message of condolence to **Mrs. Garfield:** "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you at this terrible moment. May God support you as He alone can."

Sept. 21–28. *Eng.* The Court is ordered to go into mourning because of the death of President Garfield.

Sept. 23. *O.* After lying in state at Washington, the body of President Garfield is buried at Cleveland.

Oct. 26. *Mo.* An Industrial Convention for the people of the Mississippi Valley meets at St. Louis.

Oct. * *Chicago.* The Brewers' Congress opposes woman's suffrage.

"*Resolved*, That we oppose always and everywhere the ballot in the hands of woman, for woman's vote is the last hope of the Prohibitionists."

Nov. 2. *O.* The American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs is organized at Cincinnati.

Nov. 14. *D. C.* The trial of Charles Guiteau begins.

Dec. 22. *Wis.* The Charity Organization Society is formed at Milwaukee.

Dec. 24–31. *S. C.* Several thousand colored people leave Edgefield County, being terrorized by violence.

Dec. 27. *D. C.* An order is issued for the exclusion of women from the employment of the Government.

* * *Colo.* The Legislature provides for an Industrial School at Golden City.

* * *D. C.* The Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets in a national convention at Washington; Frances Willard, president.

* * *D. C.* The Star Route frauds against the Government are discovered. (See Mar. 1882.)

* * *Del.* The Legislature passes an Act which imposes a fine on any person who marches in a torchlight parade.

* * *N. C.* The Legislature passes a bill prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages; it is subject to the approval of the people. This so-called Prohibitory amendment is voted down by more than 116,000 majority.

* * *New York.* The Church Temperance Society of the Protestant Episcopal church is organized.

"This Society lays down as the basis on which it rests, and from which its work shall be conducted, union and cooperation on perfectly equal terms for the promotion of temperance between those who use temperately and those who abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks as beverages."

* * *N. J.* The Charity Organization is formed at Newark for systemizing public charities.

* * *O.* A fund of $364,000 is presented to Mrs. Garfield by admirers of the martyred President.

* * The Catholic Benevolent Legion is founded; also the Order of the Golden Chain; the National Union; the Order of United Friends; the Society of the Knights of Pythias.

* * A movement for land nationalization begins.

It is warmly advocated by Henry George in his book, *Progress and Poverty*, which condemns compensation to former holders of land; the book attracts wide attention.

STATE.

1881 July 2. *D. C.* President Garfield is shot and fatally wounded by Charles J. Guiteau, a disappointed office-seeker, in the Pennsylvania depot at Washington. (See Society.)

July 16. *N. Y.* The Legislature elects Warner Miller to succeed Senator Platt. [And Elbridge G. Lapham to succeed Senator Conkling, on July 22.]

Aug. 12. Capt. Hooper and Mr. Reynolds of the revenue cutter *Corwin* take possession, in the name of the United States, of Wrangel Land, in the Arctic Sea.

Sept. 19. *N. J.* President Garfield dies at Elberon; public and private buildings throughout the country are draped in mourning.

Sept. 20. *New York.* Chester Alan Arthur, vice-president, is sworn into the presidency as the 21st President.

The 24th Administration is continued by Chester A. Arthur.

Oct. 10. *D. C.* The Senate meets, in special session, at the call of President Arthur. (Sept. 23.) [Closes Oct. 25.]

Thomas F. Bayard of Del. is re-elected President *pro tempore*. [David Davis of Ill. is elected Oct. 13.]

Oct. 27. *D. C.* Charles J. Folger of N. Y. is appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

Nov. 4. *D. C.* Sir Lionel Sackville West, the new minister for England, is received by the President.

Nov. 14. *D. C.* William Windom of Minn., Secretary of the Treasury, resigns.

Nov. * *D. C.* Wayne McVeagh of Pa., Attorney-General, resigns.

Dec. 5. *D.C.* The 47th Congress opens.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* John W. Keifer (Rep.) of O. is elected Speaker. Vote, Keifer, 148; S. J. Randall of Pa., 129.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* Fred. T. Frelinghuysen of N. J. is appointed Secretary of State.

Dec. 15. *D. C.* James G. Blaine resigns the office of Secretary of State.

Dec. 19. *D. C.* Benj. H. Brewster of Pa. is appointed Attorney-General.

Dec. 20. *D. C.* Timothy O. Howe of Wis. is appointed Postmaster-General.

Congress grants the postal franking privilege to the widow of President Garfield.

* * *D. C.* Congress passes an act legalizing trade-marks.

* * *D. C.* Stanley Mathews of O. and Horace Gray of Mass. are appointed Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

* * *D. C.* Secretary Windom exchanges about $500,000,000 in bonds bearing 6 per cent and other rates of interest, for 3½ per cent bonds.

* * *Kan.* The Supreme Court of the State decides that the prohibitory amendment is valid.

* * *New York.* William R. Grace is elected the 82d mayor.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

–83 * * *Ark.* Thomas J. Churchill.
–83 * * *Conn.* Hobart B. Bigelow.
–85 * * *Fla.* William D. Bloxham.
–85 * * *Ind.* Albert G. Porter.
–83 * * *Me.* Harris M. Plaisted.
–83 * * *Mich.* David H. Jerome.
–85 * * *Mo.* Thomas T. Crittenden.
–83 * * *N. H.* Charles H. Bell.
–84 * * *N. J.* George C. Ludlow.
–83 * * *Tenn.* Alvin Hawkins.
–85 * * *W. Va.* Jacob R. Jackson

MISCELLANEOUS.

1881 Aug. 24. *Eng.* Two American sailors arrive at Falmouth after crossing the Atlantic in the *City of Bath*, a boat fourteen feet long.

Sept. 6. *Wis.* An exposition is opened at Milwaukee.

Sept. 14. The steamer *Asia* is wrecked on Lake Huron; about 100 lives are lost.

Sept. * *Mich.* Forest fires devastate over 1,800 square miles in Huron, Sanilac, and Tuscola counties; 2,900 families are burned out, and 138 lives lost.

Oct. 5–Dec. 31. *Ga.* An International Cotton Exposition, the first in the United States, is held at Atlanta.

Oct. 19. *Va.* The centennial of the Battle of Yorktown is celebrated on a grand scale. [Military review, Oct. 20; naval review, Oct. 21.]

Oct. * *Md.* Citizens celebrate the opening of the aqueduct supplying Baltimore with water from the Gunpowder River.

Nov. 4. *Colo.* Denver City becomes the permanent capital.

Nov. 9. The American sloop *Mischief* defeats the Canadian sloop *Atalanta* in a race for the America cup.

Nov. 29. *Mo.* A Missouri River Improvement Convention meets at St. Joseph.

Dec. 3. *Phila.* Electric street-lights are introduced.

Dec. 26. *Va.* The steamer *West Point* takes fire on the York River; 19 lives are lost.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Statistics for 1881.

Production: Gold, $34,700,000; silver, $43,000,000; bales of cotton, 6,589,329; pounds of wool, 240,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 27,661,238. Currency in circulation (June 30), $1,114,238,419; per capita, $21.71. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 669,431. Miles of railroads worked, 92,971; capital stock, $3,117,375,179. Fire waste, $81,280,900; insurance, $44,641,900. Railroad accidents, 1,458; persons killed, 414; persons injured, 1,597.

* * *D. C.* Congress awards Mrs. Ida Lewis Wilson, the daughter of the keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, a gold medal for heroic services in saving 13 lives at various times.

* * *Fla.* Philadelphia capitalists purchase 4,000,000 acres of State land south of the Ocala and east of the Kissimmee Rivers for $1,000,000.

* * *Ill.* The streets of Aurora are lighted by electricity—the first city in the world so lighted.

ARMY — NAVY.

1882 May 4. *D. C.* President Arthur remits so much of **Fitz-John Porter's** sentence by court martial as forever disqualifies him from holding office under the Government.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1881 * * *The Cup that Cheers* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *Twilight on the Hudson* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *Kaatskill River* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Cows by the Meadow Brook* is painted by A. D. Shattuck.

* * *Foggy Day* is painted by F. S. Church.

* * *Spring* is painted by George Inness.

* * *View of the Rocky Mountains* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

1882 Mar. 18. *N. Y.* **A new comet** is discovered at the Dudley Observatory at Albany.

Mar. 23. *Russia.* The bodies of Capt. De Long and others of the **Jeannette Polar Expedition** are found by G. W. Melville near the mouth of the Lena River.

Mar. * **A great flood** prevails on the Mississippi and its tributaries; 85,000 persons are made destitute; Congress votes $150,000 for relief.

Apr. 16-17. *U. S.* **An aurora** of extraordinary magnificence is observed throughout the country; it lasts from nine in the evening till daylight appears.

Apr. * **Tornadoes** occur in the South; 150 people lose their lives.

May * *Ind. Ter.* **A cyclone** kills and wounds 120 people.

May 15. *Arctic Sea.* A part of **Lieut. Greely's Expedition,** under David L. Brainard, penetrates to latitude 83° 24½′ north, longitude 40° 46½′ west. A higher latitude than ever before reached.

June 18. *Ia.* A terrific **tornado** occurs at Grinnell; 60 persons are killed and 150 wounded. Property is damaged to the amount of $600,000.

Dec * *Ill.* Sugar is manufactured in large quantities from **sorghum.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1882.

Jan. 4. Draper, John William, chemist, physiologist, historian (spectrum analysis), A71.

Jan. 17. Bullock, Alexander Hamilton, lawyer, Gov. of Mass., writer, A66.

Jan. 21. Pond, Enoch, Cong. cl., au., A91.

Jan. 29. Holley, Alexander Lyman, metallurgist, author, A50.

Jan. 30. Bellows, Henry Whitney, Unit. cl., au., pres. U. S. Sanitary Commis., A68.

Feb. 19. Johnson, Samuel, Unit. clergyman, author, A60.

Mar. 4. Latham, Milton Scott, lawyer, M. C., senator, Gov. of Cal., A55.

Mar. 21. Dewey, Orville, Unit. clergyman, writer, A88.

Mar. 24. **Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth,** poet, author, prof. of *belles lettres* at Harvard, A75.

Apr. 27. **Emerson, Ralph Waldo,** essayist, philosopher, poet, lecturer, au., A79.

May 3. Maynard, Horace, M. C. for Tenn., P. M. G., author, A68.

May 5. Rodgers, John, rear-adm. U. S. N., A70.

May 14. Barnard, John Gross, gen., military engineer, writer, A67.

May 26. Chester, Joseph Lemuel, genealogist in Eng., writer, A61.

May 30. Rogers, William Barton, physicist, geologist, A78.

June 15. Dennison, William, lawyer, Gov. of O., P. M. G., A66.

June 21. Hayes, Augustus Allen, chemist, writer, A76.

July 10. Giles, Henry, critic, essayist, A73.

July 24. Marsh, George Perkins, philologist, politician, diplomatist, A81.

Aug. 8. Warren, Gouverneur, Kemble, maj.-gen. U. S. vols., military eng., A52.

Aug. 19. Hill, Benjamin Harvey, lawyer, M. C., sen. for Ga., Confederate sen., A59.

Oct. 3. **Phillips, Adelaide,** Anglo-American contralto singer, A49.

Nov. 20. Draper, Henry, scientist, educator, celestial photographer, A45.

Nov. 22. Weed, Thurlow, journalist, politician, author, A85.

Dec. 1. Coan, Titus, Cong. missionary at Hawaii, A81.

Dec. 18. James, Henry, au., novelist, A71.

CHURCH.

1881 * * The American Baptist Publication Society organizes a special **Bible department,** with a secretary, to raise money for the circulation of the Scriptures at home and abroad.

* * The Reformed Episcopal Synod of New York and Philadelphia, is organized.

1882 Jan. 8. *S. C.* H. P. Northrop is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Charleston.

Jan. 25. *Pa.* Cortlandt Whitehead is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Pittsburg.

Apr. 30. *Tex.* N. A. Gallagher is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Galveston.

May 3. *Tenn.* The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal South) meets at Nashville.

May 19. *Mich.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Grand Rapids is established.

June 9. *Chicago.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

Sept. 19–22. *N. Y.* **The National Conference** (Unitarian) is held at Saratoga.

Nov. 9. *Neb.* The Nebraska Association (Unitarian) is organized at Omaha.

Dec. 28. The Utah Association (Congregational) is organized.

LETTERS.

1882. Aug. 16. *Mass.* **The "Harvard Annex"** for the instruction of women, organized in 1879, is incorporated.

Oct. 1. *S. C.* The State reopens its **military academy** at Charleston.

Nov. 16. *Wis.* The Milwaukee *Daily Journal* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1882 Jan. 1. *Neb.* **The State Home for the Friendless** at Lincoln is opened.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* **Mrs. Wharton** is tried and acquitted of the murder of Gen. W. S. Ketchum.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* **Charles J. Guiteau,** the assassin of President Garfield, is found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be hanged.

Jan. 26. *New York.* **The Charity Organization Society** is formed.

Feb. 22. *Boston.* The National **Law and Order League** is organized.

Feb. * Many **Jews** find refuge in America from European oppression.

Mar. 14+. *Mass.* About 5,255 **weavers and spinners** at Lawrence, unsuccessfully **strike** against reduced wages, holding out 23 weeks, at a loss of $800,000 in wages.

Mar. 22. *D.C.* The penalty for polygamy in the territories of the United States is a fine not exceeding $5,000, and imprisonment not exceeding five years. (See State.)

Mar.±* *D. C.* **Some of the Star Route conspirators are brought to trial.**

Indictments are found against the second assistant Postmaster Thomas J. Brady, Stephen W. Dorsey, John W. Dorsey, John M. Peck, and John R. Miner, who had made fraudulent mail bids. [The jury disagree on the first trial; there are no convictions on the second trial.]

Apr. 1+. *Pa.* More than 2,000 **coal miners** in Western Pennsylvania unsuccessfully **strike** against reduced wages, and hold out 20 weeks, at a wage-loss of $500,000.

Apr. 17+. *N. Y.* About 5,000 **cotton-mill hands** at Cohoes unsuccessfully **strike** against reduced wages, and hold out 19 weeks, at a wage-loss of $541,250.

May 9+. *O.* About 5,000 **rolling-mill hands** at Cleveland unsuccessfully **strike** for the adoption of the rules of their Association, for 95 days, at a wage-loss of $376,250.

June 1+. *Pa.* About 30,000 iron-workers at Pittsburg unsuccessfully strike for a new scale of prices, and hold out four months, at a wage-loss of $3,300,000.

June 21. *Md.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in its 16th National Encampment at Baltimore; Paul Van Der Voort of Neb., commander-in-chief.

June 30. *D. C.* Charles J. Guiteau is hanged at Washington for the **murder** of President Garfield.

June * *Conn.* James Malley is acquitted of the **murder** of Jennie E. Cramer at New Haven on Aug. 5, 1881.

July 1. *Nev.* An asylum for the **insane** is opened by the State at Reno.

Sept. 11. *D. C.* The jury on the **"Star Route" trials** disagree respecting the guilt of the principals.

Oct. 11. *Mass.* **The 100th anniversary** of the birth of **Daniel Webster** is celebrated at Marshfield.

Oct. 13. *Mo.* **John Cockrill,** editor of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch,* is acquitted of **murder** in fatally shooting Col. Slayback.

Nov. * *Neb.* The people reject the **amendments** to the Constitution, extending **suffrage to women.** Vote, 25,756-50,693.

Dec. 17. *N. Y.* **St. Mary's General Hospital** at Brooklyn is opened for the reception of patients.

STATE.

1882 Feb. 2. *D. C.* **Congress** grants an additional **pension** to the widow of Abraham Lincoln.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House fixes its **membership at 325,** and changes the apportionment according to the late census.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: James G. Blaine delivers a eulogy at the memorial services on the late President Garfield.

Mar. 22. *D. C.* **Congress** passes the drastic **Edmunds Bill.**

It disfranchises polygamists, and places the elections in Utah under charge of a commission appointed by the President.

Mar. 28. *D. C.* **Congress** extends the northern boundary of **Nebraska** to the 43d parallel.

Mar. 31. *D. C.* **Congress** grants a **pension** of $5,000 each to the widows of James A. Garfield, James K. Polk, and John Tyler.

Apr.* *D. C.* **Samuel J. Kirkwood** of Ia., Secretary of the Interior, resigns; also **William H. Hunt,** Secretary of the Navy. **William E. Chandler** of N. H. is appointed Secretary of the Navy.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* President Arthur vetoes the **Anti-Chinese Bill,** restricting the immigration of Chinese for 20 years.

Apr. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate confirms **Henry M. Teller** of Colo. as Secretary of the Treasury, and **William E. Chandler** of N. H. as Secretary of the Navy. [The latter is appointed minister to Russia.]

Apr. 28. *D. C.* **Congress** passes a **second Anti-Chinese Bill,** making the term of exclusion 10 years, and prohibiting naturalization.

May 3. *D. C.* President Arthur, by proclamation, orders disorderly persons to desist from violence in **Arizona.**

May 15. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for a **Tariff Commission.**

It consists of nine civilians, who are to visit various sections of the country, investigate the subject of tariff revision, and report to Congress. Members: John L. Hayes, president, Henry W. Oliver, Jr., Austin M. Garland, Jacob Ambler, Robert P. Porter, John W. H. Underwood, Duncan F. Kenner, Alexander R. Boetler, and William H. McMahon.

May 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill extending the **national bank charters** 25 years.

May 25-31. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House is in a **deadlock** over the contested election case of G. M. Mackey of S. C., *vs.* Samuel Dibble; Mackey obtains the seat.

May 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **General Award Bill,** appointing a court to distribute the remaining moneys received in payment of the Alabama claims. [June 5. Approved.]

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** customs, $220,410,730; internal revenue, $146,497,595; direct tax, $160,142; sales of public lands, $4,753,140; miscellaneous items, $31,703,643. Total revenue, $403,525,250; excess of revenue over expenditures, $145,543,811. **Expenditures:** Miscellaneous items, $57,219,325; War Department, $43,570,494; Navy Department, $15,032,046; Indians, $9,736,747; **pensions,** $61,345,194; interest on the public debt, $71,077,207. Total ordinary expenditures, $257,981,440. **Public debt,** $1,926,688,678. Exports, $750,542,257; imports, $724,639,574.

Aug. 1. *D. C.* President Arthur vetoes the **River and Harbor Appropriation Bill,** because of its excessive amount.

Aug. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** Both Houses pass the **River and Harbor Bill** over the President's veto.

Aug. 3. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the calling of an international conference to establish a common prime meridian for the world.

Aug. 4. *U. S.* **The Chinese Exclusion Act becomes operative.**

****** *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: George H. Pendleton of O. introduces a bill for the **reform of the civil service,** having as a conspicuous feature open competitive examinations. [It attracts little attention in Congress till after the elections, which alarm the majority.]

Aug. 8. *D. C.* **The 47th Congress:** the first session closes.

Aug. 23. *Chicago.* Organization of the **Home-Protection party.**

Nov. 7. *N. Y.* **Grover Cleveland** (Dem.) is elected governor by 193,825 majority over Charles J. Folger (Rep.).

Nov.* *Va.* The people ratify the amendment to the **Constitution,** abrogating the clause requiring the payment of a capitation tax as a condition of suffrage. Vote, 107,303–66,131.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **The 47th Congress:** the second session opens.

Congress: The Tariff Commission reports a bill favoring protection.

—— *Kan.* **A Democratic governor** is first elected.

Dec. 24. *D. C.* Gen. N. M. Curtis, having appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court **against a fine imposed for violating the civil service rules,** the court declares the law constitutional and the sentence affirmed.

Dec. 27. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **The Pendleton Civil Service Bill is passed.** Vote, 38-5. [All the minority are Democrats.]

Dec. 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A bill for the relief of **Fitz-John Porter** is introduced. [Passes. Vote, 33-27. It is strongly opposed in the House.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1881 ** Great Britain pays the United States $75,000 compensation for damages done to American fishermen in **Fortune Bay.**

****** **The Standard Oil Trust** is organized by the petroleum companies.

1882 Jan. 6. *Ia.* **A railroad disaster** causes 21 deaths at New Albion.

Jan. 13. *N. Y.* **A collision** on the Hudson River Railroad at Spuyten Duyvil Creek causes nine deaths.

Jan. 28. *Chicago.* **The new cable street-railroad** is publicly tried for the first time.

Feb. 4. The steamer *Bahama,* running between Puerto Rico and New York, **founders at sea;** 20 lives are lost.

Feb. 17. *Pa.* A fireworks factory at Chester **explodes,** and 14 persons are killed.

—— *N. H.* The business center of **Haverhill is burned;** loss about $2,000,000.

Mar. 30. The steamer *Golden City* **is burned** on the Mississippi near Memphis; 20 lives are lost.

Apr. 9. *New York.* The huge elephant called **Jumbo** arrives from London.

Apr. 10. *La.* **The second centennial** of the discovery of the mouths of the Mississippi River by Sieur de La Salle is celebrated.

July 1. The Columbia Freshmen defeat Harvard in a boat-race; time 10.56.

July 3. Columbia defeats Harvard; time 24.32.

July 4. The steamer *Sciota* is sunk by a **collision** on the Ohio; 57 lives are lost.

July 20. The steamer *Louisiana* runs from **New Orleans** to New York in 4 days, 14 hours, and 17 minutes.

July 22. *Cal.* Miners hold a **convention** at Nevada City to consider the *débris* question, as it affects streams of water.

Aug. 7. The steamer *Gold Dust* on the Ohio River **bursts her boilers,** and kills 17 persons.

Aug. 19. *Ky.* **The 100th anniversary** of the battle of **Blue Licks** is celebrated.

Sept. 26. *Cal.* Residents and property owners in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys hold an **Anti-Débris Convention** at Sacramento.

Sept. 29. The steamer *Robert E. Lee* is burned on the Mississippi; 20 lives are lost.

Oct. 8. *Cal.* The steamer *Arabic* runs from Yokohoma, Japan, to San Francisco in 13 days, 21 hours, and 43 minutes.

Oct. 10. The bark *Malleville* runs aground in Vancouver Sound; 19 lives are lost.

Oct. 22-27. Philadelphia celebrates the **second centennial** of its settlement.

Oct. 22. The *Wambe* is wrecked off Vancouver Island; several hundred lives are lost.

Oct. 30. *New York.* **The Park Theater** is burned; two lives are lost.

Nov.* *Cal.* The Big Bend gold **mining tunnel** is begun. [It is completed April, 1886; length, 12,000; size, 12 by 16 feet.]

Nov.* *N. J.* Work is suspended on the **Hudson River Tunnel** from the New Jersey side, for financial reasons.

ARMY — NAVY.

1882 * * The cruiser *Trenton* is lighted by electricity; the first war-vessel in the world so lighted.

1883 May * Gen. Crook pursues hostile **Apache Indians** into Mexico, with the concurrence of the Mexican Government; he captures 383 prisoners.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1882 * * *Conn.* A new observatory is erected for Yale.

* * *Mass.* **A Veterinary School** is established at Harvard.

* * *New York.* Thomas Hovenden of Pa., William J. Linton of New Haven, and Alfred C. Howland, George H. Smillie, and Gilbert Gaul of New York, are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *Nev.* **Nickel** is discovered in Humboldt County.

* * *San Juan Abajo* is painted by Thomas Moran.

* * *Princess Lily* is painted by J. M. Hart.

* * *Rugged Maine* is painted by William Bradford.

* * *Uncle Ned and I* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *Cattle* is painted by A. D. Shattuck.

* * *The Huntsman* is painted by George Inness, Jr.

* * *Bathers* is painted by G. W. Maynard.

* * *Indian Summer* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Venice* is painted by G. L. Brown.

* * A colossal statue of **Washington** is executed by J. Q. A. Ward. [It is set up in Wall Street, New York City.]

1883 Feb. 23. A comet is discovered.

Feb. * **Floods prevail** in Pennsylvania and Ohio; 50,000 people in the valley of the Ohio are rendered homeless; rise of the Ohio at Cincinnati, 66 feet; relief is sent from all parts of the country.

Feb. * *Wyo.* The mercury falls to **57 degrees below zero** at La Crosse.

Apr. 22. *Miss.* A cyclone at Beauregard destroys 200 houses and 83 lives.

Apr. * *Ga.—La.* **Tornadoes** destroy millions of property and many lives in Georgia and Iowa.

May 11. *New York.* **The American Art Union** is incorporated, for the advancement of art.

May 18. *Wis.* **A cyclone** at Racine kills 16 people and injures 100; 52 buildings are destroyed; loss, $175,000.

May 24. *N. Y.* **The East River Bridge** is opened for public use.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1883.

Jan. 2. Krauth, Charles Porterfield, Lutheran clergyman, theologian, author, A60.

Jan. 10. Merrill, Lot Myrick, lawyer, senator, Gov. of Me., secretary of treas., A70.

Jan. 12. Mills, Clark, sculptor, A68.

Jan. 23. Beard, George Miller, physician, author, A44.

Feb. 2. Greene, George Washington, author of historical books, A82.

Feb. 9. Dodge, William Earl, merchant, of N. Y., philanthropist, A77.

Feb. 10. Jewell, Marshall, Gov. of Conn., minister to Russia, P. M. G., A58.

Feb. 14. Morgan, Edwin Dennison, senator for N. Y., Gov., A72.

Mar. 4. **Stephens, Alexander Hamilton**, senator for Ga., Gov., Confederate Vice-President, M. C. for Ga., A71.

Mar. 25. Howe, Timothy Otis, lawyer, senator for Wis., P. M. G., A67.

Apr. 4. **Cooper, Peter**, manufacturer, founder of Cooper Union, Greenback candidate for pres., A92.

Apr. 5. Barnes, Joseph K., surg.-gen. U. S. A., A66.

May 12. Washburn, Israel, M. C., Gov. of Me., A70.

May 17. Peck, Jesse Truesdell, Chanc. of Syracuse Univ., M. E. bp., author, A72.

May 28. Sharswood, George, jurist, of Pa legal writer, A73.

June 11. Brooks, Charles T., Unit. clergyman, author, A70.

CHURCH.

1882 * * *Cal.* The California Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * The **Board of Foreign Missions** of the Methodist Protestant Church is organized.

* * *Ill.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Springfield; Herrick Johnson, moderator.

* * The Presbyterian Home Board opens a Choctaw Orphan School.

* * *Ill.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Monmouth; David Paul, moderator.

* * *Ky.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Lexington; B. B. Tyler, president.

* * *Mass.* The Connecticut Valley Congregational Club is formed at Springfield.

* * *Mass.* A Congregational Club is formed at Fitchburg.

* * *N. Y.* **A Baptist Ministers' Home** is founded at West Farms.

* * *New York.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held.

* * The Missouri, Pittsburg, South Dakota, and West Kansas Conferences (Free Methodist) are organized.

* * The American Missionary Society receives by transfer the **Indian missions** of the American Board; the association withdraws from work in foreign countries.

1883 Jan. 27. *S. C.* H. P. Northrop is transferred to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Charleston.

Feb. 24. *Miss.* Hugh Miller Thompson is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Mississippi.

Mar. 31. The Congregational Association of Mississippi is organized.

Apr. 22. *Mich.* Henry Joseph Richter is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Grand Rapids.

Apr. 23. *Wis.* **Michael Heiss** is promoted (Roman Catholic) archbishop of Milwaukee.

May 17. *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Saratoga; E. F. Hatfield, moderator. It organizes the Board of Aid for Colleges.

May 24. The two Bible Societies organized by Baptists yield their work and office to the **Missionary Union and the Publication Society.**

May 26. The General Synod of Great Britain and Ireland (**Reformed Episcopal**) is granted separate organization by the General Council.

June 1. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 24. Joseph Rademacher is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Nashville.

LETTERS.

1882 * * *Cal.* The **Normal School** established by the State at Los Angeles is opened.

* * *Chicago.* The College of **Physicians and Surgeons** opens.

* * *Ia.* The West Des Moines **Training-school** is opened.

* * *Ida.* **The Wilbur College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded in Lewiston.

* * *Ill.* **St. Mary's School** at Knoxville receives its charter.

* * *Ky.* **The Christian College** (Disciples) is founded at Columbia.

* * *Md.* The Westminster Theological Seminary (Meth. Prot.) is founded.

* * *Neb.* **Gates College** at Neligh is opened.

* * *New York.* The *Argosy* and the *Morning Journal* are issued.

* * *N. Y.* The *Saturday Globe* is issued at Utica.

* * *O.* **The Western Reserve College** is removed from Hudson to Cleveland, and its name changed to **Adelbert.**

* * *O.* **The Central Ohio College** (Disciples) is founded at East Liberty.

* * *Pa.* **The Holy Ghost College** (Rom. Cath.) at Pittsburg is chartered.

* * *Pa.* The *Pennsylvania Grit* is issued at Williamsport.

* * *S. Dak.* **The Yankton College** is opened.

* * *Wash.* Spokane College (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Spokane Falls.

* * *W. Va.* The Normal and Classical Academy established at Buckhannon is opened.

* * *History of the American People*, by J. H. Patton, appears.

* * *Idyls of Norway*, by H. H. Boyesen, appears.

* * *A Modern Instance*, by W. D. Howells, appears.

* * *Mr. Isaacs*, by F. Marion Crawford, appears.

* * *Prince Saroni's Wife*, by J. Hawthorne, appears.

* * *Sunday Observance and Sunday Law*, by L. W. Bacon, appears.

* * *Specimen Days and Collect*, by Walt Whitman, appears.

* * *England Without and Within*, by Richard Grant White, appears.

* * *Prince and Pauper*, by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *Life of John Randolph*, by Henry Adams, appears.

* * *Anne*, by Constance Fenimore Cooper, appears.

* * *Life of Hamilton*, by Henry Cabot Lodge, appears.

* * *An Echo of Passion*, by George Parsons Lathrop, appears.

* * *Through One Administration*, by Francis Hodgson Burnett, appears.

1883 Apr. 5. *Ky.* **An educational convention** is held at Frankfort; it organizes a movement against illiteracy.

SOCIETY.

1882 Dec. * *U. S.* **The Indians' Rights Association** is organized.

Dec. + * *D. C.* New trial of the "**Star Route**" cases begins, and continues for six months.

There were 296 contracts dishonestly obtained with worthless bonds for $8,000,000. A swindle amounting to $5,000,000 is alleged, in "expediting" privileges.

* * *Chicago.* **The Charity Organization Society** is formed.

* * *Colo.* **Labor Day** becomes a legal holiday, to be observed on the first Monday in September.

* * *Ia.* **The Prohibitory Amendment** is adopted by the people; majority—nearly 30,000 votes.

"No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine, and beer."

* * *Ky.* **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in national convention at Louisville; **Frances Willard**, president.—**The Hatfield faction** in Pike County capture four political **murderers** of the McCoy faction, and shoot them.—**The "Regulators"** disband, surrender to the civil authorities at Louisville, and furnish the names of many members of their organization.

* * *Mich.* **An insane asylum** is located by the State at Traverse City.

* * *Miss.* The Legislature enacts a law against the selling or giving away of intoxicating **liquors** within five miles of the University of Mississippi.

* * **The Royal Society of Good Fellows** is founded.

* * *New York.* The Actors' Fund is established, to provide aid for disabled and needy members of the theatrical profession.

* * *Va.* The Legislature abolishes **corporal punishment.**

1883 Jan. 4. *Tenn.* **It** is announced that the **defalcation** of M. T. Polk, the State treasurer, amounts to $4,000,000.

Jan. 26. *D. C.* **The Marquis of Lorne** visits Washington.

Jan. * *Ala.* **The deficit** of the State treasurer, I. H. Vincent, is found to be $212,000.

Mar. 21. *Pa.* N. L. Dukes is acquitted of the **murder** of Col. Nutt of Uniontown.

Mar. 28. The Legislature establishes a council of State **charities and correction.**

Mar. * *Mo.* **The Downing Law** (high-license) is enacted.

It fixes yearly license charges at $50 to $200 for State purposes, and $500 to $800 for county purposes — a minimum of $550 and a maximum of $1,000.

Apr. 2+. *Chicago.* Over 3,000 **bricklayers** successfully **strike for increased wages**; they hold out 68 days at a wage-loss of $560,000.

June 9. *D. C.* The remains of **John Howard Payne**, removed from Tunis, are interred with public ceremonies at Washington.

June 11. *D. C.* Thomas J. Brady and the Dorseys are acquitted in the second **Star Route trial.**

STATE.

1882 * * *D. C.* **Samuel Blatchford** of N. Y. is appointed justice of U. S. Supreme Court.

* * *Ky.* **Commissioners** are appointed to consider railroad affairs.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-86 * * *Ala.* Edw. A. O'Neal.
-86 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). Frederick A. Tuttle.
-83 * * *Ga.* Alex. H. Stephens.
-88 * * *La.* Samuel D. M'Enery.
-83 * * *Mass.* Benj. F. Butler.
-90 * * *Miss.* Robert Lowry.
-84 * * *Mont.* (*Ter.*). J. Schuyler Crosby.
-86 * * *N. Mex.* (*Ter.*). L. A. Sheldon.
-86 * * *Ore.* Z. F. Moody.
-86 * * *S. C.* Hugh S. Thompson.
-86 * * *Va.* William E. Cameron.
-84 * * *Vt.* John L. Barstow.
-88 * * *Wis.* Jeremiah M. Rusk.

1883 Jan. 4. *Boston.* **Gen. B. F. Butler** is inaugurated governor of Massachusetts.

Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: The Pendleton **Civil Service Bill** is passed. Vote, 155–47.

101 Republicans, 49 Democrats, and 5 Independents vote for it; 7 Republicans, 39 Democrats, and one Independent vote against it.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a **Presidential Succession Bill.** Vote, 40–13.

It is designed to provide for a contingency when neither President nor Vice-President is selected, and where no President *pro tempore* has been chosen by the Senate. [Not considered in the House.]

Jan. 10. *D. C* **Congress**; Senate: **A tariff bill** is reported.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: The Committee of Ways and Means reports a **tariff bill.**

The Civil Service Reform Bill is signed by the President, and becomes the law of the land; it requires competitive examination for admission into certain departments of the civil service.

Jan. 26. *Va.* The Legislature passes the **Riddenberger Act,** proposing certain terms of settlement with holders of State bonds.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** A Conference Committee meets to consider the **tariff bill.** [Mar. 2. It reports.]

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress** approves the **tariff bill.** Vote, Senate, 32–31; House, 152–116. The President immediately signs the bill.

This act **reduces the internal revenue** and repeals the tax on bank checks, etc., also on matches and medicinal preparations; the protective tariff principle is retained.

Congress authorizes **postal notes** of less sums than $5; it reduces the rate of first-class matter from three cents to two cents per half-ounce.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Congress** removes the **special duty** of 10 per cent on goods imported from ports west of the Cape of Good Hope.

The 47th Congress ends.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* Chief Justice Waite makes a **decision** in the case of New York and New Hampshire *vs.* Louisiana.

"One State cannot create a controversy with another State within the meaning of that term as used in the judicial clauses of the Constitution, by assuming the prosecution of debts owing by other States to its citizens."

MISCELLANEOUS.

1882 Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1882.

Production: gold, $32,500,000, silver, $46,800,000; bales of cotton, 5,435,845; pounds of wool, 272,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 30,000,000; **currency** in circulation (June 30), $1,174,290,419; per capita, $22.37. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 788,992. Miles of **railroads** worked, 104,971; capital stock, $3,511,035,424; total accidents, 1,365; persons killed, 380; injured, 1,588. Fire waste, $84,505,024; insurance, $48,875,131.

* * *Fla.* Philadelphia capitalists begin the **drainage of Lake Okeechobee** to reclaim valuable land.

* * *N. Y.* New York Yacht Club returns the **America cup** to one of the surviving donors, that he may make new conditions.

1883 Jan. 10. *Wis.* **The Newhall House** is burned at Milwaukee, causing 71 deaths; George Scheller, lessee of the barroom, is arrested on a charge of arson.

Jan. 19. *Cal.* **A passenger train** on the Southern Pacific **is wrecked** near Tehichipa; 15 persons are killed.

Feb. 13. *Ga.* Savannah celebrates the **150th anniversary** of its settlement.

Mar. 4. **The steamer** *Yazoo* **sinks** in the Mississippi; the accident is caused by an obstruction; 19 lives are lost.

Mar. 17. Three base-ball clubs form a tripartite or national agreement—**the National League,** American Association, and the Northwestern League.

Mar. 24. Distinct telephonic communication is opened between New York and Chicago — distance, **1,000 miles.**

Mar. 30. *O.* **An accident** occurs on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad near Mason's Station; 53 persons are injured.

May 3±. The steamer *Grappler* **is burned** near Vancouver Island; 70 lives are lost.

May 24. *N. Y.* The great **East River Bridge,** connecting New York and Brooklyn, is opened for traffic after 13 years have been spent in its construction. Cost, $15,000,000. (See Art, 1870.)

May 30. A panic occurs on the East River Bridge; 12 persons are crushed to death, and many injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1883 July 2. Judson D. Bingham is commissioned colonel — quartermaster's department.

July 3. Matthew M. Blunt is commissioned colonel — the 16th infantry.

Oct. 31. Philip H. Sheridan is appointed (16th) **to command the army,** and (4th) to rank as general.

Nov. 1. *D. C.* **Gen. W. T. Sherman** relinquishes command of the U. S. Army; **Gen. Sheridan** assumes command.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1883 Aug. 12. *N. Y.* **The asteroid Barbara** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton.

Sept. 2. Another **comet** is discovered.

Oct. 22. *New York.* **The Metropolitan Opera House** is opened.

Oct. * **Henry Irving** (John Henry Brodrib) makes his first appearance in the United States.

Oct. * **Ellen Alice Terry Kelly** makes her first appearance in the United States. (Ellen Terry.)

* * *N. J.* **A 23-inch Clark equatorial,** with several large spectroscopes, is mounted in the **Halstead Observatory** at Princeton.

* * *New York.* A bronze **statue of Washington** is unveiled in Wall Street.

July 13. The steamer *Proteus*, sent to relieve the Greely Arctic Expedition of 1881, is **crushed in the ice** of Smith's Sound; it is the second unsuccessful attempt to send relief.

Aug. 21. *Minn.* A tornado destroys one-third of the houses in Rochester and many lives; property loss, $1,000,000.

* * *New York.* Frederick Dielman, H. Bolton Jones, Edgar M. Ward, and Kruseman Van Elten of New York are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *S. Dak.* **Tin** is discovered in the Black Hills.

* * *N. Y.* **The Cæcilia Ladies' Vocal Society** is organized at Brooklyn.

* * The American **Climatological Association** is organized.

* * **Campanini** makes his first appearance in the United States.

* * *Ancient Mariner* is painted by G. W. Maynard.

* * *Cockle Gathering* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *Scene on Long Island* is painted by J. W. Casilear.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1883.

July 4. Purcell, John Baptist, R. C. archbishop of Cincinnati, O., writer, A83.

July 8. Baldwin, John Dennison, Cong. cl., editor, author, M. C. for Mass., A74.

July 15. Stratton, Charles Sherwood, dwarf (Gen. Tom Thumb), A45.

July 21. Milmore, Martin, sculptor, A39.

July 27. Blair, Montgomery, lawyer, P. M. G., A70.

Aug. 19. Sikes, William Wirt, writer, author, A47.

—— **Black, Jeremiah Sullivan,** jurist, of Pa., atty.-gen., secretary of state, A73.

Aug. 20. Baker, William Mumford, Pres. clergyman, novelist, A58.

Oct. 10. Ewer, Ferdinand Cartwright, P. E. clergyman, author, A57.

Oct. 12. Smith, John Lawrence, mineralogist, chemist, author, A65.

Oct. 22. Reid, Mayne, captain in Mexican war, novelist, A65.

Nov. 7. Randolph, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Gov., sen. for N. J., A57.

Nov. 13. Sims, James Martin, phys., surg., inventor of medical instruments, A70.

Nov. 15. Le Conte, John Lawrence, entomologist, naturalist, author, A58.

Dec. 27. Humphreys, Andrew Atkinson, brig.-gen. U. S. A., A73.

CHURCH.

1883 July 4. *O.* Wm. H. Elder succeeds to (Roman Catholic) See of Cincinnati.

Sept. 16. *It.* Patrick W. Riordan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Cabesa.

Oct. 6. The Mormons hold a great meeting at Salt Lake; 57 missionaries are sent out to make converts.

Oct. 14. *Ind.* David Buel Knickerbacker is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Indiana.

Oct. 20. *N. Y.* Henry Codman Potter is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of New York.

Oct. 21. *Va.* Alfred Magill Randolph is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Virginia.

Dec. 6. *Fla.* The General Congregational Association of Florida is organized.

Dec. 20. *N. Dak.* William W. Walker is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of North Dakota.

* * **The Women's General Missionary Society** (United Presbyterian) is organized.

* * *Boston.* The Unitarian Ministers' Monday Club is established.

* * **The Bureau of Woman's Work** is organized by the American Missionary Association.

* * **The American Board** of Commissioners for Foreign Missions transfers all their Indian missions to the American Missionary Asssociation.

It becomes responsible for the Indian work of the Congregational Church. The missions transferred are the Fort Berthold Mission and school, among the Mandans, Gros Ventres, and Rees, in Dakota; the Santee Mission and a large normal training-school, at Santee Agency, Nebraska; and the Fort Sully Mission, with its out-stations, on the Cheyenne. (Cyc. of Missions.)

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Saratoga.

* * *N. Dak.* The North Dakota General Congregational Conference is organized.

* * *O.* **The General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Springfield.

* * *O.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Cincinnati; D. R. Dangan, president.

LETTERS.

1883 * * *Ala.* **The Normal College for girls** at Livingston and the **State Normal School** at Jackson are opened.

* * *Ark.* Little Rock University (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Little Rock.

* * *Cal.* **Washington College** (Disciples) is founded at Irvine.

* * *Fla.* **Stetson University** (Bapt.) is founded at Deland. **The State University** is removed from Eau Gallie to Lake City.

* * *Ga.* **The Gammon Theological School** of Clark University is founded at Atlanta.

* * *Ind.* **The Rose Polytechnic Institute** at Terre Haute is opened.

* * *Ky.* **Home College** (Disciples) is founded at Cambellsburg.

* * *Mo.* **Ash Grove College** (Disciples) is founded at Ash Grove. The St. Louis *Evening Star Sayings* is issued.

* * *Mont.* **The College of Montana,** established at Deer Lodge, is opened.

* * *N. J.* The *Evening News* is issued at Newark.

* * *New York.* The *World* is bought by Joseph Pulitzer.

* * *Pa.* The *Press* is issued at Pittsburg.

* * *Phila.* The *Ladies' Home Journal* is issued.

* * *S. Dak.* The State **Normal Schools** at Spearfish and Madison are opened. Sioux Falls University (Bapt.) is founded. The University of South Dakota (non-sect.) is organized at Vermillion. **Pierre University** (Pres.) is organized at East Pierre.

* * *Tex.* **University of Texas** (non-sect.) is organized at Austin.

* * *Va.* The State Normal and Collegiate Institute is located at Petersburg. **Hartshorn Memorial College** (Col. Bapt.) is founded at Richmond. The Southwest Virginia Institute (Fem. Bapt.) is founded at Glade Springs.

* * *Wash.* **Witman College** at Walla Walla is opened.

* * *From Ponkapog to Pesth*, by T. B. Aldrich, appears; also *Mercedes.*

* * *The Bay of Seven Islands*, by John Greenleaf **Whittier,** appears.

* * *Beyond the Gates*, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.

* * *Donald and Dorothy*, by Mary Mapes Dodge, appears.

* * *Dr. Claudius*, by F. Marion Crawford, appears; also *To Leeward.*

* * *The English Novel and Its Development*, by Sidney Lanier, appears.

* * *English Rambles*, by William Winter, appears.

* * *Excursions of an Evolutionist*, by John Fiske, appears.

* * *Farm Festivals*, by Will Carleton, appears.

* * *Fortune's Fool*, by Julian Hawthorne, appears; also *Dust.*

* * *History of Virginia*, by John Esten Cooke, appears.

* * *The Hoosier Schoolboy*, by Edward Eggleston, appears.

* * *Hot Ploughshares*, by Albion Winegar Tourgée, appears.

* * *Lulu's Library*, by Louisa M. Alcott, appears.

* * *Michael Angelo*, by Henry W. Longfellow, appears.

* * *Portraits of Places*, by Henry James, appears.

* * *Common Sense in the Kitchen*, by Marion Harland, appears.

SOCIETY.

1883 June * *Ill.* **The Legislature passes the Harper law.**
Minimum rates of $500 for the sale of all kinds of liquors, and $150 for the sale of malt liquors only, are fixed.

July 19. *Pa.* The great **strike of 67,000 telegraph operators**, for an advance of 15 per cent in their wages, begins at Pittsburg [and extends to several States].

July 25. *Colo.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in its 17th National Encampment at Denver; Robert B. Beath of Pa., commander-in-chief.

Aug. 15. The successful **strike of telegraphers** ends.

Sept. 1+. *Pa.* About 1,200 **glass-blowers** of western Pennsylvania **successfully strike** against reduced wages, and hold out 23 weeks at a wage-loss of $526,000.

Sept. 24+. *Ky.* A national **convention of colored men** is held at Louisville; it claims civil and political rights.

Sept. *-Oct. * Chief Justice Coleridge of England visits America.

Oct. 30. *N. Y.* **Edward N. Rowell** of Batavia is acquitted of **murder** in fatally shooting Johnson L. Lynch of Utica, his wife's lover.

Nov. 3. *Va.* **A riot** breaks out between the negroes and the white military at **Danville**; seven negroes are killed, and seven white men wounded.

Nov. 26. *New York.* **The Centenary of the British Evacuation** is celebrated by an immense procession.

* * *Chicago.* **The Washington Park Club** is organized.

* * *Ill.* The Chicago Voice and Hearing **School for the Deaf** established at Englewood is opened.

* * *Ky.—La.* **The Charity Organization Society** is formed at Louisville; another at New Orleans.

* * *Mass.* The Legislature passes a law for the bringing of **children of worthless parents** before the court and providing them with the proper guardianship.

* * *Mass.* About 50,000 voters vainly petition the Legislature to submit a **Constitutional Amendment** against the liquor traffic.

* * *Mich.* **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in a national convention at Detroit; **Frances Willard**, president. It organizes a **World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.**

* * *Me.* **The death penalty** is restored to the statutes.

* * *Mo.* The Legislature passes the **Downing High-License law**; fee $1,200.

* * *Mo.* **A State Board of Health** is established.

* * *Mont.* **Mormons** expelled from Utah for their monogamic apostasy settle in Deer Lodge and Gallatin Counties.

* * *N. C.* The State hospital for the **insane** is opened at Morganton.

STATE.

1883 June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $214,706,497; internal revenue, $144,720,369; direct tax, $108,157; sales of public lands, $7,955,864; miscellaneous items, $30,796,395. Total revenue, $398,287,582; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $132,879,444. **Expenditures:** Miscellaneous items, $68,678,022; War Department, $48,911,383; Navy Department, $15,283,437; Indians, $7,362,590; **pensions**, $66,012,574: interest on the public debt, $59,160,131. Total ordinary expenditures, $265,408,138. **Public debt**, $1,892,547,412. Exports, $823,839,402; imports, $723,180,914.

Sept. 19. *S. Dak.* A Territorial Convention at Sioux Falls frames a State **Constitution.**

Oct. 10. *U. S.* **Two-cent letter postage** goes into effect.

Oct. 15. *D. C.* The U. S. Supreme Court decides that the Civil Rights Act of March 1, 1875, requires that **equal privileges** be given to colored people and whites in inns, cars, and theaters, is **unconstitutional** except within the District of Columbia and in the Territories.

Nov. 6. Dakota adopts by a popular vote a Constitution erecting **South Dakota** as a separate State.

—— *New York.* **Franklin Edson** is elected the 83d mayor.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 48th Congress opens.**
Congress; Senate: **George F. Edmunds** of Vt. is elected President *pro tempore*. House: **John G. Carlisle** (Dem.) of Ky. is elected Speaker by 191 votes against 112 for J. W. Keifer (Rep.), and 10 scattering.

Dec. 31. *D. C.* The reduction of the **public debt** since July amounts to **81 millions.**

* * *Kan.* The Legislature provides for a **railroad commission**, to regulate the passenger and freight charges of railroads.

* * *Tenn.* The Legislature passes a law for funding the **State debt** at a discount of 24 per cent on 6 per cent bonds; the others are cut down in like proportion.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**
-85 * * *Ark.* Jas. H. Berry.
-87 * * *Cal.* George Stoneman.
-85 * * *Colo.* James B. Grant.
-85 * * *Conn.* Thomas M. Waller.
-87 * * *Del.* Charles C. Stockley.
-86 * * *Ga.* Henry D. M'Daniel.
-84 * * *Ida.* (*Ter.*) John N. Irwin.
-85 * * *Ill.* John M. Hamilton.
-85 * * *Kan.* George W. Glick.
-87 * * *Ky.* J. Proctor Knott.
-86 * * *Mass.* George D. Robinson.
-87 * * *Me.* Frederick Robie.
-85 * * *Mich.* Josiah W. Begole.
-86 * * *Minn.* Lucius F. Hubbard.
-87 * * *Neb.* James W. Dawes.
-85 * * *N. H.* Samuel W. Hale.
-85 * * *N. Y.* Grover Cleveland.
-87 * * *Nev.* Jewett W. Adams.
-87 * * *Pa.* Robert E. Pattison.
-85 * * *R. I.* Augustus O. Bourn.
-87 * * *Tenn.* William B. Bate.
-87 * * *Tex.* John Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1883 July 4. *N. Y.* The first intercollegiate boat-race for fours is pulled at Lake George, 1¼ miles straight. Cornell, 11.57; University of Pennsylvania, 12.29; Princeton, 12.40; Wesleyan, 12.47.

July 23. *Md.* Near Baltimore a **pier** on the Patapsco River **gives way**, and 70 excursionists lose their lives.

July 24. *N. Y.* Capt. **Matt. Webb is drowned** while attempting to swim across the Niagara Whirlpool Rapids.

July * *New York.* Work is suspended on the **Hudson River Tunnel** for lack of funds; the amount expended on the abandoned tunnel is $1,000,000.

Aug 1+. *Ky.* **The Southern Exposition** is held at Louisville.

Aug. 11. *Mass.* **Vineyard Haven** is almost destroyed by fire.

Sept. 1. *Ala.* The State **Agricultural Department** becomes operative; E. C. Betts is appointed commissioner.

Sept. 3. *Boston.* **The Foreign Exposition** opens.

Sept. 4. *Ill.* **A railroad accident** near Grayville causes nine deaths.

Sept. 6. *N. Y.* The new steamboat *Maid of the Mist* makes a perilous passage through the lower rapids and whirlpools of the Niagara River.

Sept. 8. *Mont.* The last spike is driven in the **Northern Pacific Railroad**, at a point near the mouth of Gold Creek; the road is 1,674 miles long.

Oct. 1. *Miss.* An Interstate **Levee Convention** meets at Vicksburg.

Oct. 3. *Pa.* **The Pittsburg Exposition** buildings burn with the exhibits; loss, $1,000,000.

Nov. * Six New England fishing schooners founder at St. George's Bank; 76 lives are lost.

Dec. 14. *New York.* **The Standard Theater** is burned.

Dec. 20. *N. Y.* **The cantilever railroad bridge** across Niagara River is opened.

* * **Florida prospers** after long neglect: its wilderness is boomed by British and American capitalists.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1883.
Production: Gold, $30,000,000; silver, $46,200,000; bales of cotton, 6,992,234; pounds of wool, 290,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 23,449,633. **Currency** in circulation (June 30), $1,230,305,696; per capita, $22.91. Immigrants received (fiscal year) 603,322. Miles of **railroads** worked, 110,414; capital stock, $3,708,060,583; total accidents, 1,619; persons killed, 474; persons injured, 1,954. **Fire waste**, $100,149,228; insurance, $54,808,664; lives lost, 447.

* * *Phila.* **The William Penn cottage**, erected in ±1683 — the pioneer brick house — is transferred to Prospect Park, and rebuilt.

ARMY — NAVY.

1884 Apr. 18. Peter T. Swaine is commissioned colonel — 22d infantry.

July 2. *D. C.* President Arthur vetoes the bill to restore **Fitz-John Porter** to the army as unjust to other officers. (See State, Feb. 1.)

July 5. Guido N. Lieber is commissioned colonel.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1883 * * *Geysers* is painted by Albert Bierstadt.

* * *Neglecting Trade* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *Uplands in Autumn* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *Wawayanda Valley* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * *Sunny Day in the Woods* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *Hillside* is painted by A. F. Bellows.

* * *July Day* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

* * *Thomas Le Clear* is painted by William Page.

* * *Fishing Craft at Sunset* is painted by William Bradford.

* * *Niagara Falls* is painted by George Inness.

* * *Willing Captives* is painted by F. S. Church.

* * *Mother of the Herd* is painted by George Inness.

1884 Feb. 7±. Great inundations occur in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and other regions; about 15 lives are lost and 5,000 people are homeless. [Congress appropriates $500,000 for relief.]

Feb. 14. *O.* **The flood in the Ohio** reaches 71¾ inches at Cincinnati, the highest water recorded.

Feb. 18. Tornadoes in the Southern States cause the loss of 600 lives.

May 10. An expedition under W. S. Schley sails in search of Lieut. Greely in the Arctic regions; a reward of $25,000 is offered by the Government.

May 24. *N. Y.* **The East River Bridge is opened.**

Depth of the New York foundation below high-water mark, 78 ft., 6 in.; depth of the Brooklyn foundation below high-water mark, 45 ft. Size of the towers at high-water line, 140 x 59 ft. — at roof course, 136 x 53 ft.; height of the towers above high-water mark, 276 ft., 6 in.; height of roadway in the clear in the middle of the East River, 135 ft.; width of bridge, 85 ft.; length of main span, 1,595 ft., 6 in.; length of each land span, 930 ft.; length of the Brooklyn approach, 971 ft.; length of the New York approach, 1,560 ft.; length of each of the four great cables, 3,578 ft., 6 in.; diameter, 15¾ in.; number of steel galvanized wires in each cable, 5,434; weight of each cable, about 800 tons. Ultimate strength of each cable, 15,000 tons; weight of steel in the suspended superstructure, 10,000 tons. Total cost, $15,000,000. (Houghtaling's Handbook.)

June 18. *Conn.* **A memorial** of Governor Buckingham is unveiled at Hartford; sculptor, Olin L. Warner.

June 22. *Arctic Region.* Capt. Schley of the *Thetis* finds the seven survivors of Lieut. **Greely's expedition** five miles off Cape Sabins, on Smith's Sound, 17 persons having starved and one accidentally drowned. The expedition had penetrated to 83° 24′ N.

July 17. *N. F.* **Lieut. Greely** and party arrive at St. Johns. [Aug. 1. They arrive at Portsmouth, N. H.]

Aug. 5. *New York.* The corner-stone of the pedestal for the **Statue of Liberty** on Bedloe's Island is laid.

Aug. 10–11. *U. S.* Slight shocks of **earthquake** are felt in the region between New York and Washington.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1884.

Jan. 26. Letcher, John, lawyer, M. C. for Va., Gov., A71.

Feb. 2. Phillips, Wendell, lawyer, orator, antislavery leader, A73.

Feb. 8. Guyot, Arnold Henry, naturalist, geographer, author, A77.

Feb. 16. Williams, Samuel Wells, prof. of Chinese at Yale, author, A72.

Feb. 27. Hunt, William Henry, lawyer, sec. navy, diplomatist, A60.

Mar. 21. Abbot, Ezra, Biblical scholar, theologian, author, A65.

—— Fuller, George, figure and portrait painter, A62.

Apr. 17. Appleton, Thomas Gold, author, poet, A72.

May 2. Toebbe, Augustus Mary, R. C. bishop of Covington, Ky., A55.

May 6. Gross, Samuel David, surgeon, author, A79.

May 8. Benjamin, Judah Philip, lawyer, senator for La., Confederate atty.-gen., secretary of state, A73.

May 12. O'Conor, Charles, lawyer, Dem. candidate for presidency, A80.

May 13. Mc Cormick, Cyrus Hall, inventor of reaper for harvesting grain, A75.

June 7. Hoffman, Charles Fenno, poet, novelist, A 78.

—— Webb, James Watson, journalist, of N. Y., A82.

June 8. Swayne, Noah Haynes, jurist, associate justice of U. S. S. Ct., A80.

June 18. Simpson, Matthew, coll. pres., M. E. bishop, orator, A74.

July 1. Pinkerton, Allan, detective, au., A64.

Aug. 8. Whitehead, William Adee, historian, A74.

Aug. 17. Woodward, Joseph Janvier, surgeon, histologist, author, A72.

Aug. 18. Hudson, Mary Clemmer Ames, writer, author, correspondent, A45.

Sept. 2. Bowen, Henry, journalist, editor, Gov., sen. for R. I., A79.

—— Folger, Charles James, jurist of N. Y., secretary of treasury, A66.

CHURCH.

1883 * * *Pa.* General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Pittsburg; William H. McMillan, moderator.

* * *Phila.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets; it provides for the **enrichment of the Prayer Book.**

* * *N. C.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of East Carolina is established.

* * Congregational Clubs are formed in Omaha, New Haven, Old Colony, San Francisco, and Central New York.

* * The Presbyterian Home Board starts a day-school among the Cherokees at Fort Gibson; also a boarding-school among the Sioux.

* * The Presbyterians begin mission-work among the Sac and Fox Indians.

* * The Presbyterian Board of **Aid for Colleges** is well sustained.

* * The **National Council** (Congregational) meets. The committee presents a **Declaration of Faith.**

* * The East Michigan Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

± * * The **Woman's Board of the Evangelical Association** (German Churches) is organized.

1884 Mar. 7. *Mont.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Helena is established.

Apr. 17. *N. C.* A. A. Watson is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of East Carolina.

Apr. 24. *Ga.* The Southern Conference (Unitarian and other Christian Churches) is held at Atlanta.

May 1–28. *Phila.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held.

Charles H. Fowler, William X. Ninde, Willard F. Mallalieu, John M. Walden, are elected bishops; and William Taylor is elected missionary bishop for Africa.

May 29. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 11. *N. H.* Dennis M. Bradley is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of New Hampshire.

June 17. The Montana Conference (Congregational) is organized.

June 19. The General Association (Congregational) of Arizona and New Mexico is organized.

July 31. *Minn.* **Bishop John Ireland** succeeds to the (Roman Catholic) Archiepiscopal See of St. Paul.

Sept. 14. *Ia.* Henry Cosgrove is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Davenport.

LETTERS.

1883 * * *His Somber Rivals*, by Edward Payson Roe, appears.

* * *Life of Henry Ward Beecher*, by Lyman Abbott, appears.

* * *Life on the Mississippi*, by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *Daniel Webster*, by Henry Cabot Lodge, appears.

* * *Spanish Vistas*, by George Parsons Lathrop, appears.

* * *History of the People of the United States*, Vol. I., by John Bach McMaster, appears.

* * *The Mate of the Daylight*, by Sarah Orne Jewett, appears.

* * *For the Major*, by Constance Fenimore Cooper, appears.

* * *A Daughter of the Philistines*, by H. H. Boyesen, appears.

* * *The House of a Merchant Prince*, by William Henry Bishop, appears.

* * *But Yet a Woman*, by Arthur S. Hardy, appears.

1884 Apr. 7. *D. C.* Congress passes an **Educational Bill** appropriating $77,000,000 to be apportioned among the States, in proportion to illiteracy.

Apr. 23. *D. C.* Congress grants 46,080 acres of land to the State of Alabama, for the benefit of the **Alabama University.**

SOCIETY.

1883 * * **The Brewers' and Malsters' Association** define the political attitude of "the trade."

Circulars will demand answers by all candidates. It is "*Resolved*, When candidates of both and all parties answer in the affirmative (that is, opposed to Prohibition), each member of this Association shall be at liberty to vote as he deems best. Where they fail to communicate it will be considered as an answer in the negative, in which case we shall withhold our votes or select an independent candidate. When one answers in the affirmative and the other in the negative, we shall always support the man who cooperates with us, whatever may be his party."

* * *O.* The Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment is adopted by the people by over 82,000 majority. [Technicalities defeat its execution.]

* * *O.* The Scott Law is passed taxing the liquor traffic; an anti-license majority of 92,268 votes is given.

* * *Ore.* — *S. Dak.* An asylum for the insane is completed by the State at Salem. Also one at Yankton in South Dakota is opened.

* * *Wis.* The school for the deaf is opened at Milwaukee.

* * The Choctaw Indians adopt negroes into their tribes.

* * *U. S.* Memorial services are held in many places celebrating the 400th anniversary of the birth of Luther.

* * *Va.* A Baptist Home for Aged Women is founded in Richmond.

* * The National Provident Union is founded. — The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen is founded in America. — The Fraternity of Modern Woodmen of America is founded.

1884 Feb. 4+. *Mass.* About 5,000 spinners at Fall River strike unsuccessfully against reduced wages, and hold out 16 weeks, at a wage-loss of $412,950.

Feb. 26+. *Ind.* About 3,000 miners at Brazil strike unsuccessfully against reduced wages, and hold out 14 weeks, at a wage-loss of $300,000.

Mar. 17+. *New York.* About 6,000 painters strike successfully for increased wages, and hold out three weeks, at a wage-loss of $324,000.

Mar. 28. *O.* William Berner, a confessed murderer, is convicted of manslaughter at Cincinnati, in killing William H. Kirk.

Mar. 28–Apr. 3. *O.* A riot ensues in Cincinnati upon the lenient verdict of manslaughter against the murderers, Berner and Palmer; 20 more murder cases await trial; the court-house with its records is burned, the militia is called out, and 42 rioters are killed, and 120 wounded.

Mar. * *Pa.* The Union Veteran Legion is organized at Pittsburg.

May 17. *D. C.* Congress prohibits the importation of intoxicating liquors into Alaska.

June 2. *Ore.* The people defeat the Woman Suffrage Amendment. Vote, 11,223–28,716.

June 16+. *Pa.* Nearly 7,000 miners in the western part of the State unsuccessfully strike for increased wages [they lose $727,480 in wages].

June 23+. *O.* Over 2,000 miners in Hocking Valley strike unsuccessfully against a reduction of wages, and hold out nine months, at a wage-loss of $727,480.

July 4. *Ia.* The prohibitory liquor law becomes operative.

July 10. * The National Democratic Convention in its platform declares: "We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty."

July 23. *Minn.* The Grand Army of the Republic meets in its 18th Encampment at Minneapolis; John S. Kuntz of O., commander-in-chief.

Sept. 2. *Kan.* The Prohibition party organizes at Lawrence.

STATE.

1884 Jan. 14. *Mont.* A Constitutional Convention meets.

Jan. 21. *D. C.* Congress: The House votes to repeal the Iron Clad Oath Bill of the war period; only one vote is cast in the negative.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the bill to restore Fitz-John Porter to the army with emoluments. Vote, 184–78. [Mar. 13. It passes the Senate. Vote, 36–25. July 2. The bill is vetoed by the President; later the House repasses it. Vote, 168–78; but it fails of a two-thirds vote in the Senate — 127–27.]

Feb. 15. *D. C.* The German minister returns the resolution of the House of Representatives, laudatory of Herr Lasker, by order of Prince Bismarck, who declines to present it to the Reichstag, because opposed to his political convictions.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Mexican War Pensions Bill. Vote, 227–46.

The U. S. Supreme Court decides the Legal Tender Act for the reissue of Treasury Notes in time of peace constitutional, and that such notes are a lawful tender for all debts.

Mar. 11. *D. C.* Congress; The Senate ratifies a commercial treaty with Mexico. Vote, 41–20. House: The Morrison Tariff Bill is reported; it aims "to reduce import duties and war tariff taxes."

Apr. 7. *D. C.* The Educational Bill passes. (See Letters.)

Apr. 15. *D. C.* Congress: The House rejects the Morrison Tariff Bill. Vote, 159–155.

May 8. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the New Orleans Exhibition. [It becomes a law.]

May 29. *Ind.* The National Greenback Convention nominates B. F. Butler of Mass. for President, and A. M. West of Miss. for Vice-President.

June 6. *Chicago.* The Republican National Convention nominates James G. Blaine for President. John A. Logan is nominated by acclamation for Vice-President.

Fourth ballot: Blaine, 544; Chester A. Arthur of N. Y., 207; George F. Edmunds of Vt., 41; John Sherman of O., 25; Joseph R. Hawley of Conn., and John A. Logan of Ill., 7; and two each for W. T. Sherman of O., and R. T. Lincoln of Ill.

June 30. *U. S.* Statistics for the fiscal year. Revenue: Customs, $195,067,490; internal revenue, $121,586,073; direct tax, $70,721; sales of public lands, $9,810,705; miscellaneous items, $21,984,882. Total revenue, $348,519,870; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $104,393,626. Expenditures: Miscellaneous items, $70,920,434; War Department, $39,429,603; Navy Department, $17,292,601; Indians, $6,475,999; pensions, $55,429,228; interest on the public debt, $54,578,378. Total ordinary expenditures, $244,126,244. Public debt, $1,838,904,607. Exports, $740,513,609; imports, $667,697,693.

July 7. *D. C.* The 48th Congress: the first session closes.

July 10. *Chicago.* The Democratic National Convention nominates Grover Cleveland of N. Y. for President [and Thomas A. Hendricks of Ind. for Vice-President].

Third ballot: Cleveland, 683; Thomas F. Bayard of Del., 81½; Thomas A. Hendricks of Ind., 45½; Samuel J. Randall of Pa., 4; Allen G. Thurman of O., 4; and Joseph E. McDonald, 2.

July 23. *Pa.* The Fourth National Prohibition Convention opens at Pittsburg [it nominates John P. St. John of Kan. for President, and William Daniel of Md. for Vice-President].

MISCELLANEOUS.

1884 Jan. 5. *Ill.* The Convent of the Immaculate Conception at Belleville is burned; 38 lives are lost.

Jan. 18. *Mass.* The steamer *City of Columbus* is wrecked on Devil's Bridge, off Gay Head; 97 lives are lost.

Jan. 31. *Ind.* A passenger train is thrown into White River; six persons are killed.

Feb. 28. *Phila.* Fire destroys 19 buildings valued at $1,500,000.

Apr. 18. The Glasgow steamer *State of Florida* and the bark *Pomona* are sunk in collision in the Atlantic, off the coast of Canada; about 123 lives are lost.

May 6, 7. *New York.* The Marine National Bank suspends payment; Grant and Ward fail, owing $16,000,000.

May 12, 13. *New York.* A panic occurs in the stock-market; Wall Street is demoralized.

May 14. *Pa.* A collision of trains near Connellsville causes 14 deaths.

June 18. Harvard defeats Columbia in a boat-race; time, 24.21.

June 26. Columbia Freshmen defeat Harvard; time, 9.43½.

July 7. *N. Y.* The second intercollegiate boat-race for fours is pulled at Saratoga; 1½ miles. Time: University of Pennsylvania, 8.39¾; Cornell, 8.41; Princeton, 8.49; Columbia, 9.25; Bowdoin, not timed.

July 27. *O.* The first regular trip by electric street-cars is made in Cleveland — East Cleveland Street line.

Aug. 1. Jay-Eye-See trots one mile in two minutes and 10 seconds.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1884 Oct. 15. *Mass.* **A Statue** of John Harvard is unveiled at Cambridge.

Oct. 27. *Pa.* **An oil-well** is sunk on Thorn Creek, which immediately flows about 10,000 barrels daily [the volume soon diminishes].

Dec. 6. *D. C.* Thirty-six years after the laying of the corner-stone, **the capstone of the Washington monument** is placed in position. Total cost, about $1,500,000.

The base of the monument is 55 ft., 1½ in. square, and the walls 15 ft., ½ in. thick. At the 500-foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins, the shaft is 34 ft. 5½ in. square, and the walls are 18 in. thick. The height above the ground is 555 ft. The pyramidal top terminates in an aluminum tip, which is 9 in. high and weighs 100 ounces. The mean pressure of the monument is 5 tons per square foot, and the total weight, foundation and all, is nearly 81,000 tons. (Houghtaling's Handbook.)

* * *Cal.* **The Lick Observatory** is completed.

* * *New York.* An equestrian statue of **Gen. Simon Bolivar** is unveiled in Central Park. The bronze bust of **Beethoven,** on a pedestal 15 feet high, is unveiled in Central Park. Thomas Moran of New York is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

* * *Pa.* **Natural gas** is introduced into Pittsburg as a fuel.

* * *U. S.* **Cocaine** is first used as an anesthetic in ophthalmic and other surgical operations.

* * *Va.* **The McCormick Observatory** of the University of Virginia is completed.

* * *Springtime in England* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * *Around the World* is painted by G. W. Maynard.

* * *Crab Catching* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *Colorado* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

* * *Kaatskills in Winter* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *So Near and Yet so Far* is painted by J. M. Hart.

* * *Return of Labrador Fishing Boats* is painted by William Bradford, also *Lofty and Lowly.*

* * *Peaceful Days* is painted by A. D. Shattuck.

* * *Pandora* is painted by F. S. Church.

* * Portrait of *Professor Torrey* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *Ashen Days* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

* * *Market Days in San Juan Abajo* is painted by Thomas Moran.

* * *View on Kern River* is painted by Albert Bierstadt.

* * *Bacchantes* is painted by Peter F. Rothermel.

* * *Springtime* is painted by J. A. Brown.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1884.

Nov. 26. Ivison, Henry, educational publisher, of N. Y., A76.

Dec. 11. Greene, Samuel Dana, commander U. S. N., A45.

1885.

Jan. 9. Gaines, Myra Clark, heiress, A80.

Jan. 12. Jervis, John Bloomfield, engineer, A90.

Jan. 13. Colfax, Schuyler, Vice-President, M. C. for Ind., speaker, A62.

Jan. 14. Silliman, Benjamin, chemist, author, professor at Yale, A69.

CHURCH.

1884 Sept. 22-26. *N. Y.* **The National Conference (Unitarian)** is held in Saratoga.

Oct. 11. *N. Mex.* **Bishop J. B. Salpointe** is promoted (Roman Catholic) archbishop of Santa Fé.

Nov. 7. *Md.* **The Third Plenary Council** (Roman Catholic) meets at Baltimore; about 70 bishops and archbishops are present.

Dec. 28. *Cal.* **Patrick W. Riordan** succeeds to the archbishopric of San Francisco.

* * *Can.* **The International Missionary Union,** at Niagara Falls, is inaugurated.

* * *Cal.* P. Manogue becomes first (Roman Catholic) bishop of Sacramento.

* * *Conn.* The Eastern Connecticut Congregational Club is formed at Norwich.

* * *Ire.* **The Pan-Presbyterian Convention meets at Belfast;** delegates from the United States attend.

* * *Mich.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Detroit.

* * *Mo.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at St. Louis; A. G. Thomas, president. The General Assembly **(United Presbyterian)** meets at St. Louis; William H. French, moderator. The Congregational Club is formed at Kansas City.

* * *N. H.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Manchester is established.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly (Presbyterian)** meets at Saratoga; Geo. P. Hays, moderator.

* * The first **Women's Missionary Society,** auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention, is organized.

* * The **Women's Executive** (Mission) Board of the Seventh-day Baptist church is organized.

* * The Danish (Evangelical Lutheran) Association is organized.

* * **The Woman's National Indian Association** begins mission-work among the Indians.

* * The Presbyterian Home Board sends a missionary to the Papagoes in Arizona; and continues its work among the Mission Indians of Lower California.

* * The Wabash, Oregon and Washington, and West Iowa conferences (Free Methodists) are organized.

* * The West Virginia eldership (Church of God) is organized.

1885 Jan. 8. *Md.* William Paret is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Maryland.

Jan. 25. *Ky.* Camillus Paul Maes is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Kentucky.

Jan. * William E. Dodge (son of its former president) is elected president of the United States branch of the **Evangelical Alliance.**

LETTERS.

1884 Sept. 25. *New York.* *The Voice* (Prohibition) is first issued.

* * *La.* **The Tulane University** (non-sect.) at New Orleans is opened. **The Storm Lake Normal and Business School** is opened at Storm Lake, and a **Normal School** at Woodbine.

* * *Ia.* **Lenox College** (Pres.) is organized at Hopkinton.

* * *Ind.* The School of Theology of De Pauw University (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Greencastle.

* * *N. Dak.* **University of North Dakota** (non-sect.) is organized at Grand Forks.

* * *S. Dak.* The State opens an **Agricultural College** at Brookings.

* * *Tenn.* **Doyle College** (Bapt.) is founded. Bloomington College (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Bloomington.

* * *Vt.* **St. Joseph's College** (Rom. Cath.) is established at Burlington.

* * *An American Politician,* by F. Marion Crawford, appears, also *A Roman Singer.*

* * *Beatrix Randolph,* by Julian Hawthorne, appears.

* * *Complete Poems,* by Sidney Lanier appears.

* * *The Democratic Party: Its History and Influence,* by J. H. Patton, appears.

* * *The Destiny of Man,* by John Fiske, appears.

* * *Memorie and Rime,* by Joaquin Miller, appears.

* * *Memoir of Margaret Fuller Ossoli,* by Thomas W. Higginson, appears.

* * *Montcalm and Wolfe,* by Francis Parkman, appears.

* * *Nature's Serial Story,* by E. P. Roe, appears.

* * *Newport,* by G. P. Lathrop, appears.

* * *The Occident,* by Joseph Cook, appears.

* * *Huckleberry Finn,* by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *The Fate of Mansfield Humphries,* by Richard Grant White, appears.

* * **-89** * * *Narrative and Critical History of America* is edited by Justin Winsor. (8 vols.)

* * *The Lady or the Tiger? and Other Stories,* by Frank Richard Stockton, appears.

* * *Choy Susan,* by William Henry Bishop, appears.

* * *A Gentleman of Leisure,* by Edgar Fawcett, appears; also, *Tinkling Cymbals,* and *The Adventures of a Widow.*

* * *Mingo,* by Joel Chandler Harris, appears.

* * *A Country Doctor,* by Sarah Orne Jewett, appears.

* * *In the Tennessee Mountains,* by Charles Egbert Craddock, appears; also, *Where the Battle was Fought.*

* * *Poems for Children*, by Celia Thaxter, appears.

* * *The Study of Hindoo Grammar and the Study of Sanskrit*, by William Dwight Whitney, appears.

* * *Doctor Sevier*, by George W. Cable, appears.

* * *Doctor Zay*, by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.

* * *Marse Chan*, by Thomas Nelson Page, appears.

* * *Studies in History*, by Henry Cabot Lodge, appears.

SOCIETY.

1884 Sept. * **Mrs. Belva Lockwood** accepts the nomination for the presidency of the United States tendered by the California **Woman Suffrage** Convention.

Nov. 20+. *Phila.* About 2,000 carpet **weavers** partly succeed in a **strike** against reduced wages, after holding out 22 weeks at a wage-loss of $312,000.

Dec. * *Okla.* W. L. Couch establishes an **armed camp** at Stillwater, and defies the troops to eject the intruding settlers. [They are expelled in January.]

* * *Chicago.* The Ephphatha **School for the Deaf** is opened.

* * *D. C.* Congress creates a national **Bureau of Labor.**

* * *Fla.* The State institution for the **blind, deaf, and dumb** is located at St. Augustine.

* * *Ia.* The Eastern Iowa School for the **Deaf** is opened at Dubuque.

* * *Mass.* A petition having 106,000 signatures vainly entreats the Legislature to submit a **Prohibitory Amendment.**

* * *Md.* **The third Plenary Council** of Roman Catholic Prelates, at Baltimore, declares **against the liquor traffic.**

"Both love of religion and of country therefore urge all Christians to use every effort to stamp out this pestiferous evil."

* * *Me.* The Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** is approved by the people by a vote of three to one.

* * *Minn.* **The Charity Organization Society** is formed at Minneapolis.

* * *Mo.* **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in national convention at St. Louis; **Frances Willard,** president.

* * *Neb.* Lands are given by the Government to **Omaha Indians** in severalty.

* * *N. Mex.* **An orphans' home** and industrial school is established at Santa Fé by the State.

* * *New York.* The Church Temperance Society reports that 633 political conventions and primaries, out of a total of 1,002, are held in saloons, and 96 others in places next door to saloons. **The "Boodle" Board of 24 Aldermen** contains 12 saloon-keepers or ex-saloon-keepers and four saloon politicians.

* * *Utah.* **The Deaf-Mute Institute** at Salt Lake City is opened.

* * *Va.* The Legislature provides for the establishment of the Southwest **Lunatic Asylum.**

* * **The Fraternal Mystic Circle** is founded. The American Society of **Electrical Engineers** is organized.

1885 Jan. 9. *New York.* Richard Short attempts to **kill Capt. Thomas Phelan** as a suspected traitor to the Fenians.

Jan. 12. *Miss.* The East Mississippi **Insane Asylum** at Meridian is opened.

STATE.

1884 Sept. 24. *D.C.* **Walter Q. Gresham,** Postmaster-General, is appointed Secretary of the Treasury. [Oct. 28. He is succeeded by **Hugh McCulloch** of Ind. Oct. 14. **Frank Hatton** of Ia. is pointed P. M. G.]

Sept. * *Me.* The people vote to adopt the **Prohibitory Amendment** to the Constitution. Vote, 70,783–23,811.

Oct. 29. *New York.* **Dr. Samuel D. Burchard,** one of a delegation of clergymen calling on James G. Blaine, uses the alliteration, **"Rum, Romanism, and Rebellion,"** as connected with the antecedents of the Democratic party.

Democrats immediately use it in the political canvass. [It is alleged to have turned New York over to the Democrats by a majority of 1,047, and thus defeated the election of Mr. Blaine to the presidency; 524 votes taken from Mr. Cleveland would have changed the result.]

Nov. 4. *Mont.* The people ratify the new **Constitution.**

—— *U. S.* **The 25th Presidential Election;** Democrats elected.

Popular vote: Grover Cleveland (Dem.) of N. Y., 4,874,986; **James G. Blaine** (Rep.) of Me., 4,851,981; **John P. St. John** (Prohib.) of Kan., 150,626; **Benj. F. Butler** (People's) of Mass., 133,825.

Popular Vote for President.

States.	Candidates.			
	Blaine	*Cleveland*	*Butler*	*St. John*
Ala.	59,591	93,951	873	612
Ark.	50,895	72,927	1,847	. .
Cal.	102,416	89,288	2,017	2,920
Colo.	36,290	27,723	1,958	761
Conn.	65,923	67,199	1,688	2,305
Del.	12,951	16,964	6	55
Fla.	28,031	31,766	. .	72
Ga.	48,603	94,667	145	195
Ill.	337,474	312,355	10,910	12,074
Ind.	238,463	244,990	8,293	3,028
Ia.	197,089	177,316	. .	1,472
Kan.	154,406	90,132	16,341	4,495
Ky.	118,122	152,961	1,691	3,139
La.	46,347	62,540	. .	. .
Me.	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160
Md.	85,699	96,932	531	2,794
Mass.	146,724	122,481	24,433	10,026
Mich.	192,669	149,835	42,243	18,403
Minn.	111,923	70,144	3,583	4,684
Miss.	43,509	76,510	. .	. .
Mo.	202,929	235,988	. .	2,153
Neb.	76,912	54,391	. .	2,899
Nev.	7,193	5,578	26	. .
N. H.	43,249	39,183	552	1,571
N. J.	123,440	127,798	3,496	6,159
N. Y.	562,005	563,154	16,994	25,016
N. C.	125,068	142,952	. .	454
O.	400,082	368,280	5,179	11,069
Ore.	26,860	24,604	726	492
Penn.	473,804	392,785	16,992	15,283
R. I.	19,030	12,391	422	928
S. C.	21,733	69,890	. .	. .
Tenn.	124,078	133,258	957	1,131
Tex.	93,141	225,309	3,321	3,534
Vt.	39,514	17,331	785	1,752
Va.	139,356	145,497	. .	138
W. Va.	63,096	67,317	810	939
Wis.	161,157	146,459	4,598	7,656
Total	4,851,981	4,874,986	175,370	150,369
Per ct.	48.22	48.48	1.74	1.49
Plur.	. .	23,005	. .	. .

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 48th Congress:** the second session opens.

Dec. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a bill for the admission of **South Dakota,** and forms the domain north of the 46th parallel into the **Territory of Lincoln;** the House passes the Reagan **Inter-commerce Bill.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

–86 * * *Dak.* (*Ter.*). Gilbert A. Pierce.
–86 * * *Ida* (*Ter.*). Wm. N. Bunn.
–86 * * *Mont.* (*Ter.*). Platt Carpenter.
–87 * * *N. J.* Leon Abbott.
–86 * * *O.* George Hoadly.
–86 * * *Vt.* Samuel E. Pingree.
–87 * * *Wash.* (*Ter.*). Watson C. Squire.

1885 Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House fails to pass the Mexican War **Pensions Bill,** after passing the Senate with amendments. Vote, 129–85—a two-thirds vote is required.

Jan. 6. *N. Y.* **Grover Cleveland,** President elect of the United States, resigns the governorship, and is succeeded by the lieutenant-governor, David B. Hill.

Jan. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House defeats a bill for the suspension of **silver dollar coinage.**

Jan. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill to submit the **French Spoliation Claims** to the decision of a Court of Claims. [Later it passes the Senate and becomes a law Jan. 20, 1885.]

In 1799 the Government offset certain claims of France by surrendering the claims of American citizens for the spoliation of their commerce by France when at war with England, France having seized many cargoes of vessels trading with her enemy.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate refuses to ratify the **Nicaragua treaty.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1884 Oct. * *New York.* Fares on the elevated roads are reduced from 10 cents to five.

Oct. 3. *Chicago.* The pacer **Johnston** covers one mile in 2.06¼.

Nov. 18–22. *Mo.* **About 12,000 cattlemen** hold a convention at St. Louis, and organize a National Live Stock Association.

Dec. 16. *La.* **The World's Industrial Cotton Exposition** is opened at New Orleans; President Arthur at Washington sets the machinery in motion by electricity. [It closes Mar. 31, 1885.]

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1884.

Production: Gold, $30,800,000; silver, $48,800,000; bales of cotton, 5,714,052; pounds of wool, 300,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 24,218,438. **Currency** in circulation (June 30), $1,243,925,969; per capita, $22.65. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 518,592. Miles of **railroads** worked, 115,672; capital stock, $3,762,616,686; total accidents, 1,191; persons killed, 389; persons injured, 1,760. **Fire-waste,** $110,008,611; insurance, $60,679,818; lives lost, 384.

1885 Jan. 3. *Chicago.* The County Court-house and **City Hall** are opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1885 Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress prohibits the repairing of wooden vessels when the expense will exceed 20 per cent of the cost of a new vessel.

Apr. 24. *Panama.* United States troops land, arrest Aizpuru, the insurgent leader, and protect American property [until the troubles are settled].

May 17. *N. Mex.—Ariz.* The Apache Indians under Chief Geronimo take the war-path. [The Apache Indians continue to make raids into New Mexico from Arizona until October.]

July 10. Henry C. Merriam is commissioned colonel—7th infantry.

Sept. 1. Gen. Crook captures a band of Apache Indians, who have maintained warfare for three years. [They escape a few days later.]

* * *N. Y.* A pneumatic dynamite torpedo-gun is built, and mounted at Fort Lafayette.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1885 Feb. 21. *D. C.* The Washington Monument is inaugurated at Washington; orations by Robert C. Winthrop of Mass., and John W. Daniel of Va. (See Dec. 6, 1884.)

Mar. 16. An eclipse of the sun is observed.

Apr. 13. *Va.* The McCormick Observatory, costing about $70,000, dedicated.

June 19. *New York.* Bartholdi's colossal Statue of Liberty is received—a gift of the French people to the United States.

July 7. *Tenn.* A new comet is observed.

Aug. 3. *N. J.* A terrific storm sweeps Camden County; six persons are killed and 500 buildings destroyed; property loss, $500,000.

Aug. 16. *N. Y.* The asteroid Ilse is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton.

Aug. 18. *Chicago.* The Chicago Opera House is opened.

Aug. 25±. *Ga.—S. C.* Savannah and Charleston are visited by destructive cyclones; 22 persons lose their lives; property loss, $2,000,000.

Aug. * *New York.* A mechanical telephone, invented by A. A. Knudson and T. G. Ellsworth, is announced. A large galvanometer is made by William A. Cornell.

Sept. 8. *O.* Washington Court-House is nearly destroyed by a tornado.

Oct. 23. *Cal.* Larkin G. Mead's marble group, *Columbus before Isabella*, the gift of D. O. Mills, is placed in the rotunda of the Capitol at Sacramento.

Nov. 7. *Wis.* The statue of Washington by Parks is unveiled at Milwaukee; it is the gift of Miss Elizabeth Plankington.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1885.

Feb. 27. Drake, Francis Samuel, author, A57.

Mar. 1. Preble, George Henry, rear-adm. U. S. N., author, A69.

Mar. 18. Warner, Susan (Elizabeth Wetherell), novelist, writer, A66.

Mar. 24. Thompson, Jacob, M. C. for Miss., secretary of interior, A75.

Apr. 8. White, Richard Grant, author, critic, A63.

May 4. MacDowell, Irvin, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A67.

May 15. Sunderland, Le Roy, author, A83.

May 20. Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore, lawyer, senator for N. J., secretary of state, A68.

June 6. Hough, Franklin Benjamin, physician, historical writer, A63.

June 21. Coit, Thomas Winthrop, P. E. clergyman, theologian, A82.

June * Barber, John Warner, historical writer, A87.

July 6. Gorringe, Henry H., capt. U. S. N., A44.

July 10. Gilbert, Rufus Henry, inventor of the elevated railroad system, A53.

July 18. Prime, Samuel Irenæus, Pres. clergyman, author, A72.

July 23. Grant, Ulysses Simpson, gen. U. S. A., 18th President of U. S., A63.

Aug. 12. Jackson, Helen Hunt (*née* Fiske — H. H.), poet, novelist, A54.

Aug. 25. Fenton, Reuben Eaton, senator, Gov., M. C. for N. Y., A86.

Aug. 29. Alden, Joseph, Cong. clergyman, president of college, editor, author, A78.

Sept. 3. Gwin, William McKendree, physician, M. C., senator for Cal., A80.

Sept. 16. Tefft, Benjamin Franklin, M. E. clergyman, author, diplomatist, A72.

Oct. 1. Page, William, painter, A74.

Oct. 10. McCloskey, John, archbishop, first American cardinal, A75.

Oct. 14. Shaw, Henry Wheeler (Josh Billings), humorist, A67.

Oct. 29. McClellan, George Brinton, gen.-in-chief of U. S. armies, candidate for presidency, Gov. of N. J., A59.

Nov. 8. McCullough, John, Irish-American tragedian, A48.

Nov. 14. Claflin, Horace Brighton, merchant, of N. Y., A74.

Nov. 15. Young, John Freeman, P. E. bishop, of Fla., A65.

Nov. 17. Seyffarth, Gustav, Luth. clergyman, archeologist, Egyptologist, A89.

Nov. 21. Wright, Elizur, journalist, publicist, reformer, A81.

Nov. 25. Hendricks, Thomas Andrews, Vice-President U. S., M. C., senator for Ind., Gov., A66.

Dec. 8. Vanderbilt, William H., railroad president, capitalist, A64.

Dec. 9. Mulford, Elisha, P. E. cl., au., A52.

—— Sibley, John Langdon, librarian of Harvard, A81.

Dec. 15. Toombs, Robert, senator for Ga., Confederate brig.-gen., A75.

Dec. 20. Draper, John Christopher, chemist, author, A50.

CHURCH.

1885 Feb. 1. Bishop William H. Gross is promoted (Roman Catholic) archbishop of the province of Oregon.

Feb. 24. *Neb.* George Worthington is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Nebraska.

Mar. 19. *La.* Anthony Durier is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Natchitoches.

Apr. 19. *Ida.* A. J. Glorieux is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Apollonia. [Vicar-apostolic of Idaho.]

Apr. 29. The Conference of the Middle States and Canada (Unitarian) is organized.

May. 1. *Ariz.* P. Bourgade is consecrated (Roman Catholic) vicar-apostolic of Arizona.

May 28. *Cincinnati.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 20. *Alas.* A band of Moravian missionaries land on the shores of Alaska, and found the Bethel Mission.

July 25. *Mich.* The Pentecost Bands at Parma are organized for home mission work; [afterward for foreign work].

Aug. 2. Richard Phelan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop.

Oct. 2. The Roman Catholic Diocese of Omaha is established.

Oct. 10. *New York.* Archbishop Corrigan succeeds to the Roman Catholic See of New York.

Dec. 31. The Chicago Church Extension Society is organized.

LETTERS.

1885 May 22. *New York.* The Revised Old Testament is published simultaneously in London and New York.

Oct. 22. *Miss.* The Industrial Institute and College is opened at Columbus for the education of white girls.

* * *Cal.* Maclay College of Theology (Meth. Epis.) is founded at San Fernando.

* * *Chicago.* The Chicago Training-school (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Chicago.

SOCIETY.

1885 Feb. 2. *New York.* An attempt is made to kill O'Donovan Rossa, a Fenian; he is shot in the street by Mrs. Lucille Y. Dudley. [June 30. She is acquitted, as insane.]

Feb. 14. *Phila.* The Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Hospital is incorporated.

Mar. 5+. *Pa.* About 4,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania strike unsuccessfully against reduced wages, and hold out 54 days at a wage-loss of $344,300.

Mar. 9+. *Pa.* Over 7,000 miners in Western Pennsylvania strike successfully for increased wages; they hold out 29 days at a wage-loss of $323,600.

Apr. 30. *N. Dak.* A hospital for the insane is opened at Jamestown.

June 1+. *Pa.* Over 15,000 iron-workers in Western Pennsylvania strike successfully against reduced wages; they hold out 16 days at a wage-loss of $442,733.

June 19. *New York.* Bartholdi's gigantic Statue of Liberty is received with great ceremonies.

June 24. *Me.* The Grand Army of the Republic meets in its 19th National Encampment at Portland; S. S. Burdette of Washington, D. C., commander-in-chief.

July 1+. *O.* About 3,000 rolling-mill hands in Cleveland strike successfully against reduced wages; they hold out 88 days at a wage-loss of $410,000.

July 4. *Utah.* Mormons at Salt Lake City place the United States flag at half-mast. (See State, Mar. 23.)

* * *Phila.* The Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets in National Convention at Philadelphia; Frances Willard, president. The Social Purity movement is inaugurated.

Aug. 29+. *Wyo.* White miners make murderous attacks on 400 Chinese laborers at Rock Spring; the Federal

Government sends troops to quell the disturbance after many Chinese have been massacred.

Sept. 25. *S. Dak.* The proposed Constitution is framed by a convention at Sioux Falls, with an article prohibiting the liquor traffic. (See 1889, May 14, Oct. 1.)

Sept. 4.+ *Pa.* About 4,500 **miners** in Western Pennsylvania **strike unsuccessfully** for increased wages, and hold out four months at a wage-loss of $549,780.

Oct. 17. *Mich.* **The National Prison Association** meets at Detroit.

Nov. 5. *Wash.* Gov. Squire issues a proclamation against riotous Knights of Labor who attempt to expel **the Chinese.**

Nov. 14+. *Mass.* Nearly 6,000 **lasters and bottomers** in Brockton partly succeed in a strike against fixed rates; they hold out six weeks at a wage-loss of $430,000.

*** *** *Ga.* The Legislature passes a general **local option law.**

Nov. 25. *Ga.* **Prohibitionists** have a majority in the first election held under the local option law in Fulton County.

Nov. * The **Irish Parliamentary Fund Association** is organized.

STATE.

1885 Feb. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Cullom **Interstate Commerce Bill,** as a substitute for the Reagan Bill. Vote, 43-12. [It fails in the House.]

Feb. 11. *D. C.* **Congress** counts the electoral vote.

Vote for President: **Grover Cleveland,** 219; **James G. Blaine,** 182. Vote for Vice-President: **Thomas A. Hendricks** (Dem.) of Ind., 219; **John A. Logan** (Rep.) of Ill., 182.

Feb. 27. *N. Y.* President elect Cleveland publishes a reply to the silver advocates in Congress, deprecating further **coinage of silver** as tending to produce a financial crisis.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Congress** passes the bill retiring **Gen. Grant** with the full pay ($13,000) of the retired list.

It enlarges the **weight** of single rate **letters** from one-half an ounce to **one ounce,** for two cents postage; newspapers from the publishers' offices are reduced to one cent per pound.

The 48th Congress ends.

The 26th Administration; Democratic.

Grover Cleveland of N. Y., the 22d President, in the 26th term of the presidency, is inaugurated. **Thomas A. Hendricks** of Ind. is Vice-President.

Great rejoicing among Democrats follows the inauguration of Mr. Cleveland, as the party has been excluded from the administrative offices for 25 years.

Cabinet: Thomas F. Bayard of Del. (State), **Daniel Manning** of N. Y. (Treas.), **William C. Endicott** of Mass. (War), **William C. Whitney** of N. Y. (Navy), **Lucius Q. C. Lamar** of Miss. (Interior), **William F. Vilas** of Wis. (P. M.-Gen.), and **Augustus H. Garland** of Ark. (Atty.-Gen.).

Mar. * Edward J. Phelps of Vt. is appointed U. S. minister to England.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* The Supreme Court decides that the Edmunds **Anti-polygamy Bill** is constitutional.

Apr. 11. *D. C.* President Cleveland declines to unite with European governments in prohibiting alcoholic liquors, arms, ammunition, and dynamite for the Pacific Islands.

Apr. 16. *N. Y.* The Legislature passes a bill making the grounds bordering the Niagara Falls a State reservation, free to visitors; cost, more than $1,400,000.

May 15. *N. Y.* The Legislature provides for the appointment of three **forest commissioners.**

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $181,471,939; internal revenue, $112,498,726; sales of public lands, $5,705,986; miscellaneous items, $24,014,055. Total revenue, $323,690,706; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $63,463,771. **Expenditures:** Miscellaneous items, $87,494,258; War Department, $42,670,578; Navy Department, $16,021,080; Indians, $6,552,495; pensions, $56,102,267; interest on the public debt, $51,386,256. Total ordinary expenditures, $260,226,935. **Public debt,** $1,872,340,557. Exports, $742,189,755; imports, $577,527,329.

Sept. 25. *S. Dak.* A convention at Sioux Falls, called by the Legislature, frames a State **Constitution.**

Nov. 4. *New York.* William R. Grace is elected the 84th mayor.

Nov. 9. *D. C.* President Cleveland issues a proclamation against the barbarous treatment of Chinese laborers in Washington Territory.

Nov. 25. *D. C.* Vice-President **Thomas A. Hendricks** suddenly dies at his home in Indianapolis.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 49th Congress** opens.

Dec. * *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **John Sherman** (Rep.) of O. is elected President *pro tempore.* House: **John G. Carlisle** (Dem.) of Ky. is elected Speaker.

Dec. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Presidential Succession Bill;** in case of the decease of both President and Vice-President, it invests the presidency in the secretary of state, or other Cabinet officers in their order.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1885 Feb. 19. *Phila.* **Fire** destroys nine buildings in the business section; loss $3,000,000.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* **The National Theater** at Washington is burned.

Feb. * The *Alert,* used by the United States in the search for Lieut. Greely, is returned to the British Government with thanks.

Apr. 12. *New York.* Twelve persons are injured in the **collapse** of eight buildings while workmen are completing them.

May 14. *N. Y.* The first five-mile section of the **Brooklyn Elevated** road is opened.

June 20. Harvard defeats Columbia in a boat-race; time, 24.27.

June 25. Harvard Freshmen defeat Columbia; time, 12.22.

July 4. *Mass.* The third **intercollegiate boat-race** for fours.

It takes place on Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester, 1½ miles straight. Time: Cornell, 9.10⅘, followed by Brown, Bowdoin, and the University of Pennsylvania.

July 15. *N. Y.* **The Niagara International Park,** purchased by the Federal Government for public use, is opened.

July 30. *O.* **Maud S.** trots one mile in 2.08¾ at Glenville.

July * A West Shore Road train runs from East Buffalo to Weehawken, 422.6 miles, in 9.23 hours; speed, 45 miles per hour, including stops, or 51 miles actual running speed.

Aug. 5-7. New York honors the memory of **Gen. Grant** by **obsequies** worthy of royalty. He lies in state two days; and his body is followed to the grave by a funeral procession six miles long.

It includes the General's bereaved family, President Cleveland, Gens. Hancock and Sherman, and other officers of the U. S. Army; Gen. Johnston and many ex-Confederate officers; soldiers, marines, and regiments of State militia from the Atlantic to the Pacific; also many carriages. The procession starts at nine A.M., and arrives at the temporary tomb in Riverside Park on the Hudson at five P.M.

Aug. 14. *N. Y.* The first of the **international yacht-races** near Sandy Hook is won by the American schooner-yacht *Puritan* over the English cutter *Genesta;* lead, 16 minutes 48 seconds.

Aug. 29. *New York.* **The first cable-road** begins its service.

Sept. 16. *N. Y.* The *Puritan* again beats the *Genesta* in a race for **the America cup;** lead, 1m. 38s.

Oct. 10. *N. Y.* Flood Rock in Hell Gate is blown up with 285,000 pounds of dynamite and powder.

Oct. 18. *N. J.* **A train is wrecked** near Hackensack; nine persons killed.

Nov. 10. *La.* The North, Central, and South **Exposition** opens at New Orleans.

Dec. 15. *Ga.* **Two trains collide** near Austell; 11 persons are killed.

Dec. 26. Gloucester **fishing schooners** are lost at sea; 42 fishermen perish.

Dec. 31. Statistics for 1885.

Production: Gold, $31,800,000; silver, $51,600,000; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 1,936,176,000; wheat, 357,112,000; oats, 629,409,000; barley, 58,360,000; rye, 21,756,000; buckwheat, 12,626,000; bales of cotton, 5,669,021; pounds of wool, 308,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 21,847,205. **Currency** in circulation (June 30), $1,292,568,615; per capita, $23.02. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 395,346. Miles of railroads worked, 123,320; capital stock, $3,817,697,832; railroad accidents, 1,217; persons killed, 307; persons injured, 1,538. **Fire-waste,** $102,818,796; insurance, $57,430,789.

ARMY — NAVY.

1886 Jan. 21. Gen. Miles, having been appointed to succeed Gen. Crook, continues the pursuit of the **Apaches**; Capt. Crawford is unintentionally (?) killed by Mexican troops.

Feb. 7-9. *Wash.* Troops are ordered out to suppress the anti-Chinese **rioters at Seattle.**

Feb. 19. *D. C.* Com. James E. Jouett is promoted rear-admiral. [Also Mar. 4. Com. John H. Russell.]

Mar. 4. *D. C.* Capt. John Irwin is promoted commodore. [Also May 19. Capt. James A. Greer.]

Commander Norman H. Farquhar is promoted captain. [Also May 19. Commander Theodore F. Kane. Dec. 13. Commander Henry B. Seely.]

Mar. 19. *D. C.* **Oliver O. Howard** is commissioned major-general.

Thomas H. Ruger is commissioned brigadier-general.

The military board (Gens. Schofield, Terry, and Getty) entirely exonerate **Fitz-John Porter** of the charges under which he was dismissed from the army.

Mar. 26. *D. C.* The Government orders U. S. troops to protect the transportation of **mails** against interference by **riotous strikers** at St. Louis and other points.

Apr. 20. Zenas R. Bliss is commissioned colonel — 24th infantry. [Also June 11. James W. Forsyth — 7th cavalry. Sept. 6. Thomas M. Anderson — 14th infantry. Sept. 16. George H. Mendell — corps of engineers. Oct. 12. Henry L. Abbot — corps of engineers. Oct. 13. Edwin F. Towns — 12th infantry. Oct. 19. Robert E. A. Crofton — 15th infantry.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1885 * * *Cal.* **The Observatory** of the University of the Pacific is erected at San José.

* * *Ind.* **The McKim Observatory** is erected at Greencastle.

* * *New York.* A bronze statue of **William E. Dodge,** a philanthropist of New York, is unveiled. J. C. Nicoll, F. D. Millet, F. E. Church, and George W. Maynard of New York are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *The Jack o' Lantern* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *At the Watering Trough* is painted by J. M. Hart.

* * *Sunset* is painted by George Inness.

* * *Peacocks in the Snow* is painted by F. S. Church.

* * *The Strange Gods* is painted by G. W. Maynard.

* * *The Russet Year* is painted by A. C. Shaw.

* * *Christmas Eve* is painted by Jervis McEntee.

* * *October in Ramapo Valley* is painted by J. F. Cropsey.

* * *Waiting for Dad* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *Morning at Vera Cruz* is painted by Thomas Moran.

* * *Sunrise over the Sea* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

1886 Jan. 19. *Cal.* Much damage is done by a **gale** at San Francisco.

Jan. * *New York.* **A comet** is discovered by W. R. Brooks of Geneva.

Mar. 1–3. A heavy **snowstorm** occurs in New England, and trains are stopped.

Apr. 14. *Minn.* A terrific tornado strikes St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, killing 34, and wounding 136 persons; a great amount of property is destroyed.

Apr. 29. *Ala.* Jefferson Davis lays the foundation of a **monument to Confederate soldiers** of the State at Montgomery.

May 6. *Mo.* A terrible **tornado** in Kansas city kills 70 people and destroys many buildings.

May 12-15. Destructive tornadoes sweep through Southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

May 19. *O.* **A waterspout** devastates Xenia; loss, 100 houses and 25 lives.

June 17. *N. H.* A bronze **statue of Daniel Webster** erected in the Statehouse Park is dedicated; it is the gift of Benjamin Cheney.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1886.

Jan. 16. Hudson, Henry Norman, P. E. clergyman, Shakespearian scholar, A72.

Jan. 26. Atchison, David R., senator for Mo., A79.

Feb. 9. Hancock, Winfield Scott, maj.-gen., Dem. candidate for President, A62.

Feb. 12. Seymour, Horatio, Gov. N. Y., Dem. candidate for President, A76.

Feb. 18. Gough, John B., temperance orator, A69.

Mar. 27. Hunt, Ward, associate justice U. S. S. Ct., A76.

Apr. 13. Noyes, John Humphry, communist at Oneida, N. Y., A75.

Apr. 28. Richardson, Henry Hobson, architect, A47.

May 1. Robertson, Charles F., P. E. bishop of Mo., A51.

—— Shepard, Charles Upham, physicist, author, A82.

May 21. Lewis, Dio, physician, lecturer, A68.

—— Andrews, Stephen Pearl, author, A74.

May 25. Steele, Joel Dorman, educator, A50.

June 6. Nevin, John Williamson, Ger. Ref. clergyman, theologian, A83.

June 7. Hoe, Richard March, inventor of revolving press, A74.

June 16. Whipple, Edwin Percy, essayist, critic, lecturer, A67.

CHURCH.

1885 * * *Boston* +. **The Society of Christians,** professing "to effect physical healing by mental effort," is organized; Mrs. M. B. G. Eddy, leader.

* * *Colo.* The Colorado Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *D. C.* The Congregational Club is formed.

* * *Kan.* **The General Assembly (United Presbyterian)** meets at Topeka; William Johnston, moderator.

* * *N. Y.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held at Saratoga.

* * *O.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Cleveland; L. L. Carpenter, president. **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Cincinnati; E. R. Craven, moderator.

* * *Pa.* The 32d **General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Harrisburg.

* * *Wis.* The Icelanders' Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

1886 Jan. 1. *Mont.* The American Unitarian Association begins its work among the Indians.

Jan. 13. *New York.* The Christian orders of the **King's Daughters,** and the **King's Sons** are founded by ten women.

It is interdenominational, and its individual members are pledged to render service of mercy or help; its motto, "In His Name." [Jan. 18. The pioneer circle is formed.]

Mar. 26. *Ga.* Thomas A. Becker, Roman Catholic bishop, is transferred to Savannah.

May 5. *Va.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal South) is held at Richmond.

W. W. Duncan, Charles B. Galloway, E. H. Hendrix, and Joseph S. Key are elected bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

May 26. *New York.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

May. * *Alas.* A band of Moravian missionaries found the Carmel Mission.

June 7. *Md.* **John Gibbons,** Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, **is created a Cardinal.**

LETTERS.

1885 * * *Fla.* **Rollins College** (Cong.) is organized at Winter Park.

* * *La.* **The Normal School** is established at New Orleans.

* * *Mich.* The College of **Physicians** and Surgeons at Detroit opens.

* * *Minn.* **Macalester College** (Pres.) is organized at St. Paul.

* * *Neb.* The Nebraska **Central College** is opened at Central City.

* * *New York.* The *Cosmopolitan* magazine is founded.

* * *N. Y.* **The Brooklyn Institute** opens a training-school for teachers.

* * *Pa.* **Bryn Mawr College** (Orthodox Friends) is organized.

* * *Ore.* Provision is made for the establishment of a State **Normal School** at Drain.

* * *S. Dak.* **Dakota University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Mitchell.

* * *Wis.* The State **Normal School** at Milwaukee is opened.

* * *A Biography of Emerson,* by Oliver Wendell Holmes, appears.

* * *Poets of America,* by Edmund Clarence Stedman, appears.

* * *Elements of Moral Science,* by Noah Porter, appears.

* * *The Insuppressible Book,* by Gail Hamilton (Mary Abigail Dodge), appears.

* * *Maruja,* by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *My Lady Pokahontas*, by John Esten Cooke, appears.
* * *Problems in Philosophy*, by John Bascom, appears.
* * *The Rise and Fall of Silas Lapham*, by William Dean Howells, appears.
* * *Studies in Shakespeare*, by Richard Grant White, appears.
* * *An Original Belle*, by Edward Payson Roe, appears.
* * *The Idea of God as Affected by Modern Knowledge*, by John Fiske, appears.
* * *The Silent South*, by George W. Cable, appears.
* * *City Ballads*, by Will Carleton, appears.
* * *Miss Cadogna*, by Julian Hawthorne, appears; also, *Noble Blood*.
* * *The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains*, by Charles Egbert Craddock, appears; also, *Down the Ravine*.

1886 Jan. 3. *Md.* **The Public Library** at Baltimore, the gift of Enoch Pratt, is opened.

SOCIETY.

1885 * * *Boston.* **The Algonquin Club** is organized.
* * *Cal.* The State **Home** for the care and training of **feeble-minded children** at Santa Clara is opened.
* * *Ia.* **The prohibitory liquor law** is passed by a Democratic Legislature.
* * *Kan.* **The anti-saloon Republican movement** is organized to induce the party everywhere to adopt "a platform of uncompromising hostility to the saloon."
* * *Me.* A State **Board of Health** is established.
* * *N. C.* A Baptist **Orphanage** is founded in Thomasville.
* * *Neb.* **The Santees** are granted lands in severalty.
* * *N. J.* A State school for **deaf mutes** is opened near Trenton.
* * *N. Mex.* A State school for the **deaf and dumb** at Santa Fé is opened.
* * *O.* The Legislature establishes a State **Board of Health.**
* * The **Knights of Temperance** (Total abstainers) are organized under the auspices of the Church Temperance Society. (Protestant Episcopal.)
* * *U. S.* Liberal subscriptions are made for advancing **Irish Home Rule** in Ireland.
* * The **Daughters of the King** are organized in connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church.
* * *U. S.* **Indians** are held responsible under the laws touching murder, manslaughter, rape, assault to kill, arson, burglary, and larceny.
* * *Utah.* **The insane asylum** at Provo is opened.

1886 Jan. 1+. *N. Y.* More than 7,000 **glove-makers** at Gloversville partly succeed in a **strike** for increased wages; they hold out nine weeks at a wage-loss of $648,900.

Jan. 21. Judge Brewer of the U. S. Circuit Court renders his decision in the case of the State of Kansas *ex rel. v.* John Walruff, **upholding compensation for loss in brewing property** occasioned by prohibition laws.

Feb. 7. *Wash.* **An anti-Chinese riot** occurs at Seattle; 400 Chinese are driven from their homes by a mob.

Feb. 8. *Wash.* Gov. Squire proclaims martial law for the **protection of the Chinese** against rioters.

Feb. 27+. *N. Y.* Nearly 2,000 **stove-molders** at Troy **strike successfully** for increased wages; they hold out 17 weeks at a wage-loss of $400,000.

Mar. 6+. About 9,000 **employees** of the Missouri Pacific Railroad system **strike unsuccessfully** by the order of Martin Jones, because of the discharge of Knight of Labor; they hold out two months at a wage-loss of $1,400,000; seven of the strikers are killed by the militia in East St. Louis, Mo.

Mar. 10. *R. I.* The Legislature votes unanimously for the submission of a **prohibition amendment** to a popular vote. [Apr. 7. **It is approved** by more than the required three-fifths vote.]

Mar 17. *Miss.* A band of 50 whites **kills ten negroes** in Carrollton, at the court-house, who were there confined pending trial for wounding a white man.

April 16+. *New York.* About 1,300 **employees** of the **Third Avenue** horse-car line are partly successful in a **strike** against the hours of labor and the discharge of men; they hold out 60 days at a wage-loss of $50,000.

April * An ovation is given to **Jefferson Davis** on his journey through the Southern States.

May 1. *New York.* About 20,000 **cigar-makers strike unsuccessfully** for fewer hours; they hold out one day at a wage-loss of $27,000.

May 4. *Chicago.* **An anarchist mob creates a riot** in which dynamite is used; the police disperse the anarchists by hard fighting; six of the police are killed and 61 wounded.

May 5. *Wis.* **An anarchist riot** occurs at Milwaukee; 10 persons are killed and 15 wounded; Herr Most, the leader, escapes arrest.

May 10+. *Chicago.* About 12,000 **lumber-shovers strike unsuccessfully** for fewer hours and more pay; they hold out two weeks at a wage-loss of $270,000.

May 12. *New York.* **Herr Most,** the anarchist leader, is arrested for inciting riots. (See May 5.) [He is fined and imprisoned.]

May 18. *N. Y.* A State **Board of Arbitration** for labor disputes is provided for by the Legislature.

May 20. *New York.* **Henry W. Jahne,** one of the "boodle" aldermen, is sentenced to imprisonment.

May 27. *Chicago.* The grand jury **indicts 22 anarchists** for murder.

June 2. *D. C.* **President Grover Cleveland is married** to Miss Frances Folsom at the White House.

June 5. *New York.* About 12,000 **street car employees successfully strike** in sympathy with other strikers, for one day; wage-loss, $25,000.

STATE.

1885 * * *U. S.* **Governors Inaugurated:**
-89 * * *Ark.* Simon P. Hughes.
-87 * * *Colo.* Benj. H. Eaton.
-87 * * *Conn.* Henry B. Harrison.
-89 * * *Fla.* Edward A. Perry.
-89 * * *Ill.* Richard J. Oglesby.
-89 * * *Ind.* Isaac P. Gray.
-89 * * *Kan.* John A. Martin.
-87 * * *Mich.* Russell A. Alger.
-89 * * *Mo.* John S. Marmaduke.
-89 * * *N. C.* Alfred M. Scales.
-87 * * *N. H.* Moody Currier.
-86 * * *N. Y.* David B. Hill.
-87 * * *R. I.* George P. Wetmore.
-89 * * *W. Va.* E. Willis Wilson.

1886 Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Edmunds Bill for the suppression of the **Mormon hierarchy.** Vote 38–7.

Jan. 25 +. *D. C.* The Senate and President have a **controversy** lasting several months respecting the latter's refusal to communicate his reasons for the removal of public officers.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Blair Educational Bill,** appropriating $79,000,000 to be divided among the States for free public schools *pro rata* to illiteracy.

Mar. 19. *D. C.* **Congress increases pensions** from $8 per month to $12.

Apr. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House defeats the bill for the **free coinage of silver;** vote, 126–163.

June 1. *Pa.* The Legislature passes the **Bullitt Act,** granting a reform charter to Philadelphia. [Operative Apr. 1, '87.]

June 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill taxing oleomargarine. Vote, 177–101. [June 20. Passed by the Senate. Vote, 37–24.]

June 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill repealing the preemption, timber culture, and **desert-land laws.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1885 * * *Chicago.* The new **Board of Trade building** is completed.
* * *New York.* The National Brotherhood of **ball-players** is organized.

1886 Mar. 14. *N. Y.* The Cunard steamer *Oregon* **collides** with a schooner off Long Island; the steamer sinks, but no lives are lost.

Apr. 7. *Mass.* **The derailing of a train** near Deerfield causes 12 deaths.

June 7. *S. C.* **The derailing of a train** near Santee Swamp causes seven deaths and injures 13.

ARMY — NAVY.

1886 July 1. *D. C.* The President approves the act restoring **Gen. Fitz-John Porter** to his rank in the army. [Aug. 2. He is appointed to a colonelcy.]

Sept. 4. *Ariz.* **The Apaches** under Chief Geronimo surrender to Gen. Miles at Skeleton Cañon.

Sept. * The Apaches cease their warfare and surrender. [They are removed to Florida.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1886 June 21. *Mass.* Miss Whitney's **marble statue** of Harriet Martineau is dedicated at Wellesley College, Needham.

June 28. The asteroid **Aletheia** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton observatory.

Aug. 31. *S. C.* A series of **earthquake shocks** begin at 9.51 P.M. at Charleston, and alarm the city; 57 persons are killed; property damages, $500,000,000.

Oct. 2. *Can.* **Col. Gilder's** polar expedition starts from Winnipeg.

Oct. 12. A violent gale occurs in Texas and the Southwest; more than 250 persons and thousands of cattle are drowned; the town of Sabine Pass is destroyed.

Oct. 28. *New York.* **The Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World** set up on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor, is dedicated by President Cleveland; it is 151 feet in height, and stands on a pedestal 155 feet high.

Oct. 31. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Prymno** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters. [Libussa is discovered, Dec. 22.]

* * *Boston.* **A statue of William Lloyd Garrison** is unveiled in Commonwealth Avenue.

* * *Cal.* **The Chabot Observatory** is presented to the city of Oakland.

* * *Mass.* **The Smith College Observatory** is erected at Northampton.

* * *New York.* The opera *Erminie*, by Jacobowski, is first sung in this country.

* * Dr. Mott reports four successful inoculations for **hydrophobia.**

* * J. Alden Weir and C. Y. Turner of New York are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * The American **College of Musicians** is incorporated.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1886.

June 26. Davis, David, senator for Ill., justice U. S. S. Ct., A71.

July 7. Hayne, Paul Hamilton, poet, of S. C., A66.

July 10. Brown, Henry Kirk, sculptor, A72.

July 14. Nichols, William Ripley, chemist, A39.

July 16. Judson, Edward Z. C., story writer (Ned Buntline), A64.

Aug. 4. Tilden, Samuel Jones, Gov. of N. Y., Dem. candidate for President, A76.

Aug. 11. Hamilton, Frank Hastings, surgeon, author, A73.

Aug. 20. Stephens, Ann Sophia, author, A63.

Aug. 22. Stowe, Calvin Ellis, Cong. clergyman, professor, author, A84.

Aug. 25. Perkins, Charles Callahan, art critic, A63.

Sept. 17. Durand, Asher-Brown, landscape painter, engraver, A90.

Sept. 27. Cooke, John Esten, novelist, historian, A50.

Nov. 18. Arthur, Chester Alan, lawyer, Vice-President, 21st President U. S., A56.

Nov. 21. Adams, Charles Francis, M. C. for Mass., minister to Eng., A79.

Nov. 23. Brooks, Erastus, ed. *New York Express*, A71.

Dec. 8. Lea, Isaac, naturalist, author, A94.

Dec. 24. Short, Charles, scholar, au., A65.

Dec. 26. Logan, John Alexander, M. C. for Ill., maj.-gen. vols., Rep. candidate for Vice-President, A60.

CHURCH.

1886 June 21. *Chicago.* The Western Unitarian Association is organized at Chicago.

Sept. 20-24. *N. Y.* **The twelfth National Council** (Unitarian) is held in Saratoga.

Oct. 14. *Pa.* The Pennsylvania Congregational Association is organized.

Oct. 18. *Minn.* Mahlon N. Gilbert is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Minnesota.

Nov. 9. *Cal.* The Pacific Unitarian Conference at San Francisco is organized.

Nov. 14. *Del.* Alfred A. Curtis is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of the Diocese of Wilmington.

* * *Chicago.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) meets.

* * *Ind.* The North Indiana Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *Minn.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Minneapolis; D. C. Marquis, moderator.

* * *Mo.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Kansas City; F. M. Drake, president.

* * *N. J.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Asbury Park.

* * *N. Y.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse is established.

* * *O.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Hamilton; John T. Brownlee, moderator.

LETTERS.

1886 * * *Ark.* **Ouachita College** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * **Kansas Wesleyan University** (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Salina.

* * *Kan.* **Garfield University** (Disciples) is organized at Wichita.

* * *Kan.* Southwest Kansas College (Meth. Epis.) is organized at Winfield.

* * *Ind.* The Indiana Normal **College** is opened at Covington.

* * *New York.* The *Forum* is issued; also, *Hlas Lindn*, printed in Bohemian; the *Listy* and the *Catholic News.*

* * *N. Y.* The *Citizen* is issued as a daily at Brooklyn. The *Sunday Telegram* is issued at Albany.

* * *S. C.* The Winthrop Teachers' **Training School** is opened at Columbia.

* * *Va.* The *Times* is issued at Richmond.

* * *Wash.* The Northwest Normal School is opened at Lynden.

* * *The Boss Girl, and Other Sketches*, by James Whitcomb Riley, appears.

* * *Holy Tides*, by Adeline D. T. Whitney, appears.

* * *Jo's Boys*, by Louisa M. Alcott, appears.

* * *Little Lord Fauntleroy*, by Frances Hodgson Burnett, appears.

* * *The Orient*, by Joseph Cook, appears.

* * *The Catholic Church in America*, by John Dawson Gilmary Shea, appears.

* * *The Casting Away of Mrs. Lecks and Mrs. Aleshine*, by Frank R. Stockton, appears; also, *The Late Mr. Null.*

* * *Brueton's Bayou*, by John Habberton, appears.

* * *The Bostonians*, by Henry James, appears; also, *The Princess Casamassima.*

* * The *Tale of a Lonely Parish*, by Francis Marion Crawford, appears.

SOCIETY.

1886 June * The Parnellite Fund for aiding elections in Great Britain is sustained by large contributions.

July 1. *R. I.* **The Prohibition Amendment** becomes operative.

Aug. 3. *Ia.* **Rev. George C. Haddock,** a Prohibitionist, **is murdered** at Sioux City by a prominent friend of the brewers.

Aug. 20. *Chicago.* **Seven Anarchists are sentenced** for murders committed during the riots. (See Nov. 11, 1887.)

Aug. 26. *Cal.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in its 20th National Encampment at San Francisco; Lucius Fairchild of Wis., commander-in-chief.

Aug. * *New York.* Alfred Packer, one of six starving miners in Colorado, having killed and eaten his companions, is convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 40 years imprisonment.

Sept. 23. *N. Y.* **The Unitarian Church Temperance Society** is organized at Saratoga.

Its purpose is "to work for the cause of temperance in whatever ways may seem to it wise and right; to study the social problems of poverty, crime, and disease in their relation to the use of intoxicating drinks, and to diffuse whatever knowledge may be gained; to discuss methods of temperance reform; to devise and so far as possible to execute plans for practical reform; to exert, by its meetings and by its membership, such influence for good as by the grace of God it may possess."

Oct. 9+. *Chicago.* Over 9,000 **meat-packers strike unsuccessfully** against the 10-hour day; they hold out 11 days at a wage-loss of $175,000.

Oct. 11. The American Convention of the **Christian Church,** in quadrennial session, declares its hostility to the liquor-traffic.

It announces "itself as the patron and aider of all activities and associations that point clearly, definitely, and wisely to a direct and immediate erasure of permissions or sanctions of society or law upon the iniquitous liquor-traffic."

Oct. 20. *Ill.* **The Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home** is dedicated at Quincy.

Nov. 6+. *Chicago.* Over 10,000 **meat-packers strike unsuccessfully** against an increase of hours; they hold out 10 days at a wage-loss of $169,680.

Nov. 13. *Chicago.* The officers of the Knights of Labor order the pork-packers to abandon their strike.

Nov. 17. The national organization of the Union Veteran Legion is formed.

Nov. 27. *Cal.* The observance of Arbor day begins; Adolph Sutro supplies 40,000 trees for the school children to plant.

Nov. * *Miss.* Many negroes migrate from the hill-country to the river-bottom in the Yazoo section.

Nov. *–**Dec.** * *U. S.* Speculation becomes general.

Dec. * *O.* The trades-unions meet in convention at Columbus; a national organization is formed, called The American Federation of Labor.

Dec. 20. *New York.* Alderman McQuaid is sentenced to seven years' imprisonment and fined for bribery, etc., in connection with the Broadway carline.

Dec. 30. *Mich.* The Soldiers' Home near Grand Rapids is dedicated.

* * *D. C.* Congress enacts that instruction concerning the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors shall be given in the schools of the District of Columbia, and the Territories, the military and naval academies, and all other schools under Government control.

* * *D. C.* Congress passes a local option law for the District of Columbia.

* * *Ind.* The school for the deaf at Evansville is opened.

* * *La.* Provision is made by the Legislature for the relief of wounded and disabled Confederate soldiers and for soldiers' widows.

* * *La.* A State school for deaf-mutes is opened at New Orleans.

* * *Mass.* The State Board of Health is established as a separate body.

* * *Minn.* An asylum for the insane is established by the State at Fergus Falls.

* * *Minn.* The Woman's Christian Temperance Union meets in National Convention at Minneapolis; Frances Willard, president.

* * *Miss.* The Legislature passes a local option law.

* * *New York.* The Commercial Temperance League is organized.

* * *O.* The Legislature passes the Dow Law for the regulation of the liquor traffic.

STATE.

1886 June 17. *D. C.* Congress; House: The Morrison Bill to reduce the tariff taxes about 15 or 20 millions fails. Vote, 140–157.

June 18. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate indefinitely postpones the bill repealing the Civil Service Law; it passes a Constitutional Amendment Bill, by a two-thirds vote, substituting April 30 for March 4 as the beginning of all Presidential and Congressional terms of office.

June 30. *U. S.* Statistics for the fiscal year. Revenue: Customs, $192,905,023; internal revenue, $116,805,936; direct tax, $108,240; sales of public lands $5,630,999; miscellaneous items, $20,989,528. Total revenue, $336,439,727; excess of revenue over expenditures, $93,956,589. Expenditures: Miscellaneous items, $74,166,930; War Department, $34,324,153; Navy Department, $13,907,888; Indians, $6,099,158; pensions, $63,404,864; interest on the public debt, $50,580,146. Total ordinary expenditures, $242,483,138. Public debt, $1,783,438,697. Exports, $679,524,830; imports, $635,436,136.

June * *D. C.* Congress passes the Chinese Indemnity Bill.

July 14. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes a resolution ordering the Treasury to pay off the public debt in sums not less than 10 millions a month. Vote, 209–65. [The Senate approves, but the President does not.]

July 24. *D. C.* Congress requires the Treasury to issue silver certificates, in one, two, and five dollar notes, representing silver dollars, for general circulation.

July 30. *D. C.* President Cleveland promotes civil service reform by checking the political activity of Government officials.

Aug. 2. *D. C.* Congress passes the Alien Landlord's Bill, limiting the holding of land and mines in Territories by foreigners.

Congress lays a special tax of two cents a pound on oleomargarine, besides a tax on the manufacturers and dealers.

Aug. * *D. C.* Congress authorizes the issue of postal letter-sheet envelopes.

Aug. 5. *D. C.* The 49th Congress: the first session closes.

Sept. 16. *Chicago.* A meeting is held of the National Conference of Anti-saloon Republicans; about 200 delegates are present.

Nov. 2. *Fla.* The people ratify the new Constitution.

—— In the Congressional elections the Democrats are successful in 168 districts, and the Republicans in 152.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* The 49th Congress: the second session opens.

Dec. * *D. C.* Congress; Senate: John J. Ingalls of Kan. is elected President *pro tempore.*

* * Fishing difficulties engage attention.

American vessels visiting Canadian ports to buy ice or bait are seized by the Government, and condemned for acts "preparatory to fishing in Canadian waters."

* * Governors Inaugurated:

–88 * * *Ala.* Thomas Seay.
–90 * * *Ariz. (Ter.).* C. Meyer Zulick.
–90 * * *Dak. (Ter.).* Louis K. Church.
–88 * * *Ga.* John B. Gordon.
–90 * * *Ida. (Ter.).* Ed. A. Stevenson.
–88 * * *Ia.* William Larrabee.
–89 * * *Minn.* Andrew R. McGill.
–90 * * *Mont. (Ter.).* Preston H. Leslie.
–90 * * *N. Mex. (Ter.).* Edmund G. Ross.
–88 * * *O.* Joseph Benson Foraker.
–88 * * *S. C.* John P. Richardson.
–90 * * *U. (Ter.).* Caleb W. West.
–90 * * *Va.* Fitzhugh Lee.
–88 * * *Vt.* Ebenezer J. Ormsbee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1886 June 24. *Mo.* The Merchant's Bridge spanning the Mississippi at St. Louis is commenced. [See May 3, 1890.]

June 25. Columbia defeats Harvard in a boat-race; time, 21.38.

June * A special theatrical train runs from Jersey City to San Francisco—from ocean to ocean—in three days, seven hours, 39 minutes, and 16 seconds.

June * *Pa.* The vestibule train is introduced on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 3. *N. Y.* The fourth intercollegiate boat-race for fours is pulled on Lake George, 1½ miles straight. Time: Bowdoin, 8.06; University of Pennsylvania, second; race won by a length and a half.

Aug. 11. *N. Y.* Carlisle D. Graham, an Englishman, in a great buoy-shaped barrel, passes safely through the Niagara Rapids.

Aug. 14. *Mass.* E. Hanlan sculls three miles on Lake Quinsigamond, in 19.23 minutes.

Aug. 18. *N. Y.* The New York Central Railroad Company runs a special newspaper train from Syracuse to Buffalo, 148.77 miles, at an average speed of 61.6 miles an hour.

Aug. 22. *N. Y.* Wm J. Kendall, in a cork vest, swims through the Niagara Rapids.

Aug. 25. *N. C.* A runaway train near Saluda causes five deaths; eighty other persons are injured.

Sept. 7–11. The schooner-yacht *Mayflower* beats the English cutter *Galatea,* in a race for the America cup.

Sept. 14. *N. Y.* Trains collide on the Nickel Plate Road at Silver Creek; 13 persons are killed, and 20 injured.

Oct. 5. *Mo.* The steamer *La Mascotte* burns on the Mississippi near Crawford's Landing; 34 lives are lost.

Oct. 22. *Mass.* W. A. Rowe rides a bicycle one mile in 2.29½, at Springfield.

Oct. 28. *Wis.* A wrecked train takes fire near Rio; 22 lives are lost.

Nov. * The schooner *Flying Scud,* bound for Alaska, disappears with 24 persons on board; fate unknown.

Dec. 2. *Cal.* A panic in the Stock Exchange at San Francisco causes 14 of the principal brokers to suspend.

Dec. 27. *Phila.* Fire destroys Temple Theater, valued at $400,000; two fireman are killed.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Statistics for 1886.

Production: Gold, $35,000,000; silver, $51,000,000; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 1,665,441,000; wheat, 457,218,000; oats, 624,134,000; barley, 59,428,000; rye, 24,489,000; buckwheat, 11,869,000; bales of cotton, 6,550,215; pounds of wool, 302,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 28,064,841 (including all production of oil in Ky. and Tenn. prior to 1883). Immigrants received (fiscal year), 334,203. Currency in circulation, $1,252,700,525; per capita, $21.82. Miles of railroads worked, 125,185; capital stock, $3,999,508,508; total accidents, 1,211, persons killed, 401; persons injured, 1,433; Fire-waste, $104,924,750; insurance, $60,506,567; 344 lives lost. Business failures, 10,568; liabilities, $113,648,391.

ARMY — NAVY.

1887 Jan. 3. *D. C.* James M. Whittemore is commissioned colonel — ordnance department. [Jan. 10. William P. Craighill — corps of engineers. Apr. 21. James F. Wade — 5th cavalry. Oct. 19. Charles E. Compton — 4th cavalry. Nov. 17. Charles Page — medical department.]

Jan. 26. *D. C.* Com. **Lewis A. Kimberly** is promoted rear-admiral. [Aug. 25. Com. **Bancroft Gherardi.** Sept. 4. Com. **Daniel L. Braine.**]

Capt. William P. McCann is promoted commodore. [Jan. 29. Capt. Charles H. Gillis. Sept. 4. Capt. George Brown.]*

Mar. 3. Adolphus W. Greely is commissioned brigadier-general. [Apr. 16. Wesley Merritt.]

Sept. 4. *D. C.* Commander Gilbert C. White is promoted captain. [Mar. 6. Commander J. Crittenden Watson. Aug. 25. Commander Henry B. Robeson.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1886 * * *November* is painted by Jervis McEntre.

* * *Coming in from the Fish Pond* is painted by Edward Moran.

* * *The Secret* is painted by T. W. Wood.

* * *Brook Among the Hills* is painted by Worthington Whittredge.

1887 Mar. 3. Col. Gilder's overland polar expedition returns to Winnipeg.

Apr. 29. *Kan.* A violent **storm** sweeps Prescott County, killing 20 persons, injuring 237, destroying 330 buildings; property loss, $1,000,000.

May 13. *Tenn.* A new comet is discovered by E. E. Barnard of the Vanderbilt University at Nashville.

Aug. 10. *New York.* **The American Association for the Advancement of Science** holds its 36th annual meeting at Columbia College.

Sept. 5-10. *D. C.* The Ninth International **Medical Congress** is held in Washington.

Oct. 7. *N. Y.* The asteroid **Anahita** is discovered by C. H. F. Peters of Clinton.

Nov. 21. *New York.* **A practical phonograph,** invented by **Thomas A. Edison,** is announced.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1887.

Jan. 2. Potter, Horatio, P. E. bishop of N. Y., A85.

Jan. 11. Youmans, Edward Livingston, scientist, founder *Popular Science Monthly*, A66.

Jan. 16. Hazen, William Babcock, signal service officer U. S. A., A57.

Feb. 13. Green, William Mercer, P. E. bishop of Miss., A88.

Mar. 8. Beecher, **Henry Ward,** Cong. clergyman, author, orator, A74.

—— Eads, James Buchanan, engineer, builder of Mississippi jetties, A67.

Mar. 29. Palmer, Ray, Cong. cl., poet, A81.

Mar. 31. Saxe, John Godfrey, poet, humorist, journalist, A71.

Apr. 12. Lee, Alfred, P. E. bishop of Del., A79.

May 30. Poore, Benjamin Perley, author, journalist, A67.

June 4. Wheeler, William Almon, M. C. for N. Y., 19th Vice-President U. S., A68.

June 11. Stevens, William Bacon, P. E. bishop of Pa., A71.

June 16. Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight, Pres. clergyman, author, professor, A70.

June 17. Hopkins, Mark, president of Williams College, author, A85.

July 18. Hunter, **Robert Mercer,** M. C., senator for Va., speaker, Confederate secretary of state, A78.

July 23. Dix, **Dorothea Lynde,** philanthropist, A82.

Aug. 18. Tower, Orson Squire, phrenologist, A78.

Aug. 19. Baird, Spencer Fullerton, naturalist, author, A64.

—— Clark, Alvan, optician, telescope maker, A79.

Aug. 20. Green, Seth, fish culturist, A72.

Aug. 26. Elliott, Robert W. B., P. E. bishop of W. Texas, A47.

Oct. 3. Finch, John Bird, philanthropist, Prohibition candidate for Pres. U. S., A35.

Oct. 22. Washburne, **Elihu Benjamin,** M. C. for Ill., secretary of state, minister to Fr., A71.

Oct. 28. Carnochan, John Murray, surgeon, author, A70.

Nov. 19. Lazarus, Emma, poet, A38.

CHURCH.

1886 * **A plan of cooperation** is adopted by the American Baptist Missionary Union and the Baptist General Association of the Western States and Territories.

* * The Congregational Clubs of Merrimac Valley, Newton, Denver, and St. Louis are organized.

* * The **Foreign Missionary Society** of Christian Denomination is organized.

* * The Woman's Auxiliary to the Brooklyn Mission and Tract Society is organized.

* * The Immanuel German Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *U. S.* **The "Presbyterian Church in the United States"** formally celebrates its quarter centennial.

1887 Mar. 26. *Boston.* The Channing Club (Unitarian) is organized.

Apr. 14. *R. I.* Matthew Harkins is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Providence.

Apr. 19. **Archbishop Corrigan** is made assistant at the Pontifical Throne.

May 3. *Cal.* The General Association (Congregational) of Southern California is organized.

May 4. *Kan.* Elisha Smith Thomas is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Kansas.

May 27. Ethelbert Talbot is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Wyoming and Idaho.

—— *Boston.* The Unitarian National **Bureau of Unity Clubs** is organized.

June 9. *Detroit.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 14. *D. C.* The **Bureau of Indian Missions** (Roman Catholic) is incorporated.

June 29. *Utah.* L. Scanlan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) vicar apostolic of Utah.

June * *Chicago.* The first **Deaconesses' Home,** of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is established.

Aug. 2. *Neb.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Lincoln is established.

Aug. 9. *Wyo.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Cheyenne is established.

Aug. * **The first church for the Chinese** on the Pacific Coast is dedicated by the Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Oct. 25. The **Arkansas Association** (Congregational) is organized.

Oct. 28. M. F. Burke is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Cheyenne.

* * *Colo.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of Denver is established.

Oct. * *Colo.* Nicholas C. Matz is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Denver.

Nov. 17. *Minn.* The Minnesota Conference (Unitarian) is organized at St. Paul.

LETTERS.

1886 * * *The Wind of Destiny*, by Arthur S. Hardy, appears.

* * *The Golden Justice*, by William Henry Bishop, appears.

* * *Olivia Delaplaine*, by Edgar Fawcett, appears; also, *An Ambitious Woman.*

* * *The Minister's Charge*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *Snowbound at Eagles*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Their Pilgrimage*, by Charles Dudley Warner, appears.

* * *East Angels*, by Constance Fenimore Woolson, appears.

1887 May 20. *Cal.* The corner-stone of the Stanford University at Palo Alto is laid.

Sept. * *Wyo.* **The University of Wyoming** at Laramie is opened.

SOCIETY.

1886 * * *Tenn.* The State hospital for the insane is located at Bolivar.

* * *Utah.* The establishment of an **industrial home** at Salt Lake City for women abandoning **polygamy** is authorized by Congress.

* * *U. S.* Teachers in the **Indian schools** are required to give instruction on the **effects of alcohol** on the human system.

* * *Wash.* The school for **defective youth** established by the Government at Vancouver is opened.

* * **The International Young Women's Christian Association** is formed.

1887 Jan. 29. *D. C.* **Congress** passes a bill to grant **pensions** of $6 and $8 per month to veterans of the war with Mexico, who are physically disabled or over 62 years of age.

Jan. * *New York.* **The National Association of Naval Veterans** is organized.

Feb. 5. *Vt.* The State locates a **Soldiers' Home** at Bennington.

Feb. * *N. Y.* Mrs. Roxalana Druse, convicted of the **murder** of her husband, is hanged at Herkimer; her daughter, an accomplice, is imprisoned for life.

Mar. 21. *N. J.* James Titus, the janitor of Hackettstown seminary, is sentenced to be hanged for the **murder** of Tillie Smith, a servant, on Apr. 9, 1886. [His

sentence is commuted to imprisonment for life.]

May 5. *Miss.* **Roderick Dhu Gambrell,** a prohibition editor, is murdered; Col. J. S. Hamilton is arrested, and acquitted through partisan influence.

May * *Neb.* A State institution for **youth of feeble mind** is opened at Beatrice.

May * The Triennial Meeting of the General Eldership of **the Church of God** declares against license.

"All kinds of license or tax favoring the liquor-traffic, whether high or low, are wrong in principle, and demand the opposition of the Church, and of good men and women everywhere."

June 7. *Tex.* Bishop H. M. Turner (colored) is **mobbed** by anti-prohibitionists.

June 16. *Mass.* **Labor Day,** the first Monday in September, is established as a legal holiday.

June 22. *Ky.* **A murderous feud,** in Rowan County, **of ten years' standing,** is closed.

Two families, the Holbrooks and the Underwoods, living at Morehead, lead the strife, which began with a charge of horse-stealing and sometimes rose to actual war. The sheriff kills Craig Tolliver and his gang, which ends the feud.

June * *O.* The General Synod of the **German Reformed Church** at Akron resolves against the liquor-traffic.

"We view with profound regret and sorrow the great evil of intemperance, —and . . . we here and now, before God and the nation, record our protest against it, and earnestly call upon our synods, classes, and churches to unite with us in zealous and persistent Christian efforts looking towards its speedy extermination."

June * **The Reformed (Dutch) Church** in General Synod favors temperance.

"It reiterates the deliverance of former synods on the subject of temperance, and urges increased interest and zeal throughout the denomination in gospel temperance work."

July 1. *Kan.* **The Soldiers' Orphans' Home** at Atchison is opened for the reception of children.

July 14. *New York.* **Jacob Sharp** is convicted of bribery in securing the favorable action of the Board of Aldermen, respecting the Broadway surface road; he is sentenced to imprisonment for four years and to pay a fine of $5,000. [The Court of Appeals reverses the sentence.]

Aug. * *Mo.* Several **Bald-Knob "Regulators"** are tried and fined at Ozark.

Sept. 15. *Phila.* **The centenary** of the adoption of the **Federal Constitution** in this city is celebrated by a procession five miles long, which illustrates the progress of trade and industry.

Sept. 27. *Mo.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in its 21st National Encampment at St. Louis; John P. Rae of Minn., commander-in-chief.

Sept. * The General Conference of **the Evangelical Church** declares for prohibition.

It is the duty of Christians "To faithfully cooperate with all proper movements for the instruction of the children and youth, the reformation of the inebriate, and the restriction and prohibition of the liquor-traffic." It also discountenances the use of tobacco.

Sept. 29. *Tenn.* The Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** is defeated by 27,693 majority. Vote, 117,504–145,197.

Oct. 15. *Mo.* The State **insane asylum** at Nevada is opened.

Nov. 11. *Chicago.* **Four of the Anarchists** engaged in the May riot: August Spies, Adolf Fischer, George Engel, and Albert R. Parsons, are executed; Fielden and Schwab are sentenced to imprisonment for life; Oscar Nebe, for 15 years; and one, Lingg, escapes by suicide. Great efforts have been made to have their sentences commuted.

Nov. 15. *New York.* The Chamber of Commerce gives **Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain** of London a banquet.

STATE.

1887 Jan. 3. *U. S.* **Congress** extends the postal **free-delivery** system so as to include all towns having 10,000 population.

Jan. 21. *D. C.* **Congress: The House** passes the **Interstate Commerce Bill,** providing for the appointment of five commissioners with large powers over railway charges. Vote, 219–41. The Senate has already passed the bill. Vote, 43–15.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Edmunds Canadian Fisheries Bill.**

Feb. 1. *D. C.* President Cleveland **vetoes the Dependent Pension Bill.**

Feb. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a bill to **refund the States** $20,000,000 collected by the **direct tax** Act of 1861.

—— *U. S.* **The Interstate Commerce Bill** becomes a law.

Feb. 6. *Kan.* **Woman suffrage** goes into effect.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress** passes the **Fisheries Retaliation Bill.**

D. C. The President approves the Edmunds-Tucker Act for the **suppression of polygamy.**

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **The 49th Congress** ends.

Mar. 31. *D. C.* **Charles S. Fairchild** of New York is appointed secretary of the Treasury, as successor to Daniel Manning.

Apr. * *R. I.* The Republicans **lose Rhode Island** in the State election, for the first time in 30 years.

June 16. *D. C.* President Cleveland rescinds his order to **restore the captured Confederate flags.**

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $217,286,893; internal revenue, $118,823,391; direct tax, $32,892; sales of public lands, $9,254,286; miscellaneous items, $26,005,815. Total revenue, $371,403,278; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $103,471,098. **Expenditures:** Miscellaneous items, $85,264,826; War Department, $38,561,026; Navy Department, $15,141,127; Indians, $6,194,523; **pensions,** $75,029,102; interest on the public debt, $47,741,577. Total ordinary expenditures, $267,932,180. **Public debt,** $1,664,461,536 [on Dec. 1st]. Exports, $716,183,211; imports, $692,319,768.

Nov. 19. *D. C.* **British members of the Joint Commission** respecting fisheries are received at Washington, — Joseph Chamberlain, Sir Lionel S. West, and Sir Charles Tupper.

Nov. 21. *D. C.* **The Fisheries** Joint Commission holds its first meeting at Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1887 Jan. 7. *Cal.* Thomas Stevens arrives in San Francisco **from a tour around the world on a bicycle;** distance, 11,700 miles; time, less than three years.

Feb. 5. *Vt.* **A derailed train takes** fire near White River Junction; 30 lives are lost, and 37 persons injured.

Mar. 1. *Ala.* The steamer *W. H. Gardner* **takes fire** on the Tombigbee River; 21 lives are lost.

Mar. 14. *Mass.* A train on the Boston and Providence Railroad **breaks through a bridge** near Boston; 32 persons are killed.

June 27. Harvard defeats Columbia in a boat-race; time, 20.24.

June 30. Columbia Freshmen defeat Harvard; time, 11.13⅘.

July 5. *Mass.* **The sixth intercollegiate boat-race** for fours is pulled on Lake Quinsigamond, 1¼ miles straight. Time, 9.28⅘; the Cornells beat the Bowdoins by two feet.

July 10. *N. Y.* The yacht *Mystery* **capsizes** in Jamaica Bay; 25 lives are lost.

July 27. *Ill.* **Trains collide** near Hopedale; nine persons are killed, and 15 injured.

Aug. 10. The Inman Line steamer *City of Montreal,* from New York to Liverpool, loaded with cotton, burns at sea, 400 miles off Newfoundland.

—— *Ill.* An excursion **train** falls through **a burning bridge** near Chatsworth: 75 persons are killed, and 279 injured.

Aug. * *Ga.* An Interstate **Farmers' Convention** meets at Atlanta.

Sept. 15-17. *Phila.* **The Centennial** of the signing of the Federal Constitution is celebrated.

Sept. 27-29. *New York.* The schooner *Volunteer* defeats the cutter *Thistle* (Royal Clyde Yacht Club) in a race for **the America cup.**

Sept. 30. *N. Y.* **The new Capitol** at Albany has cost $17,914,875.

Oct. 10. *Ind.* **Trains collide** near Kouts, killing 10 persons.

Nov. 19. The steamer *La Bourgogne* runs from New York to Havre in seven days, eight hours, and 29 minutes.

Nov. 20. *Conn.* **P. T. Barnum's great menagerie** at Bridgeport is burned, and many animals perish; loss, about $700,000.

Nov. 26. *Cal.* The horses **Arab** and **Conde** trot one mile (double) in 2.18¾ at San Francisco.

ARMY — NAVY.

1888 Jan. 31. *D. C.* Com. Winfield S. Schley is promoted captain U. S. N.

Mar. * *O.* **The Regular Army and Navy Union** is organized at Cincinnati.

Apr. 6. John R. Brooke is commissioned brigadier-general. [July 6. Thomas L. Casey.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1887 Nov. * *D. C.* S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, makes public the result of his experiments relative to the moon's temperature.

Nov. * **A graphophone,** invented by Alexander Graham Bell, is announced.

Nov. * *D. C.* **The gramophone,** invented by Emilie Berliner of Washington, is announced.

* * *Cal.* The Legislature makes an appropriation of $5,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of **James W. Marshall,** the first discoverer of gold.

* * *Ia.* **An observatory** is erected for the Iowa College.

* * *Ind.* The Legislature makes an appropriation for the erection of a soldiers' and sailors' monument in Clyde Park, Indianapolis; cost, $200,000.

* * *New York.* J. Francis Murphy of this city is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

* * *N. Y.* **The observatory** of the University of Syracuse is erected.

* * *Pa.* The Bucknell University **Observatory** is founded at Lewisburg.

* * **Paper bottles** first appear.

* * The statue of **Abraham Lincoln** is executed by A. St. Gaudens for Lincoln Park, Chicago.

1888 Jan. 11–13. *U. S.* **A terrific snow-storm** prevails in the Northwest; more than 200 people perish.

Feb. 19. *Ill.* **A cyclone** visits Mount Vernon; 36 lives are lost, and 125 persons injured; the town is nearly destroyed.

Mar. 11–13. A blizzard of extraordinary severity prevails along the North Atlantic Coast; high wind, severe cold, and much snow combine to interrupt communication between New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. Many wrecks are made, and about 400 lives are lost; food is at famine prices in the cities for a few days.

Apr. 5. *Wis.* **The Layton Art Gallery** at Milwaukee is opened.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1887.

Dec. 18. Walter, Thos. Ustic, architect, A83.
Dec. 22. Hayden, Ferdinand Vandeveer, author, explorer, geologist, A58.
Dec. 24. Manning, Daniel, secretary of treasury, A56.

1888.

Jan. 30. Gray, Asa, botanist, author, professor at Harvard, A78.
Feb. 5. Tyron, George Washington, conchologist, A50.
Feb. 15. Locke, David Ross, humorous writer (Petroleum Vesuvius Nasby), A55.
Mar. 4. Alcott, Amos Bronson, transcendental philosopher, A89.
Mar. 6. Alcott, Louisa May, author, A55.
Mar. 8. Strother, David Hunter, artist, illustrator (Porte-Crayon), A72.
Mar. 12. Bergh, Henry, founder Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, A65.
Mar. 23. Waite, Morrison Remick, chief justice U. S., A72.
Mar. 27. Darley, Felix Octavius C., artist, illustrator, A66.

CHURCH.

1887 Nov. 30. *Kan.* Richard Scannell is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Concordia.

—— *Neb.* Thomas Bonacum is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Lincoln.

Dec. * *New York.* **The Unitarian Club** is organized.

* * *Alas.* W. Duncan establishes a village of 70 Christian Indians — all of them removals from British America.

* * *Colo.* The Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Colorado is organized.

* * *Ind.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Indianapolis; C. L. Loos, president.

* * The Roman Catholic Dioceses of Belleville, Ill., Wichita and Concordia, Kan., are established.

* * *Minn.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Minneapolis.

* * *Mich.* The Western Michigan Congregational Club is formed at Grand Rapids.

* * *Neb.* **The 33d General Synod** (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Omaha.

* * *Neb.* **The 101st General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Omaha; J. T. Smith, moderator.

* * *N. Y.* P. A. Ludden is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Syracuse.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Philadelphia; M. M. Gibson, moderator.

* * **The Presbyterian General Assemblies,** North and South, appoint committees to consider reunion.

1888 Jan. 6. *Tex.* James S. Johnson is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Western Texas.

Jan. 25. *Nev.* — *Utah.* Abiel Leonard is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Nevada and Utah.

Mar. 11. *Pa.* Thomas McGovern is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Harrisburg.

Mar. 22. The Cincinnati Church Extension Society is organized.

LETTERS.

1887 * * *Ala.* **The Normal School** is opened by the State at Troy.

* * *Ala.* The *Age-Herald* is issued at Birmingham.

* * *Cal.* **Los Angeles University** (Bapt.) is founded. A State tax is levied for the **University of California** of one cent on each $100 worth of property.

* * *D. C.* **The Catholic University of America** is organized at Washington.

* * *Ky.* **Union College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Barbourville.

* * *Mo.* **Missouri Wesleyan Institute** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Cameron.

* * *N. C.* The State opens the colored **Normal School** at Goldsborough.

* * *N. Dak.* **Fargo College** is opened.

* * *New York.* The *Evening World* is founded by Joseph Pulitzer; the *Press* by Robert P. Porter. *Scribner's Magazine* is founded.

* * *N. Y.* **Pratt Institute** (non-sect.) is organized at Brooklyn.

* * *O.* **Shepardson College** (Fem. Bapt.) is founded at Granville.

* * *Ore.* **Mount Angel College** (Rom. Cath.) is organized at Mount Angel.

* * *R. I.* The Legislature passes a **compulsory school law.**

* * *S. Dak.* **Black Hills College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Hot Springs. **State School of Mines** at Rapid City opened.

* * *Wis.* The **Normal School** at Oshkosh is opened by the State.

* * *U. S.* Number of American and imported books published in 1887, 4,437, besides minor cheap libraries.

* * *American Literature,* by Edwin Percy Whipple, appears; also, *Recollections of Eminent Men.*

* * *American Literature,* by C. F. Richardson, appears.

* * *The Broader Range and Outlook of the Modern College Training,* by Richard Salter Storrs, appears.

* * *The Fortunes of War,* by Flora Haines Longhead, appears.

* * *A Humble Romance and Other Stories,* by Mary E. Wilkins, appears.

* * *The Gates Between,* by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, appears.

* * *Madrigals and Catches,* by Frank Dempster Sherman, appears.

* * *Manual of North American Birds,* by Robert Ridgway, appears.

* * *The Empire State,* by Benson J. Lossing, appears.

+ * * *History of the Inquisition of the Middle Ages,* by Henry Charles Lea, appears.

* * *The Hundredth Man,* by Frank Richard Stockton, appears.

* * *Modern Italian Poets,* by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *The Graysons,* by Edward Eggleston, appears.

* * *Saracinesca,* by Francis Marion Crawford, appears; also, *Marzio's Crucifix,* and *Paul Patoff.*

* * *The House at High Bridge,* by Edgar Fawcett, appears.

* * *Old Virginia and Other Stories,* by Thomas Nelson Page, appears.

* * *One Hundred Days in Europe,* by Oliver Wendell Holmes, appears.

* * *Character Sketches,* by James Whitcomb Riley, appears; also, *Afterwhiles.*

* * *Ballads About Authors,* by Harriet Prescott Spofford, appears.

* * *Thomas Hart Benton,* by Theodore Roosevelt, appears.

* * *The Great Cryptogram,* by Ignatius Donnelly, appears.

* * *Recollections of a Minister to France*, by Elisha B. Washburne, appears.

* * *Patrick Henry*, by Moses Coit Tyler, appears.

* * *In Realms of Gold*, by James Benj. Kenyon, appears.

* * *Seth's Brother's Wife*, by Harold Frederic, appears.

* * *The White Sail and Other Poems*, by Louise Imogen Guiney, appears.

SOCIETY.

1887 Nov. * *Tenn.* **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in National Convention at Nashville; **Frances Willard**, president.

Nov. * *Minn.* The State opens a **Soldiers' Home** at Minnehaha Falls.

Dec. 10. *Mich.* Ten counties vote on **local option**, and all are carried for prohibition.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* Senator Blair introduces a resolution in the Senate proposing **Federal prohibition** of the liquor-traffic.

Dec. 17. The Republican League of the United States is organized at Chickering Hall, N. Y.

Dec. 24 +. *Pa.* About 30,000 **employees** of the Reading Railroad **unsuccessfully strike** for increased wages; they hold out two months, at a wage-loss of $3,620,000.

Dec. * *Pa.* **The Knights of Labor** order colliers and railroad employees to **strike**; 50,000 men go out on Dec. 28; the strike of the railroad employees ends.

* * *Cal.* The Asylum for the **Chronic Insane** is completed in Santa Clara County.

* * *Dak.* The Territorial Legislature passes a **Local Option Law** in the licensing of the liquor-traffic. Michigan and Montana pass similar laws.

* * *Ga.* **The prohibitionists** are defeated at the Local Option election in Fulton County.

* * *Ind.* The Legislature establishes a School for **Feeble-Minded Youth** at Fort Wayne.

* * *Kan.* The Legislature passes a law to suppress the sale of **liquor** as a beverage at **drug-stores.**

* * *Mass.* The Legislature passes a law prohibiting the **begging or peddling** in the streets by children.

* * *Mich.* The Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** is defeated by 5,645 majority. **The Citizens' Union** is organized for **prohibition** on a non-partisan basis.

* * *Minn.* The Legislature provides for **High License** where prohibition is not adopted.

* * *N. J.* **Labor Day**, the first Monday in September, is established as a legal holiday. The Legislature enacts a bill giving **women a right to vote** at school meetings.

* * *Mo.* **Prohibition** is adopted in 50 out of 78 counties holding elections.

* * *New York.* Forty-seven **women vote** at the election and are not punished.

* * *Ore.* The **Portland Methodist Hospital** is founded. The Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** is defeated by 7,985 majority. **Labor Day**, the first Saturday in June, is made a legal holiday.

* * *S. C.* The Legislature enacts a **pension system** for Confederate soldiers, who receive $5 a month if disabled, and widows of those killed in the war receive the same.

* * Pennsylvania enacts **the Brooks Law**, a high-license and restrictive measure.

* * **The New England Order of Protection** is founded.

* * *Tex.* The Legislature votes to submit a Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** (80–21 and 22–8). [Later it is defeated by 91,357 majority.]

* * *W. Va.* A Democratic House votes to submit the Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** (55–10).

* * *U. S.* The General Conference of the **Wesleyan Methodists** resolves for prohibition.

It declares, "That law must be an adjunct of moral means, in order to suppress the traffic side of this evil. The appetite may be reached through the church and home; but the public traffic must be struck through the law, and back of the law should be a political organization in sympathy with it, and pledged to its enforcement, in order to its efficiency."

* * The Presbyterian **General Assembly** proposes to raise a permanent fund of **$1,000,000 for disabled ministers** and their families.

1888 Feb. 26–Apr. 11. *Ill.* **A great strike** takes place on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad.

Mar. 25. *D. C.* **The International Council of Women**, for the promotion of the welfare of women, meets at Washington.

STATE.

1887 Nov. * *Dak.* The people vote to **divide the Territory** into North and South Dakota.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **The 50th Congress** opens.

D. C. The U. S. Supreme Court decides **against the compensation claims of brewers** whose property is impaired in value by prohibitory laws; the court votes 7 to 1 in favor of the decision.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: **John J. Ingalls** (Rep.) of Kan. is reelected President *pro tempore*. House: **John G. Carlisle** (Dem.) of Ky. is reelected Speaker.

* * *Me.* **Capital punishment** is again abolished. Labor Day is established.

* * *New York.* Abram S. Hewitt is elected the 85th mayor.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

* * *Cal.* Wash. Bartlett (deceased).
-91 * * *Cal.* Henry H. Markman.
-88 * * *Colo.* Alva Adams.
-89 * * *Conn.* Phineas C. Lounsbury.
-91 * * *Del.* Benjamin T. Biggs.
-93 * * *Kan.* Lyman U. Humphreys.
-91 * * *Ky.* Simon B. Buckner.
-88 * * *Me.* Sebastian S. Marble.
-90 * * *Mass.* Oliver Ames.
-91 * * *Mich.* Cyrus G. Luce.
Mo. A. G. Morehouse (acting).
-90 * * *Nev.* Christopher C. Stevenson.
-89 * * *N. H.* Charles H. Sawyer.
-90 * * *N. J.* Robert S. Green.
-95 * * *Ore.* Sylvester Pennoyer.
-91 * * *Penn.* James A. Beaver.
-88 * * *R. I.* John W. Davis.
-91 * * *Tenn.* Robert L. Taylor.
-91 * * *Tex.* Lawrence S. Ross.

1888 Jan. * *R. I.* The Legislature removes the property qualifications of voters.

Jan. 19. *Wyo.* **Woman Suffrage** is established by law.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **The treaty respecting American Fisheries** is signed at Washington by the Joint High Commission.

Mar. 14. *D. C.* **A treaty is made with China** prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers for 20 years.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* **Congress**: House; Roger Q. Mills of Texas introduces the **Mills Tariff Bill.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1887 Dec. 31. *Ky.* **Trains collide** and take fire near Greenwood; six persons are killed and 21 injured.

—— *U. S.* **Statistics for 1887.**

Production: Gold, $33,000,000; silver, $53,357,000; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 1,456,161,000; wheat, 456,329,000; oats, 659,618,000; barley, 56,812,000; rye, 20,691,000; buckwheat, 10,844,000; bales of cotton, 6,513,624; pounds of wool, 285,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 28,278,866. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 490,109. **Currency** in circulation, $317,539,143; per capita, $22.45. Miles of **railroads** worked, 137,028; capital stock, $4,191,562,029; total accidents, 1,491; persons killed, 656; injured, 1,946. **Fire-waste**, $120,283,055; insurance, $69,659,508; lives lost, 622. **Business failures**, 9,740; liabilities, $130,605,000.

* * *Mass.* The State sells its interest in **the Hoosac Tunnel** and the Troy and Greenfield Railroad to the Fitchburg Railroad Company.

* * The *Coronet* defeats the *Dauntless* in **a yacht race across the Atlantic**; distance, 2,949 miles; time, 14 days, 23 hours, and 30 minutes.

1888 Jan. 4. *Ire.* The ship *Alfred D. Snow* is wrecked off Waterford; 28 lives are lost.

Jan. 10. *Mass.* **A train is wrecked** by a broken wheel near Haverhill; nine persons are killed and 13 injured.

Feb. 22. *Cal.* The ferry boat *Julia* **explodes** her boiler at South Vallejo; 36 persons are killed.

Mar. 17. *Ga.* **A derailed train** breaks through a bridge near Blackshear; 27 persons are killed and 35 wounded.

Mar. 27. *Kan.* The town of Ninnescah is destroyed by a gale.

Apr. 7. *O.* The Centennial celebration of the **founding of Marietta** is celebrated.

ARMY — NAVY.

1888 Apr. 7. Cyrus B. Comstock is commissioned colonel — corps of engineers. [Apr. 24. Edwin C. Mason — 3d infantry. Apr. 25. Henry W. Closson — 4th artillery. July 23. Orlando M. Poe — corps of engineers. Aug. 5. Nathan W. Osborne — 5th infantry. Aug. 31. Robert P. Hughes. Oct. 19. Henry C. Hodges — quartermaster department.]

June 1. *D. C.* Gen. **Philip H. Sheridan** receives the rank of **General** of U. S. A. by Act of Congress.

July * *Kan.* **State troops** are sent to Stevens County to preserve the peace, the sheriff having been murdered in the county-seat contest.

Aug. 14. Brig.-Gen. John M. Schofield is appointed 18th commander U. S. A.

Nov. * *Ky.* **State troops** are stationed in Perry County to protect the Circuit Court from partizans in the "**French-Eversole**" feud.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1888 June * *Cal.* **The Lick Observatory** of the University of California is equipped, having a telescope with an aperture of 36 inches and a focal length of 56 feet 6 inches; it is transferred to the regents of the University of California by the trustees.

Aug. 7. *N. Y.* A new **comet** is observed by W. R. Brooks of Geneva.

Oct. 31. *Tenn.* A new **comet** is observed by E. E. Barnard of Nashville.

Nov. 25. **A storm** strikes the Atlantic Coast region; it causes 45 deaths and wrecks 50 vessels.

Nov. * Edison's improved **phonograph** is exhibited.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1888.

Apr. 7. Gillmore, Quincy Adams, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A63.
Apr. 8. Walling, Henry Francis, cartographer, A63.
Apr. 17. Squier, Ephraim George, archeologist, A67.
Apr. 18. Agnew, Cornelius Rea, physician, surgeon professor, A58.
— **Conkling, Roscoe,** lawyer, M. C., senator for N. Y., A59.
Apr. 26. Lozier, Clemence Sophia, physician, A76.
May 2. Brown, John H. H., P. E. bishop of Fond-du-Lac, A57.
May 3. Tarbox, Increase Niles, Cong. clergyman, author, A73.
May 6. Northen, Amos Henry, geologist, A75.
June 28. Jarves, James Jackson, art critic, A70.
— Hazard, Rowland Gibson, manufacturer, author, A87.
July 19. Roe, Edward Payson, Pres. clergyman, novelist, A50.
Aug. 5. Sheridan, Philip Henry, gen.-in-chief U. S. A., A57.
Aug. 21. Harris, Samuel S., P. E. bishop of Mich., A46.
Sept. 6. Wallack, John Johnstone (**Lester Wallack**), actor, dramatist, A68.
Sept. 12. Proctor, Richard Anthony, astronomer, lecturer, A54.
Sept. 21. Warren, William, comedian, A76.
Oct. 16. Wentworth, John, M. C. for Ill., journalist, A73.
Oct. 19. Welles, Edward R., P. E. bishop of Wis., A58.
— Wight, Orlando Williams, author, translator, A64.
Dec. 10. Le Roy, Edgar, rear-adm. U. S. A., A70.
Dec. 22. Hecker, Isaac Thomas, founder of Paulists, A69.

CHURCH.

1888 Apr. 25. *Ill.* John Janssen is consecrated first (Roman Catholic) bishop of Belleville.

May 1. *Ill.* James Ryan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Alton.

May 1+. *New York.* The **General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal) is held.

The limit of the pastoral term is extended to five years. Bishops elected: John H. Vincent, Isaac W. Joyce, Daniel A. Goodsell, John P. Newman, James N. Fitzgerald; James M. Thorburn, missionary bishop for India.

May. 4. *Minn.* The Roman Catholic Diocese of St. Paul is created an archdiocese.

May 13. *New York.* **Chinese mission-work** is begun by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

May 15. *Minn.* **John Ireland,** (Roman Catholic) bishop of St. Paul, is **promoted archbishop** of the Province of St. Paul.

May 18. *Mich.* **The Methodist Protestant General Conference** meets at Adrian.

May 19. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

May 24. *Phila.* The first century of the **General Assembly** is celebrated by the two Assemblies (Northern and Southern).

May * **Bishop Taylor's Self-supporting Missions** have received about 100 missionaries in three years.

July 1. Leo Haid is consecrated (Roman Catholic) titular bishop of Messene [later, bishop of North Carolina].

July * The Christian Endeavor Societies report 4,879 organizations in America.

Sept. * The General Synod (**Moravian**) meets.

Oct. 18. *Del.* Leighton Coleman is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Delaware.

Oct. * *D. C.* Congress passes an act for the suppression of lawlessness on the part of the Mormon hierarchy.

Nov. 4. *Mich.* John S. Foley is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Detroit.

Nov. 30. *Kan.* John J. Hennessey is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Wichita.

Nov. * *N. J.* **The Arabian Mission** is organized at the Theological Seminary (Reformed Dutch) in New Brunswick.

Dec. 12. **The American Sabbath Union** is organized, to preserve the Christian Sabbath as a day of rest and worship.

LETTERS.

1888 May 10. *D. C.* Congress passes the **International Copyright Bill.**

May 24. *D. C.* The corner-stone of the **Catholic University of America** is laid at Washington in the presence of the President and his cabinet.

Aug. 29. *Minn.* **The Normal School** is opened by the State at Moorhead.

Oct. * *Ga.* **The Technological School** is opened at Atlanta as a branch of the State University.

SOCIETY.

1888 May 18. *Mo.* David Walker and three other leaders of **Bald Knob** terrorists are sentenced to be hanged.

May * The General Conference of the **African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church** (300,000 members) resolves in favor of temperance.

"This General Conference reaffirms its stand against intemperance and the use of intoxicating liquors in any form as a beverage; we favor every means that can be brought to bear for the destruction of the traffic in all intoxicating drinks as a beverage in State and nation. We also heartily recommend that unfermented wine be used in the sacramental service as far as possible."

May * The General Conference of the **African Methodist Episcopal Church** (400,000 members) resolves in favor of temperance.

"That we indorse the great Prohibition movement in this country, . . . and will use all honorable means to suppress the evils growing out of intemperance. . . . That it shall be a crime for any minister or member of the A. M. E. Church to fight against temperance, and if convicted of this crime he shall lose his place in the Conference and Church."

May * The Bishops' address to the General Conference of the **Methodist Episcopal Church** declares against licensing the liquor-traffic.

"The liquor-traffic is so pernicious . . . that the only proper attitude toward it for Christians is that of relentless hostility. It can never be legalized without sin. License, high or low, is vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy."

June 1. *Pa.* The Brooks Law goes into effect; license fee, $500.

June 25. The National Republican Convention resolves for temperance.

"The first concern of all good government is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home: the Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

June 30. Since 1840 the average **annual consumption** of all kinds of liquors for each individual has increased from 4.17 gallons to 14.30 gallons; the average annual per capita consumption of **malt liquors** advances from 1.36 gallon to 12.48 gallons. The per capita consumption of wine has nearly doubled. (Cyc. of Prohibition.)

July * *Neb.* **A Home** for Soldiers and Sailors is opened at Grand Island.

July * *N. Y.* **Contract labor** is prohibited in the State prisons.

Aug. 10. *Mo.* Maxwell, an Englishman, is executed in St. Louis for the **murder** of Mr. Preller.

Sept. 10. *O.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in its 22d National Encampment at Columbus; William Warner of Mo., commander-in-chief.

Sept. * The "**Woman's Republican League,**" headed by J. Ellen Foster, is organized.

* * *Kan.* Oskaloosa chooses a woman for mayor and five women for the city council, thus placing the entire control of the municipal administration in the hands of women.

Sept. * The General Synod of the **Moravian Church** favors temperance.

Resolved: "that this Synod is opposed to all **traffic** in intoxicating drinks, and the use as a beverage of hard cider, beer, ale, whisky, wine, brandy, gin, rum, patent bitters, etc."

Oct. 23. *Minn.* The General Conference of **Seventh-day Adventists** in convention at Minneapolis declares:—

"We pledge ourselves to labor earnestly and zealously for the prohibition of the liquor-traffic."

Nov. 14. *Mo.* Friends of the condemned **Bald Knob outlaws,** in revenge, seize and hang five of the leading witnesses against their condemned companions.

Dec. 17. *New York.* **A training-school for nurses** is opened at Bellevue hospital.

STATE.

1888 Apr. 13. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: the deadlock on the **Direct Tax Bill** is passed.

May 16. *Eng.* The American Fisheries Treaty receives the royal assent.

May 17. *D. C.* **James G. Blaine** announces that he will not be a candidate for the presidency.

May 21. *D. C.* Congress makes the **Department of Agriculture** an executive department.

May 30+. *Ind.* The **5th Prohibition National Convention** meets at Indianapolis, and nominates **Gen. Clinton B. Fisk** of N. J. for President, and **John A. Brooks** of Mo. for Vice-President.

June 6+. *Mo.* The **Democratic** National **Convention** meets at St. Louis, and renominates **Grover Cleveland** of N. Y. for President, and **Allen G. Thurman** of O. for Vice-President.

June 25+. *Chicago.* The **Republican** National **Convention** meets, and nominates **Benjamin Harrison** of Ind. for President, and **Levi P. Morton** of N. Y. for Vice-President.

June 30. *U. S.* **Statistics** for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $219,091,174; internal revenue, $124,296,872; direct tax, $1,566; sales of public lands, $11,202,017; miscellaneous items, $24,674,446. Total revenue, $379,266,065; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $111,341,274. **Expenditures:** Premium on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $8,279,842; miscellaneous items, $72,952,261; War Department, $38,522,436; Navy Department, $16,926,438; Indians, $6,249,308; **pensions,** $80,288,509; interest on the public debt, $44,715,077. Total ordinary expenditures, $267,924,801. Principal of the **public debt** [Dec. 1], $1,680,917,706; Exports, $695,954,507; imports, $723,957,114.

July 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Mills Tariff Bill.** Vote, 162–149. [The Senate delays action, and the bill fails to become a law.]

Aug. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate **approves the treaty with China** prohibiting immigration for 20 years.

Aug. 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate **refuses to ratify** the treaty respecting **the American Fisheries;** vote, 30–27.

Aug. 23. *D. C.* **Congress** receives a **message** from the President respecting **the Fisheries Treaty,** and announcing a policy of **retaliation against Canada.**

Sept. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** House passes the **Anti-Canada Retaliation Bill.**

Oct. 20. *D. C.* **The 50th Congress:** The first session of 321 days closes; it is the **longest session** in congressional history.

Oct. 23. *D. C.* President Cleveland approves **the Chinese Exclusion Bill.**

Oct. 30. *D. C.* The Administration suggests to the British government **the recall** of the British minister, **Lord Sackville-West,** because of his indiscreet letter, published two weeks before election, and recommending a correspondent to vote the Democratic ticket as favorable to British interests. [President Cleveland refuses longer to recognize Lord West, and he retires.]

Nov. 6. *U. S.* **26th Presidential election;** Republicans elected.

Popular vote: Grover Cleveland (Dem.) of N. Y., 5,536,242; **Benjamin Harrison** (Rep.) of Ind., 5,440,708; **Clinton B. Fisk** (Prohib.) of N. J., 246,876; **Alson J. Streeter** (Union Labor) of Ill., 146,836; **Robert H. Cowdry** (United Labor) of Ill., 3,073; **James L. Curtis** (Amer.) of N. Y., 1,591.

Popular Vote for President.

States.	Candidates.			
	Harrison	*Cleveland*	*Streeter*	*Fisk*
Ala.	57,197	117,320	. .	593
Ark.	58,752	85,962	10,613	514
Cal.	124,816	117,729	. .	5,761
Colo.	50,774	37,567	1,266	2,191
Conn.	74,584	74,920	240	4,234
Del.	12,973	16,414	. .	400
Fla.	26,659	39,561	. .	403
Ga.	40,446	100,449	. .	1,808
Ill.	370,475	348,371	7,134	21,703
Ind.	263,361	261,013	2,694	9,881
Ia.	211,958	179,877	9,105	3,550
Kan.	182,904	102,745	37,788	6,779
Ky.	155,134	183,800	. .	5,225
La.	30,701	85,026	39	127
Me.	73,734	50,482	1,345	2,690
Md.	99,986	106,168	. .	4,767
Mass.	183,892	151,855	. .	8,701
Mich.	236,387	213,469	4,555	20,945
Minn.	142,492	104,385	1,097	15,311
Miss.	30,096	85,471	222	218
Mo.	236,253	261,954	18,589	4,540
Neb.	108,425	80,552	4,226	9,429
Nev.	7,238	5,326	. .	41
N. H.	45,728	43,456	42	1,593
N. J.	144,360	151,508	. .	7,933
N. Y.	650,338	635,965	626	30,231
N. C.	134,784	147,902	. .	. .
O.	416,054	396,455	3,496	24,356
Ore.	33,291	26,522	363	1,677
Penn.	523,585	444,327	3,877	20,708
R. I.	21,969	17,530	. .	1,251
S. C.	13,740	65,825	. .	. .
Tenn.	138,988	158,779	. .	5,969
Tex.	88,280	234,883	29,459	4,749
Vt.	45,192	16,788	. .	1,459
Va.	150,438	151,977	. .	1,678
W. Va.	78,171	78,677	1,508	1,084
Wis.	176,553	155,232	8,552	14,277
Total	5,440,708	5,536,242	146,836	246,876
Per ct.	47.83	48.63	1.27	2.16
Plur.	. .	95,534	. .	. .

Nov. * *R. I.* Republicans regain the ascendancy.

Nov. * *R. I.* An amendment to the **Constitution** abolishes the property qualification for electors.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 50th Congress;** The second session opens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1888 May 6. An accident occurs on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; eight persons are killed and 30 wounded.

May * The steamer *Etruria* runs from Queenstown to New York in six days, one hour, and 55 minutes.

June 28. Columbia Freshmen defeat Harvard in a boat-race; time, 11.54.

June * *Wash.* **A tunnel** 16 by 18½ feet, and 9,850 long, piercing Cascade Range, is completed; it was begun Apr. *, 1886.

July 4. *O.* **The Centennial Exhibition** for the Ohio Valley and the Central States opens at Cincinnati.

July 12. *Pa.* **A derailed train** breaks through a bridge near Orange Courthouse; nine persons are killed and 22 injured.

Aug. 21. *N. C.* The Interstate **Farmers' Association** meets at Raleigh.

Sept. * The steamer *La Gascoigne* runs from Havre to New York in seven days and 10 hours.

Oct. 10. *Pa.* **A collision** of excursion trains occurs near Penn Haven, on the Lehigh Valley Railroad; 61 persons are killed. [On Oct. 16 a second collision occurs on the same road, in which 14 persons are killed.]

Nov. 4. *Kan.* Delegates to the **National Farmers' Congress** and Farmers' Trust Association meet in convention at Topeka.

Nov. 12. The steamer *Umbria* runs from New York to Queenstown in six days, three hours, and four minutes.

Nov. 17+. *Fla.* **Yellow fever** prevails at Jacksonville; 4,583 cases and 396 deaths are reported.

Nov. 23. *Ind.* **A fire** at Fort Wayne destroys property valued at $300,000.

Dec. 12. *Ala.* The Southern Interstate **Immigration Convention** meets at Montgomery. Nearly 600 delegates from the Southern States are present.

Dec. 15. *O.* Three acres of property are **destroyed by fire** in Cincinnati.

—— *Mass.* Seven acres of buildings are **burned** in Marblehead; loss, $1,300,000.

Dec. 23. *Me.* The brigantine *Snow Bird* of Brunswick is wrecked; two of the crew are drowned.

Dec. 24. The steamer *Kate Adams* **burns** on the Mississippi near Commerce Landing; 33 lives are lost.

—— *La.* The steamer *John H. Hannah,* laden with cotton, **burns** near Plaquemine on the same river; 22 lives are lost, and many persons badly burned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1888 * * *D. C.* Congress authorizes the organization of the **Navy Reserves** for coast and harbor defense.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1888 Dec. 26. *New York.* Fifty thousand dollars are granted by the Board of Estimate to the **Museums of Art and Natural History** on condition that they be open and free to visitors on two nights of the week.

* * *Cal.* **A monument** is erected to **Francis S. Key** in Golden Gate Park; the cost ($60,000) is provided for by the legacy of James Lick.

* * *Md.* **The linotype** for casting type by machinery, operated by a keyboard, is perfected by the inventor, Ottmar Mergenthaler of Baltimore — speed from 3,000 to 6,000 ems per hour.

* * *New York.* A bronze statue of **Garibaldi** is unveiled at Washington Square.

* * *New York.* Thomas W. Dewing, Walter Shirlaw, and Edwin H. Blashfield of New York are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *N. Y.* **The Smith Observatory** at Geneva is erected.

* * *U. S.* **Paper-pulp is first bleached by electricity** as a process of manufacture.

1889 Jan. 1. *Pacific Slope.* The great **solar eclipse** is visible.

Jan. 3. *N. Y.* **Natural gas** is struck in Steuben County. [Also Jan. 20. In Central Ohio. Oct. 16. In South Dakota. Nov. 13. Near Chicago.]

Jan. 7. *Dak.* A valuable **deposit of coal** is discovered at Centerville.

Jan. 9. *Ind.* **Shocks of earthquake** are felt in this section.

[Also Feb. 26. A slight **shock of earthquake** is felt at Marion, Ind. Mar. 8. Another in eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. May 18. At Annapolis, Md. June 5. At Nashville, Tenn. June 7. At New Bedford, Mass. July 7. At Farmington, Me. July 14. At Covington, Tenn. July 31. In California. Aug. 10. In the Adirondacks, N.Y. Aug. 26. In North Carolina. Aug. 28. In Los Angeles, Cal. Sept. 10. At Wilkesbarre, Ashley, Kingston, and Pittston, Pa.]

— *Pa.* **Tornadoes** cause the loss of many lives and much property in Pittsburg, and Reading, also at Sunbury, where 18 men are buried in the ruins of the nail-mills; Buffalo and Lockport, N.Y., also other towns, suffer; the upper Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls is wrecked.

CHURCH.

1888 Dec. 28. *New York.* The Presbyterian Union of this city gives a reception to the committees of the two Presbyterian General Assemblies.

Dec. 30. The **Papal encyclical** appears; it refers mainly to the materialistic and atheistic tendencies of the times.

* * The Reformed Episcopal Synod of **Canada** is organized.

* * *D. C.* The **Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Washington.

* * *Ia.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Cedar Rapids; William T. Meloy, moderator.

* * *Ill.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Springfield; J. H. Garrison, president.

* * *Mo.* The English Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) of Missouri is organized.

* * *N. J.* The **International Missionary Union** convenes at Bridgeton.

* * *Ore.* The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society (Baptist) is organized.

* * *Phila.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets; Charles L. Thomson, moderator.

The Board of Home Missions reports 38 ministers, 25 native teachers, 68 churches, 2,863 church members, 115 teachers, 29 schools, 2,441 scholars.

* * The Brotherhood of Lay Readers (Protestant Episcopal) is organized.

* * The Western Vermont, Brooklyn, and Fox River Congregational Clubs are organized.

1889 Jan. 2. *D. C.* The national **Convention of Colored Catholics** opens at Washington.

Jan. 8. *New York.* The Railroad Branch of the **Young Men's Christian Association** celebrates its 13th anniversary; Cornelius Vanderbilt, C. M. Depew, and others speak.

The court decides against the Roman Catholic authorities in refusing burial to the remains of **John Maguire**, who was identified with the Anti-Poverty Society.

Jan. 9. *New York.* **A new Joss-house** in Mott Street is consecrated by resident Chinese.

— *Colo.* **The Channing Club** of Denver (Congregational) is organized.

Jan. 11. *New York.* **The Church Students' Missionary Association** begins its annual conference.

LETTERS.

1888 * * *Cal.* The Cogswell Polytechnic College is opened at San Francisco.

* * *Chicago.* The *Saturday Blade* is issued.

* * *D. C.* The *National Economist* is issued at Washington.

* * *Md.* **The Woman's College** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Baltimore.

* * *Minn.* **The Medical Department** of the University of Minnesota, at Minneapolis, opens.

* * **Nebraska Wesleyan University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Lincoln.

* * *New York. Mail and Express* is purchased by Elliott F. Shepard.

* *N. C.* **High Point Female College** (Bapt.) is founded.

* * *O.* The *Union Gospel News* is issued at Cleveland.

* * *U. S.* Number of American and imported books published in 1888, 4,631, besides minor cheap libraries.

* * *R. I.* The State establishes an **Agricultural School.**

* * *U. S.* Volapük is reported successful, and spreading in both Europe and America.

* * *American Weather*, by Adolphus W. Greely, appears.

* * *Around the World on a Bicycle*, by Thomas Stevens, appears.

* * *The Boyhood of Christ*, by Lew Wallace, appears; also *Life of Benjamin Harrison.*

* * *The Black Phalanx*, by Joseph T. Wilson, appears.

* * *A Calabrian Penelope*, by Elizabeth Cavazza, appears.

* * *California*, by Hubert Howe Bancroft, appears; also *History of Mexico.*

* * *Colonial Times in Buzzard's Bay*, by William Root Bliss, appears.

* * *The Critical Period of American History*, by John Fiske, appears.

* * *A Phyllis of the Sierras*, by Francis Bret Hart, appears.

* * *Evolution in its Relations to Religious Thought*, by Joseph Le Conte, appears.

* * *France and the Confederate Navy*, by John Bigelow, appears.

* * *The Genesis of the Civil War*, by Samuel Wylie Crawford, appears.

* * *Gouverneur Morris*, by Theo. Roosevelt, appears.

* * *The Heart of the Creeds*, by Arthur Wentworth Eaton, appears.

* * *History of the Christian Church*, by Philip Schaff (vol. vi.), appears.

* * *A History of the Negro Troops*, by George W. Williams, appears.

* * *John Ward, Preacher*, by Margaret Deland, appears.

* * *A Library of American Literature*, by Edmund Clarence Stedman and Ellen Mackay Hutchinson (vol. i.), appears.

* * *Men and Measures of Half a Century*, by Hugh McCulloch, appears.

* * *Women and Men*, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, appears.

* * *Natural Resources of the United States*, by Jacob H. Patton, appears.

* * *Negro Myths from the Georgia Coast*, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., appears.

* * *The Old Northwest*, by B. A. Hinsdale, appears.

* * *Philosophy of Theism*, by Bordon P. Browne, appears.

* * *Political Essays*, by **James Russell Lowell**, appears; also *Heart's Ease and Rue.*

* * *The Viking*, by Elwyn Alfred Barron, appears.

* * *The Writings of Franklin* (10 vols.), edited by John Bigelow, appears.

* * *Miss Lou*, by Edward Payson Roe, appears.

* * *Bonaventure*, by George W. Cable, appears.

* * *Romance and Reverie*, by Edgar Fawcett, appears.

* * *Free Joe*, by Joel Chandler Harris, appears.

* * *The King of Folly Island*, by Sarah Orne Jewett, appears.

* * *The Despot of Broomsedge Cove*, by Mary Noailles Murfree, appears.

* * *A Brother of Dragons*, by Amelie Rives Chandler, appears; also *The Quick or the Dead*, and *Virginia of Virginia*.

* * *Old Fashioned Roses*, by James Whitcomb Riley, appears.

* * *With the Immortals*, by Francis Marion Crawford, appears.

* * *Two Little Confederates*, by Thomas Nelson Page, appears.

1889 Jan. 2. *Boston.* **The International Copyright Association** holds its annual meeting.

Jan. 4. *Pa.* **George E. Reed** is elected to the presidency of **Dickinson College.**

SOCIETY.

1888 Dec. 25. *O.* White Caps cruelly flog a prominent physician at Hopedale.

—— *Del.* A race riot occurs at Wilmington; one white man is shot in the foot, and several colored men are cut and beaten about the head; seven arrests are made.

Dec. 27. *Dak.* At Tripp six men are injured in a **riot** over the **ownership of a goose.** The parties are American and Russian Mennonites.

Dec. 28. *New York.* The Excise Commission makes restrictions for the **liquor-traffic.**

"The employment of a bartender under 18 years of age forfeits license; women are forbidden to sell or induce sales of liquor; licenses are forbidden for premises within 200 feet of a cemetery, college, academy, or reformatory.

Dec. 29. *Ia.* The Sioux City **Law and Order League** commences proceedings against the transportation companies that have been nullifying the prohibitory laws.

—— *New York.* The Excise Commission decides that during forbidden hours the **interior of saloons must present an unobstructed view** from the street.

Dec. 30. *Mo.* Amos J. Stillwell, an old and wealthy citizen of Hannibal, is **murdered by a burglar.**

* * *Ala.* The Alabama Academy for **the blind** is opened at Talladega.

* * *Chicago.* **The Wesley Methodist Hospital** is established.

* * *D. C.* Congress erects the **Bureau of Labor into a Department.**

* * *Ky.* **The Hatfield and McCoy feud** breaks out again; the State troops are called out to prevent the McCoys from taking nine Hatfields from jail to murder them.

* * *Ky.* The treasurer of the State for many years, is announced as a **defalcator** to the amount of $229,000 and suspended from office.

* * *N. J.* **A home for the training of feeble minds** is opened near Vineland.

* * *O.* The Legislature passes the **Sunday Liquor Law.**

* * *Phila.* **The George Nugent Home** is founded at Germantown.

* * *Mass.* **The High-License and Limitation Law** is enacted.

* * *Wyo.* A school building for the **deaf and dumb** is erected at Cheyenne.

* * *W. Va.* The Constitutional **Prohibitory Amendment** is defeated by 34,887 majority.

* * The Northern **Insane Asylum** is opened at Logansport, Ind.; also one in Nebraska at Norfolk; in Vermont at Waterbury; in Washington at Steilacoom.

1889 Jan. 2. *Ind.* **President Harrison** addresses his old comrades of the Grand Army, at Indianapolis.

—— *O.* Brakeman and yardmen of the Lake Erie and Western road **strike at Lima.**

Jan. 3. *Minn.* The coal-dock laborers **strike at Duluth.** [Jan. 4. Riots occur.]

Jan. 4. *Ia.* The officials and **strikers of the Burlington road** finally come to an agreement.

Jan. 7. *Wash.* **Alfred Shafford is lynched** for a murder at Gilman.

Jan. 8. *N. J.* Hunterdon County **votes no license** by 500 majority.

STATE.

1888 * * *D. C.* **Congress makes the Labor Bureau** an independent part of the Government. It authorizes the organization of the **Naval Reserves** by the maritime States.

* * *Mass.* **The Australian Ballot** system is adopted.

* * **Melville W. Fuller** of Ill. is appointed Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and **Lucius Q. C. Lamar** of Miss. an Associate Justice.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-90 * * *Ala.* Thomas Seay.
-92 * * *La.* Francis T. Nicholls.
-91 * * *Minn.* William R. Merriam.
-93 * * *Neb.* Algernon S. Paddock.
-91 * * *N. Y.* David B. Hill.
-89 * * *R. I.* Royal C. Taft.
-90 * * *Vt.* William P. Dillingham.

1889 Jan. 1. *N. Y.* Capital punishment by an electrical current becomes the legal mode.

—— *New York.* Hugh J. Grant becomes the 86th mayor.

Jan. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill;** the House attempts to **amend its rules** so as to facilitate its business, but is defeated by filibustering.

Jan. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate continues to discuss the Tariff Bill; the House passes a bill to incorporate the **Nicaragua Canal Company.**

Jan. 5. *Okla.* **Martial law** is enforced and order is restored; the squatters depart.

Jan. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a resolution reaffirming the **Monroe Doctrine,** as applicable to the construction of **a canal** across the Isthmus of Darien. Vote, 49–3.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill** at considerable length; John Sherman of O. introduces a bill providing for changes in the **election of Representatives;** the House recommits the resolution to **change the rules.** Vote, 120–117.

—— *Cal.* George Osgoodby is disclosed as the author of the "Murchison" letter, whereby he entrapped Lord Sackville-West into recommending a person to vote the Democratic ticket as favorable to British interests.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes an anti-free coal amendment to the **Tariff Bill.**

Jan. 10. *Ind.* The Lieutenant-Governor is prevented by hostile partizans from entering the Senate chamber.

—— *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate agrees to **strike off fish** from the free list, and make it dutiable at one-half cent a pound; the House is prevented from doing business, both in the afternoon and evening, by dilatory motions.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1888 Dec. 26. *Ill.* **Gen. John A. Logan's body** is removed to its final resting-place in Soldiers' Home Cemetery.

Dec. 27. *S. C.* **The Great Seal** of the Confederate States is given to this State.

Dec. 29. *W. I.* The American schooner *Jennie Hall* is **illegally fined** $2,000 by the Spanish authorities at Porto Rico.

Dec. 30. *R. I.* The steamer *Bristol*, of the Fall River Line, is burned at Newport; some of her passengers have a narrow escape.

Dec. 31. *Md.* The theft of $1,200 from the Sub-Treasury at Baltimore is discovered.

—— *U. S.* **Statistics** for the year 1888.

Production: Gold, $33,175,000; silver, $59,195,000; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 1,987,790,000; wheat, 415,868,000; oats, 701,735,000; barley, 63,884,593; rye, 28,412,011; buckwheat, 12,000,000; bales of cotton, 7,017,707; pounds of wool, 269,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 27,608,025. **Currency** in circulation (June 30), $1,372,170,870; per capita, $22.88. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 546,889. Miles of **railroads** built, 145,341; capital stock, $4,438,411,342; total accidents, 1,935; persons killed, 5,282; persons injured, 25,888. **Fire-waste,** $110,885,665; insurance, $63,965,724; lives lost, 447. **Business failures,** 10,587; liabilities, $120,242,402.

* * -92 * * *Boston.* **The State House** is enlarged to double its original size.

* * *Kan.* A convention of delegates at Abilene inaugurates an agitation for the **removal of the capital.**

1889 Jan. 1. *Mo.* **The Richardson Drug Company's store** at St. Louis is burned; loss, $200,000.

Jan. 10. *U. S.* **An English syndicate has purchased 30 breweries,** and seeks control of all others in the country.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Jan. 16. *N. Y.* The National Guard Association meets at Albany.

Jan. 19. The *Atlanta* sails for Port-au-Prince to reenforce the *Galena*.

Jan. 25. Loomis L. Langdon is commissioned colonel — 1st artillery U. S. A. [Feb. 12. Also Edward M. Heyl. Feb. 17. Henry M. Lazelle — 18th infantry. Feb. Adelbert R. Buffington — ordnance department. June 7. George D. Ruggles.]

Jan. 30. Joseph C. Breckinridge is commissioned brigadier-general U. S. A.

Feb. 9. **Rear-Adm. Bancroft Gherardi** is ordered to command the North Atlantic squadron.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* Commander Silas Casey is promoted captain U. S. N. [Mar. 26. William T. Samson and Bartlett J. Cromwell. Mar. 31. John W. Philip. Aug. 4. Henry F. Picking.] **Com. George E. Belknap** is promoted rear-admiral.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Jan. 13. A mass of the **Horseshoe Rock** drops at Niagara Falls.

Jan. 15. *N. Y.* Prof. Brooks, at Smith Observatory, **discovers a comet.** [Also Dec. 25. Another comet.]

Jan. 16±. *New York.* Henry G. Marquand gives his collection of **paintings by the old masters** to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Jan. 17? *New York.* **Mrs. Joseph Drexel** presents to the Museum of Art the **antiquities** loaned to it by her husband, and adds a collection of **casts and coins.**

Jan. 18. *Colo.* **Avalanches occur** in the southwestern part of the State.

Jan. 19. *New York.* A carload of **mineral wax**, called ozocerite, arrives from Utah.

Jan. * *Ida.* **A floating island** 300 feet in diameter is reported at Henry Lake.

Feb. 5. *N. Mex.* The remnant of a tribe of **cliff-dwellers** is discovered in the San Mateo Mountains. (See Nov. 23.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.
Jan. 11. Taylor, Alva B., manuf., A86.
Jan. 13. McGill, Alexander T., Pres. clergyman, professor at Princeton, A82.
Jan. 14. Phillips, George S., journalist, A73.
Jan. 19. Mackenzie, Ronald Slidell, brev. maj.-gen., A49.
Jan. 23. Dolaro, Selina, singer, writer, A36.
— Felton, Samuel Morse, civil engineer, A79.
Jan. 26. Jones, Roger, brig.-gen., dies in Va.
Jan. 27. Cazauran, Augustus R., author, dramatist, A69.
Jan. 31. Locke, John, poet, journalist, A41.
Feb. 1. Steins, Fredrick W., singer, A53.
Feb. 4. Fisk, Mary H., writer, author, dies.
— Cunningham, Thomas, R. C. clergyman of Elmira, dies.
Feb. 11. Dalton, John C., physiologist, A64.
— Hunt, Henry Jackson, brev. maj.-gen., U. S. A., A70.

CHURCH.

1889 Jan. 18. *Ariz.* **John M. Kendrick** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Arizona and New Mexico.

Jan. 19. *N. Y.* A split occurs in the American **Salvation Army**, one faction renouncing allegiance to Gen. Booth.

Jan. * *Phila.* Two members of the **Kristhena Society** sail on the *Gallia* for India to seek the tomb of Buddha.

Jan. 20. *New York.* **Archbishop Corrigan's circular** is read in all the churches of his diocese.

It declares that every person attending the Anti-Poverty meetings is guilty of a "reserved sin," — one that can be condoned only by confession to the ordinary of the diocese; the penitent must bear a letter from the confessor explaining the nature of the offense.

Jan. 23. *Pa.* **A Catholic colonization society** is formed at Pittsburg; its object is to establish colonies in the South.

Jan. 25. *O.* **Boyd Vincent is consecrated** (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Southern Ohio.

Jan. 27. *N. Y.* The 35th anniversary of the **Young Men's Christian Association** is celebrated in 14 Brooklyn churches.

Feb. 3+. *Kan.* **The Mennonites** are removing to Colorado.

LETTERS.

1889 Jan. 12. **Cardinal Melchers** is directed by the Pope to prepare a report on the **complaint of Irish bishops** in America concerning education.

— *New York.* The New York College for the Training of Teachers [**Teachers' College**] receives a provisional charter.

Jan. 18. *Mass.* At Haverhill a disagreement exists between the School Board and the **French Catholic parochial school**; legal steps are taken to enforce the statute respecting public schools.

Jan. 30. *Boston.* Oliver Wendell Holmes presents his valuable **medical library** to the Boston Medical Library Association.

Jan. * *Md.* **Jacob I. Tome**, the millionaire banker of Port Deposit, **gives $2,500,000** to a board of seven trustees to found a training-school in that town.

It is to be called "The Tome Male and Female Seminary of Port Deposit;" the sum of $500,000 goes for buildings, and $2,000,000 for maintenance.

SOCIETY.

1889 Jan. 22. *Pa.* The joint resolution proposing an **amendment to the State Constitution** prohibiting the sale or manufacture of intoxicating liquors passes the House. Vote, 132–58.

Jan. 24. *Wis.* A bill is introduced in the Legislature **making prize-fighting a penal offense.**

Jan. 25. *Dak.* The House defeats **woman suffrage** in committee of the whole. Vote, 17–28.

Jan. 26. *N. Y.* **A strike** for higher wages and shorter hours occurs on the Brooklyn street railroads; the employees tie up the roads.

Jan. 29. *Ark.* **John M. Clayton** (Rep.), who claims the election, **is assassinated** while searching for proofs of his election.

Jan. * *Md.* An asylum for **children of feeble minds** is opened at Baltimore.

Feb. 4. *New York.* **President Cleveland** becomes a prospective partner in a law firm.

Feb. 5. *Mass.* The House votes to submit the **question of prohibition to the people.** Vote, 161–69.

Feb. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** A select committee of the Senate reports in favor of **woman suffrage.** [No further action is taken.]

Feb. 8. *Dak.* **The Woman Suffrage Bill** is defeated in the Legislature.

Feb. 11. *Nev.* The people vote on **14 amendments** to the Constitution, including one extending to women the right to hold school offices; all are adopted except the one authorizing lotteries.

STATE.

1889 Jan. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate continues the debate on the **Tariff**; the House is paralyzed by a **deadlock**, until J. B. Weaver of Ia., a greenback member, makes an agreement with the Democrats; then the **Pension, Military Academy,** and **Consular Appropriation Bills** are passed.

— *W. Va.* The State Supreme Court **quashes a motion** intended to prevent the Legislature declaring the vote, which on the face of the returns elects Nathan Goff for governor.

Jan. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a **Bankruptcy Bill** of 24 articles.

— *U. S.* **The electoral colleges** of the different States meet in their respective capitals, cast their ballots for President and Vice-President, and appoint messengers to convey the certificates of these elections to Washington.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill** and considers the admission of **South Dakota.**

Jan. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the **Tariff Bill**, and receives the correspondence in the **Samoan affair**; also that relating to the seizing of the *Haitian Republic*; the House considers the **Territorial Bills** providing for the erection of States.

Jan. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill**, disposes of the **tin-plate paragraph**, and reaches the **sugar schedule**, and then passes the **Bankruptcy Bill**; the House considers the **Territorial Bills.**

Jan. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **sugar-bounty** section of the **Tariff Bill.** Vote, 37–23. The House adopts the **Springer Omnibus Bill** as a substitute for the Senate bill, admitting **South Dakota.** Vote, 133–120.

Jan. 19. *D. C.* President-elect Harrison offers the secretaryship of the interior to **Andrew Carnegie.** [It is declined.]

Congress: The Senate debates the Tariff Bill; the House in Committee of the Whole passes the Fortifications Appropriations Bill, and the Ford Committee introduces a bill for the stringent repression of immigration, especially of the criminal class.

The Creek Indian delegates cede the western part of their domain to Congress for $2,280,857. [Ratified by the Creeks on Jan. 31.]

Jan. 21. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes a substitute Tarriff Bill; vote, 32–30.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate asks for a conference with the House on the Mills Tariff Bill, and discusses the Trust Bill prohibiting combinations for the purpose of destroying competition; the House adopts several amendments to the Sundry Civil Bill.

Jan. 26. *D. C.* Congress: The House only is in session; it refers the Senate Tariff Bill to the Ways and Means Committee.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Senate Pension Bill.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* Congress; The Senate decides to discuss Samoan affairs with open doors, and adopts an amendment to raise ministers to England, France, Germany, and Russia to the rank of ambassadors; the House appropriates $500,000 for a Library building.

Jan. 30. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate considers the Samoan question, and discusses the British Extradition Treaty; the House debates the Oklahoma Bill providing for its opening to settlers.

Jan. 31. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate adopts the Samoan amendments reported by the Foreign Affairs Committee and refuses to raise certain ministers to the rank of ambassadors. Vote, 26–25. The House discusses and amends the Oklahoma Bill.

Jan. * *Tenn.* The Australian Ballot System is adopted.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate appropriates $600,000 for the protection of American interests in Samoa; it rejects the Anglo-American Treaty. Vote, 38–15. The House passes the Oklahoma Bill. Vote, 148–102.

The President informs Congress that the State Department is advised that German troops will be withdrawn from Samoa, and the neutrality of the islands preserved.

Feb. 2. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Naval Appropriation Bill with an amendment devoting $100,000 for a coaling station at Pango-Pango, Samoa.

—— *Neb.* The State Senate accepts the amendments to the submission resolution made by the House; it provides that the people shall vote at the next election whether prohibition or high license shall be incorporated into the Constitution.

Feb. 3. *Eng.* Sir Julian Pauncefote is appointed to succeed Lord Sackville-West as British minister at Washington. (See Jan. 8.)

Feb. 5. *D. C.* Congress: The House discusses the report on the Nicaragua Bill.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate debates the Legislative Appropriation Bill; the House agrees to the conference report on the Nicaragua Canal Bill. Vote, 177–60.

The bill provides for the incorporation of a company to construct, equip, and operate a ship canal, either entirely through the territory of Nicaragua or in part through the territory of Costa Rica, and otherwise to have such powers as have been conferred on the Nicaragua Association. The capital stock of the company is to be $100,000,000, with authority to increase it to $200,000,000.

Secretary Bayard informs the German minister that Bismarck's proposal for a conference, concerning Samoa, in Berlin, has been accepted.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the Naval Militia Bill.

Feb. 7. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate continues the discussion of the Legislative Bill; a select committee report in favor of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for woman suffrage; the House debates the Army Appropriation Bill.

Feb. 8. *D. C.* Congress: The President submits the proposal of Germany for a resumption of the Samoan Conference. The Senate passes the Legislative Appropriation and the Pension Appropriation Bills; it discusses the Union Pacific Railroad Funding Bill; the House passes the Army Bill, after making several amendments.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the bill to establish a United States Court in the Indian Territory, and the Fortifications Bill; it considers the Union Pacific Refunding Bill; the House debates the Post-office Appropriation Bill.

President Cleveland dismisses Judge A. P. Edgerton from the Civil Service Commission.

Feb. 10±. The Legislatures of 10 Western States resolve to investigate the beef trust.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses the British Extradition Treaty; it passes the bill for the protection of the interests of the United States in Panama.

The President signs the bill creating the new Department of Agriculture, and sends to the Senate the nomination of the present Commissioner of Agriculture, Norman J. Coleman, as Secretary of the Department.

—— *Utah.* The Gentiles defeat the Mormons in the municipal election at Ogden.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* Congress: The President transmits the correspondence with England and other countries relative to the Bering Sea Fisheries. The Senate considers the election outrages in Texas; it passes the Naval Appropriation Bill; The House discusses the Smalls-Elliott contest for admission from South Carolina.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* Congress: A joint session is held, and the electoral vote is counted; Benjamin Harrison is officially declared elected President, and Levi P. Morton Vice-President of the United States.

Vote: President: Grover Cleveland (Dem.) of N. Y., 168; Benjamin Harrison (Rep.) of Ind., 233; Clinton B. Fisk (Prohib.) of N. J., 0; Alson J. Streeter (Union Labor) of Ill., 0; R. H. Cowdry (United Labor) of Ill., 0; James L. Curtis (American) of N. Y., 0. For Vice-President: Allen G. Thurman (Dem.) of O., 168; Levi P. Morton (Rep.) of N. Y., 233; John A. Brooks (Prohib.) of Mo., C. E. Cunningham (Union Labor) of Ark., W. H. T. Wakefield (United Labor) of Kan., and James B. Greer (American) of Tenn., each 0.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Jan. 13. *New York.* Many of the Fifth Avenue stages are withdrawn from Sunday use.

Jan. 14. *O.* A passenger train runs into a freight train at Tallmadge, killing the engineers, firemen, and eight passengers.

Jan. 15. *Cal.* The Santa Monica hotel is burned.

Jan. 18. President Cleveland is named as one of the arbitrators in a dispute between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Jan. 21. *Mich.* A car is thrown from the track at Watersmeet; the lieutenant-governor and others are killed and several wounded.

Jan. 22. *N. Y.* Senator Cantor introduces the $1,000,000 canal bill at Albany; it proposes the enlargement of the Erie Canal.

Jan. 23. *N. Y.* The victorious yacht *Volunteer* is purchased by the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

Jan. 24. The Union Palace Car Company sells out to the Pullman Car Company for less than $3,000,000.

Jan. 26. The loss of several vessels and many lives at sea is reported.

The schooner *Annie E. Hall* and the ship *Sarah and Emma*, each lose eight lives; the schooner *August Flower*, seven; and the schooner *Ella A.*, nine.

—— *Dak.* The railroad taxes are repealed.

Jan. 29. *Mich.* The first convention of furniture manufacturers meets at Grand Rapids.

Jan. * *Md.* A train is thrown from the track near Lincoln City, and 36 persons are injured.

Feb. 1. *Pa.* A mine explosion at Plymouth causes the death of six men.

Feb. 2. *N. Y.* Extensive business property in Buffalo is burned, loss $3,000,000; 1,000 persons are thrown out of work.

Feb. 5. *N. Y.* Seven loggers and 24 teams break through the ice, and are drowned in Pine Lake, Fulton County.

Feb. 6. *U. S.* A trust is formed of 19 of the largest firms making sewer pipes.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Feb. 14. Rear-Adm. George E. Belknap is sent to command the fleet on the Asiatic station.

Mar. 15. *Samoan Is.* Three war-vessels are wrecked, the *Nipsic*, seven lives lost; the *Vandalia*, 43 lives lost; and the *Trenton;* all lost by the same storm.

—— *D. C.* The Secretary of War, by special order, abolishes Sunday dress-parades at military posts.

Mar. 17. *Okla.* The boomers are driven out by the troops.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Feb. 18. *Ala.* Many people are killed or injured by a cyclone in Bibb County.

Feb. 21. *Ind. Ter.* Gold is discovered.

[Also Apr. 23. In Franklin Co., Va. Aug. 1. At Arrowrock, Ark. Sept. 20. At Irvington, N.J. Oct. 3. In Wyoming.]

Feb. 23. *N. Y.* At Saranac Lake the mercury falls to 34° below zero.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.

Feb. 15. McTyeire, Meth. Epis. South, clergyman, editor, bishop, A65.
Feb. 19. Jones, Justin Edw., publisher, A74.
Feb. 21. Flood, James C., "bonanza king," of Cal., A63.
—— Wharton, Francis, solicitor of State Department, author, A68.
—— Hickey, Patrick, editor, author, of Brooklyn, A43.
Mar. 5. Booth, Mary Louise, editor of *Harper's Bazar*, A58.
Mar. 7. Bartlett, Sidney, lawyer, of Boston, A90.
—— Williamson, Isaiah V., philanthropist, of Phila., A86.
Mar. 8. Ericsson, John, engineer, designer of *Monitor*, scientist, A86.
Mar. 9. Townshend, Richard W., M. C. for Ill., A49.
Mar. 12. Davis, John Lee, rear-adm. U. S. N., A64.

CHURCH.

1889 Feb. 14. *It.* The Pope and consistory publicly confirm the new bishops of Detroit, Natchez, and Wichita.

Feb. 17. *Chicago.* "Billy" Sunday, a well-known base-ball player, makes his appearance as an evangelist.

—— *New York.* A circular letter from Pope Leo is read in all the diocesan churches.

It affirms that the rejection of Catholic doctrine is fraught with evil, and that Christian faith is the cure for all social evils.

Feb. 21. *New York.* The Catholic pilgrims to the Holy Land sail on the *Wieland*.

There are over 500 priests and laymen — the object being to raise money for the maintenance of shrines and sacred places in Palestine; the pilgrimage is to occupy 84 days.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* Pope Leo writes a letter approving the statutes of the new Catholic university at Washington, and lauding the zeal and intelligence of the Catholics of America.

Feb. 27. *N. Y.* The Federate Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New York forms a province out of the five dioceses of the State.

Feb. * *New York.* The New York Presbytery vote 93 to 43 for a revision of their creed.

Feb. * *Phila.* A church for deaf-mutes is consecrated. It is the only congregation in the world entirely managed by the deaf.

Mar. 14. *O.* Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of Gen. Sherman, becomes a member of the Society of Jesus. [July 7. He receives final orders in the priesthood.]

Mar. 18. *It.* The American pilgrims visit Rome, and receive the Pope's blessing. (See Feb. 21.)

LETTERS.

1889 Feb. 13. The third annual convention of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association opens.

Feb. 14. *Miss.* Mayor R. W. Millsap of Jackson subscribes $50,000 to build and endow a college for the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Feb. 22. *Me.* A free public library, costing $100,000, is presented by James P. Baxter to the city of Portland.

Feb. 23. *Boston.* Amos W. Stetson of Boston gives to Wellesley College a fine collection of paintings, 65 in number, valued at $30,000.

Mar. 4. *Pa.* Dedication of a Roman Catholic school-building in Pittsburg.

Bishop Keane of Wheeling severely denounces the American public-school system; he says that it is a divorce from moral and religious training, and that the only way to counteract its effect is to establish Christian schools.

—— *N. H.* At Camden a fine public library is opened; it is the gift of ex-Gov. Smyth to his native town.

Mar. 10. *New York.* Dr. M'Glynn attacks parochial schools in a public address.

Mar. 11. *Pa.* A. J. Drexel purchases the Lonella Mansion at Wayne, and selects trustees and managers for the Drexel Industrial College for Women.

Mar. 13. *D. C.* Pope Leo issues a brief approving the statutes of the Washington University.

SOCIETY.

1889 Feb. 21. *Boston.* The Board of Police Commissioners increase the cost of liquor licenses for the year commencing May 1.

Mar. 1. *Ariz.* The Legislature passes a bill, which is signed by the governor, making train-robbery a capital crime.

Mar. 8. *R. I.* The House of Representatives passes a bill to resubmit the Prohibitory Amendment to the people. Vote, 41-25.

Mar. 9. *Ind.* The Legislature passes a bill to punish bribers.

—— *Cal.* A bill allowing women to vote for school commissioners passes the Senate.

Mar. 12. *N. H.* The people vote on seven amendments to the Constitution and reject only one, the prohibition of the liquor-traffic.

Mar. 14. *I. Ter.* Boomers are pouring into the Cherokee strip from Arkansas.

Mar. 21. *Conn.* The Senate concurs with the House in passing a bill which prohibits selling, giving, or delivering tobacco in any form to persons under 16 years of age; it also prohibits minors from using tobacco in cigarettes or in any other form.

—— *O.* A reform ticket is put in the field in Cincinnati by the Committee of Five Hundred; its object is to enforce the laws, and keep liquor-shops closed on Sundays.

STATE.

1889 Feb. 13. Congress: The Senate debates the Texas election outrages; the House decides the Smalls-Elliott election contest in favor of Elliott.

The proceedings of the Senate on the British Extradition Treaty are made public.

Feb. 14. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate receives a resolution calling for the Byrnes Report on the alleged customs fraud in New York City: it confirms the nomination of Carroll D. Wright as Commissioner of Labor.

—— *Me.* The House of Representatives rejects the Australian ballot system.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate continues the discussion of the Texas election outrages: The House sends back to the Senate the Dakota Bill. Vote, 149–101. It passes the Senate Bill appropriating $250,000 for the protection of American interests in Panama; Mr. Mills of Texas reports adversely the Senate substitute Tariff Bill.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate debates the political outrages in Texas; in the House four Revenue Bills are reported, and the Post-office Bill is discussed. The Committee on Fisheries recommends measures to secure American rights in Bering Sea.

Feb. 19. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate considers changes in the Sundry Civil Bill; the House has trouble in considering the conference report on the Direct Tax Bill because of filibustering; a resolution is introduced by J. B. Morgan of Miss. inviting Canadian officials to visit this country for observation.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate agrees to the Springer House Bill to admit four new States to the Union — North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington; the House adopts the conference report on the Direct Tax Bill and sends it to President Cleveland; the President signs the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

The State Department is notified that a supplementary treaty of amity, navigation, and commerce with Japan has been signed by Minister Hubbard on behalf of the United States.

Feb. 21. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate debates the Sundry Civil Bill; the House passes the Post-office Bill; Mr.

Randall of Pa. introduces a resolution calling for the consideration of the Cowles Tobacco Tax Bill.

—— *R. I.* The Legislature approves the Australian ballot system.

Feb. 22. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Sundry Civil and Agricultural Bills; in the House Mr. Mills's resolution regarding the Senate's tariff action is defeated. Vote, 143–88. The bills to retire Gen. Rosecrans and to pension the widow of Gen. Sheridan are passed; Mrs. Sheridan is to receive $50,000.

The President signs an enabling Act for the framing of State constitutions for South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, and for their admission into the Union; provision is made for the division of Dakota.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses resolutions relative to elections in the South; the House debates the Deficiency Bill, and eulogies are delivered on the late Congressman James N. Burnes of Mo.

President Cleveland vetoes the River and Harbor Bill.

Feb. 26. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Sioux Bill; also the Army Appropriation Bill, with some changes; Mr. Spooner of Ill. introduces bills for the supervision and protection of Congressional elections; in the House bills are introduced to admit into the Union the Territories of Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, and New Mexico.

President Cleveland by proclamation calls a special session of the Senate for March 4th.

—— *Cal.* The Anti-Insurance Trust Bill passes the Senate.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes a bill to protect salmon in Alaska rivers; bills are introduced to admit Wyoming and Idaho to statehood; the House passes the Indian Appropriation Bill; obstructive tactics prevent action on the Cowles bill.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Post-office Bill, and votes down the House amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act; the House considers conference reports on various appropriation bills.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* Congress ratifies the ceding of one half of the Creek lands in Oklahoma to the Federal government.

Congress: The Senate receives from Secretary Fairchild the result of the investigation into alleged sugar frauds; the House passes a joint resolution in favor of commercial union with Canada.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate considers the Appropriation Bills, and passes the Direct Tax Bill over President Cleveland's veto. Vote, 45–9. The House is occupied with Appropriation Bills.

The 50th Congress closes.

—— *Ind.* Gov. Hovey decides to ask the courts to pass on the authority of the Legislature in making appointments.

—— *Kan.* The Legislature passes a bill making trusts, combinations, and pools illegal.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* President Cleveland signs the bill amending the Interstate Commerce Act.

The 23d Administration; Republican.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* Benjamin Harrison of Ind., the 23d President, in the 26th term of the presidency, is inaugurated. Levi P. Morton of N. Y. is Vice-President.

The Senate meets in special session chiefly to consider the nominations to be made by the President.

—— *W. Va.* At Charleston both Nathan Goff and President Carr of the Senate take the oath of office as governor; they demand that Gov. Wilson shall vacate the governorship, which he declines to do.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* The Senate receives and confirms the Cabinet nominations of President Harrison.

Cabinet: James G. Blaine of Me. (State), William Windom of Minn. (Treas.), Redfield Proctor of Vt. (War), Benjamin F. Tracy of N. Y. (Navy), John W. Noble of Mo. (Interior), Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wis. (Agriculture), William H. H. Miller of Ind. (Atty-Gen.), John Wanamaker of Pa. (P. M.-Gen.).

Mar. 6. *Ark.* A reform ballot law passes the Senate.

Mar. 7. *D. C.* The Senate elects John J. Ingalls of Kan. president *pro tempore.*

—— *W. Va.* The attorneys of Nathan Goff begin mandamus proceedings over the governorship.

Mar. 8. *Me.* The British schooner *Gleaner*, from St. John for New York, is seized at Boothbay for non-entry; the fine is $1,500.

Mar. 9. *N. Y.* Ernest H. Crosby introduces a bill in the State Assembly to make New York City and Brooklyn one municipality. [Apr. 4. It is ordered to a third reading.]

—— *W. Va.* The Supreme Court of W. Va. decides that the failure of the Legislature to declare the result of the late gubernatorial election creates a vacancy which entitles Gov. Wilson to retain the office until the result is legally declared.

—— *N. Y.* Mr. Sheehan introduces in the Legislature a substitute for the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill.

Mar. 16. *Okla.* The Seminole Indians formally convey their lands to Congress, according to the treaty of 1886.

Mar. 20. *New York.* Ex-President Grover Cleveland is elected a member of the Tammany Society.

Mar. 21. *Neb.* The Legislature passes a bill to tax sleeping and dining cars.

—— *R. I.* Herbert W. Ladd (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Feb. 13. *Chicago.* The Southern hotel is destroyed by fire.

Feb. 15 ±. *N. Y.* The Rochester breweries are purchased by an English syndicate. [Mar. 5. Five Chicago breweries are sold for $1,800,000. Mar. 6. Three leading breweries in New York are also sold.]

Feb. 17. *Chicago.* A building 14 stories high collapses.

—— *Conn.* P. T. Barnum's home at Sea Side Park is burned; loss, $25,000.

The Park Central Hotel at Hartford collapses after a boiler explosion; 50 persons are buried in the ruins.

—— The Court of Claims gives judgment for $1,002,517 in favor of the Central Pacific Railroad, in its suit against the United States, for withheld dividends.

Feb. 20. *Cal.* The town of Guerneville, Sonoma Co., is nearly destroyed by fire.

—— *Fla.* The Sub-Tropical Exposition at Jacksonville opens with a large attendance.

—— *Ky.* A railroad bridge at Spottsville gives way; 12 men are killed.

—— *Minn.* Two children are attacked and devoured by wolves at Aitkin.

Feb. 21. Belle Boyd, the famous colt, is sold for $51,000.

Feb. 24. *Pa.* More than 50 people are injured in a railroad accident at Roaring Branch.

Feb. 25. *Kan.* Fire destroys 200,000 bushels of wheat in a flour-mill at Leavenworth.

Feb. 26. *Chicago.* The Standard Oil Company gains control of the gas companies.

Feb. 28. *Mo.* A convention of delegates from commercial bodies assembles in St. Louis to draft a new bankruptcy law.

Feb.* *Wis.* At a fire in Milwaukee, 12 firemen are buried in the ruins of a building.

Mar. 5. *Cal.* Many persons start for the alleged new gold fields in Southern California. [The fraud is soon exposed.]

—— *Pa.* The Reading Iron Works fail; the liabilities are estimated at $1,000,000.

Mar. 11. *New York.* The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad succeeds after long endeavor in making close connections with New York City.

—— *Pa.* Five men are killed and 11 injured by a boiler explosion at Pittsburg.

Mar. 15. The sugar trust raises the price of sugar one cent a pound.

Mar. 16. *Va.* The bark *Pettengill* of Portland, Me., is wrecked on the Virginia Cape; 14 lives are lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Mar. 25. *Ariz.* **Chitachuan** and 15 Indian warriors are intrenched 14 miles north of San Carlo's agency.

Mar. 26. *D. C.* Com. David B. Harmony is promoted rear-admiral.

Apr. 2. The *Richmond*, *Alert*, and *Adams* are ordered to Samoa.

Apr. 20. *Cal.* Lieut. Ripley and 29 seamen, hurt in the storm off Samoa, arrive at San Francisco.

Apr. 29. *New York.* **The great centennial parade** includes a naval procession; 300 vessels sail through the harbor in celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

Apr. 30. *New York.* A centennial military procession of 65,000 men marches through some of the principal streets.

Apr. * *Va.* The *Pensacola*, while being cleaned and repaired at her dock in Portsmouth, fills with water and sinks.

May 12. *Samoa.* The battery of the *Trenton* has been saved at Apia, and efforts are being made to save that of the *Vandalia*.

May 13. *Cal.* **The crusier** *Charleston* arrives at San Francisco from Santa Barbara.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Mar. 28. *Tex.* Tin ore is discovered in Pecos county.

Mar. * *New York.* **John Ericsson** exhibits his apparatus for **condensing solar rays for motive power.**

Mar. * *New York.* **Henry G. Marquand** is elected president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mrs. John Crosby Brown presents to the **Metropolitan Museum of Art** the finest private collection of musical instruments known to exist in this country; estimated value, $35,000. President Marquand declines a gift of $10,000 from Mr. Walters of Baltimore, it being conditioned upon keeping the doors of the **Metropolitan Museum of Art** open on Sunday.

Apr. 1. *Cal.* **A new comet is discovered** by Mr. Barnard at the Lick Observatory.

Apr. 2. *Pa.* **A big landslide** occurs on Second Avenue at Pittsburg.

Apr. 3, 4. *S. Dak. — Minn.* **Wind storms and prairie fires** damage and destroy fully $2,000,000 worth of property; whole villages are swept out of existence, rendering hundreds of families homeless; several lives are known to be lost.

Apr. 8. *N. Y.* **Rich strikes of oil** are made at Andover.

Apr. 16. *D. C.* The annual session of the **National Academy of Sciences** begins in Washington. [Apr. 17. It elects Prof. O. C. Marsh president.]

Apr. 19. *O.* **A shower of snails** occurs at Tiffin.

Apr. 22. *New York.* **Centennial Loan Exhibition** opens at the Metropolitan Opera House. [May 8. It closes.]

Apr. 28. *Minn.* **Relics of the mound-builders** are found.

Apr. * All the States and Dakota Territory now have **Agricultural Experiment Stations** established under act of Congress.

Apr. * *N. Y.* **Natural gas** in large quantities is discovered near Canisteo while drilling an oil-well.

May 3. *Ind.* **A subterranean water-course,** 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep, is discovered 12 miles from Hartford City.

—— *Dak.* **A shower of frogs** occurs at Jamestown.

May 9. *Ill.* The mercury rises to 94° at Bloomington — **the highest temperature** in May for 25 years.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.
Mar. 22. Campbell, John A., associate justice of U. S. S. Ct., A77.
—— **Matthews, Stanley,** justice U. S. S. Ct., A65.
Mar. 23. Tilton, W. S., brig.-gen., dies, Mass.
Mar. 31. Sleeper, Jacob, philanthropist, of Boston, A87.
Apr. 4. Remington, Philo, inventor, manufacturer of firearms, A73.
Apr. 7. Vrooman, Henry, sen. for Cal., A45.
Apr. 9. Patterson, Thomas H., rear-adm., A69.
Apr. 14. Chittenden, Simeon B., millionaire merchant, of Brooklyn, A75.
—— Taylor, William R., rear-adm., A78.
Apr. 25. Pearson, Henry G., postmaster of N. Y. City, A44.
Apr. 27. Barnard, Frederick Augustus P., pres. of Columbia College, author, A80.
Apr. 29. Croly, David G., journalist, of N. Y., A60.
Apr. 30. Barnum, William H., senator for Conn., chairman Dem. Nat. Com., A71.
May 9. Harney, William Selby, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A89.
—— O'Connor, William Douglas, au., A57.
May 13. Bishop, Washington Irving, "mind-reader" in N. Y., A42.

CHURCH.

1889 Mar. 26. *Wis.* **Cyrus F. Knight** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Milwaukee.

Mar. * **President Harrison** and every member of his Cabinet, excepting Secretaries Proctor and Rusk, **are Presbyterians.** (*World.*)

Mar. * **Miss Flavin,** an English Roman Catholic, passes through America on her way to Honolulu to exile herself as a missionary **in the leper colony.**

Apr. 7. *Mo.* The world's conference of **Latter-day Saints** assembles at St. Joseph.

There are 12 apostles, 70 patriarchs, 3,719 high-priests, 11,805 elders, 2,069 priests, 2,292 teachers, 11,610 deacons, 81,899 families, 115,915 officers and members, and 49,302 children under eight years of age.

Apr. 7–14. *New York.* A week of prayer is observed for the **Sabbath reform movement.**

Apr. 10. *Md.* **Cardinal Gibbons issues a circular letter** calling upon the Baltimore Roman Catholic clergy to hold special services on April 30 — Centennial Day.

Apr. 24. *Mo.* The Rev. **Dr. Bray of St. Louis is deposed,** at his own request, from the Episcopal ministry.

Apr. 25. *Mich.* **Charles C. Grafton** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Fond du Lac.

Apr. 28. *Chicago.* **The American Theosophists meet.**

—— *New York.* **Special centennial services** are held in St. Paul's Chapel.

—— *S. C.* **A newspaper reporter, Henry D. Howren, preaches** a sermon two hours long to 1,500 people in the Grand Opera House, Charleston.

Apr. 30. Centennial Celebration.

President Harrison has, by proclamation, appointed this day for general thanksgiving and prayer throughout the nation. (See Army and State.)

May 1. *O.* Leading Roman Catholic divines and educators form a **Roman Catholic Educational Union.**

It aims to give to all who find it difficult to pursue their studies after leaving school an opportunity to follow a prescribed course of secular and religious reading and study.

May ± * *Pa.* **Miss Kate Drexel,** daughter of the Philadelphia banker, and heiress to $2,000,000 (?), becomes a **Sister of Mercy;** she enters the Mercy Convent in Pittsburg.

May 8. *Phila.* **The 28th International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association** is held; about 1,000 delegates are present.

May 12. *Va.* **Rev. John Jasper's revival** at Richmond prospers; 200 colored converts are baptized in the James River.

May 13. *New York.* The bill to **give school moneys** to the Roman Catholic Protectory is defeated in the Assembly.

LETTERS.

1889 Mar. 25. *New York.* **Mrs. Margaret E. Sangster** becomes editor of *Harper's Bazar*.

Mar. * *Md.* **Johns Hopkins University** is placed beyond fear of financial difficulty by means of the **Emergency Fund** recently raised by citizens of Baltimore.

Mar. † *Mass.* **Mary A. Bingham** is chosen president of **Mount Holyoke Seminary.**

Apr. 3. *N. Y.* **The Madison University library building** at Hamilton is to be built at once. It is to be three stories high, 128 feet long, and 82 feet wide. The whole cost ($100,000) is assumed by James B. Colgate.

Apr. 20. *New York.* **Whitelaw Reid,** having taken office abroad under the Government, retires from the editorship and control of the *New York Tribune*.

Apr. * *Colo.* **Mary Lowe Dickinson** is professionally employed in the University of Denver at a salary of $3,300. The women of Colorado are raising an endowment fund of **$40,000 for a woman's chair,** always to be filled by a woman.

Apr. * ± *Minn.* **Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury,** one of the regents of the State University, **gives $150,000** for the immediate use of the institution.

Apr.* *Mass.* Natick elects three women on its school board.

Apr.* It is said that the author of *Listen to the Mocking-Bird* has made $100,000 by that one effort.

SOCIETY.

1889 Mar. 22. *N. Y.* The Assembly bill allowing women to vote at municipal elections is defeated.

Mar. ±* *Me.* The Legislature passes a bill providing for a fine of $100, imprisonment for one year, and disfranchisement for 10 years, for a man who sells his vote.

Apr.* *Wyo.* An asylum for the insane at Evanston is opened.

[Also Aug. 1. At Hastings, Neb. Dec. 15. At Clarinda, Ia. * * At Evansville and another at Richmond, Ind.; hospitals for the insane are provided for in South California; at Los Vegas, N. Mex., and San Antonio, Tex.]

May 1. *Neb.* An industrial home for women and girls is opened at Milford.

May 4. *Chicago.* Dr. Patrick Henry Cronin, an Irish dynamiter, is suspected of treachery, expelled from membership and condemned to death by members of the Clan-na-gael. [May 22. His body is found at Lake View.]

May 8. *Ark.* The Sheriff of St. Francis County, the city marshal of Forest City, and two other citizens, are killed in an election riot.

May 10. *Mo.* David and William Walker and John Matthews of the Bald Knob gang are hanged at Ozark.

STATE.

1889 Mar. 22. *D. C.* Bering Sea is closed to all nations.

President Harrison issues a proclamation prohibiting under heavy penalties the killing of any otter, mink, marten, sable, or fur seal within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof without a special permit from the United States.

Mar. 25. *Mont.* Red Lodge is thrown open for settlement.

Mar. 26. *N. J.* The Assembly Speaker refuses to permit business to be done, owing to the absence of two members of his own party.

Mar. 27. President Harrison by proclamation fixes April 22, at noon, as the date of opening Oklahoma for purposes of settlement.

—— *N. J.* The Assembly passes the Redistricting Bill; the governor signs it, and it becomes law.

Mar. 29. *D. C.* The President appoints the three members of the Oklahoma Commission.

Mar. 30. *D. C.* The Senate rejects the nomination of Murat Halstead as minister to Germany. Vote, 19–25.

Mar.* *Ind.* The State Senate passes the bill adopting the Australian system of secret voting.

Apr. 1. *N. J.* The Assembly passes the Ballot Reform Bill. Vote, 48–2.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* Senate: The special session closes.

—— *Chicago.* Dewitt C. Cregier, the Democratic nominee for mayor, is elected by 10,000 majority.

Apr. 3. *N. Y.* The Assembly passes the Excise Commission Bill as amended. Vote, 69–53.

—— *R. I.* The election of the State ticket is in doubt,—a single office excepted.

Apr. 4. *Tenn.* The Legislature passes the Doritch Election Bill.

Apr. 5. *N. Y.* The Assembly orders the Nixon Dressed Beef Bill to a third reading. Vote, 55–40.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* President Harrison issues a proclamation recommending that the hour of 9 A.M., Tuesday, Apr. 30th, be set apart for Thanksgiving services in all the churches and public places of worship in the country as a part of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Gen. Washington's inauguration.

Apr. 9. *N. Y.* The Assembly passes the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill. Vote, 74–44.

Apr. 13. *Va.* Ballot reform after the Australian secret system is adopted by the House. Vote, 63–17.

Apr. 17. *N. J.* The Senate passes a substitute for the Australian Election System Bill.

Apr. 18. *Ill.* The House passes an Anti-Trust Bill.

—— *N. Y.* Senator Fassett and several other Republican senators, after vainly protesting against a ruling of Lieut.-Gov. Jones as unfair, leave the Senate Chamber amid much excitement.

—— The Interstate Commerce Commission decides that the Grand Trunk's shipments to Canadian points are subject to interstate law.

Apr. 21. *New York.* Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister to Washington, arrives.

Apr. 22. *Okla.* The Oklahoma country is thrown open to settlers at noon.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes Mayor Grant's Rapid Transit Bill, and the New York City Police Commission, Park Commission, and Police Justice Bills.

Apr. 27. *Okla.* A municipal government is organized in Guthrie by the election of a mayor and town council.

Apr. 29. *New York.* The three U. S. Commissioners to the Berlin Conference respecting Samoa sail; the members are William Walter Phelps of N. J., John A. Kasson of Ia., and George H. Bates of Del.

May 1. The railway U. S. mail service passes under civil service rules.

May 4. *Mo.* The Australian election system is adopted by the Legislature.

May 6. *La.* Armed men break up an election in Lafayette to prevent negroes from voting.

May 7. *Berlin.* The American Commissioners of the Samoan Conference, under instruction from their Government, demand the neutrality of the islands and the administration of Samoan affairs by Samoans; they also urge the claim of the United States to the right to establish a coaling-station at Pango-Pango.

May 13. *N. Y.* Gov. Hill vetoes the Saxon Ballot Reform Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Mar. 26. *Chicago.* Forty thousand cases of tea are burned in a warehouse: loss, about $1,250,000.

Apr. 5. *Pa.* At Wilkesbarre 16 collieries resume work.

Apr. 7. *N. C.* A fire nearly destroys Smithfield; 28 houses and 32 stores are consumed.

—— *Ga.* Savannah loses $1,250,000 by fire.

Apr. 10. *Ill.* A private car is wrecked near Joliet; four persons are killed and four others injured.

—— *N. Y.* The New York Yacht Club accepts Lord Dunraven's challenge to sail for the America cup.

Apr. 13. *New York.* A fire sweeps the North River front between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-fifth Streets, burning many valuable buildings of the New York Central Railroad; loss, nearly $3,000,000.

Apr. 16. The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad is sold to the Chesapeake and Ohio, for $5,000,000.

—— *New York.* Mayor Grant and the Board of Control begin the attack on the electric poles and wires; many are taken down.

Apr. 17. The Standard Oil Company absorbs the Ohio Oil Company.

Apr. 21. The 331 passengers and crew of the steamer *Danmark* are rescued at sea by the steamer *Missouri*.

Apr. 22. *Okla.* Settlers lay out Guthrie, and start a bank in a tent on the day the Territory is opened; capital, $50,000.

There is a great rush of settlers and others into the strip of land now thrown open; violence and bloodshed attend the inrush of people.

Apr. 27. *Mo.* Grain elevator companies form a combination in St. Louis.

Apr. 28. *Ont.* An excursion train from Chicago for New York is wrecked near Hamilton; 17 persons are killed.

May 8. *Mich.* At Kalamazoo an engine collides with a crowded street-car, killing six persons and injuring others.

May 10. *Va.* A storm sweeps 25 workmen into the Potomac, and the wreck of the bridge on which they worked falls on them.

May 11. *N. J.* English capitalists buy several large breweries near Newark. [May 14. Also, the brewery of George Ringler and Co., in New York. May 15. Two more are bought. May 22. The breweries of St. Paul, Minn. June 14. The Kastner brewery of Newark.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 May 21. *D. C.* President Harrison issues a proclamation **forbidding Sunday parades**; general inspection is to be made on Saturday in place of Sunday.

May 27. *Ill.* **Troops are ordered** to disperse the striking miners at Braidwood. [May 28. The miners are taken prisoners by militia.]

May 29. *Phila.* A committee representing the survivors of the **Philadelphia Brigade** present a handsome new silk flag to the survivors of Confederate Gen. Pickett's Virginia division.

June 7. *D. C.* **Col. Kelton** is appointed adjutant-general of the United States in place of Gen. Drum, retired.

June 10. *D. C.* The *Ossipee* has been ordered to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to look after national interests.

—— *Pa.* **Johnstown is under military** rule for the preservation of order.

June 14. *Minn.* Three companies of **United States troops are sent** to the scene of the reported outbreak among the **Chippewa Indians**; 400 Chippewas are in war-paint.

June 16. The *Kearsarge* starts for Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

June 18. *Va.* The United States steamer *Constellation* **goes ashore** inside Cape Henry.

June 21. *Md.* **The Maxim gun** is tested at Annapolis; one gun fires 750 shots in a minute, and another 350.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 May 16. *Mich.—Wis.* **Snow** falls to the depth of from three to five inches.

May 24. *Va.* **A monument** is dedicated at Alexandria in commemoration of Confederate soldiers who fell at this place.

May 31. *Pa.* **The Johnstown flood.** (See Miscellaneous May 31 and Sept. *)

May * *D. C.* The site of the new **Zoological Park**, for which Congress has appropriated $200,000, is located along the banks of Rock Creek, northwest of Washington; area, 150 acres.

June 1, 2. Destructive storm in the Middle States. (See Miscellaneous.)

June 4. *New York.* **The International Medico-Legal Congress** opens in Steinway Hall.

June 6. *N. Mex.* Lieut. Schwatka arrives at Dening, and gives the details of the discoveries of **cave- and cliff-dwellers** in Chihuahua.

June 25. *R. I.* The fortieth meeting of the **American Medical Association** opens at Newport.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.

May 16. Rice, Allen Thorndike, ed. *North American Review*, Minister to Russia, A36.

May 24. Bridgman, Laura, of Boston, blind deaf-mute, A60.

June 1. Moore, S. P., surgeon-gen. of Confederate Army, dies.

June 8. Swett, Leonard, lawyer, of Chicago, A63.

June 17. Gilbert, John Gibbs, actor, in Boston, A79.

—— Hosmer, William, clergyman, antislavery agitator, temperance advocate, A79.

June 20. Myers, A. C., quartermaster-gen. of Confederate army, A77.

June 25. Hayes, Lucy Webb, wife of ex-President, friend of temperance, A58.

June 26. **Cameron, Simon**, senator for Pa., minister to Russia, first secretary of war under Lincoln, A90.

—— Brown, George Loring, of Mass., painter, A75.

CHURCH.

1889 May 14. *Tenn.* **The Southern Baptist Convention**, in session at Memphis, adopts resolutions denouncing the liquor traffic; it favors prohibition and opposes licenses.

The Supreme Council of the Catholic Knights of America meets at Chattanooga.

May 14, 15. *O.* **The Epworth League** (Methodist Episcopal) **is organized** at Cleveland at a conference of representatives of young people's societies.

May 16. *New York.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) begins its 101st session.

Dr. C. L. Thompson delivers the opening address; and Dr. W. C. Roberts is chosen moderator. The assembly is composed of 480 commissioners, coming from 28 synods in all parts of the United States and from China; it represents 210 presbyteries, containing 6,500 churches, with about 767,000 communicants. The two paramount questions are the supply of ministers and the regulations as to the confession of faith.

(May 22.) It votes to discuss the proposed revision of the Confession of Faith.

(May 23.) It decides to cooperate with the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly of Home Missions.

(May 24.) It votes to ask the presbyteries to express their desires respecting the revision of the creed. It agrees to cooperation.

(May 27.) It adopts an important anti-license resolution. Vote, 193–82.

It favors vigorous efforts until laws shall be enacted in every State and Territory prohibiting entirely a traffic which is the principal cause of drunkenness, and its consequent pauperism, crime, taxation, lamentation, war, and ruin to the bodies and souls of men with which the country has so long been afflicted.

(May 28.) The session closes.

—— *Tenn.* **The General Assembly** (Southern Presbyterian) meets in Chattanooga.

—— *Mo.* The General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterians meets in Kansas City.

(May 20.) It discusses the case of Dr. James Woodrow, an evolutionist.

(May 23.) It agrees to cooperate with the General Assembly of Northern Presbyterians.

May 18. *Boston.* Closing session of the 57th annual meeting of the **Baptist Home Missionary Society.**

—— *La.* **James D. Coleman** of New Orleans is elected supreme president of **the Catholic Knights of America.**

—— *N. Y.* The Methodist Episcopal **Home for the Aged** in Brooklyn is dedicated.

May 22. *Cal.* The Greek (Russian) church at San Francisco is burned; arson is suspected.

May 23. *Chicago.* Pope Leo authorizes Archbishop Feehan of Chicago to "take whatever measures he may deem opportune to declare **the Clan-na-Gael in opposition to the Church.**"

May 25. *D. C.* The General Convention of **the New Jerusalem** meets.

May 26. *New York.* The yearly meeting of the **Society of Friends** begins at Rutherford Place.

May 28. *New York.* Mayor Grant insists that the **Metropolitan Museum** of Natural History shall be **opened on Sundays.**

Otherwise he will refuse consent to the issuance of the $400,000 bonds authorized to be applied to the erection of the museum annex.

May * Seventy-third annual meeting of **the American Bible Society.**

It reports 1,440,455 copies of the Scriptures issued from the Bible House during the year, and 509,782 copies sent to foreign lands. Receipts: for general purposes, $499,823.53; for permanent investment, $1,447.72.

May * About 18,500,000 persons are reported as following the **International Sunday-school Lesson Course.**

May * *Pa.* **The General Conference** (United Brethren) is held at York.

May * *Boston.* **The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society** (Reformed Episcopal) is organized.

June 2. *New York.* The Roman Catholic priests read in their churches **a pastoral letter** denouncing secret societies as "the bane of the social order, the danger of a free people, and the great slavery of our day."

June 3. *Va.* **A. Van de Vyver,** vicar-general of the Diocese of Richmond (Roman Catholic), is elevated to the bishopric.

June 5. *N. Y.* The 63d annual meeting of **the American Home Missionary Society** opens at Saratoga.

June 9. *New York.* **Collections are taken** in many churches for the Conemaugh Valley relief fund.

—— *Pa.* **The people of Johnstown,** in the Conemaugh Valley, meet for religious services in ruined churches and under the open sky. (See Miscellaneous, May 31.)

June 12. *Pa.* **The National Conference** (German Baptist) denounces the use of tobacco by ministers and deacons, and declares that it is wrong to install candidates who use it.

June 13. *Pa.* The 34th biennial session (**Evangelical Lutheran**) convenes at Pittsburg. It unanimously adopts a resolution approving the prohibition amendment to be voted on in Pennsylvania on June 18.

Hundreds of sick persons gather at **the Church of St. Anthony of Padua,** in Allegheny City, in the hope of being healed of their diseases.

LETTERS.

1889 May 18. John D. Rockefeller offers $600,000 for the Baptist University to be established in Chicago, and C.

Hinckeley of Chicago offers $50,000 for the same purpose — there remains to be raised only $350,000 of the necessary $1,000,000.

May 22. *New York.* Joseph Pulitzer, owner of the *World*, donates $15,000 to assist poor boys of this city in getting college educations.

Each boy selected will receive $250, and 12 boys will be thus assisted each year until 60 have entered college.

May * *Mich.* The Michigan House of Representatives passes the bill to confer upon women the right to vote at all school, village, and city elections. Vote, 58—23.

June 14. *Conn.* A complete set of the publications of Prince Lucien Bonaparte on the dialects of Europe is presented to the Yale Library by a citizen of New Haven.

June 20. *N. Y.* The Madison University is changed to Colgate University.

—— *R. I.* Dr. E. B. Andrews is elected President of Brown University.

—— *O.* Miami University confers degree of LL.D. upon President Harrison.

June 24. *New York.* Gen. Daniel Butterfield presents to the public schools the gold medal for excellence in marching in the Centennial parade.

SOCIETY.

1889 May 24. *N. Y.* Train wreckers ditch a train in Sullivan County; 45 passengers are injured.

June 4. *New York.* Ferdinand Ward (Grant and Ward) is indicted for financial frauds.

—— *Conn.* The House defeats the bill giving women the right to vote on questions pertaining to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

June 12. *N. J.* The Society of the Army of the Potomac holds its 20th annual reunion in Orange.

June 20. *R. I.* The people vote to rescind the Prohibitory Amendment.

June 26. *Ind.* The Supreme Court at Indianapolis decides that a license to sell liquor is a special tax; and as the power to grant, withhold, or annul licenses to sell liquor is an exercise of the police power, it follows that no limitation can be placed upon its exercise by any statutory provisions.

STATE.

1889 May 13. *D. C.* Charles Lyman of Conn. is chosen president of the Civil Service Commission.

D. C. The U. S. Supreme Court decides that the Chinese Exclusion Act is valid; it gives an opinion in favor of the heirs of Myra Clark Gains in their suit against the city of New Orleans for property valued at more than $500,000.

May 14. *S.Dak.* The people approve the Sioux Falls Constitution. Vote, 37,710 –3,414.

May 21. *Ill.* The Chicago Drainage Bill passes the Senate.

May 22. *Conn.* The lower House passes a secret ballot bill. [May 27. It passes the Senate.]

—— *Ill.* The Assembly passes the Hotchkiss Secret Ballot Bill. Vote, 183–9.

May 28. *R. I.* The people having failed to elect a governor, the Legislature choose H. W. Ladd (Rep.).

—— *D. C.* The Wool-growers Association petitions President Harrison to call a special session of Congress to take action on the tariff.

—— *New York.* The Civil Service Commission censures the examining board of the custom-house.

—— **May *** *Wyo.* A call is issued for a Constitutional Convention to convene on Sept. 3, at Cheyenne.

June 7. *Conn.* Gov. Bulkeley vetoes the Secret Ballot Bill; it is passed over his veto. Vote, 121–38; after which it is reconsidered and laid on the table.

June 11. *Conn.* The Secret Ballot Bill is amended in the House by exempting city, town, and borough elections from its operations; it then passes, and goes to the Senate. [June 13. Its passage is defeated. Vote, 19–2. It is later modified and passed by both Houses.]

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Hill signs the Anti-Bucket Bill to restrict speculation.

June 12. Calvin S. Brice of O. is elected chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

June 17. It is reported that U. S. revenue cutters are ordered to seize all vessels engaged in illicit killing of seals in Bering Sea.

June 19. *Phila.* The jury in the hat-trimmings case returns a verdict against the Government; this is a test case to recover excess of duties levied on material used as hat-trimmings, and by the verdict the Government is made liable for $30,000,000 or more.

June 26. *D. C.* President Harrison appoints Ernest H. Crosby Judge in the International Court of Original Jurisdiction at Alexandria, Egypt.

—— *O.* J. B. Foraker (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 May 14. *N. C.* A land syndicate purchases 30,000 acres of land in Currituck and Camden Counties for farms.

May 15. *Ore.* The steamer *Alaskan* breaks in two during a storm.

May 18. *New York.* A second autopsy is performed on the body of Washington Irving Bishop, but the cause of death is not discovered.

May 19. *Dak.* The Indian council at Standing Rock decides not to sell their lands unless they are paid $11,000,000.

May 25. *New York.* The first expedition of the Maritime Canal Company sets sail for Nicaragua.

May 26. *Chicago.* The funeral of Dr. Patrick H. Cronin a victim of the Clan-na-Gael, takes place.

May 29. *Tex.* The Texan Spring Palace at Fort Wayne is formally opened; it contains a complete exhibit of the productions of the State.

May 31. *Pa.* The Johnstown flood sweeps the Conemaugh Valley; it is the most disastrous flood ever known in America.

At 3 P.M. the Conemaugh Lake (2½ by 1½ miles), 18 miles distant from, and 275 feet above Johnstown, is flooded by heavy rains; the dam weakens, breaks, and a flood-wave many feet high runs 18 miles in seven minutes, when its course is arrested by the railroad bridge below Johnstown; the waters being dammed, houses are swept away by the rising torrents. [Several hundred bodies are found in an acre of drift near Kearnsville. Total loss of life, 2,142, including 99 entire families. Contributions for the relief of sufferers amounting to $2,912,346 are received from many cities in America and Europe; contributions from Philadelphia, $600,000; Pittsburg, $560,000; New York, $516,199; various other cities contribute through Gov. Beaver, who turns over $1,236,146.] (See Miscellaneous, Sept. *.)

May * *New York.* The expenses of the Centennial Celebration are estimated at $461,000.

The military parade, $120,000; the civic parade, $100,000; the fireworks, $15,000; naval parade, $5,000; the Equitable banquet, $60,000 (including $15,000 for wine); extras for troops, $8,000; the ball, $125,000; the loan exhibition, $6,000; stands, $13,000. The receipts are estimated at $465,000.

May * *N. Y.* The big Rockaway Beach hotel, the erection of which cost $1,000,000, has been sold for $27,000 to a dealer in building materials.

May * *D. C.* The Chinese minister presents the Smithsonian Institution with a jewel connected with a dynasty reigning 3500 years ago.

June 1. *Pa.* A destructive cyclone visits Wilkesbarre and vicinity, and destroys property valued at $1,000,000; 14 lives are lost and 180 persons injured.

June 1, 2. Heavy rains cause destructive floods in several of the Middle States; many persons are drowned; Washington alone suffers a loss of a $1,000,000.

June 2. *Pa.* About 80 persons watching the flood from a bridge at Williamsport are swept into the Susquehanna River and drowned.

June 6. *Wash.* Seattle is partly destroyed by fire; [loss estimated at $15,000,000; contributions for relief, $36,800].

June 12. *Mass.* A broken canal wall at Holyoke releases a flood of water, which destroys property to the value of over $100,000; 15,000 are out of work.

June 13. A trust is formed with $25,000,000 capital, which includes all the manufacturers of plug tobacco.

June 25. *N. J.* A Pottery Trust is formed at Trenton; 20 pottery representatives sign the agreement.

June 26. *Pa.* A freight-train collision at Latrobe kills 25 men and injures a number of others.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 June 27. *D. C.* Secretary Tracy issues an order **reorganizing the various bureaus of the Navy Department.**

June 28. *New York.* **Col. Emmons Clark of the 7th Regiment,** on retiring, receives from Gov. Hill a commission as brevet brigadier-general. [Aug. 18. Daniel Appleton is chosen his successor.]

Aug. 1. *Ga.* Veterans of the Confederate Third Georgia and the Union Ninth New York regiments hold their **first friendly union** at Fort Valley, they having met frequently on battle-fields during the Civil War.

Aug. 4. *R. I.* **The new cruiser** *Boston* strikes on a rock in Narragansett Bay, and is seriously damaged.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 June 29. *D. C.* Washington suffers heavily from **the flooded Potomac.**

Some of the streets are flooded, and the only traffic is by means of boats; damages, $2,000,000.

June * *Fla.* Valuable **phosphate rock** is discovered at Dunellen, Marion County.

June * *N. J.* **A mural statue** of ex-President McCosh is presented to Princeton University by the class of '79; it is life size, in high relief, and cost $10,000.

June * *Kan.* **An ice-dam** gives way at Fort Scott, in Bourbon county, causing much damage, especially at Uniontown.

June * *Okla.* **Rich iron ore** is discovered a short distance from Guthrie.

July 3. *Tex.* **Serious floods** are caused by the heavy rains.

Rivers are swollen and flatlands desolated; houses are washed away and several persons drowned; crops are badly damaged. Loss, about $2,000,000.

July 7. *N. Y.* W. R. Brooks of Geneva **discovers a new comet.**

Prof. Campbell's air-ship fails in its trial trip.

Its navigator, Edw. D. Hogan, makes an ascension over New York and Brooklyn; but the air-ship fails to submit to his guidance, and drifts away seaward, after dropping its propeller to the ground in Brooklyn. [Hogan is picked up at sea.]

July 9. *N. Y.* **A flood** occurs in the Mohawk Valley; 10 persons are drowned.

July 22. *Me.* **A plumbago mine** is discovered in Somerville.

July 27. Chicago is visited by **severe wind-storms,** causing the loss of about 20 lives and of property estimated among the millions.

July 28. *Cal.* **The Broderick Monument** in Laurel Hill Cemetery is restored at Senator Fair's expense.

July * *U. S.* Doctors are testing the **Brown-Sequard elixir** for the renewal of life with widely varying results.

Dr. Robert Longfellow of Cincinnati reports the treatment of 49 patients, 40 per cent of whom were greatly benefited; while other physicians report almost complete failure in cases treated by them.

July * *Pa.* **The Lackawanna Valley** is invaded by **millions of locusts** that settle on every green thing.

July * *Tex.* **Disastrous floods continue.**

Rain has fallen for three weeks, and the Colorado River is 31 feet high and rising.

Aug. 1. *Mass.* **A national monument** in honor of the **Pilgrim Fathers** is unveiled at Plymouth.

Aug. 2. *New York.* **The American Art Association** pays nearly $100,000 for **Millet's** *Angelus.* [Oct. 13. It arrives.]

—— *N. Y.* A commission of experts select a design for **a memorial arch** to be erected in honor of Brooklyn's soldiers and sailors who perished in the war.

It provides for a structure 125 feet wide and 96 feet high, surmounted by a statuary group; the height of the arch is to be 64 feet and the width 65 feet. In front of each abutment is a pedestal of columns 36 feet high, crowned by a bronze group 22 feet in height. It will be the second largest arch in the world, and will cost $250,000.

Aug. 6. *Me.* The fishing schooner *Fannie Chase* finds a big lump of **ambergris** floating on the water just outside of Portland harbor; value, $25,000.

—— *New York.* **Seventeen-year locusts** appear in Central Park.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.

June 28. Mitchell, Maria, of Mass., astronomer, mathematician, A71.

July 1. **Woolsey, Theodore Dwight,** pres. of Yale, author, political and legal writer, A88.

July 6. Watrous, George H., railroad official, A60.

July 10. Barlow, Samuel L. M., lawyer, A63.

July 14. Cole, Asahel N., agriculturist, A68.

July 21. Johnston, Alexander, professor political economy at Princeton, author, A 40.

July 24. Turner, Joseph Edward, physician, founder first inebriate asylum, A67.

July 26. Pugh, Eliza Loftus Phillips, writer, dies.

July 31. Kendrick, James Ryland, professor, A86.

Aug. 3. Fitzhugh, William E., U. S. A., in Phila., A57.

Aug. 4. Buckner, James F., Confederate general, dies.

—— Gray, George Zabriskie, theologian, A51.

CHURCH.

1889 June 27. *Mass.* Dwight L. Moody's fourth annual **encampment of college students** begins at Northfield.

—— *Wash.* **The General Congregational Association** of Washington is organized.

July 9. Bishops and others petition the Vatican to **canonize Christopher Columbus** on the anniversary of the discovery of America. [Their petition is refused.]

July 14±. *It.* **Pope Leo sustains Bishop M'Quaid,** yet Father Lambert, who criticised the bishop unfavorably in the newspapers, is to remain in connection with the Diocese of Rochester.

July 16. *N. Y.* A retreat for the physical recuperation of **returned women missionaries** is opened at Round Lake in Saratoga County.

July 18. *Miss.* **Thomas Heslin** is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of the Diocese of Natchez.

July 25. *O.* **The suspension of Dr. Quigley** of Toledo, formerly of St. Francis de Sales church, by Bishop Gilmour of Cleveland, is not approved at Rome.

July 27. *Tenn.* Two hundred people band together to **drive Mormon elders** and converts from Wilson County.

July * There are now 7,672 **Christian Endeavor Societies** in America.

July * *U. S.* **There are 126 camp-meetings** announced for July, August, and September.

July * *London.* **The World's Sunday-school Convention** is held; more than 300 of the 900 delegates present are from the United States.

July * *Ga.* A fanatic, calling himself Christ, deceives and excites the negroes.

They abandon their patches, turn their cattle on their crops, desert the turpentine farms, sawmills, and plantations; wives separate from their husbands, and children leave their parents, to follow him.

July * The General Government provides for the support of **"contract schools" among the Indians.**

Congress appropriates for this work $506,994. Of this sum the Roman Catholics receive $356,491; the Presbyterians, $47,650; the Congregational Missionary Society, $16,408 — the remaining $86,455 being scattered in small amounts among other missionary boards.

Aug. 4. *N. Y.* **Prof. W. R. Harper defends himself** at Chautauqua from the charge of being in sympathy with German rationalism.

Aug. 7. *N. J.* **A Deaconess Convention** is in session at Ocean Grove.

LETTERS.

1889 June 30. The Commissioner of Education reports that the public-school system is making marvelous **progress in the South;** the increase in enrollment greatly exceeds the increase in population.

June * *Boston.* Several prominent women appoint a committee of 50 to carry out plans for **taking the city schools out of politics and sectarian influence.**

June * *Ind. Ter.* The Cherokee Indians dedicate with great rejoicings their **new seminary for girls at Tahlequah.**

The building is three stories high, contains more than 100 rooms, a chapel, study, and recitation-rooms; it is steam-heated, supplied with water-works of its own, and cost $200,000. The money comes from the lease of the Indians' lands to cattle companies.

June * *N. Y.* Work is begun on Cornell's new library building at Ithaca; it will be the **finest university library building** in the country, and have shelf-room for 475,000 volumes.

July 7. *D. C.* **The National Educational Association** is in session at Washington; it discusses the subject of denominational schools in a broad manner; Bishop Keane (Rom. Cath.) of

Washington and Edwin D. Mead of Boston make addresses.

July 10. *Va.* Gov. Fitzhugh Lee, a nephew of Gen. R. E. Lee, accepts the **superintendency of the Lexington Military Institute,** offered to him by the board of visitors.

July 11. *Pa.* **The American Philological Society** concludes its meeting at Easton.

July 18. *Tenn.* **The National Teachers' Association** is in session at Nashville.

July 21. *N. J.* **The American Institute of Christian Philosophy** holds its regular summer meeting at Key East Beach.

July * More than **43,000,000 copies of the Moody and Sankey Gospel hymn-books** have been issued in this country and England.

SOCIETY.

1889 June 28. *Mich.* The Legislature fixes the **retail liquor tax at $500.**

July * *Wash.* The Washington Territory Constitutional Convention **adopts woman suffrage** as a separate proposition, to be submitted to the people with the Constitution.

Aug. 1. *R. I.* The Legislature enacts a **high-license law.**

STATE.

1889 June 28. *D. C.* The Criminal Court orders a **nolle pros. in the Star Route trial cases.**

—— *S. Dak.* The Republicans call a convention to nominate officers for the new State; it is to meet at Huron.

June 30. Statistics for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $223,832,742; internal revenue, $130,881,514; sale of public lands, $8,038,652; miscellaneous items, $24,297,151. Total revenue, $387,050,059. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $17,292,363; miscellaneous items, $80,664,064; War Department, $44,435,271; Navy Department, $21,378,809; Indians, $6,892,208; pensions, $87,624,779; interest on the public debt, $41,001,484. Total ordinary expenditures, $299,288,978; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $87,761,081. Public debt (Dec. 1), $1,617,372,419. Exports, $742,401,375; imports, $745,131,652.

June * *Conn.* The House passes over the governor's veto the bill prohibiting the **coloring of oleomargarin** so as to resemble butter.

July 3. *Wash.* **A Constitutional Convention** meets at Olympia.

July 20. *Okla.* **The Territorial Convention** appoints committees on Organic Law, the Judiciary, the Legislature, etc.; it decides to partition the Territory into 12 counties, and then adjourns until Aug. 20.

July 27. *N. H.* The Supreme Court of the State declares the law **requiring a license for the practice of medicine and dentistry** is unconstitutional.

July 29. The Chippewas sign a treaty giving their consent to open the **White Earth Reservation** for settlement.

Aug. 5. *Minn.* The Chippewa Indians on the Gull Lake Reservation sign a treaty selling over 4,000,000 acres of fine farming and timber lands to the Government.

Aug. 6. *Dak.* The requisite number of signatures are obtained **for the opening of the Sioux Reservation.**

—— *New York.* **The Civil Service Commission** approves of a request that certain positions in the N. Y. Post-office shall be reserved from competitive examination.

—— *Utah.* **The Gentiles** at Salt Lake City are elected by a majority of 41.

Aug. 7. *Mont.* At the Constitutional Convention in Helena, Bozeman is chosen as the capital.

Aug. 8. The president of the **Western Union Telegraph Company** replies to recent criticisms of the Postmaster-General concerning the charges for Government messages.

He alleges that the Government has given nothing that cost it anything, or that was of any value for it to retain; also that the Government is the most favored customer, and that the company's rate, considering the nature of the service rendered, is lower than that given to any other patron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 June 27. *Conn.* **The seventh intercollegiate university boat-race** for eight-oars and 3 miles straight is rowed; Cornell defeats Columbia and University of Pennsylvania; time not accurately taken; said to be 15 minutes, three seconds, and 15 minutes, four seconds.

—— **Harvard Freshmen** defeat Columbia in a boat race; time, 12.21.

June 28. Chicago loses $290,000 by the burning of the Burton block.

—— *Minn.* Judge Parish directs a verdict in favor of Fred C. Prentice in his suit against Mayor Beaser and others for the **possession of one-half the city of Duluth,** valued at $10,000,000.

——± *Mont.* **Fierce fires** burn over 100 square miles of forest land.

June 29. Chicago suddenly becomes the second city in the United States.

By a vote taken this day, the suburban towns of Hyde Park, Lake, Lake View, Cicero, and Jefferson are soon to become a part of Chicago. The annexed districts (population nearly 200,000) make the total population about 1,100,000; the area of the city covers 172.18 square miles — the largest city area in the country.

June * *New York.* A second **canal construction party** leaves for Nicaragua; a large quantity of necessary material is also taken for work on the canal.

July 1. *Colo.* **Durango is almost totally destroyed** by fire.

—— *Wash.* **Seattle begins to recover** from the great fire; telegraph, telephone, and electric-light service are nearly completed; business houses are starting in tents, and churches resume services.

July 2. *Ida.* The business portion of **Hailey** is destroyed by fire; loss, $500,000.

—— *Va.* **A train is derailed** on the Norfolk and Western Road, at Thaxton; 30 persons are killed and 60 wounded.

July 4. *Wash.* **Ellensburg is burned;** 10 blocks in the business portion of the city are consumed, and 100 families homeless; loss, $2,000,000.

July 6. *Cal.* **Bakersfield is nearly destroyed** by fire; loss, $1,250,000.

July 8. *Colo.* **Two of the largest breweries** of Denver are purchased by the English syndicate. [July 19. A Michigan brewery is bought for $200,000; also, on July 25, breweries in Paterson and Newark, N.J.]

—— *Miss.* **John L. Sullivan** wins the boxing **championship of America,** defeating Jake Kilrain at Richburg. [July 23. He receives the $20,000 stakes and the championship belt.]

July 11. *Minn.* **An English syndicate** combines to purchase several of the largest flour-mills of Minneapolis.

July 13. *O.* **An English syndicate** becomes the owner of the Cleveland Otis Steel Company, with a capital of £900,000.

July 24. Strawboard makers of the United States unite in a trust under the name of "The American Strawboard Company."

July 25. *N. Y.* Lewis Brothers and Company, dealers in dry-goods, **make an assignment,** with liabilities exceeding $4,000,000.

—— *Md.* **A "sweet potato trust"** is formed in Baltimore by a combination of dealers.

—— The British schooner *Black Diamond* is seized by the U. S. revenue cutter in Bering Sea for **illegal sealing.**

July 31. *N. Y.* The *City of Paris* arrives at Sandy Hook lightship, having completed her trip in **five days, 23 hours, and 10 minutes.**

—— *Neb.* Negotiations are completed for the **sale of all the breweries** in Omaha to a European syndicate for $1,500,000. [Aug. 15. The control of the Pittsburg, Pa., breweries is obtained.]

—— *Pa.* The immense plant of the **Reading Iron Company,** which recently failed for over $1,000,000, is sold in its entirety for $150,000; it is purchased for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

Aug. 1. *O.* **All trotting records,** except those of Maud S. and Jay-Eye-See, are beaten at Cleveland by **"Guy," who trots a mile in 2.10¾** — two seconds more than the record of Maud S.

Aug. 3. *Cal.* **A brandy company** is organized with a capital of $1,000,000.

Aug. 4. *New York.* **Special delivery** letters are distributed for the first time.

Aug. 5. *Wash.* **Spokane Falls** suffers by fire; 25 blocks are in ashes; loss, $10,000,000.

Aug. 7. *Wis.* A Milwaukee syndicate buys the **Florence, Youngstown, and Iron River mines** in the Menominee District for $850,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Aug. 15. *D. C.* The Government orders a multicharge dynamite gun capable of throwing long shells charged with dynamite from six to ten miles.

Aug. 19. *D. C.* The Pension Office at Washington gives a ruling that dishonorable discharge is specific penalty for a specific act, but is no bar to a pension in case of disability.

Aug. 20. *D. C.* The Pension Office issues an order allowing the evidence of claimant and one private soldier as to origin of disability, provided they are men of reputable character.

Aug. 22. *Cal.* The cruiser *Charleston* makes an official trial trip in Santa Barbara Bay, attaining a speed of 19 knots an hour; this more than meets all requirements excepting that of horse-power, in which she shows a deficiency.

Sept. 1. *Miss.* Gov. Lowry goes to Le Flore county with a company of militia to prevent a race war.

Sept. 8. *Phila.* The cruiser *Philadelphia* is launched.

Sept. 19. *Tenn.* Survivors of both the Northern and the Southern armies at the battle of Chickamauga assemble at Chattanooga; they resolve to purchase the battle-field, and turn it into a national park.

—— *D. C.* The man-of-war *Galena* is ordered from Haiti to Navassa Island, where several Americans are reported to have been killed in a riot.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Aug. 8. *Wis.* Clams are found in the Sugar River at Albany with pearls between the membrane and shell, some of which are valued at $100.

Aug. 10. *Neb.* A mammoth's skeleton, with a backbone 36 feet long, is unearthed at St. James; it was at least 15 feet tall.

Aug. 15. *Ind.* Gold deposits are discovered in Brown county.

Aug. 16. *Pa.* Experiments with the Brown-Sequard life elixir cause the death of 10 persons at Shamokin.

Aug. 18. *W. Va.* The Kanawha Valley is swept by a terrible storm.

A cloud-burst completely floods the country, destroying many lives and thousands of dollars worth of property; crops are ruined throughout an area of many miles.

Aug. 20. *Cal.* San Francisco is infested with millions of crickets.

Aug. 22. *Ind.* The corner-stone of the Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' monument is laid at Indianapolis, in the presence of President Harrison; the monument is to be 268 feet high, and will cost $222,000.

Aug. 27. *N. C.* A cloud-burst destroys dams and mills, besides tearing up several miles of railroad; loss estimated at $100,000.

—— *N. Y.* C. H. F. Peters of Hamilton College discovers a new planet of the asteroid group.

Aug. 28. *Can.* The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science begins at Toronto. [Sept. 3. George L. Goodale of Harvard University is elected president.]

Aug. 31. *Ky.* A deposit of asphalt is discovered near Cloverport, 13 feet thick, and covering a large area.

Sept. 6. *N. Y.* The American Social Science Association ends its session at Saratoga; Andrew D. White, president.

—— *Utah.* An ice-cave is discovered in Ashley Valley, one room of which is over 1,200 feet long.

—— *Wis.* Pearl-hunting continues; $3,500 is refused for a single pearl.

Sept. 7. *O.* In Upper Sandusky a natural gas-well is drilled, which shows a capacity of 50,000,000 cubit feet daily; it is conceded to be the largest gas-well in the world.

Sept. 10, 11. Immense damage is done by strong winds and tidal waves at Coney Island, causing a loss to property of about $250,000; the storm extends along the New Jersey coast.

The loss in property runs up into the millions. At the Delaware Breakwater about 50 vessels are wrecked, and a large number of lives lost.

Sept. 20. *Athens.* The Greek Government conditionally offers to the Archeological Institute of America the privilege of excavating the site of the ancient oracle of Delphi.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.

Aug. 8. Dupont, Henry, gen., A77.
Aug. 12. Mott, Alexander B., physician, surgeon, A63.
Aug. 14. Loomis, Elias, astronomer, professor at Yale, A78.
Aug. 17. Thaw, William, railroad official, A61.
Aug. 25. Shaw, Henry, millionaire, philanthropist, A90.
Aug. 29. Rowe, George Fawcett, actor, dramatist, A63.
Sept. 6. Ward, Rodney C., brig.-gen. of vols., politician, A52.
Sept. 10. Cox, Samuel Sullivan, author, M. C. for N. Y., minister to Turkey, A65.
Sept. 25. Hill, Daniel Harvey, Confederate lieut.-gen., A68.
Sept. 28. Sturgis, Samuel D., maj.-gen., A67.

CHURCH.

1889 Sept. 5. *N. Y.* Bishop M'Quaid forbids the sacrament to two of Father Lambert's friends at Waterloo. [Oct. 13. They resist excommunication and attend the church.]

Sept. 8. *Pa.* The Roman Catholic priesthood of Pittsburg and Allegheny City are making strenuous efforts to increase parochial school attendance.

Father Corcoran of St. Agnes Church, Pittsburg, warns the parents of his parish against sending their children to the public schools under penalty of a denial of absolution.

Sept. 10. *Ind.* The National Association of Colored Baptists holds its annual session in Indianapolis.

The members of a party who were assaulted at Baxley Station, Ga., while on their way to attend the gathering, appear before the meeting and exhibit their injuries.

Sept. 13. *New York.* The Jewish congregation Shaar Hashomajim celebrates its 50th anniversary, and dedicates its new temple; the temple of the congregation of Mt. Sinai is also consecrated.

Sept. 27+. *N. Y.* Rev. George F. Pentecost of Brooklyn is offered the pastorate of Clermont Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, Scotland, with a salary of $5,000.

Sept. 28. The Colored Protestant Episcopal Conference adopts a memorial to the General Convention of that Church on the standing of negro preachers.

LETTERS.

1889 Aug. 27. *Mich.* The Annual Convention of the National Editorial Association opens at Detroit.

Sept. 5. *Pa.* President Harrison, P.M.-Gen. Wanamaker, and Gov. Beaver speak at the anniversary of the founding of the Old Log College, the cradle of American Presbyterianism, at Hartsville.

Sept. 7. *Mass.* David Prouty presents to the town of Spencer a high-school building costing $46,000; it is dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

—— *Chicago.* Mrs. Charles B. Pope gives a library to the town of Danville, Vt., to replace one destroyed by fire.

Sept. 17. *Conn.* Prof. Loomis of New Haven bequeaths $300,000 to Yale University.

Sept. 20. *New York.* The will of Rev. F. A. P. Barnard of Columbia is made public; he bequeaths practically his whole estate to that institution.

Sept. 21. *Pa.* Andrew Carnegie agrees to rebuild the library at Johnstown; the one destroyed cost $30,000.

Sept. 24. *New York.* The *Daily Graphic* suspends publication.

Sept. 30±. *New York.* A law-school for women is opened by a practising lawyer — Miss Emily Kempen, LL.D.

SOCIETY.

1889 Aug. 12. *Kan.* The returns from the school elections show that many women are elected to office.

Aug. 14. *Cal.* David S. Terry is shot dead at Lathrop by United States Marshal Wagle, when about to assault Judge Stephen J. Field.

Aug. 21. *Ala.* The Southern Interstate Farmers' Association meets at Montgomery.

Aug. 27. *Wis.* The Grand Army of the Republic meets in its 23d encampment at Milwaukee; Russell A. Alger of Mich., commander-in-chief.

Sept. 20. *Wyo.* The election law passed by the Statehood convention provides that women may vote; that electors shall be required to read English; that they shall be United States citizens, and residents of Wyoming for six months.

STATE.

1889 Aug. 9. *New York.* **Sheriff Flack resigns** as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society and from the General Committee, he having gained unpleasant notoriety in divorce proceedings against his wife.

Aug. 15. *Ia.* The Republicans nominate Jos. G. Hutchison for governor.

Aug. 16. *N. Dak.* The Constitutional Convention decides upon **Bismarck as the permanent capital** of the new State, and agrees upon **an anti-trust clause to be put into its Constitution.**

Aug. 17. *Mont.* **The Convention,** having adopted a Constitution, adjourns.

Aug. 22. *Va.* The Republicans nominate Gen. Wm. F. Mahone for governor.

Aug. 23. *Cal.* Judge Levy decides that **the daughter of a slave may inherit.**

Aug. 27. *Mont.* The Democrats nominate Joseph K. Toole for governor.

Aug. 28. *D. C.* The President appoints Charles R. Flint of N. Y. and Henry G. Davis of W. Va. delegates to the Three-Americas Congress.

—— *O.* The Democrats nominate James E. Campbell for governor.

Aug. 29. *S. Dak.* The Republicans nominate Arthur C. Mellette for governor.

Aug. 30. *Ind. Ter.* **The Progressive party** gain in the election in the Chickasaw Nation.

Sept. 3-30. *Wyo.* **A Constitutional Convention** is held at Cheyenne.

Sept. 4. *Ia.* The Union Labor party nominates S. B. Downing for governor.

Sept. 5. *S. Dak.* The Democrats nominate P. F. M'Clure for governor.

Sept. 6. *Wash.* The Republicans renominate E. P. Ferry for governor.

Sept. 9. *Ind. Ter.* Disputes occur in the Chickasaw Nation over **the right of white men to vote.**

—— *New York.* Ex-Judge A. B. Tappen is elected **Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society,** as the successor of Sheriff Flack.

—— *N. J.* The Democrats nominate Leon Abbett for governor.

—— *Wash.* The Democrats nominate Eugene Semple for governor.

Sept. 11. *D. C.* **Pension Commissioner James Tanner resigns** his office under great pressure of public criticism. [Sept. 12. Resignation accepted.]

Sept. 17. *Mass.* **Colored men** in convention pass resolutions demanding **greater recognition in political life.**

—— *N. J.* The Republicans nominate E. B. Grubb for governor.

Sept. 18. *Cal.* **Tsui Kno Yin,** the new Chinese ambassador to the United States, arrives at San Francisco with his suite. [Sept. 25. He arrives at Washington. Oct. 3. He presents his credentials to President Harrison.]

—— *Ia.* The Democrats nominate Horace Boies of Waterloo for governor.

Sept. 19. *Ga.* **The Young Men's Democratic League mass-meeting** at Atlanta resolves adversely as to the publishing of negro whipping, by the *Constitution* of that city, and votes down every resolution that in any way condemns such whippings.

Sept. 23. *Minn.* **The Beef Inspection Law** is decided to be unconstitutional by the U. S. Circuit Court in St. Paul.

Sept. 26. *Miss.* The Republicans nominate James R. Chambers for governor.

—— *Mich.* **Unearned railroad lands** are surrendered to the United States authorities by the governor.

Sept. 27. *Wyo.* **Cheyenne** is selected as the State capital.

Sept. 30. *D. C.* The delegates to the **Three-Americas Congress** hold a preliminary conference in Washington.

Sept. * *N. Mex.* A Territorial Convention at Santa Fé adopts a **State Constitution.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Aug. 9. *Pa.* **Bodies of ten more victims of the flood** are recovered at Johnstown.

Aug. 15. *N. J.* After an interval of two years, work is resumed on **the Hudson River tunnel** to connect New York city with Jersey City.

—— *New York.* **The trans-ocean race** between the *City of New York* and the *Teutonic* is won by the former by seventeen minutes.

Aug. 16. *New York.* **A terrible gas explosion** occurs on the corner of Grand and Clinton Streets; 30 people are injured and two are killed.

Aug. 18±. *Wis.* **The pearl-finding craze** reaches Prairie du Chien, where many fine pearls have been found in near-by streams.

Aug. 21. *Minn.* **A log jam breaks** in the rapids at Big Rock, and 50,000,000 feet of logs go down-stream together.

—— *Pa.* **Allegheny loses $200,000** by the burning of a large oil refinery.

Aug. 23. *Tenn.* **The first train** over the new railroad is **derailed** south of Knoxville; five persons are killed and 26 injured.

—— *W. Va.* Four persons are killed and 16 injured by a **collision** on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Parkersburg.

Aug. 25. *R. I.* **Three persons are drowned** by the bursting of a reservoir dam near Fiskville.

Aug. 26. *Cal.* **A wheat warehouse,** 42 cars, three ships, and 10,000 tons of wheat are burned at Port Costa; loss, $700,000.

Aug. 30. *Vt.* Several persons are killed in **a railway collision** on the Central Vermont Road near Middlebury.

—— *N. Y.* **The Comstock Tunnel Company** files a certificate of incorporation at Albany.

The capital of the company amounts to $4,000,000, divided into $2 shares, and is organized for general mining purposes.

—— *Fla.* A company is incorporated to **cut a canal** across the peninsula of Florida, saving 800 to 900 miles in a voyage between New Orleans and northern ports, and nearly as much in sailing to Europe; capital, $60,000,000.

Sept. 1. *Minn.* **The wheat crop** of this State amounts to 50,000,000 bushels.

—— *Mass.* Yarmouth celebrates its **250th anniversary.**

Sept. 4. *Minn.* **Winona loses by fire** 22,000,000 feet of lumber, 7,000,000 shingles, a three-story brick warehouse, sheds, tramway, and other property, valued at $314,000.

Sept. 15. *N. Y.* Walter G. Campbell swims the **Niagara Rapids** wearing a cork jacket.

Sept. 16. *Mo.* **The New Era Exposition** main building, with exhibits, at St. Joseph, is destroyed by fire; total loss of exhibits, $259,000.

Sept. 19. The Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore Railroad **is judicially sold** for $5,000,000.

Sept. 20. *N. J.* **Large refineries at Shadyside** are burned; loss, $500,000.

Sept. 21. *N. J.* A fire destroys the **oil-yards of John Ellis and Co.** at Edgewater; loss, $250,000.

Sept. 24. *Ill.* **Trains collide** near Auburn Park; six persons are killed and ten injured.

Sept. 25. *Mo.* **The American Bankers' Association** opens its session in Kansas City.

Sept. 28. *Ia.* At Cresco **22 business houses are destroyed by fire;** loss, $100,000.

—— *Conn.* **Milford celebrates its 250th anniversary** with splendid ceremonies.

A handsome granite bridge and tower is dedicated to the memory of the first settlers; several memorial tablets and blocks are dedicated.

—— *N. Y.* Several persons are killed and others injured by a **collision between two sections of an express-train** at Palatine Bridge.

—— *New York.* The steamer *City of New York* arrives after crossing from Queenstown in **six days, four hours, and 17 minutes.**

Sept. * *N. Y.* A break is reported in the **two trans-Atlantic cables** belonging to the Western Union Company.

Sept. * *Pa.* Thomas J. Stewart, Secretary of Internal Affairs for this State, **reports on the floods of May 31 and June 1.**

The rain of 36 hours in the valleys of the Conemaugh, Susquehanna, and upper waters of the Genesee and Potomac rivers, caused an estimated loss of $30,000,000; to corporations, $13,000,000; to farmers, $5,000,000; to merchants, $7,000,000, besides $5,000,000 losses at Johnstown.

Sept. 30. *Mon.* Business houses in Butte are **destroyed by fire;** loss, $250,000.

Oct. 1. *Kan.* Delegates from 15 States and Territories meet at Topeka to promote the movement for securing a **deep harbor** on the coast of Texas.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Oct. 25. *Md.* The *Galena*, with the leaders of the Navassa riot, reaches Baltimore.

Oct. 26. *Cal.* The cruiser *San Francisco* is launched and christened at the Union Iron Works' shipyard.

Nov. 4. *Ariz.* Apaches ambush a company of soldiers near Fort Huachuca.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Oct. 6. *I. T.* Gold and silver are discovered in the land of the Chicaksaw Nation.

Oct. 12. *Chicago.* The statue of La Salle, the French explorer, is unveiled.

Oct. 16. *New York.* An expedition leaves in the steamer *Pensacola* for Africa to view the solar eclipse.

Oct. 24±. *Colo.* The inflow of water to the desert lake at Salton has ceased, and the lake is drying up.

Oct. 30. *Del.* A monument to Gen. Cæsar Rodney, member of the Continental Congress and a Revolutionary soldier of Delaware, is unveiled at Dover.

—— *N. Y.* The corner-stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Arch, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is laid with becoming ceremonies by Gen. Sherman. (See Aug. 2.)

Nov. 7±. *Cal.* Millions of dollars worth of gold are taken from the bed of the Feather River.

Nov. 16. *N. C.* A rich silver vein is struck, also a gold vein, at Salisbury.

—— *N. Y.* A new comet is discovered by Lewis Swift of the Warner Observatory.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.

Oct. 6. Vail, Thomas H., P. E. bishop of Kan., A76.
Oct. 17. Hartranft, John F., maj.-gen. of vols., Gov. of Pa., A59.
Oct. 25. Lesquereaux, Leo, botanist, paleontologist, A83.
Oct. 26. Roct, Francis M., philanthropist, banker, dies.
Oct. 30. Taylor, Isaac E., physician, of New York, A77.
Nov. 13. Dean, Charles, author, historian, A75.

CHURCH.

1889 Oct. 1. *O.* The Pope appoints Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Riordan to investigate affairs under Bishop Gilmour in the Diocese of Cleveland.

Oct. 2+. *New York.* The 34th triennial meeting of the Protestant Episcopal General Convention begins its sessions in St. George's church; the Rev. Dr. Dix is president-elect of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

The most important questions to be considered are the change in the mode of presentation, the revision of the Prayer-book, and that of changing the name of the church.

(Oct. 15.) It appoints a committee to prepare a standard revised Prayer-book, to be submitted in 1890.

(Oct. 24.) It adopts a canon on deaconesses.

(Oct. 25.) The High Church and Low Church factions disagree concerning the proposed revision of the Prayer-book.

Oct. 4. *Tenn.* White Caps drive Mormon missionaries out of Wilson County.

Oct. 5. *Utah.* The Mormon priesthood is defiant; its leaders assert that the revelations given, including polygamy, come from God and will be successful.

Oct. 9. *Mass.* The National Council (Congregational) begins its triennial session at Worcester.

Oct. 12. *O.* William A. Leonard is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Ohio.

Oct. 13. *N. Y.* Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle in Brooklyn is destroyed by fire.

The loss on the building and contents amounts to between $150,000 and $200,000; the grand organ, which cost $20,000, is destroyed; insurance, about $130,000.

Oct. 15. *New York.* The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions celebrates the 80th anniversary of the Society. [Oct. 17. It reelects the Rev. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn president.]

The Presbytery forward a proposed revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith to be considered by the General Assembly.

Oct. 18. *Mich.* Thomas F. Davies is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Michigan.

Oct. 20. *Va.* The Rev. S. Van de Vyver is installed (Roman Catholic) bishop of the Diocese of Richmond.

Oct. 21. *Conn.* Isaac C. Lewis, Universalist, deeds a $75,000 block in Meriden to the City Mission (unsectarian) with the stipulation that it shall be kept free from incumbrance and the income used in carrying on mission-work in that city.

Oct. 22. Capuchins sail from Dublin for America to collect funds for completing a memorial church to the temperance apostle, Father Mathew.

—— *Md.* The 2d biennial convention of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States and Canada begins at Baltimore; delegates are present from 50 Associations.

Oct. 26. *New York.* An archdiocesan union of the Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Societies is organized.

Oct. 27. *New York.* The John Street Methodist Episcopal church celebrates the 123d anniversary of Methodism in this country.

Oct. 28. *N. Y.* Dr. Talmage breaks ground for his new Tabernacle; a number of prominent ministers participate in the ceremony.

Oct. 28–31. *Phila.* The 13th National Unitarian Conference opens.

Oct. 29. *Chicago.* The 43d annual meeting of the American Missionary Society begins.

Oct. * J. W. Holt is elected first United Brethren bishop.

Oct. * *New York.* The 103d General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets; William Charles Roberts, moderator.

Oct. * *Pa.* The 34th General Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) meets at Allegheny.

Oct. * The Unitarian Younger Ministers' Association is formed.

Nov. 2–12. *Md.* The Congress of Roman Catholic laymen formally opens at Baltimore.

The Centennial of the Establishment of the Catholic Church in America is celebrated with great pomp and splendor.

Two Cardinals in scarlet robes, and hundreds of white-clad clergy, are in the procession on Sunday. 1,200 delegates are called to order on Monday by ex-Gov. Carroll.

(Nov. 3.) Archbishop Satolli, the papal representative, arrives at Baltimore.

(Nov. 11.) Premier Mercier of Canada, and Daniel Dougherty of New York, address the Congress; the latter speaks in defense of the Independence of the Holy See.

Nov. 4. *N. Y.* The New York Presbytery decides in favor of a revision of the Confession of Faith.

Nov. 8. *N. Y.* The Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, votes to install Lyman Abbott as Henry Ward Beecher's successor.

Nov. 15. *Phila.* Archbishop Ryan supports the right of Catholic writers to criticise the faults of priests.

Nov. 16. *Chicago.* The 2d Annual Conference of the Church of God in Christ Jesus meets.

Nov. 17. *Md.* Roman Catholics hold a high-license mass-meeting in Baltimore; Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Ireland, and others take part.

Nov. 18. *Boston.* National Guild Alliance (Unitarian) is organized.

LETTERS.

1889 Oct. 2. *Mass.* Clark University at Worcester is dedicated.

Oct. 7. *New York.* Ex-Mayor Seth Low of Brooklyn is elected to the presidency of Columbia. [Nov. 4. He formally accepts.]

Oct. 12. *Pa.* Andrew Carnegie appoints a Citizens' Committee to select a suitable site for a $500,000 free library in Pittsburg which he proposes to create.

Oct. 17. The New York State school superintendents decide to revise the Compulsory Educational Bill, and urge its passage by the Legislature.

Oct. 19. *N. Y.* Brooklyn public schools are each presented with a United States flag by U. S. Grant Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Academy of Music.

Oct. 20. *Boston.* Trouble arises over a school history that had been revised to meet the requirements of Roman Catholic critics; it causes much controversy.

Oct. 21. *Mass.* At Springfield a **French Protestant college** is dedicated.

Oct. 23. *Mass.* At Wellesley College a **School of Art** is dedicated.

Oct. 27. *Conn.* Yale students decide to form classes for the **systematic study of the Bible.**

Oct. 30. *New York.* The annual fall meeting of the **American Oriental Society begins** at Columbia College.

Nov. 4. *Chicago.* John Crerar by will leaves $2,500,000 to found the **John Crerar Library.**

Nov. 5. *Phila.* The University of Pennsylvania adopts a modified form of a **coeducational system.**

Nov. 8. *Md.* Mrs. Caroline Donovan gives **$100,000 to Johns Hopkins University** to found a chair of English literature.

Nov. 9. *N. J.* Dr. J. E. Rankin of Orange is elected **president of Howard University,** as successor to Dr. W. W. Patton.

Nov. 13. *D. C.* **The new Roman Catholic University of America** at Washington is opened with customary ceremonials. [Roman Catholics of America raise $50,000 to endow a chair in **memory of Father Mathew.**]

Nov. 18. *New York.* Haines W. Cunningham succeeds Robert P. Porter as editor of the *Press.*

Nov. 20. *Boston.* The city provides that **the American flag** shall float from each schoolhouse in this city.

SOCIETY.

1889 Oct. 1. *N. Dak.* **The prohibition clause** of the Constitution is ratified by a special vote. Vote, 18,552–17,393.

—— *S. Dak.* The people approve the article of the Constitution which prohibits the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. Vote, 40,239–34,510.

—— *Wash.* **Prohibition** and the **woman suffrage** clauses of the Constitution are rejected by the vote of the people.

Oct. 7. *Conn.* The vote on the **Prohibition Amendment** to the Constitution is adverse; majority about 27,000.

Oct. 21. *Ky.* **The Howard faction,** in the Howard-Turner feud in Harlan County, is defeated by the aid of the militia.

STATE.

1889 Oct. 1. *Mont.* The people ratify the **Constitution.** Vote, 24,676–2,274.

—— *N. Dak.* The people vote to ratify **the Constitution;** it prohibits the liquor-traffic.

—— *S. Dak.* The people adopt the **Sioux Falls Constitution.** Vote, 70,131–3,267.

—— *Wash.* The people ratify the **Constitution.** Vote, 40,152–11,879.

Oct. 2. *D. C.* **Eighteen independent American nations** are represented in the International American Conference which opens at Washington; the Congress organizes; the delegates are received by President Harrison and dined by Secretary Blaine.

—— *Mass.* The Democrats nominate ex-Gov. W. E. Russell for governor.

—— *N. Y.* **The Civil Service Reform League** adopts resolutions and reelects George William Curtis president.

Oct. 8. *New York.* The Supreme Court decrees that in **all actions for absolute divorce,** where no answer is interposed, reference to take proof will not be granted.

Oct. 9. *Minn.* The Chippewa Indians **sell their surplus reservation** to the United States.

Oct. 11. *N. Y.* **The International Congress delegates,** in a tour of observation, reach Albany, and are addressed at a reception by Gov. Hill.

Oct. 15. *New York.* Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British minister, arrives.

—— *S. Dak.* **The first Legislature** meets and organizes at Pierre, the capital.

Oct. 23. *New York.* At a citizens' mass-meeting a city ticket is nominated in **protest against Tammany Hall, and in favor of clean municipal government.** [Oct. 24. **The citizens' ticket is approved** by the Republican and the County Democracy county conventions.]

Nov. 2. *D. C.* The President proclaims the State of **North Dakota** admitted into the Union as **the 39th State. South Dakota** is admitted into the Union as **the 40th State.**

Nov. 5. **State elections** are held in New York and nine other States, with **unusual Democratic success;** Idaho and Wyoming Territories vote upon their proposed State Constitutions.

The Democratic plurality for governor in Iowa is 6,573, but the Republicans still have a majority in the Legislature. **The Democratic plurality for governor** in Ohio is about 11,000, the remainder of the State ticket Republican; the Legislature is Democratic by 10 majority on joint ballot.

Nov. 7. *N. Dak.* **The State officials** first assume their places.

Nov. 8. *D. C.* **Montana** is admitted into the Union as the 41st State.

Nov. 9. **The free delivery of letters is extended** to all cities in the United States having 5,000 inhabitants.

Nov. 11. *D. C.* President Harrison issues a proclamation **admitting Washington** into the Union as the 42d State.

Nov. 12. *Ind.* The Union League at Jefferson **burns President Harrison in effigy** to express the resentment of disappointed office-seekers.

Nov. 16. *Kan.* The Republicans are making [unsuccessful] efforts to secure **the resubmission of the Prohibition Amendment** to the people.

Nov. 18. *N. Y.* Judge Edwards decides that the Republican election **inspectors of Troy must sign the election returns,** their duty being to attest the correctness of the count of the ballots they find in the ballot-boxes, and not to judge of their validity.

Nov. 22. **Alaska** is demanding representation in Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Oct. 3. The boilers of the steamer *Corona* **explode** on the Mississippi; 38 lives are lost.

Oct. 10. *New York.* The corner-stone of the new building of the New York *World,* at the corner of Park Row and Frankfort Street, is laid.

The building is to be 13 stories high, and from the roof will spring a dome 88 feet in height and a cupola 20 feet high, and the top 300 feet above the sidewalk, a 30-foot flag staff surmounting all.

Oct. 24. *Mo.* **The Wheat-growers' convention** at St. Louis organizes an association.

—— *New York.* **The World's Fair subscription-books are opened,** and $250,000 is at once subscribed.

Oct. 28. *S. Dak.* Twenty thousand people are starving and destitute; their condition is due to storms.

Oct. 30. *Chicago.* A great **horse-show** opens; value of horses exhibited, $5,000,000.

Oct. * *D. C.* The Government is informed of the awards made at the **Paris Exposition.**

The United States exhibit is awarded 53 grand prizes, 199 gold medals, 271 silver medals, 218 bronze medals, 220 honorable mentions.

Oct. * *Pa.* Gov. Beaver appoints a commission to determine the feasibility of **constructing a ship-canal** to connect the water of Lake Erie and the Ohio River, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the last Legislature.

Oct. * *S. Dak.* The selection of **Pierre as the capital of the State** creates a boom.

Strangers flock into the city by thousands, every train being loaded down with prospectors and speculators. Over $500,000 worth of property change hands in one day. Lots have risen in price from $100 to $1,000.

Nov. 1. *Fla.* It is made public, that over **6,000,000 acres of land** are consolidated under one management by a syndicate called the Associated Land Department of Florida.

Nov. 4. *Boston.* **The Maritime Exhibition** opens.

Nov. 5. *D. C.* President Harrison touches a telegraphic key and sets in motion the wheels of **the Southern Exposition at Montgomery, Ala.**

—— *Chicago.* Horses valued at $2,500,000 are exhibited at the horse-show.

Nov. 10. *Mo.* **Eighteen breweries** in St. Louis have been sold to an English syndicate.

—— *New York.* **The Broadway Road** guarantees an annual payment to the city of $150,000 for permission **to change its motive power.**

Nov. 11. Sunol, the famous trotting filly, is sold to Robert Bonner for $45,000.

—— The steamship *Oceanic* **makes a record across the Pacific** of 13 days, 14 hours, and four minutes.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Nov. 22. *Boston.* **The Squadron of Evolution** arrives.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Nov. 23±. *Colo.* Remarkable **cliff-dwellings** are discovered — one 425 feet long, with 124 rooms on the ground floor. It is 80 feet high, and would accommodate 1,000 people.

Nov.* *Ill.* The State Grange offers $10,000 for a practical contrivance to **bind grain with straw bands.**

Some 40 inventors compete, but only one machine is entirely satisfactory.

Dec. 9. *Chicago.* **Adelina Patti** sings at the dedication of the **Auditorium** building and the **Opera House**; President Harrison is present.

—— *New York.* Thirteen patients are inoculated at Mt. Sinai and St. Luke's Hospitals with **Dr. Koch's lymph.**

Dec. 13. *Pa.* The Westinghouse Electric Company devises a **new system of lighting** at Pittsburg.

Dec. 14. The **American Academy of Political and Social Science** is founded.

Dec. 26. *New York.* The American **Geological Society** begins its annual meeting.

Dec. 27. *New York.* **The American Society of Naturalists** begins its annual session.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.

Nov. 23. Ruthven, James Alexander, lawyer, A68.

Nov. 24. **Pendleton, George H.**, M. C., senator for O., Dem. candidate for Vice-President, Minister to Germany, A64.

Dec. 6. **Davis, Jefferson**, senator for Miss., secretary of war, President of Confederate States of America, A81.

—— Palfrey, F. W., brig.-gen. of vols., historian, A58.

Dec. 8. Tuigg, John, bishop of the R. C. Diocese of Pittsburg, A79.

Dec. 11. Johnson, Oliver, abolitionist, journalist, A80.

Dec. 14. Jeffrey, Reuben, Baptist clergyman, dies.

Dec. 15. Formes, Carl, basso, A79.

Dec. 21. Day, Benjamin H., founder of the N. Y. *Sun*, A80.

Dec. 23. **Grady, Henry Woodfen**, orator, editor *Atlanta Constitution*, A39.

Dec. 29. Romandt, Charles R. von, professor in Rutgers, dies.

Dec. 31. Patton, William W., pres. Howard University, A68.

—— Allen, Horatio, builder of first locomotive in U. S., A71.

CHURCH.

1889 Nov. 23. *Greece.* **Dr. Talmage preaches on Mars Hill** at Athens; [he there secures a stone for his new Tabernacle].

Dec. 2. *New York.* **The Reformed Episcopal Church** celebrates the 16th anniversary of its establishment.

—— *N. Y.* The presbytery of Buffalo decides **in favor of the revision** of the creed.

—— *O.* **The General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) opens at Cleveland.

Dec. 4. *Boston.* **A General Christian Conference** under the auspices of the American Evangelical Alliance of the United States begins.

Dec. 7. *Pa.* **Bishop Richard Phelan** succeeds to the Roman Catholic Diocese of Pittsburg.

Dec. 8. *New York.* **Dr. M'Glynn** speaks at Cooper Union on "Church Despots and Popular Rights."

Dec. 10. *Pa.* **The Pope decides in favor of Sister Alphonse,** as against Bishop Phelan of Pittsburg, in the contest for supremacy in the Ursuline convent of Mt. St. Ursula at Pittsburg, restoring the French nuns.

Dec. 11-12. *Boston.* **A Congress of Churches** is held in Tremont Temple to consider the relation of the secret-lodge system to civil liberty and the Christian religion.

Dec. 11. *Conn.* **The Yale Roman Catholic Club** holds its first meeting; it is recognized by President Dwight as a Yale College organization.

Dec. 15. *Conn.* **Dwight L. Moody holds services at Yale University.**

—— *Md.* **The Catholic Young Men's Society** is organized at Baltimore.

Dec. 22. *Ga.* **Prayers are offered in all the churches** in Atlanta for Henry W. Grady's recovery from serious illness.

Dec. 27. *Minn.* At St. Paul, Rev. John Shanley of St. Paul, Rev. James McGoldrick of Minneapolis, and Rev. Joseph B. Cotter of Winona, are consecrated Roman Catholic bishops.

LETTERS.

1889 Nov.* *New York.* Mayor Grant appoints seven school commissioners — two of them women.

Dec. 2. *New York.* **Col. John A. Cockerill** is reelected president of the **Press Club.**

Dec. 18. *N. Y.* **The Adelphi Academy** of Brooklyn is burned; loss, $75,000.

Dec. 25±. *New York.* The Hebrews are establishing free schools.

Dec. 26-28. *New York.* The first annual meeting of **The Music Teachers' Association** is held.

Dec. 28-31. *D. C.* **The American Historical Association** holds its 6th annual meeting in Washington.

Dec. 29. *N. J.* The valuable library of the late Dr. George L. Janeway is presented to **Rutgers College.**

Dec. 30. *Mass.* **A library building** worth $250,000 and containing 10,000 volumes is to be given to Arlington by Mrs. Maria Robbins of New York.

****** *Cal.* — *N. Y.* **A Normal School** is opened by the State at Chico; and another at Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y.

SOCIETY.

1889 Dec. 16. *Chicago.* Daniel Coughlin, Martin Burke, Alexander Sullivan, of the Clan-na-Gael, are sentenced to imprisonment for life for the **murder of Dr. P. H. Cronin.** John Kunz is sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and John F. Beggs is discharged. [Coughlin is acquitted on a new trial, Mar. 8, 1894.]

Dec. 18. *Neb.* **A central prohibition organization** is formed by a convention at Omaha; 250 delegates represent five near-by States.

Dec. 19. *N. Dak.* **A prohibitory law is enacted** and signed; it is to become effective on July 1st.

STATE.

1889 Nov. 23. *Mont.* **The State Legislature** meets for the first time, on the call of the governor.

Nov. 26. *N. Y.* **Thomas C. Platt is removed** from the quarantine commissionership by decision of the Court of Appeals.

Nov.* *Wyo.* The people ratify the **Constitution.** Vote, 6,272–1,923.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **The 51st Congress opens.**

Congress; Senate: **John J. Ingalls** (Rep.) of Kan. is reelected president *pro tempore.* House: **Thomas B. Reed** of Me. is elected Speaker; **Edward McPherson** of Pa., clerk.

President Harrison submits to Congress his first message; he gives warning of the dangers of an extravagant surplus, and shows that the revenues of the last year exceed the expenses by $105,053,443.24, and that the excess for this year will be $83,000,000. He favors a revision of the tariff.

Dec. 3. *N. Dak.* The first State **Legislature** meets at Bismarck.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **President Harrison appoints David J. Brewer** of Kan. to be Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. [Dec. 18. Confirmed by the Senate.]

Congress; Senate: C. K. Davis of Minn. introduces the **Dependent Pension Bill,** granting pensions to soldiers who are incapacitated for manual labor, also for dependent relatives of deceased soldiers.

J. S. Morrill of Vt. introduces the bill to repay the **direct tax** collected from the States under the Tax Act of Aug. 5, 1861.

J. Sherman of O. introduces the **Anti-Trust Bill,** declaring unlawful trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production.

John H. Reagan of Tex. introduces a bill for the **free coinage of silver.**

James F. Wilson of Ia. introduces the **Original Package Bill,** subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the several States.

H. W. Blair of N. H. introduces the **Educational Bill,** appropriating $77,000,000 for the extension of common schools.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate John J. Ingalls of Kan. introduces the **World's Fair Bill,** to aid in commemorating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The Pan-American Congress** provides for 16 committees to be appointed by the president, James G. Blaine.

Dec. 9. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: A bill is introduced for the relief of the as-

signees of John Roach; a bill to admit Idaho as a State is introduced by O. H. Platt of Conn.; a resolution by Senator Sherman of O. in favor of settlement of international disputes by arbitration is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

In the House the Speaker appoints various committees, with Judge Harrison Kelley of Kan. as chairman on Manufactures, W. McKinley of O. on Ways and Means, and J. Q. Cannon of Ill. on Appropriations.

Dec. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate a bill is introduced proposing New York as the place for holding the World's Fair; the Federal Elections Bill is introduced by W. E. Chandler of N. H.

A Convention of the governors of the States and Territories opens.

—*Boston.* T. H. Hart (Rep.) is reelected mayor.

Dec. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate a bill is introduced for a service pension; the two Houses meet in joint session to commemorate the centennial of the inauguration of President Washington, Chief-Justice Fuller delivering the oration.

—*Md.—Va.* The Hog Island boundary dispute between Maryland and Virginia is settled.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: M. C. Butler of N. C. introduces the Negro Emigration Bill relative to negroes leaving the Southern States.

John Sherman of O. introduces a bill to revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the army.

Dec. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate receives from the President the new Extradition Treaty with England.

—*New York.* The Pan-American Congress delegates are received as guests of the city.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: George W. E. Dorsey of Neb. introduces a National Bank Circulation Bill, providing for the issue of circulating notes to national banks.

Joseph M. Carey of Wyo. introduces a bill to admit Wyoming into the Union as a State.

Dec. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a joint resolution for repairing damages by the Sacramento floods.

In the House, E. B. Taylor introduces a Uniform System of Bankruptcy Bill. John H. O'Neall of Ind. introduces the Anti-Convict Labor Bill, prohibiting convict labor on public works.

Dec. 21. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: The Committee on Appropriations introduce the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.

Dec. 24. *D. C.* Secretary Windom invites proposals for the right to take fur seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.

Dec. 26. *D. C.* The House Committee on Ways and Means begin their sittings on the tariff.

Dec. 27. *D. C.* A new design for a navy flag is adopted, to take effect July 1, 1891; it consists of a rectangular arrangement of 42 stars.

Dec. 30. *N. Y.* The Electrocution Law is declared to be constitutional by the General Term at Rochester.

Dec. 31. *D. C.* The International Marine Conference finishes its work and finally adjourns.

Dec. * *Mont.* The Legislature is in a stubborn deadlock, the Democratic members of the Senate absenting themselves from that body till the session expires, and the Republican and Democratic members of the House holding separate sessions.

Dec. * *W. Va.* Gov. Wilson calls the Legislature to meet in special session on Jan. 15; the most important business to be considered is the settlement of the contest between A. B. Fleming and Nathan Goff for the governorship.

* * *Me.* The Legislature passes an act against the organization of trusts.

* * *Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., R. I., Wis.* The secret ballot law is enacted.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-93 * * *Alas.* (*Ter.*). Lyman E. Knapp.
-91 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). Lewis Wolfley.
-93 * * *Ark.* James P. Eagle.
-90 * * *Colo.* Job A. Cooper.
-91 * * *Conn.* Morgan G. Buckeley.
-93 * * *Fla.* Francis P. Fleming.
-93 * * *Ill.* Joseph W. Fifer.
-89 * * *Ind.* Alvin P. Hovey (deceased).
-92 * * *Me.* Edwin C. Burleigh.
-93 * * *Mo.* David R. Francis.
Mont. (*Ter.*) Benjamin F. White.
-93 * * *Mont.* (*Ter.*) Joseph K. Toole.
-91 * * *N. H.* David H. Goodell.
N. Mex. (*Ter.*). L. B. Prince.
-93 * * *N. C.* Daniel G. Fowle.
-91 * * *N. Dak.* John Miller.
R. I. H. W. Ladd.
-91 * * *S. Dak.* Arthur C. Mellette.
-93 * * *Utah.* (*Ter.*). Arthur L. Thomas.
-91 * * *Wis.* William D. Hoard.
-90 * * *Wyo.* (*Ter.*). F. E. Warren.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Nov. 24. *Jap.* The Pacific mail-steamer *China* is ashore at Yokohama; she is valued at $1,000,000.

Nov. 25. *Ill.* Edwardsville loses $300,000 by fire.

Nov. 26. *Mass.* A great fire sweeps over 25 acres of Lynn, burning 330 buildings, one-third of the business portion of the town, and rendering 175 families homeless.

About 7,000 people are thrown out of work. The loss on buildings alone is nearly $1,500,000.

—*Mo.* The National Silver Convention meets in St. Louis; A. J. Warner of O. is chosen president.

Nov. 27. *N. J.* The German bark *Germania* from Stettin is wrecked at Long Branch; the captain and eight sailors are drowned.

Nov. 28. *Boston.* A fire destroys property valued at $5,000,000.

Nov. 30. *Minn.* The *Tribune* building is burned out.

At the time of the fire 100 or more men are at work in the upper stories of the building; 10 persons perish in the flames.

Nov. * *New York.* The proprietor of *Judge* offers the Government $100,000 for the privilege of printing advertisements on the back of the United States postage-stamps. [Declined.]

* * *Tenn.* The East Tennessee Land Company is organized with $3,000,000 capital; Gen. Clinton B. Fisk of New York, president.

Nov. * *Va.* A fire destroys property in Petersburg valued at $750,000.

Dec. 7. *N. Y.* Boscobel, long known as Henry W. Beecher's country-place, is sold for $75,000.

—*N. Mex.* The Cerro Blanco mines are sold to an English syndicate for $1,500,000.

—*Tenn.* An English syndicate purchases 86,000 acres of coal and mineral land in Marion County for $2,212,000.

Dec. 9. *Phila.* Spreckel's big sugar refinery begins operations. Its capacity is 2,000,000 pounds every 24 hours.

Dec. 12. *New York.* The World's Fair Guaranty Fund amounts to $5,224,434; and the Washington Memorial Arch Fund to $61,768.71.

Dec. 14. *N. Y.* The United Franklin and Clyde Glass Companies of Syracuse consolidate with a joint capital of $1,583,500.

The Citizens' Steamboat Company of Troy decides to sell its boats and charter to an English syndicate for $1,000,000.

Dec. 28. *Miss.* The Citizens' warehouse, Yazoo City, containing 6,000 bales of cotton and seven freight-cars, is burned; loss, $327,000.

—*W. Va.* At White Sulphur Springs, near Charleston, six cars are destroyed in a railroad accident caused by the spreading of the rails. In the wreck 11 people are killed and 25 injured.

Dec. * *Kan.* Thousands of bushels of corn are being burned for fuel; in some counties the market price of corn is less than 15 cents per bushel, while coal is from 25 to 35 cents per bushel.

Dec. * *Ky.* It is reported that 260,000 acres of coal and timber land near Middlesborough have been sold to English capitalists for $1,500,000.

Dec. * *New York.* Nearly 300 miles of electric wires and about 800 poles have been cut down to clear the streets.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics** for 1889.

Production: Gold, $32,800,000; silver, $64,646,000; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 2,112,892,000; wheat, 490,560,000; oats, 751,515,000; barley, 65,000,000±; rye, 30,000,000±; buckwheat, 11,000,000±; bales of cotton, 6,935,082; pounds of wool, 265,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 34,820,306. Currency in circulation, $1,380,361,649; per capita, $22.52. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 444,427. Miles of railroads worked, 152,689; capital stock, $4,495,099,318; total railroad accidents, 1,569; persons killed, 5,823; persons injured, 26,309. Fire-waste, $123,046,833; insurance, $73,679,465. Business failures, 11,719; liabilities, $140,359,490.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 * * *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the establishment of a **gun-making plant** at West Troy, New York.

1890 Jan. 11. The **Squadron of Evolution** in the **Mediterranean** suffers severely with influenza; 180 cases on the *Chicago* alone.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 * * *Cal.* The **floods** at **Los Angeles** change the channel of the river below the city and turn the water on the fruit-lands. Damage, $750,000.

* * *New York.* Hamilton Hamilton of Mount Vernon, Olin L. Warner of New York City, and Augustus St. Gaudens are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *New York.* A committee of experts is examining the **obelisk** in **Central Park**, endeavoring to devise some means to preserve it from further cracking and crumbling. [Coated with paraffin.]

* * *S. Dak.* **Natural gas** is discovered in Redfield, Spink county; the pressure is so great that sand and gravel are forced 60 feet into the air.

1890 Jan. 3. *New York.* **An American Fine Art Society** is formed.

Jan. 6. Professor S. W. Burnham's telegram from South America, announcing the successful **observation of the eclipse of the sun**, is received.

Jan. 8. *N. Y.* A large spray of **cherry-blossoms** is picked from a tree at Nyack-on-the-Hudson.

Jan. 13. *Ky.* **A tornado** strikes Clinton, demolishing 55 houses and killing 11 people.

Jan. 15. *New York.* Rev. H. B. Elliot claims to possess **Raphael's** *Madonna of the Veil*, long supposed to be lost.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.

Jan. 1. Pierson, Henry R., chancellor of University of N. Y., A71.
Jan. 2. Boker, George H., littérateur, diplomat, A67.
Jan. 7. Claflin, Aaron B., dry-goods merchant, of New York, A83.
Jan. 8. Lapham, Eldredge G., senator for N. Y., A76.
— Radford, W., adm. U. S. N., A82.
— Woods, George L., Gov. of Ore., A68.
Jan. 9. Kelley, William D., M. C. for Pa., Father of the House, A76.

CHURCH.

1889 * * *Boston.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held.

* * **The Roman Catholic Dioceses** of Winona, Minn., of Sioux Falls, S. D., and of Jamestown in North Dakota, are established.

* * *Ky.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Louisville; N. S. Haynes, president.

* * *Neb.* The Nebraska Free Methodist Conference is organized.

* * *N. Y.* **The International Missionary Union** convenes at Binghamton.

* * *O.* The General Assembly (**United Presbyterian**) meets at Springfield; E. S. McKitrie, moderator.

* * *R. I.* **The Congregational Club** is formed in Providence.

* * The Central Iowa, Eastern Michigan, Southern California, Puget Sound, Central Ohio, Lincoln, and Berkshire **Congregational clubs** are organized.

* * The Finnish Suomi Evangelical Lutheran Synod is organized.

* * The **Woman's Missionary Union**, auxiliary to the Southern Baptist Convention, is organized.

1890 Jan. 1. *It.* **The Pope grants a benediction** to the people of America.

— Anson R. Graves is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of the Platte.

Jan. 5. *Mass.* **The French Canadians** of Fall River protest against the action of the R. C. congress at Baltimore.

Jan. 10. *New York.* **The Church Association** for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor is formed.

Jan. 14. *It.* **The Peter's pence**, amounting to $37,000, is received by the Pope from North America.

LETTERS.

1889 * * *Ia.* The Sioux City **Training School** for teachers is opened.

* * *La.* The *Evening News* is issued at New Orleans.

* * *N. Mex.* The Legislature provides for a **State University** at Albuquerque, a School of Mines at Socorro, and an Agricultural College at Las Cruces.

* * *New York. Good News* is issued.

* * *New York.* **Barnard College** (non-sect.) is organized.

* * *O.* The Cleveland *Daily World* is issued.

* * **American and imported books** published during the year, 4,014, besides minor cheap libraries.

* * *Accolon of Gaul, with other Poems*, by Madison Curtis Cawein, appears.

* * *American Literature*, by Charles F. Richardson, appears.

* * *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography*, by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske, appears.

* * *The Beginnings of New England*, by John Fiske, appears; also *The War of Independence.*

* * *Bibliotheca Washingtoniana* appears.

* * *The Century Dictionary*, Sec. 1, edited by William Dwight Whitney, appears.

* * *Commodus*, by Lew Wallace, appears.

* * *Cyclopedia of Music and Musicians*, by John Denison Champlin, appears.

* * *George Washington*, by Henry Cabot Lodge, appears.

* * *The German Emperor*, by Poultney Bigelow, appears.

* * *Greifenstein*, by Francis Marion Crawford, appears; also *Sant' Ilario.*

* * *Herndon's Lincoln*, by William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik, appears.

* * *History of the United States*, by Henry Adams, appears.

* * *History of Utah*, by Hubert Howe Bancroft, appears.

* * *Jonathan and His Continent*, by Max O'Rell and Jack Allyn, appears.

* * *Liberal Orthodoxy of To-day*, by Lyman Abbott, appears.

* * *Life of General Lafayette*, by Bayard Tuckerman, appears.

* * *Narrative and Critical History of America*, by Justin Winsor, appears complete.

* * *The New South*, by Henry Woodfen Grady, appears.

* * *Profit-Sharing between Employer and Employee*, by Nicholas Paine Gilman, appears.

* * *Strange True Stories of Louisiana*, by George W. Cable, appears.

* * *The State*, by Woodrow Wilson, appears.

* * *A Transient Guest and Other Episodes*, by Edgar Evertson Saltus, appears.

* * *The Viking Age*, by Paul B. du Chaillu, appears.

* * *Studies in the South and East*, by Charles Dudley Warner, appears; also *A Little Journey in the World.*

* * *A Hazard of New Fortunes*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *City Legends*, by Will Carleton, appears.

* * *Passe-Rose*, by Arthur S. Hardy, appears.

* * *Jupiter Lights*, by Constance Fenimore Woolson, appears.

* * *A Yankee at the Court of King Arthur*, by Mark Twain, appears.

1890 Jan. 2. *New York.* **The Lenox Lyceum** is formally opened.

Jan. 4. *New York.* **The Homeopathic Medical College** is formally opened.

Jan. 7. *Conn.* **The Osborne (recitation) Hall** of Yale is dedicated.

SOCIETY.

1889 * * *Cal.* The Legislature passes an act recognizing the **Veterans' Home** at Yountville as a State institution, and making it a beneficiary under an enabling Act of Congress.

* * *Cal.* The **Preston School of Industry** for Youthful Criminals at Ione City is founded.

* * *Colo.* The Legislature establishes a **Soldiers' and Sailors' Home** at Monte Vista; also a State Normal School at Greeley.

* * *Ind.* The Legislature passes a law to suppress riotous conspiracy, aiming especially at the secret societies called **White Caps.**

* * *Ky.* The Circuit Court is suspended in Perry and Knott counties by the **terrorism** caused by savage and lawless bands of armed men; the governor from motives of economy declines to call out troops to preserve the peace.

* * *Minn.* **Memorial Day**, May 30, is made a legal holiday.

* * *N. C.* **A negro exodus** threatens to depopulate some parts of the State; it is encouraged by emigration agents.

* * *Neb.* **Labor Day,** the 1st Monday in September, is established as a legal holiday.

* * *N. H.* **The Soldiers' Home** is established by the State at Tilton.

* * *N. J.* **The local-option and high-license law** is repealed, and another high-license law enacted.

* * *Wis.* **A local-option bill** is passed, providing for elections on the petition of 10 per cent of the voters.

1890 Jan. 2. *S. Dak.* **Liquor-dealers** cause much excitement by continuing in business notwithstanding the prohibitory law.

—— *S. C.* Gov. Richardson makes every effort to bring to justice the **white lynchers of the negroes** who were confined in Barnwell jail.

—— *N. C.—S. C.* **The negro exodus** increases.

Over 4,000 have passed through Charleston on their way to Florida, Alabama, and Southern Georgia.

Jan. 4. *S. C.* **Two Northern detectives** are driven out of Barnwell County by the lynchers' friends.

—— *N. C.* A Methodist preacher and his wife **apply to the British minister** for protection from brutal assaults.

—— *New York.* A new revolutionary society is organized, and called "**The United Irishmen.**"

Jan. 6. *Mo.* Alice Jackson, an heiress, is the second time abducted at St. Louis.

—— *Neb.* **The Masonic Grand Lodge** expels saloon-keepers.

Jan. 7. *New York.* A special meeting of the Southern Society passes eulogistic resolutions on the **memory of Jefferson Davis.** [Jan. 8. The Vice-President, W. P. St. John, is offended and resigns.]

Jan. 8. *New York.* The Business Men's Association gives **a dinner in honor of the Democratic governors** of several States.

Jan. 9. *New York.* **The Union League** elects Chauncey M. Depew its president.

—— *Fla.* **Ten thousand visitors,** representing every State in the Union, attend the opening exercises of the **Subtropical Exhibition** at Jacksonville; Gov. Francis P. Fleming delivers an address.

Jan. 12. *New York.* Major W. H. Clark of the Southern Society is arrested for shooting at Wilton Randolph.

Jan. 13. *Mass.* Manufacturers of Haverhill **lock out 3,500 employees** who were preparing to strike.

Jan. 15. *Chicago.* **The Afro-American Leagues** hold a convention.

STATE.

1889 * * *D. C.* **Principal department officers** of the Federal Government. All appointments were made in 1889 by President Harrison, except as indicated.

State Department. — William F. Wharton, of Mass., *Assist. Sec.*; Alvey A. Adee, of N. Y. (1882), *Second Assist. Sec.*; John B. Moore, of Del. (1886), *Third Assist. Sec.*

Treasury Department. —(Vacant), of N. Y.; Oliver L. Spaulding, of Mich. [1890]; Allured B. Nettleton, of Minn. [1890], *Assist. Secs.*, Asa C. Matthews, of Ill., *First Compt.*; Benj. F. Gilkeson, of Pa., *Second Compt.*; B. S. Holliday, of Pa., *Commissioner of Customs.* AUDITORS: George P. Fisher, of Del., *First*; J. N. Patterson, of N. H., *Second*; William H. Hart, of Ind., *Third*; John R. Lynch, of Miss., *Fourth*; L. W. Habercomb, of D. C., *Fifth*; Thomas B. Coulter, of O., *Sixth.* James N. Huston, of Ind., *Treas. U. S.*; Wm. S. Rosecrans, of Cal. (1885), *Register of the Treasury*; Edward S. Lacey, of Mich., *Compt. of the Currency*; John W. Mason, of W. Va., *Com. of Internal Revenue*; Wm. W. Bates, of N. Y., *Com. of Navigation*; Alphonso Hart, of O., *Solicitor of Internal Revenue*; Edward O. Leech, of D. C., *Director of the Mint*; John B. Hamilton, of Ill. (1879), *Supervising Surg.-Gen. of the Marine Hospital Service*; James A. Dumont, of N. Y. (1876), *Supervising Inspector-Gen. of Steam Vessels*; Wm. M. Meredith, of Ill., *Bureau of Engraving and Printing*; James H. Windrim, of Pa., *Supervising Architect.*

War Department. — Lewis A. Grant, of Minn. [1890], *Assist. Sec.*; John C. Kelton, of Pa., *Adj.-Gen.*; Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Ky., *Ins.-Gen.*; Richard N. Batchelder, of N. H. [1890], *Q. M. G.*; Beekman Du Barry, of N. J. [1890], *Com.-Gen.*; Charles Sutherland, of Pa. [1891], *Surg.-Gen.*; Wm. Smith, of Vt. [1890], *P. M. G.*; Thomas L. Casey, of R. I. (1888), *Chief of Engineers*; Stephen V. Benét, of Fla. (1874), *Chief of Ordnance*; Guido N. Lieber, of N. Y. (1885), *Acting J. A. G.*; Adolphus W. Greely, of La. (1887), *Chief Signal Officer.*

Navy Department. — James Russell Soley, of Mass. [1890], *Assist. Sec.* BUREAUS: Norman H. Farquhar, of Pa. [1890], *Yards and Docks*; Francis M. Ramsay, of D. C., *Navigation*; William M. Folger, of O. [1890], *Ordnance*; Edwin Stewart, of N. Y. [1890], *Provisions and Clothing*; J. Mills Browne, of N. H. (1888), *Medicine and Surgery*; Theodore D. Wilson, of N. Y. (1886), *Construction and Repair*; George Dewey, of Vt., *Equipment and Recruiting*; George W. Melville, of N. Y. (1887), *Steam Engineering.* Wm. B. Remey, U. S. Marine Corps, of Ia. (1878), *J. A. G.*; Charles G. McCawley, of Pa. (1876), *Commandant of Marine Corps.*

Post-office Department. — James S. Clarkson, of Ia., *First Assist. P. M. G.*; Smith A. Whitfield, of O., *Second Assist. P. M. G.*; Abraham D. Hazen, of Pa., *Third Assist. P. M. G.*; James N. Tyner, of Ind., *Assist. Atty.-Gen.*; (Vacant), *Supt. of Foreign Mails*; Charles F. Macdonald, of Mass. (1864), *Supt. of Money Order System*; J. Lowrie Bell, of Pa., *Gen. Supt. of Railway Mail Service*; David P. Leibhardt, of Ind., *Supt. of Dead Letter Office*; Estes G. Rathbone, of O., *Chief Post-Office Inspector.*

Interior Department. — George Chandler, of Kan., *First Assist. Sec.*; Cyrus Bussey, of N. Y., *Assist. Sec.*; George H. Shields, of Mo., *Assist. Atty.-Gen.* COMMISSIONERS: Lewis A. Groff, of Neb., *General Land Office*; Green B. Raum, of Ill., *Pensions*; Thomas J. Morgan, of R. I., *Indian Affairs*; Charles E. Mitchell, of Conn., *Patent Office*; Horace A. Taylor, of Wis., *Railroads*; William T. Harris, of Mass., *Education.* John W. Powell, of Ill. (1881), *Director of Geological Survey*; Edward Clark, of Pa. (1865), *Architect of the Capitol.*

Department of Justice. — Orlow W. Chapman, of N. Y., *Solicitor-General*; John B. Cotton, of Me.; William A. Maury, of D. C., *Assist. Attys.-Gen.*

Department of Agriculture. — Edwin Willits, of Mich., *Assist. Sec.*

Government Printing Office. — Frank W. Palmer, of Ill., *Public Printer.*

Department of Labor. — Carroll D. Wright, of Mass. (1888), *Commissioner.*

Library of Congress. — Ainsworth R. Spofford, of O. (1865), *Librarian.*

Government Directors in the Union Pacific R.R. Company. — Rufus B. Bullock, of Ga.; Jesse Spalding, of Ill.; George E. Leighton, of Mo.; John F. Plummer, of N. Y.; James W. Savage, of Neb. (1885).

Civil Service Commissioners. — Charles Lyman, of Conn.; Theodore Roosevelt, of N. Y.; Hugh S. Thompson, of S. C.

Interstate Commerce Commissioners. — Thomas M. Cooley, of Mich., *Chairman*; William R. Morrison, of Ill.; Augustus Schoonmaker, of N. Y.; Walter L. Bragg, of Ala.; Wheelock G. Veazey, of Vt.

Ministers and Envoys. — John R. G. Pitkin, of La., at Buenos Ayres; Frederick D. Grant, of N. Y., at Vienna; Edwin H. Terrell, of Tex., at Brussels; Robert Adams, Jr., of Pa., at Rio Janeiro; Lansing B. Mizner, of Cal., at Guatemala; Patrick Egan, of Neb., at Santiago; Charles Denby, of Ind. (1885), at Peking; John T. Abbott, of N. H., at Bogota; Whitelaw Reid, of N. Y., at Paris; William Walter Phelps, of N. J., at Berlin; Robert T. Lincoln, of Ill., at London; Albert G. Porter, of Ind., at Rome; John F. Swift, of Cal., at Tokyo (Yeddo); Thomas Ryan, of Kan., at Mexico; Samuel R. Thayer, of Minn., at The Hague; John Hicks, of Wis., at Lima; (Vacant) at St. Petersburg; Thomas W. Palmer, of Mich., at Madrid; William W. Thomas, Jr., of Me., at Stockholm; Solomon Hirsch, of Ore. (1886), at Constantinople; William L. Scruggs, of Ga., at Caracas.

1890 Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Henry B. Brown** of Mich. is sworn in as Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. [Also Jan. 6. David J. Brewer of Kan.]

Jan. 7. *S. Dak.* **The first session of the Legislature** of the new State opens.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **District of Columbia** Appropriation Bill introduced Dec. 21.

St. Louis's claims as the site of the World's Fair are presented to the Senate Committee.

Jan. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates concerning the **Alaska Seal Fisheries;** the House in Committee of the Whole considers the bill to provide for **town site entry of lands** in Oklahoma.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* The Postmaster-General orders the establishment of **20 new branch stations** of the New York Post-office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 * *Boston.* **Electric street-railroads** are first operated.

* * *Kan.* The Legislature encourages the **silk industry** by appropriating $13,000 for the establishment of a silk station.

* * *Tex.* **Arbor Day** is fixed for the 22d of February.

1890 Jan. 1. *New York.* **A fire** in the Liberty Silk Mills causes a loss of $250,000.

—— *Pa.* The Shelton Axle Works in the Wyoming Valley, employing 1,000 men, **is bought by an English syndicate.**

—— *S. C.* **The colored people** open their first State Fair at Columbus.

Jan. 2. *N. J.* **A rubber trust** is formed at Trenton.

Jan. 4. *New York.* **The World's Fair Fund** amounts to $5,302,265.

Jan. 6. *Me.* Lewiston loses **$500,000** by fire.

Jan. 7. *New York.* There are **150,000 cases of "grip"** reported.

Jan. 9. *Fla.* **The Sub-Tropical Exposition** opens at Jacksonville.

—— *Ky.* **The caisson of the new bridge** at Louisville breaks, and 14 men are drowned.

Jan. 11. *D. C.* **The World's Fair Committee from New York** submits its memorial to the Senatorial Committee, urging its location in their city.

—— *Ky.* At Versailles **35 valuable horses,** including one that cost $51,000, perish in a fire; total loss, $360,000.

—— *Wis.* **Milwaukee millers combine,** with $5,000,000 capital, to resist English competition.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Jan.* *R. I.* **The *Cushing* is launched** at Providence, the first of the modern sea-going torpedo boats; speed, 22.5 knots per hour.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* Joseph R. Smith is commissioned colonel — medical department.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* Commanders Frederick Rogers and John F. McGlensey are promoted captains. [Also July 31. Edgar C. Merriman.]

Feb.* *D. C.* Congress passes a bill **allowing brevet promotion** in the army when engaged in Indian service.

Feb.* The Squadron of Evolution sails for Villefranche, France; later it reaches Toulon.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Jan. 21. *Wash.* Ten persons and thousands of cattle **perish by a storm.**

Jan. 25. *Tenn.* **Earthquake** shocks occur. [Apr. 24. Also on the Pacific coast for two hours. May 24. In Montana, damaging property. May 25. In the Mohawk Valley, N. Y. May 28. Nine shocks in Indianapolis, Ind. May 30. At Dover, Me. July 1. Three at Santa Rosa, Cal. July 16. For one minute in Ind.]

Jan. 27. *Chicago.* **The stethotelephone** is patented by James Louth.

Jan.* The Angelus of Millet is sent to Chicago for exhibition.

Jan.* *Mo.* **A tornado** strikes St. Louis, blowing down scores of houses and killing three persons.

Feb.* *Ida.* **The town of Burke** is nearly destroyed by **avalanches.**

Feb.* *N. H.* **Steps are taken to make a State park** of the White and Franconia Mountains district.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.

Jan. 17. Henderson, Peter, florist, author, A67.

Jan. 19. Vallejo, Manuel G., pioneer, A81.

Jan. 22. Forepaugh, Adam, showman, A59.

Jan. 24. Riddleberger, Harrison H., senator for Va., A45.

Feb. 22. Astor, John Jacob, Sr., estimated wealth, $150,000,000, A65.

CHURCH.

1890 Jan. 16. *It.* **The Pope issues an encyclical** ordering Catholics to **give implicit obedience** to papal mandates; they must obey local laws that do not entail disobedience to "divine law."

—— *N. Y.* **The Rev. Lyman Abbott is installed** as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, his theology being pronounced satisfactory by a distinguished Congregational council.

—— *New York.* **Archbishop Corrigan** sails for Rome. [June 2. He is received by the Pope. June 6. His action in regard to Dr. Burtsell is confirmed by the Pope.] (See July 27.)

Feb. 6. *Ia.* **Non-partisan prayers** in the House are ordered by enactment. Vote, 48 to 43.

Feb. 8. *Wis.* The English-speaking priests of Milwaukee organize as an **American Catholic Clerical Union,** in opposition to the German supremacy in the diocese.

Feb. 12. *Pa.* **Miss Kate Drexel takes the black veil** at Pittsburg.

Miss Drexel, now known as Sister Catherine, gives her entire fortune to the new order which she intends founding, and which will be known as "The Sisters of the Holy Sacrament," of the Roman Catholic Church.

Feb. 17. *N. J.* **Bishop Wigger,** of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Newark, orders that all children of Catholic parents be taken from public schools and **sent to parochial schools.**

Feb.* *Kan.* Bishop Fink objects to **Catholics joining the Farmers' Alliance.**

Feb.* *N. Y.* Over 7,000 people **welcome Dr. Talmage** in the 13th Regiment Armory on his return from Europe and the East.

LETTERS.

1890 Jan. 20. *Chicago.* Marshal Field donates **$100,000 for the establishment of a Baptist University.**

Jan. 22. *N. Y.* **Syracuse University** receives the Wolfe Collection of engravings, etchings, etc., the gift of Gen. Leavenworth's widow.

Jan. 30. *N. Y.* **George W. Curtis** is elected chancellor of the New York Board of Regents.

Jan.* *Mo.* Property worth $1,000,000 is acquired for a **Methodist college in Kansas City.**

Feb. 3. *New York.* **Seth Low is officially installed** as president of Columbia.

Feb. 6. *Pa.* Andrew Carnegie's plan for **a public library in Pittsburg,** including a building to cost $1,000,000, is made public.

Feb. 20. *Pa.* **The Carnegie Library in Allegheny is dedicated** by President Harrison.

Feb. 21. *N. H.* A memorial hall and **library are dedicated** at Wolfboro.

SOCIETY.

1890 Jan. 16. *Phila.* **The Johnstown Relief Committee** resolves to give $50 annually to each child orphaned by the flood, until it is 16 years of age; total expenditure, $2,683,747.

Jan. 19. *Okla.* The manager of the Immigration Society reports that 20,000 exodus negroes have settled in Oklahoma.

Jan. 24. *Chicago.* **B. P. Hutchinson** is robbed of from $25,000 to $40,000 by a confidential clerk.

—— *New York.* George H. Lounsberry, assistant cashier of the Post-office, commits suicide, having defaulted to the extent of $47,000.

—— **The Knights of Labor and the Miners' National Progressive Union** agree on the details of a common constitution.

Jan. 25. *Eng.* **Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage** of Brooklyn is entertained at Hawarden by Mr. Gladstone.

Jan. 31. *New York.* P. J. Claassen, president of the Sixth National Bank, is arrested, and George H. Pell, an accused broker, is held in $25,000 bail; the Sixth National, Equitable, and Lenox Hill banks are involved. [July 14. James A. Simmons is arrested, charged with complicity in wrecking the bank.]

—— *Ind.* **President Harrison's house,** at Indianapolis, is entered by burglars, and $1,000 worth of valuables are taken.

Jan.* *Minn.* The National Convention of the **Master Builders' Association** meets in St. Paul.

Jan.* *N. J.* **A glassmakers' strike** proves successful.

Jan.* *Pa.* The will of the late John H. Shoenberger bequeaths to Pittsburg $1,000,000 for **a public hospital.**

Jan.* *Phila.* **Miss Carrie Burnham Kilgore,** the fourth of her sex, **is admitted to practise** before the United States Supreme Court.

Feb. 3. *Chicago.* James J. West is sentenced to five years in the penitentiary and a fine of $1,000 for the fraudulent overissue of "Chicago Times" stock amounting to $13,000.

Feb. 4. *New York.* The Centennial of the Supreme Court of the United States is celebrated at the Metropolitan Opera House. Ex-President Grover Cleveland presides; President Harrison delivers an address.

Feb. 5. *Tex.* F. A. Walton, Pacific Express Company's money-clerk at Dallas, **absconds with $50,000.**

Feb. 9. *N. Y.* The people of Schenectady commemorate the **200th anniversary of the massacre by the French and Indians.**

Feb. 10. *Mo.* The temperance women begin **a crusade** in Lathrop [and other towns].

—— *Utah.* The Gentiles **elect Mormons** to office at Salt Lake City.

—— **The American Newspaper Publishers' Association** assembles.

Feb. 13. *N. J.* Over 500 false ballots are found in the boxes in one assembly district in Hudson County.

Feb. 15. *New York.* The first of a series of mass-meetings is held to promote the World's Fair.

Feb. 16. *Mo.* The Missouri temperance crusade is marked by the forcible destruction of a saloon at Spickardsville.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* Ex-Congressman Taulbee of Ky. **is shot by Charles E. Kincaid,** a newspaper correspondent, at Washington.

Feb. 28+. *La.* The State **Anti-Lottery League** is organized at New Orleans to oppose the renewal of the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery.

—— *New York.* **A mass-meeting of Russian-Americans** denounces the outrages committed upon political exiles in Siberia.

Feb.* *Miss.* Col. W. L. Hemingway, for 14 years treasurer, is reported to be $250,000 short in his accounts with the State. [Dec. 1. He is convicted by the Supreme Court of embezzlement; amount, $315,612.]

Feb.* *Fla.* One thousand employees of the Birmingham Rolling-Mill strike.

Feb.* *D. C.* **The Colored Men's Convention** at Washington elects ex-Gov. P. B. S. Pinchbeck president.

It urges an educational bill, no separate cars for blacks and whites, and re-

imbursement for the depositors in the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company.

Feb. * *D. C.* The American Shipping and Industrial League meets at Washington.

Feb. * *N. Dak.* The Senate passes a bill legalizing a branch of the Louisiana Lottery. Vote, 22–8.

Feb. * *N. H.* A bitter strike occurs in the Nashua Mills, owing to a reduction in wages; more than 1,400 workers are idle. [Mar. * It ends successfully.]

Feb. * *N. Y.* Yardmen, conductors, and brakemen on the New York Central at Suspension Bridge strike; they demand extra pay for Sunday work.

STATE.

1890 Jan. 15. *Kan.* A Republican league meets at Wichita; it advocates the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment to a vote of the people.

Jan. 16. *W. Va.* A minority report is presented to the Legislature declaring that Nathan Goff received a majority of the votes cast for governor.

Jan. 20. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses the Federal Elections question.

Jan. 21. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes two naval bills, and debates the bill ordering the collection of farm statistics for the census.

Jan. 22. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate puts the Blair Bill on the order of unfinished business [36 discussions follow]; The House passes the Oklahoma Town Site Bill introduced Dec. 18, 1889.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Administrative Tariff Bill introduced Jan. 14.

—— John Most is rearrested, the Supreme Court having confirmed his conviction for using incendiary language in connection with the Chicago anarchists.

Jan. 27. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses the resolution concerning the recent hanging in effigy of Secretary Proctor at Aberdeen, Miss.; the House amends and passes the Fitch Silk Ribbon Bill placing a duty of 50 per cent on silk ribbons.

The correspondence between the Chinese minister and the Secretary of State relative to the Chinese Exclusion Act is laid before the Senate.

—— *Ia.* The Legislature, having a tie vote, has failed to organize for two weeks; organization is at length effected by a compromise, in which a Democratic speaker and a Republican clerk are elected; the minor offices are to be divided.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Direct Tax Bill for the repayment of the war tax of 1861. Vote, 44–7. It debates the Aberdeen outrage resolution.

—— *Mont.* The State Supreme Court decides that the Republican Legislature is the legal body.

—— *N. Y.* The Court of Appeals decides that the power of inspectors of elections is ministerial and not judicial.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* Senate: A bill is introduced to erect a monument to Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg.

The official representatives of the United States of Brazil receive a cordial welcome and recognition at Washington from President Harrison.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the amended World's Fair Bill. Vote, 26–3. [Jan. 30. The Assembly rejects the amendments, and passes the original bill, which is sent to a Committee of Conference. Feb. 12. The Conference Committee disagree. Feb. 19. A compromise bill passes both Houses.] (See Feb. 18.)

—— *O.* A deadlock occurs in the Senate over an attempt to unseat the lieutenant-governor. [Jan 30. He is unseated.]

Jan. 30. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Berry Farm Mortgage Census Bill introduced Dec. 16, 1889.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* The Treasury Department reports the public debt reduced $11,500,000 in January.

Feb. 4. *W. Va.* The Legislature declares A. B. Fleming (Dem.) elected governor Vote, 43–40.

Feb. 8. *Mont.* The Senate secures a quorum and passes the appropriation bills. [Feb. 21. The Legislative session ends without the passage of a single bill.]

Feb. 10. *S. Dak.* The President's proclamation opens for settlement 9,000,000 acres of the Sioux reservation; settlers rush in for first possession.

Feb. 11. *Utah.* The Salt Lake City elections result in a complete victory for the Gentiles — the first in the history of the city.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Platt Oklahoma Temporary Government Bill introduced Dec. 5, 1889.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* Congress: The House amends and passes the Berry Farm Mortgage Census Bill. [Feb. 18. Conference report agreed to. Feb. 24. Approved by the President.]

Feb. 18. *N. Y.* The Legislative Committees agree to an amendment to the World's Fair Bill, that no important action shall be taken by the board of incorporators except by a two-thirds vote.

Feb. 19. *Ia.* The Legislative deadlock is broken, the Democrats getting the speakership with 14 other offices, and the Republicans the remainder.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill providing a secret ballot. [Mar. 13. It passes the Assembly after a long struggle. Vote, 72–51.] (See Mar. 31.)

Feb. 24. *D. C.* Congress: The World's Fair is awarded to Chicago. Vote: Chicago, 157; New York, 107; St. Louis, 26; Washington, 18.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the McKenna Bill for the discontinuance of the coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar silver pieces and the three-cent nickel piece; bill introduced Jan. 21.

Feb. 27. *N. Y.* The Legislature passes the bill for the purchase of lands in the Adirondacks for a State Park. [Mar. 11. It is signed by Gov. Hill.]

Feb. 28. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the International Copyright Bill, after eight discussions. [Mar. 2, 3. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 3. Approved by the President.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Jan. 16. The A. T. Stewart will case is settled out of court; the suits are dismissed.

Jan. 18. *O.* Six Cleveland breweries are purchased by an English syndicate for $975,000.

Jan. 20. *Ill.* The business portion of Utica is burned.

—— The Baltimore and Ohio road makes extensions to Lake Erie; the Chesapeake and Ohio road secures control of the Richmond and Alleghany road.

Jan. 24. *O.* A natural-gas explosion at Columbus blows up two houses, kills several persons, and injures many others.

Jan. 25. *New York.* Miss P. E. Corkran ("Nelly Bly") of the *World* newspaper completes a tour around the world in 72 days, six hours, and 12 minutes.

—— *O.* Cincinnati has a $3,000,000 fire.

Jan. 27. *O.* Six persons are killed and many hurt by an accident on the Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago road.

Jan. 30. *Me.* Lewiston loses $250,000 by a fire.

—— *New York.* Miss Mary Bisland of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* completes a tour around the world in 75 days and 12 hours, unaided by special conveyances.

The Sixth National Bank is closed by order of the United States Examiner, and a warrant is issued for the arrest of its president.

Jan ±. * *U. S.* Cigarette manufacturers, representing a capital of $25,000,000, form a trust.

Feb. 2. *Conn.* Five blocks are burned in Danbury; loss, $300,000.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* Secretary Tracy's residence burns, and Mrs. Tracy, Miss Tracy, and a French maid lose their lives.

—— *Nev.* Cattle-dealers lose heavily by storms; estimated loss, $5,000,000.

Feb. 4. *Ore.* Ten men are killed and 16 wounded in a railroad accident at the Dalles.

—— *R. I.* The Providence Ladies' Cycling Club is organized. [It is the first ladies' club admitted to the League of American Wheelmen.]

Feb. 8. *N. J.* Washington Hall, at Paterson, and adjacent building are burned; loss, $300,000.

—— *Chicago.* Lieut. Schwatka arrives from Colorado with 11 Torahumari Indians, cave-dwellers, the only survivors of their race.

Feb. 23. *Ariz.* A reservoir dam on the Hulapias River bursts; 40 lives are lost; property damages, $1,000,000.

Feb. 26. *New York.* John Jacob Astor's will is probated, the bulk of his estate going to Wm. Waldorf Astor, and $700,000 to various public institutions.

Feb. * *Ia.* An English syndicate purchases the Des Moines starch factories. This gives it the control of all the large starch factories with a single exception.

Feb. * *Me.* A fire in Portland destroys three wharves and 2,000,000 feet of lumber.

Feb. * *New York.* The cracker-makers form a trust with a capital of $3,500,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Mar. 10. *D. C.* William Smith is commissioned brigadier-general.

Mar. 22. *I. T.* **United States troops** drive "boomers" from the Cherokee strip.

Mar. 29. *Mo.* **Gen. O. O. Howard** is to succeed Gen. Crook in the Department of the Missouri.

Mar±. * *O.* **John A. Logan, Jr.,** a grandson of the late Gen. Logan, only five weeks old, is given a **commission as first lieutenant** of the Logan Rifles in the 5th Regiment of the Ohio National Guard.

Mar. * *It.* **The Squadron of Evolution** visits Genoa [and later arrives at Naples].

Apr. 5. *D. C.* **Nelson A. Miles** is commissioned major-general.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Mar. 18. *Boston.* The new wing of the **Museum of Fine Arts** is opened.

Mar. 26. *Miss. — La.* **The Mississippi levee** breaks down at Skipwith, where the water is up to the eaves of the houses. The river is also overflowing the levees at many points in Louisiana.

Mar. 27. *Ky.* A devastating **cyclone** sweeps a tract 1,200 feet wide and three miles long, killing 120 persons in Louisville; property loss in the city, $2,500,000.

Mar. * *Ia.* **A rich lead-mine** is discovered near Dubuque.

Mar. * *New York.* The advance sale of seats for **the Patti concerts** brings $117,000.

Mar. * *N. Y.* **An Institute of Art and Sciences in Brooklyn** is projected; cost, $1,000,000.

Mar. * *W. Va.* **A big oil-well** is struck near Parkersburg; more than 1,000 barrels of oil are produced in the first 24 hours.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.
Mar. 16. Gabriel, the famous mission Indian of Cal., A151. (?)
Mar. 21. **Crook, George,** maj.-gen. U. S. A., A62.
Mar. 23. **Schenck, Robert C.,** maj.-gen., M. C. for O., A81.
Mar. 26. Heiss, Michael, archbishop of Milwaukee, A72.
Mar. 31. Rowan, Stephen Clegg, vice-admiral U. S. N., A82.

CHURCH.

1890 Mar. 1. *New York.* **The 100th anniversary of the death of John Wesley** is observed in Methodist churches.

Mar. 2. *N. Y.* **D. L. Moody** preaches in Brooklyn to large congregations.

Mar. 5. *Mich.* The General Convention of the **Seventh-day Adventists** convenes in Battle Creek; delegates are present from 30 States, and from many European countries.

Mar. 8. *New York.* **Dr. M'Glynn speaks in Cooper Union** on "Archbishop O'Brien, a Canadian dictator."

Mar. 16. *O.* By a vote of 3 to 2, the ecclesiastical court finds **Rev. Howard MacQuearey** (Protestant Episcopal) guilty of heresy, as charged. [He is suspended — later deposed.]

Mar. 31. *New York.* **The American Bible Society** reports its income for the year as $597,693.05.

Mar. * *Chicago.* **Bishop J. J. Esher** is found guilty of lying, slander, and contentions, in the same way that Bishops Dubs of Cleveland and Bowman of Allentown were recently found guilty. The Evangelical Association now has no bishops in good standing.

Apr. 3. *New York.* Representatives of eight prominent mission associations meet and **protest against the Chinese Enumeration Bill** now before the United States Senate.

LETTERS.

1890 Feb. * *N. H.* A bequest of $500,000 is made to found **an agricultural college** at Dover.

Feb. * *New York.* A meeting of 2,000 people of the School Conference is held in Cooper Union.

It protests against the inadequate accommodations of the city schools, from which some 20,000 children were deprived admission during the past year, and also denounces the Compulsory Education Bill before the Legislature as inadequate and illogical.

Feb. * *New York.* Over $85,000 is obtained at the auction sale of the **library of the late S. L. M. Barlow.** *A true copie of the Court booke of the Governor and Society of Massachusetts Bay in New England* goes to the Boston Public Library for $6,500.

Mar. 18. *Wis.* The Supreme Court decides unanimously that **the Bible has no place in the public schools.**

Mar. * *Conn.* Hartford citizens subscribe $400,000 for **a free public library** and an art gallery in that city.

Mar. * *D. C.* Senator Morrill introduces a bill to establish **a national educational fund** by setting apart for that purpose the net proceeds of the sales of public lands.

Senator Blair introduces **a new Educational Bill,** providing for smaller appropriations than the old bill.

Mar. * *N. J.* **Sixty scholarships** in the Agricultural College are provided for by a bill passed by the State Assembly.

Mar. * *New York.* A legacy of $450,000 is left by John Jacob Astor **to the Astor Library.**

Mar. * *N. Y.* Senator Cantor introduces in the Legislature a pension measure.

It proposes to pension at half-pay male teachers 60 years old in the New York public schools who have taught for 30 years. Women teachers who have served 25 years may be retired on application at 50 years of age.

Apr. 1. *Wis.* The election in Milwaukee favors the repeal of the State law prescribing the **study of English** and English teaching in the public schools. Much excitement prevails.

SOCIETY.

1890 Feb. * *N. Y.* The accounts of John A. Davis, city treasurer of Rochester, are over $100,000 short.

Feb. * *S. C.* **The white 'longshoremen** of Charleston secede from their Protective Union because of the admission of negroes.

Feb. * *Tex.* Tom James, a young pugilist of Dallas, is killed in a brutal prize-fight in that city with Kilrain's boxer, Benziah.

Feb. * **The National Convention of Builders** refuses to declare for the eight-hour movement; but they adopt a resolution favoring the payment of workmen by the hour.

Mar. 3. *N. Y.* **A monster petition for ballot reform** is presented to the Legislature; it contains more than 50,000 names, and weighs 1,000 pounds.

Mar. 4. *Mo.* E. T. Noland is charged with **defalcating** $32,745, and suspended from the office of State treasurer.

Mar. 11. *Cal.* **Employment** is given to 1,000 needy men in Golden Gate Park by public subscription.

Mar. 13. *New York.* **The Russian-American National League** celebrates the ninth anniversary of the assassination of Czar Alexander II.

Mar. 14. *New York.* **The trial of Sheriff James A. Flack begins.** It is alleged that he obtained a divorce from his wife without her knowledge. [Flack, his son William L., who appeared against his mother, and Joseph Meeks, a lawyer, are found guilty of conspiracy to obtain a divorce fraudulently. Apr. 7. Meeks accepts sentence and goes to jail.] (See State, Mar. 31.)

Mar. 17. *Wash.* "Citizen" George Francis Train and Miss Regina Rothschild start from Tacoma, matched **for a race round the world.**

Mar. 25. *N. J.* **The corrupt Jersey City election officers** are allowed to serve again at the approaching election.

Mar. 27. *Md.* Stevenson Archer, State treasurer, is declared **a defaulter;** amount, $132,401. [Sentenced to State prison for five years.]

Mar. 29. *Pa.* **The American Mechanics** call for 1,000 armed men to help raise the American flag over the public schools of Mucklerat, to which the foreigners are opposed.

Mar. 30. *New York.* **The Chinese Charitable and Benevolent Association** of this city is incorporated.

Mar. * *Boston.* George P. Brown, head of Brown, Theese, and Clark, a big wool-firm, is charged with **stealing $1,700,000, and absconding.**

Mar. * *I. T.* The Choctaw Indian Nation passes a law **allowing a lottery** to operate within its jurisdiction.

Mar * *Ky.* **A bill to abolish lotteries** is passed by the Senate.

Mar. * *Ky.* **White Caps** raid a dwelling near Covington, take out three men accused of petty thefts, and give each 30 lashes with blacksnake whips.

Mar. * *Md.* **The bill abolishing pool-rooms** passes the Legislature and is signed by the governor.

Mar. * *Miss.* **The indictments against J. L. Sullivan** for prize-fighting are annulled by the Mississippi Supreme Court.

Mar. * *N. J.* The Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance of New Jersey form a new organization, to be called "The Industrial Senate."

Its object is the improvement of the condition of wage-workers and tillers of the soil.

Mar. * *N. J.* A bill is passed by the Legislature prohibiting racing on any State track more than 30 days in the year.

Mar. * *New York.* The shirtmakers' strike ends by the bosses yielding every point demanded.

Mar. * *New York.* The Woman Suffrage League prepares a petition to the Czar to personally investigate and reform the workings of the Siberian system.

Mar. * *Pa.* About 800 men employed at the Sheldon Axle Works, in Wilkesbarre, strike because of injustice done to three employees.

Mar. * *Pa.* Over 1,000 bolt-makers in Pittsburg strike for higher wages.

Mar. * President Corbin of the Reading Railroad orders all employees discharged who frequent drinking-places, and the employment of total abstainers in preference to drinking-men.

Mar. * *Wis.* The 1,000 employees of the Lorrie iron-mine at Ashland strike for higher wages.

Mar. * The striking switchmen on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad gain a complete victory.

Apr. 2. *Ia.* Many Anti-Saloon Republicans recommend high license and local option, instead of prohibition.

Apr. 5. *N. J.* Election officers are arrested in Jersey City for stuffing ballot boxes.

Apr. 6. *La.* Confederate Memorial Day is observed. The New Orleans cemeteries are visited by thousands of persons.

STATE.

1890 Mar. 4. *Tenn.* The annual assembly of the National League of Republican Clubs meets at Nashville.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* Congress: Representatives appear before the sub-committee of the House World's Fair Committee, and convince the committee that Chicago has raised $5,000,000 and can furnish the $10,000,000 guaranty for the Fair.

Mar. 13. *D. C.* Congress: The House amends and passes the Oklahoma Temporary Government Bill. [Mar. 23, Apr. 23. Conference report agreed to. May 3. Approved by the President.]

—*Md.* The Senate passes a Ballot Reform Bill. Vote, 23–1. [Mar. 19. By the Legislature of Washington. Apr. 8 and May 7. By New Jersey.]

Mar. 17. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the bill fixing April 30 to Oct. 20, 1892, as the period for the World's Fair, and requiring that $10,000,000 shall be provided to meet expenses before the President invites foreign nations to participate; the bill goes to the House.

The House passes the Morrow Census Amendment Bill introduced Feb. 6. [Apr. 1. Laid on table in Senate.]

Mar. 18, 22. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Timber-Culture Bill introduced Feb. 19.

Mar. 19. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

Mar. 20. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate rejects the Blair Education Bill. Vote, 31–37.

Mar. 21. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Pension Appropriation Bill introduced Feb. 18. It appropriates $100,000,000, and every veteran 50 years old who served for 60 days may receive a pension.

—*New York.* The Court of Appeals decides that the Electrical Execution Law is constitutional, on an appeal in the Kemmler case.

Mar. 25. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Chicago World's Fair Bill, but postpones the time of opening to May, 1893. Vote, 202–49. It authorizes the appointment of a board of lady managers.

Mar. 26. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Wyoming Admission Bill introduced Dec. 18, 1889.

Mar. 27. *S. C.* The farmers hold a State Convention in Columbia; they nominate Benjamin R. Tillman for governor, and J. C. Coit for lieutenant-governor.

Mar. 28. *D. C.* Congress: A bill is introduced in the Senate to provide for a World's Fair Annex in Washington or New York in October, 1892.

Mar. 31. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Dependent Pension Bill introduced Dec. 4, 1889. Vote, 42–12. (See June 11.) The House passes the Army Appropriation Bill introduced Feb. 28.

—*N. Y.* Gov. Hill vetoes the Saxton Ballot Reform Bill, providing for a secret ballot, on the ground of unconstitutionality; Senator Fassett introduces a bill to submit the question of an official ballot to the people next November.

—*New York.* Ex-Sheriff Flack is sentenced to a fine of $500 and two months' imprisonment; Referee James Meeks, $500 and one month; and William Flack, the son, $500 and four months on Blackwell's Island. (See Society, Mar. 14.)

—*D. C.* Reduction of the public debt in March, $11,389,857.

Apr. 1. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Fortifications Appropriation Bill introduced Mar. 18; it appropriates $4,521,678. Vote, 116–66.

The President appoints Col. F. A. Seeley of Washington and Francis Forbes of N. Y. as representatives of the United States to the International Conference in Madrid.

The new extradition treaty with England goes into effect.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the M'Adoo Hudson River Bridge Bill, to connect New York and Jersey City, introduced Jan. 6.

The Pan-American Conference recommends the establishment of an international monetary union.

—*Ia.* Anti-Saloon Republicans in convention agree to advocate a change in the prohibition law so as to introduce high license and local option.

—*N. Y.* The Senate passes the bill for the State care of the insane.

Apr. 3. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Struble Bill to admit Idaho; bill introduced Jan. 13.

—*R. I.* The indecisive elections leave the choice of State officers to the Legislature. [Apr. 13. The Democrats win in the Legislative contest. May 27. The Legislature elects Democratic State officers.]

Apr. 4. *N. Y.* A Ballot Reform Bill is introduced in the Assembly; also a bill to provide for a non-partisan police board in New York City.

Apr. 5. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the Oklahoma Town Site Bill. [May 2–5. Conference report agreed to. May 19. Approved by the President.]

It passes the Edmunds Meat Exportation and Inspection Bill introduced Feb. 19.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the Democratic Representatives decide not to carry the new rules before the Supreme Court.

MISCELLAENOUS.

1890 Mar. 6. *N. Y.* A rear end collision near Hamburg, on the Lake Shore Railroad, causes six deaths, besides 17 wounded.

Mar. 19. *Wis.* Five miners perish in a burning mine in Hurley; over $100,000 worth of property is destroyed.

Mar. 20. *Ga.* The new Capitol at Atlanta, costing $1,000,000, is completed.

Mar. 23. *Colo.* Great prairie fires raging; 1,000,000 acres have been devastated.

—*Okla.* A multitude of "Boomers" rush into the Cherokee strip.

Mar. 28. *Md.* The shortage of State Treasurer Archer is known to be $127,000, and may reach double this sum.

Mar. 29. *Mo.* St. Louis loses $300,000 by a fire started by an electric-light wire.

Mar. * *Ind.* Fifteen men are killed in a burning building in Indianapolis.

Mar. * *Mass.* Gov. Brackett appoints a special commission for the extermination of the gypsy moth.

Mar. * *Pa.* English syndicates buy six farms at Lenover; they will erect two mammoth cotton-mills, and dwelling-houses to accommodate 2,000 employees —the plant will cost $3,000,000.

Mar. * *Pa.* Street railway franchises amounting to $60,000,000 are granted in Pittsburg.

Mar. * *U. S.* The big smelting organizations form a trust with a capital of $25,000,000.

Mar. * The deep snow in the Northwest deprives the cattle of range-grass and fodder; they perish by hundreds.

Apr. 1. *Utah.* Many Mormons are leaving for Chihuahua, Mex., where they have purchased an immense tract of land.

Apr. 3. *Cal.* The steamship *China* breaks the record; making a trip from San Francisco to Hongkong in 20 days, including a stop at Yokohama.

—*N. Y.* The old Greeley home at Chappaqua is destroyed by fire; the remains of Horace Greeley's library and many unpublished letters are burned.

Apr. 5. *N. Y.* Watertown loses $150,000 by fire in its business section.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Apr. 8. *New York.* **The 7th Regiment** is invited to attend the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Robert E. Lee at Richmond, Va.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* John K. Mizner is commissioned colonel — 10th cavalry.

Apr. 18. *Ky.* **Five militiamen are wounded** in a skirmish with outlaws in Harlan County.

Apr. 22. *New York.* **The Old Guard celebrates** its 64th anniversary.

Apr. 23. *D. C.* Charles G. Bartlett is commissioned colonel — 9th infantry.

Apr. * *D. C.* Secretary Tracy orders a court-martial to try **Commander McCalla of the U. S. S.** *Enterprise*, on charges of cruelty to his crew. [May 15. He is suspended from rank and duty for three years.]

Apr. * *S. Dak.* **A band of Cheyenne Indians** is on the warpath, led by a bad chief called Big Foot; two companies of troops are sent to subdue them.

Apr. * *Fla.* The North Atlantic Squadron is ordered from Key West to Haiti.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Apr. 6. *Boston.* The 75th anniversary of the **Boston Handel and Haydn** Society is celebrated.

Apr. 12. *S. Dak.* **A dust blizzard** is raging.

—— *D. C.* President Harrison presents, in the name of Congress, a gold medal to Joseph Frances, **the inventor of the life-saving appliances** for the shipwrecked.

Apr. 13. *Ariz.* **Rich gold deposits** are found in Grand Cañon.

Apr. 19. *Ala.* Several people are killed and much property is destroyed by a **tornado** in Geneva county.

Apr. 20. *New York.* **A Psychical Research Society** is formed.

Apr. 30. *New York.* Ground is broken for the **Washington Memorial Arch.** [May 30. The corner-stone is laid with ceremonies.]

Apr. * *Alas.* An expedition organized by *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* starts to **explore Alaska.**

Apr. * *Ark.* The streets of Arkansas City are **under water** from four to six feet deep; the town is deserted by at least half of its population.

Apr. * *Chicago.* **An imposing monument** in memory of Gen. Grant is nearing completion in Lincoln Park.

The pedestal is a solid terrace wall of granite, pierced by an arch 60 feet wide; the terrace is 150 feet long and 42 feet high; and on it is placed an equestrian statue of Grant 13 feet in height.

Apr. * *Pa.* **Another flood** occurs in Johnstown; the water in the streets is four feet deep.

Apr. * *Pa.* **A rich well of natural gas** is struck at Pittsburg.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.

Apr. 13. Randall, Samuel J., M. C. for Pa., speaker, A62.

CHURCH.

1890 Apr. 27. *N. Y.* Members of the **Salvation Army are arrested** in Yonkers for singing in the streets.

Apr. * *Ia.* **Over 100 Mormon missionaries** are sent out from Des Moines.

Apr. * *New York.* **Bronze doors costing not less than $100,000** are placed in Trinity Church, as a memorial to the late John Jacob Astor.

Apr. * *N. Y.* **Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler,** for 30 years pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, retires; he is presented with a purse of $30,000. [Dec. 14. Dr. Gregg becomes his successor.]

LETTERS.

1890 Apr. 9. *Mass.* Mrs. E. S. B. Mead is chosen President **of Mount Holyoke College.**

Apr. 13. *Chicago.* **The friends of the public-school system** organize for its protection, owing to the active opposition of Roman Catholics and Lutherans to the Bennett law in Milwaukee.

Apr. 15. *Phila.* **Archbishop Ryan** will be editor-in-chief of *The American Catholic Quarterly Review*, beginning with the July number.

—— *New York.* **E. L. Godkin of the** *Evening Post* **is arrested on charge of libel for articles reflecting on Tammany leaders.**

Apr. 21. *N. Y.* **Murat Halstead,** of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, becomes editor of the Brooklyn *Standard-Union.*

Apr. * *D. C.* Mr. Lawler of Illinois introduces in the House a bill to test the science of short spelling and to establish 100 schools for that purpose.

Apr. * *New York.* Andrew Carnegie gives **$10,000 to the Authors' Club,** to be used for the "encouragement of literature."

Apr. * *O.* **A Catholic Educational Union,** similar to the Chautauqua Circle, is formed, and is spreading rapidly in other States.

SOCIETY.

1890 Apr. 7. *Chicago.* **The Board of Trade attacks the "bucket-shops."**

Five thousand carpenters strike for an eight-hour day and minimum wages of 40 cents an hour. [Apr. 11. The builders refuse.]

Apr. 8. *Chicago.* **The plumbers' strike is settled;** the men get a portion of the increase of wages demanded.

—— *Mass.* The Worcester People's Savings-bank teller, F. Kimball, and $40,000 of the deposits, are missing.

Apr. 10. *Ia.* **High license** is defeated in the Legislature, and prohibition sustained.

Apr. 12. *Ark.* **White Caps flog** a preacher of the Latter-day Saints.

Apr. 14. *Cal.* Several hundred persons believe the predictions of Mrs. Woodworth, George Erickson, and other false **prophets,** declaring that San Francisco, Oakland, Chicago, and Milwaukee would be destroyed by earthquake an tidal wave, and go to the hills.

—— *New York.* **The employees of 7 shops of clothing-makers strike** for a increase of wages; more than 1,000 me are out.

Apr. 16. *New York.* **The Workin Girls' Societies** of New York, Brooklyn Boston, and Philadelphia open a con vention.

The *Evening Post* **publishes charge against Senator Quay** of Pennsylvania

—— *Pa.* The railroad companies in Pitts burg decide **not to recognize any fede ration of railroad employees.**

Apr. 17. *Chicago.* **A conflict** betwee police and strikers takes place.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* A General Society of **the Sons of the Revolution** is organized in Washington, with ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll as general president.

—— *N. Mex.* W. H. Pope of Ky., **the defaulting cashier of the Louisville City** National Bank, with $70,000 of its funds, is captured.

Apr. 21. *Chicago.* **The eight-hour movement** is spreading. Carpenters make new demands, requiring boss carpenters to employ seven-eighths of the carpenters in the city.

The carpenters' Council refuses to allow men to work for the masters' associations.

[Apr. 22. The strikers become riotous. Apr. 25. They assault 32 non-union men. Apr. 26. The masters refuse to arbitrate. Apr. 29. The strikers agree to resume work in connection with the new organization of employers. May 3. The strike practically ends in the failure of the carpenters.]

Apr. 23. *New York.* **A convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs** is held.

Apr. 24. *New York.* **The Actuarial** Society of America assembles.

Apr. 28. *Ia.* The Supreme Court decides the **seizure of beer** sent into the State in sealed kegs from Illinois in original packages, and sold, to be in violation of the Constitution.

Apr. 30. *New York.* **Two thousand framers** resolve to strike on May Day.

A mass-meeting is held in Chickering Hall; it is called by the **Ladies' Health Protective Association** to demand clean streets.

Apr. * *Boston.* **The bricklayers** have signed an agreement **not to strike for three years** in return for eight hours and an advance in wages.

Apr. * *Boston.* **Nine hours** without reduction of wages is granted the 2,200 workmen employed in 12 of the marble factories.

Apr. * *Chicago.* **The** *Daily News* **has been exposing wholesale gambling.**

It estimates that the receipts of the gambling-houses, which are controlled by a syndicate, aggregate $10,000,000 a year, and that $500,000 are paid to members of the administration for immunity from police interference, and a much larger sum to the police themselves.

Apr. * *Ga.* Northern-born citizens residing in Atlanta organize **a Northern Society.**

Apr. * *La.* **The Louisiana Lottery Company** offers to pay the State $12,500,000 for a renewal of its charter for 25 years.

Apr. * *Mo.* Kansas City passes an ordinance fixing eight hours as a day's work for all city employees and all laborers employed on city contracts.

Apr. * *N. H.* The woman suffragists of Concord elect Mrs. M. H. Woodworth to the Board of Education by a majority of 773 in a total of 3,826 votes.

Apr. * *New York.* The Central Labor Union passes a resolution for purifying the city government by obtaining evidence against the police protection of criminals.

STATE.

1890 Apr. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House refuses to suspend the rules and pass the Dependent Pension Bill. Vote, 169–87.

Apr. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Anti-Trust Bill** introduced Dec. 4; vote, 52–1 (absent, 29); the House reconsiders the vote by which it recently defeated the **bill to appropriate $75,000** to supply the deficiency caused by the Silcott defalcation; the bill is passed (the Senate also passes the bill); the House also passes the **M'Adoo Alien Navy Enlistment Bill** introduced Dec. 18; referred to Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes a resolution providing for the **submission of a Prohibition Amendment to the Constitution** to the vote of the people April 17, 1891. Vote, 58–1.

Apr. 9. *N. Y.* The Senate passes the **Weekly Payment Bill,** a measure favored by all labor organizations. [May 21. Gov. Hill signs the bill.]

Apr. 10. *Ia.* The Legislature defeats the **High-License Bill.** Vote, 21–29.

—— *Mass.* The House passes a Bill **making nine hours a legal day's work** in State and municipal employment.

Apr. 11. *D. C.* **Congress: The World's Fair Bill** is reported to the Senate; an amendment provides for a **naval review** in New York Harbor in April, 1893.

Apr. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** Both houses adjourn as a mark of respect to the late **Samuel J. Randall.**

The United States Supreme Court decides that the State of **California has no jurisdiction in the case of Deputy-Marshal Nagle,** who killed the would-be assassin of Associate Justice Field.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes **the Naval Appropriations Bill.** Vote, 117–100. Introduced Apr. 1.

It passes the Roger bill, introduced Apr. 4, defining the **jurisdiction** of the U. S. Courts.

—— *Ia.* The Legislature gives physicians and pharmacies the **right to sell liquor** free of license tax.

Apr. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate rejects the **Chinese Enumeration Bill.** Vote, 5–12. The Senate now has 47 Republicans and 37 Democrats.

In the House the **McKinley Tariff Bill** is introduced by the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means; it proposes "to equalize duties on imports and to reduce the revenue of the Government;" a minority report is also submitted.

Secretary Windom issues the **new regulations governing the landing of immigrants.**

—— *N. Y.* The Senate repeals the **Two-dollars-a-day Bill.** Vote, 17–11. It passes the bill providing for the **Hudson River Suspension Bridge** from New York City to the Jersey shore. Vote, 20–8.

The bridge is to have at least six railroad tracks and capacity for four more, and to cost about $40,000,000. It is to be finished within 10 years, and will be the largest bridge in the world.

Apr. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate; John H. Regan of Texas introduces a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, for the election of Senators by popular vote; the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors completes its **appropriation bill — $20,901,500.**

—— *Mass.* The Legislature rejects the bill to grant **municipal suffrage to women.**

Apr. 18. *D. C.* **The Pan-American Conference** ends.

—— *N. H.* The Supreme Court decides that **President Taggert** of the State Senate is acting governor.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* Secretary Blaine makes a farewell address to the delegates to the **Pan-American Conference.**

—— *Samoa.* **The Samoan treaty** is signed at Apia.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Chicago World's Fair Bill,** including an amendment providing for a naval review. Vote, 43–13.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate votes **against the proposal to submit the Prohibition Amendment** to the people in April instead of at a general election.

Apr. 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **District of Columbia** Appropriation Bill. [July 31. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 8. Approved by the President.]

The House debates the **Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bills.**

—— *N. Y.* The Senate amends and passes the **new Saxton Ballot Reform Bill.** [Apr. 29. It passes the Assembly. May 2. Gov. Hill signs it.]

Apr. 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** The President approves the act creating the **World's Columbian Exposition.**

The bill is entitled: "An act to provide for celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois."

President Harrison signs the joint resolution of Congress appropriating $150,000 for the relief of the **Mississippi flood sufferers.**

Apr. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Legislative, Executive, and Judicial** Appropriation Bill after six discussions; bill introduced Apr. 7.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate Committee on Cities, while investigating the municipal department in New York City, learns how $180,000 was raised to buy the **Board of Aldermen in favor of Hugh J. Grant.**

Representatives of 10 American republics sign the **International Arbitration Treaty** for the settlement of national disputes instead of war.

The United States Supreme Court decides that the Iowa law providing for **seizure of liquors in "original packages"** is unconstitutional.

Apr. 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Land Grant Forfeiture Bill,** restoring to the United States its title to lands granted to aid railroads in certain cases.

It passes the Plumb **Land Forfeiture Bill** after seven discussions; bill introduced Feb. 20.

It amends and passes the **Davis Dependent Pension Bill.** Vote, 179–71. [June 11, 23. Conference report agreed to. June 28. Approved by the President.]

Apr. 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Worsted Bill** introduced Apr. 21.

—— Reduction of the **public debt** in April, $7,636,901.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Apr. 9. *New York.* Mayor Grant appoints August Belmont, C. S. Smith, J. H. Starin, William Steinway, and O. B. Potter **commissioners of rapid transit.**

Apr. 11. *New York.* **The maiden trip** of the steamship *Majestic,* in 6 days, 10 hours, 30 minutes, **is the quickest maiden trip** on record.

Apr. 12. *Boston.* **Four breweries are** purchased by an English syndicate.

—— *Chicago.* **A panic** occurs in the Board of Trade.

Apr. 18. *New York.* **Castle Garden** ceases to be the depot for receiving immigrants, the Government barge office taking its place.

Apr. 30. *Phila.* **The suspension of the Bank of America,** a State bank, is announced.

Apr. * *Chicago.* Ice-dealers **form a trust** and advance prices 25 to 50 per cent. The crop in the vicinity is 1,000,000 tons short.

Apr. * *Chicago.* **The World's Fair of 1893** is fully incorporated and organized.

The directors adopt a report of the finance committee recommending that the capital stock be increased to $10,000,000.

Apr ±. * *New York.* An English syndicate buys up **the Murphy Varnish Company** of New York, the largest varnish company in America.

Apr. * *N. Y.* **The water-power of Niagara Falls** is to be utilized for mills and electric lights in Niagara and Buffalo.

Contracts are signed for the construction of a tunnel and raceways under the falls; the capital stock of the Niagara Falls Power Company is $2,000,000.

Apr. * *N. Y.* A two-thirds interest in four large **paper-mills** in New York State is transferred to an **English syndicate** for $8,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 May 15. *D. C.* Secretary Tracy confirms the finding of the court-martial sentencing **Commander McCalla** to suspension of rank and duty for three years.

May 23. *New York.* The *Pensacola* returns from the East Africa eclipse expedition.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 May 3. *Mo.* **The Merchants' Bridge,** 2,420 feet long, spanning the Mississippi at St. Louis, and costing $6,000,000, is completed.

May 5. *New York.* **The Metropolitan Museum** of Art is reopened to the public.

May 6. *Tex.* **A hurricane** prevails.

May 9, 10. *Pa.* Near Franklin **a tornado** tears a path 300 feet wide and 25 miles long; two persons are killed and several others badly hurt; houses and barns are demolished, trees uprooted, and cattle killed.

May 13. *New York.* The corner-stone of the **Carnegie Music Hall** is laid by Mrs. Carnegie.

May 16. *Alas.* **A volcano** is reported to be in a state of eruption.

May 23. *Ill.* **A new wheat-pest, the saw-fly,** appears.

May 29. *Md.* The 12th annual Congress of the **American Laryngological Association** begins its sessions in Baltimore.

—— *Va.* An equestrian **statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee** is unveiled at Richmond.

May 30. *O.* **The Garfield Memorial** is dedicated at Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland.

—— *La.* The **Red River rises** many feet, and sweeps away the levees near Shreveport; thousands of homes are rendered desolate, and immense damage is done to property and crops.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.
May 3. Beck, James, senator for Ky., A68.
May 18. Ropes, Ripley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., A70.
May 22. Harper, Fletcher (Harper Bros.), publisher, A62.

CHURCH.

1890 May 7. *Mo.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal South) meets at St. Louis. [May 9. It decides to admit laymen as members. May 19 Revs. Atticus G. Haygood and Oscar P. Fitzgerald are elected bishops.]

May 8. *S. C.* The Episcopal Diocese votes not to exclude **a colored minister** who is at present a member of that body.

May 15. *N. C.* The Southern **General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Asheville; Rev. James Park, moderator.

The body embraces 2,321 churches, with 1,145 ministers, 161,000 communicants, and over 100,000 Sunday-school pupils.

—— *N. Y.* The Northern **General Assembly** (Presbyterian) meets at Saratoga; Rev. W. E. Moore of Columbus, Ohio, moderator.

The great question that agitates the conference is the revision of the Confession of Faith. The change proposed will blot out of the Confession of Faith — Reprobation; the damnation of infants; the damnation of the heathen; the classification of Roman Catholics as idolators, and the statement that the Pope is Anti-Christ. Its reports show 133 Presbyteries favor revision, 66 oppose any change, seven decline to express an opinion, and seven are unheard from. [May 24. A committee is appointed to nominate a Committee on Revision. May 26. Committees on Revision and a Consensus Creed are appointed.]

May 17. *Colo.* **The Rocky Mountain Conference** of Unitarian and other Liberal Christian Churches is organized at Denver.

May 22. *New York.* Missionaries sail for the Soudan Pioneer Mission in Africa.

They are volunteers from the Young Men's Christian Associations; and all venture "in faith," with no promise of financial support except the promises of the Bible.

May 27. *New York.* **The Jewish Ministers' Association** of America is in session.

LETTERS.

1890 May 6. *New York.* Arrangements are completed for accepting the **gift of Charles Butler of $100,000** each to the University of the City of New York and to Union Theological Seminary. Steps are taken to unite the two institutions in an alliance.

May 10. *R. I.* The School Committee of Providence **banishes the Bible** and devotional exercises from its schools.

May 14. *D. C.* Senator Edmunds introduces a bill to establish **the University of the United States in the City of Washington;** the bill calls for $5,000,000, the income of which is to be used for the expenses of the institution.

May 19±. *N. Y.* The U. S. Supreme Court decides **the Fisk will case against Cornell,** the University thereby losing $2,000,000.

May 22. *N. Y.* The Presbyterian General Assembly's Committee on Bills and Overtures presents a report urging that **the Bible be restored to its true place in our system of education,** it not being sectarian, but the source of the highest moral teaching.

May 28. *Wis.* German Catholic societies **organize against the Bennett Law.**

—— *Mass.* The New England **Intercollegiate Association** holds its annual session in Worcester.

May 29. *Fla.* **The University of Florida** is founded at Tarpon Springs.

SOCIETY.

1890 May 1. *Chicago.* About 25,000 men unite in a labor parade.

—— *D. C.* The Secretary of War directs that the provisions as to canteens at military posts shall be retained, except that no ardent spirits or wine shall be sold in canteens, **sales of "light beer"** only being tolerated.

—— *Del.* A private citizen is allowed **the privilege of whipping a criminal.**

—— *U. S.* **Ex-President Grover Cleveland** is admitted to practise before the Bar of the Supreme Court.

May 3. *Chicago.* Over 7,000 men join the dissatisfied strikers, making the total number out 32,000.

—— *Boston.* Carpenters **prepare letters** urging foreign working men to remain away.

May 4. *Chicago.* Leaders among the striking carpenters **endeavor to continue agitation,** and postpone settlement of the strike. It is commonly believed to have failed and ended.

May 5. *New York.* **The Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law** is incorporated.

—— *N. Y.* **The carpenters** in New York and Brooklyn succeed in the eight-hour strike.

May 7. *D. C.* The Decennial Convention of **Pharmacists of the United States** is in session at Washington.

—— *New York.* The annual meeting and election of the **Civil Service Reform Association** takes place.

May 9. *D. C.* **A reception is given to Gen. Sherman** in Washington.

May 10. *Ia.* **Liquor-selling** under the "original package" decision is increasing.

—— *Kan.* The women who were recently elected officers of Edgerton all resign because of criticism; they say the men can conduct the government in the future.

—— *N. Y.* **The defalcation of $100,000** by G. P. Whitney in the Albany City National Bank is reported.

May 11. *New York.* The Central Labor Union denies admission to the delegates from the **Saloon-Keepers' Association,** on the ground that its members are not wage-workers.

May 13. *Fla.* **A reign of terror** at Cedar Keys is caused by Mayor W. W. Cottrell, who threatens the lives of all who oppose him. [May 22. **Citizens flee from the city through fear** of the return of Mayor Cottrell.] (See Nov. 6.)

—— *La.* **The Louisiana Lottery** offers $1,000,000 a year to the Legislature for the continuance of its charter.

—— *New York.* The 25th anniversary of the **National Temperance Society** is celebrated.

May 14. *N. Y.* **The National Conference of Charities and Corrections** begins at Buffalo.

—— *N. Y.* **Ex-Alderman John O'Neill** of "boodle" notoriety is released from Sing Sing.

May 16. *Ala.* **Two Mormon elders are severely whipped** in Clay County by 40 farmers, among whose families the Mormons have been proselyting for several weeks.

May 19. *N. Y.* The *Democrat and Chronicle* of Rochester announces **that it will cease to issue a Sunday edition** on July 6; this is in deference to public sentiment.

May 20. *Chicago.* A strike of waiters is in full force.

May 21. *Cal.* Plans for a filibustering expedition to annex Lower California to the United States are revealed at Los Angeles.

—— *D. C.* The United States Brewers' Association, representing $195,000,000 of invested capital, opens its session in Washington.

—— *S. C.* The State Convention of colored people assembles at Columbia to organize a State branch of the National Afro-American League.

May 23. *Pa.* The Cincinnati Brewing Company, amid much excitement, opens an "original package" store in Leechburg, a dry town for years.

May 24. *Chicago.* An Anarchist plot comes to naught. A bomb heavily loaded with dynamite is found at the base of the Haymarket monument; but a rain puts out the fuse and averts the injury.

May 25. *Conn.* The meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at New Haven is addressed by Chauncey M. Depew.

May 26. *Chicago.* The friends of Dr. Cronin are incorporated as an association to erect and maintain a monument to his memory.

—— *N. J.* Indictments are found against 68 elections officers in Jersey City for ballot-box stuffing.

—— *Miss.* The Blue and the Gray hold a reunion at Vicksburg, amid great enthusiasm.

May 27. *N. Y.* The missing John Keenan, ex-alderman of "boodle" notoriety in connection with the Broadway street railroad, returns, and furnishes bonds in $40,000 to answer the "boodle" indictment. [June 2. The indictment against Patrick Farley is dismissed. June 9. Ex-Alderman John O'Neil's fine of $2,000 is remitted. July 9. Ex-Alderman DeLacy and "Billie" Maloney return and give bail in $40,000 for trial.]

May 28. *D. C.* The National Convention of State Railroad Commissioners begins its sessions at Washington.

May 29. *D. C.* The Judiciary Committee of the House reports a bill for a Constitutional Amendment to secure suffrage to the women of the whole country. [No further action is taken.]

—— *Miss.* A reunion of the Blue and the Gray is held on the battlefields of Port Gibson and Champion Hills.

—— *Va.* Richmond is decorated with Confederate flags, in honor of the unveiling of a statue to Gen. Robert E. Lee.

STATE.

1890 May 1. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Sherman Anti-Trust Bill.

[June 18, 20. Conference report agreed to. July 2. Approved by the President.]

May 2. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Customs Administration Bill. [May 27. Conference report agreed to. June 12. Approved by the President.]

The House defeats the Adams International Copyright Bill. Vote, 98–126.

May 3. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill introduced Apr. 22.

—— *Ill.* The Knights of Labor, Patrons of Husbandry, and Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association unite for political action.

May 5. *D. C.* Congress: Both Houses adjourn out of respect to the memory of Senator James B. Beck, of Ky.

May 7. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate begins its debate on the Silver Bill. (See July 14.) In the House the debate on the Tariff Bill is opened by William McKinley of O. for the measure, and R. Q. Mills of Tex. against it.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the Blackwell's Island Bridge Bill: the Assembly votes to submit the Prohibition Amendment to the people on April 9, 1891.

May 8. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Dingley Worsted Bill.

May 9. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the regular Pension Bill. [June 24. The Senate recedes from its amendment. July 1. Approved.]

May 10. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Army Appropriation Bill with the anti-canteen amendment. [May 28, June 2, 4. Conference report agreed to. June 16. Approved by the President.]

May 12, 13. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate the Silver Bill is debated; the House passes six paragraphs of the McKinley Tariff Bill.

May 13. *Kan.* Judge Crozier decides that a part of the State Prohibitory Law is unconstitutional.

May 14. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate G. F. Edmunds of Vt. introduces a bill for the establishment of a National University. (See Letters.)

May 17. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes a bill appropriating $300,000 for an equestrian statue of Gen. Grant at Washington; bill introduced Apr. 16; referred to House Committee on Library.

The U. S. Supreme Court declares Minnesota's Dressed Beef Law unconstitutional.

May 19. *Ky.* The U. S. Supreme Court decides in favor of the claim of Kentucky to the ownership of Green Island in the Ohio.

May 21. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate the Silver Bill and the bill restoring the control of the liquor-traffic to the States within their own borders are discussed; the House passes the McKinley Tariff Bill. Vote, Yea, 164 Rep.; Nay, 140 Dem., 1 Rep. (Wheeler); absent, 6 Rep., 15 Dem.

—— *N. J.* State Senator E. F. M'Donald (Dem.) of Hudson County is unseated by the Republicans.

May 23. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate the McKinley Tariff Bill is introduced and referred to the Committee on Finance.

May 26. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate refuses to strike out the provision for three battle-ships in the Naval Bill; also rejects an amendment asking Great Britain to disarm her naval and military forces in the Western Hemisphere.

It amends and passes the Naval Appropriation Bill. [June 24, 25. Conference report agreed to. July 1. Approved by the President.]

May 27. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses the "Original Package" Liquor Bill in its constitutional aspects; in the House a joint resolution is offered appropriating $250,000 for the completion of the Grant monument at Riverside Park, in New York City, and referred to the Committee on Library.

The President transmits to both houses the plan of the Pan-American Conference for an international American Bank.

May 28. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the River and Harbor Bill introduced Apr. 18.

The Senate Finance Committee decides to consider the different schedules of the Tariff Bill separately.

May 29. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the "Original Package" Liquor Bill. Vote, 34–10. Introduced Dec. 4, 1889.

In the House a select committee report in favor of the enfranchisement of the women of the whole country, about 13,000,000 in number.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Apr. * *W. Va.* Hundreds of cattle are dying for want of food.

Apr. * Publishers of cheap novels form a trust, and advance the price of paper-backed books of light reading 33 per cent.

Apr. * The valleys flooded by the tributaries of the Mississippi River suffer immense damage.

May 5. *Pa.* Easton celebrates its first centenary.

May 6. *N. J.* The Singer Sewing-machine Works at Elizabethport are partly burned, and 3,500 persons are thrown out of employment; estimated loss, $1,000,000.

May 8. *N. Y.* Ten lives are lost in fire in an insane asylum in Preston.

—— *Pa.* Five more victims of the Johnstown flood are found.

May 9. *New York.* The Postal Telegraph Cable Company increases its capital stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

May 15. *Pa.* Thirty-one men are buried by a rock-fall in a mine at Ashley.

May 17. *Mich.* Grand Rapids loses $125,000 by fire.

May 20. The steamer *Beacon Light* strikes an iceberg, and narrowly escapes sinking.

—— *O.* The remains of President Garfield are placed in the crypt in the monument in Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, their final resting-place.

May 23. *N. Y.* The Owego National Bank suspends payment; its cashier has departed.

May 24. *Wash.* George Francis Train reaches Tacoma.

He completes his trip around the world in 67 days, 13 hours, three minutes, and three seconds, thus beating Nellie Bly's record by about five days.

May 30. *Cal.* A train falls through a drawbridge at Oakland; 13 persons are drowned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 May 26±. *Miss.* **A reunion of soldiers** of both he Union and Confederate armies is **held at Vicksburg**; it is a great success.

May * The new U. S. torpedo-boat *Cushing* **surpasses all records,** making in one hour 24.32 knots, or 28 miles.

May * **The Squadron of Evolution** is ordered **to sail from Europe to Brazil,** to prevent outside interference with the elections in that country in September.

June 2. *Boston.* **The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company** celebrates its 252d anniversary.

June 3. *Pa.* The gunboat *Bennington* is launched at Chester.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 May * *S. C.* The largest **deposit of manganese** ever found in the United States is opened at Tredegar, Calhoun County.

May * *Tex.* **A destructive cyclone** visits Salt Creek, in Hood County, and kills 15 persons, besides doing great damage to property.

June 4. *New York.* **A ball of fire** strikes the *Commercial Advertiser* building, but does little damage.

June 9. *Va.* **A monument** to the Confederate dead is unveiled at Petersburg.

June 14. *O.* **An earthquake** is felt in Toledo.

June 16. *Cal.* **One of the peaks of Mount Shasta** is reported to have disappeared; it is believed to have fallen into the crater.

—— *D. C.* In the Senate the Finance Committee restores the **duty on works of art.**

June 21. *Ill.* Forty lives are lost by **a destructive cyclone**; Paw-Paw is almost swept away.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.
June 8. Moffat, James Clement, professor at Princeton, A79.
June 23. M'Crary, George W., secretary of war, A55.

CHURCH.

1890 June 1. *N. Y.* **Many Sunday-schools** in Brooklyn are presented with United States **flags by the Grand Army posts.**

The 7th annual session of the **International Missionary Union** begins at Clifton Springs.

June 6. The General Synod (Reformed) adopts a report recommending union with the Reformed Church in the United States.

June 12+. *Minn.* **The Norwegian Lutheran** Church of America holds its annual session in Minneapolis. [The three sects of the church will, as a result of the meeting, unite under the name of the United Norwegian Lutheran Free Church of America.]

—— + *Mo.* **The 9th International Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies** meets at St. Louis; 8,000 delegates are present, representing 660,000 members.

June 14. *Wis.* **The Welsh Presbyterians** — 300 in number — in convention at Milwaukee, denounce the Supreme Court of the State for deciding as unconstitutional the reading of the Bible in the public schools, and decide to indorse the Bennett law.

June 21. *Chicago.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

LETTERS.

1890 May * *Ia.* The State Congregational Association, in session in Des Moines, decides **to take up the fight for public schools** and against the Catholic position.

May * *Ill.* The Lutherans and German Catholics are about to make **a combined attack at the polls on the Compulsory Education Law** to secure its repeal.

May * *Wis.* Republicans divide on the **Bennett School Law issue.**

June 1±. *Mass.* The Faculty, the Academic Council, and the corporation of Harvard, favor **reducing the period of study for B.A. to three years.**

—— *Wis.* Guido Pfister presents **the German and English Academy** in Milwaukee with grounds valued at $20,000, and $35,000 in cash to erect academy buildings.

June 9. *N. J.* Class-day exercises are held at Princeton; Mrs. Susan Brown gives **the college $100,000** for a new dormitory.

June 10. *O.* Father Quigley, pastor of St. Francis de Sales Roman Catholic church at Toledo, is indicted by the grand jury "for misdemeanor, for neglecting to report pupils to the Board of Education."

June 13. *Mass.* A young woman of the Harvard Annex **wins the Sargent prize** for a translation from Horace.

SOCIETY.

1890 May 30. *Chicago.* **The Garfield Memorial** is dedicated at Lakeview; President Harrison and others make addresses.

—— *New York.* The Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Saratoga, **commends prohibition.**

"While, as a church, we neither advocate nor antagonize any political party, we earnestly commend to our ministers and people, as Christian citizens, such vigorous, persevering efforts as may seem wisest to them towards the enactment in every State and Territory of statutes which shall hopefully secure entire prohibition of a traffic largely responsible for the bulk of the drunkenness, crime, pauperism, and social miseries which afflict our land."

—— ± *New York.* **A National Convention of "Christian Scientists"** meets.

May * *D. C.* Members of Congress receive an **appeal from 1,600 unemployed men** in San Francisco, stating the causes of their destitution and asking a loan of $6,000,000 from the Government.

May * *Miss.* **The governor refuses to accept any aid whatever from the Federal Government for the flood sufferers, on the ground that it would demoralize the plantation hands.**

* * *New York.* **The "Consumers' League"** is formed.

Its purpose is to patronize only such storekeepers as are humane to their saleswomen; nearly 100 prominent local clergymen approve the scheme.

May * *New York.* **The Radical Club** is organized.

May * *N. Y.* Gov. Hill signs the bill requiring manufacturing, mining, quarrying, lumbering, mercantile, railroad, steamboat, telegraph, telephone, express, water, and municipal corporations **to pay their employees weekly.**

May * *S. Dak.* A great number of **woman suffrage societies** are organized in the interest of the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment to be voted on next fall.

May * The General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church declares against license.

"We are unalterably opposed to any form of license, high or low, as being wrong in principle and pernicious in practice. We believe the time has fully come when Christian men should rise above party prejudice and sectional jealousy, and give their suffrages to any party which has for its object the protection of our homes by the destruction of the unholy traffic."

June 1. *Kan.* **A lively whisky war** prevails over the "original package" decision.

June 3. *Pa.* **The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers** is in session at Pittsburg.

—— *Mont.* Three Indian chiefs meet near the Crow agency to behold the great spirit; **the Messiah delusion spreads.**

June 4. *Ind.* The Grand Lodge takes a firm stand in favor of **the exclusion of liquor-dealers** from the Order of the Knights of Pythias.

— *O.* **About 1,700 carpenters are out on strike** in Cincinnati.

June 5. *Kan.* Judge J. S. West of the United States District Court at Fort Scott **declines to enforce the State Prohibitory Law** in an original package case.

June 6. *Chicago.* **Irish beer-drinkers** boycott the breweries which have been sold to English syndicates.

—— *New York.* **The American Patriotic League** holds its initial meeting in favor of political purity.

—— *Wash.* **Seattle celebrates the first anniversary of the great fire.**

During the first succeeding year, out of the $12,000,000 worth of buildings destroyed, nearly $6,000,000 have been rebuilt, and the town is again prosperous.

—— *Wis.* **Indians are mutinous.**

A wealthy Norwegian, Segwald A. Qval, of Eau Claire, provides by will $1,000,000 for establishing **a hospital in Madison** for persons crippled and deformed from birth.

June 8. *New York.* The Central Labor Union orders a strike against pool beer; the Socialists withdraw from the Union.

—— *Wyo.* Tongue River settlers are abandoning their homes, owing to thefts and attempted murders by northern Cheyenne Indians.

June 9. *O.* Riotous strikers prevent the running of street-cars in Columbus. [July 11. The strike paralyzes business by diverting trade to other cities; merchants are losing thousands of dollars by the strike. June 13. The strike is settled by compromise.]

—— *Miss.* Ex-State Treasurer W. L. Hemingway is indicted on the charge of embezzling $315,612.19.

June 10. *N. Y.* The annual meeting of the Superintendents of Insane Asylums begins at Niagara Falls.

—— *Tex.* An express-train is held up and robbed by six masked men.

June 11, 12. *New York.* About 800 delegates meet in a Temperance Convention; all sides of the question are discussed; the convention is practically unanimous for prohibition.

—— The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company issues a circular giving notice that it will not employ men addicted to intemperance.

June 13. *S. C.* Lynchers are acquitted at Lexington.

June 14. *Ky.* A meeting is held at Middlesboro to organize permanently the Grant and Lee Monument Association; subscriptions amounting to $14,000 are reported.

—— *Tex.* Prominent citizens of Texarkana are under arrest for train-robbing.

June 16. *La.* A pro-lottery man is lynched by indignant citizens.

June 17 *Boston — Chicago.* The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is celebrated.

—— *D. C.* Miss Mary B. Caldwell of Washington is married to Baron von Zedwitz, German minister to Mexico.

June 18. *O.* The switchmen strike at Cleveland.

—— *New York.* Jay Gould is fined $100 for not doing duty as a juryman.

The Reform Party is announced to meet in convention in Syracuse on Aug. 5.

It favors a national currency, absolute suppression of the liquor-traffic for beverage purposes by national Constitutional enactment, no taxation without representation except in the case of aliens, etc.

—— *N. Y.* The Railway Telegraph Superintendents begin their convention at Niagara Falls.

—— *Pa.* The freight brakemen at Pittsburg strike.

June 19. *New York.* An association is organized to work for new excise laws; it is to be known as the "New York Citizens' Alliance."

June 21. *Ga.* A Mormon elder is tarred and feathered near Gibson.

—— *Mass.* The carpenters and joiners of Worcester agree to strike for nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturday, without reduction in pay.

—— *Mich.* Striking miners stop the work of others in machine and blacksmith shops in the Tamarack mine region.

STATE.

1890 May 31. *D. C.* First Assistant P. M.-Gen., J. S. Clarkson, retires from office.

—— *Neb.* The Legislature is called in special session to consider railroad and ballot reform measures.

June 2. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes an amendment to the Army Bill providing that no liquor shall be sold to soldiers by post-traders, and none by canteens in prohibition States.

Professor Wiley reports to the Treasury Department that the Government has lost $1,000,000 by the polariscope sugar tests in the New York Custom-house.

—— *Ore.* The State election results in the reelection of Binger Hermann to Congress, and a probable Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature: but it gives the governorship to the Democratic nominee, Sylvester Pennoyer.

June 3. *New York.* The commission on consolidation of New York and the neighboring cities holds its first session.

June 4. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the Fortifications Appropriation Bill. [Aug. 7, 8, 13. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 20. Approved by the President.]

—— *Ill.* Gen. John M. Palmer (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Me.* F. M. Hill (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

June 6. *D. C.* Congress: Both Houses consider the silver question; Preston B. Plumb of Kan. opposes the Republican position on the Silver Bill.

June 9. *D. C.* Congress: In the House a substitute for the Silver Bill is passed. Vote, 135–119. It provides for the issue of Treasury notes on the deposit of silver bullion.

June 10. *D. C.* Congress: Senator George F. Edmunds of Vt. introduces a bill providing that all property of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to which it shall appear there is no lawful private right shall be forfeited to the State, and devoted to the benefit of public common schools in Utah. The House passes the Post-office Appropriation Bill introduced Apr. 29.

June 11. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Dependent Pension Bill. Vote, 145–56.

It provides for the payment of pensions to dependent parents of deceased soldiers who would have been entitled to pensions if they had survived. [June 27. Approved.]

June 12. *D. C.* Congress: W. M. Evarts of N. Y., John T. Morgan of Ala., and Z. B. Vance of N. C., speak on the Silver Question; the House passes the Agricultural Appropriation and Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bills.

June 13. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate lays on the table the Morrill Silver Bill after 26 discussions; it authorizes the issue of Treasury notes on the deposits of silver bullion.

—— *Ill.* Gov. Fifer calls a special session of the Legislature to take action on the World's Fair.

June 14. *Kan.* Judge Caldwell of the U. S. Circuit Court at Leavenworth hands down an opinion nullifying the prohibitory laws of the State.

June 15. *Kan.* Judge Ney renders a decision at Independence that sealed bottles of beer in sealed cases are original packages; but they must be sent from outside the State, and not from any other person in the State.

June 17. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Conger Free Coinage Silver Bill. Vote, 43–24. The House passes the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill introduced June 11. [July 7–12. Conference report agreed to. July 14. Approved by the President.]

June 18. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate the Tariff Bill is reported from the Finance Committee; the House receives the amended Silver Bill from the Senate, and passes the Indian Appropriation Bill introduced June 4.

June 19. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate receives from President Harrison the report of the Pan-American Conference Committee on Customs Union. In the House the Federal Elections Bill is reported.

June 20. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill. [July 2. The Conferences having disagreed, the Senate recedes from its amendments. July 11. Approved by the President.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 May 30. *Utah.* The dam of a reservoir on the Sevier River gives way.

June 2. *U. S.* The work of taking a new census is begun.

June 6. Five persons are killed on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad in consequence of a broken wheel.

—— *New York.* The Hudson River Bridge Commission organizes for work.

Andrew H. Green is chosen chairman; Charles N. Vail, secretary; with Charles H. Swan, assistant secretary.

June 8. *Ire.* The steamship *City of Rome* runs on the rocks at Fastnet; no serious damage is done.

—— Many cattle are dying of starvation on the Southwestern ranges.

June 9. *Mo.* Trains collide near Warrenton; eight persons are killed and 11 injured.

June 11. *N. Y.* The elevated roads in the First Ward of Brooklyn are sold for unpaid taxes.

Southampton, Long Island, celebrates its 250th anniversary.

—— A Canadian schooner is seized for smuggling Chinese into the United States.

June 13. *New York.* The Hamburg American steamship *Columbia* arrives, having made the best record between Southampton and New York; time, six days, 16 hours, two minutes.

June 16. *Pa.* Thirty-one miners are killed by a fire-damp explosion in a mine at Hill Farm, Dunbar.

June 17. *Cal.* Miles of grain-fields near Merced are burned over.

June 20. *Chicago.* The Park National Bank closes its doors; its president says it is solvent.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 June 26. The trial trip of the cruiser *Philadelphia* shows that her speed is 19¾ knots at the maximum.

—— *D. C.* Richard N. Batchelder is commissioned brigadier-general.

June * *Mont.* The governor sends the residents of Miles City 1,000 stands of arms as a defense against the Cheyenne Indians.

June * *Wis.* An uprising of the Menominee and Oneida Indians is threatened, and troops are called for; the disorder is incited by an agent who had been dismissed by the Government.

July 11. *D. C.* Alexander McD. McCook is commissioned brigadier-general.

ART— SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 July 1. *Ind.* A monument to Thomas A. Hendricks is unveiled at Indianapolis.

—— *Vt.* The corner-stone of the Fairbanks Museum of Natural Sciences is laid at St. Johnsbury.

July 5. *Ill.* A Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument is unveiled at Sterling.

July 7. *N. Dak.* A tornado sweeps over the State; several persons are killed, and an immense amount of property is destroyed. [July 7, 11. Tornadoes visit Illinois.]

July 8. *New York.* The heat is oppressive; the mercury reaches 101°, in consequence of which many people are prostrated.

July 9. A destructive drought prevails in New Mexico, Arizona, and some parts of Colorado, no rain having fallen for months; thousands of range-cattle are lying dead in parched valleys, and thousands more are dying for want of grass and water.

—— *S. Dak.* A vein of lead, containing 80 per cent of the pure metal, is discovered in Rock Bluffs near Bad River.

July 10. *N. H.* The Signal Station thermometer at Mount Washington indicates 25° above zero, and the summit is white with snow.

July 11. *Va.* A July frost occurs.

—— *N. Y.* Workmen strike natural gas while drilling for water in Utica.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.

July 9. **Fisk, Clinton B.**, abolitionist, prohibitionist, brig.-gen. of vols., candidate for presidency, capitalist, philanthropist, A62.

July 10. McCreedy, Thomas C., senator for Ky., A73.

CHURCH.

1890 June 24. *Cal.* William F. Nichols is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of California.

June 24-27. *Pa.* The 6th International Sunday-school Convention meets in Pittsburg; nearly 1,300 delegates are present, representing 112,897 schools, 1,178,301 teachers, and 9,149,997 scholars.

June 26. *Wyo.* The first Mormon church in this State is incorporated in Cheyenne.

June 29. *New York.* The first rabbi of the First Hungarian Church meets with a hearty reception among his people.

June 30. *Mass.* The Christian College Students' Conference opens at Northfield.

—— *New York.* The corner-stone of a Baptist institutional church in memory of Adoniram Judson is laid at the corner of Thompson Street and Washington Square.

—— *Phila.* The Roman Catholic Cathedral, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1846, is consecrated.

June * The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) adopts resolutions prohibiting clergymen, elders, students, and laymen from using tobacco in any form.

June * The Synod (Reformed Presbyterian) adopts a petition asking Congress to amend the Constitution so as to recognize the divinity of Christ.

LETTERS.

1890 June 26. *Me.* Bowdoin confers the degree of LL.D. on Speaker Thomas B. Reed. [Yale confers the same degree on William Walter Phelps, and Dartmouth on Senator George Franklin Edmunds.]

June 28. Mr. Stanley's new book, *In Darkest Africa*, is published simultaneously in the United States, England, Germany, and other countries.

July 4. *Minn.* The National Council of Education begins its sessions at St. Paul. It has the largest attendance known in its history.

July 7. *Chicago.* Papers of incorporation of the Chicago Baptist University signed by John D. Rockefeller, Francis E. Hinnckley, and others, are received by the Secretary of State at Springfield. [July 10. The first meeting of the trustees is held.]

—— *New York.* Samuel P. Avery gives $50,000 to establish and endow an architectural library in Columbia College, in memory of his son.

—— *O.* President Gates of Rutgers is offered the presidency of Amherst. [Aug. 28. He accepts.]

July 8. *Conn.* The 21st annual convention of the American Philological Association opens in Norwich.

July 10. *Minn.* Archbishop Ireland addresses the National Education Association at St. Paul on the compulsory education laws.

SOCIETY.

1890 June 22. *Mass.* Unknown persons deface with red paint the statue of John Harvard at Harvard University.

June 23. *Kan.* A State Convention at Topeka, having 3,000 delegates present, protests against the Missouri whisky invasion and the "original package" liquor-shops.

—— *N. Y.* Mrs. Delia Cross of Brooklyn qualifies as captain of the schooner *Oregon*, of which she is the owner.

—— *Ill.* The strike of the trainmen and switchmen puts a complete stop to the running of trains on the Illinois Central Railroad. [June 25. The strike extends to the freight handlers at East St. Louis. June 27. The strike ends in a practical victory for the company.]

June 24. *Conn.* Cornell freshmen defeat Harvard and Yale in a boat-race; time, 11.16¼.

June 25. *La.* The Assembly favors the lottery. (See State, June 25.)

—— *Conn.* The Intercollegiate boat-race, three miles straight, takes place at New London; Cornell defeats the University of Pennsylvania; time, 14 minutes and 43 seconds.

June 27. *D. C.* A dependent pension bill is approved granting $6 and $12 per month to ex-soldiers who served 90 days or more in the Civil War, and who are physically or mentally disabled from self-support by manual labor, and to aid their widows.

June * *New York.* Nine of the principal cloak manufacturers lock out their employees, numbering about 10,000 persons. [July 8. A parade of 8,000 locked-out cloakmakers takes place. July 14. They reject the overtures of the manufacturers, and insist that none but union men shall be employed. July 17. The strike takes a new start. July 21. The union makes new demands on the manufacturers' association. July 25. The strikers return to work.]

June * *S. Dak.* The Farmers' Alliance and the Knights of Labor unite and form a new party, called the "Independent party," favoring woman suffrage, graded-service pension, free coinage of silver, prohibition, and tariff for reveuue only.

June * The Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union is formed of seceders from the older society.

July 1. *New York.* A meeting of the Boiler Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada is held.

July 3. *Me.* Annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac is held at Portland.

—— *Tenn.* The reunion of Confederate veterans is held at Chattanooga.

July 9. *N. Y.* The 7th annual convention of the National Confectioners' Association takes place at Niagara Falls.

July 10. *Ga.* Fatal fighting between whites and blacks occurs at Star's Mill, 15 miles south of Palmetto; six white men are shot and a number of blacks.

—— *N. Y.* — *Ky.* Labor strikes occur at Poughkeepsie and Louisville.

—— The 46th annual meeting of the Sons of Temperance of North America is held.

A resolution is adopted calling upon Congress to prohibit the exportation of intoxicating beverages from the United States to Africa and the Western Pacific Islands; also, that the bill to prohibit all interstate original-package traffic in intoxicating drinks in Prohibition States be speedily passed.

STATE.

1890 June 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Edmunds Bill devoting the property of the Mormon Church to the common schools of Utah. Introduced June 10. [Sept. 26. The Committee on Judiciary reports it back to the House.]

June 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Disability Pension Bill and the Agricultural College Bill introduced Apr. 30.

June 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Post-office Appropriation Bill, calling for $72,461,691. It passes the Dolph Bill for the prevention of collisions at sea introduced May 22.

It amends and passes the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill. [July 7–10. Conference report agreed to. July 14. Approved by the President.]

It amends and passes the Post-office Appropriation Bill. [June 28. Conference report agreed to. July 1. Approved by the President.]

—— *N. Y.* The Court of Appeals maintains the constitutionality of the Electrocution Law, and affirms the sentence of William Kemmler.

The Court of Appeals hands down a decision in the case of the North River Sugar Refining Company, dissolving the Sugar Trust on the ground that a trust to increase prices is illegal, and that a company by becoming a member of a trust forfeits its charter.

June 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House defeats a motion to concur in the Senate Free Coinage amendment to the Silver Bill. Vote, 135–152. A conference is ordered. (See July 7.)

—— *La.* The House of Representatives passes the bill to submit to popular vote a constitutional amendment bill extending the charter of the Louisiana State Lottery Company for 25 years at $1,000,000 a year. [In the Senate the bill is amended, increasing the amount to be paid from $1,000,000 to $1,250,000 a year; the Lottery Company agrees to the amendment.] (See July 1.)

—— *Pa.* George W. Delamater (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

June 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the admission of Wyoming, and the House discusses the Federal Elections Bill providing for Federal supervision of elections for Members of Congress.

June 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the bill to admit Wyoming into the Union as the 44th State. [June 8. House concurs. July 10. Approved by the President.] The House debates the Federal Elections Bill; the Democratic Representatives of the Northern States frame a protest against it, on the ground of its being unconstitutional; the Committee on Banking and Currency report favorably a bill to charter the International American Bank; capital, $10,000,000 to $25,000,000.

June 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Hudson River Bridge Bill. [July 12. Approved by the President.] The House Judiciary Committee amends the Senate Original Package Bill so as to make it applicable to all articles whatsoever, declaring that all articles of commerce shall be considered to be within the control of a State as soon as they reach their destination; the debate on the Federal Elections Bill is continued.

The Indian Land Commission has agreed with the Shawnees, Pottawatomies, and partially with the Kickapoos, for the sale of their lands, paying the Indians $1.22½ per acre for the land taken.

June 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Agricultural Appropriation Bill. [July 3, 10. Conference report agreed to. July 14. Approved by the President.] The House continues the discussion of the Federal Elections Bill.

—— *U. S.* Reduction of the debt in June, $20,683,726.

—— Statistics for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $229,668,585; internal revenue, $142,606,706; sales of public lands, $6,358,273; miscellaneous items, $24,447,420. Total revenue, $403,080,983. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, $20,304,244; miscellaneous items, $81,403,256; War Department, $44,582,838; Navy Department, $22,006,206; Indians, $6,708.047; pensions, $106,936,855; interest on public debt, $36,099,284. Total ordinary expenditures, $318,040,711; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $85,040,272. Exports, $857,828,684; imports, $789,310,409. Public debt (Dec. 1.), $1,549,206,126.

July 1. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Idaho Admission Bill. [July 9. Approved; Idaho is the 43d State]; in the House the debate on the Federal Elections Bill is continued.

—— *La.* The Legislature conditionally accepts the amended offer of the Louisiana State Lottery. (See June 25.) [July 6. Gov. Nichols vetoes the bill.]

July 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the Lodge Federal Elections Bill, after seven discussions. Vote, 155–149; introduced June 19. [July 7. Referred to Senate. Aug. 7. The Committee on Privileges and Elections reports it back.] The measure is stigmatized as a "Force Bill" and persistently opposed by the Democrats, it being chiefly directed against the election methods prevailing in some parts of the South.

—— *Me.* William P. Thompson (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

The Conference Committee on the Silver Bill agrees that there shall be a monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, with certificates to be issued as a full legal tender; that 2,000,000 ounces of silver shall be coined monthly until July 1, 1891; after that date so much coined as may be necessary to redeem outstanding certificates.

—— *N. J.* Four delinquent election officers of the First District of Jersey City are sentenced by Judge Lippincott to 18 months in State prison and to pay costs of court.

July 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** the House passes the Senate bill providing for regulations designed to prevent collisions at sea. Vote, 125–45.

—— *La.* The lower House passes the Lottery Bill over the veto of Gov. Nichols. Vote, 68–31. (See Aug. 7.)

July 9. Congress: The House adopts a resolution requesting President Harrison to furnish it with the correspondence between the Government and Great Britain touching the subjects in dispute in Bering Sea since Mar. 4, 1889.

July 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate adopts the Conference report on the Silver Bill. Vote, 39–26

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 June 24. *N. J.* The American Gas Investment Company, with a capital of $50,000,000, is incorporated at Trenton.

June 27. *Chicago.* The World's Fair National Commission is assembled and organized.

It elects Thomas W. Palmer of Mich. president; John T. Dickinson secretary; and Thomas M. Waller, Conn., M. H. DeYoung, San Francisco, Cal., Davidson R. Penn, Penn., G. W. Allen, N. Y., and A. T. Andrews, N. C., vice-presidents.

June 28±. *Pa.* The Roach ship-building works at Chester are said to have been sold to an English syndicate for $3,000,000.

June 30. The Standard Oil Plant at Louisville is partially destroyed by fire; five acres are covered with burning oil.

—— *New York.* The new Croton aqueduct for New York City is completed; it increases the water supply from 100,000,000 gallons to 250,000,000 gallons a day, and costs $20,000,000 and about 100 lives.

June * *D. C.* The 11th census locates the center of population removed from eight miles west by south of Cincinnati, Ohio, to 20 miles east of Columbus, Ind., —a distance of 48 miles in 10 years.

Population of each State.

Alabama	1,513,017	Nevada	45,761
Arizona	59,620	New Hamp.	376,530
Arkansas	1,128,179	New Jersey	1,444,933
California	1,208,130	New Mex.	153,593
Colorado	419,198	New York	5,997,853
Conn.	746,258	N. Carolina	1,617,947
Delaware	168,493	N. Dakota	182,719
Dist. of Col.	230,392	Ohio	3,672,316
Florida	391,422	Oklahoma	61,834
Georgia	1,837,353	Oregon	313,767
Idaho	84,385	Penn.	5,258,014
Illinois	3,826,351	Rhode Isl.	345,506
Indiana	2,192,404	S. Carolina	1,151,149
Iowa	1,911,895	S. Dakota	328,808
Kansas	1,427,096	Tennessee	1,767,518
Kentucky	1,858,635	Texas	2,235,523
Louisiana	1,118,587	Utah	207,905
Maine	661,086	Vermont	332,422
Maryland	1,042,390	Virginia	1,655,980
Mass.	2,238,943	Washi'gton	349,390
Michigan	2,093,889	W. Virginia	762,794
Minnesota	1,301,826	Wisconsin	1,686,880
Mississippi	1,289,600	Wyoming	60,705
Missouri	2,679,184		
Montana	132,159	Total	62,622,250
Nebraska	1,058,910		

July 2. *Mass.* Haverhill celebrates the 250th anniversary of its settlement.

July 4. *Vt.* The 100th anniversary of the settlement of Morristown is celebrated.

July 7. *Pa.* Roseville is nearly destroyed by fire; 23 buildings, including a church, are burned.

July 10. *O.* Proctor and Gamble's soap-works in Cincinnati are capitalized for $6,500,000; no share of it goes abroad.

July 11. *Chicago.* An explosion on the lake steamer *Troga* kills 17 men and injures a number of others.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 July 12. *Me.* **The North Atlantic Squadron** arrives at Bath.

July 14. *D. C.* Melville A. Cochran is commissioned colonel — 6th infantry; also Michael R. Morgan — subsistence department.

The President issues the commissions of Brig.-gen. McCook and Q.M.-gen. Dubarry.

July 25. *Mich.* **Militia men and molders** at Battle Creek engage in a street fight.

July 28. *D. C.* **The cruiser** *Philadelphia* is placed in commission.

July 29. *N. Y.* **The Squadron of Evolution** passes Sandy Hook on its return from its long foreign cruise.

July 31. *D. C.* Com. **A. E. K. Benham** is promoted rear-admiral.

Aug. 2. Thomas M. Vincent is commissioned colonel.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 July 12. *Chicago.* The cornerstone of **the new armory** of the 1st Regiment Illinois N. G. is laid; the building will be one of the most imposing armories in the country.

July 13. *Minn.* **A destructive cyclone** occurs near St. Paul; 100 lives are lost, and much property is destroyed.

—— *N. Y.* The first instalment of a wood department in the **State Museum at Albany** is received, consisting of 43 specimens of wood native to New York State.

July 19. *Wyo.* **The Excelsior Geyser** in Yellowstone Park becomes active — the first time in two years.

July 20. *Chicago.* **A brilliant meteor** passes over this city, looking like a ball of fire with a broad trail of light in its wake, and emitting a hissing sound.

—— *Boston.* **A monument to Count Schwab** is dedicated.

July 21. *Conn., N. Y., Md.* **Frost occurs at several places** in Litchfield County, Conn.; in Onondaga Valley, and Delaware County, N. Y., and in Maryland.

July 22. **Cloud-bursts** in Colorado and Arizona do great damage. Seven lives are lost in a **tornado** in Cass County, N. Dak. [July 26. **A cyclone** damages the suburbs of South Lawrence, Mass.; loss, $100,000.]

July 27. *N. J.* **A heliograph** is invented by Thomas A. Edison; it will be tested on the Dunderberg.

July 31. *D. C.* One hundred years ago to-day the United States issued its **first patent** — to Samuel Hopkins for "making pot and pearl ashes."

—— *Mich.* **Numerous gold nuggets** are found by miners near Ishpeming.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.

July 13. **Frémont, John C.**, maj.-gen., senator for Cal., pathfinder, explorer, A77.

July 19. Walker, James P., M. C. for Mo., dies.

July 27. Collier, Robert Laird, Unit. clergyman, A53.

Aug. 3. Sands, Elizabeth, army nurse in the War of 1812, A101.

CHURCH.

1890 July 11. *Boston.* **The centennial anniversary** of the first sermon preached in New England by **Rev. Jesse Lee**, the apostle of New England Methodism, is celebrated on the site of the old Elm Tree on Boston Common.

July 17. *Vt.* **The golden jubilee** of Bishop de Goesbriand is celebrated at Burlington.

July 18. *N. J.* Rev. Patrick Corrigan, Roman Catholic pastor in Hoboken, is accused by an aged parishioner of wrongfully obtaining her property. [Chancellor Bird files an opinion in the case, setting aside the conveyance.]

July 20. *Chicago.* A large meeting adopts resolutions asking the Legislature to see that the **World's Columbian Exposition is closed on Sunday.**

July 23. *Mass.* **The Roman Catholic archbishops** of the United States hold their annual meeting at Brighton.

July 26. *Minn.* **Archbishop Ireland** is severely criticised in Catholic papers for saying in his address at the National Educational Convention that he is **the friend and advocate of State schools.**

July 27. *New York.* **Dr. Burtsell,** pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany, preaches his farewell sermon; he has been removed by the Propaganda at Rome for his sympathy with Dr. M'Glynn and the Anti-Poverty movement. [July 31. He celebrates his last mass in this church. Nov. 7. He decides to go to the parish at Rondout, N. Y.]

Aug. 1. *Mass.* **The Bible Conference** begins at Northfield.

Aug. 3. *Tex.* Peter Verdaguer is appointed (Roman Catholic) vicar-apostolic of Brownsville.

Aug. 4. *New York.* The 12th Convention of the **American St. Cecilia Society** meets in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

LETTERS.

1890 July 13. *Conn.* **The Suffield Summer School** has 503 summer scholars, making it the largest in New England, and perhaps in the country.

July 16. *N. Y.* William H. Webb endows **the College and Home for Shipbuilders** with $1,000,000.

July 24. *N. Y.* The Regents' Committee reports that the form of **lease from Catholic churches to Catholic schools** meets all the legal requirements, and the latter can thereby become **a part of the State system of education.**

July 29. *N. Y.* **The Business Educators' Association** of America closes its 12th annual convention at Chautauqua.

July 30. *Mass.* Merrill E. Gates is elected President **of Amherst College.**

July * *Boston.* The Girls' Latin School succeeds in **dramatizing Vergil's Æneid,** and performing it before the public.

July * *Mo.* The Lutheran Synod adopts resolutions **opposing the public school system** as now constituted. The resolutions also approve the opposition made against the Wisconsin and Illinois school laws.

Aug. 4+. *U. S.* Tolstoi's *Kreutzer Sonata* is excluded from the mails.

Aug. 5. *Utah.* **The corner-stone of the Utah University** (Meth. Epis.) is laid by Bishop Vincent.

Aug. 6. *N. J.* **The annual session of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy,** at Avon-by-the-Sea, opens.

SOCIETY.

1890 July 12. *New York.* **The 200th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne** is celebrated by the largest parade of Orangemen ever witnessed in this city.

—— *Tex.* **Factions fight** at an election in Ysleta for the partizan control of the local government; several are killed or wounded.

July 14. *New York.* Frenchmen celebrate the 101st anniversary of the fall of **the Bastile.**

July 15. *Ia.* The citizens of Leland pass a resolution declaring "that it be unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors of any kind in Leland, and that any person violating this ordinance shall be tarred, feathered, and cowhided out of the village."

—— *S. C.* **A race-riot** occurs in Kearse, Barnwell County.

July 16. *N. J.* **Nearly 300 workmen strike** at the Cooper, Hewitt and Co.'s Iron and Steel Works, because the firm refuses to sign the new scale of prices submitted by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

July 17. *Kan.* Judge Phillips, at Topeka, grants an injunction restraining County Attorney Welch and Sheriff Wilkerson from interfering with agents of brewing companies **selling original packages** of intoxicants in that place.

July 19. *Ala.* John Steele, mayor of Tuscumbia, **is shot dead,** and several persons are injured, in a feud.

July 22. *Ind.* **White Caps** at Lebanon **are sentenced to pay $5,000** damages to a man they had whipped.

July 23. *New York.* **A strike of the employees** of the Street Cleaning Department occurs.

July 24. *Ga.* **A meeting** at Atlanta protests against the passage of **the Federal Elections Bill** ("Force Bill").

—— *New York.* All union workmen on public school buildings are **ordered to strike.** [July 30. Walking delegates order more strikes on the school buildings.]

July 25. *N. H.* **Mrs. Marilla Ricker of Dover is admitted to the bar** in Concord, the courts holding that sex is no disqualification.

—— *N. C.* **White Caps** kill one man and tar and feather another in Greene County.

July 27. *New York.* **The Prison Association** meets with success in securing places for ex-convicts who desire to live honestly; it is announced that 1,600 have secured places during the past year.

July 30. *Neb.* Several city officials of Omaha are under **indictment for offering bribes** in connection with granting the right of way through the city for the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad.

July * *Ala.* Six thousand coal-miners **strike** for higher wages and against the sliding scale.

July * *Boston.* The 6th annual convention of the **National Editorial Association** is held.

Aug. 4±. *Ala.* **Two men, one white and one colored,** are convicted of equal guilt in robbing a store in Whistler; the white man is sentenced to five years in prison and the colored man to 25 years.

Aug. 5. *D. C.* Congress passes a bill to **pension army nurses.**

Aug. 6. *N. Y.* William Kemmler, the first person to suffer the **death penalty by electricity,** is executed at Auburn Prison for wife-murder.

Aug. 7. *La.* The State Convention of the **Anti-Lottery League** meets at New Orleans with 500 delegates present. [Aug. 8. It issues an address denouncing the lottery and demanding Congressional action in reference to it.]

STATE.

1890 July 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the two **shipping bills** introduced by William P. Frye of Me.; the House adopts the Conference report on the **Silver Bill.** Vote, 122–90. (See July 7.) [July 14. Approved.]

The President sends to Congress the report of the **Pan-American Congress Conference** on monetary union, with his indorsement.

July 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill appropriating the $636,189 for **additional clerk hire** made necessary by the Dependent Pension Act, as it greatly increases the number of applications received at the Pension office.

July 16. *Wyo.* Gov. Warren appoints Sept. 11 as the date of the **first State election.**

July 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Land Grant Forfeiture Bill,** after five discussions. [Sept. 11. Conference report agreed to. Sept. 29. Approved by the President.] (See Apr. 29.)

—— *Ind.* Judge Howland renders a decision in the Circuit Court at Indianapolis in favor of the Germans in reference to **the teaching of German in the public schools.**

—— *Minn.* S. M. Owens is nominated for governor by the Farmers' Alliance.

July 18. *Tenn.* John P. Buchanan, president of the State Farmers' Alliance, **is nominated for governor** by the Democratic Convention at Nashville.

July 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.** [Aug. 25, 26. Conference report agreed to. Sept. 3. Approved by the President.] The House discusses the **Original Package Bill.**

July 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate begins the debate on the **Tariff Bill.**

July 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the substitute of the **Senate Original Package Bill.** Vote, 176–38. [Aug. 6. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 8. Approved by the President.]

July 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Indian Appropriation Bill.** [Aug. 13, 15. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 22. Approved.]

The House passes the Taylor **Bankruptcy Bill.** Introduced Dec. 20. [Sept. 19. Debated in Senate.]

—— *Minn.* William R. Merriam (Rep.) is renominated for governor.

—— *Neb.* L. D. Richards (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

July 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate; the House passes a bill granting a pension of $2,000 per annum to the **widow of Gen. George B. McClellan.** Bill introduced Apr. 19.

July 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill** [also July 28].

It passes the bill to pension the widow of John C. Frémont. Bill introduced July 16. [Sept. 24. It passes the House. Sept. 29. Approved by the President.] The House adopts the report of the Committee on Rules recommending **the investigation of the Pension Bureau.**

July 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill;** three amendments are defeated.

President Harrison sends a message to Congress urging legislation which will enable the Post-office Department **to close the mails against lottery companies.**

July 31. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate considers the chemical schedule of the **Tariff Bill,** adopting a few amendments.

—— *Ill.* The Legislature agrees to a **change in the Constitution** providing for the issue of $5,000,000 in bonds by the city of Chicago to aid the **World's Columbian Exposition.**

Aug. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill;** the House goes into Committee of the Whole on the **General Deficiency Appropriation Bill.**

Aug. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate finishes the earthenware and glassware schedule of the **Tariff Bill;** the House Committee on Foreign Affairs reports a substitute for two **bills on Chinese immigration;** it prohibits all Chinese from coming to the United States except diplomatic and consular officers and commercial agents.

—— *Ill.* Gov. Fifer signs the **World's Fair Bill.**

—— *Okla.* The first **territorial election** is held; a Republican representative to Congress and a Republican Legislature are chosen. [Aug. 27. The first Legislature meets.]

Aug. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the metal schedule of the **Tariff Bill;** the House agrees to the Conference report on the **Original Package Bill.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 July 11. *O.* **A derailed train** near King's Mills causes nine deaths, besides injuring 30 persons.

July 13. *Phila.* **A fire** destroys Carey Brothers' wall-paper factory and other buildings; loss, $600,000.

—— *Minn.* The steamer *Sea Wing* is **capsized by a cyclone** while crossing Lake Pepin; the crew and passengers, numbering 100, are drowned.

July 15. *Minn.* The Security Warehouse Company's warehouse is **destroyed by fire;** loss, $1,000,000.

—— *O.* Ten persons are killed and about 30 injured by **the explosion of 16 tons of powder** near Cincinnati.

July 17. *New York.* The superintendent of the census office announces the **population of New York City** to be 1,513,501, an increase of 25.4 per cent in 10 years.

July 18. *New York.* Four floors of the **Western Union Telegraph Company's** building, including the Associated Press offices, are burned; loss, $250,000.

July 21. *N. Y.* **A syndicate is formed in Brooklyn to secure the payment of arrears of taxes,** giving delinquent owners the privilege of obtaining property in arrears at five per cent, instead of the charges under the law, and to secure the same by paying arrears at any time.

July 22. *Colo.* In a railroad accident near Limon the engineer is killed and 13 passengers are injured.

July 23. The American schooner *William Rice* is lost at sea; 16 persons perish.

—— *Chicago.* The City Council resolves to fill 150 acres of the lake front to make part of the **World's Fair site.** Vote, 44–15.

July 25. *N. J.* **The Edison Industrial Works,** with headquarters at Silver Lake, are incorporated with a capital of $1,000,000 in stock, of which $500,000 is preferred.

—— *N. Y.* A combination of the principal label printers in the country is formed.

July 27. *Ida.* **The town of Wallace** is destroyed by fire.

July 29. *Mich.* Five acres of valuable property are in flames at East Saginaw; loss, $750,000.

July 30. *N. Y.* Seneca Falls loses $700,000 by fire.

July 31. *Mo.* A Missouri Pacific **passenger-train is wrecked** five miles from Kansas City.

Three of the coaches are thrown down an embankment and 29 persons are injured, two fatally.

Aug. 6. *New York.* **Mr. Leary's monster raft** arrives at Riker's Island.

It is 1,250 feet long, and contains 8,000 tons of lumber, consisting of Norway pines, spruce, prince's pine, and hackmatack.

Aug. 7. *N. Y.* **A coffin trust,** called the National Casket Company, is incorporated with a capital of $3,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Aug. 9. Commodore William P. McCann formally assumes command of the South Atlantic Squadron; the *Pensacola* is designated the flagship with appropriate ceremonies.

—— *New York.* President Harrison is received on board the cruiser *Baltimore* with naval honors, as titular Admiral of the United States Navy.

He proceeds to Boston in time to be present at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the city being dressed in holiday attire. The *Baltimore* is accompanied by the *Atlanta*, *Kearsarge*, and *Yorktown*.

Aug. 12. *Minn.* The governor orders out the militia to quell the riotous striking lumbermen.

Aug. 23. *New York.* The cruiser *Baltimore*, with the body of Capt. John Ericsson on board, sails for Sweden after a parade and imposing ceremonies in the bay. [Sept. 16. It arrives at Stockholm.]

Aug. 26. *N. Y.* The private trial of Dr. Justin's dynamite shell at Perryville again results in the explosion of the gun.

Aug. 28. Bernard J. D. Irwin is commissioned colonel—medical department.

Aug. * The National organization of the Regular Army and Navy Union is perfected.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Aug. 9. *N. Dak.* Prof. J. H. Lewis, archeologist, is exploring the country around Jamestown for relics of mound-builders; he has already surveyed 200 mounds among the bluffs bordering the valley and some 35 around Spirit Wood Lake.

Aug. 19. *Pa.* A terrific tornado sweeps the Wyoming Valley; 200 buildings are demolished in Wilkesbarre, and over $1,000,000 worth of property is destroyed; 180 persons are injured.

—— *Colo., N. Y.* Snow falls. [Aug. 23. Also in western New York.]

—— *New York.* The New York Institute for Eye and Ear Diseases is incorporated, and opened to the public as a free hospital.

Sept. 3. *Minn.* Bones of mound-builders are exhumed on the shore of Lake Minnetonka.

The mound opened is about 30 feet in diameter, and rises seven feet above surrounding lands.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.

Aug. 10. O'Reilly, John Boyle, journalist, Irish poet, A46.

Aug. 25. Watson, Lewis F., M. C. for Pa., A70.

Sept. 4. Noyes, Edward F., judge supreme court of O., Gov., A58.

CHURCH.

1890 Aug. 9. *N. J.* The Interdenominational Bible Congress opens at Long Branch.

Aug. 18. *Md.* The 35th annual Convention of the German Roman Catholic Societies meets in Baltimore.

LETTERS.

Aug. * *Boston.* A Volapük convention is held.

Sept. 4. *Utah.* The Agricultural College at Logan is opened.

SOCIETY.

1890 Aug. 8. *D. C.* Congress makes an appropriation of $47,000 for the relief of destitute persons in Oklahoma; it also passes the Wilson Bill, under which the people of Kansas can suppress the "original package" shops.

—— *N. Y.* A strike of the Knights of Labor on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad begins; engineers, firemen, brakemen, freight hands, and switchmen, numbering 3,000 men, stop work, suspending all traffic. The strike is caused by the dismissal of certain of their members. [Aug. 10. Incoming trains are delayed; no freight is moved; all the Brotherhood men on the Hudson division join the striking Knights of Labor. Aug. 16. Three hundred switchmen quit work at the West Shore and New York Central Railroad's yards in Buffalo. Aug. 20. Master Workman Powderly issues an official statement of his side of the Central Railroad question. Aug. 26. The Knights of Labor in the employ of the Railroad company, numbering 1,000, are ordered out because of the discharge of some of their members. Aug. 27. The strike fails, and strikers at Albany ask to be taken back in the employ of the company. Aug. 30. The Company refuses to take the Buffalo strikers back as employees. Aug. 31. Strikers at Poughkeepsie boycott every business man who does anything for the working employees of the Central Road.]

Aug. 9. *Me.* The New England Mormons are in general session at Jonesport; 125 delegates are in attendance.

Aug. 12. *Boston.* The Grand Army of the Republic meets in its 24th National Encampment; G. Veazy Wheelock of Vt. commander-in-chief.

Aug. 15. *D. C.* The annual convention of the Photographers' Association meets at Washington; the Memorial Statue of Daguerre is unveiled in the rotunda of the National Museum.

Aug. 16. *Vt.* The 113th anniversary of the Battle of Bennington is celebrated.

Aug. 17. *Mo.* The Missouri Pacific express-train from St. Louis for Kansas City is robbed near Otterville, by seven masked highwaymen, of $30,000 worth of express matter.

—— *Pa.* A Farmers' Encampment is held at Mt. Gretna.

—— *Tenn.* The 104th anniversary of the birth of David Crockett is celebrated at Lawrenceburg.

Aug. 18. *Colo.* The remnant of a tribe of Indians hitherto almost unknown is discovered in a cañon.

Aug. 19. *Boston.* The 6th annual convention of the Society of American Florists begins its session in Horticultural Hall.

—— *N. Y.* The 13th annual session of the American Bar Association opens at Saratoga, with Henry Hitchcock in the chair.

—— *New York.* The Daughters of the Revolution is organized. [Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President, accepts the presidency of the society.]

Aug. 21. *Boston.* The North American Volapük Association is in session.

Aug. 23. *New York.* Imposing civic and naval ceremonies are observed in memory of John Ericsson on the occasion of the embarkation of his body for Sweden on the U. S. cruiser *Baltimore*.

The International Convention of Instructors of Deaf Mutes opens; 400 delegates are present.

—— *N. Y.* Yardmen on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad quit work; they refuse to handle Central freight.

Aug. 25. *New York.* The Brick Manufacturers' Association decides to fight to the last the walking delegates who boycott brickmakers in the interest of the striking bricklayers. [Aug. 29. The boycott on brick is raised. Aug. 30. brickmakers return to work at the old rate, 40 cents a thousand.] (See Sept. 3.)

—— *Ind.* The Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Employees in session at Terre Haute does not order a strike, but indorses Powderly's position. (See Aug. 8.)

—— *O.* Steubenville holds a celebration in honor of Baron Steuben.

Aug. 26. *New York.* The Bavarian Volksfest, lasting four days, is opened.

Aug. 27. *New York.* The 4th annual convention of the Inspectors of Public Buildings, Factories, and Workshops of North America begins in the City Hall.

—— *Chicago.* The switchmen's strike at the Stock Yards is declared off, and the men return to work.

Aug. 29. *N. Y.* A daring attempt to wreck an express-train is made near Albany.

The switchmen and guards are locked in their houses, and a pile of ties placed on the track; but the train is signaled in time to prevent disaster.

Aug. 31. *N. Y.* Two attempts to burn crowded tenement houses are foiled; seven attempts have recently been made in Brooklyn.

Aug. * *N. Mex.* White Caps are terrorizing the people, and Gov. Prince asks the Secretary of the Interior to send troops to stop their outlawry.

Sept. 1. *O.* Eight thousand carpenters go out on strike in Cincinnati.

—— *New York.* Labor Day is celebrated in various parts of the country; over 20,000 working men parade in this city.

—— *N. Y.* A law prohibiting youths under 16 years of age from smoking in public places goes into force.

Sept. 2. *N. Y.* The New York State Board of Arbitration begins an investigation of the recent strike on the N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroad; Mr. Webb and Mr. Powderly testify.

Twelve hundred members of the United Brotherhood of Progressive Varnishers and Painters go on a strike.

Sept. 3. *New York.* The walking delegates of the building trades agree unconditionally to submit their side of the brick boycott to the State Board of Arbitration. [Sept. 4. The brick manufacturers refuse arbitration, and decide to cut off a large proportion of "contract" brick from the local market.]

—— *N. Y.* The American Banking Association begins its annual session in Saratoga.

Sept. 4. *Mo.* **White Caps** nearly kill a preacher 65 years old because he proposes marriage to a widow aged 45.

STATE.

1890 Aug. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate disposes of six paragraphs of the metal schedule of the **Tariff Bill**; a substitute for the **Lodge Elections Bill** is reported by the Elections Committee; it strips the bill of many of its objectionable features; there will be no troops at the polls, and the fines and punishments are greatly modified.

—— *La.* Gov. Nichols vetoes the bill extending the charter of the **Louisiana Lottery.**

Aug. 8. *D. C.* **Congress** approves the amendment to the **Wilson Original Package Bill,** by which the decision of the Supreme Court is overruled, and all intoxicating liquors become subject to the laws of the State into which they are brought. It is approved by the President. The House passes the **General Deficiency Bill** introduced July 19.

Aug. 9. *D. C.* President Harrison recommends that Congress provide **relief for the starving families in Oklahoma.**

Aug. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate George F. Edmunds of Vt. submits a resolution **limiting all debate on the Tariff Bill** to one five-minute speech from each Senator on each amendment.

—— *Wyo.* **The first State Conventions** of the Democrats and Republicans are held at Cheyenne; George W. Baxter (Dem.) and Francis F. Warren (Rep.) are nominated for governor.

Aug. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate Mr. Quay introduces **an amendment to the rules** providing for a postponement of the consideration of the **Federal Elections Bill.** The House Committee favorably reports the **Anti-Lottery Bill** introduced July 28.

The House amends and passes the Dolph Bill for the prevention of **collisions at sea.** [Aug. 13. The Senate concurs. Aug. 19. The President approves.]

—— *Del.* Robert J. Reynolds (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Miss.* **The Constitutional Convention** meets at Jackson; its alleged purpose is to secure white supremacy in the State.

Aug. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate Henry W. Blair of N. H. reports favorably from the Committee on Education and Labor a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to **prohibit forever the manufacture and sale of all alcoholic liquors** used as beverages.

—— *Cal.* Henry H. Markham (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 14. *I. T.* **Gov. Byrd** is reelected by the Indians; he surrounds the polls with militia, and does not allow votes to be cast for his opponents.

Aug. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **River and Harbor Bill.** [Sept. 2+. Conference report agreed to. Sept. 27. Approved.] The House passes the **Anti-Lottery Bill.**

—— *N. Y.* **The Constitutional Commission** at Albany agrees to the abolition of the Superior Courts of New York and Buffalo.

Aug. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **General Deficiency Appropriation Bill.** [Sept. 29. Conference report agreed to. Oct. 1. Approved by the President.]

—— *N. Mex.* The Territorial Convention having reassembled, it proceeds to **amend the Constitution.**

Aug. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate disposes of 21 paragraphs of the metal schedule of the **Tariff Bill**; the House passes the **Agricultural College Bill.** [Aug. 30. Approved by the President.]

The Treasury Department issues a circular providing for the immediate redemption of $15,000,000 4½ per cent bonds at 104½.

Aug. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Meat Inspection Bill.** [Aug. 30. Approved.] It lays the bill to amend the **alien land law** on the table.

—— *Wis.* William D. Hoard (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The special House Committee begins the investigation of the charges made against **Pension Commissioner Raum.**

—— *Pa.* Charles W. Miller (Prohib.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate disposes of the **tobacco schedule of the Tariff Bill.**

—— *Wis.* The Democratic State Convention adopts a resolution **opposing the Bennett School Law.**

Aug. 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate N. W. Aldrich of R. I. of the Finance Committee announces two proposed amendments to the **Tariff Bill** in the direction of reciprocity, — one giving the President power to suspend the free importation of sugar and other articles; the other in reference to the Canadian Fisheries policy; the House passes the Conger **Lard Bill,** introduced July 28, after six discussions; referred to Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

—— *Mich.* James W. Turner (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate disposes of the **Agricultural and the wine and spirits schedules** of the Tariff Bill; the House passes the **Omnibus Southern War-Claims** measure and sundry private bills.

Aug. 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate rejects J. G. Carlisle's motion to strike out the wool paragraphs (357 to 369) in order **to put wool on the free list.** Vote, 47–27. The House passes the bill prohibiting the employment of **convict labor** on public works. Bill introduced Jan. 6. Also the bill to prevent the purchase of supplies, the product of convict labor, by the United States. Bill introduced Dec. 20.

The Secretary of the Treasury issues a circular for the **redemption of $20,000,000** additional 4½ per cent bonds.

Sept. 1. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate disposes of the **wool and silk schedules** of the Tariff Bill. John Sherman of O. offers an amendment to the Tariff Bill favoring **reciprocity with Canada**; it provides specifically for the free admission of Canadian coal into this country in return for the free admission of American coal into Canada.

—— Reduction of the **public debt** in August, $833,072.

—— *Ariz.* John N. Irwin (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Wis.* Many leading Democrats bolt their party ticket on the **school-law issue.**

Sept. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **sugar schedule** of the Tariff Bill.

—— *New York.* **A single tax** convention meets, and adopts a platform proposing a tax on the rental value of land exclusive of improvements, and abolishing all other taxes.

Sept. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate Messrs. Evarts, Edmunds, and Voorhees speak on the **sugar schedule** of the Tariff Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Aug. 13. *New York.* The White Star steamship *Teutonic* arrives after making the voyage from Queenstown in five days, 19 hours, and five minutes, the quickest ocean passage ever made.

—— *Boston.* **The letter carriers** of the United States hold their first annual convention; 100 delegates are present.

Aug. 14. *Ky.* The Kentucky Company's plant in Louisville is burned; 25,000 barrels of whisky are consumed.

Aug. 19. *D. C.* Congress establishes a **National Park** on the Chickamauga battle-field in Georgia.

—— *Mass.* **A derailed train** near Quincy causes 20 deaths, besides injuring 31 persons.

Aug. 21. *Phila.* Four persons are killed and a number injured by the **blowing down of a wall** during a storm.

—— *Pa.* **A Gravity Road car at Reading breaks loose** while going down grade at the rate of 80 miles an hour; it plunges over a 50-foot embankment, killing four and seriously injuring 16 persons.

Aug. 23. *Chicago.* Bonner's **Sunol trots** one mile in two minutes, 10½ seconds.

Aug. 26. *Chicago.* **M'Vicker's Theater** is burned; loss, $200,000.

Aug. 28. *N. J.* The horse **Salvator runs one mile** at Monmouth Park in 1.35½ minutes.

Aug. 30±. *N. Dak.* **A prairie fire** ravages many thousands of acres along the Little Missouri River.

Aug. * *La.* It is officially reported that the total loss caused by the recent **overflow of the Mississippi River** in Louisiana is $1,213,040.

Aug. * *N. Y.* S. J. Dixon, a photographer of Toronto, **walks over Niagara Falls** on a slender wire cable.

Sept. 2. *Ill.* **Shot-tower companies** in the United States form an incorporation under the laws of Illinois, with a capital of $3,000,000, to be known as the American Shot and Lead Company.

Sept. 4. *New York.* Sawyer, Wallace and Co., one of the largest commission houses in the country, **make an assignment**; the liabilities are over $1,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Sept. 27. *N. Mex.* **Citizens and soldiers,** near Hillsboro, pursue Indians, who are charged with killing cattle and stealing horses.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Sept. 5. *Pa.* Two very large **natural-gas wells** are developed near Pittsburg.

—— *New York.* The Grant Monument Association **chooses a design** by J. H. Duncan.

The monument is to stand on a base 100 feet square, and in height will be 160 feet from base-line, with an equestrian statue of General Grant in center of front, and the same of each of the generals commanding the four principal armies on an elevated position behind that of Grant.

Sept. 10. *Ill.* During a shower at Cairo a number **of live fish,** four inches in length, fall in various parts of the city.

Sept. 12. *Ill.* **The bones of a mastodon** are unearthed.

—— *S. Dak.* Gold is discovered.

Sept. 13. *Ind.* **A big gas-well is struck** near Tipton, which, it is estimated, will reach 20,000,000 cubic feet a day.

—— *Wis.* **Pearl-producing clams** are found in the Manitowoc River, Chilton.

Sept. 20. *New York.* The bronze **statue of Horace Greeley** in the archway of the Tribune Building is unveiled, Chauncey M. Depew delivering the oration.

Sept. 24. *New York.* The famous **Emile-Brugsch-Bey collection** of ancient Egyptian textiles and embroideries is presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by G. F. Baker of this city.

Sept. 29. *New York.* The American **Institute of Mining Engineers** opens its 57th meeting in Chickering Hall.

Oct. 1. *New York.* **The Iron and Steel Institute** opens its American meeting. [Oct. 3. Nearly 350 members leave for a tour through the manufacturing and mining sections of the United States.]

Oct. 3. *N. Y.* The first sod is turned in the work of constructing the **Niagara Falls Tunnel,** for utilizing the water-power.

Oct. 6. *Alas.* Prof. Russell and Mark Kerr (U. S. surveyors) **discover an immense glacier,** 10 miles wide, flowing 25 miles, and moving 15 feet daily; they name it the Lucia Glacier.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.
Sept. 8. Christiancy, Isaac P., senator for Wis., A78.
Sept. 18. Boucicault, Dion, dramatist, manager, actor, A68.
Sept. 27. Duryea, Abram, brig.-gen. vols., organizer of Duryea Zouaves, A75.

CHURCH.

1890 Sept. 6. *New York.* Rev. George F. Pentecost starts for India at the head of an **evangelistic mission.**

Sept. 7. *Pa.* The Presbyterian Committee to **revise the Westminster Confession** convenes at Pittsburg. [Oct. 7. At Allegheny City.]

Sept. 23-25. *Pa.* **The German Catholic Congress** meets in Pittsburg.

It protests against the indignities heaped upon the Pope; demands that children be educated as parents see fit; it affirms both obedience to the United States and allegiance to the Pope, and expresses a preference for the German language. (See page 348.)

Sept. 29. *Chicago.* The Presbytery petitions the Board of Education to have **the Bible read in the public schools.**

Oct. 6. *Utah.* The 61st Conference of the **Mormon Church at Salt Lake City** decides to abolish polygamy, and President Woodruff issues an order forbidding plural marriages.

Oct. 7. *D. C.* The Roman Catholic **Young Men's National Union Convention** opens with high mass in St. Patrick's Church, Washington.

LETTERS.

1890 Sept. 8. *New York.* The public schools reopen; about 5,000 children are turned away for want of room.

Sept. 11. *Pa.* Rev. John S. Stahr is inaugurated **President of Franklin and Marshall College,** Lancaster.

Sept. 12. *N. H.* The 12th annual meeting of the **American Library Association Conference** is held at Fabyan.

Sept. 14. *Md.* **Negroes are excluded** from the State Law School.

—— *Fla.* **St. Leo's College** (Rom. Cath.) is opened in San Antonio.

Sept. 18. *Ill.* William R. Harper of Yale is elected president of the **University of Chicago.**

Sept. 19. *Ill.* J. D. Rockefeller gives **$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago;** the income of which is to be used, but the principal to remain intact.

Sept. * *Minn.* John J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad, gives $500,000 for the erection of a **Catholic college at Groveland.**

SOCIETY.

1890 Sept. 4. *New York.* **The United Association of Typothetæ** is in session.

—— *O.* George Gilbert, a Youngstown miser, dies; he boasted that **his living the year round did not cost him more than three cents a day.**

—— *S. Dak.* **The Prohibition Law** goes into effect; it is bitterly opposed by saloon-men and their friends in Deadwood, Lead City, and in the Black Hills mining-towns.

—— Many of the richest corporations in the country unite in an **alliance against strikes.**

They agree to stand by each other in allowing the strikers against one firm to remain idle until they see fit to return to work, and no one firm is to employ workmen during a strike that leave others of the confederated firms by striking.

Sept. 7. *New York.* **The Central Labor Federation** decides to fight the Knights of Labor for making war on the open unions.

Russian Hebrews organize for educational, social, and protective purposes, and to promote intelligence by lectures and a spirit of Americanism among their countrymen.

—— *W. Va.* The Law and Order League of Wheeling succeed in stopping every form of **Sunday traffic** except drug-stores; their headquarters are stormed by an angry mob, and the president of the League is badly hurt.

Sept. 10±. *Cal.* **The 40th anniversary** of California's admission into the Union is celebrated.

——±. *U. S.* **The window-glass workers and bottle-blowers,** numbering 10,000, decide to leave the Knights of Labor.

—— *N. Y.* **The Society of the War of 1812** is formed in the State of New York.

Sept. 11. *Ia.* **Incendiaries** burn nearly all the business portion of Oxford, as well as many residences.

Sept. 13. *Md.* Baltimore **celebrates the anniversary** of the battle of North Point. (See Army, p. 122.)

Sept. 14. *Sweden.* **The body of John Ericsson** is transferrred from the U. S. man-of-war *Baltimore* to the custody of the authorities at Stockholm with imposing ceremonies; the funeral procession is viewed by 100,000 people.

Sept. 20. *Ida.* President Rich and Bishop Donaldson, **Mormon dignitaries, are under arrest** for advising Mormons to violate the election laws.

—— *O.* An unsuccessful attempt is made **to wreck a crowded passenger-train** on the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad.

Sept. 22. *Boston.* **Old-time abolitionists** celebrate the 28th anniversary of the issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Lincoln.

Sept. 23. *N. Y.* The mayor of Brooklyn forbids a meeting of **Hebrew anarchists.**

Sept. 27. *O.* The entire edition of this week's issue of the Cincinnati *Volksfreund* is seized for violating **the anti-lottery law.**

—— *R. I.* **The Slater-Cotton Centenary** at Pawtucket begins with a Sunday-school children's celebration; the cotton exhibition opens.

Oct. 1. *N. Y.* Official notice is issued that **no Knights of Labor** will be employed on the New York Central road, owing to their action in a late strike.

—— *New York.* The Convention of the **People's Municipal League** is held; 1,000 delegates attend.

Oct. 3. *Mo.* Alfred Wanamaker commits suicide in St. Louis, after **dissipating a fortune of $60,000;** cause, liquor and domestic trouble.

—— *New York.* **The Comte de Paris and the Duc d'Orléans** arrive. De Paris is welcomed by his old army comrades; he served as aid to Gen. M'Clellan in the Civil War.

Oct. 6. *Chicago.* The Board of Health issues an order **forbidding leg-vaccination.**

—— *Utah.* A general conference of **Mormons** at Salt Lake City decides to **renounce polygamy.**

Oct. 7. *N. Y.* A large number of merchants determine to form a non-partisan New York State **Business Men's Protective Association,** to watch and oppose unjust and annoying action by the Legislature.

STATE.

1890 Sept. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes over the Stewart Convict Labor Bill.

Sept. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a bill granting **a pension of $100** a month to Gen. H. A. Barnum.

Sept. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate agrees to the Conference report on the **River and Harbor Bill.**

—— *Ky.* The State Constitutional Convention begins its session at Frankfort.

Sept. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate adopts the **Aldrich Reciprocity Amendment** reported from the Finance Committee, and passes the **Tariff Bill** to a third reading.

—— *Del.* H. J. Richardson (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Minn.* Thomas Wilson (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *N. H.* J. M. Fletcher (Prohib.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **McKinley Tariff Bill** with amendments. Vote, 40 (Rep.)–29 (Dem.); it passes the House bill to set apart a certain tract of **land in California on which the big trees stand as a public park.**

Sept. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate considers the Conference reports on the **Land Grant Forfeiture Bill.**

—— *S. C.* Benjamin R. Tillman (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Wyo.* The Republicans **elect the governor and Congressman,** and secure a majority in the Legislature.

Sept. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate listens to speeches eulogistic of the late **Samuel J. Randall** of Pa., and adjourns; in the House James B. McCreary of Ky. introduces a resolution demanding an immediate **investigation of the killing of Gen. Barrundia** when on board an American ship and while under the protection of the U. S. flag.

—— *New York.* The Secretary of the Treasury consults with bankers and merchants with reference to the stringency of the money market; he issues a call for proposals **for the sale of $16,000,000 in 4 per cent bonds.**

Sept. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House non-concurs in the Senate **amendments to the Tariff Bill.** Vote, 120–82.

Sept. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Anti-Lottery Bill.** [Sept. 27. Approved by the President.] Also the **Land Grant Forfeiture Bills,** and it votes to purchase at a cost not exceeding $30,000 the **Townsend National Records.** It amends and passes the **Timber-Culture Bill.** [Feb. 28, Mar. 2. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 2. Approved by the President.]

—— *Conn.* Luzon B. Morris (Dem.) and Gen. E. S. Merwin (Rep.) are nominated for governor.

—— *Okla.* The Upper House of the Territorial Legislature passes a bill making **Oklahoma City the capital** of the Territory.

Sept. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The conferees on the **Tariff Bill** meet, but without arriving at any agreement.

—— *Mass.* Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett (Rep.) is renominated for governor.

—— *N. H.* H. A. Tuttle of Pittsfield (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a bill to reestablish the **grade of Lieutenant-General** of the United States Army. Bill introduced Dec. 12. [Sept. 22. Referred to Senate Committee on Military Affairs.] The House conferees on the Tariff Bill **accept the Aldrich reciprocity amendment.**

—— *Mass.* William E. Russell (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the McKenna Bill for the discontinuance of the coinage of the three-dollar and one-dollar gold pieces and the three-cent nickel piece. [Sept. 27. Approved by the President.] The House is prevented from doing business by Democrats purposely absenting themselves.

—— *Colo.* John L. Routt (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 21. *D. C.* Notices are issued from the Post-office Department that all papers containing **lottery advertisements will render the publishers liable to arrest.**

Sept. 22. *New York.* Mayor Grant challenges the correctness of the Federal census, and decides upon the plan for **taking a new census** of the city under the direct supervision of the mayor and with the cooperation of the police force acting as canvassers.

Sept. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes William M. Evarts's substitute for the House bill **defining and regulating the jurisdiction of the United States Courts** after six discussions. [Sept. 24. Referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.]

The House passes the bill granting a pension to the **widow of Gen. George B. McClellan.** [Sept. 29. Approved by the President.]

Sept. 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes over the O'Neall Anti-Convict Labor Bill.

Sept. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House the Conference Committee reports the **McKinley Tariff Bill.**

Sept. 29. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: The Conference Committee's report on the **Tariff Bill** is adopted. Vote, 152–81.

Sept. 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Conference report on the McKinley **Tariff Bill.** Vote, 33–27. [Oct. 1. It is approved by the President. Oct. 6. The law becomes effective.]

Oct. 1. *D. C.* **Congress** provides for the **transfer of the Weather Service** from the Signal Corps of the Army to the Department of Agriculture.

It repeals the **internal revenue tax** laid on dealers in tobacco; it reduces the tax on tobacco and snuff.

The 51st Congress: the first session ends.

—— *Ida.* **The Republicans elect** the State ticket and 44 of the 54 members of the Legislature.

Oct. 7. *N. Mex.* The people accept the **State Constitution.** Vote, 16,180–7,943.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Sept. 5. *Mich.* **Eight miners are imprisoned** by a cave-in in the Lake Angeline mine.

—— *N. Y.* The steamers *C. H. Northem* and *Continental*, of the New Haven Line, **collide in the East River;** three persons are injured.

Sept. 6. *Okla.* President Manvel, of the Santa Fé Railroad, announces that his company will supply Oklahoma farmers with **$60,000 worth of seed-wheat** at cost, and wait until harvest for the pay. [25,000 bushels of seed-wheat are furnished to the farmers along the line of this road.]

Sept. 7. *Colo.* **Trains collide** near Florence; five persons are killed and 33 injured.

—— *Wash.* A premature **explosion** buries 45 men under many tons of rock at Spokane Falls.

Sept. 9. *Chicago.* **The World's Fair Directors** decide upon Jackson Park and the Lake Front as the site for the exhibition.

Sept. 10. *Ga.* **A Direct Trade Convention** is organized at Atlanta; delegates are present from six cotton-producing States.

Sept. 15. *Chicago.* The National Commission of the **World's Fair** meets to organize and inaugurate the movement.

Sept. 19. *Ill.* Col. George R. Davis of Chicago is appointed director-general of the **World's Fair.**

—— *Pa.* Twenty persons are killed and 32 injured in a **train accident** at Shoemakersville.

Sept. 23. *N. J.* **A fire in** the Eagle Oil Refinery Works, in Bayonne, causes a loss of $250,000.

Sept. 25. The American fishing schooner *David Crockett* **is seized** in Canadian waters for violation of the Fisheries Law.

Sept. 28. *Chicago.* The Anglo-American Packing Company's buildings are **damaged by fire;** loss, $400,000.

Sept. 29. *R. I.* The centennial of the establishment of the **first American cotton-mill** is celebrated at Providence.

Sept. * *D. C.* Congress provides for the improvement of **Galveston harbor,** Texas; estimated cost, $6,200,000.

Sept. * *Mich.* **The longest river tunnel in the U. S.** is completed, under the St. Clair River, connecting Michigan and Canada; it is 6,050 feet in length, 2,300 feet of which is under the river-bed.

Sept. * *Okla.* Many families in the Territory are **in extreme want of food.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Oct. 10. *Kan.* President Harrison attends the reunion of old soldiers at Topeka.

Nov. 17. *S. Dak.* Troops are massing at Pine Ridge Agency in anticipation of an outbreak of Sioux Indians.

Nov. 18. *N. Y.* The battle-ship *Maine* is launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Oct. 17. *Ga.* A bust of Sidney Lanier is unveiled in the library of Macon.

Oct. 23. *N. H.* A statue of Gen. Stark is unveiled in the State-house Park at Concord; cost, $12,000.

Oct. 27. *S. Dak.* Rich placer deposits of gold are found in the Sioux Reservation, near Black Hills. [Oct. * Gold is also discovered in the Arbuckle Mountains, I. T.]

Oct. 30. *Md.* A monument to explorers who perished in the *Jeannette* Exploring Expedition of 1881 is unveiled in the Naval Academy Cemetery, Annapolis.

Nov. 1±. Millet's famous painting, *The Angelus*, is sold by the American Art Association to persons in Paris for $150,000.

It is estimated that 400,000 persons have attended the exhibition since the picture was brought to America.

Nov. 7. *Chicago.* The corner-stone of the Woman's Temple, which the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is building, is laid with impressive ceremonies; it is to be in French Gothic style, 13 stories high, and cost $1,100,000.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.
Oct. 12. Belknap, William W., maj.-gen., sec. of war under Pres. Grant, A61.
Oct. 13. Miller, Samuel F., justice of U. S. Supreme Ct., A74.
Nov. 13. Dexter, Henry M., editor of *The Congregationalist*, A69.
—— Appleton, Daniel S., publisher, A76.

CHURCH.

1890 Oct. 8. *Minn.* The American Board of Foreign Missions begins its 81st annual meeting in Minneapolis. [Oct. 10. Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs of Brooklyn, N. Y., is reelected President.]

Oct. 13. *New York.* The Presbytery pass a resolution requesting the Commissioners at Chicago to close the coming exhibition on Sundays.

Oct. 14. *Mo.* Edwin R. Atwill is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of West Missouri.

—— *Boston.* The celebrated "Andover case," which has been pending before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts for more than three years, comes up for a final hearing.

Oct. 17. *N. Y.* The golden jubilee of Bishop Loughlin is celebrated in Brooklyn; he is presented by the priests of the diocese with a purse of $20,000.

Oct. 21. *Boston.* The celebration of the Centennial of New England Methodism opens.

Oct. 27. *N. J.* The Roman Catholic churches of the Newark Diocese collect $20,000 for the poor in Ireland.

—— *Chicago.* Archbishop Feehan's silver jubilee commences with pontifical high mass in the cathedral.

Oct. 28. *Boston.* A winter school for scientific Bible study opens.

Nov. 6-13. *Conn.* The fifth annual Convention of Christian Workers in the United States and Canada meets at Hartford.

Nov. 11. *Phila.* The 13th Annual Congress of the Protestant Episcopal Church meets.

—— *Conn.* The 9th annual meeting of the Baptist Congress opens in New Haven.

Nov. 13. *New York.* The Interstate Congress of the Salvation Army opens.

Nov. 17. *New York.* The conference of the Protestant denominations of the State on moral instruction in the public schools begins; Dr. Crosby is chosen permanent chairman.

LETTERS.

1890 Oct. 8. *Mass.* The Committee of the Board of Harvard College reports unfavorably as to the shortening of the college course.

Oct. 27. *Md.* Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Mary Garrett, and other ladies present to the trustees of Johns Hopkins University $100,000 to found a Woman's Medical College; the money is accepted subject to the terms.

Nov. 4. *Wis.* The Bennett School Law of 1889 is rescinded by the vote of the people.

It required schools recognized by the State to use the English language in teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the history of the United States.

Nov. 11. *New York.* Henry M. Stanley delivers his first lecture of his second tour, in the Metropolitan Opera House.

SOCIETY.

1890 Oct. 8. *N. Y.* The opening of the 8th Annual Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk, for the protection and elevation of American Indians.

Oct. 9. *Ga.* The weekly edition of the *Atlanta Constitution* is seized for advertising its prize distribution at the Christmas drawing.

Oct. 10. *New York.* The Cuban colony celebrates the 22d anniversary of the proclamation of Cuban independence.

Oct. 11. *D. C.* The American Board of Missions adopts a resolution petitioning Congress to take steps toward the prohibition of the exportation of intoxicating liquors to those countries where the missions of the Board are located.

—— *Mo.* Four masked men hold up and rob a train near Schell City.

—— *Mich.* The Local-Option Law is decided constitutional by the Supreme Court at Lansing; also, that all citizens, white and black, have equal rights that must be observed.

Oct. 12. *New York.* Thomas P. Gill, one of the Irish members of the British Parliament, arrives.

He comes in the interest of the Home Rule cause [and lectures to many enthusiastic audiences of Irish-Americans, who contribute large sums of money to aid in the achievement of the legislative independence of their native land].

Oct. 15. *Mo.* The 30th annual convention of the Loyal Legion begins in St. Louis; ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes presides.

——±. *New York.* George William Curtis is chosen president of the National Civil Service Reform League.

—— *La.* David C. Hennessy, chief of police, is waylaid and shot by Italians at New Orleans, who are alleged to be agents of the Mafia; Hennessy had recently traced a number of grave crimes to this secret society.

Oct. 16. *Va.* An emancipation celebration by colored people takes place at Richmond.

Oct. 20. *Cal.* The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen begins its annual convention in Los Angeles.

—— *New York.* The Comte de Paris is entertained at a dinner at the Plaza Hotel by the officers of the Army of the Potomac.

Oct. 21. *N. Y.* Patrick Gleason, mayor of Long Island City, is sentenced to five days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $250, for assault.

Oct. 22. *Tenn.* The American Humane Society meets in Nashville.

—— *D. C.* The annual convention of the American Institute of Architects begins its session at Washington with a large attendance.

Oct. 24. *D. C.* The Wage-workers' Political Alliance of Washington petitions President Harrison to appoint Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in place of the late Justice Miller.

Oct. 27. *Ill.* The Illinois Steel Company of Joliet divides about $4,000 among its employees on a profit-sharing basis.

—— *I. T.* Lee Allen, the leader of a notorious cattle-thieving band, is captured by United States officers.

—— *Kan.* The *Leavenworth Times* of this day is excluded from the mails for publishing results of a raffle at a Catholic church fair.

—— *Minn.* The Chippewas welcome their old foes, the Sioux, to their village by a sham fight, after which they smoke the pipe of peace.

—— *Mo.* Telegraphers go out on a strike at St. Louis.

Oct. 31. *New York.* Rev. Dr. Heber Newton asserts that a prominent clergyman was offered $1,000 to make a speech for Tammany Hall.

Oct. * *Ala.* A colony of about 25 families of Northern farmers secure 3,000 acres of farm-land in Cullman County, on which to locate a cooperative farm.

Oct. 31. *Ia.* The prohibition of the sale of liquor in **original packages** becomes effective in this State. (See State.)

Oct. * *N. J.* All the licensed **cigar-dealers** in Cape May City sign a contract, under a forfeiture of $50, not to sell another cigarette to either man or boy during the coming winter.

Oct. * *Fr.* The 12th session of the **Congress of Americanists** is held in Paris. Prof. Quatrefages, the founder of the science of anthropology, presides.

Nov. 1. *New York.* **The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen** of the City of New York celebrates its 105th anniversary.

Nov. 2. *New York.* William O'Brien, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington, and T. D. Sullivan, **the Irish agitators, arrive.** (See Oct. 12.)

Nov. 3. *New York.* Dr. Crosby, in a speech, says that he can prove, "for a Commissioner told him," that **a police captain received $70,000 in blackmail** from the saloons in his precinct.

Nov. 4. *Ky.* **The superintendent of public schools and two other persons are shot in Irvine.**

—— *Neb.* **The people reject a Prohibitory Amendment** to the Constitution. Vote, 82,292 for the amendment; 111,728 against it.

—— *N. J.* Twice in the ninth precinct of the First Assembly District, Jersey City, **all the Republican ballots are stolen,** but each time discovered and replaced in time to prevent much loss.

Nov. 5. *New York.* Henry M. Stanley, wife, and party arrive on the *Teutonic.*

T. P. O'Connor, M.P., the last of the Irish delegation, arrives in New York. (See Oct. 12.)

Nov. 6. *Fla.* **The notorious ex-Mayor W. W. Cottrell** of Key West, a fugitive from justice, is killed by the chief of police of Montgomery, Ala.

—— *New York.* **The 250th anniversary** of the death of Gustavus Adolphus is celebrated with appropriate ceremonies by the Swedes of the city.

Nov. 7. *Fla.* **The Democrats of Jacksonville are accused of suppressing the entire Republican vote.**

—— *N. J.* In Newark **the anarchists** attempt to hold a celebration in memory of the hanging of the Chicago Haymarket murderers; Lucy Parsons and 10 of her followers are arrested.

—— *Phila.* **The Irish Nationalists** hold a great meeting in the Academy of Music; Gov. Beaver presides; addresses are made by Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien, Sullivan, and O'Connor.

Nov. 9. *Boston.* The visiting Irish members of Parliament make addresses in the Boston Theater and the Globe Theater.

—— *Chicago.* The anarchists celebrate the memory of the Haymarket murderers.

Nov. 10. *New York.* A reception is given to the visiting Irish members of Parliament at the Metropolitan Opera House; $37,000 is subscribed. (See Oct. 12.)

Nov. 11. *New York.* **Henry M. Stanley** is warmly received by enthusiastic admirers of the explorer on his return to America.

The 57th birthday of **Edwin Booth** is celebrated.

Nov. 13. *O.* **Judge Allen G. Thurman's** 77th birthday is celebrated by a grand banquet in Columbus, at which 1,000 guests are present.

Nov. 17. *Colo.* **The Childs-Drexel Home for Aged and Infirm Printers** is located at Colorado Springs, where 80 acres of land have been given for that purpose.

—— *Ga.* **The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in National Convention at Atlanta; it reelects as president Miss Frances E. Willard.

—— *New York.* **The American Copyright League officers are selected,** the president being James Russell Lowell.

—— *Pa.* The first National **Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union** opens its session in Pittsburg, with Mrs. Ellen J. Phinney in the chair and about 100 delegates present.

Nov. 19. *Boston.* **The Women's National Indian Association** annual meeting opens.

—— *Chicago.* **The Women Managers of the World's Fair effect a temporary organization.**

—— *New York.* **Sailmakers go on a strike** for increased wages.

STATE.

1890 Oct. 9. *D. C.* The Secretary of the Treasury issues a circular offering to **redeem 4½ per cent bonds,** with interest to Aug. 31, 1891.

Oct. 17. *Ia.* In the Superior Court Judge Stoneman decides that the State Prohibitory Law is null and void in regard to the sale of original packages.

—— *Kan.* In the U. S. Circuit Court at Topeka a decision is rendered, allowing the **reopening of the original package liquor-houses in the State,** and declaring that the Wilson Bill does not restore the power of the Kansas Prohibitory Law.

Oct. 20. *Miss.* The Constitutional Convention refuses to entrust the Legislature with power to divide the State.

Oct. 31. *Ia.* Judge Caldwell of the U. S. Circuit Court renders decision in the Iowa original package case **sustaining the Iowa Prohibitory Law** and the Wilson Law; this decision, with that of Judge Shiras, will prevent the sale of liquor in Original Packages in Iowa until the U. S. Supreme Court shall finally decide upon the validity of the laws affected.

Nov. 1. *D. C.* The Treasury Department reports the increase of the public debt $3,668,012 in October.

—— *Miss.* **The Constitutional Convention** at Jackson adjourns after promulgating a new Constitution.

Nov. 4. *New York.* Hugh J. Grant, the Tammany candidate, is elected the 89th mayor.

—— *Wash.* The Roman Catholic Bishop of Nesqually has brought a suit to get **possession of 430 acres of land** occupied as a **United States military reservation** at Vancouver, and valued at $750,000; he bases his claim on the ground that a missionary station was established there with the consent of the Hudson Bay Company.

—— **State and Congressional elections** are held in many of the States; the Democratic party is generally victorious; the Farmers' Alliance gains a clear majority in the Kansas Legislature, having 92 votes, while the Republicans have 62 and the Democrats 11.

Nov. 8. *Wyo.* **The first State election** is held.

Nov. 13. *Wyo.* **The first State Legislature** meets at Cheyenne; it is Republican in both branches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Oct. 7. *Del.* An explosion kills 12 men and injures 20 more, **at the Dupont Powder Works,** near Wilmington.

Oct. 12. *Chicago.* **Four persons are burned to death in a hotel.**

Oct. 15±. *Mich.* The R. G. Peters **Salt and Lumber Company** of Manistee fails; liabilities, $3,000,000.

Oct. 20. *Colo.* The last spike is driven in completion of the **Pike's Peak Mountain Railroad.**

Oct. 22. *Ky.* **Trains collide** near Sloan's Valley; seven persons are killed and 10 injured.

Oct. 20. *N. J.* The steamer *Vizcaya,* bound for Havana collides with the schooner *Cornelius Hargraves* off Barnegat Light; 65 lives are lost.

Oct. 30. *Pa.* **A case of leprosy** is discovered at Chester.

—— *New York.* **The police recount** of the city shows the population to be over 1,700,000, instead of 1,513,501 as enumerated by the Federal officials in June.

Oct. 31. *N. J.* **The Sugar Trust** is incorporated as "The American Sugar Refining Company," with a capital of $50,000,000.

—— *Cal.* **San Francisco loses $500,000** by fire.

—— *New York.* Judge Pratt grants the application for receivers for **the Sugar Trust,** which takes the matter out of the hands of the trustees; many certificates change hands.

Nov. 3. *Phila.* The Standard Oil Company organizes a trust to buy up all the **bulk oil-carrying craft** plying between Philadelphia and Europe; $1,000,000 is paid for six of the largest tank vessels afloat.

Nov. 4. *Chicago.* **The area of the city** is increased by annexation to 180.2 square miles.

Nov. 11. *New York.* **Financial distress** increases; the Clearing House Association votes its certificates to banks in need of assistance. [Nov. 17. That of Boston does the same.]

—— *Chicago.* The National World's Fair Commission passes resolutions accepting the double site—**Jackson Park and the Lake Front—for the Columbian Exposition.**

—— *Mo.* Nine men are killed and several injured by a **train falling through the bridge** over the Kaw River at Kansas City.

—— *Phila.* The banking firm of Barker Brothers and Co. **suspends,** with liabilities placed at $5,000,000.

Nov. 19. *New York.* **A run on the Citizens' Savings-bank** takes place.

A receiver is appointed for the **North River Bank.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Nov. 22. *S. Dak.* **Armed Indian warriors,** 15,000 strong, appear about the Pine Ridge Agency ready to dance or fight.

Nov. 23. *S. Dak.* The Sioux ghost dances are discovered to be part of a **plot to draw the United States troops into ambush.**

Nov. 25. *New York.* **Two Brazilian war-ships** arrive, bringing a medal from the new republic to the President of the United States.

Dec. 1. *Ind. Ter.* **The Cherokee Strip** is cleared of cattlemen, hunters, and campers by Government troopers.

Dec. 7. *S. Dak.* The hostile Sioux chiefs from the Bad Lands come into the **Pine Ridge Agency** to hold a powwow with Gen. Brooke.

Dec. 8. *S. Dak.* **Ranchmen and Indians fight** each other near the Bad Lands.

Dec. 13. *S. Dak.* **Troops and Sioux Indians** are in conflict near the Bad Lands; troops of the 6th Cavalry capture Chief Kicking Bear.

Dec. 19. Red Cloud, a Sioux chief, recommends the surrendering of the Indians.

Dec. 28±. The remains of **Sitting Bull's band** join Big Foot to avenge the death of their leader.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Nov. * *Mo.* **Two great caverns abounding with onyx** are discovered in the Ozark Mountains, about 70 miles from St. Louis; estimated value, $3 to $15 per cubic foot.

Nov. ±. * *Pa.* **New wells of natural gas** are discovered.

Dec. 5. *New York.* **The Societies of Ethical Culture** begin their annual convention.

Dec. 8. *New York.* A meeting is held to form a sub-branch of the English **Society for Psychical Research.**

Dec. 9. *O.* The will of Horace Kelley gives $500,000 for a National **Gallery of Arts** to be established in Cleveland.

Dec. 10. *New York.* Thirteen patients of Mount Sinai and St. Luke's hospitals are **inoculated with Dr. Koch's lymph.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890.

Nov. 20. Glisson, Oliver S., rear-adm. U. S. N., A81.
— Johnson, Daniel V. M., P. E. clergyman in Brooklyn, A78.
Nov. 23. Beckwith, John Watrus, P. E. bishop of Ga., A69.
Nov. 24. Belmont, August, banker, of New York, A74.
Nov. 25. Shillaber, Benjamin P. (Mrs. Partington), humorist, A76.
Nov. 26. Corrigan, J. H., R. C. priest of N. J., dies.
Dec. 1. Colby, George, abolitionist, dies.
Dec. 4. Baxter, Jedediah H., surgeon-gen. U. S. A., A53.
Dec. 16. Terry, Alfred H., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A63.

CHURCH.

1890 Nov. 27. *New York.* **Collections are taken** in Roman Catholic churches for the benefit of the bishops and priests of the **famine-stricken districts in Ireland.**

Dec. 3. *Ga.* The General Convention (Congregational) of Georgia is formed.

Dec. 7. *New York.* **Bishop Potter preaches an illustrated sermon,** in which he shows by diagram that in a certain section of the city, between Seventieth and Eightieth Streets, on the East Side, with a population by census of 160,000 persons, there are 280 saloons, and only eight churches, and of the churches only two or three are Protestant.

A tablet is unveiled in **St. Paul's Chapel,** in memory of the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington.

—— *N. Y.* The friends of Father M. J. Moran, Roman Catholic pastor of the Church of the Nativity, Brooklyn, **give him a purse of $25,000** on the eve of the 25th anniversary of his ordination.

Dec. 9. *Phila.* **The American Sabbath Union** begins its sessions.

Dec. 13. Two hundred Protestant clergymen issue an appeal in **defense of the Christian Sabbath,** especially in connection with the World's Fair.

LETTERS.

1890 Nov. 25. *N. J.* Prof. Austin Scott is elected **president of Rutgers College.**

Dec. 1. *Pa.* William Dudley Foulke is elected **president of Swarthmore College.**

Dec. 8. *New York.* By the will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, bequests aggregating **$2,100,000 are made to hospitals and colleges.**

Dec. 9. *N. Y.* Steinway and Sons offer the Board of Education of Long Island City **a free circulating library and kindergarten school** to be maintained at their expense [the gift is accepted].

Dec. * *Conn.* New Haven decides not to furnish **free text-books to the Roman Catholic parochial schools.**

* * *Webster's International Dictionary*, by Noah Porter, appears.

* * *Wilbur Fiske*, by George Prentice, appears.

* * *The Principles of Psychology*, by William James, appears.

* * *A History of Greek Literature*, by Thomas Sergeant Perry, appears.

SOCIETY.

1890 Nov. 21. *La.* The New Orleans grand jury finds a true bill against nine principal members of the **Mafia and eight accessories in the Hennessy assassination case.** (See Oct. 15.)

—— *S. Dak.* The Indians at Pine Ridge Agency are busily engaged in **ghost-dances in honor of the new Christ,** who pretends to give the Indians revelations that the white man will be destroyed and that they will possess all as of old.

Nov. 22. *Ind.* A big system of **trunk-robberies** is discovered in Indianapolis.

—— *Kan.* **Two horse-thieves are shot** and five escape of a gang in the western part of Pratt County; the sheriff and 100 men are in pursuit.

Nov. 23. *New York.* **A big meeting** is held in Chickering Hall **in memory of the Manchester "martyrs."**

Nov. 26. *Ga.* A Grand Army Post at Macon buys the site of **Andersonville Prison,** and will make of it a Grand Army park.

Nov. 27. *Ala.* William B. Hunter, editor of the Sylacauga *Bee*, **shoots and kills** Town-Marshal Nickerson, who attempted to arrest him for disorderly conduct.

—— *Phila.* John R. Baker, Jr., the missing broker, is charged with **abstracting $1,000,000** from the estate of his grandfather.

—— **Amateur photographers** meet to form a national association.

Nov. 29. *Chicago.* **The Irish delegates** address a great meeting; Mayor Cregier welcomes them.

Nov. 30. The Irish delegates in this country send an address to London, condemning Parnell's recent manifesto, and demanding his retirement from the leadership, he having become notorious in a divorce case.

Nov. * *D. C.* Attorney-General Miller decides that **"guessing contests"** conducted by newspapers are not violations of the Anti-Lottery Law.

Nov. * *Vt.* The Legislature rejects a bill giving municipal **suffrage to women.** Vote, 98–118.

Nov. * *U. S.* The Census Bureau reports that **three-tenths of the population reside in cities.**

Dec. 2. *Fla.* **The National Farmers' Alliance** and Industrial Union Convention is held at Ocala.

Dec. 3. *Mass.* **"No License" is adopted** in Cambridge City by 564 majority.

Dec. 4. *Cal.* **King Kalakaua of Hawaii lands** at San Francisco.

Dec. 7. *New York.* At Chickering Hall the Convention of Ethical Culture Societies is addressed by Rev. Stanton Coit of London, Felix Adler, and others.

Dec. 8. *Mich.* The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor is held at Detroit. Also the National convention of retail clerks of America.

—— *New York.* The Society for the **Protection of Legal Rights** is incorporated to render gratuitous legal advice and services to needy and distressed persons.

Dec. 9. *Ark.* **A dissappointed lover** kills six persons out of revenge near Fort Smith, and then kills himself.

—— *Cal.* The corner-stone of an **Insane Asylum** is laid at Ukiah. [Dec. 16. Another at San Bernardino.]

—— *Ky.* **One White Cap** is killed and two wounded while attempting a raid upon a farmer at his home in Meade County.

—— *S. Dak.* From 25 to 30 **Indians are killed** in a contest to decide whether Short Bull or Two Strikes shall be chief at the Pine Ridge Agency.

Dec. 10. *N. J.* Over 3,000 employees in the Clark thread mills at Newark and Kearny strike.

Dec. 14. *Chicago.* George R. Sims is sentenced to 15 months in jail for issuing **fraudulent decrees of divorce.**

—— *New York.* **A general strike is ordered** on a new school building by the Walking Delegates' Board.

Dec. 17. *New York.* Mayor Grant appoints "**Paddy**" **Divver, a saloonkeeper,** and J. J. Ryan police justices.

—— *Mass.* The **poet Whittier** celebrates his 83d birthday at Oak Knoll, his Danvers home.

Dec. 29. *D. C.* The American Historical Association, the Geological Society of America, and the American Economic Association are in session in Washington.

* * *N. Dak.* A school for **deaf mutes** is established at Devil's Lake.

* * *Wash.* **An insane asylum** is completed at Medicine Lake.

Reported members of Masonic Grand Lodges in the United States and British America, 673,643.

STATE.

1890 Nov. 25. *New York.* Brazilian war-ships arrive, bearing an **embassy of peace and a medal** for the President of the United States. [Nov. 26. The officers are officially received and entertained at dinner.]

—— *Wis.* **A recount** gives the Republicans control of the State Senate; they are opposed to a repeal of the Bennett Law. (See Letters, Nov. 4.)

Nov. 27. *U. S.* **The verified census returns** are published, showing that the total population of the United States is 62,622,250.

Nov. * *Fla.* **A constitutional amendment** is approved by the people, changing the day of the State election to the Tuesday after the first Monday in October.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* **The 51st Congress:** the second session opens.

The debt statement shows an increase of the public debt in November amounting to $6,130,819.

Dec. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate gives the **Federal Elections Bill** the first place as unfinished business; Henry M. Teller of Colo. and Preston B. Plumb of Kan. each introduce a bill for the **Free Coinage of Silver,** both bills are referred to the Committee on Finance; the bill for **Federal supervision** of Congressional elections is debated [till Jan. 21]; the House resolves to reconsider the **Copyright Bill.** Vote, 132–74.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate begins to debate **the Elections Bill;** the House passes the **Copyright Bill.** Vote, 135–95. The Democrats in caucus resolve **to oppose the Elections Bill to the end.**

—— *N. H.* **A combination** is entered by members of the Legislature at Concord to obstruct legislation.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the joint resolution **to supply arms** against the Indians, to the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, and Nebraska; the House considers the **Pension Appropriation Bill.** [Dec. 5. Passed by the Senate. Dec. 11. Approved by the President.]

—— *N. H.* The lower House **kills the Senate bill** enacting legislation for the guidance of the clerk; 37 Republicans vote with the Democrats.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the **Elections Bill,** which is stigmatized as a Force Bill; the House passes the **Pension Appropriation Bill,** introduced Dec. 4; the bill is so amended as to reduce the fees of claim agents; a bill is introduced to **disarm the Indians,** for the protection of settlers, and to punish any persons who sell arms and ammunition to them.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the **Elections Bill.**

—— *N. Y.* **Despite the decision of the court** to recount the vote, the State Board of Elections declares the opponent of H. A. Noyes the candidate-elect for the 28th Congressional District.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the **Federal Elections Bill;** the House passes the **Atkinson Railroad Bill** and the **Tobacco Rebate Bill.** [Dec. 10. The latter is passed by the Senate. Dec. 15. Approved by the President.]

Dec. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Elections Bill;** the House rejects the Senate resolution to move Gen. Grant's body from Riverside to Arlington. Vote, 153–92.

Secretary Windom announces that no more 4 per cent bids will be accepted.

—— *Boston.* Nathan Matthews, Jr. (Dem.) is elected mayor.

Dec. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Fortifications Appropriation Bill** introduced Dec. 9. It passes the **Deficiency Appropriation Bill** introduced Dec. 9.

Dec. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the debate on the **Elections Bill** is resumed; the House considers the **Public Lands claims,** and passes the U. S. **Land Court Bill.**

Dec. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Elections Bill** is discussed by Messrs. Wilson, Colquitt, and Vance; the House passes the **Indian Depredations Bill.**

Dec. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Reapportionment Bill** introduced Dec. 9. Vote, 186–82.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate John Sherman of O. introduces the **caucus financial measure;** it meets the opposition of the silver Senators.

Dec. 19. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: O. H. Platt of Conn. introduces a joint resolution appropriating $100,000 to enable the President to take action to obtain from the German government **a supply of Dr. Koch's lymph and the formula** for its manufacture.

It amends and passes the **The Deficiency Appropriation Bill.** [Jan. 5, 7. Conference report agreed to. Jan. 12. Approved by the President.]

Dec. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** the House discusses the **Deficiency Bill,** as amended in the other House, and sends it back to the Senate.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate Messrs. Higgins and Voorhees discuss the **Elections Bill;** E. R. Hoar of Mass. fails in his attempt to have a night session.

Dec. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate N. W. Aldrich of R. I. gives notice of his intention to introduce **the Closure Rule** in order to secure a vote on the Elections Bill, which is further discussed.

The President nominates **Henry B. Brown** of Mich. to succeed Justice Miller in the Supreme Court. [Dec. 29. He is confirmed.]

Dec. 24. *Phila.* Judge Reed delivers a decision that the State law forbidding **the sale of oleomargarin** in original packages as imported from another State is unconstitutional.

—— *D. C.* **A proclamation is issued by President Harrison,** inviting "**all nations of the earth**" to participate in **the Columbian Exposition.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Nov. 22. *Chicago.* **The United States Rolling-Stock Company** makes an assignment, with liabilities at $6,851,000, and assets $6,033,000.

—— *N. J.* Bamford Brothers' silk-mill at Paterson **is destroyed by fire;** loss, $400,000.

Nov. 25. *Chicago.* **A big window-glass trust** is formed, to be known as the American Window-Glass Company, with a capital of $500,000; it comprises a total of 41 firms.

Nov. 26. *D. C.* **The amount of 4½ per cent bonds** redeemed, under the circular of Oct. 9, is $31,300, making the total to date $5,874,500.

—— *New York.* About $200,000 in **Clearing House certificates** are retired.

—— *Miss.* Five lives are lost by **the burning of a Mississippi steamer** near Fort Adams.

Nov. 28. *Phila.* B. K. Jamison and Co., bankers, fail; liabilities, nearly $2,000,000.

Nov. * *Ill.* **A new stock-yard company** is organized at Springfield, with $10,000,000 capital.

Nov. * *Neb.* **A corn famine is threatening.**

The yield is less than 10 bushels to the acre because of drouth; much suffering exists; churches and persons of means are organizing measures of relief.

Dec. 4. *Ill.* Five men are killed and three fatally injured by **a falling furnace** at Joliet.

Dec. 6. *La.* **The cotton firm** of V. and A. Meyer and Co. of New Orleans fails, with liabilities aggregating $2,000,000.

—— *Pa.* The Oliver Iron and Steel Mills in Pittsburg are **shut down,** and the 3,000 employees are paid off.

Dec. 8. *S. Dak.* **Destitution** is announced as **worse** than last year.

Dec. 9. *Mont.* **The Crow Indians** cede 1,850,000 acres of their lands for $946,000 to the Government.

Dec. 25. *Md.* **Masonic Temple** in Baltimore is destroyed by fire.

ARMY—NAVY.

1890 Dec. 29. *S. Dak.* The U. S. troops under Maj. Whiteside have a battle with Indians at **Wounded Knee Creek.**

Chief Big Foot's fugitive band is ordered to surrender; they suddenly turn and attack the troops. Capt. Wallace, Lieuts. Casey and Mann, besides 29 others, are killed, and 39 are wounded. Big Foot's band is nearly exterminated. Among the killed are 44 squaws and 18 papooses.

Dec. 31. *S. Dak.* The Indians burn the Catholic mission at Clay Creek; **six men of the 7th Cavalry are killed.**

* * *D. C.* The navy yard begins the manufacture of **heavy ordnance.**

1891 Jan. 1. *S. Dak.* **Gen. Brooke is relieved of the command** at Pine Ridge Agency, and is succeeded by Gen. Miles in person.

Jan. 2. *S. Dak.* **The 9th Cavalry arrives** in time to prevent a massacre of the 7th by the Indians at Pine Ridge.

Gen. Miles is encircling the hostiles with troops, hoping to compel their subjection by starving them and so saving further bloodshed. [Skirmishing occurs.]

Jan. 7. *S. Dak.* Orders are issued directing that **army officers act as Indian agents** at Pine Ridge and other agencies; Indians are gradually returning to Pine Ridge Agency, but meanwhile settlers are flocking to the towns.

Jan. 8. *Ida.* Indians are causing trouble.

Jan. 9. *S. Dak.* A cordon of troops is drawn closer around the camp of the hostile Sioux, but peace negotiations continue. [Jan. 11. Pine Ridge is menaced by the near approach of 3000 hostiles. Jan. 12. Gen. Miles holds a conference with some of the chiefs. Jan. 14. Some agree to a surrender. Jan. 15. The surrender of the Indians is completed.]

Jan. 15. *D. C.* John J. Coppinger is commissioned colonel—23d infantry. [Also Jan. 31. Alfred Mordecai—ordnance department. Feb. 7. Abraham K. Arnold—1st cavalry.]

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1890 Dec. * *S. C.* **P. A. Emanuel** claims to have discovered a process by which aluminum can be freed from kaolin at a cost of only $2.50 per ton.

* * *Pa.* **Many monuments** are dedicated during the year at Gettysburg by surviving veterans of the great battle.

* * *U. S.* **The pneumatic tire** safety bicycles are introduced.

* * Thomas A. Edison adapts his **phonograph** to a water-motor.

1891 Jan. 9. *O.* An **earthquake** disturbs the people at Toledo.

[Jan. 16. A shock at Pepperell, N. H. May 20. Seven distinct shocks at Susanville, Cal. June 23. Slight shock at Charleston, S. C., and June 28, another at San Francisco, Cal. (See Aug. 9. Cal.) Aug. 21. Several shocks in the West and South. Aug. 28. Several in Conn. Oct. 14. Shocks at San Francisco, Cal. Nov. 8. A severe shock, damaging buildings, in Texas. Nov. 13. A heavy shock through California.]

BIRTHS—DEATHS.

1890.
Dec. 30. Peterson, Theophilus B., publisher, of Phila., A67.
Dec. 31. Spinner, Francis, treasurer of U. S., M. C. for N. Y., A88.
1891.
Jan. 5. **Abbott, Emma,** opera singer, A42.
Jan. 7. Devens, Charles, jurist, orator, U. S. atty.-gen., A71.

CHURCH.

1890 * * *Alas.* **Bethel,** in Western Alaska, on the river Kuskokwim, **becomes a mission** station of the Moravian Brethren.

* * *Cal.* The South California Conference (Free Methodist) is organized.

* * *I. T.* Isidore Robot is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Indian Territory.

* * *Ia.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Des Moines; T. W. Phillips, president.

* * *Kan.* Elisha S. Thomas is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Kansas.

* * *N. Y.* **The General Assembly** (United Presbyterian) meets at Buffalo; Andrew Watson, moderator.

* * The Toledo Congregational Club in Toledo, Ohio, and the Northern Iowa Club, Charles City, Iowa, are formed.

* * *Phila.* **The Medical Mission,** designed to reach the masses untouched by other agencies, is established.

* * *U. S.* **The American Bible Society** reports 2,293,665 copies of Scriptures issued, and a total of 52,736,075 copies issued to date.

* * *U. S.* The Woman's Foreign **Missionary Union of Friends** is consummated.

1891 Jan. 1. *Md.* The memorial **church of Corpus Christi** in Baltimore is consecrated by Cardinal Gibbons.

Jan. 4. *N. J.* **The First Presbyterian Church at Newark** celebrates the 100th anniversary of the dedication of the building.

Jan. 7. *O.* **The trial of Rev. Howard MacQueary** (Protestant Episcopal) for heresy is begun at Cleveland.

[Sept. 23. Under a sentence of suspension he withdraws from the Protestant Episcopal Church and joins the Universalists. Sept. 25. He is formally deposed, at Trinity Cathedral in Cleveland, by Bishop Leonard.]

LETTERS.

1890 * * *La.* The *New Delta* is issued at New Orleans.

* * *Ind.* **The Taylor University** (Meth. Epis.) of Fort Wayne is founded.

* * *N. Dak.* **Normal schools** are established by the State at Valley City and Mayville.

* * *N. Dak.* The Legislature establishes an **Agricultural College** at Fargo.

* * *New York. Das Morgen Journal* is founded by Albert Pulitzer.

* * *New York. The Weiber Zeitung* (the Women's Journal), in the Polish tongue and in Hebrew characters, is issued; it advocates the right of women to vote.

* * *Okla.* **A university** is located at Norman by the Legislature.

* * *Ore.* **Portland University** (Meth. Epis.) is founded at Portland.

* * *Utah.* **The Methodist University** at Ogden is established.

* * *Utah.* The Legislature makes **public schools free** to all.

* * *Wash.* The *Telegraph* is issued at Seattle.

* * *U. S.* **American and imported books** published during the year, 4,559, besides minor cheap libraries.

* * *The American of 1890,* by Henry Adams, appears.

* * *Dramatic Action,* by Joseph Jefferson, appears; also *Autobiography.*

* * *Boston Unitarianism,* by Octavius B. Frothingham, appears.

* * *Civil Government in the United States,* by John Fiske, appears.

* * *Clubs for Working Girls,* by Maude Stanley, appears.

* * *The Economic Basis of Protection,* by Simon N. Patten, appears.

* * *Economic and Social History of New England,* by Wm. B. Weeden, appears.

* * *Over the Tea Cups,* by Oliver Wendell Holmes, appears.

* * *The Tragic Muse,* by Henry James, appears.

* * *Ballads,* by Francis Marion Crawford, appears.

* * *Essays, Speculative and Suggestive,* by John Addington Symonds, appears.

* * *Five Years with the Congo Cannibals,* by Herbert Ward, appears.

* * *A Hazard of New Fortunes,* by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *History of the American Episcopal Church,* by S. D. McConnell, appears.

* * *The Life of Bishop Simpson,* by George R. Crooks, appears.

* * *The Life of George H. Stuart,* by Robert Ellis Thompson, appears.

* * *Alexia,* by Mary Abbott, appears.

* * *The Negro Question,* by George W. Cable, appears; also *The Silent South.*

* * *The North Shore Watch and Other Poems,* by George Edward Woodberry, appears.

* * *Pactolus Prime,* by Albion Winegar Tourgée, appears.

* * *The Political Beginnings of Kentucky,* by John Mason Brown, appears.

* * *A Short History of the Roman People,* by William F. Allen, appears.

* * *The Story of Tonty,* by Mary Hartwell Catherwood, appears.

* * *The Unknown God,* by C. Loring Brace, appears.

SOCIETY.

1890 Dec. 31. *New York.* The Commissioners of Excise report 8,885 places licensed to sell intoxicating liquors in the city.

The total number of licensed drinking-places other than hotels, restaurants, and steamboats, is 6,742; there are 1,098 storekeepers licensed.

Dec. * *New York.* The *Sun* estimates that every year **3,000 women find themselves "stranded"** in this city; not only homeless, penniless, and without work, but unable to work.

Dec. * *Chicago.* **The Bureau of Justice,** a society to aid the poor and defenseless in obtaining their rights or defending themselves against aggression by legal methods, is organized.

* * *U. S.* **The wrecks of society** are reported: penitentiary convicts, 45,233; prisoners in county jails, 19,538; juveniles in reformatories, 14,846; paupers in almshouses, 73,045. Total prisoners in the country, 82,329.

* * *New York.* **Sergius Stepniak,** the leader of the Russian Revolutionary party, arrives.

* * *Ia.* — *O.* **Labor Day** becomes a legal holiday — the first Monday in September.

* * *Ind.* The Marion branch of the **National Soldiers' Home** is opened.

* * *Md.* **A high-license law** is enacted for Baltimore city.

1891 Jan. 2. *New York.* The *New York Herald* fund provides **1,500 newsboys each with a pea-jacket.**

Jan. 9. *Pa.* G. W. Delamater, late Republican candidate for governor, is **arrested for embezzlement.**

Jan. 13. *Ark.* **A shortage of $138,800** is discovered in the accounts of William E. Woodruff, the State treasurer. (See June 26.)

Jan. 15. *Colo.* **A police official is killed** and an attempt made to kill Speaker Hanna in the State House by a political faction; the Assembly is surrounded by a cordon of police and State militia.

STATE.

1890 Dec. 30–31. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the **Elections Bill.**

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-92 * * *Ala.* Thomas G. Jones (Dem.).
-94 * * *Ga.* William J. Northen (Dem.).
-94 * * *Ia.* Horace Boies (Rep.).
Ida. George L. Shoupe (Rep.); later Norman B. Willey (Rep.).
-91 * * *Mass.* J. Q. A. Brackett (Rep.).
-93 * * *Miss.* John M. Stone (Dem.).
-93 * * *N. J.* Leon Abbett (Dem.).
-92 * * *O.* James E. Campbell (Dem.).
-91 * * *R. I.* John W. Davis (Dem.).
-94 * * *S. C.* Benj. R. Tillman (Dem.).
-92 * * *Vt.* Carroll S. Page (Rep.).
-94 * * *Va.* Philip W. McKinney (Dem.).
-93 * * *W. Va.* A. B. Fleming (Dem.).

1891 Jan. 1. *Miss.* **The new Constitution** becomes operative.

Jan. 2. *D. C.* The Treasury Department reports the **public debt reduced** $11,005,397 in December.

—— *Kan.* **The New Legislature** stands: Senate — Republicans, 38; Democrats, 1; Alliance, 1. House — Republicans, 26; Alliance, 91; Democrats, 8.

Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate votes to set aside the consideration of the **Elections Bill** (Force Bill), and takes up the **Finance Bill** to provide against the contraction of the currency. Vote, 34-29. The House passes the **Deficiency Bill.**

President Harrison submits to Congress the correspondence on the Bering Sea controversy, with a letter from Secretary Blaine to the British minister.

Lord Salisbury insists that Bering Sea must be regarded as a part of the Pacific Ocean; Secretary Blaine answers that it was not so considered in the treaties between England and Russia; and although he does not contend that it must be regarded as a closed sea, he argues that the rights of the United States extend to the protection of the seal fisheries.

—— *Mont.* **A Senate and two Houses are in session** — one Republican and the other Democratic; the Democrats, having four majority in the Senate, recognize the Democratic House, so also does Gov. Toole.

Jan. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **silver debate** is continued; the House discusses the **Shipping Bill.** (See Mar. 3.)

—— *N. H.* The Supreme Court of the State delivers an opinion dismissing the cases against Clerk Jewett on the ground of want of jurisdiction; this leaves the making up of the roll of members of the House in Jewett's hands, which is favorable to the Republicans.

Jan. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate H. M. Teller of Colo. introduces a **bill for negro colonization** in Lower California.

The International Monetary Conference meets in Washington; Secretary Blaine makes an address of welcome.

—— *Ill.* In the Legislature the House elects a Democratic speaker, and the Senate a Republican president *pro tempore.*

—— *N. H.* The Republicans of the Legislature organize, and elect Hiram A. Tuttle governor by a majority of 35.

Jan. 8. *Minn.* In the Legislature the Farmers' Alliance candidate, **E. T. Champlin,** is elected Speaker.

—— *Neb.* **The Alliance men** on one side, and the Republicans and Democrats on the other, are struggling for ascendency in the Legislature.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate J. C. S. Blackburn of Ky., and J. T. Morgan of Ala., speak in advocacy of the **Free-Coinage Amendment** to the Silver Bill.

—— *Ill.* In the Senate a bill is introduced for the **repeal of the Compulsory Education Law.**

—— *Neb.* **James E. Boyd** (Dem.) **is** sworn in as governor, but **Gov. Thayer refuses to vacate the office,** declaring that Boyd has never been naturalized, and therefore is ineligible; **Powers,** the Alliance candidate, takes the oath of office. [Jan. 15. Gov. Thayer surrenders the office under protest.]

Jan. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the Committee on Foreign Relations, by unanimous report, recommend that the bonds of the **Nicaragua Canal Company** be guaranteed by the Government to the extent of $100,000,000.

Jan. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate M. S. Quay of Pa. introduces a **substitute for the Elections Bill;** in the House a select committee is appointed to investigate the **alleged Silver pool.**

At Washington the **Bering Sea controversy is brought into the Supreme Court,** with the sanction of Great Britain, upon petition for a writ of prohibition *in re* the Canadian sealer *W. P. Sayward,* confiscated in 1887 by the District Court of Alaska.

—— *N. Y.* The Chamber of Commerce passes resolutions **opposing the Silver Bill.**

Jan. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate Messrs. Sherman, Allison, and Aldrich speak **against free coinage.**

—— *Conn.* At Hartford the **Democratic candidates for State offices are sworn** in by the Senate, and make formal demands for the offices, which the incumbents refuse to surrender.

—— *N. J.* The Senate **reinstates E. F. McDonald** (unseated last May) *vice* Mr. Stuhr of Hudson Co., now unseated.

—— *N. Y.* The Court of Appeals reserves judgment in the Flack case, and orders a new trial.

Jan. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Free Coinage Silver Bill,** adopted June 17, 1890, is passed as a substitute for the Financial Bill. Vote, 39-27. **The Elections Bill** is again taken up. Vote, 34-33, the Vice-President casting the deciding vote. The House passes the **Army and Navy Appropriation Bill** after five discussions; bill introduced Dec. 11, 1890.

—— *Colo.* **Rival factions** in the Lower House of the Legislature quarrel; troops are called out and successfully quell the disturbance.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the consideration of the **Elections Bill** is resumed.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the debate on the **Elections Bill** continues all night.

It amends and passes the **Coin and Currency Bill** to provide against the contraction of the currency, after four discussions. Bill introduced Dec. 18, 1890.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics for 1890. Production: Gold,** $32,845,000; **silver,** $70,464,000; **bushels of grain:** Indian corn, 1,489,970,000; wheat, 399,262,000; oats, 523,621,000; barley, 63,000,000; rye, 28,000,000; buckwheat, 11,000,000; **bales of cotton,** 7,313,726; **pounds of wool,** 76,000,000; **barrels of petroleum,** 45,822,672. **Currency** in circulation, $1,429,251,270; per capita, $22.82; immigrants received (fiscal year), 455,302. **Fire-waste,** $108,993,792; insurance loss, $65,015,465. Total railroad accidents, 2,146; 6,335 persons are killed and 29,027 injured. Business failures for the year, 10,673; liabilities, $175,032,836.

1891 Jan. 2. *New York.* **The Fifth Avenue Theater** is burned.

Jan. 3±. *Pa.* **The Scottdale rolling mills and pipe works and the Charlotte furnace and coke works are closed indefinitely;** 10,000 men are out of employment at Scottdale.

Jan. 14. *Minn.* **Station agents and telegraph operators** on the St. Paul Railroad resign.

—— *New York.* **Three fires on the Hudson River front** destroy a grain elevator and two large buildings; loss, $300,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Jan. 23. *D. C.* Daniel W. Flagler is commissioned brigadier-general.

Feb. 1. *Ala.* **Troops are sent to Carbon Hill** to quell a race riot; several negro miners are shot by the whites.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Jan. 27±. *Ia.* **A 16-inch vein of silver** is found on a farm near Fairport.

Jan. 28. *New York.* W. W. Astor gives **22 new paintings,** valued at $75,000, to the Astor Library.

Jan. 29. *Chicago.* The 30-foot model of a **new air-ship** is exhibited; it does not work.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
Jan. 17. Bancroft, George, historian, A90.
Jan. 18. Congdon, Charles T., journalist, A70.
Jan. 19. Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, A55.
Jan. 24. Wadleigh, Bainbridge, senator for N. H., A60.
—— Dodworth, Harvey B., band-master, conductor, of N. Y., A69.
Jan. 27. McEntee, Jarvis, landscape painter, A63.
Jan. 29. Windom, William, senator for Minn., secretary of treasury, A64.
Feb. 10. Redpath, James, journalist, labor reform agitator, A57.

CHURCH.

1891 Jan. 18. *New York.* **The Maronite Syrians** dedicate a chapel.

Jan. 20. *New York.* **Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs** is installed professor of Biblical theology in Union Theological Seminary.

Jan. 21. *Ala.* **Henry M. Jackson** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Alabama.

Jan. 26. *Minn.* **Archbishop Ireland** of St. Paul issues an edict against church lotteries in his jurisdiction; he makes no exception whatever.

Feb. 6. *New York.* Archbishop Corrigan issues a call for **a conference of the clergy** to consider the cases of persons who have attended Anti-Poverty Society meetings.

LETTERS.

1891 Jan. 24. *Boston.* **The Massachusetts Historical Society** celebrates its centennial.

Jan. 27. *It.* **The Anglo-American Archeological Society** is in session at Rome, with Lord Dufferin in the chair.

Jan. 28. *O.* W. G. Ballantine is elected president of **Oberlin** as successor to C. S. Fairchilds.

Feb. 2. *Mass.* **A conditional addition of $100,000 to Amherst's endowment** fund is announced by President Gates.

Feb. 4. *O.* Rev. C. F. Thwing is installed as **President of Western Reserve University and Adelbert College** in Cleveland.

Feb. 6. *N. Mex.* New Mexico has a **free-school law** for the first time.

Feb. 11. *New York.* The Board of Regents of the University approves a plan of **University extension.** [Feb. 12. The Regents decide upon **three library degrees,** one to be honorary.]

SOCIETY.

1891 Jan. 19. The Woman's Prison Association reports its wants.

(1) Matrons in station-houses; (2) a reformatory for women; (3) a graded sentence law, with power to pardon to be withdrawn from police justices; (4) all prisoners to serve their sentences in prisons, not in charitable institutions; (5) a woman commissioner for each department of charities and corrections; (6) that drunkenness should be treated according to class, whether as inebriates or criminals.

—— *Va.* The first public observance of **Gen. Robert E. Lee's birthday,** made a legal holiday by the previous Legislature, is celebrated.

Jan. 21. *New York.* **The American Society of Civil Engineers** is in session.

Jan. 24. *Kan.* **The trial of 35 ladies,** who raided the illegal whisky-joints of Lathrop last February, destroying liquors and bottles, is concluded by an acquittal of the defendants.

Jan. 28. *N. J.* G. H. Engeman and four other managers of the **Clifton race-track** are fined $1,000 and are to be imprisoned for one year for allowing pool-selling on the track.

Jan. 29. *New York.* **William Windom,** Secretary of the Treasury, dies of cerebral hemorrhage and coma, at Delmonico's, after making an address as a guest of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation.

Jan. 30. *New York.* Hughes and Buttner, **two bogus divorce lawyers,** are sentenced respectively to five and seven years' imprisonment.

Jan. 31. *Ind.* **White Caps** in Harrison and Crawford Counties whip a farmer's wife nearly to death, laying the flesh open the length of her back.

Feb. 1. *Ala.* **Negro miners** in considerable numbers at Carbon Hill **have been shot by whites;** troops are sent to quell the disturbance.

Feb. 3. *Ind.* The Legislature passes bills, (1) requiring **cigarette dealers** to pay a State license of $200 a year, and (2) to give **wife-beaters** at least 60 lashes publicly when found guilty.

Feb. 4±. *Cal.* The police of San Francisco are destroying the **joss-houses** of the highbinders in that city.

Feb. 6. *Tenn.* The *Morning Journal* of Knoxville is seized by the postmaster for violation of the **anti-lottery law.**

—— ± *N. Mex.* Two Republican councilmen **are fired upon by assassins** in Santa Fé; $15,000 reward has been offered for their arrest and conviction.

Feb. 7. *Cal.* The International Society for the **Colonization of Russian Jews** is incorporated in San Francisco, with a capital of $1,000,000.

—— Baron Hirsch authorizes the use of $2,500,000 to establish a fund for **Hebrew immigrants** to this country. [Sept. 4. The fund is denounced by a mass-meeting of Hebrew working men in New York.]

Feb. 8. *Chicago.* **Organized labor passes** resolutions against the employment of **non-union labor on the World's Fair.**

Feb. 9. *La.* **The Mardi Gras Festival** begins in New Orleans.

—— *New York.* The 5th annual convention of the National **Association of Builders** of the United States begins its session in Masonic Hall; 300 delegates are present from the principal cities.

—— *Pa.* About 10,000 **miners go on a strike** in the Connellsville coke region. (See Mar. 30; Apr. 18.)

Feb. 10. *Pa.* Some 300 employees of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad **go on strike.**

—— *O.* **The United Mine Workers** of America are in session at Columbus, with 300 delegates from 15 States present.

STATE.

1891 Jan. 16. *Mass.* The House of Representatives adopts by a large majority resolutions against **the free coinage of silver.**

Jan. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate, after a continuous session of 30 hours devoted to the final discussion of the **Elections Bill,** adjourns at 6 P.M. (see July 2, 1890); the House **Silver Pool Investigating Committee** begins its inquiry; it is alleged that members speculated in silver during the discussion of the Silver Bill.

—— *Can.* The Dominion Ministry **return the trade reciprocity proposals** of the United States Government to the Colonial office; they express hostility to full and complete reciprocity, but favor reciprocity in natural products.

Jan. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Coin and Currency Bill,** to provide against the contraction of the currency, after 10 discussions. Introduced Dec. 18, 1890.

Jan. 19. *Conn.* **Gov. Bulkeley** issues a proclamation warning the Democratic claimants from attempting to exercise the functions of State officers.

—— *Ia.* At Vinton Judge Hoff holds the **Wilson Bill** constitutional, and the **Iowa Prohibitory Law** to be in force as to imported liquors.

Jan. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Closure Resolution** to limit debate is called up, and obtains the right of way for consideration on the 21st inst. It debates the **Federal Elections Bill** — the 36th discussion — without decisive results.

—— *Boston.* **A meeting of business men** is held in Faneuil Hall to protest against the free coinage of silver.

—— *Conn.* The state Senate allows the Republican hold-over officers to preside.

—— *Wis.* In both Houses of the Legislature bills are introduced for the repeal of the **Bennett Compulsory Education Law.** [Passed, Feb. 6, signed by Gov. Peck.]

Jan. 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Aldrich Closure Resolution** is made the unfinished business; in the House the **District of Columbia Appropriation Bill** is passed after six discussions; bill introduced Dec. 17, 1890.

Jan. 23. The Legislatures of Missouri, North Carolina, and Arkansas pass resolutions **against making appropriations for the World's Fair** while the Elections Bill is pending.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate takes another recess without voting on the **Closure Resolution.**

Jan. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Aldrich Closure Resolution** is displaced. Vote, 35-34. The House passes the **Naval Appropriation Bill** introduced Dec. 20, 1890.

Senator Cameron of Pa. testifies before the **Silver Pool Investigating Committee** that he bought and sold 100,000 ounces of silver on margin before the Silver Bill passed the Senate.

——**Spain** agrees to the proposal of the U. S. Government for the negotiation of a treaty of **reciprocity with Cuba.**

Jan. 27. *D. C.* Attorney-General Miller presents his answer in the **Bering Sea case** before the U. S. Supreme Court; he holds that the seal-fisheries question is for the Executive, and not for the Judicial Department.

Jan. 28. *Conn.* The House Committee on Canvass of Votes reports that of the State officers only Nicholas Staub, State Controller, is elected.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Apportionment Bill** for members of Congress, under the 11th census, without amendment, by a strict party vote (37-24); [Feb. 10. Approved.]

It passes the **Dunnell Reapportionment Bill.** [Feb. 10. Approved by the President.]

——*Mont.* The contesting parties in the Legislature agree to a **compromise** giving the Republicans 28 members; and the Democrats 27, together with the Speaker, the inferior officers, and the control of committees.

Jan. 30. *D. C.* **Congress** adjourns as a mark of respect to the late **Secretary Windom,** he having been a member of both Senate and House.

Jan. 31. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Military Academy Appropriation Bill** introduced Jan. 6; four witnesses testify before the **Silver Pool Investigating Committee.**

——*Neb.* The Senate adopts a memorial to Congress urging the appropriation of $1,000,000 for the relief of Western farmers suffering from crop failure.

Jan. * *Ill.* The Legislature indorses the **Free Silver Coinage Bill.**

Jan. * *La.* Judge Buckner of the Baton Rouge District Court refuses to grant a writ of mandamus compelling the Secretary of State **to promulgate the lottery amendment** which was passed by the last Legislature, and which Gov. Nicholls refuses to sign.

Feb. 1. *Mont.* Speaker Witter (Rep.) of the Lower House dies, **leaving the House a tie politically.**

Feb. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate **the Hawaiian Treaty,** the **Fortifications Bill,** and the defenseless condition of the country, are discussed.

The U. S. Supreme Court holds that it has jurisdiction by way of prohibition **to review the proceedings of the Alaska Court** in the case of the forfeiture of the *Sayward* for unlawful sealing; it sets the time for the hearing.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate adopts some amendments to the **Fortifications Bill,** and passes the House Bill extending the time to 30 days for which the President may designate a temporary succession to the Cabinet.

Feb. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Fortification Appropriation Bill,** after four discussions. [Feb. 17. Conference report agreed to. Feb. 26. Approved by the President.]

It amends and passes the **Military Academy Appropriation Bill.** [Feb. 28. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 2. Approved by the President.] It begins the debate on the Nicaragua Canal Bill. [Nine discussions follow.]

The House passes the **Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill** introduced Jan. 13.

The presidents of the State organizations of the **National Farmers' Alliance** meet in Washington.

The Committee on Silver Legislation submits a report urging upon Congress the demand for the free coinage of silver upon the same terms and conditions that gold is now coined.

President Harrison asks the Senate to take action relative to the suppression **of the African slave-trade and liquor-traffic.**

——*Conn.* The Senate refuses to recognize **the report of the House Committee on Canvass of Votes.**

——*N. Y.* The Senate passes the bill providing for the **submission of the Prohibition Amendment** to the voters of the State on April 14.

Feb. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Pension Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 3. A conference report is agreed to. Mar. 3. Approved.] The bill appropriates for pensions $133,173,085.

The President issues a proclamation declaring that a satisfactory **treaty has been made with Brazil** under the terms of the reciprocity amendment to the Tariff Bill. (Effective April 1, 1891.)

——*Ind.* The Senate passes a sweeping **measure against trusts.**

Feb. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate recommits the **Eight-hour Labor Bill.** Vote, 27-24. The House passes the World's Fair clause of the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill; the minority report of the Raum Investigating Committee offers a substitute for the majority resolution offered Feb. 6, condemning the course of the Commissioner of Pensions.

——*S. Dak.* The Senate by one majority decides **to substitute life imprisonment** for the death penalty.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill,** after five discussions; bill introduced Feb. 3.

Feb. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Army Appropriation Bill.** [Feb. 16. The House concurs. Feb. 26. Approved by the President.] It also discusses **Commander Reiter's case** in connection with the Barrundia affair.

José Martin Barrundia, a Guatemalan insurrectionist, a passenger on an American vessel touching at San José, is killed by Guatemalan officials, Aug. 27±, 1890, while attempting his arrest. Commander Reiter of the *Ranger* refused to interfere for his protection.

The President approves the Act prohibiting the **sale of tobacco to minors** under 16 years of age in the District of Columbia.

——*N. Y.* In the State Senate a bill is introduced to authorize the construction of **two bridges** across the East River.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Naval Appropriation Bill.** [Feb. 21. A conference report is agreed to and the bill approved by the President.]

——*N. Y.* **The Silver Pool Investigating Committee** continues to take testimony.

The New York Chamber of Commerce delegation **opposes the Free Coinage Bill** before the House Committee on Coinage.

——*N. Y.* The Assembly passes the Acker State **Care of the Insane** Bill appropriating $454,000, and another for a State printing-bureau.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Jan. 18. *N. Y.* Buffalo loses $225,000 by fire. [Mar. 10. A like loss.]

——*O.* At Findlay a hotel is wrecked and several persons are killed by an **explosion of natural gas.**

Jan. 19. *Mo.* **The American National Bank** of Kansas City suspends, with liabilities estimated at $2,250,000.

Jan. 22. *Cal.* **The Funeral Services of King Kalakaua** of the Sandwich Islands are held in San Francisco.

Jan. 23. *N. Y.* The Buffalo Clothing Exchange is burned; the falling walls kill two firemen; loss, $350,000.

Jan. 27. *Pa.* **An explosion** of fire-damp in a shaft at the coke works near Mt. Pleasant kills 100 miners.

Jan. 29. *Cal.* **The canneries organize** with a capital of $5,000,000.

Feb. 2. *Conn.* George M. Bradley, the first patient in the United States treated with **Koch's remedy** for tuberculosis, dies at New Haven.

Feb. 3. *N. Y.* **The Hecla Iron Works,** Brooklyn, take fire; loss, $400,000.

Feb. 6. *Ill.* **The Pullman Car Works** are burned; loss, $200,000.

——*N. Y.* **E. D. Church and Company's soda works** in Brooklyn are burned; loss, $200,000; 500 persons are thrown out of employment.

——*Pa.* **A $4,000,000 contract** to furnish armor for the Navy is awarded to Carnegie, Phipps, and Company of Pittsburg.

The nut and bolt works of J. H. Sternbergh at Reading are burned; loss, $350,000.

Feb. 8. *Cal.* The San Miguel **Consolidating Mining Company** is incorporated with a capital of $15,000,000.

Feb. 9. *New York.* **Table glassware manufacturers form a trust** with a capital of $1,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Feb. 12. *D. C.* **Col. Forsyth is exonerated** from charges against him relative to the fight at Wounded Knee, in which women and children were killed.

Mar. 2. *U. S.* Congress appropriates $25,000 for the equipment of the **Naval Reserve.**

Mar. 6. *D. C.* **The cruisers** *Philadelphia* **and** *San Francisco* are formally accepted by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mar. 7. *D. C.* Secretary Proctor decides to **enlist 2,000 Indians** as soldiers.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Feb. 14. *New York.* **The George I. Seney collection** of pictures (106) is sold at public auction, and realizes $300,700.

—— **The American Academy of Political and Social Science** is incorporated.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
Feb. 13. Porter, David D., adm. U. S. N., A78.
—— Stuart, Alexander H. H., M. C. for Va., secretary of the interior, A84.
Feb. 14. Sherman, William T., gen. U. S. A., A71.
Feb. 18. Sibley, Henry H., maj.-gen., first Gov. of Minn., A80.
Feb. 19. Winchell, Alexander, geologist, University of Michigan, A67.
Feb. 24. Wilson, Ephraim K., senator for Md., A70.
Feb. 28. Hearst, George, sen. for Cal., A71.
Mar. 3. Furman, James C., Bapt. clergyman, president of Furman University, A82.
Mar. 6. Hill, Joshua, senator for Ga., A79.

LETTERS.

1891 Feb. 14. *Boston. The New Nation*, by Edward Bellamy, appears as a weekly.

Feb. 17. Prof. A. Graham Bell gives $25,000 to the **Association for Teaching Deaf-Mutes.**

Feb. 19. *Chicago.* H. W. Rogers is installed as president of **the Northwestern University.**

—— *Mass.* The will of Mary A. Nevins bequeaths $20,000 to the Nevins Memorial **Library of Methuen.**

Feb. 28. *New York.* The Friends hold **an educational conference.**

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress passes an **international copyright law.** [See July 1.]

Mar. 7. *Mass.* **Harvard** receives $100,000 by the will of Edwin Conant of Worcester.

SOCIETY.

1891 Feb. 11. *New York.* The American **Newspaper Publishers' Association** meets in annual session.

—— *Chicago.* George J. Gibson, secretary of the Whisky Trust, is charged with **bribing a gauger to blow up Shufeldt's anti-trust distillery**; he is arrested and held in $20,000 bail. [Apr. 20. The Federal grand jury at Chicago finds a true bill against him.]

Feb. 12. *N. J.* People in sympathy with the striking spinners at the Clark Thread Works at Kearney **join in a riot,** and several thousand dollars of damage to property is the result.

Feb. 13. *Chicago.* Italians stop work on the World's Fair site through fear of **the mobs of unemployed workmen.**

Feb. 14. *Ind.* Charles Ritter, teller of the First National Bank of Evansville, is **a defaulter** in the sum of $25,000.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Senator Matt. Quay** of Pennsylvania **denies all the charges** that have been made against him reflecting upon his public life.

—— *Neb.* S. B. Cowles, bank president of Clarke, is arrested on the **charge of murdering his wife.**

Feb. 17. *New York.* **Hebrew private schools** in tenement houses are closed by the Board of Health, owing to **their filthy condition.**

—— *R. I.* The National **Electric Light Association** is in session at Providence.

Feb. 18. *Fla.* Two outlaws, Mike Kelly and Jim Champion, are taken from jail at Gainesville, and **lynched for murder and robbery.**

—— *New York.* The People's **Municipal League** effects a permanent organization.

Feb. 19. *New York.* **The remains of** Gen. W. T. Sherman are escorted by an imposing parade of soldiers, Grand Army men, and others to the Pennsylvania Railroad station, *en route* to St. Louis.

Feb. 22.–Mar. 1. *D. C.* **The Women's National Triennial Council** is in session.

It opens with religious services, and considers the subject of temperance; it eulogizes Mrs. Windom for not serving wine in social life, and discusses woman's suffrage.

—— *Ga.* A mob **lynches two negroes** near Brunswick.

Feb. 23. *Tex.* **John A. Williams, a notorious train-robber,** is sentenced at Linden to imprisonment for 99 years.

Feb. 25. *Fla.* **A "bulldozer" is** fined $1,000 and costs in a Federal court.

—— *New York.* The opposition to the **Fayerweather will** is withdrawn.

The residuary legatees agree to give the immense sum in their hands to numerous colleges and charitable institutions; the will, minus the codicils, is admitted to probate.

Feb. 28. *Boston.* **A strike at Dobson's plush mill** is satisfactorily ended, and the men return to work.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate Committee is again **investigating the Sugar Trust** — this time having several of the prominent Trust officers before it; some of its books are missing.

Feb. * *New York.* A strike of the employees of the **Troy Laundry Company** ends in victory for the strikers.

Mar. 1. *Mo.* Eight negroes are injured in a race-fight in St. Louis.

—— *Md.* **Cardinal Gibbons,** in the cathedral at Baltimore, **preaches against women taking part in politics.**

Mar. 2. *Del.* Ex-State Treasurer Herbert is **a defaulter to the State** to the amount of $30,000.

Mar. 5. *New York.* **A riot of striking cloakmakers** in Broadway is speedily quelled by the police.

The Union Prisoners of War National Memorial Association holds an enthusiastic meeting.

The coroner's jury in the case of **the tunnel disaster** holds the New York and New Haven **Railroad officials responsible** for the death of the victims. [Mar. 6. Messrs. Depew, Clark, and Park, as officials of the road, give bonds in $25,000 each. Mar. 31. The grand jury indicts the directors for misdemeanor in violating New York laws against heating cars by stoves. May 6. They are acquitted. (See Feb. 20, Miscellaneous.)

—— *Fla.* **Twenty-six illicit stills** are destroyed, several lots of illicit rum seized, and 30 men arrested **in a ten days' raid** in West Florida.

—— *Pa.* **Burglars rob the Freeport bank** of valuable bonds, money, and stamps; total loss estimated at $59,000.

Mar. 7. *Miss.* **Colored lawyers** at Greenville organize a State Bar Association.

Mar. 8. *N. J.* Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western trainmen are discharged for **signing petitions of saloon-keepers** for licenses.

Mar. 9. *N. Y.* **A mob of Poles** raids an employing cloakmaker's establishment in Jamaica; they destroy his sewing-machines and furniture, and scatter vitriol on his goods and child.

STATE.

1891 Feb. 11. *S. Dak.* The high-license men in the House carry the motion to **resubmit the Prohibition question.** Vote, 32–29.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 2. Conference report agreed to and approved by the President.] In the House the appropriation for the clerical force of the Civil Service Commission is struck out of the Legislative Appropriation Bill on a point of order.

—— *N. Y.* The Assembly **defeats the "Stadler Special License Bill."** Vote, 63–60.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate adopts the Sherman amendment to the **Copyright Bill** (vote, 25–24), and lays the bill aside. The House passes the **Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill,** after five discussions. Introduced Jan. 10.

President Harrison approves the Act for the **tunnel between Staten Island and Long Island, N. Y.**

—— *Ala.* The Senate passes the House Bill to so redistrict the State into nine Congressional districts so as to give a **solid white Democratic delegation to Congress** by making two Congressional districts each 200 miles long and one county wide.

—— *N. Y.* A bill is introduced in the State Assembly **prohibiting the use of machinery** in the State prisons.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate adopts an amendment to the **Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill,** pledging the support and assistance of the United States to any corporation that is willing to undertake

the construction of a telegraphic cable from the Pacific Coast to Hawaii; also another amendment providing that **Mexico shall rank as a first-class diplomatic mission.**

The House Committee on Coinage having reported adversely the **Coin and Currency Bill,** it is indefinitely postponed.

—— *New York.* The U. S. Senate Committee begins its **investigation of the Sugar Trust.**

Feb. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 3. A conference report is agreed to; Mar. 2. Approved.]

Feb. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Copyright Bill,** with the Sherman and Frye amendments, is passed after 15 discussions. Vote, 36–14. [Mar. 3. Conference report agreed to and bill approved.] The bill for a **new Custom House in Bowling Green,** New York City, is passed; the House passes the **Indian Appropriation Bill** introduced Jan. 27.

Feb. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the bill for the **adjudication of claims** arising from Indian depredations. [Mar. 2. Conference report agreed to and bill approved.] **John J. Ingalls of Kan. formally resigns** the office of President *pro tempore* of the Senate, which he has held for nearly four years; for the first time in the history of the House that body holds **two distinct legislative sessions during the same calendar day.**

—— *Kan.* The House reconsiders the vote by which the bill authorizing **women to vote** was defeated, and passes the bill.

—— *Mass.* The Senate passes the Constitutional amendments providing for biennial instead of annual elections.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Nicaragua Canal Bill;** the House Coinage Committee decides (vote, 8–4) to report the **Senate Free Coinage Bill** adversely, with a recommendation that it be not passed.

—— *N. Y.* Ex-President Cleveland denies the report of his alleged withdrawal from the presidential campaign.

Feb. 21. *Cal.* The State Senate passes the House bill appropriating $300,000 for its exhibit at the World's Fair.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Post-office Appropriation Bill** after five discussions. Introduced Feb. 6.

—— *Ark.* The House puts **all the election machinery in the hands of the governor,** the people not having anything to do with either judges or clerks of election.

Feb. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate confirms by a unanimous vote the nomination of **Charles Foster of O. to be Secretary of the Treasury,** and passes the bill to **establish a U. S. Land Court.** [Feb. 28. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 2. Bill approved.] The House passes the **Direct Tax Bill.** (See Mar. 2.) Vote, 172–101.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Agricultural Appropriation Bill** introduced Feb. 9. It lays on the table the Flower resolution for the **reenumeration of New York City,** the report of the census officers being approved as correct.

Feb. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 2. The House concurs; approved.]

The House passes the **General Deficiency Bill** introduced Feb. 17.

It amends and passes the **Post-office Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 3. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 2. Approved by the President.]

—— *N. Y.* The Assembly passes the Saxton Anti-Pool-Selling Bill.

—— *Kan.* The bill providing for the **resubmission of the Prohibitory Amendment** to a vote of the people is defeated in the Lower House.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 3. Conference report agreed to; bill approved.] It passes over the **Direct Tax Bill.** [Mar. 3. Approved by the President.]

The House amends and passes the **Shipping Bill** or the Postal-Aid Bill aiming to place the American merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade on an equality with that of other nations competing for the same service. Vote, 139–120. [Mar. 2. The Senate concurs in the House amendment. Mar. 3. Approved by the President.]

Feb. 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Indian Appropriation Bill** with the House amendment. [Mar. 2. Conference report agreed to and bill approved.]

It passes over the **Eight-Hour Law Bill** after nine discussions.

Feb. 29. *D. C.* **Congress.** The Senate adopts the **lithographers' amendment** to the Copyright Bill; the House passes the **Sundry Civil Bill.**

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate adopts the **House Postal Bill,** includes an appropriation of $1,250,000 in the **Post-office Bill** for the foreign mail service, and amends and passes the **Agricultural Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 2. Conference report agreed to and bill approved.] **Senator Manderson is elected President** *pro tempore.*

The Senate passes the **General Deficiency Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 2. Approved by the President.]

The House indefinitely postpones the bill to provide against the **contraction of the currency.**

The President approves the bill for the repayment of $15,227,632 collected as a **direct tax** from the States, under the Act of Aug. 15, 1861, levying $20,000,000 for the maintenance of the war.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **International Copyright Bill** is passed without the Sherman amendment; **the General Deficiency Bill** is passed with several amendments. [Mar 3. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 2. Bill approved.] **The Brussels Treaty is rejected** in executive session; the House passes the **International Copyright Bill.**

Congress passes **the French Spoliation Claims Bill,** appropriating $1,304,095 to pay the findings of the Court of Claims for indemnity for spoliations by the French prior to July 31, 1801. (Senate vote, 41–14; House vote, 99–80.)

After an all-night session the usual resolution of **thanks to Speaker Reed** is passed amid great confusion and **by a strict party vote** (152–116).

The President approves the **Shipping Bill,** providing for the safe transport and humane treatment of export cattle, and for the inspection of export live stock and carcasses.

The 51st Congress, the "Billion Dollar Congress;" the second session ends.

Gen. Barrundia's widow makes a claim of $1,000,000 upon the United States for the loss of her husband's life.

Mar. 4. *N. Y.* The State Assembly passes an amendment **transferring contested election cases** from the Legislature to the Courts. [Mar. 6. It passes the Senate by a unanimous vote.]

Mar. 9. *D. C.* Sugar Refineries Company officials **refuse to show the books** of constituent concerns to the Senate Investigating Committee.

—— *Va.* The Legislature passes a **gerrymandering reapportionment bill,** which is expected to give a Democratic majority of about fifteen on joint ballot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Feb. 20. *New York.* **A New Haven train crashes into a Harlem local in the Park Avenue tunnel; six persons are killed and several injured.**

Feb. 21. *Mo.* **The remains of Gen. William T. Sherman arrive in St. Louis, and are escorted to their resting-place in Calvary Cemetery by a parade of soldiers, Grand Army men, and others.**

Feb. 22. *Cal.* **The *Elizabeth* is wrecked at the entrance of San Francisco harbor; the captain and 17 sailors are drowned.**

Feb. 24. *Pa.* **Four miners are rescued after being entombed 20 days at Jeanesville.**

Feb. 28. *N. Y.* **Traffic is resumed on the Central Railroad notwithstanding the strike.**

Mar. 1. *New York.* **The ashes of Hermann Meyer, a Staten Island saloonkeeper, are, in accordance with his dying request, scattered to the winds from the Statue of Liberty after the cremation of his body.**

Mar. 3. *Mass.* **A gingham mill is burned at Adams; loss, $700,000.**

Mar. 7. *Tex.* **Archer City courthouse is burned; nearly all the county records are destroyed.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Mar. 15. *Mass.* **The torpedo-boat** *Triana* is wrecked off Cuttyhunk, while taking provisions to the crews of the stranded Government vessels *Galena* and *Niña*.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Mar. 12. *New York.* Several men of means subscribe $15,000 to purchase **99 Japanese swords** for the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mar. 21. *Ill.* **Natural gas** is discovered while boring for water at Monticello.

Apr. 3. *Conn.* New Haven women present **the Greek tragedy** *Antigone* with great success.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
Mar. 9. Paddock, Benjamin H., Prot. Epis. bishop of Mass., A63.
Mar. 10. Swift, John F., U. S. minister to Japan, A62.
Mar. 16. Brady, John R., justice N. Y. Supreme Court, A69.
Mar. 18. Herndon, William H., law partner, biographer of Lincoln, A73.
Mar. 19. Young, Alexander, "Taverner," author, journalist, A53.
Mar. 20. **Barrett, Lawrence,** tragedian, A53.
—— Upham, Frederick W., Meth. Epis. clergyman, A92.
Mar. 21. **Johnston, Joseph E.,** Confederate gen., A84.
Mar. 22. Wells, Elija R., brev. maj. U. S. A., A58.
Mar. 23. Robinson, Lucius, lawyer, Gov. of N. Y., A81.
Mar. 26. Day, Hannibal, brig.-gen., A87.
Mar. 27. McEnery, John, Gov. of La., A58.
Mar. 29. **Crosby, Howard,** Pres. clergyman, philanthropist, A65.
Apr. 1. Hatfield, Robert M., Meth. Epis. clergyman, author, A73.
—— **Spear, Samuel T.,** Pres. clergyman, author, A79.
Apr. 2. Pike, Albert, poet, journalist, Confederate brig.-gen., grand com. of Scottish Rite of Masonry in U. S., A82.
Apr. 7. Fowle, Daniel G., Gov. of N. C., A61.
—— **Barnum, Phineas T.,** veteran showman, A81.
—— Prime, Edward D. G., Pres. clergyman, editor *New York Observer*, A77.
Apr. 12. Tourjée, Eben, musical composer, founder N. E. Conservatory of Music, A57.
—— Waterman, Robert W., Gov. Cal., A65.
Apr. 13. Gilmour, Richard, Roman Catholic bishop of Cleveland, O., A67.

CHURCH.

1891 Mar. 27. *Mo.* Archbishop Kenrick washes, wipes, and kisses the feet of 12 boys in St. John's Catholic Church, St. Louis.

Mar. 29. *Pa.* According to custom, at 5 A.M. 2,000 persons gather and hold Easter service in the Moravian graveyard at Bethlehem.

Apr. 6. *O.* The 39th annual **Conference of the Reorganized Church of the Latter-day Saints** begins at Kirtland.

LETTERS.

1891 Mar. 11. *New York.* The friends of **university and school extension** hold a mass-meeting, with addresses by well-known educators. [Apr. 16. The Legislature appropriates $10,000,000 in support of the plan of University Extension.]

Mar. 12. *Mass.* A copy of the recently discovered **treatise on the Constitution of Athens, by Aristotle,** is received by Harvard. [Mar. 13. Columbia and Cornell also receive copies.]

Mar. 23. *Cal.* David S. Jordan accepts the presidency of the **Leland Stanford, Jr., University.**

Mar. 30. *New York.* **The American Society of Authors** is organized at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SOCIETY.

1891 Mar. 10. *Miss.* David H. Poston, a prominent lawyer of Memphis, **is shot by H. Clay King.** [July 3. King is found guilty of murder in the first degree. Sept. 17. He is sentenced to be hanged on Nov. 6.]

Mar. 11. *New York.* James A. Simmons is found guilty of **embezzling** $622,000 of the funds of the Sixth National Bank. [June 26. He is sentenced to six years imprisonment.]

Mar. 13. *Wash.* **Cattle-thieves** in Douglas and Lincoln Counties run off 12,000 head of cattle and several hundred horses.

Mar. 14. Union Pacific telegraph operators **are required to either abandon labor organizations or leave their positions.**

—— *La.* The jury bring in a verdict of not guilty at New Orleans in the case of six of the alleged murderers of Chief of Police Hennessy, and disagree as to the others; a desperate mob breaks into the jail, and shoots and hangs 11 of the imprisoned Sicilians. [Mar. 31. The remaining prisoners are released on bail. Apr. 7. The grand jury actively enters upon an investigation of the massacre. Apr. 17. Two arrests are made for the alleged bribery of jurors in this case.] (See May 5.)

—— *New York.* **The Sugar Trust** is again under investigation.

Mar. 15. *New York.* **The Parnell delegates arrive** from Ireland and are received by a friendly delegation. [Mar. 19. They are given a warm welcome at a meeting in Cooper Union.]

Mar. 16. *New York.* **The Grant Monument Fund** now amounts to $145,978.95.

Mar. 18. *New York.* Gen. Peter J. Claassen, ex-president of the Sixth National Bank, **is sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for embezzlement.**

The New York City **Woman Suffrage League** gives a reception to Mrs. Clara B. Colley, editor of the *Woman's Tribune*, at the Park Avenue Hotel, about 500 persons being present.

Mar. 20. *New York.* **Italians hold a meeting** at Cooper Union to protest against the New Orleans lynching. (See Mar. 14.)

Mar. 21. *Ga.* Robert Willink is killed by a knock-down blow in an amateur prize-fight before the athletic club at Savannah.

—— *Ia.* Three children die in Springville because of the neglect of their parents to provide medical attendance.

—— *W. Va.* — *Ky.* It is announced that the long-standing **Hatfield-McCoy vendetta** is romantically ended by an engagement of marriage.

Mar. 24. *New York.* **The Sherman Statue Fund** is now reported complete; total amount collected, $44,786.

Mar. 26. *N. Y.* **A woman is robbed** in Brooklyn of $1,300 by highwaymen.

Mar. 27. *O.* Men and women in a **temperance crusade** wreck a saloon, and destroy liquors, cigars, and billiard tables, at Bloomville.

Mar. 29. *Ala.* **Two negroes are lynched** for alleged complicity in burning the town of Russellville.

Mar. 30. *Ala.* The National **Real Estate Congress** convenes in Birmingham.

—— *Pa.* **Riotous mobs,** numbering between 2,000 and 3,000 men and women, terrorize the Connellsville coke regions. They drive away the non-union workers, tear up railroad tracks, and destroy much property; at Leith's works, near Uniontown, women disarm and beat the Superintendent, and drive away the workmen.

[Apr. 2. **Striking coke-workers** attack the Moreland works, and are fired upon by deputy-marshals; 11 are killed and over 40 wounded. Apr. 3. The presence of the militia causes quiet. Apr. 7. Coke-workers are resuming work.] (See Apr. 21.)

Apr. 1. *Me.* The Legislature passes **a rigid temperance law.** (See May 4.)

—— *Mass.* — *N. H.* This day is observed **as a fast-day** by the proclamation of the governors in observance of a custom which has been continued for many years.

Apr. 3. *La.* Detective D. C. O. O'Malley, **accused of jury bribery,** surrenders to the authorities at New Orleans. [Apr. 9. **He is arraigned** for perjury, conspiracy, and attempted bribery of jurors in the Hennessy case.] (See May 5.)

Apr. 4. *N. J.* Warrants are issued for **the arrest of the mayor** and other officials of Hoboken, for allowing violations of the Sunday liquor law. [Apr. 5. **The Sunday law** is enforced, and the theaters are closed.]

—— *Kan.* At Osage City, George Hoover, editor of the *Times*, **is mortally shot by James McNales.**

Apr. 6. *New York.* The Christian League **for the Promotion of Social Purity** holds its first annual meeting.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* **Inventors and makers of patented articles** organize a National Association in Washington.

—— *O.* W. Dales, murderer of a policeman on March 31, **is lynched** at Kenton.

Apr. 12. *N. Y.* **A free kindergarten movement** is organized at Buffalo.

Apr. 13. *N. J.* Father M'Nulty of Patterson **is beaten by a law-breaking saloon-keeper.**

—— *New York.* **The American Copyright League** at its 8th annual dinner celebrates the enactment of the Copyright Law in Congress.

Samuel Fisher, **a pool-room "manager,"** is sentenced by Judge Barrett to pay $1,000 fine and be imprisoned for three months.

STATE.

1891 Mar. 10. *D. C.* Secretary Blaine receives Lord Salisbury's communication relating to the Bering Sea negotiations, offering a basis upon which to settle the difficulty.

—— *R. I.* Herbert W. Ladd (Rep.) is renominated for governor.

Mar. 11. *N. Y.* The State Senate passes the **Acker State Care of the Insane Bill,** appropriating $450,000 for that purpose; the Assembly passes the **Anti-Pinkerton Bill,** and the measure providing for a garden over the Forty-second Street reservoir in New York City.

Mar. 12. *R. I.* The Democratic State Convention renominates the present State officers.

—— *Cal.* The Assembly passes the **Anti-Chinese Bill.**

Mar. 13. *N. Y.* New York makes the first application for **repayment of the direct tax** under the act of the last Congress; the sum called for is $2,225,000.

—— *Pa.* **The Interstate Commerce Commission** decides against the present coal rates of the Lehigh Valley Railroad and requires a reduction.

Mar. 14. *Ill.* The Republican Convention at Chicago nominates **Hempstead Washburne** for mayor.

Mar. 15. *D. C.* Secretary Blaine sends a telegram to Gov. Nicholls of La. expressing the President's regrets for the lawless violence of the Anti-Mafia mob, and **demanding protection for Italian subjects** in New Orleans, and the punishment of the offenders.

Mar. 16. *N. Y.* The State Assembly passes the bill incorporating a company to construct a tunnel between New York and Brooklyn; also the bill exempting bank cashiers and tellers from jury duty.

Mar. 17. *D. C.* The Secretary of the Treasury refuses to permit the Assay office to furnish $1,000,000 in gold bars for shipment to Europe.

—— *Conn.* The House passes the Judson Bill for **taking the controversy respecting the State offices to the Supreme Court.**

—— *N. Y.* The Assembly defeats the Stadler "Dance Hall" and the Hildreth **Liquor Bills** for open sale on part of Sunday.

Mar. 18. *D. C.* Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations of the 51st Congress, makes **a statement of the appropriations** of that Congress; the total is $988,410,120.

Mar. 19. *N. H.* Anti-license men refuse to vote in the House, which adjourns for want of a quorum.

Mar. 21. *Chicago.* **Carter Harrison's friends bolt the Democratic city convention,** and nominate him for mayor; the regular convention renominates Mayor Cragier.

Mar. 23. *N. Y.* The State Assembly by a party vote (62–48) refuses to submit the **Prohibition Amendment** to the vote of the people in April; it substitutes November.

Mar. 24. *Mo.* The State receives its **share of the direct tax** from the Federal government.

—— *La.* Gov. Nicholls replies to a despatch from Mr. Blaine of Mar. 15 concerning the **New Orleans lynching affair.**

Mar. 25. *N. J.* The Legislature passes a bill at the instance of liquor dealers, giving absolute power to County Boards of Excise to grant or revoke licenses at their pleasure, the Boards to be appointed by the governor.

—— *N. Y.* In the State Senate the Vedder Bill **taxing direct heirs** of personal property valued at over $10,000 is passed.

Mar. 26. *N. H.* The House rejects the **Local-Option Bill.** Vote, 166–148.

Mar. 27. *Me.* The House passes a bill requiring that **every voter shall be able to read and to write** his own name.

Mar. 30. *Wyo.* **The Wyoming forest reservation** is set apart by proclamation of the President. [Another proclamation follows Sept. 10.]

Mar. 31. *D. C.* Baron de Fava, Italian Minister at Washington, **is peremptorily recalled** by his government on account of dissatisfaction growing out of the negotiations concerning the killing of alleged Italian subjects in New Orleans; the correspondence between Baron de Fava and Secretary Blaine is made public.

—— *Del.* The State Senate passes a **Free School Bill** which places white and colored schools on an equal plane.

—— *Me.* The Legislature passes the **General Temperance Bill,** which is characterized by its friends as one of the most important prohibition measures ever adopted in the State.

—— *U. S.* The new **Free Sugar Law** and the new **Immigration Law** go into effect.

Apr. 1. *R. I.* **The election returns** are announced.

Davis, Dem., 22,249; Ladd, Rep., 20,995; Larry, Prohib., 1,829; Burton, Nat., 384. Davis lacks 960 votes of the majority over all necessary to elect; consequently the Legislature will elect a governor.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* Minister Rudini informs the Italian Secretary of Legation at Washington that his government demands only the **prompt prosecution** of the New Orleans lynchers.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* **Congress: George F. Edmunds** resigns the office of U. S. Senator for Vermont, which he has held for 26 years; the resignation will take effect Nov. 1.

Sir Charles Tupper and his colleagues of the **Canadian Cabinet call upon Secretary Blaine** for the purpose of continuing reciprocity negotiations, but leave Washington on being informed of the desire of the President that the Conference be postponed.

—— *N. Y.* In the State Senate the Bill appropriating $200,000 **for the Chicago World's Fair is unanimously passed.**

Apr. 7. *Chicago.* Five candidates run for the office of mayor.

The present mayor, De Witt C. Cregier (Dem.), Carter H. Harrison (Personal Rights League and brewers), Hempstead Washburne (Rep.), Elmer Washburn (Citizens and Prohibitionists), and Thomas Morgan (Socialist); Hempstead Washburne is elected.

Apr. 8. *D. C.* President Harrison issues the **Bering Sea proclamation,** in compliance with the statute.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* A despatch from Rome says that, in case the United States Government fails to answer by the following day Minister Rudini's note relating to the killing of Italians in New Orleans, the American Minister will be ordered to leave Italy.

Apr. 11. *Ky.* **The Constitutional Convention** completes its work and adjourns.

Apr. 13. *N. Y.* In the State Assembly Speaker Sheehan refuses to permit the **reading of the minority report** on the Schaff Excise Bill, permitting the sale of liquor on a part of Sunday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Mar. 13±. *Colo.* **The city of Denver** is without a mayor; the acting mayor, after holding the office for nearly a year, being declared illegally elected.

Mar. 14. *N. Y.* **Two fires** destroy $600,000 worth of business property in Syracuse.

—— *Tenn.* **The Central Insane Asylum,** near Nashville, is burned; six lives are lost.

—— *Sp.* The Anchor line vessel *Utopia* is sunk off Gibraltar by collision with the *Anson;* 574 persons perish.

—— *New York.* **A fire destroys property worth $1,650,000.**

Mar. 18. *N. J.* **The Cordage Works** at Elizabeth are burned; loss $600,000; 600 hands are thrown out of employment.

Mar. 21. *New York.* **Hughes wins** with a score of 558 miles **the six days go-as-you-please walking match.**

A sperm whale is discovered and killed near East Hampton, Long Island.

—— *Tex.* **A soap manufacturing** company is organized at Houston, with a capital of $15,000,000; it proposes to establish plants in the principal cities in the cotton-belt of the South.

The grip epidemic, is prevalent in Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa., in Milwaukee, Wis., and Chicago, Ill.

Mar. 25. *N. C.* **The Earn line steamship** *Strathairly* is wrecked on the coast; 19 of the crew of 26 are lost.

Mar. 28. *Chicago.* It is announced that **the death-rate** has been more than doubled by the prevalence of the grip.

A sash and door combination is effected.

Mar. 31. *New York.* Mayor Grant issues orders for **the removal of telegraph poles and wires** from the streets.

Apr. 2±. A combination between Spreckels and the Havemeyers is completed; it is to be known as the West Coast Sugar Refining Company, the arrangement being that while one side is working the other side ceases.

Apr. 4. *Ark.* The State Legislature refuses to **appropriate money** for the World's Fair.

Apr. 11. *Chicago.* James W. Scott is chosen to succeed Lyman J. Gage as **president of the Board of Directors** of the World's Fair.

Apr. 12. *Chicago.* A fire causes **a loss** of nearly $1,000,000.

Apr. 13. *N. J.* **Elizabeth loses property valued at $750,000** by fire.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Apr. 19. *Md.* At Baltimore the "Old Sixth" Massachusetts Volunteers are entertained in the city where they suffered. (See Army, Apr. 19, 1861.)

Apr. 20. *D. C.* James J. Van Horn is commissioned colonel — 8th infantry. [Also George G. Huntt — 2d cavalry.]

—— *New York.* The 9th Regiment of Volunteers entertains the survivors of the Confederate 3d Georgia Regiment with a reception and dinner.

May 6. *Cal.* The Chilean insurgent steamer *Itata* is seized by the authorities at San Diego, at the instance of the Chilean minister.

May 7. *Cal.* The *Itata*, with a deputy U. S. marshal in custody of it, sails from San Diego harbor and escapes; cannon are hoisted from the hold and mounted, while the marshal is sent ashore in a boat, eight miles from port.

May 9. The cruisers *Charleston*, *Baltimore*, and *San Francisco* are under orders to recapture the fugitive steamer *Itata*.

May 13. *Pa.* Troops are withdrawn from the coke region, order being restored.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Apr. 17. *Tex.* A fatal tornado occurs.

[May 19. Tornadoes do much damage in Texas. Oct. 24. One in Mississippi. Nov. 27. One at Red Bud, Ill., kills two persons and wrecks 35 buildings.]

Apr. 25. *N. Y.* Natural gas and oil are discovered at Newfane.

Apr. 27. *New York.* Ground is broken for the Grant monument with imposing ceremonies. (See Sept. 5, 1890.)

May 2. *Alas.* The exploring party discovers a large lake, which proves to be a reservoir of Sakhr River; it is claimed to be the source of the Yukon River.

May 5. *New York.* The Carnegie Music Hall is opened by singing the doxology, and an address by Bishop Potter.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.

Apr. 14. Spinola, Francis B., M. C. for N. Y., A70.

Apr. 17. Hamilton, Charles S., maj.-gen. vols., A69.

Apr. 19. Taylor, Alfred, rear-adm. U. S. N., A81.

Apr. 20. Darling, Henry, president of Hamilton College, A68.

—— Pettengill, Samuel M., pioneer advertising agent, A68.

—— Thacher, James K., professor physiology at Yale, A44.

Apr. 23. Moen, Philip L., manufacturer of farm machinery, A67.

Apr. 29. Long, Armistead L., Confederate gen., Lee's chief of staff, A64.

Apr. 30. Conant, Thomas J., Bapt. clergyman, Biblical scholar, A89.

—— LeConte, Joseph, physicist, professor University, of Cal., A73.

May 4. Pratt, Charles, millionaire, philanthropist, founder of Pratt Institute, A61.

May 8. Hilgard, Julius E., physicist, superintendent coast survey, A66.

CHURCH.

1891 Apr. 26. *N. Y.* The Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn is formally opened. (The third Tabernacle.)

Apr. 30. *Mass.* Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks is chosen Protestant Episcopal bishop of Massachusetts.

May 3. *New York.* The American Bible Society celebrates its 75th anniversary.

May 11. *New York.* The Presbytery hears Dr. Briggs's protest against the appointment of the committee to examine his inaugural address; but it declines to censure a sister presbytery. [May 12. It decides, 44 to 40, to put Dr. Briggs on trial for heresy.]

LETTERS.

1891 Apr. 16. *New York.* Rev. James M'Mahon gives real estate worth $500,000 to the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

Apr. 19. *Md.* Col. J. T. Scharf's notable collection of curios, historical matters, and manuscripts are presented by him to Johns Hopkins University.

Apr. 22. *New York.* A valuable collection of books — 11,000 volumes, valued at $15,000 — is given to the Museum of Natural History.

May 6. *New York.* The Roman Catholic Press Association of the United States is in session.

SOCIETY.

1891 Apr. 13. *D. C.* The President and Mrs. Harrison and party leave Washington at midnight for their transcontinental trip; the train bears in letters of gold the inscription, "The Presidential Special."

[Apr. 14. He is welcomed and makes addresses at several stopping-places in Virginia and Tennessee. Apr. 15. He is welcomed at Chattanooga, Ga. Apr. 16. He is received at Birmingham and other places along the route from Atlanta. Apr. 18. He is welcomed at Houston and Galveston, Tex. Apr. 20. At San Antonio. Apr. 21. At El Paso, Tex. Apr. 22+. Along the road from Tucson, Ariz., to Los Angeles, Cal. Apr. 25. In San Francisco with imposing ceremonies. Apr. 30. At Monterey. May 6. At Portland, Ore. May 7. At Seattle, Wash., from whence he returns East. May 9. At Salt Lake, Utah. May 10. At Glenwood Springs, Colo. May 12. By an oration at Denver, Colo. May 13. At Omaha, Neb. May 15. He returns to Washington.]

Apr. 14. *Mo.* The Commercial Congress begins at Kansas City; a letter from President Harrison is read.

—— *New York.* W. Heeney, a Bricklayers' Union walking delegate, is arrested and held in $1,000 bail.

Apr. 15. *New York.* Ex-President N. Niles of the Tradesman's National Bank is rearrested and arraigned on a charge of embezzlement.

Apr. 18±. *I. T.* Seven negroes are shot at Okmulgee, capital of the Creek Nation, for the murder of two Creek Indians.

—— *Pa.* In the Connellsville coke region strikers attack deputy-sheriffs at one of the Frick Company's plants; shots are exchanged, and one deputy is seriously wounded. [Apr. 21. Pinkerton guards arrive and protect property. Apr. 23. Violence and bloodshed occur; three men are shot. May 4. The sheriff's deputies shoot a striker. May 19. Serious riots occur.]

Apr. 21. *Boston.* Gen. B. F. Butler is declared disorderly in the United States Court, and is quietly ejected by order of Judge Carpenter.

Apr. 22. *Okla.* Chief-Justice Green, at Guthrie, decides that women are eligible to public office; and, further, that a woman may, in the absence of a statute, hold any office not incompatible with her sex.

Apr. 23. *Mich.* Street-car strikers in Detroit cause much disorder.

—— *New York.* The Patria Club holds its first meeting.

Apr. 24. *New York.* The dead body of a woman, mutilated in the manner of "Jack the Ripper," is found in a lodging-house at Water and Catharine Streets.

Apr. 25. *Chicago.* Over 400 marble-cutters are out on a strike.

—— *N. Y.* Women are organized into the Flushing Citizens' League; officers are elected.

Apr. 26. *Boston.* Mrs. Annie Besant addresses the opening session of the National Convention of Theosophists.

Apr. 27. *La.* The Supreme Court at New Orleans sustains the application of the Lottery Company for a mandamus, despite the veto of Gov. Nicholls.

It compels the promulgation of the proposed amendments to renew the charter of the Lottery Company for 25 years at $1,250,000 a year, the same to be voted on at the election.

Apr. 28. *Chicago.* The first official act of Mayor Washburne is to order all the gambling-houses in the city to be closed.

—— *New York.* John T. Hill, deceased, late president of the Ninth National Bank, has been discovered to be a defaulter to the amount of $400,000.

Apr. 29. *N. Y.* Arthur C. Gilman, who died in Flushing, Long Island, is found to be a defaulter for nearly $223,000.

—— *O.* Three recent attempts have been made to blow up Springfield's new City Hall, costing $400,000.

—— *Wis.* A statue and fountain erected in Milwaukee, to the memory of Henry Bergh, is unveiled in the presence of a large assemblage.

Apr. * A Census Bureau bulletin shows 24.6 per cent increase of white population in the South Atlantic States, Missouri, and Kansas, and only 13.9 per cent increase of the colored race.

Apr. * *U. S.* The Superintendent of Immigration reports that the number of immigrants from Italy exceeds those from every other country.

Apr. * *Del.* It is enacted by the Legislature that all tramps may be arrested and sent to work for 60 days breaking stone for mending roads.

They are to work eight hours a day, and, if refractory, to be put in solitary confinement on bread and water.

May 1. *Ind.* About 3,000 miners make an unsuccessful strike for a wage-scale. [They hold out for two months at a wage-loss of $875,000.]

—— *New York.* Rev. C. H. Parkhurst is elected to succeed Rev. Howard Crosby as president of the Society for the Suppression of Crime.

A meeting is held to celebrate the abolition of the poorhouse system of

care of the insane; speeches are made by Joseph H. Choate, Bishop Potter, Grover Cleveland, and others.

Work is practically stopped in the building trades by a strike of the housesmiths.

—— **Strikes are general in the North and East** for the 8-hour day and higher wages.

May 2. *Kan.* **The female Mayor of Kiowa has shut up all its gambling-houses and saloons,** and will allow of no action to reopen them.

May 3. *N. Y.* Three horse-car lines in Long Island City **are tied up by striking drivers.**

—— *New York.* **The Poles** of New York City and Chicago **celebrate** the 100th anniversary of the adoption of their liberal constitution.

May 4. *Me.* **The new liquor law,** which provides for a fine of $100 with 60 days in jail for the first offense, goes into effect to-day; result, a general closing up of liquor-shops.

May 5. *La.* The New Orleans grand jury, after an investigation for six weeks, **indicts O'Malley and five associates** for jury bribing, and accuses three of the jury of being bribed; but refuses to indict the lynchers of the Italians. [June 8. Bernard Glaudi is convicted of offering a bribe to a juror. July 24. The last Mafia bribery case ends; verdict, not guilty. Oct. 9. The State abandons the case against O'Malley.] (See Mar. 14.)

—— *Me.* The East Maine (Methodist) Conference protests against the acts of the Administration in endeavoring to **enlarge the malt-liquor trade** with Central American States.

—— *New York.* The 26th annual meeting of the **National Temperance Society** is held; Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler is re-elected president.

May 6. *Mo.* **The 29th International Young Men's Christian Association Convention** opens in Kansas City.

—— *N. J.* Westfield is terrorized by tramps.

May 7. *N. Y.* **A memorial service in honor of Gen. Sherman** is held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn; speeches by Chauncey M. Depew, Gens. Howard, Slocum, Swayne, Porter, and others.

The Brooklyn Memorial Hospital for Women and Children is formally opened.

May 8. *Del.* The lower House of the Legislature **passes the Local-Option Bill.** Vote, 14-4.

—— *N. Y.* **The will of Mrs. M. A. Osborne,** admitted to probate, **gives Yale College $150,000** for a memorial hall to her husband, and makes provision for a Memorial Home for Aged Women in Westchester County.

—— *New York.* The Lumber Dealers' Association resolves to boycott the **Lumber Handlers' Union.**

—— *Wis.* The Grand Lodge of the **Ancient Order of United Workmen** at Milwaukee decides that **liquor-makers and saloon-keepers are eligible to become members.** Vote, 114-81.

May 10. *Minn.* John Mehan, the leader of a band of robbers operating in Virginia, is captured and brought into St. Paul.

—— *New York.* **Beth Israel Hospital** is opened in its new house with addresses by prominent Hebrews.

May 11. *Kan.* **A convict forges his own pardon** and raises a draft from $1 to $20,000, but is discovered before being released.

—— *N. Y.* The 116th anniversary of the **capture of Ticonderoga is celebrated** by the Sons of the Revolution.

May 12. *Md.* **A negro is lynched** at Centerville by masked men after being sentenced to 21 years for assaulting a woman.

—— *Phila.* The Typographical Union celebrates the 63d **birthday of G. W. Childs** by a banquet.

May 14. *La.* The mayor of New Orleans appoints a committee of over 50 citizens to investigate the matter of **oath-bound societies** in the city, and how to suppress them.

STATE.

1891 Apr. 14. *N. J.* Gov. Abbett signs the **Congressional Reapportionment and Assembly Districting Bill,** thereby giving to the Democrats six out of eight Representatives, and 40 out of 60 Assemblymen.

Apr. 18. *N. Y.* The Legislature unanimously passes a bill appropriating $10,000 for carrying out a plan of **university extension** under the Board of Regents.

Apr. 19. *D. C.* It is announced that an agreement has been reached between Secretary Blaine and the Belgian Minister by which the **Kongo Treaty will be saved.**

Apr. 21. *O.* The Fourth Annual Assembly of **League of Republican Clubs** holds its first session at Cincinnati.

Apr. 22. *O.* **James S. Clarkson** of Ia. is chosen President of the Republican National League at Cincinnati.

Apr. 23. *Pa.* The House passes an amended **Brooks Wholesale License Bill.**

Apr. 30. *Mich.* The Legislature passes a bill for the **election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts,** with two delegates at large, one each from the Eastern and Western districts —a measure to divide the Presidential vote.

May 5. *Neb.* The Supreme Court decides that James E. Boyd (Dem.), being an alien, **is ineligible to the governorship,** and it reinstates Gov. Thayer (Rep.).

May 6. *Cal.* Upon the representation of the Chilean Minister, orders are issued from Washington for the **seizure of the steamer** *Itata,* supposed to have on board arms intended for the Chilean insurgents; she is taken in charge at San Diego by the U. S. marshal.

May 7. *D. C.* Secretary Blaine's latest letter to Sir J. Pauncefote, stating the conditions on which the U. S. Government is **willing to submit to arbitration the Bering Sea dispute,** is made public; it is dated April 14.

May 8. *Mass.* The House passes a bill fixing 125 feet **as the limit of height for houses in cities.**

May 9. *Kan.* Mrs. Mary F. Burton, postmistress, is elected **police judge at Jamestown,** Cloud County.

May 14. *New York.* The Union League Club memorializes Congress on the dangers of unrestricted immigration, naturalization, and suffrage.

May 15. *D. C.* **Green B. Raum, Jr.,** resigns his position as assistant chief clerk in the Pension Office. (See Feb. 6.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Apr. 14. *Mo.* The first **Western States Commercial Congress** meets at Kansas City.

[Apr. 17. Two reports are presented; after a heated debate, the majority report, favoring unlimited coinage of silver and a tariff exclusively for revenue, is adopted.]

Apr. 15. *Ill.* The annual meeting of the **Whisky Trust** takes place in Peoria. It reports sales for the year of 44,748,171 gallons, nearly 4,000,000 gallons over last year, and 9,000,000 gallons over the previous year.

Apr. 18. *O.* The east-bound **fast mail collides** with the Toledo Express at Kipton Station, on the Lake Shore road; both engines, three mail-cars, and one baggage-car are wrecked, and eight persons killed.

Apr. 26. *Phila.* **The National Publishing Company's building** is destroyed by fire; loss, $200,000.

Apr. 29. *Tenn.* Nearly 20 acres of **buildings are burned** at Chattanooga; loss, $250,000.

Apr. * *The Brewers' Journal* says £18,934,000 of **English capital** are now invested in **American breweries.**

May 2±. Forest fires are raging in Maryland and in the Alleghanies.

May 4. *N. Y.* Breaker Island **Steel Works are burned;** loss, $400,000; nearly 1,000 employees are deprived of work.

May 5. *Pa.* **Coal-breakers are burned** at Edwardsville; loss, $250,000; about 800 men and boys are thrown out of employment.

May 6. *N. Y.* **Acres of lumber are** burning at Long Island City; loss, $600,000.

May 8. *N. Y.* The school children throughout the State choose the rose as the **State flower.** Vote, rose, 294,816; goldenrod, 206,402.

—— *Phila.* **The Spring Garden National Bank** closes its doors by order of the Bank Examiner; the Penn Safe Deposit and Trust Company makes an assignment.

May 10. *N. Mex.* **Four tramps and 360 cattle are killed** in a train-wreck on the Santa Fé Road.

—— *New York.* **F. H. Leggett and Company's** warehouse and stock are injured by fire; loss, $430,000.

May 11. *N. Y.* **Brooklyn Bridge Trustees** formally vote to make the promenade free after June 1.

—— *Pa.* In Pine Grove Township 22 oil and four gas wells take fire.

May 13. *O.* By the purchase of the Alexander Plant in Akron, the **Standard Oil Company** gains full control of the oil trade in the United States.

May 14±. *Mich.* **The loss by forest** fires is estimated at over $2,000,000.

ARMY—NAVY.

1891 May 16. *D. C.* Capt. Henry Erben is selected to command Brooklyn Navy Yard, *vice* Adm. Braine.

May 17. The ships in the South Pacific, including the *Charleston*, are placed under command of Acting Rear-Adm. M'Cann.

May 19. *D. C.* Isaac D. de Russy is commissioned colonel — 11th cavalry. [Also May 22. La Rhett L. Livingston — 3d artillery. July 1. William M. Graham — 5th artillery. James Biddle — 9th cavalry.]

Com. John Irwin is promoted rear-admiral. Commander Louis Kempff is promoted captain. [Also Sept. 27. Francis J. Higginson. Oct. 2. George W. Sumner. Nov. 5. Benjamin F. Day.]

May 24. Sealed orders are issued to the commander of the *Rush* relative to the fur-seal fishery in Bering Sea.

June 4. The Chilean insurgent steamer *Itata* surrenders to American naval vessels.

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1891 May 23. *Tenn.* The bronze monument to the Andrews raiders of 1863 is erected in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

June 3. *Ill.* A bronze statue of Gen. Grant is unveiled at Galena; Chauncey M. Depew delivers the address.

—— *Md.* A monument is erected at Old St. Mary's to Leonard Calvert, the first colonial governor.

—— *Miss.* The monument to Confederate soldiers at Jackson is unveiled.

June 6. *Cal.* The solar eclipse is successfully observed at Lick University, Mount Hamilton.

—— *N. Y.* A statue of J. S. T. Stranahan, philanthropist of Brooklyn, is unveiled at Prospect Park.

—— *Pa.* A monument to Gen. Hartranft is unveiled at Norristown.

June 9. *Cal.* A valuable collection of Russian minerals, containing 800 specimens (valued at $30,000), is presented by the Czar of Russia to the Art Museum of Leland Stanford University.

June 10. *N. Y.* A soldiers' monument is unveiled at Salisbury Mills.

—— *Va.* A Confederate soldiers' monument is unveiled at Fredericksburg.

June 13. *N. Y.* A Froebel Society is incorporated in Brooklyn for the advancement of education and the promotion of self-culture.

June 14±. *Pa.* The Burlington Airship Company, with a capital of $10,000,000, is organized and incorporated at Burlington.

June 15. *D. C.* The Signal Service Bureau declares this to be the hottest 15th of June on record.

June 17. *Fla.* A monument to Confederate soldiers is unveiled at Pensacola; it is the first to give monumental honors to Jefferson Davis.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
- **May 20.** Taft, Alphonso, atty.-gen., sec. of war, minister to Russia, to Austria, A81.
- **May 25.** Houk, Leonidas C., M. C. for Tenn., A55.
- **May 26.** Carter, Samuel P., rear-adm. U. S. N., A72.
- **May 27.** Van Dyke, Henry J., Pres. clergyman, A69.
- **May 30.** Barker, Fordyce, physician, scientist, medical writer, A73.
- **May 31.** Brooks, David, electrical inventor, A71.
- **June 3.** Lossing, Benson J., historian, A78.
- **June 5.** Vibbard, Chauncey, railroad magnate of N. Y., A79.
- **June 8.** Knight, Cyrus F., Prot. Epis. bishop of Milwaukee, A60.
- **June 10.** Fisher, Charles, comedian, A75.
- **June 15.** Emmett, Joseph K., comedian, A50.
- **June 17.** Ludington, Harrison, Gov. of Wis., A78.

CHURCH.

1891 May 16. *New York.* The protest of a number of clergymen against the unorthodox teachings of Rev. Dr. Newton is sent to Bishop Potter. [May 19. The Bishop decides to act.]

May 19. *New York.* The directors of Union Theological Seminary receive a statement from Dr. Briggs, and pass a resolution commending his views.

May 20. *N. Y.* Judge Hilton gives $500,000 to the Garden City Cathedral (Protestant Episcopal).

May 21. *Mich.* The 103d meeting of the General Assembly (Presbyterian) is held at Detroit; William Henry Green, moderator.

[May 22. The committee on the Revision of the Confession of Faith report; the Assembly votes to send the report to the presbyteries for their action during the ensuing year. May 29. It adopts the report of the Committee on Seminaries. Vote, 440–60. The report disapproves of the appointment of Dr. Briggs.]

—— *N. Y.* Judge Pratt renders a decision in Brooklyn, that a religious corporation is not liable for the negligence of its servants; he dismisses a suit for personal injuries.

May 23. *Phila.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

May 24. *New York.* Rev. Dr. Bridgman, who resigned from the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, is confirmed by Bishop Potter in the Protestant Episcopal faith. [Dec. 14. He is ordained a deacon.]

May 27. *O.* The 13th General Council (Reformed Episcopal) meets at Cleveland.

—— *Pa.* The 62d Synod (Reformed Presbyterian) convenes at Pittsburg.

May 31. *Md.* The Annual Encampment of Dunkards is held in Hagerstown.

—— Thomas W. Campbell is consecrated (Reformed Episcopal) bishop.

June 1. *U. S.* The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor reports a membership of 1,000,000.

June 4. *Mich.* The Diocese of Western Michigan consents to the consecration of Dr. Phillips Brooks as bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts; this gives him the necessary majority, as 28 Dioceses have given consent. [July 10. The House of Bishops confirms the election.] (See Oct. 14.)

June 8. *New York.* The official translation of Pope Leo's encyclical letter on the condition of labor is made public.

June 10. *Pa.* The Reformed Presbyterian Synod at Pittsburg expels five ministers for asserting the right to vote and to hold office.

June 15. *New York.* The 13th annual Convention of the Jewish Rabbis' Association of America begins; it passes a resolution asking the President of the United States to protest against the treatment of Jews in Russia.

June 16. *New York.* The Hebrew clergy take action relative to their people properly observing the Jewish Sabbath; they resolve to form a Sabbath League in every synagogue and temple represented in the conference.

LETTERS.

1891 May 18. *N. Y.* Congressman Belden offers to build and give to Syracuse, a fireproof library and art building, to cost not less than $150,000.

May 19. *Tex.* W. M. Rice, formerly of Texas, now of New York, gives Houston $200,000 to establish an institute for the advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, similar to Cooper Institute of New York. (See July 21, 1892.)

May 24. *Pa.* Dr. W. Pepper offers the University of Pennsylvania $50,000 toward an endowment fund of $250,000, and $1,000 annually for five years toward a guaranty fund of $20,000 annually for five years.

May 25. *Conn.* The Yale graduating class of '91 decides, by a vote of 64 to 42, to wear the cap and gown on Commencement Day.

May 28. *D. C.* The American University of Washington (Meth. Epis.) is chartered.

May 29. *N. Y.* The will of Charles Pratt is filed for probate; his gifts to Pratt Institute amount to $2,500,000.

June 1. *New York.* Rev. John Hall resigns the chancellorship of the University of the City of New York. [June 11. Rev. H. M. MacCracken is elected his successor.]

June 15. The Western Reserve Historical Society becomes the owner of the famous glacial-grooved limestone ledge on Keeley's Island, Lake Erie.

June 16. *N. Y.* James B. Colgate, of New York City, formally presents $1,000,000 to Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., to endow the Dodge Memorial Fund.

—— *D. C.* The National Chautauqua at Glen Echo, near Washington, opens.

SOCIETY.

1891 May 18. *New York.* The trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, by a vote of 12 to 4, decide to open its doors on Sundays from 1 P.M. to within half an hour of sunset. [Several thousand petitioners urge Sunday opening. May 31. About 10,000 visitors appear on

the first Sunday; the number soon declines to a few hundred.]

May 19. *Colo.* **The Trans-Mississippi Congress** begins at Denver.

—— *Ind.* A villainous attempt is made to wreck an express-train near Wabash on a 40-foot embankment; wreckers unknown.

May 20. *O.* **The National Brewers' Association** is in session at Cleveland, with 200 delegates present.

The trustees report that they rejoice at the defeat of the bill to create a Government commission of inquiry on the alcoholic liquor-traffic.

May 21. *R. I.* A State **Soldiers' Home** at Bristol is opened.

—— **Another Irish-American Society** is formed to collect funds for Home Rule in Ireland; it is called "The National Federation of America."

May 22. *New York.* Eugene Kelley, treasurer of the **Irish Home Rule Fund,** cables $15,000 to Archbishop Croke in Ireland.

May 23. *New York.* A. Elbogen, theatrical agent, is sentenced to five years and 11 months imprisonment for kidnapping a girl for immoral purposes.

May 25. *Phila.* Ex-City Treasurer John Bardsley is charged with an additional embezzlement of over $360,000 of State funds. [May 29. He is sent to prison in default of bail. June 9. He pleads guilty to 17 of the indictments found by the grand jury. June 12. Another deficit is discovered of $400,000; total amount about $1,000,000. June 27. Another discrepancy is discovered — a due-bill for $30,000.] (See July 2–13.)

—— *D. C.* The Federal Supreme Court upholds the constitutionality of the **Original Package Law**; it does not annul State prohibitory laws.

May 26. *New York.* The will of John T. Parish provides for the distribution of $280,000 to hospitals and other public charities.

May 28. *New York.* An aged couple are driven by poverty to commit suicide.

—— *Phila.* F. W. Kennedy, president of Spring Garden Bank, is charged with embezzling $100,000. (See May 8, Misc.)

May 31. *La.* A negro is burned to death by lynchers because he kills one of a mob attempting a raid on his home.

May * *Fla.* The South Florida Presbytery condemns the efforts of the government to extend the trade in alcoholic beverages among semi-civilized people of the Central American States.

June 1. *Boston.* The 253d anniversary of the organization of the **Ancient and Honorable Artillery** is celebrated; Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage preaches the sermon in the Old South Church.

—— *U. S.* The reported membership of the **Royal Arcanum** is 118,454.

June 3. *N. Y.* The 2d annual session of the **Lake Mohoñk Negro Conference** is formally opened; ex-President R. B. Hayes is elected chairman.

June 8. *Mass.* **Lizzie Witherell, 20 years of age,** is sentenced to 10 years' hard labor in the House of Correction at East Cambridge for burglary.

June 9. *N. Y.* **The Excise Reform Association** is incorporated for the purpose of promoting the passage of more stringent excise laws, and the establishment of an excise system that shall impose adequate regulations upon the sale of liquor in this State.

June 10. *Mich.* **Riotous strikers** at Grand Rapids attack the police and are fired upon; 13 arrests are made.

—— *Mont.* W. J. Penrose, editor of *The Mining Journal* and a member of the Legislature, **is shot dead** near his home in Butte.

—— *New York.* **A $25,000 house** is transferred to Mrs. M. E. Williams, **a Spiritualist medium,** by the widow of the late John Anderson, tobacconist, for a one dollar consideration.

June 11. *New York.* John H. Starin gives his annual excursion to Union veteran soldiers and sailors, about 6,000 in number, with their families.

—— *Pa.* **The American Protestant Association,** having a membership of 100,000, holds its annual convention at Pittsburg.

June 12. *Kan.* In the District Court, Topeka, **an original package agent,** representing a Kansas City liquor-house, is fined $1,500, and sentenced to 90 days in the county jail.

—— *New York.* Julio Mergbacher, a trusted officer of the New York Life Insurance Company, Spanish-American Department, **has fled the country,** leaving a deficit in his accounts of $325,000.

Rutgers Female College brings suit against Jacob B. Tallman, former president and treasurer, to recover $180,000 which, it is alleged, he obtained by fraud.

June 14. *Ariz.* The notorious Mexican stage-robber **Geromino** is killed, and his accomplice Leon is under arrest at Tucson.

—— *Cal.* **A Chinaman** acquitted of the charge of murdering an Indian is dragged from the court-room at Bridgeport, and **cut into pieces by Indians.**

June 16. *New York.* The Court of Appeals decides against **John Most, the anarchist.** The question involved was, "Does the constitutional right of peaceful assembly and freedom of speech include the inciting to riot and unbridled license of the tongue of malicious persons?" [June 19. He is sent to the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island.]

—— *R. I.* The American **Society of Mechanical Engineers** opens its four-days' session at Providence.

STATE.

1891 May 15. *Ill.* The lower House of the Legislature strikes from the **Compulsory Education Bill** the provision requiring the use of the English language in private and parochial schools.

May 17. *La.* Mayor Shakespeare of New Orleans requests the U. S. Government to recall the exequatur of Corte, Italian consul of that city, because of his assumptions.

May 19. *O.* **The National Union Conference** opens in Cincinnati; committees are appointed; (May 20) it adopts a platform, a name, — **The People's Party of the United States of America,** — appoints a national committee, and adjourns.

May 21. *Colo.* The silver men are practically defeated in the **Trans-Mississippi Congress at Denver.**

—— *D. C.* The President by proclamation announces that 1,600,000 acres of the **Indian reservation** at Fort Berthold, N. Dak., are open for settlement under the Homestead Law.

May 26. *R. I.* The Legislature in grand committee **declares the Republican candidates** for State offices elected.

June 2. *D. C.* **The Secretary of the Treasury issues a circular** giving notice that the outstanding 4½ per cent bonds, principal and interest, will be redeemed on Sept. 2, 1891.

June 3. *La.* **A. J. Westfall (People's Party)** is nominated for governor.

—— *Mich.* The House passes the **Congressional Reapportionment Bill.** [June 19. It passes the Senate.]

—— *Mass.* The House passes the **bill for reapportioning** the State into Congressional districts.

June 6. *Del.* At Wilmington the Republicans for the first time in 20 years elect the entire city ticket.

June 12. *Conn.* **Gov. Bulkeley refuses to resign** his office to the contestant.

June 15. *D. C.* **President Harrison issues a proclamation declaring a close sealing season in Bering Sea,** in accordance with the terms of the *modus vivendi* between the United States and Great Britain; the full text of the diplomatic correspondence on the subject is published.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 May 17. *Mich.* **Twenty-two blocks are burned** in Muskegon, including the court-house, which cost $100,000.

May 19. *Colo.* **The Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress** meets at Denver; 1,200 delegates are present.

—— *N. Y.* Near Tarrytown **13 men are killed, 15 wounded,** and a portion of the New York Central Road track is wrecked, by a dynamite explosion on a running car.

May 23. *Ala.* **By a mine explosion** at the Pratt mines, near Birmingham, 11 men are killed.

June 10. *Md.* **The Concordia Opera House,** Baltimore, is burned; loss, $280,000.

June 11. *Minn.* **The whaleback steamer** *Charles W. Wetmore,* laden with grain, starts from Duluth for Liverpool.

June 13. *N. Y.* The Long Island Bicycle Railroad Company is incorporated to operate a single track on Long Island for twenty miles from Rocky Point Landing, Suffolk County, to a point on the Great South Beach.

June 15. *Cal.* San Francisco receives the first shipment of **block tin** from the Temescal mines.

June 16. *N. J.* **A fire at Seabright,** caused by a drunken stableman, destroys $350,000 worth of property, and renders 100 families homeless.

—— *O.* **The American Cereal Company,** incorporated at Columbus, with a capital of $3,400,000, organizes at Akron.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 July 2. *Ariz.* **The hostile Indians are overawed** by the troops.

July 14. *Cal.* The arms and ammunition on board the *Itata* at San Diego are formally libeled by U. S. Marshal Gard.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 June 19. *N. Y.* **A plague of caterpillars** infests the town of Burke, Franklin County; they are devouring herbage in a track nearly a mile in width.

June 24. *N. Y.* **The statues of Henry Ward Beecher** in front of the Brooklyn City Hall, and of **Archbishop Hughes** at St. John's College, Fordham, are unveiled with impressive ceremonies.

June 27. *N. Y.* The corner-stone for **the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument** is laid at Yonkers.

June 29. *Cal.* **An inland lake** suddenly and mysteriously appears in the lowest part of the Colorado desert.

[July 2. The water continues to rise. July 8. A stream is discovered which flows from the Colorado River into the **Salton Lake** about eight miles from El Rio.]

July 4. *N. Y.* A Soldiers' and Sailors' monument is unveiled at Owego.

—— *New York.* **A bronze statue of Samuel S. Cox** is unveiled; it is a testimonial to Mr. Cox by the letter-carriers of the United States, and cost $10,000.

July 5. *Conn.* The monument to Adjutant Campbell of the British army, who fell in an attack on New Haven, July 5, 1775, is unveiled; it is erected as a token of gratitude for his merciful conduct.

July 8. *Wash.* **Gophers and squirrels** are destroying the wheat-crop.

July 11. *Ore.* **A rival of the Mammoth Cave** in Kentucky is discovered.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
June 21. McDonald, Joseph E., senator for Ind., A72.
July 4. Hamlin, Hannibal, senator for Me., Vice-President with Lincoln, A82.
July 12. Burgess, Edward, yacht-builder, A43.
—— Harrison, Thomas, Confed. gen., A78.

CHURCH.

1891 June 17. *Phila.* **Rev. Isaac Nicholson** is elected Protestant Episcopal bishop of Wisconsin.

June 18. *New York.* **The Industrial Christian Alliance** is incorporated. Its object is to help men and women, who have become degraded through misfortune or vice, in such a way that their self-respect will be reawakened.

June 24. *La.* **Davis Sessums** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Louisiana.

June 29. *Mass.* **The Northfield Conference,** under the direction of D. L. Moody, is opened for the summer. [Aug. 6. He raises $3,600 in ten minutes for the education of Indian youth.]

July 1. *Ida.* **The Rev. Ethelburt Talbot,** missionary bishop of Western Idaho, is elected bishop of Georgia.

July 6. *Md.* **The Central Conference of American Rabbis** opens its session at Baltimore, Dr. Isaac M. Wise of Cincinnati presiding.

July 7. *Wis.* Father Durin of De Pere organizes **"The Deliverance Society,"** which proposes to deliver souls from purgatory.

July 9. *Minn.* The tenth annual International Convention of the **Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor** is opened in Minneapolis; **14,000 delegates are present.** [July 10. **Centennial Day is observed.**]

July 11. *New York.* A large party of Methodists starts on the *Etruria* as **pilgrims to Epworth, England,** the early home of John Wesley, and the birthplace of Methodism.

LETTERS.

1891 June 19. *Pa.* **Gov. Pattison vetoes the Compulsory Education Bill.**

June 24. *Mass.* Merrill E. Gates is inaugurated president of Amherst College.

June 27. *Ill.* The first number of *The National Picket,* the official organ of the Woman's Relief Corps of the United States, is issued at Monticello.

June 29. *Boston.* Col. W. W. Clapp retires from the management of the *Boston Journal.*

July 1. *D. C.* President Harrison proclaims the benefits of the United States **copyright** extended to citizens of foreign countries, they having complied with the conditions imposed.

July 2. *N. Y.* **The first summer meeting** of the American Association to promote **the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf** is held at Lake George.

July 3. *O.* The Cincinnati **German Teachers' Association** decides in favor of printing German literature in Roman text, and to use English script in all German writing.

July 5. *N. J.* **The Seaside Assembly** opens as a school of philosophy at Avon-by-the-Sea.

July 7. *N. J.* The 23d annual meeting of the **American Philological Association** meets in University Hall, Princeton.

July 8. *N. Y.* **The University convocation** is opened in Albany; George William Curtis presides.

—— *Conn.* Miss Irene W. Coit of Norwich is notified that she will be admitted to Yale; this is the first time that the University has granted **a certificate of admission to a woman.**

July 10. *Chicago.* The trustees of the new **Chicago University** decide to erect buildings to cost $350,000.

July 11. *New York.* **A charter of incorporation** is secured for the **New York Law School.**

July 14. *Minn.* **The National Editorial Association** is in session at St. Paul.

—— *Utah.* **The Liberals defeat the Mormons** in a school election in Salt Lake City.

SOCIETY.

1891 June 17. *Wis.* **A tie placed on the track at Coon River Crossing causes a wreck** on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad; three persons are killed and many injured.

—— *N. J.* **The Master Mechanics of the United States railroads** are in session at Cape May.

The International Congress of Homeopathists opens at Atlantic City.

June 19. *Boston.* A convention of active and retired **naval officers** meets in Faneuil Hall.

June 20. *Chicago.* **The Molders' Union** decides that its members shall not work on any architectural work during the strike of the architectural iron-workers; 2,000 molders are influenced by this action; the strike is spreading to other trades.

—— *Ga.* **The mayor of Atlanta** vetoes all beer licenses.

—— *Pa.* The fishing-club whose dam caused **the Johnstown disaster** has been [unsuccessfully] sued for several hundred thousand dollars.

June 22. *Ga.* Seven guards and convicts are killed in an attempted jail delivery at Cole City.

—— *Mo.* The new Missouri law **prohibiting pool-selling on races** outside the State goes into effect; every pool-room in St. Louis but one is closed.

—— *N. Y.* The Italians in Brooklyn parade **in honor of Mazzini's birthday;** the Italian flag floats over the City Hall, and Mayor Chapin and other officials review the procession.

June 23. *Cal.* A trust-deed for $100,000 is executed by Mrs. Leland Stanford in favor of **five free kindergartens** in San Francisco which she has founded.

June 25. The presiding elders of the negro Methodist Church of the South adopt a resolution that the colored people of the South, as a race, **boycott all railroads** not providing first-class accommodations for colored people.

—— *La.* **The anti-lottery campaign** opens in New Orleans with a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Grand Opera House.

June 26. *Ark.* **Ex-state treasurer Woodruff is indicted for embezzlement** of State funds. [Oct. * First trial jury; disagree. Apr. 2, 1892. Second trial, verdict, not guilty; released.]

—— *Wash.* **A band of 100 Italians make an attack on labor camps.**

June 27. *Mich.* **Twenty-eight strikers are arraigned** at Grand Rapids, charged with conspiring to destroy the wheel-pit of the cable street-railroad with dynamite.

—— *Wis.* **An Anti-Prohibition Convention** is held at Janesville.

June 29. *Chicago.* **Prince George of Greece** arrives at Chicago on his way to New York.

The Typothetæ rejects the request of Typographical Union No. 6 for a work-day of nine hours.

Labor Unionists insist on the employment of union men, and **declare a boycott** on two car-lines and a theater.

June 30. *Wash.* **Two persons are killed and seven injured in a fight between white strikers and negro laborers.**

—— *Ind.* In Crawford County **White Caps whip a man and his step-daughter** on an unproved charge until they faint from exhaustion.

—— *U. S.* Pensioners in 1891, 156,486; pensions, $118,548,959. Total amount of pensions since 1862, $1,277,261,263.

July 1. *Wash.* Armed men are guarding **the striking miners** at New Castle.

July 2. *Phila.* **John Bardsley,** ex-city treasurer, is sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and a fine equal in amount to his embezzlement. (See May 25.)

—— *Pa.* The Pittsburg **carpenters' strike,** by driving the smaller contractors to the wall, has strengthened the Builders' Association, making it more of a monopoly than before.

July 3. *N. J.* **The President** arrives at Cape May, where he is to spend the summer.

—— *N. Y.* **The reunion of the Army of the Potomac** begins at Buffalo; the various corps elect officers, and Gen. Slocum delivers an address.

July 4. *Boston.* **The Naval Order of the United States** is established.

—— *La.* New Orleans **celebrates the Fourth of July** for the first time since 1860.

—— *N. Y.* **The National Prohibition Park,** on Staten Island, near Port Richmond, is formally dedicated.

—— *New York.* **The letter-carriers of the United States** hold a reunion, and participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the statue of Hon. Samuel S. Cox.

—— *S. C.* J. D. Shaw, editor of the Bishopville *Eagle*, **is shot dead at a picnic,** by two drunken men that he and others were trying to keep in order.

July 5. *Cal.* **A Chinese-Indian feud** is progressing at Bridgeport.

—— *New York.* **Sir George Baden-Powell,** British commissioner on the Bering Sea question, arrives.

—— *Tenn.* **A negro is shot by a white mob** at Trenton.

July 6. *New York.* A notorious diamond-thief is arrested at the Astor House after stealing diamonds worth $30,000.

—— *O.* **A big tri-State labor demonstration** is held at Stubenville.

July 9. *Ga.* **Fifty armed men break into the jail** at Blackshear, take therefrom a negro prisoner, tie him to a sapling, and riddle him with bullets.

—— *N. J.* **Several Jersey City ballot-box stuffers** are sentenced each to 18 months in State prison. [July 24. Three more are sentenced to like penalty. Nov. 14. Two more are sentenced to nine months in the penitentiary. July 9, 1892. Four more are convicted.]

—— *N. Y.* Dr. Griffin, Superintendent of the Brooklyn Health Department, appoints a corps of **20 physicians to visit the sick free of charge** in the summer.

Two handsomely furnished robber-caves containing stolen articles are discovered near Islip, Long Island.

July 12. *D. C.* **Italo-Americans at Washington** hold a meeting for promoting the World's Fair and honoring Columbus.

—— *Wis.* **The Northwestern Saengerfest at Milwaukee** closes with a deficit of from $2,000 to $3,000.

July 13. *Phila.* The treasurers of the State of Pennsylvania and of the city of Philadelphia **secure upwards of $1,000,000,** which was deposited in bank in John Bardsley's absence by his chief clerk.

July 14. *Minn.* **The National Editorial Association** opens its 7th annual convention at St. Paul.

—— *Tenn.* **The Afro-American League** of the United States meets in annual session in Knoxville; the separation of races on railway trains is denounced.

STATE.

1891 June 17. *O.* William McKinley, Jr. (Rep.), is nominated for governor.

June 18. *Pa.* Gov. Pattison **vetoes the Compulsory Education Bill.**

June 20. **Russia** unites with America and England for a close sealing season in Bering Sea.

June 24. *D. C.* The Treasury Department issues a statement showing **a net surplus of $1,566,571.**

—— *Conn.* Morgan G. Bulkeley's **claim that he is *de jure* governor of the State is upheld by a decision of the Superior Court at Hartford.**

—— *Ia.* **Horace Boies** (Dem.) is renominated for governor.

June 26. *Sp.* **The new Spanish Commercial Treaty** with the United States is signed at Madrid (operative on Sept. 1).

June 30. *D. C.* **The Weather Bureau is transferred from the War to the Agricultural Department,** and Mark W. Harrington appointed its chief.

Statistics for the fiscal year. **Revenue:** Customs, $219,522,205; internal revenue, $145,686,249; sales of public lands, $4,029,535; miscellaneous items, $23,374,457. Total revenue, $392,612,446. **Expenditures:** Premiums on loans, purchase of bonds, etc., $10,401,221; miscellaneous items, $110,048,167; War Department, $48,720,065; Navy Department, $26,113,896; Indians, $8,527,469; pensions, $124,415,951; interest on the public debt, $37,547,135. Total ordinary expenditures, $365,773,904; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditures, $26,838,542. Exports, $884,480,810; imports, $844,916,196. Public debt (Dec. 1), $1,546,961,695.

July 1. *Cal.* **The Australian Ballot Law** becomes operative.

—— *D. C.* **President Harrison issues a proclamation** that Belgium, France, Great Britain, and Switzerland have complied with the first conditions of the International Copyright Act; the act goes into effect.

The Treasury Department reports **a reduction of $20,000,000 of debt,** and $53,853,808 surplus for the fiscal year.

—— *Ia.* Hiram C. Wheeler (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

July 2. *D. C.* At a special meeting of the Cabinet it is decided to **extend the 4½ per cent bonds at 2 per cent** after Sept. 2; a circular is issued to this effect.

July 7. *Cal.* The Attorney-General orders that the *Itata*, now at San Diego, **be libeled** for attempting to carry munitions of war to the Chilean insurgents. [July 9. Another libel is filed for violating the Neutrality Law.]

July 9. *D. C.* President Harrison appoints T. C. Mendenhall, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and C. H. Merriam, of the Agricultural Department, **Commissioners to visit Alaska** and gather information on the Bering Sea question.

July 15. *D. C.* The Postmaster-General issues a notice to bidders to carry the U. S. mail to foreign countries in vessels of American build.

—— *O.* James E. Campbell (Dem.) is renominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 June 21. *O.* On the Nickel Plate Road near Dover 15 cars are wrecked; one man is killed and more than 30 are injured.

June 23. *N. Y.* Nearly 20 people are injured by a **collision of two trains** at White Plains.

June 24. *Conn.* **Columbia freshmen** defeat Harvard and Yale in a boat-race; time, 9.41.

June 25. *Conn.* In the **9th intercollegiate boat-race,** three miles straight, the Cornell crew breaks the record, and defeats the University of Pennsylvania by six lengths, and Columbia by 13 lengths; time, 14 minutes, 27⅗ seconds.

June 27. *N. Y.* **Commissioners condemn 50 acres on Plum Island** for Government purposes, fixing the price at $90,000.

June 30. *Colo.* The first passenger-train **ascends** the inclined railway on **Pike's Peak.**

—— *New York.* The Board of Aldermen decide against the **Elevated Railroad's** occupancy of part of the Battery Park. Vote, 16–8.

July 1. *Mass.* Holden celebrates the **150th anniversary** of its settlement.

July 3. *O.* **A freight-train crashes into an express-train** at Ravenna; the wreck takes fire from the lamps, and 19 of the passengers are burned to death.

—— *U. S.* It is reported that during the first six months of the current year **16 complete railroads**—mileage, 2,590, bonded debt and capital stock, $106,531,000—have been **sold to satisfy creditors' claims.**

July 4. *W. Va.* In an accident on the Kanawha and Michigan Railroad **14 persons are killed** and many injured.

July 6. *N. Y.* The New York and Brooklyn **Bridge trustees** turn over the bridge funds to the two cities—$100,000 to Brooklyn and $50,000 to New York.

July 7. *New York.* **The Empire Printing Works** are burned; loss, $175,000.

July 8. *O.* A large building and a valuable stock of furs are destroyed by fire in Cincinnati; loss, nearly $900,000.

July 9±. *Cal.* **Bush fires** burn over 10,000 acres of grain, feed, and timber lands.

July 11. *Pa.* A syndicate purchases for $1,000,000 the stores of **the Cambria Iron Company** at Pittsburg.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 July 20. *Tenn.* A body of 1,000 miners at Briceville **compel the militia to withdraw** with the convicts sent to work in the mines; the governor orders 10 companies of militia to the place.

July 21. *N. Y.* **The Naval Reserve and the Squadron of Evolution** unite in a drill in the North River.

Aug. 1. *D. C.* John S. Poland is commissioned colonel — 17th infantry.

Aug. 11. *N. Y.* A satisfactory test is made of the **Sims-Edison torpedo-boat** at Willet's Point; its speed is 20 miles an hour under perfect control.

—— *N. J.* **A charge of 440 pounds of powder** is used in the 12-inch gun at the Government proving-grounds, Sandy Hook; the French smokeless powder is also satisfactorily tested.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 July 21. *Va.* A monument to **"Stonewall" Jackson** is unveiled at Lexington. Gen. Jubal A. Early is the orator.

July 23. Prof. Herbert B. Adams of Johns Hopkins University is appointed chief of the World's Fair **Department of Liberal Arts.**

July 28. Commander Perry of the **North Greenland exploring party** reports his vessel, the steamer *Kite*, ice-bound in the Straits of Belle Isle.

Aug. 5. *Pa.* **A cloudburst** floods the country near Harrisburg. [Aug. 23. Another at Pottsville.]

Aug. 9. *Cal.* **A great earthquake and tidal wave** occur at the mouth of the Colorado River, accompanied by wonderful phenomena; the whole region is stirred by hundreds of **mud volcanoes** and sulphur eruptions.

Aug. 12. *D. C.* The 14th annual convention of the **American Society of Microscopists** meets at Washington.

Aug. 13. *Mass.* **The Soldiers' Memorial Monument** at Cottage City is dedicated.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
July 17. Browne, Thomas M., statesman, A62.
July 20. Davenport, Fanny E. V., actor, A62.
July 25. Newcomb, Richard S., lawyer, A47.
July 26. Dillingham, Paul, Gov. of Vt., A92.
July 28. Havemeyer, Frederick C., sugar refiner, A84.
Aug. 6. Axtell, Samuel B., Gov. of New Mexico, A72.
Aug. 7. Bocock, Thomas S., speaker Confederate Congress, A66.
Aug. 8. Bigelow, Allen Gilman, author, poet, musician, A37.
Aug. 9. Campbell, Jabez Pitt, bishop African Meth. Epis. Church, A76.
Aug. 12. Jones, George, proprietor *New York Times*, A80.
—— **Lowell, James Russell**, poet, professor at Harvard, minister to England, A72.

CHURCH.

1891 Aug. 2. *N. J.* **The relics of St. Quietus the Martyr** (discovered in 1849, and given to the Rev. A. Curren by Pope Pius IX., with authority to expose them for public veneration) are transferred with great ceremonial from old St. Mary's Church to a new resting-place in Hoboken.

Aug. 13. **The Pan-Republic Congress Executive Committee** calls upon ministers and others to use for their text on Discovery Day, Oct. 16, the words cast on the Independence Bell of Philadelphia — a bell rung on July 4, 1776. (See Lev. xxv. 10.)

LETTERS.

1891 July 17. *I. T.* The Indian Bureau **makes contracts this year with Catholic Indian Schools directly,** instead of through the Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions as before; amount given, $400,000, as against $360,000 last year.

July 26. *Chicago.* Orrington Lunt has presented $50,000 to found **a new library building** for the Northwestern University.

July 27±. *Pa.* **The University of Pennsylvania** receives several large bequests for the "School of American History and Institutions."

Aug. 15. *Tex.* The attorney-general decides **that nuns are eligible to teach** in the public schools of this State.

SOCIETY.

1891 July 15. *Cal.* **A riot occurs in San Diego,** when deputy marshals try to arrest some of the *Charleston* seamen; one sailor is killed and one fatally wounded.

—— *N. Y.* **The National Temperance Convention** begins its session at Saratoga.

The International Medical Congress, called for the discussion of the use of alcohol by physicians, meets at the National Prohibition Park, Staten Island; Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago presides.

—— *Tenn.* **Armed miners oppose convict labor** in mines; the authorities determine to have the convicts work, even if blood is shed.

[July 20. The free miners attack the militia at Briceville, and force the contractors to withdraw the convict miners from their work. July 24. A compromise is agreed to; the convicts are allowed to return to work without military protection, and the Legislature must change the law to suppress such labor within 60 days.] (See Aug. 31, Sept. 11.)

July 16. *D. C.* The Secretary of the Treasury awards a silver **life-saving medal to Mabel Mason** for saving Thomas Jones from drowning in the Detroit River on May 11.

—— *Mass.* At Greenfield the grand jury reports the indictment of County Treasurer C. M. Moody, who pleads guilty to the last count — **the embezzlement of $16,000.**

—— *Mo.* The glassblowers' convention at St. Louis votes to **withdraw from the Knights of Labor.**

—— *N. Y.* **The National Photographers' Association** is in session at Buffalo.

July 18. *N. H.* **Frank Almy shoots** Miss Christie Warden at Hanover, because of her refusal to marry him.

[Aug. 20. Almy is captured in a barn on the Warden place; he surrenders only after long parleying and much shooting on both sides, in which one man is wounded.]

—— *N. Y.* Charles Runels bequeaths **six thousand dollars to the Methodist Old People's Home** in Brooklyn.

July 19. *N. J.* A Chinaman is under arrest for abducting a 15-year-old girl in Camden.

July 20. *Minn.* **A mass-meeting is held** at St. Paul, to protest against **allowing the Hall-Fitzsimmons prize-fight** to take place there.

At the close of the meeting about 5,000 people proceed to the State Capitol to present a memorial to Gov. Merriam concerning it. [July 22. The governor's resolute action prevents the fight.]

—— *R. I.* **The American Whist Congress** meets at Providence.

July 22. *Boston.* **The Republican Press Club of Massachusetts** is organized; Joseph L. Shipley of the *Springfield Union* is elected president.

—— *Ga.* H. C. Brown, editor of the *Southern Alliance Farmer* of Atlanta, is arrested for editorially **advertising a lottery in his paper.**

—— *Ill.* **The Highland Association of Illinois** unanimously elects Sir William Gordon-Cumming honorary chief, in place of the late Sir John Macdonald.

—— *Minn.* The General Grand Chapter of the **Royal Arch Masons** of the United States begins its 28th triennial convocation in Minneapolis.

July 23. *Boston.* **At a meeting of the Patriotic Order Sons of America,** an anti-Catholic State ticket is nominated.

—— *New York.* The city editor of the *Daily News* is indicted for violating the law forbidding papers publishing **detailed accounts of executions by electricity.**

—— *Phila.* **The Jewish Alliance of America** issues a circular containing a detailed plan of distributing Russian Jews in communities throughout the West and South.

July 24. *N. Y.* Augustus Lewis **is arrested for bigamy** in Ellenville; he has no less than eight living wives, ranging in age from 22 to 50 years, while he himself is but 47 years old.

July 25. *New York.* S. W. Lewis is convicted of defrauding his wife of over $50,000, and sentenced to seven years and six months in prison.

July 26. *N. Y.* **Spiritualists open a Congress at Cassadaga Lake,** Chautauqua County; it is to last six weeks.

—— *Tenn.* **A negro is lynched** by men armed with Winchester rifles, in Jackson.

July 27. *N. J.* The street-car lines of Newark are tied up by a strike.

July 28. *O.* **W. E. Elliott,** former proprietor and editor of the *Sunday Capital*, Columbus, who killed a reporter of the *Sunday World*, is convicted of murder in the second degree.

July 29. *Ill.* **The National Memorial Hall Association,** Grand Army of the Republic, of Decatur, is incorporated, its purpose being to build a hall in which to preserve official records of the Grand Army, war relics, trophies, etc.

—— *N. Y.* **The American Paper Manufacturers' Association** begins its 14th annual meeting at Saratoga.

—— *New York.* The *New York Herald* is **indicted for publishing the details of the recent executions** by electricity in Sing Sing prison.

July 31. *Ill.* **Farmers notify the merchants** of Thompsonville that if the three saloons located there are not closed at once they will **boycott the town.**

—— *Chicago.* **Railroad strikers** are fined for conspiracy.

July * *U. S.* The **Knights Templars** report a membership of 85,443.

Aug. 1. *Mich.* A farmer named William Kepke, in Rogers City, near Alpena, **confesses having killed two men** — 16 years ago; he says he is **conscience-stricken,** and can get no rest.

Aug. 2. *Neb.* **A mob** of several hundred drunken men **attacks the Omaha and Granite Smelting Works** in Omaha, driving out the workmen in defiance of all the authorities.

—— *New York.* C. E. Goodwin, a commission merchant, is **fatally shot at his own door** by B. C. Webster while under the influence of liquor.

—— *S. Dak.* Judge Aiken puts an estoppel upon the wholesale **granting of divorces** in this State by affirming that divorce papers will be issued only on good grounds to actual residents.

Aug. 3. *N. J.* Asbury Park and Ocean Grove have a **baby parade,** which is two hours in passing.

Aug. 4. *La.* **A bloody fight** takes place near the Texas line between cattlemen and thieves; 16 men are killed and several wounded.

—— *Mich.* **The Grand Army of the Republic** meets in its 25th National Encampment at Detroit; [John Palmer of N. Y., commander-in-chief; 40,000 veterans march in the parade].

—— *Pa.* The Pottsville Iron and Steel Company are running five large double furnaces with non-union men.

Aug. 5. *D. C.* **The Catholic Total Abstinence Union** opens its 21st annual session in Washington, Bishop Cotter, of Winona, Minn., presiding; total membership represented, 53,000, besides several detached societies.

—— *Mich.* The Women's Relief Corps meets in convention at Detroit, Mrs. Mary S. M'Henry, national president, in the chair.

Its membership (77,779) is divided into 2,022 corps, and represents nearly every State and Territory in the Union.

—— *New York.* The police make a raid on 19 Chinese "fan-tan," dens capturing 36 Chinamen.

The Chamber of Commerce gives a **dinner to the officers** of the Squadron of Evolution.

Aug. 8. *Mass.* Calvin Page of Boston **recovers his two daughters from the Pai Ute** Indians of Dakota; they had been held prisoners for 12 years.

Aug. 9. *Mich.* The mayor of Escanaba forbids by proclamation ex-Priest Chiniquy lecturing in the city; he also forbids owners and managers of public places of assembly renting the same for the delivery of the Chiniquy anti-Catholic lectures.

—— *N. Y.* Brooklyn police capture a **girl burglar,** making three females arrested within two weeks for that crime.

Aug. 10. *Chicago.* The president and vice-president of the "**National Capital Building and Loan Association** of North America," with stock for $20,000,000, are arrested by the post-office authorities for swindling.

Aug. 11. *Mass.* The 19th annual convention of **Fire Engineers** assembles at Springfield.

Aug. 12. *Ga.* The governor signs the bill **prohibiting the sale of liquor** within three miles of any church or school, except in incorporated cities; this nearly approaches virtual prohibition in Georgia.

Aug. 13. *D. C.* President Harrison receives from **Queen Victoria** a despatch expressing her sorrow and regret on the **death of James Russell Lowell.**

—— *New York.* Over 1,000 cloakmakers, cutters, tailors, and pressers go out on strike.

A. Backer, who recently failed for $4,000,000, is arrested on a charge of grand larceny.

Aug. 14. *Mass.* **James Russell Lowell** is buried from Appleton Chapel, Harvard University, with simple and unostentatious services.

—— *N. Y.* A Brooklyn boy, 15 years old, one of a **gang of "beard-pullers"** (Hebrews being the victims), is sentenced to 25 days in jail.

Aug. 15. *Ia.* **The National Colored Congress** is in session in Red Oak.

—— *New York.* **The Foresters** have a grand parade of about 15,000 men.

STATE.

1891 July 16. *D. C.* **The Secretary of the Treasury issues a call** on National Bank depositories for nearly $4,000,000 of Government funds in their possession.

July 25. *Alas.* **The British and American Bering Sea Commissioners** meet for consultation at Ounalaska.

July 29. *U. S.* **Senator Quay and Col. Dudley resign their offices** in the National Republican Committee; Gen. James S. Clarkson of Ia. is elected chairman.

July 31. *D. C.* President Harrison issues a proclamation announcing **a treaty of reciprocity with San Domingo.**

Aug. 1. *D. C.* **Bering Sea** is divided into districts for patrol purposes; one legal warning is given to sealing vessels.

Aug. 3. *Ky.* In the State election a Democratic governor and other officers are chosen, and the new Constitution is ratified. Vote, 312,950–74,446.

Aug. 6. *La.* **The Farmers' Alliance and the anti-lottery Democrats** unite upon a joint ticket.

—— *O.* John Seitz (People's Party) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 11. *Tex.* The people ratify **five Amendments** to the State Constitution so as to authorize: Registration of voters in cities of 10,000 and over; legal rate of interest, 10 per cent, but where in contracts rate is not stated, 6 per cent; extended facilities for adopting and enforcing local prohibition; creation of additional courts and criminal appeals.

Aug. 13. *D. C.* The President proclaims the **Cherokee strip** in Oklahoma closed to settlers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 July 15. *New York.* **A lumber raft** arrives from St. John, N. B., containing 3,500,000 feet.

—— *Pa.* **Glassware manufacturers combine** with those of Ohio and West Virginia, forming one association of 18 firms, called the United States Glass Company; capital, $1,000,000.

July 17. *Mass.* **A fire at Lynn** destroys two business blocks; loss, $200,000.

—— *O.* **Nine men are killed,** a number injured, and two locomotives and 12 cars wrecked, at Hepburn.

—— The Southeastern Mississippi Valley **Association of Railroads** is organized.

July 19. *O.* **The Standard Oil Company** obtains all the wells of the Marion Natural Gas Company.

July 22. *New York.* **The Rapid Transit Commission** decides upon a route for a four-track underground railway for the East Side.

—— *Wash.* **Five car-loads of stolen horses,** valued at $10,000, are shipped from Pampa to Chicago over the Union Pacific Railroad.

July 23. *Mich.* **The Detroit Street Railways,** over 80 miles long, are purchased by a New York and Boston syndicate for about $5,000,000.

July 24. *Phila.* Campbell and Elliott's cotton-mills are burned; loss, $650,000.

July 25. *O.* **An excursion-train** is wrecked near Middletown; seven persons are killed and many injured.

—— *Tex.* Dallas **loses about $2,000,000** by a fire in its business section.

—— *Wis.* All the street-railway lines and electric-lighting facilities in Milwaukee are placed under the control of the Villard syndicate.

July 31. *Ky.* **A train is wrecked** near Louisville; 13 persons are killed and 18 injured.

Aug. 1. *Boston.* **A Kindling Wood Trust** is formed.

Aug. 3. *N. Y.* The Richmond County Electric Light, Heat, and Power Company's works at St. George **are destroyed** by fire; loss, $150,000.

Aug. 5. *New York.* The White Star steamship *Majestic* **arrives** from Queenstown, after **breaking the record,** having made the voyage in five days, 18 hours, and eight minutes.

Aug. 6. *N. Y.* A passenger-train dashes into the **rear end of a freight-train** near Syracuse on the West Shore Road; 13 persons are killed and over 20 injured.

Aug. 8. *Eng.* The American dory, *Sea Serpent,* Capt. Lawlor, after crossing the Atlantic, arrives at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

—— *Mich.* **Forest fires** rage in the north part of the State.

—— *New York.* **The price of crude petroleum** jumps from 52 cents to 70½ cents in two hours.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Aug. 17. *Tex.* Troops are searching for **Simon Garcia, a notorious bandit and train-robber,** who with 25 followers is raiding the country north of Brownsville.

Aug. 19. *Cal.* **The cruiser** *Charleston* leaves San Francisco for Yokohama.

Sept. 7. Secretary Tracy orders the warship *Pensacola* to proceed at once to **Honolulu to protect American interests.**

Sept. 10. *R. I.* The 150th anniversary **of the Newport Artillery** is celebrated.

—— *D. C.* Charles T. Alexander is commissioned colonel — medical department. [Oct. 14. Edward P. Pearson — 10th infantry. Dec. 4. Horace Jewett — 21st infantry.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Aug. 17±. *Cal.* The amount of water in the Salton Basin is estimated at 4,460,544,000 cubic feet. [Oct. 11±. The lake is rapidly disappearing.]

—— *Pa.* Experiments made in Pittsburg relating to the properties of **nickel-steel and manganese-bronze** result in the discovery of a new metal with superior characteristics for all uses.

It is of high tensile strength, impervious to acids, indestructible by corrosion, and capable of being wrought while either hot or cold.

Aug. 18–26. *Tex.* Gen. R. G. Dyrenforth conducts experiments for the Government, near Midland, for the **artificial production of rain** by firing explosives in the upper air. [Aug. 27. Success reported — later denied.]

Aug. 19. *D. C.* The American **Association for the Advancement of Science** meets at Washington. [Prof. Joseph Leconte, president.]

—— *Vt.* A monument 308 feet high, commemorative of the **Battle of Bennington,** is dedicated at Bennington.

Aug. 20. *Ill.* **An air-ship** at Monticello is guided by means of a sky bicycle so that it safely lands five miles from the place of ascension.

Aug. 24. *D. C.* The American **Society of Geologists** meets at Washington. [It announces the discovery of the "**correlation of geological formations.**"]

Aug. 26. *D. C.* The 5th **International Geological Congress** begins its sessions in Washington.

Aug. 31. *N. Y.* The 26th annual session of the **American Social Science Association** is opened in Saratoga; address by President Andrew D. White.

Sept. 11. *Cal.* **Petroleum oil** is discovered at Cobiago, 50 miles southwest of Fresno.

Sept. 15. *N. Y.* The Rensselaer County **Soldiers' and Sailors' monument** is dedicated at Troy. [Sept. 17. Another at Yonkers.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
Aug. 16. Sorakichi, Matsada R., Japanese wrestler, A33.
Aug. 21. Bragg, Walter L., interstate commerce commissioner, A53.
Aug. 27. Pomeroy, Samuel C., senator for Kan., A76.
Aug. 31. Olmstead, John W., Bapt. clergyman, editor, A75.
Sept. 9. Bundy, Jonas M., journalist, A55.
Sept. 11. Latrobe, John H. B., lawyer, philanthropist, historian, inventor, A88.
Sept. 14. Loring, George B., commissioner agriculture, A74.
Sept. 18. Quimby, Isaac F., gen., A70.

CHURCH.

1891 Aug. 16. *N. Y.* Between 3,000 and 4,000 Roman Catholics, principally from Troy and Albany, make a **pilgrimage to the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs** at Auriesville, the place where two missionary priests are said to have been killed by Indians in 1642.

Aug. 26. *N. J.* Thirty thousand persons attend the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting.

Sept. 18. *New York.* **The Temple Beth-el,** one of the largest and most magnificent Jewish synagogues in the country, is dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

LETTERS.

1891 Sept. 3. *N. Y.* Horace B. Silliman of Cohoes is elected **president of Hamilton College.**

Sept. 8. *Ill.* Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller is elected principal of the **Woman's College of the Northwestern University.**

SOCIETY.

1891 Aug. 16. *N. J.* **The Plattdeutsch Volksvest Verein** begins its annual festival at Union Hill.

Aug. 17. *Ark.* J. L. Bay, an expert accountant, employed to examine the books of ex-Treasurer Woodruff, **is arrested on a charge of stealing $100,000 in State script.** (See June 26.)

—— *New York.* **People's baths** are successfully opened at No. 9 Centre Marketplace, in a thickly settled neighborhood, by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.

Aug. 18. *Phila.* Charles Lawrence, ex-cashier of the Keystone National Bank, **is sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.** [Sept. 7. One of the clerks, J. F. Lawrence, is arrested.]

—— *N. Y.* **President Harrison makes speeches** at many cities *en route* from Cape May to Bennington, Vt., to attend the dedication of a battle monument.

[Aug. 25. He speaks at Saratoga, and makes eight speeches *en route* to St. Albans. Aug. 26. He speaks in Vermont to large assemblies at Richmond, Waterbury, Montpelier, Plainfield, and St. Johnsbury. At Montpelier he speaks in the Capitol to the members of the State Legislature. Aug. 27. He speaks at Bellows Falls and other places. Aug. 28. At Rutland and Proctor.]

Aug. 24. *Mo.* **Brutal outrages** are perpetrated by a band of 15 men to drive the Chinese from Missoula.

—— *Pa.* **A desperado holds up a train** and robs and shoots several persons while two of his companions keep guard.

Aug. 25. *Conn.* The National Convention of the **Daughters of Liberty,** representing a membership of 6,402, opens at Waterbury.

Aug. 26. *Boston.* **The American Bar Association** meets. [Aug. 28. It votes medals to David Dudley Field and Lord Selborne.]

—— *Cal.* Three hundred employers organize a **Manufacturers Association** in San Francisco to resist the encroachments of trades-unions.

Aug. 27. *Ky.* Two men are killed and one mortally wounded in **a feud at Georgetown.**

Aug. 28. *Ill.* The survivors of the **Black Hawk War** of 1831 and 1832 hold their **first reunion at Lena;** 17 veterans attend.

—— *Ky.* W. Dudley, colored, is taken from jail and **lynched by a mob at Georgetown.**

—— *Phila.* Alfred H. Love is elected president of the **Universal Peace Union.**

Aug. 29. *Kan.* A feud results in the **wilful shooting** of J. P. Farr by C. A. Schultz, both farmers of Doniphan; Farr is mortally wounded.

Aug. 30. *Ind.* The United Brethren **brick church at Bourbon is wrecked by dynamite.**

—— *N. Y.* **A ruffian enters a convent** attached to the church of Our Mother of Sorrows, assaults several of the nuns, and escapes.

—— *Tenn.* An ex-preacher, S. C. Stone, is arrested in Memphis **on a charge of arson.**

Aug. 31. *Conn.* Henry Bushenhagen, aged 69, and his wife Emily, aged 71, are **killed in Bloomfield by a tramp** to whom they gave shelter; $200 reward is offered for his capture.

—— *Chicago.* The cabinet-makers are ordered **out on strike.**

—— *Kan.* **A secret order of boomers** is organized on the border of Southern Kansas for the purpose of making a raid on the Cherokee Strip, burning the grass, killing the cattle, and holding the land for homes.

—— *N. Y.* **The American Social Science Association** opens its meeting at Saratoga; president, Andrew D. White. [It discusses labor organizations and trades-unions.]

—— *Tenn.* The Legislature denies the petition of the free miners, and declares its contract with the lessee of **convict labor** is binding, and must be observed until the expiration of the lease. (See July 15.)

Aug.* *Kan.* **White maskers** fasten a boy 17 years of age to a fence-post, and give him 100 lashes for knocking down his father and ill treating his mother and sisters.

Sept. 1. *Colo.* **Seven masked men** stop a Denver and Rio Grande train, rob the express-car of $3,600, and escape.

—— *N. J.* **Large quantities of Paris green are found in a well** at May's Landing; a timely discovery is made, but the perpetrators are unknown.

—— *New York.* Mayor Grant welcomes the State Liquor Dealers' Convention.

He says that there are not enough police to enforce the Excise Law, and that he is in favor of legal selling during "certain hours" on Sundays.

Sept. 2. *Tex.* **Six masked robbers** attack a Southern Pacific Railroad train with dynamite and rifles; they secure a large sum of money, and escape to Mexico.

Sept. 3. *Chicago.* **The American Sabbath Union** representatives argue before the World's Fair Commission in favor of closing the World's Fair on Sunday.

—*New York.* The police are forbidden to receive bribes **or to spy into illegal liquor-selling during forbidden hours**; on the other hand, judges refuse to hold the liquor-dealers, unless the police can testify that they bought the liquor at their saloons.

Sept. 5. *N. Y.* **Swiss-Americans celebrate** the 600th anniversary of Swiss independence.

—*Tex.* **A band of train-robbers** are overtaken by a company of rangers; 13 robbers and two rangers are killed.

Sept. 6. Colored cotton-pickers perfect an organization that numbers half a million throughout the Southern States; their wage-scale demands not less than $1 per 100 pounds, and board.

Sept. 7. *Cal.* The brig *Tahiti* arrives off San Francisco with a cargo of Gilbert Islanders, 300 in number; they are **thought to be slaves.**

—**Labor Day is generally observed** throughout the country; there is a general cessation of business, and working men indulge in parades and out-of-door pleasures.

Sept. 8. *Conn.* **Groton celebrates** the 110th anniversary of the Battle of Groton Heights.

Sept. 9. *N. Y.* **Mrs. Leland Stanford** gives property valued at $100,000 for the benefit of the **Society for the Relief of Orphans and Destitute Children** in Albany.

The Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Park Place catastrophe amounts to $21,997. (See Miscellaneous, Aug. 22.)

Sept. 10. *Chicago.* P. W. Dittlinger is arrested for **embezzling $16,000** from the Chicago Building and Loan Association, of which he was treasurer.

Sept. 11. *Tenn.* The sub-lessees at the Briceville mines are arming guards to prevent interference of free miners with the convict miners. (See July 15.) [Oct. 31. The armed miners of Briceville visit two prisons and set 300 convicts free. Nov. 10. At Oliver Springs 200 more are set at liberty.]

Sept. 12. *Ga.* **Two men rob the night express** on the Central Railroad 10 miles west of Savannah.

—*New York.* **The 253d anniversary of the landing of the Swedes** on the shores of the Delaware is celebrated.

Sept. 13. *Ga.* Georgia pays **a pension of $100** each annually to four thousand Confederate soldiers' widows.

Sept. 15. The Brotherhood of Telegraphers and the Railway Telegraphers unite, and apply for admission to the Federal Council of Railway Employees.

—*New York.* **Mexicans celebrate** the 81st anniversary of the beginning of the war for Mexican independence.

—*Utah.* **The Irrigation Congress** is in session at Salt Lake City.

Sept. 17. *Chicago.* The National Association of **Military Surgeons** is organized.

—*Tex.* E. M. Tate, editor of the Hopkins County *Echo*, **shoots and kills Everett Moore,** editor of the *Alliance Vindicator*, at Dallas.

Sept. 18. *N. Y.* James E. Ostrander of Kingston is arrested for **stealing $75,000** from the Ulster County Savings Institution, of which he was treasurer.

STATE.

1891 Aug. 20. *Va.* **Gen. Mahone** issues a political circular, in which he says that a fair election cannot be had in Virginia under the present law.

Aug. 24. *D. C.* **The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice** that the 4½ per cent bonds will be paid upon maturity, Sept. 2.

Aug. 26. *Ga.* The House refuses to accept for the State the **Confederate Veterans' Home** erected by popular subscription, and costing over $50,000. Vote, 94–62.

Aug. 27. *Md.* **W. G. Van Nort** (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 31. *Tenn.* **The Legislature meets in extra session** to consider the State convict labor system. [Sept. 3. The lower House votes in favor of convict leases.]

Sept. 1. *D. C.* The Treasury Department reports the **public debt reduced** $5,581,895 in August.

—*U. S.* **The reciprocity treaty with Spain** regarding Cuba and Porto Rico takes effect.

Sept. 3. *Ger.* **The German Government** removes the prohibition upon the importation of American pork.

—*N. Y.* J. W. Bruce (Prohib.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 4. *Chicago.* The World's Fair Corporation asks for **a loan of $5,000,000** from the U. S. Government, to be repaid out of the first receipts of the Fair.

—*Tenn.* The House resolution declaring that the General Assembly has no power to annul the convict lease passes the State Senate.

Sept. 5. *D. C.* The Chilean Minister leaves Washington. [Sept. 7. The State Department officially recognizes the new Chilean Government.]

Sept. 9. *Ill.* The World's Fair Board of Control **asks for Federal inspection** of the Exposition buildings.

—*Mass.* Charles H. Kimball (Prohib.) is nominated for governor.

—*N. Y.* J. Sloat Fassett (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 12. *Tenn.* The Legislature kills the bill for abolishing the convict-lease system by passing a bill **empowering the governor to keep the National Guard under arms** to prevent and suppress unlawful assemblages. [Sept. 14. The lower House passes **the bill against prize-fighting.**]

—*Mass.* Charles W. Lowell (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—*N. Y.* Roswell P. Flower (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 18. *D. C.* **President Harrison announces** by proclamation that the ceded Indian lands in Oklahoma Territory will open to settlement Sept. 23.

The State department at Washington is formally notified that a band of men on the Texas frontier contemplates **a forcible invasion of Mexico.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Aug. 15. *Chicago.* On 'Change **wheat for December** delivery sells at $1.08, an advance of eight cents per bushel over the previous day.

Aug. 18. *Fla.* Jacksonville is greatly damaged by fire; loss, $1,000,000.

Aug. 19. *New York.* The White Star Line steamship *Teutonic* arrives from Queenstown after lowering **the transatlantic record** to five days, 16 hours, 31 minutes.

Aug. 22. *New York.* Many persons are buried beneath the *débris* of a **falling building in Park Place**; fire follows the fall and 61 lives are lost.

Aug. 27. *N. C.* **In a rail-spreading accident** on the Western North Carolina Road, two miles west of Statesville, 20 people are killed and 30 injured.

—*Pa.* A Philadelphia and Reading train, consisting of engine, tender, and three cars, **breaks the American record** by running 12 miles, from Jenkinstown to the Delaware River, in eight minutes, 42½ seconds; speed, 82.7 miles per hour.

Sept. 4. *Mich.* At a factory near White Pigeon **16 tons of dynamite explode**; the building is destroyed and 16 workmen are killed.

Sept. 5. *Mo.* Miles of **grain-laden cars are side-tracked** at Kansas City, and the market is choked.

Sept. 7. The cotton crop of the United States this year is 8,652,597 bales, 1,300,000 more than last year.

Sept. 8. *Cal.* **The first car-load of raisins** is shipped from Fresno for New York.

Sept. 12. *N. Y.* **The first train** over the new route from Oyster Bay, Long Island, to Wilson's Point, Conn., is run aboard the transportation boat of the Sound Ferry, completing the line between Long Island and Boston.

Sept. 13. *Del.* The Delaware Iron Works at Newcastle are burned; loss, $300,000; over 800 persons are thrown out of work.

Sept. 14. *N. Y.* The New York Central Company runs a train from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles, at an average **speed, exclusive of stops, of 61.56** miles an hour.

Sept. 15. *New York.* **Fire destroys** the old *Commercial Advertiser* building and the one adjoining; loss, $300,000.

—*Utah.* **The National Irrigation Congress** opens in Salt Lake City.

Sept. 16. *I. T.* **Silver mining** begins.

—*Mich.* **The great tunnel** under the St. Clair River between the United States and Canada is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Sept. 20. *Va.* **The Chancellorsville Battle-field Association** is incorporated, with a capital of $100,000 in shares at $10 each.

Its property consists of 845 acres of land, and covers the field of operations in May, 1863.

Sept. * *Wash.* The Federal Government establishes a **naval station** at Port Orchard.

Oct. 5. *N. Y.* The **militia is held under arms** at Kingston to protect the wreckers of the Ulster County Savings-bank from the enraged people.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Sept. 22. *Mass.* **The Worcester Music Festival** opens with a performance of Bruck's *Arminius*.

Sept. 23. *Me.* **A tornado** cuts a swath in the woods, taking everything in its path for six rods in width and an eighth of a mile in length.

Sept. 28. *D. C.* At the Catholic University at Washington a marble statue of Pope Leo XIII. is unveiled in the presence of Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Corrigan.

Congress passes an act to reserve the **Big Tree Grove** in California as a public park, to be called Sequoia Park.

Sept. 29. *Pa.* A wonderful **oil-well** is opened 18 miles west of Pittsburg; it flows 10,000 barrels of petroleum in a day.

Sept. * *Pa.* **A soldiers' monument** is unveiled at Pottsville.

Oct. 3. *Ill.* **The natural-gas well at** Paw Paw burns out suddenly, leaving its users in darkness.

Oct. 5±. *N. J.* Thomas A. Edison **invents a new form of electric motor for street-cars**, which he claims will be from two to three times cheaper than the cable and trolley systems.

—— *Tex.* **An old gold-mine** in Llamo is rediscovered.

Oct. 6. *Ga.* **A new mechanical cotton-picker** gives satisfaction to investigators, and proves a practical success.

Oct. 7. A Piano Manufacturers' Committee, of which William Steinway is chairman, agrees to fix the **standard pitch at 435 vibrations per second for A in a temperature of 68° Fahr.**; this pitch has been adopted in France, Austria, and Italy.

—— *Chicago.* The colossal equestrian **statue of Gen. U. S. Grant** is unveiled in the presence of a vast concourse, including regulars, militiamen, Grand Army men, and prominent public men. (See Apr. 30, 1890.)

Oct. 12. *N. J.* **A monument** commemorative of the 60th anniversary of the first operation of a steam railway in New Jersey is dedicated near Bordentown.

Oct. 13. *Wis.* A rich discovery of **silver** is made within 20 miles of West Superior.

Oct. 14. *N. Y.* **A granite monument** to the memory of **Red Jacket**, the chief of the Six Nations, of the Iroquois family, is unveiled on the shore of Seneca Lake, near where he was born.

Oct. 17. *N. Y.* **A monument** is dedicated to the memory of **Gen. Brownell** in Cypress Hill Cemetery by his friends of the 47th Regiment of Brooklyn.

Oct. 18. The 55 remaining pictures of the **Verestchagin Collection** are sold for $41,880.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
Sept. 19. Scott, William L., M. C. for R. I., A63.
Sept. 21. Whitthorne, Washington C., senator for Tenn., A66.
Sept. 23. Morehouse, Albert P., Gov. of Mo., A56.
Sept. 25. Burchard, Samuel D., Pres. cl., "Rum, Romanism, Rebellion," A79.
Sept. 26. Hodge, Caspar W., professor Bible Literature at Princeton, A60.
Sept. 28. Melville, Herman, novelist, traveler, A72.
Oct. 1. **Watterson, Hervey M.**, journalist, A80.
Oct. 12. Bigelow, Hobart B., Gov. of Conn., A57.
Oct. 13. McCawley, Charles G., col. commanding U. S. Marine Corps, dies.
Oct. 15. **Lee, William H. Fitzhugh**, Confederate maj.-gen., A54.
Oct. 16. Ingraham, Duncan N., com. U. S. N., A88.
Oct. 17. Parton, James, author, journalist, A68.
—— Lincoln, John Larkin, professor at Brown University, A74.

CHURCH.

1891 Sept. 21. *N. Y.* **The 5th Congress of German Catholics** of the United States begins at Buffalo. A monster parade of German Catholic societies takes place.

Sept. 22. *N. Y.* **The 14th National Unitarian Conference** opens at Saratoga.

Sept. 23. *New York.* **The 34th anniversary of the Fulton Street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting** is attended by a large number of people.

Sept. 24. *Pa.* **The Schwenkfelders** hold their 157th annual memorial reunion in Reading; they number five congregations, with a total membership of 1,000, all in Pennsylvania.

Sept. 30. *New York.* The 108th Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York meets.

Oct. 2. **The Jewish New Year — Anno Mundi 5652** — begins this evening with services in the synagogues.

Oct. 5. *New York.* The delegates to the 2d **Ecumenical Methodist Council** at Washington are given a reception by the Methodists of this city.

[Oct. 7. The Council opens in the Metropolitan Church. Oct. 14. It votes in favor of closing the World's Fair on Sunday. Oct. 17. President Harrison and Secretary Noble address the Council. Oct. 20. It approves the proposal to hold another Council in 1901, and adjourns.]

The Presbytery of New York hears the charges and specifications against **Prof. Briggs**; it decides to proceed with the trial, and votes down all efforts to compromise the matter. Vote, 64–62. [Nov. 4. It dismisses the charges after listening to Prof. Briggs's reply.]

Oct. 11. *N. J.* **The First Presbyterian Church** at Morristown celebrates its centennial with appropriate services.

Oct. 14. *Boston.* **Rev. Phillips Brooks is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop** for the **Diocese of Massachusetts** in Trinity Church.

LETTERS.

1891 Sept. 21. *Tex.* Atty.-Gen. Jones gives an opinion in which he says that **Bible-reading in the public schools is unconstitutional.**

Sept. 24. *New York.* **Col. H. S. Olcott** lectures on "Theosophy and Madame Blavatsky."

Oct. 1. *Tex.* The medical branch of the University of Texas at Galveston is opened by the State.

—— *Cal.* **Leland Stanford, Jr., University** at Palo Alto opens with 473 students; appropriate exercises are held.

Oct. 7. *N. Y.* The new Library building of **Cornell University** — the gift of Henry Sage, is formally opened.

The library of History and Political Science (15,000 volumes), given by ex-President White, is received at the same time.

Oct. 14. *Ill.* Rev. Hiram Buck gives **$50,000 to the Wesleyan University** at Bloomington.

Oct. 15. *New York.* **The Woman's University Club** is incorporated.

Its purpose is to promote literature and art and social welfare among college-bred women.

SOCIETY.

1891 Sept. 21. *N. Y.* Italian citizens in New York and Brooklyn **celebrate the 21st anniversary of the end of the Pope's temporal power.**

Sept. 22. *D. C.* The Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons opens.

—— *Ill.* **The Russian Colonization Society** is permanently organized, with Senator John M. Palmer as president, and Rabbi Isaac Rubenstein as director-general.

Sept. 25. *Phila.* **Lord Hawkes's team of cricketers** plays the first of eight games in the United States at Manheim, against the All-Philadelphia eleven. [Sept. 28. The Philadelphians win.]

Sept. 27. *N. J.* The annual convention of the **Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers** is held in Jersey City.

—— *S. C.* The mayor of Spartansburg **is fatally shot by a negro.**

Sept. 29. *N. Y.* The annual convention of the **National Civil Service Reform League** is held in Buffalo. George William Curtis is reelected president.

Sept. 30. *Chicago.* **World's Fair directors give a banquet to the European envoys.**

—— *Ga.* **The wharf laborers strike** at Savannah and bring business to a standstill.

—— *Ind.* **White Caps** whip a woman nearly to death.

—— *N. Y.* **A masked robber** breaks into an express-car on the New York Central Road between Albany and Little Falls; he robs the safe of all the money he can conveniently seize, and escapes.

—— *Tex.* A socialist is refused naturalization in Uvalde.

Oct. 1. *Ark.* **Nine negroes** are taken from a sheriff by an armed mob and lynched.

—— *Chicago.* The convention of the **Irish National League** of America meets.

—— *Pa.* **A general strike** of railroad coal-miners of the Pittsburg district begins; 10,000 men quit work.

Oct. 2. *Ala.* **Masked white men** lynch a prosperous negro farmer near Childersburg.

Oct. 3. *Boston.* A petition with at least **10 miles of signatures in favor of outlawing the liquor-traffic** and opium-trade is prepared for presentation to the ensuing great temperance convention.

—— *N. J.* In spite of protest by petition, **saloons are legally forced upon Millville**; this is the first time in 20 years that saloons have been permitted.

—— *New York.* A daughter is born to ex-President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland, and **named Ruth.**

Oct. 4. *N. Y.* Two Chinamen, on their way to Sunday-school, are **brutally ill treated** by a gang of drunken roughs in Brooklyn.

Oct. 5. *N. J.* Near Newark, Patrick Brady, after a drunken bout, beats and **kicks his wife to death** in the presence of their children.

—— *Mo.* In Stone County, **a band of outlaws** armed with Winchester rifles is discovered in a cave; the authorities are guarding the entrance, and intend "to starve them out."

Oct. 6. *N. Y.* A convention of **Typographical Unions** opens at Syracuse, to provide a plan for more thorough organization.

Oct. 7. *N. Y.* The Lake Mohonk Indian Conference begins its sessions.

Oct. 8. *Colo.* **The American Humane Association** is in session at Denver.

—— *Chicago.* Gen. G. M. Dodge is elected president of the **Society of the Army of Tennessee.**

—— *N. Y.* **Buffalo lithographers strike** because women are employed.

Oct. 9. *Kan.* Anti-prohibitionists in Kiowa petition **the woman mayor to resign** because she makes continual war on the "dives."

—— *Neb.* A mob breaks into the jail and hangs a negro, named Coe, at Omaha. [Oct. 10. Seven of the mob are arrested and locked up; upon threats being made of liberating them, they are released on bail. Oct. 15. The assistant county-attorney and City Councilman Moriarty, and six other prominent men of Omaha, are arrested for taking part in the lynching.]

Oct. 11. *La.* A hot campaign is conducted **on the lottery issue**; party lines are broken, the division being for or against the lottery.

—— *Md.* **Sunday closing is strictly enforced** in Baltimore.

Druggists may sell on prescription only, but no proprietary medicines, mineral waters, or soda-water; cigar stores must be closed, and side-doors to saloons are closely watched; barber shops are also closed. [Oct. 12. Much indignation prevails because 176 persons have been cited before the grand jury for violating the law.]

Oct. 12. Robbers partially wreck a passenger-train on the Central Pacific Railroad.

—— *Pa.* **The National Prison Congress** is in session at Pittsburg.

[Oct. 13. The Committee on Police reports that the chief superintendents of police are a unit in placing the chief detriments to police management to politics, licentiousness, and gambling, with lightness of sentences and laxness of prison discipline, etc., as allowed by Legislatures.]

—— *Phila.* **The Human Freedom League** organizes at Independence Hall.

—— **The American Society of Railway Superintendents** holds its 20th annual meeting.

Oct. 14. *Ind.* **The National Waterways Convention** of about 300 delegates opens in Evansville.

—— *New York.* T. H. Stout, a trusted employee of a Stock Exchange firm, at present in Europe, is found to be **a defaulter to the extent of $40,000.**

Oct. 15. *Chicago:* Delegates from 35 cities of the Union organize **the United States Warehousemen's Association.**

Oct. 16. *Chicago.* The *Evening Post* says that the street and alley committee of the Common Council has made **a secret demand for $20,000** to pass the Wabash Avenue cable-loop ordinances, which it refuses to report.

—— *Ind.* **The alleged shortage** of County-Auditor Lavelle of Washington **is nearly $100,000**; this is shown by the records which a fire at the court-house failed to destroy.

—— *N. Y.* In a suit brought by the Adams Express Company, an attachment to the amount of upwards of $700,000 issues against the property in New York State of ex-President Hoey, who is directly charged with embezzlement.

Oct. 19. *Ky.* **The Wholesale Druggists' Association** opens its session in Louisville.

STATE.

1891 Sept. 23. *D. C.* President Harrison appoints **a commission to fix the true boundary** between the United States and Mexico.

—— *Okla.* About 300,000 acres of **Indian lands** are thrown open for settlement.

Sept. 26. *Pa.* Gov. Pattison **calls an extra session** of the Senate to investigate charges against the financial officers of the State.

Sept. 29. *Conn.* Both claimants to the governorship agree to take the controversy **into the State Supreme Court for settlement.**

—— *Mass.* William E. Russell (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *D. C.* The State Department is notified that the Provisional Government of **Chile withdraws from its position** adverse to the diplomatic rights of the United States.

Oct. 9. *New York.* **The People's Municipal League** chooses candidates for the Assembly on the Ballot Reform issue.

Oct. 11. *D. C.* It is stated that the German Minister has concluded a convention with the State Department whereby **Germany will remove the duty from American grain,** in return for the continued free admission of beet-sugar into the United States.

Oct. 16. *Wyo.* The Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes of **Indians cede** to the Federal Government 1,000,000 **acres of their reservation,** for which **they are** to receive 55 cents an acre.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Sept. 20. *Pa.* Three persons are killed and 20 cars of cattle and 40 freight cars destroyed in a **railway accident** at Greenburg.

Sept. 23. *Mich.* **The Union Mills** at Duluth lose $100,000 by fire.

—— ± *Minn.* **Forest fires** destroy villages and large tracts of timber lands.

Property valued at $197,500 is burned in Minneapolis, and many firemen are much injured.

Sept. 24. *N. J.* **The Crescent Pottery** in Paterson is burned; loss, $150,000.

—— *Pa.* **Trains collide** near Zelienople; eight persons are killed and five injured.

Sept. 25. *Conn.* **A railway collision** near Hawleyville kills several persons.

—— *N. J.* **A bomb explosion** at Newark kills 11 persons.

Sept. 27. **Boston** loses $500,000 by fire.

—— *Tenn.* Chattanooga loses $650,000 by fire.

Sept. 28. *New York.* John W. Mackay and party arrive in the private railway car *Grassmere*, after making the trip from the Pacific to the Atlantic in **four days, 12 hours, and 28 minutes.**

Sept. 29. *Ire.* The White Star Line steamer *Teutonic* arrives at Queenstown, after making the eastern passage in **88 minutes less time than any previous record.**

Sept. 30. *O.* Three persons are killed and 20 injured by a **train collision** near Kent.

Oct. 1. *N. C.* The Southern **Interstate Exposition** at Raleigh opens.

Oct. 4. *Cal.* **Forest fires** are raging; villages and much property are destroyed in Eldorado County.

Oct. 7. *Me.* **Forest fires** do much damage.

Oct. 8. *Conn.* **The tobacco crop** is the largest ever known.

Oct. 11. The U. S. Steamer *Despatch* **is a complete wreck** and fast going to pieces on a reef near Nicaragua.

Oct. 15. *Ky.* The Cumberland Valley Colliery plants at Pineville, and coal, iron, and timber lands in eastern Kentucky, are **purchased by a Belgium syndicate** for $5,000,000.

Oct. 17. *Kan.* **The pontoon bridge** over the Missouri River at Leavenworth is destroyed by a storm.

Oct. 18. *New York.* The horse **St. Blaise** brings $100,000 at the Belmont sale.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Oct. 28. *Md.* **The cruiser** *Detroit* **is launched at Baltimore.**

Nov. 4. *New York.* **The cruiser** *Philadelphia*, **the flagship of Adm. Gherardi, sails for St. Thomas.**

Nov. 14. A test of armor-plates at the Naval Ordnance Proving-ground demonstrates the superiority of the superficially carbonized American nickel-steel plates.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Oct. 20. *Alas.* **Prof. Isaac C.** Russell and party climb 14,500 feet up **Mount St. Elias,** when they are turned back by a severe snow-storm.

Oct. 21. *Ga.* **The Grady Monument** at Atlanta is unveiled; an oration is delivered by Gov. Hill of New York.

—— *R. I.* **The Ladd Observatory at** Providence, the gift to Brown University from Gov. Herbert W. Ladd, is formally presented; the cost of the outfit alone is over $25,000.

Oct. 23. *Ill.* **Natural gas is struck at** Hillsboro.

—— *N. Y.* **A landslide at Haverstraw** is the cause of an immense upheaval of the richest brick clay yet discovered at that place.

Oct. 26±. *Minn.* The American Steel Barge Works at Duluth lay the keel for the first **"whalebacks"** to carry 140,000 bushels of wheat, with a draught of 15 feet.

Nov. 1. *Ill.* **The remains of a mastodon are unearthed near Onarga.**

Nov. 11. *Pa.* **The Butler oil-well,** near Pittsburg, is burning fiercely; the burning oil does much damage.

Nov. 23. Meteoric displays are observed in different parts of the country.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.
Oct. 24. Tiffany, O. H., M. E. clergyman, orator, A66.
Oct. 31. Seymour, Truman, maj.-gen., A67.
Nov. 3. Preston, Thomas Scott, vicar-gen. R. C. Archdiocese of New York, A67.
—— Hart, Anthony C. (Tony Hart), actor, A36.
Nov. 4. Marks, Albert S., Gov. of Tenn., A55.
Nov. 12. Piatt, Donn, journalist, A72.
Nov. 17. Cooper, George H., rear-adm. U. S. N., A70.
Nov. 19. Florence, William J., comedian, A60.
Nov. 21. Hill, Thomas, clergyman, author, president of Harvard University, A73.
Nov. 23. Hovey, Alvin P., maj.-gen., Gov. of Ind., A70.

CHURCH.

1891 Oct. 25. *New York.* **Mrs. Booth-Clibborn,** head of the Salvation Army branches in France and Switzerland, arrives.

Oct. 28. *Wis.* **Isaac L. Nicholson** is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Milwaukee. [Nov. 10. In his elevation the ceremony of **enthroning a bishop** is first performed in the United States at Milwaukee.]

Nov. 13. *New York.* **Archbishop Corrigan says mercy may be exercised toward Dr. M'Glynn —**

Provided (1) that he himself makes the request and states his grievances; (2) that he publicly condemns all that he has said and done of an insulting character as against the archbishop and the Holy See; (3) that he be ready to abide by the orders and submit to the judgment of the Apostolic See; and (4) that he promises to abstain from any public utterance, or assistance at any meeting, on the matter under consideration.

Nov. 16. *New York.* **The case of the Rev. Dr. Briggs is appealed** by the Prosecuting Committee to the General Assembly. [Nov. 21. A number of ministers and elders make formal complaint to the Synod of New York concerning the dismissal of the Briggs case by the Presbytery on Oct. 5.]

Nov. 17. *D. C.* **The Episcopal Church Congress** convenes in Washington.

LETTERS.

1891 Oct. 22. *N. Y.* **Thos. C. Hodgkins of Setauket gives $200,000 to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C.**

Nov. 4. *New York.* **Sir Edwin Arnold** reads and recites to a large audience in Carnegie Music Hall.

Nov. 7. *N. Y.* **Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, has a School for Farming,** including 160 acres of land, at Glen Cove, L. I.

Nov. 14. *Mass.* The School Board of Fitchburg brings charges against four French citizens who send their children to **a parochial school where half the teaching is in French,** while the law requires that it shall only be in English.

Nov. 18. *N. J.* **Prof. Guyot's valuable** library is given **to Princeton.**

Nov. 25. Prof. S. C. Chandler informs the Boston Scientific Society of a discovery that **the pole of the earth revolves** around a circumference of about 30 feet radius in 427 days, and hence that **all parallels of latitude are mutable.**

SOCIETY.

1891 Oct. 20. *O.* **The United Typothetæ** of America begins its 5th annual convention at Cincinnati, with 300 delegates present.

Oct. 21. *Chicago.* **About 700 women** get their names on the registry lists.

Oct. 22. *New York.* **Sir Edwin Arnold,** author of *The Light of Asia*, arrives.

Oct. 23. *Me.* **Every liquor-dealer** at Bar Harbor has been indicted for violating the liquor-law.

—— *N. Dak.* **Gen. Beauregard,** President Conrad, Secretary Horner, and other officers of the Louisiana Lottery, **are indicted at Sioux Falls** for violation of the postal laws; U. S. marshals start for New Orleans to make arrests.

Oct. 24. *La.* Eugene E. Garcia, paying teller of the Louisiana National Bank, at New Orleans, is charged **with embezzling** $190,000 of the bank's funds.

Oct. 25. *New York.* **"Prison Sunday"** is observed by the preaching of sermons on crime and the best means of preventing and suppressing it, in many pulpits of this city.

Oct. 29. *Pa.* **Senator Quay enters** [a successful] **suit for libel** against the Pittsburg *Post*, laying damages at $100,000, also criminal suits against the editor and proprietor.

Oct. 31. *Ill.* **An attempt is made to wreck a train** on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, near Alton, with the supposed intention of injuring Gov. Fifer, who was a passenger.

Nov. 2. *Boston.* **President Asa Potter and Directors J. H. French and T. Dana of the Maverick National Bank are arrested on a criminal charge** of taking respectively from the bank $1,100,000, $600,000, and $300,000, giving merely nominal security.

* * **The Non-Partisan Woman's Christian Temperance Union** holds its annual meeting, and elects Ellen J. Phinney president, and Jennie F. Duty secretary; general organizations are doing service in seven States.

Nov. 4. *N. Y.* **A tramp murderously assaults a woman** after eating a breakfast she gave him; he is under arrest at White Plains.

Nov. 5. *La.* **W. S. Felton and J. T. Smith of Bastrop are lynched by a mob.**

—— *Neb.* **A train is held up in Omaha** by masked men, and the mail-car robbed.

Nov. 6. *Cal.* A colony of Scotchmen is **swindled out of** $265,000 in Southern California.

Nov. 8. *Chicago.* **A demonstration is** made in **memory of the Anarchists** who were hanged. (See May 4, 1886.)

Nov. 10. *Boston.* **The Woman's Christian Temperance Union holds its first World's Convention;** Lady Somerset, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, is present.

[Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt reports the completion of her tour around the world, in which she has established societies in nearly every country. Nov. 17. Miss Frances E. Willard is reelected president of the International Union.

—— *N. Y.* John Blocher of Buffalo bequeaths his elegant house as a charitable **Home for Aged Men;** he supplements the gift with an endowment of about $2,000,000.

Nov. 11. *La.* **The American Bankers' Association** begins its 17th annual convention at New Orleans.

Nov. 11+. *Mo.* **The National Farmers' Congress** is in session at Sedalia.

It demands the free coinage of silver dollars of the value of 100 cents each; that national revenue be derived from taxes and imports on goods which come into competition with home manufactures, and Federal prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. It also demands the cession of arid lands to the various States in which the arid lands are situated.

Nov. 12. *New York.* **A mass-meeting in** Chickering Hall passes resolutions denouncing the **Louisiana State Lottery;** speeches are made by Seth Low, Father Elliott, Abram S. Hewitt, Bishop Potter, and others.

—— *Wis.* **A daring attempt is made to rob an express-train** on the St. Paul road, near Milwaukee; the robbers are unable to open by force the treasure-boxes, but they secure about $5,000 in small packages.

Nov. 13. *New York.* A new society for suppressing vice is formed; it is to be known as "The New York Union of Religious and Humanitarian Societies for Concerted Moral Effort."

Nov. 14. *Chicago.* A number of Anarchists are fined in a police court for carrying concealed weapons.

—— *Tex.* Two negroes are lynched near Brenham.'

Nov. 16. *New York.* The American Society of Mechanical Engineers opens its semi-annual convention.

Nov. 17. *Ind.* The Supreme Council of the Farmers' Alliance meets at Indianapolis.

—— *Chicago.* Union men commit acts of vandalism on the work of non-union contractors aggregating $40,000.

—— *Cal.* Three Yuma Indians are sentenced to death for murdering an old medicine man because he failed to bring rain at the tribe's request.

—— *N. J.* The act favoring pool-sellers is declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

Nov. 18. *R. I.* Gov. Ladd declines to interfere to prevent a prize-fight.

Nov. 19. *Mass.* T. O. H. P. Burnham of Boston bequeaths over $500,000 to public institutions.

Nov. 21. *Mass.* Richard Ruggles of Lynnfield is whipped by White Caps.

—— *Mont.* Masked men rob an express-car of $2,000 on a Montana railroad.

Nov. 22. *Miss.* Whites in Attala County shoot one negro and severely whip several others; one white man is arrested, and the others are being sought after.

Nov. 29. *New York.* Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, is shot at several times by an insane man.

Nov.* *Kan.* The Supreme Court decides that colored children cannot be discriminated against in the public schools.

STATE.

1891 Oct. 21. *D. C.* Official notice is received in Washington that Italy will henceforth admit American salted meats.

Oct. 24. *D. C.* The Government instructs Minister Egan to demand prompt reparation from Chile for the murder of sailors wearing the naval uniform of the United States; the cruiser *Boston* leaves Brooklyn navy-yard for Valparaiso, and the cruiser *Yorktown* is also on the way.

Oct. 28. *D. C.* Senor Pedro Montt, the new Chilean representative at Washington, is received by Secretary Blaine.

Oct. 29. *D. C.* The State Department receives from Minister Egan the reply of the Chilean Junta to the demand for reparation.

Nov. 1. *D. C.* A despatch is received from Capt. Schley describing the brutal treatment of the *Baltimore's* sailors by the Chilean police.

Nov. 2. *Wis.* Claims have been filed in one day for every acre of the $2,000,000 worth of pine lands (the Omaha indemnity limit) thrown open at the United States Land Office; for some lots claims have been filed several times.

Nov. 4. *I. T.* Cherokee Indians petition for the partitioning and allotment in severalty of nearly 14,000,000 acres of land in the Indian Territory.

Nov. 10. *D. C.* In the argument of the *Sayward* Case in the Supreme Court, it transpires that a treaty agreement to be ratified by the Senate has been concluded between the U. S. Government and Great Britain, to submit the Bering Sea dispute to arbitration.

Nov. 11. *Pa.* The State Senate decides that it has no jurisdiction in the State Treasurer Bardsley's case.

Nov. 17. *Alas.* Alaska asks for a territorial form of Government.

—— *N. Y.* The official canvass in the State as far as completed makes the Assembly a tie, and the Senate Republican by two, with several Senatorial districts contested.

Nov. 18. *N. Y.* Efforts are made in Dutchess County to count as valid six defective ballots that were destroyed by order of the Board of Canvassers at time of election. [Nov. 20. Judge Barnard decides that the Dutchess County canvassers must count the votes as returned by the election inspectors.]

Nov. 20. *Ind.* The Farmers' Alliance Convention at Indianapolis splits on the sub-treasury plan.

—— *N. Y.* David A. Munro, Jr., is counted out in Onondaga County by a majority of the Board of County Canvassers, and the certificate of election as member of Assembly is given to Patrick J. Ryan. The Court orders the returns to be sent back for correction.

Gilbert A. Dean, Republican Senator-elect (contested) of the 15th District, dies at his residence in Copake, Columbia County.

Nov. 21. *N. Y.* Judge Kennedy of the Supreme Court orders that the erroneous returns of the 1st Assembly District of Onondaga County be sent back to the inspectors for correction.

The Columbia County Canvassers complete their work, giving the State senatorship to Gilbert A. Dean; plurality, 135.

Nov. 23. *N. Y.* The County Clerk of Onondaga is summoned by Gov. Hill to answer charges brought by the Democratic supervisors. [Dec. 3. He removes him.]

Nov. 24. *Ind.* Gov. Alvin P. Hovey dies at Indianapolis; Lieut.-Gov. Ira J. Chase succeeds to the governorship.

—— *N. Y.* A Supreme Court order directs the Sullivan County Canvassers to reconvene and canvass the vote for Assemblyman.

Nov. 27. *N. Y.* Judge Kennedy of Syracuse warns the inspectors of election that the Court will not permit any unnecessary delay in complying with its orders.

Nov. 30. *N. Y.* The chairman of the Dutchess County Board of Canvassers ignores Judge Barnard's order to recanvass the vote.

Nov.* *Ill.* The Legislature adopts the World's Fair amendment to the State Constitution. Vote, 500,299–15,095.

Dec. 1. *N. Y.* The extraordinary special term of the Supreme Court ordered by Gov. Hill convenes in Syracuse, Judges Kennedy and O'Brien present; a stay of proceedings in the Munro-Ryan mandamus case being moved, the Court sets down the motion for Wednesday morning (next day); the missing returns are brought to Judge Kennedy's court.

At Albany, Secretary of State Rice calls a meeting of the State Board of Canvassers for Wednesday, Dec. 2; members of the Board are served with an order of Judge Edwards of the Supreme Court to show cause at Hudson, on Dec. 5, why a peremptory mandamus should not issue to prevent the canvass of the returns from Dutchess County.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Oct. 20. *Cal.* The horse Sunol trots one mile in two minutes, 8¼ seconds, at Stockton, beating the record of Maud S. one half second.

—— Five persons are killed and 50 or 60 injured in a railway wreck on the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy road.

Oct. 21. *New York.* Decker and Sons' piano factory and other factories in a four-story building are burned; loss, $125,000.

Oct. 22. *Mass.* The Glendale Woolen Mills are burned; loss, $200,000.

—— *Minn.* The flour-mills of Minneapolis are turning out a daily average of 32,767 barrels.

Oct. 24. *Wis.* Settlers rush to take possession of the 150,000 acres of land now opened.

Oct. 26. *N. Y.* The Empire State Express, a new train on the N. Y. Central Railroad, makes its first run from New York to Buffalo in eight hours and 42 minutes—two minutes behind schedule time; distance, 436¼ miles.

Oct. 29. The steamer *Oliver Bierne* is burned on the Mississippi; 20 lives are lost.

Nov. 2. *Ga.* The Southern States Exposition is opened at Augusta.

Nov. 4. *Boston.* The failure of the Maverick Bank causes a run on the Five Cents Savings-bank.

Nov. 7. *Chicago.* The Edgmoor Land Syndicate buys 250,000 acres in North Dakota, on which to place German farmers to raise barley for malt purposes.

Nov. 10. *Cal.* The horse Arion trots one mile, at Stockton, in two minutes, 10¾ seconds.

Nov. 11. *Ga.* Atlanta business property is destroyed by fire; loss, $125,000.

Nov. 16. *Mo.* St. Louis loses $1,500,000 by fire.

Nov. 17. *Cal.* The horse Palo Alto trots one mile, at Stockton, in two minutes, 8¾ seconds.

—— *N. Y.* By a fire in Brooklyn 70 families are rendered homeless; loss, $130,000.

Nov. 18. *Colo.* A national Mining Congress meets at Denver; a great number of delegates are present.

—— *Minn.* Three children are killed by wolves 10 miles from St. Paul.

Nov. 21. *N. Y.* Syracuse suffers a loss of $200,000 by fire.

Nov. 28. *O.* A train is wrecked near Toledo; nine persons are killed and 20 injured.

Nov.* *New York.* The Grant Monument Fund amounts to $155,000+.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Dec. 2. *Phila.* **The armored cruiser** *New York*, "the Queen of the Navy," **is launched at the Cramps shipyard.**

Dec. 5. *Md.* **The two-thousand-ton steel cruiser** *Montgomery* **is launched at Baltimore.**

Dec. 12. *N. Y.* **Plans for the new dry dock at the Brooklyn navy-yard are published.**

It will be the largest dry dock on the Atlantic Coast; length, 600 feet; breadth at the bottom, 70 feet; depth, 28 feet.

Dec. 18. *Colo.* **Troops are ordered to Crested Butte to prevent conflicts between the miners and strikers.**

Dec. 22. *Tex.* **U. S. troops break up the Mexican rebel camp of Catarino Garza at Retampal Springs.**

Dec. 26. *Cal.* **The cruiser** *San Francisco* **sails from San Francisco, carrying sealed orders.**

Dec. 28. *Me.* **The iron gunboat** *Machias* **is launched at Bath.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Dec. 11. *O.* **Valuable relics of mound-builders are found at Chillicothe.**

Dec. 17. *Phila.* **The Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry is dedicated.**

Dec. 26. *N. J.* **Gov. Abbett lays the corner-stone of a Washington memorial monument in Trenton on the 115th anniversary of the Battle of Trenton.**

Dec. 30. **George W. Vanderbilt gives the American Fine Art Society a costly and handsome art gallery adjoining its new building, the whole valued at $100,000.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891.

Dec. 6. Ranney, Rufus P., lawyer, statesman, A78.
Dec. 17. Hand, Daniel, philanthropist, of Conn., A90.
Dec. 19. Pattison, Thomas, rear-adm. U. S. N., A69.
Dec. 20. Plumb, Preston B., senator for Kan., A54.
Dec. 23. Creswell, John A. J., senator for Md., postmaster-general, A63.
Dec. 29. Loughlin, John, R. C. bishop of Brooklyn, A76.
Dec. 30. Stuart, Mary Macræ, philanthropist, A81.

CHURCH.

1891 Dec. 9. *O.* **The Central States Conference of Unitarian Churches is organized at Cincinnati.**

Dec. 19. *Md.* **Cardinal Gibbons ordains the first colored Roman Catholic priest in America, in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Baltimore.**

Dec. 22. *D. C.* **The first annual meeting of the Christian Commission begins at Washington.**

LETTERS.

1891 Dec. 17. *N. Y.* **A center for University Extension is formed at Albany.**

Dec. 30. *Phila.* **A Convention of College Presidents and Professors assembles.**

* * *Kan.* **Central College is founded at Enterprise by the United Brethren.**

* * *Mont.* **The Montana University opens at Helena.**

* * *N. C.* **The Legislature establishes a normal school for colored people at Elizabeth City.**

* * *New York.* **The School of Social Economics (non-sect.) is opened.**

The *Morning Advertiser* is founded by Col. John A. Cockerill. The *Recorder* is also founded.

* * *Okla.* **An Agricultural College is opened by the State at Stillwater.**

* * *The Lion's Cub*, by Richard Henry Stoddard, appears.

* * *A Successful Man*, by Julien Gordon, appears.

* * *Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations*, by William Elliot Griffis, appears.

* * *Rhymes of Childhood*, by James Whitcomb Riley, appears.

* * *Judaism and Christianity*, by Crawford Howell Toy, appears.

* * *Washington Irving*, by George William Curtis, appears.

* * *Antiquities of Tennessee and the Adjacent States*, by Gates P. Thurston, appears.

* * *Patrick Henry*, by William Wirt Henry, appears.

* * *The Second Administration of Madison*, by Henry Adams, appears.

* * *Freedom Triumphant*, by Charles Carleton Coffin, appears.

* * *Races and Peoples: Lectures on the Science of Ethnography*, by Daniel G. Brinton, appears.

* * *Widow Guthrie*, by R. M. Johnston, appears.

* * *The Cruise of the Alerte*, by E. F. Knight, appears.

* * *Wanneta, the Sioux*, by Warren K. Moorehead, appears.

* * *The Sisters' Tragedy, with other Poems*, by T. B. Aldrich, appears.

* * *Anne Bradstreet and Her Time*, by Helen Campbell, appears.

* * *The Pine Tree Coast*, by Samuel Adams Drake, appears.

* * *Flower de Hundred*, by Mrs. Burton Harrison, appears.

* * *A Plea for Liberty*, edited by Thomas Mackay, appears.

* * *Washington's Rules of Civility*, by Moncure D. Conway, appears.

* * *The Witch of Prague*, by Francis Marion Crawford, appears.

* * *An American Episcopal Church*, by S. D. McConnell, appears.

* * *An American Girl in London*, by Sara Jeannette Duncan, appears.

* * *The Colonies*, by Reuben Gold Thwaites, appears.

* * *The Life and Times of John Dickinson*, by Charles J. Stille, appears.

* * *Woman's Work in America*, edited by Annie Nathan Meyer, appears.

* * *A Washington Bible Class*, by Gail Hamilton, appears.

* * *Alexander Hamilton*, by William Graham Sumner, appears.

* * *The Railway Problem*, by A. B. Stickney, appears.

* * *Principles of Social Economics*, by George Gunton, appears.

* * *Our Italy*, by Charles Dudley Warner, appears.

* * *Japanese Girls and Women*, by Alice Mabel Bacon, appears.

* * *Under the Trees and Elsewhere*, by Hamilton W. Mabie, appears.

* * *The American Revolution*, by John Fiske, appears.

* * *The Primes and Their Neighbors*, by R. Malcolm Johnston, appears.

* * *Charles Grandison Finney*, by G. Frederick Wright, appears.

* * *The Century Dictionary*, edited by William Dwight Whitney, completed.

* * *Stories of Old New Spain*, by T. A. Jannier, appears.

* * *Life of John Boyle O'Reilly*, by J. J. Roche, appears.

* * *Hannibal*, by Theodore A. Dodge, appears.

* * *Excursion in Art and Letters*, by W. W. Story, appears.

* * *Noto: An Unexplored Corner of Japan*, by Percival Lowell, appears.

* * *Spain and Morocco*, by Henry T. Finck, appears.

* * *Silva of North America*, by Charles Sprague Sargent, appears.

* * *The Oyster*, by W. K. Brooks, appears.

* * *Criticism and Fiction*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

SOCIETY.

1891 Dec. 1. *Mo.* **A train is held up near St. Louis, and the express-car robbed of about $16,000 beside other valuables.**

—— *Minn.* **Two of a gang of incendiaries are arrested in St. Paul in the act; their plan of working is the burning of houses on the percentage of insurance plan.**

Dec. 3. *Ala.* **Two masked men hold up a train three miles west of Rome and rob its safe.**

—— *Pa.* **A new coke-workers' organization is formed.**

Dec. 4. *New York.* **Henry L. Norcross of Somerville, Mass., a stranger, demands $1,250,000 in the office of Russell Sage, a millionaire; being refused, he drops a bag which immediately explodes, killing himself and another, injuring Mr. Sage and others, besides partially wrecking the building.**

—— *Wyo.* **Two ranchmen, John A. Tisdale and another man, are shot and killed in their wagons by ambushed assassins. Over 100 cowboys are on the lookout for the assassins.**

Dec. 10. *D. C.* **The National Bar Association, in session at Washington, elects officers, and fixes Washington as the permanent place for the annual meeting.**

—— *New York.* **The Christmas Society is organized to give poor children Christmas presents: it asks for contributions.**

Dec. 11. *Conn.* **A city hospital founded in Middletown receives its first patient.**

Dec. 12. *Colo.* **At Crested Butte, the sheriff and a posse, while defending a mine, are fired upon by a large body of strikers; they return the fire, killing five rioters.**

—— *Ga.* James Freeman, a farmer, **murders his wife near Reedsville, because she refused to kill a neighboring farmer.**

—— *N. Y.* **An unsuccessful attempt is made to wreck a train on the Harlem road, near Pleasantville.**

Dec. 14. *Ala.* **The Eleventh Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor meets at Birmingham.** [Samuel Gompers is reelected president.]

—— *New York.* **E. M. Field, of Field, Lindley, Wiechers, and Company, charged with grand larceny, is arrested at the asylum where he was confined, and taken to police headquarters.** [He is pronounced insane by a jury at White Plains.]

Dec. 15. *Chicago.* **Five highwaymen stop a big mail-wagon, and compel the postal employees in charge to throw out several sacks of mail.**

—— *Tex.* **The Southwest Silver Convention convenes at El Paso; there are about 500 delegates present, with as many more on the way.**

Dec. 17. *Mo.* John L. Ferguson, a bookkeeper in the National Bank of Kansas City, **is arrested for embezzling $20,000.**

—— *New York.* **A meeting to oppose war and favor arbitration is held in Cooper Union.**

—— *N. Y.* **Managers of Accident Insurance Companies in the United States hold their first annual convention at Niagara Falls.**

Dec. 19. *Ind.* **Striking miners attack a train-load of non-union workers with stones and pistols.**

Dec. 24. The Cherokee Nation elects C. J. Harris first chief, and Stephen Tebee second chief.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Hill pardons **Rochester's defaulting treasurer,** John A. Davis, sentenced to five years' imprisonment in March, 1890.

Dec. 25. *Tex.* Catarino Garza, the **Mexican outlaw chief,** makes an unsuccessful attempt to capture Fort Ringgold.

Dec. 27. *Fla.* **Race conflicts occur;** a conductor is shot by a negro when ordered to go into the colored people's car.

Dec. 29. *D. C.* **The American Historical Society and the American Forestry Association hold their annual meetings in Washington.**

Dec. 31. *Ind.* **In a prize-fight at Indianapolis a woman defeats a man of some local reputation as a pugilist;** she gets the stipulated prize of $500.

Dec. * *Tex.* **The asylum for the insane is opened at Florine.**

STATE.

1891 Dec. 2. *Ariz.* **Arizona votes in favor of a new Constitution.**

—— *N. Y.,* **The State Board of Canvassers meets in Albany, and canvasses the votes for members of Congress.**

Dec. 4. *N. Y.* **An agreement is reached at Albany to permit the State Board to canvass the votes except those of the disputed districts.** [Dec. 7. It acquiesces in the submission of the electoral disputes to the Court of Appeals.]

Judge Barnard at Poughkeepsie grants a motion requiring **the marked ballots cast in the town of Red Hook to be counted for the Republican candidate for Senator. The mandamus motion** is argued before Judge Edwards at Hudson, and adjourned until Dec. 7 at Albany.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **The 52d Congress:** the first session opens.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate Wilkinson Call of Fla. and F. T. Dubois of Ida. are sworn in; **C. F. Manderson** of Neb. is elected President *pro tempore,* in the House **Charles F. Crisp** of Ga. is elected Speaker.

Dec. 9. *D. C.* **Congress: President Harrison transmits his third annual message to Congress;** it announces reciprocity with Germany; the House adjourns until Dec. 12.

—— *N. Y.* The "quad" marked ballots in Dutchess County, 54 in number, **are counted for Deane** (Rep.) for State Senator, and the result filed in the Clerk's office. Judge Barnard grants an order, returnable on the 12th inst., **restraining the Clerk** from transmitting the returns to the State Board.

Dec. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** Petitions are presented in the Senate adverse to opening the **World's Fair on Sunday.**

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate a bill is introduced to provide for **a memorial statue in Washington to U. S. Grant.**

Dec. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate several Friends' petitions are presented remonstrating against **the traffic in intoxicating liquors and firearms in Central Africa.** Bills are introduced, one by Mr. Hiscock, for the erection of **bridges over the Hudson and East rivers at New York.**

—— *Okla.* **A convention for organizing the State** meets at Oklahoma City.

Dec. 16. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A large number of bills are introduced; in the House the Speaker announces the **Committee on Rules.**

—— *La.* **The Anti-Lottery and Pro-Lottery wings of the Democratic Party** hold separate conventions. [Dec. 17. The Anti-Lottery delegates (233 in number) nominate a full ticket at Baton Rouge. Dec. 18. The Pro-Lottery wing places a full State ticket in the field.]

Dec. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate **the Standing and Select Committees** are announced. **Senator Hill's credentials, signed by himself** as governor, and dated Dec. 5, are presented.

Dec. 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senator Plumb's funeral services take place in the Senate chamber.

Dec. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate bills are introduced; in the House the Speaker **announces the committees;** in chairmanships, Mr. Springer of Ill. is assigned to Ways and Means, Mr. Holman of Ind. to Appropriations, Mr. Mills of Tex. to Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

—— *Ill.* **The Legislature decides that the alien law is unconstitutional.**

Dec. 24. *N. Y.* **Another stay is granted in the Dutchess County election case.**

Dec. 26. *N. Y.* Justice Cullen of Brooklyn grants an order **requiring the State Board to show cause why they should not canvass the corrected Dutchess County returns;** also an order directing the County Clerk to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court.

Dec. 27. *New York.* **M. J. Patenôtre,** the new French Minister to the United States, arrives.

Dec. 29. *D. C.* **Reciprocity agreements with the West India Islands and** some other British possessions are made public.

—— *N. Y.* **The State Board of Canvassers** give certificates of election to Osborne and Nichols (Dem.), and Derby (Rep.), refusing a certificate to Sherwood (Rep.); thus giving a Democratic majority in the Senate. Interest becomes more intense as the Legislature is to choose a U. S. Senator.

Dec. 30. *D. C.* **Reciprocity treaties with Guatemala and Salvador are** signed in Washington.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Dec. 1±*. *Pa.* **Nearly 20 furnaces in the Mahoning Valley shut down because of the refusal of the railroad and coke men to reduce rates;** more than 10,000 men are idle.

Dec. 2. *N. Y.* **A dynamite explosion** near Haverstraw kills five men, and greatly damages property.

Dec. 3. *N. J.* **Three men are killed and 15 injured by a train collision. Plainfield** loses $150,000 by fire.

Dec. 4. *Cal.* **Forest fires** do much damage.

Dec. 5. *Minn.* **Six men are killed** and five injured **by a falling wall** in St. Paul.

Dec. 7. The Pacific Mail Company's new steamer *Nicaragua* **is lost in making her maiden trip,** on the coast of Salvador; all on board are saved.

Dec. 8. *N. J.* **Two silk-mills are burned and 500 thrown out of work** at Paterson; loss, $125,000.

—— *Mich.* **The Deep Water Convention** at Detroit resolves to ask Congress to formulate a plan whereby convict labor of the several States may be utilized in building a ship-canal from Lake Erie to the seaboard.

Dec. 19. *New York.* **A New York Central train runs from New York City to Buffalo, 436 1-2 miles, in 425 3-4 minutes** actual time.

Dec. 24. *N. Y.* **A train is wrecked at** Hastings; 15 persons are killed.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics for 1891:** Production: Gold, $33,175,000; silver, $75,416,565; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 2,060,154,000; wheat, 611,780,000; oats, 738,394,000; barley, 75,000,000±; rye, 33,000,000±; buckwheat, 12,000,000; bales of cotton, 8,655,518; pounds of wool, 285,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 53,986,313. **Currency** in circulation, $1,500,067,555; per capita, $23.45. Immigrants received (fiscal year), 560,319. Miles of **railroad worked,** 164,324; capital stock, $4,809,176,651. **Fire-waste,** $143,764,967; insurance, $90,576,918. Total railroad accidents, 2,444; 7,029 persons are killed and 33,881 injured. Business failures, $12,394; liabilities, $193,178,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Jan. 1. *D. C.* Secretary Tracy issues a new order **reclassifying the war-ships** of the Navy.

Jan. 2±. *Tex.* Capt. Hardie, 3d cavalry, disperses a band of revolutionists under Catarino Garza.

Jan. 4. *Tex.* **Garza and his men are pursued** by United States troopers and Texan Rangers in Zapata County. [Jan. 10. The pursuit is unsuccessful.]

Jan. 5. *Cal.* **The cruiser** *Baltimore* **arrives** at San Francisco.

Jan. 6. *N. H.* The revenue cutter *Gallatin* **goes ashore** off Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Jan. 10. *D. C.* Commander William R. Bridgman is promoted captain. [Apr. 3. Alex. H. McCormack. May 5. Albert S. Baker. May 28. Charles S. Cotton. July 1. John R. Bartlett.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 * * *New York.* *The Lion Tamer* is first produced in this country at the Broadway Theatre.

* * *New York.* Frederick P. Vinton of Boston, H. Siddons Mowbray, D. W. Tryon, J. S. Hartley, and Horatio Walker of New York are elected members of the National Academy of Design.

* * *Pa.* Many **soldiers' monuments** are dedicated on the battlefield of **Gettysburg** during the year.

1892 Jan. 15. At some points in the northwest thermometers mark a temperature as low as **50 degrees below zero.**

Jan. 16. *New York.* Henry G. Marquand gives $50,000 to the Metropolitan **Museum of Art.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.

Jan. 2. Meigs, Montgomery Cunningham, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A76.

Jan. 6. Bomford, James V., brig.-gen. vols., A80.

Jan. 8. Rodgers, Christopher R. P., rear-adm. U. S. N., A73.

Jan. 12. Judd, Orin B., clergyman, journalist, A76.

Jan. 14. Brisbin, James S., brig.-gen. vols., A55.

Jan. 15. **Wood, Walter Abbott,** inventor of harvesting-machines, A76.

Jan. 20. Cranch, Christopher P., painter, A79.

CHURCH.

1891 * * *Boston.* John Brady (auxiliary) is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Boston.

* * *Cal.* **The General Synod** of California (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *Ind.* The General Assembly **(United Presbyterian)** meets at Princeton; Thomas W. Kennedy, moderator.

* * *O.* **The Baptist Annual Meeting** is held in Cincinnati.

* * *Okla.* Theodore Meerschaert is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Guthrie.

* * *Pa.* **The Annual Convention** (Disciples of Christ) is held at Allegheny; D. R. Ewing, president. The 35th General Synod **(Evangelical Lutheran)** meets at Lebanon.

* * *Tex.—W. Va.* Universalist State Conventions are organized.

* * *Tex.* T. F. Brennan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Dallas.

* * **The Epworth League** (Methodist Episcopal) reports over 200,000 members.

* * The English Synod of the Northwest (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * **The General Synods** (Evangelical Lutheran) of the Rocky Mountains and the Nebraska German are organized.

LETTERS.

1891 * * *Landscape Gardening*, by Samuel Parsons, appears.

* * *The Odyssey of Homer*, translated by George H. Palmer, appears.

* * *The Spanish Conspiracy*, by Thomas Marshall Green, appears.

* * *With the Admiral of the Ocean Sea*, by Charles P. Mackie, appears.

* * *Life and Works of Horace Mann* appears.

* * *Principles of Political Economy*, by Arthur Latham Perry, appears.

* * *The Battle of Seven Pines*, by Gustavus W. Smith, appears.

* * *Recollections and Impressions*, by O. B. Frothingham, appears.

* * *Mechanism and Personality*, by Francis A. Shoup, appears.

* * *Murvale Eastman, Christian Scientist*, by Albion W. Tourgee, appears.

* * *English Composition*, by Barrett Wendell, appears.

* * *The Renaissance*, by Philip Schaff, appears.

* * *Across Russia from the Baltic*, by Charles A. Stoddard, appears.

* * *The Principles of Strategy*, by Lieut. John Bigelow, Jr., appears.

* * *Conduct as a Fine Art*, by N. Paine Gilman and Edward Payson Jackson, appears.

* * *The Witch of Prague*, by F. Marion Crawford, appears.

* * *The Faith Doctor*, by Edward Eggleston, appears.

* * *Betty Alden*, by Jane G. Austin, appears.

* * *Thrown Upon Her Own Resources*, by Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June), appears.

* * *The New Womanhood*, by James C. Fernald, appears.

* * *Business Openings for Girls*, by Sallie Joy White, appears.

* * *Life of General Houston*, by Henry Bruce, appears.

* * *Thomas Hooker*, by George Leon Walker, appears.

* * *Colonial Furniture* of New England, by Irving W. Lyon, appears.

* * *Lectures on the Constitution of the United States*, by Samuel Freeman Miller, appears.

* * *Huckleberries*, by Rose Terry Cooke, appears.

* * *Christopher Columbus*, by Justin Winson, appears.

* * *Siberia and the Exile System*, by George Kennan, appears.

* * *Nature and Man in America*, by Nathaniel S. Shaler, appears; also, *The Story of Our Continent.*

1892 Jan. 6±. *Chicago.* A college is established **to educate brewers** in all branches of their trade.

Jan. 9. *Pa.* **Andrew Carnegie adds $100,000 to his gift of $2,000,000 to Pittsburg** for a free library.

Jan. 12. *New York.* **Sir Edwin Arnold** gives the first of a series of readings at Daly's Theatre.

SOCIETY.

1891 * * *Colo.* Dr. T. Thacher Graves is tried at Denver for the **murder** of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby at Providence, R. I., by poison. [1893. Sept. 3. He commits suicide while awaiting a second trial.]

* * *D. C.* Congress passes a bill **prohibiting the sale of liquor** within one mile of the Soldiers' Home in the city of Washington — a measure that will place about one-third of the District of Columbia under prohibition.

* * *Mont., N. H., Tenn.* **Labor-day,** the first Monday in September, is established as a legal holiday.

* * *N. C.* A school for white **deaf and dumb** children is located at Morganton.

* * **The Society of Loyal Volunteers** is organized.

* * *Neb.— Colo.* The Methodist **Hospital and Home** is founded in Omaha; also another at Denver.

* * *N. C.* The Legislature enacts that the **birthday of Robert E. Lee** (Jan. 19) shall be a legal holiday.

* * *N. C.* The State incorporates a **Confederate Soldiers' Home** near Raleigh.

* * *N. J.* **The half-holiday bill** for the relief of employees is enacted.

* * *N. Mex.* **A high-license** law is enacted.

—— Senator Ingalls arrests widespread attention by declaring "The Decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in a political campaign. . . . This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme." "Purity in politics is an iridescent dream."

* * A society called **The Woodmen of the World** is founded.

1892 Jan. 2. *Tenn.* **The convict miners are returned** to the mines at Coal Creek with a guard of soldiers for their protection from free miners.

Jan. 3. *New York.* A man threatens Jay Gould with death; another, insisting on marrying Miss Helen Gould, has been arrested.

Jan. 4. *N. Y.* **A train-wrecker is captured** in the act near Rattlesnake Point; he is imprisoned in Rochester.

Jan. 5. *Ga.* **Eight men are killed** in a fight in Clinch county.

—— *Kan.* The sheriff and sheriff-elect of Seward county are **killed by a mob in ambush**; the district judge is besieged in his house by 40 men armed with Winchesters; a county-seat war is the cause.

[Jan. 7. Four more men are killed in **a running fight** with outlaws near Springfield; State militia occupy the town.

—— *New York.* Mrs. Robert L. Stuart's will is filed; nearly her whole fortune, estimated at $5,000,000, is left to public institutions.

—— *Tex.* Strikers at Gorcum dismantle 15 locomotives of the San Antonio and Arkansas Pass Railroad.

Jan. 7. *Tex.* At Houston an unknown thief robs the safe in the office of Wells, Fargo, and Co. of between $200,000 and $300,000.

Jan. 8. *Ia.* Ex-County Treasurer Lane of Ottumwa is missing; shortage, $30,000.

—— *Miss.* Two negroes are lynched at Raysville.

——± *Neb.* C. N. Paul of Hastings resigns his office of county treasurer; a shortage of $23,000 is made good by his bondsmen.

Jan. 9. *I. T.* About 1,000 Indians engage in a Messiah dance in the Cherokee Strip.

Jan. 10. *Conn.* The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers in session at New Haven refuses to allow a strike on the branches of the Consolidated Railroad with regard to pay.

—— *Ind.* The 18 street-car lines of Indianapolis are tied up by a strike.

Jan. 12. *New York.* The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Coles gives large sums to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, and for a new college.

Jan. 13. *Conn.* Two attempts are made to wreck passenger-trains on the New Haven Road.

Jan. 14. *Pa.* The Pittsburg Law and Order Society begins its prosecution of newsdealers who sell papers on Sundays. [Feb. 23. Seven newsdealers and carriers are fined $25 each.]

Jan. 15. *New York.* John Carson, a Baltimore lawyer, is found dead in the snow with his throat cut.

Jan. 18. *Ala.* Harvay Hinton, implicated in the massacre of the M'Millen family in Choctaw County, is taken from jail and lynched.

—— *D. C.* The American Woman's Suffrage Association begins its annual session at Washington.

—— *New York.* The Typothetæ celebrates the 186th anniversary of Benjamin Franklin's birth with a dinner.

STATE.

1891 * * During the year 1891, Arkansas, Colorado, Maine, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Oregon, and Ohio adopt the Australian ballot system. Illinois and Pennsylvania adopt ballot reform bills.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-93 * * *Ark.* James P. Eagle (Dem.).
-95 * * *Cal.* Henry H. Markham (Rep.).
-93 * * *Colo.* John L. Routt (Rep.).
-93 * * *Conn.* M. J. Bulkeley (Rep.).
-95 * * *Del.* Robert J. Reynolds (Dem.).
-93 * * *Kan.* L. U. Humphrey (Rep.).
-95 * * *Ky.* John Y. Brown (Dem.).
-92 * * *Me.* Edwin C. Burleigh (Rep.).
-92 * * *Mass.* Wm. E. Russell (Dem.).
-93 * * *Mich.* Edwin B. Winans (Dem.).
-93 * * *Minn.* W. R. Merriman (Dem.).
-93 * * *Neb.* James E. Boyd (Dem.).
-95 * * *Nev.* Ross K. Colcord (Rep.).
-93 * * *N. H.* Hiram A. Tuttle (Rep.).
-93 * * *N. Dak.* Andrew H. Burke (Rep.).
-95 * * *Ore.* Sylvester Pennoyer (Dem.).
-95 * * *Pa.* Robert E. Pattison (Dem.).
-92 * * *R. I.* Herbert W. Ladd (Rep.).
-93 * * *S. Dak.* A. C. Mellette (Rep.).
-93 * * *Tenn.* John P. Buchanan (Dem.).
-93 * * *Tex.* James S. Hogg (Dem.).
-93 * * *Wis.* George W. Peck (Dem.).

1892 Jan. 2. *D. C.* The Treasury Department reports the public debt increased $2,794,749 in December.

Jan. 5. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes a resolution authorizing the chartering of a ship to carry corn to the famine-stricken Russians; in the House many bills are introduced; one to provide for pneumatic postal tubes between New York and Brooklyn. Benton M'Millin of Tenn. is chosen Speaker *pro tempore.*

—— *Conn.* The Supreme Court decides that Gov. Bulkeley is the lawful executive of the State.

——*N. Y.* In the State Senate Walker (Dem.) is seated by a party vote for Sherwood's district, the 27th, although receiving only a minority vote in that district; four notices of contest are filed to unseat as many Republican Senators.

Jan. 6. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Mr. Morrill speaks against free coinage of silver, and is answered by Mr. Teller.

Jan. 7. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Mr. Morgan's resolution for an inquiry into the condition of the Nicaragua Canal is adopted.

Secretary Blaine notifies the representatives of countries which have not entered into reciprocity agreements that the retaliatory clause of the Tariff Act will be applied by the President on March 15.

Jan. 8. *N. Y.* Storm Emans, the Clerk of Dutchess County, is on trial for contempt before Justice Cullen of Brooklyn; he obtained the returns in the Dutchess County election case from the messengers of the governor, comptroller, and secretary of state at the offices of those officials and carried them back to Poughkeepsie. [Jan. 20. A second hearing is given. Feb. 18. The case dismissed without costs.]

—— *Tenn.* The Legislature refuses to make an appropriation for the World's Fair.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* The despatch from Señor Pereira, the new Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs, received at Washington through Minister Montt, is considered more conciliatory than those from his predecessor.

—— *Cal.* The testimony of sailors of the *Baltimore* taken by Judge-Advocate Remy at Vallejo tends to show that mobs in Valparaiso were deliberately organized to attack the American sailors from the *Baltimore.*

Jan. 11. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate ratifies the Brussels treaty to suppress the African slave-trade and a commercial arrangement with the Kongo Free State; Henry M. Teller of Colo. introduces a joint resolution for an International Silver Congress [debated without action]; in the House William C. P. Breckinridge of Ky. makes an unsuccessful attempt to introduce a resolution aiming at the repeal of the reciprocity clause of the Tariff Law.

The President proclaims the forest preserve of New Mexico to be set apart for public use.

Jan. 12. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: A bill is passed providing for two new revenue cutters for the Pacific coast; Jos. M. Dolph of Ore. reports favorably the bill to appropriate $100,000,000 for coast defenses and fortifications.

Jan. 13. *D. C.* Congress: The resolution of John H. Mitchell of Ore. for the relief of the Court of Claims is discussed and referred; in the House William S. Holman of Ind. introduces a resolution to limit expenditures.

The final report of Capt. Schley of the *Baltimore* on the affair at Valparaiso is received at the Navy Department.

—— *N. Y.* The World's Fair Bill, appropriating $300,000, is introduced in the State Senate and ordered to a third reading.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* Congress: In the House a resolution is introduced for the appointment of a committee of seven to investigate the census office; the Holman resolutions are adopted.

Jan. 18. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Mexican Claims Bill, relating to certain undistributed moneys received from Mexico, is discussed; William A. Peffer of Kan. introduces a joint resolution favoring the election of President and Vice-President by a direct popular vote.

Jan. 19. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses the reopening of the La Abra claim to a large part of the award of the Mexican Commission; the heirs of Benjamin Weil are also claimants. The House kills the bill to regulate the printing and distribution of public documents.

——*N. Y.* Deputy Attorney-General Maynard is confirmed as a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Jan. 7. *New York.* The Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution favoring an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the New York exhibit at the World's Fair.

Jan. 8. *I. T.* In a coal-mine explosion at McAlester, 100 men are killed and 115 injured.

Jan. 10. *Mo.* The main building of the State University, Columbia, is destroyed by fire; loss, $400,000.

Jan. 11. *Ind.* Two lives are lost and 20 persons are injured by a train falling over an embankment at Nicholson's Crossing.

Jan. 15. Two women are burned in a railroad wreck on the Northern Pacific, caused by a broken rail.

Jan. 18. *O.* A natural-gas explosion wrecks two churches and damages about 50 houses at Lancaster.

—— *W. Va.* Six men are killed by a powder-mill explosion at Central City.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Jan. 29±. *Tex.* **Garza enters Mexico** with 5,000 armed men, and is welcomed by many of the people.

Jan. 30. *Boston.* The Common Council resolves to **return a captured battle-flag** to Company C, 12th North Carolina Confederate troops.

—— *D. C.* Caleb H. Carlton is commissioned colonel — 8th cavalry.

[Mar. 9. Also Joseph C. Bailey — medical department. Apr. 25. John C. Bates — 2d infantry. May 27. F. C. Ainsworth — pension department. July 1. Richard Lodor — 2d artillery. July 4. Andrew S. Bert — 25th infantry. July 9. Oliver D. Green. July 28. David S. Gordon — 16th cavalry. Aug. 16. Anson Mills — 3d cavalry. Sept. 16. Simon Snyder — 19th infantry. Dec. 4. Charles H. Alden — medical department. Dec. 11. John G. Chandler — quartermaster's department. Dec. 27. Thomas C. Sullivan — subsistence department.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Jan. 24. *Cal.* **A meteorite flecked with gold** is found.

Jan. 26. *Phila.* The National Academy of Science decides to send a **relief expedition** for Lieut. Peary, under Prof. A. Heilprin. (See June 27.)

Feb. 6. *Colo.* **Gold is found** in large quantities at Squaw Gulch.

Feb. 13. A remarkable display of **aurora borealis** is observed throughout large sections of the north; its brilliancy causes people in New York to believe part of the city to be on fire.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
Jan. 22. **Bradley, Joseph P.**, justice U. S. Supreme Court, A79.
Jan. 23. Robinson, William E., journalist, M. C. for N. Y., A78.
—— Hall, John W., Gov. of Del., A75.
Jan. 26. Knapp, Manning M., lawyer, jurist, A70.
Jan. 29. Barnum, Henry A., brig.-gen., politician, A60.
Feb. 2. Hopkins, Moses, capitalist, philanthropist, A75.
Feb. 7. Bryson, Andrew, rear-adm. U. S. N., A69.
Feb. 9. Knox, John J., comptroller treasury, A64.
Feb. 12. Hunt, Thomas S., geologist, chemist, author, A66.

CHURCH.

1892 Jan. 27±. *New York.* Four of the Methodist churches — St. Paul's, St. Luke's, St. John's, and Forty-third Street — agree to consolidate.

Jan. 28. *N. Y.* **Bishop Loughlin** of Brooklyn wills all his property to the Roman Catholic Church.

Feb. 12. *N. Y.* The 5th annual convention of the **Young Women's Christian Association** of the State of New York is held at Schenectady.

Feb. 14. *New York.* **Dr. C. H. Parkhurst** delivers a scathing sermon against city officials who fail to execute the laws.

LETTERS.

1892 Feb. 6. *Chicago.* The will of John Crerar, the millionaire, who left a large fund for **founding a library**, is sustained.

Feb. 7. *New York.* **Andrew Carnegie** lectures on the "Gospel of Wealth."

Feb. 9. *N. Y.* Bishop Doane is the choice of the caucuses for **Regent of the University** at Albany.

Feb. 16. *N. Y.* The Department of Superintendence of the **National Educational Association** opens its 28th annual meeting in Brooklyn.

SOCIETY.

1892 Jan. 20. *New York.* The **American Society of Engineers** holds its annual meeting.

Jan. 22. *N. Y.* Collar-starching machines **cause a strike** in Troy, and a mob of 500 persons attacks the new machine employees.

—— *Pa.* **Senator Quay wins his suit** against the Pittsburg *Evening Post* for criminal libel.

Jan. 23±. Two men **rob a Missouri Pacific train** and kill a policeman. [One robber is afterwards killed and the other wounded.]

Jan. 24. *Pa.* The **electric-car strikers** in Allegheny are riotous; several persons have been hurt.

Jan. 25. *Tenn.* Miss Alice Mitchell, a young society woman, **cuts the throat of Miss Freda Ward** on the street at Memphis. [Adjudged insane.]

—— *N. J.* Rev. John Weih is sentenced in Jersey City to five years in the State prison for **robbing 35 churches of altar-cloths, chandeliers, etc.**

Jan. 26. *N. Y.* Antonio Pagassi is charged with **attempting to wreck the Sag Harbor express-train** near Bellport, Long Island.

Jan. 30. *La.* **Every Federal officer** in the New Orleans Custom-house is **under arrest** for criminal libel at the instance of the Warmouth faction.

—— *Pa.* **Four "moonshiners"** — manufacturers of illicit whisky — **are captured** near Mount Pleasant.

Jan. 31. *New York.* **Railroad employees** from every State in the Union hold a convention in the Academy of Music.

—— *O.* **Tramps** seize an Erie and Western Railroad train; six are captured and seven escape; one brakeman is badly injured.

Feb. 1. *New York.* Employees of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company **strike**; cause, nine non-union men are employed.

—— *Pa.* The defendants in Senator Quay's libel suit against the *Beaver Star* are sentenced to imprisonment for six months, $600 fine each, and costs.

Feb. 2. *Ga.* David Porter, deputy-collector of customs at Savannah, is killed by his son, 16 years of age.

—— *New York.* **Carlyle W. Harris**, a medical student, after an extended trial for the poisoning of his young wife (Helen Potts), is convicted of murder in the first degree.

—— *N. Y.* A little boy named Ward Waterbury is kidnapped in Poundridge, Westchester County; the abductors demand a ransom of $6,000.

[The boy is restored to his father the next day, after being abandoned by the kidnappers. Mar. 3. Two kidnappers are sentenced to four years, and one to two years in the State prison.]

Feb. 4. *La.* The officers of the **Louisiana Lottery Company** withdraw their offer to the State for a license.

—— *New York.* The Chamber of Commerce appoints a committee to solicit **subscriptions for the starving Russians.**

Feb. 5. *Pa.* David Hastings, the first of the indicted Allegheny City officials, is found **guilty of embezzlement.**

Feb. 8. *New York.* Temperance societies hold **mass-meetings** to protest against the passage of the Liquor-dealers' Excise Bill by the Legislature.

W. H. Beers resigns as president of the New York Life Insurance Company, but will be **retained as adviser at $37,500 a year.** [May 13. The legality of this action is contested in the courts and denied.]

Feb. 10. *New York.* St. John's Guild opens a **non-sectarian children's hospital for the poor.**

A building inspector confesses that he has made false reports concerning the fire-escapes of the Hotel Royal, in which many lives were lost by fire.

Feb. 11. *Pa.* James Wyman, mayor of Allegheny City, is **charged with extortion,** and found guilty on two counts.

Feb. 12. *Ill.* **Abraham Lincoln's birthday as a legal holiday** is celebrated for the first time.

—— *Va.* **A negro is lynched** by a mob at Roanoke.

Feb. 13. *New York.* **Twelve police matrons** are appointed by the Police Board.

Feb. 14. *Cal.* The police of San Francisco are searching for **Sarah Althea Terry,** who has mysteriously disappeared.

—— *New York.* Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, denounces from his pulpit **city officials as a "damnable pack of administrative bloodhounds."**

Feb. 16. *Cal.* **A feud** among the highbinders again breaks out in San Francisco.

——± *Ala.* George Kaley **shoots and kills** O. B. Williamson, Prohibitionist, at the municipal election at Warrior; he is charged by the coroner's jury with wilful murder.

Feb. 17. *N. Y.* Chief of Police Hackett, of Tarrytown, **kills James Hannon,** an old resident, at a Democratic primary.

The 6th annual convention of the **American Newspaper Publishers' Association** begins.

STATE.

1892 Jan. 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses Leland Stanford's **Government Land Loan Bill**; in the House **Bland's Free Coinage Bill** is introduced.

Jan. 22. *N. Y.* The Democratic State Convention, stigmatized as Gov. Hill's "snap" convention, opens its session at Albany; the convention decides to send a delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago under the unit rule in favor of D. B. Hill for President.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* The United States Government in an ultimatum to Chile demands the withdrawal of the offensive Matta circular, and an apology with reparation for the outrages upon the sailors of the *Baltimore.*

Jan. 24. *D. C.* Congress: A message is received from President Harrison asking for an appropriation for the World's Fair.

—— *R. I.* Alexander Gibson (Prohib.) is nominated for governor.

Jan. 25. *D. C.* Congress: President Harrison's Chilean message is read in both Houses, and, with the voluminous correspondence bearing on the question, is referred to the Committees on Foreign Relations.

The Chilean reply to the ultimatum of the United States is received at Washington.

It agrees to withdraw Señor Matta's offensive note, withdraws its request for Minister Egan's recall, and proposes to submit the attack on the *Baltimore's* sailors at Valparaiso to arbitrament of some neutral nation, or to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Jan. 26. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: A resolution for an international silver conference is reported; in the House resolutions calling on the President to transmit the answer of Chile are referred; the House rules are discussed. The Urgent Deficiency Bill passes both Houses.

—— *N. Y.* In the Legislature bills are introduced to appropriate $800,000 for work on the new Capitol.

—— *La.* The Trans-Mississippi Congress at New Orleans favors the silver question from a bimetallic standpoint.

Jan. 27. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate public building bills are discussed.

A despatch is received at Washington from the Chilean Minister of Foreign Affairs yielding to President Harrison's demands and expressing regret for the Valparaiso outrage.

—— *N. Y.* In the Senate Jacob A. Cantor introduces a bill providing for an Adirondack Park.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* Congress: The President sends to both Houses a message with the latest Chilean correspondence; he expresses the belief that no special powers from Congress will be needed.

—— *N. Y.* In the Senate the bill appropriating $300,000 for the World's Fair is passed.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* Congress: Senate not in session; in the House the report of the Committee on Rules is further considered.

The Ways and Means Committee adopts Chairman Springer's plan of attacking the tariff by separate bills.

—— *New York.* A number of prominent Democrats call a mass-meeting to protest against the action of the State Committee in calling a midwinter convention.

—— *N. Y.* The State Liquor Dealers' Association Excise Bill is presented in the Senate by Matthias Endres of Buffalo, and in the Assembly by Samuel J. Foley of New York; among other things it provides for opening saloons on Sundays at 1 P.M.

Jan. 30. *D. C.* Secretary Blaine cables to Minister Egan the Government's acceptance of Chile's apology for the Valparaiso outrage, and consent to a settlement in accordance with President Harrison's message of Jan. 28.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Mexican Claims Bills are passed (see Jan. 19); the House debates the proposed rules.

The U. S. Supreme Court decides that Gov. Boyd is the rightful governor of Nebraska. [Feb. 6. Gov. Thayer surrenders the office to him.] The court decides also that the Anti-Lottery Law is constitutional.

Feb. 2. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: the Printing Bill is taken up; the House continues to discuss the rules.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses the Public Printing Bill; the House discusses the rules.

Feb. 4. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The New York Bridge Bills are unfavorably reported by the Committee; the House adopts the new rules.

—— *N. Y.* The Assembly passes the Anti-Pinkerton Bill. Vote, 90–27. [Mar. 2. Passed by the Senate.]

Feb. 5. *D. C.* Congress: Senate not in session; the House passes the Census Deficiency Bill.

The proclamation of the President announces reciprocity arrangements with the British West Indies.

—— *N. Y.* A bill is introduced in the State Senate providing for the construction of three bridges—two over the East River, and one over the Harlem. [Feb. 24. The former passes the Senate. Feb. 18. The latter passes the Assembly.]

Feb. 6. *D. C.* Secretary James G. Blaine writes to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee announcing that he is not a candidate for the Presidency.

—— *N. J.* Two race-track bills are introduced in the Assembly. [And greatly opposed at public meetings in various parts of the State.]

Feb. 9. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Finance Committee reports unfavorably three Free Coinage Bills.

—— *Conn.* Gov. Bulkeley calls on the people of the State to meet at Hartford on Washington's Birthday to raise money for the World's Fair.

—— *Utah.* The Liberals at the Salt Lake City elections carry their ticket by the heaviest plurality yet obtained.

Feb. 10. *D. C.* Congress; House: The Bland Free Coinage Bill is favorably reported.

It is announced that Great Britain and the United States have agreed upon France, Italy, and Sweden as Bering Sea Arbitrators.

Feb. 11. *New York.* A mass-meeting of Democrats to protest against the early date for the State Convention, called a "Snap Convention," is held at Cooper Union.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Military Academy Appropriation Bill introduced Jan. 25.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* Congress: The House adopts a resolution calling for an investigation of the "sweating system."

Feb. 15. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Public Printing Bill; an investigation into the admission of typhus fever immigrants at New York is ordered; in the House an inquiry into the effects on agriculture of the McKinley tariff is ordered.

The minority report on the Bland Free Coinage Bill is made public.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the bill authorizing the interstate railroads to give reduced rates to commercial travelers is passed.

—— *New York.* The State enumerators begin taking a census of the city under police escort.

Feb. 17. *N. Y.* The Assembly passes a bill for a bridge over the St. Lawrence at Wolfe Island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Jan. 20. *Ore.* The Oregon Pacific Railroad is sold at sheriff's sale for $1,000,000.

Jan. 21. *Boston.* The new Chamber of Commerce is dedicated.

—— *New York.* A fire in Union Square causes a loss of about $500,000.

Jan. 22. *Ind.* The National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis burns; 21 lives are lost, and many persons injured.

Jan. 27. *Chicago.* A School Furniture Trust is organized, with a capital of $15,000,000.

Jan. 28. *Pa.* Five trainmen are killed by a locomotive explosion at St. Clair.

Jan. 31. *Ky.* The centennial of the admission of the State into the Union is celebrated at Lexington.

Feb. 3. *Va.* The historic Appomattox Court-house building is destroyed by fire.

Feb. 5. *New York.* The Edison and Thomson-Houston Electric Light interests consolidate.

Many explosive matches are found scattered among bales of cotton about to be loaded into a transatlantic steamship.

—— *N. J.* The steamer *Venezuela*, of the Red D Line, goes ashore on Brigantine Shoals in a snow-squall; the passengers are brought to New York.

Feb. 6. *Va.* The steamer *Polynesian*, of the Allan Line, goes ashore near Cape Henry.

—— The Barbed Wire Trust of the United States is dissolved.

Feb. 7. *New York.* The Hotel Royal is destroyed by fire in the early morning; many lives are lost.

Feb. 8. *Tenn.* A fire causes a loss of $1,000,000 in Memphis.

Feb. 10. *New York.* The Sixth Avenue horse-car road is leased to a Philadelphia company for 999 years.

—— The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company secures control, by lease, of the New Jersey Central and the Lehigh Valley Roads.

Feb. 11. *Colo.* By proclamation of President Harrison, Pike's Peak is set apart as a forest reserve.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Feb. * The claims of the *Baltimore's* seamen against Chile for assault and murder aggregate $1,305,000.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Mar. 4. *Kan.* Gold is discovered by the fall of a bluff at Plymore.

Mar. 14. *Mo.* **Natural gas** is struck in an artesian well at Kansas City. [June 1. Gas is struck in large quantities at Danvers, Ill. July 15. Also found in Conway County, Ark.]

Mar. 19. *I. T.* **A large meteor** falls in Eagle County, Choctaw Nation; it imbeds itself 20 feet in the earth, while 12 feet remain above ground.

Mar. 24. *Ariz.* **Aztec city buildings** are discovered during the process of digging on the extension of the Santa Cruz Canal.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
Feb. 22. Shea, John D. Gilmary, historian, philologist, A68.
Feb. 28. Cullum, George W., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A83.
Mar. 1. Holden, William W., Gov. of N. C., A74.
Mar. 3. Hopkins, Stephen T., M. C. for N. Y., A43.
Mar. 4. Porter, Noah, clergyman, author, lexicographer, president of Yale, A81.
Mar. 6. Pierrepont, Edwards, lawyer, atty.-gen., minister to England, A75.
Mar. 11. Bedell, Gregory Thurston, P. E. bishop of O., author, A75.
Mar. 17. Strakosch, Max, opera-manager, A57.
Mar. 18. Depoele, Van, Charles J., electrician, inventor, A46.
Mar. 19. Lothrop, Daniel, publisher, A60.
Mar. 22. Agnew, David Hayes, surgeon, professor at University of Pa., A74.

CHURCH.

1892 Mar. 2. *Cal.* **The Korashan Messiah** leaves San Francisco for Chicago with 45 of his followers.

Mar. 11. *N. Y.* Archbishop Corrigan announces that Pope Leo has appointed Charles Edward McDonnell bishop of Brooklyn. [Apr. 25. Consecrated. May 2. Installed.]

Mar. 13. *New York.* **Dr. C. H. Parkhurst** preaches another sermon on **municipal corruption**; he tells his experience in visiting a number of places that the authorities allow to remain open in violation of law.

Mar. 20. *N. Y.* The First Reformed Church of Albany celebrates its 250th anniversary.

LETTERS.

1892 Feb. 19. *Pa.* **The new library hall** at Johnstown, built by Andrew Carnegie at a cost of $65,000, is dedicated.

Feb. 22. *Mich.* Ex-President Cleveland delivers an address on "Sentiment in Our National Life" at the **University of Michigan.**

Feb. 26. *New York.* The Alumni of **Columbia** vote unanimously in favor of removing the college to the Bloomingdale site.

Mar. 2. *N. H.* Dr. William J. Tucker of Andover Theological Seminary is elected **President of Dartmouth.**

Mar. 4. *Conn.* **Yale's** post-graduate courses in Philosophy are to be open **without distinction of sex.**

SOCIETY.

1892 Feb. 18. *New York.* Gen. Horace Porter is elected **president of the Grant Monument Association.**

—— *Tenn.* **The miners** of East Tennessee **are finally pacified** by the companies' employment of free laborers instead of convicts.

Feb. 20. *Ark.* A negro **is burned at the stake** at Texarkana for criminal assault on a white woman; thousands of spectators are present.

Feb. 21. *N. Y.* **A train-robber** named Perry **shoots an express-messenger** on the New York Central road, near Rochester; he intimidates the train's crew and captures the engine, but is chased, caught in a swamp, and locked up. [May 19. He is sentenced to State prison for 49 years and three months.]

—— *N. Y.* Licenses are issued so freely in Brooklyn that there is now **one saloon to 225 of population,** — men, women, and children, — and one for every 62 male adults in the city.

Feb. 22. *Mo.* The National **Industrial Conference** meets at St. Louis, with 650 delegates present. [It decides to favor the People's Party in the elections.]

Feb. 23. *New York.* **Rev. C. H. Parkhurst** is subpœnaed as a witness before the grand jury concerning the charges made in his sermon on Feb. 14th.

—— *N. Y.* The **National Convention of Electrical Engineers** begins its annual session in Buffalo.

Feb. 27. *Chicago.* The American Secular Union — anti-Bible, anti-Sabbath law, etc. — holds a mass-meeting; it demands that the World's Fair shall be kept open on Sunday.

—— *Ind.* Attempts to run street-cars in Indianapolis are prevented by strikers.

—— *Phila.* The will of Mrs. Anna P. Wilsbach leaves **$1,000,000 to be divided among charitable organizations.**

Feb. 28. Mr. Blaine furnishes the Associated Press with a statement concerning the **marriage of his son James to Miss Nevins,** and its results.

Mar. 1. *New York.* Dr. Parkhurst's society presents **evidence against liquor-dealers,** and Judge Duffy issues nine warrants for their arrest; seven are held in $100 each for trial.

Mar. 3. *Cal.* J. W. Collins, president of the broken National Bank, commits suicide; he was financially ruined.

Mar. 5. *New York.* The jury in the **E. M. Field case** disagree. (See Dec. 14, 1891.)

Mar. 6. *Tenn.* **Several white men are** killed in one race fight, and several negroes in another, near Memphis.

Mar. 9. *Tenn.* **A mob takes three** negroes from a jail in Memphis, shoots and kills them.

—— *New York.* Gen. George W. Cullum's will provides bequests of about $690,000 for charitable purposes.

Mar. 10. *Ill.* **The residents of McLean County make up a train of 28 cars** loaded with shelled corn for the **famine sufferers of Russia.**

[Mar. 15. The steamer *Missouri* sails from New York with supplies. The Chamber of Commerce has raised $40,268 for the starving peasants.]

——± *New York.* **The Bar Association** appoints the following members **a committee** to investigate the charges made against Isaac H. Maynard, recently appointed judge of the Court of Appeals, accused of abstracting the Dutchess County election returns.

F. R. Coudert, J. C. Carter, E. R. Robinson, J. E. Parsons, W. B. Hornblower, J. M. Bowers, Elihu Root, C. A. Hand, and Albert Stickney.

[Mar. 18. Judge Maynard makes public his defense. Mar. 22. The Committee's report condemns Judge Maynard, and recommends his removal from the bench by the Legislature.]

Mar. 14. *New York.* R. L. Klune, a post-office clerk, **is arrested for stealing money** from letters; the alleged cause — the demoralizing Guttenburg race-track.

—— *Boston.* The grand jury indicts President Potter and Directors French and Dana of the wrecked **Maverick Bank.** [June 18. The indictments are quashed.]

Mar. 15. *Tenn.* H. Clay King shoots and kills D. H. Posten. [King is tried and condemned to death. Aug. 9. The governor commutes his sentence to imprisonment for life.]

Mar. 18. *Va.* Two men, Loe Hofflin and Joseph Dye, **are lynched near Gainesville.**

They were to be hanged on this date for murdering the Kines family in 1891, but a stay of proceedings had been secured, hence the lynching.

Mar. 20. *New York.* E. L. Godkin, editor of the *Evening Post*, is arrested on the charge of criminal libel by grand juryman Dennis W. O'Halloran, who objects to being called **an ex dive-keeper.** [Mar. 20. The grand jury dismisses the charge.]

Mar. 21. *Chicago.* **Seven "boodle" aldermen** are indicted, and held under $12,000 bail each. [Mar. 24. The grand jury finds fresh disclosures of aldermanic corruption. Mar. 26. Two more are indicted by the grand jury; a member of the Board of Education is implicated.]

STATE.

1892 Feb. 18. *N. Y.* **The Assembly** votes to exempt Kings County from the provisions of the "**Greater New York**" Bill; the Excise Committee of the Assembly gives another hearing on the Liquor-Dealers' Excise Bill; Bishop Doane is the principal speaker against the bill.

Feb. 19. *Va.* **The Debt Bill,** with House amendments providing for the settlement of the State debt, is passed by the Senate, and goes to the governor.

Feb. 22. *Mo.* **A National Industrial Conference** meets in St. Louis.

Delegates are present from the Farmers' Alliance, the Knights of Labor, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and other organizations; there is an exciting struggle over the admission of a third-party delegate from

Georgia. [A joint committee appoints a national convention to be held in Omaha on July 4.]

—— *N. Y.* The Democratic State Convention assembled at Albany selects a Hill delegation to the National Democratic Convention.

It adopts a platform declaring against the "coinage of any silver dollar which is not of the intrinsic value of every other dollar of the United States."

Feb. 24. *D. C.* Congress: The President sends a message urging a liberal appropriation for the World's Fair.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* Congress: In the House a bill is reported to place binding-twine, to be used in harvesting grain, on the free list; the Indian Appropriation Bill is amended so as to authorize the President to detail army officers as Indian agents when vacancies occur.

Feb. 29. *D. C.* A treaty to refer the Bering Sea controversy to arbitration is signed in Washington.

The Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff and Dingey Worsted Bills.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the bill for Sunday opening of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the Indian Appropriation Bill is passed; bill introduced Feb. 12.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill introduced Mar. 1; the Commercial Travelers' Bill is discussed, but fails to pass.

Mar. 4. *D. C.* It is announced that the conference of experts on the Bering Sea seal question has resulted in a disagreement.

Mar. 5. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill for the Department of Agriculture is passed; introduced Mar. 1.

Mar. 7. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the resolution providing for the consideration of the Bland Silver Bill is adopted. Vote, 190–84. The Pension Appropriation Bill, aggregating $133,000,000, is passed.

—— *N. Y.* A bill to appropriate $500,000 to complete the Grant Monument in Riverside Park, New York, is by consent advanced to a second reading.

Mar. 8. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Bering Sea Arbitration Treaty is received, and discussed in executive session; the Paddock Pure Food Bill is discussed and practically completed.

—— *Ia.* The Senate passes a bill allowing each community to settle the liquor question for itself by elections to take place not oftener than once every five years. Vote, 27–22. [Mar. 22. The lower House votes to indefinitely postpone the bill.]

Mar. 9. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Pure Food Bill after 17 discussions; bill introduced Dec. 10; in the House the debate on the Free Wool Bill begins.

The Bering Sea correspondence is made public.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the Freedom of Worship Bill. [Apr. 14. It passes the Assembly.] A resolution is passed referring to the State Commission the question of Sunday closing of the World's Fair.

—— *Ia.* The lower House votes to resubmit the prohibition question to the people.

Mar. 10. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Urgent Deficiency Bill. [Mar. 15. A conference report is agreed to. Mar. 24. Approved.]

—— *N. J.* The State Senate passes a resolution asking the World's Fair Commissioners to close the Exposition on Sundays.

Mar. 12. *Ky.* The House of Representatives passes a bill prohibiting lotteries of all kinds in the State; dealers are indictable for felony. [Mar. 15. Gov. Brown signs the bill.]

Mar. 13. *D. C.* The President issues a proclamation announcing reciprocity with Nicaragua.

Mar. 14. *D. C.* In an open letter to the Democracy of the country, ex-Secretary Bayard warns the party that evil consequences would follow the passage of a free coinage bill.

—— *Mass.* Gov. Russell signs the Anti-Free-Pass Bill.

—— *N. Y.* Senator Hill departs on a political tour in the South; [he speaks in several cities].

Mar. 15. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the Military Academy Appropriation Bill. [July 11. Conference report agreed to. July 15. Approved.]

President Harrison, under the Reciprocity Law, proclaims the higher rate of duties upon the products of Colombia, Haiti, and Venezuela.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate adopts the proposed amendments to the Constitution, making the courts arbiters in contested election cases; the "Greater New York" Bill is killed in the Assembly.

—— *R. I.* D. Russell Brown (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Mar. 16. *D. C.* Congress: In the House William J. Bryan of Neb. speaks in favor of the Free Wool Bill; the Territories Committee reports to the House in favor of admitting Arizona as a State, and allowing New Mexico to form a State government preparatory to admission into the Union. [June 6. Both pass the House and fail in the Senate.]

—— *Mass.* The House rejects an Anti-Cigarette Bill. Vote, 73–113.

—— *Mo.* The Congressional Redistricting Bill as agreed upon in joint Democratic caucus passes the lower House; it provides for 14 Democratic and one Republican district.

Mar. 18. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Venezuelan Arbitration Treaty is considered in executive session.

Mar. 21. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the Army Appropriation Bill is passed; bill introduced Mar. 5.

—— *N. Y.* The Assembly passes the Roche Bill providing for a $2,000,000 park on the West Side in New York City; also the bill combining the Supreme, Superior, and Common Pleas Courts in New York.

Mar. 22. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes a bill to improve the Mississippi River; bill introduced Feb. 11. [It fails in the House.] And for the relief of settlers on public lands; in the House debate on the Free Silver Bill is begun; evening sessions are ordered.

—— *New York.* The Chamber of Commerce memorializes Congress to maintain the present standard of value in coin.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate receives from the President Lord Salisbury's note on the Bering Sea question with the rejoinder of the United States thereto, and considers the same in executive session; the House debates the Silver Bill.

Mar. 24. *D. C.* Congress; House: The debate on the Silver Bill is closed and much filibustering follows.

Mar. 25. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Consideration of the Arbitration Treaty is finished in executive session, but no vote is taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Feb. 18. *La.* A fire in New Orleans destroys property worth $1,000,000.

—— *Phila.* Carl Spreckel's sugar refinery is sold to the Sugar Trust for $7,000,000 in trust certificates.

Feb. 24. *Conn.* Officials and citizens subscribe $50,000 for World's Fair purposes.

Feb. 27. *Va.* Life-savers rescue 26 of the crew of the *San Albano*, wrecked at Hog Island.

Feb. 28. *N. Y.* An eight-story clothing-house and other buildings in Brooklyn are burned; loss, $1,000,000; several persons are injured.

Mar. 1. *Wis.* A train is wrecked near Milwaukee; seven persons are killed.

Mar. 5. *New York.* The famous Hopkins-Searles will case is settled out of court; young Hopkins agrees to take $3,000,000.

Mar. 12. *Chicago.* Twenty-eight breweries form a brewing and malting association with a capital of $20,000,000.

Mar. 17. *N. Y.* The population of the State by enumeration is given as 6,479,730, which is 481,877 in excess of the census of 1890; the three cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo have of this increase 451,791, leaving 30,086 as the gain in the rest of the State.

Mar. 18. *Mo.* Liggett and Myers's extensive tobacco factory in St. Louis is burned; loss, $340,000.

—— *N. J.* The new British steel clipper ship *Windermere* runs aground in a storm at Deal Beach, the crew are taken ashore by the breeches-buoy.

Mar. 21. *New York.* The Standard Oil Trust is dissolved by the vote of its shareholders.

—— *Mich.* A boiler explodes in a lumber-mill at East Jordan, killing seven men and injuring several others.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Mar. 31. *Va.* **The protected cruiser *Raleigh* is launched** at Norfolk.

Apr. 13. *Wyo.* United States **troops are ordered** to quell the cattlemen's disturbances. [Apr. 22. Cattlemen are brought to Fort Douglas.]

Apr. 15. *Tenn.* **The militia guarding the convict camp** at Coal Creek are fired upon by miners.

Apr. 16. *D. C.* The revenue steamers *Rush* and *Bear* are ordered north to patrol Bering Sea.

Apr. 18. *D. C.* Frank Wheaton is commissioned brigadier-general.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Apr. 6. *Utah.* President Woodruff lays the capstone of the **Mormon Temple** at Salt Lake City.

Apr. 8. *New York.* The sale of the **Robertson Collection of paintings** brings $270,380.

Apr. 12. *Cal.* **Earthquake shocks** are again felt. [Apr. 17. Earthquake shocks are felt in Oregon. Apr. 19. At Woodland and elsewhere, Cal. Apr. 21. Another in California.]

—— *New York.* The corner-stone of the **Grant Monument** is laid, President Harrison spreading the mortar.

In the presence of a vast concourse of people, Chauncey M. Depew and Gen. Porter deliver addresses; National and State troops parade; the warship *Miantonomoh* fires salutes. A Grant dinner at Delmonico's follows the conclusion of the ceremonies, at which Secretary Elkins, Señor Romero, and others make speeches. (See Sept. 5, 1890.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
Mar. 26. Whitman, Walt, or Walter, poet, A73.
Apr. 4. Singleton, J. W., brig.-gen. vols., M. C. for Ill., dies.
Apr. 6. Saulsbury, Willard, atty.-gen., senator for Del., A72.
Apr. 9. Field, Charles W., Confederate maj.-gen., A64.
Apr. 10. Sweeney, Thomas W., brig.-gen. vols., A71.
Apr. 19. Smith, Roswell, pub., founder of *Century Magazine*, A63.
Apr. 25. Bradford, William, painter of Arctic scenery, A65.

CHURCH.

1892 Mar. 28. *Pa.* A celebration in honor of **Bishop Comenius** is held by school-children in the Moravian church at Bethlehem.

Apr. 4. *Utah.* The 62d annual **conference of the Mormon Church** begins at Salt Lake City.

Apr. 7. *Mass.–N. H.* **A Fast-day** is observed by the appointment of governors.

LETTERS.

1892 Mar. 29. *New York.* The **University of the City of New York** graduates 162 doctors from the medical department.

Apr. 3. *Cal.* Timothy Hopkins presents a valuable collection of railway literature to **Leland Stanford University.**

Apr. 4. *Pa.* The graduate department of the **University of Pennsylvania** is opened to women.

Apr. 5. *N. Y.* President Charles Kendall Adams of **Cornell University** resigns. [July 30. He accepts the presidency of the University of Wisconsin.]

Apr. 8. *New York.* J. Pierpont Morgan makes a provisional gift of **$500,000 to the New York trade-schools.**

Apr. 11. *Conn.* Harry Havemeyer, sugar-refiner, gives $75,000 additional to the $50,000 previously given for **a public school building at Greenwich.**

Apr. 13. *New York.* The library of Emanu-El Theological Seminary is secured **for Columbia.**

Apr. 16. *N. J.* **The American Library Association** begins its annual meeting at Lakewood.

Apr. 18. *N. Y.* Prof. Jacob Gould Schurman is elected president of **Cornell,** to succeed President Adams. [Nov. 11. Inaugurated.]

—— *New York.* **Authors** hold a meeting and form the Association of American Authors. [June 4. It perfects the organization.]

Apr. 27. *D. C.* The corner-stone of the McMahon Hall of Philosophy of the **Catholic University** at Washington is laid with impressive ceremony.

SOCIETY.

1892 Mar. 25. *N. Y.* Mrs. Mary Larsen, 80 years old, is bound, gagged, and **robbed of $6,000,** in Brooklyn.

Mar. 26. *Boston.* The formation of an **Anti-Saloon League** is announced; it comprises clergymen of all denominations.

—— *N. Y.* **A watchman** in Long Island City is **murdered in the street**; supposed to be the work of strikers.

Mar. 27. *New York.* The Central Labor Union agrees to unite with the **"Sweating" Abolition Union** in efforts to abolish the sweating system.

Mar. 28. *Chicago.* Colored men hold a meeting to protest against the **Memphis lynchings** of the 9th of March.

The executors of the **Fayerweather will** file their inventory; the sum of **$4,285,000 goes to colleges and hospitals direct.**

Mar. 30. *Mass.* Mayor Graves of Fitchburg is found guilty of **fraudulently obtaining money** from the county of Worcester.

Apr. 1. *Pa.* **Moonshiners kill Jonathan Hochstetter** on Laurel Hill Mountain for testifying against them in court.

—— *New York.* The grand jury makes a strong **presentment against the police department** for corruption.

Apr. 2. *Ind.* The State Board of World's Fair managers **vote against the closing** of the exposition on Sunday.

—— *Ky.* Revenue officers make a successful raid on **moonshine stills** in Harlan County.

—— *O.* An unknown **negro is lynched** in Millersburg.

Apr. 4. *Ida.* **Six stage-robbers** — all women, dressed in men's clothes — are arrested near Salmon City.

—— *New York.* **A mass-meeting of colored people** at Cooper Union protests against the ill-treatment of negroes in the South.

Apr. 8+. *La.* **A convention of the United Confederate Veterans** is held at New Orleans.

Apr. 10. *Wyo.—Mon.* About **500 cowboys** set out to exterminate the rustlers (cattle-thieves) of Wyoming and Montana.

Apr. 12. *Pa.* It is discovered that the superintendent of police of Pittsburg, who died three months ago, was poisoned.

Apr. 13. *New York.* **A defalcation of $32,072.94** is discovered in the United States National Bank.

A new suit is entered against Henry Hilton to **recover some of A. T. Stewart's millions.**

Dr. Parkhurst publishes a statement regarding his action in obtaining evidence against the Police Department.

The first public meeting of **the New City Club** is held.

Apr. 15. *Mass.* **Two White Caps** are sentenced to imprisonment in Dedham Jail for one year each for tarring and feathering H. N. Pratt.

Apr. 17. *N. Y.* **An unsuccessful attempt** is made **to wreck the New York express** on the Lackawanna road near Oswego.

—— *New York.* The police make **a show of enforcing the Excise law; 91 arrests** are made.

Apr. 18. *Boston.* Nearly 2,000 persons attend the reception and **banquet in honor of Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.**

—— *New York.* J. U. Gamper, a socialist leader, in a drunken fit **nearly kills his wife and daughter.**

Apr. 19. *Fla.* **Four negroes** are lynched near Ocala.

Apr. 21. *New York.* Tiffany & Co., jewelers, suffer a loss of $50,000 by a forger, James A. Palmer, who is under arrest.

—— *N. Y.* Thomas O'Brien, the notorious "Bunco King," escapes from his keeper by a conspiracy while on his way to Clinton Prison.

[June 2. Keeper Buck is convicted at Utica of complicity in the escape. June 4. He is sentenced to State prison for three years.]

The grand jury of Saratoga finds true bills of indictment against W. H. Gailor and R. F. Knapp, late members of the Board of **Police Commissioners, for bribery and extortion.**

Apr. 23±. *N. Y.* Prominent Buffalo lawyers are preparing a testimonial commending the action of the Bar Association in regard to **Judge Maynard;** it has already been signed by 34 lawyers.

Apr. 23. *N. J.* Alfred Parkes, **who killed his wife with a hammer** in Newark, is sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

Apr. 24. *Chicago.* The annual Convention of the **Theosophical Societies** begins.

—— *N. J.* Armed residents of Passaic and Clifton raid a gang and capture 19 tramps, who are sentenced at once to 90 days each in the county jail.

Apr. 25. *New York.* **The Baptist pastors indorse Dr. Parkhurst** in his crusade against vice.

Apr. 26. *New York.* F. C. Ewer, a trusted clerk of the Corbin Banking Company, **is a defaulter to the amount of $12,000;** gambling the alleged cause.

STATE.

1892 Mar. 25. *N. Y.* The Judiciary Committees of the Legislature decide to limit the Maynard investigation to one day, and to call as witnesses only the nine members of the Bar Association's committee. [Mar. 30. F. R. Coudert and others testify.] Senator Hill arrives in Albany; the liquor-sellers' Excise Bill is reported back to the Assembly, with the local-option clause added, and another forbidding the licensing of a saloon within 200 feet of a church or schoolhouse.

—— *Fr.* The new Franco-American **Extradition Treaty** is signed in Paris.

Mar. 26. *Miss.* The House defeats a World's Fair appropriation. Vote, 20-78.

—— *O.* The Legislature gives Cincinnati the right of raising **$6,000,000 on water bonds** by a popular vote.

Mar. 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Anti-Chinese Bill.** [May 2-4. Conference report agreed to. May 11. Approved.]

Mar. 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate unanimously ratifies the **Arbitration Treaty;** William M. Stewart of Nev. gives notice that he will move to take up his **Free Coinage Bill;** the House resumes discussion of the **Tariff Bill.**

Mar. 30. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the **arbitration of the Bering Sea difficulty** is ratified; in the House debate on the Free Wool Bill is continued.

—— *New York.* The Central Park Commissioners ask the Legislature to **repeal the Speedway Act,** which provides for a trotting course in the Park. [Apr. 1. It is repealed by the Senate. Apr. 14. By the Assembly. Apr. 25. Approved.]

Mar. 31. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The army provision in the **Indian Appropriation Bill** is adopted; the House debates the **Wool Bill.**

Apr. 1. *D. C.* Secretary Noble orders that the **Cheyenne and Arapaho reservation** be opened for settlement April 15.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House general debate on the **Wool Bill** is closed.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House the **Chinese Exclusion Bill,** prohibiting the entrance of Chinese into the United States, is passed; bill introduced Feb. 19.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the **Compulsory Education Bill,** with New York and Brooklyn exempted.

Apr. 5. *N. Y.* The Senate by a party vote passes the Congressional Reapportionment Bill and the **"Huckleberry" Railroad Bill** for New York City. [Apr. 7. The latter passed by the Assembly. Apr. 20. Approved.]

In Buffalo at a **Democratic mass-meeting,** the mayor presiding, the February State Convention is denounced.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Assembly amends and passes the **Indian Appropriation Bill** after five discussions. [July 7. Conference report agreed to. July 15. Approved.] In the House the Committee of the Whole reports the **Free Wool Bill.**

—— *R. I.* State officers and Legislature are elected.

Apr. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Free Wool Bill** introduced Feb. 15, and takes up the **Cotton-Bagging Bill.**

—— *N. Y.* The Senate and Assembly pass the **Constitutional Convention Bill.**

The Maynard investigation comes to an abrupt termination; the Republicans not being allowed to subpœna any witnesses, none appear.

Apr. 8. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: An amendment appropriating $100,000 for the **Grand Army of the Republic encampment** in Washington is incorporated in the District Appropriation Bill.

Apr. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Free Bagging Bill** for cotton; bill introduced Feb. 15.

Apr. 11. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Jacob H. Gallinger of N. H. advocates his bill for a **sanitarium for pulmonary patients.**

Apr. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the amendments to the bill creating the Circuit Courts of Appeal; in the House the reprinting in the *Record* of Henry George's book, *Protection or Free Trade?* as the undelivered speeches of five Democratic members, is discussed; Julius C. Burrows's motion to expunge the matter is voted down.

The payment of an indemnity of $25,000 by the United States to Italy, in reparation of outrages on Italians in New Orleans, and the immediate resumption of full diplomatic relations between the countries, is announced. (See Society. Oct. 15, 1890.)

—— *Fla.* The Republicans, on account of alleged Democratic election practices preventing a fair vote, decide to **make no nominations** in the State.

Apr. 15. *N. Y.* In the Legislature the Assembly passes the **Woman's Suffrage Bill.** [It fails in the Senate.]

—— *S. Dak.* The President by proclamation opens the **Sisseton Indian reservation** for settlement.

Apr. 16. *D. C.* It is announced that a **copyright agreement** with Germany has been signed by Secretary Blaine and the German Minister to the U. S., Theodore von Holleben.

—— *La.* Both of the **Democratic factions hold large mass-meetings,** refusing to compromise in any way in regard to the approaching elections.

—— *Mass.* The House passes the bill **fixing ten hours as a day's work** for railroad employees.

Apr. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **The Bering Sea** *modus vivendi* is received from the President; the House passes the **Naval Appropriation Bill,** introduced Mar. 10; it provides for one new cruiser [*New York.*]

—— *N. Y.* In the Legislature the majority and minority reports in the Maynard investigation are submitted. [Apr. 20. The majority report, exonerating Judge Maynard, is adopted by a strictly party vote].

Apr. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate approves the **Bering Sea** *modus vivendi.*

—— *La.* The people vote to reject the offer of the **Louisiana Lottery Company.**

Apr. 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the substitute for the **Gray Anti-Chinese Bill;** it extends the present laws for ten years.

Apr. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate receives a message from the President declining to transmit the correspondence relative to an **International Monetary Conference,** as requested.

Secretary Blaine telegraphs a member of the Republican State Committee of Maine that the use of his name in connection with the presidential nomination is entirely unauthorized.

Apr. 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Army Appropriation Bill.** [July 15. Conference report agreed to. July 20. Approved.]

—— *Ill.* John B. Altgeld (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Mar. 29. *La.* The families of the **lynched Italians** at New Orleans are to receive $20,000, provided their Italian citizenship is proved.

Mar. 30. *New York.* **A great rubber trust,** to control most of the rubber business of the country, is incorporated.

Mar. 31. *Colo.* **The silver-mines** are shutting down on account of the low price paid for silver.

—— *Kan.* **Destructive prairie fires** are raging.

Mar. * A train on the New York Central and Hudson River road runs 21 miles at **the rate of 72.69 miles per hour.**

Apr. 2. *Miss.* Greenville loses **$100,000** by fire.

—— *New York.* The Mercantile Exchange appoints a committee of 15 to cooperate with the **Grant Monument Association** to complete the tomb.

Apr. 3. *La.* Four cotton compresses, 80,000 bales of cotton, and many dwellings are burned in **New Orleans;** the loss is $2,650,000.

—— *New York.* **Seven street-car lines** are secured by a Philadelphia syndicate.

Apr. 9±. *Chicago.* W. T. Baker is re-elected **president of the World's Fair Directory;** his salary is reduced one-half.

—— *La.* New Orleans merchants organize a company with a capital of **$500,000 to fight the rice trust.**

Apr. 12. *New York.* Wm. Murray retires from the office of Superintendent of Police; **Inspector Byrnes** is appointed his successor.

Apr. 19. *I. T.* Cheyenne and Arapaho reservations are thrown **open to settlers,** and thousands rush in to take possession.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Apr. 30. *N. J.* The practice gunboat *Bancroft* is launched at Elizabethport.

May 18. *Chicago.* A military despatch by bicycle relays is started from Chicago for New York.

[May 23. The Relay Bicyclists complete the work of bringing a message from Gen. Miles at Chicago to Gen. Howard at New York city; time, four days, 13 hours, and five minutes.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Apr. 29. *N. Mex.* Valuable fossils are found in San Juan County.

Apr. 30. *S. Dak.* A valuable discovery of platinum ore is made near Rapid City.

May 17. *D. C.* The Congress of the National Art Association in behalf of free art opens in Washington.

May 18. *Ia.* A flood-wave in the Floyd River, at Sioux City, drives 8,000 people from their homes; many are rescued with great difficulty, and 11 are known to be drowned.

May 21. *Mo.* It is stated that damages by flood in and about St. Louis will amount to $11,000,000; further loss of life is reported from Arkansas.

May 23. *Ill.* The whole Illinois valley is a scene of desolation caused by floods.

May 24. *Ark.* The crops of 40,000 farmers are swept away.

May 27. *Kan.* A cyclone kills 20 persons at Wellington and 11 at Hutchinson, and destroys a vast amount of property. [July 3. Bethlehem, Pa., loses $150,000 by a tornado. Oct. 17. A hurricane rages along the Gulf of Mexico.]

May 28. *Ark.* Gold is found which assays from $3.50 to $110 per ton.

May 29. *Chicago.* The first Bohemian soldiers' monument in the United States is dedicated.

—— *La.* A monument to Chief Hennessy is unveiled at Metaric Cemetery, New Orleans.

May 30. *N. Y.* A soldiers' monument is unveiled at Rochester; President Harrison and Gov. Flower are present.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
Apr. 29. Leidy, Joseph, naturalist, professor at University of Pa., A69.
May 5. Moore, George Henry, author, librarian, bibliographer, A59.
May 14. Barbour, John S., senator for Va., A72.
—— Blanchard, Jonathan, president Wheaton College, A81.
May 18. Ely, Alfred, M. C., for N. Y., A77.
May 30. Rutherford, Lewis Morris, physicist, A75.

CHURCH.

1892 Apr. 29. *Wis.* Archbishop Katzer of Milwaukee issues a letter forbidding Catholics joining societies which bind their members to observe secrets so strictly that they cannot be revealed to even the bishop of the diocese.

May 2. *Neb.* The General Conference (Methodist Episcopal) begins its quadrennial session at Omaha. [It protests against the State granting money for sectarian purposes; declares in favor of equal lay and clerical representation.]

May 5. *New York.* A relic, said to be a piece of the arm of St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin Mary, is placed on exhibition at St. Jean Baptiste's Roman Catholic church.

—— *N. Y.* Rev. Henry Gabriels is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of the Diocese of Ogdensburg at Albany.

May 9. *Wis.* The coronation of the statue of St. Joseph takes place at De Pere by favor of Pope Leo. The crowns are of pure gold studded with precious stones, and valued at $6,000.

May 14. *Cincinnati.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

May 18. *New York.* Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., denounces the Tammany Society and Mayor Grant.

[May 27. Mr. Dixon is held in $1,000 bail for the grand jury in the criminal libel case of the excise commissioner, Koch. June 6. He is unanimously supported by the Baptist Ministers' Conference. June 30. The indictment is dismissed.]

May 19. *Ore.* The 104th General Assembly (Presbyterian) meets at Portland.

[May 25. The trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs for heresy begins. May 28. The Assembly decides to sustain the appeal of the Prosecuting Committee. May 30. It remands the case to the New York Presbytery for trial.]

May 22. *Pa.* A priest stops a prize-fight at Plains, six miles from Wilkesbarre, after the fourth round was nearly finished.

May 29. *New York.* Dr. Rainsford (Protestant Episcopal) in a sermon favors making barrooms as good as possible, and keeping them open at certain hours on Sunday.

May 31. *N. Y.* Father Dent institutes a slander suit against Bishop Ryan of Buffalo, claiming $100,000 damages.

—— This day is observed as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer by the colored people of the South.

SOCIETY.

1892 Apr. 28. *N. J.* Judge Lippincott of Jersey City sentences two saloonkeepers to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $250 each for liquor-selling on Sunday.

Apr. 29. *Ga.* The Scotch-Irish Congress is in session at Atlanta.

—— *N. Y.* J. D. Sheehan, a pedler, is murdered by tramps near Stony Point.

—— *Tenn.* White Caps are terrorizing Jackson, Sevier, and Knox counties; they are under a leader employed on a salary, and about fifty persons have been whipped, some of whom are in a precarious condition.

Apr. 30. *New York.* The Annual Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution meets.

—— *N. Y.* Ferdinand Ward's term expires, and he is released from Sing Sing Prison.

—— *Tenn.* A Nashville mob takes a negro from jail and hangs him.

May 1. *Chicago.* Three red flags borne in the May-Day parade are seized by the police, and their bearers arrested.

—— *New York.* By official orders the police are restricted from the full enforcement of the Excise law.

May 2. *New Eng.* Granite-cutters and quarrymen throughout New England go on strike.

[May 13. A number of strikes are ordered in New York City to aid them. May 14. Granite-workers are locked out in several New England towns. May 17. They accept the terms offered by the Thomaston owners, to work the quarries on the cooperative plan. July 8. The New York granite-pavers declare their strike off, and yield to the contractors. Aug. 27. The Milford branch of the Quarrymen's Union decides to allow its members to seek employment.]

May 3. *New York.* The Pavers' Union orders its members in this city to go out on strike in sympathy with granite-workers.

May 7. *N. Y.* A conspiracy between conductors and outsiders to defraud the West Shore Railroad is discovered, and several arrests are made.

—— *New York.* The Actors' Fund Fair at the Madison Square Garden closes; about $170,000 is realized.

Thousands of children attend May-parties in Central Park.

May 8. *N. J.* Mrs. Susan B. Palmer gives 20 city-lots in Passaic for a hospital site.

May 10. *N. J.* Italian laborers near Asbury Park put an armed guard over employers who have not paid their wages.

—— *New York.* The National Temperance Society holds its 27th anniversary in the Broadway Tabernacle.

May 11. *Chicago.* The Convention of the Federation of Women's Clubs opens.

May 12. *Colo.* The Childs-Drexel National Home for Printers, at Colorado Springs, is formally dedicated.

—— *N. Y.* Three assessors of Cohoes are indicted and two arrested on warrants charging them with bribery.

—— *Tenn.* The Confederate Soldiers' Home at the Hermitage (Andrew Jackson's home) is opened.

May 15. *Cal.* Stage-robbers kill the messenger, and secure $20,000 from the Wells-Fargo Express Company; one of the robbers is captured.

May 17. *Ga.* Three negroes are taken from jail in Clarksville and lynched.

May 19. *Tex.* In Denison four women, two of them of high social standing, are shot in widely different parts of the city, by an unknown assassin.

May 20. *Tenn.* A mob storms the jail at Nashville to get a negro prisoner and lynch him; the police are armed with Winchester rifles.

May 21. *New York.* Eleven King's Daughters leave America for Russia, "In His Name," to distribute money among the famine sufferers.

May 24. *N. Y.* A Sanitarium for Hebrew children at Rockaway Beach.

Long Island, is dedicated; it has accommodations for 100 children and their mothers, and cost $27,500.

May 25. *Boston.* The 32d annual convention of the **United States Brewers' Association** begins.

—*New York.* **The American Fisheries Society** begins its annual convention.

May 26. *Cal.* Union workmen **blow up a non-union blacksmith shop** in San Diego.

—*Miss.* The levee-guards at Gunnison shoot and kill a man trying to **blow up the levee** with dynamite.

—*New York.* Joseph Barondess, union cloakmaker, is sentenced to one year and nine months in the State prison **for extortion.** [Pardoned June 4.]

The crusade against **protected crime,** led by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, is indorsed at a mass-meeting in Cooper Union.

May 27. *New York.* **Three women** are among the graduates from the **Law School** of the University of the City of New York.

Paving contractors join the quarrymen in fighting the striking granite-cutters. (See May 2.)

—*Utah.* N. H. Groesbeck, a Mormon, is sentenced for the third time to one year's **imprisonment for polygamy.**

May 30. *Ill.* W. J. Jones, manager of the Sandwich Manufacturing Company, is decoyed from his house, **robbed, and murdered.**

May 31. *New York.* M. T. G. Cummiskey, of the customs bureau in the post-office, is charged with stealing—in all, about $6,000.

May * The General Conference of the **Methodist Episcopal Church condemns the liquor traffic.**

"License laws are the liquor traffic's strongest bulwark of defense. They are wrong in principle and impotent for good. We are unalterably opposed to the enactment of laws for that purpose, because they provide for its continuance, and afford no protection against its ravages. We will accept no compromise, but demand the unconditional surrender of the rebellious business."

STATE.

1892 Apr. 28. *Mo.* Major Wm. Warner (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

May 1. *D. C.* The President proclaims the completion of **reciprocity arrangements with Honduras.**

May 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House, under suspension of rules, the **Free Binding-Twine Bill** is passed; the bill to open the Colville Indian Reservation in Washington is passed; bill introduced Mar. 15. [May 21. It passes the Senate. July 15. Approved.] It passes the Pension Bill for the relief of survivors of the Indian Wars of 1832–42; bill introduced Mar. 16. [July 21. The bill passes the Senate. July 28. Approved.]

—*Mass.* The Senate refuses a third reading to a bill granting **municipal suffrage to women.** Vote, 32–10.

May 3. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: the report of the **Conference Committee on the Chinese Exclusion Bill** is agreed to; the House passes the **Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill** after seven discussions; bill introduced Mar. 28.

May 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Chinese Exclusion Bill.** [May 5. Approved.] The bill to admit certain **foreign-built vessels** to American registry is passed; bill introduced Mar. 9.

May 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Dependent Pensions Bill** introduced Mar. 14.

May 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the House Bill to **Encourage Ship-building** by granting U. S. registry to two steamships of the Inman Line on condition that two others be built by the company in this country. [May 11. Approved.] The House passes the **River and Harbor Bill,** appropriating $21,300,000, after six discussions; bill introduced Apr. 9.

Charles Emory Smith tenders his resignation as Minister to Russia.

May 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **bill for enlarging Yellowstone National Park.**

May 12. *D. C.* It is announced that Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan have been selected as arbitrators and ex-Minister Phelps as chief counsel for the United States in the **Bering Sea arbitration.**

May 14. *O.* Judge Sage of the U. S. District Court in Cincinnati decides that the **River and Harbor Act of Congress is unconstitutional** so far as it gives to the Secretary of War judicial powers.

May 17. *Mich.* **A National League of College Republican Clubs** is formed at Ann Arbor.

May 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Naval Appropriation Bill** as amended by the Committee, five Democrats voting with the Republicans. [July 15. Conference report agreed to. July 20. Approved.]

—*N. Y.* Gov. Flower **signs the codes prepared by the Statutory Revision Commission,** and Senator George F. Roesch's Factory Bill.

May 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **River and Harbor Bill.** [July 6. Conference report agreed to. July 15. Approved.]

President Harrison proclaims **reciprocity with Guatemala,** to take effect May 30.

May 23. *Ida.* Gov. Willey asks aid of the United States Government, **the striking miners being armed,** and trouble is feared.

May 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House adopts a provision for closing the **Government World's Fair exhibit** on Sunday.

—*Ky.* The Legislature orders railroads passing through the State to provide **separate coaches for negroes.**

May 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate makes the Stewart **Free Coinage Bill** unfinished business for the following Tuesday; the House passes the **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill** after 15 discussions; bill introduced Mar. 24. [July 14. It passes the Senate after 11 discussions. Aug. 5. Conference report agreed to, and bill approved.]

—*La.* The Legislature passes a bill requiring all persons selling firearms to take out a license.

May 31. *N. Y.* The (anti-Hill) protesting **Democratic State Convention** convenes at Syracuse; a full delegation to Chicago is chosen, with instructions to vote as a unit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Apr. 28. *N. J.* The steamer *Florida* goes **ashore** near Atlantic City.

—*Phila.* **The Grand Central Theater** is burned and 12 lives lost.

Apr. 29±. *Tex.* A drought causes **distressing want;** 500 families receive rations.

May 5. *Mo.* By the **collapse of a railway bridge** near Medill seven lives are lost and many persons injured.

May 7. *Wash.* The 100th anniversary of the discovery of **Puget Sound** is celebrated at Port Townsend.

May 12. *N. Mex.* The Capitol at **Santa Fé,** valued at $1,000,000, is burned.

—*New York.* **Wm. Astor bequeaths** the bulk of his estate to his son, John Jacob Astor, but gives about $150,000 to public charities.

—*Tenn.* **The steel cantilever bridge spanning the Mississippi River** at Memphis is opened with elaborate ceremonies.

May 15. *O.* **A train-wreck** in a blinding storm near Cleves causes seven deaths and many persons injured; loss to the company, over $100,000.

May 16. Weak levees on the Mississippi give way, and much damage is done; women and children are rescued with difficulty.

May 19. *Ia.* The loss of property by the **flood-wave at Sioux City** will reach $1,500,000; about 20 persons are supposed to be lost.

May 25. *Neb.* **The silver** (25th) **anniversary** of the admission of Nebraska into the Union is celebrated at Lincoln.

May 26. *Chicago.* The steam propeller *Wergeland* **arrives from Norway** *via* the St. Lawrence and the Welland Canal.

May 27. *Chicago.* The first **elevated railroad** is opened.

May 28. *N. Y.* **A receiver is asked** for to wind up the Empire Order of Mutual Aid at Buffalo; 45 death claims are still unpaid, calling for $90,000; assets, $20,000.

May 30. *N. Y.* Brooklyn, eastern district, loses $175,000 by fire; over 50 families are rendered homeless.

May 31. *Cal.* The largest **gold brick** ever handled—357⅛ pounds avoirdupois, valued at $120,000—arrives at the mint in San Francisco from the Harqua Hala mine in Arizona.

—*Chicago.* In the Board of Trade, the price of **corn drops** from $1.00 per bushel to 49 cents, causing the failure of Coster and Martin, who were "running a corner" for May.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 June 8. *Minn.* **Militia are sent** to the Minnesota Company's mines at Tower, where trouble is feared from strikers.

June 12. *D. C.* **Commander Smith,** U. S. N., **is retired** by direction of the President.

June 28. *Va.* **The armored battleship** *Texas* **is launched** at Norfolk.

July 1. *Fla.* Additional **troops are called out** at Jackson to intimidate the negroes; a number are arrested.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 June 1. *Ind.* **Floods** in this State and elsewhere are still raging; estimated loss thus far, $50,000,000.

June 2. *Pa.* **The "High-Water Mark" Monument** is dedicated at Gettysburg.

It commemorates the terrible struggle on Cemetery Ridge, which resulted in the retirement of Gen. Lee's army from Northern States, and the gradual decline of the prestige of Confederate arms.

June 5. *Pa.* **New deposits of coal** are found between Pottsville and Tamaqua.

June 20. *New York.* The University Settlement opens its first **free art exhibition** in Allen Street.

June 27. The Peary relief party starts on its expedition to McCormick Bay, in the Arctic regions. [Aug. * McCormick Harbor is reached on the return trip from the Arctic Sea. Sept. * The successful expedition returns in safety.]

—— *La.* **The entire country** along the Amity River, between Lake Maurepas and Port Vincent, **is under water.**

June * *D. C.* The American **Institute of Homeopathy** meets at Washington.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
June 3. Moore, D. D. T., editor of rural papers, A72.
June 9. Dillon, Sidney, president of Union Pacific R. R., A70.
June 24. Cassidy, G. W., M. C. for Mo., A56.
June 29. Dwight, Theodore W., jurist, professor at Columbia, A70.

CHURCH.

1892 May * *Phila.* **The National Baptist Congress** convenes.

June 13. *Pa.* **A vast concourse of ailing people** at Mount Troy, Allegheny, **visit Father Mollinger to be healed,** at the St. Anthony's Day celebration (Roman Catholic). [June 15. He dies soon after blessing a large assembly. Aged 70 years.]

LETTERS.

1892 June 6. The American Jewish Historical Society is formed.

June 8. *Conn.* **A new public library,** the gift of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, **is dedicated** at Ansonia, the building costing between $35,000 and $40,000.

June 22. *Cal.* Prof. S. W. Burnham, the astronomer, resigns his position at **Lick Observatory.**

July 1±. *Vt.* **Middlebury College** receives $60,000 toward its permanent fund from C. J. Starr of New York City.

SOCIETY.

1892 June 1. *Cal.* **Highbinders are rioting** in the Chinese quarters at Sacramento; two Chinamen are killed and one wounded.

June 2. *N. Mex.* **An express-train** on the Santa Fé road **is held up and robbed,** after a fight with the express-messengers.

—— *N. Y.* In Port Jervis **a negro is lynched** for an assault on Miss McMahon of that village.

[June 28±. The grand jury indicts the officials of Port Jervis for criminal negligence; they are acquitted.]

June 3. *Fla.* By act of the Legislature Florida observes for the first time **Jefferson Davis's birthday as a legal holiday.**

June 4. *N. J.* Alden Fales, **16 years of age, is convicted of the murder** of Thomas Haddon at Newark.

June 5. *Chicago.* **The American Institute of Electrical Engineers** begins its annual session.

June 6. *New York.* Dr. Robert W. Buchanan **is arrested** on a charge of **poisoning his wife;** a week after her burial he went to Halifax, and remarried his (divorced) first wife.

—— *N. Y.* Two Toronto men are arrested on the Niagara frontier with **60 pounds of smuggled opium** in their possession.

June 8. *Boston.* **The colored citizens in mass-meeting** adopt strong resolutions denouncing the outrages on colored people in the South, and demanding the punishment of the lynchers.

—— *Colo.* **Bob Ford, the slayer of** Jesse James, **is shot** and killed by Deputy-Sheriff Kelly at Denver.

June 9. *Fla.* **Confederate flags** are carried in a procession of Confederate veterans in Jacksonville.

June 11. *Miss.* **A mob of white men** shoots every negro it meets on the hills near Port Gibson.

—— *N. Y.* **At a riot among lumbermen** in Tonawanda, several strikers are shot by officers; two policemen receive wounds.

—— *Pa.* The annual meeting and parade of the Society of the **Army of the Potomac** occurs at Scranton.

June 13. *Tenn.* A negro prisoner is protected from a mob and tried according to law in open court at Chattanooga.

June 14. *Okla.* **President Harrison** telegraphs the governor to use the most vigorous efforts to **prevent any lynching** at Guthrie, a mob having threatened a negro, arrested for assaulting a woman.

—— *Phila.* **The International Typographical Union** is in session.

June 15. *N. Y.* **The Master Car-Builders' Association** of the United States is in session at Saratoga.

—— *New York.* **John E. Redmond,** the Irish Home Ruler, **speaks** on the Irish question in the Academy of Music before a large audience.

June 16. *Ky.* For illicit whisky-selling in Lancaster, a local-option town, **a negro is fined** nearly $1,000,000 after confessing in 1,585 cases, and **a white man** $157,700, in 1,577 cases.

June 18. *Miss.* **One negro is lynched,** and another threatened with the same fate, in McComb City.

Ex-Congressman J. B. Morgan of Mississippi **is killed by Henry Foster,** a lawyer, near Horn Lake.

—— *New York.* **The will of Sidney Dillon** is made public; his heirs give **$100,000 to various charities.**

June 19. *Minn.* There is trouble with striking miners at Tower; the militia are under arms.

June 20. *N. J.* The Court of Errors and Appeals affirms the conviction of the **Jersey City ballot-box stuffers.** (See Feb. 13, 1890.)

[June 28. Thirteen are sentenced to the State prison and seven to the penitentiary. July 1. Judge Lippincott sends four more to prison. Aug. 5. The last of the 67 ballot-box stuffers plead guilty. Dec. 24. All are released by the Court of Pardons.]

—— *Pa.* **The Homestead Steel Works** at Pittsburg are partly closed; 3,000 men are thrown out of work.

June 21. *D. C.* Edwin J. Ryan, United States Express Company's clerk at Washington, is missing; also **three packages of new bank-notes,** amounting to $50,000.

—— *Phila.* **The Ladies' National Tennis Tournament** opens.

June 22. *N. Y.* **Tramps seize a freight-train** on the New York Central Railroad, and ride to New York on it.

—— *N. Y.* G. E. Carpenter, the assailant of John E. Searles, Jr., in Brooklyn, **is sentenced to 20 years** in the State prison.

June 24. *O.* Street-car **strikers** at Cleveland use violence.

June 25. *New York.* **The Iron League,** composed of the big local iron firms, discharges all employees who are identified with the Knights of Labor; they number about 1,500.

—— *Pa.* The Carnegie Steel Works at **Homestead lock out the strikers,** who demand payment for their labor according to a wage scale. (See July 6.)

June 27. *New York.* A prisoner on trial in the Court of General Sessions **is shot dead by the brother of the young girl** he had assaulted.

—— *Tenn.* W. M. Bates **is taken from jail** at Shelbyville **by a mob and lynched.**

June 28. *New York.* The Health Board appoints 50 physicians of the "summer corps" to serve without charge **among the poor** in the tenement-house district.

The grand jury, having dismissed excise cases without limit, is discharged.

Judge Lacombe delivers an opinion **in favor of the legality of the Whisky Trust.**

June 29. *N. Y.* The National Savings Bank, Buffalo, fails in consequence of the defalcation of $500,000 by Edward S. Dann, its president.

July 1. *N. Y.* **An Excise Enforcement League** is organized in Brooklyn.

STATE.

1892 June 1. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: John Sherman finishes his speech on the **Silver Bill;** William M. Stewart of Nev. follows.

The Treasury Department reports the **public debt increased** $4,600,000 in May.

—*R. I.* The Legislature in Grand Committee elects all the Republican nominees by overwhelming majorities.

—*Wis.* Gov. Peck calls a special session of the Legislature for June 28 to reapportion the State into Senate and Assembly districts.

June 2. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: William M. Stewart finishes his speech on silver, and the bill goes over.

June 4. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Postal Appropriation Bill after eight discussions; bill introduced Apr. 16. [June 29. Bill passes the Senate. July 15. Approved.] The Senate Committee on Immigration examines John I. Davenport on the naturalization frauds in New York City. [Again on June 9.]

James G. Blaine tenders his resignation of the portfolio of State, which the President accepts; this action is understood to place Mr. Blaine in the field as a possible presidential candidate.

June 6. *D. C.* Congress: The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill is passed; bill introduced May 28. [June 29. Bill is passed by the Senate. July 20. Approved.] Bills are passed to admit Arizona and New Mexico as States.

June 7. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the Diplomatic and Consular Bill. [Juiy 14. Conference report agreed to. July 20. Approved.] The House passes the Urgent Deficiency Bill.

—*Ore.* Republicans carry both branches of the Legislature.

June 7-11. *Minn.* The Republican National Convention is in session at Minneapolis, with William McKinley, Jr., of O., chairman.

President Harrison is renominated on the first ballot for presidential candidate. Vote, Harrison of Ind., 535½; James G. Blaine of Me., 182½; William McKinley, Jr. of O., 182; Thomas B. Reed of Me., 4; Robert T. Lincoln of Ill., 1; Harrison's plurality, 166.

Vote for candidate for Vice-President: Whitelaw Reid and Thomas B. Reed are put in nomination; but the latter withdraws before a ballot is taken, and the former is nominated unanimously.

June 8. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Agricultural Appropriation Bill introduced June 2.

June 10. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the Committee on Commerce reports in favor of instituting an investigation of the Reading combine to control the price of anthracite coal.

June 15. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Fortifications Appropriation Bill introduced May 3.

June 18. *Mich.* The Supreme Court decides that the Miner Electoral Law is unconstitutional.

June 20. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate receives a message from the President, calling attention to the failure to agree upon reciprocity with Canada, and recommending retaliation upon the Dominion for unjust discrimination against American vessels navigating the Canadian canals.

—*Me.* Henry B. Cleaves (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

June 21-23. *Chicago.* The Democratic National Convention is in session; W. L. Wilson of W. Va. is chosen permanent chairman; the convention unanimously adopts a platform, including a tariff resolution substituted for that reported by the committee; late in the night session Mr. Cleveland is nominated for President on the first ballot.

Vote, 1st ballot: Cleveland, 617; D. B. Hill of N. Y., 114; Horace Boies of Ia., 103; A. P. Gorman of Md., 36; Adlai E. Stevenson of Ill., 15; J. G. Carlisle of Ky., 14; W. R. Morrison of Ill., 3; James E. Campbell of O., 2; Wm. E. Russell of Mass., 2; and Robert E. Pattison and Wm. C. Whitney of N. Y., 1 vote each. Whole number of votes cast, 909½. Necessary to a choice, 607.

For Vice-President: Adlai E. Stevenson of Ill., 402; Isaac P. Gray of Ind., 343; Allen B. Morse of Mich., 86; John L. Michell, of Wis., 45; Henry Watterson of Ky., 26; Bourke Cockran of N. Y., 5; Lambert Tree and Horace Boies of Ia., 1 vote each. Stevenson is nominated by acclamation.

June 22. *Vt.* Col. Levi K. Fuller (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

June 27. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the General Deficiency Bill.

The National Republican Committee meets in Washington, and elects W. J. Campbell of Chicago chairman in place of Gen. Clarkson.

June 28. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Agricultural Appropriation Bill is amended and passed. [July 1. Conference report agreed to. July 6. Approved.]

It is announced that from July 1 the free list on American goods sent to foreign countries will cover Cuba and Porto Rico.

—*Ind.* Ira. J. Chase (Rep.) is renominated for governor.

June 29. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate confirms the nomination of John W. Foster of Ind. for Secretary of State, and passes the Dependent Pensions Appropriation Bill; total amount appropriated, $144,950,000. [July 9. Conference report agreed to. July 15. Approved.]

A caucus of Democratic Senators decides that white supremacy in the South ought to be the chief issue of the campaign.

June 29-July 1. *O.* The Prohibition National Convention opens at Cincinnati; Col. Eli Ritter of Ind. is chosen permanent chairman.

John Bidwell of Cal. is nominated for President on the first ballot. Vote: Bidwell, 590; Gideon T. Stewart of O., 179; W. Jennings Demorest of N. Y., 139; H. Clay Bascom of N. Y., 3. For Vice-President; first ballot: James B. Cranfill of Tex., 410; Joshua Levering of Md., 351; A. W. Satterly of Minn., 26; T. R. Carskadon of W. Va., 21; Cranfill is nominated.

June 30. Statistics for the fiscal year. Revenue: Customs, $177,452,964; internal revenue, $153,971,072; sales of public lands, $3,261,876; miscellaneous items, $20,251,872. Total revenue, $354,937,784. Expenditures: miscellaneous items, $99,841,987; War Department, $46,895,456; Navy Department, $29,174,139; Indians, $11,150,578; pensions, $134,583,053; interest on the public debt, $23,378,116. Total ordinary expenditure, $345,023,329; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure, $9,914,455. Exports, $1,030,278,148; imports, $827,402,462. Public debt (Dec. 1), $1,563,612,455.

July 1. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes Stewart's Free Silver Bill. Vote, 29-25. The House passes the Eight-Hour Labor Bill, for mechanics and laborers employed on the public buildings and works; bill introduced May 25. [July 25. It passes the Senate. Aug. 2. Approved.]

—*Kan.* A. W. Smith (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892. May 31. *New York.* Gen. Porter announces that the raising of the $350,000 required for the Grant Monument at Riverside Park is completed, with $700 additional.

June 5. *Mo.* The National Nicaragua Canal Convention is held at St. Louis; 25 States are represented.

—*Pa.* The surface of Oil Creek becomes a sheet of fire by the bursting of tanks of oil and gasolene during a flood; 100 lives are lost.

June 10. *N. J.* The United States Cutlery Company is incorporated at Trenton; capital stock, $1,600,000.

June 14. *Ky.* A train-wreck at Lonesome Hollow causes seven deaths.

June 17. *N. J.* A leather-trust is incorporated at Trenton; capital stock, $1,000,000.

June 21±. *Ariz.* A great gold-rush is made for a new mining-camp in Mohave County, 50 miles north of Kingman.

June 25. *Cal.* The Commercial Hotel at Bangor is burned; six guests perish and many are injured.

—*Pa.* A train is wrecked near Harrisburg, causing 12 deaths; several men are caught robbing the dead.

June 26. *Boston.* A balloon is torn in an attempt to open the valve during ascension; it descends rapidly into the harbor; the two aeronauts are killed and a newspaper reporter is seriously injured.

—+ *Ia.* Seven persons are drowned, many injured, and a vast amount of property destroyed, by floods in the West; railroad travel is seriously impeded in Iowa.

June 30. *Pa.* The Homestead works in Pittsburg are closed on account of the strike.

July 1. *Conn.* Yale defeats Harvard in a boat-race at New London; time, 20.48.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 July 12. *Pa.* The **State troops enter Homestead,** and take possession of the mills.

July 14. *Ida.* A force of 2,000 U. S. troops arrives at Wardner to **suppress disorders** in the Cœur d'Alêne mining-district. [July 23. Order is restored.]

July 16. *New York.* **The Naval Reserve** starts on its annual cruise, and for a week will be drilled in the art of naval warfare.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 July 4. *New York.* Ground is broken for the **Columbus Monument** at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. [Sept. 16. The corner-stone is laid after a parade by Italian societies.]

July 11. *D. C.* The Patent Office at Washington decides that **J. W. Swan,** and not T. A. Edison, **invented the electric-light carbon** for incandescent lamps.

July 13. *Miss.* **Thousands of acres** of cotton and corn are **ruined by floods,** and the people are in a destitute condition.

July 15. *Colo.* **A waterspout** almost sweeps away Cañon City.

July 21. *Ind.* **A soldiers' monument** is unveiled at Winchester, Gov. Chase making a patriotic address.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
July 10. Morgan, George W., organist, of N. Y., A70.
— Bungay, George W., author, journalist, A74.
July 12. Field, Cyrus W., financier, originator Atlantic cable enterprise, A73.
July 14. Booth, Newton, senator, Gov. of Cal., A67.
July 18. Cooke, Rose Terry, author, A65.
July 21. Gardner, Henry J., Gov. of Mass., A73.

CHURCH.

1892 July 2. *Mass.* The 7th annual **convention of college students opens at Northfield.**

July 3. *S. Dak.* **A Catholic Congress** of Sioux Indians opens at the Cheyenne agency; 6,000 Indians are present.

July 6. *New York.* The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have set apart a plot of ground attached to the Bellevue Hospital property **for a Roman Catholic chapel,** in which patients of that faith may hear mass.

American Jewish rabbis meet in convention.

July 7. *New York.* The 11th International Convention of **Christian Endeavor Societies** opens at Madison Square Garden; there are 30,000 people in attendance.

July 14. *Mich.* The Baptist **Young People's Union** begins its first annual National Convention in Detroit.

LETTERS.

1892 July 5. *R. I.* **The American Institute of Instruction** opens its 63d annual convention at Narragansett Pier.

July 6. *N. Y.* **The Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts and the Teachers' Retreat** are opened.

— *New York.* It is decided to introduce **the kindergarten system into the public schools.**

July 12. *N. Y.* President Harrison speaks before the **National Educational Association at Saratoga.**

July 15. *N. Y.* The annual meeting of the **American Institute of Christian Philosophy** is held at Prohibition Park, Staten Island; Rev. Charles F. Deems is reelected president.

July 18. *Mass.* **The Summer School of Pedagogy and Psychology** opens at Clark University, Worcester, with an attendance of nearly 200.

July 23. *Minn.* The State Turnfest, in session at Duluth, unanimously adopts resolutions condemning **interference by any religious sect with the public-school system.**

SOCIETY.

1892 July 2. *Minn.* A train is held up by **robbers** near Kasota; the express-messenger saves the money in a clever manner.

July 4. *Fla.* Three men **are shot by negroes** in Jacksonville, while assembled to prevent the lynching of a colored man held under the charge of murder.

July 5. *Conn.* **The Norfolk Gymnasium,** erected by Miss Alice B. Eldridge, opens; it is built of Roman brick, with tiled roof.

July 6. *Pa.* **A Riot occurs at the Carnegie Works** at Homestead.

Three hundred Pinkerton men, attempting to land at the works, are met by armed workmen, and in the fight which ensues 11 strikers and 9 detectives are killed and many wounded; cannon and dynamite are used by the strikers, and the Pinkertons are compelled to surrender; the barges on which they came are looted and burned. (See June 25.)

[July 7. Homestead is quiet.

The locked-out men repair the damage done to the steel company's plant on the 6th inst.; five car-loads of Pinkerton guards are sent from Pittsburg to New York. All the liquor-stores are closed by order of the authorities.

July 9. Gov. R. E. Pattison **orders the State troops** to Homestead to preserve order among the strikers.

Ammunition to the extent of 25,000 rounds is sent from the State Arsenal to Pittsburg; Homestead is still under control of the armed workmen.

July 16. The Company gives formal notice to the strikers, that they will be discharged unless they return to their work.] (See July 18.)

— **Six lynchings occur** at different places in the South.

July 7. *N. Y.* **Nine young burglars,** ages ranging from 13 to 19, are captured in Brooklyn.

The American Association to Promote the **Teaching of Speech to the Deaf Mutes** meets in convention at Lake George.

— *N. Y.* **Sons of the Revolution** celebrate an anniversary at White Plains; Whitelaw Reid delivers an oration.

July 11. *N. Y.* **Further protests are** made to Mayor Boody of Brooklyn against the action of the Board of Aldermen in **giving a railway franchise** without remuneration to the city, when $30,000 was offered for the same.

July 12. *Ky.* **At Paducah 75 armed negroes have a conflict with a sheriff's posse,** and one of the latter is wounded fatally.

— *New York.* Over $2,000 are received at the Produce Exchange **for the St. John's sufferers** in Newfoundland.

July 13. *Ida.* Striking miners **blow up two railroad bridges** of the Northern Pacific road in Cœur d'Alêne country; non-union men are put to work in the mines at Wardner.

July 14. *O.* Seven members of the Toledo Common Council are **indicted for soliciting bribes** from the Pluto Oil Company for permission to pipe certain streets to furnish crude oil.

July 15. *Chicago.* **German societies** in convention protest against the Senate's action in requiring the **closing of the World's Fair on Sunday.**

— *I. T.* **Train-robbers,** after a fight, open the express company's safe and secure $50,000; several employees are wounded.

July 16. *Mont.* **The National Mining Congress** in session at Helena declares in favor of free coinage, and then adjourns.

— *O.* Sheriff Herzog of Ashland County is arrested on the charge of **embezzling** $10,000.

July 18. *Conn.* William W. Backus of Norwich, recently deceased, leaves by will **$300,000 to Norwich public institutions.**

— *Pa.* Warrants are issued for the arrest of **seven leaders of the Homestead strike,** charged with the murder of two Pinkerton men on July 6; they are all under arrest except Hugh O'Donnell, the chief leader.

[July 19. **Gov. Pattison arrives** to inspect the Pennsylvania militia in camp; 150 non-union men are at work in the steel-mills.

July 22. **H. C. Frick of the Carnegie Steel-Works is shot thrice;** Berkman, his assailant, is arrested. More strikers are arrested. The Carnegie Works are now being operated by non-union men.

July 28. It is announced that upwards of 700 non-union men are at work in the Carnegie mills at Homestead.

The Pennsylvania troops **take possession of Homestead;** Mr. Child, of the Carnegie Company, opens the office and resumes possession of the works for the Company; Gen. Snowden declines a reception.

Aug. 2. W. I. Brennan, representing the Amalgamated Association of workmen at Homestead, applies in court for the appointment of a voluntary trade tribunal to settle the trouble.

Aug. 3. Several officials of the Carnegie Company are arrested at Pittsburg on charge of murder, and released on $10,000 bail.

Aug. 8. **The strikers at the Carnegie** mills at Duquesne **return to work.** Aug. 25. Upwards of 200 employees of the 29th Street Carnegie mill at Pittsburg **begin a sympathy strike.** Aug. 29. **Non-union men are assaulted** by strikers at Homestead. Sept. 19. **Berkman** is sentenced to 22 years imprisonment.

Sept. 21. Officers of the Carnegie Steel Company are arrested at Pittsburg on charges growing out of the Homestead riots.

Oct. 2. Five more Homestead strikers are **arrested for treason** against the State.

Oct. 11. **Indictments are found** at Pittsburg against the strikers' Advisory Committee at Homestead for treason, and **against Mr. Frick and others** for murder and conspiracy.

Nov. 17. Three hundred mechanics and day-laborers at Homestead **leave the ranks of the strikers**, and are taken back by the Carnegie Company.

Nov. 18. More Homestead **strikers return to work**; the trial of Sylvester Critchlow, the first of the strikers charged with murder during the riot, begins in Pittsburg.

Nov. 20. **The strike at Homestead is declared off** by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.

Nov. 21. **Ex-strikers make a rush to get** their former places in the Carnegie mills at Homestead, but many of them are disappointed. [Those who return are required to sign an agreement not to join any labor organization.]

July 20. *New York.* **A Tee-To-Tum,** a club for tenement-house people, the first in this country, is opened in Essex Street.

—— *R. I.* Anthony S. Haswell of East Providence is lured from his home, robbed, and killed.

July 23. *Russia.* Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage of Brooklyn, N. Y., **visits the Czar.**

STATE.

1892 July 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House agrees to several conference reports.

—— *Neb.* **The National Convention of the People's Party** convenes in Omaha; C. H. Ellington of Ga., temporary chairman; after a number of speeches, a committee on resolutions is appointed, and the convention adjourns till Monday, July 4.

[July 4–5. **The People's Party Convention** at Omaha adopts a platform, and nominates **Gen. James B. Weaver** of Ia. for President on the first ballot. Vote: Weaver, 995; **James H. Kyle** of S. Dak., 295; Mann Page of Pa., **Leland Stanford** of Cal., and **S. F. Norton** of Ill., one vote each. **Jas. G. Field** of Va. is nominated for Vice-President. Vote: Field, 733; Ben Terral of Tex., 554.]

—— *Ill.* **W. Q. Gresham telegraphs** that he cannot accept a nomination for the presidency from the People's Party.

July 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the joint resolution is passed for an investigation relative to the "**Slums of Cities**" having more than 200,000 population; bill introduced Feb. 15. [July 18. It passes the House. July 21. Approved.]

July 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate Investigating Committee continues its inquiry regarding the Reading combine with two other roads for controlling the price of coal.

July 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House under suspension of rules passes the **Tin-Plate, Lead-Ore, and Utah Government Bills.** [They all fail in the Senate.]

July 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House the **Stewart Free Silver Bill** is reported favorably without amendment.

It is announced that President Harrison is **to arbitrate a South American boundary question.**

July 10. *Pa.* **Gov. Pattison** issues orders to Gen. Snowden to move with the **entire National Guard of the State to the support of the Sheriff of Allegheny County** at Homestead.

July 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Anti-Option Bill** is put back upon the calendar.

The President at the call of the governor of Idaho **orders Federal troops** to the Cœur d'Alêne mining region for the restoration of order.

July 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the Committee of the Whole adopts the Quay proviso for **closing the World's Fair on Sundays**; the motion to lay the amendment on the table is rejected. Vote, 11–45. The amendment is agreed to without division; the Peffer proviso that the $5,000,000 should be paid out of the Treasury for the expenses of the Fair only **on condition that intoxicating liquors** should not be sold within the Fair Grounds is agreed to. Vote, 28–26. The House rejects the resolution reported by the Committee on Rules, to consider the **Silver Bill.** Vote, 136–154. It is thereby practically killed.

—— *Ida.* Gov. Willey issues a proclamation placing **Shoshone County under martial law.**

—— *Md.*— *Va.* The Maryland and Virginia Legislatures appoint committees **to fix the boundary line** and determine upon a plan for the settlement of the oyster-grounds dispute.

—— *Pa.* The Congressional Committee resumes its **investigation of the Homestead trouble.** [July 14. It is completed.]

July 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the proviso for **closing the World's Fair on Sunday,** passed in the Committee of the Whole, is confirmed; Peffer's **anti-liquor selling proviso** is reconsidered and rejected. Vote, 20–21. John Sherman of O. introduces a bill repealing parts of the present law directing the **purchase of silver bullion** and of the issue of Treasury notes thereon.

—— *Minn.* Ignatius Donnelly (People's Party) is nominated for governor.

July 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the **Fortifications Appropriation Bill** is amended and passed. [July 19. Conference report agreed to. July 25. Approved.]

July 16. *D. C.* **Thomas H. Carter,** ex-Congressman from Mont., is elected **Chairman of the National Republican Committee.**

July 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: the **General Deficiency Appropriation Bill** is passed.

July 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate receives the **nomination of George Shiras** of Pa. to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Bradley, deceased. [July 26. Confirmed.] The House non-concurs in the Senate amendment appropriating $5,000,000 for the **World's Fair;** the **Sunday-closing proviso is adopted.**

July 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill **to raise life-savers' pay;** it refuses to give American registry to Chinese.

—— *Mo.* W. I. Stone (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *N. Y.* At a meeting in Madison Square Garden, New York, **Grover Cleveland and Adlai E. Stevenson** are officially informed of their nomination for presidential offices.

July 21. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Retaliation Bill** to enforce reciprocal commercial relations with Canada in canal tolls; bill introduced Jan. 23. [July 22. It passes the Senate. July 26. Approved.]

The President issues a proclamation making Oct. 12 a public holiday for the Columbus celebration.

—— *Mich.* John T. Rich (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Pa.* William F. Harrity of Pa. is elected **Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.** [Aug. 8. Don M. Dickinson of Pa. is elected Chairman of the Campaign Committee.]

—— *Fla.* Alonzo P. Baskin (People's Party) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 July 1. *Ire.* The Inman Steamer *Chicago* is **wrecked** on the coast, near Cork. [July 7. The vessel is broken up by the sea.]

July 3. *R. I.* Providence suffers a **loss by fire** of $500,000.

July 4. *New York.* **The National Cigarette and Tobacco Company,** incorporated in New Jersey, fixes its headquarters in this city; its capital stock is $2,500,000.

—— *N. J.* The city of Paterson celebrates **the centennial** of its settlement.

—— *Mass.* The city of Quincy **celebrates its centennial.**

July 6. *Cal.* **Great forest fires** are raging north of the American River, destroying timber and pasture lands.

—— *Md.* Pocomoke City is partially **destroyed by fire;** loss, about $230,000.

—— *Vt.* **A log-jam** in the Connecticut River, near Springfield, suspends travel.

July 9. *Cal.* **The powder-works** near West Berkeley explode, killing 100 Chinese laborers and three Americans.

July 10±. **Texas** decides **to take no part in the World's Fair** [but is well represented in buildings and exhibits through the private enterprise of its citizens].

July 13. *Ill.* **Sixteen lives are lost** by the capsizing of a steamer at Peoria.

July 19. *N. J.* **The Atlantic Hotel** at Long Branch is burned; the guests lose $30,000 in clothing and jewelry, either burned or stolen.

July 20. *Cal.* **The first special fruit-train** for London leaves Sacramento.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 July 24. *Pa.* Private Thomas Iams, of Co. K, 10th Regt., N. G., having called for cheers for the man who shot H. C. Frick, is strung up by the thumbs and dishonorably dismissed.

July 26±. *Pa.* Lieut.-Col. Streator's action in the punishment of Private Iams by hanging him by the thumbs is strongly criticised by soldiers and civilians. [Aug. 3. He is unanimously re-elected to his position. (See Nov. 5.)

—— *Phila.* The protected cruiser *Columbia* is launched at Cramps' shipyard.

July 30. *Pa.* Troops are summoned to quell a disturbance by strikers in Duquesne.

Aug. 3. *D. C.* Com. James A. Greer is promoted rear-admiral.

Aug. 11. *Boston.* The protected cruiser *Marblehead* is successfully launched at South Boston.

Aug. 12. *Phila.* The corpse of Charles W. Riggin, of the cruiser *Baltimore*, killed in Valparaiso, is lying in state in Independence Hall. [Aug. 14. It is buried with honors at Woodlawn Cemetery.]

Aug. 16. *N. Y.* The militia intimidate the strikers' mob in Buffalo.

The separate companies of Rochester, Elmira, Syracuse, Auburn, and Oswego are ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Buffalo. [Aug. 18. Six New York and Brooklyn regiments leave for Buffalo. Gov. Flower orders the mobilization of the State militia at Buffalo if necessary. Aug. 20. Adj.-Gen. Porter assumes command at Buffalo.]

—— *Tenn.* Free miners attack the stockade at Oliver Springs, but are repulsed. Troops arrive from Knoxville and Chattanooga.

[Aug. 17. Miners capture the stockade at Oliver Springs, and send the convicts and guards to Knoxville. Aug. 18. Miners make three unsuccessful attacks on the convict camp at Coal Creek, suffering considerable loss. Aug. 19. Miners at Coal-Creek Camp are put to rout by Gen. Carnes, and compelled to deliver up Col. Anderson, who had been held captive by them. Aug. 20. A band of 1,000 miners attacks a company of soldiers near Coal Creek; two miners are killed.]

Aug. 19. *D. C.* On application, the Secretary of War orders 600 stands of arms to be sent from Indianapolis to Knoxville.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 July 25. This is the hottest 25th of July on record; many deaths occur from the heat, and there is much suffering in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains.

July 28. *Mont.* A killing frost occurs.

—— *Colo.* Rich ore discoveries are made at Pitkin, some of the assays running as high as $1,800 per ton.

July 29. *D. C.* The National Academy of Art is established by Congress.

Aug. 3. *N. H.* A statue in memory of Senator John P. Hale, an antislavery leader, is unveiled at Concord.

Aug. 15. *N. Y.* The American Association for the Advancement of Science begins its session at Rochester.

Aug. 16. *Ida.* A great glacial field is found in Central Idaho, beneath which lies a series of glacial lakes.

Aug. 17. *Cal.* Schiaparelli's Canal in Mars (Ganges) is shown at Lick Observatory to be double.

Aug. 20. *Ark.* High-grade silver and lead ores are discovered about 15 miles from Little Rock.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
July 25. Beach, Moses S., journalist, A69.
July 30. Craig, A. K., M. C. for Pa., A60.
July 31. Kennedy, Anthony, U. S. senator for Md., A82.
Aug. 9. Denver, James W., Gov. of Kan., brig.-gen. vols., A75.
—— McCready, Benjamin W., physician, professor at Bellevue, A80.
Aug. 14. Warwick, John G., M. C. for O., A62.

CHURCH.

1892 Aug. 4. *Mass.* The 10th annual Conference of the Schools of Religious Workers begins at Northfield.

Aug. 16. *N. Y.* The Catholic Young Men's National Union of the United States begins its annual convention in Albany.

LETTERS.

1892 July 30. *Conn.* The first Roman Catholic summer school is opened at New London.

SOCIETY.

1892 July 26. *New York.* A thousand more men are ordered out by walking delegates of the Building Trades as against the Iron League and the Building Material Dealers' Association.

[Aug. 2. The strike in the building trades is extending; work on new buildings is practically stopped. Aug. 4. Many strikers return to work, and are attacked by others.]

July 27. *Mo.* The Amerikanische Christliche Saengerbund is in session at St. Louis, with representatives from 13 American States and Brazil.

—— *Pa.* The 300th birthday of Comenius, the Czechic theologian and educational reformer, is celebrated with appropriate exercises at Mount Gretna.

July 29. *S. Dak.* Sioux Falls decides to experiment with six city saloons — one for each ward — for a month at least.

July 30. *Boston.* A. W. Turner, supreme president of the Endowment Order of the Red Cross, is arrested, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

—— *Ind.* Star City has been in possession of Italian rioters for four days.

—— *D. C.* President Harrison by proclamation forbids resistance to the processes of the Courts of Wyoming; the cowboys subside.

Aug. 1. *New York.* Armenians hold a meeting and protest against the persecution of their countrymen by the Turks.

Aug. 2. *N. J.* An Italian padrone is under arrest at Newark for brutality to boys and girls, whom he forced to beg for his profit.

Aug. 3. *N. Y.* A well-known Brooklyn clubman, John L. How, disappears with $32,000 of trust-funds.

Aug. 4. *Cal.* Two masked men dynamite and rob a Wells-Fargo express-car near Collis; the amount secured is reported at between $30,000 and $50,000.

—— *Mass.* Andrew J. Borden, a wealthy resident of Fall River, and his wife, are murdered in their home in broad daylight by some person or persons unknown.

[Aug. 11. Miss Lizzie Borden is arrested for complicity in the murder of her father and stepmother. Dec. 2. Indicted; later acquitted.]

Aug. 6±. *Chicago.* One million dollars in forged deeds have been sold; the property so deeded belongs to Mrs. Hetty Green.

—— *Wis.* Three hundred sawmill strikers at Stevens' Point return to work, the proprietors conceding in part the demands of the men.

Aug. 7±. *La.* The negroes of Kenner band themselves together for mutual protection as citizens and to secure rightful voting privileges.

Aug. 9. *Colo.* The Knights Templars of the United States, numbering 100,000, open the Grand Conclave at Denver. [Sir Knight Hugh McCurdy of Mich. is elected Supreme Grand Commander.]

—— *N. J.* Sixty-seven book-makers of Monmouth Park are placed under bail to appear before the grand jury in October.

Aug. 10. *Pa.* Iron manufacturers and Amalgamated Association men in the Pittsburg district settle their difficulties by mutual concessions, and 15 mills will resume work at once.

—— *Tenn.* Gov. Buchanan is denounced and hanged in effigy for commuting the death sentence of H. Clay King, the slayer of D. H. Posten; King is hurried away to save him from a mob. (See Mar. 16.)

Aug. 13. *N. Y.* Lehigh and Erie switchmen at Buffalo strike for a ten-hour day.

[Aug. 15. At Buffalo striking switchmen stop traffic, burn freight-cars with $100,000 worth of merchandise, ditch passenger-trains, disarm the sheriff's posse, and defy all civil authority; the two local regiments of the National Guard are called out.

Aug. 17. The strike at Buffalo extends to the West Shore and New York Central Railroads; the entire 4th brigade of the National Guard is on the ground.

Aug. 18. Gov. Flower orders the entire National Guard of the State to Buffalo; switchmen of the "Nickel Plate" join the strikers; trains are moving under strong guard.

Aug. 20. Riotous strikers at Buffalo are fired at by soldiers for throwing rocks at non-union men.

Aug. 22. At Buffalo the switchmen of the Western New York and Pennsylvania road join the strike; car-handlers on the Lehigh quit work; the 12th regiment is attacked near midnight by a mob of strikers and others; much shooting follows.

Aug. 23. At Buffalo, Lackawanna switchmen join the strike, and their places are filled in an hour; Buffalo, Rochester, and Pittsburg switchmen strike; many collisions occur between strikers and soldiers and some shooting follows.]

Aug. 13. *Tenn.* The free miners become riotous, and burn the stockade for convict miners at Tracy City. [Aug. 15+. State troops repulse the miners at Coal Creek.]

[Aug. 16. Free miners attack the stockade at Oliver Springs, but are repulsed; troops arrive from Knoxville and Chattanooga.

Aug 17. The miners, 3,000 strong, capture the stockade at Oliver Springs, and send the guards and convicts to Knoxville.

Aug. 19. The hostile miners at Oliver Springs in East Tennessee are defeated and routed by the militia.

The strike at Coal Creek is crushed out by military and civil forces.

Aug. 30. Convicts return to their work in the coal-mines.]

Aug. 17. *Colo.* Train-robbers on the Union Pacific near La Salle are routed by a self-possessed cowboy, several shots being fired, and one of the robbers wounded.

—— *N. Y.* The American Association for the advancement of Science begins its annual meeting at Rochester.

Aug. 20. *Ky.* Thomas Young of Owensboro is sentenced to 99 years imprisonment for the murder of his wife.

STATE.

1892 July 23. *D. C.* Congress; The Senate passes a bill to establish a National Academy and Gallery of Art in the District of Columbia; bill introduced May 25. [July 25. It passes the House. July 29. Approved.]

July 27. *D. C.* Congress: The House recedes from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing for a Government appropriation of $5,000,000 to the World's Fair. Vote, 117-105. A motion to reconsider is pending.

July 28. *D. C.* Congress: In the House the filibustering against the World's Fair appropriation is continued.

July 29. *D. C.* Congress: In the House much excitement is caused by a charge of drunkenness in the House, published in a book by Thomas E. Watson, M.C. from N. C. [July 30. A committee takes testimony. Later it reports the accusations not proven.]

July 30. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Anti-Option Bill is laid over until the first day of the next session; a resolution is passed to extend the appropriations for the Civil Service until Wednesday; in the House the World's Fair Amendment to the Sundry Civil Bill occupies the time.

The President issues a proclamation commanding all persons resisting the laws in Wyoming to disperse.

Aug. 1. *D. C.* Congress; The House continues the appropriations of the Sundry Civil Bill until August 4.

A Democratic caucus votes to postpone the World's Fair item of the Sundry Civil Bill until Dec. 7.

Aug. 2. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Homestead labor troubles are debated; in the House all business is at a standstill.

Aug. 3. *D. C.* Congress: The House is without a quorum.

—— *W. Va.* Thomas E. Davis (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Minn.* Daniel V. Lawler (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 4. *D. C.* Don M. Dickinson is chosen chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee.

Aug. 5. *D. C.* Congress: Both the Senate and House pass the bill appropriating $2,500,000 to the World's Fair, in memorial half-dollars. In the House the committee on the Homestead troubles make a minority report censuring Mr. Frick.

The 52d Congress; the first session ends at 11 P.M.

Chinese sailors are forbidden employment on American ships, American ships being regarded as American territory by Secretary Foster.

The President approves the Monetary Conference Bill.

—— *Neb.* Lorenzo Cronuse (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *N. Y.* Judge Ramsey of the State Supreme Court decides the recent Legislative Apportionment Act unconstitutional, and therefore void.

Aug. 7. *D. C.* The President announces the names of the United States representatives at the International Monetary Conference as follows: Senators William B. Allison of Ia. and John P. Jones of Nev., Representative James B. McCreary of Ky., Gen. Francis A. Walker of Mass., and Henry W. Cannon of N. Y. [Oct. 13. President Andrews of Brown University in place of Mr. Walker, who is unable to serve.]

Aug. 8. *D. C.* William S. Holman of Ind. prepares a statement giving the Democratic version of the extravagant appropriations made by the recent session of Congress.

Aug. 9. *N. J.* Thomas J. Kennedy (Prohib.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 12. *New York.* The City Reform Club denounces Tammany Hall's practice of making the Health Department a political machine.

—— *D. C.* The President invites foreign Powers to participate in the Columbian International Naval Review in New York Harbor in April, 1893.

Aug. 17. *Wis.* John E. Spooner (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 19. *D. C.* The U. S. Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople is ordered by the State Department to demand of the Porte reparation for the burning of an American missionary's house at Bourdour, Asia Minor.

President Harrison issues a proclamation retaliatory upon Canada by establishing tolls on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

Aug. 21. *Tenn.* The State authorities ask the War Department at Washington for artillery ammunition to use in suppressing disorders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 July 23. *D. C.* The largest brewery in Washington is burned; loss, $100,000.

July 24. The steamer *H. F. Dimock* sinks W. K. Vanderbilt's steam-yacht *Alva* off Pollock's Rip Shoals; Mr. Vanderbilt and a party of friends narrowly escape drowning.

July 25. *Mich.* Bay City is greatly damaged by fire; loss, one life, and $1,000,000 in property.

July 26. *N. Y.* Brooklyn aldermen override Mayor Boody's veto of the resolution giving valuable franchises without cost to two new South Brooklyn Street Railroad Companies.

—— There is great mortality in the Atlantic, Middle, and Western States caused by continual hot weather; 50 deaths from heat occur during 24 hours in New York City on the 30th inst.

July 27. *Ga.* Augusta loses $400,000 by fire.

—— *New York.* The steamship *City of Paris* arrives from Queenstown in five days, 15 hours, and 50 minutes, shortening all previous records.

July 29. *Mich.* Ex-Congressman Fisher of West Bay City, and J. T. Hurst of Wyandotte, buy 72 square miles of pine land in the Georgian Bay district.

—— *O.* Four men are seriously hurt and 16 injured by a naphtha explosion at Cold Springs.

Aug. 3. *Tex.* The plant of the National Oil Company at Paris is burned; estimated loss, $250,000.

Aug. 4. *Minn.* A sluice bank gives way in St. Paul; and the water torrent kills three persons, fatally injures seven, and sweeps away houses and other property.

Aug. 5. *Cal.* A through train of four cars, carrying $20,000,000 in gold, and strongly guarded, leaves San Francisco for New York. [It arrives Aug. 9.]

Aug. 8. *Cal.* Six of the largest flouring companies, controlling thirteen large mills, combine; capital, $10,000,000.

—— *Conn.* Rubber boot and shoe manufacturers in convention at New Haven combine; capital, $50,000,000.

Aug. 10. *Fla.* The American schooner *Eva Douglass* lies off the coast with several cases of yellow fever on board.

Aug. 14. *New York.* The *Aurania* and *Alaska* arrive after an exciting race across the ocean from Queenstown in which the vessels were constantly within sight of each other; the *Aurania* wins by 55 minutes.

Aug. 16. *N. Y.* The wrecking of a train at Cochecton causes six deaths.

Aug. 17. *Chicago.* The mare Nancy Hanks lowers the world's trotting record to 2.07¼, at Washington Park.

H. N. Higinbotham succeeds W. T. Baker as President of the World's Fair Directory.

Aug. 18. *Chicago.* Brewers combine as the Chicago Brewers' Association, which includes all who do business in the city.

Aug. 20. *N. Y.* Cars are moved on all the railroads at Buffalo, without any serious disturbance from strikers.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Aug. 22. *N. Y.* **A mob of strikers** attacks the 12th regiment at midnight near Buffalo.

[Aug. 23. **Collisions between strikers and soldiers** are of frequent occurrence. Aug. 26. All the militia, except the 4th brigade, leave for home, order being restored.]

Aug. 27. *D. C.* Congress provides that monthly **pensions** of $8 shall be paid to each of the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832–42.

Sept. 8. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower orders the **Naval Reserve, the 13th regiment, and part of the 69th regiment to Fire Island,** to protect the property.

[Sept. * Judge Barnard's injunction is vacated, and the *Normannia's* cabin passengers are landed. Sept. 14. The National Guard is withdrawn.] (See Miscellaneous.)

Sept. 18. *N. Y.* **Troops from Brooklyn are sent to Fire Island,** and the *Wyoming* cabin passengers are landed without opposition, the steerage passengers being landed at Sandy Hook; strict quarantine begins. (See Miscellaneous.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Aug. 21. *New York.* **The museum of Natural History** is to be opened to the public on Sundays.

Aug. 23. *Va.* **A cloud-burst** in Roanoke does $100,000 damage in half an hour. [Sept. 5. Another in Texas nearly sweeps away the town of Alpine, and does other damage. Sept. 28. Brunswick, Ga., is damaged by a cloud-burst.]

Sept. 7. *New York.* **The Art Loan Exhibition** is informally opened.

Sept. 11. *Cal.* Prof. Barnard of the Lick Observatory discovers **a fifth satellite to Jupiter.**

Sept. 14. *Tex.* **A rich silver-mine** is discovered at Brackettville.

Sept. 17. *Minn.* **A plague of frogs** visits Little Falls.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
Aug. 22. Bermudez, Edward E., lawyer, jurist, chief justice of La., A60.
— Daboll, William S., actor, A35.
Aug. 23. Clark, Myron H., Gov. of N. Y., A86.
Aug. 31. Curtis, George William, author, orator, editor *Harper's Weekly*, A68.
Sept. 5. Dougherty, Daniel, lawyer, orator, A66.
Sept. 7. Kernan, Francis, jurist, lawyer, senator for N. Y., A76.
— Whittier, John Greenleaf, Quaker poet, A85.
Sept. 12. Howell, T. C., rear-adm. U. S. N., A73.
Sept. 13. Bruce, David, type-founder, inventor of type-casting machine, A90.
Sept. 16. Watts, Thomas H., Gov. of Ala., A72.

CHURCH.

1892 Aug. 31. *New York.* **Cardinal Gibbons** issues a proclamation appointing special services for the celebration of the discovery of America, on Sunday, Oct. 16.

Sept. 12. *N. Y.* Nearly 1,000 **German Catholics** make a pilgrimage from Schenectady to the **shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs** at Auriesville.

Sept. 18. *Ia.* The 37th annual convention of the **German Roman Catholic Central Society** of North America opens in Dubuque.

LETTERS.

1892 Sept. 4. *Cal.* Prof. Bernard Moses is announced to be the president-elect of the **University of California.**

— *New York.* The *Standard*, the single-tax paper founded by Henry George in 1887, suspends publication.

Sept. 12. *New York.* **The Roman Catholic parochial schools** contain 36,444 children, taught by 800 teachers, at an annual expense of $300,000; they own property valued at $4,518,500.

SOCIETY.

1892 Aug. 23. *Okla.* **The Indian Messiah dance** is in progress at Otoe, near Ponca.

Aug. 24. *Mo.* **The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias** is in session at Kansas City.

— *New York.* A. J. Price, book-keeper for Street and Smith, is a defaulter for $20,000.

— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower **by proclamation offers a reward of $100** for the arrest and conviction of any one **interfering with the railroads.**

The State arbitrators are in session at Buffalo.

Aug. 25. *N. J.* Chancellor McGill at Trenton renders **a decision against the coal-combine.**

Aug. 26. *N. Y.* **The American Bar Association,** meeting at Saratoga, elects officers and has a banquet.

Aug. 29. *Cal.* L. B. McWhirter, a prominent lawyer and politician, **is shot dead** at Fresno by parties unknown.

— ± *New York.* The Central Labor Union having adopted resolutions **calling upon workingmen to leave the militia,** several local unions are amending their constitutions, to prevent their members joining any regiment.

Aug. 30. *New York.* Deputy factory inspectors investigate manufactories where **the sweating-system** is still in force.

— *N. Y.* **Striking shoemakers** in Brooklyn assault a party of non-union workmen; five arrests are made.

— *Pa.* Another **strike** occurs at Pittsburg, involving 500 men.

Sept. 2. *N. Y.* The American Social Science Association at Saratoga discusses the sweating-system.

— *Pa.* Puddlers in the Elba Mill, Pittsburg, are **out on strike** because they were asked to work only eight hours a day.

Hugh O'Donnell and four other Homestead strikers are arrested on the charge of murdering J. W. Klein, who was shot July 6.

Officers of the **Order of Solon,** a benefit organization, are charged with being $14,000 short in their accounts.

Sept. 3. *Phila.* Large discrepancies are found in the accounts of the social and beneficiary organization called the **Iron Hall.** (See Sept. 13.)

Sept. 5. *U. S.* **Labor Day is generally observed** in the cities throughout the country.

Sept. 6. *Chicago.* During a raid by the police on Garfield Park, James M. Brown, a noted Texas turfman, fatally **shoots two policemen and is afterwards killed.**

Sept. 7. *La.* **John L. Sullivan** is knocked out by James J. Corbett, in 21 rounds, at New Orleans. Sullivan loses the boxing championship of America.

Sept. 9. *Minn.* Simon J. Ahern, a financier of St. Paul, **worth $100,000, is sentenced to 60 days in the workhouse** for criminal libel.

Sept. 12. *N. Y.* In Brooklyn Judge Barnard, on the motion of counsel for the village of Islip, grants **an injunction preventing the landing of the *Normannia's* cabin passengers at Fire Island;** Gov. Flower issues a proclamation commanding the sheriff of Suffolk County to preserve the peace. (See Miscellaneous.)

Sept. 13. *Ind.* **A convention to reorganize the Order of Iron Hall** is in session at Indianapolis, with 293 branches represented.

[Sept. 16. Samuel T. Hall of Philadelphia is elected Supreme Justice. Sept. 21. A plan for the reorganization of the Order is perfected at Baltimore. Oct. 13. The supreme officials of the Order **are indicted** by the Grand Jury of Marion County for embezzlement of about $200,000. Dec. 29. They are arrested at Baltimore.]

— *I. T.* **Several men are murdered** in the political strife between the Nationalists and Progressives of the Choctaw nation.

Sept. 14. *Pa.* **Carl Knold and Henry Bauer are indicted** in Pittsburg as accessories to the attempted assassination of H. C. Frick.

— **Evans and Sontag, train-robbers,** kill four men who attempt their arrest.

Sept. 15. *Cal.* **Sheriff Laumeister** of San Francisco is found guilty of contempt of court for **refusing to hang a condemned murderer** at the expiration of a reprieve.

— *N. H.* The locked-out **granite-cutters** of Concord lease a tract of land, and will begin business on their own account.

Sept. 16. *New York.* **An illicit still is** seized with 6,000 gallons of wine and brandy.

— *N. Y.* At Albany a warrant is issued for **the arrest of Labor Commissioner Peck** on a charge of burning the written replies received from manufacturers — the confidential documents on which he based his recent report. [Oct. 24. The case is dismissed.]

Sept. 17±. *Ark.* At North Little Rock about 50 masked men take John Leimor from his home, strip and lash him with a bull-whip for whipping his wife.

Sept. 18. *Chicago.* The Trades and Labor Assembly, by a vote of 119 to 40, **declines to take part in the dedication exercises at the World's Fair,** because the gates are to be kept **closed on Sunday.**

Sept. 19. *D. C.* **The 26th National Encampment of the Grand Army at Washington** is opened by the dedication of Grand Army Place, and a parade of troops.

[Sept. 20. **Fifty thousand men march** in the grand parade. Sept. 21.

A. G. Weissert of Milwaukee is elected National Grand Commander; the encampment closes.]

—*N. Y.* Dennis Sullivan, the superintendent of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad, is shot and seriously wounded by a discharged employee.

—*Mo.* Two men hold up and rob a train on the Missouri Pacific road, securing several thousand dollars; no arrests.

STATE.

1892 Aug. 26. *Venez.* The American merchant steamship *Caracas* reports that, while in the harbor of Puerto Cabello, six refugees were forcibly taken from her decks by a Venezuelan general and a band of armed men.

Aug. 28. *New York.* The Socialist Labor Party nominates Simon Wing of Mass. for President, and C. H. Matchett of N. Y. for Vice-President; eight delegates are present.

Aug. 30. *Neb.* J. Sterling Morton (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 1. *D. C.* A circular is issued by order of President Harrison requiring all immigrant vessels from infected ports to be detained at quarantine 20 days.

Sept. 2. *D. C.* President Harrison's letter of acceptance as the nominee of the Republican Party for the presidency is published.

Sept. 7. *D. C.* President McLeod of the Reading System testifies before the Senate Committee on Coal.

—*Conn.* Gen. Merwin (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—*N. H.* John B. Smith (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Luther F. McKinney (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 9. *D. C.* The War Department, by direction of the President, grants the use of Sandy Hook for quarantined steamship passengers.

John Wanamaker, P. M. G., issues an order authorizing postmasters of free delivery cities and rural communities to put up letter-boxes for collection and delivery of mail at house-doors by request of citizens.

Sept. 10. *New York.* A shipload of arms on the *South Portland*, supposed to be for the Venezuela revolutionists, is detained in port by Collector Francis Hendricks.

Sept. 12. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower issues a proclamation concerning the acquirement of Fire Island, and warning all persons against illegal interference with its use as a quarantine station; the Islip Board of Health secures from Judge Barnard a writ restraining the landing of passengers on the island.

Sept. 13. *Conn.* Luzon B. Morris (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—*N. J.* John Kean, Jr. (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 14. *Mass.* William H. Haile (Rep.) of Springfield is nominated for governor.

—*N. J.* George T. Werts (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—*N. Y.* Delegates from every State and Territory in the Union arrive in Buffalo to attend the Republican League National Convention.

Sept. 16. Gens. Weaver and Field, in an address to the country, accept the People's Party presidential nominations.

Sept. 19. *Ind.* The Hendricks County Circuit Court declares that the registration clause of the election law is class legislation, and therefore unconstitutional; the State Apportionment Acts of 1886 and 1891 are declared unconstitutional by Judge Bundy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Aug. 23. *Mass.* The 250th anniversary of the settlement of Gloucester is celebrated.

—*New York.* A receiver is appointed for the Order of the Iron Hall.

Aug. 26. *New York.* A man attempts suicide by leaping from the High Bridge into the Harlem River, but is only slightly hurt.

City officials are taking renewed precautions against cholera.

Aug. 27. *New York.* The Metropolitan Opera House is almost wholly burned; loss on scenery and costumes destroyed, $1,000,000.

Aug. 28. *Colo.* All the timber on the mountains from Tin Cup to Texas Creek has been burned, and fully twenty square miles of timber are completely destroyed.

—*New York.* Vessels are detained at quarantine to be inspected for cholera cases; the Health Department takes active measures to prevent the disease from reaching the city.

Aug. 30. *Wash.* The town of Conconully is almost entirely consumed by fire; only a few houses remain; estimated loss, $100,000.

Aug. 31. *Ia.* At Independence, the mare *Nancy Hanks* lowers the world's trotting record to 2.05¼, beating her own record by two seconds.

—*New York.* The Health Board issues orders and rules looking to improved sanitation in ferry-houses, railway-stations, etc., and for the treatment of people taken suddenly ill in public places.

The steamer *Moravia* arrives from Hamburg with cholera on board; she reports 22 deaths on the voyage. The *Normannia*, *Rugia*, and *Stubbenhuk*, from Hamburg, follow, are ordered to the lower Bay, and quarantined.

Sept. 1. *U. S.* To shut out the cholera the Government proclaims 20 days' quarantine for all European vessels.

—±. The steel steamer *Western Reserve* is broken in two on Lake Superior; 26 lives are lost; two or three vessels on the great lakes are lost in a storm with all on board.

Sept. 2. *New York.* The Inman steamer *City of Berlin*, the National Line steamer *Europe*, and the Cunarder *Gallia* are released from quarantine and allowed to go to their respective docks.

A conflict of authority arises between Dr. Jenkins, city health officer, and the Federal authorities respecting quarantine arrangements.

Sept. 4. *N. Y.* Charles F. Peck, the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, reasserts the accuracy of his figures on the favorable operation of the McKinley Law.

Sept. 5. *N. Y.* A West Shore express-train having a defective engine plunges into the Hudson River; several persons are killed.

Sept. 6. *N. Y.* A freight blockade 10 miles long occurs on the Reading Road near Buffalo.

—*New York.* There are 11 new cases of cholera and one death on board the ships in the lower Bay.

Sept. 7. *Cal.* The 42d anniversary of the admission of California into the Union is celebrated as a legal holiday.

—*La.* James Corbett defeats John L. Sullivan at New Orleans, and wins from him the boxing championship of America.

—*New York.* Some new cases of cholera occur among passengers quarantined in the lower Bay; arrangements are made to place cabin passengers on Fire Island or Sandy Hook.

—*Pa.* Trains collide at Eckenrode Mills; 14 persons are killed.

Sept. 9. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower directs Health Officer Jenkins to purchase land on Fire Island, if necessary, to establish a quarantine station.

Sept. 10. *New York.* In the lower Bay 11 new cases of cholera break out on the *Scandia*; the *Normannia's* passengers are put on the steamer *Stonington*; the Surf Hotel property on Fire Island is bought for quarantine purposes, and work begun at Sandy Hook. [Only a few cases of cholera develop among all the quarantined passengers.]

Sept. 11. *Mass.* Nine persons are killed and 51 injured by a train accident in a fog on the Fitchburg Railroad at West Cambridge Junction.

Sept. 14. *New York.* The Health Department announces that six persons had died in the city from cholera; that careful disinfection of the premises has followed; and that there have been no new cases; there are several new cases on the steamers down the Bay.

Sept. 15. *N. Y.* The *Normannia's* cabin passengers are released from quarantine at Fire Island.

Sept. 16. *New York.* One new case of suspected cholera is announced; the steamer *Bohemia* reports 52 cases on her voyage; the *Normannia's* passengers leave Fire Island for the city.

Sept. 18. *N. Y.* Troops are sent from Brooklyn to Fire Island, and the *Wyoming's* passengers land at the hotel without opposition; steerage passengers from the *Normannia* and *Rugia* are landed at Camp Low, Sandy Hook, and strict quarantine of the place is begun. [There are nearly 4,000 passengers on the cholera vssels.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Oct. 1. *Me.* **Harbor Defense Ram No. 1** is launched at Bath.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Sept. 21. *Mass. — Conn.* **Two statues of Columbus** are unveiled, one at Boston and another at Willimantic.

Sept. 22. *Cal.* ***The Mountebanks,*** an opera by W. S. Gilbert and Alfred Collier, is first sung in this country at Baldwin's Theater, San Francisco.

Sept. 26. *Boston.* The Art Commission rejects the proposed *replica* of Buyen's **statue of Columbus** to be erected in this city.

—— *New York.* ***The Fencing Master,*** an opera by Reginald De Koven, is first sung in this country at the Casino.

Sept. 27. *Phila.* **Lieut. Peary** makes a preliminary report of his work to the Academy of Natural Science.

Sept.* *Pa.* **A soldiers' monument** is unveiled at Mahanoy City.

Oct. 29. *Colo.* **Extensive deposits of talcose silica,** carrying a large percentage of corundum or emery, are discovered in Denver.

Nov. 2. *New York.* A new wing of the **American Museum of Natural History** is opened.

Nov. 4. *Chicago.* **A monument to the anarchists,** Spies, Parsons, Engel, Fischer, and Lingg, is dedicated in Waldheim Cemetery.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
Sept. 20. Ulman, Daniel, maj.-gen. vols., A83.
Sept. 23. **Pope, John,** maj.-gen. U. S. A., A70.
Sept. 24. Gilmore, Patrick S., band-master of N. Y., A62.
Sept. 25. Husted, James W., brig.-gen. vols., politician, A59.
Oct. 1. Atkins, Hiram, journalist, political leader in Vt., A83.
Oct. 2. Douglas, John H., Gen. Grant's last physician, A65.
Oct. 10. Price, T. B., Confederate brig.-gen., A61.
Oct. 24. Swinton, William, author, journalist, writer of school-books, A59.
Nov. 2. Schwatka, Frederick, lieut. U. S. A., arctic explorer, author, A43.

CHURCH.

1892 Sept. 27. *N. J.* **The German Catholic Congress** opens at Newark with the celebration of high mass by Archbishop Corrigan, assisted by other prelates.

Sept. 28. *It.* **Pope Leo** gives orders to create the Archbishopric of Dallas, Tex.

Oct. 3. *New York.* **Pope Leo's encyclical on the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin** is read in all the Roman Catholic churches.

Oct. 4. *Chicago.* The 83d annual session of the **American Board** of Commissioners for Foreign Missions begins. [Oct. 7. Dr. R. S. Storrs is reelected president.]

Oct. 5. *Md.* **The Triennial General Convention** (Protestant Episcopal) begins at Baltimore.

[Oct. 6. It begins the work of revising the Prayer Book. Oct. 7. It sits as a Board of Missions. Oct. 17. It adopts a new hymnal. Oct. 25. It elects Rev. Dr. W. R. Thomas missionary bishop of Northern Michigan, and adjourns *sine die.*]

Oct. 8±. *Utah.* **The Mormons** hold their semi-annual conference in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, President Woodruff presiding.

Oct. 11. *New York.* As a part of the **Columbus celebration religious services** are held in the churches of this and neighboring cities, some on an elaborate scale.

Oct. 17. *Mich.* **Salvationists are attacked** in Wyandotte; five persons are seriously injured, one fatally.

Nov. 1. *New York.* **Dr. W. M. Taylor** resigns from the pastorate of the Broadway Tabernacle.

The trial of Rev. C. A. Briggs begins before the Presbytery of New York.

[Nov. 20. The Presbytery votes to strike out two charges especially objected to by the defendant. Vote, 74–54. Dec. 7. Defendant pleads not guilty. Dec. 30. He is acquitted. Vote, 6–18.]

LETTERS.

1892 Sept. 29. *N. Y.* **Dr. Anson J. Upton** of Auburn Theological Seminary **is elected chancellor** by the Regents of the University at Albany in place of George William Curtis, deceased.

—— *Mass.* **Harvard opens its 256th year** with the largest attendance in its history.

Oct. 1. *Chicago.* **The University of Chicago** begins its work with inauguration ceremonies extreme in their simplicity.

Oct. 2. *Ind.* Dr. G. S. Burroughs of Amherst accepts the presidency of **Wabash College** at Crawfordsville.

——±. *Minn.* At the school elections **the Faribault plan is defeated** by a majority of 200 in 1,000 votes; the nuns wearing their peculiar dress while acting as teachers is said to have been the cause.

Oct. 3. *Wis.* The University of Wisconsin organizes a **University Extension** department, Lyman P. Powell, formerly of Johns Hopkins, manager.

Oct. 4. *Mich.* The Detroit Board of Education practically **excludes Roman Catholic teachers** from the public schools. [Nov. 11. It **rescinds resolutions** requiring anti-Catholic qualifications for positions as teachers.]

SOCIETY.

1892 Sept. 20. *Ark.* **Nine negroes** and two whites are shot dead in a race-war at Thornton.

—— *Ky.* J. B. Rucker, editor of the Somerset *Reporter* (Prohibition), is **mortally wounded by an unknown assassin.**

——±. *Cal.* **The Six Companies** issue another proclamation urging the Chinese in the United States to ignore the **Geary Registration law;** the Emperor of China is appealed to.

Sept. 21. *Kan.* Robbers **wreck a train** on the Atchison road in an attempt to secure $1,000,000 known to be thereon; four persons are killed and 25 injured.

Sept. 22. *New York.* The Chinese Civil Rights League holds a mass-meeting in Cooper Union, protesting vigorously against the legislation forbidding rights to the Chinese granted to all others.

—— *Pa.* Lieut.-Col. Streator, Col. Hawkins, and Assist.-Surg. Grim are indicted for aggravated assault and battery in connection with the punishment of Private Iams at Homestead. [Acquitted.] (See Army, July 24.)

Sept. 25. *Wash.* Three highwaymen **shoot the assistant-cashier of a bank** in Roslyn; they secure $10,000 and make their escape.

Sept. 26. *Colo.* **A riot occurs at an anti-Catholic lecture** on "Romanist Influence in Public Schools" at Cheyenne; two men are seriously wounded.

Sept. 27. *Phila.* Four mail-drivers are arrested on the charge of robbing the mails.

Sept. 29. *N. Y.* Three non-union lumbershovers at Buffalo are injured by union men in a riot with clubs and stones.

—— *Tenn.* Marshal Brown **raids an illicit distillery** in West Tennessee, capturing 1,000 barrels of liquor.

Oct. 1. *Cal.* **J. W. Smith is lynched at Dunsmir;** he was charged with killing his wife and 6-year-old daughter at Castela.

—— *Chicago.* Warrants are issued for the arrest of John Cudahy and Austin J. Wright, **charged with conspiracy to make a corner in pork.**

Oct. 3. *New York.* Burton C. Webster **is sentenced to 19 years in prison** for killing Charles E. Goodwin in August, 1891.

—— *Pa.* A daring attempt is made to **rob a bank** in Erie at midday; the cashier is shot in the face, but the robbers are captured.

Oct. 5. *Kan.* **Three Dalton brothers** and two members of their gang and five residents of Coffeyville are killed in an attempt to capture the former while in the act of robbing two banks.

—— *Phila.* William W. Runk, a wealthy merchant, kills himself; he had been speculating with the firm's funds in the absence and without the knowledge of his partner while the latter was in Europe.

Oct. 8. *New York.* **The Columbian Celebration** is begun by special services in the Hebrew synagogues, and by the opening reception at the Art Loan Exhibition at the National Academy of Design.

[Oct. 11. It continues with a midday **naval parade in the bay and North River,** and in the evening a Roman Catholic school children parade, literary exercises in Carnegie Music Hall, a concert at Seventh Regiment Armory, and fireworks on the East River Bridge.

Oct. 12. **A military and civil parade** takes place in the daytime, including public school children and college students, and a character pageant with floats in the evening. The Columbus Monument, the gift of Italy to America, is dedicated.

Oct. 13. It closes with a banquet at the Lenox Lyceum : addresses are made by Vice-President Morton, Secretary Foster, Gov. Flower and others.]

Oct. 15. *New York.* Dominico L. Ruiz, consul-general for Ecuador for nine years at this port, is arrested for forgery.

Oct. 17. *Ida.* A gang of nine horse-thieves are killed or disabled in a fight with stockmen.

—— *N. Mex.* All the telegraph operators on the Santa Fé system, 900 in number, leave their posts at 10.A.M., on an order of Chief Ramsey to strike, which proves to be a forgery by a joking operator; all traffic is suspended for 12 hours; the joker is discharged.

—— *New York.* Mr. Cleveland declines to be present in Chicago at the World's Fair dedication, because he is a candidate for the presidency.

Oct. 18. *Colo.* A strike on the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad ends.

Oct. 20. *O.* The annual convention of the American Street Railway Association opens at Cleveland.

Oct. 23. *Mo.* Four masked men hold up Ticket Agent Stokes at the Frisco Station, and rob both the station and agent.

Oct. 25. *Mass.* Alderman Bolton is put on trial at Lawrence for taking bribes in connection with a liquor license.

—— *Tex.* Dr. H. Jones, a prominent physician, shoots and kills Capt. W. G. Vial at ex-Confederates headquarters at Dallas.

Oct. 27. *D. C.* The funeral of Mrs. Harrison takes place in the East Room of the White House, after which the funeral train starts for Indianapolis. (Died Oct. 25.)

Oct. 28. *Colo.* The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is in session at Denver; 500 delegates are present. [Miss Frances E. Willard is reelected president.]

Oct. 29. *Minn.* A. E. Law, Northern Pacific Division superintendent, is fined $50 or 60 days in the workhouse for overworking his employees.

—— *New York.* Eighty-six Hebrew cloakmakers are arrested for breaking the Sunday law.

Oct. 31. *S. C.* Charleston begins the celebration of its "Gala Week," in commemoration of its gratitude for assistance afforded after the earthquakes.

Nov. 1. *Ala.* A train is held up and robbed on the East Tennessee, Virginia, and Georgia Railroad.

Nov. 2. *Kan.* Ford County Bank, Spearville, is robbed by two armed men; they are pursued, but escape with the booty.

STATE.

1892 Sept. 20. *N. Y.* An attempt to appoint none but Democratic election inspectors in Buffalo is foiled.

Sept. 22. *N. Y.* The General Term at Saratoga decides the Apportionment Act by the extra session constitutional in the Oneida County case.

Sept. 26. *N. Y.* Mr. Cleveland's letter, accepting the nomination for the presidency, is made public.

Sept. 27. *Conn.* The Supreme Court decides in favor of the Republicans in the contested election cases.

—— *Mass.* William E. Russell (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Wis.* The Supreme Court practically decides that the reapportionment made by the extra session of the Legislature is invalid.

Sept. 28. *D. C.* The text of the Chilean claims treaty is made public.

Oct. 1. *D. C.* The Treasury Department reports the public debt reduced $708,000 in September.

Oct. 2. *D. C.* Secretary Foster notifies foreign governments that the International Monetary Conference will begin in Brussels on the 22d of November.

Oct. 4. *New York.* Mr. Cleveland addresses the convention of the National Association of Democratic Clubs at the Academy of Music.

Oct. 10. *D. C.* The Supreme Court at Washington opens; George Shiras, Jr., of Pa. is sworn in as associate justice.

—— *Wis.* Gov. Peck convenes the Legislature for the third time to reapportion the State.

Oct. 12. *Va.* Republicans make an agreement to unite with the Third party in many districts.

Oct. 13. *New York.* The Court of Appeals, by a vote of five to two, upholds the constitutionality of the Apportionment Act of 1892, affirming that the courts have no power to interfere with the discretion of the Legislature.

Oct. 17. *D. C.* The U. S. Supreme Court decides that the Michigan plan of choosing Presidential electors by Congressional districts is constitutional.

Oct. 22. *Wis.* Both houses of the Legislature adjourn without agreeing on an Apportionment Bill.

Oct. 27. *D. C.* A Treasury report is issued showing a large increase in the domestic tin-plate industry during the last quarter.

Oct. 29. *N. Dak.* The Turtle Indians cede all right and title to lands in the Devil's Lake district, with certain reservations, for $1,000,000 in twenty annual payments.

Oct. 31. *D. C.* President Harrison issues a proclamation extending the benefits of the Copyright Law to the citizens of Italy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Sept. 20. *O.* Thirteen persons are killed and several injured in a collision on the Fort Wayne Railroad.

Sept. 21. *New York.* Four women are killed and many injured in a panic caused by a small fire in a Hebrew synagogue.

Sept. 22. *Chicago.* Liverymen form a trust, fixing the price of carriages during the World's Fair dedication parade at $22 each per day.

Sept. 25. *New York.* It is officially reported that there is no cholera, either in the city or at quarantine.

Sept. 26. *Phila.* The Board of Health orders all wells in the city to be filled up.

Sept. 28. *Ind. Nancy Hanks* trots a mile in 2.04 on a regulation track at Terre Haute.

—— *Cal.* The 350th anniversary of the discovery of San Diego Bay is celebrated.

Sept. 29. *New York.* The Aldermen grant trolley franchises without cost.

Sept. 30. *Phila.* The beneficial order of Social Guardians makes an assignment.

Oct. 5. *New York.* A preliminary challenge for the America cup is received from Lord Dunraven by the New York Yacht Club. [Dec. 13. The challenge is accepted.]

Oct. 7. *Mass.* Woburn celebrates the 250th anniversary of its settlement.

Oct. 8. *N. C.* Raleigh celebrates its 100th anniversary with an elaborate street pageant, etc.

Oct. 16. *Conn.* Stamford begins the four days' celebration of its 250th anniversary.

Oct. 18. *New York.* The Aldermen's amendment forbidding the use of the trolley in this city is signed by Mayor Grant.

Oct. 19. The steamship *City of Paris* arrives in New York Harbor, having made the voyage from Queenstown in five days, 14 hours, and 24 minutes, thus beating all previous records on the westward trip.

Oct. 21. *Chicago.* Columbian Exposition dedication.

Pres. Higginbotham of the World's Columbian Exposition formally presents the exposition grounds and buildings to President Palmer of the World's Columbian Commission, and they are dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, by Levi P. Morton, Vice-President of the United States, on behalf of President Harrison; Chauncey M. Depew and Henry Watterson deliver the addresses. [Exposition to open May 1, 1893.]

Oct. 24. *Pa.* Seven persons are killed and about 25 injured in a collision on the Reading Railroad near Philadelphia.

Oct. 25. *Mo.* The wrecking of a train near Phillipsburgh causes six deaths.

Oct. 26. *New York.* The Park Board authorizes the construction of an aquarium and other improvements at Battery Park.

Oct. 28. *Wis.* A fire at Milwaukee burns 300 buildings, devastating 26 acres, with a loss of four lives and $5,000,000; relief is provided for homeless people.

Oct. 31. *N. J.* A forest fire near Franklin Park destroys 1,000 acres of timber.

Nov. 1. *Neb.* The wrecking of a train near Grand Island causes seven deaths.

Nov. 2±. *Pa.* Twenty-five miles of forest fires are raging along the ridges near Johnstown.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Nov. 5. *Pa.* In the Iams case at Pittsburg, **Col. Hawkins and Lieut.-Col. Streator are found not guilty** of cruelty. (See July 26.)

Nov. 8±. *Ariz.* Soldiers are **pursuing Yaqui Indians** who are on the war-path.

Nov. 11. *N. Y.* **The protected cruiser** *Cincinnati* is launched at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Nov. 28. Com. Skerrett is appointed to the command of the Pacific Station Navy.

Dec. 10. *Wash.* **Naval dry docks on Puget Sound** Naval Station are begun.

Dec. 12. *Chile.* **The protected cruiser** *Baltimore* sails from Valparaiso for San Francisco, her presence being no longer necessary.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Nov. 6. *Ky.* **Gray squirrels** are doing immense damage near Petersville.

—*Ind.* **A large oil-well,** dug near Camden, flows 2,000 barrels a day.

—*R. I.* **Gold** is discovered in Lincoln, the mine assaying $15 a ton.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.
Nov. 14. Hoey, John, Pres. Adams Express Co., A68.
— Merrimon, Augustus S., chief justice of N. C., A62.
Nov. 29. Scott, John W., Pres. clergyman, A92.
— Wyant, Alexander H., landscape painter, A59.
Dec. 1. Hoyt, Henry M., Gov. of Pa., A62.
Dec. 2. Gould, Jay, speculator, capitalist, left $72,000,000, A56.
Dec. 4. Brice, B. W., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A86.
Dec. 5. Leaming, James R., specialist in throat diseases, A72.
Dec. 7. Newberry, John S., geologist, A70.
Dec. 15. Gibson, Randall L., senator for La., A60.
Dec. 16. Brannam, John M., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A72.

CHURCH.

1892 Nov. 14. *O.* The trial for heresy of **Rev. Henry P. Smith** of the Lane Theological Seminary is initiated before the Presbytery at Cincinnati.

[Nov. 21. The trial proper begins. Nov. 25. The Presbytery sustains the sufficiency of the third charge, and the case will go to a formal trial. Dec. 31. The Presbytery suspends Dr. Smith. Vote, 31–27.]

Nov. 15. *Boston.* **The World's Convention of Christians at Work** is in session.

Nov. 16. *New York.* The Roman Catholic **archbishops of the United States meet** in conclave.

Nov. 21–23. *New York.* The Continental Congress of the **Salvation Army** is in session.

Nov. 26±. *New York.* Many clergymen and influential church-members are enrolled in the **Salvation Army's Auxiliary League.**

Dec. 5. *D. C.* The Central Conference of **American Hebrew Rabbis** is in session at Washington.

Dec. 12. *N. J.* **Rev. P. Corrigan,** Roman Catholic priest in Hoboken, is put on trial for criticising Cahenslyism as manifested at the recent German convention. [Ends in compromise.]

Dec. 18. *N. Y.* **Rabbi H. Rosenberg is expelled** from the Temple Beth-Jacob in Brooklyn for eating pork.

LETTERS.

1892 Nov. 13±. *Chicago.* President Harper succeeds in purchasing for the **University of Chicago** the great 40-inch lenses made for the University of California.

Nov. 16. *Ill.* The New **Natural History University of Illinois** is dedicated.

Nov. 21. *N. Y.* **A public-school protection league** is formed in Buffalo by prominent business men, lawyers, and clergymen, the object being to keep the control of the schools free from political interference.

Dec. 1. *Chicago.* **The Western Associated Press** reorganizes as "The Associated Press."

—*Ga.* Chrisman Hall, costing $30,000, is dedicated at **Clark University** in Atlanta.

Dec. 10. *Mass.* **A $100,000 library** is presented to Fairhaven by the children of H. H. Rogers of New York City, in memory of a deceased sister.

Dec. 14. *New York.* **The Teachers College** takes its new name; its charter becomes absolute.

SOCIETY.

1892 Nov. 4. *Cal.* The authorities seize **1,000 five-tael tins of opium** concealed in barrels of salmon at San Francisco.

—*Neb.* W. G. Pollock, a New York salesman, **is shot, and robbed** of a $15,000 case of diamonds, in a sleeper on a train in the Missouri Valley; the thief escapes.

Nov. 5. *Ala.* **Sixteen persons are indicted for murder** and 18 for assault at St. Stephens, for lynching Chris. Chrisman in June.

—*La.* **John Hastings is lynched** at Jonesville.

The Amalgamated Council of New Orleans **orders a general strike,** to secure a recognition of unionism.

[Nov. 11. About 25,000 **strikers return to work** without having accomplished the object of the strike.]

Nov. 8. *Cal.* **A masked highwayman stops a stage** between San Francisco and Sierra City, and secures its express-box.

—*O.* W. J. Gill, a councilman of Toledo, **indicted for soliciting bribes,** is found guilty.

The entire system of the Consolidated **Street-Railway in Columbus is tied up;** the conductors and motor-men have gone on strike.

—*Tenn.* In Melvin **a fight,** the result of a long-standing feud, takes place between the Swofford and Tollette families; two of the Swoffords and one of the Tollettes are killed.

Nov. 9. *New York.* A confidential clerk of James E. Ward and Co. **is arrested for embezzling $40,000.**

—*O.* **A strike on the street-railroads** in Columbus **stops all the cars.**

Nov. 11. *Chicago.* Ex-Banker S. A. Kean **is arrested** on indictment by the grand jury **for feloniously receiving deposits** at the time of the bank failure.

—*New York.* **A memorial service is held in Cooper Union for the Chicago anarchists** hanged on Nov. 11, 1887.

Nov. 12. *Va.* Dr. Moffett, a Baptist pastor in North Danville and **Prohibition leader, is treacherously shot** and killed by J. T. Clark, a lawyer and Democratic politician; **Clark is in jail** charged with murder.

Nov. 15. *Tenn.* **The National Farmers' Alliance Convention** opens in Memphis. [Nov. 18. H. L. Loukes of South Dakota is elected president.]

—*Mo.* **The Knights of Labor Convention** begins in St. Louis.

—*N. Y.* M. A. Schwert, town collector of Hamburg, is missing; there is a shortage in his accounts of **more than $15,000.**

Nov. 16. *N. H.* **The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry,** begins its 12th annual convention in Concord, J. H. Brigham of Ohio presiding.

Nov. 18. *New York.* W. H. Parsons is elected president of the **National League for the Protection of American Institutions** in place of John Jay, who resigns in consequence of ill-health.

—*Tex.* Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d Cavalry, **is killed by a United States deputy-marshal** in a court-room in San Antonio.

Nov. 19. *Cal.* **Highbinders** in San Francisco shoot a Chinaman because he refused to pay blackmail.

[Nov. 20. **Five armed highbinders** are captured in San Francisco while prosecuting their murderous intentions; they wear bullet-proof coats.]

—*O.* **Several women** are chosen delegates to the **Convention of Locomotive Engineers** at Columbus.

Nov. 20. *N. J.* At Allentown **two robbers force the cashier of the bank** to give them $2,700; they are afterwards captured.

Nov. 22. *N. Y.* **A suit is entered in Brooklyn against the Board of Supervisors.** Cause, waste of public funds in paying $6,000 for stands on Columbus Day and $2,000 for decorations; the aldermen paid $11,000 for similar purposes.

Nov. 23. *Pa.* Sylvester Critchlow, the Homestead **striker accused of murder, is acquitted.**

Nov. 25. *Chicago.* **A juryman is sentenced to one year's imprisonment** for trying to secure a bribe.

—*Wash.* **Masked men rob the passengers** in a sleeping-car on the Northern Pacific Railroad, near Hot Springs.

Nov. 28. *Chicago.* C. R. Williams, a trusted employee of Rand, McNally, and Co. of Chicago, is arraigned **for the embezzlement of $25,000.**

Nov. 30. *Ky.* Ex-Speaker Harvey Myers of the Legislature **is indicted for offering a bribe.**

—*New York.* Mrs. A. A. Anderson **gives $350,000 to Roosevelt Hospital** for the erection of a memorial pavilion.

Dec. 1±. *Pa.* The Pittsburg authorities are **closing all disorderly houses,** the inmates are to be cared for by ministers and church members so far as possible.

Dec. 3. *Md.* **The National Prison Reform Association** meets in Baltimore; Ex-President Hayes delivers the annual address.

—— *N. J.* A license is granted by the County Court to sell liquor in Vineland for the first time in its history.

Dec. 6. *New York.* G. W. Gardner, agent of the Parkhurst Society is arrested on the charge of blackmailing a woman. (A conspiracy.)

—— *New York.* Police Superintendent Byrnes makes serious charges in a newspaper against Dr. C. H. Parkhurst.

[Dec. 7. Dr. Parkhurst answers the attack on him made by Police Superintendent Byrnes. He charges that the police are accomplices of law-breakers, and receive large sums of money for the protection of criminals. Dec. 8. Supt. Byrnes replies. Dec. 9. Dr. Parkhurst publishes another statement.]

The provisions of the will of Jay Gould are made public; the entire estate goes to the family, the great bulk of it being divided among his six children, and nothing for the relief of human misery.

Dec. 8. *Ill.* Telegraph operators on the Rock Island Railroad strike, but trains continue to run.

[Dec. 17. *Neb.* The Rock Island telegraph operators at Omaha declare the strike lost, and favor boycotting the road.]

—— *Ky.* Two negroes and one white man are taken from jail and lynched by a mob at Williamsburg.

Dec. 9. *N. Y.* Teachers in St. Paul's School, Garden City, go on strike.

Dec. 10. *N. Y.* The State has formally assumed the care of all its insane poor, except those in New York and Kings Counties.

Dec. 11. *Conn.* Two thousand persons sign the pledge in New Haven at a temperance meeting conducted by Edward Murphy.

—— *Pa.* The details of a conspiracy to poison non-union workmen at Homestead are made public in Pittsburg.

Dec. 12. *Phila.* The 12th annual session of the American Federation of Labor begins.

—— *Tex.* Garza, the Mexican rebel, invades Mexico from Texas, burns a barrack, and returns.

Dec. 13. *W. Va.* Three robbers board a train near Huntington, and are stoutly resisted; two passengers are shot, one mortally wounded.

—— *Wyo.* Two armed men raid the town of Gillette, and escape capture.

Dec. 14. *Phila.* The American Federation of Labor resolves that, as the strike and boycott have failed as weapons of organized labor, a campaign of education should be inaugurated, looking to the power of the ballot to settle union supremacy. [It favors the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday.]

Dec. 17. *N. C.* The revenue authorities capture 10 illicit stills in Wilkes County, and three in Catawba County, with 4,000 gallons of liquor; they arrest one moonshiner.

——± *Wash.* A 16-year-old highwayman is terrorizing ranchers and deputy sheriffs near Dungeness.

STATE.

1892 Nov. 8. *U. S.* The 24th Presidential Election; Democrats elected.

Grover Cleveland (Dem.) of N. Y., 5,554,226; Benjamin Harrison (Rep.) of Ind., 5,175,202; James B. Weaver (People's Party) of Ia., 1,041,028; John Bidwell (Prohib.) of Cal., 264,133; Simon Wing (Social Labor) of Mass., 21,164.

Candidates for Vice-President; Adlai E. Stevenson (Dem.) of Ill., Whitelaw Reid (Rep.) of N. Y., James G. Field (People's Party) of Va., James B. Cranfill (Prohib.) of Tex., and Charles H. Matchett (Social Labor) of N. Y. Cleveland's plurality, 380,810. Total popular vote, including scattering, 12,110,636.

—— *Kan.* The proposition to hold a Constitutional Convention, and to cessate the enforcement of prohibitory laws, is adopted at the election.

—— The People's Party carry Kansas and North Dakota, and they will hold the balance of power in the U. S. Senate.

—— *N. Y.* In the investigation of the Buffalo election frauds case, the ballots cast show by count in court that two Republicans, Quinby and Emerson, received a majority, instead of a minority, as returned.

Nov. 23. *Pa.* The Committee of the U. S. Senate, investigating the Pinkerton system, begins its sessions at Pittsburg; H. C. Frick testifies.

Dec. 2. *Wyo.* John E. Osborne (Dem.), candidate for governor, takes the oath of office before the returns are canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers.

Dec. 3. *New York.* Robert A. Pinkerton testifies before the Senate investigating committee regarding the Homestead troubles.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* The 52d Congress: the second session opens.

Both Houses meet, but adjourn without transacting business of importance.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: David B. Hill of N. Y. introduces a bill to repeal the Sherman Silver Law; the House passes the bill to stop the reduction in the Engineer Corps of the Navy.

—— *Ill.* Judge Gresham declares a part of Sec. 12 of the Interstate Commerce Act unconstitutional.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the bill to stop the reduction of the Naval Engineer Corps; the Chilean Claims Treaty is ratified.

Dec. 9. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Printing Bill.

Dec. 12. *Ind.* The Indiana Supreme Court declares unconstitutional the Apportionment Act passed by the Democratic Legislature two years ago.

Dec. 13. *D. C.* Secretary of State Foster replies to certain strictures of Minister Foster of Canada upon the President's message.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Army Appropriation Bill, calling for $24,202,739.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Nov. 6. *N. Y.* Two blocks of buildings are burned in Brooklyn; total loss, $600,000, and fifty families made homeless.

—— *Pa.* The boiler of a locomotive on the Reading Railroad explodes at Conner's Crossing, killing five men and fatally injuring another.

Nov. 10. *Conn.* A British syndicate buys the Platt and Whitney Works in Hartford for $2,500,000.

—— *Ia.* Four persons are burned to death in a railroad accident.

Nov. 11. *Me.* Camden is almost destroyed by fire; loss estimated at from $350,000 to $500,000.

Nov. 15. *Tenn.* The National Farmers' Alliance convenes at Memphis.

Nov. 19. *Phila.* The coinage of Columbus souvenir half-dollars is begun at the mint.

Nov. 22. *Mass.* A kettle made in 1642, at the Saugus Iron Works,—the first iron casting in America,—is presented to the city of Lynn.

Nov. 23. *Neb.* Four men are killed and three fatally injured in a railroad collision near Grand Island.

Nov. 25. *R. I.* "The Breakers," the summer home of Cornelius Vanderbilt at Newport, is destroyed by fire; loss, $300,000.

Nov. 29. *New York.* The aldermen give the Power Company a franchise on very easy terms. Vote, 15–5.

Nov. 30. *La.* A Nicaragua Canal Convention opens at New Orleans. [It passes resolutions calling on the Government to aid the enterprise.]

Nov. * *Phila.* Electric street-cars are introduced.

Dec. 3. *La.* The street-railroad systems of New Orleans are bought by a New York syndicate for $10,000,000.

Dec. 6. *Phila.* The *Public Ledger* building is much damaged by fire; loss, $250,000.

Dec. 8. *N. Y.* The Silversmiths' Company is incorporated at Albany; capital, $12,000,000.

Dec. 11. Western subscription book publishers combine; capital, $3,500,000.

—— *Mo.* The first street-railroad mail-car, for collecting, sorting, and delivering postal matter, is introduced at St. Louis.

Dec. 12. *New York.* A number of the overdue German steamer *Spree's* passengers arrive on the *Etruria.*

Dec. 13. *Md.* Six large warehouses and 16,000 bales of cotton are burned in Baltimore; loss, $700,000.

Dec. 15. *Phila.* The police census gives a population of 1,142,653, an increase since 1890 of 95,689.

Dec. 17. *Chicago.* President Higginbotham, of the World's Fair Commission, accepts from the manufacturers of the Remington typewriter the bid of $10,000 for the first Columbian half-dollar issued from the mint.

—— *Minn.* Eight men are killed and several injured in a wreck on the Great Northern Railway at Nelson.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Dec. 22. *D. C.* John P. Hawkins is commissioned brigadier-general.

Dec. 27. *Tex.* An encounter takes place between troops and bandits on the Mexican border.

1893 Jan. 6. *D. C.* Charles M. Terrell is commissioned colonel — pay department. [Jan. 22. Thaddeus H. Stanton — pay department.]

Jan. 7. *Ill.* Plans are on foot to organize a Naval Reserve in Illinois.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* Commander Silas W. Terry is promoted captain. [Feb. 25. Merrill Miller. Apr. 27. John J. Reed. May 9. Mortimer L. Johnson. May 15. Edwin M. Shepherd. June 27. Robeley D. Evans. Sept. 27. George W. Coffin.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 * * *Pa.* Many monuments are dedicated on the battlefield of Gettysburg during the year.

1893 Jan. 2. *Mass.* E. H. R. Lyman gives to the city of Northampton the deed of an Academy of Music, costing $100,000.

— *Mont.* An avalanche causes disaster near Java Station, on the Great Northern road; four lives are lost.

Jan. 6. *O.* The breaking of an ice-gorge causes $100,000 damages to shipping in the Ohio River at Cincinnati.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892.

Dec. 24. Dent, Frederick T., brig.-gen. U. S. A., A72.
Dec. 25. Henrici, Jacob, communist, at Harmony, Pa., A89.
Dec. 28. Kimball, Richard Burleigh, author, A76.

1893.

Jan. 1. Horsford, Eben N., professor of chemistry at Harvard, A75.
Jan. 2. Lamb, Martha J., historian, A64.
Jan. 3. Pillsbury, Gilbert, abolitionist, A79.
Jan. 6. Cappa, Charles A., band-master, A59.
Jan. 7. Low, Abiel A., merchant, philanthropist, of New York, A82.
Jan. 10. Kenna, John E., senator for W. Va., A45.

CHURCH.

1892 Dec. 23. *New York.* Dr. M'Glynn is restored to his priestly functions by the Papal delegate, Mgr. Satolli.

Dec. 25. *N. Y.* Dr. M'Glynn says mass in a small chapel in Brooklyn, and in the afternoon receives a great ovation from 2,000 people assembled in Cooper Union.

Dec. 27. *New York.* The corner-stone of the (Protestant Episcopal) Cathedral of St. John the Divine, in Morningside Park, is laid by Bishop Potter, Bishop W. C. Doane of Albany delivering the address.

Dec. * The Salvation Army of the United States reports 1,500 officers, 13,000 soldiers, work in 462 cities and towns, 555 outposts established, and 32,433 converts.

* * *Fla.* William Crane Gray is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Florida.

* * *Ga.* C. Kinloch Nelson is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Georgia.

* * *Ill.* Charles R. Hale is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Springfield.

* * The United German Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) in Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin is organized.

* * *Pa.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Allegheny; David MacDill, moderator.

* * *Tenn.* The Annual Convention (Disciples of Christ) is held at Nashville; A. M. Atkinson, president.

* * *Tex.* George Herbert Kinsolving is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Texas.

* * *Wash.* Lemuel H. Wells is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Spokane.

1893 Jan. 5. *O.* Authority is given to mortgage the Roman Catholic cathedral in Cincinnati, in order to secure $62,000 to be paid as a dividend to the creditors of Archbishop Purcell.

Jan. 6. *Okla.* Francis K. Brooke is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Oklahoma.

LETTERS.

1892 Dec. 21. *New York.* A new industrial-school building is opened in Sullivan Street, under the auspices of the Children's Aid Society.

Dec. 26. *O.* John L. Woods, a retired lumber-dealer, gives $120,000 as a Christmas present to the Medical College of Western Reserve University.

Dec. 27. *Chicago.* John D. Rockefeller gives $1,000,000 in bonds to Chicago University, making $3,600,000 as his total gift to that institution.

Dec. 28. *Phila.* The 2d annual conference for the advancement of University Extension is held.

Dec. 29. *Md.* The $500,000 fund for a woman's medical department in Johns Hopkins University is completed by a gift from Miss Mary E. Garrett.

* * *N. Y.* A collection of minerals belonging to Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond, late United States Commissioner of Mines and Mining, is presented to the Brooklyn Institute.

* * *Phila.* The Rev. W. Brenton Greene is selected to fill the chair of Apologetics and Ethics at Princeton Seminary.

* * *Boston. The World* magazine appears.

* * *Phila. Peterson's Magazine* (new series) appears.

* * *The Chinese*, by Robert Coltman, Jr. appears.

* * *Prisons of Air*, by Moncure D. Conway, appears; also *Life of Thomas Paine.*

* * *Life and Letters of Gen. Thomas Jeremiah Jackson (Stonewall Jackson)*, by his wife, Mary Ann Jackson, appears.

* * *Autobiography of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler* appears.

* * *Mark Hopkins*, by Franklin Carter, appears.

* * *The Lesson of the Master*, by Henry James, appears.

* * *A First Family of Tasajara*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Concerning All of Us*, by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, appears.

* * *Latest Literary Essays and Addresses*, by James Russell Lowell, appears.

* * *A History of the People of the United States*, by John Bach McMaster, appears.

* * *Moral Teachings of Science*, by Arabella B. Buckley, appears.

* * *Indika*, by John F. Hurst, appears.

* * *The Life of Charles Sumner*, by Archibald H. Grimké, appears.

* * *The Evolution of Christianity*, by Lyman Abbott, appears.

* * *The Discovery of America*, by John Fiske, appears.

* * *The Colonial Era*, by George Park Fisher, appears.

* * *The Kansas Conflict*, by Charles Robinson, appears.

* * *The Quality of Mercy*, by William Dean Howells appears; also, *An Imperative Duty.*

* * *Sibyl Knox*, by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *The Puritan in Holland, England, and America*, by Douglass Campbell, appears.

* * *Methods of Industrial Remuneration*, by David F. Schloss, appears.

* * *The Life of Joshua R. Giddings*, by George W. Julian, appears.

* * *The Naulahka*, by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, appears.

* * *Silhouettes* of American Life, by Rebecca Harding Davis, appears.

* * *The Wrecker*, by Robert Louis Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne, appears.

* * *Darwin and After Darwin*, by George John Romanes, appears.

* * *The Speech of Monkeys*, by R. L. Garner, appears.

* * *A History of Peru*, by Clements R. Markham, appears.

* * *The Human Mind*, by James Sully, appears.

* * *John Winthrop*, by Joseph H. Twitchell, appears.

* * *History of the New World called America*, by Edward John Payne, appears.

* * *State Papers and Speeches on the Tariff*, by F. W. Taussig, appears.

* * *Primitive Man in Ohio*, by Warren K. Moorehead, appears.

* * *Cotton Mather, the Puritan Priest*, by Barrett Wendell, appears.

* * *Admiral Farragut*, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, appears.

* * *The World's Metal Monetary Systems*, by John Henry Norman, appears.

* * *Man and the Glacial Period*, by G. Frederick Wright, appears.

* * *History of the United States from the Compromise of 1850*, by James Ford Rhodes, appears.

* * *The Arctic Seas*, by Robert Kelley and G. S. Davis, appears.

1893 Jan. 3. *New York.* The public schools reopen with **148,000 children** in attendance.

SOCIETY.

1892 Dec. 23. *N. J.* **Ballot-box stuffers are released** from prison by the Court of Pardons. (See p. 408.)

Dec. 24. *Boston.* **The American Folk-lore Society** is in session.

Dec. 25. *O.* Linemen in the employ of the electric companies of Toledo **go on strike,** and cut the wires.

Dec. 26. *New York.* **Gifts** are made to thousands of children by **the Christmas Society** at Madison Square Garden.

Dec. 28. *N. Y.* **The new Hebrew Orphan Asylum** is dedicated in Brooklyn with addresses by Mayor Boody, Dr. M'Glynn, and others.

—— *Wis.* The South Side Plant of the Milwaukee Street-Railroad Company is **destroyed by a bomb explosion.** Loss, $510,000; the perpetrator is unknown.

Dec. 30. *Ind.* **White Caps** near Kokomo take a man from bed, whip him with hickory switches, and leave him at a distance from his house in the snow in his underclothes and bare feet.

—— *Wyo.* Two U. S. **deputy-marshals and three desperadoes are killed** in a fight.

Dec. 31. *Ia.* W. Mayhor is in jail at Sidney, charged with **murdering five wives.**

* * *Ala.* **A convention of colored people** meets at Tuskegee to provide means for benefiting their race.

* * *Ala.* A fund of $131,362 is raised by special tax to pay a **pension** of $25.60 to each of the 4,955 **disabled Confederate soldiers.**

1893 Jan. 1. The Knights of Pythias report 413,944 members.

Jan. 3. *Ky.* Several persons are killed and wounded in a **conflict** near Caylersville.

—— *Tenn.* Henry Duncan is taken from jail in London and **hanged by a mob.**

Jan. 6. *N. Y.* Kings County Grand Jury brings in a sweeping indictment against city and county officials for frauds in connection with the Columbian Celebration.

Jan. 8. *New York.* Dr. M'Glynn at Cooper Institute states how his restoration to favor with the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church was brought about; he was not required to apologize or retract anything he had said.

Jan. 9. *Boston.* Judge Lathrop of the Supreme Court orders that the **Five-Year Benefit Order** be placed in the hands of a receiver, it having been carried on for the sole benefit of the officers.

STATE.

1892 Dec. 19. *D. C.* **Congress; House:** A bill increasing the **pensions of Mexican War veterans** is passed. [1893 Jan. 2. Approved.]

Dec. 20. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate:** The **sale of Brooklyn Navy-Yard land** is authorized; the bill to **repeal the Federal Elections Law** is discussed.

—— *New York.* **The Bar Association** asks the governor not to appoint **Judge Maynard** to fill the vacancy in the Court of Appeals. [Dec. 30. The governor makes the appointment.]

Dec. 24. *Mont.* By a writ of the court commanding that the votes of the Box Elder precinct be canvassed, **the Legislature is given to the Republicans.**

Dec. 27. *Ida.* The Idaho Apportionment Act is **declared unconstitutional** by the Supreme Court.

Dec. 30. *D. C.* President Harrison proclaims the conclusion of a definite arrangement of **commercial reciprocity with Salvador,** to take effect Dec. 31.

* * *D. C.* Congress appropriates $25,000 for the equipment of the **Naval Reserve.**

Popular Vote for President (Nov. 8).

States.	Candidates.			
	Harrison	*Cleveland*	*Weaver*	*Bidwell*
Ala.	9,197	138,138	85,181	239
Ark.	46,974	87,752	11,831	113
Cal.	118,927	118,151	25,311	8,096
Colo.	38,620	. . .	53,584	1,687
Conn.	77,032	82,395	809	4,026
Del.	18,077	18,581	. .	564
Fla.	. . .	30,143	4,843	570
Ga.	48,305	129,386	42,939	988
Ida.	8,599	2	10,520	288
Ill.	399,288	426,281	22,207	25,870
Ind.	255,615	262,740	22,198	13,044
Ia.	219,373	196,367	20,616	6,322
Kan.	157,241	. . .	163,111	4,553
Ky.	135,441	175,461	23,500	6,442
La.	13,331	87,922	13,332	. .
Me.	62,878	48,024	2,045	3,062
Md.	92,736	113,866	796	5,877
Mass.	202,814	176,813	3,210	7,539
Mich.	222,708	202,296	19,892	14,069
Minn.	122,736	100,579	30,398	14,017
Miss.	1,406	40,237	10,259	610
Mo.	226,762	268,628	41,183	4,298
Mont.	18,838	17,534	7,259	517
Neb.	87,227	24,943	83,134	4,902
Nev.	2,822	711	7,267	85
N. H.	45,658	42,081	293	1,297
N. J.	156,080	171,066	985	8,134
N. Y.	609,350	654,868	16,429	38,190
N. C.	100,346	132,951	44,732	2,636
N. Dak.	17,519	. . .	17,650	. .
O.	405,187	404,115	14,850	26,012
Ore.	35,002	14,243	26,875	2,281
Penn.	516,011	452,264	8,714	25,123
R. I.	27,069	24,335	227	1,565
S. C.	13,384	54,698	2,410	. .
S. Dak.	34,888	9,081	26,512	. .
Tenn.	99,973	136,477	23,622	4,856
Tex.	81,444	239,148	99,638	2,165
Vt.	37,992	16,325	43	1,424
Va.	113,256	163,977	12,274	2,798
Wash.	36,470	29,844	19,105	2,553
W. Va.	80,285	84,468	4,165	2,130
Wis.	170,791	177,335	9,909	13,132
Wyo.	8,454	. . .	7,722	530
Total	5,175,202	5,554,226	1,042,631	262,799
Per ct.	42.82	45.98	8.79	2.17
Plur.	. .	379,025	. .	. .

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:**

-94 * * *Ala.* Thomas G. Jones (Dem.).
-94 * * *Ariz.* (*Ter.*). N. O. Murphy (Rep.).
-94 * * *Ga.* William J. Northen (Dem.).
-94 * * *Ia.* Horace Boies (Dem.).
-94 * * *La.* Murphy J. Foster (Dem.).
-94 * * *Md.* Frank Brown (Dem.).
-94 * * *Mass.* Wm. E. Russell (Dem.).
-94 * * *N. Y.* R. P. Flower (Dem.).
-94 * * *O.* Wm. McKinley, Jr. (Rep.).
-94 * * *S. C.* Benj. R. Tillman (Dem.).
-94 * * *Vt.* Levi K. Fuller (Rep.).
-96 * * *Okla.* (*Ter.*). A. J. Seay (Rep.).

1893 Jan. 2. *New York.* Thomas F. Gilroy, 87th mayor, is sworn into office.

Jan. 4. *D. C.* **President Harrison issues a proclamation of amnesty to** Mormons liable to prosecution for polygamy who will refrain from polygamous marriage.

Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Anti-Option Bill,** for the suppression of speculative transactions; the House passes the **Fortifications Appropriation Bill,** introduced Dec. 17, 1892.

Jan. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate receives the report of the Secretary of State that the pending Chandler Immigration Suspension Bill will not conflict with treaty obligations; a bill to provide a **temporary government for Alaska** is introduced. [Referred; no action.]

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **District of Columbia Appropriation Bill,** introduced Jan. 5; also the **Military Academy Appropriation Bill,** introduced Jan. 3.

—— *U. S.* The Presidential Electors meet at the capitals of all the States, and cast their votes for President and Vice-President.

Jan. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Quarantine Bill,** granting additional quarantine powers. [No action in the House.]

—— *Kan.* **The Populists and Republicans** both claim to have elected the speaker of the House; the two factions organize separate Houses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Dec. 30. *N. Y.* **A traction company** with a capital of $30,000,000 will pay ten per cent dividends on $12,000,000 stock as rental for the lease of the Brooklyn City Railroad.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* **Statistics for 1892.**

Production: Gold, $33,000,000; silver, $82,101,010; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 1,628,464,000; wheat, 515,949,000; oats, 661,035,000; barley, 70,000,000±; rye, 30,000,000±; buckwheat, 11,000,000±; bales of cotton, 9,038,707; pounds of wool, 294,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 50,509,136. **Currency** in circulation, $1,601,347,187; **per capita,** $24.44. **Immigrants received** (fiscal year), 623,084. **Miles of railroad worked,** 170,668; **capital stock,** $4,920,555,225. **Fire-waste,** $151,516,098; insurance, $93,511,936. **Total railroad accidents,** 2,327; 7,147 **persons are killed and 36,652 injured. A total of 41,682,898 car passengers cross the Brooklyn Bridge.**

* * *Ill.* **Through the breaking of a levee of the Mississippi,** 80 **square miles** of territory are flooded.

* * *Mass.* **The centennial of the founding of Quincy** is celebrated.

1893 Jan. 5. *Wash.* **The last spike on the Great Northern Railroad** is driven at a point of the road in the Cascade Mountains.

Jan. 6. *Colo.* **An oilery is burned** in Denver; loss, $290,000.

—— *Pa.* Pittsburg loses **$275,000 by fire.**

Jan. 7. *Pa.* Three persons are killed by **a natural-gas explosion** in Pittsburg.

Jan. 9. *N. J.* **The Central Railroad withdraws from the Reading** combination.

Jan. 10. *Boston.* **A fire** causes a loss of $1,655,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Feb. 4. *Me.* **The harbor-defense ram** *Katahdin* is launched at the Bath Iron Works.

Feb. 8. *D. C.* The Secretary of War reports that the militia of the United States numbers 112,496.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Jan. 12. *Phila.* **The American Academy of Political and Social Science** is in session.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.
Jan. 11. Butler, Benjamin F., maj.-gen. vols., M. C. for Mass., Gov., A75.
Jan. 15. Ingalls, Rufus, maj.-gen. U. S. A., A73.
Jan. 17. Hayes, Rutherford B., brig.-gen. vols., M. C. for O., Gov., 19th President of the U. S., dies at Tremont, O., A71.
Jan. 19. Eichberg, Julius, composer, A69.
Jan. 23. Brooks, Phillips, P. E. bishop of Mass., author, A58.
—— Lamar, Lucius Q. C., M. C. for Miss., Confederate officer, senator, justice U. S. Supreme Court, A68.
Jan. 27. Blaine, James G., M. C. for Me., speaker, senator, secretary of state, Rep. candidate for presidency, A63.
—— Campbell, James, postmaster-gen., A81.
Jan. 28. Doubleday, Abner, maj.-gen. vols., A74.
Feb. 1. Comegys, Joseph P., chief justice of Del., A80.

CHURCH.

1893 Jan. 14. *It.* The Pope permanently establishes the Apostolic Delegate to the United States, and confirms **Mgr. Satolli** as the first delegate.

Jan. 25. *Colo.* William Morris Barker is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Western Colorado.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* **Mgr. Satolli decides a controversy between Bishop Wigger of Newark and Father Killeen adversely to the bishop.**

[Feb. 19. Bishop Wigger is rebuked by Mgr. Satolli in a letter.]

LETTERS.

1893 Jan. 14. *Nev.* The Virginia City *Territorial Enterprise*, the oldest paper in the State, suspends publication.

Jan. 17±. *Wis.* M. W. Stryker is inaugurated President of **Hamilton College**, and C. K. Adams President of the **University of Wisconsin.**

Jan. 23. *Conn.* The new **Yale gymnasium** is formally turned over to the university.

Jan. 31. *Chicago.* **The University of Chicago** receives $100,000 toward a campus fund of $500,000; it is the gift of Martin A. Ryerson, president of the Board of Trustees.

Feb. 3. *N. H.* Rev. Dr. W. J. Tucker of Andover Theological Seminary is elected President of **Dartmouth.**

SOCIETY.

1893 Jan. 11+. *Miss.* **White Caps** are persecuting the Hebrews in Pike County.

Jan. 13. *New York.* **Charges against Inspectors Williams and McAvoy and Captains Doherty, Westervelt, and Stephenson, are approved by the police superintendent.**

[June 16. The Board declares the inspectors not guilty, but says that the three captains had neglected their duty.]

—— *N. Y.* Levi Coke, **Iron Hall treasurer in Elmira, is indicted for grand larceny in misappropriating funds of the order.**

Jan. 14. *La.* **Chief of Police** Gaster of New Orleans is fined $301 for neglecting to enforce Sunday laws.

—— *O.* Herr von Koutsky of the weekly *Volksfreund*, Cincinnati, disappears, leaving his accounts short about $20,000.

—— *Pa.* City Treasurer Obold of Reading is short in his accounts $10,000.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* The 25th annual convention of the **National American Woman Suffrage Association** holds religious services; Rev. Anna F. Eastman preaches the sermon.

—— *Mass.* Frank Vining of Georgetown **confesses to many forgeries, and is held** in $3,000 bail.

Jan. 17. *New York.* The Court of Appeals confirms the **conviction of Carlyle W. Harris** for the murder of his schoolgirl wife.

[May 4. Gov. Flower denies an application for clemency. May 8. He is electrocuted at Sing Sing.]

Jan. 19. *Ill.* The Supreme Court reverses the lower courts in the **Cronin cases**, and grants a new trial to ex-Detective Daniel Coughlin, the surviving convict.

Jan. 20. *Pa.* **Hugh F. Dempsey, District Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, is found guilty** as indicted in the trial of the Homestead poisoning case. [Mar. 4. He receives a severe sentence.]

Jan. 24. *Chicago.* The annual convention of the **National Farmers' Alliance** opens with only three States represented.

—— *N. Y.* **The bill legalizing the unauthorized and excessive expenses** of the Brooklyn officials at the Columbus Celebration passes the Assembly at Albany.

Jan. 25. *Ky.* W. Howard is found guilty of the charge of having killed a dozen men in the Howard-Turner feud in Harlan County.

Jan. 26. *Boston.* **The National Divorce Reform League** meets.

—— *N. Y.* Frank Duffy, saloon keeper, **kills George Cunningham at Fort Hamilton.**

Jan. 28. *Kan.* **Two masked men rob a bank, kill a pursuer, but are finally overpowered, and put in jail at Lebo.**

—— *N. J.* Silk-weavers in Paterson **strike** because of a reduction in wages on a certain class of work.

Jan. 30. *N. Y.* Many **strikers** return to work in the Brooks Locomotive-works at Dunkirk.

Feb. 1. *New York.* Anton Kessler **shoots Mrs. Kate Jaeger, and tries to kill himself.**

—— *Tex.* A negro held on a charge of murder is **burned alive at the stake** by a mob at Paris.

Feb. 2. *Ark.* The First National Bank of Little Rock, **wrecked by dishonest officers, closes its doors.**

—— *Cal.* The railroad station at Los Olivos is looted, and Agent Moore mortally wounded, by three masked robbers.

—— *Pa.* R. J. Beatty is found **guilty on six indictments** as an accomplice in the Homestead poisonings.

Feb. 3. *N. J.* Mrs. Abigail Ashbrook of Willingboro **refuses to pay taxes** because she is not allowed to vote.

Feb. 4. *I. T.* **Three men hold up the agent at Adair railway station, and rob him of $8,700.**

—— *Neb.* **The National Live-Stock Association** is in session at Omaha.

—— *S. Dak.* **Four cowboys are killed** by the Two-Strikes band of Indian police at Pine Ridge Agency for murdering Indians. [The police are officially commended.]

Feb. 7. *Tex.* Gov. Hogg, by special message, asks the Legislature to take **steps to prevent mob violence.**

Feb. 8. *I. T.* Deputy Marshalls Rust, Bruner, and Knight are killed near Tahlequah by Bill Pigeon, **an Indian desperado.**

—— *Pa.* The House of Representatives **passes a bill prohibiting the sale of cigarettes.**

STATE.

1893 Jan. 10. *N. Y.* **The Legislature tries to make legal the acts of the indicted Brooklyn officials.**

[Jan. 12. In the Senate the bill of John McCarty of Brooklyn, legalizing the acts of Kings County officials in expending $60,000 in payment of the alleged expenses of the Columbian celebration, is amended, and referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Jan. 24. It passes the Assembly. Jan. 26. Passed by the Senate. Vote, 26–4. Feb. 6. The bill is vetoed by Gov. Flower.]

Jan. 12. *Kan.* In the House the three Democrats vote with the Republicans; **Gov. Lewelling recognizes the Populist House** by sending a message to the Speaker.

Jan. 13. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: The Sherman Bill **to extend to the Northern Pacific Ocean** the provisions of the statutes for the protection of fur-seals and other fur-bearing animals is passed; bill introduced Dec. 20, 1892.

—— *Kan.* The Senate recognizes the **clerk** of the Populist House. Vote, 23–17. A mass-meeting is called to censure the governor and the Populists.

Jan. 14. *Kan.* **The fusion** between the Democrats and Populists is dissolved.

—— *Phila.* Senator John Sherman of O. in a letter to *The Philadelphia Ledger* holds the Democrats responsible for the failure to secure remedial silver legislation in this session of Congress.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: The **Anti-Option Bill** is discussed; the Vilas amendment to confine penal provisions of the bill to purely speculative transactions is rejected. Vote, 12–33. In the House a resolution **to amend the Constitution** of the United States so as to provide that Senators shall be chosen by the direct vote of the people is passed. [No action in the Senate.] The Arkansas **Swamp-Land Bill** is defeated. Vote, 68–132.

Jan. 17. *D. C.* The Senate Finance Committee reports a bill repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman Act; it provides for the **suspension of all**

bullion purchases under the Act of 1890 after Jan. 1, 1894; an amendment provides for the issuing of **circulating notes** for U. S. bonds deposited by national banks; the President's veto (July 29, 1892) of the Claim Bill favoring the William McGarrahan title to Rancho Panoche Grande, Cal., is sustained. The Senate passes the bill to extend free **postal delivery to small towns**; bill introduced Dec. 13, 1892.

Jan. 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the bill to extend the free **postal delivery to small towns.** [Jan. 25. Approved.] President Harrison issues **a proclamation concerning the death of ex-President Hayes,** and both Houses of Congress adjourn out of respect to his memory.

Jan. 19. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Edward O. Wolcott of Colo. introduces an amendment to the **Silver Purchase Repeal Bill;** it provides for the coinage of all the silver bullion which has accumulated in the Treasury under the Sherman Act. [Debated, but no action taken.]

Jan. 21. *Ky.* John G. Carlisle of Ky. resigns his office as Senator to Gov. Brown. [He becomes Secretary of the Treasury.]

Jan. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House, after a stormy debate, passes the **National Quarantine Bill** for the protection of commerce, introduced Dec. 7, 1892.

—— *N. Y.* A substitute for the **Constitutional Convention Bill** is passed by the Senate at Albany; it allows each of the two great political parties to choose sixteen delegates at large. [Jan. 26. It passes the Assembly.]

Jan. 24. *Chicago.* The annual convention of the National Farmers' Alliance opens.

Jan. 25. *Ida.* The Legislature enfranchises about 5,000 Mormons.

—— *Kan.* In joint ballot the Legislature (the lower House not yet legally organized) elects Judge **John Martin** (Dem.) U. S. Senator, the Republicans refusing to vote.

—— *N. Y.* **The "Greater New York" Bill** is introduced in the Legislature.

Jan. 27. *D. C.* **James G. Blaine** dies at his home in Washington at 11 A.M.

Congress and many State Legislatures adjourn out of respect to his memory; the President announces the death in a **proclamation** ordering the State Department to be draped in mourning, the flags to fly at half-mast on all public buildings, and all the Executive Departments to be closed on the day of the funeral.

Jan. 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate **the Hawaiian question and the French Extradition Treaty** are discussed; the House orders an **investigation of the Whisky Trust** by the Judiciary Committee. [Mar. 1. The committee reports; no action taken.] **The Panama Investigation Resolution,** respecting the use of money and methods, is reported. A special Committee of Five is recommended, to take evidence and report.

News is received that **Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii** was deposed on Jan. 16, without resistance, by revolutionists, who established a provisional government; the new government is recognized by all the Powers except England; commissioners are sent to Washington empowered **to negotiate for annexation.**

Jan. 30. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: William E. Chandler of N. H. introduces a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the Hawaiian Commissioners.

Jan. 31. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Anti-Option Bill** after 24 discussions. Vote, 30–29. It amends and passes the **District of Columbia** Appropriation Bill. [Mar. 1. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 3. Approved.]

Feb. 1. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Army Bill.** [Feb. 23. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 2. Approved.] Also **the Fortifications Bill.** [Feb. 13. Conference report agreed to. Feb. 21. Approved.]

Feb. 2. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **French Extradition Treaty** is ratified; the House passes the **Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill,** introduced Jan. 18.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: David B. Hill of N. Y. gives notice that he will move to take up the **Silver Repeal Bill** on Feb. 6.

The Hawaiian Commissioners arrive in Washington. [Feb. 4. They present credentials to the Secretary of State. Feb. 11. They are officially presented to the President.]

—— *S. Dak.* The Local-option amendment is defeated in the House.

Feb. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the House bill (see Dec. 15, 1892) relating to the **contracts of common carriers,** prohibiting nonliability clauses; bill passed the House Dec. 15, 1892. [Feb. 13. The House concurs in the amendments. Feb. 14. Approved.] The House passes the **Diplomatic, Legislative, and Consular Service Bill,** introduced Jan. 21.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: David B. Hill's motion to take up the **Silver Repeal Bill** is defeated. Vote, 23–42. The **Senate Quarantine Bill** is passed as a substitute for the House bill. [Feb. 15. Approved.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Jan. 11. *Colo.* Twenty-four miners are killed **by an explosion** in the Union Pacific coal-mine, near Como.

Jan. 13. *Chicago.* **A syndicate** of capitalists and wholesale butchers buys the Farmers' and Drovers' Stockyards; capital, $1,000,000.

Jan. 14. Lithographers of Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, and Rochester **form a combination.**

Jan. 16. *U. S.* The corundum wheel makers combine; capital, $6,000,000.

Jan. 18. *New York.* The Old Dominion steamer *City of Atlanta* is burned in the East River.

Jan. 19. *N. J.* Three persons are killed and eight injured in a **collision** on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Marion.

Jan. 20. *D. C.* **The National Board of Trade** ends its annual session at Washington.

Jan. 21. *Ill.* **In a collision** on the "Big Four" road, near Alton, nine persons are killed, 12 fatally injured, and 100 burned by an exploding oil-tank.

—— *Minn.* **A fire** in St. Paul causes a **loss of $213,000;** two firemen are badly injured.

—— *Mo.* **A brewery combine** is formed in St. Louis.

—— *New York.* The French liner *La Champagne* sails for Europe with **$4,500,000, the largest shipment yet made of gold and silver coin.**

The French steamer *Bretagne* sails for Europe with **$4,300,000 in gold.**

—— *N. Y.* **Many firemen are injured** at a warehouse fire in Brooklyn; loss, $135,000.

Jan. 22. *Colo.* **A second expedition sets out in search of the lost Peg Leg mine** of the desert.

—— *Mo.* **An elevator** and 1,250,000 bushels of **wheat are burned** at St. Louis; loss, $1,500,000.

Jan. 25. Manufacturers of sole-leather in New York and Boston **form a trust.**

Jan. 27. *New York.* **Twenty-nine labor-unions protest by open letter** against extending the elevated railway system, and **urge** that the city build and operate the underground road as planned by the Rapid Transit Commission.

Jan. 28. *Chicago.* **Several World's Fair buildings** are damaged by the falling in of their roofs under a great burden of snow.

—— *New York.* The French liner *La Normandie* sails for Havre with $2,850,000 (gold) in her bullion-room.

Jan. 29±. *Minn.* **A syndicate of lumbermen** concludes a deal transferring 500,000,000 feet of standing pine around Leech Lake for more than $2,000,000.

Jan. 30. *D. C.* **The funeral services of James G. Blaine** are held in the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant in Washington, with many prominent officials and others in attendance.

Feb. 1±. *Colo.* Two men from St. Louis **cross the Colorado desert on bicycles,** making an average of 56 miles a day.

—— *N. Y.* **Fire causes a loss** of $200,000 at Little Falls.

Feb. 2. *Ark.* **The First National Bank** of Little Rock fails on account of the issuance of fraudulent paper by former bank officers; liabilities over half a million.

Feb. 3. *Mass.* **An explosion** at the Star Foundry, Worcester, seriously injures 14 men.

Feb. 4. *N. Y.* The Deland Chemical Works, Rochester, are burned; loss, $200,000.

Feb. 7. *N. J.* The bark *Alice* **goes ashore** near Barnegat Inlet; three of her crew are drowned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Feb. 15. *Kan.* **The militia is ordered out** to eject the Republican representatives from the lower hall of the Legislature. (See State.)

Feb. 28. *Phila.* **The battle-ship** *Indiana* is launched at Cramps' shipyard.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Feb. 11. *Ind.* **Silver and zinc** are found in large quantities.

Feb. 12. *O.* **An oil-well,** flowing 1,000 barrels daily, is struck in Middletown township, on what has been regarded as "dry territory."

Feb. 18. *Mich.* Rock which assays 2.43 ounces of **gold** and .50 ounces of **silver** to the ton is discovered in Calhoun County.

Mar. 1. *New York.* About $108,000 is realized at the sale of the John Taylor **Johnston paintings.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.
Feb. 12. Green, Norvin, president of Western Union Telegraph Co., A75.
Feb. 15. Colgate, Samuel, merchant, of New York, dies.
Feb. 20. Beauregard, Pierre Gustave Toutant, col. U. S. A., Confed. gen., A75.
Feb. 23. Hatch, Rufus, financier, of New York, A60.
Feb. 24. Manvels, Allen, president Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, A56.
Mar. 2. Bishop, Richard M., Gov. of O., A81.
Mar. 6. Evans, Frederick W., elder of Shaker Community, A85.

CHURCH.

1893 Feb. 17. *New York.* Presbyterians issue a letter urging the cessation of dogmatic warfare in their church.

Feb. 19. *New York.* **Pope Leo's jubilee** is celebrated by the Catholic Club.

Mar. 1. *New York.* A special session of the Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops is begun.

LETTERS.

1893 Feb. 14. *N. Y.* Boardman Hall, the home of the Law School of **Cornell University,** is formally opened, and the Moak Law Library is presented as a memorial of Judge Boardman.

Feb. 26. *N. Y.* The Regents of the University of the State of New York grant a charter to the trustees of the **Catholic Summer School**; the institution is recognized by the laws of the State, and its acquired property is located on Lake Champlain, near Plattsburg.

SOCIETY.

1893 Feb. 10. *Minn.* The House of Representatives passes a bill making the **using and smoking of cigarettes** by minors a **misdemeanor** by a fine of $25 to $50, or by imprisonment for 30 days.

—— *Miss.* **Two negroes are lynched** for robbing and burning a store at Dickey, Amite County.

—— *W. Va.* **Non-union men are attacked** by a mob at Wheeling; one of them will probably die.

Feb. 11. *N. Y.* The Reform Club is making an organized effort **to abolish personal taxation** in Brooklyn.

—— *Pa.* The State is taking steps **to escheat the property of the Economite Society** near Pittsburg, it having only a few surviving members.

Feb. 12. It is alleged that the Wabash Railroad Company has been systematically robbed by trusted employees of over $200,000 worth of valuable merchandise.

—— *N. Y.* **A "green goods" man is shot** by a South Carolinian in a hotel in Poughkeepsie.

Feb. 14. *New York.* G. W. Gardner, **agent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime,** is sentenced to two years' imprisonment for extorting blackmail. (A conspiracy.)

[Nov. 17. The Supreme Court reverses the verdict, and orders Gardner's release.]

Feb. 15. *New York.* **The American Publishers' Association** opens its 7th annual convention.

Feb. 16. *Kan.* The sheriff at Topeka swears in **a posse of 1,000 men** for the purpose of maintaining the peace; the Populists decide thereupon not to attempt to dislodge the Republican House, and the governor proposes a compromise.

—— *New York.* A service in **memory of Bishop Phillips Brooks** is held in Carnegie Music Hall.

Feb. 18, The Princess Kaiulani issues an appeal to the American people touching her rights as crown-princess of the Hawaiian Islands.

Feb. 20. *New York.* **Counselor John W. Goff is fined $200** by Recorder Smyth for contempt of court in connection with the Gardner trial.

—— *Pa.* **A riot between strikers and non-unionists occurs** at the Catsbury coal-mine, Monongahela City.

Feb. 22. *Ind.* Dr. Joseph Gardner of Bedford gives, **"as a thank-offering to humanity,"** a tract of land — 782 acres in extent — as the headquarters of the American National Red Cross Association. [Miss Clara Barton, president, accepts the gift.]

Feb. 24. *Cal.* **John W. Mackay, the bonanza millionaire, is shot** in San Francisco by William C. Rippey, a fanatic, who then shoots himself fatally; Mackay's wound is not dangerous.

—— *O.* **Sympathizers of Gov. McKinley** start a one-dollar subscription movement to aid in meeting the financial liabilities against him, his endorsements having involved his entire fortune. [Successful, but declined.]

Feb. 25. *Chicago.* **Strikers wreck a passenger-train.**

—— *Pa.* **The Nanticoke mine strike** is spreading; 28,000 men and boys are now out.

Feb. 26. *N. J.* Sunday: **Mass-meetings are held** in many cities and towns to protest against the action of the Legislature in passing pro-racing bills. [Also on Mar. 5.]

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **The President and President-elect exchange calls.**

Mar. 6. *N. J.* **Immense numbers of Jerseymen** gather at Trenton, at the reassembling of the Legislature, with many remonstrances and appeals in favor of repealing the race-track bills.

—— *New York.* The brownstone **United Charities building** is formally presented by its founder, John Stewart Kennedy, to the organizations. Opened for use.

STATE.

1893 Feb. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes a bill to exempt soldiers and sailors from competitive examinations for promotion in the Civil Service. [Feb. 9. The House refers it to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service — no final decision.] The report of the Secretary of War to the Senate shows that **the militia of the United States numbers 112,496 men;** the Senate confirms **the Russian Extradition Treaty.**

In a joint session of both Houses **the electoral votes** are counted.

Vote for President: **Grover Cleveland** (Dem). of N. Y., 277; **Benjamin Harrison** (Rep.) of Ind., 145; **James B. Weaver** (People's Party) of Ia., 22; **John Bidwell** (Prohib.) of Cal., **Simon Wing** (Social Labor) of Mass., each 0. For Vice-President: **Adlai F. Stevenson** (Dem.) of Ill., 277; **Whitelaw Reid** (Rep.) of N. Y. 145; **James G. Field** (People's Party) of Va., 22; **James B. Cranfill** (Prohib.) of Tex., and Charles H. Matchett (Social Labor) of N. Y., each 0.

—— *S. Dak.* **The Reapportionment Act** is found to be unconstitutional.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House the silver adherents score a victory by sustaining the demand for the previous question on the Silver Purchase Repeal Bill. Vote, 152–143. The House passes **the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill,** including amendments that no public building shall be draped in mourning, nor department closed out of respect for the memory of any deceased official, and prohibiting the use of public funds for defraying the funeral expenses of any officer or employee of the Government; bill introduced Jan. 26.

—— *N. Y.* In the Senate, G. S. Van Gorder introduces bills providing for non-partisan boards of election inspectors.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Car-Coupler Bill,** providing for increased safety of life on railroads by the use of automatic couplers and air-brakes. Vote, 39–10. [Feb. 27. The House concurs in the Senate amendments. Mar. 2. Approved by the President.] John Sherman of O. gives notice of an amendment to the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill authorizing the sale of 3 per cent bonds.

± Native Hawaiians send an appeal to the American Government asking for redress, not annexation; they say their country is overrun by foreigners, who by bringing coolies from the Orient are propagating leprosy in every village.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* **The committee begins** the investigation of the **Panama Canal** matter.

Feb. 14. *D. C.* Secretary Foster telegraphs to Minister Stevens his approval of the plan for establishing a protectorate in Hawaii.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate receives the **Hawaiian Annexation Treaty** from the President with a message.

—*Kan.* Republican members take forcible possession of the Representatives' Hall in Topeka; Gov. Lewelling calls out the militia to help retake the hall for the Populists.

[Feb. 17. A peace agreement is signed by representatives of the contesting parties; it virtually concedes to the Republicans all their demands.]

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The river and harbor items cut from the **Sundry Civil Bill** by the committee are restored; in the House the committee amendments to the **Pension Bill** are defeated.

President Harrison gives Secretary of State Foster authority to issue bonds if necessary to protect the gold reserve.

The Hawaiian Annexation Treaty is published.

—*S. C.* Judges Goff and Simonton of the United States Court decide against Gov. Tillman's authority to collect excessive taxes from railroads.

Feb. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the Invalid Pension Appropriation Bill, introduced Jan. 27.

Feb. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The Sherman amendment, authorizing an **issue of 3 per cent bonds** for the redemption of U. S. Treasury notes, is agreed to. Vote, 30–16. [The House concurs, but the Senate finally recedes from it.] The appointment of **Howell E. Jackson** of Tenn. as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court is confirmed. [Mar. 5. He is sworn in.] In the House the **Post-office Appropriation Bill** is discussed.

—*Ala.* The Senate passes a bill which practically disfranchises negroes.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** In the House the **New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill** is passed. [Feb. 21. The Senate refers it to the Committee on Commerce.] The **Naval Appropriation Bill,** introduced Feb. 13, is passed. Also the **Agricultural Appropriation Bill,** introduced Feb. 4.

Feb. 21. *N. J.* The Assembly passes three race-track bills.

[Feb. 22. They pass the Senate and go to Gov. Werts. Feb. 23. He vetoes the bills. Feb. 24. They are passed over the veto.]

Feb. 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate **Washington's Farewell Address** is read in honor of his birthday; the **Sundry Civil Bill** is passed. In the House the **all-night session adjourns** at 6 A.M.

Feb. 23. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Diplomatic and Consular Service Bill and the Military Academy Bill** are passed. [Mar. 2. Approved.] The **Russian Extradition Treaty** is ratified; in the House a vain attempt is made to call up the **Anti-Option Bill.**

—*Fr.* **The Commissioners of Arbitration** meet at Paris to settle the Bering Sea fisheries dispute; they adjourn to March 23.

Members of the Court: John M. Harlan, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Senator John T. Morgan of Ala., for the United States; Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson for Great Britain; Baron de Courcel (Pres.) for France; Marquis Emilio Visconti Venosta for Italy; Judge Gram for Sweden and Norway. John W. Foster of Ind. is agent, and Henry W. Blodgett, F. R. Coudert, and Robert Lansing are counsel for the United States.

—*Wyo.* Gov. Osborn appoints **A. C. Beckwith** (Dem.) U. S. Senator.

—The Shoshones and Arapahoes disagree as to giving up their lands—about two million acres—for settlement by whites.

Feb. 24. *D. C.* President-elect Cleveland selects **H. J. Thurber** of Detroit as his private secretary.

The Secretary of State approves the action of **Minister Stevens in Hawaii** in favoring the new republic.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill** is passed. [Mar. 3. Approved.] In the House the "silver men" obstructively oppose the Senate amendments to the **Sundry Civil Bill.**

The French Legation at Washington is raised to the rank of an embassy by decree of President Carnot.

—*Kan.* The Supreme Court decides that the **Republican House is the legally constituted body.**

Feb. 26. *D. C.* The report of Special Agent Ayer of the Treasury Department shows a large increase in the production of tin and terne plates and of block sheets.

Feb. 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Pension Appropriation Bill** without amendment. [Mar. 2. Approved.] In the House the **Indian Appropriation Bill** is passed; the Senate amendment to the **Car-Coupler Bill** is concurred in. Vote, 185–84.

Feb. 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: John Sherman's motion to proceed to executive business is defeated; the **Naval and Agricultural Indian Appropriation Bills** are passed. [Mar. 3. All are approved.] The bill introduced Dec. 7, 1892, putting **pig tin on the free list,** is passed. It passes the **Tin-Plate Bill,** repealing the duties' bill introduced Feb. 16. [Mar. 3. The Senate Committee reports it back with amendments.]

—*Kan.* **The Populist members** in a body take their seats in the lower House.

Mar. 1. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Sherman bond amendment** is dropped from the Sundry Civil Bill, so is the $800,000 appropriation for the New York Custom-house; in the House the **Anti-Option Bill** is killed by failing to receive the vote necessary to take it up under a suspension of the rules.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Post-office Appropriation Bill.** [Mar. 3. Approved.] Also the **Deficiency Appropriation Bill.** The House passes the Chandler **Immigration** and Contract Labor Bill to prevent the immigration of Chinese laborers.

President-elect Cleveland arrives in Washington, and takes up his quarters at the Arlington.

—*Kan.* **The Woman's Suffrage Bill** passes both Houses of the Legislature.

Mar. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate the bill to repeal the **duties on tin** is reported back by the Committee with amendments. [No final action taken.]

Mar. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **McGarrahan Claim Bill,** and tenders votes of thanks to Vice-President Morton and President *pro tempore* Charles F. Manderson; in the House ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed presents, with a speech, resolutions eulogistic of Speaker Charles F. Crisp, who replies. **The 52d Congress** ends.

The 27th Administration; Democratic.

Grover Cleveland, the 24th President, is inaugurated.

The pageant takes place in a snowstorm; the Inauguration Ball presents a scene of splendor beyond any of its predecessors.

—*Mont.* **Lee Mantle** (Rep.) is appointed U. S. Senator by Gov. Rickards.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* The Senate meets in special session (chiefly to consider the President's nominations); it confirms the nominations for the President's Cabinet; John Sherman of O. introduces a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment **changing inauguration day to the 30th of April.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Feb. 11. The Western freight blockade is broken; trains are running on the Union and Northern Pacific Roads.

Feb. 14. *New York.* **The Metropolitan Opera House** is bought in by a representative of the shareholders for $1,425,000.

Feb. 18. *Colo.* Three persons are killed and a number injured in a collision on the Colorado Midland Railroad near Hartwell.

—**The Northern Pacific Railroad** investigating committee makes a report condemning the present management of the road.

Feb. 22. *New York.* President Harrison **raises the American flag** on the first foreign registered ocean steamer, the *New York,* of the American Line, formerly *The City of New York,* of the Inman Line.

—*Phila.* Four persons are killed and 20 injured by a train collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Feb. 23. *O.* **Gov. McKinley** puts his property into the hands of trustees for the benefit of the creditors of a person for whom he became surety; Mrs. McKinley surrenders her private estate for the same purpose.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Mar. 30. Adm. **Gherardi's squadron** sails for Hampton Roads.

Apr. 6+. *Va.* About 20 **foreign warships** gather at Hampton Roads preparatory to the Columbian celebration.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Mar. 9. *New York.* **An earthquake** shock is distinctly felt at 12.30 A.M.

Mar. 14. *Cal.* **A meteor** falls and explodes near Los Olivos; the report is heard 50 miles away.

Mar. 17. *N. H.* A valuable collection of **geographical specimens** is bequeathed to Dartmouth College by the late Ralph Butterfield of Kansas City.

—*Pa.* The books, drawings, manuscripts, and **herbarium which belonged to Bayard Taylor** are presented to the public library of West Chester by Mrs. Taylor.

Mar. 18. *Chicago.* **The Montana silver statue** of Ada Rehan is cast; cost of silver, $70,000. [May 30. Unveiled.]

Mar. 25. *Mont.* A slight **earthquake shock** is felt in Helena.

[Apr. 4. At Los Angeles, Cal. Apr. 8. Two shocks at Lincolnton, Ga., and in S. C. Nov. 27. A shock is felt in northern New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and in Canada. Dec. 16. Another in Southern Illinois and Indiana.]

Apr. 2±. *Okla.* **A tornado** kills 100 persons and injures 500 more.

Apr. 9. *Kan.* **An aerolite strikes** and breaks the arm from the **statue of John Brown** at Ossawatomie.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.

Mar. 8. Fox, Margaret, spiritualist medium, A59.

Mar. 10. Peabody, Andrew Preston, author, writer on moral philosophy, 50 years professor at Harvard, A82.

Mar. 12. Hyatt, James W., treasurer of United States, A56.

Mar. 13. Kernell, Harry, actor, dies in an asylum.

Mar. 18. Armstrong, David H., senator for Mo., A81.

— Baird, George A., "Squire Abington," dies.

Mar. 22. Saulsbury, Eli, sen. for Del., A76.

Mar. 24. Johnston, John Taylor, founder Metropolitan Museum of Art, A73.

— **Shepard, Elliott Fitch,** editor *Mail and Express*, A59.

— Deady, Matthew P., U. S. Dist. Judge, A69.

Mar. 28. Smith, E. Kirby, Confederate lieut.-gen., college professor, A69.

Apr. 7. Seney, George I., financier, philanthropist, A67.

— Kip, William I., P. E. bp. of Cal., A82.

— Magrath, Andrew G., war-gov. of S. C., A80.

CHURCH.

1893 Mar. 20. *Boston.* The Baptists lose by the **Tremont Temple fire** a valuable missionary museum and a large collection of missionary publications, the work of 70 years. Total loss, $375,000.

Apr. 6. *Utah.* The Mormons dedicate the completed **temple** at Salt Lake City; the great edifice was 40 years in construction.

LETTERS.

1893 Mar. 7. *N. J.* A bill is introduced in the Legislature providing for a **division of the public school moneys in aid of parochial schools.** [It fails to pass].

Mar. 11. *New York.* A meeting of the **University Settlement Society** is held to decide upon plans to help the poor.

Mar. 18. *New York.* A gift of $200,000 to the Teachers' College is announced.

SOCIETY.

1893 Mar. 7. *N. Y.* **Gross frauds are alleged** in the election at Lansingburg. One policeman, Officer Gillespie, resigns when ordered to protect repeaters, and makes a written statement incriminating Chief of Police McCabe.

Mar. 8. *Mich.* The engineers and firemen strike on the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Northern Michigan road.

Mar. 9. *N. Y.* Bryce A. White, assistant cashier in the Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn, **is arrested for embezzlement**; amount, $20,000.

Mar. 10. *Me.* The city clerk of Portland confesses that the ballots from the first ward have been tampered with; **the mayor elected refuses to accept office.**

— *New York.* **Raids on pool-rooms** are made, but the men arrested are nearly all discharged.

Mar. 11. *Ala.* Rev. D. T. Stratton **is beaten and robbed by moonshiners** in Winston.

—± *Cal.* The governor signs the bill **prohibiting prize-fights.**

Mar. 12. *Mass.* Joseph Massey, **a jealous lover** at Quincy, shoots Mary Lafane and then himself.

— *New York.* **Three boy burglars,** aged 10, 12, and 13 respectively, are arrested and arraigned.

Mar. 14. *New York.* Dr. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, in an address on "The Saloon Question," reiterates his belief that the only true solution of the problem **is a liquor annex to the churches.**

Mar. 17. *S. C.* B. W. Crowe and family (white) are driven out of Nebo, **because a daughter taught a negro school.**

Mar. 18. *N. Y.* **Seven trainmen** on the Lake Shore Railroad, refusing to handle Ann Arbor cars, are arrested on an order from a Federal court.

Mar. 19. *New York.* **Labor men are indignant** at the extraordinary action of U. S. District Judge Ricks in ordering Chief Arthur to withdraw the order he has issued requiring the Brotherhood engineers to refuse to handle cars of non-union or boycotted roads. [Mar. 22. The firemen join with the engineers to contest this decision at Toledo. Apr. 2. The engineers and firemen at Toledo hold meetings and resolve to stand by the strikers, no matter what the decision of the court may be. Apr. 3. An engineer is held for contempt, and a temporary injunction is granted against Chief Arthur.]

— *O.* The Big Four yard switchmen at Springfield **strike,** and the yards are again tied up.

Mar. 20. *Kan.* The people are vigorously contending against the Kansas City (Mo.) liquor-houses that are running "joints" in several Kansas towns; the State Temperance Union is waging war on "joints" all over the State.

Mar. 21. *N. Y.* **A Chinaman** in Brooklyn has complied with the Registration Law, and finds himself **ostracized by his countrymen,** and is unable to carry on his business.

Mar. 23. *Miss.* **White Caps** in Copiah County **shoot and kill a colored man** at his own door; E. D. Smith of Crystal Springs has been recognized and is in jail.

— *New York.* **The Galilee Tee-To-Tum Workingmen's Club** on Twenty-third Street is formally opened.

Mar. 24. *Del.* The Legislature reenacts **the Delinquent Law,** which will disfranchise all voters at the next election who have not paid the required poll-tax.

Mar. 25. *Boston.* Carriage-makers resolve to strike because they cannot get 10 hours' pay for nine hours' work.

— *La.* Judge Billings, at New Orleans, decides that the ordering of the big strike in that city in November was unlawful.

— *Mont.* The governor of Arkansas issues a requisition for Frank Hickey, a prisoner in Butte, accused of being the assassin of John M. Clayton.

— *New York.* **The lockout of clothing-cutters** by the Manufacturers' Association begins.

Mar. 27. *Cal.* Gov. Markham's approval of the Parole Bill will **release from the two State prisons over 1,000 convicts** who have served one year of their sentence.

— *Ga.* **Two White Caps are shot dead** at Fort Valley by negroes upon whom they were making a raid; the coroner's verdict is justifiable homicide.

Mar. 28. *Chicago.* Judge Collins decides that **acts directed by alleged spirits are not legal,** and that certain deeds of transferred property are void.

Mar. 30. *Neb.* The Legislature **impeaches** three State officials.

Mar. 31. *Chicago.* **Charges of levying blackmail** to aid the election of Carter Harrison are made against members of the police force.

— *Md.* **A big illicit distillery,** valued at $75,000, is seized in Baltimore.

— *Neb.* The Legislature in joint session passes a resolution providing for impeachment of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings; **State Treasurer John E. Hill is sued** to recover the sum of $236,364.60, which it is alleged was collected, but not transferred to his successor in office.

Apr. 1. *Mass.* The weavers in Mill No. 2 in Palmer **strike** for increased wages.

Apr. 2. *N. Dak.* Woman's Christian Temperance Union women at Rola, in **making a circuit of the "joints,"** are brutally beaten in one of them.

Apr. 6±. *New York.* **The National Convention of State Boards of Health** is in session; it considers the danger of a cholera epidemic.

Apr. 8. *Tenn.* Among the private papers of Dr. François Fontenay of Clarksville **a written confession is found stating that he killed Rev. A. M. Feltner,** Episcopal rector, 28 years ago. He adopted the rector's two children, leaving them his large fortune when he died.

Apr. 9. *Chicago.* Hotel-keepers and others are **charging exorbitant prices for accommodations** during the World's Fair.

—— **A strike** of 1,100 men begins in the shops of the Santa Fé road in various places.

Apr. 10. *Chicago.* **A strike of 4,000 workmen** begins at the World's Fair buildings, but soon ends.

—— *N. Y.* Brooklyn aldermen **give away valuable trolley franchises** for which $250,000 had been offered.

—— ± *S. Dak.* **A band of cattle-thieves** is broken up, its leaders being wounded and captured.

STATE.

1893 Mar. 7. *D. C.* The members of the **President's Cabinet** are sworn into office all together, for the first time in the history of the country.

Cabinet: Walter Q. Gresham of Ill. (State), **John G. Carlisle** of Ky. (Treas.), **Daniel S. Lamont** of N. Y. (War), **Hilary A. Herbert** of Ala. (Navy), **Hoke Smith** of Ga. (Interior), **J. Sterling Morton** of Neb. (Agriculture), **Richard Olney** of Mass. (Atty.-Gen.), **Wilson S. Bissell** of N. Y. (P. M.-Gen.).

Mar. 9. *D. C.* Senate: the **Hawaiian treaty** is received from the President. [Withdrawn by President Cleveland.]

Mar. 11. *N. J.* **The Legislature** passes a bill prohibiting racing in December, January, and February, and adjourns *sine die.*

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower signs the bill for the purchase of Fire Island, 125 acres in extent, for quarantine purposes, on which is a hotel having 400 feet front, and 14 furnished cottages are included; purchase price, $210,000.

—— *Wash.* Gov. M'Graw appoints **John B. Allen** to be his own successor in the U. S. Senate.

Mar. 13. *D. C.* Senate: A resolution to limit the business of the special session to **executive matters** is defeated.

—— *Mich.* The U. S. District Court enjoins connecting roads from **refusing to deliver freight** to the Toledo, Ann Arbor, and Northern Michigan road, because of the action taken by employees.

—— *Cal.* The Legislature votes to **remove the State capital** to San José.

Mar. 14. *N. Y.* The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly decides to report favorably the bill for an **additional appropriation of $300,000 for the World's Fair.**

Mar. 15. *D. C.* Senate: Arthur P. Gorman of Md. offers a resolution reconstructing the **Standing and Select Committees** according to caucus agreement, which is adopted.

—— *Md.* The Court of Appeals decides that a **tax upon land alone is unconstitutional,** and cannot be enforced.

Mar. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate meets, and, without action, adjourns until the 20th inst.

Mar. 18. *Mich.* At Toledo the U. S. District Court **issues an injunction restraining the Locomotive Brotherhood** from boycotting Ann Arbor freight because of the strike of its employees. A $300,000 damage claim has been filed against Chiefs Arthur and Sargent.

Mar. 20. *D. C.* Senate: Nominations are considered.

—— *Cal.* Ex-Representative James H. Blount of Ga. sails from San Francisco for Honolulu on the revenue-cutter *Rush,* on a special mission to Hawaii by appointment of the President.

Mar. 21. *R. I.* D. Russell Brown (Rep.) is nominated for governor; David S. Baker (Dem.) is also nominated.

Mar. 22. *D. C.* The Senate receives a number of **nominations** from the President; **bills against trusts** and for the appointment of a commission to fix the price of coal are introduced.

—— *Wis.* Judge Egan of St. Paul dismisses the arrested members of the Legislature.

Mar. 23. *D. C.* **The Republicans in caucus** determine to oppose the reorganization of the Senate.

—— *Fr.* **The Court of Arbitration** (Bering Sea dispute) opens its first session in Paris. (See Feb. 23.)

Mar. 28. *D. C.* In the Senate the reorganization resolution is presented.

Mar. 30. *D. C.* In the Senate the **nominations** are considered; the cases and counter-cases in the Bering Sea dispute are received.

Mar. 31. *Neb.* The Legislature in joint session passes the resolution for the **impeachment of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings.** [May 1. The trial begins at Lincoln.]

Apr. 4. *Chicago.* Carter Harrison is elected mayor.

—— *New York.* Bankers receive from the President a proposition for an issue of bonds.

—— *Fr.* Arguments are begun in the **Court of Arbitration** at Paris respecting the Bering Sea fisheries.

Apr. 5. *D. C.* Senate: **Nominations** are received.

—— *Fr.* **In the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration** in Paris Mr. Phelps and Sir Charles Russell continue their arguments.

—— *N. Y.* **The Greater New York Bill** is killed in the Senate and recommitted in the Assembly.

Apr. 6. *D. C.* Secretary Gresham receives a despatch from the **U. S. Minister to Peru** saying that the consular agency at Mollendo has been attacked and the agent shot; and directing that a demand for reparation be made. [Apr. 10. A satisfactory apology is tendered.]

Apr. 7+. *Fr.* **In the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration,** J. C. Carter continues his argument in behalf of the United States. [He continues for several days.]

—— *Tex.* The House votes for **impeachment** of Land Commissioner McCaughey.

—— The requirements under the Geary Act are modified; **the Chinese** will be required to furnish but one credible witness.

—— *Wis.* The Assembly passes the **Anti-Pinkerton Bill.**

It prohibits the employment of bodies of armed men not duly authorized under the laws of the State.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* Senate: The recent **railroad decisions** are discussed.

—— *N. Y.* In the Legislature a bill **abolishing capital punishment** is passed by the Assembly and defeated in the Senate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Mar. 9. *Chicago.* All the railroads entering Chicago decide to **grant no increase** of wages to their switchmen.

Mar. 10. *Boston.* **Fire destroys** $4,500,000 worth of property.

Mar. 11. *Chicago.* Bankers offer Secretary Carlisle **$3,000,000 gold for treasury notes.**

—— *Ind.* **Owing to the switchmen's strike** in Chicago, thousands of coal-miners in Brazil are thrown out of employment.

Mar. 14. *N. H.* **Fire** destroys the cotton-mills at Exeter; loss, $250,000.

—— ± *Pa.* The Carnegie Steel Company orders **a new press** for its armor-plate works at Homestead, **at a cost of $1,000,000,** and capable of working in one piece a two-hundred-ton plate.

Mar. 18. *N. H.* The Legislature appropriates **$10,000 for statues** of Gen. John Stark and Daniel Webster for the National Statuary Hall at Washington.

—— *N. Y.* Ten of the largest manufacturers of iron pipe in the United States form a trust.

Mar. 20. *New York.* News is received of the finding of two life-boats of the **missing steamship** *Naronic.* [Lost.]

Mar. 21. *Ill.* **An explosion** at Litchfield wrecks a flour-mill and many other buildings; damage to the mill, over $500,000; one person is killed and nine injured.

Mar. 27. *New York.* The New York *Times* **changes hands;** price paid, $950,000.

Mar. 30. *N. J.* **The American Stave and Cooperage Company,** capital, $4,000,000, and a typewriter company, capital, $20,000,000, are incorporated at Trenton.

Mar. 31. *N. J.* **The American Press,** for gathering and disseminating news, is incorporated at Newton; capital, $2,500,000.

Apr. 1. *Neb.* **A prairie fire** lays waste 20 miles of country between Ogallala and Preston; much property and one life are lost in Perkins, Keith, and Frontier Counties.

—— *Pa.* **The Higgins Hotel** at Bradford is destroyed by fire; five lives are lost, and more than 20 persons injured.

A miner's lamp causes an **explosion in a mine** at Shamokin; 10 persons are killed and several injured; 12 or 15 are imprisoned in the mine.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* **The gold balance** at Washington is down to $60,000,000.

Apr. 8. *O.* **A big iron and steel syndicate is organized** at Cincinnati, including over 100 wealthy foundrymen, machinists, and others; capital, $75,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Apr. 21. *Va.* **The Spanish squadron,** towing the three Columbian caravels, reaches Hampton Roads.

Apr. 22. *Va.* The *Dolphin*, bearing Secretary of the Navy Herbert, arrives in Hampton Roads; the ships are all "dressed" in honor of **the silver wedding of King Humbert** of Italy.

Apr. 24. *Va.* **The international flotilla** sails from Hampton Roads for New York. [Apr. 25. It arrives in the lower Bay.]

Apr. 26. *New York.* **The international flotilla** anchors in the North River in position for the review; a reception to naval officers is given by the Union League Club. [It is visited by thousands of people.]

May 5±. *N. Y.* The naval officers on their way to Chicago, as the guests of the New York Central Road in the **"Admirals' Train," stop to see the Niagara Falls.**

May 7. *Miss.* State troops are ordered out against **White Caps at Brookhaven.**

May 9. *New York.* The **cruiser** *Atlanta* is ordered to **proceed to Nicaragua** to protect American interests during the revolution.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Apr. 11. *Cal.* **Jasper** is discovered in large quantities near San Diego.

—*Kan.* **A tornado** causes much destruction of property in the towns of Willis, Everest, and Powhattan.

[Apr. 13. **A cyclone** strikes Robinsville, Miss.; 17 killed, 50 wounded. Apr. 18. Boles, Ark., destroyed. Apr. 19. **A tornado** at Osage City, Kan., kills two persons, injures several others, and wrecks 140 buildings. Apr. 23. The city of Ypsilanti, Mich., is nearly **destroyed by a tornado**; it strikes elsewhere in Michigan, and in other Western and Southern States. Apr. 25. **A cyclone** in Oklahoma causes 90 deaths; 250 persons injured. Apr. 28. The town of Cisco, Tex., is nearly **destroyed.**]

Apr. 26. *New York.* **The Audubon Monument** in Trinity Cemetery is unveiled. **Ericsson's statue** in Battery Park is unveiled.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.
Apr. 17. Larcom, Lucy, author, A67.
Apr. 18. Lefferts, John, financier, A31.
Apr. 21. Lowry, Grosvenor P., lawyer, dies.
Apr. 22. Beale, Edward F., brig.-gen., A71.
— Waters, Horace, piano-maker, philanthropist, A81.
Apr. 26. Wiltse, Gilbert C., capt. U. S. N., A55.
Apr. 27. Corse, John M., brevet maj.-gen. vols., A58.
May 2. Stuart, Henry A., chief engineer U. S. N., A70.
May 4. Patterson, James W., senator for N. H., A70.
May 5. Le Compte, Edward W., secretary of state for Md., dies.
May 8. Lamon, Ward H., biographer of Lincoln, dies.
May 10. Francis, Joseph, inventor of life-saving boat, A92.
May 11. Townsend, Edward D., adjt.-gen. U. S. A., A76.
— Armstrong, Samuel C., principal of Hampton Normal Institute, A54.

CHURCH.

1893 Apr. 25. *La.* **A Roman Catholic centennial** of the completion of the Cathedral is celebrated by a clerical parade and pontifical mass at New Orleans.

LETTERS.

1893 Apr. 12. *New York.* The 200th anniversary of the introduction of printing is celebrated.

May 1. *N. J.* Mayor Haynes of Newark, in a message to the Common Council, recommends that **the parochial-school buildings** from midnight of Sunday to midnight of Friday be placed **in charge of the Board of Education for school purposes** — the board to supply books, furniture, and other supplies, fuel, and janitor; the church to use the buildings from Friday midnight to Sunday midnight.

May 2. *New York.* The widow of Prof. John Strong Newberry gives **Columbia College** his geological library of 2,500 volumes.

SOCIETY.

1893 Apr. 11. *N. Y.* V. L. Bedingfield, editor of the *Flatbush Press*, **is sandbagged and robbed** at Flatbush, Long Island.

—*New York.* **Col. E. F. Shepard's will** is filed; the religious bequests aggregate $250,000.

Apr. 12. *Conn.* The Senate passes a bill **prohibiting all forms of pool-selling and gambling.** Vote, 20–1.

— *Va.* A convention of **Southern governors** convenes at Richmond to consider the material welfare and development of the South.

Apr. 13. *O.* **The boycott** of railroads is declared illegal by Judge Ricks at Toledo; contracts with shippers are binding.

Apr. 15. *Chicago.* **A mass-meeting to protest against the Russian extradition treaty** is held.

—*New York.* **The Duke de Veragua,** a lineal descendant of Columbus, arrives at this port with his party. [Apr. 18. He is formally received by the mayor.]

—*N. Y.* **Twenty burglaries are reported** as occurring during a few hours in Brooklyn.

Apr. 17. *Neb.* Several hundred employees in the Union Pacific shops at Omaha and elsewhere **strike.**

—*N. Y.* Indignant citizens of Buffalo **hold a mass-meeting** to protest against the so-called "Sneak Bill," changing the police commissioners; the bill was smuggled through the Legislature, but an injunction is granted, preventing action under it for the present.

— *Tex.* **A conspiracy to assassinate six county officials** is discovered at Sherman; the leaders are friends of murderers sentenced to be hanged.

Apr. 18. *N. Y.* **The Anti-Conspiracy Bill** against boycotting passes the New York Assembly. Vote, 69–54.

—*New York.* **The Earl of Craven** (English) and **Miss Bradley-Martin** of this city are married in Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.

Apr. 19. *Mass.* **The descendants of Revolutionary heroes** commemorate the Battle of Lexington.

—*New York.* The Chamber of Commerce, Historical Society, and Geographical Society give at the Waldorf **a reception to the Duke and Duchess of Veragua.**

Apr. 20. *La.* The second annual convention of the **National Seamen's Union of America** opens in New Orleans.

Apr. 22. *Boston.* **Ex-President A. P. Potter of the Maverick National Bank is sentenced** to 60 days' imprisonment and fined $1,000 for false certification of checks.

—*Ga.* **Eleven White Caps are sentenced** to one year's imprisonment in Carrollton; one of them is the leading physician of the town.

Apr. 23. *New York.* **The Theosophical Society** begins its annual convention, with representatives from the Indian, European, and American sections.

Thirty-five Soudanese arrive at this port, and **60 Koreans** arrive at San Francisco, on their way to the World's Fair.

Apr. 24. *Chicago.* The Columbian Guards at the World's Fair **strike**; the union carpenters refuse to go out as ordered.

—*N. Mex.* **The Union Pacific iron-workers strike,** and the Santa Fé mechanics' **strike is declared off,** and the men return to work.

Apr. 26. *Mass.* The Danvers Historical Society holds **a great antislavery commemoration meeting.**

—*New York.* The international warships are moved in parade from the lower Bay to the designated places of anchorage in the North River above Thirty-fifth Street; **naval officers are given a reception** by the Union League Club; President Cleveland comes to New York to review the war-ships.

Dr. Robert W. Buchanan is convicted of the **murder** of his second wife by poisoning. [Aug. 14. He is sentenced to death.]

Apr. 27. *New York.* President Cleveland reviews the international fleet, **a magnificent pageant** on the river; there is a ball at Madison Square Garden in the evening.

Waiters at Delmonico's and the Grand Hotel **strike.**

—*N. Y.* **This being Columbian Day, it is a legal holiday in this State.**

Apr. 28. *Ind.* **The Liberty Bell** from Independence Hall, Philadelphia, arrives at Indianapolis on its way to Chicago; ex-President Harrison delivers an address on the famous Revolutionary relic before the school children of the city. [Apr. 29. It arrives at Chicago.]

—— *New York.* **Sailors and marines of the international war-fleet parade.**

They are reviewed at the City Hall by the public officials and by the admirals of the fleet, after which a dinner in honor of the naval officers is given by the Chamber of Commerce. [May 1. A dinner is given by the University Club.]

Apr. 29. *Chicago.* **The President and the Duke of Veragua** arrive; **the Women's Building is finished** with the driving of a golden nail by Mrs. Palmer. [June 11. The Duke returns to New York.]

Apr. 30. *New York.* **Many thousands** of people visit the vessels of the international war-fleet in the Hudson River.

May 1. *Chicago.* **The World's Columbian Exhibition is formally opened** in the presence of an enormous throng of people.

President Cleveland presses the electric key which instantly puts in motion all the vast and intricate machinery of the Fair.

—— *O.* About 22,000 coal-miners strike, suspending work in every important mine in the State.

May 2. *New York.* **Ussagah, a Dahomey chief,** for the Columbian Exhibition, dies at Ellis Island.

May 3. Ex-President Harrison is elected Commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

—— *I. T.* **Masked bandits hold up a train and rob its passengers** at Pryor Creek.

—— *N. H.* **The Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital,** erected by Hiram Hitchcock in memory of his wife, is dedicated at Hanover.

May 4. *Cal.* **The Six Companies issue a circular forbidding Chinese "to register** with white officials," as the whole matter is to be taken to the U. S. Supreme Court for settlement.

May 5±. *U. S.* Fully 1,000,000 members of the **Christian Endeavor Societies** sign pledges not to patronize the Fair if it shall be opened on Sunday; other religious bodies take similar action.

May 6. *New York.* The corner-stone of the **new St. Luke's Hospital** is laid.

—— *N. Mex.* **Three murderers are lynched** at Las Lunas.

May 7. *Chicago.* The **World's Fair gates remain closed** on this, the first Sunday after its official opening.

May 8. *Mass.* **Lizzie Borden** is arraigned for murder at New Bedford; she pleads not guilty. [June 20. She is acquitted.]

—— *New York.* **"White Lotus Day" is observed** by theosophists.

May 10. *Ky.* **The National League of Republican Clubs** meets in Louisville.

STATE.

1893 Apr. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate William E. Chandler of N. H. speaks in favor of the **Roach** (shipbuilders) **investigation.**

—— News is received that by order of Commissioner Blount the American flag has been hauled down from the government building at Honolulu.

—— *N. Y.* The State Assembly passes the **Saxton Anti-Pool-Room Bill,** prohibiting the sale of pools in pool-rooms.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* **The Senate adjourns** *sine die.*

—— *New York.* The Sub-Treasury receives orders **suspending the issue of gold certificates.**

Apr. 20. *N. Y.* The Legislature adjourns *sine die;* before its adjournment William F. Sheehan secures the **passage of a Buffalo Police Bill,** by virtue of which Controller Gavan alone immediately appoints police commissioners.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* Secretary Carlisle **confers with bank presidents** in reference to the financial situation.

—— The Czar of Russia signs the **extradition treaty** between the United States and Russia.

The offer of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore of **$100,000 in gold for legal tenders** is accepted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Apr. 25. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower signs the Saxton **Anti-Pool-Room Bill.**

Apr. 27. Utah is admitted into the Union as the 45th State, by an enabling act.

May 2. *Fr.* **In the Bering Sea case** Mr. Carter concludes his argument before the Court of Arbitration, having spoken forty-five hours.

May 3. *Fr.* In Paris, Frederick R. Coudert of U. S. counsel begins his argument before the **Bering Sea Arbitration Court;** he insists on the right of absolute ownership of seals and the necessity of prohibiting pelagic sealing.

May 4. *D. C.* Secretary Carlisle temporarily **suspends the arrest of Chinese** under the Exclusion Act.

May 5. *D. C.* The President decides to postpone to November the reassembling of the **International Monetary Congress.**

Gen. Rosecrans, Register of the Treasury, resigns.

May 7. *D. C.* The President announces that hereafter the White House will be **closed to office-seekers.**

May 9. *N. Dak.* **The Prohibitory Law** is declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of the State.

May 10. *D. C.* The President names **James H. Blount** of Ga. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Hawaii.

May 11. W. W. Tracy of Ill. is chosen president of the **National League of Republican Clubs;** Denver is selected as the next meeting-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Apr. 11. *Chicago.* **Time for exhibitors at the World's Fair** is extended to April 30.

Apr. 12. *New York.* **The Rapid Transit Commission** grants the extensions asked for by the Manhattan Elevated Railway.

Apr. 13. *N. Y.* **Oil-works at Buffalo,** valued at $300,000, are destroyed by fire.

Apr. 14. *Ind.* **Artificial and natural gas companies** consolidate; capital, $1,000,000.

Apr. 15. *Chicago.* **World's Fair Directorate** officers are reelected.

—— *D. C.* The New York Sub-Treasury is advised **that no more gold certificates will be issued** from the Treasury at Washington.

Apr. 16. *Phila.* Permission is granted **to put the trolley system** on every block of track in the city.

Apr. 17. *N. J.* **America's oldest locomotive,** the John Bull, starts from Jersey City for the Chicago Fair over the Pennsylvania Railroad, drawing two old-time passenger coaches.

Apr. 19. *Mass.* The **Clinton Wire Cloth Company's factory** is burned; loss, $400,000.

Apr. 21. *Idaho.* **Wordner loses $700,000 by fire;** its business district is destroyed, and many people are homeless.

—— *Mont.* Nine men **lose their lives by fire** in a mine at Butte.

Apr. 24. *New York.* **The Spanish caravels,** *en route* for the World's Fair, arrive, attract much attention and many visitors.

Apr. 25. *Chicago.* Two lives are lost, and property valued at over $200,000 is destroyed, by fire in the **First Regiment Armory.**

—— *Pa.* **Trains collide** at Somerset, causing five deaths and much damage to property.

Apr. 29. *Tex.* **A cyclone** devastates the town of Cisco; 30 persons are killed and many wounded.

Apr. 30. *Ia.* **Six men are burned to death** in Burlington.

—— *O.* Ohio Valley sewer-pipe men **form a trust.**

May 3. *O.* **The Lewiston reservoir,** the second largest artificial body of water in the world, breaks its embankments, causing heavy loss in the track of its flood.

May 5. *New York.* **A wild panic in the stock-market** is narrowly averted; values fall to zero; S. V. White and others suspend.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad rejects the proposition of the Rapid Transit Commission for an extension of the elevated system.

May 6. *Chicago.* The paid admissions for the day at the **World's Fair** number nearly 25,000.

May 7. *Ind.* **A train is wrecked** at Lafayette and 10 persons are killed.

May 9. *Chicago.* **The Chemical Bank** and its branch on the Fair Grounds suspend.

—— *N. Y.* A smoker's carelessness causes a fire in Utica; loss, $280,000.

May 11. *Ark.* **The first crevasse** of the season occurs on the Arkansas side of the swollen Mississippi at Lakeport.

—— *Chicago.—Ind.* **The Columbia National Bank** suspends; also the **Capital National Bank** of Indianapolis. [Several other Western banks close their doors.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 May 17. *D. C.* Col. William P. Carlin, of the Fourth Infantry, is promoted to brigadier-general.

May 18. *D. C.* George H. Elliot is commissioned colonel — corps of engineers. And Robert H. Hall colonel — 4th infantry.

May 22. *D. C.* The Secretary of the Navy assigns **Com. Oscar F. Stanton** as commander of the South Atlantic station.

—— The **new cruiser** *New York*, on her official trial trip, makes an average of 21.07 knots an hour.

May 30. *D. C.* George M. Sternberg is commissioned brigadier-general.

June 10. *Conn.* **The gunboat** *Machias* reaches New London, having averaged 15.17 knots on her trial trip, the required speed being 13 knots.

—— *Phila.* **The new battle-ship** *Massachusetts* is launched at Cramps' shipyard.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 May 14. *Chicago.* **A bronze statue of the poet Richter** is unveiled in the presence of a large number of people, mostly Germans.

May 17. *Chicago.* The National Commission orders the resignation of Theodore Thomas as **musical director of the World's Fair.**

May 24. *Wash.* **A gold strike** is made in the O'Kanogan mining district; two pounds of gold are assayed from seven pounds of ore. [Oct. 21. Gold is found in paying quantities in Tennessee.]

—— *Ga.* **A monument** to the memory of **Alexander H. Stephens** is unveiled at Crawfordsville.

May 26. *N. Y.* The Greek **tragedy of** *Antigone* is given at Poughkeepsie by Vassar girls.

May 30. *Ark.* **A terrible tornado** leaves 5,000 people of the town of Hope homeless and destitute; the authorities invite assistance.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.

May 14. Bissell, William Henry A., P. E. bishop of Vt., A79.

May 19. **Murdoch, James E.**, actor, elocutionist, A82.

June 7. **Booth, Edwin**, actor, tragedian, A60.

CHURCH.

1893 May 14. *Boston.* Dean William Lawrence is chosen by the Episcopal Diocesan Convention to **succeed Dr. Phillips Brooks** as bishop of Massachusetts.

—— *Ind.* Ex-President Harrison and ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker deliver addresses before the Young Men's Christian Association Convention in Indianapolis.

May 18. *D. C.* **The General Assembly** (Presbyterian) begins its session at Washington: Prof. W. G. Craig, moderator.

[May 24. **Prof. Briggs** concludes his argument, and Col. McCook begins on behalf of the prosecution. May 26. The General Assembly votes, 410 to 145, to entertain the Prosecuting Committee's appeal in the case of Prof. Briggs. May 29. Prof. Briggs's trial by the General Assembly for heresy begins. May 30. The trial continues. May 31. The Assembly sustains the appeal against Prof. Briggs. Vote, 383–116. June 1. It suspends him from the ministry until he shall give evidence of repentance; it also takes action against the Union Seminary.]

May 27. *N. Y.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

May 28. *New York.* **The Infanta Eulalie** attends mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, and a reception by the Catholic Club in the evening.

June 4. **Rev. Dr. James H. Ecob** announces his withdrawal from the Presbyterian Church on account of the decision in the Briggs case.

June 5. *It.* **Pope Leo thanks Cardinal Gibbons** for his argument in favor of restoring the temporal power of the Papacy.

June 7. *It.* The Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda confirms the scholastic policy of Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Ireland in the United States.

LETTERS.

1893 May 22. *Mass.* The Salem *Register*, established 1800, suspends publication.

May 23. *Va.* Rev. H. B. Frissell is chosen to succeed General S. C. Armstrong as principal of **Hampton Normal Institute** for Indians.

May 31. *New York.* **The University of the City of New York** secures about eight acres of ground adjoining 20 acres purchased last year; price, $111,986.

June 10. *New York.* The *Journal of Commerce* and the *Daily Commercial Bulletin* are consolidated.

SOCIETY.

1893 May 12. *New York.* **Francis H. Weeks,** the head of West Superior Land and Improvement Company, the West Superior Steel Company, the West Superior Woolen Company, and trustee of several estates, has absconded. He is believed to be a defaulter for over $1,000,000.

[Sept. 9±. He is virtually arrested in Costa Rica. Nov. 8. He is sentenced to imprisonment in Sing Sing for 10 years.]

May 13. *Chicago.* The local directors of the World's Fair **decide to open the grounds** (but not the exhibit buildings) **on Sunday,** May 21, at 25 cents admission fee.

[May 16. They decide to open the Fair in all departments, the machinery only to be stopped.]

—— *Ky.* **One thousand women** of Owensboro band together and pledge themselves to wage a continuous crusade against the liquor-dealers and manufacturers of their city.

—— *O.* **The Scotch-Irish Congress** is in session at Springfield, with President Robert Bonner in the chair.

—— *Tenn.* The grand jury at Chattanooga **returns 25 indictments against citizens** alleged to have been concerned in the **lynching of Alfred Blount,** — five for murder and 20 as accessories.

May 16. *N. H.* Geo. H. Abbott (**Frank C. Almy**), **the murderer** of Christie Warden at Hanover, is hanged at Concord.

May 19. *D. C.* The President and Mrs. Cleveland give a reception at the White House to the members of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

—— *New York.* **The Infanta Eulalie is formally welcomed,** and taken by special train to Washington. She is accompanied by the Saragossa Band, from Spain.

[May 20. She is received at the White House. May 25. She is welcomed by the mayor of New York as the city's guest. May 29. She visits West Point and reviews the cadets. May 31. She reviews the parade of the police of New York. June 3. She is received by the mayor of Brooklyn. June 6. She arrives at Chicago. June 7. She is received by Mayor Harrison.]

May 20. *Ill.* W. H. Schureman, proprietor of the Normal Exchange Bank, of Bloomington, **is under arrest** charged with embezzlement.

—— *Tex.* **The will of Henry Rosenberg,** banker, of Galveston, gives $400,000 to family and friends, and $520,000 for benevolences in Galveston — among them $30,000 for drinking-fountains and $25,000 for a public library.

May 22. *New York.* C. J. Johnson is convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for **throwing his wife out of an upper window** and killing her while he himself was drunk.

May 23. *New York.* G. A. Whitman, cashier of the Spooner Manufacturing Company, **is held in $3,500 bail for embezzlement.**

—— *Chicago.* The World's Fair National Commission **adopts the Judiciary Committee's minority report in favor of Sunday opening.** Vote, 30–27.

May 26. *Chicago.* Director-of-Works Burnham issues an order announcing that the World's Fair will be **open to the public on Sunday next,** May 28, until 11 P.M., the buildings closing at 10 P.M.

—— *Tex.* **Masked robbers hold up a train** at Coleman, and compel the engineer and fireman to help them rob the express-car.

May 28. *Chicago.* **The World's Fair gates are open all day** (Sunday); about 125,000 people are admitted — less than one-eleventh of Chicago's population; British exhibits and the State buildings remain closed.

May 29. *Pa.* **The Hoy family** — father, mother, and two children — are found murdered at home in New Haven.

May 30. *Ia.* **The removal of saloon screens** on Sunday at Fort Dodge by force of law stops the sale of beer.

May 31. *Chicago.* **Argument begins** in the Federal Court on the proceedings by the Government **to close the World's Fair gates on Sunday.**

June 1. **The Royal Arcanum** reports 143,368 members; total benefits paid to date, $23,332,502.

—— *New York.* **A "cheap-milk depot"** is formally opened at the foot of

East Third Street for the benefit of the poor people of the neighborhood.

—— *N. Y.* **The Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents** is formally opened in White Plains; it will provide temporary shelter and care for worthy Protestant poor discharged from hospitals.

June 3. *N. Y.* The Long Island Railroad Company's general manager issues an order that heads of departments will be held responsible if they continue to employ men who frequent drinking-places during their leisure hours.

June 4. *Chicago.* Sunday: **The attendance at the World's Fair to-day** falls short of 60,000. The British exhibits and the U. S. Government display are covered.

June 5. *Ky.* The *Hustler* newspaper office is **wrecked by dynamite**; the paper was edited by Rev. J. J. Dickey, who secured the enactment of the local-option law in Breathitt County.

June 6. *Cal.* **The Nawab of Rampur** arrives at San Francisco on his way to Chicago.

—— *Chicago.* **The World's Congress on Temperance** is in session.

—— *U. S.* Officers of **the Actors' Fund** report the disbursement of about $450,000, and for relief, burials, hospital charges, etc., $203,500, since organizing in 1892, and funds on hand amounting to $230,325.

June 7. Supreme Master S. J. Willey of the Knights of Pythias is expelled from the order; cause, the loss of $80,000 through his operations.

STATE.

1893 May 12. *Fr.* **In the Bering Sea Arbitration Court** discussion takes place over the forged interpolations in the American case.

May 15. *D. C.* The U. S Supreme Court renders a decision sustaining the **constitutionality of the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act**; Justice Brewer, Justice Field, and Chief-Justice Fuller, each delivers a dissenting opinion.

May 16. *D. C.* The Cabinet **discusses the Chinese question** without result; the Geary Law is practically nullified by the lack of money to execute it.

—— *New York.* The Senate **Committee on Immigration** examines Dr. Senner. [May 17. It inspects Ellis Island and the method of treating immigrants there.]

—— *Okla.* **The Indians cede** about 9,409 square miles in the Cherokee Strip (6,022,754 acres) to the Federal Government for $8,300,000, to be paid in five annual installments, $300,000 at the time of purchase, besides $110,000 to be paid other Indians.

May 19. *D. C.* It is decided that the Government will pay all bills presented for the **entertainment of the Duke of Veragua and the Infanta Eulalie** as the nation's guests, except otherwise provided for by States and cities that voluntarily give them hospitality.

May 20. *Conn.* The governor signs the **Anti-Oleomargarin Bill**, which will prevent the sale of oleomargarin in the State.

May 24. *New York.* The Congressional Commission appointed to **investigate the Custom-house** begins its work.

May 25. *China.* The coming of the **new Chinese Minister** to the United States is alleged to be deferred, pending the reply of the Secretary of State to China's questions.

May 27. *D. C.* Secretary Smith **annuls an order** issued by Gen. Raum while Commissioner of Pensions respecting **disabilities not of service origin.**

May 28. *D. C.* The State Department is notified by **the Chinese Government** that if the Geary Law is enforced diplomatic and commercial relations with the United States will be severed.

May 30. *R. I.* **Two Republicans are unseated** by the Democratic majority in the House; because of this the Republican Senate refuses to meet the House in Grand Committee. [June 3. Gov. Brown **prorogues the State Legislature to January, 1894.**] (See Aug. 12.)

June 2. *D. C.* It is announced that the **Italian Legation** at Washington has been raised to the **rank of an embassy**, Baron Fava to be first ambassador.

June 3. *N. Y.* Judge Edwards of the Supreme Court denies a motion requiring the **State Board of Canvassers** to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court in the Dutchess County election case.

June 6. *D. C.* **The Russian Extradition Treaty** is promulgated by President Cleveland.

June 7. *D. C.* **Russia notifies the U. S.** Government of her intention to raise her legation at Washington **to the rank of an embassy.**

June 8. *O.* William McKinley, Jr. (Rep.), is renominated for governor.

June 9. *D. C.* The new Hawaiian Minister, **Lorin A. Thurston**, is presented to the President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 May 11. *N. Y.* **A syndicate is formed** for the construction of a transmission line to convey to Albany and several other cities the electric power generated by the tunnel waters of the Niagara Falls Power Company; capital, $4,000,000.

The Empire State express, a regular passenger-train of four cars, drawn by **locomotive number 999**, is run on the New York Central Railroad, for one mile, **at the rate of 112.5 miles per hour.**

May 14. *Mich.* **Ten miners are killed** by the cage striking the timbers and falling down a shaft in the Calumet and Hecla Mine.

May 16. *Ark.* **The Grand Lake Levee** and the protective levee at Point Pleasant give way.

May 17. *Ill.* A generator **explosion in a glucose factory** at Geneva causes the loss of six lives, besides damage to the building.

—— Two more **Mississippi crevasses** are reported.

May 18. *Ark.* **A box containing $10,000** is unearthed at Des Arc, under the house of S. P. Catlin, an eccentric bachelor, who died 10 years ago.

May 19. *Chicago.* The Local Directory defers **opening the gates of the World's Fair on Sunday**, in order to give the National Commission time to consider the question.

May 20. *Chicago.* By the breaking of a floor at the **World's Fair 70 women drop** *en masse* a distance of 12 feet; nine are seriously hurt.

May 21. *Mich.* **Forest fires** at Saginaw and elsewhere in the State destroy 12 lives and $1,500,000 in property.

May 22. *Chicago.* **The Swiss exhibit at the World's Fair** is closed by the Swiss Commissioner because of the arrest of one of the exhibitors by United States customs officers.

May 23. *La.* A **crevasse** 200 feet wide occurs near New Orleans.

May 25. *Chicago.* At the World's Fair, commissioners from 17 foreign countries **withdraw their exhibits from competition** for the awards.

—— *New York.* The Dock Board adopts plans to **build new piers and bulkheads** at a cost of $10,000,000.

May 27. *La.* **The body of Jefferson Davis** is removed from the tomb in New Orleans, preparatory to its transfer to Richmond, Va. [Arrives on May 31, and is interred in Hollywood Cemetery.]

—— *New York.* Gold coin amounting to $2,500,000 is **shipped for Europe.**

May 28. *Chicago.* The New York Central's **"Exposition Flyer" makes its first run** to Chicago [in less than 20 hours].

May 29. *New York.* **Cable-cars begin** regular trips on Broadway.

June 5. *Chicago.* The **exhibits sent by Queen Victoria** of England and **Queen Margherita** of Italy are opened at the World's Fair.

June 6. *N. Y.* **The centennial anniversary** of the founding of Bath begins.

June 7. *N. Dak.* The business portion of **Fargo is destroyed by fire**; loss, $2,500,000; over 2,000 people are homeless.

—— *Tex.* **The completion of a great dam**, 1,150 feet long, 66 high, across the Colorado River at Austin, is celebrated.

By it a lake 22 miles long, with an average width of 1,200 feet, is formed, containing a water supply for Austin of twenty-one billion gallons, and affording power for the electric-light system of the city.

June 8. *New York.* All the members of **the Rapid Transit Commission**, except John H. Starin, resign.

June 9. *D. C.* **Ford's Theater**, Washington, where Lincoln was assassinated, **collapses** while nearly 400 Government clerks are at work inside; 21 persons are killed and about 50 injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 June 16. *N. Y.* The militia is ordered to Tonawanda on account of a strike among lumber-shovers.

July 3. *New York.* The Russian armored cruiser *Admiral Nachimoff* arrives, and anchors in the Hudson River.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 June 22. *Kan.* A tornado strikes Perry, in the eastern part of the State, kills 16 persons, and injures many others.

June 25. *Chicago.* Bruce Joy's statue of Gladstone is unveiled at the World's Fair.

A granite monument erected to the memory of the anarchists in the Haymarket massacre, Spies, Parsons, Fischer, Lingg, and Engle, is unveiled in Waldheim Cemetery.

June 28. *Mass.* The Farragut statue in Marine Park, South Boston, is unveiled.

July 1. *Pa.* The statue of Victory is unveiled at Gettysburg in memory of fallen soldiers.

July 2. *New York.* Lieut. Peary's vessel, the *Falcon*, starts for Boston on her way to the Arctic regions in search of the North Pole; 12 men accompany the commander.

July 7. *Ia.* Tornadoes occur; more than 100 lives are lost; the town of Pomeroy is demolished.

July 9. *Miss.* An enormous meteor falls near Brandon; though buried in the earth, it gives out intense heat and noxious fumes.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.

June 20. Stanford, Leland, Gov., senator for Cal., founder of University, A69.

July 7. Blatchford, Samuel, justice U. S. Supreme Court, A73.

CHURCH.

1893 June 12. *New York.* The Briggs case is again brought up in the Presbytery.

June 14. *China.* F. R. Graves is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of China.

—— *Japan.* John McKim is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) missionary bishop of Japan.

—— *It.* Pope Leo gives audience to Dr. M'Glynn, who leaves Rome after a sojourn of five days. [June 25. He returns to New York.]

June 29. *Mass.* The Young Women's Conference at Northfield closes.

June 30. *O.* The Epworth League Conference begins its international session at Cleveland.

July 9. *N. Y.* Rev. John S. Penman, Presbyterian pastor at Irvington, resigns his charge because of dissatisfaction with the decision in the Briggs case.

LETTERS.

1893 June 15. *Minn.* Pope Leo decides that in the Diocese of St. Paul, Catholic and Protestant children must be alike instructed, without the exaction of a promise that the latter shall become Catholics.

June 19. *Chicago.* The will of John Crerar is declared valid; it provides for the erection of another great library, having an endowment of $2,000,000.

June 21. *Md.* Cardinal Gibbons makes public a translation of Pope Leo's letter on the public-school question — public schools are not to be entirely condemned, but Catholic institutions of learning are to be multiplied as fast as possible.

June 25. *New York.* Several teachers are dismissed from the Wilson Industrial School because of their activity as theosophists.

June 28±. *New York.* *The Christian Union* assumes a new name — *The Outlook.*

June 29. *Pa.* The Pennsylvania Chautauqua holds its opening session at Mount Gretna.

SOCIETY.

1893 June 10. *Chicago.* Chief Justice Fuller grants a stay of proceedings in the matter of Sunday closing of the World's Fair, the effect being to permit the Fair to keep open on the 11th inst.

—— *Kan.* Train-robbers hold up and rob a train near Cimarron; a messenger is fatally shot.

—— *N. Y.* A Jewish society is incorporated in Brooklyn to aid poor Hebrews in the matter of food, raiment, and necessaries of life.

June 11. *Chicago.* The Infanta Eulalie decides to participate in no more "social functions" in Chicago. [June 24. She sails from New York for Europe.]

—— *Ill.* Lovejoy Day is celebrated at Alton in memory of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the first martyr to the antislavery cause; he was murdered here in 1837.

June 12. *Cal.* The outlaws, Evans and Sontag, have an encounter with officers, in which Sontag is seriously wounded and captured.

June 13. *New York.* The president, secretary, and paying teller of the Irving Savings Institution of this city are found responsible for the shortage of $70,000 in the bank's funds.

June 14. The 116th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national emblem of the United States is celebrated by a general flag-raising in New York, Philadelphia, and other places.

June 15. *Chicago.* The attendance at the World's Fair to-day — German Day — exceeds that of any other fête day since the opening of the Exposition; the German building is dedicated with appropriate exercises.

—— *New York.* Heirs of Jay Gould decide to contest the payment of $250,000 inheritance tax in addition to the $500,000 already paid.

June 16. *Chicago.* A reception is tendered to ex-President Harrison in the Ohio building at the World's Fair.

The Congress of the American Sons of the Revolution meets.

—— *N. Y.* Striking lumbermen at Tonawanda are causing trouble; troops are ordered to be in readiness in case of outbreak. [June 18. Martial law is declared. June 23. The strike is settled.]

June 17. *Chicago.* The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals unanimously decides that the World's Fair Corporation has the right to open the gates on Sunday.

—— The anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is observed in New England cities, and by a Massachusetts celebration at the World's Fair.

June 18. *Chicago.* The World's Fair is open (Sunday); but the attendance is small — 57,676 by payment, and nearly 17,000 on passes.

—— *New York.* A Boston man jumps from the Brooklyn Bridge and is killed.

June 19. *D. C.* The coroner's jury in the Ford's Theater disaster renders a verdict of criminal negligence against Col. Ainsworth, Supt. Covert, Engineer Sasse, and G. W. Dant, the contractor.

June 22. *Conn.* A strike ties up the horse-car lines in Bridgeport.

June 24. *Miss.* William Buckley is assassinated by White Caps in Marion County while on his way home from court, where he had been a witness against certain of their number.

June 26. *Chicago.* Gov. Altgeld pardons the anarchists Fielden, Schwab, and Neebe, at the same time severely arraigning Judge Gary, who conducted the trials.

June 27. *Boston.* The annual meeting of the Army of the Potomac Association is held.

—— *Chicago.* The grand jury appoints a committee of three to investigate all the known gambling-houses, with a view to their abolishment.

—— *New York.* A jury awards Mrs. Pollock $37,500 against her father-in-law for alienating her husband's affections.

June 28. *New York.* The anti-sweater law is to be vigorously enforced; a number of clothing-dealers are notified where not to purchase stock.

—— The Cabinet of the Epworth League resolves to withdraw its exhibit from the World's Columbian Exposition because of the opening of the Fair on Sunday.

June 30. *Mass.* The Young Women's Conference at Northfield closes.

July 1. *Phila.* The garment-workers' strike is ended, the employers conceding all points at issue.

—— *S. C.* The Evans liquor-law becomes operative; the State assumes the monopoly of the traffic in intoxicants.

July 2. *N. Y.* The Irish-American Military Encampment at Newark opens with a military mass; total enrolment in the United States, about 40,000.

—— *Pa.* **New York Day is celebrated at Gettysburg** by the dedication of the State monument; speeches are made by Bishop Potter, Gen. Sickles, and Gov. Flower.

July 4. *Chicago.* **Independence Day is celebrated at the World's Fair** with addresses by Vice-President Stevenson, H. L. Carson of Philadelphia, and Mayor Harrison; the Paul Jones flag is unfurled, and the new Liberty Bell is dedicated. About 250,000 people are present.

July 7. *Ky.* **A negro** named Miller, accused of murdering the Ray sisters, **is lynched** by a mob at Bardwell. [July 11. A negro uprising is feared because of the lynching.]

—— *Mont.* The National **Free Coinage** Association is organized at Helena.

—— *New York.* **Anarchists hold a meeting** at the Windsor Theater.

—— *S. C.* **The Dispensary Law is declared unconstitutional** by Circuit Judge Hudson at Bennettsville.

July 8. *Chicago.* Mayor Harrison, in an address of welcome, says that unless "Congress gives plenty of money we shall have riots that will shake the country;" there are about 200,000 unemployed laborers in the city, destitute of money.

—— *N. Dak.* D. S. Kreeder, his wife, and four children are **killed** by the hired man, Albert Baunbargar, in Candor.

July 9. *Neb.* The State Bank at Shubert fails; its cashier disappears, leaving a shortage of $21,000.

STATE.

1893 June 14. *D. C.* After the presentation of Baron Fava to President Cleveland under his new title as Ambassador from Italy, the Turkish Minister in behalf of the Sultan presents to the President a massive gold medal commemorative of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

June 18. *I. T.* Chief Harris announces the receipt of a bid and its acceptance for the Cherokee Strip bonds, involving about $6,000,000, with accrued interest of $100,000.

June 22. *Fr.* Edward J. Phelps of U. S. counsel begins his argument before the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration in Paris.

June 28. *N. Y.* John Brooks Leavitt of New York City applies to Judge Barnard for an order requiring the State Board of Canvassers of 1891 to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

June 30. *D. C.* The President summons Congress to convene in extraordinary session on Monday, Aug. 7.

Statistics for the fiscal year. Revenue: Customs, $203,355,017; internal revenue, $161,027,624; sales of public lands, $3,182,090; miscellaneous items, $18,253,898. Total revenue, $385,818,629. Expenditures: Miscellaneous items, $103,732,799; War Department, $49,641,773; Navy Department, $30,136,084; Indians, $13,345,347; pensions, $159,357,558; interest on the public debt, $27,264,392. Total ordinary expenditures, $383,477,953; excess of revenue over ordinary expenditure, $2,340,674. Exports, $847,665,194; imports, $354,994,622. Public debt (Nov. 1), $1,549,556,353.

July 1. *Cal.* Judge Ross at Los Angeles decides that imprisonment and deportation of Chinamen under the Geary Law, without trial by jury, is unconstitutional.

July 3. *D. C.* Secretary Carlisle suspends silver purchases.

July 6. *New York.* The Chamber of Commerce by an almost unanimous vote demands the repeal of the Sherman Silver Law.

July 8. *Fr.* Mr. Phelps concludes his address before the Bering Sea Tribunal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 June 10. *N. Y.* **The Lehigh Valley coal-trestles** at Buffalo, containing 60,000 tons of coal, are burned; loss, $500,000.

The Glens Falls Paper Company increases its capital stock from $330,000 to $2,700,000.

June 11. *Chicago.* Thirty pieces of lace belonging to the World's Fair exhibit of Queen Margherita of Italy are missing.

—— *N. Y.* A four days' centennial celebration of the settlement of Cazenovia begins.

June 13. *Conn.* **The Viking ship** arrives at New London.

June 14. *N. Y.* The Clinton Prison convicts begin work at grading roads, according to the new law, under the supervision of State Engineer Schenck.

June 15. *New York.* **The Clearing-house Association** authorizes the issuing of certificates for the relief of banks.

June 16±. *N. Y.* **The storage yard** of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company at Buffalo burns. Fifty thousand tons of hard coal, and trestles, cars, outhouses, offices, and scale platform, covering 15 acres of ground, are destroyed; loss over $800,000.

June 17. *New York.* **The Viking Norwegian ship** arrives in the Hudson River.

June 18±. *La.* Two serious crevasses occur near New Orleans. [Loss estimated at $1,000,000.]

June 19. *New York.* John Haggerty, of Cherry Street, jumps, while intoxicated, from Brooklyn Bridge into the East River, and swims safely ashore.

—— *Wis.—Minn.* Lives are lost and several towns destroyed by forest fires.

June 20. *N. Y.* **A train is wrecked** at Parkville, Long Island; eight persons are killed and 29 injured.

June 21. *Wis.* Seven persons are killed by lightning during a circus performance at River Falls.

June 22. *N. Y.* **The Columbian Liberty bell** is successfully cast at the Clinton H. Meneely Bell Foundry, Troy.

June 23. *Chicago.* **The World's Fair** is finally completed.

—— **The money stringency** compels banks in New York and other States to close.

June 24. *N. J.* **A train wrecked** at Paterson causes five deaths.

—— *N. Y.* Three hundred persons are poisoned by eating ice-cream at the high-school reception at Rochester.

June 25. Several Southern banks close their doors.

June 26. *Kan.* **The Tremont Hotel,** in Fort Scott, collapses; several persons are killed and wounded.

—— *La.* **Rescue crevasse** near New Orleans is 600 feet wide, and still enlarging.

—— *New York.* In Wall Street money rules at 20 and 30 per cent.

The Viking ship starts on her trip to Chicago for the World's Fair.

—— Several Western banks suspend payments.

June 27. *N. Y.* The summer hotel Sagamore, at Lake George, is destroyed by fire; loss, $200,000; guests and employees are saved.

June 28. *Chicago.* Western railroads virtually agree on a one-fare round-trip rate for the World's Fair.

June 29. *Colo.* Silver-mines are shut down; over 20,000 men are thrown out of employment.

—— *New York.* United action of the banks relieves the money stress and averts serious trouble.

June 30. *Chicago.* The management reports that the payments for admission to the World's Fair during June averaged $80,000 daily.

—— *New York.* Clearing-house banks are renewing loans by a further issue of over $5,000,000 certificates, whereby an easier feeling is caused.

July 1. *Chicago.* President T. W. Palmer tenders the resignation of his office of president of the National World's Fair Commission.

—— *Colo.* Eighteen mining properties are closed in Leadville, owing to the drop in the price of silver.

—— *S. C.* The State begins to sell liquor in the State dispensaries.

July 3. *N. Y.* Auburn celebrates its 100th anniversary.

July 5. *Kan.* Great destitution prevails in Western sections.

July * *U. S.* Many business failures are announced, following a large number since the opening of the year; banks also close their doors, especially in the West.

July 6. *N. Y.* A run on a savings-bank in Watertown is checked by speeches and a guaranty from Gov. Flower.

—— The closing of 300 silver mines, owing to the fall in the price of silver, is announced.

—— A number of Western banks suspend.

July 7. *Chicago.* The caravels arrive and are received with much ceremony at the World's Fair.

July 9. *Chicago.* A number of firemen and others lose their lives by the burning of the cold-storage warehouse on the World's Fair grounds; property loss, $650,000.

—— *New York.* A bronze tablet is fixed on the front wall of the City Hall to commemorate the reading of the Declaration of Independence by General Washington to the army, July 9, 1776.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 July 12. *D. C.* **Com. T. D. Wilson** retires because of poor health.

July 18. *Kan.* **Military companies are disbanded** by the State authorities; cause, political dissensions and alleged use of the troops for political ends.

July 29. *Tenn.* **The troops which have been protecting the convict miners** for 18 months against free miners are sent home.

Aug. 12. *Phila.* **The unarmored cruiser** *Minneapolis* is launched at Cramps' shipyard.

—— *Tenn.* **Three companies of militia** are ordered to Coal Creek to suppress rioting.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 July 17. *Cal.* **A second comet** is discovered by observers at the Lick Observatory; it is enclosed in the tail of another now prominent in the heavens.

July 20. *Phila.* The will of Anthony J. Drexel is filed for probate; he bequeaths **$1,000,000 to found an Art Gallery,** or Museum.

Aug. 3. *Greenland.* **Lieut. Peary's expedition** reaches Bowdoin Bay.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.
July 13. Enochs, William H., M. C. for O., A51.
July 15. Kelton, John C., brig.-gen. vols., A65.
July 16. Jardine, Edward, brig.-gen. vols., A65.
July 18. Auchmuty, Richard T., colonel, philanthropist, A62.
July 19. Smith, Melancthon, rear-adm. U. S. N., A83.
—— Jones, Charles Colcock, author, antiquarian, A82.
July 31. Stephenson, John, builder first street-car in New York City, A84.
Aug. 8. Towle, George Makepeace, author, A52.

CHURCH.

1893 July 19. *New York.* **Rev. Henry Adams,** late rector of the Church of the Redeemer, having announced that he has become a Roman Catholic, is formally deposed from the ministry by Bishop Potter.

July 20. *S. C.* Ellison Capers is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of South Carolina.

July 25. *Tenn.* Thomas F. Gaylor is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Tennessee.

July * *Ind.* **The Baptist Young People's Union** of America holds its second annual convention in Indianapolis; 4,000 delegates are present.

Aug. 1-13. *Mass.* The 11th annual meeting of **the Bible Conference** is in session at **Northfield.**

Aug. 3. *N. Y.* **Dr. M'Glynn** receives permission from Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn to say mass for one month at the church in Bath Beach.

Aug. 14-29. *N. J.* The International Bible Conference is in session at Ocean Grove.

LETTERS.

1893 July 16. *Phila.* **The University Extension summer meeeting** opens its second week with a largely increased attendance.

—— *New York.* The library of the Orientalist, Paul Anton de Lagarde, deceased, in Gottingen, is purchased for the **University of the City of New York.**

—— *N. Y.* **The Roman Catholic summer school** at Plattsburg begins its sessions.

Aug. 2±. *New York.* C. H. Jones, formerly of the *St. Louis Republic,* assumes duty as editor of *The World.*

SOCIETY.

1893 July 10. *New York.* Gen. Butterfield **entertains the officers of the Russian war-fleet** now at this port.

[July 13. They are welcomed by the authorities at the City Hall.]

July 11. The suit of Wanamaker and Brown to secure the **closing of the World's Fair on Sunday** is thrown out of court, the judge holding that they have no standing in a court of equity.

—— *O.* The 27th festival of the **North American Saengerbund** begins at Cleveland.

July 12. *Mass.* **The World's Students' Conference** at Northfield ends its sessions.

July 14. *Chicago.* The Local Directory of the Fair rescinds its former action, and **votes, 24 to 4, in favor of Sunday closing.**

—— *O.* The Toledo Cadets, O. N. G., **start for Chicago on military bicycles.**

—— *S. C.* Gov. Tillman meets with **resistance in enforcing the Dispensary Law;** Charleston liquor-dealers are preparing to protect their premises by arms.

July 15. *N. Y.* **The municipal authorities of Brooklyn** are charged with having illegally expended $627,000 of excise moneys since 1877.

July 16. *N. Y.* Merchants at Rockaway Beach employ constables to arrest **gamblers whom the police refuse to touch.**

July 17. *New York.* **A pugilist is killed in a prize-fight.**

July 19. *New York.* Russell Sage is sued for an alleged **breach of promise of marriage,** dating back 25 years.

July 21. *New York.* **The Raja Rajagan** of Kapurthala (Punjab), with a retinue of servants, arrives here on his way to the World's Fair.

July 23. *Pa.* **Over 30 men are injured** in a race-war between Hungarians and Poles near Scranton.

July 24. *Ore.* Fifteen persons, including eight Federal employees, are indicted **for smuggling Chinamen** into the United States.

July 25. *Chicago.* **About 12,000 commercial travelers,** representing every State in the Union, besides representatives of England, France, Germany, Austria, Holland, New Zealand, and Canada, parade in Chicago. It is **Editorial Day** at the World's Fair.

—— ± *Kan.* **The strike in the coal-fields** of the Cherokee district is so serious that Gov. Lewelling calls out the militia.

July 26. *New York.* **Matthew Green kicks** James Halstead till he causes his death; Green is admitted to bail in the sum of $1,500.

—— *Pa.* A Pittsburg laborer **kills his wife and two children;** he then sets fire to his house to hide the crime.

July 27. *New York.* **The Nawab of Rampur** arrives.

July 28. *O.* **The State Liquor-Dealers' Association decides to enter actively into politics.**

It demands the repeal of the law which makes it an offense to sell liquor to an habitual drunkard, a modification of the Sunday-closing law, and other restrictions.

July 29. A mail-pouch containing $50,000, east bound from Salt Lake City, is missing.

July 30. *Chicago.* Two men **personate detectives, and bind and rob** Mrs. R. Ammon of her diamonds and jewelry at her residence.

Aug. 1. *Chicago.* The first annual convention of **the American Bimetallic League** begins.

—— *N. J.* **The annual baby parade** takes place at Asbury Park in the presence of an immense multitude; there are 500 babies in the line of carriages.

Aug. 2. *Chicago.* **Five directors of the World's Fair are fined $1,000 each** by Judge Stein for contempt of court in closing the Exposition on Sunday, July 23; smaller fines are imposed upon Director Lawson and Director-General Davis.

—— *N. J.* **M. P. Smith, tax collector** of South Orange, is arrested **on charge of embezzling township funds** to the amount of $13,000.

Aug. 3. *Chicago.* **It is practically settled that the World's Fair gates will be open on Sundays** during the rest of the Exposition.

The grand jury's inquisition concerning the cold-storage warehouse fire at the World's Fair shows that goods were taken therefrom by the wagonload, and that **over 100 employees were involved in the conspiracy.** [Aug. 26. About 1,000 sufferers from the fire are receiving aid from the citizens' committee.]

—— *Colo.* **Workmen are attacked by strikers.**

Aug. 4. *N. Y.* **Superintendent Brockway is charged with cruelty** at the Elmira Reformatory. [Sept. 14. He is relieved from duty pending an investigation.]

Aug. 6. *Cal.* **Peculations to the extent of $800,000** from the **Pacific Bank of San Francisco** are announced.

—— *Chicago.* Sunday: **The World's Fair gates are opened to a small attendance.**

Aug. 9. *New York.* **The Thokore of Marvi,** India, arrives, *en route* to the World's Fair.

Aug. 10. *Tenn.* Soldiers at Coal Creek **lynch two men** suspected of murdering one of their comrades.

Aug. 12. *Cal.* **F. Gratefeud of the Bank of Shasta County is charged with embezzling $100,000.**

—— *Chicago.* **Masked robbers** are operating; one man is seriously injured while defending his own property.

—— *I. T.* **U. S. Deputy-Marshal Whitmaster is killed** in the Cherokee Strip by Laura Maundas, a female horse-thief.

Aug. 13. *N. J.* C. Klose, a member of the German Schuetzenbund in Paterson, **stabs his wife with a bayonet,** after

knocking her down with the butt-end of his rifle.

—— *Chicago.* The **World's Fair** continues to have a light attendance on Sunday.

—— *New York.* **The Shogai Matsura** of Tokio, Japan, visits the Statue of Liberty, when on his way to Niagara Falls and Chicago.

STATE.

1893 July 12. *New York.* **The hide, leather, and shoe trades** hold a meeting, and adopt an address and resolutions "urging upon Congress the speedy repeal of the Sherman Law, which compels the Government to purchase 4,500,000 ounces of silver each month."

July 18. *New York.* At a special meeting of the **Maritime Exchange**, resolutions are passed urging the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman Law.

July 22. *Cal.* The governor appoints ex-Governor **George C. Perkins** to fill the vacancy in the **U. S. Senate** caused by the death of Leland Stanford.

July 23. *Okla.* **A Statehood Convention** is called to meet at El Reno, Aug. 8.

July 30. *Colo.* The Denver Chamber of Commerce issues an appeal for the free coinage of silver.

July 31. *D.C.* Secretary Carlisle declines to modify his order of July 13 regarding the authentication by the customs authorities of certificates of identification issued by the Chinese Consul at New York.

Aug. 5. *I. T.* **The Osage Indians** refuse to treat with the U. S. Government for the cession of their reservation of nearly two million acres of land.

Aug. 7. *D. C.* **The 53d Congress** opens.

Both Houses meet in extraordinary session pursuant to the call of the President for the purpose of repealing the **Sherman silver-purchasing Act**; in the Senate **Isham G. Harris** of Tenn. is elected President *pro tempore;* in the House Charles F. Crisp (Dem.) of Ga. is **reelected Speaker.** Vote: Crisp, 213; Thomas B. Reed of Me. (Rep.), 121.

Strength of Parties: Senate: 44 Democrats, 37 Republicans, 4 Populists, and 3 vacancies. House: 216 Democrats, 125 Republicans, 11 Populists, and 4 vacancies.

Aug. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** Both Houses listen to the reading of the **President's message,** which urges the immediate **repeal of the "Sherman Law;"** in the Senate nearly a dozen bills dealing with the financial situation are introduced, Henry C. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) introducing a resolution to come to a final vote on repeal of the Sherman Law on Aug. 22.

Aug. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate meets, and adjourns until the 14th inst.; the House soon adjourns.

—— *Cal.* **The Geary Chinese Exclusion Act** is enforced; the first Chinaman deported sails on the *Rio de Janeiro* from San Francisco.

—— *O.* Lawrence T. Neal (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House an order of procedure is agreed to, **limiting debate** to 14 days, with votes successively upon free coinage and the repeal of the Sherman Act; William L. Wilson of W. Va. introduces a **Repeal Bill** aimed at the purchase clause of the Sherman Act; Richard P. Bland of Mo. moves **a bill providing for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1,** as a substitute, and debate begins. [It becomes earnest and almost continuous.]

Aug. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House continues the debate on the proposed **repeal of the "Sherman Law."**

—— *R. I.* The Supreme Court of Rhode Island decides that **the governor had the legal right to adjourn the Legislature.**

There was a deadlock between the two houses, and no choice of State officers had been made when the governor proclaimed the Legislature adjourned; the decision leaves the Republican officials in office to hold over.

—— *Va.* **The Republican State Committee** decides to make no nominations for State offices; the Republicans generally support the Populist candidates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 July 10. *Colo.* **Denver is shaken by an explosion** of 8,000 pounds of dynamite in storage.

July 11. The trunk lines decide to run **excursion-trains to Chicago at one fare for a round trip.**

July 12. *Md.* **The largest wheat cargo** leaves Baltimore in the *Great Northern;* 163,000 bushels.

July 13. *N. Y.* **A train is wrecked** at Newburg, causing five deaths.

—— *Pa.* **Plate-glass factories in Pittsburg close;** 10,000 men are idle.

July 16. *Chicago.* Four persons are killed and seven injured by **a fireworks explosion** at an Italian picnic.

—— *N. H.* **The Glen House** near Mount Washington is burned; loss, $100,000.

July 17. *Chicago.* Four people are killed and several injured **in a collision** between a Grand Trunk train and a horse-car.

July 19. *Colo.* Three national **banks close** their doors, following three others on the 17th inst.

July 20. *Minn.* The State Supreme Court decides that **boycotting** is legal.

—— *N. Y.* **An explosion** in a rubber cement factory in Brooklyn kills four persons.

—— Several small Western **banks close their doors;** the closing of mills and mines is reported from various parts of the country.

July 23. *La.* **A fire** is caused by lightning in New Orleans; loss estimated at $250,000.

—— *New York.* **The Russian war-ship** *Emperor Nicholas I.* arrives.

July 25. Spreading rails cause a Baltimore and Ohio World's Fair train to fall **down an embankment;** 30 persons are injured.

—— *N. Y.* More than 50 persons **are poisoned** in Brooklyn by eating ice-cream.

July 28. *U. S.* It is announced officially that 105 banks have failed since Jan. 1st.

July 30. *Pa.* Pittsburg loses $140,000 by fire.

July 31. *Cal.* A business block in San Francisco is **burned;** loss, $250,000.

Aug. 1. *Chicago.* **The provision deal collapses;** great excitement prevails on 'Change, and a number of houses fail.

—— **Savings-banks** in New England and New York give notice that the time-limit rule will be enforced.

Aug. 2. *D. C.* **The gold reserve** in the U. S. Treasury is above the $100,000,000 limit; it is the first time since Apr. 20.

—— *N. Y.* **Levi P. Morton** loses $200,000 by the burning of his barn and poultry-houses at Ellerslie; incendiarism is suspected.

—— **Banks** in Iowa, Missouri, and Tennessee resume business after a brief suspension.

Aug. 4. *Minn.* **Three banks** in St. Paul close their doors.

—— *N. Y.* Nine lives are suddenly lost by **the sinking of a propeller on Lake George** caused by the incompetence of the pilot.

Aug. 5. *Mass.* Mills in Fall River, employing 7,000 hands, **close on account of scarcity of currency.**

—— *Pa.* **The lumber camp** of Keshuqua is burned; loss, $250,000.

Aug. 6. *Me.* **The reservoir of the Portland Water Company** bursts its dam, letting loose its 20,000,000 gallons in 15 minutes; four lives are lost.

—— *O.* Three persons are killed and eight seriously **injured by a train** on the Lake Shore Road, near Lindsey.

Aug. 7. Work is resumed in mills, factories, and mines in many States.

Aug. 9. *New York.* **The Madison Square Bank** closes its doors, and the Bank Superintendent takes charge of its affairs. State Treasurer Danforth, who had secured a personal loan of $50,000, withdraws the State's deposit of $250,000 after the Clearing-house Committee had begun its investigation.

—— *N. Y.* One death from **cholera** occurs at quarantine.

Aug. 10. *New York.* **Banks loan** large sums of money on time at 6 per cent; money on call very easy at 3 per cent; stocks advance an average of 2 and 3 per cent.

Aug. 11. *Chicago.* **The World's Fair attendance** is on the increase; 419,000 admissions are recorded in four days.

—— *Fla.* **A yellow fever** panic occurs at Pensacola.

—— *New York.* The running time of the *Campania* from Sandy Hook to Brow Head is reported five days, 16 hours, and 30 minutes.

Aug. 12. *Wis.* **Forest fires** rage; Mannville is nearly wiped out, and another town endangered.

—— *Minn.* Minneapolis **suffers by fire** to the extent of $1,086,500; 15,000 people are made homeless.

Aug. 14. *Chicago.* **The Senate Hotel** burns; seven people are killed and a number injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Aug. 17. *N. Y.* **The West Point cadets start for the World's Fair.**

Aug. 26. *N. Y.* **The Naval Reserves,** 250 strong, go on board the *New Hampshire*, for a week's cruise and a thorough course of instruction in naval tactics.

Aug. 31. *D. C.* **Samuel Breck is commissioned colonel.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Aug. 22. *Wis.* **The American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session at Madison.**

Aug. 31±. *Ga. — S. C.* **Six hundred people lose their lives in the cyclone** on the Carolina and Georgia coasts. [Oct. 2. **A cyclone** sweeps along the Gulf coast, causing 2,000 deaths in Louisiana and elsewhere.]

Sept. 2. *Ga.* **A cloud-burst at Guyton** does great damage.

Sept. 5. *D. C.* **The Pan-American Medical Congress** in Washington is opened by President Cleveland.

Sept. 7. *N. Y.* **The Social Science Association at Saratoga discusses prison reform.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.

Aug. 17. Chipman, J. Logan, M. C. for Mich., A69.

Aug. 21. McMahon, Lawrence S., R. C. bishop of Hartford, A58.

Aug. 28. Harvey, Hayward A., inventor of Harvey process for armor-plates, A69.

Sept. 4. Bonaparte, Jerome Napoleon, head of the American Bonapartes, A63.

Sept. 7. Fish, Hamilton, M. C. for N. Y., Gov., senator, secretary of state, A85.

CHURCH.

1893 Aug. 15. *New York.* **Mgr. Satolli celebrates pontifical high mass in the Cathedral,** and Archbishop Corrigan expresses loyalty to the Pope and the Apostolic delegate.

—*N. J.* A large number of Roman Catholic pilgrims attend and take part in the ceremonies at the shrine of St. Anthony at Butler, some kissing the relics, hoping thereby to be relieved of disease.

Aug. 28. *Chicago.* **The Jewish Denominational Congress is opened.**

Aug. 31. *Mo.* **An International Sunday-school Convention** meets at St. Louis.

Sept. 1. *New York.* **Dr. Adolf Stoecker,** a noted Anti-Semite leader, and formerly court chaplain to the Emperor of Germany, arrives.

Sept. 4. *Chicago.* **The Roman Catholic Congress is opened by Cardinal Gibbons.**

SOCIETY.

1893 Aug. 14. *New Eng.* **During the last three months 35 post-offices in New England have been robbed;** total loss, over $10,000.

Aug. 16. *New York.* S. V. Keeley, cashier of the New York Club, is arrested on the charge of embezzlement.

Aug. 17. *Chicago.* **The Peace Congress at the World's Fair is in session.**

It adopts a message of congratulation to Queen Victoria and President Cleveland on the triumph of arbitration, as exemplified in the recent Bering Sea decision at Paris.

—*New York.* **Unemployed Hebrew laborers,** numbering 50,000, **parade the streets,** and wind up by breaking into Walhalla Hall and fighting the police.

Aug. 18. *New York.* **Dr. Carl Peters,** the German explorer, arrives.

Aug. 19. *Pa.* **An attempt to wreck the east-bound Philadelphia and Erie express is foiled by a freight-crew,** who close in on the train-wreckers, and capture one after a severe fight.

Aug. 20. *Chicago.* **A mass-meeting of the unemployed,** mostly foreigners, is held; addresses are made by well-known labor agitators and anarchists. [Aug. 26. Poles and Bohemians fight the police; a number of persons are injured.]

Aug. 21. *Ind.* **T. P. Haughey, president of the Indianapolis National Bank, is arrested for embezzlement.**

—*New York.* **Unemployed workingmen** and anarchists hold **a mass-meeting in Union Square.**

Aug. 22. *Chicago.* **The West Point cadets hold a lawn-party at the World's Fair.**

—*N. J.* **Italians in Jersey City refuse** to unload a steamer unless Americans employed on the piers are discharged.

—*Pa.* **Three men are killed in a fight over railroad tracks at Gilberton.**

Aug. 23. *Mass.* **Superintendent Sanborn and other Old Colony Railroad officials are sentenced to one month's imprisonment for rioting at Abington.**

Aug. 25. *Cal.* **M. B. Curtis, "Sam'l of Posen,"** who has been tried three times for the murder of a policeman, **is acquitted.**

—**The National Encampment of the Farmers' Alliance closes;** 10,000 people were present, with a total attendance for the week of nearly 75,000.

Aug. 27. *Ga.* **The Brunswick Relief Committee issues an appeal for contributions to relieve the destitution caused by the yellow-fever scare.**

—*Ky.* **P. Humphreys and his mother, Eliza Humphreys, are killed by William Meadows at Louisville,** as the result of a quarrel.

Aug. 28. *Chicago.* **The Jewish Denominational Congress opens in the Art Palace at the World's Fair.**

—*N. J.* **Russian Hebrews are stoned** and otherwise ill-treated while seeking work in Newark.

—*N. Y.* **F. Howlock mortally wounds his sweetheart and then commits suicide in Brooklyn;** cause, jealousy.

Aug. 30. *N. J.* **The Smith family and relatives hold a reunion at Peapack,** with 10,000 persons present.

Aug. 31. *Phila.* **Emma Goldman is arrested on the charge of inciting the anarchists to riot.**

Sept. 1. *New York.* **The American Bar Association at its closing session elects** Thos. M. Cooley of Mich. for president.

Sept. 2. *Ark.* **Sheriff and Tax-Collector A. Z. Reinhardt of Prairie County is short nearly $40,000 in his accounts.**

—*Cal.* **Troops are called for to protect Chinamen** in San Bernardino County.

—*Okla.* **In a fight between outlaws** and U. S. deputy-marshals, seven outlaws and three U. S. marshals are mortally wounded; one outlaw is captured.

Sept. 3. *Chicago.* **The Aryan Theosophical Society welcomes the East** Indian representatives who have come to attend the Religious Congress.

—*Kan.* **A train and the passengers are robbed at Mound Valley;** the express messenger is killed.

Sept. 4. *N. Y.* **The coroner's jury in the Paul Halliday murder case in Ulster County brings in a verdict charging Lizzie Halliday, his wife, with murder.**

[Sept. 7. **Paul Halliday's body is found buried under his own house with three bullet-wounds in it.]**

The Crown Prince of Japan visits West Point Military Academy.

Sept. 5, 6. *Ind.* **The Grand Army of the Republic meets at Indianapolis in its 27th National Encampment; ex-President Harrison reviews the parade of** 20,000 veterans. **Col. J. G. B. Adams of Boston is elected commander-in-chief.**

Sept. 6. The Pan-American Medical Congress adopts a resolution recommending the temporary suspension of immigration from European countries in which cholera exists.

—*S. C.* **Gov. Tillman issues an appeal to the people of the United States for relief for the Sea Islands sufferers** from the storm.

STATE.

1893 Aug. 14. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Daniel W. Voorhees of Ind. **introduces a bill permitting national banks to emit notes to the par value of** bonds deposited; George G. Vest of Mo. offers a joint resolution to maintain the parity of gold and silver and in favor of the free coinage of silver; the House debates the **Wilson Repeal Bill.**

Aug. 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **The Voorhees Bill to increase bank issues is blocked;** the House debates the **Repeal Bill.**

—*Fr.* **The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration in Paris decides most of the technical points against the United States.**

It establishes a close season for seals from May 1 to July 31, and a protected zone of 60 miles around the Pribyloff Islands, and forbids the use of fire-arms, nets, explosives, and steam-vessels in pelagic sealing.

Aug. 16. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: William J. Bryan of Neb. speaks against **the repeal.**

Ia. **Frank D. Jackson (Rep.) is nominated for governor.**

Aug. 17. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: **The mileage resolution to permit members to draw mileage immediately for the fiscal year 1894 is passed;** the House debates the **Repeal Bill.**

Aug. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The Finance Committee reports a bill favoring **unconditional repeal of the Sher-**

man Law; the House debates the Repeal Bill.

—— *Va.* Col. C. T. O'Ferrall (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 21. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: J. S. Morrill of Vt. urges the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman Act.

Aug. 22. *D. C.* Congress: In the House general debate on the Repeal Bill is continued. The Midwinter Fair Bill for San Francisco passes both Houses. [Sept. 1. Approved.]

Aug. 23. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The motion to refer the Peffer resolution of inquiry as to the conduct of the national banks is opposed by D. B. Hill of N. Y.; the claim of Lee Mantle of Montana to recognition as Senator is rejected; it is decided that when a State Legislature has an opportunity, but fails to elect a Senator, an appointment by the governor is void. The House debates the Repeal Bill.

—— *Boston.* At a special meeting of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Board of Trade a resolution is adopted petitioning Congress to repeal the Sherman Law.

—— *Ia.* Horace Boies (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *New York.* Baron Saurma, the first German Ambassador to the United States, arrives.

Aug. 24. *D. C.* Congress: Both Houses discuss the silver question.

The State Department receives the decision of the Bering Sea Board of Arbitration.

Aug. 26. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The debate on the Voorhees Repeal Bill is resumed; David B. Hill of N. Y. makes the principal speech. House: The debate on the Wilson Repeal Bill is closed; Thomas B. Reed of Me. and Bourke Cockran of N. Y. speak for unconditional repeal.

—— *Okla.* The Statehood Executive Committee meets in Oklahoma City, and calls a mass Statehood Convention to be held in Purcell on Sept. 30.

Aug. 28. *D. C.* Congress: In the House all the amendments to the Wilson Bill, providing for free coinage at different ratios (from 17 to 20), and for the reenactment of the Bland-Allison Act, are defeated; the Wilson Bill repealing the purchase clause of the Sherman Law is passed. Vote, 239–108; not voting, 6. In the Senate J. V. Cockrell's amendment to the Bank Circulation Bill is rejected. Vote, 20–23.

Aug. 29. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: D. W. Voorhees of the Finance Committee reports the House Repeal Bill with an amendment substituting the Voorhees Bill. [One of the most notable struggles in Congress ensues.] J. N. Dolph of Ore. introduces a bill appropriating money to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Bill; it is referred to a committee.

Aug. 30. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: John Sherman of O. speaks in favor of the Repeal Bill, followed by Henry M. Teller of Colo., who attacks the national banks; the House passes the Urgent Deficiency Bill. [Sept. 2. Passed by the Senate. Sept. 14. Approved.]

Aug. 31. *D. C.* Congress; Senate; Edward O. Wolcott of Colo. speaks against, and Donelson Caffery of La. in favor of, the repeal of the Sherman Law.

Sept 1. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Zebulon B. Vance of N. C. speaks against the Repeal Bill; the House discusses the Code of Rules; several amendments to prevent filibustering are defeated.

The Treasury Department resumes the payment of paper money over its counters at Washington; for the last ten days only gold has been paid for treasury checks.

Sept. 2. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The House Repeal Bill is laid over, and the Dolph Chinese Exclusion Act is taken up; the House Urgent Deficiency Bill is passed with some amendments.

Tsui Kwo Yin, the retiring Chinese Minister, takes formal leave of the President.

By agreement with Canada immigrants for this country landing at Quebec are to be examined by U. S. officials.

Sept. 4. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Shelby M. Cullom of Ill. speaks in favor of the House Repeal Bill, and Richard Coke of Tex. and William A. Peffer of Kan. against it; the House Committee on Ways and Means begins the hearings on tariff revision.

Sept. 5. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: William M. Stewart of Nev. speaks against the Repeal Bill; a motion is made to go into executive session which discloses an unexpected majority against repeal.

Sept. 6. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Daniel W. Voorhees of Ind. withdraws his early session resolution; in the House the Code of Rules is adopted; the clause borrowed from the rules of the 51st Congress making 100 members a quorum of the Committee of the Whole is stricken out.

—— *Mass.* L. A. Banks (Prohib.) is nominated for governor.

—— *N. Y.* The Controller of the State reports property in New York exempt from State taxation as follows: City property, $205,410,870; U. S. property, $18,863,000; N. Y. State property, $500,000; church property, $55,396,125; parsonages, $146,100; clergymen, $46,500; miscellaneous, $28,068,200; total, $308,430,795.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Aug. 14. *New York.* There are 30 yellow fever patients and suspects in the harbor.

Receipts of gold from abroad are large.

Gold commands a premium of 1 to 1⅛ per cent.

Aug. 15. *N. Y.* Buffalo grain elevators are burned; loss, $800,000.

—— Receivers are appointed for the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Aug. 16. *N. C.* A train on the Atlantic and Danville Road breaks through a trestle near Milton, killing seven persons and injuring many others.

Aug. 21. *Chicago.* The live-stock exhibit at the World's Fair is opened to the public.

—— *Pa.* Many iron-mills in and near Pittsburg resume operations.

Aug. 22. *Ga.* The mayor of Brunswick advises the people to leave the city on account of the appearance of yellow fever.

Aug. 24. *Chicago.* A fire burns 150 houses, rendering 3,000 people homeless; loss, about $650,000.

Aug. 25. *Ga.* The inhabitants of Brunswick, except about 5,000, leave from fear of yellow fever.

—— *Ill.* The trotting mare Nancy Hanks makes a record of one mile in 2.08 minutes at Springfield.

Aug. 26. *N. Y.* A train is wrecked by collision on the Harlem road at Berlin; 16 persons are killed, and 50 injured.

Aug. 27. *New York.* The Columbian Liberty and Peace Bell arrives from Troy on its way to Chicago.

—— *N. Y.* A Rockaway excursion-train runs into a Manhattan Beach train near Long Island City; 11 persons are killed, and between 40 and 50 are injured.

Aug. 28. *Miss.* Three persons are killed and seven wounded in a railroad wreck at Gulfport.

Aug. 29. *New York.* The cost of the new Croton Aqueduct and the work on reservoirs to June 30 amounts to $27,333,924.

—— Controller Eckels reports that 34 national banks have resumed business.

Aug. 30. A receiver is appointed for the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company.

—— *Ga.* The steamship *City of Birmingham* arrives at Savannah with the wrecked passengers of the steamship *City of Savannah.*

Aug. 31. *Mass.* Thirteen persons are killed and 20 injured by a train falling through a bridge on the Boston and Albany Road near Chester.

Sept. 1. *N. J.* A case of Asiatic cholera appears in Jersey City.

—— *New York.* The Equitable Mortgage Company, one of the largest corporations engaged in lending money on farm-mortgages, goes into the hands of receivers; liabilities about $15,000,000.

Sept. 4. *Pa.* The Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead resume operations with 2,000 men.

Sept. 5. *New York.* Monetary conditions are becoming normal, currency no longer commanding any premium.

—— *Pa.* The Lalance and Grosjean works and the National Tube Works Company at McKeesport, giving employment to 2,000 men, resume business.

Sept. 6. *Vt.* The last car of a passenger-train is wrecked in crossing a bridge over Otter Creek, which had been weakened by wreckers.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Oct. 4. *Ala.* Gov. Jones orders troops to Decatur, to quell threatened riots by Louisville and Nashville Railroad strikers.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.
Sept. 13. Lamberton, Robert A., president of Lehigh University, A69.

CHURCH.

1893 Sept. 11. *Chicago.* The World's Parliament of Religions opens.

[Sept. 14. Dharmapala, the Hindoo scholar, assails Christianity, and papers are read by Cardinal Gibbons, Lyman Abbott, and others. Sept. 24. The Parliament considers the relation of Christianity to America.]

Sept. 15. The Christian Endeavor Society reports 37,841 societies, with a membership of 1,650,000, chiefly in the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain; also in all missionary lands.

Sept. 20. *Minn.* Archbishop Ireland denies that the Faribault plan is a failure.

Oct. 1. *New York.* A monstrance, to be used in the exposition of the sacrament in St. Patrick's Cathedral, arrives; it cost $10,000, not including the jewels used in its construction.

LETTERS.

1893 Sept. 13. *Minn.* The Faribault school scheme fails, as the Catholics would not consent to the assignment of two Protestant teachers to the Hill School.

Sept. 27. *N. Y.* The Steele Memorial Library Association is incorporated to maintain a free public library in Elmira.

Oct. 4. *New York.* St. Francis Xavier College opens its doors to women on the same plane with men, less the degree.

SOCIETY.

1893 Sept. 8. *New York.* Claus Timmerman, an anarchist, is sentenced to six months' imprisonment for lawless speech-making at a Union Square meeting.

Sept. 9. *D. C.* Mrs. Cleveland gives birth to a daughter; named Esther.

Sept. 11. *Chicago.* The Parliament of Religions opens at the World's Fair.

Sept. 12. *Ky.* Judge Saufley, while instructing the grand jury at Danville, charges that playing progressive euchre in parlors for prizes is one of the worst forms of gambling, and tells the jury to spare no man or woman in its investigations.

Sept. 15. *Mich.* Train-robbers hold up a train on the Mineral Range Railroad, and secure $75,000.

Sept. 16. *Chicago.* Trainmen on Pennsylvania Railroad trains running out are ordered to arm themselves to protect the company's property.

Sunday: The attendance at the World's Fair is increasing, 27,000 paying visitors having entered before two o'clock to-day.

— *Colo.* The miners return to work, a settlement having been effected.

— *I. T.* The Cherokee Strip is opened to settlers, and about 100,000 persons rush over the boundary line to secure the 6,000,000 acres of land.

— *La.* Three negroes are hanged and one kicked to death by lynchers near New Orleans, because they would not or could not tell where an escaped murderer might be found.

— *Phila.* The 5,000 ounces of gold recently missed at the Mint is discovered; a trusted employee, Henry S. Cochren, acknowledges having taken it, and shows where it is secreted.

Sept. 18. *D. C.* The centennial anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington is celebrated; President Cleveland and others make addresses.

— *I. T.* On the arrival of "boomers" on their fastest horses in the Cherokee Strip, they find that "sooners" are in possession of the best of the land and the town-lots.

Sept. 19. *New York.* Mayor Gilroy refuses the application of the United Italian Societies to display the Italian flag on the City Hall, on the 23d anniversary of the unification of Italy by Victor Emmanuel.

Sept. 20. *La.* Colored people of New Orleans call upon the governor for protection, as regulators are preparing for the torture of one of their number.

Sept. 21. *Ill.* Three robbers hold up an Illinois Central train, but obtain no booty; one of the robbers and three trainmen are shot.

— *Va.* Robert Smith, the negro on whose account a mob made preparations for torture at Roanoke for robbing a woman, is captured, hanged, riddled with bullets, and cremated.

Sept. 22. *Ala.* A train is derailed by wreckers near Birmingham; several persons are hurt, but none fatally.

— *N. J.* Three hundred wire-workers in Roebling's mill, at Trenton, strike against a reduction of wages.

— *Tex.* A claim-jumper named Williams kills four persons on a claim near Waukomis.

Sept. 23. *Ill.* Fourteen White Caps in Quincy are indicted for wilful and malicious murder by the grand jury; the indicted persons are prominent farmers and residents of Kingston.

— *New York.* The Lord Mayor of Dublin arrives at this port; also Lord Dunraven, owner of the yacht *Valkyrie*.

— *Tenn.* The Presbytery of Knoxville adopts resolutions condemning, in the strongest terms, the alarming increase of mob violence; it orders the resolutions to be read in full to the separate congregations.

Sept. 25. *La.* A captured negro is tortured by a mob in Jefferson Parish; fire is applied to his feet to extort confession, but without success.

— *New York.* Bookkeeper E. J. Greene and Cashier J. F. Collins, of a firm of cotton-brokers, are arrested for stealing about $20,000, chiefly by means of forged checks.

Sept. 26. *Boston.* John W. Washburn, treasurer of the Old Colony Railroad and Steamboat Companies, is announced as a defaulter.

— *Chicago.* The Odd Fellows have a day at the World's Fair, and 30,000 members are present.

Sept. 27. *Chicago.* Chas. Belden shoots three men and one woman at the Board of Trade.

— *Miss.* White Caps are rousing the people to madness by burning cotton-gins, and other outrages.

— *Ore.* The Chinese of La Grande are driven away by mob violence.

— *Pa.* S. G. Southard of Pittsburg shoots his wife and kills himself because he objected to his children being educated as Catholics.

Sept. 28. *Colo.* Gov. Waite unearths great frauds in land-grants because of perjured testimony and fraudulent surveys, coal-lands being entered as agricultural lands, etc.

Sept. 30. *Cal.* Members of the Sailors' Union at San Francisco perpetrate outrages upon non-union sailors, besides robbing them of their money.

Oct. 1. *O.* Daniel Bauer, a city councilman of Cincinnati, is indicted on two charges of soliciting bribes from a person interested in the passage of an ordinance to improve terminal facilities of that city.

Oct. 2. *Me.* A labor riot at Auburn is caused by strikers attacking non-union shoemakers; the sheriff calls out a posse to maintain peace.

— *New York.* Mrs. Catharine Fitzgerald shoots and kills Mrs. Carrie Pearsall on Eighth Avenue, and then gives herself up to the police.

STATE.

1893 Sept. 7. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Mr. Stewart ends a three days' speech on the silver question.

Sept. 8. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Charles J. Faulkner of W. Va. delivers a speech which is by some construed as a suggestion of compromise on the silver question.

Sept. 9. *D. C.* Congress; Senate; Henry M. Teller of Colo. speaks against the Repeal Bill.

Sept. 10. *Cal.* U. S. Marshal Gard at Los Angeles is instructed to enforce the Geary Act for the exclusion of the Chinese.

Sept. 11. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Henry M. Teller of Colo. and James L. Pugh of Ala. speak against the Repeal Bill, Mr. Pugh announcing the purpose of himself and those who agree with him to fight unconditional repeal by all parliamentary methods.

The new Chinese Minister to the United States confers with Secretary Gresham on the matter of enforcing the Chinese Exclusion Law.

Sept. 12. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: John H. Mitchell of Ore. speaks against the Repeal Bill.

— *New York.* The convention called by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, consisting of delegates from various commercial bodies throughout the country, meets; resolutions urging the repeal of the Silver Purchase Law are adopted. Vote, 185–5.

Sept. 13. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: George L. Shoup of Ida. speaks against the Repeal Bill, and Joseph N. Dolph of Ore. argues against the free coinage of silver; Daniel Voorhees of Ind. tries

unsuccessfully to have a date fixed for a vote on the **Repeal Bill**; in the House a bill is introduced to **consolidate Utah and Nevada.** [No action.]

Sept. 14. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: John W. Daniel of Va. speaks against the **Repeal Bill**; an amendment to the bill is introduced by Charles J. Faulkner of W. Va.

Secretary Smith takes measures to relieve the **boomers at the Cherokee Strip** from further delay in registering.

Sept. 15. *D. C.* **Congress**: Senate: William Lindsay of Ky. and Anthony Higgins of Del. speak in favor of the **Repeal Bill.**

Sept. 16. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: William B. Allison of Ia. speaks in favor of the **Repeal Bill**; another motion by Daniel W. Voorhees to have a time fixed to close the debate is defeated; in the House a bill providing for a **U. S. bank in every town of two thousand inhabitants** is introduced. [No action.]

—— *Okla.* **The Cherokee Strip** is opened for settlement at 12 noon.

Sept. 18. *D. C.* **Congress**: No business is done in either House, the day being devoted to the celebration of the **Centenary** of the laying of the **corner-stone of the National Capitol.**

There is a procession, and addresses are made by the President, Vice-President, Speaker of the House, and Justice Brown of the Supreme Court; the orator of the day is William Wirt Henry, a grandson of Patrick Henry.

Sept. 19. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Roger Q. Mills of Tex. speaks in favor of the **Repeal Bill**; Daniel W. Voorhees of Ind. makes another vain attempt to get the anti-repeal Senators to fix a date for closing debate.

President Cleveland nominates **W. B. Hornblower** of N. Y. to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and **J. J. Van Alen** of R. I. to be ambassador to Italy. [See Oct. 20.]

Sept. 20. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: James Z. George of Miss. speaks against the **Repeal Bill** and George Grey of Del. in favor of it; in the House the **Federal Elections Bill,** under exceptional rulings by Speaker Crisp, is reported, and placed on the calendar.

Sept. 21. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate discusses the repeal of the Sherman Law; Orville Platt of Conn. introduces a motion to **establish closure**; the motion is discussed by Messrs. Platt and Henry C. Lodge; Stephen M. White of Cal. speaks against the **Repeal Bill**; in the House a resolution is adopted that the **Federal Elections Bill** be taken up on Sept. 26, and considered until Oct. 10.

Sept. 22. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: An agreement for longer sessions beginning with the 25th is adopted; Edward O. Wolcott and Henry M. Teller speak on the **closure resolution**; and Senators George, Henry C. Hansbrough, and William M. Stewart speak against the **Repeal Bill.**

Sept. 25. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: William M. Stewart of Nev. makes a **personal attack upon Mr. Cleveland,** ridiculing the President and his knowledge of economics; James Donald Cameron of Pa. and William B. Bate of Tenn. speak against the **Repeal Bill**; the House adjourns for want of a quorum.

Sept. 26. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Mr. Stewart **accuses President Cleveland** of using Federal patronage to influence legislation; in the House debate begins on the **Tucker Bill** providing for the repeal of the **Federal Elections Laws.**

Sept. 27. *D. C.* **Congress**; In the House Thomas G. Lawson of Ga. and Charles Daniels of N. Y. continue the debate on the **Tucker Bill**; a resolution is passed asking why the lawful amount of **silver was not purchased** during July and August.

Sept. 28. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: William A. Peffer speaks against the **Repeal Bill**; in the House John C. Black of Ill., Tom L. Johnson of O., and C. R. Breckinridge of Ky. speak on the Tucker **Repeal Bill.**

Sept. 29. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Isham G. Harris of Tenn. and John T. Morgan of Ala. speak against the **Repeal Bill**; in the House, John F. Lacey of Ia. and others discuss the Tucker **Repeal Bill.**

Sept. 30. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Johnson N. Camden of W. Va. speaks in favor of the Wilson **Repeal Bill**; in the House, the debate on the Tucker **Repeal Bill** is continued by Samuel W. McCall of Mass., Josiah Patterson of Tenn., and others.

Oct. 2. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: The debate on the **Repeal Bill** is continued; in the House, speeches are made on the Tucker **Repeal Bill.**

—— *N. Y.* The Brooklyn Independent **Committee of One Hundred,** for the purification of government and the overthrow of ring rule, meets and adopts a platform. [Oct. 4. William C. Low is elected president.]

Oct. 3. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Joseph N. Dolph of Ore. speaks in favor of the **Repeal Bill,** and Thomas C. Power of Mont. against it; in the House, Stephen Northway of O. speaks against the Tucker **Repeal Bill,** and John C. Kyle of Miss. in its favor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Sept. 7. *Ill.* Eleven persons are killed and 10 injured in **a railway collision** on the Pan Handle road, near Colehour.

Sept. 8. *Ire.* The *Campania* reaches Queenstown after making the voyage from Sandy Hook in **five days, 14 hours, and 55 minutes.**

Sept. 10. *New York.* **Fifty-two artisans** arrive from Europe on their way to make a study of the World's Fair and American industries.

Sept. 11. The yacht *Vigilant* **wins the third trial race,** and is selected by the America Cup Committee to defend the trophy against Lord Dunraven's yacht.

Sept. 12. *New York.* **Emigration** from this port exceeds immigration for the first time.

Sept. 15. *I. T.* The boomers on the Cherokee Strip border register at the rate of **20 a minute**; there are now about five registered for every lot in the strip.

Sept. 16. *I. T.* About 150,000 persons are pouring into the **Cherokee Strip.**

Sept. 17. *Ga.* At Brunswick 19 new cases of **yellow fever** are reported; the governor of the State issues an address asking for aid for the city.

Sept. 19. *Ill.* **A train is wrecked** near Manteno, causing eight deaths.

—— *New York.* **A number of Clearing-house certificates,** valued at $1,400,000, are canceled.

Sept. 21. *Ga.* There is another death from **yellow fever** at Brunswick, and two new cases of the disease are reported, making 17 now under treatment.

[Sept. 22. Three new cases. Sept. 24. One death and two new cases. Sept. 25. Five new cases. Sept. 26. Two new cases and one death. Sept. 27. Eighteen new cases. Sept. 28. Thirteen. Oct. 1. Twelve. Oct. 2. Twelve. Oct. 3. Fourteen new cases and three deaths. Oct. 6. Twenty-four new cases. Oct. 7. Thirty-one. Oct. 8. Thirty-two. Oct. 12. Eighteen. Oct. 14. Twenty-six. Oct. 30. Twelve. Nov. 3. Twenty-four.]

—— **Iowa** celebrates the **47th anniversary** of its admission as a State.

—— *Pa.* Five men are killed and several injured in a **mine explosion** at Wilkesbarre.

Sept. 22. *Ind.* Through the leaving open of a switch by a brakeman, a limited express vestibuled **train runs into a freight-train** near Kingsbury; 11 are killed and 21 injured.

—— *New York.* The British yacht *Valkyrie* arrives after a very stormy voyage of 30 days.

Sept. 23. *Minn.* **A lumber fire** in Red Wing causes a loss of $150,000.

Sept. 24. *Wis.* Five large mills of the Illinois Steel Company's plant at Bayview will resume operations.

Sept. 25. *Mo.* **A fire** in St. Joseph causes the loss of about $1,000,000.

Sept. 26. *S. Dak.* **Lead City is burned.**

Sept. 27. *O.* **Oak-harness leather men** meet in Columbus to form a trust.

Sept. 29. *Cal.* The *Mariposa* **arrives at San Francisco** from Australia, bringing $500,000 in gold consigned to local houses.

—— *Mich.* Twenty-eight **miners are drowned** by the Michigamme River bursting through the roof of the Mansfield iron-mine.

Sept. 30. *O.* **Forest fires** are raging; Centerburg is burned, with heavy loss.

Oct. 1. *Chicago.* **The Sunday attendance at the World's Fair** is greatly increased.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Oct. 25. *D. C.* **Acting Rear-Adm. Stanton is removed from command of the South Atlantic Squadron for saluting the flag of the Brazilian insurgents.**

[Dec. 20. He is restored, and assigned to command the North Atlantic Squadron.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Oct. 4. *N. Y.* **A statue of Alexander Hamilton is unveiled in front of the Hamilton Club House, Brooklyn.**

Oct. 12. A West Indian cyclone is raging along the coasts of Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

Oct. 13. *N. Y.* **A natural gas-well is tapped by an artesian drill at Malta Ridge.** [Nov. 11. Another is found near Grand Junction, Colo.]

Oct. 14. *Ida.* **Large numbers of crickets are moving from northern Idaho south and east, destroying fruit and grain on their way, to the utter dismay of the farmers.**

Oct. 19. *N. J.* **The monument commemorating the victory of Gen. Washington over the Hessians is unveiled at Trenton.**

Oct. 21. *N. Y.* **The Founders' Monument is unveiled at Southold, L. I., — this being the 253d anniversary of the founding of the town.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.

Oct. 11. Blackwell, Lucy Stone, abolitionist, woman suffragist, reformer, A75.

Oct. 20. Schaff, Philip, Pres. clergyman, author, professor sacred literature Union Seminary, A69.

Oct. 24. Queen, Walter W., rear-adm. U. S. N., A69.

— Bond, Hugh L., lawyer, jurist, of Baltimore, A65.

CHURCH.

1893 Oct. 5. *Boston.* **William Lawrence is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Massachusetts.**

Oct. 6. *Chicago.* **A Congress of Young Men's Christian Associations of the World opens.**

Oct. 7. *Utah.* **The 64th semiannual conference of the Mormon Church is held in the Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.**

Oct. 8. *Chicago.* **A great throng of people attend the opening exercises of the Evangelical Alliance Congress in Memorial Art Palace.**

Oct. 15. *N. C.* **Joseph B. Cheshire, Jr., is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of North Carolina.**

Oct. 19. *N. Y.* **The Presbyterian Synod, in session at Rochester, dismisses the complaints of Prof. Briggs; it will not interfere with the action of the General Assembly.**

LETTERS.

1893 Oct. 8. *Mass.* **Williams College, at Williamstown, begins its centennial celebration with a sermon by the Rev. Dr. Harry Hopkins.**

SOCIETY.

1893 Oct. 5. *Ill.* **A train carrying non-union workmen from the Big Four Railroad shops at Indianola is attacked by strikers' friends; one man is killed and a division superintendent injured.**

— *New York.* **Joseph Chamberlain, the English M. P., arrives on the *Majestic*.**

Oct. 6. *New York.* **The Archduke Franz-Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, arrives at this port.**

Oct. 7. *Ala.* **White Caps are active, threatening to burn the gin-houses of farmers who sell cotton for less than 10 cents.**

— *New York.* **Daniel O'Neil, while drunk, pours kerosene over his baby's cradle and tries to burn the child; he then beats his wife for trying to prevent him.**

Oct. 8. *I. T.* **Treasurer McCurtin of the Choctaw Nation, after making his report to the National Council, disappears; he is said to be short $10,000.**

— **Louisiana is again terrorized by regulators, and the people in meetings assembled are calling on Gov. Foster for help against them.**

Oct. 9. Chicago Day at the Fair; 716,881 admissions, the largest number in one day during the Fair.

— *Mo.* **The Pan-American Bimetallic Convention is in session at St. Louis.**

— *R. I.* **About 1,800 weavers in the woolen-mills strike against a reduction of wages.**

Oct. 10. *New York.* **The Bar Association by resolution urges upon every good citizen to oppose "to his utmost the attempt to reward unworthy conduct [of Isaac H. Maynard] by a seat on the bench of our highest judicial tribunal."** [Oct. 15. Gov. Flower makes his defense of the appointment.]

— *Tex.* **Two masked men stop a stage in Coke County and rifle the mail-bags, securing about $3,100.**

Oct. 12. *New York.* **The Society for the Prevention of Crime sends letters to the police officials, charging them with neglect of duty.**

Oct. 14. *Chicago.* **M. V. Gannon resigns the presidency of the Irish National League of America.**

— *O.* **The Columbus grand jury has found over 100 indictments against W. Z. McDonald, late chief inspector of workshops and factories.**

Oct. 16. *Chicago.* **The World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union begins its second biennial session in the Hall of Columbus of the World's Fair.**

It is called to order by Lady Henry Somerset, vice-president at large, as Miss Willard is unable by ill health to be present. [Miss Willard is reelected president.]

The public-school children of Chicago visit the Fair Grounds; paid admissions for the day, 234,405.

— *N. Y.* **Kingston celebrates the 116th anniversary of its burning by the British forces; Daughters of the American Revolution have charge of the exercises.**

— *New York.* **Jacob J. Kaiser, overgaiter manufacturer, is sentenced to the State prison for seven and a half years for setting fire to his place of business on Broadway.**

Oct. 17. *New York.* **Lord Dunraven of England is entertained at dinner by C. Oliver Iselin and the New York Yacht Club.**

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst sends a letter to Mayor Gilroy and the chairman for selecting grand jurors.

He charges that Grand Juryman Hugh Slevin violates the Excise Law, and is not a fit person to be a grand juror; a number of affidavits in proof accompany the letter.

Oct. 18. *Chicago.* **The American Bankers' Association Convention begins its session in the Art Institute of the World's Fair, with W. H. Rhawm of Philadelphia in the chair.**

— *N. J.* **The Trenton Battle Monument celebration begins.**

Oct. 19. *Md.* **The anniversary of the burning of the tea-laden British brig *Peggy Stewart* in Annapolis Harbor in 1774, as a protest against the Stamp Act, is celebrated in Baltimore.**

Oct. 20. *Va.* **A mob attacks the jail at Roanoke; the militia fire, killing nine men, and wounding 20 others.**

Oct. 21. *Ind.* **Mrs. Augusta Schneider, a wealthy lady, quarrels with one of her tenants, and shoots and kills him near Walton.**

Oct. 24. *Chicago.* **Mary Washington Day is celebrated at the World's Fair in the New York State building.**

STATE.

1893 Oct. 4. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: Speeches favoring compromise on the silver question are made by Joseph C. S. Blackburn of Ky., Matthew C. Butler of S. C., and Wilkinson Call of Fla.; in the House the repeal of the Federal Elections Laws is discussed; a bill to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Bill (see May 5, 1892) is reported.** [It is sharply discussed in both Houses, and specially opposed by members from the Pacific Coast.]

Oct. 5. *D. C.* **Congress; House: G. W. Murray of S. C. concludes his argument against the repeal of the Federal Elections Laws; a bill is passed placing the Secretary of Agriculture in the line of succession to the presidency.**

— *New York.* **The Chamber of Commerce passes a resolution asking the U. S. Senate to amend its rules so as to pass the Silver Repeal Bills.**

Oct. 6. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: An amendment to the Wilson Repeal Bill is introduced by J. C. S. Blackburn of Ky.; Senators Call, Butler, and Teller speak against repeal; in the House debate on the Tucker Repeal Bill is continued.**

Oct. 7. *D. C.* **Congress; Senate: D. W. Voorhees of Ind., the Democratic leader, announces that he will ask on the 11th inst. for a continuous session until the Repeal Bill is disposed of;**

W. N. Roach of N. Dak. and W. V. Allen of Neb. speak against the bill; the House debates the Tucker Repeal Bill.

—— *Mass.* Fred. T. Greenhalge (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Oct. 9. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: After a discussion by several members as to how far the Repeal Bill would demonetize silver, F. M. Cockrell of Mo. speaks against the Repeal Bill; in the House debate on the bill for repealing the Federal Elections Laws is closed, and it is decided to pass the bill as it now stands.

Oct. 10. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Messrs. McPherson and Cockrell speak on the Silver Repeal Bill; in the House the Tucker Bill, repealing all existing Federal Elections Laws, is passed. Vote, 200–101.

Oct. 11. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The session is continued all day and all night; W. V. Allen of Neb. begins to speak at 6.30 P.M. against the Repeal Bill [and continues through the entire night].

Oct. 12. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Mr. Allen finishes his speech at eight o'clock in the morning, having been on the floor 14 and three-quarters hours; it is the longest continuous speech ever made in the Senate; the session continues all the day and evening.

Oct. 13. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The debate on the Repeal Bill continues, W. M. Stewart of Nev. holding the floor. The Senate adjourns at 1.45 A.M., on the motion of D. W. Voorhees of Ind., having been in session 39 hours continuously; it is found impossible to compel the attendance of the majority (43) members.

Oct. 14. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Several important amendments to the rules are offered; James K. Jones of Nev. speaks against the Repeal Bill.

The Secretary of the Treasury's order that nothing but coin or currency be accepted in payment of government taxes is rescinded; certified checks will be received.

Oct. 16. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the McCreary Bill, which provides for the amendment of the Geary Act, so as to give Chinese residents in the United States another six months in which to register. Vote, 178–1. [Nov. 2. It is amended and passed by the Senate. Nov. 3. Conference report agreed to and bill approved.]

—— *Boston.* The Associated Board of Trade unanimously adopts resolutions petitioning the United States Senate to change its rules so that a vote can be reached on the Repeal Bill.

Oct. 17. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses a proposed amendment to the rules; Senator Sherman makes a speech in which he aims to place the responsibility for the deadlock respecting the repeal of the Sherman Law on the Democrats.

Oct. 18. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill introduced Sept. 20, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Hudson River.

—— *New York.* The Cotton Exchange passes resolutions calling for the speedy repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman Law.

Oct. 19. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: D. B. Hill of N. Y. speaks against compromise on the Repeal; Secretary Carlisle's statements in answer to the Senate's resolutions show that the deficit in revenues may reach $50,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year.

Oct. 20. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate in executive session confirms, among others, the nomination of J. J. Van Alen of R. I. to be ambassador to Italy. [The nomination is severely and persistently criticised. Nov. 20. Van Alen resigns. Dec. 3. The resignation is made public.] The House passes a deficiency appropriation bill. [Oct. 28. Amended and passed by the Senate. Nov. 3. Third Conference report made. Final action not taken]. Also a bill to remit half the duties on exhibits hereafter sold at the World's Fair, and another providing for the destruction of derelicts along the Atlantic coast.

Oct. 21. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Messrs. Peffer and Jones speak against repeal.

The Senate agrees to a compromise, by repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman Bill, to take effect Oct. 1, 1894, and eliminating entirely the bond question; all greenbacks and Treasury notes under $10 in value will be retired, and silver certificates and coined silver dollars will take their place, the purchase of the four and a half million ounces of silver to continue, the same to be coined from time to time as the seignorage now in the Treasury, also that which shall grow out of further purchase.

The Treasury's ten days' statement shows that the gold reserve has decreased to $81,700,000, the lowest point yet reached.

Oct. 23. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate still discusses the Silver Repeal Bill; the House passes the Printing Bill; also a bill authorizing the construction of a new revenue cutter on the lakes.

Oct. 24. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The silver men abandon filibustering, and Messrs. Jones and Stewart continue their speeches begun weeks ago.

—— *Mich.* The Supreme Court of the State declares that the Woman Suffrage Law passed by the last Legislature is unconstitutional.

Oct. 25. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Messrs. Pugh, Stewart, and Jones speak on the silver question; a joint resolution is passed, thanking foreign governments for their participation in the Chicago Exposition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Oct. 5. *N. Y.* The *Valkyrie* and *Vigilant* sail for the America Cup, but, owing to the light wind, are unable to cover the course in the allotted time.

Oct. 6. *New York.* The Cunard steamer *Lucania* arrives from Queenstown, beating the record of the *Paris* by 59 minutes.

Oct. 7. *Alas.* La grippe is raging with great violence.

—— *New York.* The *Vigilant* wins the first race for the America Cup, beating the *Valkyrie* by five minutes and 48 seconds, corrected time.

Oct. 8. *New York.* Five deaths, some due to cholera, are reported on the Hamburg American steamer *Russia*, arriving to-day.

Oct. 9. *N. Y.* Some of the passengers of the infected steamer *Russia* are transferred to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands.

In the second race between the *Valkyrie* and the *Vigilant*, the latter wins by 12 minutes and 23 seconds.

Oct. 10. *Ind.* Eight persons are killed in an accident on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad.

Oct. 13. *Mich.* Excursion-trains collide at Jackson; 13 persons are killed and 40 injured,

—— *N. Y.* In the third and deciding race the *Vigilant* beats the *Valkyrie* by 40 seconds, retaining the cup in America.

Oct. 14. *Pa.* A fire in the telephone exchange in Allentown destroys property valued at $300,000.

Oct. 15. *Kan.* A head-end collision occurs on the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, at Paxico; two persons are killed and several injured.

—— *N. Y.* The propeller *Dean Richmond*, with a crew of 18, is lost in Lake Erie, near Dunkirk; five bodies are washed ashore.

Oct. 16. *Chicago.* The World's Congress of Agriculture opens in the Art Institute at the World's Fair, S. W. Allerton presiding.

—— *Ill.* A train goes over an embankment, and 30 persons are injured, near Nameoki.

Five persons are killed and five injured by a premature explosion of dynamite at Emington.

Oct. 17. *D. C.* The house in which President Lincoln died, in Washington, is formally opened as the Lincoln Memorial House.

—— *O.* Four men are killed and three injured by a train collision at Wellsville.

Oct. 20. *Mich.* A collision occurs between passenger-trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad at Battle Creek; 26 persons are killed and many injured.

—— *Wash.* A fatal boiler explosion occurs at Spokane; four persons are killed, and a number badly injured.

Oct. 22. *New York.* The laboratory of the Presbyterian Hospital is burned out.

Oct. 23. *Chicago.* Figures showing enormous profits of the World's Fair concessionaires are made public; paid admissions to-day, 231,014; total up to this date, 19,712,996.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Oct. 26. *Cal.* The battle-ship *Oregon* is successfully launched at San Francisco.

Oct. 29. *D. C.* Adm. Skerret is transferred to the command of the Asiatic Squadron, relieving Adm. Irwin, detached.

Nov. 6. *D. C.* The President appoints Gen. George D. Ruggles adjutant-general of the army.

Nov. 11. *Cal.* The new cruiser *Olympia* returns to San Francisco from her trial trip; her maximum speed is 21.26 knots an hour.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Oct. 31±. *Peru.* Harvard establishes a new meteorological station on the Andes, the highest in the world.

Nov. 4. *Colo.* Rich gold-finds, yielding at the rate of $120,000 per ton, are struck in El Paso County.

Nov. 6. *O.* Wilmington is visited by a tornado; loss, $100,000.

Nov. 11. *Wis.* Copper-ore is found while grading streets in Sheboygan.

Nov. 14. *N. Y.* An oil portrait of Ezra Cornell is unveiled in the Capitol at Albany.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.
Oct. 28. Harrison, Carter, mayor of Chicago, assassinated, A68.
Nov. 9. Parkman, Francis, historian, A70.

LETTERS.

1893 Oct. 28. *Conn.* The American Inter-Seminary Alliance is in session at New Haven.

Nov. 11. *Chicago.* John D. Rockefeller has offered to give $500,000 to Chicago University on condition that $400,000 more be raised. [It is raised.]

Nov. 15. *N. Y.* The Rev. Dr. J. R. Day of New York City is elected Chancellor of Syracuse University.

SOCIETY.

1893 Oct. 26. *New York.* A mass-meeting under the auspices of the New York Bar Association is held in Cooper Union.

It denounces the candidacy of Isaac H. Maynard for the chief judgeship of the Court of Appeals. [Nov. 1. The committee appointed by the meeting issues an address urging all citizens to reject Maynard at the polls.]

—*N. Y.* The Bar Association of Buffalo holds an anti-Maynard mass-meeting for the same purpose.

Oct. 28. *Ark.* J. V. Mitchell, clerk of Faulkner, has disappeared with $10,000 in trust funds.

—*Chicago.* Carter H. Harrison, mayor of the city, is assassinated in his own house by Patrick E. Prendergast. [Oct. 29. Prendergast is committed.]

—*Minn.* The Assembly passes a law declaring that every public place used as a pool-room is a public nuisance; that owners of buildings renting them for pool-rooms and frequenters of such places shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and liable to fine or imprisonment.

—*Pa.* The 211th anniversary of the landing of William Penn is celebrated with impressive ceremonies on the spot where the landing took place.

Oct. 30. *New York.* F. L. Mathes, superintendent at the Postal-Telegraph building, is shot by Thomas Bradley for refusing to give him work.

A man is arrested for demanding $5,000 from Edwin Gould at his office.

Oct. 31. *Conn.* No-license elections suspend liquor-shops in East Hartford, Manchester, and New Britain.

Nov. 1. *Chicago.* Columbian Guards, Ferris Wheel employees, and visitors engage in a free fight in the Midway Plaisance of the World's Fair. Cause, the Ferris Wheel people refuse to stop as directed by the Fair Directory.

—*N. Y.* Counselor W. J. Gaynor applies for an order of court to compel the authorities to permit a copy of registration-lists of Gravesend to be made by his agents.

[Nov. 2. He finds it difficult to get a copy; the town has a population of a little over 8,000, yet 6,218 names are said to be registered. Nov. 3. The power of the Supreme Court is defied at Gravesend by John Y. McKane; the copy of the registry-list is refused. Nov. 4. Warrants are issued against the election inspectors by Judge Cullen.]

—*New York.* Five skilful forgers are captured by city detectives after the forgers have secured about $8,000 at the Bank of the Manhattan Company.

Nov. 2. *Minn.* The Executive Land Investigating Committee finds that the State has been robbed of millions of dollars' worth of lumber by some of its most prominent citizens; several of them have, however, been compelled to pay large sums for the lumber thus illegally taken.

—*N. Y.* The effort to have 1,200 illegally registered names stricken from the registry-lists at Albany is practically defeated in court.

Nov. 3. *Chicago.* A new trial is granted Daniel Coughlin, accused of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. [Acquitted Mar. 8, 1894.] (See Dec. 16, 1889.)

—*N. J.* Judge Dixon sentences the convicted members of the Board of Freeholders at Paterson to 18 months' imprisonment.

Nov. 4. *Ga.* Gov. Northen pardons eight White Caps who were sentenced to the chain-gang.

—*New York.* One bogus expressman and five receivers of stolen goods are arrested for victimizing express companies of several hundred dollars' worth of goods at express exchanges.

Nov. 5. *N. Y.* Twenty-two men sent to Gravesend to copy registration-lists are arrested by John Y. McKane, the chief of police, at the head of a rough crowd, and thrown into jail, charged with vagrancy.

They are detained in jail, though any amount of bail had been offered for their release; and also though they had mandamuses issued by Supreme Court Judge Cullen to secure copies of the registration-lists of that town.

[Nov. 6. Judge Cullen releases the prisoners. Counselor Gaynor secures an injunction from Judge Barnard restraining the Gravesend election officers from interfering with watchers at the polls. Nov. 7. As soon as Gaynor's watchers arrive at Gravesend, McKane and his backers seize, maltreat, and drive them out of town; no regard is paid to the mandamus from Judge Barnard of the Supreme Court, against any interference, which each watcher has in his possession. Nov. 9. A citizens' meeting is held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to take steps toward the prosecution of McKane for his conduct at Gravesend before and during the late election. Nov. 13. Another mass-meeting is held for the same purpose.]

Nov. 7. *Miss.* White Caps burn the court-house at Brookhaven; the Chancery and Circuit Court records are a total loss, including about 75 indictments pending against the White Caps.

—*N. J.* Nine deputy-sheriffs are shot and several others seriously injured in an incipient riot at Camden.

Nov. 9. *New York.* A trusted clerk of J. H. Jacquelin and Company is arrested for stealing from $11,000 to $50,000 from his employers.

W. S. Patton, stock-broker, is arrested for hypothecating bonds worth $60,000 placed in his trust.

Nov. 10. *O.* Treasurer M. T. Herrick of the Society for Savings at Cleveland has a desperate struggle with a man who threatened to blow up the place with dynamite if he did not at once give him $50,000 in cash; the outlaw escapes.

—*Minn.* The liabilities of President L. F. Menage of the insolvent Guaranty Loan Company at Minneapolis are about $1,000,000, made by systematic plundering of the company.

Nov. 11. *Ky.* Masked robbers stop a train on the Illinois Central Railroad and steal $7,000 from the express-car.

Nov. 12. *Chicago.* The anarchists have a demonstration in memory of Spies, Parsons, and the other executed bomb-throwers.

—*Wis.* Henry Falk confesses setting fire to five places in Milwaukee.

Nov. 13. *Ky.* A negro's house at Bardstown is blown up with dynamite; the crime is denounced by the citizens of the town.

—*Phila.* The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor is held.

The General Executive Board is accused of having appropriated $30,000 to the use of the order, instead of applying it to the relief of strikers, for whom it is alleged to have been contributed.

Nov. 14. *N. Y.* Edward M. Shepard is appointed by Gov. Flower to aid in the prosecution of men accused of election frauds in Kings County, with full power to act. [Dec. 7. The hearing ends.] (See Dec. 14.)

Sheriff Beck makes damaging admissions in the investigation of election frauds in Buffalo.

Nov. 15. *Chicago.* James Prunty is killed, and his son and daughter are both wounded by burglars at their home.

John A. Drake, treasurer of the Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa Railroad, is sandbagged, and robbed of $21,000, in his office.

—*New York.* The Board of Aldermen begins canvassing the city vote; it decides to exclude watchers from occupying a position where the figures can be seen; notwithstanding this, one watcher succeeds in seeing the sheets after they are read, and files protests and notices of contests, accompanied by voters' affidavits.

STATE.

1893 Oct. 26. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Messrs. Teller, Squire, and Stewart continue the debate on the Repeal Bill; a joint resolution is passed providing for the removal of derelicts by international action; the House continues the discussion of the Bankruptcy Bill; it passes a joint resolution providing for the printing of enrolled bills.

Oct. 27. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Messrs. Stewart, Jones, and Teller speak against the Repeal Bill; William A. Peffer of Kan. offers an amendment to the Voorhees substitute for the Repeal Bill, providing for the free coinage of silver; it is defeated. Vote, 28-39; not voting, 18.

Oct. 28. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate amendments to the Repeal Bill are rejected, and the measure is reported by the Committee of the Whole; speeches are made by Senators Wolcott, Sherman, Gorman, and Voorhees; notice is given that a vote on the main bill will be asked for at 2 o'clock on the 30th inst.

Oct. 30. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate substitutes the Voorhees Bill for the Wilson Bill, and passes it. Vote, 43-32; not voting, 10. It declares it to be the policy of the United States to continue to coin both gold and silver: Messrs. Cameron, Morgan, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, and others speak against the bill.

Oct. 31. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill is passed without a division; in the House the Repeal Bill is received from the Senate.

Nov. 1. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: The Silver Repeal Bill as amended by the Senate is passed. Vote, 193-94; not voting, 66.

The President signs the bill, and it becomes effective.

Nov. 2. *Chicago.* Alderman G. B. Swift is chosen by a Republican aldermanic caucus as mayor *pro tempore*.

Nov. 3. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The bill to amend the Chinese Exclusion Act is passed; in the House a resolution is passed to pay employees during the interval before the next session, but, being amended by the Senate, it falls through.

The Chinese Exclusion Bill is approved.

The 53d Congress; first session closes.

Nov. 7. Eleven States hold elections.

The Democrats carry Virginia, Maryland, and Kentucky; and the Republicans, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota. Legislatures only are chosen in Kentucky and New Jersey.

Nov. 9. *D. C.* Ratifications of an extradition treaty between the United States and Norway are exchanged.

—— *N. J.* The Supreme Court of N. J. declares the Gerrymander Act and the County Excise Law, passed by the Legislature, unconstitutional.

Nov. 10. *D. C.* A report by the Secretary of State to the President, dated Oct. 18, is published, suggesting that the former government of Hawaii be restored.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Oct. 23. *Mich.* A fire in Detroit causes the loss of seven lives, and destroys property valued at $800,000.

——± The Vanderbilts secure control of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad.

Oct. 25. *N. J.* Four persons are killed and three injured by a train collision near Trenton.

Oct. 27. *Chicago.* Marshall Field offers to give $1,000,000 to the Columbian Memorial Museum on condition that $500,000 in cash be subscribed to its endowment fund, and that $2,000,000 of the Exposition stock be transferred to its trustees.

Paid admissions to the World's Fair for this day, 250,583.

—— *Pa.* A fire in Pittsburg destroys property worth $1,000,000; several persons are much injured.

Oct. 28. *Chicago.* More than 100 cities in the United States are represented at the World's Fair by their mayors and officials.

Oct. 30. *Chicago.* Close of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Oct. 31. *Chicago.* Mayor Carter Harrison's body lies in state in the City Hall, and is viewed by thousands of citizens.

Nov. 1. *Cal.* The Pacific Mail steamer *City of New York*, which went ashore at the Golden Gate, is abandoned.

—— *Ore.* An electric car goes through an open drawbridge in the river at Portland; 20 lives are lost.

Nov. 2. *New York.* A boiler explosion wrecks horse-car stables, killing five men and injuring a dozen.

—— *Ire.* The Cunarder *Campania* arrives at Queenstown, breaking the eastward record by one hour and 20 minutes.

—— The Ward Line steamer *City of Alexandria*, from Havana to New York, is reported burned at sea; about 35 lives are lost.

—— *New York.* The Cunard steamship *Lucania* arrives, breaking the western record by 29 minutes.

Nov. 5. *Ill.* A vestibuled train on the Illinois Central Railroad is ditched, it is supposed by train robbers; the fireman is killed.

—— *Mo.* An attempt is made to blow up with dynamite the dam near Sedalia, at Water Oaks; two gates are blown out.

—— *N. J.* Three whales are stranded at Cape May.

—— *Phila.* The Old Liberty Bell is returned from the World's Fair, and restored to its place in Independence Hall with impressive ceremony.

* * Chicago World's Fair Statistics:

CASH RECEIPTS.

Capital stock	$5,604,171.97
City of Chicago	5,000,000.00
Concession receipts	3,699,581.43
Interest	87,081.82
Gate receipts	10,626,230.76
Miscellaneous receipts	686,070.49
Souvenir coins and premiums	2,448,032.28
Total receipts	$28,151,168.75

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Construction expenditures		$18,322,622.56
General and operating expenses		7,127,240.32
Preliminary organization		90,674.97
Assets	$2,698,291.01	
Liabilities	87,660.11	
Net Assets		2,610,630.90
Total expenditures		$28,151,168.75

PRINCIPAL EXPENDITURES.

Agriculture	$740,655.55
Anthropology	217,638.65
Architecture	398,810.19
Art	801,444.68
Bridging	84,529.19
Ceremonies	333,663.88
Convent La Rabida	25,009.10
Coloring and decorating	388,284.31
Concession expenses	128,209.44
Dairy	110,770.16
Damages	197,146.82
Decorations	119,134.81
Donations and charities	27,996.17
Dredging	615,144.36
Electrical	1,911,857.04
Engineering, etc.	218,229.03
Fencing	95,631.45
Finance	601,230.85
Fire protection	298,254.18
Fisheries	257,466.30
Foreign agents	168,898.17
Forestry	110,533.78
Furniture for buildings	125,774.55
Gate expenses	347,352.48
General expenses	1,294,565.92
Grounds	465,480.85
Horticulture and floriculture	456,628.25
Installation	387,950.81
Insurance	182,687.03
Janitors	378,038.42
Landscape gardening	551,448.45
Live stock	258,560.87
Machinery	2,786,684.91
Manufactures and liberal arts	1,890,198.65
Marine service	58,151.76
Medical and surgical	44,983.03
Mines and mining	327,575.56
Music	600,947.59
National agitation	87,807.56
Piers and breakwaters	600,449.11
Police protection	1,301,478.72
Preliminary organization	90,674.97
Public comfort	150,404.23
Railway transportation	1,247,101.48
Roadways and sidewalks	394,428.41
Sculpture	866,172.12
Shoe and leather	111,062.13
Special attractions	125,760.75
Stable expenses	110,207.37
Superintendence and inspection	292,690.30
Transportation exhibits	587,231.75
Viaducts	39,637.63
Water and sewage	1,122,770.44
Woman's building	141,032.55
World's congress auxiliary	264,061.03
	$25,540,537.79

Total attendance, 27,539,041.

Nov. 8. *Chicago.* Five people are killed and 10 injured in a collision on the Rock Island Railroad.

Nov. 9. *O.* Five persons are killed and 12 injured by a railroad accident.

Nov. 11. *N. Y.* The largest elevator in the world is completed in Buffalo.

Nov. 13. *Tenn.* Several lives are lost and property worth $500,000 is destroyed by fire in Memphis.

Nov. 14. *Chicago.* L. Z. Leiter contributes $100,000 to the Columbian Museum Fund, conditioned upon its being built and retained in Jackson Park.

—— *Ga.* The Augusta Exposition is formally opened; a large procession of military, civic bodies, and firemen takes part in the proceedings.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Nov. 23±. The cruiser *Columbia's* trial speed is 22.8 knots.

Nov. 29. *D. C.* The annual report of the Secretary of War shows that the Army of the United States (Sept. 30, 1893) consists of 2,144 officers and 25,778 enlisted men.

Dec. 5. *Cal.* The U. S. steamer *Corwin* sails from San Francisco for Honolulu.

Dec. 7. The official trial of the cruiser *Marblehead* takes place on Long Island Sound; her average speed proves to be 18.94 knots.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Nov. 16. *New York.* The Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers opens its convention.

Nov. 25. *New York.* A statue of Capt. Nathan Hale is unveiled in City Hall Park, a short distance from the spot where he was hanged as a spy by the British on Sept. 22, 1776.

Nov. 26. *New York.* Dr. Dawbarn of the New York Polyclinic Hospital makes a successful operation on a patient with a fractured vertebra, with the prospect of perfect recovery.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* A statue of Gen. James Shields is unveiled in Statuary Hall, at the Capitol in Washington.

Dec. 12. *Mass.* James A. Garland of New York defrays the entire expense of four series of art lectures at Harvard; he also presents to the University $25,000 worth of rare gems.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.

Nov. 16. Beers, William H., president N. Y. Life Insurance Co., dies.

Nov. 18. Deems, Charles F., Meth. clergyman, scholar, A73.

Nov. 21. Rusk, Jeremiah M., secretary of agriculture, A63.

Nov. 22. Coleman, William T., head of Cal. vigilance committee in 1856, A69.

Nov. 25. O'Neill, Charles, M. C. for Pa., A72.

Dec. 1. Lilley, William, M. C. for Pa., A62.

—— Billings, Edward C., judge U. S. Court, A64.

Dec. 2. Pope, Hamilton, brig.-gen. vols., A76.

Dec. 3. Lyman, Theodore B., P. E. bishop of N. C., A78.

CHURCH.

1893 Nov. 17. Pope Leo's encyclical enjoining upon Roman Catholics the study of the Scriptures is made public.

Dec. 10. *New York.* Mohammedanism makes a more open demonstration in this country, a muezzin, or public crier, making call to prayer in Union Square.

Dec. 11. *New York.* The American Sabbath Union is in session; Rev. G. S. Mott, acting president.

LETTERS.

1893 Nov. 28. *Eng.* The unveiling of the memorial to James Russell Lowell in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey takes place.

Dec. 6. *Mass.* The authorities of Harvard call the Annex Radcliffe College, after Ann Radcliffe, an Englishwoman who contributed £100 to Harvard College in 1643.

* * *U. S.* Number of newspapers published, 20,015.

* * *The Prince of India*, by Lew Wallace, appears.

* * *The Great Remembrance and Other Poems*, by Richard Watson Gilder, appears.

* * *The Army of Northern Virginia in 1862*, by William Allan, appears.

SOCIETY.

1893 Nov. 16. *Ind.* Citizens of Clark County organize to hunt down a gang of burglars.

Viola Dietrick, the head of a gang of women outlaws in Kokomo, is sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Nov. 17. *Chicago.* Vigorous measures are taken to rid the city of criminals.

Orders have been issued that every person found in the streets between the hours of 1 and 5 A.M. shall be stopped by officers, not in uniform, and obliged to give an account of themselves.

Several railroad companies are swindled by counterfeit tickets to the amount of $100,000 issued by scalpers.

—— *New York.* The decision against W. R. Laidlaw in his suit for damages received at the office of Russell Sage, and in effect saving the latter from hurt by the dynamite-bomb explosion caused by Norcross is reversed, and a new trial may be had.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower addresses communications to officials and others in Albany and Kings County, urging them to take part in the prosecution of persons alleged to be guilty of electoral frauds.

Nov. 18. *Chicago.* The examining physicians in the case of Prendergast, the assassin of Mayor Harrison, say he is sane.

Nov. 19. *Boston.* Trainmen are attacked by tramps armed with clubs and stones; car-windows are smashed, and one man is injured.

—— *N. J.* All the train-hands of the Lehigh Valley road go on strike along the main line of the road, though trains keep running on the branches in the coal-regions. [Nov. 25. The strike is practically broken; at Wilkesbarre a regiment of soldiers is ordered out.]

—— *New York.* Henry Karsten, under the influence of drink, compels his wife to drink carbolic acid, and the woman will probably die.

Nov. 20. *Ind.* Four men are fired on and one killed, while attempting to kidnap the 12-year-old daughter of Joseph Kraft, a wealthy citizen of New Albany.

—— *I. T.* The White Caps and Vigilance Committees of the Cherokee Strip are terrorizing "sooners," and claim and lot jumpers, by threatening to hang them if they return after being expelled.

Nov. 22. *New York.* Burglars make a raid near Central Park, securing plunder of much value.

Nov. 23. *N. Y.* The National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry is in session at Syracuse; it demands the removal of Secretary Morton of the Department of Agriculture.

—— *New York.* John Y. McKane brings suit for $100,000 against the New York *World*, as representing the Press Publishing Company, for libel; but he will withdraw the suit if the statements are retracted. [It is not pressed.]

The German-American Union, formed of German Cleveland Democrats, plans the purification of the city government.

Nov. 25. *N. J.* John Slidell and Edward Munn, two Princeton students, are convicted of assaulting a Chinaman, and attempting to burn off his cue with a hot flat-iron.

—— *N. Y.* Chief of Police McGrane and two police officers are arrested in Albany, for interfering at the polls on election day.

Nov. 26. *Ind.* Robber tramps are beaten off in an attempt to hold up the fast express-train on the Lake Shore Road near Goshen.

Clinton Jordan of Seymour kills his wife, sister-in-law, and their parents; he then kills himself.

Nov. 27. *Ind.* A large mass-meeting is held at Terre Haute, to provide for raising funds to relieve distress among the unemployed.

—— *Phila.* The Knights of Labor are in session; General Master Powderly's resignation is accepted, and James R. Sovereign is elected as his successor.

Nov. 28. *Ill.* Piano-tuner J. G. W. Morrison of Springfield is stoned to death by a mob near Winchester.

Nov. 29. *New York.* Police Captain Devery is finally indicted by the grand jury.

Dec. 1. *Conn.* The town of Danbury votes $50,000 for the relief of the locked-out hatters.

Dec. 4. *Miss.* The mayor of Hazlehurst is killed by Keeley Miller, who had been convicted several times for violating gambling-laws; he is under arrest for his latest crime.

—— *New York.* The League for the Protection of American Institutions issues an address to the public.

—— *O.* Two clerks of the Lake Shore road are arrested at Cleveland, charged with wholesale forging of passes.

Dec. 5. *Ind.* The Fort Wayne grand jury indicts the Fort Wayne Club officers and members for selling liquor without license, for violating the eleven o'clock closing law, and for Sabbath desecration.

Dec. 6. *O.* The grand jury of Putnam County finds indictments against ex-Treasurer Crawfis and others for embezzling $25,000 of the county funds.

Dec. 7. *Chicago.* Some 25,900 names, out of a total of 57,000, upon investigation are found to be illegally registered in the lodging-house districts.

—— *Ind.* Burglars steal $15,900 at the noon hour from the South Bend National Bank.

—— *La.* A verdict is given against the city of New Orleans, for $5,000, in the Mafia trouble. [Dec. 19. A second verdict for $5,000.]

Dec. 8. *New York.* Dr. Parkhurst announces that the Society for the Prevention of Crime will receive and help all of the women driven from disorderly houses who desire to reform.

Dec. 10. *Cal.* The business manager and the owner of the San Francisco *Examiner* have been indicted for violating the Anti-Lottery law.

—— *Chicago.* Efforts are being made to raise a fund of $1,000,000 to relieve distress of the unemployed; over 116,000 persons are out of work.

Dec. 11. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn Commission of Audit on the Columbian-stand bills finds that, of the $11,700 paid, $8,300.10 was overcharged.

—— *Tex.* An express-train is sidetracked and robbed near Austin by seven men, many passengers losing their valuables.

Dec. 12. *Chicago.* A. S. Robertson, wholesale stamps-department cashier, is found bleeding and unconscious in his office; $7,000 in packages are missing.

—— *N. J.* A den of robbers is discovered in the woods near Hackensack, with a large stock of stolen property.

Dec. 13. *New York.* The books of N. J. Schloss and Co., upon investigation, are found to have been falsified by the clerk to the extent of $1,000,000.

Dec. 14. *Cal.* Chris Evans, the outlaw, is found guilty of murder, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

—— *New York.* The Union League Club resolves to pledge support to an anti-Tammany Hall movement.

—— *N. Y.* Judge Barnard adjudges John Y. McKane, Justice Newton, and three election inspectors guilty of contempt of court, and sentences them to be imprisoned for 30 days and pay a fine of $250.

[Dec. 16. Justice Cullen issues an order in the McKane case to show cause why a stay pending appeal should not be granted. Dec. 18. An extraordinary Court of Oyer and Terminer opens in Brooklyn to try the Queen's County election cases, by order of Gov. Flower; Justice Cullen presides.]

STATE.

1893 Nov. 17. *Cal.* Instructions from Washington are received at San Francisco that Chinese registration is to begin Dec. 20.

Nov. 20. *D. C.* Secretary Gresham makes public the correspondence between Commissioner Blount and the State Department in the Hawaiian matter.

Nov. 24. W. P. Alexander of Hawaii makes a reply to Mr. Blount's report.

—— *Phila.* The Commercial Exchange by resolution protests against the imposition of an income tax.

Nov. 27. *D. C.* The proposed new Tariff Bill, prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, is made public.

Nov. 29. *D. C.* President Cleveland appoints John R. Proctor of Ky. on the Civil Service Commission, *vice* G. D. Johnston, removed.

Ex-Minister John L. Stevens issues a statement intended as an answer to the report of Commissioner Blount.

Dec. 1. *D. C.* The public debt statement shows a deficit for the current year of $75,000,000.

Dec. 2. *Chicago.* The Democrats nominate John P. Hopkins for mayor as successor to Carter B. Harrison; the Republicans nominate George B. Swift.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* The annual report of the Controller of the Currency is made public.

The total amount of bank-notes in circulation on Oct. 31 was $209,311,393, being a net increase during the year of $36,886,972.

—— *Colo.* Woman Suffrage is carried by 6,347 majority; Gov. Waite accordingly issues a proclamation giving women the right to vote at all elections in the State.

Dec. 4. *D. C.* The 53d Congress; the second and regular session opens at noon.

—— *Kan.* Gov. Lewelling addresses a letter to the Boards of Police Commissioners in all cities of the first class, instructing them not to enforce the statute providing for the sentence of vagrants to work on the streets and rock-pile, asserting that the law is unconstitutional.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* Congress: The House resumes debate on the Bankruptcy Bill providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate, by resolution, calls upon President Cleveland for all correspondence in the Hawaiian matter.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: D. B. Hill of N. Y. gives notice that on the 11th inst. he will call up the House Bill for the repeal of the Federal Elections Laws.

—— *N. Y.* The General Term of the Supreme Court at Albany decides that the State Board of Canvassers of 1891 was in contempt of court for canvassing the Mylod return of the Dutchess County Senatorial election; for aiding in canvassing this return Judge Maynard was denounced by the Bar Association of New York City, at the last election.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* Congress; In the House the Bankruptcy Bill is defeated. Vote, 111–142.

—— *N. Y.* Justice Sutherland of Coney Island is ordered to show cause why he should not be removed from office for alleged violations of the election law.

Dec. 11. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: George F. Hoar of Mass. introduces a resolution of inquiry whether any person whose name has not been submitted to the Senate has been appointed since the 4th day of March, 1893, to represent the United States in the Hawaiian Islands; in the House a bill to abolish postal notes is introduced.

—— *Ga.* The Legislature declares in favor of the free coinage of silver.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* Congress; the Ways and Means Committee completes its revision of the tariff; all Republican amendments are voted down.

Dec. 13. *D. C.* Congress; In the House Mr. Hill's resolution calling for information in regard to Hawaii is unanimously adopted; a bill for the admission of Utah as a State is passed.

The bill conditions its admission on anti-polygamy action and other terms.

—— *N. Y.* The State Board of Canvassers canvasses the vote for State officers; the Republicans have a majority of 41 in the Constitutional Convention.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: D. W. Voorhees of Ind. introduces a bill to coin the seigniorage in the Treasury, and to renew silver-bullion purchases and silver coinage at the rate of $2,000,000 a month; in the House a bill admitting Arizona to the Union as the 46th State is passed. Vote, 185–60.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Nov. 17±. *Chicago.* World's Fair assets are shrinking at the rate of $10,000 a day; the contractors are carting away the property which the managers expected to sell to raise money to pay stockholders.

Nov. 18. *N. Y.* On the Erie Canal a successful test of an electric canal-boat is made.

Nov. 22. *Mass.* Several blocks of buildings are destroyed by fire at Springfield; loss, $1,000,000.

Nov. 23. *Mich.* A fire in Detroit causes the loss of seven lives; property loss, $800,000.

—— Freight-trains are moved at various points on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, notwithstanding the strike.

Nov. 24. *Ga.* The Southern Associated Press unites with the reorganized Press Association at its annual meeting at Augusta, paying by contract to the latter $20,000 for its news.

Nov. 28. *N. Y.* A four-masted schooner is ashore near Bellport, Long Island, with the crew as well as the captain and his wife and son lashed in the rigging; life-savers are powerless to help.

Nov. 29. *New York.* The Rapid Transit Commission agrees upon a West Side route. [Dec. 4. It adopts an East Side route.]

—— Mills and factories are shutting down or reducing wages because of the threatened tariff changes.

Dec. 4. *N. Y.* Locomotive works at Rome are destroyed by fire; loss, $500,000.

Dec. 5. *N. J.* The old Iron Pier at Long Branch, built at a cost of $200,000, is storm-wrecked.

Dec. 5. *Pa.* The Crystal Ridge Mine, near Hazelton, in which several men are imprisoned, is burning.

Dec. 6. *Mass.* The steamer *Jason* is wrecked off Cape Cod; 20 lives are lost.

—— *Va.* The Steam Engineering Building at Norfolk is burned; loss, $250,000.

Dec. 8. *D. C.* Over 50 bond and investment companies throughout the country are denied postal privileges by the Washington authorities.

—— The reorganization committee of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company reports a plan providing for a new company to absorb the old one.

Dec. 9. *Mo.* St. Louis suffers from a water-famine.

A four-train collision occurs on the Northern Pacific Railroad between Boulder and Jefferson City; the property loss is heavy.

Dec. 10. *N. J.* Several mills and factories at Paterson and Passaic close, and large numbers of employees are thrown out of work.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Dec. 19. The cruisers *San Francisco* and *New York* are ordered to proceed to Rio de Janeiro as soon as possible, in order to notify Adm. Mello that he must not interfere with United States merchant-vessels while loading or unloading cargoes. [Dec. 20. The *Miantonomoh* and *Bennington* are also ordered to follow.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 Dec. 17. *N. Y.* A freshet at Buffalo causes a property loss of $100,000, and drives 2,500 people from their homes.

Dec. 27. *Conn.* The 12th annual meeting of the American Society of Naturalists opens at Yale.

Dec. * During the last three months 25 asteroids have been discovered by the photographic process.

* * *Boston.* A statue of Columbus is unveiled.

* * *New York.* Robert Blum of New York is elected a member of the National Academy of Design.

* * *Pa.* Many monuments are dedicated on the Gettysburg battle-field during the year.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893.

Dec. 16. Black, James, first prohibition candidate for President of U. S., A70.

Dec. 31. Wheeler, Nathaniel, sewing-machine inventor, A73.

CHURCH.

1893 Dec. 27. *It.* The offering of Peter's Pence since the beginning of Pope Leo's jubilee amounts to $4,900,000.

Dec. * *U. S.* The Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church reports 10,972 chapters and 650,000 members.

* * *Ia.—N. Dak.* Universalist State Conventions are organized.

* * *Ill.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Monmouth; James Bruce, moderator.

* * The Catholic Benevolent Legion reports 32,000 members, and $4,272,356 in disbursements since its organization in 1881.

* * *New York.* The Brotherhood of Philip and Andrew holds its first federal convention.

It is composed of members of four Evangelical denominations: the Reformed Church in America, the Reformed Church in the United States, the Congregational Church, and the Presbyterian Church. It aims to Christianize young men, and reports 130 chapters and 3,536 members.

* * *Vt.* The Universalist State Convention is organized for Vermont and the Province of Quebec.

LETTERS.

1893 * * *The Aim of Japan*, by Rev. John Batchelor, appears.

* * *The Influence of Sea-Power upon the French Revolution and Empire — 1793-1812*, by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., appears.

* * *Life on the Circuit with Lincoln*, by Henry C. Whitney, appears.

* * *The Dawn of Italian Independence*, by William R. Thayer, appears.

* * *The Campaign of Waterloo*, by John Codman Ropes, appears.

* * *Susy: A Story of the Plains*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *The Chosen Valley*, by Mary Hallock Foote, appears.

* * *From Dusk to Dawn*, by Katherine Woods, appears.

* * *First Days Among the Contrabands*, by Elizabeth H. Botume, appears.

* * *Division and Reunion, 1829-1889*, by Woodrow Wilson, appears.

* * *The Realm of Music*, by Louis C. Elson, appears.

* * *The Children of a King*, by F. Marion Crawford, appears; also *Pietro Ghisleri*.

* * *How to Know the Wild Flowers*, by William Star Dana, appears.

* * *Katherine North*, by Maria Louise Pool, appears.

* * *Prisoners and Paupers*, by Henry M. Boies, appears.

* * *The French War and the Revolution*, by William M. Sloane, appears.

* * *From Chattanooga to Petersburg under Generals Grant and Butler*, by William F. Smith, appears.

* * *Abraham Lincoln*, by John J. Morse, Jr., appears.

* * *Ventilation and Heating*, by John S. Billings, appears.

* * *The Arctic Problem*, by Angelo Heilprin, appears.

SOCIETY.

1893 Dec. 16. *Chicago.* Samuel Gompers is reelected president of the American Federation of Labor.

Dec. 17. *N. J.* Relief measures are taken in Passaic, and coal-stations are established in Paterson, in aid of the unemployed.

—— *New York.* The licensed push-cart venders are circulating a protest addressed to Mayor Gilroy against being required to "tip" policemen in order to make a livelihood.

Dec. 22. *Fla.* Gov. Mitchell announces that he will use every means to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight at Jacksonville.

[Dec. 28. The two pugilists are arrested at Jacksonville to test the validity of the State law against glove-fights.]

Dec. 26. *New York.* Eight more arrests are made for election frauds; this makes 80 men now under indictment.

Dec. 27. *New York.* Dr. Parkhurst gives testimony before the extraordinary grand jury on the charges against Police Inspector Williams.

* * *U. S.* Numerous benevolent and social organizations report the number of their members and disbursements of benefits.

The Ancient Order of Foresters: members in America, 30,428; total members, 115,000; benefits, $991,832.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians of America: 100,000 members, and $439,542 in disbursements during the last fiscal year.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen: members in America, 325,000; benefits, $6,015,021; total benefits, $49,405,900.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen: numbers, 25,000; total benefits, $1,671,983.

The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks: numbers in the United States, about 35,000; total benefits, $500,000 ±.

The Catholic Knights of America: members, 24,000; benefits, $636,917; total benefits, $5,179,300.

The Catholic Mutual Benefit Association: members, 38,000; total benefits, $3,650,000.

The Catholic Benevolent Legion: members, 32,000; benefits, $795,500; total benefits, $4,272,356.

Equitable Aid Union: members, 37,460; benefits, $914,424; total benefits, $5,416,824.

The Freemasons: 722,333 members in the United States and British America.

The Fraternity of Modern Woodmen: members, 85,312; benefits, $695,000; total benefits, $2,854,000.

The Home Circle: members, 7,000; benefits, $145,000; total benefits, $1,250,000.

The Fraternal Mystic Circle: members, 13,000; benefits, $128,994; total benefits, $501,328.

The Improved Order of Heptasophs report 15,217 members, $173,000 in benefits distributed during the last fiscal year, and $1,012,000 since organization in 1878.

The Independent Order of Rechabites: members in America, 2,360.

The Improved Order of Red Men: members, 133,632; degree of Pocahontas, 19,918; total, 153,500; total benefits, $13,000,000.

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith: members, 30,000; total benefits, $37,605,744.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics: members, 175,000; benefits, $289,790; total benefits, $1,220,338.

The Knights and Ladies of Honor: 73,000 members, and $7,033,411 benefits distributed since organization.

Knights of Honor: members, 129,128; total benefits, $40,423,392.

Knights of the Maccabees: members, 96,338; total benefits, $1,869,541.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows: 746,484 members.

The National Provident Union: members, 7,000; benefits, $167,000; total benefits, $851,950.

The National Union: members, 44,678; benefits, $745,000; total benefits, $3,680,448.

The New England Order of Protection: members, 14,996; benefits, $133,000; total benefits, $558,000.

The United Order of Pilgrim Fathers: members, 15,690; total benefits, $1,153,000.

The Order of the Golden Chain: 8,500 members, and $1,196,514 in disbursements since organization in 1881, and $223,384 during the last fiscal year.

The Order of Chosen Friends: members, 41,274; benefits, $1,019,500; total benefits, $7,936,450.

The Order of Scottish Clans: members, 4,027; benefits, $71,500; total benefits, $327,974.

The Order of United American Mechanics: members, 50,464.

The Order of United Friends: members, 20,164; benefits, $495,121; total benefits, $3,429,999.

The Royal Society of Good Fellows: 11,055 members, and $1,540,312 disbursements since organization.

The Royal Templars of Temperance: members, 27,311; benefits, $139,742; total benefits, $5,479,762.

The United Order of the Golden Cross: 20,257 members; benefits during last fiscal year, $327,431; total benefits, $2,787,563.

The Woodmen of the World: members, 23,000; benefits, $162,000; total benefits, $385,000.

STATE.

1893 Dec. 15. *D. C.* Congress; House: A bill admitting New Mexico as a State is favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole. [June 28, 1894, amended and passed.]

Dec. 18. *D. C.* Congress: A message from the President on Hawaii is read in both Houses; Senate: The bill to admit Arizona is referred to the Committee on Territories. [Aug. 3. Reported back with amendment.]

Dec. 19. *D. C.* Congress: In the House, C. A. Boutelle of Me. moves immediate consideration of his resolution on Hawaii; the motion is fiercely contested and defeated; the Wilson Tariff Bill to reduce taxation and provide revenue is introduced. [Jan. 8±. Debated 45 times before the House; Feb. 1. Amended and passed.]

It puts on the free list raw sugar, wool, coal, lumber, and iron ore; it reduces the high-tariff duties on many articles, but recognizes the principle of protection.

Dec. 20. *D. C.* Congress: The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury is sent to the Senate and House. After its reception both Houses of Congress adjourn until Jan. 3.

Mr. Carlisle estimates that there will be a deficit of $28,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, and asks for authority to issue $200,000,000 of bonds to meet that deficit and maintain the coin reserve; in the House the New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill, as amended in the Senate, is passed; the minority report of the Committee on the Wilson Tariff Bill is presented.

Dec. 21. *Chicago.* John P. Hopkins (Dom.) is elected mayor; plurality, 1290.

Dec. 28. *U. S.* A large number of petitions adverse to the Wilson Tariff Bill are receiving many signatures.

Dec. 31. *D. C.* The opinion of Justice Harlan of the Bering Sea Court of Arbitration is made public.

* * *U. S.* Governors inaugurated:

-97 * * *Ariz.* Louis C. Hughes (Dem.).
-95 * * *Ark.* Wm. M. Fishback (Dem.).
-95 * * *Colo.* Davis H. Waite (Silver).
-95 * * *Conn.* Luzon B. Morris (Dem.).
-95 * * *Ida.* Wm. J. McConnell (Rep.)
-97 * * *Ill.* John B. Altgeld (Dem.).
-97 * * *Ind.* Claud Matthews (Dem.).
-95 * * *Me.* Henry B. Cleaves (Rep.).
-95 * * *Mich.* John T. Rich (Rep.).
-95 * * *Minn.* Knute Nelson (Rep.).
-97 * * *Mo.* William J. Stone (Dem.).
-95 * * *Mont.* John E. Rickards (Rep.).
-95 * * *N. H.* John B. Smith (Rep.).
-96 * * *N. J.* George T. Werts (Dem.).
-97 * * *N. C.* Elias Carr (Dem.).
-97 * * *N. Mex. (Ter.).* W. T. Thornton (Dem.).
-95 * * *N. Dak.* Eli C. D. Shortridge (Silver).
-95 * * *S. Dak.* C. H. Sheldon (Rep.).
-97 * * *Utah.* Caleb W. West (Dem.).
-97 * * *Wash.* John H. McGraw (Rep.).
-97 * * *W. Va.* W. A. MacCorkle (D.).
-97 * * *Wyo.* John E. Osborne (Dem.).

* * *D. C.* Principal department officers of the Federal Government, the ambassadors, ministers, and envoys to foreign countries. All appointments were made in 1893, except as noted.

State Department. — Edwin F. Uhl, of Mich., *Ass't Sec.*; A. A. Adee, of D. C. (1882), *Second Ass't Sec.*; W. W. Rockhill, of N. Y. [1894], *Third Ass't Sec.*

Treasury Department. — W. E. Curtis, of N. Y., Charles S. Hamlin, of Mass., Scott Wike, of Ill., *Ass't Secs.*; R. B. Bowler, of O., *Compt. of Treas.*; Charles H. Mansur, of Mo. [1894], *Ass't Compt.*; J. M. Comstock, of N. Y., *Chief Customs Div.* AUDITORS: E. P. Baldwin, of Md., *Treas.*; T. Stobo Farrow, of S. C., *War Dept.*; Sam'l Blackwell, of Ala., *Int'r Dept.*; Chas. B. Morton, of Me., *Navy Dept.*; Thos. Holcomb, of Del., *State*, etc.; G. A. Howard, of Tenn., *P. O. Dept.* Daniel N. Morgan, of Ct., *Treas. of U. S.*; James F. Meline, of O., *Ass't Treas.*; James F. Tillman, of Tenn., *Register of Treasury*; James N. Eckels, of Ill., *Compt. of Currency*; Jos. S. Miller, of W. Va., *Com. Internal Revenue*; E. T. Chamberlain, of N. Y., *Com. of Navigation*; Robt. T. Hough, of O., *Solicitor Internal Revenue*; Robert E. Preston, of D. C., *Director of Mint*; Walter Wyman (1890), of Mo., *Supervising Surg.-Gen. of the Marine Hospital Service*; J. A. Dumont, of N. Y. (1876), *Supv. Insp.-Gen. Steam Ves.*; C. Johnston, of Ky., *Ch. Bur. Eng. and Printing.*

War Department. — Joseph B. Doe, of Wis., *Ass't Sec.*; Gen. George D. Ruggles, *Adj.-Gen.*; Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, of Ky. (1889), *Insp.-Gen.*; Brig.-Gen. Richard N. Batchelder, of N. H. (1890), *Q. M. G.*; Brig.-Gen. Michael R. Morgan [1894], *Com. Gen.*; Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg, *Surg.-Gen.*; Brig.-Gen. William Smith, of Vt. (1890), *P. M. G.*; Brig.-Gen. Thomas L. Casey, of R. I. (1888), *Chief of Engineers*; Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Flagler, of N. Y. (1891), *Chief of Ordnance*; Col. Guido N. Lieber, of N. Y. (1884), *Judge Adv.-Gen.*; Brig.-Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, of La. (1887), *Chief Signal Officer.*

Navy Department. — William McAdoo, of N. J., *Ass't Sec.* CHIEFS OF BUREAUS: Com. E. O. Matthews [1894], *Yards and Docks*; Rear-Adm. Francis M. Ramsay (1889), *Navigation*; Capt. W. T. Sampson, *Ordnance*; Paymaster-Gen. Edwin Stewart, of N. Y. (1890), *Supplies and Accounts*; Surg.-Gen. J. Rufus Tryon, *Medicine*; Philip Hichborn, *Construction*; Commander F. E. Chadwick, *Equipment.* George W. Melville, of Pa. (1887), *Engineer-in-Chief*; Capt. Samuel C. Lemley (1892), *Judge Adv.-Gen.*; Col. Chas. Heywood (1891), *Commandant of Marine Corps.*

Post-Office Department. — Frank H. Jones, of Ill., *First Ass't P. M. G.*; Charles Neilson, of Md. [1894], *Second Ass't P. M. G.*; Kerr Craige, of N. C., *Third Ass't P. M. G.*; John L. Thomas, of Mo., *Ass't Atty.-Gen.*; N. M. Brooks, of Pa., *Supt. Foreign Mails*; Edward M. Gadsden, of Ga., *Supt. Money-Order*; Jas. E. White, of Ill., (1890), *Gen. Supt. Railway M. S.*; Bernard Goode, of Mich., *Supt. Dead Letter Office*; M. D. Wheeler, *Chief P. O. Inspector.*

Interior Department. — William H. Sims, of Miss., *First Ass't Sec.*; J. M. Reynolds, of Pa., *Ass't Sec.* COMMISSIONERS: S. W. Lamoreaux, of Wis., *Land Office*; William Lochren, of Minn., *Pensions*; Daniel M. Browning, of Ill., *Ind. Affairs*; John S. Seymour, of Ct., *Patents*; W. T. Harris, of Mass., *Education*; Wade Hampton, of S. C., *Railroads.* C. D. Wright, of Mass. (acting), *Supt. of Census*; Chas. D. Walcott, of N. Y., *Director of Geol. Surv.*

Department of Justice. — Lawrence Maxwell, Jr., of O., *Solicitor-Gen.*; Edward B. Whitney, of N. Y., Holmes Conrad, of Va., Joshua E. Dodge, of Mass., Charles B. Howry, of Miss., John I. Hall, of Ga., John L. Thomas, of Mo., *Assistants.*

Department of Agriculture. — Charles W. Dabney, Jr., of Tenn. [1894], *Ass't Sec.*; M. W. Harrington, of Mich. (1892), *Chief Weather Bureau.*

Government Printing Office. — T. E. Benedict, of N. Y. [1894], *Gov't Printer.*

Department of Labor. — Carroll D. Wright, of Mass. (1888).

Librarian of Congress. — Ainsworth R. Spofford of O. (1865).

Government Directors in the Union Pacific R. R. Company. — E. Ellery Anderson, of N. Y.; J. W. Doane, of Ill.; Fitzhugh Lee, of Va.; J. W. Paddock, of Neb.

Civil Service Commissioners. — Charles Lyman, of Conn.; Theodore Roosevelt, of N. Y.; J. R. Proctor, of Ky.

Interstate Commerce Commission. — Wm. R. Morrison, of Ill., *Chairman*; James D. Yeomans, of Ia.; Judson C. Clements, of Ga.; Martin A. Knapp, of N. Y.; Wheelock G. Veazey, of Vt.

Ambassadors. — James B. Eustis, at Paris; Theodore Runyon, at Berlin; Thomas F. Bayard, at London; Wayne MacVeagh, at Rome.

Ministers Plenipotentiary. — W. J. Buchanan, at Buenos Ayres; Bartlett Tripp, at Vienna; James S. Ewing, at Brussels; Thomas Moonlight, at La Paz; Thomas L. Thompson, at Rio de Janeiro; James D. Porter, at Santiago; Charles Denby (1885), at Peking; Luther F. McKinney, at Bogota; Lewis Baker, at Managua; John E. Risley, at Copenhagen; E. H. Strobel [1894], at Quito; Eben Alexander, at Athens; P. M. B. Young, at Guatemala; A. S. Willis, at Honolulu; Edwin Dun, at Tokio; Isaac P. Gray, at City of Mexico; W. E. Quinby, at The Hague; Granville Stuart [1894], at Montevidio; James A. McKenzie, at Lima; George W. Caruth, at Lisbon; Clifton R. Breckinridge [1894], at St. Petersburg; Hannis Taylor, at Madrid; Thomas B. Ferguson [1894], at Stockholm; James O. Broadhead, at Berne; Alexander W. Terrell, at Constantinople; S. Haselton [1894], at Caracas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Dec. 15. *Ky.* More than 20 workmen are killed by the fall of part of a bridge in course of erection across the Ohio River at Louisville.

—— *N. Y.* A train falls through a trestle near Dunkirk; 11 persons are killed.

Dec. 17. Great distress is reported among the unemployed and their families in Brooklyn and places in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Dec. 23. *Pa.* The Homestead iron-works are closed indefinitely; 3,800 are out of work.

—— *N. Y.* A large right whale is caught and killed near Southampton, Long Island.

Dec. 28. *Tex.* A block of mercantile houses in Hillsboro is burned; loss, $275,000.

Dec. 30. *N. Y.* The plant of the Onondaga Iron Company in Syracuse, which cost $400,000, is sold by the sheriff for $41,000.

Dec. 31. *U. S.* Statistics for 1893.

Production: Gold, $35,955,000; silver, $77,575,757; bushels of grain: Indian corn, 1,619,496,131; wheat, 395,131,725; oats, 638,854,850; barley, 69,869,495; rye, 26,555,446; buckwheat, 12,132,311; bales of cotton, 6,717,142; pounds of wool, 303,000,000; barrels of petroleum, 48,412,666. Currency in circulation, $1,596,701,245; per capita, $23.85. Immigrants received (fiscal year) 502,917. Fire-waste, $167,544,370; insurance loss, $105,994,577. Total railroad accidents, 2,307; 7,346 persons are killed and 40,393 injured (year ending June 30).

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Jan. 18. The official trial board of the new unarmored cruiser *Olympia* announces her speed at 21.69 knots.

Jan. 21+. The speed made by the unarmored cruiser *Montgomery* on her trial run is 19.056 knots an hour.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* Com. John George Walker is promoted rear-admiral U. S. N. [Also Apr. 11. Com. Francis M. Ramsay. Nov. 11. Com. Charles C. Carpenter.]

Commander Henry Glass is promoted captain U. S. N. [Also Apr. 11. Commander Philip H. Cooper. Apr. 16. Commander Henry C. Taylor. July 10. Commander George H. Wadleigh. July 21. Commander A. S. Crowninshield. July 31. Commander Frank Wildes. Sept. 7. Commander James H. Sands. Sept. 16. Commander Yates Stirling. Nov. 11. Commander William C. Wise.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Jan. 1. *Cal.* A memorial in honor of the landing of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific coast is unveiled in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco.

Jan. 3. *N. Y.* A large coal-deposit is found at Thod Bottom, Delaware County.

Jan. 20. *Kan.* A party of 10 men from Winnipeg are killed by an avalanche in the Rocky Mountains.

—— *Tex.* A hurricane at Dallas destroys property valued at $100,000.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Jan. 2. Potter, Orlando B., capitalist, A71.
—— Wheeler, H. H., president American District Telephone Co., A56.
—— Craig, Oscar, president State Board of Charities, A58.
—— McNierney, F., R. C. bp. of Albany, A66.
Jan. 3. Sanger, A. L., president Board of Education, A52.
—— Clarkson, Lloyd, officer of G. A. R., A63.
Jan. 5. Singer, Otto, music-teacher, composer, A61.
Jan. 10. Bolles, Frank, secretary of Harvard University, dies.
—— Fairfax, Donald McNiell, rear-adm. U. S. N., A70.
Jan. 15. Losse, W., lawyer, jurist, A71.
Jan. 16. Beardsley, Nelson, president Cayuga Bank, N. Y., for 54 years, A86.
Jan. 19. Gaston, William L., lawyer, Gov. of Mass., A74.
Jan. 20. Shafer, Helen, pres. of Wellesley College, A54.

CHURCH.

1894 Jan. 21. *New York.* A small portion of a bone of the Blessed Brother Gerard is exhibited in one of the churches; it is venerated and kissed by many Roman Catholics.

LETTERS.

1893 * * *Voodoo Tales as Told Among the Negroes of the Southwest*, by Mary A. Owen, appears.

* * *Hypnotism, Mesmerism, and the New Witchcraft*, by Ernest Hart, M.D., appears.

* * *The New Era*, by Josiah Strong, appears.

* * *The Silver Situation in the United States*, by F. W. Taussig, appears.

* * *Major-General Wayne*, by Charles J. Stillé, appears.

* * *The Meaning and Method of Life*, by George M. Gould, appears.

* * *A New England Boyhood*, by Edward Everett Hale, appears.

* * *A House-Hunter in Europe*, by William Henry Bishop, appears.

* * *Science and a Future Life*, by Frederic W. H. Myers, appears.

* * *The People's Money*, by William L. Trenholm, appears.

* * *Many Inventions*, by Rudyard Kipling, appears.

* * *English History for American Readers*, by Thomas W. Higginson and Edward Channing, appears.

* * *Louis Agassiz*, by Charles F. Holder, appears.

* * *Thomas Jefferson*, by James Schouler, appears.

* * *General George H. Thomas*, by Donn Piatt, appears.

* * *General Greene*, by Francis Vinton Greene, appears.

* * *Twenty Years at Sea*, by Frederick D. Thompson, appears.

* * *General Johnston*, (Joseph E.), by Robert M. Hughes, appears.

* * *The Gilded Man*, by A. F. Bandelier, appears.

* * *The Arctic Journal*, by Robert E. Peary, appears.

1894 Jan. 5. *New York.* The New York State Art Teachers' Association is in session in Art Association Hall.

Jan. 12. *R. I.* President Andrews of Brown University declines an offer of the co-presidency of the University of Chicago.

Jan. 19. *Mass.* Harvard defeats Yale in the joint debate at Cambridge.

SOCIETY.

1894 Jan. 1. *Boston.* The Knights of Labor enter a protest against the low rate of wages — $1.50 a day — paid by the Citizens' Relief Committee to the men employed by it.

Jan. 3. *Chicago.* It is announced that W. Campbell, president of the Illinois Electrical Forging Company, has disappeared, and $215,000 are also missing.

——*O.* Burglars at Kenton torture an old man by burning his feet with hot irons to make him tell where his money is secreted; they secure about $100 in money and valuables.

Jan. 4. *New York.* Dr. Parkhurst's society issues a statement of its efforts to secure the indictment of Police Inspector Williams and Capt. Schmittberger, and the evidence in the cases. (See Sept. 11.)

Jan. 6. *New York.* W. H. Grimm is sentenced to Sing Sing prison for four years and six months for marrying four wives — all are now living.

Jan. 7. *Chicago.* By order of Chief of Police Brennan, all the gambling-houses are closed.

—— *Ky.* White Caps terrorize three counties; one man is killed and many severely whipped.

—— *Mich.* C. W. Leggett of Ganges is seriously injured by opening a box received by mail which proves to be an infernal machine.

Jan. 9. *Cal.* A gigantic smuggling ring, employing three vessels in its operations, is discovered at San Francisco; several arrests are made.

—— *N. Y.* John Y. McKane and his associates decline to plead in Brooklyn, and their counsel move to quash the indictments against them. [Jan. 11. Denied by Judge Bartlett. Jan. 12. McKane pleads "not guilty" to several indictments.]

Jan. 10. *Mo.* Five masked men stop and rob an express-train near St. Joseph.

Jan. 12. *Kan.* A colored man in Sabina is allowed by a jury two dollars for the loss of his son, who was hanged by a mob last April.

——*O.* A negro is hanged by a mob near Cincinnati for the murder of an old couple a month ago.

Jan. 13. *Ala.* Burglars raid the village of Courtland, Lawrence County, breaking open every business house in the place.

Jan. 16. *Wis.* R. J. Peschmann, lessee of the Cream City Hotel bar, Milwaukee, confesses to murdering Mrs. Annie Schrums for her money, and setting fire to her room in his hotel to cover the crime.

Jan. 17. *N. Y.* The cruelty case against Superintendent Brockway of the Elmira Reformatory is dismissed. [Mar. 19. The report of the State Board of Charities sustains most of the charges against him. Dec. 10. Gov. Flower dismisses the charges.]

——*S. Dak.* Alexander Ross, cashier of the First National Bank of Lead City, is arrested for embezzling funds of the bank to the amount of $24,893.

Jan. 19. *New York.* Three New York policemen are arraigned by the Lexow Committee, charged with levying blackmail on pushcart venders; all plead not guilty.

The fourth annual dinner in honor of the birthday of Gen. R. E. Lee is given by the Confederate Veteran Camp of New York.

Jan. 21. *Conn.* The Bridgeport Traction Company's men strike; the mayor reads the riot act to the men.

—— *Fla.* Troops are ordered to Jacksonville by the governor to stop the Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight proposed to be fought there.

Jan. 23. *Colo.* President M. H. Smith of the Bank of Sterling is sentenced to the penitentiary for three years for receiving money on deposit after the bank became insolvent.

—— *Pa.* Treasurer W. T. Zell is declared an embezzler by officers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

Jan. 24. *Fla.* Judge Call issues an injunction restraining the sheriff of Duval County from interfering with the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

STATE.

1894 Jan. 2. *D. C.* Congress: The majority of the House Ways and Means Committee decides to recommend an income tax of two per cent on incomes over $4,000 a year, to advance the tax on

whisky ten cents a gallon, and to impose a tax of two cents a pack on playing-cards.

The Treasury Department reports the public debt increased $7,000,000 in December.

Jan. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate William P. Frye of Me. introduces a resolution ordering **Executive non-interference** in Hawaiian affairs pending investigation; in the House Charles A. Boutelle of Me. endeavors to have his resolution on the **Hawaiian question** considered before the Tariff Bill, but fails; Richard P. Bland's **bill to coin the silver bullion** held in the Treasury is referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Jan. 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate does little business; House without a quorum.

—— *New York.* **The Chamber of Commerce** declares in favor of an issue of $200,000,000 in Government bonds.

Jan. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate not in session; House without a quorum.

Jan. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate not in session; House without a quorum. A resolution ordering the sergeant-at-arms to arrest absent members is adopted.

Jan. 7. *U. S.* It is announced that the U. S. revenue cutter *Corwin*, at San Francisco, brings news that the **Queen of the Hawaiian Islands** has notified Minister Willis that she is willing to comply with the conditions he demanded of her, but had heretofore rejected; also that the U. S. Minister **requested the Provisional Government to resign in her favor**, and it refused to comply with the request.

Jan. 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the House **William L. Wilson of W. Va. begins debate on the Tariff Bill** after the date for a final vote on the bill has been fixed for Jan. 29. [The Tariff is discussed almost exclusively till the final vote is taken. The **Federal Elections Bill** nearly monopolizes the business of the Senate.]

—— *N. J.* **The race-track laws** passed by the last Legislature are **declared unconstitutional** by the State Supreme Court.

Jan. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate decides to take up the bill for the repeal of the **Federal Elections Law** as "unfinished" business on Jan. 15.

—— *N. J.* The Democratic **Senators** hastily organize; **President Adrian refuses to accept the credentials** of the Republican Senators-elect; **the Republicans retire** to a Senate committee-room and organize, making two bodies; Gov. Werts sends his message to the Democratic body.

Jan. 10. *Colo.* The extra session of the Legislature meets at Denver; the Senate refuses to print Gov. Waite's message.

—— *N. J.* The Republican **Senators force their way** into the Senate-chamber at Trenton; a bill repealing the **race-track law** is passed by both Houses, and sent to Gov. Werts for his signature.

Jan. 11. *D. C.* **Mr. Carter** resigns the chairmanship of the **Republican National Committee** at its session in Washington, and **Joseph H. Manley** is elected his successor.

—— *N. J.* The Democrats again **seize the Senate-chamber** at Trenton, and forcibly eject several (Rep.) Senators-elect.

—— *Utah.* In accordance with the mandate from the U. S. Supreme Court, the Supreme Court of Utah enters a decree ordering the receiver to turn over to the First Presidency of the **Mormon Church** all money in his possession — $438,174 — derived from personal property.

Jan. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate not in session; the President sends to the House the **Hawaiian correspondence** accompanied by a brief message.

Jan. 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: **Debate on the Tariff Bill** under the five-minutes rule is begun.

A letter written by Secretary Carlisle to the chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance, urging the **immediate authorization of an issue of bonds**, is made public.

—— *Mass.* A bill providing for **biennial sessions** is introduced into the Legislature.

—— *N. Y.* **John Y. McKane** tries to wrest the gavel from the Supervisor at Large at the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, and with his colleagues undertakes to carry on a meeting in violation of the law.

Jan. 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate debate is begun on the bill for the repeal of the **Federal Election Laws.**

—— *N. J.* **Both of the Senates appoint committees of conference;** standing committees are announced in the House and Republican Senate.

—— *W. Va.* The Senate provides that the State's portion of the **debt of the old State of Virginia** be settled by commissioners appointed by both States.

Jan. 17. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Civil Service** extension and the repeal of the **Federal Election Laws** are discussed; the House votes that the wool schedules of the **Wilson Tariff Bill** shall go into effect with the rest of the act.

Secretary Carlisle issues a circular offering **for public subscription $50,000,000** ten-year 5 per cent bonds.

Jan. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: W. A. Peffer of Kan. and W. V. Allen of Neb. introduce resolutions denouncing the **proposed bond-issue**; in the House **J. C. Burrows's amendment**, substituting the wool schedule of the McKinley Bill for that of the bill now under discussion, is defeated.

Jan. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate not in session; the House passes the **Oklahoma Town Sites Entry Bill**, requiring railroads to establish stations and depots at town sites fixed by the Interior Department, in the Territories.

Jan. 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate not in session.

President Cleveland vetoes the **New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill.**

Jan. 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate another message and more correspondence on the **Hawaiian question** is received from President Cleveland; **amendments to the Wilson Bill**, repealing the bounty on sugar and putting refined sugar on the free list, are adopted in the House Committee of the Whole.

—— *Ia.* The Supreme Court at Des Moines decides that the **Prohibition Amendment** of 1882 **was not constitutionally adopted**, and is therefore void.

—— *N. J.* The Democratic Senators reject the Republican propositions for harmony; the Republican Senators send a communication to Gov. Werts, asking his cooperation in organizing the lawful Senate.

Jan. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House votes down amendments to the Wilson Bill putting a duty on coal.

Jan. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House rejects all amendments to the iron ore schedule of the **Tariff Bill**; the **Internal Revenue Bill** is reported, with the **income tax** included, by the committee, who vote 9–7.

—— *N. Y.* **The Forestry Commission** proposes to acquire 1,200,000 acres in the Adirondacks, and 100,000 acres in the Catskill region, for State-park purposes, at a total cost of $3,515,134.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Jan. 2. *Kan.* Four persons are killed and as many injured by a **train-wreck** near Lawrence.

Jan. 3. *O.* **A fire** in Toledo destroys property valued at $1,000,000.

Jan. 6. *Kan.* A large body of underground water is found in Ford and adjoining counties; farmers intend to sink wells about one mile apart, and dig ditches in order to irrigate the country thereabouts.

Jan. 8. *Chicago.* The Manufacturers' Building in the World's Fair grounds, containing 20,000 cases of exhibits awaiting removal, the Music Hall, the Peristyle, and Casino are **burned**; loss on buildings, $800,000; on exhibits, $200,000.

Jan. 15. *N. J.* Eleven persons are killed and 44 injured by a **train collision** at Hackensack.

—— *O.* Organized unemployed men in Cincinnati **refuse to accept work** from the Associated Charities at $1 a day.

Jan. 17. *N. Y.* The cost up to 1894 of the unfinished **State Capitol** at Albany is $20,726,971.15.

—— *Wash.* Over 12,000,000 bushels of **wheat are destroyed by rains** in eastern Washington.

Jan. 19. *Ky.* The City Council of Louisville **annexes all suburbs**, including five towns, adding 20,000 to the city's population.

—— *Cal.* **The Chinese Six Companies** order their laborers to register. [Many of them do so.]

Jan. 23. *New York.* The *Normannia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, **is compelled to return** to port much damaged by a tidal wave; loss, $50,000 to the vessel and about the same to the cargo.

Jan. 24. *Tenn.* At Coal Creek 50 **convicts escape** from a stockade.

—— *Tex.* By the explosion of a **stick of dynamite** in a train smoking-car stove at Marcos, two men are killed and six seriously injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Jan.* *U. S.* The Naval Reserve numbers 2,456 men.

Feb. 2. The war-ship *Kearsarge* is wrecked on a rock in the Caribbean Sea, two officers and crew being saved.

Feb. 11. *D. C.* The militia force of the United States as reported to Congress aggregates 112,000 men.

Charles R. Barnett is commissioned major — quartermaster department. [Feb. 22. Henry S. Kilbourne — medical department. Mar. 1. Gilbert S. Carpenter — 4th infantry. Mar. 8. Carle A. Woodruff — 2d artillery. Mar. 12. Abram A. Harbach — 18th infantry. Mar. 13. James C. Merrill — medical department.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Jan. 27. *N. Mex.* Gold is discovered near Sorocco.

Feb. 7. *Cal.* An earthquake shakes San José.

[Also May 24. St. Louis, Mo. July 30. Three shocks at Los Angeles, Cal. Aug. 10. Three shocks at Memphis, Tenn. Nov. 23. Slight shocks in Connecticut and West Virginia.]

Feb. 8. *La.* A tornado strikes Port Hudson, demolishing a number of houses. [Feb. 19. Arkansas is visited.]

Feb. 10. *Ind.* A vein of gold assaying $80 a ton is discovered in a stone-quarry near Portland.

Feb. 13. *N. Y.* Surveys are being made for the new East River bridge in Williamsburg, Brooklyn.

—— *Okla.—I. T.* More than 30 persons perish in a blizzard; thousands of cattle are lost.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Jan. 29. Calkins, W. H., lawyer, jurist, A52.
Feb. 3. Childs, George William, editor *Public Ledger*, philanthropist, A64.
Feb. 4. Wilkinson, Morton S., senator for Minn., lawyer, A75.
Feb. 9. Houk, George W., M. C. for O., dies.
—— Casey, T. A., vicar-gen. of R. C. diocese of Erie, dies.
Feb. 17. Rotton, Otto, physician, of Brooklyn, A83.
Feb. 19. Keppler, Joseph, cartoonist, an editor of *Puck*, A56.
Feb. 20. Smith, John M., horticulturist, A83.

CHURCH.

1894 Feb. 2. *Vt.* Arthur C. A. Hall is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) bishop of Vermont.

Feb. 9. *N. Y.* Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, observes the 7th anniversary of the death of Henry Ward Beecher.

Feb. 18. *Ia.* Protestant ministers at Sioux City make a concerted attack upon the American Protective Association, and urge their congregations to shun it.

—— *New York.* Russians for the first time in this city attend the service of the Greek Orthodox Church conducted in the native language.

SOCIETY.

1894 Jan. 25. *Conn.* A dozen Danbury hat manufacturers reopen their shops, but less than 50 men return to work. [Jan. 26. Hundreds return. Feb. 1. The union men decide to work in non-union factories; the strike has collapsed.]

—— *Fla.* The Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight takes place at Jacksonville without interference; Corbett wins in the third round; both men are arrested, and give bail.

—— *I. T.* A band of train-robbers is captured by police; one of the gang is killed and another wounded.

—— *N. Y.* The trial of John Y. McKane begins at Brooklyn.

—— *Phila.* The National Conference on Good City Government begins a two days' session.

Jan. 26. *Chicago.* Alderman Jeremiah H. Mulvihill is fatally wounded in "Ed." Hussey's saloon by "Mike" Frewer.

Jan. 27. *N. Y.* Robert Morrison shoots and mortally wounds his mother at Kingsbridge because she reprimands him for getting drunk.

—— *N. Y.* Two Italian counterfeiters are arrested while at work in South Brooklyn, and four presses, a forge, seven dies, crucibles, gold, silver, tin, and other metals and machinery, are seized.

—— *Pa.* A mob of strikers makes an attack upon working miners at Woodville; rioting squads of about one hundred men each are going from mine to mine intimidating miners at work.

Jan. 28. *N. J.* The certificate of incorporation of the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children, located at Englewood, is filed.

Jan. 30. *S. C.* Liquor-stores in Charleston are raided by the police and an armed force.

Jan. 31. *Cal.* A gang of ruffians makes an attack upon the private car of Mrs. Leland Stanford at Vina.

Feb. 1. *Pa.* Ten anarchist miners are arrested in a settlement of Slavs and Italians near Mansfield.

—— *N. C. — Tenn.* A fight takes place between farmers while working on the road on the Madison County line, next to Tennessee; six are killed and 14 wounded.

Feb. 3. *Boston.* Albert Johnson shoots his sweetheart, Carrie Andrews, and kills himself, on account of breaking of her engagement.

—— *Ind.* James Arnold, of the bank of James Arnold and Co., Columbia City, flees; he is charged with embezzling $100,000.

Feb. 4. *N. Y.* A shortage of $19,000 is found in the accounts of Cashier W. D. Lohmann of the Brooklyn Excise Department; he has disappeared.

Feb. 5. *Ky.* A fatal fight occurs at Harlan Court-house; one man is killed and one fatally injured.

—— *New York.* Inspector Williams reports that he could find nothing immoral in Capt. Slevin's precinct, as charged by Dr. Parkhurst.

—— *Tenn.* President G. N. Henson, of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company of Chattanooga, shoots and kills J. B. Werts, a well-known insurance man, and is arrested.

Feb. 6. *New York.* A police census shows that 52,592 males and 14,688 females are out of work, their families including 206,701 persons; 39,311 families are in need of assistance.

Feb. 7. *New York.* Hungry people are flocking to relief-stores.

Feb. 8. *Tex.* Sheriff A. Dickson is shot and killed by the Texan outlaw Braddock, and one of the sheriff's posse kills Braddock.

Feb. 9. *N. Y.* John W. Love, resident of Watkins, and cashier of the First National Bank of that village, absconds with $50,000 of the bank's funds.

Feb. 11. *Ind.* The grand jury of Whitley County returns twenty indictments against three banking officers for swindling 150 farmers out of their wheat and money.

—— *Mo.* Judge Caldwell at St. Louis refuses to restrain the Northern Pacific Railroad employees from striking while the road is in the hands of a receiver.

Feb. 12. *New York.* The committee appointed by Mayor Gilroy to consider means to help the unemployed decides to raise $500,000, and subscribes $60,000 at once.

—— *Pa.* The trial of 58 striking miners for rioting begins at Pittsburg.

Feb. 13. *Ky.* A fight occurs between the Turner-Nolin families in Harlan County; one woman is killed.

—— *S. C.* The Charleston Chamber of Commerce celebrates its 110th anniversary with a banquet.

Feb. 14. *N. J.* Silk-workers at Phillipsburg are attacked by strikers.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* The 26th annual convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association opens at Washington, with delegates from all parts of the United States.

—— *N. Y.* The jury in the John Y. McKane case, after being out 20 hours, returns a verdict of guilty, with recommendation for mercy on account of the many respectable witnesses that testified to his generally good private character.

[Feb. 19. He is sentenced to imprisonment for six years in Sing Sing.]

—— *New York.* D. J. Buckley, convicted of having permitted repeating at an election, is sentenced by Judge Barrett to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary.

Feb. 16. *Cal.* A Southern Pacific express-train is ditched and robbed; the robbers kill two men and injure two others.

—— *Ind.* Supt. John Dingledey, of the Wernie Orphans' House, Richmond, is convicted of cruelty to the inmates, and fined.

—— *New York.* All the large silk factories shut down on account of a strike of the employees for higher wages.

Matthew Green is convicted of manslaughter in the second degree for kicking to death James Halstead in July last. [He is sentenced to imprisonment for five years.]

Feb. 17. *Chicago.* The Continental National Bank is swindled by cashing two raised checks — one for $3,500 raised from $35, and one for $3,300 from $33.

—— *Ind.* A large number of men at Indianapolis call upon the mayor and Board of Public Works, demanding employment.

—— *New York.* The Citizens' Relief Fund for the unemployed amounts to $75,000.

Patrick J. Finn is arraigned for abstracting packets from the mails in the post-office; he admits his guilt, and is held in $1,500 bail.

Feb. 18. *New York.* An attempt to arrest four Italians results in a community fight on the East Side.

—— *O.* **Three thousand miners** are thrown out of employment in consequence of a dispute as to wages.

—— *Pa.* A non-unionist **kills a man** in a saloon brawl in Sayre for calling him a "scab."

STATE.

1894 Jan. 25. *D. C.* The Democratic caucus in Washington votes to make the Internal Revenue Bill, including the income-tax, an amendment to the Tariff Bill.

Jan. 27. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: The time for the debate on the **Tariff Bill** is extended until Feb. 1, and several amendments to the bill are adopted.

Jan. 29. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: The **Internal Revenue Bill** is offered as an amendment to the Tariff Bill, and supported by Benton McMillin of Tenn. [Jan. 31. Accepted.]

President Dole's reply to Minister Willis's demand for more specific charges is received at Washington.

Jan. 30. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: John Sherman of O. upholds the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to **issue bonds.**

—— *Boston—New York.* **New York bankers** agree to subscribe for $30,000,000 of the new U. S. bonds, and a Boston syndicate will take $8,000,000.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate unanimously adopts resolutions for investigating the New York City Police Department (**Lexow Committee**). [Jan. 31. The Committee: Senators Lexow, O'Connor, Robertson, Pound, Saxton, Cantor, and Bradley.]

Two bills are presented in the Legislature to remove restrictions on **Sunday liquor-selling** in New York City and Brooklyn.

Jan. 31. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate debates the Stewart **bond resolution** denying the legality of the sale.

Feb. 1. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate debates Secretary Carlisle's **bond issue**; in the House the **tariff debate closes**; the Wilson Bill passes. Vote, 204–140.

Secretary Herbert sends a despatch to **Adm. Benham** approving his course at Rio de Janeiro on Jan. 30. (See p. 558.)

Feb. 2. *D. C.* **Congress**: In the Senate W. F. Vilas of Wis. defends the purpose of the Secretary of the Treasury to use, for current expenses, the money received from the sale of bonds; the **Tariff Bill** is received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Feb. 3. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: **The Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill** is introduced.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that the entire $50,000,000 of the **new bond issue** has been awarded.

—— *Ga.* The Controller refuses to audit **the bills of the State militia** ordered out by Gov. Northen to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

—— *N. J.* Gov. Werts **refuses to receive** bills passed by the Legislature; the bills are left on his desk by the Committee.

Feb. 6. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate Finance Committee decides to give **no tariff hearings**; in the House debate on the **Hawaiian Resolutions** is finished; the Blair amendment and the Hitt substitute are rejected.

Feb. 7. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate repeals the **Federal Election Laws.** Vote, 39–28. [Approved Feb. 8.] The House approves of the McCreary **Hawaiian resolutions.** Vote, 177–78. R. P. Bland of Mo. precipitates a fight over silver by the introduction of the bill for the **coining of seigniorage**; it is approved by the majority of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Feb. 8. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: The Bland Bill to coin **the silver seigniorage** is taken up.

——*Kan.* The Supreme Court at Topeka renders a decision that Gov. Lewelling cannot remove **Mary Ellen Lease** from the State Charities Board.

—— *N. Y.* **The Greater New York Bill** passes the Assembly. Vote, 106–7. [Apr. 27. It passes the Senate.]

The scheme of consolidation having been approved by a majority of the citizens, a commission is provided for by the Legislature to give it effect. The combined area is 359.75 square miles; combined population, 2,985,422. New York, Brooklyn, Richmond County, Flushing, part of Hempstead, Jamaica, Long Island City, Newtown, Jamaica Bay, East Chester, West Chester, and Pelham towns are all united in one municipality.

Feb. 9. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate is not in session; in the House debate on the bill to coin **silver seigniorage** is continued.

—— **The envoys of Brazil and the Argentine Republic** submit their cases to President Cleveland, who has consented to act as arbitrator in the boundary disputes between the two countries.

Feb. 12. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House amends and passes the **Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill** introduced Feb. 7.

—— *Ark.* Judge Williamson of the State Circuit Court at Little Rock decides that the **State tax** on express and other corporations is unconstitutional.

Feb. 13. *D. C.* House debate on the **Bland Seigniorage Bill** is continued.

—— *Mass.* The House passes a bill to abolish the annual **Fast Day.** Vote, 109–59. [It becomes a law.]

Feb. 14. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate debates the bill for the extermination of the **Russian thistle** (bill introduced Feb. 1). [Nine discussions follow]. In the House the debate on the **Bland Bill** is continued.

Feb. 15. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate amends and passes the **Town Sites Entry Bill.** [Aug. 1. House concurs. Aug. 10. Approved by the President.]

—— **President Dole's** (Hawaii) **reply** to Minister Willis's recent questions is made public.

Feb. 16. *D. C.* **Congress**; House: The Boutelle **Hawaiian Resolution** is passed; the President is requested to furnish information on Hawaii.

Feb. 17. *Kan.* **Mrs. Lease** refuses propositions made by Gov. Lewelling. He proposes that she stop fighting the State Administration, resign from the State Board of Charities, keep out of the Populist State Convention, and accept a place on the Board of Regents of the State University, and be paid all expenses she has incurred.

Feb. 20. *D. C.* **Congress**: Senate: John W. Daniel of Va. continues his defense of the Administration's **Hawaiian policy**; the Finance Committee reports the **revised Tariff Bill.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Jan. 25. *N. Y.* The turbine wheels of the great **Niagara tunnel** are started.

Jan. 26. *N. J.* **The 100th anniversary of Westfield** is celebrated.

Jan. 27. *Cal.* **The Midwinter Fair** in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, is formally opened.

Jan. 28. *Me.* **A fire at Bath** destroys $500,000 worth of property.

Feb. 1. *Chicago.* A warehouse is burned; 25 employees are rescued; loss, $130,000.

Feb. 2. *Mass.* Spanish doubloons, jewelry, and **gold watches are found** by workmen in an old colonial hotel in Waltham.

Feb. 3. *Ky.* **The Lincoln Homestead** in La Rue County is bought by a syndicate.

Feb. 4. *New York.* **The Chinese** celebrate their New Year.

Feb. 5. *Ga.* **A fire in Savannah** destroys property worth $500,000.

Feb. 9. *Me.* **The first steel sailing-ship ever built** in New England is ready for launching at Bath.

Feb. 10±. *Boston.* The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is putting forth effort **to suppress the ornamental lizard traffic.**

—— *Mich.* **The large agricultural implement works at Lansing** are destroyed by fire, caused by the explosion of a molding-pot; the loss is estimated at $750,000.

Feb. 11. *Conn.* Fire partially destroys **the Colt's Firearms Factory at Hartford**; loss, $250,000.

Feb. 12. *O.* Four men are killed in a **railroad collision,** which occurs because of the signals being hidden by snow.

Feb. 13. *Chicago.* **More World's Fair buildings** are burned by incendiaries.

—— *Pa.* At Plymouth 13 men are **buried alive** by a cave-in in a mine.

Feb. 16. *Chicago.* It is announced that a dividend of 10 per cent will be paid to **World's Fair stockholders.**

—— *Kan.* **Much destitution** is reported.

Feb. 17. *Ind.* Near West Muncie **a 4,000,000-foot gas-well,** belonging to the Indiana Iron Company, takes fire.

Feb. 18. *Chicago.* Another fire of incendiary origin occurs in the Illinois Building at the **World's Fair.**

—— *O.* Pending their acceptance of the terms of the operators, 3,000 miners are thrown out of work.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Mar. 1. *D. C.* Alfred T. Smith is commissioned colonel — 13th infantry.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Feb. 23. *New York.* The northern lights make a splendid display over this city and vicinity.

Feb. 24. *Colo.* The heaviest snowfall in 12 years covers Colorado.

Feb. 25. *O.* A phenomenal oil-well is opened in the Fostoria fields, flowing oil over the whole neighborhood at the rate of 7,500 barrels a day.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Feb. 22. Woodward, E. T., com. U. S. N., dies.
Feb. 24. Munro, Norman L., publisher of cheap libraries, dies.
Feb. 25. Mackaye, Steele, dramatist, actor, dies.
Mar. 1. Downey, John G., Gov. of Cal., A67.
Mar. 2. Early, Jubal A., Confed. gen., A78.
Mar. 7. Frost, Rufus S., president National Association Woolen Manufacturers, A68.
Mar. 10. Nevins, N., bandmaster, leader of troops through Ga., A61.

LETTERS.

1894 Feb. 21. *N. Y.* One death occurs and several persons are prostrated by chlorine gas conveyed by **Cornell Sophomores** into the banquet-hall of the Freshmen.

Mar. 13 *Pa.* The Central Board of Education at Pittsburg, by a vote of 29 to 2, **refuses to pay** any teacher appearing in the public schools in the **garb or insignia of any religious order,** the same being in conflict with the State Constitution.

Mar. 14. *Mass.* The will of Mrs. Mary Hemenway of Milton provides that the income of an estate of **$15,000,000 shall be used for educational purposes.**

SOCIETY.

1894 Feb. 20. *Boston.* After listening to addresses by socialist and anarchist speakers, about **2,000 unemployed working men march** to the State House and demand work; they are dispersed by the police.

—— *O.* **Gov. and Mrs. McKinley's debts are all paid** and their property returned to them by trustees who have raised the money without the governor's consent.

—— *Tex.* **Three men and a child are shot to death** in the Grand Central Depot in Houston by Jim Mitchell of Richmond, Fort Bend County.

Feb. 21. *New York.* **Erastus Wiman is arrested** and committed to the Tombs on two indictments charging forgery. [He is finally acquitted.]

The Newspaper Publishers' Association of America begins its sessions; 200 representatives are present.

Feb. 22. *Ala.* The third annual Tuskegee **Negro Conference meets**; 600 black-belt negro farmers are present.

—— *N. Y.* The new rules of the Brooklyn Excise Commissioners bring out the fact that **brewers have $500,000 invested in saloons,** and have a large number of licenses locked up in their safes.

Feb. 23. *Boston.* **The Municipal League** perfects a permanent organization for purifying city politics.

—— *New York.* The offices of 16 physicians charged with criminal operations are raided by Central Office detectives.

—— *Neb.* **A gang of female counterfeiters** is discovered in Omaha.

Feb. 24. *Pa.* Richard Prior **kills Christian Ehrleck** at his residence at White Oak Run, **fatally wounds his wife,** steals what money he can find, and makes his escape.

Feb. 28. *Minn.* **Bad-Debt Agency** swindlers defraud a number of people; aggregate amount of frauds, $30,000.

—— *Tex.* **Two smugglers,** with 1,746 opals hid in the lining of their coats, are captured at El Paso.

Mar. 1. *N. Y.* F. Koelzler, of Dolgeville, **kills his wife and four children,** and then kills himself.

Mar. 3. *Miss.* A Populist member of the Missouri Legislature **kills a Democratic member** at Kosciusko; two other men are killed at the same time.

—— *W. Va.* **Striking miners** burn a railroad bridge and commit other acts of violence.

[Mar. 5. They burn coal-cars and attempt the destruction of other property; the governor calls out the militia. Mar. 28. Striking miners fight the working miners; a number are killed and wounded. June 1. Strikers destroy the Shore Line Railroad bridge at Cannelton, over which coal is shipped north. June 2. Strikers compel the train-crews to return the loaded coal-trains to the Wheeling-Creek mines. June 4. Four working miners are fired upon at Powellton, from ambush, while returning from work.]

Mar. 5. *Ala.* **Six Federal officers at Birmingham are indicted for defrauding** the Government of nearly $250,000.

Mar. 6. *New York.* The aldermen request Mayor Gilroy to **fly the Irish flag on the City Hall** on St. Patrick's Day.

Police Captains Price and Martens are on trial before the Police Commissioners.

[Mar. 16. Capt. Westervelt also. Apr. 9. Capt. O'Connor. Apr. 20. Capts. Martens and Slevin are charged with neglect of duty. Aug. 1. The Police Commissioners dismiss the charges against Capt. Price.]

—— *N. Y.* Robert Ross, a watcher at the polls, is killed and several wounded at a polling-place in Troy.

[Mar. 8. Citizens in mass-meeting name a Committee of One Hundred to secure the punishment of the murderer. Mar. 11. The committee is constituted a permanent body to secure good government.]

Mar. 8. *Chicago.* Daniel Coughlin is finally acquitted of the charge of complicity in the assassination of Dr. P. H. Cronin.

Mar. 9. *N. J.* Strikers make trouble at Paterson; the police protect non-union men from being stoned.

Mar. 9–Dec. 29. *New York.* **The Lexow Senate Committee** (appointed Jan. 31) investigates numerous charges publicly made against the Police Department by Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and others; chief accusation, bribery and complicity with criminals.

(Mar. 9.) The committee holds its first meeting in the County Court-house; William Sutherland, counsel.

(Apr. 13.) William W. Goff is appointed counsel.

(June 1.) Evidence shows that the police levied blackmail upon keepers of disorderly houses.

(June 7.) **Civil Justice Roesch** admits that he received $100 from Mrs. Thurow which he formerly denied; he says it was a fee to him as a lawyer in payment for counsel given to his client.

(June 8.) More witnesses testify to police blackmail and intimidation, **especially implicating Capt. Price** and his ward man.

(June 13.) Evidence of blackmail and extortion **implicating Police Captain Murphy** is brought out.

(June 14.) Evidence shows that **protection has been given by police to "green goods" swindlers** in return for money.

(June 15.) Evidence is given proving the existence of a **Bohemian liquor-dealers' organization to secure police protection.**

(June 18.) Testimony associates **Police Justice Patrick Divver with "bunco" swindlers.**

(June 21.) Evidence before the Senate Committee shows that business men, including shipowners, have been obliged to pay tribute to the police to secure immunity from persecution in various ways.

(June 26.) Testimony before the **Lexow Committee** shows that many merchants have been blackmailed by policemen; also that one police captain paid $15,000 for his appointment.

(June 27.) **"Chinatown"** is shown to be a fruitful place for police blackmail.

(June 30.) The committee adjourns to Sept. 10.

(Sept. 10.) Testimony is given charging police captains with receiving bribes from "green goods" swindlers.

(Sept. 11.) **Police Inspector Williams** is accused of receiving a bribe of $500 when captain.

(Sept. 12.) The committee adjourns to Oct. 1.

(Oct. 2.) Testimony shows that there has been absolute **disregard of law by the police,** and that they have been shielded from punishment.

(Oct. 3.) A policeman, proved to be a blackmailer, **threatens his accuser, in the court-room, with murder.**

(Oct. 9.) Policeman DeGann testifies that, because he refused to pay to **Capt. Schmittberger** all instead of half of the money he got for working overtime, he was transferred to another post.

(Oct. 11.) A. F. Forget, of the French Line of steamers, testifies that **Capt. Schmittberger** demanded and got $500 from him for dock privileges. [The captain is indicted by the grand jury for perjury, and arrested on Oct. 27.]

(Oct. 16.) Testimony is given relative to colonization and registration frauds.

(Oct. 18.) Testimony shows that **ex-Assemblyman Philip Wissig** and his son **threatened to kill an innocent man,** and that the son made a brutal assault on him.

(Oct. 29.) Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan in his testimony blames **Superintendent Byrnes** for the police corruption of the city, the superintendent not having enforced the laws.

(Oct. 30.) Police Commissioner **Sheehan defies the committee** by refusing to produce his private bank-books, which he has been ordered to do.

(Nov. 1.) Commissioner W. S. Andrews, of the Street Cleaning Department, is accused of having received a bribe of $500 when a member of the Excise Board.

(Nov. 2.) Police Justice Hogan and several police captains are implicated in testimony.

(Dec. 6.) Evidence shows that money was paid to police to protect prize-fights.

(Dec. 13.) A city contractor testifies that he had sent a number of checks to Richard Croker as head of Tammany Hall; also that a fund of $15,000 was raised for Police Captain Creeden about the time of his promotion to his present office.

(Dec. 18.) Evidence shows that large payments of money were made to Inspector Steers.

(Dec. 21.) Evidence implicates Inspectors Williams and McAvoy, Commissioners Martin and Sheehan, and other officials, in wrong-doing.

(Dec. 29.) The committee holds its last session; Superintendent Brynes is examined, and then the committee adjourns without day.

Mar. 10. *Chicago.* The **Columbian Guards** strike at Jackson Park; only eight are left to guard the World's Fair Buildings.

—— *N. Y.* Investigation shows that about $200,000 of school funds paid to John Y. McKane during 1893 have not been accounted for.

Mar. 11. *Boston.* Mrs. Mary Lease of Kansas speaks at a meeting of the unemployed on the Common.

—— *Conn.* The police capture 67 Chinese gamblers at New Haven.

—— *Ind.* John Rodgers, with stolen goods in possession, is shot by vigilants at Frankfort.

—— *New York.* The Charity Organization Society is organizing a movement to furnish work for unskilled women.

Mar. 12. *N. Y.* The Brooklyn Aldermen, by a vote of 8 to 7, resolve to have the Irish flag displayed on the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day, with the National and State flags. [Mar. 13. The Board of Supervisors order the Irish flag to be displayed on the Court-house and the Hall of Records. Vote, 17–10. Mar. 16. The supervisor-at-large vetoes the resolution.]

Mar. 13. *N. J.* Striking dyers control Paterson all day, destroying goods and compelling men to quit work.

—— *N. Y.* The chief of police at Utica orders the immediate stoppage of gambling at saloons and cigar-stands.

—— *O.* Andrew Sauer, formerly cashier of the Defiance Savings Bank, is arrested on the charge of embezzling $37,000 of the bank's funds.

—— *Okla.* Two robbers compel railroad station agent Rusk to go to the depot at Woodwark, open the safe, and deliver to them its contents, amounting to $10,000.

Mar. 14. *Mo.* An order is issued at St. Louis to the Police Department to arrest saloon-keepers and others having nickel-in-the-slot machines in their places of business.

—— *N. Y.* Mayor Schieren orders the stoppage of boxing exhibitions in Brooklyn.

Justice K. F. Sutherland of Gravesend is found guilty of misdemeanor for his connection with election frauds.

[Mar. 19. He is sentenced to imprisonment for one year and $500 fine. Mar. 22. Justice Newton pleads guilty and is sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and $500 fine. Mar. 26. The court sentences 16 election inspectors to imprisonment for various terms, varying from 29 days to six months; three are fined $500, and three $250.]

STATE.

1894 Feb. 20. *Va.* Two oyster schooners from Maryland are captured in Virginian waters. Gov. O'Ferrall sends a special message on the oyster question to the Legislature, asking for legislation to enable him to protect the interests of the State.

—— *Pa.* Galusha A. Grow is elected Congressman at large by a plurality of over 180,000.

Feb. 21. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: A warm debate takes place on the composition of the Finance Committee; House, no quorum.

—— *N. J.* *Quo warranto* proceedings to determine the legal Senate of New Jersey are begun in the State Supreme Court at Trenton.

Feb. 22. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate Washington's Farewell Address is read; House, no quorum. Excitement is caused by Richard P. Bland's denunciation of filibusters as revolutionists.

—— *Ia.* The House passes the bill granting municipal suffrage to women. Vote, 51–44.

Feb. 23-24. *D. C.* Congress: Senate, not in session; House, no quorum.

Feb. 23. *N. Y.* The Assembly passes a bill to enforce payment to the State by racing associations of a 5 per cent tax on their gross receipts.

Feb. 25. *D. C.* Congress: The House debates the Hatch Anti-Option Bill, regulating the sale of agricultural products, defining "options" and "futures," and imposing taxes thereon. [May 18. Substituted.]

Mar. 1. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the Urgent Deficiency Appropriation Bill. [Mar. 7. Conference report agreed to. Mar. 19. Approved by the President.]

The House passes the Bland Silver Bill, providing for the coinage of silver bullion (seigniorage) held in the Treasury, after 20 discussions; bill introduced Jan. 3.

Mar. 2. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Fortification Appropriation Bill introduced Dec. 19, 1893.

Mar. 6. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The motion of William M. Stewart of Nev. to take up the Bland Seigniorage Bill is discussed.

Senators make personal explanations regarding their alleged obstruction of the Tariff Bill in Committee; David B. Hill introduces a hostile resolution instructing the Finance Committee to change the Wilson Bill so as to obtain a sufficient revenue without an income tax.

Mar. 7. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Bland Bill is pushed to the point of final passage by the Democrats and Silver Republicans; a vote is avoided by a motion to adjourn; in the House the Pensions Appropriation Bill passes after five discussions without a division; bill introduced Jan. 27.

Mar. 8. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: John Sherman delivers a speech against the Seigniorage Bill; the Tariff Bill, as revised by the Democrats of the Senate Finance Committee, is presented to the full Committee; the House passes the bill to abolish the Customs Bureau of the Treasury Department; the Wilson Tariff Bill as amended is published, the income-tax feature remaining.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower transmits a message to the Assembly vetoing the Troy Bipartisan Election Inspectors Bill.

Mar. 9. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: An agreement is reached to take the vote on the Bland Seiniorage Bill on Mar. 15.

Mar. 10. *D. C.* Congress: Senate not in session; in the House the District of Columbia Appropriation Bill is passed.

Mar. 12. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: Wm. A. Peffer of Kan. introduces a resolution to investigate alleged transactions in Sugar-Trust stock by members of the Senate, in connection with the Tariff Bill; on motion of Matthew S. Quay of Pa., the resolution is tabled.

Associate Justice Edward D. White takes his seat on the bench of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mar. 14. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: William B. Allison's motion to reconsider the vote on the third reading of the Seigniorage Bill is defeated. Vote, 28–45. Charles F. Manderson's motion to recommit the bill is defeated.

Mar. 15. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes the Bland Silver Bill after 10 discussions. Vote, 44–31. [Mar. 30. Vetoed.]

—— *R. I.* D. Russell Brown (Rep.) is renominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Feb. 20. *Chicago.* By the burning of a warehouse 600 people are thrown out of work; loss, $600,000.

Feb. 22. *Conn.* A new town hall, the gift of Mrs. Abbie P. Rogers of New York, is opened at Fair Haven.

Feb. 24. *Chicago.* Another World's Fair fire occurs; it is in the Agricultural Building, the dome of which falls in.

Feb. 25. *O.* In Niles 100 families are without food, and the authorities are unable to help for lack of funds.

Mar. 5. *Md.* Annapolis celebrates its bicentennial as the seat of State government.

Mar. 6. *Ala.* Three persons are killed and many injured by a dynamite explosion during a fire in Cullman; loss, $100,000.

Mar. 7. *N. Y.* The Forestry Congress is in session at Albany.

Mar. 8. *Chicago.* Abandoned World's Fair Exhibits are sold by auction; the unused tickets — about 3,500,000 — sell for $11,000.

Mar. 15. *N. Y.* Mayor Schieren vetoes the aldermanic resolution to display the Irish flag on Brooklyn City Hall on St. Patrick's Day.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Mar. 18. *Colo.* **The Federal troops** are withdrawn from Denver.

Mar. 22. **A court-martial** for the trial of Commander Heyerman for the loss of the *Kearsarge* is begun.

Mar. 27±. **The stranded war-ship** *Kearsarge* is set on fire, and her hull broken up.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Mar. 19. *Tex.* Two terrific wind and rain storms kill 20 persons, and destroy much property.

Mar. 20+. *Neb.* **A blizzard** is raging in the northwestern part of Nebraska and in the Black Hills region; the loss of range-cattle is put at 75 per cent.

Mar. 23±. *Wyo.* The extinction of both **elk and buffalo** in the Yellowstone National Park is threatened by lawless hunters, it being impossible to prevent their wanton destruction.

Mar. 24. *Utah.* **Gold** that assays about $20 to the ton **is found** at Lehi.

Mar. 25. *Wyo.* The terrible Western blizzard rages without abating for 76 hours, making all roads impassable; stockmen experience heavy losses.

Mar. 31. *Va.* Scientists of the **Bureau of Ethnology** discover an Indian soapstone near Clifton Station, Fairfax County.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Mar. 18. Campbell, Allan, civil engineer, A79.
Mar. 19. Whitney, W. D., com. U. S. N., A71.
Mar. 26. Colquitt, Alfred Holt, Gov., senator for Ga., A70.
Mar. 28. Curtis, George Ticknor, lawyer, A82.
Mar. 31 Austin, Jane Goodwin, author, novelist, A63.

CHURCH.

1894 Mar. 21. *N. Y.* **Father A. Lambert,** of the Redemptorist order, **has left the Roman Catholic Church;** the alleged cause is its dominating spirit, not only in spiritual, but also in "purely scientific, social, and even political matters."

LETTERS.

1894 Mar. 19. *Cal.* Ex-President Harrison lectures on "The Acts of Parliament and the Rights of the Colonists," at Stanford University, Mayfield.

Mar. 28. *Md.* Gov. Brown returns to the Senate the bill providing **free school-books in the public schools** of that State.

Mar. 29. *N. Y.* The Legislature elects Rev. Sylvester Malone of Brooklyn a member of the **Board of Regents.**

Apr. 2. *Cal.* Ex-President Harrison lectures at **Stanford University.** Subject: "The Development of the National Constitution Outlined, the Early Attempts of the Colonies to Unite Before the Revolution."

SOCIETY.

1894 Mar. 15. *Colo.* **A conflict** between State forces under Gov. Waite and the city forces of Denver commanded by the sheriff **is prevented by** Federal troops.

The trouble is the result of an attempt of Gov. Waite to oust police commissioners whom he accuses of corruption. [Mar. 18. The Federal troops are withdrawn.]

—— *New York.* The will of R. S. Ely is filed for probate; it bequeathes from $50,000 to $100,000 to Yale University, $20,000 to St. Luke's Hospital, besides other public bequests.

—— *N. Y.* Mayor Schieren vetoes the aldermanic resolution to **display the Irish flag** on Brooklyn City Hall on St. Patrick's Day.

The street-car lines of Long Island City and vicinity are tied up by strikers; many become disorderly.

Mar. 17. *Mass.* **"Fast Day" in Massachusetts is abolished** by an Act of the Legislature; April 19, the anniversary of the Battle of Lexington, will be observed in future as a public holiday.

Mar. 18. *Chicago.* L. S. Irwin, special agent and attorney for the Chicago Six Companies, **is arrested on the charge of smuggling Chinamen into the United States.**

Mar. 19. *Miss.* In the trial at Jackson of the Rev. Mr. Ratcliff, **the slayer of Mr. Jackson,** his fellow legislator, the jury brings in a verdict of not guilty.

—— *New York.* **Counterfeiters** are circulating a large number of facsimile one-dollar pieces — **about $500,000; they have a profit of fifty-one cents on each dollar.**

Mar. 20. *D. C.* **Senator Colquitt of Georgia is stricken** with a second paralytic shock at Washington.

—— *New York.* **The Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association's Fund** of $48,000 is distributed among 32 institutions.

Mar. 21. *Ia.* The lower House passes the tax bill, which provides for a restricted **local option** for the cities and towns of the State, and allows the assessment of a tax of $600 on any real estate upon which liquor is sold. Vote, 53-45.

Mar. 22. *New York.* **An incendiary** puts 65 lives in peril by starting fire in a hallway of a six-story rear tenement-house.

—— *Pa.* At Johnstown **four masked men break into the house of a widow** 84 years old, string her up until nearly insensible, burn her feet, rip off her clothes, and subject her to other indignities; they secure only 70 cents.

Mar. 23. *Cal.* William Herrick, **a bank cashier, is shot and killed at his desk** in San Francisco by a noted criminal who attempts to rob the bank; the murderer is arrested.

—— *N. Y.* Jacob A. Moore, aged 85, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Raymond, aged 90, **are found murdered** in their house at Bushville, Sullivan County.

Mar. 25. *Ga.* Lillian Willis **kills her father** during a family quarrel at Homer; the jury acquits the girl because of its being done to save her mother's life.

—— *O.* Depositions show that David R. Paige, the fugitive aqueduct contractor, issued forged paper to the extent of $3,000,000.

Coxey's "Army of the Commonwealth," a band of unemployed men, marching to Washington to petition for relief, moves from Massillon to Canton, eight miles; one-third of the army deserts.

[Apr. 1. It reaches Beaver Falls, Pa. Apr. 2. It is at Sewickley and Economy, Pa. Apr. 3. At Allegheny, Pa. Other "armies" start from St. Louis, Mo., and Los Angeles, Cal., for Washington, D. C. Apr. 5. Coxey's army reaches Homestead, Pa.; Huns and Slavs join it. Apr. 6. At McKeesport. Apr. 9. At Uniontown, in the coke region of Pa. Apr. 17. In Maryland, and advancing in canal-boats on Washington.] (See Apr. 21.)

Mar. 26. *New York.* W. T. Zell, treasurer of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, who defrauded the company of $93,000, surrenders to the police.

Mar. 28. *Chicago.* W. L. Clifford is shot by Guy T. Olmstead, who is nearly lynched by infuriated onlookers, but rescued by police and lodged in jail.

—— *New York.* **F. E. Edgar, a discount clerk of the Tradesmen's National Bank, is a defaulter to the extent of $17,000** of the bank's funds.

Mar. 30. *New York.* **In the suit by W. R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage** for damages because of injuries received by bomb explosion in the latter's office, the jury gives $25,000. [Appeal taken.]

—— *S. C.* **Three counties are in rebellion against the Liquor Dispensary Law;** two citizens and two detectives are killed.

Mar. 31. *S. C.* Militiamen revolt when ordered by Gov. Tillman to suppress the whisky disturbance in Darlington County.

The governor has possession of all the telegraph lines; a mob seizes the State Dispensary at Florence, and with axes bursts open the barrels of liquor, destroying the whole stock. [Apr. 6. The militia are withdrawn.]

Apr. 2. *New York.* **Patrick Divver** resumes his place on the Police Court bench without replying to the charges of wilful violations of law alleged against him by witnesses in the Lexow investigation.

—— *Pa.* **A strike of large proportions** begins in the coke-district; rioting and destruction of property follow.

[Apr. 4. Strikers and working men fight; six persons are killed, and one mortally wounded. Apr. 7. At Connellsville the places of the foreign laborers are filled with English-speaking workmen, and the strike ends. Apr. 13. Strikers, by abuse, compel working men to stop work.] (See Apr. 24.)

Apr. 3. *Mo.* One man is killed and five wounded in an election fight at Kansas City.

—— *Okla.* **Two whites and five Indians are killed in a fight** between white settlers and Indians in the Cheyenne country.

—— *S. C.* Gov. Tillman suppresses opposition to the **Dispensary Liquor Law** by assuming control of the police and the marshals of all incorporated towns.

Apr. 4. *Kan.* **Women are elected to** fill the city offices in Spring Hill, including the offices of mayor, councilmen, and police justice.

STATE.

1894 Mar. 16. *New York.* Acting Mayor George B. McClellan signs the resolution of the Board of Aldermen ordering the raising of the Irish flag over the City Hall on St. Patrick's Day.

—— *N. Y.* Assemblyman Lawson introduces a bill prohibiting the display upon public buildings of any except the national colors. [Apr. 10. Passed. Vote, 79–29.]

Mar. 17. *Colo.* Gov. Waite agrees to submit the Denver Police Board trouble to the Colorado Supreme Court. (See Society.)

Mar. 19. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A message is received from the President enclosing Secretary Gresham's report on the Bluefields (Nicaragua) incident, stating that no English protectorate was intended.

—— *New York.* The Civil Service Reform Association transmits a memorial to the State Senate charging Gov. Flower with violating the State Civil Service Law, and asking for legislative investigation.

—— *N. Y.* The "side-door" saloon bill, providing for Sunday traffic after one o'clock P.M., is killed in the State Assembly. Vote, 62–53.

The report of the State Board of Charities upon the Elmira Reformatory sustains the charges of cruelty against Supt. Brockway. [Dec. 10. Gov. Flower dismisses the charges.]

Mar. 20. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The revised Tariff Bill is reported from the Committee on Finance; it is announced that the debate will begin on April 2. The House passes the Civil Appropriation Bill (introduced Feb. 3) after nine discussions.

Mar. 21. *N. J.* The Supreme Court hands down a decision upholding the Republican Senate as the legal Senate, and declaring that under the State Constitution the Senate is not a continuous body; Justice Abbett dissents.

—— *New York.* The bankers who took up the recent bond issue pass a resolution urging the President to veto the Bland Bill.

Mar. 22. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A resolution is introduced by George F. Hoar of Mass. in relation to the death of Kossuth, and passed; a new treaty with China, negotiated by Secretary Gresham, is discussed; the House passes the Military Academy Appropriation Bill introduced Feb. 20.

—— *N. J.* Members of the Democratic Senate join the legally declared Senate; Gov. Werts sends in several judicial nominations, which are confirmed.

Mar. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** Only the House in Session; the Postal Appropriation Bill is introduced.

—— *Colo.* The Supreme Court decides that Gov. Waite had no right to order out the militia to put his appointees into office.

Mar. 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate; Several amendments to the Tarriff Bill are disposed of; much opposition is made by Democratic members to its income-tax feature.

Mar. 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** Both Houses adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Colquitt of Ga.

—— *Colo.* Judge Glynn renders a decision favorable to Gov. Waite and his Denver Board of Police; there are now two police forces in the city.

—— *N. J.* Gov. Werts vetoes one of the race-track repeal bills passed by the Legislature.

Mar. 27. *N. J.* The Assembly passes the race-track repeal bill over Gov. Werts's veto.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower refuses audience to a citizen delegation from Troy, bearing a petition requesting him to entrust the prosecution of election frauds in that city to the attorney-general, there being no confidence in the district attorney.

—— *D. C.* **Congress:** Funeral services are held in the Senate chamber for Senator Alfred H. Colquitt of Ga.

John M. Reynolds, assistant Secretary of the Interior, renders a decision which enlarges the pension roll.

Mar. 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Joseph N. Dolph of Ore. introduces a resolution abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; it is referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

—— *N. Y.* The Senate passes the Nonpartisan Election Inspectors' Bill.

Mar. 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House receives President Cleveland's veto message on the Seigniorage Bill.

The answer of President Dole of the Provisional Government of Hawaii to the demand by Minister Willis for more specific charges is received at Washington.

—— *Ga.* Gov. Northen appoints Speaker Charles F. Crisp to be U. S. Senator as successor to A. H. Colquitt, deceased. [Mar. 30. Declined.]

—— *N. Y.* The Senate votes for a legislative investigation of the management of the Elmira Reformatory.

Apr. 2. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: D. W. Voorhees of Ind. opens the tariff debate in a three hours' speech; the Bering-Sea Bill is reported and slightly amended.

—— *Ga.* Patrick Walsh, editor of *The Augusta Chronicle*, is appointed by Gov. Northen to succeed the late Senator Colquitt as U. S. Senator.

Apr. 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the Bering-Sea Bill, to give effect to the award rendered by the Tribunal of Arbitration of Paris; bill introduced Apr. 2, 3. [Apr. 5. Passed by the House. Apr. 10. Approved.]

—— *N. Y.* At the Gravesend municipal election the anti-McKane ticket is chosen by a majority of 273, and in New Utrecht the reform ticket is elected.

—— *S. C.* Gov. Tillman issues a proclamation assuming entire control of the police and marshals in the cities and incorporated towns of the State; he makes a statement in defense of his course; the militia leave Columbia for the scenes of the dispensary trouble.

Apr. 4. *D. C.* **Congress;** in the Senate W. B. Allison of Ia. concludes his speech in opposition to the Wilson Tariff Bill, and R. Q. Mills of Tex. defends it. House: The motion to pass the Seigniorage Bill over the President's veto is defeated. Vote, 144–114.

—— *N. J.* Gov. Werts signs the bill making women eligible to office of notary public, and issues the first commission to Miss Ida Phares.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower summons the managers of the Elmira Reformatory to appear before him, and answer the charges against them.

—— *R. I.* The Republicans carry the State election by increased pluralities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Mar. 18. *Colo.* The Union Depot at Denver is destroyed by fire; loss, $300,000.

—— *Ia.* A prairie fire rages on the Missouri River bottoms below Sioux City.

Mar. 19. *Colo.* The troops are withdrawn from Cripple Creek, order being restored.

Mar. 21. *Cal.* Ex-Senator Fair supports an attempt to corner wheat in San Francisco.

—— *Neb.* An interstate Irrigation Convention meets at Omaha.

Mar. 23. *Pa.* At the Acme Powder Company's works at Black's Run, 10,000 pounds of dynamite explode; five persons are killed, and one is injured; five buildings are destroyed; loss, $12,000.

Mar. 26±. *N. Mex. — Ariz.* A man named Reavis claims the Peralta grant, which includes 12,800,000 acres of land in New Mexico and Arizona.

Mar. 27. *New York.* The *State of Georgia* arrives with a hole in her bow caused by ice-floes.

Mar. 28. *New York.* Smallpox is declared epidemic by the health authorities.

Mar. 29. *Tex.* Great destitution is reported; many are on the verge of starvation.

Mar. 30. *Chicago.* The last of the World's Fair Columbian Guards are formally mustered out of service.

—— *Cal.* The Supreme Court of the State renders a decision which fixes the capital at Sacramento.

—— *Ill.* Five lives are lost, 10 persons injured, several houses damaged and two wrecked by the collapse of a steam-pipe of the Peoria Water Company.

Mar. 31. *La.* A break occurs in the levees near Shreveport and at Harrison's Bluffs.

—— *Cal.* The *Somali*, England's largest merchantman, arrives at San Francisco, 147 days out from Hongkong, having been given up as lost.

Apr. 2. *Cal.* The "Industrial Army" leaves Los Angeles; it announces its purpose to visit Washington.

Apr. 3. *Cal.* An "Army" starts from San Francisco for Washington.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Apr. 10. *D. C.* **Adm. Benham** is retired from active service in the navy under the age of limitation.

Apr. 11. *D. C.* Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge is promoted commodore U. S. N. [Also Apr. 16. Capt. Joseph N. Miller. July 10. Capt. Montgomery Sicard. July 21. Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. July 31. Capt. Charles S. Norton. Sept. 7. Capt. Robert L. Phythian. Nov. 11. Capt. Rush R. Wallace.]

Apr. 13. *S. C.* Gov. Tillman is **reorganizing the militia**; he dismisses the captain of one of the rebellious companies who refused to proceed against illegal, defiant liquor-dealers.

Apr. 17. *D. C.* John E. Greer is commissioned major — ordnance department. [May 16. William R. Hall — medical department. June 6. George H. Torney and Marshall W. Wood — medical department. Aug. 8. C. A. H. McCauley — quartermaster department. Aug. 13. Daniel W. Burke — 23d infantry. Aug. 16. George W. Davis — 11th infantry. Sept. 2. John Pitman — quartermaster department. Sept. 12. F. H. Hathaway — quartermaster department. Sept. 17. Frederick A. Mahan — corps of engineers. Oct. 8. John J. Clague — subsistence department. Oct. 10. John G. Trumbull — 1st artillery. Oct. 11. Thomas M. K. Smith — 1st infantry. Oct. 25. David H. Kinzie — 5th artillery. Nov. 10. William M. Wallace — 2d cavalry. Nov. 26. Jacob H. Smith — 2d infantry. Dec. 29. Charles W. Miner — 6th infantry. Dec. 31. Joshua W. Jacobs — quartermaster department.]

Apr. 19. *Pa.* **The 18-inch armor-plate** designed for the battle-ship *Indiana* is shattered by a shot from a 12-inch gun at the Indian Head Proving Grounds.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Apr. 15. *New York.* **A statue** to the memory of Father Drumgoole is unveiled by Archbishop Corrigan.

Apr. 17. *Okla.* **A tornado** destroys 15 houses, kills two persons, injures several others, besides doing much damage to property.

[May 11. One destroys property at Dalton, O. May 17±. Much property destroyed in Ohio. June 25. The village of Keighley, Butler County, Kan., is devastated. June 26. Houses are demolished in Louisville; also in Jefferson, Ind. Sept. 22. Michigan and Minnesota are visited. Oct. 1. Wichita, Kan., is visited. Nov. 3. At Willis, Tex., three churches and many houses are demolished.]

Apr. 20. *D. C.* The annual convention of the **American Meteorological Society** opens at Washington.

Apr. 22. *N. Y.* **Swarms of 17-year locusts** appear in and near Nyack.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Apr. 5. Corey, Charles, insanity expert, A64.
Apr. 9. Graham, John, criminal lawyer, dies.
Apr. 13. **Field, David Dudley**, lawyer, jurist, A89.
Apr. 14. **Slocum, Henry W.**, maj.-gen., corps commander under Sherman, A67.
—— Vance, Zebulon B., Gov., senator for N. C., A64.
Apr. 17. Knabe, Ernest J., piano-manufacturer, A57.
Apr. 22. Waterbury, N. J., lawyer, A75.

CHURCH.

1894 Apr. 5. *Chicago.* Methodist ministers pass resolutions asking **Pope Leo** to extend the same religious freedom in South America that is enjoyed in North America — as Methodist missionaries are being maltreated by Roman Catholics in Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia.

Apr. 21. The Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly (Presbyterian) recommends the entertaining of Prof. H. P. Smith's appeal from the Ohio Synod, and **the Assembly adopts the order.**

(Apr. 25.) **The trial for heresy** is continued.

(Apr. 26.) The General Assembly, by a vote of 396 to 101, **convicts Prof. Smith of heresy.**

Apr. 22. *New York.* The 58th anniversary of the **Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen** is celebrated.

LETTERS.

1894 Apr. 6. *New York.* Twenty-nine young women graduate from the **women's law-class** of the University of New York.

Apr. 7. *U. S.* **The American and the Union News Companies** refuse to handle W. T. Stead's book, *If Christ Came to Chicago.*

Apr. 8. *D. C.* The 50th anniversary of the organization of the **American Society of Religious Education** is celebrated in Washington.

Apr. 9. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower signs the **Anti-Hazing Bill,** to prevent disorderly conduct in colleges.

Apr. 14. *Boston.* Women are admitted to the privileges of the club-house of the University Club.

Apr. 15. *Phila.* The trustees of the **University of Pennsylvania** decide to lengthen the course to four years in the scope and organization of the Wharton School of Finance and Economy.

Apr. 16. *Cal.* Ex-President Harrison delivers his final lecture of the course before the **Stanford University**; subject, "The Institution of State Governments."

SOCIETY.

1894 Apr. 5. *N. J.* **The Law and Order League of Franklin Park orders all negroes to leave the town** before the 7th inst.

—— *Okla.* **In an Indian outbreak 42 lives are lost**; the fight between cowboys and Indians is still going on.

Apr. 6. *Cal.* **An unemployed army,** 600 strong, causes trouble in the city of Oakland, refusing to leave until compelled by over 1,000 citizens.

—— *Chicago.* **About 3,000 striking painters are locked out by 75 firms.**

—— *D. C.* **The testimony in the Breckinridge-Pollard case** at Washington is closed.

[Apr. 14. The jury returns a verdict of $15,000 for Miss Pollard.]

—— *Ill.* **Frye's "army"** is compelled by the chief of police to leave East St. Louis.

Apr. 9. *New York.* **A census of saloons** open on Sunday, March 18, is published in the *City Vigilant.*

It reveals that in 19 Assembly districts 2,960 saloons were open; that in from 10 minutes to half an hour 3,312 persons entered them, not counting eight policemen, while 39 policemen were seen in the immediate vicinity.

Police Captain W. G. Devery is acquitted of the charge of wilful neglect.

—— *N. Y.* Articles of incorporation are filed at Albany by **the Patriotic League of the Revolution,** with headquarters in Brooklyn; its object is to preserve relics of the Revolution, and to foster patriotism.

—— *Pa.* **The coke-region strikers** agree to work on the H. C. Frick scale.

Apr. 10. *Okla.* **Robbers try to hold up a Rock Island train**; the express-messenger shoots one dead, the trainmen capture another, and the rest flee without securing booty.

Apr. 12. *Utah.* **The Salt Lake "Industrials"** (unemployed workingmen) **seize a train at Provo City**; the leaders are put in jail. [Apr. 14. They are sentenced to imprisonment in Montana for like offense. Apr. 19. They capture two trains of the Northern Pacific road in Montana. Apr. 30. The governor of Idaho appeals to the Federal authorities to provide quarters for "Industrials" under arrest.]

Apr. 13. *Ga.* **Thirty masked illicit distillers, called Moonshiners,** whip six farm-laborers near Calhoun, Gordon County. They compel women thinly clad to stand in the night air to witness the whipping; one laborer is missing and supposed to be dead.

—— *U. S.* Employees on the Western Division of the Great Northern Railroad **strike against a wage-reduction,** and allow nothing but mail to be moved.

[Apr. 28. The **Knights of Labor** are called out in aid of the Railway Union strikers. May 1. The strike is declared off, President Hill having agreed to the former scale of wages for a large number of employees.]

Apr. 14. *N. Dak.* **A general strike is ordered** along the Montana Central and Great Northern from Larimore to Spokane, Washington.

Apr. 16. *Cal.* A highwayman **robs the stage** near Milton of the Wells-Fargo treasure-box, containing $2,000.

—— *N. Y.* Ernest Knigge, of the Citizens' League for good government at Coney Island, is assaulted and badly injured in his store by two masked men.

Apr. 17. *Cal.* Bands of unemployed men loot the houses of Chinese and Japanese on ranches.

—— *Ind.* W. M. Copland shoots his brother-in-law, W. H. Bruning of New York, in ex-Attorney-General Miller's office at Indianapolis; he also accidentally wounds his own lawyer.

—— *New York.* Police Captain O'Connor and three of his men are put on trial charged with being in collusion with pool-sellers.

Apr. 18. *Boston.* The **celebration of Patriots' Day** is inaugurated at the historic old North Church, where, 119 years ago, warning lights gave Paul Revere the signal that started him on his memorable ride.

—*Mich.* Two strikers are killed and several others, including a sheriff, injured in a labor conflict at Detroit.

—*N. Y.* Gov. Flower appoints three commissioners to investigate the management of the Elmira Reformatory under Superintendent Brockway. [Dec. 10. The governor dismisses the charges.]

Apr. 19. *Okla.* A fight takes place between United States marshals and several outlaws of the "Bill" Dalton gang; three bandits, a woman and girl, and two marshals are killed.

—*Pa.* **The coke-workers** at the Mahoning and Atlas plants of the Cambria Iron Company return to work.

Apr. 20. *Neb.* **A mob seizes 40 box-cars** at Omaha for the use of Kelly's "Industrial Army;" Kelly refuses to use them.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* The Commissioners issue a proclamation warning Coxey's army against violating the laws of the District by organizing processions and meetings.

—*Ga.* White Caps shoot and kill Henry Woolley, a Murray County farmer, while plowing.

—*N. Y.* **An Anti-Compulsory Vaccination League** is organized in Brooklyn at a meeting of physicians and laymen.

—*U. S.* In obedience to the order of the national organization, 130,000 miners strike.

Apr. 22. *D. C.* Bills for the creation **of an American organization similar to that of the French "Immortals"** are submitted to the House of Representatives.

—*Fla.* **Roman Catholics** drive agents of the American Protective Association out of Palatka.

—*La.* **In a race conflict** one white and one negro are killed; 13 negroes are imprisoned, and posses are scouring the country hunting other negroes.

STATE.

1894 Apr. 5. *Md.* Gov. Brown signs the bill which prohibits all-the-year-round racing and book-making.

—*S. C.* Gov. Tillman issues a proclamation **restoring the civil status** in Florence and Darlington Counties, and ordering the militia home.

Apr. 7. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Bering-Sea** question is discussed; objections are taken to England's construction of the Paris award.

Apr. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate D. B. Hill of N. Y. makes a speech on the **Tariff Bill,** opposing the income tax.

—*U. S.* The U. S. **Chilean Claims Commission** expires by limitation after awarding damages to the amount of $240,000 against Chile.

Apr. 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** Senate: The Wolcott resolution to coin standard **Mexican silver dollars,** under some agreement with Mexico, is passed.

The caucus of House Democrats adopts a resolution in favor of the repeal of the tax on State-bank circulation.

—*I. T.* **The Creeks** reject the proposition of the Dawes Commission for a change in the character of the Territorial government, over 2,000 Indians at the national meeting at Okmulgee voting against the change.

—*N. J.* Many of the charter elections result in sweeping Republican victories, causing a revolution in several municipal governments.

Apr. 11. *D. C.* The *Bear*, the *Rush*, and the *Corwin* are ordered to get ready to patrol the Bering Sea and prevent illegal sealing.

Apr. 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House filibusters over a new rule to fine members $10 each for not voting.

Apr. 13. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: D. B. Hill of N. Y. intimates that he is in favor of adopting the Reed rule of **counting a quorum** in the Senate; in the House, after failing to get a quorum to act on the journal, the Democrats hold a caucus, and decide upon a policy which practically amounts to **counting a quorum.**

Apr. 14. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: W. A. Peffer introduces, by request, a bill to prohibit any person from owning more than one hundred acres of land; it is referred to the Committee on Finance; the **Tariff Bill** is debated; seven items on the chemical schedule are disposed of.

Apr. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate disposes of 18 paragraphs of the **Tariff Bill;** in the House a new quorum-counting rule is practically agreed upon by the Democrats in the Committee on Rules; it is aimed against obstructive action by an adverse minority, and designed to facilitate the transaction of business by the majority.

Apr. 17. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A committee is appointed to investigate the alleged **attempts at bribery** and the Sugar Trust's campaign contributions; the House adopts a rule to **count a quorum,** embodying ex-Speaker Reed's principle,—counting those who refuse to vote as present. Vote, 212–47.

Apr. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Tariff Bill** is discussed by Senators Morrill, Turpie, Cameron, and Quay, David Turpie defending the bill.

Secretary Herbert receives charges of armor-plate frauds against the Carnegie Company.

Apr. 19. *S. C.* **The Dispensary Liquor Law** is declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court, one judge dissenting.

Apr. 20. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower vetoes the bill for a **Bi-partisan Police Commission** in New York City, on the ground that it is bad in principle, and designed in the interest of party politics rather than public good.

Apr. 21. *D. C.* **The bribery investigation** is begun by the Senate Committee; Eppa Hunton of Va. and James H. Kyle of S. Dak. testify. (See Apr. 17.) [Apr. 23. Investigation completed.]

Secretary Lamont reduces War Department expenses about $250,000 by the discharge of 22 clerks.

Apr. 22. *Ala.* Congressman **Wm. C. Oates** is nominated by the Democrats for governor, defeating the anti-Administration men.

Apr. 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** In the Senate a test vote is taken on the **Tariff Bill,** a motion to lay it on the table being defeated.

—*N. Y.* Bradley's **Bridge Trustees** Bill passes the Senate. Vote, 20–10.

—*Pa.* Gen. Daniel H. Hastings (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Apr. 8. *Pa.* At the abandoned workings at Leggett's Creek mine 12 acres of Scranton **cave in.**

Apr. 9. *Wis.* **Davidson's Theater** at Milwaukee burns; nine firemen are killed, and many injured.

Apr. 10. *N. Y.* A three-story apartment-house in Brooklyn **collapses** and takes fire; two persons are killed, and eight burned and bruised.

Apr. 11. *N. J.* **In two wrecks** on the coast 15 sailors lose their lives.

Apr. 12. *N. Y.* **The American Glucose Works** in Buffalo are burned; loss, $1,200,000.

Apr. 13±. *Mass.* **Two vessels are lost** off the coast, with all on board; many other shipping disasters occur as a result of the great storm.

Apr. 14. *N. J.* **The Central Traction Company** files articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State.

—± *Neb.* Judge E. S. Dundy, of the U. S. District Court in Omaha, **restores the rate of wages** of the employees of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—*N. Y.* Corporation Counsel McDonald begins action to **recover $1,289.50 overcharge by,** and paid illegally out of public funds by city officials to, G. F. Miller, for dinners and wines during the Columbian celebration in Brooklyn.

Apr. 16. *New York.* **The Coffee Exchange** decides to adopt the clearing-house system. Vote, 94–90.

Apr. 17. *Wash.* **The Bering-Sea fleet** sails from Port Townsend.

Apr. 18. *Ill.* The annual meeting of the **Whisky Trust** is held in Peoria.

Apr. 20. *Cal.* **A liberty tree** is planted in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, by the Daughters of the Revolution.

The soil around its roots comes from more than one hundred and fifty historic spots in different parts of the country.

Apr. 22. *D. C.* **The Pan-American Bimetallist Convention** meets in Washington.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 May 10. *D. C.* John W. Barlow is commissioned colonel — corps of engineers. [May 16. Joseph P. Wright — medical department. June 28. Francis L. Town — medical department.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 May 6. Hail-storms do much damage in many parts of the country, both East and West.

May 10. *Va.* **The monument to the mother of George Washington** is dedicated at Fredericksburg; President Cleveland is present.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Apr. 30. Hatton, Frank, postmaster-general, editor *Washington Post*, A50.
—— Stockbridge, Francis B., senator for Mich., A68.
May 1. Abell, G. W., publisher of *Baltimore Sun*, A52.
May 7. Barrow, Frances Elizabeth, writer (Aunt Fanny), dies.

CHURCH.

1894 Apr. 29. Monsignor Satolli orders that **only English shall be used** in Catholic Cathedral churches of America.

May 4. *Tenn.* **The General Conference** (Methodist Episcopal South) meets at Memphis.

May 10. *N. Y.* **The 25th anniversary** of the **pastorate of Rev. Dr. Talmage** in Brooklyn is celebrated.

LETTERS.

1894 May 6. *N. C.* Secretary Hoke Smith delivers the commencement address at the **University of North Carolina.**

SOCIETY.

1894 Apr. 23. *New York.* Dr. Parkhurst notifies Police Captain Martens of a "dive" within 30 yards of the police-station.

Apr. 24. *Pa.* **Eight strikers are killed** and many wounded in a fight with deputy-sheriffs in the coke-region.

[Apr. 27. **Strikers and operators are** said to be arming and preparing for a conflict; Gov. Pattison addresses the strikers and counsels peace and moderation. May. 4. Women lead an attack of rioters; three Hungarians are shot; a company's official is fatally beaten. May 9. The strike is renewed with violence. May 24. Five strikers are killed while making an attack on a coke-plant.] (See June 5). [July 24. Strikers make some demonstrations of violence till driven off by the sheriff. Aug. 17. Coke-workers in the Connellsville region abandon the strike, denouncing their leaders for false representation.]

Apr. 25. *Colo.* A conflict between **striking miners and deputy-sheriffs** takes place at Cripple Creek.

[May 20. A reign of terror prevails; strikers plunder shops of provisions and arms. May 25. The strikers and deputy-sheriffs come into conflict. May 26. The strikers blow up the Company's buildings and wreck the shaft with dynamite.]

—— *O.* **A young woman is killed** in the street in Cincinnati by Father D. O'Grady, a jealous Roman Catholic priest.

Apr. 26. *Mont.* **Hogan's "Industrial Army"** is captured at Forsyth, for stealing a train, and taken to Helena under an escort of Federal troops and deputy-marshals.

[May 15. One member is sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and 40 others for two months.]

Apr. 27. *Ill.* In the coal-region **armed strikers** are driving out working miners.

Sheriff Lenz, of Marshall County, asks aid from the State authorities; the First Regiment Illinois National Guards is ordered to the scene of trouble.

—— *La.* Eight negroes are lynched.

—— *Okla.* Vigilance committees attack **a band of horse-thieves**; they kill five, and capture and hang two.

Apr. 28. *Ia.* **A gang of tramp thieves** is corralled in a barn in Missouri Valley; on being called to surrender, they open fire, killing the city marshal and wounding two of his officers.

—— *Ind.* **A gang of 25 masked men** armed with axes visit Bert Willis's saloon at Burlington, and destroy the stock and fixtures, burning them in a bonfire.

—— *O.* Galvin's "Industrial Army" seizes a train; four companies of militia and Battery H are ordered to Mount Sterling and rescue it.

Apr. 30. *Chicago.* Proceedings are begun **against the Chicago Gas Trust** and the American Tobacco Company, both doing business as trusts in violation of law.

—— *New York.* Five men who have been burning stables to get insurance money are arrested.

May 1. *D. C.* Coxey's "army" enters Washington; the "general" is not allowed to make a demonstration at the Capitol; Browne and Jones, two other leading men, are arrested for disorderly conduct.

[May 2. "Gen." Coxey is arrested. The "army" diminishes rapidly. May 8. Found guilty of trespassing on the Capitol grounds. May 9. The House Committee on Labor gives Coxey a hearing respecting the trespass and the duty of the Government to laborers. May 21. Coxey, Browne, and Jones are sentenced to confinement in jail for 20 days.]

—— *Ia.* "Gen." Kelley, of the "Industrial Army," refuses to leave Des Moines when ordered to go by the city authorities.

——*Ill.* — *Tenn.* **Several hundred more coal-miners go out on strike**; all the miners at Coal Creek, Tenn., stop work. (See May 28.)

May 2. *Minn.* **A mob of strikers** compels over 300 workers at Mountain Iron mine, of the Rockefeller group, to quit.

[May 3. Troops are ordered to the Messaba Iron range, the strikers threatening destruction to life and property.]

—— *Mo.* The grand jury at Kansas City returns indictments against 13 participants in the recent **election riots**; three for murder in the first degree.

—— *O.* Conflicts occur between the **police and riotous mobs** in Cleveland; the local militia are called to the armory. [May 8±. Militia men are discharged by their employers for aiding to suppress the strike.]

May 3. *N. Y.* Commercial Bank officers are indicted in Brooklyn, charged with violating the law of 1892, and wrecking the bank.

May 5. *Ark.* **A negro** in Ouachita County, supposed to have smallpox, **is burned in his cabin**, which has been fired by persons unknown.

—— *Phila.* Barney Sacks, a confectioner, shoots his mother and kills himself.

May 7. *Ala.* **Striking coal-miners** destroy property in two mines where men refusing to join the strike are at work.

[June 7. Strikers blow up mine machinery with dynamite at Horse Creek, discharge guns into the Company's stores and houses, and wreck freight-cars. June 18. Miners vote to continue the strike; two bridges are blown up. July. 16. **Miners murderously attack negro workmen**, killing eight; troops are ordered out to quell the disturbance.]

May 8. The miners' strike is spreading in Maryland, West Virginia, and Illinois.

—— *New York.* Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard is chosen president of the **National Temperance Society** at its annual meeting.

—— *S. C.* The Supreme Court of the State decides that the **Evans Liquor Law** is valid.

May 9. *Boston.* The second annual **convention of Working Girls' Clubs** is held; over 100 delegates from 14 prominent American cities attend.

—— *Neb.* The Hibernian Convention in session at Omaha decides to form **Columbian Leagues** in each State to offset the American Protective Association societies.

—— *Pa.* **A. Woodley shoots and kills Jennie Buchanan** in Allegheny; he wounds himself, and is imprisoned.

——± *Pa.* — *Colo.* **Trains are stolen** by bands of Coxeyites; in Pennyslvania the stealers are sent to jail for 20 days.

—— *Phila.* **The General Federation of Women's Clubs** begins its second biennial session, with 325 delegates from 37 States, and 500 other women present. [Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, of Chicago, president.]

May 10. *Wash.* Two deputy-marshals and several citizens are shot in a conflict with Coxeyites who have stolen a train at Yakima.

May 11+. *Chicago.* **The Pullman Palace-Car Works are closed against** the employees, they having struck for higher wages.

(MAY 22.) The American Railway Union declares a boycott upon all Pullman cars, unless the company consents to arbitrate the differences with its striking employees.

(JUNE 25.) All the shops of the Car Company are closed except the Delaware works.

(JUNE 26.) The boycott of the Pullman cars goes into effect.

(JUNE 27.) The boycott extends to all roads entering Chicago; one railroad yields, and runs trains without Pullman cars.

(JUNE 28.) The railway strike spreads to 20 roads in the West, and paralyzes travel from San Francisco to Chicago; nearly 40,000 men are said to be involved.

(JUNE 29.) The operating of the roads is seriously crippled by trainmen joining the strikers.

(JUNE 30.) **Strikers spike switches** in Chicago; police protection is asked.

(JULY 5.) **Rioting occurs** along three miles of the Lake Shore and Rock Island tracks. Mayor Hopkins and the Council Committee meet the American Railway

Union officials; Eugene V. Debs issues a statement; eight more companies of regulars are ordered to Chicago.

(JULY 6.) A mob burns 225 cars along the line of the Pan Handle Road; side-tracked produce-cars are looted. Warrants are sworn out for the arrest of Debs and Howard; Gov. Altgeld orders out two brigades of militia; about 50 fires start in the Stock-yards district.

(JULY 7.) The mob continues the burning of cars, and rioting. Over $1,000,000 damage is already done by incendiaries; the Government assumes control of the Northern Pacific as a Post and Military Road; over 100,000 men are out of work in and near Chicago.

(JULY 9.) Rioting and disorder; the Pullman Company finally refuses to submit the controversy with its employees to arbitration, and a general strike of the labor-unions may take place.

(JULY 10.) Debs, Howard, and other strike leaders are arrested for conspiracy to obstruct the mails; they are released on bail. The Knights of Labor are asked by the General Master Workman, Sovereign, to join the strike; the trades-unions of Chicago go out on a general sympathetic strike.

(JULY 11.) The appeal to the Knights of Labor to join the strike is but slowly responded to; only about 15,000 men go out in Chicago, and none go out elsewhere. A dressed-beef train of 50 cars bound for New York leaves under protection of soldiers. A bomb is sent to Vice-President Wickes, of the Pullman Company, the messenger saying that he received it from a lady.

(JULY 12.) Trains move more freely without attendant disorder; reports from the Middle, Western, and Southwestern States show that the strike is breaking all along the line.

(JULY 13.) President Debs offers to declare the railroad strike off if the general managers will take back the strikers not accused of crime, but the managers refuse to consider the proposition; the strike is near its end; Samuel Gompers issues a statement declaring a general sympathetic strike of the Federation of Labor inexpedient.

(JULY 14.) President Debs declares he will continue the strike if necessary; strikers return to work in several places; the Chicago Building Trades' Council rescinds its strike order.

(JULY 17.) President Debs and three other strike leaders are lodged in jail at Chicago on the charge of contempt of the Federal Courts; telegrams sent by them to strikers after the issue of the injunction are produced in evidence; the prisoners refuse to be bailed out.

(JULY 18.) About 100 Pullman strikers return to work.

(JULY 21.) Several directors of the American Railway Union are arrested. Several hundred workmen apply for reinstatement by the Pullman Company.

(JULY 31.) Half the militia guarding Pullman is withdrawn.

(AUG. 2.) Business is resumed at Pullman; 300 strikers return to work. [Others follow.]

(AUG. 5.) This colossal strike is declared off by a vote of the American Union; the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and the Santa Fé roads are excepted.

(AUG. 7.) The last of the Illinois Guard are ordered home.

(AUG. 14.) George M. Pullman issues a statement defending his company's character.

STATE.

1894. Apr. 24. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: the **Wilson Tariff Bill** is discussed, Roger Q. Mills of Tex. closing the general debate in a speech favoring the bill with the **income-tax** provision; the House passes the **Post-office Appropriation Bill** introduced Mar. 24, after five discussions.

The Senate **Investigation** Committee examines three newspaper correspondents on the Sugar Trust charges.

—— *N. J.* The Assembly passes the bill forbidding **pool-selling** and book-making.

—— *O.* The House of Representatives passes the bill granting to women the suffrage in school elections.

Apr. 25. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Rapid progress is made on the metal schedule of the **Tariff Bill.**

The Coinage Committee of the House decides to defer the consideration of the **Meyer-Bland Seigniorage Bill,** and discuss the **Bland Free Coinage Bill** instead.

Apr. 26. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: W. V. Allen's **Coxey resolution,** asserting the right of unarmed companies of men to enter upon the Capitol grounds, is opposed by several Senators; the House passes the **Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill** introduced Mar. 5; a lively debate is caused by the resolution already adopted to impose fines on absentees.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower having signed the bill, the town of Flatbush becomes the 29th ward of Brooklyn; the governor signs the bill providing for the establishment of a State **Colony for Epileptics,** to be known as "the Craig Colony," in honor of the late Oscar Craig of Rochester.

Apr. 27. *D. C.* The briefs in the John Y. McKane case are submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, in Washington. (See Society, p. 442.)

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower vetoes the **Blanket Ballot** Election Bill, for secret voting.

Apr. 29. *D. C.* **Congress:** The report of a compromise among Democratic Senators is made public.

The concessions made to the conservatives include a change of the sugar duty to an *ad valorem* basis, and the limiting of the operation of the income tax to five years only.

Apr. 30. *N. J.* The Senate repeals, by a strict party vote, the gerrymander laws of the last Assembly, also the law providing for the election of Assemblymen by counties.

May 2. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **Dockery Commission Bill,** to consider improved methods of accounting in the Treasury Department; it passes the **Army Appropriation Bill** introduced Mar. 19.

May 3. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate disposes of the first paragraph of the **Wilson Tariff Bill.**

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower signs the **annexation bills** uniting all the Kings County towns to the city of Brooklyn.

May 4. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **River and Harbor Appropriation Bill** introduced Mar. 31.

May 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Chinese Treaty** in executive session; the amended **Tariff Bill** (about 400 amendments) is presented in Committee to the Republican Senators; the House passes the Dunphy **Hudson River Bridge Bill,** to connect New York and Jersey City; bill introduced Mar. 27.

—— *N. Y.* The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas decides that the **Ives Pool Bill** is unconstitutional.

The Republican delegates to the **Constitutional Convention** name the officers: president, Joseph H. Choate; vice-presidents, ex-Lieut.-Gov. Alvord and W. H. Steel of Oswego; clerk, C. E. Fitch, ex-editor of the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle;* Sergeant-at-arms, W. W. Bennett, a war veteran.

May 8. *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention is organized at Albany by the election of Joseph H. Choate of New York as president.

—— *S. C.* The Supreme Court at Columbia decides that the State is practically under prohibition.

May 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **Tariff Bill;** an amendment to levy duties on goods in bond, on the date the bill goes into effect, is agreed to; the Lodge amendment, for the imposition of discriminating duties on England, as a means of forcing the acceptance of bimetallism by that country, is laid on the table; the Russian **Bering Sea Treaty** is ratified.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower signs the "Huckleberry" Railroad Bill and the bill appropriating $350,000 for improving the canals of the State.

May 10. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Tariff debate** is continued; the Allen resolution for an investigation of the police treatment of the **Coxey "Army"** is discussed, Senators Stewart and Teller defending Coxey, and Senator Hoar opposing the resolution. [It fails to pass.]

—— *New York.* Richard Croker resigns as a member of the Executive Committee and as chairman of the Finance Committee of **Tammany Hall;** John McQuade is selected to take his place.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower vetoes the non-partisan Park Commission Bill, as too partisan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Apr. 27. *N. Y.* **Gasport is nearly burned out.**

Apr. 29±. *La.* The loss by the burning of the **St. Charles Hotel** in New Orleans reaches $500,000.

May 3. *N. Y.* The second annual meeting of the **National Association of Wholesale Lumber Dealers** begins its sessions at Buffalo.

The Wilson Line steamer *Persian Monarch,* from London for New York, **runs ashore at Eastport,** Long Island.

May 6. *New York.* The steamer *La Champagne* of the French Line, from Havre to New York, runs **aground** in the Narrows near Fort Lafayette.

May 9. *Me.* Norway **loses $300,000** by fire.

May 10. *Chicago.* **The National Burial-Case Association** is in session.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 May 12. *Ia.* **The torpedo boat** *Ericsson* is launched at Dubuque.

June 2. *D. C.* Orders are sent to the cruiser *Baltimore* **to proceed to Korea** to protect Americans whose lives and property are in danger.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 May 12. *New York.* **Sunol's statue of Columbus** is unveiled in Central Park by Vice-President Stevenson.

May 15. *Phila.* The 15th annual meeting of the **American Medico-Psychological Association** begins.

May 16. *Phila.* The 23d annual convention of the **American Fisheries Society** begins.

May 18±. The worst storm of the season is raging on Lake Michigan; about 20 lives are lost.

May 22. *N. Y. — Pa.* The floods are subsiding; the loss in Lycoming County, Pa., alone is estimated at $3,000,000.

May 23. *O.* The second concert of the **Music Festival** at Cincinnati takes place under the lead of Theo. Thomas.

May 24. *Conn.* **The bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe** is unveiled at the Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford.

May 28. *Ill.* **Locusts** appear in large numbers.

May 29. *D. C.* **The Triennial Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons** opens in Washington.

May 30. *New York.* **The statue of Horace Greeley,** erected by Typographical Union No. 6, is unveiled; it stands at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-third Street.

—— *Va.* **A monument to the Soldiers and Sailors** of the Confederacy is unveiled at Richmond.

May 31. *Colo.* The damage to property at Pueblo from cloudbursts amounts to $600,000; hundreds of people are homeless.

June 2. *Chicago.* The Field Columbian Museum, occupying the Art Building at the World's Fair, is formally dedicated.

—— *Colo.* Snow seven feet deep lies on Pike's Peak.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
May 15. Shaffer, Chauncy, criminal lawyer, A75.
May 20. Lionberger, John R., financier, dies.

CHURCH.

1894 May 13. *N. Y.* Dr. Talmage's **Tabernacle in Brooklyn** is again destroyed by fire.

May 14. *New York.* **The annual meeting of the American Society of Comparative Religions** is held.

The Roman Catholic Parochial School Exhibit opens, with addresses by Archbishop Corrigan, W. Bourke Cockran, and others.

May 16. *Va.* John B. Newton is consecrated (Protestant Episcopal) assistant bishop of Virginia.

May 22. *Chicago.* A Liberal Religious Congress is in session.

Representatives are present from the Universalist, Unitarian, Independent, Reformed Hebrew, and higher Orthodox churches, and the Ethical Culture Society.

LETTERS.

1894 May 24. *Conn.* **Judge Shumway of the Superior Court** at Hartford finds that the law authorizing the School Board to order **all school children vaccinated,** and to exclude those not vaccinated from the schools, is constitutional.

—— *Mass.* Miss Agnes Irwin of Philadelphia is chosen Dean of **Radcliffe College** at Cambridge.

May 26. *N. Y.* Rev. A. V. V. Raymond is formally installed as the president of **Union College.**

May 27. *Phila.* Some of the most comprehensive collections of educational exhibits at the World's Fair are secured for an economic and educational museum, by action of the City Council in appropriating $10,000. (Made in 1893.)

SOCIETY.

1894 May 11. *Ky.* The women of Lexington are **boycotting merchants** who support **the candidacy of Col. Breckinridge** for Congress.

May 14. *Md.* **The American Order of Steam Engineers** begins its sessions in Baltimore; it is opposed to strikes and boycotts as interfering with individual rights.

—— *N. Y.* Dr. Talmage begins **his tour around the world.**

—— *New York.* The arrest of two young pickpockets leads to the discovery of **a regular school for thievery,** and its mode of working.

May 15. *New York.* **The New York Chapter of Colonial Order** is incorporated.

Its object is to cherish American traditions, and to promote patriotism and loyalty to national institutions.

May 16. *New York.* A man in East Twelfth Street, desperate through poverty, kills his mother and himself.

—— *N. Y.* In Waverly, Alanson Hyatt, under the influence of drink, **kills his wife,** wounds his mother, and kills himself.

May 17. *R. I.* **Burglars** enter the Wakefield post-office and carry off $5,000 in securities and $1,400 worth of stamps.

May 18. *New York.* Bookkeeper J. J. Kean, of the Harlem River Bank, is arrested on a charge of **stealing between $19,000 and $20,000.**

May 20. *W. Va.* In Mason County, White Caps **lynch three negroes,** charging them with stealing horses, sheep, and cattle.

May 21. *New York.* **The first pawnshop of the Provident Loan Society** opens for business in the United Charities Building, and has considerable patronage during the day.

—— *N. Y.* **The strike of the employees of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad** in Brooklyn ends [temporarily].

[May 26. The Company's trolley lines are **tied up by a strike,** the employees objecting to being compelled to provide uniforms; there is no disorder.]

May 23. *Tex.* **Robbers raid the First National Bank,** Long View, securing about $2,500. In a fight which ensues two citizens and one robber are killed and several other persons injured, some fatally.

May 25. *N. J.* Edward Bull of Kearney, influenced by jealousy, **kills his wife and tries to kill himself.**

—— *Okla.* Thirty well-known citizens of Tecumseh are indicted for **horse-stealing;** the territory of their raids extends from Arizona to Arkansas, and they are charged with many murders.

May 26. *N. Y.* Adolph Brenner, an anarchist, makes an attempt **to murder an entire family** in Brooklyn; he lodges a bullet in his own head.

May 27. *Ind.* **The striking miners** stop all coal-laden cars on the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad; Gov. Altgeld is appealed to for troops.

[May 29. The strikers attempt to close mines and seize coal-trains; the governors of coal-producing States are asked to act as an arbitration committee. June 2. Gov. Matthews orders out the militia to prevent lawlessness by the strikers. June 27. Operators agree to the miners' demands and work is resumed. July 8. There is a pitched **battle between the regular troops and a mob** of strikers at Hammond; one man is killed and four are wounded. July 10. **Incendiaries fire a trestle bridge** over the Calumet River, near Hammond, preventing a two-section train from reaching that city. July 15. Strikers wreck a freight-train at Indianapolis.]

—— *Pa.* **Four men are shot** and many badly hurt in a riot in the congregation at St. Casimir's Polish Roman Catholic Church at Freeland; four Poles are arrested; cause, dissensions respecting a priest.

May 28. *Ind. — Ill.* **A Federal Government injunction is issued** prohibiting strikers from interfering with coal-trains; more troops are ordered out in Illinois to preserve order.

—— *N. Y.* **Kenneth F. Sutherland, the fugitive Gravesend justice,** returns to Brooklyn and surrenders himself. [He pleads guilty to one of the eight indictments against him in connection with election frauds; he is sentenced to imprisonment for two years and eight months and to a fine of $500.]

—— *New York.* Delegates of the **National Municipal League** meet and organize.

May 29. *New York.* Catharine M. Fitzgerald, Inspector McLaughlin's sister, charged with murdering Carrie Pearsall last October, is acquitted on the ground of insanity.

May 30. *Ga.* **An Immigration Congress** is opened at Augusta, four Southern governors attending; every Southern State is represented by delegates.

May 31. **It adopts the Atwood plan of colonization by county organization.**

—— *O.* Sheriff Riley calls on Gov. McKinley for troops to release a train seized by miners in Athens County; **the governor orders out the militia to prevent strikers from interfering with coal-trains.**

—— *Pa.* Gov. Pattison issues a warning proclamation to the rioters in the coke-regions.

June 1. *Ga.* A dynamite bomb explodes almost under the House of D. C. Wall, railroad engineer, Atlanta.

June 2. *Colo.* Fully armed and equipped miners surround Cripple Creek.

[June 4. Prominent men are held as hostages by striking miners. June 5. The miners and operators come to an agreement. Aug. 5. The strike having failed, the miners go back to work at the former wages.]

—— *Mass.* A union of all the textile trades in Fall River, to be known as the Amalgamated Association, is formed.

—— *N. Y.* Japanese residents in Brooklyn hold a meeting, and organize a society for the social, intellectual, and moral welfare of their fellow-countrymen.

June 3. *N. Y.* The Temperance Congress opens at Prohibition Park, Staten Island; Gen. Neal Dow speaks.

The Mutual Employment Society, recently incorporated, has for its object the securing of work for deserving applicants without regard to creed or nationality, and without expense to the employers.

June 4. *N. Y.* Twelve inspectors of Staten Island are sentenced for election frauds to different terms of imprisonment, and some of them to pay a fine of $250 in addition.

STATE.

1894 May 11-12. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate votes on several amendments to the Tariff Bill; the duties on tannic acid, tartaric acid, and alcoholic perfumery are fixed.

May 14. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate disposes of seven items on the chemical schedule of the Tariff Bill.

—— *N. J.* Gov. Werts vetoes 10 reform bills on the ground that they are too partisan.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower signs the Pound Compulsory Education Bill.

May 15. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes several paragraphs of the chemical schedule of the Tariff Bill; the House passes the Naval Appropriation Bill after five discussions; bill introduced Apr. 18.

May 16. *D. C.* Congress: In the Senate fifteen paragraphs of the chemical schedule of the Tariff Bill are disposed of; H. C. Lodge of Mass. offers a resolution for an inquiry into charges of attempts to bribe Senators to vote against the Tariff Bill, and the charge that the sugar schedule was drawn in return for campaign contribution to the Democratic party. [May 17. Appointed.]

May 17. *D. C.* Congress: The House passes the Agricultural Appropriation Bill introduced Apr. 30.

May 18. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate completes the debate on the chemical schedule and the earthenware and glass schedules; the resolution for longer hours is agreed to.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower vetoes the bill appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of investigating the police and other departments of New York City (Lexow Committee), on the ground that the committee is too partisan.

Judge Gaynor decides that a health commissioner cannot imprison persons who decline to be vaccinated unless infected with disease or exposed to contagion.

May 19. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The Peffer resolution for a committee to give a hearing to Coxey's army is discussed; the Populist Senators favor it, and protest against the proposal to treat the army as law-breakers.

May 20. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower vetoes the New York City Bipartisan Police Commission Bill; also the police bills for Albany, Troy, and Richmond County, all on the ground of being too partisan.

May 22. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate fixes the duty on iron ore at 40 cents a ton; the House in Committee of the Whole, while considering the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, strikes out the item for salaries of the Civil Service Commission and its employees. Vote, 109–7. It aims to destroy the commission.

May 23. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate discusses the Tariff Bill.

—— *Bering Sea.* Three schooners, while fishing for seals in the open sea, are seized by Capt. May of the *Hyacinth*, who, after confiscating their guns and papers, sends them home.

May 24. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The resolution against the use of force in favor of Hawaiian royalty is discussed; the House amends and passes the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill, with the item for salaries of the Civil Service Commission restored; bill introduced May 15.

—— *N. Y.* Gov. Flower vetoes the bill providing that no other than American flags float above public buildings, except on special occasions when foreigners of rank visit the country.

May 26. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The consideration of the metal schedule of the Tariff Bill is finished; David B. Hill's motion to put lead ore on the free list is defeated. Vote, 3–52. The House begins the debate on the bill to repeal the 10 per cent tax on State bank circulation. [Five discussions follow.]

May 29. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate Committee makes a partial report on the Sugar Trust scandal, recommending the prosecution of the newspaper correspondents who decline to give the names of their informants; the Vest resolution opposing the annexation of Hawaii is tabled. Vote, 36–18.

—— *N. Y.* Over 200,000 women petition the Constitutional Convention for equal suffrage.

May 30. *La.* The U. S. Court of Appeals of New Orleans decides that the city is not liable for damages for the deaths of the Italians lynched in the riot of 1890.

—— *Phila.* The Federal Court dismisses the motion made on behalf of the Government to enjoin the Gettysburg Electric Railroad Company from building a trolley road on the battle-field.

May 31. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate passes a resolution declaring for non-interference in Hawaiian affairs; the lumber schedule of the Tariff Bill is finished.

Secretary Carlisle and Senators McPherson, Mills, and Harris testify before the Senate Committee in relation to the Sugar Trust charges.

June 1. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate begins the consideration of the sugar schedule.

—— *New York.* Business men hold a mass-meeting to protest against the proposed income tax.

June 3. *D. C.* The gold reserve is again a source of anxiety, having fallen to about $79,000,000.

—— *New York.* Yen Ching, Chinese ambassador, and Ziar Yen Foo, his secretary, arrive from Havre, on a tour of inspection to the Chinese embassies at different countries.

June 4. *D. C.* Congress; Senate: The sugar schedule of the Tariff Bill is discussed, the Republicans attacking it; the House debates the Bank Tax Repeal Bill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 May 11. *New York.* Tip, the big elephant of Central Park, having become dangerous, is killed by cyanide of potassium concealed in capsules hidden in "mash."

May 13. *N. Y.* Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, the Hotel Regent, and other buildings in Brooklyn are burned; loss, $1,000,000.

May 14. *Pa.* About 30 persons are injured by an explosion and fire at Bradford.

May 15. *Boston.* The baseball buildings and about 12 acres of adjoining property are burned, rendering several hundred families homeless.

May 17. *Boston.* Many valuable port records and over $150,000 worth of property are destroyed by fire.

—— *Nev.* Sheep perish by thousands in a snow, rain, and wind storm in the Sierra Nevada foot-hills.

May 18. *Md.* A number of leading capitalists, bankers, and railroad officers organize at Baltimore, under the title of the Southern Immigration Land and Title Company, for the purpose of developing the South.

—— *Phila.* The Order of Tonti makes an assignment to the Land Title and Trust Company; assets, $1,250,000.

May 19. *Chicago.* The population is now reported at 1,700,000.

May 25. *Chicago.* The Viking ship is donated to the Field Museum, Jackson Park, by the generosity of its purchasers.

May 26. *Chicago.* The French Republic begins a suit in the U. S. Circuit Court for $1,000,000 alleged damage to the French exhibit by the fire in the Manufactures Building at the World's Fair.

May 28. *Mass.* Wakefield celebrates its quarter-millennial.

May 30. *Wis.* A train is wrecked by an open switch on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, near Marshfield; four men are killed, four missing, and 15 people injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 June 13. *R. I.* **The Naval War College** opens at Newport.

June 18. *N. Y.* Of the 96 applicants for admission to the **West Point Military Academy,** only 41 are accepted.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 June 4. *Ore.* Great damage is caused by floods at Portland; much of the business part of the city is under water.

June 6. *Cal.* The 45th annual convention of the **American Medical Association** begins its sessions in San Francisco, with 2,000 delegates present.

June 9. *Wyo.* **A rich gold strike** is made in Dutch Tom Gulch.

June 14. *N. Y.* The corner-stone of a **monument to the memory of Washington and Rochambeau** is laid at Dobbs Ferry.

June 18±. *Pa.* **Another Arctic Expedition** — Henry G. Bryant, leader — starts for the relief of Lieut. Peary in the far north; it is organized under the auspices of the Philadelphia Geographical Club.

June 21. *New York.* **The memorial bust** of Postmaster H. G. Pearson in the Post-office Building is unveiled.

June 25. *New York.* **The Saengerfest** closes with its final concert this evening in Madison Square Garden, with an immense audience present.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
June 4. Van Zandt, Charles C., Gov. of R. I., A64.
June 7. Price, R. M., Gov. of N. J., A76.
—— Whitney, William Dwight, philologist, professor at Yale, A67.
June 17. Phelps, William Walter, M. C. for N. J., minister to Germany, A55.

CHURCH.

1894 June 8. *D. C.* Several Roman Catholic prelates meet, and reorganize **the Catholic Indian Bureau** under a new Papal charter.

June 9. *Boston.* The General Convention of the New Jerusalem meets.

June 13. *N. Y.* The 11th annual meeting of the **International Missionary Union** opens at Clifton Springs, with about 150 mission-board representatives from all parts of the world present.

June 25. *N. Y.* The Ancient Order of Hibernians, in its State Convention at Rochester, **receives recognition by the Church authorities** in that diocese for the first time.

LETTERS.

1894 June 5. *N. Y.* The Board of Regents votes to extend the system of **free libraries.**

SOCIETY.

1894 June 4. *Boston.* **The American Sugar Refining Company** files its answer to the information recently brought by the Attorney General which asks for an injunction to prevent it from doing business until it files a statement of its business as required by law; the answer denies the constitutionality of such requirement.

June 5. *Md.* Two regiments leave Baltimore for the Cumberland coal-region to preserve order.

[June 7. Striking miners at Frostburg make night attacks on the pickets of the troops guarding the town.]

—— *N. J.* The Supreme Court at Trenton rejects the application of Miss Mary Philbroke to be permitted to stand examination for admission to the bar.

—— *Pa.* **Strikers** at McKeesport seize the plant of the National Tube Works, and assault the non-union employees; a cannon is planted to guard against Pinkerton police; the town is virtually in the hands of the strikers.

[June 10. Strikers and deputy-sheriffs have a conflict at Lemont in the coke-district; one striker is killed and two wounded. June 18±. Many miners return to their work. June 21. Two regiments and a troop of cavalry are ordered to Jefferson County to prevent rioting and dynamiting. More miners go to work. July 3±. Rioting is renewed by coal-miners; troops are called out.]

June 6. *Ill.* A coal-miners' riot takes place at Wesley; one man is killed and several are seriously injured.

[June 9. Troops are hurried to Pana to prevent violence. July 5. It is alleged that the mayor of Springfield encourages the strikers to obstruct railway traffic.]

—— *Mont.* Gov. Rickards, by proclamation, **forbids the sun-dance of the Indians** at Great Falls, and orders the local authorities to enforce the prohibition.

—— *O.* Gov. McKinley **orders out 1,200 troops** to prevent seizure of coal-trains by strikers.

[June 8. Coal-trains move under military protection. June 9. Strikers burn bridge No. 4 to delay the conveyance of the militia to Flushing. July 3. Troops are ordered out to protect moving coal-trains. July 11. At the yards in Toledo, 12 roads are tied up.]

—— *W. Va.* **Coxeyites steal a train** at Kanawha; a company of militia is ordered to the scene of trouble.

June 7. *N. J.* Mayor Lebknecher of Newark refuses to fly any but American flags on the City Hall.

June 8. *Chicago.* The Municipal Order League secures the appointment of a woman as Inspector of the Bureau of Street and Alley Cleaning.

June 9. *Ind.* Six men are arrested in Indianapolis **for car-robbing**; they confess that Claude McAlpin was kidnapped and **sent bound and gagged in a box-car to Mexico** to prevent him from telling the authorities what he knew about the robberies.

—— *La.* City Councilman John T. Callahan of New Orleans is indicted for accepting a bribe of $500. [Aug. 22. Found guilty.]

June 10. *Chicago.* John Cane, a tinner, while crazed with liquor, **wounds five men with an ax**; lynching is threatened by a crowd surrounding the police station.

June 11+. *O.* A conference of miners and operators is held at Columbus.

It **agrees on a compromise wage scale** of 60 cents a ton in Ohio and 69 cents in Pennsylvania; strikers continue destruction of railroad property in Ohio and Alabama.

—— *New York.* The trial of **Police Captain J. K. Price** begins.

—— *Pa.* W. Webber **kills his father-in-law,** Justus Klemmer, and **tries to kill his wife**; he is under arrest in Reading.

June 13. *Ga.* **A colored criminal is skinned alive by a lynching mob.**

—— *Chicago.* The American Railway Union and the Knights of Labor effect a coalition.

—— *New York.* Before leaving for Europe, Richard Croker, the Tammany boss, resigns membership in the Manhattan Club.

June 14. *D. C.* A former employee of the Carnegie Company testifies as to the plate-armor frauds; he makes startling charges of deliberate deception against a superintendent.

—— *N. J.* John Kauffmann, under the influence of poverty and despair, **kills his wife and three children** and hangs himself at Camden.

June 15. *New York.* **Erastus Wiman is convicted** of forgery in the second degree. [June 19. He is sentenced to five years and six months imprisonment, and later acquitted. June 25. Proceedings are stayed.]

—— *O.+* Miners' conventions in a number of coal-carrying districts vote to return to work under the Columbus compromise agreement. [The net loss of the great coal-strike is estimated at $20,000,000.] (See June 11.)

June 16. *Va.* The Court of Appeals decides that Mrs. Belva Lockwood may practise law in Virginia.

June 17. *Cal.* **Several hundred illicit brandy distilleries** are discovered in the mountain districts; they are worked mostly by Italians.

—— *Chicago.* Sympathizers with **Irish Home Rule** organize a committee to raise money in aid of the struggle in the British House of Commons; about $10,000 are already subscribed.

—— *New York.* **Harvey Curtis shoots Philip Moran** to prevent him, while drunk, from shooting his daughter, to whom Curtis is betrothed.

June 18. *Mont.* **The Cree sun-dance** is held at Havre in spite of the authorities; great barbarities are practised by the Indians.

—— *Pa.* Over 15,000 miners resume work in the soft-coal region; big plants in Pittsburg start up; the Central Pennsylvania operators refuse to yield, and are still out.

June 20. *N. Y.* The 11th annual encampment of the **Sons of Veterans** is held at Middleport.

June 21. *Mass.* Emil C. Knappe is arrested in Boston on the charge of embezzling $49,000 of the funds of the Chicopee National Bank of Springfield.

—— *N. J.* **A robbers' den** is found on the Kearney meadows; several of the gang are arrested.

—— *New York.* A reception is given to Miss Frances E. Willard on her arrival from Europe.

June 22. *New York.* **The great Saengerfest** begins with a torchlight procession, in which 10,000 singers take part.

The new State Club is formally opened in the presence of a large assemblage.

—— *N. Y.* Mrs. Halliday is sentenced at Monticello to die by electricity in the week beginning Aug. 6.

June 23. *Colo.* Adj.-Gen. Tarsney, the representative of Gov. Waite in the miners' strike, is kidnapped, taken away in a carriage, and tarred and feathered by masked men at Colorado Springs.

—— *N. Y.* **White Caps** beat Patrick Edwards of Livingston Manor for drunkenness, and duck him in a mill-race.

June 24. *D. C.* The California contingent of the "**Army of the Unemployed**" arrives at Washington, 125 strong.

June 25. *Chicago.* Ex-Treasurer W. A. Simrott of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association absconds; his accounts are short $25,000.

—— *Ga.* **Six masked men** hold up a train on the Savannah, Florida, and Western Railway near Thomasville, and rob the express-car of $1,222; the passengers are not molested.

—— *N. J.* Edward R. Christopher, auditor of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, is arrested on a charge of embezzling about $11,000 of the company's funds.

June 27. *Mass.* The Young Women's Conference at East Northfield is concluded by Mr. Moody.

—— *N. Y.* The second annual convention of the **Intercollegiate Prohibition Association of the United States** begins its three days' session at Prohibition Park, Staten Island.

—— *Pa.* Mrs. Wightman of Pittsburg is **bound and gagged in her home** by two men, who rob the house of valuables.

STATE.

1894 June 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the Dunphy **Hudson River Bridge Bill.** [June 6. House concurs. June 8. Approved.]

—— *Me.* Henry B. Cleaves (Rep.) is renominated for governor.

—— *O.* The State is carried by the Republicans; the Populists suffer severe losses.

June 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House rejects the bill to suspend the **10 per cent tax on bank-notes** issued by State banks, after five discussions. Vote, 172–102.

The Senate **Bribery Investigation** Committee examines Congressman Cadmus of N. J. in relation to the Sugar Trust's connection with the Tariff. [June 7. It decides to subpœna members of the Sugar Trust. June 8. Mr. Terrell testifies. June 12. President H. O. Havemeyer. June 13. John E. Searles, treasurer.]

June 8. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the agricultural schedule of the **Tariff Bill** under the five minutes' rule; it disposes of several paragraphs.

The United States makes a **claim on Spain** for reimbursement of sums improperly collected as duties in Cuba.

—— *Pa.* About 150 delegates in session at Pittsburg organize a **new political party.** It is to be known as "**The Progressive American Party,**" which will favor non-interference with public schools, protective tariff, a prohibitive immigration law for 25 years, national control of railroads, with other planks, numbering 16 in all.

June 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House practically legislates the **Indian Commission** out of office by refusing to make an appropriation for it.

—— *S. Dak.* Legal proceedings are begun in Pierre to test the constitutionality of the Apportionment Act under which the Legislature was elected.

June 13. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **wool schedule** is discussed.

—— *Kan.* L. D. Lewelling (Populist) is renominated for governor.

June 15. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Several amendments to the wool schedule of the **Tariff Bill** are defeated by very small majorities.

The Senate **Investigating Committee** begins the examination of Senators in alphabetical order.

It asks searching questions relative to sugar-stock holdings; it also makes inquiry with reference to campaign contributions by the Sugar Trust.

June 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** the House passes the **Indian Appropriation Bill,** after 11 discussions; bill introduced Apr. 30.

June 18. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate makes rapid progress with the **Tariff Bill** free list; an amendment by David B. Hill for free coal is defeated; the House passes the substitute for the Hatch **Anti-Option Bill** (see Feb. 25) after five discussions. [Aug. 2. Reported back by the Senate with amendments.]

June 19. *D. C.* The Senate **Investigating Committee** concludes its work for the present time.

The Treasury gold reserve falls to $60,000,000; bank presidents decide to furnish their own gold for export.

June 20. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate finishes the consideration of the free list of the **Tariff Bill;** salt remains on the free list.

—— *Cal.* M. W. Estee (Rep.) is nominated for governor; the State Convention declares for free coinage of silver and woman suffrage.

June 21. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **income-tax** section of the **Tariff Bill** is reached; Senators Hill, Hoar, and Higgins oppose the tax; the Senate Investigating Committee reports the contumacy of Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles; a minority dissenting report is filed.

June 22. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses the **income tax,** but no vote is reached; incomes above $3,000 to be taxed under an adopted amendment; the House amends and passes the substitute **Anti-Option Bill.** Vote, 150–87.

Prof. Mendenhall, in charge of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, tenders his resignation to President Cleveland, on the ground of official interference with the working of the bureau.

June 23. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the **income tax;** the limit of exemption is restored to $4,000.

—— *O.* The Supreme Court of Ohio decides that the Holcomb Law, taxing the business of dealing in cigarettes, is valid.

June 25. *D. C.* **Congress:** Both Houses adjourn out of respect to the memory of **President Carnot** of France, whose death is reported.

June 26. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the **General Deficiency Bill** introduced June 18.

The House subcommittee resumes the **armor-plate investigation** respecting alleged defects.

—— *Colo.* **The National Republican League Convention** opens in Denver.

June 27. *Boston.* Judge Colt decides that **Japanese,** as Mongolians, are debarred from naturalization.

—— *Pa.* The Democrats nominate **Editor Singerly** of the *Philadelphia Record* for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 June 6. *N. Y.* Onondaga **celebrates its centennial.**

June 8. *Colo.* **Fifteen Coxeyites are accidentally drowned** in the Platte River, near Brighton.

June 10. *N. J.* **Locusts** on the rails stop a Long Branch train near Avenel.

June 14. *N. J.* The "corner-stone" of the "**Atlantis**" **Hotel is laid** at sea, 19 miles east of Sandy Hook, and 11 miles from the Long Island shore; the "stone" is a tin cylinder surmounted by a flag with a red border, a white center, and bearing the initial "A."

—— *New York.* "**Flag Day**" **is celebrated,** but without suspension of business.

June 17. *Scot.* The *Ethiopia,* Anchor Line steamer, reports having struck an iceberg on her way from New York to Glasgow, and having been saved from sinking only by bags of flour jammed in a hole at her bow.

June 18. *New York.* Bank presidents hold a conference on **gold exports.**

—— *R. I.* The steamer *Plymouth* runs on **the rocks** at Rose Island, near Newport.

June 19. *O.* **Many mines are reopened.**

June 20. *Ala.* In the Mary Lee mine, near Birmingham, **50 miners are entombed** by a fire.

June 22. *Mo.* **The Williams Palace Car Company** at St. Joseph is capitalized at $3,000,000 to compete with the Pullman and Wagner Companies.

June 24. *Cal.* **Fruit-canners organize a trust,** and incorporate under the name of the California Cannery Company, with a capital of $500,000.

—— *N. J.* The overloaded tug *James D. Nicoll* sinks off the Navesink Highlands; 13 lives are lost.

—— *O.* Three persons are killed and several injured by a **train-wreck** at Chillicothe.

June 26. *Pa.* The Edgar Thomson Steel Works of the Carnegie Works at Braddock **resume operations,** giving employment to 1,500 men.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 July 10. *Cal.* **United States troops** start from San Francisco for Sacramento, which for 12 days has been under mob rule.

July 14. *Mass.* **The cruiser** *Minneapolis*, on her trial trip in Massachusetts Bay, develops a speed of 23.05 knots, unofficial time.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 July 4. *O.* **A Soldiers' Monument** is dedicated at Cleveland.

—— *N. Y.* **A monument to the memory of Capt. Nathan Hale,** the martyred patriot, is unveiled at Huntington.

July 5. *N. Y.* **The Society for the Promotion of Music** begins its 16th annual meeting at Saratoga.

July 7. *S. Dak.* Twenty bridges are washed away by a heavy hail-storm and **cloudburst at Hot Springs.**

July 9. *Wash.* The town of Conconully is visited by a **destructive cloudburst.**

July 15. *S. Dak.* The prairie fire is still burning on the ceded lands at Pierre.

The tract burned over is 50 by 90 miles in extent. A Russian settlement on Yellow Medicine Creek is wiped out; several settlers are seriously burned.

July 16±. *N. J.* **Forest fires** are raging; between 6,000 and 7,000 acres of land are burned over.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.

June 28. Temple, W. G., rear-adm. U. S. N., A70.

June 30. Law, Sallie C. G. (Mother of the Confederacy), A84.

July 11. Fry, James B., maj.-gen. U. S. A., A67.

July 13. Graham, George R., founder of *Graham's Magazine*, A81.

CHURCH.

1894 July 1. *N. J.* **The new auditorium at Ocean Grove** is formally opened with impressive services, 7,000 persons present.

—— *N. Y.* **Rev. Thomas M. A. Burke is consecrated as the fourth (Roman Catholic) bishop of Albany.**

July 11-15. *O.* The National Convention of the Young People's Society of **Christian Endeavor** is in session at Cleveland, with 10,000 delegates in attendance.

LETTERS.

1894 June 28. *Me.* Bowdoin College celebrates its 100th anniversary.

July 2. *N. J.* The 10th annual convention of the **National Editorial Association** begins its sessions at Asbury Park.

July 5. *N. Y.* The 32d convocation of the **Regents of the University** opens in the Senate Chamber at Albany, with over 200 educators present.

—— *Phila.* The American Society opens the first meeting for **University Extension.**

July 8. *N. Y.* **The Long Beach** (Long Island), **Summer Parliament** opens.

July 9. *N. H.* The 64th annual convention of the **American Institute of Instruction** opens at Bethlehem.

July 15. *N. Y.* **The Roman Catholic summer school** at Plattsburg opens.

SOCIETY.

1894 June 28. *New York.* Richard Worthington, formerly book-publisher, is arrested on the **charge of embezzling $19,085.71** belonging to the Worthington Company.

—— *N. Y.* A Brooklyn tailor, M. Gessner, kills **Annie Sauter,** his employer's daughter, and then kills himself.

June 29. *D. C.* The Washington grand jury finds indictments against brokers who refused to give information to the **Senate Investigating Committee, in connection with sugar speculation.**

June 30. *Ind.* The American Wire Rod and Wire Nail Mills at Anderson shut down; 800 operatives are out of work; the men demand the wage-scale with the Amalgamated Association.

—— **The strike** on the Western railroads is spreading.

July 1. *Cal.* **Federal troops are ordered to Trinidad to suppress riotous strikers.**

July 3. *Chicago.* The jury, after two hours' deliberation, returns a verdict that **Patrick Eugene Prendergast** is not insane, and that therefore he is responsible for the murder of Mayor Carter Harrison. [July 13. He is hanged.]

—— *N. Y.* **"Boodle" Alderman H. W. Jaehne** of New York is pardoned by Gov. Flower.

—— *N. Y.* **The jury in the "Bat" Shea** trial in Troy returns a verdict of murder in the first degree. [July 10. Sentenced to be executed in the week beginning Aug. 21.]

—— *Mich.* **Rioting exists among coal-miners**; troops are called out.

July 4. *Cal.* **Violence by strikers** results in the ordering out of the militia.

[July 10. Troops start for Sacramento; the city has been under mob-rule for a week. July 11. Strikers at Sacramento wreck a train, killing the engineer and three soldiers and injuring four others. July 12. D. Warden is arrested at Sacramento as leader of the train-wreckers. July 14. Regulars fire into a mob at Sacramento, mortally wounding two men. July 16. Strikers **attack a freight-train** in West Oakland; they are repulsed by troops and several are injured; 21 are arrested.]

—— *New York.* **The Society of the Cincinnati** holds its annual meeting, and elects Gen. John Cochrane of N. Y. president.

—— *Okla.* **Seventy-five masked men** overpower the guards and burn the Rock Island Railroad Bridge at Waukomis, south of Enid; the soldiers at Round Pond are fired on.

—— *Ida.* **Masked men** in the Cœur d'Alêne region kill a non-union man and kidnap four others.

—— *Mass.* Over $3,000 worth of **statuary is maliciously destroyed** on the estate of the late S. D. Warren at Waltham.

—— *N. J.* **A national Good Roads Convention** opens at Asbury Park.

July 6. *Minn.* **In Duluth dockmen** strike for increase of pay.

—— *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention rejects a resolution introduced by M. I. Towns of Brooklyn condemning the act of the Federal Government **in sending troops to suppress the railroad strike.**

July 7. *Cal.* President Kingsbury, of the National City American Railway Union, and a yardman are arrested at San Diego, **on the charge of conspiracy**; Rev. N. E. Ravelin is arrested on an indictment by the Federal grand jury at Los Angeles, charging him with **inciting to insurrection against the authority of the United States.**

July 8. *N. Y.* The American Railway Union men in Buffalo are **ordered to strike to-morrow.**

—— *W. Va.* **Kelly's band of Commonwealers are arrested for stealing a train.**

They are divided into three companies; two are sent into Ohio, one is sent into Kentucky, and the remainder, about 70, are taken by police to Huntington.

—— *N. Y.+* Labor-unions in New York, Boston, and elsewhere pass resolutions **of sympathy with the railroad strikers.**

July 9. *Boston.* An attempt at **jail-delivery** by 100 prisoners is made in the House of Corrections.

——± *Mich.* Mayor Pingree of Detroit and a number of other mayors favor joining in a request to George M. Pullman to consent to arbitrate; a mass-meeting in Detroit adopts a resolution asking Congress to pass a law providing for arbitration in strikes.

—— *N. J.* **Newark police capture nine train-plunderers,** and recover a large quantity of stolen goods buried near their camp.

July 10. *Phila.* George Bellwear, a post-office clerk, is arrested for **stealing and rifling the mails**; he makes a full confession of guilt.

July 11. *New York.* Michael **Brady,** Police Captain Stephenson's ward man, is dismissed from the force for accepting a bribe.

July 12. *N. J.* **The Orangemen** of Jersey City parade for the first time since 1870, **and without disturbance.**

—— *New York.* Judge Barrett gives a certificate of reasonable doubt in the **case of Erastus Wiman,** under sentence for forgery.

[July 13. He is released on $30,000 bail, pending the decision of the Court of Appeals.]

A mass-meeting is held in Cooper Union **to indorse Eugene V. Debs and the great railroad strike at Chicago.**

—— *N. Y.* The Brooklyn authorities, fearing disturbance, refuse to allow **Orangemen to parade.**

—— *Phila.* **Green-ribbon men attack parading Orangemen** with brickbats, causing a small riot in which some are wounded; a number of participants are arrested.

July 13. *Mont.* **Highwaymen hold up an express-wagon** in Montana, and take everything of value from it, including a package of $11,600 shipped by a grocery firm.

—— *Okla.* **Two bridges are blown up,** a large extent of track is destroyed, and a freight-train of 13 cars is thrown into a river, killing three men and injuring others; the governor is appealed to for protection.

July 14. *Conn.* The chief of police of Bristol orders that **all nickel-in-the-slot machines be removed** from the cigar-shops of the city.

—— *Tenn.* **A negro barn-burner is lynched** in Dixon County by a body of masked men.

July 15. *Pa.* A house in Harrisburg, occupied by a man who went to work in a striker's place in the coal-mines at Punxsutawney, is wrecked by dynamite.

July 16. *Mich.* A Grand Trunk train is wrecked near Battle Creek; one man is killed and several persons are seriously injured; strikers suspected of the crime.

—— *New York.* **The Police Board** decides to try Capt. Doherty and Wardmen Hoch, Levy, and Meehan on the charge of bribe-taking.

[Oct. 20. Doherty and six other ex-police officers of various ranks are arrested on indictment for blackmail.]

July 17. *Okla.* **Rioting and destruction of bridges** occur on the Rock Island Railroad; a dynamite bomb is thrown under a train carrying soldiers.

STATE.

1894 June 28. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A motion to strike out the income-tax section of the **Tariff Bill** is defeated. Vote, 40–23. The House passes the bill to admit **New Mexico** to statehood in the Union.

June 29. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The consideration of the **Tariff Bill** in Committee of the Whole is finished, and the measure reported.

—— *Mass.* The Senate adopts the amendment submitting the **Elevated Railroad Bill** to the voters of Boston for approval or rejection.

June 30. *D. C.* The Treasury statement for the fiscal year places **the deficit** at $71,500,000.

July 1. *D. C.* At a conference between the President, Attorney-General Olney, and others, it is decided to apply for sweeping injunctions against the **railroad strikers in the West.** (See Society.)

The Administration appoints special counsel and takes steps to enforce the **carrying of mails** on the railroads in the West.

July 2. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Tariff Bill** is considered; a defeat of the one-eighth cent tax on refined sugar is prevented by Senator Quay's vote; **the sugar schedule** is amended so that the duty and repeal of the bounty will take effect upon the passage of the bill.

—— The U. S. Courts in Chicago issue an **injunction against the strikers;** Federal troops are ordered out in Colorado, and State militia put into active service in Illinois, to prevent interference by strikers.

July 3. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The Wilson compromise **Tariff Bill is passed;** only one Democratic Senator, David B. Hill, votes against it; the Republicans vote solidly against it. Vote, 39–35.

Edwards and Shimer, newspaper correspondents who refused to answer inquiries of the Senate **Investigation Committee,** are indicted by the Washington grand jury.

Attorney-General Olney orders the **indictment of President Debs** of the Railroad Union.

The blockades in Illinois are broken with the aid of Federal troops; violence by railroad strikers in California occasions the calling out of the militia.

July 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** Only the House is in session; **the Tariff Bill** is received from the Senate, having 633 amendments; it provides for higher rates than the House Bill.

President Cleveland replies to a protest from Gov. Altgeld against sending Federal troops to Chicago.

—— *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention reconvenes at Albany.

July 6. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: Several measures bearing on the railroad strike at Chicago are introduced; in the House the amended **Tariff Bill** is referred to the Committee on Ways and Means; the House passes the bill, introduced Apr. 6, providing for the **taxation of national banks.**

July 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Naval Appropriation Bill.** [July 19. Conference report agreed to. July 30. Approved.]

The Democratic members of the Tariff Conference Committee meet.

The President issues a **second proclamation,** covering nine Western States and Territories, ordering rioters to disperse.

July 10. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Post-office Appropriation Bill.** [July 11, 12. House concurs. July 24. Approved.]

The resolution of W. A. Peffer of Kan., declaring it the duty of the government **to control all railroads** engaged in interstate commerce and work the coal-beds, is taken up.

—— *New York.* **The Lexow Committee's witnesses** refuse to obey the summons of the Police Commissioners to give evidence at an investigation held by the latter.

—— *N. J.* A convention to **revise the judiciary** is in session at Trenton.

July 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Military Academy Appropriation Bill.** [July 16. Conference report agreed to. July 30. Approved by the President.]

It amends and passes the **Pensions Appropriation Bill.** [July 13. Conference report agreed to; approved.]

It amends and passes the **Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Bill.** [July 19. Conference report agreed to.]

John W. Daniel's resolution indorsing the action of President Cleveland in the railroad strike is passed unanimously.

July 12. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Army Appropriation Bill.** [July 27. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 7. Approved.]

It amends and passes the **Fortification Appropriation Bill.** [Aug. 6. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 8. Approved by the President.]

President Cleveland consents to appoint a commission **to investigate the strike** against the Pullman Car Company under the Arbitration Law of 1888.

July 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.** [Aug. 6. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 20. It becomes a law without the President's approval.]

July 16. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate amends and passes the **Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Bill.** [July 25. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 8. Approved by the President.] The House passes a resolution indorsing President Cleveland's action during the recent strike.

—— *N. Y.* The special Senate Committee begins its investigation of **charges brought against Gov. Flower** by the Civil Service Reform Association.

—— *New York.* Mayor Gilroy accepts the resignation of John McClave as Police Commissioner, and appoints Michael Kerwin his successor.

July 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the **Agricultural Appropriation Bill** with an amendment appropriating $1,000,000 to exterminate the Russian thistle. [July 31. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 10. Approved by the President.] The House passes the Bailey **Uniform Bankruptcy Bill.**

The President signs the bill enabling **Utah to become a State.** (Jan. 4, '96.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 June 29. *Conn.* **A brass tablet** is unveiled in Hartford, to commemorate the meeting of Washington and Rochambeau in the city in 1775.

June 31. *Cal.* **A break in a levee** at Sacramento floods 500 acres of fine land.

July 1. *New York.* The steam yacht *Aztec* is run down by the steamer *Sam Sloan* in Hell Gate.

July 2. *Chicago.* **The Gas Trust is officially dissolved.**

—— *Me.* Five persons are killed and others injured **in a train-wreck** near Moosehead Lake, caused by a tie on the track.

July 4. *Conn.* About 50 persons are injured by a **train collision** on the Naugatuck division of the New Haven road at Seymour.

July 5. *Chicago.* Several of the **World's Fair buildings** are destroyed by an incendiary.

July 9. *O.* **Several railroads** at Toledo are tied up.

July 11. *Ind.* **The Big Four System** at Indianapolis drops 6,000 men from its pay-roll, it having suffered heavily from the boycott, and uses Wagner cars exclusively.

July 13. *N. J.* **The New York and Philadelphia Traction Company** is incorporated at Trenton; capital, $10,000,000.

July 14. *New York.* **The East River Tunnel** to Long Island City is completed.

It is eight feet high and 10 feet wide; it is to be a conduit for the big mains of the East River Gas Company.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 July 21. The cruiser *Columbia* starts on her voyage to Bluefields, Nicaragua, to protect American interests.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 July 17. *Wis.* The army worm is doing thousands of dollars damage.

July 18. *Minn.* Forest fires are raging and doing great damage.

—— *N. Y.* A Soldiers' Monument is dedicated at the Soldiers' Home at Bath. It is the gift of the late Samuel Dietz of New York City.

July 22. *Wyo.* The Yellowstone Park geysers are unusually active, the new Crater Geyser throwing rocks of 25 pounds weight to the height of 200 feet.

July 26. *Ariz.* In an observation made at the Lowell Observatory in Flagstaff, it is found that the light from the "larger lakes" of Mars is unpolarized, and that the light from the polar sea is polarized. Hence the "polar sea" is probably water, and the "lakes" probably not.

July 28. *Cal.* Central and northern California are illuminated by a brilliant meteor.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
July 23. Low, Fred. F., Gov. of Cal., A66.
July 24. Montague, George, banker, dies.
July 25. Soule, Wilson, millionaire, philanthropist, of Rochester, A41.
—— McCullough, J. B., Meth. clergyman, editor, A71.
Aug. 1. Holt, Joseph, judge-advocate-general U. S. A., A87.
Aug. 3. Andrews, Judson B., superintendent insane asylum, A60.

CHURCH.

1894 July 18. *New York.* Ninety pilgrims leave this port for Lourdes on the *Paris;* they are under Rev. E. H. Porcile, who takes several thousand dollars of "Peter's pence" to Pope Leo from Brooklyn.

—— Mgr. Satolli affirms a ruling of Bishop J. A. Watterson of Columbus, O.

He says he will withdraw his approbation from any Roman Catholic society in his diocese that has a liquor-dealer or saloon-keeper among its officers; and will, furthermore, refuse absolution to any of the latter who sell on Sundays or carry on business in a forbidden or disedifying way.

July 28. *Wis.* The episcopal residence of Archbishop Katzer is assessed at $103,150; the Board of Assessors, by a vote of 16 to 7, decide that the property must pay the tax. [The case will be appealed.]

July 31. *N. J.* Ocean Grove celebrates its 25th anniversary.

July * The 3d annual convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America is held at Toronto, Canada; 2,000 delegates present.

Aug. 1. *Mass.* D. L. Moody's Conference for Bible Study at Northfield opens.

LETTERS.

1894 Aug. 3. *New York. The Chinese News* is issued; Yung Kwai, editor; it is printed in Chinese, on light buff paper, and illustrated.

SOCIETY.

1894 July 17. *Utah.* Three strikers are caught removing rails on the Union Pacific as the overland flyer is due; they are imprisoned.

July 18. *D. C.* Mgr. Satolli makes a decision adverse to the liquor-traffic. (See Church.)

July 19. *New York.* The trial of the accused police officials begins before the Police Board.

July 21. The Southern Pacific Railroad strike is declared off; the strikers will be taken back.

July 22±. *O.* The Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company orders the dismissal of all American Railway Union men.

July 23. *S. C.* Gov. Tillman proclaims that the State dispensaries for the sale of liquor will be reopened on Aug. 1. [Aug. 1. Opened.]

July 24. *Chicago.* The Federal Court refuses to release President Debs and his associates on their answers to the bill of complaint.

—— *N. J.* The annual convention of the International Orders of King's Daughters and King's Sons opens at Ocean Grove.

July 25. *D. C.* President Cleveland appoints John D. Kernan of New York and N. E. Worthington of Peoria, Ill., members of the commission to investigate the late railroad strike.

July 26. *New York.* Police Captain Doherty and his ward men, Hoch and Meehan, are found guilty of extortion and neglect of duty, and dismissed from the force; charges are preferred against five police sergeants and two patrolmen, who are suspended until trial. (See July 16.)

July 27. *D. C.* Carroll D. Wright reports to the President the result of his investigation of the slums in large cities.

—— *Tenn.* Convicts cause a dynamite pipe explosion at a mine at the Tracy City coal-mines, killing a mine official and wounding two guards; many of the convicts defy the guards.

July 28. *Minn.* Masked miners attack the crew of a Milwaukee Short Line freight-train at Saint Paul, injuring some, and driving others into the woods near the city.

—— *Wyo.* Firemen on the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific Railroad are being dismissed for incendiary remarks during the strike.

July 29. *Ill.* A non-union engineer at Danville Junction is shot.

The Straw-Haulers' Association, composed of farmers, boycotts the Vandalia Paper Mill Company because of a quarrel between union and non-union straw-haulers.

July 30. *New York.* Archbishop Corrigan approves of Mgr. Satolli's views relative to the exclusion of liquor-dealers from Roman Catholic societies.

He says "that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions and under all circumstances."

—— *Neb.* Beef-killers at the South Omaha packing-houses strike for the pay ruling during 1893.

—— *O.* About 100 men employed at the Baltimore and Ohio shops at Chicago Junction are discharged because they refuse to withdraw from the American Railway Union.

—— *Okla.* The courts are busy with divorce suits brought by people from every State in the Union.

July 31. *Pa.* In a bar-room fight at a mining-camp seven miles east of Pittsburg, called Yale, six men are killed, and seven men and eight women wounded.

Aug. 1. *N. Y.* Burglars wreck and loot the Glen Cove post-office, securing about $1,200 in postage-stamps, and over $400 in cash.

—— *New York.* A strike of workmen on public school buildings is ordered. [Aug. 2. A strike of 2,000 mechanics and workmen is declared.]

—— *Okla.* Bandits attack a bank in Chandler, securing $200; one citizen is killed and an outlaw shot in the effort of the band to escape.

Aug. 2. *N. Y.* The prosecution in the Elmira Reformatory investigation closes its case.

—— *New York.* Russell B. Hoyt is arrested, charged with extensive counterfeiting.

—— *Chicago.* B. R. Tufts, chief postal clerk of the Rock Island road, between Chicago and Iowa City, is arrested on the charge of robbing the mails of about $10,000.

—— *Wis.* The forest fires are extinguished by rains; 28 carloads of lumber, with supplies of bedding and clothing, arrive for free distribution among the survivors.

Aug. 3. *Colo.* A highwayman holds up the Truckee and Tahoe stage, and robs 15 passengers.

—— *Mo.* Coal-shafts at Fulton are fired by strikers; loss, $40,000.

—— *N. Y.* An unsuccessful attempt is made to wreck a passenger-train by an open switch at the outskirts of Watertown.

The Constitutional Convention rejects an amendment offered by Mr. Titus of New York, providing for the free sale of liquor in cities on Sundays. Vote, 50–86.

STATE.

1894 July 18. *D. C.* Congress: The Senate amends and passes the Indian Appropriation Bill. [Aug. 8. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 16. Approved.]

The Tariff Bill conferees disagree, and decide to report their disagreement to Congress.

Secretary Gresham instructs the U. S. Minister to Japan to offer to the Japanese government the good offices of the United States in the Korean dispute.

July 19. *D. C.* Congress; House: Chairman Wilson reports the disagreement of the second Tariff Conference Committee. The House is much opposed to the Senate's amendments.

President Cleveland approves the joint resolutions permitting Capt. T. O. Self-

ridge, U. S. N., to receive a decoration from the President of France, and Prof. Asaph Hall to accept a gold medal from the French Academy of Science.

July 20. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: President Cleveland's letter to Chairman Wilson on the tariff situation, opposing the admission of free raw materials, is the subject of a sharp debate; the House passes the Stone bill for the restriction of immigration; bill introduced Jan. 16.

The Senate Sugar **Investigating Committee** reopens its inquiry to examine brokers charged with having bought sugar stocks for Senators.

Orders are issued to the superintendents of the mints at San Francisco, Carson City, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, to coin an unlimited number of silver dollars during the present month.

—— *N. Y.* The Socialists, through Gideon J. Tucker, ask that amendments be provided by the Constitutional Convention, requiring the State to purchase all railroads, and increase the number of public schools.

July 21. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House agrees to a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to **elect U. S. Senators** by a direct vote of the people. Vote, 134–48. Bill introduced Feb. 3.

Senator Allen's report of the results of the **sugar and bribery investigation** is made public; **it exonerates the Senators,** and recommends legislation against lobbying and similar practices.

The gold reserve in the U. S. Treasury is reduced to below $61,000,000.

—— *Chicago.* Merchants and bankers appeal to President Cleveland not to withdraw the U. S. troops from the city at present.

July 23. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: Arthur P. Gorman of Md. makes a bitter **attack upon President Cleveland,** alleging that he expressed approval of the Senate Bill when it was under discussion in that body. (Tariff discussion.)

—— *S. C.* Gov. Tillman issues a proclamation reestablishing **State control of the liquor-traffic,** and ordering the county dispensers to open their dispensaries on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

July 24. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: D. B. Hill of N. Y. in reply to Senator Gorman **defends the President,** and favors concessions by the Senate. The direct vote resolution is refered. [No final action taken.]

—— *N. Y.* **The Constitutional Convention** sends to the third reading the proposed amendment to prevent the railroading of bills through the Legislature.

July 26. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: W. F. Vilas of Wis. defends President Cleveland's letter (See July 20); D. B. Hill's motions for free coal and iron ore are voted down; the House passes the bill providing that **life-saving stations** shall be kept open 10 months instead of eight.

The Japanese Minister at Washington is recalled, and his successor named.

—— *Wis.* W. H. Upham (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

July 27. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate sends the **Tariff Bill** back to conference without instructions; motions to recede from Senate amendments on sugar are defeated.

July 28. *D. C.* **Congress**: The House passes a joint resolution **extending current appropriations** until Aug. 14.

July 30. *D. C.* **Congress**: In the House, C. A. Boutelle of Me. presents a resolution for the recognition of the **Hawaiian Republic**; referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. [Fails to pass.]

Secretary Gresham orders Minister Denby to return to Peking, believing war between China and Japan inevitable.

The conferees on the **Tariff Bill** meet and adjourn without agreement.

July 31. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Tariff Bill conferees fail to agree.

—— *Mich.* John T. Rich (Rep.) is renominated for governor.

Aug. 1. *D. C.* **Congress**; Senate: W. E. Chandler of N. H. offers a resolution calling for an **investigation** of the relations of the Nova Scotia coal syndicate to the Tariff Bill; the House passes the **Agricultural Appropriation Bill,** the Senate having withdrawn its amendment regarding the **Russian thistle.**

The Armor-plate **Investigating Committee** of the House visits the Carnegie Works at Homestead.

Aug. 2. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate amends and passes the **Civil Appropriation Bill** after six discussions. [Aug. 15. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 20. Approved by the President.]

The **Sugar Investigating Committee makes a report** signed by all the members; a supplemental report is made by Senators Davis and Lodge.

—— *Ga.* W. Y. Atkinson (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 3. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate amends and passes the **General Deficiency Bill.** [Aug. 17. Conference report agreed to. Aug. 24. Approved.]

Aug. 4. *D. C.* **Congress**: The Senate amends and passes the **State Taxation of National Banks** Bill. [Aug. 7. House concurs. Aug. 16. Approved.]

The tariff conference fails to agree on a report.

—— *Tenn.* The Democrats lose heavily in the elections.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 July 17. *Chicago.* **The City Council** passes an ordinance giving the **Universal Gas Company** the right to build works and lay mains in all the streets and alleys of Chicago, the gas to be sold to consumers at $1 per 1,000 feet, and 10 per cent of all receipts to be paid into the city treasury.

—— *Ire.* **The *Vigilant* wins the yacht-race** in Belfast Lough.

July 18. *Cal.* News is received that Hawaii was formally **proclaimed a republic** on the 4th of July, with S. B. Dole as president.

July 20. *Ire.* **The *Vigilant* is beaten by the *Britannia* for the eighth time** in a race over the Dublin Bay course.

July 21. *Ala.* **Birmingham** loses over $500,000 by the burning of several large business houses, including the Caldwell Hotel.

—— *Eng.* **The *Vigilant* again beats the *Britannia,*** this time under conditions favorable to the latter.

July 22. *N. J.* **Five sailors are rescued** from the masts of a sunk schooner off Seabright.

July 23. *Ark.* — *O.* Eight persons are killed in **a railroad wreck**; and three killed in **a collision** on the "Big Four" road near Cincinnati.

—— *Eng.* **The *Britannia* defeats the *Vigilant*** in a race.

July 24. *Boston.* The vote taken on the **Meigs Elevated Railroad Bill** shows 15,492 for, and 14,214 against its construction.

July 25. *D. C.* Three firemen and over 200 horses lose their lives at the burning of the warehouse and stables of the **George W. Knox Express Company** in Washington.

July 26. *N. Y.* **The Higgins Soap Company** is forced into the hands of a receiver by the alleged swindling operations of David Coleman through advertisements of money to invest, and operating with false checks.

July 28±. *Wis.* — *Minn.* Thousands of people are made homeless by forest fires; 40 lives are lost at Philips.

July 29. *Conn.* **The bodies of three missing boys** are found in the locker of a caboose car at the freight-yards in Hartford, a spring-lock shutting the door.

—— *Ia.* **A fire at Belle Plaine** causes a loss of nearly $500,000.

July 31. *N. Y.* Work is begun on the **hydraulic canal** to supply 100,000 horse-power at Love's Model City, near Lewiston.

Aug. 1. *Eng.* Mr. Gladstone declines, because of old age and infirmity, the latest invitation to visit the United States.

—— **A fishing-schooner** is run down in a dense fog by the White Star steamer *Majestic;* two lives are lost.

Aug. 2. *Chicago.* **The Pullman shops are reopened** with 300 men at work in the passenger-car repair department.

Aug. 4. *Chicago.* **The Columbian Exposition Salvage Company** files a claim for $236,000 damage done to the property in Jackson Park by rioters on July 5, when several of the buildings were burned.

—— *Colo.* While crossing a stream near Berwin **a stage-coach is washed away** by a cloudburst flood; five lives are lost; the mail-sacks and one body are found.

—— *Eng.* **The *Vigilant* wins the race** at Cowes, beating the *Britannia* by four minutes and 29 seconds.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Aug. 6. *Pa.* A naval reserve of 84 men is formed, and will proceed at once to Philadelphia for six days' training at the League Island Navy Yard.

Aug. 9. *Ariz.* Troops are withdrawn from service along the Southern Pacific.

Aug. 13. *D. C.* Ham. S. Hawkins is commissioned colonel — 20th infantry.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Aug. 9. *N. J.* The statue of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen in Military Park, Newark, is unveiled.

Aug. 16. *N. Y.* The annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science begins in Brooklyn.

Aug. 18. *N. Y.* Oil is discovered on the Scott farm, six miles from Dunkirk.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Aug. 4. Barnard, D. M., jurist of N. Y., A54.
—— Irick, John S., gen., railroad and bank president, A83.
Aug. 6. Blair, Austin, war Gov. of Mich., A76.
Aug. 7. Strong, James, professor Drew Seminary, author, A72.
Aug. 14. Adams, John Quincy, politician of Mass., A61.
Aug. 16. Newell, John, president Lake Shore Railroad, A64.
Aug. 17. Robinson, Charles, Gov. of Kan., A77.

CHURCH.

1894 Aug. 14. *New York.* Three corner-stones of the new Salvation Army building to be erected in this city are laid.

Aug. 16. *N. Y.* The chiefs of the Six Nations assemble with the Onondagas for a great council near Syracuse; they have in view the preservation of their traditional religion.

The Indians dance every night in the Long House of the nation, and the leading chiefs urge their people to cast aside Christianity, and return to the faith of their fathers. The council is to continue for five days.

Aug. 19. *N. Y.* Over 2,000 pilgrims visit the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs at Auriesville, near Tribes Hill.

Aug. 21. *O.* The convention of the new Independent Polish Catholic Church is held at Cleveland, with Bishop Vilatte of Wis. presiding.

LETTERS.

1894 Aug. 8. *N. Y.* Chautauqua and the Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg exchange greetings by telegrams.

Aug. 18. *Mo.* Catholic priests of Kansas City recommend to Bishop Fink the abandonment of parochial schools; also that the pupils, about 1,000 in number, take advantage of their rights to attend the public schools.

Aug. 20. *Pa.* Judge Parker, in the Gallitzen School Case, decides that nuns having certificates issued by the county superintendent may be employed as teachers while wearing their peculiar garb; but that sectarian books or sectarian instruction must not be used or given, nor the public-school property used for other than free-school purposes.

Aug. 22. *N. Y.* Wells College, at Aurora, elects W. E. Waters, of the University of Cincinnati, as president.

SOCIETY.

1894 Aug. 4. *Mo.* Miss Ella Lunney shoots and kills Eugene McEnroe near Lenora.

—— *N. J.* John Connors, farmer of Morrisville, a drunkard and wife-beater, shoots his wife and kills himself.

—— *N. Y.* Chu Nong shoots Chu Hing in Albany because the latter owed him money he could not collect.

—— *Pa.* Miners riot at Barnesboro, and burn coal-tipples.

Aug. 5. *New York.* In a fit of melancholia J. B. Hunt kills his wife and shoots himself.

—— *Cal.* W. B. Melville, collecting clerk of the Bank of California, San Francisco, is sentenced to San Quentin Penitentiary for eight years for embezzling $24,000.

Aug. 6. *New York.* A man crazed by drink gashes a woman with a razor on board the *C. H. Northam* in the East River.

Aug. 8. *N. Y.* At Long Beach the little daughter of Mr. Ryder is lured away by parties unknown.

The New York Constitutional Convention votes against a proposal to abolish capital punishment.

—— *New York.* Police Captain Devery is said to be too ill to appear for trial; his appearance is excused pending a report from a committee of police surgeons. [Aug. 31. Found guilty of bribery, and dismissed.]

—— *Pa.* Cashier H. A. Gardner of the Second National Bank, Altoona, absconds, taking with him $150,000 of the bank's funds.

Aug. 9. *Md.* Eighty-eight members of Coxey's commonweal army are arrested at Hyattsville and sent to jail.

Aug. 10. *Cal.* The silver men and others at Los Angeles form a secret political order called the United Sons of America.

—— *Neb.* The Nebraska militia is in authority at South Omaha; striking packers are forbidden to congregate, and saloons are closed.

—— *N. J.* Tramps overawe the crew and hold up a train at Cranford; three are captured by the police.

—— *New York.* A thief is captured while trying to steal a tray of diamonds, valued at $5,000, from the jewelry store of J. H. Johnston, in Union Square.

Aug. 11. *Chicago.* The Sunday Observance Association asks aid of the courts to prevent the playing of baseball on Sunday.

—— *Ill.* The State attorney-general begins action to declare void the charter of the Pullman Company, on the ground that it has engaged in business not authorized by the charter.

—— *N. Y.* Two men and a complete illicit still outfit are captured near Fulton Ferry in Brooklyn.

—— *Tenn.* A negro is lynched at Humboldt for barn-burning.

—— *Va.* The militia break up the Coxeyite camp; the campers are driven over the State boundary into the District of Columbia.

—— *W. Va.* Dr. J. W. Davis, a prominent physician of Montgomery, is killed by a man in ambush while returning home from visiting a patient.

Aug. 12. *Chicago.* The Pullman Company orders the eviction of strikers from houses which they rent from the Company.

—— *Ind.* A number of Populist leaders are arrested in Indianapolis for holding a political meeting on the Sabbath.

—— *I. T.* Two more members of the Bill Cook gang of outlaws are shot dead in a conflict with the Uchee scouts under command of "Jim" Sapulpa.

Aug. 14. *Chicago.* Alderman John Coughlin receives an infernal machine; he opens it without causing an explosion.

—— *Kan.* Populist Jerry Murphy, the city jailer at Leavenworth, after receiving an order of dismissal from the office, unlocks the prison doors and liberates the prisoners.

—— *New York.* The trial of five police sergeants, on charge of accepting bribes, is concluded; the announcement of the result is deferred.

The American Chemical Society begins its sessions.

Aug. 15. *N. H.* At Henniker, A. McLean, a young man 18 years of age, shoots and kills Miss Nettie Douglass, 15 years of age; he is arrested.

—— *New York.* The National Association of Newspapers, Booksellers, and Stationers opens its 11th annual convention.

Four police sergeants, found guilty of accepting bribes, are expelled from the force; one, because of general good conduct, is allowed to retire on half pay.

—— *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention rejects the proposal to submit the woman-suffrage question to popular vote.

Aug. 16. *Chicago.* The strike at the stock-yards is declared off, the men agreeing to work at former wages.

Aug. 17. *N. Y.* Moses Weldon, a farmer living near Fort Plain, is fleeced out of $4,000 by confidence men, who escape capture.

—— *New York.* Mrs. Rhoda Sanford, the keeper of a disorderly house, testifies before the Police Board to having made payments for "police protection."

Aug. 18. *Mass.* Edward Crosby is killed by burglars while trying to capture them in his brother's house in Merrimac.

—— *S. C.* Another judge declares the Liquor Dispensary Law unconstitutional.

Aug. 19. *Chicago.* Detectives arrest four expert Polish counterfeiters; much spurious silver coin is in circulation.

Aug. 20. *Chicago.* Two men and a boy are arrested on the charge of attempting to wreck a Great Western train near Maywood on July 6.

Gov. Altgeld visits Pullman, and finds wide-spread destitution among the ex-workmen. [Aug. 21. He appeals to the public for aid.]

—— *Conn.* Mrs. Robbins, who swindled many Harvard men in New York last May, is arrested in Hartford for a similar offense.

—— The Convention of the **Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen** passes resolutions condemning sympathetic strikes.

—— *Mass.* More than 10,000 textile workers in New Bedford **strike against a reduction of wages**; nearly three-fourths of Fall River mill employees are idle. [Aug. 23. At Fall River 23,000 cotton-mill operatives are locked out. Oct. 11. Most of the operatives return to work, and the mills are reopened. Oct. 20. The strike of spinners ends at New Bedford by an agreement.]

—— *New York.* **The striking tailors are permanently enjoined** from interfering with employers.

Charges of bribery are preferred against Police Captain Stephenson. [Sept. 6. Dismissed from the force.] (See Dec. 10.)

Aug. 21. *Mich.* Prof. Ely, of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, is **put on trial for teaching socialistic and anarchistic doctrines.**

—— *Phila.* Anthony Comstock causes several arrests for **publishing and distributing vile books** and photographs.

Aug. 22. *N. J.* Alderman Parks of New York City is **arrested on the charge of running a gambling establishment** at Asbury Park.

—— *N. Y.* **The National Council of the Daughters of Liberty** begins its 17th annual convention in Brooklyn; 400 delegates are present from 25 States, representing 30,000 members.

The American Forestry Association holds its 13th annual meeting at Brooklyn.

—— The 17th annual meeting of the **American Bar Association** opens at Saratoga.

Aug. 23+. *Chicago.* The hearing in the **contempt cases of President Eugene V. Debs** and his associates is begun in the Federal Court before Judges Grosscup and Woods.

(Sept. 23, 25.) **The Government closes** its case; the defense decides to introduce no testimony; oral arguments are heard by the court on Sept. 25.

(Dec. 14.) Debs is sentenced to **six months'** imprisonment for contempt of court; his associates in the American Union railroad strike are sentenced to three months. They obstructed railroad traffic in disregard of an injunction.

STATE.

1894 Aug. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes the bill for the deportation of **alien anarchists,** and discusses the Chandler resolution for the investigation of the Nova Scotia coal syndicate. It amends and passes the Stone bill for **the restriction of immigration.** [Aug. 8. The House non-concurs.] (See July 20); the House recalls the **River and Harbor Bill** from conference for correction.

A caucus of Democratic Representatives is called on the tariff situation; the conferees fail to agree.

—— **Alabama** is carried by the Democrats, Col. Oates being elected governor.

—— *La.* The convention of sugar-planters in New Orleans decides to **withdraw from the Democratic party,** and act with the Republicans in national elections.

Aug. 8. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A few unimportant bills are passed by unanimous consent in the absence of a voting quorum; the House passes several bills appropriating money for public buildings and non-concurs in the amended **Anti-Anarchist Bill.**

The President formally recognizes the **Hawaiian Republic.**

—— *N. C.* The Democrats in State Convention declare for **free silver.**

—— *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention adopts the report adverse to abolishing the **death penalty.** Vote, 85-55.

Aug. 9. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House debates the Administration's **Hawaiian policy.**

The Tariff Conference Committee reaches no agreement.

Aug. 10. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: D. B. Hill's resolution that the **tariff conferees report** an agreement or disagreement causes a lively debate; no action follows.

Aug. 13. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate ratifies the new **Chinese treaty** regulating immigration. Vote, 47-20. The House, carrying out a Democratic caucus program, passes the **Wilson Tariff Bill,** concurring in all its amendments. Vote, 182-106. Separate bills for free coal, sugar, iron ore, and barbed wire are passed, and sent to the Senate. [Aug. 20. Amended by the Senate Committee on Finance, and reported back to the Senate.]

Aug. 14-16. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The four **free raw material bills** passed by the House are debated and referred to the Committee on Finance. [Aug. 30. Reported back with amendments. Dec. 12. Passed over.] D. B. Hill gives notice of an amendment providing for the **repeal of the income tax.**

Aug. 15. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate passes an **Anti-Anarchist Bill** for the exclusion and deportation of alien anarchists; bill introduced Aug. 15. [Aug. 21, 24. Consideration objected to in the House.] A letter from Secretary Carlisle is read, saying that the Free Sugar bill would cause a deficit of $30,000,000; the House attends to routine business.

The Tariff Bill is placed in the hands of the President.

—— *O.* The Populists and Labor Party form a coalition.

Aug. 17. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A resolution is offered by E. Murphy, Jr., of N. Y. against further **tariff legislation** this session. [Aug. 18. Passed.]

Aug. 18. *Tex.* Charles A. Culbertson (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 19. *D. C.* **Congress** is ready to adjourn, and is waiting for the President's action on the **Tariff Bill.**

Aug. 21. *Del.* Joshua H. Marvil (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Aug. 22. *Neb.* Thomas J. Majors (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Tenn.* H. Clay Evans (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Aug. 4±. *Neb.* Drought sufferers in the western part of the State **ask for relief.**

Aug. 5. *New York.* Capt. A. Freitch starts alone from the Battery for Queenstown in **a forty-foot boat,** schooner-rigged, with a centerboard.

Aug. 6. *Eng.* The *Vigilant* **wins the race** around the Isle of Wight, beating the *Britannia* by six minutes, and the *Satanita* by 40 minutes.

—— *D. C.* **A 2,000-mile bicycle relay run begins** at Washington at noon, to convey a message from the White House to the governor of Colorado at Omaha. [It ends Aug. 10 at 8.12 P.M., nearly 27 hours ahead of time.]

—— *New York.* The authorities seize 51 packages of cheese, the **bacillus of diphtheria** being found in them, owing to the milk having come from a farmer in whose family a fatal case of diphtheria had occurred.

Aug. 8. *Vt.* Stowe **celebrates the centenary** of its settlement.

Aug. 9. *Chicago.* Business is **resumed at Pullman;** the big Corliss engine starts, and over 1,000 men commence work.

—— *Eng.* The *Britannia* **defeats the** *Vigilant* in a race at Cowes.

—— *Pa.* **Eight acres of land cave in** over the Hampton Mine at Scranton; a number of dwellings are wrecked.

Aug. 10. *Ia.* It is discovered that a firm in Sioux City **slaughters cheap ranch horses,** and ships the product to Jersey City as "dried beef."

—— In **a train wreck and fire** on the Rock Island Railroad 11 lives are lost; one man is arrested for wrecking the train.

Aug. 14. *Eng.* The *Satanita* **defeats the** *Britannia* in a race at Ryde; the *Vigilant* is not in the race.

Aug. 15. *New York.* The Cunard Line steamer *Campania* arrives after making the passage from Queenstown in **five days, nine hours, and 29 minutes,** over three hours less than the run of any other steamer. (See p. 471, Aug. 31.)

Aug. 18. *Chicago.* Four French exhibitors, having had goods in the Manufactures Building at the time of the fire on Jan. 8, commence action against the **World's Columbian Exposition** Company for $16,000 damages.

Aug. 20. The Bering-Sea fleet officers report **the number of seals** at the seal islands to be much less than in former years.

Aug. 21. *New York.* Julius de Marcus and Mrs. Juliette Fournier, of Brooklyn, are **found shot and dead in Central Park,** having committed suicide through love-craze.

Aug. 23. *Va.* J. M. Winstead, president of the Piedmont and People's Savings-bank, of Greensboro, N. C., **jumps from a City Hall tower** in Richmond, a height of 170 feet, and is terribly mangled.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Sept. 12. *D. C.* Charles G. Sawtelle is commissioned colonel — quartermaster department. [Oct. 8. John W. Barringer — sustenance department. Oct. 25. Royal T. Frank — 1st artillery. Nov. 10. Edwin V. Sumner — 7th cavalry. Nov. 26. Daingerfield Parker — 18th infantry. Dec. 31. Mar. I. Ludington — quartermaster department.]

Sept. 17. *D. C.* The War Department issues an order concentrating the army, and doing away with several posts.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Aug. 25. *Wyo.* Grasshoppers are devouring the grass in Cheyenne.

Aug. 26. *Tex.* Boll-worms are destroying a large portion of the cotton-crop in Dallas County.

Sept. 1. *Tex.* Hundreds of lives are lost in the floods.

Sept. 3. *Mich., Minn., Wis.* The forest fires are partially quenched by rain.

The total number of lives lost is estimated at from 800 to 1,200; relief work is in progress in the stricken territory.

Sept. 4. The members of the Cook Arctic Expedition arrive at North Sydney, Cape Breton, on a fishing-schooner, the *Miranda* having been abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. [Sept. 11. Arrive in New York.]

Sept. 7. *Pa.* The largest steel plate yet made is rolled at Chester by the Wellman Iron and Steel Works; it is 450 inches long, 130 wide, and 1¼ thick.

Sept. 8. *N. J.* An oil-well is discovered on a farm in Finderne.

—— *Pa.* A cloudburst at Bethlehem causes much damage.

Sept. 15. *New York.* The relief steamer *Falcon* returns from the Arctic to Newfoundland with all the members of the Peary expedition except Peary and two companions, who are to spend another year in the polar region.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Aug. 27. Shaw, D. B., M. C. for Mich., A40.
—— Thaxter, Celia, author, A58.
Aug. 28. Stevens, Simon, lawyer, abolitionist, A64.
Sept. 1. Banks, Nathaniel P., maj.-gen., editor, lawyer, M. C., Gov. of Mass., speaker, A78.
Sept. 2. Kirkwood, Samuel J., Gov. of Ia., secretary of interior, A81.
Sept. 4. Willing, James C., president Columbian University, A69.
Sept. 5. Stoneman, George, Gov. of Cal., gen., A72.
Sept. 7. Talladee, C. W., inventor, A64.
Sept. 11. Pico Pio, Gov. of the two Californias, A94.
Sept. 14. McCauley, E. Y., rear-adm. U. S. N., A67.

CHURCH.

1894 Sept. 1. *Pa.* The Poles and Greek Catholics of Hazleton form a new church, to be known as the American Catholic.

Sept. 17. *New York.* The German Roman Catholic Central Verein, with 110 delegates in attendance, is in session.

LETTERS.

1894 Aug. 26. *N. Y.* Allen Barlow of Binghamton leaves all his property, valued at $100,000, to found an industrial training-school in that city.

Aug. 28. *N. Y.* Judge Bartlett denies the application to compel school principals to admit pupils who refuse to be vaccinated.

Sept. 15. *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention passes the Educational and the Charities amendments, the latter providing for educational requirements in sectarian charitable institutions.

SOCIETY.

1894 Aug. 25. *Ill.* A railroad detective is shot by masked train-robbers on a train near Deerfield.

—— *La.* Louis O. Desforges, city councilman of New Orleans, is indicted on the charge of soliciting a bribe of $7,500 from the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

—— *Mich.* Three members of the Detroit School Board — Messrs. Walsh, Liphardt, and Lichtenberg — are held for trial on the charge of bribery in connection with school supplies.

—— *N. Y.* The American Bar Association at Saratoga elects James C. Carter, of New York City, its president.

Aug. 26. *Tex.* Hubbell Smith, charged with forgery, is arrested in Fort Worth; $560,000 in cash, stocks, and bonds are found upon him.

Aug. 27. *Chicago.* George M. Pullman testifies before the National Labor Commission.

(AUG. 29.) The commission finishes the hearing of testimony.

—— *N. Y.* John J. Huber kills himself after attempting to kill his boarding-mistress in Brooklyn because she refuses to leave her husband.

Aug. 28. *Colo.* Gov. Waite is arrested on a charge of unlawfully opening and retaining a letter; he is released on bond. [Aug. 31. Acquitted.]

—— *Ky.* The Breckinridge Congressional election contest is developing much personal bitterness.

—— *La.* Councilman Numa Douboussat of New Orleans is arrested after taking a bribe of $100 to vote for an ordinance pending in the City Council.

Aug. 31. *La.* The New Orleans grand jury adjourns after indicting 11 councilmen and the city engineer for bribery.

—— *New York.* Charles Fiegenbaum kills Josephine Hoffman, a widow, at whose house he boarded.

—— *N. Y.* Judge Gaynor decides the Act not unconstitutional that makes it a crime to receive betting money outside of a race-track.

Sept. 1. *Ark.* Ten of a gang of 20 counterfeiters captured in Arkansas are in the penitentiary awaiting trial.

—— *Kan.* Two masked men enter a bank at Tescott, kill the cashier, and, securing a considerable amount of money, start South.

—— *N. Y.* The Non-sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics in Brooklyn is formally opened.

—— *Tenn.* Six negroes are taken from a deputy-sheriff by lynchers, shot and killed at Millington, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Sept. 2. *N. J.* Edward Mehaffey, while drunk, kicks his wife to death, in Harrison, because she refuses to give him money she had saved to pay debts.

Sept. 3. *N. Y.* The American Social Science Association begins its annual session in Saratoga.

The new Odd Fellows' Home at Lockport is dedicated with imposing ceremonies; Grand Sire C. L. Campbell making the principal address.

—— *New York.* A strike of several thousand garment-workers begins in this city and Brooklyn with the object of abolishing the "sweating" system.

[Sept. 4. A number of clothing contractors accept the terms of the striking garment-workers. Tailor strikers in Brooklyn invade a shop, sack it, and assault the proprietors. Sept. 6. The strikers win. Sept. 19. The manufacturers, having failed to ratify the agreement entered, 3,000 employees continue the strike.]

—— Labor Day is observed throughout the United States.

Sept. 4. *Chicago.* The hearing of the contempt cases against President Debs and other officers of the American Railway Union is renewed.

—— B. F. Gaston, who has been swindling negroes by a bogus scheme of emigration to Africa, is killed by enraged victims.

Sept. 5. *Pa.* Another strike is on in the southern end of the coke-region between Uniontown and Fair Chance.

—— *Wis.* Four ex-supervisors, three present supervisors, and four contractors are arraigned in Milwaukee, charged with conspiracy to defraud the county.

Sept. 6. *New York.* Police Superintendent Byrnes makes a report to the Police Board of the abuses existing in the force; the board unanimously dismisses Capt. John T. Stephenson, and resolves to abolish the position of ward man.

Sept. 8. *Ga.* Union and non-union longshoremen fight a pitched battle in Savannah.

Sept. 9. *La.* Link Waggoner, a noted desperado, is shot and killed by a mob in the parish jail at Minden.

Sept. 10. *Miss.* The governor and other officials are arrested on the charge of imitating U. S. currency in the issue of money warrants designed for circulation in payment of State obligations.

—— *Pa.* The Grand Army of the Republic meets in its 28th National Encampment at Pittsburg. [Col. Thomas G. Lawler, commander-in-chief.]

Sept. 11. *Ky.* The attendance at a barbecue given at Paris by the supporters of Mr. Owens, the opponent of Breckenridge, is estimated at nearly 25,000.

Sept. 12. *Ariz.* Two masked men hold up a stage and rob the passengers of valuables and $500 in coin.

Sept. 14. *La.* A suit for the impeachment of Mayor Fitzpatrick is begun in a New Orleans court on behalf of 25 representative citizens.

—— *N. Y.* A race-fight occurs at New Rochelle; three white men are shot, and several negroes are arrested.

Sept. 15. *Cal.* The Idaho stage is held up ten miles north of Ukiah by a masked highwayman, and the Wells-Fargo treasure-box taken.

—— *N. C.* Fifteen farmers of Guilford, tried for forcing four Mormon missionaries out of the county, are acquitted.

—— *Utah.* Enoch Davies, **wife-murderer, is shot by order of court at Lehi Junction.**

Sept. 16. *N. Y.* Farmer Whittemore's wife is killed, and he and his daughter are badly injured **at Glens Falls** by Leonard Blodgett, a farm-hand; the criminal is being sought for by several hundred men.

—— *I. T.* **The Doolin gang, in revenge, string an Indian up by his heels, and shoot him through the head, near Minco.**

Sept. 17. *Pa.* Carrieri and Levato, private bankers in the Italian quarters in Pittsburg, flee, **taking with them about $10,000 of deposits.**

—— *N. Mex.* **Striking miners** on the Santa Fé system resume work.

Sept. 18. *Chicago.* **Gamblers resist a raid on their headquarters** by detectives; while the fight is going on the proprietor, Harry Varnell, secures from a neighboring magistrate warrants for the arrest of the detectives.

—— *Mo.* **Masked robbers** attempt to hold up a Santa Fé train; armed men on board give them a hot reception; the engineer is shot.

STATE.

1894 Aug. 23. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: There is no quorum; the House receives the report of the committee on the **armor-plate frauds;** the Carnegie Company is found guilty of gross neglect of duty, and the charges are sustained.

Secretary Carlisle directs that the **U. S. flag shall be displayed** over all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department during business hours, unless stormy weather prevents.

—— *S. Dak.* Charles H. Sheldon (Rep.) is nominated for governor, and a platform adopted declaring for free silver.

Aug. 24. *D. C.* **Congress:** Both Houses pass a resolution for an **adjournment** *sine die* on Tuesday, Aug. 28.

Aug. 25. *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention favors the abolition of prison contract labor.

Aug. 26. *D. C.* The Administration decides to recognize the sovereignty of Nicaragua over the **Mosquito reservation.**

—— *U. S.* The Central Labor Union decides to unite with the People's Party in the fall election campaign.

Aug. 27. *D. C.* **Congress:** No quorum present in either House.

Aug. 28. *U. S.* **The Wilson Tariff Bill becomes law** without President Cleveland's signature.

The Income Tax Appendix to the Tariff Bill provides for a tax of 2 per cent on incomes above $4,000; it lays a tax of two cents on every pack of playing-cards, and $1.10 on each gallon of proof liquor, and the same tax on nine gallons below proof.

—— *D. C.* **The 53d Congress;** the second session ends.

Sept. 1. *U. S.* Canada accepts **the lumber reciprocity** provision of the new Tariff Law.

Sept. 3. *Ark.* **The Democrats elect** their state ticket by 30,000 plurality; the Populists fail to carry a single county.

—— *Sp.* **Spain cancels the reciprocity treaty** between the United States and Cuba.

Sept. 4. *Nev.* Senator **John P. Jones,** a Republican for over twenty years, **joins the Populists** because of the attitude of the Republicans toward silver.

Sept. 5. *Colo.* David H. Waite (Pop.) is nominated for governor.

—— *N. H.* Charles A. Busiel (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 6. *New York.* The citizens' meeting called by the Chamber of Commerce issues an address asking for support in the **movement against Tammany Hall,** and provides for a Committee of Seventy.

—— *Wis.* George W. Peck (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 11. *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention passes several amendments, including one to **abolish coroners.**

Sept. 12. *Colo.* H. W. McIntyre (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *Nev.* The Democratic Convention demands **unlimited silver coinage.**

—— *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention passes an amendment **prohibiting free railroad passes and prison contract labor.**

—— *Utah.* The Republican Convention declares for **free silver** coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Sept. 14. *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention passes an amendment for **separate municipal elections.**

Sept. 17. *La.* **The Sugar-Planters' Convention** at New Orleans unanimously decides to join the Republican party on national issues, as it favors a protective tariff.

—— *Nev.* **Senator John P. Jones,** having joined the Populists, is asked by the Republicans to resign his seat.

Sept. 18. *N. Y.* Levi P. Morton (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Aug. 24. *New York.* The American Line steamer *New York* arrives after making the trip from Southampton in **six days, eight hours, 38 minutes**—one hour less than any previous record.

—— *Wash.* **A fire in a mine** imprisons the men at work; 37 bodies are brought to the surface.

Aug. 27. *N. H.* **Forest fires in the Blue Hills** burn over 400 acres of woodland, destroying 2,000,000 of cut timber, 1,600 cords of wood, and 100 cords of bark, besides much standing timber.

—— *Mo.* **By the collapse of a bridge** over a ravine at Fairmount Park, Kansas City, 20 persons are injured.

Aug. 28. *Mich.* **Forest fires** destroy property to the value of over $1,000,000.

—— *New York.* The cable-steamer *Mackay-Bennett* arrives.

She has cable on board, to connect New York with Waterville, Ireland, by way of Coney Island, and Canso, Nova Scotia.

Aug. 30. *D. C.* A convention to promote **Southern development** is opened in Washington.

Aug. 31. *New York.* The Cunard Line steamer *Lucania* arrives, after making the voyage from Queenstown in **five days, eight hours, and 38 minutes**—the quickest western trip yet made.

—— *Ire.* The *Campania,* of the Cunard line, arrives at Queenstown after lowering the eastern trip by one hour and 13 minutes, having made it in **five days, 10 hours, and 47 minutes.**

Sept. 1. *N. Y.* Atty.-Gen. Hancock of Albany decides that **steamers and steam-cars having liquor licenses** may sell while temporarily in dock or at station, as well as in transit.

—— *Tex.* **In the vicinity of Uvalde 300 miles of railroad track are under water,** and heavy rain is still falling.

Sept. 2. *N. J.* Two excursionists are killed and several injured by **a rear-end train collision** on the West Jersey Railroad in Camden.

—— *Wis.* **Hundreds of lives are lost,** about 12 towns and villages burned, and an enormous amount of property is destroyed **in the Northwest by forest fires.** Cornell University loses heavily, having $1,000,000 invested around Long Lake in pine lands that are completely divested of standing trees.

Sept. 3. *Colo.* **The Irrigation Convention** begins its session in Denver.

—— *Sp.* A decree canceling the reciprocity treaty between Spain and the United States in regard to Cuba is gazetted in Madrid, to go into effect as soon as the new customs tariff in America is enforced.

—— *Tex.* Over 1,000 men begin work **repairing 40 miles** of the Southern Pacific Railroad destroyed by a flood.

Sept. 4. *Minn.* **Over 400 bodies of forest-fire victims** are recognized; medical aid reaches Hinckley and Pine City; 16 towns are destroyed, 20 partly burned, and 24 counties affected.

—— *Mich.* **The fires** in the woods are being checked or extinguished by rain.

Sept. 5. *N. Y.* The Standard Oil Company secures **control of all the Brooklyn gas-companies** except the Williamsburg and Nassau.

Sept. 8±. *Minn.* **The death-list** in Pine County alone by forest fire is 700.

—— *O.* **The centennial celebration** at Defiance overcrowds the city.

Sept. 9. *Minn.* **Forest fires** fanned by the wind are again threatening several towns; inhabitants are fleeing to places of refuge.

Sept. 10. *O.* **The town of Dalton is** burned by an incendiary fire; loss, $250,000.

Sept. 11. *Mich.* **Forest fires are again** raging. [Sept. 15. Quenched by rain.]

Sept. 13. *Mo.* **A train is blown from the track** by a wind-storm; two persons are killed and 20 injured.

—— *Pa.* McKeesport **celebrates the centennial** of its settlement.

Sept. 14. *Nev.* The *New York,* of the American Line, arrives, after making the passage from Southampton **in six days, seven hours, and 14 minutes.**

Sept. 15. *Pa.* **A fire** in the business section of Scranton **causes a loss of $300,000;** three firemen are badly injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Oct. 4. *Phila.* The Union League Club tenders a reception to Adm. Benham, and presents him with a gold medal for his heroic action at Rio Janeiro. (See Brazil.)

Oct. 8. *D. C.* Michael R. Morgan is commissioned brigadier-general — subsistence department.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Sept. 26. The great West India cyclone reaches the Florida and Georgia coasts; it causes great damage to the cotton and rice crops.

Oct. 13. *Cal.* Mammoth caverns (surpassing the Kentucky Mammoth Cave) are discovered in the Guyamaca range, in Southern California.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Sept. 26. Thompson, Launt, sculptor, A61.
Sept. 30. Blakeman, B., publisher, A70.
Oct. 3. Swing, David, clergyman, college professor, A64.
Oct. 7. Holmes, Oliver Wendell, poet, author, A85.
— Curtin, Andrew G., war Gov., A77.

CHURCH.

1894 Sept. 23. *New York.* The 37th anniversary of the Fulton Street Prayer-meeting is celebrated.

Sept. 24. *N. Y.* The Biennial Conference of the American Unitarian Association begins at Saratoga.

Sept. 26. *New York.* A Holiness Convention is in session, with a large attendance of delegates.

Sept. 29. *New York.* A monastic brotherhood is instituted in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York by Bishop Potter, the members taking vows of celibacy for a term of five years.

Oct. 2. *N. J.* Judge Van Syckel, in his charge to the grand jury at Elizabeth, says that lotteries at church fairs and festivals are illegal.

Oct. 10. *Phila.* The annual conference of the Roman Catholic archbishops in the United States is in secret session.

Oct. 14. *N. Y.* The golden jubilee of Rev. Sylvester Malone, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of SS. Peter and Paul of Brooklyn, is celebrated.

LETTERS.

1894 Sept. 19. The German Verein resolves that "we do not ask for our school-work any State subvention; we assume most willingly these sacrifices to secure the eternal and the temporal welfare of our children."

Sept. 21. The plans for the Roman Catholic Summer School of America, to be of six weeks' duration, are arranged; in connection with this system reading-circles are to be formed.

Sept. 28. *N. J.* The students of Princeton at a mass-meeting decide that hazing ought to be abolished.

Oct. 2. *Pa.* Thaddeus Stevens's will is sustained after 20 years of litigation; an Industrial School is to be established in Lancaster.

SOCIETY.

1894 Sept. 18. *New York.* Dr. Parkhurst, speaking before a branch of the City Vigilance League, says there is no part of the city government that is not corrupt, even the judges paying money for their places on the bench.

— *Phila.* The United Typothetæ Convention begins its eighth annual session.

Sept. 19. *Chicago.* Judge Gibbons directs a judgment of ouster against the Whisky Trust; its existence is declared illegal.

Sept. 20. *Boston.* Five thousand garment-makers strike for shorter hours and higher wages. [Sept. 24. 1,000 return to work. Sept. 27. Many return under favorable terms.]

— *Okla.* Farmers capture Perry Cook near Lincoln with several stolen horses in his possession; they lynch him.

Sept. 21. *Ky.* At Lexington J. D. Livingstone is stabbed by Col. Breckinridge's son, Desha.

— *N. J.* The Newark garment-workers go out on a strike.

— *New York.* Several men hold up an Eighth Avenue street-car, and after robbing the passengers make their escape; one suspect is arrested.

The National Society of Electro-Therapeutists holds its annual meeting; Dr. W. L. Jackson is elected president.

Sept. 22. *New York.* The shirt-makers vote to go out on strike for higher wages.

— *N. Y.* Excise Commissioner Krug of Newtown is arraigned for accepting a bribe, and held for trial in the sum of $3,500.

Constitutional Convention Delegates Kurth and Deterling of the Sixth District of Brooklyn are arrested, and held in $1,000 bonds to appear for trial on the charge of bribery brought against them by the Albany *Argus*. [Dec. 5. Discharged by the Albany grand jury.]

Sept. 23. *Ark.* Prof. G. F. Ellis is mortally wounded by President G. L. Bryant of the Texarkana Interstate Normal and Business College; the latter is arrested.

— *N. J.* After holding up near 100 people on a road near Newark, tramps to the number of about 40 are dispersed by a dozen men armed with sticks; five are arrested.

Sept. 25. *New York.* A Builders' League is organized for fighting labor-unions and walking delegates.

— *O.* The body of General Freight Agent J. B. Caven, of the Valley Railroad Company, is found riddled with bullets in a street in Cleveland.

Sept. 27. *D. C.* H. W. Howgate, former chief of Weather Bureau at Washington, is arrested on the charge of stealing $370,000 of government funds.

Sept. 28. *New York.* George Appo, who gave testimony before the Lexow Senate Committee against the "green goods" men, is found with his throat badly cut.

— *Pa.* R. Armstrong of Allegheny City is convicted of offering a bribe of $300 to Councilman John Born to vote for a certain engineer for the new water-works.

Sept. 30. *Minn.* Seven lives are sacrificed by a drunken husband and father at Chaska by driving his team into the river.

Oct. 1. *D. C.* The grand jury indicts Messrs. Havemeyer, Searles, and Seymour for refusing to testify before the Senate Sugar Investigating Committee.

— The U. S. Court of Appeals reverses Judge Jenkins's decision regarding strikes in the case of the Northern Pacific employees; he affirms the right to abandon a train.

— *Ky.* Many illicit stills are destroyed; over 100 moonshiners are to be tried in Louisville.

Oct. 3. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals renders another labor decision supporting Judge Ricks in denying an engineer's right to abandon a train.

Oct. 4. *Ia.* The Society of the Army of the Tennessee at its meeting in Council Bluffs elects its officers; Gen. Granville M. Dodge, president.

Oct. 5. *Chicago.* Ex-Gov. J. T. Beveridge and two others are arrested on the charge of using the mails in the interest of a lottery scheme.

— *Ind.* After a fight with bank-robbers near Bloomfield, one of them is shot and three run down; $6,100 of bank funds is found in their possession.

— *O.* County Commissioners Cassidy, McDonald, and Biggert are indicted at Columbus for bribery and misconduct in office.

Oct. 6. *Tex.* Henry Gibson, colored, is lynched at Fairfield by unknown parties.

— *Mich.* The City Council of Grand Haven orders the closing of all restaurants, livery-stables, cigar-stores, newsstands, and drug-stores, on Sunday, in accordance with law.

Oct. 7. *Ind.* John McCarthy, failing to obtain a liquor license in Bushville, shoots J. G. Wolf, of the committee opposing his application.

— *O.* Four leading druggists of Cincinnati are arrested for selling adulterated drugs.

Oct. 8. *N. Y.* The Commercial Travelers' Home Association of America meets in Binghamton.

They give a reception and banquet to Gov. Flower, of New York, and Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania, at the State Armory.

— *S. C.* The Dispensary Law is declared constitutional by the Supreme Court.

— *New York.* Six thousand cloak-makers vote to go on strike in New York and neighboring cities to assist the 1,500 who are out.

[Oct. 11. In New York they are attacked by the police when holding a mass-meeting. Oct. 12. They obtain their demands and the strike ends.]

Oct. 11. *N. Y.* The Indian Mohonk Conference is in session.

Oct. 12. *Cal.* The Lakeport stage is held up by a highwayman near Pieta Station, and the Wells-Fargo box taken. Two robbers hold up the overland express near Sacramento, and secure $50,000.

— *D. C.* Two employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington are charged with stealing more than 200,000 postage-stamps.

— *Ind.* The 18th annual convention of the American Humane Association at Evansville closes its session; John G. Shortall of Chicago, president.

—— *New York.* **A woman's movement against Tammany is organized.**

—— *Va.* **A train is held up by seven masked men** near Quantico: its safe is plundered of about $180,000; $1,000 reward is offered for the arrest of any of the robbers.

Oct. 13. *Colo.* Masked men **rob a gambling-house** in Denver while in full operation, securing about $400.

—— *Pa.* **A boy is shot** and killed, and four persons are badly injured, in **a drunken riot** at Maltby, a small Hungarian settlement near Wilkesbarre.

Oct. 15. *D. C.* The young Japanese **Prince Yamashina** and traveling companions arrive in Washington.

—— *O.* Clarence Robinson confesses at Cleveland that he and his wife murdered **Montgomery Gibbs**, the Buffalo lawyer. [Oct. 18. Indicted.]

—— *Ore.* The Pacific Express office in The Dalles is robbed of $14,000 at an early hour.

Oct. 17. *Chicago.* **An international anti-gambling association** is formed.

—— *Mass.* A large number of Fall River **weavers strike again**, after a brief resumption of work. [Oct. 27. The strikers yield, and decide to resume work.]

—— *New York.* **The Brotherhood of Tailors** celebrates with a big parade and mass-meeting their deliverance from the "sweating" system, and the abolition of piece-work.

—— *O.* **A mob of would-be lynchers** is fired on by militiamen at Washington Court House; two men are killed and several wounded; the prisoner is a negro convicted of assault on a white woman, and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

Oct. 18. *Fla.* **Fifteen hundred cigar-makers go on strike.**

STATE.

1894 Sept. 19. *Conn.* O. Vincent Coffin (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

—— *O.* The Democratic State Convention adopts **a free-silver plank** and a resolution in favor of the popular election of Senators.

—— *S. C.* John Gary Evans (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 20. *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention passes an amendment for **home rule for cities.**

—— *Neb.* The Democrats **favor fusion** with the Populists.

Sept. 21. *N. J.* The commission revising the judicial system practically completes its labors at Trenton, and the changes proposed are published.

—— *N. Y.* The Constitutional Convention passes an amendment prohibiting **pool-selling** and all forms of gambling.

Sept. 22. *Ky.* The official canvass in the Ashland District gives W. C. Owens as Representative in Congress a plurality of 225 over W. C. P. Breckinridge.

Sept. 25. *N. C.* The Republicans favor fusion with the Populists.

Sept. 26. *N. Y.* Senator D. B. Hill (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Sept. 27. *D. C.* President Cleveland **issues a proclamation** granting amnesty to persons convicted of polygamy.

—— *Neb.* **Six counties bolt the fusion ticket** of Democrats and Populists, and nominate **a straight Democratic ticket.**

Sept. 28. *Conn.* Ernest Cady (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

—— *N. Y.* **The amendments** of the Constitutional Convention are to be submitted to vote in three sections, as follows: 1. The legislative apportionment. 2. The canals. 3. All the rest. The Convention **adopts the proposed Constitution.** Vote, 95–75. [Sept. 29. Adjourns.]

Oct. 2. *N. J.* The Legislature meets, and passes a resolution for adjournment *sine die.*

—— *N. Y.* The Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention **issue an address** arraigning the Republicans for partisanship.

Oct. 3. *Ark.* **At Little Rock a tornado** kills four persons, while several are missing, and many injured; property worth $1,000,000 is destroyed.

—— ± *Wis.* Settlers in the Black Brook section, near Grantsburg, **burned out by forest fires,** are in a pitiable condition.

Oct. 4. *D. C.* Action begins at Washington to compel the Treasury **to pay sugar bounties** for the year ending June 30, 1895.

—— *New York.* The Committee of Seventy, the Good Government clubs, and several anti-Tammany organizations agree with the Republicans on **a municipal ticket**; W. L. Strong, a Republican business man, and John W. Goff, the counsel of the Lexow Committee, are nominated respectively for mayor and recorder. [Oct. 9. This ticket is indorsed by the State Democracy faction and the Anti-Tammany Democracy; also, Oct. 12, by the Republican County Convention. Nov. 6. The ticket is elected.]

—— *O.* The Democratic Executive Committee issues an address declaring that **the tariff is settled,** and that the money question is the chief issue now before the people.

Oct. 6. *Mass.* Fred. T. Greenhalge (Rep.) is nominated for governor.

Oct. 8. *Mass.* William E. Russell (Dem.) is nominated for governor.

Oct. 9. *N. Y.* The Anti-Hill or Independent State Democrats nominate a third gubernatorial ticket, placing **Everett P. Wheeler** at the head, and accept Lockwood and Brown of the regular Democratic ticket.

Oct. 10. *New York.* **The Tammany County Convention** nominates Nathan Strauss for mayor and Frederick Smyth for recorder.

Oct. 12. *D. C.* District Judge McComas refuses to issue a mandamus directing Secretary Carlisle to pay the sugar bounty this year.

Oct. 13. *D. C.* The grand jury in Washington indicts H. O. Havemeyer and J. E. Searles of **the Sugar Trust,** and A. L. Seymour, a New York broker, for refusal to answer questions by the Senate Investigation Committee. [Oct. 18. The president and treasurer are arraigned in Washington on the charge of contempt of the Senate, and held in $5,000 bail each.]

—— *U. S.* The deficit in the national revenues since Sept. 1 is over $18,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Sept. 22. *Kan.* **Land caves in** at the junction of Harvey, Butler, and Marion Counties to the depth of 35 feet; the cave-ins extend in a crooked, stream-like course a distance of 24 miles.

Sept. 23±. *Ia.—Minn.* About 75 persons are killed and many times that number injured **by the storm** in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota.

—— *Ore.* Portland **loses** three lives, $2,000,000, and one steamer by fire.

Sept. 25. *Chicago.* Gov. Altgeld alleges that **the Pullman Company** has escaped taxation on about one-third of its assets.

Sept. 28. *Chicago.* **A fountain** given by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Chautauqua County, is unveiled in the corridor of Willard Hall; Miss Willard makes the address.

Sept. 29. *Ia.* A Chicago Great Western passenger-train **is saved from plunging through a burned bridge** between Dundee and Lamont by a seven-year-old girl, who flags the train with her red apron.

—— *U. S.* Nearly all the **tin-plate mills** close because of controversies respecting wages.

Sept. 30. *Pa.* **The entombed miners** at the Northwest Colliery at Simpson, near Carbondale, are rescued.

Oct. 4±. *Fla.* At Key West 50 victims of wrecks caused by the **recent storm are washed ashore.**

Oct. 5. *Mich.* Six men are killed and 12 injured **by falling walls** at a fire in Detroit.

Oct. 6. *Ala.* One man is killed and four persons hurt by **a train falling through a bridge** over the Coosa River at Anniston.

—— *Pa.* **A new wheel trust is formed,** which controls nearly all the factories west of the Alleghanies.

Oct. 7. *Tenn.* **An express-train is wrecked** by unknown persons on the Southern Railway, near Bristol.

Oct. 11. *N. Y.* The members of the President's Cabinet attend the ceremonies at the dedication of the old **Holland Purchase Land Office at Batavia,** to the memory of Robert Morris, the financier of the American Revolution; Secretary Carlisle delivers the address.

—— *Pa.* **Twenty-seven boilers explode** at a Shamokin colliery; five men are killed and six injured.

Oct. 13. *Miss.* **Biloxi** is nearly destroyed by fire; loss, $200,000.

Oct. 14. *La.* Near New Orleans 15 persons are injured and $40,000 worth of railroad property is destroyed by a train collision at a crossing.

Oct. 16. *N. Y.* **Kingston celebrates the 117th anniversary** of the burning of the town by the British.

—— *Tex.* **Fire** destroys property at Houston valued at $500,000.

Oct. 18. **The Northern Pacific Railroad** report shows a deficit of over $6,000,000 for the year.

—— *Mass.* Attleboro begins a two days' celebration of the 200th anniversary of its incorporation.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Oct. 25. *D. C.* James W. Forsyth is commissioned brigadier-general — general officer.

Nov. 8. *D. C.* **Gen. O. O. Howard is retired** from the active list of the regular army.

Nov. 9. *D. C.* **Gen. Alexander McD. McCook** is promoted to the office of major-general, and succeeds Gen. Howard.

Nov. 10. *D. C.* **Rear-Adm. Gherardi is retired,** having reached the age of limitation, after 48 years' service in the navy.

Gen. Miles is assigned to the Department of the Coast, Gen. Ruger to command at Chicago, and Gen. Forsyth to California.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Oct. 19. *N. Y.* **A monument to the memory of the Tarrytown heroes** of the Revolution is unveiled in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

Oct. 24. *Phila.* **An equestrian statue of Gen. George B. McClellan** is unveiled.

Nov. 5. *New York.* **A new wing of the Museum of Art** is opened.

Nov. 15. *Okla.* **A blinding sandstorm** occurs; it is especially severe in the Cherokee Strip. The authorities order fires extinguished in the business section of Guthrie.

Nov. 18. *New York.* The statue of **Thorwaldsen** is unveiled in Central Park.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Oct. 19. Booth, Samuel, mayor of Brooklyn, A76.
Oct. 21. Bedle, Joseph D., Gov. of N. J., jurist, A63.
— Winslow, Samuel, mayor of Worcester, A67.
Oct. 25. Hopkins, W. E., com. U. S. N., A73.
— Ford, John Bruce, publisher, A78.
Oct. 26. Alexander, S. D., clergyman, A75.
Oct. 30. Peterson, R. E., founder *Peterson's Magazine*, A82.
Nov. 16. **McCosh, James,** president Princeton, author, Pres. clergyman, A83.
— Winthrop, Robert C., philanthropist, litterateur, A85.
Nov. 17. Shedd, William G. T., prof., A74.

CHURCH.

1894 Oct. 19. *New York.* Archbishop Corrigan secures a branch of the **Sulpician Order of Priests of Canada.**

Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army arrives from Montreal.

Oct. 22. *New York.* Gen. Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, is given a grand reception in Union Square; clergymen welcome him in an address.

Oct. 23. *Mass.* The convention of the **American Missionary Association** opens at Lowell.

— *New York.* A second great meeting of the **Salvation Army** to welcome Gen. Booth is held in Carnegie Music Hall, Chauncey M. Depew making the address.

Oct. 25. *Pa.* The Pittsburg conference of the Evangelical Church, representing 100 congregations, votes to establish the **New Evangelical Church.**

Nov. 1. *New York.* Prayers are offered at the Greek chapel for the repose of the soul of the dead Czar.

Nov. 8. *N. Y.* **The resignation of Dr. Talmage** as pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle is accepted.

Nov. 13-15. *Mich.* **The Baptist Congress,** representing the Baptist churches throughout the country, is in session at Detroit.

LETTERS.

1894 Nov. 12. *Pa.* The Pennsylvania Supreme Court sustains the decision of a lower court refusing to **enjoin Catholic nuns from wearing their garb** while performing their duties as teachers in public schools.

Nov. 15. *New York.* The formal opening of the **Teachers College** in its new building takes place with suitable ceremonies and addresses.

SOCIETY.

1894 Oct. 19. *Tex.* **Four masked men hold up a train,** and secure over $4,000.

Oct. 21. *I. T.* **Robbers hold up a train** on the Missouri Pacific Railway; they shoot and wound several passengers, but secure little booty. [Two hundred men are called out to pursue them.]

Oct. 22. *N. Y.* Mayor Schieren lays the corner-stone of **the German Hospital** in Brooklyn, after a parade by a large number of German organizations.

— *N. Y.* Patrick Riley, an expert dynamiter, is committed to White Plains jail on the charge of attempting to **blow up a large frame building** occupied by about 100 Italian laborers.

— *New York.* **Ex-Police Sergeant Liebers,** indicted for blackmail, surrenders himself.

Oct. 23. *Tenn.* A colored woman, divorced from her husband in Shelby County, is allowed $2 a month alimony.

— *Chicago.* **Hoodlums attack a train** and burn cars in one of the suburbs.

Oct. 24. *O.* The national convention of the **Phi Gamma Delta College Fraternity** opens in Columbus for a three days' session; 150 delegates are present.

— *Chicago.* A Russian emigrant, Simon Rauskin, **breaks windows when refused work,** and stones the officer who arrests him.

— *I. T.* **The Cook gang raid towns,** and rob cotton-pickers at work; a strong force of Indian police and deputy-marshals are in pursuit of the criminals.

[Oct. 29. Five of the outlaws are taken. Nov. 4. Two officers and one of the Cook gang are killed and two other outlaws wounded. Nov. 9. The gang raids Lenapah, I. T., killing one man and robbing a store. Nov. 14. It holds up a train of cars in Indian Territory; large rewards are offered for the capture of the outlaws. Nov. 17. The marshals surround the gang and kill "Cherokee Bill." Nov. 19. The officials request the assistance of U. S. troops. Nov. 23. Two of the gang are arrested. Nov. 25. Several more arrested. Nov. 28. Four more are taken.]

— *N. J.* Clemens Warner is **stabbed** and killed at Sayreville by W. Hart, who escapes.

Oct. 25. *New York.* **The Woman's Municipal League** holds a mass-meeting in Cooper Union; President Low, C. S. Fairchild, Henry George, and Dr. Parkhurst make addresses.

Oct. 26. *Conn.* J. A. Francis, teller of the City Bank of Hartford, is in jail on the charge of being a defaulter for about $23,000.

Oct. 27. *N. Y.* **The post-office** at Brewsters is **robbed** of between $400 and $500 in cash and stamps.

Oct. 28. *O.* **Incendiaries burn the home of J. S. Coxey** (Coxey's Army), near Massillon.

— *Pa.* A miners' boarding-house near Wilkesbarre is wrecked by unknown dynamiters; three men are killed and several wounded.

Oct. 30. *Chicago.* A clerk is overpowered and about $6,000 worth of **jewelry and watches stolen** from a jewelry store by two robbers, who make their escape.

Oct. 31. *Ky.* **A mob** in Crittenden County lynches "Eddy" Martin because **he refused to turn State's evidence against his friend, Pauper Commissioner Goode.**

Nov. 1. *Chicago.* T. Brady is arrested with three others for **holding up a street-car** and attempting to rob its passengers, taking from one a diamond pin.

Nov. 2. *New York.* The grand jury indicts more **police-officers for bribery.**

Nov. 3. *N. Y.* **Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage,** after an all-around-the-world tour, arrives in Brooklyn.

— *N. Y.* William Gipps, of Buffalo, **kills his mother** and seriously wounds his father.

Nov. 7. *Chicago.* Several men are shot at the polls; a defeated candidate shoots two men, and a gang of eight men fire volleys at election officers at one polling-place, wounding three men; no arrests are made.

— *Tex.* W. A. Turner, express-agent at Wylie Station, is arrested, charged with **taking $1,500** from a Wells-Fargo Express Company envelope, and substituting paper.

Nov. 8. *O.* Ex-Treasurer Mandru's accounts in Stark County **show a shortage of $19,444;** false and duplicate entries appear in the cash-book.

Nov. 9. *O.* The First National Bank at Oberlin is broken into and **robbed of about $500 in silver.**

Nov. 10. *Ala.* **Four thousand negroes** are preparing to leave for Liberia, Africa, under the auspices of the **International Migration Society.**

— *Md.* The 20th annual convention of the **American Bankers' Association** begins in Baltimore.

Nov. 11. *New York.* Charles Miller, watchman in a stone-works at Harlem, is found murdered; there is no clue to the perpetrators of the crime.

Nov. 13. *La.* **The Knights of Labor** meet in convention in New Orleans.

Nov. 16. *O.* The 21st national convention of the **Woman's Christian Temperance Union** meets in Cleveland. [Miss Frances E. Willard is reelected president.]

— *Miss.* Mayor J. W. Harman of Lulu, and Henry Lawrence, a leading jeweler of the town, **are shot and killed** by J. W. Bond and his brother.

Nov. 17. *I. T.* **The Chotopa Protective Association** is organized with 62 business men as members to guard the town against the Cook gang.

—— *N. Y.* **A Law Enforcement League** is organized in Brooklyn; George F. Elliott, president.

—— *Pa.* Nearly 3,000 men **go out on strike** at Reynoldsville and Dubois.

Nov. 18. *New York.* Richard Leach **kills his housekeeper** in West Forty-ninth Street, and after attempting to kill himself, surrenders to the police.

Nov. 19. *Phila.* H. H. Holmes, Mrs. Carrie Pitezel, and Jephthah D. Howe are arrested for participating in a **fraudulent life-insurance scheme.**

—— *New York.* The conference to form a **State Federation of Women's Clubs** begins its session; Mrs. J. C. Croly is elected president.

—— *Tenn.* Several **lynchers of six negroes** near Kerrville are identified, and their names given at the trial of two suspected men.

Nov. 20. *Ala.* **Three negro laborers are killed by whites** at Williams's lumber-camp in Escambia County.

—— *Ark.* Arny Seymour **shoots and kills Judge Ferrell** in Jonesboro, and is arrested.

—— *La.* **The Knights of Labor** reelect General Master Workman Sovereign.

Nov. 21. *New York.* **The American Authors' Guild** is in session, James Grant Wilson presiding.

Charges of neglect of duty are preferred against District-Attorney Fellows, and laid before Gov. Flower.

[Nov. 27. He files his answer. Dec. 22. The governor dismisses the charges.]

—— *Mass.* The American Protective Association, 1,200 strong, parades in Concord; it is stoned, and a number injured.

STATE.

1894 Oct. 19. *Chicago.* A Federal grand jury **indicts officials of the Santa Fé Railroad** for violation of the Interstate Commerce Law in paying rebates.

—— *New York.* **Nathan Strauss** withdraws from the Tammany city ticket, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant is nominated for mayor by Tammany Hall.

Oct. 26. *D. C.* The German Ambassador informs Secretary Gresham that the importation of **cattle and fresh beef** from the United States to Germany will soon **be prohibited.**

Oct. 28. *New York.* **The Committee of Seventy** issues an address charging tyranny, corruption, and criminality against **Tammany Hall.**

Oct. 29. *D. C.* Secretary Gresham protests against **Germany's prohibition** of importation of American cattle.

Oct. 30. *D. C.* The Treasury Department is informed that Quebec, **having revoked its discriminating stumpage dues** on lumber exported from the province, Canadian lumber will under the new tariff come into this country free.

President Cleveland sends a **cablegram of sympathy** in reply to one from Czar Nicholas II. announcing the death of the emperor's father.

Nov. 2. *D. C.* President Cleveland signs an order extending the classified system **in the civil service.**

Nov. 3. *D. C.* Secretary Carlisle decides that ex-Vice-President Morton's coachman, **J. J. Howard**, comes under the contract law as a domestic servant, and therefore ought not to be deported. He is released from detention.

Nov. 4. *N. Y.* **The Committee of Seventy** issues a final appeal to New York citizens to vote for honest government.

Nov. 6. *New York.* **Tammany's ticket is defeated** by 45,000 majority.

—— *U. S.* The Democracy of the **solid South is broken**; West Virginia is Republican; in Missouri Republicans elect the majority of Congressmen; in Tennessee the Republicans elect their candidate for governor [who is later declared not elected by the Legislature].

Nov. 7. *N. Y.* **The Constitutional Amendments** are carried by majorities ranging from about 14,000 for the Supreme Court judges to over 36,000 for the State apportionment. **The Greater New York** consolidation scheme is carried in all but two places, Mount Vernon and Flushing.

Nov. 8. *New York.* Judge Fitzgerald calls attention to the neglect of the **district attorney's office** relative to the indictments brought for **illegal registration.**

Nov. 9. *Mo.* The Federal grand jury at Jackson refuses to indict the State authorities for the printing of **State warrants in imitation of United States currency.**

—— *New York.* **The Committee of Seventy** decides to continue in existence, and cooperate in securing "an honest, efficient, economical, and non-partisan government."

Nov. 12. *D. C.* The Federal Commission appointed to **investigate the Pullman strike** submits its report to the President. (See Society.)

Nov. 13. *D. C.* Secretary Carlisle issues a circular calling for bids for a second issue of **$50,000,000 of bonds.**

—— *New York.* **A Tenement House Commission** opens its investigations.

Nov. 17. *D. C.* It is announced that the President will extend the **civil service** regulations to the Internal Revenue Office.

Nov. 19. *I. T.* Officials request that troops be sent to suppress lawlessness.

Nov. 20. *D. C.* **Gold is withdrawn** from the Treasury for the purchase of bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Oct. 20. *Chicago.* Clothing manufacturers organize the **Merchants' Association** of Chicago; capital represented, over $15,000,000.

Oct. 22. *N. Y.* The dwelling-house of the **Rev. Ross Taylor** at Nyack is burned in the night; four children are lost.

Oct. 26. *Mich.* One man is killed and 11 are **entombed alive** in the Pewabic mine at Iron Mountain. [Oct. 27. Rescued.]

—— *N. J.* **The Great White Spirit (Distilling) Company** files papers of incorporation at Trenton, with a paid-up capital of $5,000,000; its headquarters are to be in Boston.

—— *New York.* The Cunard steamer *Lucania* arrives after **reducing the western record by 20 minutes.**

Oct. 28. *Pa.* Two men are killed and several injured by a **rear-end train collision** on the Pennsylvania road, near Philadelphia.

Oct. 30. *Ger.* **The embargo on American cattle** is extended to all parts of the empire.

—— *New York.* Seven persons are killed in **a tenement-house fire** on the West Side.

Nov. 2. *Neb.* Three firemen are buried under tons of brick and timber at **a big fire at South Omaha**; property loss, $500,000.

Nov. 3. *Ind.* The Scottish Rite Building, the Natural Gas Building, and the Indiana Medical College, in Indianapolis, are **burned**; **loss, $200,000** and a valuable Masonic Library.

Nov. 4. *Cal.* **A fire** in San Francisco causes a loss of $300,000.

—— ± *La.* **Race troubles** in New Orleans cause incendiary fires.

Nov. 5±. *Chicago.* A number of families leave Pullman for Hiawatha, Kan., to join the **new cooperative colony** there, some of them former employees in the Pullman shops.

—— *Ga.* **Fires break out** in four foreign steamers loading cotton at Savannah.

Nov. 6. *D. C.* The Court of Appeals decides against **the Blodgett claim,** which has clouded titles to real estate in the finest residential part of Washington.

—— *Ga.* **Fire is discovered** on six more cotton-steamers at Savannah; loss, $50,000. R. F. Harmon, the stevedore in charge of the non-union men, is threatened with death, by letter.

Nov. 7. *Pa.* Six men are killed and $200,000 worth of property is destroyed on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in a collision caused by disobedience to orders.

Nov. 10±. *I. T.* Near Wilburton 400 **Choctaws are on the war-path.**

—— *N. Y.* The four-masted coal-laden schooner *Massasoit*, of Taunton, Mass., **is driven ashore** in a blinding snowstorm on Long Beach, Long Island; the captain, wife, and crew of 11 men are rescued by the life-saving patrol.

—— ± **Forest fires are raging** in west Tennessee, north Mississippi, and east Arkansas; several plantations are devastated, and the tenants left homeless.

Nov. 12. *Phila.* The new steamship *St. Louis*, of the American Line, **is launched.**

Nov. 15. *Pa.* **A big coal-breaker** near Plymouth is burned; loss, nearly $200,000; about 300 people are thrown out of work.

Nov. 19. *New York* The right to tax in this city **the estate of Jay Gould** and the property of his children, who declare they reside elsewhere, is affirmed in the Supreme Court.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Nov. 21. *D. C.* **Gen. Miles formally takes command** of the Military Department of the East.

Dec. 3. *Md.* **The unarmored cruiser** *Baltimore* is ordered to proceed to Taku, and furnish a guard of marines for duty at the American legation at Peking.

Dec. 13. *Utah.* The invading **Ute Indians** agree to return to Colorado; the Utah militia returns to Salt Lake.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Nov. 25±. *Ariz.* The discovery of a wonderful village of **cliff-dwellers** in the Bradshaw Mountains is announced.

The houses number 260, and some have been explored; large quantities of pottery and some agricultural (?) instruments have been found.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Nov. 21. Wyman, Andrew A., jurist, A64.
—— Adams, James T., jurist, dies.
Nov. 22. Walters, W. T., philanthropist, art collector, A74.
Nov. 30. Brown, Joseph E., Gov., senator for Ga., A75.
—— Brush, G. R., medical inspector U. S. N., A59.
Dec. 4. Abbett, Leon, Gov. N. J., jurist, A58.
Dec. 6. Campbell, A. J., M. C. for N. Y., A66.
Dec. 7. Browne, John M., medical director U. S. N., A63.
Dec. 12. Wright, J. H., broker, dies.

CHURCH.

1894 Dec. 10. *New York.* **The American Moslem Institute** unanimously repudiates Mohammed Alexander Russell Webb, who is charged with drunkenness.

Dec. 13. *Boston.* The 16th annual session of **the Church Congress** (Protestant Episcopal) of America opens.

LETTERS.

1894 Dec. 1. *N. Y.* **The Brooklyn Catholic Historical** Society is incorporated for purposes of historical and literary research with a Catholic trend.

Dec. 4. *N. Y.* The Brace Memorial Farm School in Westchester County is formally opened.

Dec. 12. *Mass.* Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard proposes to make athletics a part of the regular curriculum for a degree.

—— *Phila.* Ex-minister W. Potter presents to the **University of Pennsylvania** a complete set of *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates* — 459 volumes, and covers the proceedings of the British Parliament from 1803 to 1891.

SOCIETY.

1894 Nov. 22. *New York.* Charges against **Police Justice Divver** are filed with Chief Justice Daley, of the Court of Common Pleas, by W. H. Hale, a Brooklyn lawyer.

[Dec. 17. Further charges are made and his trial begins. Dec. 28. Found not guilty.]

Nov. 23. *La.* The Knights of Labor in convention at New Orleans by resolution **protest against the issue of $50,000,000 bonds** by the Government as an outrage on the toiling masses.

Nov. 24±. *New York.* The Shoe and Leather National Bank **is discovered to have been robbed of $354,000 by Samuel C. Seeley,** a bookkeeper.

[Nov. 25. Frederick S. Baker, an accomplice, is found drowned in Hempstead Harbor, Long Island. Dec. 11. Seeley is arrested in Chicago, and later sentenced to imprisonment for eight years.]

—— *Tex.* **Two thieves** who raided Shiner, robbing A. G. Wangeman of about $20,000, and setting fire to the busiest part of the town, are arrested.

Nov. 25. *Minn.* Herant M. Kiretschjian, secretary of the Phil-Armenic Association of the Northwest, **has issued an appeal** from Minneapolis to the people of the United States, soliciting contributions for the **suffering Armenians.**

Nov. 26. *I. T.* **A freight-train is fired on by seven mounted bandits,** but nobody is hurt; the engineer refused to stop the train.

Nov. 27. *Chicago.* Lawyer E. P. Hilliard is killed in his office by E. C. Hastings, a milkman.

—— *New York.* **The City Vigilance League** gives a dinner in honor of Dr. Parkhurst.

Nov. 28. *Ore.* **Six masked men** raid a gambling hotel in Baker City; they secure about $1,200 and escape.

—— *O.* **Strikers set fire to the stave-sheds** of the Shelley Brothers' factory in Holgate; damage about $24,000.

—— *New York.* **An illicit distillery** in Rivington Street is raided; the apparatus and a quantity of raw material are seized.

—— *Tex.* Sheriff McGee **is killed at Canadian City** by bandits who try to rob an express-train.

Dec. 2. *New York.* John Burns, the English labor leader and socialist, arrives.

Dec. 3. *N. J.* The Hoboken **post-office is robbed** of $7,350 in stamps by the use of duplicate keys.

Dec. 4. *New York.* The new **Seton Hospital for consumptives** at Spuyten Duyvil Parkway is opened by Archbishop Corrigan.

Dec. 6. *Conn.* **The National Woman's Indian Association** is in session at New Haven.

—— *Tex.* **Three men hold up a train,** and secure $140,000.

Dec. 7. *N. Y.* **Parts of the eastern district of Brooklyn are raided by thieves.**

—— *Utah.* **Settlers arm** to drive the Utes out of southeastern Utah.

Dec. 8. *Minn.* The convention of the **National Municipal League opens** in Minneapolis.

—— *I. T.* Col. A. J. Blackwell **is tortured** in David by Cherokee Indians **for selling land** in their reservation.

—— *S. C.* The House passes a bill declaring that **intoxication** and the use of **obscene and profane language** are misdemeanors.

—— *Ky.* **Two unknown masked men** force an entrance into the house of Thomas Edgerton at Springfield, and **shoot and kill him** in the presence of his wife and five children.

Dec. 9. *Ia.* The Sioux City grand jury return 52 indictments against **ex-county officials** and members and ex-members of the Board of Supervisors.

—— *Tex.* Ex-Cashier W. F. Brice, of the City National Bank of Quanah, **is charged with embezzlement,** aggregating $37,500, of which $20,000 is from Kansas City, $10,000 from St. Louis, and $7,500 from New York banks.

Dec. 10. *Colo.* The convention of the **American Federation of Labor** opens in Denver. John Burns, M.P., the English labor leader, makes an address.

—— *New York.* **The trial of ex-Capt. Stephenson** for blackmailing and accepting a bribe is begun. [He is found guilty on Dec. 12, and on Dec. 26 sentenced to three and a half years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.]

Dec. 11. *New York.* The members of **Typographical Union No. 6,** by a vote of 1,049 to 484, adopt a resolution calling for the **destruction of the liquor-traffic in both State and nation.**

—— *O.* **Two counterfeiters,** with a complete counterfeiting apparatus and batteries and a quantity of spurious coins, are captured in Mansfield.

—— *D. C.* The Labor Commission appointed to investigate the great railway strike reports.

It recommends that there be a permanent United States Strike Commission of three members, with powers similar to those vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission, to deal with disputes between railroad companies and their employees, etc.

Dec. 12. *O.* W. H. Price, printing-press manufacturer, **is killed by a burglar** at his home in Cleveland.

Dec. 13. *Chicago.* The National Civil Service Reform League **reelects Carl Schurz president,** and passes resolutions demanding further extension of the classified service.

The Congress of Arbitration and Conciliation is in session.

—— *Colo.* **A third woman is found strangled** in Denver by unknown persons.

—— *N. H.* Frank A. McKean, cashier of the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua, is missing; shortage, $30,000.

—— *New York.* **Police Captain Westervelt** is put on trial before the Police Board for allowing policy shops to be run in his precinct.

Dec. 14. *Ariz.* **One train-robber is sentenced to death** in the District Court of Pinal County, and another to 30 years' imprisonment.

—— *D. C.* **A big strike of street-railway employees** begins at Washington.

—— *Tenn.* Chancellor A. Allison, of the Davidson County Chancery Court, **is instantly killed** by Clerk G. K. Whitworth, of the same court, who at once fatally wounds himself with the same revolver; he was incensed by Mr. Allison's appointing another clerk in his place.

STATE.

1894 Nov. 21. *D. C.* The commission appointed to investigate the present system of **tribal government of the Indians** recommends its abolition.

Nov. 22. *Tex.* A grand jury returns **indictments against the Standard Oil Trust** for violation of the laws of the State.

Nov. 23. *D. C.* The new **commercial treaty** between the United States and Japan is signed in Washington.

Nov. 24. *D. C.* Bids for the **new loan** are opened at the Treasury Department; proposals aggregating over $154,000,000 are received. [Nov. 26. Secretary Carlisle awards the whole issue of the new bonds to the **Stewart syndicate** at its bid of 117.077.]

Nov. 30. *N. Y.* Gov. Flower on technical grounds refuses to grant **extradition papers** for the officers of the Standard Oil Company to the governor of Texas.

Dec. 1. *Ala.* **W. C. Oates** is inaugurated at Montgomery as governor of Alabama; **Capt. Kolb**, the defeated (Populist) candidate, also takes the oath of office, but there is no disturbance.

Dec. 3. *D. C.* **The 53d Congress**; the third session opens.

Only routine business is transacted in both Houses; the President's message is read.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate discusses a **closure resolution**, and refers a resolution calling for information as to the **surrender of the two Japanese students** by the American Consul in Shanghai, China. [Dec. 28. The Government demands satisfaction for their surrender.] The House passes the Printing Bill.

Dec. 6. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the Morgan Bill to amend the act incorporating the Maritime **Canal Company of Nicaragua.** [39 discussions follow.]

The Treasury reserve reaches its highest recent mark, standing at $111,142,000.

Dec. 7. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House refers to the Committee on Privileges and Elections the **Federal Elections Bill** providing for the repeal of all statutes relating to supervisors of elections and special deputy-marshals. [1895. Feb. 7. Passes Senate. Feb. 12. Approved by the President.]

It is announced that President Cleveland will send an independent commission to investigate the outrages committed by Turks and Kurds upon the defenseless Armenians.

The Chinese treaty, regulating immigration, is ratified in Washington.

Dec. 8. *New York.* **Sir Julian Pauncefote,** British Ambassador, arrives on his way to Washington.

Dec. 9. *Cal.* The Republicans decide to contest the election of James H. Budd as governor, on the ground of extensive frauds.

Dec. 10. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A resolution asking Secretary Gresham for the correspondence in the **Bering Sea** damage cases is passed; in the House, R. Hitt of Ill. introduces a resolution calling for the papers touching the proposed payment of $425,000 to Great Britain under the **Bering Sea award;** Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah introduces a bill annexing to **Utah** that portion of Arizona north of the Colorado River.

The President sends the report of the **Strike Commission** to Congress.

Dec. 11. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes the railroad **Anti-Pooling Bill** after four discussions. Vote, 166–110. Bill introduced May 31. [Dec. 13. Senate: Referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.]

—— *Boston.* The Republicans elect Edwin U. Curtis mayor. Plurality, 1,600.

—— *S. C.* Ex-Gov. Benjamin R. Tillman is elected Senator over Senator M. C. Butler. Vote, 131–21.

Dec. 12. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: A motion to take up the bill repealing the differential **duty on refined sugar** is defeated. Vote, 23–27. A motion to consider a **closure resolution** is defeated. Vote, 24–34; in the House the Committee of the Whole refuses to strike out from the Urgent Deficiency Bill the appropriation for the collection of **the income tax.** Vote, 54–127.

—— *N. Y.* **Consolidation is carried** in Brooklyn by an official majority of 277.

Dec. 13. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: The **Nicaragua Canal Bill** is discussed.

The Senate Rules Committee reaches a deadlock on a proposal to adopt closure on revenue and appropriation bills; Senator Gorman is absent.

Secretary Carlisle issues a circular calling for **bids for a third issue of $50,000,000** of 5 per cent ten-year bonds.

Dec. 14. *D. C.* **Congress:** The House passes a resolution calling for the correspondence in relation to Secretary Gresham's promise to pay $425,000 damages to **Canadian sealers.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Nov. 21±. *Wis.* The survey under Congressional authority of a route for a proposed **22-foot ship-canal** from Lake Superior through White Birch, to the Mississippi River, near Saint Louis or Minneapolis, is completed.

Nov. 22. *New York.* **Gold is bought** by intending subscribers for Government bonds at a slight premium.

Nov. 23. The steamer *Ozama* of the Clyde Line **is lost** off the Carolina coast.

Nov. 24. *Ind.* Suit is filed at Winamac, involving **land worth over $200,000,** on which over 100 farmers are settled.

—— **A syndicate representing 30 banks** in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, bids 116.8808 for any part of the government bonds offered for sale, or 117.077 for the whole $50,000,000.

Nov. 26. *Mo.* **The Trans-Mississippi Congress** meets in St. Louis. [Nov. 28. It demands free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.]

—— *Neb.* Judge Dundy at Omaha declares the Nebraska **Maximum Freight Rate Law unconstitutional.**

Nov. 27. *New York.* **Over $26,000,000 in gold is deposited** in the Sub-Treasury in payment of the new bonds.

—— *Pa.* Judge Dallas **declines to order** the Reading receivers to reinstate the discharged employees.

Nov. 28. *Conn.* The schooner *Annie J. Pardee* **is wrecked** off Saybrook; the life-saving men are unable to rescue the captain and crew of nine.

—— *O.* **The Lozier Bicycle Works** at Toledo are burned; loss, $500,000.

Nov. 29. *Mass.* **A train strikes a large vehicle** loaded with football players and others at Southbridge, killing two and injuring many, several fatally.

Nov. 30. *Wash.* **Fourteen acres of filled-in land** at Tacoma are engulfed by the waters of Puget Sound.

Dec. 5. *D. C.* The Governments' special report estimates that over **75,000,000 bushels of wheat** of this year's crop will be fed to stock because of the low price of wheat in the market.

—— ± *N. Y.* The tramp steamer *Dorian* **runs down the schooner** *Clara E. Simpson* off Eaton's Neck, Long Island Sound; three lives are lost.

Dec. 6±. *Tex.* Western Texas **is swept by fire;** 25,000,000 acres of grass are consumed.

Dec. 7. *Turk.* By invitation of the Sultan of Turkey, an American will accompany the Commission of Inquiry to Armenia. [Later, he is rejected.]

Dec. 8. *N. Y.* **A wharfage trust** is organized in Brooklyn, having a capital of $30,000,000.

—— *New York.* The French Line steamer *La Bourgogne* sails for Havre with $1,250,000, the first large **shipment of gold** for many months.

Dec. 9. *Pa.* **The Shenango Glass Works** at Newcastle are burned; loss, $100,000; 300 men are thrown out of work.

Dec. 10. *Conn.* A sperm-whale nearly 40 feet long is caught in Fisher's Island Sound.

—— *N. Y.* James Mahar, an American, dies of starvation in the Brooklyn City Hospital, having been eight days without food while unsuccessfully looking for work.

Dec. 11. *Chicago.* Two persons are killed and 10 seriously injured by a **cable-car collision.**

—— *N. Y.* **Birge's wall-paper factory** in Buffalo is destroyed by fire; loss, $500,000; over 500 employees are thrown out of work.

—— *Pa.* **Pittsburg car-lines consolidate** under the Second Avenue Traction Company, with a paid-up capital of $5,000,000.

Dec. 13±. *D. C.* Secretary Lamont decides that the New York and New Jersey bridge, over the Hudson, must be a **suspension bridge.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Dec. 15. *Ia.* Important gold discoveries are made in Iowa Gulch.

Dec. 27+. *Boston.* The American Chemical Society opens its 10th general meeting with 75 members present.

—— *N. J.* The 3d annual meeting of the American Psychological Association begins at Princeton College.

* * *Boston.* The public library building is completed at a cost of $2,000,000.

* * *Mass.* Alvan G. Clark of Cambridge is making a 40-inch lens for the Chicago University.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894.
Dec. 14. Polhemus, John, publisher, printer, A68.
—— Porter, Josiah, adj.-gen., A63.
Dec. 15. Lord, John, historian, lecturer, dies.
Dec. 16. Gilfillan, James, jurist, A65.
Dec. 19. Kelly, Eugene, banker, A88.
Dec. 20. Alcorn, J. L., Gov. of Miss., senator, A78.
Dec. 26. Simpson, James, merchant, A47.
—— Van Fleet, Abraham, vice-chancellor, N. J., A. 64.
Dec. 29. Fair, James, "bonanza millionaire," senator for Cal., A63.
Dec. 30. Fitzgerald, John, president Irish National League of America, A65.

CHURCH.

1894 Dec. 14. *Md.* The Unitarian Conference of churches in the Middle States and Canada begins its session in Baltimore.

Dec. 20. An Evangelical Alliance Committee urges Secretary Gresham to influence the protection of Christians in Armenia.

—— Roman Catholics in this country are forbidden, by order of Pope Leo, to belong to the Sons of Temperance, the Knights of Pythias, or the Odd Fellows.

Dec. 30. *New York.* A mass-meeting is held to protest against the Armenian persecutions, Chauncey M. Depew being the chief speaker.

* * The Slavonian Synod (Evangelical Lutheran) is organized.

* * *Ore.* The General Assembly (United Presbyterian) meets at Albany; John A. Wilson, moderator.

* * *Wash.* The Universalist State Convention is organized.

LETTERS.

1894 Dec. 27. *Phila.* The first Congress of Philologists ever held in this country opens.

* * *Poems Here at Home*, by James Whitcomb Riley, appears.

* * *Ivan the Viking*, by Paul du Chaillu, appears.

* * *Pudd'nhead Wilson*, by Mark Twain, appears.

* * *Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia* (new and enlarged edition), Charles K. Adams, editor, appears.

* * *A Mound of Many Cities*, by Frederick Jones Bliss, appears.

* * *A Student's Text-Book of Botany*, by Sidney H. Vines, appears.

* * *Basal Concepts in Philosophy*, by Alexander T. Ormond, appears.

* * *Roger Williams*, by Oscar S. Straus, appears.

* * *The Animal as a Machine and a Prime Motor, and the Laws of Energetics*, by Robert H. Thurston, appears.

* * *A Protégée of Jack Hamlin's*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Overheard in Arcady*, by Robert S. Bridges, appears.

* * *Modern Mystics and Modern Magic*, by Arthur Lillie, appears.

* * *Edward Livingston Youmans*, by John Fiske, appears; also *A History of the United States for Schools.*

* * *Dante Gabriel Rossetti*, by F. G. Stephens, appears.

* * *A Short History of the Crusades*, by Jacob Isidor Mombert, appears.

* * *Congregationalists in America*, by Albert E. Dunning, appears.

* * *Modern Methods of Sewerage Disposal*, by George E. Waring, Jr., appears.

* * *A History of the United States*, by Allen C. Thomas, appears.

* * *A History of the Congregational Churches in the United States*, by Williston Walker, appears.

* * *An Illustrated Dictionary of Medicine, Biology, and Allied Sciences*, by George M. Gould, appears.

* * *A History of the Mental Growth of Mankind in Ancient Times*, by John S. Hittell, appears.

* * *A Historical Sketch of Unitarian Movement since the Reformation*, by Joseph H. Allen, appears.

* * *A Traveler from Altruria*, by William Dean Howells, appears.

* * *Climbing and Exploration in the Karakoram-Himalayas*, by William Martin Conway, appears.

* * *A Champion of the Cross*, by Charles F. Sweet, appears.

* * *The Silva of North America*, by Charles S. Sargent, appears.

* * *The Sherman Letters*, edited by Rachel Sherman Thorndike, appears.

* * *The Study of Animal Life*, by J. Arthur Thomson, appears.

* * *Life of Frances Power Cobbe*, by Herself, appears.

* * *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan*, by Lafcadio Hearn, appears.

* * *Wealth Against Commonwealth*, by Henry Demarest Lloyd, appears.

* * *The Interpretation of Nature*, by Nathaniel Southgate Shaler, appears.

* * *The History of Illinois and Louisiana under French Rule*, by Joseph Wallace, appears.

* * *The Growth and Influence of Classical Greek Poetry*, by J. C. Jebb, appears.

* * *In the Land of the Cave and Cliff-Dwellers*, by Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, appears.

* * *Economic Geology of the United States*, by Ralph S. Tarr, appears.

* * *The First Stages of the Tariff Policy in the United States*, by William Hill, appears.

* * *A Standard Dictionary of the English Language*, Isaac K. Funk editor-in-chief, appears.

* * *Reed's Rules*, by Thomas B. Reed, appears.

* * *Essay Horace Chase*, by Constance Fenimore Woolson, appears.

* * *Trilby*, by George du Maurier, appears.

* * *Roman and Medieval Art*, by W. H. Goodyear, appears.

* * *Louisiana Studies*, by Alcée Fortier, appears.

* * *Sewage Disposal in the United States*, by George W. Rafter, appears.

* * *The Story of Two Noble Lives*, by Augustus J. C. Hare, appears.

* * *Japan*, by David Murray, appears.

* * *Pomona's Travels*, by Frank R. Stockton, appears.

* * *Marion Darche*, by F. Marion Crawford, appears; also, *Katherine Lauderdale.*

* * *The Copperhead*, by Harold Frederic, appears.

* * *Brothers and Strangers*, by Agnes Blake Poor, appears.

* * *The Monism of Man*, by David Allyn Gorton, appears.

* * *Leonidas Polk*, Bishop and General, by William M. Polk, appears.

* * *The Pottery and Porcelain of the U. S.*, by Edwin Altee Barber, appears.

* * *Studies of the Stage*, by Brander Matthews, appears.

* * *The Ore Deposits of the U. S.*, by James F. Kemp, appears.

* * *Landmarks of a Literary Life*, by Mrs. Newton Crosland, appears.

* * *Total Eclipses of the Sun*, by Mabel Loomis Todd, appears.

* * *An Essay on Judicial Power and Unconstitutional Legislation*, by Brinton Coxe, appears.

* * *Cartier to Frontenac*, by Justin Winsor, appears.

* * *History for Ready Reference*, by J. N. Larned, appears.

* * *Samuel Longfellow*, by Joseph May, appears.

* * *The Art of Music*, by C. Herbert and H. Parry, appears.

* * *Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne*, by Horatio Bridge, appears.

* * *Wah-Kee-Nah and Her People*, by James C. Strong, appears.

* * *Good Old Dorchester*, by W. D. Orcutt, appears.

* * *Art in Theory*, by George Lansing Raymond, appears.

* * *Secularism, its Progress and Morals*, by John M. Bonham, appears.

* * *On the Offensive*, by George J. Putman, appears.

* * *Recollections of a Virginian in the Mexican, Indian, and Civil Wars*, by Dabney H. Maury, appears.

* * *Abraham Lincoln, Complete Works*, by John G. Nicolay and John Hay, appears.
* * *General Scott*, by Marcus J. Wright, appears.
* * *The Evolution of Woman*, by Eliza Burt Gramble, appears.
* * *The Spanish Pioneers*, by Charles F. Lummis, appears.
* * *Famous Companies and Their Works*, by J. K. Paine, Theodore Thomas, and Karl Klauser, appears.
* * *History of the Philosophy of History*, by Robert Flint, appears.
* * *A History of the United States Navy from 1775 to 1893*, by Edgar Staunton Maclay, appears.
* * *The Recipe for Diamonds*, by C. J. Cutcliffe Hyne, appears.
* * *Pastime Stories*, by Thomas Nelson Page, appears.
* * *The Holy Cross*, by Eugene Field, appears.
* * *Bayou Folk*, by Kate Chopin, appears.
* * *Pembroke*, by Mary E. Wilkins, appears.

SOCIETY.

1894 Dec. 15. *Chicago.* President C. S. Purinton of the Purinton Brick Company **disappears with $40,000 of the funds** belonging to the company.

—— *New York.* The Police Board under pressure **restores Capt. Creeden to his office.**

Dec. 16. *Pa.* David Slocum of Washington township, and his aged wife, are **bound, and robbed of their life savings** of over $9,000, by a band of armed men; preparations for torture are discovered.

—— *Ia.* J. R. Huntington, clerk in the Council Bluffs Citizen's Bank, kills himself after wounding C. A. Crowell and F. N. Hayden, bank inspectors; cause, a **shortage is discovered.**

Dec. 17. *Ind.* **John McBride** is elected president of the **American Federation of Labor,** with headquarters in Indianapolis.

Dec. 18. *N. J.* Five farm-hands are in jail at Freehold for burning barns and stables through revenge; total loss, $50,000.

Dec. 19. *New York.* A Committee of Fifty, with Seth Low as president, is **organized to study the liquor-problem,** with a view to public and private action.

—— *N. Y.* A national bank at Rome is **robbed of $40,000** by a cashier and teller.

Dec. 22. Judge Woods, in the case of Debs and the other A. R. U. officers, grants a stay until Jan. 8, that the decision may be tested in a higher court; the sentences are made cumulative instead of concurrent.

Dec. 24. *Ga.* A race-war breaks out; **seven negroes are lynched** for the murder of a constable.

Dec. 25. *O.* **Nine non-union glass-workers,** arriving at Martin's Ferry, are assaulted and two terribly beaten by the local men; the union denounces violence.

An attempt to burn the city of Zanesville is partially successful.

—— The commander-in-chief of the **Sons of Veterans** refuses charters to **camps composed of negroes** in the South.

Dec. 26. *Mo.* **The sheriff-elect** of St. Louis is indicted for election **frauds and bribery.**

—— *N. H.* The will of N. B. Gale, admitted to probate at Laconia, gives **$100,000 to the town for hospital, library, and park purposes.**

—— *New York.* Coupon Clerk E. R. Carter, of the National Bank of Commerce, is arrested for **stealing about $30,000** of the bank's funds.

The American Economic Association meets.

Dec. 27. *N. J.* The annual meeting of the **American Psychological Association** begins at Princeton College.

Dec. 28. *New York.* **The Federation of East Side Workers,** representative of churches and benevolent societies working below Fourteenth Street and east of Broadway, adopts a constitution and elects officers.

—— *Okla.* **A train is held up,** but the highwaymen are put to flight.

Dec. 30. *N. Y.* A bookkeeper of the Hudson River National Bank of Hudson is found to be **$14,000 short in his accounts;** he is arrested.

* * *D. C.* Congress makes **Labor Day,** the first Monday in September, a legal holiday.

STATE.

1894 Dec. 14. *D. C.* **The Treasury reserve** has fallen to $96,341,884, a loss of $14,799,116 in eight days.

± Under authority of a Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress a bill is drawn, the purpose of which is to provide for earlier and more frequent **promotion of naval officers.**

—— *N. Y.* The State officers who canvassed the **Mylod returns** from Dutchess County in 1891 appeal their case to the Court of Appeals.

Dec. 17. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate debates the **Springer substitute** for the Carlisle Currency Bill, exempting the notes of State banks from taxation. [15 discussions follow.]

—— *N. Y.* Gov.-elect Morton decides not to appoint **12 additional justices** of the Supreme Court, for which the new Constitution makes certain provisions.

Dec. 18. *D. C.* **Congress;** Senate: David B. Hill of N. Y. speaks in favor of **closure;** the debate on the **currency reform** is begun in the House.

Dec. 19. *D. C.* **Congress:** The Senate receives the report on **Hawaii;** the House continues to debate the **Currency Bill.**

Dec. 21. *D. C.* **Congress;** House: A substitute for the **Carlisle Currency Bill** is introduced by William M. Springer of Ill., and made the subject of debate.

—— *N. Y.* For contempt of court, the Court of Appeals reaffirms its sentence against the **State Board of Canvassers of 1891** for their action in regard to the Mylod returns from Dutchess County, fining its five members $550.

Dec. 22. *D. C.* A suit to test the **constitutionality of the income tax** is begun in the Supreme Court.

Dec. 23. *Tex.* Gov. Hogg sends a **requisition** to the governor of Florida for the person of H. M. Flagler, of the Standard Oil Company. [Dec. 25. Gov. Mitchell honors it.]

Dec. 28. *Mo.* **The conference of the Populists** opens at St. Louis.

Dec. 29. *D. C.* President Cleveland signs the act establishing a national **military park** on the Shiloh battle-field.

* * *U. S.* **Governors inaugurated:—**
-96 * * *Ala.* William C. Oates (Dem.).
-96 * * *Alas.* James Sheakley (Dem.).
-95 * * *Ida.* Wm. I. McConnell (Rep.).
-96 * * *Ia.* Frank D. Jackson (Rep.).
-95 * * *Mass.* F. T. Greenhalge (Rep.).
-96 * * *Mich.* John T. Rich (Rep.).
-96 * * *O.* Wm. McKinley, Jr., (Rep.).
-97 * * *Okla.* Wm. C. Renfrew (Dem.).
-95 * * *R. I.* D. Russell Brown (Rep.).
-96 * * *S. C.* John Gary Evans (Dem.).
-97 * * *Va.* Charles T. O'Ferrall (Dem.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Dec. 15. *Mo.* Two lives are lost and much damage done to property by **a cyclone** near Attalia.

Dec. 17. *New York.* Judge Truax sets aside the deed of gift made by the executors of the **Fayerweather will.**

Dec. 20±. Many vessels are reported **lost on the Pacific coast.**

Dec. 21. *N. J.* In Salem 14 persons are **bitten by a mad dog.**

Dec. 22. *Penn.* Cedarcroft, near Kennett Square, the former **home of Bayard Taylor,** is burned.

Dec. 23. *Neb.* The people of the drought-blighted counties **are starving** and in need of clothing.

Dec. 24. *Pa.* **The cut in wages** is posted at the Carnegie Steel Works at Homestead; several high-priced men are dismissed; the rents of the company's houses are materially reduced.

Dec. 25. *Pa+.* **Fatal collisions** occur on the Pennsylvania and Big Four railroads; a train is wrecked on the Atlantic and Pacific.

Dec. 26. *Boston.* **The Denison Manufacturing Company** celebrates its 50th anniversary by distributing among the employees a sum equal to five dollars each for each year's service, the total gift amounting to $33,000.

—— *Tex.* Sixteen persons are hurt in a **railroad collision.**

Dec. 27. *N. J.* A State court declares **boycotting to be illegal,** and a trades-union is enjoined from boycotting a newspaper.

—— *N. Y.* **A fire** in Buffalo causes a loss of $300,000.

Dec. 29. *Ore.* **Over 40 lives are lost** at a Christmas festival at Silver Lake through a fire caused by the upsetting of an oil-lamp.

—— *Okla.* Payne County court-house, with all **the county records, is burned.**

—— *Ky.* Louisville loses about $300,000 by fire.

Dec. 30. *Fla.* **The fruit-growers' loss** from freezing weather during the last 72 hours is estimated at $3,000,000.

—— *Ida.* **The mineral output** for the year 1894: Gold, $1,879,000; silver, $2,359,000; lead, $3,406,000.

—— *N. Y.* **The Delavan House** in Albany is burned.

ANNAM is a coast country of southeastern Asia, under the protection of France, and having Hué for its capital. The government is an absolute monarchy, with a French resident. The religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, spirit worship, and the Christian faith. Area of Annam, about 27,020 square miles; population, about 5,000,000.

FRENCH COCHIN-CHINA is a French colony south of Annam, on the extremity of the peninsula. Area, 23,082 square miles; population, 2,034,453.

CAMBODIA is a dependency of France, lying between Siam and French Cochin-China; Pnompenh is its capital. Area, 38,600 square miles; population, about 1,500,000.

TONGKING (Tunking, Tonkin, or Tonquin) is a French colonial possession, lying northeast of Annam, with Hanoi for its capital. Area, 34,740 square miles; population, about 9,000,000.

For convenience of classification these four countries are here combined under Annam, and each item is prefixed with a locality word.

ARMY — NAVY.

234 * * B. C. Annam is conquered by the Chinese.

907 ± * * A. D. An anti-Chinese revolt breaks the rule of the foreigners.

1406 * * Annam is reconquered by the Chinese. [1428. Expelled.]

1789 * * *Cochin-China.* **Bishop Pigneaux de Beshaine of Ardan lands** at the head of a well-armed force of adventurers.

1802 * * Tongking is reconquered by the Annamese, aided by the French.

1843 Jan.* *Cochin-China.* **A French frigate** anchors off Touron and demands the release of the captive missionaries. [They are delivered, and embark.]

1847 * * *Cochin-China.* **Thien Tu,** having continued his persecutions of the French missionaries, Adm. Lapierre **appears before Touron,** and after some resistance **dismantles the fortifications,** but is unable to secure liberty for missionaries in Annam.

1858 Aug. 31. *Cochin-China.* A Franco-Spanish squadron under Adm. Rigault de Genouilly anchors off Touron; **an ultimatum is sent** to the king because of the persecutions of Christians and the murder of M. Diaz; the city is stormed.

1859 Feb. 17. *Fr. Cochin-China.* Adm. Genouilly, with five vessels, **bombards Saigon,** and forces its surrender.

The booty consists of 400 cannon, 6,000 rifles, 160,000 pounds of powder, and $500,000 in specie; the French lose 200 killed and wounded.

1860 * * *Tongking.* **M. Dupuis,** an adventurer and merchant, makes an **armed invasion.**

1861 Feb.* *Fr. Cochin-China.* **Adm. Garnier subdues the revolting natives.**

1862 Dec. 17. *Fr. Cochin-China.* **An insurrection** breaks out against the French. [1863. Feb.* The revolt is **suppressed.**]

1872 * * *Tongking.* M. Dupuis ascends the Red River with **an armed flotilla.** [Mar. 4. He reaches the head of navigation **at Manghao.**]

1873 Oct. 8. *Fr. Cochin-China.* **Francis Garnier's expedition,** escorted by two men-of-war, sails from Saigon for the mouth of the Red River; the entire force numbers less than 200 men.

Nov. 5. *Tongking.* Garnier's expedition **arrives at Hanoi.**

Nov. 20. *Tongking.* M. Dupuis **attacks the citadel** of Hanoi, and carries it by assault; it is the first step in the conquest of the Red River valley.

Dec. 11. *Tongking.* **Nam-Dinh is captured** from the Annamese by the French, after a short resistance. [It is soon evacuated.] The whole delta of the Red River is now in the possession of the invaders.

Dec. 21. *Tongking.* A force of Chinese Black Flags and Annamese surround the citadel at Hanoi; the small garrison makes a vigorous defense; **Francis Garnier and M. Balny D'Avricourt** lead sorties from different gates, and both are killed.

1874 Jan. 8. *Tongking.* The French evacuate **Ninh-Binh.** [Jan. 10. They **evacuate Nam-Dinh,** and strengthen the garrison at Hanoi. July* The French garrison is **withdrawn from Hanoi.**]

1883 Mar. 26, 27. *Tongking.* An attack of the **Black Flags** on Hanoi is repulsed by the French.

Mar. 27. *Tongking.* The French bombard and **capture Nam-Dinh.**

Mar.* *Fr. Cochin-China.* The French **Red River expedition** of 620 men and 10 war-vessels is organized by Capt. Henri Riviere.

Apr. 2. *Tongking.* **Riviere's expedition** arrives at Hanoi.

Apr. 26. *Tongking.* **Hanoi is assaulted** and captured by the French.

May 8. *Tongking.* **Lin-Yun-Fu,** sustained by his Black Flags, declares hostilities against the French.

May* *Tongking.* Capt. Riviere with a force of 230 men is **besieged at Hanoi** by the Black Flags.

May 16. *Tongking.* The French **destroy Gia-lam,** and retire to their ships.

May 19. *Tongking.* The French make **a sortie at Hanoi,** and are driven back by the Black Flags; Riviere and three other French officers are killed; the French garrison is shut up in the citadel.

June 16. *Tongking.* **Gen. Bouët arrives** at Hanoi with reenforcements, and assumes command.

July 5. *Tongking.* The French repulse an attack **at Haiphong.**

July 11. *Tongking.* The Black Flags are **repulsed at Nam-Dinh.** [July 19. Col. Badens makes a successful sortie **at Nam-Dinh.** [Also on Aug. 7.]

July 20. The French **Capt. Morel Beaulieu** offers protection to the natives who have been deserted by Annam, and made to suffer on all sides during the war.

Aug. 15. *Tongking.* Gen. Bouët with a force of 1,500 men makes a **sortie against the Black Flags** near Hanoi; the French are repulsed, and forced to return.

Aug. 18–20. *Cochin-China.* A French squadron under Adm. Courbet bombards and **captures the forts at Hué; the** Annamese suffer heavy loss. [Aug. 20. **An armistice** is arranged.]

CHURCH.

1555 * * *Cambodia.* Gaspar da Cruz, a Dominican from Portugal, **introduces Christianity.**

1626 * * *Tongking.* **Many Jesuits arrive,** including the celebrated missionary Alexander of Rhodes.

1780± * * *Tongking.* French missionaries reintroduce Christianity; **it spreads rapidly.**

1800± * * *Annam.* French priests claim to have converted the emperor, and establish a hierarchy of great influence.

1821 * * Opposition to French missionaries becomes strong under the new ruler; persecution is encouraged [and is continued after his death under three emperors].

1833 * * *Tongking.* **Francis Gagelen,** Jesuit missionary, is strangled. [1834. **M. Ordorico** is beheaded. 1835. **M. Marchaud is torn to pieces,** after suffering torture by hot irons.]

1836 * * *Tongking.* Six **missionaries are beheaded,** and one is strangled. [1839. Another missionary is **executed.**]

1841 * *–42 * * *Tongking.* Three **missionaries are killed,** and several more are imprisoned.

1851 * *–58 * * *Annam.* Ten French **missionaries are beheaded,** and Roman Catholic natives are persecuted.

May 4. *Cochin-China.* **M. Schoffler,** a French missionary, is beheaded by order of the grand mandarins, for preaching.

1857 * * *Tongking.* **Bp. Diaz,** the Spanish vicar-general, is beheaded after suffering cruel torture.

1858 July 27. *Tongking.* The French missionary, **Bp. Melchior,** is murdered with great barbarity.

1860 Nov.* *Tongking.* **The Abbé Neron** is brutally murdered by anti-French fanatics. [1868. July* By order of the bonze, several **native Christians are massacred.**]

1883 * * *Annam.* Christians are massacred at the **instigation of a native prince.**

STATE.

214+ * * B. C. *Annam.* **The Chinese invade and annex the country.**

112 * * B. C.–968 * * A. D. **Tongking is a dependency of China.**

110 * * B. C. –907 * * A. D. *Annam.* **Chinese vassal governors hold authority in the South.**

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263 * * A. D. *Annam.* **The Chinese domination ends.**

767 * * *Tongking.* **The capital is founded (La Thang).**

* * * **Annam is again subject to China.**

806 * * *Cochin-China.* **The name Koue Tchen is first applied to Southern Tongking.** (Corrupted into Cochin-China.)

907± * * *Annam.* **Native chiefs who are weary of Chinese rule lead a successful revolt.**

970± * * **Annam is under independent native princes, who are only nominal vassals of China.** [1280. The Chinese attempt its complete subjugation.]

1406 * * **Annam is again subdued by the Chinese.**

1427 * * *Tongking.* **Le-Loi obtains the throne by violence; he virtually separates the province from Annam, and by a successful rebellion becomes independent of China.**

1428 * * *Annam.* **China abandons its rule of Annam.** [1471. Annam is conquered by Tongking.]

1553 * * **Annam throws off the yoke of Tongking.**

1610 * * *Annam.* **Tsiampa is occupied by the Annamese, and the aborigines are driven from the plains into the hill country.**

1650± * * **Annam virtually consists of two kingdoms; the northern is ruled by the Lé dynasty, and the southern by the Nguyen family.**

1780± * * *Tongking.* **Gia-Long is dethroned by an invading successor of Nguyen-Dzo, the late viceroy.**

1787 Nov. 28. *Fr. Cochin-China.* **France obtains the peninsula of Touron and the Isle of Pulo-Condore by the treaty of Versailles.**

French influence becomes dominant through the instrumentality of Bishop Pigneaux de Beshaine, chief of the Jesuit mission at Bangkok, Siam.

1788 * * *Tongking.* **The king is dethroned and exiled; he appeals to France, through the French missionaries, for aid.**

1802 * * **Tongking is conquered, and reunited to Annam.**

1820 * * *Annam.* **Gia-Long, the king, dies; he had named his younger son, Minh-Mang, as his successor.** [The new king is bitterly opposed by his eldest brother, Canh-Dzue; he meets with great difficulty in suppressing a rebellion.]

1821 * * *Annam.* **The anti-foreign party becomes powerful after the death of Gia-Long.**

1840 * * *Annam.* **Thien Tu succeeds his father, Minh-Mang, as king, and renews the persecution of Christians.**

1848 * * *Annam.* **Tu Duc, the younger son, succeeds his father, Thien Tu, as king; he cruelly persecutes the native Christians and their missionaries.**

1851 * * *Annam.* **Nu-Phong, the elder brother of Tu Duc, leads an unsuccessful rebellion to wrest the kingdom from him.**

1858 * * *Annam.* **The king orders M. Diaz put to death because a French vessel happens to be cruising near the coast.**

1859 Oct. * *Tongking.* **The French government determines to intervene in behalf of Christians.**

1860 Oct. 15. **The treaty of Tien-tsin is signed; it assures the whole of the Oriental seas to the French.**

1861 * * *Tongking.* **The pretender, Le Phung, leads a revolt** [which is successful for a time in resisting the French; subdued in 1866].

1862 June 5. *Annam.* **The treaty of Saigon is signed; peace is made with France under the pressure of an invading army and a dangerous rebellion.**

Three of the lower provinces are ceded to the French; Christianity is to be tolerated and an indemnity paid.

Dec. 17. *Fr. Cochin-China.* **An insurrection breaks out against France in the ceded provinces.**

1863 Sept. * *Annam.* **Ambassadors are sent to France to regain the ceded provinces.** [Their mission is unsuccessful.]

1864 * * *Cambodia.* **Phara-Norodom is crowned king.**

1867 June 25. *Fr. Cochin-China.* **The revolt against the French continues.**

The French occupy the three lower provinces, and by proclamation annex them to France.

1870 * * *Tongking.* **M. Dupuis, a Frenchman, explores a part of the Red River.** [1872. May * On behalf of the French government he issues a proclamation to the people.]

1873 Dec. 21. *Tongking.* **M. Philastre, the new French envoy, arrives at the delta of the Red River; he learns that the French occupy the forts, and that Garnier is dead.** [He introduces a pacific policy.] (See Army.)

1873± * * **The French determine to expel the Chinese from the valley of the Red River, and annex Tongking.**

1874 * * **The French protectorate is threatened by the Black Flags; vigorous measures are taken for its defense.**

Mar. 15. *Fr. Cochin-China.* **A treaty with the French is concluded at Saigon.**

The king is to be independent of China, the ports are to be opened to commerce, the Christian religion to be tolerated, and the six lower provinces to be finally abandoned to France.

Aug. 31. *Fr. Cochin-China.* **A commercial treaty is signed by France and Annam at Saigon.**

1881 * * **France resents the intrusion of China in Tongking; it refuses to recognize the latter's claims of suzerainty, and prepares for an armed occupation.**

1882 Jan. * *Fr.* **Adm. La Pierre is appointed to the chief command of the French forces in Tongking.**

Apr. * **The Tongkingese authorities are exasperated at the presence of an armed French flotilla in the Red River; they regard it as a menace and a gross infraction of the treaty of 1874.**

* * *Tongking.* **France asserts her claim to a protectorate.**

* * *Tongking.* **The Annamese repel an invasion of a French force sent by Le Myre de Villers, governor of Saigon.**

1883 * * *Tongking.* **China becomes an ally of Annam, its tributary, in resisting French aggressiveness.**

Apr. 21. *Tongking.* **Capt. Riviere issues an ultimatum at Hanoi.**

He demands from the mandarins a treaty for French supremacy, and threatens to bombard the citadel if they refuse. [The mandarins reply that they have no power to consider treaties.]

* * *Tongking.* **The Emperor Tu Duc resists the aggressiveness of the French.**

July 20. *Annam.* **The Emperor Tu Duc dies; Hiep-hoa is enthroned.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1295 * * **Cambodia is a vast and important country.**

1590± * * *Cambodia.* **Swarms with foreign adventurers.**

1600± * * *Cambodia.* **The Portuguese establish factories.**

1635± * * *Cambodia.* **The Dutch establish factories.**

1641 * * *Cambodia.* **A Dutch expedition explores the Great Mekong River for 1,000 miles.**

1643 * * *Cambodia.* **Many Europeans are butchered at the instigation of the Portuguese.**

1702 * * *Cambodia.* **The English establish a factory off the coast.**

1799 * * *Tongking.* **Pigneaux de Beshaine, Jesuit bishop, dies.**

1820 * * *Annam.* **Gia-Long, the king, dies.**

1840 * * *Annam.* **Minh-Mang, the king, dies.**

1848 * * *Annam.* **Thien Tu, the king, dies.**

1858 July 27. *Tongking.* **Bishop Melchior is murdered.**

1860 Nov. * *Tongking.* **Abbé Neron is murdered.**

1866± * * *Fr. Cochin-China.* **A French expedition under Capt. Doudart de Lagree ascends the Mekong to Middle China.**

1879 * * *Annam.* **Bun-Lan, or Thau-Khai, the emperor, is born.**

1883 May 20. **R. T. Riviere, French commander, dies.**

July 20. *Annam.* **Tu Duc, the king, dies.**

Aug. *–Dec. * *Tongking.* **The unarmed natives suffer much from all parties in the war.**

ARMY—NAVY.

1883 Sept. 1-3. *Tongking.* Gen. Bouët makes a successful sortie in the direction of Sontay. [Sept. 3. He beheads a number of Annamese prisoners.]

Sept. 15. The Annamese troops disband. The Yellow Flags continue hostilities.

* * *Tongking.* Col. Badens with a small force surprises the citadel of Ninh-Binh; it surrenders without bloodshed.

Sept. 20. *Tongking.* It is announced that Adm. Courbet supersedes Gen. Bouët.

Nov. 17. *Tongking.* The Black Flags make a fierce attack on the French at Hai Dzuong, and are repulsed by the aid of the gunboat *Carabine.*

Dec. 16. *Tongking.* Adm. Courbet shells and captures the forts at Sontay; French loss, 75 killed and 245 wounded. [Dec. * Sontay is fortified, and the French advance.]

1884 Jan. 1, 2. *Tongking.* Pirates attack Nam-Dinh.

Jan. 20±. *Tongking.* Chinese reenforcements arrive to assist the natives against the French.

Mar. 12. *Tongking.* Gens. Négrier, Brière de l'Isle, and Millot defeat the Chinese at Bac-Ninh; the Celestials hastily retire from the city.

Mar. 22. *Tongking.* The citadel of Thai-Nguyen is captured by a French force under Gen. Brière de l'Isle.

Apr. 9. *Tongking.* The Chinese set Honghoa on fire, and retreat from the town.

June 23. *Tongking.* A rash attempt is made by Col. Dugenne with 700 men to occupy Langson; the Chinese resist, and kill 10 of the French.

Aug. 30. *Tongking.* Gen. Brière de l'Isle succeeds Gen. Millot as commander of the French forces.

Oct. * *Tongking.* Fighting is renewed between the French and the Chinese.

Oct. 6-8. *Tongking.* The Chinese regulars attack the French under Gen. Négrier, who repulses them, killing many of the Chinese.

Oct. 10, 11. *Tongking.* The Chinese are again defeated, with a loss of 3,000, by Col. Donnier, near Chu; French loss, 20 killed and 90 wounded.

Oct. 13. *Tongking.* The Chinese are again repulsed at Tuguen Qua-Hung, losing many men.

Nov. 20±. *Tongking.* The Black Flags are defeated by the French.

Dec. * *Tongking.* The French retire to the hill country before the approach of a great Chinese army.

Dec. * The defeat of Chinese pirates is announced.

1885 Jan. * The arrival of 10,000 men increases the army of Brière de l'Isle to 40,000 men.

Jan. 3±. Gen. Négrier defeats 12,000 Chinese in a great battle east of Chu.

Feb. 2. The French forward movement begins.

Feb. 6. *Tongking.* The French capture Dong Song after a severe fight, taking three forts and a large amount of supplies and ammunition.

Feb. 8. *Tongking.* The Chinese, 10,000 strong, attack the French near the frontier, and are repulsed.

Feb. 10. *Tongking.* The column moves forward, and the Chinese fall back.

Feb. 12. *Tongking.* The Chinese give battle, and are driven back.

Feb. 13. *Tongking.* The citadel of Langson is finally occupied by the French without resistance, as the garrison retires.

Feb. 24. *Tongking.* Tuyen-Kouan is attacked by the Chinese, but they are repulsed by the French.

Feb. 27. *Tongking.* Gen. Négrier captures a large quantity of war material, stores, and ammunition from the Chinese.

Mar. 2. *Tongking.* The siege of Tuyen-Kouan is raised after 18 attacks by the Chinese in as many days, the French having lost 463 men.

Mar. 4-7. *Tongking.* Col. Duchesne again defeats the Chinese. [Mar. 22. Again at Dong-Dang.]

Mar. 24. *Tongking.* The French and Chinese fight a severe battle on the frontier.

Mar. 27. *Tongking.* The Chinese debouch in great numbers before the French position at Ki-Lua; the latter fall back on Dong-Song and Than-Moi.

Mar. 28. *Tongking.* The Chinese drive the French back in great confusion, and retake Langson; Gen. Négrier is wounded.

Mar. 30. *Tongking.* Col. Herbenger evacuates Dong-Song on the approach of the Chinese.

Apr. 3. *Tongking.* Preliminaries of peace are signed.

Apr. 14. *Tongking.* The Chinese, uninformed of the peace, attack the French at Kep, and are repulsed.

Apr. * *Tongking.* Gen. de Courcy is appointed to the command of the French forces in the field.

Apr. * The Chinese reward Luh Vinh Phuoc, the chief of the Black Flags, for his services against the French.

May 5. *Tongking.* The Chinese troops evacuate Langson, and proceed to withdraw from the province.

July 2. *Cochin-China.* The Annamese at Hué revolt, and surprise the French in a night attack.

July 5, 6. *Cochin-China.* The regent Thayet, with 30,000 men, treacherously attacks Gen. de Courcy at Hué, but is defeated and captured. [July 10. French reenforcements arrive at Hué.]

Aug. 24±. *Tongking.* The citadel of Than Hoa is occupied by the French without resistance.

Aug. * The Black Flags raid five missionary stations, and massacre the priests and 10,000 native Christians.

Sept. * *Cochin-China.* Two French missionaries are reported killed and 24,000 native Christians massacred at Kuang-Tri.

Oct. * *Tongking.* Gen. Jounont attacks Than-Moi, and routs its defenders after fighting three days.

Oct. * *Tongking.* Black Flag bands annoy the French.

Dec. * *Tongking.* Gen. Négrier defeats the Black Flags.

1886 Nov. * *Tongking.* Insurrections break out against the French, but are soon suppressed.

1887 Jan. * *Tongking.* Insurgents are again active. [Apr. 19. Col. Bose captures Mupng.]

1888 Sept. * *Tongking.* A native guard is organized by the French for the purpose of suppressing piracy.

1889 Jan. 17. The pirates are defeated by Gen. Borgnis des Bordes.

Mar. 16. Doivan, the chief of the Bac-Ninh pirates, surrenders, and quiet follows.

1890 Nov. 8±. *Tongking.* Piracy is rampant, the French outposts being attacked constantly.

1893 May 17. *Siam.* A bloody battle occurs between the French Annamese garrison at Khong and the Siamese, on the boundary line of Annam and Siam; the Siamese government repudiates responsibility in the matter.

CHURCH.

1885 Aug.± *-Dec. * *Annam.* About 22,000 native Christians are massacred.

1886 Aug. * *Tongking.* Seven hundred Christians are massacred by the Black Flags, who destroy 30 villages.

1890 * * *Annam.* There are no Protestant missions in the country.

The educated classes follow Confucius, Buddhism is tolerated by the government, and many of the natives profess Roman Catholicism. Some Roman Catholic authorities claim 420,000 members, under 125 European priests and 264 native priests, in seven apostolic vicariates.

STATE.

1883 Apr. 25. *Fr. Cochin-China.* The Emperor Hiep-hoa is forced, by a French naval demonstration, to sign a treaty at Saigon.

Terms: A French protectorate and the exclusion of foreign powers, except as approved by the French Government;

Bink Tuan is ceded to France; French occupation of the forts on the Hué River; French administration of customs; ports to be opened and an indemnity to be paid by Annam, etc.

Oct. * *Cambodia.* The king, Norodom, **recognizes the French protectorate** by treaty.

Dec. 14. *Annam.* Anti-French fanatics **kill King Hiep-hoa, and Yoe-Duc** succeeds him.

1884 Mar. 26±. *Annam.* An Annamese **prince is executed** for instigating the massacres of Christians.

May 11. *China.* Capt. Fournier and Li-Hung-Chang, the imperial prime minister, **sign a treaty at Tien-tsin;** the French protectorate of Annam and Tongking is recognized, and the Chinese troops are withdrawn from the northern provinces.

June 6. The Annamese sign a convention which compels the acknowledgment of the **French protectorate.**

July 1±. *Tongking.* **The Chinese decline to ratify** the treaty of May 11, and refuse to pay indemnity for the killing of French citizens at Langson.

July 18±. *Tongking.* The Chinese **demand the evacuation of Langson** and other places held by the French.

Aug. 2. *Annam.* The king's death is announced, and his young brother, **Kienphouc,** is his successor.

1885 Apr. 5. *China.* **The preliminaries of peace** are signed at Peking.

The Chinese agree to evacuate Tongking, and France will take it under its protectorate, and also evacuate Formosa.

June 9. *China.* **The Treaty of Tientsin** is ratified by the French and Chinese.

July 2. *Annam.* **The Annamese rise in revolt** against the French.

Sept. 14±. *Annam.* **Chaul-Mong,** the adopted son of Tu Duc, is **proclaimed emperor.**

Sept. 19. *Annam.* The emperor is crowned, and named **Douck-Hanh.**

1886 Jan. 31. *Tongking.* **Paul Bert** is appointed French resident. [Nov. 11. He dies.]

Jan. 28. *Annam.* The emperor, Douck-Hanh, dies.

Jan. 30. *Annam.* **Thau-Khai,** the young son of Douck-Hanh, succeeds to the throne.

Apr. * *Cambodia.* The rebellion led by **Prince Si-Votha** is broken, and he sues for peace.

1888 Sept. 8. *Tongking.* **M. Richaud** succeeds Paul Bert, deceased January, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1884 Jan. 1, 2. *Tongking.* **Pirates devastate** Nam-Dinh, and kill the people.

1889 Jan. 29. *Annam.* **Douck-Hanh,** the king, dies.

Feb. 27. *Tongking.* **Gen. Des Bordes** of the French army is murdered.

ARABIA AND THE MOSLEMS.

ARABIA is a large peninsula of Western Asia, and is destitute of any permanent river; its area is estimated at 1,200,000 square miles, and its population at 5,000,000. The country has no common government; its political divisions are various, and include three Turkish provinces: Hedjaz along the coast of the Red Sea, Yemen farther south, and El Hassa bordering the Persian Gulf; three sultanates, Oman along the gulf of the same name, El Nejd in the interior, and Hadramant in the south; Aden, in the extreme south, is a British protectorate. The religion of the people is Mohammedan, and their language is Arabic. About 185,000,000 Mohammedans are at the present time scattered over northern Africa, southern Asia, and southeastern Europe.

Authorities are not agreed concerning the precise dates of the chief events connected with the life of Mohammed. Many of the Moslem dates are of uncertain value.

ARMY — NAVY.

1438 * * **–1388** * * B. C. **Seti I.** (Sethos), the ruler of Egypt, sends a military expedition into Arabia.

25 * * B. C. **The Romans** send an expedition into Arabia under C. Ælius Gallus.

His army consists of 10,000 Roman infantry, 500 Jews, and 1,000 Nabatheans; they suffer greatly from the climate, and return without making conquests.

500 * * A. D. The Mustareb, or **Northern Arabs, revolt,** and in the battle of Hazaz forever **break the yoke of Yemen.**

529 * * The **Abyssinians** numbering 70,000, under Aryat, **invade Yemen** to avenge the persecution of Christians.

562 * * **Chosroes,** king of Persia, makes an expedition against the Christian kingdom founded in Arabia by Abyssinians.

* * The Abyssinians are **driven out,** and Arabia becomes a province of Persia.

569 * * **King Abraha** of the Abyssinian dynasty, advancing for conquest, is defeated near Mecca.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

500± * * **Antar, or Antarah, chief and poet, flourishes.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

267± * * Odenathus, warrior, husband of Zenobia, is assassinated.

545± * * Abdallah-Ben Abd-el Moottalib, merchant, father of Mohammed, born. [570. Dies. A25±.]

571 * * **Abu Bekr,** father-in-law and successor of Mohammed, born. [634, Aug. 22. Dies. A63.]

CHURCH.

500 * * **A stone temple or shrine** at Mecca of unknown antiquity is visited by worshipers, and greatly enriched with offerings.

529 * * The Abyssinians under Aryat **proclaim the Christian religion** [and maintain it for 76 years through the southern half of the peninsula].

STATE.

1919 * * (?) B. C. *Chaldea.* **Ishmael,** the son of Abraham, is born; from him the Arabs claim descent.

1550 * * **–1305** * * B. C. **The dynasty of Hammurabi** reigns in Chaldea.

1438 * * **–1388** * * B. C. **Seti I.** (Sethos), king of Egypt, reigns; his expedition **penetrates Arabia** and advances to the Euphrates.

722 * * **–705** * * B. C. **Sargon, king of Assyria,** having destroyed the kingdom of Israel, extends his conquests into Arabia, and exacts tribute.

400± * * B. C. **Yemen, the oldest monarchy** of Arabia, is established.

[It continues for about 2,500 years; ruling the southern half of the peninsula directly and the northern half indirectly.]

105 * * A. D. **The Romans,** by the governor of Syria, **take possession** of the country from the northern end of the Red Sea, and call it the Roman province of Arabia.

5th century. **The northern Arabs** revolt against the king of Yemen; **the Koreysh** tribe begins to develop.

522 * * King Caleb, or Elesbaan, of Abyssinia, **extends his kingdom into Arabia.**

529 * * **The Yemen monarchy** is overthrown by invading Abyssinians under the king of Axoum, the capital of Abyssinia, to which Yemen (Arabia Felix) belonged by right of conquest.

562 * * **Chosroes overthrows the Abyssinian** kingdom in Arabia, and places Saïf, leader of the native Homerites, in power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 * * An important **coast trade** along the Red Sea brings wealth to the Koreysh Arabs.

* * **The annual fair** of Okad, near Mecca, becomes a national assembly; races, games, and commerce the chief attractions.

[It becomes the central emporium of all the Arab tribes, and a truce exists between warring tribes when present on the fair grounds.]

ARMY — NAVY.

6th Century. The heroic period of the northern Arabs; a series of wars among "Mustareb" tribes.

623 * * The Holy War begins; Mohammed attacks and plunders a Mecca caravan.

624 * * Mohammed defeats the Koreyshites in the battle of Bedr.

±* * Mohammed is at war with the Jews.

625 * * Mohammed is defeated in the battle of Ohod by idolaters led by Abu Sofian.

627 * * Mohammed is besieged in Medina by the Koraish, 40,000 strong; part of his followers turn against him; the siege is raised in 14 days. [It is called the War of the Fosse, or Ditch.]

628 * * Mohammed leads his followers in a successful war against several Jewish tribes.

629 * * *Syrid.* Mohammed's followers, led by Kaled, defeat an army of 100,000 Romans and allies at the battle of Muta; for his bravery Mohammed names Kaled "The Sword of God."

630 * * With 10,000 men Mohammed enters Mecca in triumph.

631 * * Mohammed proclaims a holy war against the Byzantine empire; it proves an utter failure.

632 * * -34 * * The Mohammedans subdue large parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe.

634 * * *Syria.* The Saracens (Mohammedans) besiege and capture Damascus.

634 * * -44 * * The Mohammedans make conquests in Persia, Palestine, and Phœnicia.

637 * * *Persia.* The Saracens defeat the Persians at the battle of Jaloulah, or "Battle of the Bridge."

640 Dec. 22. *Egypt.* The Saracens under Amru take Alexandria.

642 * * *Persia.* In the battle of Nehavend, "Battle of Victories," the Saracens defeat the Sassanidæ (Persians); their empire is destroyed.

645 * * -656 * * Othman (Osman) subdues northern Africa, and captures Rhodes and Cyprus.

Civil wars occur with much bloodshed.

656 * * First civil war; at a battle near Basrah, "the Day of the Camel," Ali defeats the rebellious friends of the murdered Othman, including Ayesha, one of the wives of Mohammed, who rode up and down the battle-field mounted on a great camel.

683 * * Hosein besieges Medina, and destroys the temple; he raises the siege on hearing of the death of Calif Yezid.

692 * * Mecca is taken after a siege of eight months by Hejaj, the general of Abdalmelik.

710± * * Musa, the Saracen governor of Egypt, extends Arabian conquests along the Mediterranean to the Atlantic Ocean.

711 * * Tarik, the Saracen general, crosses to Spain, and overthrows the kingdom of the (Catholic) Visigoths at the battle of Jeres de la Frontera. [Spain is conquered after a struggle of eight years.]

725 * * *Turkey.* The Saracens invade Constantinople with 120,000 men, besides 1,800 who approach by sea; the Arab fleet is destroyed by Greek fire.

732 * * *Fr.* The Saracens enter Gaul, and are defeated and routed by Charles Martel in a great battle between Tours and Poitiers. [This battle is said to have changed the history of Europe.]

* * Civil wars are renewed with the Shiites, or followers of Ali.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS — NATURE.

610± * * The Koran, the sacred book of the Mohammedans, is divulged by Mohammed. [First published by Abu-Bekr 635+.]

622 July 15. The Mohammedans begin their era from the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina.

700 * * -800 * * The medical schools of Bagdad and Salerno flourish. (?)

705 * * The mosque at Mecca is erected by the calif, El Madgy.

750 * * *Sp.* John, Bishop of Seville, prepares an Arabic Bible.

760± * * Astronomy and geography are sciences cultivated by the Arabs.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

571± * * Mohammed, religious teacher, founder of Mohammedanism, born. [632, June 8. Dies. A61±.]

581 * * Omar I., calif and captor of Jerusalem, born. [644. Dies. A63.]

* * * Antar, warrior and poet, b. and d.

600± * * Ali-Ibn-Abi-Talib, son-in-law of Mohammed, born. [661. Assassinated. A59±.]

621 * * Kahadijah, wife of Mohammed, dies.

632 * * Fatima, only daughter of Mohammed, A26±.

655 * * Othman, calif, is murdered.

662 * * Kaab, poet, dies.

663 * * Amru, general, dies.

680 * * The sons of Ali murdered.

700± * * Amru-el-Kais, poet, dies.

705 * * Abd el Mealiek, calif, A60.

713 * * Mansur, Al, Abou Jaffar Abdallah, second Abbasside calif, founder of Bagdad, born. [775±. Dies. A63±.]

720± * * Abu-Moslem, general, born. [755±. Dies. A35±.]

765± * * Jobeidah, wife of Harun-al-Raschid, born. [831. Dies. A66±.]

765± * * Harun al Raschid ("Aaron the Just"), calif of Bagdad, born. [809. Dies. A44±.]

* * * Geber, Aboo-Moossah-Jaafar-al-Sofee, alchemist, born and died.

CHURCH.

570 * * The Christian Abyssinians vainly endeavor to seize the keys of the holy temple from the Koreyah Arabs.

* * The religion of the Arabs sinks into idolatry or indifference.

571 July 16. Mohammed is born.

604 * * Mohammed sets forth his creed.

606 * * -611 * * Mohammed often retires to a solitary cave near Mount Hara, and gives himself up to religious meditation. Here he has his first vision; he says the chief part of the Koran is brought to him by the angel Gabriel.

He comes into connection with the Hanifs, or penitents, who seek deliverance from sin and reject idolatry.

610± * * Mohammed appears in Mecca as a prophet.

611 * * Kadijah becomes Mohammed's first convert.

612 * * or 613 * * Mohammed publicly announces himself a prophet, and is met with imprecations and maltreatment.

613± * * Mohammed has made no converts beyond his family and friends.

621± * * Mohammed makes his alleged ascent into heaven.

622 * * *Mecca.* Mohammed's cause is greatly advanced by the addition of 12 pilgrims from Yathreb.

July 16. The Hegira; Mohammed flees from Mecca for an asylum in Medina [where he becomes a political leader and a religious reformer].

He makes Friday the principal day for worship, and Mecca the principal place; for the Jewish fast he substitutes the month Ramadan.

* * Mohammed endeavors to gain over to his religion the Jews in Medina, but fails, and becomes their irreconcilable enemy.

623 Dec. * Mohammed commences the Holy War (mission work) by attacking a Mecca caravan, which he plunders.

Mohammed produces the 8th chapter of the Koran, which he alleges came to him from heaven.

625 * * Banu Nadir, the Jew, is expelled from Medina with his powerful family.

626 * * Mohammed prohibits wine and games of chance.

627 * * A heroic spirit is exhibited by the 600 or 700 Jews who are martyred by Mohammed.

628 * * Rapid spread of Islamism.

629 * * Kalid, Amru, and Othman, who presided over the Kaaba, become Mussulmans, increasing Mohammed's power and influence; he is acknowledged in all the country between the Euphrates and the Red Sea.

630 Jan. * Mohammed with 10,000 men enters Mecca on a pilgrimage, and destroys the idols.

632 * * Mohammed and 40,000 adherents perform the pilgrimage to Mecca.

June 8. Mohammed dies. He was slowly poisoned by a Jewess. (?)

* * -34 * * The Koran is collected [later enlarged by the Soona, an oral tradition].

634± * * **A mosque** is erected on the site of **Solomon's temple** at Jerusalem.

642 * * In Egypt **the Christians (Copts) aid the Arabians** under Omar, out of hostility to the Greek Orthodox Church.

644 * * The Christian **Berbers in North Africa** are won over to Islamism by Othman.

679 * * **The great schism** takes place.

Separation of believers into two parties, **the Soonees**, Sunnites (Traditionalists), who accept the addition, and **the Sheeah** or Shiites (Separatists), who reject it, and regard Ali (son-in-law) as Mohammed's rightful successor.

720 * * The successful Saracens threaten to **encircle Christendom**, and to speedily destroy the Christian faith.

732 * * **Charles Martel saves Christian Europe** from becoming a Moorish Europe by winning the battle against Abd-er-Rahman between Tours and Poitiers. (See A. and N.)

750 * * **Rise of the Motazilites**, who originated the Mussulman theology.

STATE.

622 **Mar.** * Seventy Moslems from Yathreb conclude **an offensive and defensive treaty** with Mohammed at Akaba, near Mecca.

July 16. The Hegira, or flight of **Mohammed** from Mecca to Medina, takes place. [It is the beginning of the Mohammedan era; Mohammed becomes a great political and religious leader.]

628 * * Mohammed organizes **a pilgrimage to Mecca.**

* * Mohammed receives the homage of his followers under a tree near Medina.

* * The Meccans **refuse Mohammed admission** to the city; they make a treaty with him at Hodaibiya, agreeing to a truce for 10 years.

* * **Mohammed sends letters** to the kings of Persia and Abyssinia, and the chiefs of several Arab tribes, demanding of them to become followers of his.

630 * * Mohammed takes **possession of Mecca.** [His final and complete success is assured.]

632 * * On the death of Mohammed, **Abu-Bekr his father-in-law**, is elected his successor — calif. [He reigns two years.]

634 **Aug. 23. Abu-Bekr** dies, and **Omar becomes calif.** [He bears the title Emir-al-Mumenin, Commander of the Faithful, which all succeeding califs assume.]

—— * * **The Yemen monarchy** is absorbed in the Mohammedan conquest.

642 * * **Persia is conquered** by the Arabians.

644 * * **Omar** is assassinated, and **Othman** (Osman) becomes caliph. [He reigns 12 years; he extends the kingdom into northern Africa.]

655 * * Othman is murdered by fanatics during an insurrection, and **Ali**, the husband of Fatima and son-in-law of Mohammed, becomes calif; he is recognized by only part of the Arabs.

[The followers of Ali, known as **Shiites**, recognize him as the first legitimate successor of Mohammed; their opponents are the **Sunnites**, who recognize the first four califs as legitimate successors; the Mohammedans of Persia are mostly Shiites, those of the Turkish empire and India mostly Sunnites.]

* * **Moawiyah** is supported as calif in Syria.

660 * * **Ali** [the sixth of this name] is assassinated, and **Hassan** his son becomes calif.

661 * * Hassan resigns, and **Moawiyah** succeeds him; he is the great-grandson of Mohammed.

661 * * –750 * * **The dynasty of the Ommiades.**

[Moawiyah **changes the royal residence from Medina to Damascus**, and makes the office of calif hereditary.]

679 * * –683 * * **Yezid I.**, son of Moawiyah, is calif.

680 * * **Abdallah revolts**, and is proclaimed calif at Medina by the people of Mecca and Medina.

683 * * **Moawiyah II.**, son of Moawiyah I., is calif.

683 * * –684 * * Merwan I. is calif.

684 * * –705 * * Abdalmelik is calif.

* * * **The glory** of the Moslem empire culminates.

* * * **The decline of Arabia** commences.

705 * * –715 * * **Walid I.** is calif; Spain becomes part of the Moslem empire.

710± * * **Conquests are extended** through North Africa to the Atlantic under Musa, the Arab governor of Egypt.

715 * * –717 * * **Soliman** is calif.

717 * * –720 * * **Omar II.** is calif.

720 * * –724 * * **Yezid II.** is calif.

* * * **The Mohammedan Berbers**, shepherds of Mount Atlas, parts of North Africa, and other people of African, Roman, and Greek descent, become mixed with the Arabs, and are called **Moors.**

720 * * *Fr.* **The Saracens advance** beyond the Pyrenees.

724 * * –743 * * **Hashem** is calif.

He is very strict in the practice of religious duties, and an avowed enemy of luxury.

743 * * –744 * * **Walid II.** is calif.

744 * * **Yezid III.** becomes calif; he dies of the plague after reigning five months.

* * **Ibraham** becomes calif; he is deposed after reigning three months.

* * –750 * * **Merwan II.** is calif.

The califate reaches its greatest expansion, and includes within its dominion southwestern Asia from the Indus to the Mediterranean and the Caucasus, all northern Africa, Sardinia, Corsica, and parts of France and Spain.

750 * * **Dynasty of the Abbassides.**

* * **Abul Abbas**, a great-grandson of an uncle of Mohammed, having overthrown Merwan II., **the Abbassides commence their reign**, Abul Abbas being made calif by the soldiers.

754 * * –775 * * **Al Mansur** is calif; he introduces learning among the Arabs.

756 * * **The separate califate of Cordova** is established in Spain by Abd-er-Rahman.

* * * *Fr.* The Moslems advance northward and **invade Gaul**, where they are repulsed.

759 * * **Pepin delivers France** from the last vestige of Mohammedan rule.

762± * * Bagdad, in Asiatic Turkey, a city on the Tigris, is founded by Al Mansur, and becomes the seat of the Saracen empire. **The golden period** of the Saracenic empire begins.

775 * * –785 * * **Al Mahdi** is calif.

MISCELLANEOUS.

571± * * 629 * * Mohammed rises from obscurity to power.

(571) He is born.

(577± * *) **He loses his mother**, and is committed to the care of a slave.

(579± * *) He, having lost his grandfather, **is adopted by his uncle Abu Talib.**

(594± * *) **He earns his living as a shepherd.**

(595 * *) He enters the house and business of **Kadijah.**

(598± * *) **He marries Kadijah.**

(606± * *) He settles the dispute of the chiefs respecting the restoration of **the sacred black stone** on the rebuilding of Kaabeh.

(619 * *) **He loses his uncle**, and three days later **his wife**; he seeks solace by **marrying several wives** — Ayesha, seven years of age, and Sawda, and Hafsa; the second became his bride only two months after the death of the first wife.

He gives his daughter **Fatima** in marriage to Ali-Ibn-Taleb.

(622 * *) The **Koreyshites attempt to assassinate** the prophet; he hides in a cave.

(627 * *) **He marries Zainab**, the divorced wife of his adopted son Zaid.

(628 * *) **He marries Safiya**, whose father and husband he had killed.

(628± * *) **He marries Jeweira**, a woman of great beauty.

An attempt is made to poison the prophet, but he is delivered.

(629 * *) He claims a revelation from heaven permitting him to have as many concubines as he may wish; he takes Mary.

641 * * *Egypt.* The Saracens burn the great library at Alexandria. (?)

644 * * **Omar is murdered** by a Persian slave.

692 * * **Abd-Allah Ebn Zobeyr is slain** in storming the walls of Mecca.

695 * * Abdalmelik **coins** the first Arabian money; Somyor, a Jew, is his mintmaster.

ARMY — NAVY.

920 * * **Mecca is stormed** by the revolting Karmathians under their leader, Suleyman Aba-Jahir.

1258 * * **The Tartars take Bagdad,** and end Moslem rule in that city.

1517 * * **The Turks conquer Egypt and Arabia,** and thereby transfer the sovereignty to the Ottoman sovereign.

1630 * * The Yemenites **expel the Turks** from their native province.

1650± * * The Yaarebah princes drive the **Portuguese princes out of Muscat.**

1737 * * **Nadir Shah attacks** the kingdom of Oman, and takes the principal towns, and slaughters many of the inhabitants.

1797 * * **The Turks with an army of 5,000,** and 5,000 Arabian allies, invade Hasa for the suppression of the Wahabis; they besiege Hofhuf, the capital, and retire unsuccessful.

1801 * * **The Wahabis invade Bagdad** and besiege and plunder Kerbala.

1802 * * The Wahabis **subdue Taif,** the pleasure-ground of Mecca, with much bloodshed.

1803 Apr. * **Mecca is taken** by the Wahabis.

1804 * * **Sayyid,** at the head of the Wahabis, **conquers Medina,** plunders the tomb of the prophet of its accumulation of rich offerings, and treats the people with much severity.

* *–11 * * **The Wahabis** are at war with their neighbors and especially with the Turks.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS — NATURE.

8th Century. Geber (Abu Musa Jaffaral-Sofi) the chemist flourishes.

813 * *–842 * * **Alkindius** writes on astronomy and medicine.

818 * * **Al-Mamun** patronizes literature and learning.

820± * * **Aristotle is first translated** into Arabic.

900± * * **Albategnius,** the great astronomer, determines the length of the tropical year.

950 * * **Alfarabius,** writer and scientist, linguist, and compiler of an encyclopedia [the first], familiar with all branches of science, dies at Damascus.

995± * * Astronomers have a sextant whose radius is 59 feet, nine inches.

* * **Azzarkal,** the mathematician and astronomer, flourishes.

961 * *–976 * * The Society of **the Brothers of Purity or Sincerity,** founded at Basra, prosecutes philosophic and scientific studies.

961 * *–976 * * *Spain.* Learning is **encouraged by Alhakun,** Calif of Cordova; the catalogue of his library fills 44 volumes.

Twenty-seven free schools are opened in Cordova for the poor; knowledge is widely distributed in Mohammedan Spain.

10th Century. **Hydropathy** is practised.

978± * * *Spain.* The successor of Hakem **burns every book in the royal library** which treats of philosophy or astronomy.

* * The Society of Brothers of Basra write **a cyclopedia** of knowledge in 51 treatises.

1000± * * **Avicenna,** the physician and scholar, flourishes [the most learned man of his time].

1006 * * **The Talmud** is translated into Arabic. (?)

1008± * * **Ebn Junis** draws up astronomical tables. (?)

1030± * * **Alhazen discourses** on the nature of sight, and writes a treatise on optics.

1045 * *–1070 * * *Spain.* **Avicebron,** the Hebrew poet, better known as Solomon ben Gabriol, writes his philosophical work, *Fountain of Life.*

1050± * * **Magnifying glasses** are invented by Alhazen.

1150 * * **Philosophical books are burned** at Bagdad by command of the calif.

1180 * * **Philosophy revives in Spain,** and is cultivated by Avenpace, Ibn-Tofail, and Averroes.

1185 * * **Death of Ibn-Tofail** in Morocco, **a writer of romance and philosophy,** and a treatise on medicine, and also one on astronomy.

1192 * * At Bagdad **the books of a physician** are publicly cursed and burned, and their owner is imprisoned.

1195 * * *Spain.* **Philosophers are banished** and their works burned; Ben-Habib is condemned to death for philosophising.

1253 * * *Spain.* **Alphonsine (astronomical) tables,** composed by Al Ragel and Al Kabitz, are drawn up under the auspices of King Alfonso X. of Castile.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

776± * * Albumazar, astronomer, born. [885. Dies. A109±.]
780 * * Alhakem Ibn Atta, prophet, dies.
806 * * Abu Teman, poet, born. [845 (?). Dies. A39±.]
852± * * Rhazes, or Rasis, physician, born. [932. Dies. A80±.]
890± * * Masudi, Abu Hasen Ali ben Husein ben-Ali, historian, born. [956. Dies. A66±.]
932 * * Abu Faras, poet, born. [968. Dies. A36.]
850 * * Albategnius, Mohammed ben Jabir, astronomer, born. [929. Dies. A79±.]
950 * * Alfarabius, writer on all branches of science, dies.
965 * * Al Mootenabbee, poet, dies.
* * * Al-Kindi, philosopher, dies.
970 * * Abu el Ala, blind poet, born. [1057. Dies. A87±.]
979 * * Ibn-Yunas, Ali-Ibn-Abd-er-Rahman, poet, astronomer, born. [1008. Dies. A30.]
980 * * Avicenna, physician, author, born. [1037. Dies. A57.]
994± * * Ali Ibn ul Albas, physician, dies.
* * * Azzarkal, mathematician, astronomer, born and dies.
1038 (?) * * Alhazen, philosopher, mathematician, dies.
1045 * * Hariri, Abu Mohammed Kasem ben ali, poet, born. [1122±. Dies. A77±.]
1058 * * **Algazel,** scholar, teacher, philosopher, mystic saint, born. [1111. A53.]
* * * Abdallah ben Yasim, scholar, soldier, dies.
1072± * * Avenzoar, physician, born. [1162. Dies. A90±.]
1087± * * **Abu Abdallah Mohammed,** founder of the Almohades, born. [1130. Dies. A43±.]
1099 * * Edrisi, geographer, born. [1164. Dies. A65.]
1110± * * Abu-el-Kasim, surgical writer, dies.
1138 * * Avempace, philosopher, dies.
1149± * * Averroes, *Ibn Roshd,* philosopher, physician, born. [1198. Dies. A49±.]
± * * Fakhr-ed-Din, Ad-Razi, physician, born. [1210. Dies. A61±.]
1161 * * Abdul Latif, writer, born.
1185 * * Ibn-Tofail, writer of romance and medicine, dies in Morocco.
1193 Mar. 24. **Saladin** Yusuf Ibn Ayub, sultan of Egypt and Syria, dies.
1231 * * Abdul Latif, writer, A70.
1256 * * Abu Hayyan, *Athir-el-Dur,* author, born. [1344. Dies. A88.]
1259 * * Othman, founder of the Ottoman Empire, born. [1326. Dies.]
1273± * * Abu el Feda, warrior, author, born. [1331. Dies. A58±.]
1275 * * Adh ahahebi, historian, born. [1275. Dies. A73.]
1332 * * Ibn Khaldun or Khaldoun, historian, born. [1406. Dies. A74.]
1608± * * Abu el Fazl or Aboulfazl, vizier, historian, dies.
1691± * * **Abd el Wahab,** founder of the Wahabis, born in Nejd. [1787. Dies. A96±.]
1803 * * Abd el Aziz, Wahabi chief, assassinated.
1807 * * **Abd el Kader,** warrior, born. [1883. Dies. A76.]

CHURCH.

890 * * The Karmathian Mohammedan sect arises [and in 900 devastates the East].

900 * * General **skepticism develops** in the heart of Arabia among the Karmathites.

930 * * **The Kaabeh is ruined, and the sacred black stone** is carried to Hasa [where it remains 22 years].

1730± * * **Rise of the Wahabis — the Arabic Puritans.**

They seek to reform Islamism; condemn fine dressing, use of tobacco and wine, the honors paid to shrines, and inculcate hatred to foreigners, especially the Turks. The reform spreads swift and wide in Arabia.

1805 * * Nearly all Arabia accepts the reformed Islamism of the Wahabis.

STATE.

785 * *–786 * * **Al Hadi** is calif.

786 * *–809 * * **Harun-Al-Raschid** (Aaron the Just) is calif; he is a patron of learning and an enlightened ruler.

800 * *–941 * * *N. Africa.* **The Aglabite dynasty** is in power at Kairwan and Tunis.

808 * *–908 * * *N. Africa.* **The Edrisite dynasty,** founded by Edris, a descendant of Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammed, reigns at Fez.

809 * *–813 * * **Al Amin** is calif.

813 * *–833 * * **Al Mamun,** son of Harun-al-Raschid, is calif; he is a liberal patron of schools and science.

820 * * The Arabian **monarchy is dismembered.**

* *-872 * * **The dynasty of the Taherites** is in power at Khorassan.

833 * *-841 * * **Al Motassem** is calif. He has 40,000 Turkish slaves, bought in Tartary; they become the disposers of the throne; he builds Saumara, and makes it the seat of government; the califate gradually declines.
[841-847, **Al Wathek** is calif; 847-861, **Al Motawakkel**; 861-862, **Al Mostanser**; 862-866, **Al Mostain**; 866-869, **Al Motaz**; 869-870, **Al Mohtadi**.]

870 * *-892 * * **Al Motamed** is calif. He reestablishes the capital at Bagdad; the Turkish guards lose some of their prestige and power.

872 * * *Persia.* Yakub Ebn Seis, the brazier, **overthrows the Taherites**, and founds the Saffarian dynasty.

890 * *-951 * * **The Karmathians**, prompted by skepticism and injustice, revolt, and sever Arabia from the empire; they condemn the pomp of the court at Bagdad, and war against it.

892 * *-902 * * **Al Motadhed** is caliph.

* * Turkestan becomes independent under Ismail Samani.

902 * *-908 * * **Al Moktafi** is calif.

902± * * Ismail Samani conquers Persia.

908 * * **The Fatimites**, descendants of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed, appear in Egypt. [They claim the califate in western Africa, with Kairwan for the capital, and subvert the Aglabite and Edrisite dynasties.]

* *-932 * * **Al Moktader** is calif.

935± * * *Algeria.* The town of **Algiers is founded** by the Arabs near the site of ancient Icosium.

932 * *-934 * * **Al Kaher** is calif. [934-940. **Al Radhi** is calif. A tribute of 50,000 dinars is annually paid to the Karmathians. 940-944, **Al Motaki**; 944-945, **Al Mostakfi**.]

* * * **Ahmed**, the Buyide, vizier of the calif of Bagdad, engrosses all political power; he establishes the office or appointment of Emir Al Omra; his descendants continue his claims.

945 * *-974 * * **Al Moti** is calif.

958 * *-972 * * **Maiz Ad Din**, a calif of the Fatimite dynasty, subjects regions of Africa and Egypt to Moslem rules; he builds Cairo.

961± * * *Afghanistan.* The principality of **Ghazni** is established.

972 * *-973 * * **Cairo becomes the capital** of the Fatimite Arabs in Egypt.

974 * *-991 * * **Al Tai** is calif.

983 * *-1056 * * **Insurrections** occur in Persia, and Imad Al Daulah founds the **Buyide or Deylimite dynasty.**

991 * *-1031 * * **Al Kader** is calif.

997 * *-1028 * * *Afghanistan.* **Mahmud** is sultan of Ghazni, which he enriches with the immense spoils obtained in 12 expeditions against Hindustan.

1031 * *-75 * * **Al Kaim** is calif.

1032± * * *Afghanistan.* The principality of **Ghazni declines.**

1055 * * Togrel Beg conquers Persia; after capturing Bagdad he marries the daughter of Al Kaim and becomes Emir Al Omra.

1075 * *-94 * * **Al Moktadi** is calif.

* * * **Hassan** Jubah of Nishapur, "the old man of the mountain," raises an insurrection; his followers are called **assassins** and are numerous in Persia and Syria.

1074 * * *Syria.* **Shah**, the leader of the Seljuks, captures Jerusalem; by insulting and robbing Christians his followers furnish a cause for the crusades.

1092 * * *Syria.* **Melek Shah dies**, and the kingdom of the Seljuks is divided and declines.

1094 * *-1118 * * **Al Mortader** is calif.

1096 * * *Syria.* **Mustali**, the eighth Fatimite calif of Egypt, **takes Jerusalem.**

1099 * * *Syria.* **The Crusaders** capture Jerusalem from the Moslems. [1111. They take Sidon and Berytus (Beyrout) from the Mohammedans.]

1104 * * *Syria.* **The Crusaders** under Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, take Acre. [1109. They take Tripoli in North Africa.]

1118 * *-35 * * **Al Mostarshed** is calif.

1135 * *-36 * * **Al Raschid** is calif.
He defeats the Turks in their attempt to capture Bagdad.

1136 * * Assassins cruelly **murder Al Raschid.**

-1160 * * **Al Moktafi** is calif.

1147 * * *Syria.* **The second crusade**, urged by Popè Eugenius, begins.

1160 * *-70 * * **Al Mostanjed** is calif.

* * * Great **disorders** occur in Persia; the governors of provinces assume independence, and are rivals for supreme authority.

1170 * *-80 * * **Al Mostadhi** is calif.

* * * **Saladin**, vizier of Egypt, proclaims Al Mostadhi calif of Egypt.

* * * **Saladin**, having become **Sultan of Egypt**, conquers Syria, Mesopotamia, and Arabia.

1180 * *-1225 * * **Al Naser** is calif.

* * * **The assassins** murder many eminent Mohammedans and Christian leaders.

1183 * * *Afghanistan.* The principality of Ghazni falls.

1187 * * **Saladin** defeats the Christians at **Tiberias.**

1191 **July 17.** *Syria.* The Crusaders capture **Acre.**

1192 * * *Syria.* **Richard**, King of England, the lion-hearted, **takes Jaffa**, and forces Saladin to make peace.

1193 **Mar. 24.**† *Egypt.* **Saladin** dies, and his dominions are divided.

1206 * *-27 * * *Mongolia.* **Genghis Khan** rules the Mongols.

1225 * *-26 * * **Al Zaher** is calif; he reigns only a few months.

1226 * *-40 * * **Al Mostanser** is calif.

1240 * *-58 * * **Al Mostasem** is calif.

1256 * *-65 * * *Persia.* **Houlakou**, grandson of Genghis Khan, is sultan. He exterminates the assassins, captures Bagdad, destroying 1,600,000 people, puts Mostasem the calif to death, thus ending the califate of Bagdad; the califate is transferred to Egypt [where it continues as a spiritual power until 1577].

1291 * * *Syria.* The Mohammedans **capture Sidon.**

The Knights of St. John yield the last stronghold of the Christians to the Arabs in the surrender of **Acre.**

1508 * * **The Portuguese** occupy Muscat.

1517 * * **Selim I.**, the Turkish or Ottoman sultan, after conquering Egypt, **obtains the investiture of the califate**, which thus becomes a politico-religious office.

1518 * * The Ottoman sultan receives the nominal allegiance of many of the Arab tribes.

1630 * * The Yemenites, after having **expelled the Turks**, establish a kingdom of 30 small provinces.

1650± * * The Portuguese **surrender Muscat** to the Yaarebah princes.

1737 * *-41 * * The kingdom of Oman (Muscat) is **under Persian rule.**

1741 * * **Ahmad Ebn Sáood** founds a dynasty in Oman after repelling the Persian invaders.

1765 * * **Abd-el-Aziz**, one of the Wahabis, reigns in Nejd, assuming the titles of imam and sultan; he extends his dominions.

1775 * * Sayyid succeds his father, Ahmad Ebn Sáood, in Oman (Muscat).

1803± * * **Sáood, son of Aziz**, commences his prosperous reign at Mecca over the Nejd kingdom; he soon dictates on what terms yearly pilgrimages may be made from all parts of the Mohammedan world.

1804 * * **Sultan Sáood reigns** in the kingdom of Oman.

MISCELLANEOUS.

800± * * **The first apothecary's shop** in the world is established at Bagdad.

1243 * *-58 * * During the reign of Mostasom **the sacred black stone is fixed** in the threshold of the principal entrance of his palace at Bagdad. [This entrance, the "**Porte**," becomes by eminence the title of his court.]

1300 * * **Coffee** is introduced. (Arabia.)

1454 * * **Coffee** comes into repute in Arabia.

1804 * * **The Sultan Sáood**, of the kingdom of Oman, is killed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1810 * *-**1819** * * **The British** subdue the Wahabi pirates.

1811 * *-**15** * * **Mehemet Ali,** Egyptian vassal of the Sultan of Turkey, conquers the Wahabis ; Arabia becomes [for a few years] an Egyptian province.

1812 * * Jouson Beg, son of Mehemet Ali, **storms and captures Medina,** the "City of the Prophet," and massacres the garrison and inhabitants.

1816 Sept. * **Ibrahim Pasha** of Egypt, adopted son of Mehemet Ali, **lands at Yembo** to complete the subjugation of the Wahabis.

* * The Wahabis surrender their last stronghold at **Dereyeeyah,** after a siege of five months by Ibrahim, the pasha of Egypt.

1817 * * Toorkee, son of Abdallah, organizes **guerrilla bands,** and finally drives the Turks out of the eastern and central provinces.

1858 July 25, 26. Consuls and Christians having been massacred at Jiddah, **Com. Pullen** with the *Cyclops* of the British navy **bombards the town.**

1871 Jan. 30±. Sa'id Toorkee takes the city of Muscat, and kills the chief.

1883 Oct. * The sultan's rebel brother **besieges Muscat** till driven away by the British ship *Philomel.*

1890 Nov. 17. The Porte calls upon Arab chiefs to **form a corps of 100,000 foot-soldiers and 10,000 cavalry,** to act in conjunction with Turkish troops in time of need.

1891 Aug.± A revolt in Yemen is crushed by the Turks.

Ahmed Ritshdi Pasha, the Turkish commander, enters the capital with fourteen camel-loads of hands, cut from rebel chieftains.

Sept. 23. The Governor of Yemen and all Turkish officials are **driven out of Sana by insurgents,** who capture Hodeida.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS — NATURE.

1859 * * Tischendorf obtains the *Codex Sinaiticus,* a manuscript of the Septuagint and Greek New Testament, from the Convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai.

1874 Feb. * Charles T. Beke an English traveler claims to have discovered the **Mount Sinai** of the Bible.

1893 Apr. 12. A complete **Syrian text of the Four Gospels is discovered** in the Convent of Mount Sinai.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1814 * * Sa'id Toorkee, sultan of Muscat, born. [1888, June 6. Dies. A74.]

1818 Dec. 19. Abdallah, the Wahabi chief, is beheaded in Constantinople.

1820 Bou Ma'za, Si Mohammed, dervish, fanatic, born.

1870 * * Feysal, aged and blind, is assassinated.

CHURCH.

1810 * **The Wahabis** allow no pilgrims to visit the holy places except those who join their reformation of Islam. It occasions war.

1853 * **Only 50,000 pilgrims** visit the holy shrine at Mecca.

1858 June 15. At Jiddah, the seaport of Mecca, the Mohammedans **massacre 26 Christians,** including the English and French consuls and part of their families.

* * **A host of pilgrims** arrive ; 60,000 visit Mecca.

1865 * **The Wahabis** are reported to be in a prosperous condition, and the sect extended into India.

* * **The Keith Falconer Mission** of the Free Church of Scotland is opened at Sheik Othman, 10 miles from Aden.

1889 Aug. 1. The **Reformed** (Dutch) **Mission of South Arabia** is organized as an undenominational mission.

STATE.

1811 * *-**15** * * **The Wahabis** territory is **conquered** by the Turks under Mehemet Ali, and it becomes an Egyptian province.

1814 * **Abdallah** succeeds his father as ruler of the Wahabis in Nejd.

1815 * **The treaty of peace,** concluded with the Wahabis by Jouson, is rejected both at Cairo and Constantinople.

1816 * **The Turks** establish despotic rule in Arabia, which is aggravated by the licentiousness of their officers.

1818 * **The Wahabis revolt** under Toorkee, and reestablish their government, after driving the Turks out of the central and eastern provinces.

1839 * **Aden,** on the south coast, becomes a **British possession** by treaty with Oman.

1842 Koorshid Pasha, the representative of Egyptian rule, is crowded out by **Feysul,** son of Toorkee, and Asseer is added to the now independent Wahabis empire.

1856 * The death of Sayyid is followed by a contest for the throne; his son, Sayyid Thuwainy, finally gets Oman, and Majd gets Zanzibar, near the African coast.

1858 Aug. 6. Eleven of **the assassins** of the Christians and consuls at Jiddah are executed. [Their leaders suffer later.]

1868 Oct. * **Syud Redin, Imam of Muscat,** is driven away, and the chief, Azan bin Gheo, seizes authority.

1870 Aug. * **Syud Redin** attempts to regain his office at Muscat.

Oct 7. *Af.* **Sayyid Thuwainy obtains Zanzibar** on the death of his brother.

1871 Jan. 30±. Sayyid Toorkee captures Muscat, and kills Chief Azan bin Gheo.

1875 Dec. * **Sayyid Aseer is deposed** in Muscat by his brother Sayyid Toorkee.

1880 Mar. 21. The Grand Sheriff (governor) of Mecca, **is assassinated** by a fanatic.

1882 June * Muscat is agitated by a **rebellion** against the Sultan.

1891 Sept. 23. The governor of Yemen and all the **Turkish officials flee** from Sana to escape the rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1812 Aug. 9. A caravan consisting of 2,000 is destroyed by a **blasting wind** while crossing the deserts of Arabia when returning from Mecca ; only 20 persons are saved.

1828 * **Abd-el-Kader** of Algeria makes his second pilgrimage to Mecca, and receives the title Hadji.

1856 * **The Sultan Sáood** (son) dies, after reigning 52 years.

1866 * **Thoweynee,** the sultan of Oman, is assassinated by his own son.

1877 * **Capt. Richard F. Burton** explores the ruined cities of Midian, finding many relics and gold.

1886 * **Nov. 18. Five Arab horses,** sent by the sultan of Oman, are presented to Queen Victoria.

1889 * **Dec. 10.** Cholera is raging at Bagdad.

1890 Jan. 22. The authorities **forbid pilgrimages to Mecca** on account of the prevalence of cholera.

Jan. * **A great flight of locusts,** covering 2,000 square miles, is reported to have passed across the Red Sea from Africa to Arabia.

July 8. A terrific hurricane at Muscat demolishes many dwellings and kills over 700 persons.

July 13. Pilgrims returning from Mecca are quarantined at Ellir 20 days before proceeding through the Suez Canal.

July 17. Deaths from cholera in Mecca average 50 daily.

[**Cholera** continues to prevail in Mecca. July 29, 140 deaths on this day Aug. 7, 175 deaths. 1893. Apr. 21. It is again prevailing. June 9, 60 deaths; June 10, 70 deaths ; June 27, 900 cases reported ; July 2, 440 deaths ; July 4, 260 deaths ; 1894. July 1, 400 deaths.]

Aug. 7. At Jiddah 100 deaths from **cholera** are daily reported. [1894. Sept.± * A total of 11,000 deaths of pilgrims are reported.]

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, formerly called the Argentine Confederation, and earlier the United Provinces of La Plata, is a country in the southern part of the American continent, and mostly in the south temperate zone. It lies, for the most part, between the South Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Andes on the west; it is separated from Uruguay and Brazil by the Rio Uruguay, from Paraguay by the Parana, Paraguay, and Pilcomayo rivers; Bolivia borders the extreme north, and Chile lies on the west and south. Extreme length, 2226 miles; extreme breadth, 920 miles; area, 1,168,682 square miles; estimated population, 4,086,492.

The country is divided into 14 provinces and nine territories; Buenos Ayres is the capital. The executive of the government is a president; the Congress consists of 30 senators and 86 deputies. The Roman Catholic religion is the prevailing faith, but other religions are tolerated; the population is chiefly of Spanish descent; the Spanish language is generally spoken. Many immigrants have arrived during recent years.

ARMY — NAVY.

1535 * * *Buenos Ayres.* Pedro de Mendoza, having founded a settlement, conquers the adjacent country; his force comprises 2,000 men.

1806 June 26. *Buenos Ayres.* England and Spain at war. Sir Home Popham and Gen. Beresford take the city after slight resistance by the viceroy, Sobremonte, who retires.

Aug. 12. *Buenos Ayres.* Spaniards under Viceroy Sobremonte attack the city, and the British under Gen. Beresford surrender.

Oct. 29. Buenos Ayres is retaken from the Spaniards by the British.

1807 Feb. 3. Sir Samuel Auchmuty with a British force takes Montevideo by storm.

July 7. Montevideo is evacuated by the British.

1808 May * *Buenos Ayres.* General Whitelock with 8,000 men attacks the city, but is forced to capitulate, and agrees to abandon both sides of the River La Plata within two months.

1814 * * Montevideo, adhering to Spain, is compelled to surrender to the revolutionary army of the provinces.

* * Civil war rages much of the time under various leaders [until 1852].

1817 * * The combined armies of the Argentine Republic and Chile defeat the Spaniards at Chacabuco.

1818 * * The allied armies again defeat the Spaniards at Maypu.

CHURCH.

1610 * * Christianity is first introduced by the Jesuit fathers.

1620 * * Buenos Ayres becomes a bishopric by creation of Pope Paul V.

1820 Nov. 19. *Buenos Ayres.* The first Protestant worship in the city is held at the home of Mr. Dickson, an Englishman, by Mr. James Thompson, a Scotchman. [1821. Mar. 23. The first Sunday-school is opened.]

1823 Oct. * *Buenos Ayres.* The mission of the American Board is opened by J. C. Brigham and Theophilus Marvin.

STATE.

1515 * * Spanish explorers, led by Juan Diaz de Solis, searching for a southwest passage, enter the Rio de la Plata, and land on the north coast.

1519 * * Magellan enters the freshwater sea Plata, but does not go ashore.

1527 * * Sebastian Cabot enters the Plata, and anchors opposite the site of Buenos Ayres; he starts a settlement on the Parana, called San Espiritu, which is soon deserted.

1534 * * Pedro de Mendoza sails from Cadiz for the Plata River, with the largest and wealthiest expedition that has yet left Europe. [1535. Jan. * He arrives in the Plata.]

1535 Feb. 2. *Buenos Ayres.* Mendoza lands his expedition, and Santa Maria de Buenos Ayres is founded.

1536 Aug. 15. One of Mendoza's captains ascends the Parma, and makes a settlement at Asuncion.

1537 * * *Buenos Ayres.* The settlement is burned by the Indians, and the Spaniards sail for Corpus Christi, together with reenforcements just received from Spain.

1542 * * Buenos Ayres is reestablished by a fresh expedition under Cabesa de Vaca; it forms part of the province of Peru.

1543 Feb. 3. *Buenos Ayres.* Indian hostilities again compel the Spaniards to evacuate their settlement.

1559 * * Hurtado de Mendoza, the soldier, poet, and historian, crosses the Andes from Chile, and founds the city of Mendoza.

1565 * * Spaniards from Peru, led by Diego de Villarsel, found the city of Tucuman.

1570 * * The Spanish court cripples the colonies by restrictions on navigation and commerce.

1573 * * Spaniards from Peru found Cordova.

* * Juan de Garay leads out an expedition, and founds Santa Fé.

1580 * * *Buenos Ayres.* Garay makes a third and successful attempt to found the city; the colony prospers.

± * * Don Juan de Garay is made lieutenant-governor.

1602 * * Spain permits the colonists to export two ship-loads of produce each year, with 50 per cent customs duties added.

1620 * * Buenos Ayres is separated from Asuncion; and the provinces on both sides of Paraguay are designated as the government of Rio de la Plata, and are subject to the viceroyalty of Peru.

1665 * * Spain relaxes its restrictions on commerce.

1774 * * Free trade is permitted with several American settlements.

1775 * * Buenos Ayres is separated by the Spaniards from Peru; they make it the capital of the province of Rio de la Plata and the seat of a viceroyalty. [It includes the territories now known as Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic.]

1810 May 25. The revolutionary movement against Spain takes form; a provisional government of nine persons is established, with the consent of the viceroy, to govern the provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

1811 * * The Confederation joins the insurrection of the other provinces against the rule of Spain.

1813 Jan. 31. *Buenos Ayres.* A congress meets and elects Posadas dictator of the Confederation.

* * * A sanguinary struggle with the adherents of Spain ensues in all the country of the River Plata. [The party of independence is finally victorious.]

1816 Mar. 25. A new congress of deputies elected by the people meets at Tucuman; it elects Payridon President of the Republic.

July 9. The Declaration of Independence from Spanish rule is formally made by the Congress, and a title chosen, The United Provinces of La Plata. [Comparatively good order follows.]

1817 * Buenos Ayres is involved in war with Brazil; the Portuguese having taken possession of Banda Oriental [Uruguay] and anarchy ensuing, both parties struggle to possess the country.

1822 Feb. * * Buenos Ayres is recognized as a part of the Argentine Republic, and declared the seat of government.

Mar. 1. *Buenos Ayres.* A general congress of all the liberated States meets and decrees an amnesty; the war continues.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1537 * * An exploring expedition of 200 men is massacred by the Indians.

1570 * * Spain cripples the colonists by restricting navigation and commerce.

1793 Mar. 30. Juan Manuel de Rosas, dictator, is born.

1800 Mar. 19. Justo José Urquiza, general, is born.

1811 Feb. 11. Domingo Faustino Sarmiento is born. [He becomes distinguished as an educator, author, journalist, minister to the United States, and President of the Republic.]

ARMY—NAVY.

1821 July 9. Gen. San Martin leads his victorious troops from Chile, and makes a triumphal entry into Lima, the stronghold of Spanish power in America.

1824 Dec. 9. The Republican army gains a decisive victory over the Spaniards at Ayacucho, in the Peruvian districts of the Amazon.

1826 * *–28 * * War with Brazil is waged for the possession of Uruguay.

1828 * * A rebellion breaks out against the party in power.

The Unitarians (Anti-Federalists), supported by Gen. Lavalle and his troops, rebel against the Federals in power and defeat them; President Dorrego is captured and shot.

1829 * * Federalists led by Gen. Rosas defeat Gen. Lavalle.

1838 * *–40 * * War with France occurs.

*** *** *Buenos Ayres.* The French blockade the city because of a dispute with Gen. Rosas.

1839 * * Gen. Lavalle, encouraged by the blockade, rallies the Unitarian party.

1840 * * Gen. Lavalle invades Buenos Ayres, but is routed by the Federal army under Gen. Pacheco; he is captured and finally shot.

1845 Mar. 28. Gen. Justo Jose Urquiza, while assisting Oribe against the government of Montevideo, defeats Gen. Rivera at India Muerta.

*** *** *Buenos Ayres.* The British intervene, blockade the city, and claim free navigation of the River La Plata.

Nov. 20. The combined British and French fleets land a force to attack Gen. Rosas in his intrenchments at Punta de Obligata, and drive him out.

1847 * * *Buenos Ayres.* The allies raise the blockade.

1851 Oct. 2. Gen. Urquiza having joined forces with Brazil and Montevideo, Gen. Oribe is compelled to capitulate, and the nine years' siege of Montevideo ends.

1852 Feb. 3. Gen. Urquiza, commanding the combined army of Entre Rios and Brazil, defeats and overthrows Gen. Rosas at Monte-Caseros, "The Gate of Buenos Ayres," which brings the victor to the office of provisional dictator of the Argentine Confederation. Buenos Ayres capitulates, and the civil war ends.

Sept. 11. *Buenos Ayres.* A rebellion breaks out against Urquiza, caused by the alleged non-recognition of the political and commercial preeminence of Buenos Ayres. [He is deposed.]

Dec. 28. *Buenos Ayres.* Urquiza invests the city, but soon retires.

Apr. * *Buenos Ayres.* The fleet of the Confederation blockades the city, Urquiza commanding the besiegers.

Apr. 18. *Buenos Ayres.* Urquiza defeats his opponents' squadron. [July 13. The besiegers withdraw, and the civil war is ended.]

1859 Oct. * **Civil war:** Hostilities are resumed between the Confederate government at Parana and the independent government at Buenos Ayres.

Oct. 23. The Confederate forces under Gen. Urquiza defeat Col. Mitré at Cepeda, in the province of Buenos Ayres; Urquiza enters Buenos Ayres.

1860 May * Gen. Urquiza resumes the command of the Federalist army in San Juan.

1861 Sept. 11. The war is renewed and ended; the Congressional army is defeated at Pavon, in the province of Santa Fé, by Gen. Mitré. [This battle ends the Federalists' system.]

1864 * * Paraguay begins a war with Brazil [and soon involves Argentina].

1865 Apr. 13. Paraguayans commence hostilities by firing upon two Argentine vessels in the port of Corrientes. [Apr. 14. They take possession of the town.]

1866 * * The allies carry on the war against Paraguay.

1867 Jan. * Another rebellion breaks out under Saa and Videla in Buenos Ayres; the main army is recalled from Paraguay.

1870 Mar. 1. The war with Paraguay ends by the shooting of Lopez at Aquibana.

*** *** Civil war breaks out in Entre Rios because Congress sends troops to secure a free election.

1873 Jan. * The army of Entre Rios is completely routed by national troops and the war ends.

Dec. * The defeat of Lopez Jourdan, the rebel, is announced.

1874 Dec. 2. Civil war: The revolutionary forces are defeated in battle; Gens. Mitré and Arredondo are made prisoners, and the abortive revolution ends.

CHURCH.

1836 * * Buenos Ayres becomes a mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.

1851 * * Mission-work is begun by Capt. Allen Gardiner in Ooshooia, Terra del Fuego.

Sept. * Capt. Gardiner and his missionary associates starve, owing to a mistake in not landing, with their supplies, powder and shot to enable them to obtain game.

Oct. * Supplies for the starved missionaries at Ooshooia arrive too late.

1853 * * *Buenos Ayres.* The American Presbyterians open a mission. [It closes in 1859.]

1855 * * A mission is started on Keppel Island, West Falklands, Terra del Fuego, having an industrial farm, a school and workshop, with one catechist and a farm bailiff.

1859 Nov. 6. Two missionaries, while conducting their first service, are murdered by the natives in Terra del Fuego.

1863 Jan. * Missionaries again visit Terra del Fuego.

1864 * * A mission is opened at Patagones, or El Carmen, by the South American Missionary Society.

1868 * * A mission settlement is formed on Navarin island, Terra del Fuego.

1869 Jan. * Ooshooia, in Terra del Fuego, becomes a station of the South American Missionary Society. [1889. It reports 300 natives baptized.]

1874 * * A Girls' Boarding-School is founded in Rosario by the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.

1879 * * Cordova has a mission of the South American Society, with one missionary.

1886 * * *Buenos Ayres.* A Theological Institute is founded by the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.

STATE.

1824 * * *Bolivia.* Paraguay and Uruguay, after much struggling, finally establish separate republics.

1825 Jan. 23. *Buenos Ayres.* A National Constitution for the States of [the present] Argentine Republic is decreed; 13 independent States are confederated, and entitled "The Argentine Confederation." Rivadaria (Unitarian) is elected President.

Feb. 2. The British government recognizes the independence of the Republic, and enters into a commercial treaty.

1827 * * By mediation of England Banda Oriental [Uruguay] is made independent of both Buenos Ayres and Brazil.

1827 * *–1857 * * No meeting of the National Congress.

July * Dorrego (Federalist) is elected President of Buenos Ayres.

1828 * * A rebellion breaks out; President Dorrego is captured and shot by Unitarians (Anti-Federalists).

Gen. Rosas becomes the leader of the Federalist party, which aims to secure the practical independence of the provinces.

1829 Dec. * *Buenos Ayres.* Gen. Juan Manuel de Rosas is made dictator of Buenos Ayres by Act of Congress, and by his arbitrary conduct becomes a terror to both parties.

1832 Dec. * *Buenos Ayres.* The dictator Rosas is deposed.

1835 Mar. 7. *Buenos Ayres.* Gen. Rosas is reelected dictator, and becomes the sole and uncontrolled ruler of Buenos Ayres [for 15 years].

1840 * * A new treaty of peace is made between the Confederation and Montevideo.

1842 * * Gen. Rosas joins Gen. Oribe, the exiled president of Uruguay, in an endeavor to subject Montevideo to Buenos Ayres, the former city being the center of the Unitarian party and a refuge for exiles.

1846 * * Gen. Urquiza is elected governor of the province of Entre Rios.

1851 * * Gen. Urquiza overthrows Gen. Rosas at Montevideo, and is made dictator.

1852 Feb. 3. Buenos Ayres capitulates to Urquiza.

May 31. Justo Jose de Urquiza is elected provisional president; Vincente Lopez is elected governor of Buenos Ayres.

June 23. Urquiza, having won over the army by a sudden *coup d'état*, puts himself at the head of the Government as dictator.

Urquiza acknowledges the independence of Paraguay.

Sept. 10. Urquiza is deposed [and soon heads a revolt].

±* * Urquiza is duly elected President by the other 13 provinces.

Sept. 11. Buenos Ayres secedes from the Confederacy; the revolution is led by Gen. Bartolomé Mitre; Valentine Alsina is elected governor.

Sept. * Urquiza leaves Buenos Ayres to attend the Congress at Santa Fé.

Oct. * Urquiza secures by treaty the free navigation of all rivers flowing into the La Plata.

Nov. 20. The Congress of the Confederation meets, and directs Urquiza to suppress the rebellion in Buenos Ayres.

Dec. * Another revolution in Buenos Ayres changes the governor; Gen. Pintos takes the office.

1853 Jan. 22. The Federal Congress meets again to form a constitution; it favors the war against Buenos Ayres.

May 1. The new Constitution is promulgated; it makes Buenos Ayres the capital of the Confederation. [May 23. It becomes effective.]

Oct. 12. Buenos Ayres secedes again, and forms an independent State; Dr. D. Pastor Obligado is elected its first governor.

Nov. 20. Gen. J. Urquiza is elected President for six years.

1854 Jan. * A new Constitution is formed in Buenos Ayres.

* * The seat of government is changed to Bajada del Parana.

* * Filibusters enter the province of Buenos Ayres, and Urquiza repels them.

Dec. 20. A treaty of peace is signed by Buenos Ayres and the President of the Republic.

1855 Jan. 8. Another treaty of peace is signed by Buenos Ayres and the Republic; with the former treaty it provides for independent government and for mutual assistance.

Oct. 10. Negotiations are opened for a union of the two sovereignties.

Dec. 24. Argentine refugees from Montevideo, under Gen. Floras, invade Buenos Ayres, and a counter invasion follows, causing much irritation.

1856 Mar. 18. The Argentine Government withdraws from the treaties of 1854 and 1855.

July 19. The Confederate Congress at Parana establishes differential duties against Buenos Ayres [commencing Feb. 1, 1857].

1857 May * Dr. Valentine Alsina is elected governor of Buenos Ayres.

* * The union of the two republics is restored by treaty.

* * Pastor Obligado is elected governor of Buenos Ayres for a term of five years.

1859 Nov. 11. Buenos Ayres, by a treaty, rejoins the Confederation, of which Urquiza resigns the presidency.

1860 Feb. 8. Dr. S. Derqui is elected President of the 14 provinces.

Nov. * An insurrection breaks out in San Juan. [1861. Sept. 17. Hostilities are renewed. 1862. Jan. * The insurrection is suppressed.]

Oct. 12. Gen. Bartolomé Mitre is elected President of the new Argentine Republic for six years, and assumes the office. [Prosperity follows.]

1865 Mar. 29. Paraguay officially proclaims war against the Confederation because of a declaration made in Congress on Mar. 18. [The war continues until 1870.]

Apr. 13. The Argentines are surprised by the sudden hostilities of President Lopez of Paraguay. [Apr. 16. War is declared.]

May 1. The Argentine Republic, Brazil, and the Banda Oriental [Uruguay] unite in a treaty to overthrow President Lopez, and yet preserve the independence of Paraguay.

May 25. *Buenos Ayres.* A National Congress opens.

1867 * * Urquiza, nominally under the order of the National government, practically maintains a position of neutrality in the province of Entre Rios.

1868 Oct. 12. Col. Domingo F. Sarmiento is peacefully elected President for a term of six years.

1871 Apr. 11. Urquiza is assassinated at his residence by well-known officers of his army; Lopez Jourdan is elected governor in his place by the Legislature of the province of Entre Rios.

* * The new governor in his inaugural address assumes responsibility for the assassination; and Congress refuses to recognize his office, on the ground of undue influence upon the Legislature; it sends troops into the provinces to secure a free election.

1873 Jan. 3. A treaty of peace is made with Brazil.

1874 Sept. 24. A revolution is declared by the defeated party in the national election, led by Brig.-Gen. Mitre, who unsuccessfully appeals to arms for the overthrow of President-elect Avellanda.

Oct. 12. Don Nicolas Avellanda is constitutionally installed President of the Republic for a term of six years.

Sept. *–Nov. * *Buenos Ayres.* An insurrection under Gen. Mitre breaks out. [Dec. 2. The insurrection is suppressed.]

Dec. 17. A state holiday is observed for rejoicing over the restoration of peace.

1876 May 16. The national-bank specie payments are suspended by the Government.

Dec. 12. The rebellion is at an end, and Gen. Lopez Jourdan is captured.

1879 May * A revolution breaks out in the province of Jujuy.

1880 Feb. * *Buenos Ayres.* A revolution breaks out.

June *–July * A settlement is made of disputes with Buenos Ayres.

Oct. 12. Gen. J. A. Roca of the Anti-Buenos Ayres party is elected President of the Republic in opposition to Dr. Tejedor.

Oct. * The revolt in Buenos Ayres is ended by mutual concessions.

1881 July 23. By treaty with Chile, Patagonia and Terra del Fuego are divided between the two States.

1882 Nov. 24. La Plata, the new capital of the province of Buenos Ayres, is founded by Dr. Roca, the governor.

1883 Aug. * *Buenos Ayres.* A general amnesty bill is passed.

1889 Apr. 30. A treaty defining the boundary between the Republic and Bolivia is signed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1821 June 26. Bartolomé Mitre, general, statesman, and author, is born.

1852 * * Gen. Bartolomé Mitre establishes *La Nacion.* [It soon becomes the most important paper in the Platine region.]

* * The currency is greatly depreciated; the Government votes $5,000,000 to reimburse those who created the insurrections, giving two generals $227,000, and two majors $128,000.

1857 * * *Historia de Belgrano*, by Bartolomé Mitre, appears.

1860 Mar. 20. An earthquake at Mendoza destroys about two-thirds of the city, and 7,000 lives are lost.

1871 Apr. 11. Justo José Urquiza is assassinated, A71.

1872 Jan. 1. Native Gauchos massacre the foreigners in the Tandel districts.

1875 Feb. 28. *Buenos Ayres.* A mob burns the Jesuits' College and the archbishop's palace; several priests are killed [order is finally restored by proclaiming martial law].

1876 May 16. *Buenos Ayres.* The national bank is closed, and the Government suspends specie payments.

1877 Mar. 14. *Eng.* Juan Manuel de Rosas, dictator, dies near Southampton, A84.

1882 Feb. 15. *Buenos Ayres.* The Government opens an exhibition.

1884 * * *Historia de San Martin*, by Bartolomé Mitre, appears.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 July 21. Several army officers are under arrest at Buenos Ayres for conspiracy to overthrow the President of the Republic.

July 26. *Buenos Ayres.* A revolution breaks out, followed by three days' fighting, with the loss of upwards of 1,000 lives.

July 28. *Buenos Ayres.* The Government forces are defeated, with heavy loss, and a truce for twenty hours is agreed to. During the fighting 1,000 men are killed and 5,000 wounded.

Feb. 21. Buenos Ayres is declared in a state of siege.

1891 Mar. 2. *Buenos Ayres.* Insurrectionary troubles break out; the state of siege is resumed.

1892 Apr. 10. Elections for delegates to choose a president, are held, and the state of siege is afterwards reimposed.

Sept. 25. The city of Rosario is captured by the insurgents, and the national troops are forced to retreat.

Sept. 29. The insurgents at Rosario surrender to the national forces. [Oct. 1. The city of Rosario is recaptured, and the rebellion is entirely suppressed.]

Oct. 5. The rebels are in full retreat, with cavalry in pursuit.

Dec. 26. Troops are mobilized to suppress the spreading rebellion in the province of Corrientes.

1893 Jan. 12. The insurgents surrender to the Government.

Aug. 1. The insurrection continues; several towns are taken by the insurgents.

Aug. 2. The government of Santa Fé surrenders to the insurgents. [Aug. 3. The vice-governor is killed by rebels.]

Aug. 15. A state of siege is proclaimed in the disturbed provinces.

Aug. 18. It is announced that the rebels have defeated the Government troops in the province of Corrientes.

Sept. 26. The city of Tucuman is wrested from the insurgents; the revolutionary junta are arrested and confined.

1894 Feb. 15. The insurgents are in possession of the State of Parana, and disaffection is spreading elsewhere.

CHURCH.

1891 Sept. 5. The Government makes known its objection to an extensive settlement of Jews in the country.

1893 July 4±. The Government decides to send a representative to the Vatican to adjust with Pope Leo all questions that have arisen between Church and State in the republic.

STATE.

1889 Dec. 15. *Buenos Ayres.* The Federal Congress opens in extra session.

1890 Apr. 4. *Buenos Ayres.* The Ministry resigns.

June 7. *Buenos Ayres.* Defalcations are discovered in the Custom House amounting to $10,000,000 annually. [A financial crash follows.]

July 17. *Buenos Ayres.* The President of the Republic sends a message to the House of Deputies asking it to authorize the issue of $6,000,000 in paper currency.

July 22. *Buenos Ayres* is greatly agitated over the discovery of a conspiracy to overthrow the government; 4,000 troops and 3,000 armed policemen garrison the Government buildings and the Cathedral.

July 26. *Buenos Ayres.* A revolution breaks out, caused by financial distress following a period of maladministration and extravagance; the shops are closed, and the troops and revolutionists are fighting in the streets; the Minister of Finance is a prisoner in the hands of the revolutionists.

July 24. *Buenos Ayres.* Señor Racedo, Minister of War, resigns, causing a Ministerial crisis.

July 30. *Buenos Ayres.* Quiet is restored; the revolutionary leaders agree to the terms of the Government, and a general amnesty is granted.

Aug. 2. *Buenos Ayres.* The crisis continues; the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs resigns.

Aug. 5±. *Buenos Ayres.* President Celman resigns, and Señor Pellegrini acts in his stead.

Aug. 7. *Buenos Ayres.* President Celman's resignation is accepted, and Señor Carlos Pellegrini succeeds him.

Oct. 5. *Buenos Ayres.* The Federal Congress passes the Conversion Law.

Oct. 7. *Buenos Ayres.* A panic is caused by a rumor that a new revolution has broken out; detachments of cavalry patrol the streets.

1891 Feb. 17. *Buenos Ayres.* A conspiracy to assassinate the principal members of the Government is discovered.

Mar. 15. *Buenos Ayres.* The state of siege is raised; the elections pass off quietly, the Union Civica being victorious.

Apr. 8. *Buenos Ayres.* The Cabinet suspends payment of deposits in the provincial and national banks.

June 3. *Buenos Ayres.* Five banks are compelled to close their doors; the Chamber of Deputies passes a bill exempting banks from legal process for one month.

June 25. A provisional government is set up by insurgents in Catamarca.

July 1. The provincial revolutions are suppressed.

July 23. *Buenos Ayres.* Both Houses of the Federal Congress vote a reduction in the duties on petroleum and rice.

Sept. 24. *Buenos Ayres.* The Government abolishes its legations at Vienna, Lisbon, Berlin, and Mexico, thereby saving $100,000 a year.

Sept. 30. *Buenos Ayres.* The Government suspends gold payments for two years.

1892 Feb. 8. The Conciliation party defeats the Radicals in the national elections.

Apr. 2±. *Buenos Ayres.* A state of siege is again proclaimed. [Apr. 4. Quiet is restored.]

Apr. 10. The provincial election of delegates to choose a president passes off quietly.

Oct. 12. *Buenos Ayres.* Saenz Pena is inaugurated President. [Oct. 14. The new Cabinet is formed with Tomas Anchorena as Minister of Foreign Affairs.]

Dec. 2. *Buenos Ayres.* A Cabinet crisis is settled by the resignation of the Minister of the Interior.

Dec. 12. *Buenos Ayres.* Differences arise in the Cabinet. [Many Federalists are arrested on the frontier, in the province of Corrientes.]

1893 Feb. 6. The wheat tax causes an armed revolt in the province of Santa Fé.

June 7. *Buenos Ayres.* The Cabinet resigns. [June. 8. A new Ministry is formed. Aug. 1. The insurrection continues. Aug. 8. The revolution is ended, the governor of the province of Buenos Ayres having resigned.]

Sept. 1. *Buenos Ayres.* Thirty Radical leaders are arrested for conspiring to overthrow the Government. [Oct. 3. The rebellion is entirely suppressed.]

1894 Apr. 17. *Buenos Ayres.* The authorities turn over to the Brazilian Minister Admiral Mello's fleet of five vessels now at that port. (See Brazil.)

May 25. *Buenos Ayres.* A plot is discovered to blow up the Congressional buildings and the Bourse; two Austrians and an Italian are arrested.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Feb. 11. A report is issued showing that in January, 1888, steamers took 29,000 immigrants to Buenos Ayres.

Apr. 9. The premium on gold reaches 64 per cent. [July 27. 75 per cent. Sept. 13. 125 per cent.]

Jan. 26. Brazil and the Republic sign a boundary treaty.

June 9. *Buenos Ayres.* The premium on gold is 134 per cent. [July 8. Panic; gold 195 per cent. July 10. 320.]

July 12. *Buenos Ayres.* The financial panic subsides, and the premium on gold falls to 198 per cent. [Aug. 30. It is 141; Oct. 1, 143; 1891, Jan. 20, 216; Mar. 5, 271; May 7, 252; Aug. 5, 301; Oct. 16, 353; Nov. 13, 263.]

1891 Mar. 2. *Buenos Ayres.* The state of siege is resumed, and business is paralyzed.

Mar. 6. *Buenos Ayres.* Business is suspended by a decree for two days.

Mar. 14. *Buenos Ayres.* The banks reopen for business.

Mar. 19. *Buenos Ayres.* **Ex-President Mitre** is cordially welcomed.

Mar. 28. **An attempt** is made upon the life of **Gen. Roca,** Prime Minister of the Republic.

June 31. *Buenos Ayres.* **The banks open their doors** for the first time since the recent revolt.

Aug. 14. **Baron Hirsch** signs a document empowering Dr. Lowenthal and others to expend 10,000,000 pesos for land to provide **homes for the expatriated Russian Jews.**

Aug. 23. *Buenos Ayres.* **A panic is caused** by the report of the failure of the Provincial Mortgage Bank.

Aug. 25. **A plot to blow up public buildings** at Cordova is discovered.

Sept. 24. *Buenos Ayres.* **The first colony of Hebrew immigrants,** consisting of 150 families, sent to the Republic by the benevolence of Baron Hirsch, arrives.

Oct. 11. The Government appropriates $100,000 to take part in the **Chicago World's Fair.**

* * **Civilization is developing** in Terra del Fuego under the teachings of missionaries; and at Ooshooia shipwrecked crews are now guided to places of safety instead of being massacred as in former years.

1892 Dec. 24±. *Buenos Ayres.* **An anti-Chilean demonstration** is made.

Dec. 30. *Buenos Ayres.* Several policemen and firemen are arrested, charged with **conspiring to burn the city.**

1893 Aug. 27. **The censorship of the press** is established.

Sept. 22. **Revolutionists tear up railroad tracks** in the provinces of Cordova and San Juan.

Sept. 27. *Buenos Ayres.* **Col. Espina is arrested** for inciting a revolt; he is convicted, and sentenced to be shot. [Sept. * Sentence commuted to 20 years imprisonment.]

Oct. 11. Some of the **disbanded rebel soldiery engage in brigandage** among the foreign settlers.

Oct. 13. **The end of the revolt** is celebrated with a *Te Deum* and military *fêtes.*

Nov. 15. *Buenos Ayres.* **Six anarchists are expelled.**

AUSTRALIA.

AUSTRALIA is an island-continent lying south of Asia, between the South Pacific Ocean on the east and the Indian Ocean on the south and west.

It is a British possession, and is divided into five colonies: Victoria at the extreme south, with the smallest territory and the largest population, capital Melbourne; New South Wales in the southeast, capital Sydney; Queensland in the east and north, capital Brisbane; South Australia in the central part, with the northern territory extending from the Indian Ocean to the Arafura Sea, capital Adelaide; Western Australia is an extensive region in the western part of the island, capital Perth. Area of the whole country, 2,944,628 square miles; population in 1891, 3,173,000, comprising about 3,118,125 white people, chiefly of British descent, the remainder being aborigines.

Each colony has a governor appointed by the Crown, who is aided by a cabinet or Executive Council; each has a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly for the enactment of laws.

NOTE. — The abbreviations used to denote the colonies of Australia are as follows: *N. S. W.* for New South Wales; *Que.* for Queensland; *S. A.* for South Australia; *Vic.* for Victoria; *W. A.* for West Australia; *Tas.* for Tasmania.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1601 * * **Manoel Godinho De Exedia,** a Portuguese, is said to have **discovered Australia.**

1606 Mar. * The Dutch, sailing in the *Duyfhen,* **discover Australia.**

* * **Luis Vaez de Torres,** a Spaniard, follows the western coast.

June * **Torres** discovers Torres Strait, north of Queensland.

1616 * * *W. A.* **Dirk Hartog,** a Dutch navigator, visits Shark Bay, and surveys part of the west coast.

1618 * * The north coast is surveyed by **Zeachen,** a Dutch navigator, also by **Peter Carpenter.**

1622 * * The Dutch ship *Leeuwin,* or *Lioness,* follows the south coast.

1623 Jan. * **Carstenz,** a Dutch navigator, names the great north gulf Carpentaria, in honor of Peter Carpenter.

1627 * * **Peter Nuyts** surveys the south coast [Nuyts' Land]. [No further communication is had with civilization for half a century.]

1628 * * **Gen. Peter Carpenter** explores the north gulf.

* * *W. A.* Dutch traders explore **De Witt's Land** on the western coast.

1642 Nov. 16. **Abel Janssen Tasman,** a Dutch navigator, discovers the island [called by him **Van Diemen's Land,** and after his name, **Tasmania**].

1644 * * **Tasman** explores the northwest coast [from Arnhem Land to Dampier Archipelago].

1689 Jan. * **William Dampier,** an English buccaneer, while searching for Dutch booty, begins to explore the west and northwest coasts.

1699 * * *W. A.* **Dampier,** commanding the *Roebuck,* explores 900 miles of the northwest coast.

1763 * *–**1806** * * **Explorations** are made by the English navigators, Samuel Wallis and Philip Carteret.

1770 Apr. 28. **Capt. James Cook** makes an important visit in the bark *Endeavor,* when returning from the Royal Society's expedition to observe the transit of Venus at Tahiti; he is accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. [They land at Botany Bay, and call the country **New South Wales.**]

* * * *N. S. W.* **Port Jackson** is visited and named by Capt. Cook, who takes possession in the King's name.

1772 Mar. 25. Capt. Cook makes a second voyage of exploration.

1773 * * **Capt. Furneaux,** in the *Adventure,* explores the coast of Tasmania and Bass Strait.

1774 * * **Norfolk Island,** 1,050 miles northeast of Sydney, is discovered by Cook. [It is a dependency of New South Wales.]

1777 * * **Capt. Cook** appears again on his third voyage.

SOCIETY.

1786 * * *Eng.* The Government is embarrassed in the disposal of its convicted criminals. It proposes a penal colony. (See State.)

STATE.

1660 * * *Eng.* **The first Council of** Trade and Plantations is created.

1665 *W. A.* The country is named **New Holland** by order of the States-General.

1688 * * **The English** first visit the country; Capt. Dampier lands, and remains five weeks.

1697 * * **A Dutch expedition,** under Vlamingh, visits the island.

1699 * * **Vlamingh** comes again to make researches for the English government.

1705 * * An unimportant **Dutch expedition** arrives.

1768 * * *Eng.* A separate **Colonial Office** is formed. [1781. It is abolished.]

1783 * * *Eng.* Parliament passes a new Act authorizing the **transportation of convicts.**

1786 * * *Eng.* Orders in Council **fix** on the east coast of New Holland [N. S. W.] for a **penal station.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1531± * * Australia **is known to the French** previous to this date.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1789 * *–**92** * * William Bligh is sent to the South Seas to procure valuable plants for introduction into the West Indies.

1795 * * *N. S. W.* George Bass and Matthew Flinders begin the survey of the coast in the Botany Bay region.

* * *N. S. W.* A Government Gazette is first issued.

1797 * * John Macarthur begins the breeding of sheep in a scientific manner.

* * *N. S. W.* Coal is discovered at Point Solander on the Hunter River.

1798 * * *Vic.* Bass Strait is discovered by George Bass and Matthew Flinders.

* * *Tas.* Bass and Flinders, in a small sloop, survey Van Diemen's Land.

1800 * * *Vic.* Flinders makes extensive surveys by order of the British Government.

* * Capt. Grant surveys the coasts.

1801 * *–**05** * * Flinders explores the north, east, and south coasts.

1802 * * *Vic.* Flinders drops anchor in Port Phillip.

1803 * * *N. S. W. The Sydney Gazette and the New South Wales Advertiser* is authorized to be issued.

1813 * * *N. S. W.* Macquarie sends an exploring-party into the interior to find pasture for cattle; Bathurst pastures are reached, and a road 130 miles long is made.

* * *N. S. W.* Wentworth, Lawson, and Bloxland penetrate the Blue Mountain region, and discover fine pasture lands.

* * *N. S. W.* Bathurst Plains are discovered.

1817 May 1–Aug. 29. An expedition, led by Lieutenant Oxley, follows down the Lachlan River.

1821 * * The Philosophical Society of Australia is founded.

1823 * * *Que.* Maneroo Plains are explored by Capt. Currie; Moreton Bay and Brisbane River are explored by Oxley.

* * *N. S. W.* Gold-mines are known to be in the country.

1825 * * Pastures near Moreton Bay are explored; one is named Brisbane.

1827 * * *N. S. W.* Allan Cunningham, an eminent botanist, leads an important expedition northward until he beholds the Darling Downs.

1828 * *–**31** * * Gov. Sir Ralph Darling sends Capt. Charles Sturt to explore the course of the large rivers flowing northeast and northwest into interior.

1829 * * *S. A.* The Murray River is explored by Capt. Sturt.

1830± * * *N. S. W.* — *S. A.* Capt. Sturt explores the country, following watercourses to Lake Alexander.

1831 * *–**36** * * *N. S. W.* Sir Thomas Mitchell's expedition explores the branches of the Darling River.

* * *N. S. W.* An expedition led by Capt. Charles Sturt explores the Murrumbidgee River, traveling 2,000 miles.

* * * Capt. Parker and Mr. Kent explore the country; Parker is killed by the natives.

1836 * * *S. A.* The Library of the Institute is founded at Adelaide.

* * *N. S. W.* Thomas Mitchell, surveyor-general, makes extensive explorations of river courses, and discovers Australia-Felix.

1837 Dec. 3±. Sir George Grey and Lieut. Lushington arrive at Hanover Bay, and thence explore northwestern Australia.

1838 Nov.*–**39** July* *S. A.* Edward John Eyre makes an overland journey with a flock of sheep from Adelaide to Albany, Western Australia. [He again makes the journey with 3,000 sheep.]

1839 * * *N. S. W.* Count Strzelecki, a Prussian geologist, discovers gold in Bathurst, Wellington, and other places, but keeps the discovery a secret.

1840 * * *N. S. W.* Count Strzelecki makes explorations in the Australian Alps, and visits the thickly wooded countries of Gippsland.

* * Eyre explores southwest Australia from Spencer Gulf to King George's Sound.

CHURCH.

1793 Aug. * *N. S. W.* The first church is built.

1795 * * Australia becomes a mission-field of the English Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1802 * * *N. S. W.* The first brick church is erected.

The first clergymen are chaplains; they traffic in whisky, and with a few noble exceptions they aggravate the miseries of the people.

1815 * * *N. S. W.* Sydney becomes a mission-field of the English Wesleyans.

1817 Mar. * The Auxiliary Bible Society is established.

1823 * * Rev. Dr. Lang, a clergyman from Scotland, begins mission-work among the aborigines.

1825 * * The London Missionary Society engages in mission-work.

1831 * * After six years of failure the London Society gives up its mission-work, but the colonial government continues it.

1832 * * *N. S. W.* A mission is opened at Wellington.

1835 Sept. * *N. S. W.* Bishop Polding, the first Catholic bishop, arrives.

1836 * * *N. S. W.* The bishopric of Australia (R. C.) is established.

June * * Bishop Broughton, the first Protestant bishop, arrives.

* * *N. S. W.* Sydney is created a metropolitan bishopric.

1838 * * *S. A.* The Dresden Lutherans open a mission among the aborigines.

1840 * * Three missionaries arrive from England to work among the aborigines.

SOCIETY.

1788 Jan. 2. Convict criminals first arrive from England to found a penal station.

Of the 1,044 people with whom Capt. Phillip founds the first settlement in Sydney, seven-tenths are convicted criminals, and the remainder the guards of the convicts; among them is one woman to three men.

1795± * * Life is held cheaply; murder is committed at any time for two or three days' rations.

1804 * * *N. S. W.* An insurrection of convicts occurs.

1807 Feb. * *N. S. W.* Gov. Bligh prohibits the payment of bills for liquor in labor or goods, in order to curtail the traffic.

1810 * * A free-school system, a public market, and the Sydney races are established.

1822 * * *N. S. W.* The flow of free immigration begins.

1824 * * *Que.* A penal settlement is established at Moreton Bay. [1825. The first party of convicts arrives.]

1829 * * Trial by jury in civil actions is introduced.

1830 Mar. * *W. A.* Fifty ships arrive, conveying 2,000 emigrants; they bring with them £1,000,000 in cash.

1832 * * *Vic.* Edward Henty comes from Tasmania with cattle and sheep, and establishes himself as the first settler.

1837 * * New South Wales becomes the sole receptacle for felons.

1838 * * *N. S. W.* "The assignment" system of employing convicts is discontinued.

1839 * * The transportation of convicts from England is suspended.

* * *W. A.* Almost universal bankruptcy prevails, owing to overspeculation in land, building, and other enterprises.

STATE.

1788 Jan. 18. *N. S. W.* A free European settlement is begun by Capt. Arthur Phillip at Botany Bay.

Capt. Phillip's expedition consists of two men-of-war and six transports, carrying about 550 male and 200 female convicts, 40 free women, marines and crews, making a total of about 1,100 people at the time of embarkation, May 13, 1787.

Jan. 24. *N. S. W.* A French expedition arrives six days too late to claim possession.

Jan. 26. *N. S. W.* The British flag is first raised at Sydney Cove by Capt. Phillip.

Capt. Arthur Phillip, the governor, founds Sydney, near Port Jackson, as an English penal station, with 1,030 persons, 800 of whom are convicts. [Feb. 7. He proclaims the colony organized.]

Oct. * *N. S. W.* Another colony is planted on **Norfolk Island.**

* * **Norfolk Island,** about 900 miles east, is settled by people from Port Jackson, New South Wales.

1790 * * *N. S. W.* The colony receives a large **reenforcement.** [1792. Gov. **Arthur Phillip** resigns.]

1795 Sept. * *N. S. W.* **Capt. Hunter,** who succeeds Gov. Phillip, arrives; the white population is less than 4,000.

1800 Sept. 28. *N. S. W.* **Capt. Philip Gidley King** is appointed governor.

1801 * * *Eng.* **The Colonial Office** is reconstructed, and combined with the War Department.

1803 Oct. * *Vic.* **A convict colony** is planted at Port Phillip. [It departs within four months.]

* * *Tas.* The English colony of **Van Diemen's Land** is established as an auxiliary penal station. [1812. It is made a single colony. 1823. It is partially separated from New South Wales. 1825. It is fully separated, and becomes a province.]

1804 * * *N. S. W.* About **300 Irish convicts** unite in the first and last insurrection by convicts, which is speedily quelled.

1805 * * *N. S. W.* **John Macarthur,** called the Father of New South Wales, commences sheep-farming at Camden.

1806 * * *N. S. W.* **Capt. William Bligh** is governor. The Government officials make **a rich monopoly** of the rum-traffic, and mutiny when disturbed.

1808 Jan. 31. *N. S. W.* **Gov. Bligh is deposed** for his tyranny by insurgent military and colonial forces under Maj. Johnston.

1809 * * *N. S. W.* **Col. Lachlan Macquarie** assumes the governorship. [He holds the office for 12 years.]

1814 * * *N. S. W.* **Civil courts** are created.

1817 Feb. * *N. S. W.* **Barron Field,** the first judge, arrives.

1821 Dec. 1. *N. S. W.* **Gov. Sir Thomas Brisbane** arrives, and assumes the governorship. [He introduces free institutions.]

1823 * * *Que.* **Surveyor Oxley** practically rediscovers Queensland and founds Brisbane.

* * *Eng.* The first Australian **Constitution** is granted.

1824 * * *N. S. W.* The first **land regulations** are issued. The first **chief justice** arrives. **The freedom of the press** is formally proclaimed.

* * *Vic.* Hamilton Hume and Capt. Hovell, by an overland journey from Sydney, visit **Port Phillip** at Corio Bay.

1825 * * *Vic.* A temporary settlement is made by **Capt. Wright** near Western-port Bay.

Dec. 18. *N. S. W.* **Sir Ralph Darling** is governor.

1826 * * *W. A.* The settlement of **King George's Sound** is established as a military station.

1827 * * *N. S. W.* The prosperous colony supports its own **civil government.**

1828 July 15. *N. S. W.* The Home Government grants a **second constitution;** it increases the governor's council from seven to fifteen.

* * *W. A.* Col. Thomas Peel projects the **Swan River settlement.**

1829 Jan. 17. **Western Australia** is formed into a province, and **Capt.** [Sir James] **Stirling** is appointed lieutenant-governor. [June 21. He arrives.]

July 13. *N. S. W.* The **Legislative Council** holds its first meeting at Sydney.

Aug. * *W. A.* **Capt. Stirling's expedition** arrives at the entrance of Swan River.

1830 Mar. * *W. A.* **About 50 ships** at Swan River land 2,000 immigrants, who bring with them £1,000,000; they proceed to survey the land and erect dwellings.

Apr. 21. *N. S. W.* The Legislative Council passes a **Bushranger's Act** through all its legislative stages, which practically places the country under martial law.

1831 * * *N. S. W.* **Land grants** are regulated by a uniform method of public sale at auction.

* * *W. A.* **Settlements** are made at Perth, Freemantle, and Guildford.

* * *N. S. W.* Sir Ralph Darling, the governor, returns to England, and **Sir Richard Bourke** succeeds to the governorship.

1833 * * *N. S. W.* **The Commissioners** of Crown Lands are appointed.

1834 Aug. 15. *Eng.* Parliament passes the **South Australian Act.**

* * *S. A.* **The boundaries** of the province are established.

* * *Vic.* **The Henty family** settle [at Portland].

1835 May 29. *Vic.* **Geelong** is settled by John Bateman's company, which obtain deeds of land from the aborigines.

Aug. * *S. A.* The territory is separated from the mother colony, granted to the **South Australia Colonization Association,** and erected into a province. [Aug. 29. *Vic.* **Melbourne** is founded.]

Nov. * *Vic.* **Port Phillip** is colonized by the Port Phillip Association from Tasmania.

1836 July * *S. A.* The country is colonized by the British; Adelaide is founded.

Dec. 28. *S. A.* **The first governor,** Capt. Hindmarsh, arrives; he officially proclaims the colony.

* * *N. S. W.* Temporary **grazing licenses** for "squatting" are issued for outlying districts.

* * *Vic.* Gov. Bourke recognizes the settlement at **Port Phillip** by a proclamation, and appoints a police magistrate.

1837 Nov. * *Vic.* **Melbourne** is laid out as a town.

* * *Vic.* **Sir Richard Bourke,** governor of New South Wales, selects sites for towns at **Port Phillip,** and orders the survey of the lands; **Capt. Lonsdale** is appointed governor.

1838 Feb. 24. *N. S. W.* **Sir George Gipps** is governor. [The practice of **assigning** the service of **convicts** to settlers is abandoned.]

* * *Vic.* **Sir George Gipps** is governor.

1839 * * *Vic.* The colony at Port Phillip is called Victoria, and **Charles J. Latrobe** is appointed lieutenant-governor. **Port Phillip** has a population of 6,000.

* * *N. S. W.* **New Zealand** is incorporated with this colony. The colonial statute provides for the **border police** to keep order in pastoral districts.

Sept. 30. *Vic.* **Charles J. Latrobe,** superintendent of Port Phillip, arrives at Melbourne.

1840 * * *Eng.* **The Colonial Land and Emigrant Commissioners** are appointed to assist the Colonial Secretary in the disposal of Australian Crown lands, and to promote emigration.

* * *N. S. W.* Important **land regulations** are issued.

* * *Vic.* **The town of Portland** is laid out; Melbourne is divided into two districts, north and south.

1841 * * *S. A.* **Capt. George Grey** is governor at Adelaide.

* * *N. S. W.* **New Zealand is detached** from the province of New South Wales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1790 * * **The store-ship** *Guardian* is lost with much needed supplies.

1795 * * *N. S. W.* **Cattle** become acclimated.

1805 * * **A colonial ship** is built.

1806 * * **A great flood** prevails in the valley of the Hawkesbury River; it is followed by famine.

1827 * *–29 * * *N. S. W.* The colonists pass through a severe **commercial crisis** caused by speculation and drought.

1835 May * *Vic.* **John Bateman** purchases a large tract of land from the natives near Port Phillip, and with 15 associates [takes possession of 600,000 acres].

* * *Vic.* John Pascoe Falkner and others encamp on the **site of Melbourne.**

1839 * * *S. A.* Speculation causes almost universal **bankruptcy.**

* * *42 * * There is a great influx of immigrants drawn by the prosperity of the colony and the discovery of rich coppermines at Burra Burra; **speculation** is rampant, and insolvencies follow.

1841 * * The latest census reports a population of 87,200 males, 43,700 females.

May * *N. S. W.* Sydney is first **lighted with gas.**

* * *43 * * *N. S. W.* A severe **commercial crisis** is caused by extravagance, inflated prices, and speculation.

* * On the discovery of **gold** agriculture is for a time abandoned.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1841 * * *S. A.* **Silver ore** is discovered on the Mount Lofty range.

1842 * * *S. A.* **Rich copper ore** is found near Kapunda Station; **the Burra Burra** mines are also opened.

1843 * * *W. A.* The explorers **Landor and Lefroy** visit the country.

1844 * * *S. A.* **Gold** is discovered at Echunga.

* * *N. S. W.* **The Parliamentary Library** is founded at Sydney.

1845 Dec. 17. Leichart's expedition arrives at Port Essington, in North Australia.

* * *S. A.* **Capt. Charles Sturt** advances to the middle of the continent, for the most part over a stony desert.

1847 * **Leichart** again attempts to cross the continent from east to west, starting at Fitzroy Downs [and is never heard from].

1848 Apr. 3. Dr. Leichart's last despatch is sent from Gogoon. [He meets his death either by enemies or by starving.]

Aug. 13. *Que.* **E. B. Kennedy's** first expedition starts to explore the peninsula of Cape York.

Dec. 13. *Que.* **Kennedy** is killed by the natives.

* * **A. C. Gregory** makes an exploration of the interior.

* * *N. S. W.* A Board of **National Education** and a Denominational School Board are formed.

* * *N. S. W.* **The Sydney University** is founded. [1850. Incorporated.]

* * *N. S. W.* **Count Strzelecki** makes extensive explorations in New South Wales and Tasmania.

1851 Feb. 12. *N. S. W.* **Gold is discovered** by Edward H. Hargreaves, a returned gold-seeker from California; great excitement follows.

Feb. * *Que.* **Gold is discovered** in Summerhill Creek on the Macquarie Plains.

July * *N. S. W.* Dr. Kerr, a squatter, **discovers a mass of virgin gold** weighing **more than 100 pounds**, on Meroo Creek.

Aug. * *Vic.* **The gold-fields** at Ballarat are discovered.

Oct. * *Vic.* **Gold discoveries** are made at Melbourne which surpass all others.

1852 Oct. 11. *N. S. W.* **The University of Sydney** is inaugurated.

1853 * * *Vic.* **The Public Library** is founded at Melbourne.

1855 * * *Vic.* **The University of Melbourne** is founded.

* * **-58** * * *Vic.* **A. C. Gregory** makes further explorations in the interior.

1856 * * *W. A.* *The Freemantle Gazette* is issued at Albany.

1858 June * *Que.* **Gold** is discovered at Canoonan.

* * **-62** * * **J. MacDonall Stuart's expedition** solves important problems respecting the inland lakes.

1860 Mar. * *S. A.* **J. MacDonall Stuart attempts to cross the continent** from Adelaide northward and fails, though a reward of £10,000 is offered.

Aug. 20. Robert O'Hara Burke, William John Wills, John King, and others **start inland from Melbourne** for the purpose of exploring the continent from south to north; all except King perish.

* * *S. A.* The Government offers a reward of **£10,000** for the first person to cross the continent from south to north.

1861 May 13. *N. S. W.* **The Great Comet** is first seen at Sydney.

* * *S. A.* **John MacD. Stuart** makes explorations.

1862 Jan. 22. Stuart starts on his third and most successful journey across the continent.

Aug. * **MacDonall Stuart and M'Kinlay** complete the journey across the continent from south to north.

CHURCH.

1841 * * **New Zealand** is detached from the bishopric of Australia.

* * *N. S. W.* **The vices of the white man** demoralize the mission at Wellington, and it is broken up.

* * **Five more missionaries** go to teach the aborigines.

1842 * * **Tasmania is detached** from the bishopric of Australia.

1847 * * *Vic.* **The bishopric is divided**; the sees of Adelaide, S. A., Newcastle, W. A., Sydney, N. S. W., and Melbourne, Vic., are erected; the bishop of Sydney is metropolitan.

1849 * * *W. A.* **A Roman Catholic mission** is begun, with 10 priests, 14 monks, and seven nuns.

1850 Feb. * *Vic.* A band of **Moravian missionaries** lands at Melbourne.

* * *N. S. W.* **A mission among the natives** is opened by William Ridley.

* * Moravians open a mission at **Lake Bogo.**

* * *S. A.* **The English Bible Christian** Foreign Missionary Society sends out James Way and James Rowe.

1856 * * The Moravian missionaries at **Lake Bogo** retire.

1857 * * *W. A.* **The diocese of Perth** is established.

1858 * * Moravians **reopen the mission** at Lake Bogo.

* * *S. A.* **George Taplin,** a Scotchman, opens a mission for the Aborigines' Friends' Association on the shores of Lake Alexandria.

He translates parts of the Bible into **Narrenjeri**, writes a grammar of that tongue, and makes a careful study of **22 native languages.**

1859 * * *Que.* **Brisbane** is made a bishopric.

* * *Vic.* **The Ebenezer mission** is begun by the Moravians.

1862 * * *S. A.* — *Vic.* Adelaide and Melbourne become **mission-stations** of the New Connection Methodists.

* * *Vic.* **Ramahyuck,** Gippsland, becomes a mission-station of the Moravians. The Presbyterians open a mission at **Ramahyuck. Mr. Bulmer** is sent to **Gippsland** to open a mission.

1863 * * *N. S. W.* **The diocese of Goulburn** is established.

1864 * * *N. S. W.* **A Missionary Jubilee** is celebrated at Sydney, and £12,000 is subscribed for a Wesleyan College and for the relief of church property.

SOCIETY.

1841 * * **-46** * * Mrs. Chisholm establishes a **"Home for Female Emigrants."**

1848 Sept. 4. *N. S. W.* **Transportation of criminals** to the colony ceases.

* * *W. A.* The colonists petition **that convicts be sent out to them.**

1849 * * *W. A.* **Convicts arrive** and are **kindly treated.**

* * *Vic.* The *Hashemy* arrives laden with convicts; the indignant colonists drive the vessel to Sydney. [The convicts are welcomed by the squatters of Darling Downs.]

* * **Strong opposition** is made to transportation, which has been revived by Lord Grey.

1850 * * *W. A.* **Convicts arrive,** and are welcomed by the colonists because of the scarcity of labor.

1852 * * *Vic.* There is a **great flow of immigration** to Melbourne from Europe, America, and China, averaging 2,000 arrivals each week; the newcomers are attracted by the gold-fields. [The population of Victoria is doubled in one year.]

1853 * * *Tas.* **The transportation of** convicts to Van Diemen's Land **ceases.**

* * *Vic.* **Social disturbances occur** in the gold-fields.

1854 Oct. 8. *Vic.* **The Victoria Bank** at Ballarat is broken into, and robbed of £14,300 and 200 ounces of gold-dust.

1855 Nov. 30. *Vic.* **A mass-meeting** is held at Ballarat on the payment of gold licenses. [Riots follow, and the flag of the Southern Cross is raised; 30 rioters and a few soldiers are killed on Dec. 3.]

1858 July * **Archdeacon Cowper dies** at the age of 80, after a residence in Australia of about 50 years.

* * *Vic.* The mayor of Melbourne visits England to **congratulate the Queen** on the marriage of the princess royal.

1861 * * *N. S. W.* Miners engage in an **anti-Chinese riot, with great barbarity.**

1862 * * *N. S. W.* The country **is terrorized** [for many years] by the exploits of the bushrangers.

1864 Oct. * *Vic.* The vigorous opposition to the reception of convicts causes a shipload to be sent back to England.

1865 * * *W. A.* **The transportation of criminals** to the colony is abandoned by the Home Government notwithstanding the protests of the settlers.

STATE.

1842 * * *N. S. W.* The first **representative constitution** is granted by the passage of an Imperial statute; the **Government nominees** in the colonial council are reduced to a minority,—12 out of 36,—only half of whom are to be office-holders.

* * A new set of **land regulations** is issued for all the colonies; they divide the mother colony into three land districts, Northern (Moreton Bay), Middle (Sydney), and Southern (Port Phillip).

* * *Eng.* **The Crown Land Sales Act,** for New South Wales, passes Parliament.

* * *N. S. W.*—*Vic.* **Sydney is incorporated; Melbourne** receives its charter.

* * *Vic.* Agitation of separation from the mother colony begins [and grows rapidly].

* * *Que.* **Moreton Bay** [Brisbane] is proclaimed a free settlement.

1845 * * *S. A.* **Maj. J. H. Robe** is governor.

1846 Aug. 3. *N. S. W.* **Sir Charles Fitzroy,** the governor, arrives. [1850. He is appointed governor-general.]

* * *Que.* An abortive proclamation of "**North Australia**" is issued. [1849. It is revoked.]

1847 * * *N. S. W.* Granting of **pastoral leases** (1 to 14 years) is authorized by the Crown.

1848 * * *N. S. W.* **The constitution** is proclaimed. [Sept. 4. *Eng.* The transportation of convicts is abolished by Orders in Council.]

* * *S. A.* Sir Henry **Fox Young** is governor.

1849 * * *W. A.* Convicts are first **transported** to this colony.

1850 Aug. 5. *S. A.* **An improved representative** government with a new constitution is provided; all the colonies except Western Australia have similar forms of government.

Nov. 11. *N. S. W.*—*Vic.* A vessel arrives bringing tidings of the **separation of Port Phillip from New South Wales** [public rejoicing continues for five days at Melbourne].

* * *Vic.* **Port Phillip** is separated from New South Wales, and erected by the government into a province called **Victoria.**

1851 June 9. *Vic.* **A gold discovery committee** is appointed at Melbourne, which is authorized to offer rewards for discoveries.

July 1. *Vic.*—*N. S. W.* **Port Phillip** and New South Wales are legally separated; **Victoria,** with a population of 77,000, becomes a separate province of the British realm.

Aug. 20. *S. A.* **The new Legislative Council** (General Assembly) meets for the first time.

* * *Vic.* **Melbourne** becomes the capital.

* * *Eng.* **The custom-houses** of Australia are transferred to the management of the colonies.

1852 * * **The gold revenue** is transferred to the colonial exchequers.

* * The Home Government requests each colony to form a **constitution** for itself.

* * *Vic.* The Legislative Assembly at Melbourne first meets.

1853 Mar. * *Vic.* **Mints** are established.

Dec. 21. *N. S. W.* **A constitutional bill** is passed, to be submitted to the Imperial Parliament at London.

1854 June * *Vic.* **Sir Charles Hotham,** the governor, arrives.

Dec. 3. *Vic.* **Insurgent miners** entrench themselves at the Eureka stockade, Ballarat.

* * *Eng.* A separate **Colonial Office** is created.

* * *N. S. W.* **Sir William T. Denison** is governor.

1855 July 16. *N. S. W.* **A new constitution** is granted by the English Parliament; it provides for representative government.

Nov. 23. *Vic.* **A representative constitution** is proclaimed.

* * *N. S. W.* **Sir Charles Fitzroy** retires from the governor-generalship; the full title of **governor** is now given to the rulers of the other colonies. **A mint** is established at Sydney.

* * **A federal council** is formed by the advocates of colonial federation; its decisions have no authority.

1856 May 22. *N. S. W.* **The first parliament** under responsible government is opened at Sydney by Sir William Denison.

* * *N. S. W.* **A select committee** is appointed to consider the best means of legislating on matters of a common interest and looking toward federation.

* * *Vic.* **The ballot system** is introduced into the electoral law. **Sir Henry Barkly** is governor.

1857 Nov. 26. *Vic.* **The first parliament is opened** at Melbourne. **The federation** of the colonies is proposed by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; a select committee to consider the proposal is appointed as in New South Wales.

1858 * * *N. S. W.* **Manhood suffrage** is carried by a majority vote.

1859 Dec. 4. *Que.* The Moreton Bay District is separated from New South Wales by the Home Government, and made an independent colony called **Queensland;** population, 30,000. [**Sir George F. Bowen** is appointed governor.]

1860 May 29. *Que.* **The first parliament** opens at Brisbane under the ministry of Mr. Herbert.

* * *N. S. W.* **Sir John Young** is appointed governor.

1861 Nov. * *W. A.* **John S. Hampton** is appointed governor.

Nov. * *S. A.* **Sir Dominic Daly** is governor. [1862 Mar. * He assumes office.]

1862 * * *N. S. W.* **Primogeniture** is abolished.

1863 May * *Vic.* **Sir Charles Darling** is appointed governor. [Sept. 11. **Gov. Darling** arrives at Melbourne.]

1865 Jan. * *Vic.* The House of Assembly passes **a new tariff act.** [The Legislative Council rejects it.]

Mar. 22. *Vic.* **The parliament** at Melbourne passes an important land act.

July * *Vic.* Gov. Darling raises **money** for colonial uses by **irregular methods.** [This action of Gov. Darling precipitates a crisis.]

Dec. * *Vic.* **The parliament** at Melbourne is prorogued.

1866 Apr. * *Eng.* The governor of Victoria, **Sir Charles Darling,** is recalled.

Apr. * **Victoria** is disturbed by ministerial difficulties; **M. McCulloch is appointed premier.**

May * *Vic.* The House of Assembly votes **£20,000 to Lady Darling** on her departure with her husband, the ex-governor. [1867. Aug. 20. The Legislative Council rejects the resolution, and a ministerial crisis follows.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1843 * * *Vic.* Agnes Booth, actor, is born.

1844 Aug. 15. *N. S. W.* **Ludwig Leichart's** expedition leaves Moreton Bay, on the east coast, and journeys inland.

1846 * * **The census reports** 114,700 males, 74,800 females.

1850 * * *N. S. W.* The first sod is turned for the construction of the **first railway.** [The enterprise fails.]

1851 Aug. * **Gold-mines** begin to be worked; a great rush of people follows.

* * **The census reports** males 106,000; females, 81,000 (exclusive of Victoria, 80,000).

1852 * * *Vic.* **Adelaide** receives during the year £2,216,157 in gold from Melbourne, chiefly for provisions, supplies, etc.

1853 * * *Vic.* Melbourne is greatly improved by **new buildings.**

* * *N. S. W.* A second attempt is made to **construct a railway.**

1855 * * *N. S. W.* **A railway** is opened from Newcastle to Maitland.

Dec. 31. Sir Charles Hotham, governor, dies.

1857 June * *N. S. W.* The *Catherine Adamson* **is wrecked** 25 miles from Sydney; 20 lives are lost.

1859 Aug. 6. The steamer *Admella* **is lost;** 49 persons perish.

1861 Oct. 1. *Vic.* **A grand Exhibition of Colonial Products** and industries is opened by the governor at Melbourne.

1864 Sept. 20. *N. S. W.* **Aaron Buzacott,** a missionary of the London Society, dies, A64.

1865 June 29. *N. S. W.* **The Roman Catholic cathedral** and much other property at Sydney are destroyed by fire.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1866 May * *N. S. W.* **The Royal Society of New South Wales** is established.

* * *N. S. W.* **The Public Schools Act** is passed, providing for two classes of schools and a Council of Education.

1867 * * *S. A.* **Francis Cadell,** an explorer, navigates the Murray River to the junction of the Darling.

* * *Que.* **The Gympie gold-field,** 130 miles from Brisbane, is discovered.

1868 Mar. 28. *N. S. W.* The foundation of **Capt. Cook's monument** at Sydney is laid by the Duke of Edinburgh, son of Queen Victoria.

May * *Vic.* Woolen and paper **manufactories** are established.

1869 * * *Vic.* **The great telescope** is set up at the Melbourne Observatory.

* * *N. S. W.* **The Free Public Library** is founded at Sydney.

1870 Sept. * *W. A.* **Gold is discovered.**

Nov. * Capt. Cadell makes explorations in South Australia, and discovers the mouth of the River Roper.

1871 Nov. * *Vic.* **Capt. Burton discovers gold** in the Bendigo fields.

1878 Feb. 2. *N. S. W.* **Capt. Cook's statue** is uncovered at Sydney.

1880 * * *N. S. W.* **State aid to denominational schools** is abolished; a Minister of Public Instruction is created.

1882 * * **Piturine,** a narcotic, is first extracted from the dried leaves of the **Duboisia pituri.**

Dec. 18. Ernest Morrison sets out to walk across the continent, southward, from the Gulf of Carpentaria to Melbourne. [He accomplishes the journey in 120 days.]

1886 May * *W. A.* **A gold-field** is discovered at Perth.

Oct. * *S. A.* **Alluvial gold** is discovered at Tatutpa, Waukaringa.

CHURCH.

1866 * * *S. A.* **The Moravians** establish a mission for the aborigines at Copperamana [which is abandoned in 1872].

1868 Nov. 30. *N. S. W.* **The new cathedral** at Sydney is consecrated.

1869 * * *N. S. W.* **The dioceses of Bathurst, Armidale, and Grafton** are established.

1872 Oct. 25. *N. S. W.* **The Synod** of the Church of Australia assembles at Sydney.

Dec. 15. *Vic.* **John Geddie,** missionary in the South Seas, dies in Geelong, A57.

* * **A mission in the Southwest** is opened under Mr. Clark.

1873 * * **The Primitive Methodist Church** heroically attempts to found a mission on Frazer's Island [afterwards at Mackay]; the endeavor fails.

1875 * * *Vic.* **The diocese of Ballarat** is established.

1877 * * *S. A.* **Hermannsburg** is founded by the Hermannsburg Mission. The mission works among the black natives, who prove themselves very apt in learning, and as apt in forgetting.

1878 * * *Tas.* **Penguin** becomes a mission-station of the United Methodist Free Churches.

* * *Que.* The diocese of **North Queensland** is established.

* * **The Bavarian Lutherans** reoccupy the mission-station in Copperamana.

1883 * * *N. S. W.* The diocese of **Riverina** is established.

1884 Jan. 1. *N. S. W.* **Alfred Barry** is consecrated **bishop of Sydney** and **metropolitan of Australia.**

1885 * * *N. S. W.* The archbishop of Sydney, **Patrick F. Moran,** is created a cardinal.

SOCIETY.

1867 Nov. 23. *Vic.* **The Duke of Edinburgh** arrives at Melbourne.

* * *Vic.* An address is presented to the **Duke of Edinburgh** by Edward Hently, the first settler, and others.

1868 Feb. * *N. S. W.* The Duke **visits Sydney.**

Mar. 12. *N. S. W.* At a picnic at Port Jackson, a Fenian named O'Farrell **shoots the Duke of Edinburgh** in the back. [The Duke soon recovers from his wound. Apr. 4. He sails for England.]

Apr. 21. *N. S. W.* **O'Farrell,** the would-be assassin of the Duke of Edinburgh, is executed at Sydney.

1879 Feb. 8-10. *N. S. W.* A band of thieves from Victoria, known as the **"Kelly Gang,"** seize and plunder the town of Jerilderie.

1880 June 27, 28. *Vic.* **Ned Kelly** and several of his gang of bushrangers, robbers, and murderers, are captured and sent to Melbourne. [Nov. 11. Kelly is hanged.]

* * *Vic.* **An International Temperance Convention** in Melbourne passes a resolution urging each colony to form an alliance for securing local option.

1885 * * *Que.* Laws favorable to **local option** are passed.

* * *Vic.* **Chinese immigrants** are almost entirely excluded.

STATE.

1866 Aug. 13. *Vic.* The new governor, **John H. T. Sutton,** arrives at Melbourne.

1867 * * *N. S. W.* **The Earl of Belmore** is governor.

Mar. * *Vic.* The Ministers from the Australian colonies hold a **postal conference** at Melbourne to improve postal communication with Europe.

Dec. 30. *Vic.* **The parliament** at Melbourne is dissolved.

1869 * * *Eng.* **Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine** is appointed governor of Western Australia.

Mar. 12. *Vic.* **The Ministry resigns,** in consequence of the governor's objection to the insertion of the Darling grant in the Appropriation Bill.

Apr. 7. *Eng.* **Frederick A. Weld** is appointed governor of Western Australia.

May * *W. A.* **Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine** assumes office as governor.

July * *Vic.* **The McCulloch Ministry** settles the Darling grant question.

Oct. * *Vic.* **The McPherson Ministry** is formed.

Dec. * *S. A.* **Sir James Fergusson** is governor.

* * *Que.* Gov. **Sir George Ferguson Bowen** retires from the governorship, and Gov. Blackall succeeds him.

1870 Apr. * *Vic.* A new **McCulloch Ministry** is formed, which includes McPherson.

May * *Eng.* **Premier McCulloch** is knighted by the Queen. [June 14. *Vic.* He resigns his office.]

June * *Vic.* The union of the five colonies in a **federation** is discussed in the Assembly at Melbourne.

* * *Eng.* **Representative government is granted** to Western Australia.

* * *W. A.* **A Legislative Council** is elected on the model of the Constitutions of 1850, consisting partly of nominee and partly of elected members.

1871 Apr. 8. *Que.* **The Marquis of Normanby** is governor.

July 13. *Eng.* Lord Kimberley, British Colonial Secretary, expresses dissatisfaction with the **complex tariff** system of the four colonies.

July * *Vic.* **Sir Charles Gavan Duffy** becomes premier.

Sept. 27. Delegates from the four Australasian colonies meet to consider the **interference of the British Government** with their local fiscal arrangements.

1872 May 29. *Vic.* **Premier Duffy** resigns on an adverse vote in the Assembly.

June * *Vic.* **Mr. Francis** forms a Ministry at Melbourne.

Dec. * *N. S. W.* **Sir Hercules Robinson** is appointed governor.

* * The members of parliament begin to receive **salaries** of £300 a year.

1873 Jan. * *N. S. W.* Delegates from the several colonies meet in conference **to discuss customs union,** postal affairs, and arrangements respecting railways.

Feb. * *Vic.* **Sir George F. Bowen** succeeds Sir John H. T. Sutton (Viscount Canterbury) as governor.

* * *Que.* The Ministry present a **free-trade budget.**

Apr. * *N. S. W.* **Sir Hercules Robinson,** governor, arrives.

June * *S. A.* **Sir Anthony Musgrave** is governor.

1874 Sept. 22. *Que.* **William W. Cairns** is appointed governor.

Oct. 7. *W. A.* **William C. F. Robinson** is appointed governor.

1875 Aug. * *Vic.* **A ministerial crisis** is caused by the rejection in parliament of the **free-trade policy** proposed by Premier Kerford; the premier resigns, Sir William Stowell, the acting governor, refusing to dissolve parliament.

Oct. * *Vic.* Graham Berry, the premier, being defeated in his **proposed protection scheme,** resigns; the objectionable feature of the scheme is the proposal to tax the richer more heavily than the poorer colonies.

Oct. * *Vic.* **A coalition Ministry** is formed by Sir James McCulloch.

Nov. * *Vic.* The Ministry proposes an **income tax,** with a **tax on land** and realized property.

1876 June * *Vic.* Parliament passes the **income-tax bill** by a majority of three.

Mar. *–**June** * *Vic.* The Administration becomes involved in a **dispute** with the Messrs. Stevenson respecting the under-valuation of their goods in the payment of duties; the Stevenson letters are unlawfully opened by the Government.

1877 Jan. * *Que.* **Sir Arthur Kennedy** is governor.

Jan. * *S. A.* **William W. Cairns** is governor.

May * *Vic.* The elections favor the **Protectionists,** and Premier McCulloch resigns; **Graham Berry** is again appointed premier.

June * *S. A.* **W. F. D. Jervois** is governor.

Oct. 30±. *Vic.* Premier Berry's Appropriation, Defense, and Exhibition **Bills are rejected** by the Legislative Council.

Oct. * *Vic.* Parliament enacts a **land-tax.**

* * *W. A.* Maj.-Gen. **Sir Harry St. George Ord** is governor.

1878 Jan. * *Vic.* The **Legislative Council dismisses the county court and judges;** the Ministry is approved by the governor, Sir George F. Bowen.

Feb. 13±. *Vic.* Overruling the Council, the Assembly orders that **public creditors** shall be paid by its vote alone.

Dec. 10. *Vic.* The **Marquis of Normanby** is appointed governor.

1879 May 3. *N. S. W.* **Lord Augustus F. Loftus** is appointed governor. [Aug. 4. He arrives at Sydney.]

Sept. * *Vic.* **A reform bill** is introduced in parliament by Premier Berry. [Dec. * It is withdrawn.]

1880 Feb. 9. *Vic.* **Parliament** is dissolved.

Feb. 28. *Vic.* The elections favor the opponents of the Ministry. [Mar. 2. The Ministry resigns. Mar. 3. **The James Service** Ministry is formed. June 24. Parliament rejects the **new reform bill.** June 29. The Assembly is dissolved. July 14. The Service **Ministry resigns.**]

July 28. *Vic.* **Graham Berry again forms a Ministry.**

* * *W. A.* **Sir W. F. Robinson** is governor.

* * Most of the colonies impose a poll-tax of £10 on all **Chinese** immigrants.

* * *Vic.* **A Federation Council** meets at Melbourne; it adjourns to Sydney.

1881 July * *Vic.* **Parliament** refuses Premier Berry a vote of confidence; Sir Brien O'Loghlen becomes premier, and forms a **new Ministry.**

* * *N. S. W.* **A conference** is held at Sydney to pave the way for **federation.**

1882 Nov. * *S. A.* **Sir W. Robinson** is governor.

* * *W. A.* **Sir Frederick Napier Broome** is governor.

1883 Jan. 3. *N. S. W.* **The Ministry resigns;** Alexander Stuart forms a new administration.

Mar. * *Que.* **Sir Anthony Musgrave** is governor.

Apr. 4. *Que.* The Queensland Government takes possession of **New Guinea** in the name of the Crown.

* * **An Australasian army and navy** are being slowly developed for colonial defense.

Dec. 6. *N. S. W.* **A conference** of delegates representing all the colonies opens at Sydney; it recommends the **annexation of New Guinea.**

Dec. 7. *N. S. W.* The Intercolonial Conference at Sydney adopts a **scheme for federation,** and the creation of a federal council for Australasia.

It prepares a bill [which is passed by the Imperial Parliament as the Federal Council Act]; it agrees on a scheme for the introduction of an intercolonial judicial system, and fails to agree upon a restrictive policy respecting Chinese immigration. [Dec. 8. **The Conference closes.**]

1884 Mar. * *Vic.* The Marquis of **Normanby resigns the governorship.** [Apr. 10. **Sir Henry Brougham Loch** is appointed governor.]

June 30. *Vic.* Premier Service **favors a bill for the confederation** of the colonies.

Aug. * **The federation scheme is accepted** by Victoria, Tasmania, and Queensland.

Nov. 1±. *N. S. W.* **The federation scheme is rejected** in the Legislature by a majority of one.

Dec. * Germany protests against the annexation by Great Britain of New Guinea and the other islands.

1885 Jan. * **Woodlark** and other islands in the East Indian Archipelago are formally taken possession of in the name of the British crown.

Feb. 1. The colonies offer to the Home Government **military contingents** for the reenforcement of Gen. Gordon in the Soudan war.

Feb. 23. *N. S. W.* A military contingent, 800 strong, is ordered for the **Soudan,** and £30,000 are raised as a patriotic fund.

Mar. 3. *N. S. W.* The military contingent embarks for Suakim; the **patriotic fund** is increased to £45,000.

May * **The military contingent** returns from Suakim.

Dec. 9. All the colonies except New South Wales and New Zealand unite in a **confederation.**

Dec. 11. Lord Derby announces that the consideration of the **federal scheme** is deferred.

Dec. 12. *N. S. W.* **Lord Carrington** assumes office as governor.

Dec. 17. *N. S. W.* **The ministry resigns;** a new administration is organized by Sir John Robertson.

* * **The Federal Council of Australasia** is established.

1886 Feb. 18. *Vic.* Duncan Gillis forms a **new Ministry.**

Feb. 25. *N. S. W.* Sir John Robertson and Patrick Jennings form a **coalition Ministry.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1866 Oct. 25. *Vic.* **The International Exhibition** is opened at Melbourne.

1868 Feb. 19. *S. A.* **Sir Dominic Daly,** governor, dies.

1869 * * *N. S. W.* **The railway** is extended to connect Sydney with Goulburn.

1870 Aug. 30. *N. S. W.* The Governor-General, Lord Belmore, opens the **Intercolonial Exhibition** at Sydney.

Sept. 8. *Vic.* **The Industrial Museum** at Melbourne is opened.

1872 Aug. 22. *S. A.* Adelaide and Port Darwin are **connected by telegraph.**

1874 Apr. 11. *Vic.* **An Industrial Exhibition** is opened at Melbourne by the governor.

1878 * * *S. A.* **The first railway** is begun at Port Augustus.

1879 Sept. 17. *N. S. W.* **An International Exhibition** is opened by the governor.

1880 Oct. * *Vic.* **An International Exhibition** is opened at Melbourne.

1882 Jan. 16. *N. S. W.* The *Wolverene* is presented by the British Government to the colony of New South Wales.

Sept. 22. *N. S. W.* **The Exhibition Building** at Sydney is burned down.

1883 June * *Vic.* **Direct railway communication** between Melbourne and Sydney is completed.

1886 Mar. 30. The *Ly-ee-Moon,* an iron steamer, is wrecked off Green Cape; 76 persons perish.

1887 Mar. 23. *N. S. W.* **A mine explosion** occurs at Bulli colliery, near Sydney; 85 men are killed.

Apr. 22. **A violent hurricane** destroys a pearl-fishing fleet on the northeast coast; 550 persons are lost.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1889 Apr. 10. *N. S. W.* A committee at Sydney reports on M. Pasteur's suggestion of a means to **exterminate rabbits.**

Apr. 18. *N. S. W.* **Destructive floods** occur.

May 29. *N. S. W.* The Meteorological Society reports a **destructive hurricane** extending along the entire coast, and a rainfall never before equalled; railroad traffic is suspended and several lives are lost.

July 21. *Que.* **Wamer Davidson** discovers a **bright comet.**

1890 Jan. 5. *Que.* **Floods** covering an area of 500 square miles do great damage.

Feb. 16. *Que.* **Great floods** again prevail.

Mar. 1. *Que.* **Floods** damage the town of Brisbane to the amount of $1,500,000.

Apr. 3. *Que.* **A cyclone** does great damage.

May 11. *Que.* **Darling** is surrounded by floods.

July 11–Aug. * *Vic.* **Floods** damage the city of Melbourne to the amount of $2,000,000.

1891 Jan. 31. *Que.* **Floods** cause great loss of life and property.

Feb. 1. *Que.* The country suffers again from **floods.**

Feb. 6. *Que.* **Floods** prevail; a large number of persons are drowned; part of the city of Brisbane is submerged.

Feb. 7. *Que.* **Brisbane** is in darkness; water is 30 feet deep in its principal streets; 500 houses are demolished.

Feb. 8. *Que.* **The floods** have subsided; loss of life and property is greater than at first reported.

Feb. 10. *Que.* The loss by the **flood** is estimated at $15,000,000.

Feb. 19. *Que.* — *Vic.* **Brisbane** and other places are **flooded;** three vessels are stranded in the Botanical Garden at Melbourne.

1893 Aug. 9. *W. A.* **A great discovery of gold** is made at Coolgardie, near Perth.

CHURCH.

1887 * * *Que.* **Bowen,** on the extreme northeast coast, becomes a mission-station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, with one missionary.

1889 * * *Vic.* **Ramahyuck,** a Moravian mission-station, reports one missionary and wife.

* * *Vic.* **The Ebenezer Mission** reports one married and one unmarried missionary; the mission buildings are on a plot of ground given by the Government; the success of the work far exceeds the anticipation of the missionaries.

* * *N. S. W.* **Norfolk Island** is a mission-station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; it has one missionary.

* * **Macleag** is a station of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission.

1890 * * *S. A.* **Burkujanna** is reported as a prosperous mission-station of the Hermannsburg Society.

Apr. 9. *Que.* At Townsville, **C. G. Barlow** is installed in the bishopric of North Queensland.

1891 Jan. 1. *Vic.* At Melbourne the **Anglican Cathedral** is consecrated with imposing ceremonies.

SOCIETY.

1888 Oct. * *Vic.* **Strikes** are frequent among workmen, and opposition to **Chinese immigration** is very strongly expressed.

1889 Apr. 30. *Vic.* **John Dillon,** M.P., the Irish home ruler, addresses a monster meeting at Melbourne.

June * *N. S. W.* The courts of Sydney decide that publishers of newspapers cannot collect pay for **Sunday advertisements,** the contracts being illegal.

1890 May 11. *N. S. W.* Messrs. **Dillon, Deasy, and Esmonde,** Irish home-rule advocates, arrive at Sydney.

May 16. *Vic.* Immense meetings are held at Ballarat in favor of Irish home rule.

June 21. *Vic.* Cardinal **Moran,** the chief justice, and the premier of Queensland, are **proposed as arbitrators of the labor troubles** in Australia.

June 28. *Vic.* **Strikers** are becoming disorderly.

June 29. The shipping-trade strike has spread to New Zealand.

Aug. 7. *N. S. W.* **Strikers** hold a large demonstration in Sydney, and adopt resolutions declaring that the men will stand firm.

Aug. 31. *Vic.* The full police-force of Melbourne and 1,000 special constables are on duty; **40,000 men,** representing all trades, form in procession and parade the streets; there is no disturbance.

Sept. 10. *N. S. W.* The conference of employees at Sydney **condemns boycotting** and upholds freedom of contract.

Sept. 11. *N. S. W.* In consequence of the strikes 7,000 men are **out of work** in the New Castle district.

Sept. 15. *N. S. W.* **The Labor Conference** at Sydney adopts a proposal to call out all the shearers, wool-shed laborers, and carriers, a procedure that will affect 80,000 men.

Sept. 19. *N. S. W.* The mayor of Sydney **reads the riot-act** to the strikers. [Sept. 26. **Labor troubles** continue.]

1891 Feb. 24. *Que.* **Troops and armed strikers** are face to face at Clermont.

Apr. 28. A scheme is drafted to bring **Hebrew immigrants** from Poland and the southeast of Europe, and locate them on lands in Australia.

May 2. The promoters of Hebrew emigration from Europe are informed that **Russian exiles** are not wanted.

July 31. *N. S. W.* The Assembly rejects the bill granting the right of suffrage to women. Vote, 57–34.

1892 Mar. 27. *Vic.* **Attempts** are made to **lynch F. B. Deeming.**

Mar. 28. *Vic.* The coroner's jury **finds Deeming guilty** of murdering his wife and four children at Rainhill. [Apr. 28. **His trial** begins in Melbourne. May 9. He **is convicted,** and sentenced to be executed; he confesses that he murdered his wife. May 23. He is hanged.]

* * *N. S. W.* White workmen protest against the introduction of **colored labor.**

Aug. 11. *N. S. W.* **The shearers' strike** is declared settled.

Oct. 5. *Que.* A labor vessel, while recruiting off the coast of Malayta, Solomon Islands, is **attacked by natives,** looted, and its crew are killed.

Nov. 2. *N. S. W.* **Strikers** on the docks resort to dynamite just as business is beginning to revive.

STATE.

1887 Oct. * *W. A.* The **Legislative** Council petitions for a change from a Crown colony to **representative government.**

* * *London.* A conference of delegates from the colonies adopts a scheme of **Australasian naval defense.**

Nov. 24–25. *Eng.* Parliament passes, as the Australasian **Naval Force Act,** the scheme adopted by the colonial conference. [It is approved by the Queen.]

* * *London.* Parliament passes the **British Settlements Act.**

1888 Jan. 16–19. *Tas.* **The Federation Council meets** at Hobart.

May 16–18. *N. S. W.* The Legislative Assembly passes a **Chinese restriction** bill, regardless of the treaties of Nanking and Peking.

June 14–16. A conference of the Australian colonies appeals to the Imperial Government for restriction of **Chinese immigration.**

Nov. * *Que.* **Sir Henry Arthur Blake** is appointed governor. [He is objected to, and he resigns.]

Aug. 13. *London.* **The act for Imperial defense** passes Parliament; it provides for defraying the expenses of a naval defense of the Australasian colonies.

Dec. * *Que.* **Sir Henry Wylie Norman** is appointed governor.

Dec. * *S. A.* **The Earl of Kintore** is governor.

* * *London.* An Imperial statute is passed providing for the maintenance of a **naval force** of seven men-of-war at the Australian station, three of them to be kept in reserve.

1889 Jan. 29–Feb. 4. *Tas.* **The Federation Council** meets at Hobart.

Feb. 2. *Tas.* The Federation Council adopts an address to the Crown.

It views with deep anxiety recent events in Samoa, favors treaties guaranteeing Samoan independence, and expresses the opinion that foreign domination of Samoa (by Germany) endangers the safety of Australia.

Feb. 2. *N. S. W.* Parliament is dissolved.

Mar. 6. *N. S. W.* The Ministry resigns after defeat on the question of protection. [Mar. 14. Sir Henry Parkes forms a new Ministry.]

Apr. 10. *N. S. W.* The Government proposes to abolish all specific duties and to adopt direct taxation.

June 7. *Vic.* Parliament is opened at Melbourne by Acting-Gov. W. C. F. Robinson.

June 22. *Vic.* Gov. Sir Henry Brougham Loch accepts the governorship of Cape Colony.

June 24, 25. *S. A.* J. A. Cockburn forms a new Ministry.

July 16. *London.* The House of Lords votes in favor of granting the petition of Western Australia for responsible government. [The question is deferred in the Commons.]

July 22. *Vic.* The Earl of Hopetoun is appointed governor.

July 31. *N. S. W.* The Legislative Assembly passes a bill providing for the payment of yearly salaries to its members.

Nov. 10. *N. S. W.* At a public meeting in Sydney resolutions are adopted in favor of colonial federation.

Dec. 9. The federation proposal is accepted by Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. [New South Wales and New Zealand reject it.]

1890 Feb. 6. *Vic.* The Australasian Federal Conference opens at Melbourne; the prime minister of Victoria is elected chairman.

June 5. *S. A.* Parliament opens at Adelaide; the prosperous condition of the colony is reported.

June 10. *Vic.* The Legislative Assembly unanimously approves the scheme for the federation of the Australian colonies, and appoints delegates to the convention for that purpose.

June * The scheme for the federation of the colonies grows in favor.

July 27. *N. S. W.* The Earl of Jersey is appointed governor.

Aug. 7. *Que.* The Cabinet resigns, owing to a lack of support in parliament on its budget proposals.

Aug. 8. *Que.* A new Cabinet is formed, with Mr. Griffiths as prime minister.

Sept. 11. *N. S. W.* The Legislative Assembly adopts Sir Henry Parkes's scheme for federation. Vote, 97-11.

Sept. 21. *Vic.* A Decimal Coinage and Metrical Weights and Measures Act is passed by the Legislative Assembly.

Nov. 4. *Vic.* A new Cabinet is announced at Melbourne.

Dec. 8. *Que.* The Government accepts the Anglo-Mexican treaty of Nov. 27, 1888.

*** *** *W. A.* The colony receives a bicameral constitution and responsible government.

1891 Mar. * *N. S. W.* A Federal Convention at Sydney [after five weeks] agrees upon a constitution to be submitted to the several colonies.

It provides for a federal executive, legislature, and judiciary.

Mar. 2. *N. S. W.* The Australasian Federal Convention meets in the Parliament House at Sydney, having seven representatives from each colony, except New Zealand, which sends only three; Sir Henry Parkes is elected president.

Apr. 9. *N. S. W.* The Australasian Federal Convention adopts the draft of a constitution.

The Federal Parliament is to consist of two houses somewhat resembling the Congress of the United States of America; each colony to be represented by an equal number in the Senate for the protection of colonial rights; members of the popular chamber to be chosen according to the population; each colony to elect its own governor, but the governor-general to be appointed by the Crown.

*** *** *N. S. W.* The Federal Convention at Sydney closes.

*** *** A bill to constitute a "Commonwealth Australia" is afterwards introduced into the parliaments of the several colonies. [The people evince but little interest in the matter.]

May 25. The colonies decide to join the International Postal Union in October.

June 30. *N. S. W.* The complete election returns show that the Opposition has elected 57 members, the Ministerialists 51, the Labor Party 26, and the Independents 3; grouped according to tariff policy, the representatives will number 75 for protection, and 62 for free trade.

July 31. *N. S. W.* The Legislative Assembly rejects the motion of Sir Henry Parkes in favor of woman suffrage. Vote, 57-34.

Sept. 6. *Vic.* The Legislature passes the Federation Bill, but adopts an amendment excluding New Zealand from the federation.

Oct. 18±. *N. S. W.* Sir Henry Parkes, premier, resigns. [Oct. 23. A new cabinet is formed by Mr. Dibbs.]

Dec. 19. *N. S. W.* Parliament adopts a protective tariff bill after a sitting of 36 hours. Vote, 60-3.

1892 Jan. 6. *S. A.* A new Ministry is formed.

1893 Feb. 3. *N. S. W.* Robert W. Duff is appointed governor.

Mar. 24. *Que.* The Intercolonial Postal Conference at Brisbane agrees to a resolution to establish a Pacific cable between Australia and Vancouver.

Apr. 29. Australian savings-banks are to be consolidated with the postal service.

1894 Nov. 29. The Australian premiers convene to discuss Imperial federation and intercolonial free trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1887 * * *N. S. W.* The Government offers a reward of £25,000 for the devising of means of exterminating European rabbits, which have become a destructive pest.

1888 Aug. 1. *Vic.* The International Exhibition is opened at Melbourne.

Aug. 21. *N. S. W.* Richard Jonis dies, A76.

Sept. 28. Sir Thomas Cockburn Campbell, 4th baronet, politician, dies, A47.

Oct. 9. *Que.* Sir Anthony Musgrave, governor, dies.

1889 May 25. *N. S. W.* A great storm causes loss of life.

June 22. *N. S. W.* At Newcastle 70 miners are entombed in a pit; all are rescued except two.

1890 Feb. 22. *Vic.* The West Melbourne docks are opened.

Apr. 5. *Vic.* The Melbourne Exhibition closes with a deficit of about $1,000,000.

July 12. *N. S. W.* J. B. Watson, "Quartz Reef King," dies, A64.

Oct. 1. *N. S. W.* Sydney suffers a loss of £750,000 by fire.

1891 Feb. 7. *S. A.* The wheat crop is 12,600,000 bushels, with probably 9,000,000 bushels available for export.

Aug. 28. *N. S. W.* By a collision of steamers near Sydney, 26 lives are lost.

Dec. 1. *Eng.* Charles Perry, first bishop of Melbourne, dies, A84.

1892 Mar. 5. *Vic.* The Mercantile Bank, Melbourne, suspends, though having an excess of assets.

1893 Feb. 4. *Fr.* The French Cabinet approves the proposition to lay a cable from the French colony of New Caledonia to Australia.

May 15. *N. S. W.* Sydney Linton, bishop of Riverina, dies, A51.

1894 Apr. 4. *Vic.* The Commercial Bank of Melbourne suspends payment.

Apr. 6. *Vic.* The Colonial Bank, Alexandria, suspends.

Apr. 20. The (Australian) Joint-Stock Bank of London fails.

Apr. 25. The London Chartered Bank suspends; the suspension of the Standard Bank of Australia follows.

May 9. *Vic.* The Bank of Victoria, Melbourne, suspends; liabilities, £2,400,000.

June 15. Three more bank failures are reported; the London Stock Exchange is panicky; three defaulters are posted.

June 16. *Vic.* The City of Melbourne Bank fails.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY is a state of Central Europe, having Vienna for its capital. Area, 240,942 square miles; population in 1890, 41,358,886. It is one of the great powers, and has a constitutional government administered by an hereditary monarchy. The people comprise several races; of these about one-half are Slavs, one-fourth Germans, one-sixth Magyars, and one-fifteenth Roumanians. The greater part of the people are Roman Catholics in religion, but the Protestants and Greek Catholics each number several millions of adherents. Little is known of the peoples dwelling before the Christian era in that part of the basin of the Danube which now belongs to Austria-Hungary.

NOTE. — The very extensive literature of this country is almost entirely omitted in these pages to economize space.

ARMY — NAVY.

115 * * B. C. The country of the Taurisci is invaded by the Roman consul, Marius Æmilius Scaurus, who **meets the German tribes** as he advances northward.

17 * * A. D. **Maroboduus**, a prince of the Marcomanni, is conquered by the Germans under Arminius.

169 * *-180 * * War between the Goths and the Romans.

170 * * The legate Vindex is defeated by barbarians, and loses 20,000 men.

174 * * The Roman army is saved from the Quadi, as by a miracle.

356 * *-359 * * *Aust.-Hung.* The Alemanni, Quadi, and Sarmatæ invade **Rhætia and Pannonia**, and ravage the country till they are repulsed with great loss.

788 * * The Avari cross the river Enns, and attack Bavaria, but are repulsed by Charlemagne.

806 * * The Franks invade Bohemia with three armies, and force the inhabitants to pay tribute.

892 * * The Hungarians attack Moravia without success.

907 * * *Hung.* The Hungarians terribly **defeat the Germans at Presburg.**

910 * * *Ger.* The Germans are again **defeated near Augsburg**, in Bavaria.

*** * *** The Germans **defeat the Hungarians** before Wels.

924 * * *It.* **The Hungarians** invade Italy, and burn Pavia.

933 * * *Ger.* The Hungarians are **repulsed by Henry** of Saxony before **Merseburg.**

936 * * Bohemia is invaded by two German armies, which enter by way of Thuringia and Saxony.

955 * * *Hung.* **Otho**, Emperor of Germany, **repulses the Hungarians**, conquers their territory, and annexes it.

1025± * * *Bohemia.* **Bretislav I.** conquers Silesia and Lesser Poland, and takes Cracow by assault.

1067 * * *Transylvania.* The invading **Cumans** (or Polovtses) are defeated at the battle of Cserhalom.

1089 * * *Hung.* King Ladislaus I. **conquers Croatia.**

1102 * * *Hung.* **King Coloman** wrests Dalmatia from the Venetians.

1127 * * *Galicia.* Stephen II. of Hungary avenges his father by **conquering Premysl.** [He is soon driven away, and loses many towns on the coast of the Adriatic.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

453 * * Attila, "The Scourge of God," King of the Huns, dies in Hungary.

869 * * Arpad, founder of the Hungarian monarchy, born.

885 Apr. 6. Methodius, Greek missionary to Slavonians, dies.

892 * * Savatopulk, King of Moravia, dies.

907 * * Arpad, King of Hungary, A38.

955 * * Adalbert, Saint, Apostle to Prussians, born.

967 * * Boleslav, King of Bohemia, dies.

979 * * Stephen I., Saint, born at Gran, Hungary.

991 * * Leopold I., Margrave of Austria, dies.

997 * * Adalbert, Saint, patron saint of Bohemia, murdered.

1038 Aug. 15. Stephen I., Saint, King of Hungary, A59.

1044 * * Aba Samuel, or Aba Samu, King of Hungary, dies.

1047 * * Andrew I., King of Hungary, is assassinated.

1061 * * Bela I., King of Hungary, killed by the fall of a tower.

1063 * * Andrew, King of Hungary, dies.

CHURCH.

366 * * *It.* St. Damasus is pope.

367 * * *It.* Ursicinus is (anti) pope.

± * * Ulfilas (Wulfila), the scholar, preaches to the Arian Goths, and makes a Gothic translation of the Scriptures.

380 * * *Hung.* **A Church Council** is held at Sirmium; it condemns the doctrine of the Arians.

381 * * *Aust.* **A Church Council** is held at Aquileia; it condemns the Arians.

384 * * *It.* Siricius is pope. [398, St. Anastasius; 795, Leo III.]

710 * * *Aust.* St. Emeran of Poictiers founds the **bishopric of Salzburg.**

804 * * *Hung.* The Greek missionaries, **Cyril and Methodius**, preach to the Slavs, and adapt the Greek alphabet to the Slavonian language.

845 * * *Bohemia.* Fourteen nobles are baptized at Regensburg.

863 * * or **864 * *** *Moravia.* **St. Cyril** and his brother Methodius propagate Christianity among the Moravians.

874± * * *Bohemia.* **Christianity is introduced**; Borivoy, the first Christian prince, builds the first Bohemian church, and dedicates it to St. Clement.

891 * * *It.* Formosus is pope. [896, Boniface IV.; 985, John XVI.]

906 * * Bohemia accepts Christianity through the effort of Princess Dubravka, who first converted her husband, Prince Mieczyslaw.

925 * * *Bohemia.* St. Ludmila is canonized. [934, **St. Wenceslaus.**]

974 * * *Hung.* The Pope is informed of **the conversion of 5,000 Hungarians** by Pilgrim.

983 * * *Bohemia.* **St. Adalbert** is bishop of Prague.

989 * * *Bohemia.* **St. Adalbert** becomes discouraged with the vices of the clergy, and retires to a monastery.

992 * * *Hung.* **Christianity is introduced** in the reign of Geyza, who married Clotilde of France, a Christian princess.

994± * * *Hung.* **Duke Stephen** is baptized. [He completes the conversion of his people.]

996 * * *It.* Gregory V. is pope. [999, Silvester.]

1000 * * *Hung.* Stephen establishes the **Roman Catholic religion**; he receives the title of Apostolic King from the Pope. [The title is still used.]

1003 * * *It.* John XVII. is pope; soon dies; later John XVIII.

1032 * * *Bohemia.* Prince Oldric founds the **Monastery of Sazava**, in which the Slav liturgy is used.

1060± * * *Hung.* Bela I. suppresses a new **rising of the pagans** against Christianity.

1088 * * *It.* Urban II. is pope. [1099, Pascal II.]

1092 * * *Hung.* Ladislaus promulgates a law in opposition to a recent decision of Pope Gregory VII., permitting the **priests to marry.**

1096 * * *Hung.* **The First Crusade** crosses Hungary; depredations abound.

LETTERS.

864 * * The Greek missionaries preach in Slavonia, and adapt the **Greek alphabet** to the Slavonic.

SOCIETY.

921 * * *Bohemia.* **Saint Ludmila** is murdered.

1047 * * *Hung.* **King Andrew is assassinated** by his brother.

1063 * * *Hung.* **King Solamon is deposed** by his son.

1108 * * *Bohemia.* **The turbulent family of the Vesovici** is massacred.

STATE.

179 * * B. C. *Aust.* **Istria** becomes a Roman province.

129 * * B. C. *Aust.* **Illyria and Dalmatia** become Roman provinces.

14 * * B. C. The country is inhabited by the **Taurisci**, a Celtic race [later called Norici], whom the Romans incorporate with their armies, or transport to other lands.

30± * * A. D. **Hungary**, a part of ancient **Pannonia**, and **Dacia** become subject to the Romans in the reign of Tiberius.

33± * * *Aust.* The Romans annex Œstereich ("Eastern kingdom," east from Germany, anciently called Noricum) and part of Pannonia.

274 * * The Goths, after conquering Dacia, erect the double **kingdom of the Westgoths and the Eastgoths.**

376± * * **Hungary** is invaded by the Huns, who drive out the Goths.

437 * * *Hung.* **Attila** [known as the **Scourge of God**] becomes king of the Huns. [He conquers Pannonia and other countries.]

447 * * *Hung.* The Romans **abandon Sirmia to Attila,** engaging to pay him heavy tribute

5th and 6th Centuries. The country is **successively overrun** by the Boii, Vandals, Heruli, Rugii, Goths, Huns, Lombards, and Avari.

500 * * **Hungary** is held by the **Lombards.**

550± * * *Hung.* **The Czechs, or Slavs,** take possession of the plains of Hungary.

568 * * **Hungary** is overrun by the Avari.

The river Enns divides the people of German origin from the Avari, who come from the East.

748 * * *Aust.* Borut is prince of Carinthia. [750, Karat; 753, Chotimir; 772, Valaduc.]

* * *Bohemia.* Premysl becomes duke.

* * *Hung.* **Pagan princes rule** [till 870].

759 * * *Bohemia.* **Prague** is founded.

791 * *–796 * * *Aust.* **Charlemagne delivers Austria** from the pagans,—Huns, Avari, and others.

817± * * *Aust.* **Louis the German,** son of Louis le Débonnaire, defeats Radbod, the margrave (lord or governor) of Austria, and **annexes** his dominions.

823 * * *Hung.* Ljudevit becomes prince of Croatia.

Borna succeeds Ljudevit. [830, Povin; 892, Matimir; 900, Kresimir; 958, Kresimir II.; 968, Zedeslav; 970, Drzislav.]

870 * * *Bohemia.* **Borzivoj** becomes duke. [Dukes rule the country till 1198.]

874± * * **Moravia** throws off the German yoke.

876 * * **Austria** is enlarged by the addition of Bavaria.

883 * * *Aust.* The Bavarian descendants of Radbod the margrave **revolt against Charles** the Fat, Emperor of the Franks.

884 * * *Hung.* **The history of Hungary properly begins** with the appearance of the Magyars.

889 * * *Hung.* **Arpad, the founder of the Hungarian dynasty,** and chief of the Magyars, flourishes. [He conquers all of Hungary and Transylvania; kings of his line follow until 1309.]

* *± *Hung.* **Pesth** [Budapest] is founded.

890± * * **Moravia** under Savatopulk is a **powerful state.**

* * **Austria loses Pannonia,** which goes to Croatia.

894 * * Moravia is invaded by a great **host of Hungarians,** of Finnish origin, having according to tradition 216,000 warriors.

* * *Bohemia.* **Spitchnev I.** becomes duke.

900 * * **Moravia is invaded** by Bavarians and Czechs.

912 * * *Bohemia.* **Vratislav** is duke. [925. Vacslav the Saint is duke. 936, Boleslav. 967, Boleslav II.]

937 * * **Austria is destroyed** as a march and **absorbed by the Magyars,** whose frontier is bounded by the river Enns.

950 * * **Bohemia** is forced to **pay tribute** to Otho I., Emperor of Germany.

955 **Aug. 10.** *Aust.* **The Bavarian Ostmark** is reestablished on the Lechfeld (Augsburg) by the defeat of the Hungarians. [Later it is transformed into the duchy of Austria.]

* * *Hung.* **Otho I.** takes territory from the Hungarians, and annexes it to Germany.

962 * * The German states become [continuously] connected with the **Holy Roman** (German) **Empire.**

972 * * *Hung.* **Geiza,** the first pacific king of pagan Hungary, is enthroned.

973 * * *Aust.* **The dynasty of Leopold** of the House of Babenberg begins. [It lasts 263 years.] Leopold I. is margrave.

976 * * *Aust.* **Henry of Scheyer** is independent duke of Carinthia. [978, **Otho of Wormsfeld**; 995, duke the second time; 1014, Conrad I. of Wormsfeld; 1012, Adelbero of Eppenstein; 1035, Conrad I. of Wormsfeld.]

984 * * Vienna is the capital of Austria.

991 * * *Aust.* **Ottocar I.** is margrave of Styria. [1038, Ottocar III.]

994 * * *Aust.* **Henry I.,** son of Leopold I., **is margrave.**

997 * * *Hung.* **Duke Stephen** (Saint) assumes the title of king.

[He extends his kingdom eastward, and gives a **constitution and written laws.** Hungarians honor him as the **second founder** of their nation, the first being the legendary Arpad.]

1000 **Aug. 15.** *Hung.* **Stephen is crowned** at Gran with a crown sent by the pope.

* * *Aust.* **Kresimir I.** is king of Croatia. [1035, Stephen I.; 1056, Kresimir II.]

1002+ * * **Bohemia** resists Boleslav the Brave of Poland.

* * * **Hungary** receives an extensive immigration of Germans.

1004 * * *Bohemia.* **Jaromir** becomes duke. [1012, Oldric; 1037, Betislav I.; anarchy follows.]

1018 * * *Aust.* **Albert I.** the Victorious (over the Magyars) is margrave. [The ostmark almost doubles its size under his rule.]

1030 * * **Styria** is created a margravate.

1038 * * *Hung.* **Peter I.,** nephew of Stephen I., is enthroned.

1039 * * *Aust.* **There is an interregnum** in Carinthia. [It continues till 1046.]

1040± * * [**Austria**] is taken from the Hungarians and **joined to Germany.**

1041 * * *Hung.* **Aba or Owen** becomes king,

* * **Bohemia** is conquered by the German Emperor Henry III., who devastates the country.

1044 * * *Hung.* **Peter** the German is again enthroned.

1046 * * *Hung.* Peter is dethroned by a popular assembly at Csanad.

* * *Hung.* **Andrew I.** becomes king. [He is assassinated in 1060 by his brother Bela.]

1047 * * *Aust.* **Welf** of Altorf becomes the independent duke of Carinthia. [1057, Conrad III.; 1059, Berthold.]

1055 * * *Bohemia.* **Spitchnev II.** becomes duke. [1061, Vratislav II.; 1110, Borzivoj.]

1056 * * *Aust.* **Ernest the Valiant** becomes margrave.

1060 * * *Hung.* **Bela I.** deposes Andrew and becomes king.

1061 * * **Hungary is overrun by Poles.**

1063 * * *Hung.* **Salomon** becomes king. [1077, Ladislaus the Saint.]

1073 * * *Aust.* Markhardt of Eppenstein becomes hereditary duke of Carinthia. [1076, Liutold; 1090, Henry, Margrave of Istria; 1122, Henry IV.; 1124, Egelbert, margrave of Istria; 1134, Ulrich I.]

1074 * * *Aust.* **Slavisa** becomes king of Croatia. [1076, Demetrius Zvonimir; in his reign Croatia attains the **zenith of her power.**]

1075 * * *Aust.* Leopold II. the Handsome becomes margrave. [He resists the Emperor until reduced to submission.]

1086 * * *Bohemia.* The Emperor rewards Vratislav II. with the **title of king.**

1087 * * *Aust.* **Stephen II.** becomes king of Croatia by conquest. [1102. He assumes the title.]

1092 * * *Aust.* Ottocar IV. becomes margrave of Styria. [1122, Leopold the Strong; 1129, Ottocar V.]

1095 * * *Hung.* **Koloman,** the nephew of Ladislaus, becomes king.

1096 * * *Aust.* Leopold III. the Saint becomes margrave "by the grace of God."

* * **Werner** is the first named **Count of Hapsburg;** in this family is **established the House of Hapsburg** [from which the Imperial House of Austria is derived].

1100 * * *Hung.* **Croatia** is united with Hungary on the death of Stephen II., its king.

1102 * * *Hung.* **Koloman** is crowned king of Croatia and Dalmatia, after conquering the former.

1114 * * *Hung.* **Stephen II.** (Thunder), 13 years of age, becomes king.

1120 * * *Bohemia.* **Vladislav I.** becomes duke. [1125, Sobieslaus I.; 1140, Vladislav II.]

1126 * * *Bohemia.* The Emperor being defeated, renounces his claims, and recognizes Sobieslaus as prince.

MISCELLANEOUS.

453 * * *Hung.* **Attila,** the chief of the Huns, drinks so freely of honey and water on his wedding-day that he dies of suffocation.

ARMY — NAVY.

1140 * * *Aust.* Guelf attempts to **reconquer Bavaria** from the margrave of Austria, and is defeated in the **battle of Weinsberg.**

1203 * * *Hung.* The Venetians, aided by the Crusaders, **take Zadar** from Hungary.

1240± * * **Hungary** is terrorized by an invasion of **Mongols,** who are irresistible for a time.

1241 * * *Hung.* **The Mongols** are checked by a defeat at Grobnik. [They reappear, devastate the country, and commit horrible cruelties.]

1246 * * *Hung.* Bela IV. **defeats the Emperor** Frederick II., on the banks of the Leitha, where Frederick is killed.

1255 * * *Bohemia.* **Rudolph,** Count of Hapsburg, Emperor of Germany, **assists King Ottocar** in his crusade against the pagans of Prussia.

1260 * * *Bohemia.* **Ottocar** is compelled to **cede Styria** to Hungary, but soon regains it as the fruit of a great victory.

* * *Moravia.* **Bela IV. of Hungary is defeated** by Ottocar on the plains of Moravia; 18,000 men are killed.

1270± * * *Aust.* **War breaks out** between Bohemia and Hungary; the **Magyars ravage Austria,** and carry away 16,000 captives.

1274 * * *Bohemia.* **Rudolph** marches against Ottocar as a rebel.

1275 May 15. Ottocar, having refused to pay homage to the Emperor for his lands, is placed under the **ban of the Empire.**

1276 * * *Vienna.* The Emperor Rudolph **takes the city.**

* * King Ottocar of Bohemia **is forced to sign a treaty** by which he surrenders to the Emperor, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, and holds Bohemia and Moravia as fiefs of the Empire.

1278 Aug. 26. *Aust.* Rudolph of Hapsburg, having secured Ladislaus IV., the King of Hungary, as an ally, defeats the Bohemians in the **battle of Marchfeld,** near Vienna, one of the most terrible of the Middle Ages; Ottocar is killed.

1290 * * *Bohemia.* **King Wenceslaus** takes possession of **Cracow and Lesser Poland.**

1314 * *-22 * * **War rages** between Louis, Duke of Bavaria, and Frederick of Austria; they are **rivals for the Imperial crown.**

1315 Nov. 15±. *Switz.* **The revolting Swiss** Confederates (1,400) under Unterwalden utterly defeat the Austrians (15,000) under Duke Leopold in the mountain-pass at **Morgarten;** 1,500 men, the flower of the **Austrian chivalry, perish.**

1322 Sept. 28. *Ger.* **Frederick,** Duke of Austria, contending for the crown of the German Empire, **is defeated and captured** by Louis, Duke of Bavaria, at the battle of **Ampfing,** near Muhldorf, Bavaria.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1173 * * Stephen III., King of Hungary, dies.
1176 * * Andrew II., King of Hungary, born.
1197 * * Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, d.
1198 * * Leopold VI., the Glorious, Duke, is killed in battle.
1207 * * **Elizabeth, Saint,** b. at Presburg.
1218 * * **Rudolph II.,** Emperor of Germany, born.
1230 * * Leopold VI., Duke of Austria, dies.
1231 * * **Elizabeth, Saint,** A24.
1236 * * Andrew II., King of Hungary, A60.
1246 June 15. Frederic II., the Fighter, the last male of the House of Bamberg, is killed in battle with the Hungarians.
1253 * * Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, dies.
1278 Aug. 26. Ottocar II., King of Bohemia, is killed.
1291 July 15. Rudolph I., Emperor of Germany, dies.
1301 * * Andrew III., King of Hungary, d.
1305 * * Wenceslaus II., King of Bohemia, d.
1307 * * Rudolph, King of Bohemia, is killed in the war.
Gessler, Hermann, the Austrian bailiff, is killed by William Tell. (?)
1308 * * **Albert,** Emperor of Germany, is murdered by John the Parricide.
1313 * * **Henry VII.,** Emperor of Germany, dies.
1316 * * **Charles IV.,** Emperor of Germany and King of Bohemia, born.

CHURCH.

1140± * * **Bohemia** is visited by **Cardinal Guido,** who supervises the organization of the church, and imposes celibacy on the clergy.

1147 * * *Bohemia.* Ladislaus II. goes on **a crusade.**

1187 * * *Bohemia.* **The bishop of Prague,** being a prince, refuses obedience to the Prince of Bohemia.

1189 * * *Hung.* **The Third Crusade,** led by **Frederick Barbarossa,** crosses the country, and is received with great magnificence.

1198 * * *It.* Innocent III. is pope.

1200+ * * *Vienna.* The Jews have a synagogue.

1205± * * **Berthold,** of scandalous life, is bishop of Bulgaria; he and his sister, the queen, surround themselves with favorites of infamous characters, until he is driven out by the people; the queen is killed by them.

1216 * * *It.* Honorius is pope. [1227, Gregory IX.; 1241, Celestine IV.; 1243, Innocent IV.]

1217 * * *Aust.* **Duke Leopold VI.** becomes **a crusader,** and goes to the Holy Land.

* * **The Fifth Crusade** is led by King Andrew II.

± * * *Hung.* **The clergy** are scandalously corrupt.

1279 * * *Hung.* The Synod of Buda places a **limit on the knowledge** which monks are allowed to acquire.

LETTERS.

1147± * * Hungarian **students** begin to find their way to Paris.

13th Century. Bohemia. **The University of Prague** is in existence as a "studium generale," and the earliest in German States.

13th Century. Bohemia. **The only schools** in the country belong to the monks.

1290 * *-1310 * * *Bohemia.* The *Rukopis Kralodworsky* is written.

1314 * * *Bohemia. Rhyming Chronicle of Bohemia,* by Dalimil, appears.

SOCIETY.

1131 * * *Hung.* **Bela II.,** King of Hungary, **has his eyes put out** by his royal uncle.

1132 * * *Hung.* Bela II. orders 68 of his enemies to be slain.

1174 * * *Hung.* King Bela III. **introduces the Greek civilization** into Hungary.

1192 * * *Aust.* Leopold V., Duke of Austria, detains **Richard I. of England a prisoner,** when returning in disguise from the Crusade, but he is compelled to surrender him to the Emperor Henry VI.

1290 * * *Hung.* Ladislaus, the Cuman, is assassinated by the Cumans.

1297 * * *Bohemia.* The coronation of Wenceslaus II. is one of the most brilliant ceremonies and immense festivals of the Middle Ages.

1306 * * **Wenceslaus III.** is assassinated.

1308 May 1. Albert I., Duke of Austria, **is assassinated** by his nephew, John of Austria.

STATE.

1131 * * *Hung.* **Stephen II.** abdicates, and **Bela II.** (blinded by Koloman) is enthroned.

1136 * * *Aust.* **Albert II.,** and later **Leopold IV.,** son of Leopold III., become margrave; the accession of Leopold occasions war. [1141, Henry Iasomirgott.]

* * **Vienna** is made an Imperial city.

1138 * * **Austria** is enlarged by the **addition of Bavaria.**

1141 * * *Hung.* **Geiza II.,** 10 years of age, is enthroned. [German immigrants arrive and found 24 towns in the valley of the Maros.]

1143 * * *Aust.* **Henry II.** becomes independent duke of Carinthia.

1156 * * *Aust.* **Henry II.** is made the first duke of Austria.

The margravate of Austria, founded by Charlemagne, is separated from Bavaria, which is surrendered to Henry the Lion, and made an hereditary duchy, by the Emperor Frederick I. The territory west of the Enns is annexed.

Sept. 21. *Aust.* An Imperial edict declares the **duchy hereditary,** even in the female lines, and other privileges.

* * *Bohemia.* Silesia is restored to Bohemia by Frederick, and **Ladislaus** receives the **title of king** for himself and his successors.

1161 * * *Hung.* **Stephen III. and Stephen IV.** are enthroned. Stephen IV. and Ladislaus, his uncle, are rivals. Anarchy prevails.

1164 * * *Aust.* **Ottocar VI.** becomes margrave of Styria.

1173 * * *Hung.* **Bela III.** is enthroned.

He marries Margaret of France, the widow of Prince Henry of England. Bela promotes civilization, and divides the country into counties.

1174 * * *Bohemia.* **Sobieslaus II.** is enthroned.

1177 * * *Aust.* Leopold V. the Pious becomes duke. [1198, Leopold VI. the Proud, brother of Frederick.]

1178 * * *Bohemia.* **Vladislav II.** abdicates, and retires to a convent.

1180 * * *Aust.* Ottocar VI. of Styria receives the title of **hereditary duke** from the Emperor.

1189 * * *Bohemia.* **Konrad Otho** is enthroned.

1192 * * *Bohemia.* **Premysl Ottocar** is enthroned.

* * Austria **annexes Styria.** [A permanent union.]

* * *Aust.* **Leopold V. captures Richard I.** of England.

Richard is passing through his dominions incognito, on his return from the crusade.

[1194±. The ransom paid for his release is used to enlarge Vienna and enclose it with walls.]

* * The Emperor Frederick II. **receives Carniola.**

1194 * * *Aust.* Frederick I. the Catholic becomes duke.

1196 * * *Hung.* **Emerich,** son of Bela III., is enthroned.

1201 * * *Aust.* **Bernard** becomes independent duke of Carinthia. [1269, Premysl Ottocar II.]

1204 * * **Bohemia** is confirmed in the use of the **royal title** by the Pope.

* * *Hung.* **Ladislaus II.,** the young son of Emerich, is enthroned (six months a king).

1205 * * *Hung.* **Andrew II.,** son of Bela III., is enthroned.

1222 * * *Hung.* **The Golden Bull, or the charter of Andrew II.,** is granted; it is the Magna Charta of Hungary, and the foundation of its national liberties.

1230 * * *Aust.* **Frederick II.** the Fighter becomes duke.

* * *Bohemia.* **Wenceslaus I.** succeeds Ottocar his father.

1231 * * *Hung.* **The Golden Bull** is again solemnly confirmed.

1235 * * *Hung.* **Bela IV.** is enthroned; the Emperor Frederick II. makes a claim for tribute.

* * * *Aust.* The Emperor Frederick II. declares Austria and Styria to have **lapsed to the Imperial Crown,** and appoints Otto, Count of Eberstein, to rule these provinces, as his lieutenant.

1246 * * *Aust.* **The Babenberg line** of kings becomes **extinct** by the death of Frederick II. [**An interregnum** follows in the rule of Austria till 1273.] Bohemia and Hungary both claim the inheritance, and **struggle** for its possession.

* * *Aust.* **Ladislaus,** the margrave of Moravia, assumes authority over the provinces of Austria, in the **right of Gertrude** his wife, the niece of Frederick II. The Emperor is a rival claimant.

1247 * * *Moravia.* **Ladislaus dies** without **heirs.**

1250 * * *Aust.* **Hermann,** the margrave of Baden, **marries Gertrude,** and assumes authority in Austria.

1251 * * *Aust.* The states of Austria invite **Premysl** Ottocar to become their ruler.

1253 * * *Bohemia.* **Premysl Ottocar II.** is enthroned.

He acquires the duchy of Austria, and reconquers Styria from the Hungarians.

* * *Aust.* Albert III. becomes count of Tyrol. [1254, Meinhardt I.; 1258, Meinhardt II.]

1254 * *–73 * * *Ger.* **Interregnum** in the Holy Roman Empire.

1256 * * *Aust.* Ulrich III. becomes independent duke of Carinthia.

1269 * * *Bohemia.* **Ottocar inherits Carinthia,** a part of Carniola, and Friuli, by the bequest of Ulric.

1270 * * *Hung.* **Stephen V.** is enthroned.

* * *Aust.* Premysl Ottocar marries the daughter of the King of Hungary.

1272 * * *Hung.* **Ladislaus III. the Cumen** is enthroned.

* * *Bohemia.* **Ottocar declines the throne** of the German Empire, which is offered by the German princes.

1273 * *—1740 * * **The Hapsburg dynasty.**

1273 * *–91 * * **Rudolph I.,** Count of Hapsburg in Switzerland, and Duke of Austria, is elected Emperor of Germany by the three archbishops of Mainz, Cologne, and Treves.

* * *Hung.* **Ottocar** refuses homage to Rudolph of Hapsburg.

* * **Vienna** is the real capital of the German Empire.

1276 * * *Aust.* **Rudolph I.,** Emperor of the Holy Roman (German) Empire, becomes duke.

1278 * * *Bohemia.* **Wenceslaus II.** succeeds Premysl Ottocar.

1280 Sept. * *Bohemia.* **A truce** is entered by Otto and the nobles.

1282 * * *Aust.* Albert I. and his brother, Rudolph II., become **dukes of Austria,** Styria, and Carinthia, by the investment of their father, the Emperor.

The duchies of Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola are given as Imperial fiefs to Rudolph's sons.

1283 * * *Aust.* **Albert I.** becomes sole ruler of Austria, Styria, and Carniola.

* * *Bohemia.* **Wenceslaus II.** comes out of prison, after a delay of five years, and ascends the throne.

1286 * * *Aust.* The Emperor bestows Carinthia upon **Menhardt II.,** count of Tyrol.

1289 * * Hungary and Poland are invaded by **the Moguls.**

1290 * * *Hung.* **Andrew III.** the Venetian, the son-in-law of the Emperor, is enthroned.

1292 June 24. *Aust.* **Adolf** of Nassau is elected Emperor of Germany, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.

Albert I., the Emperor's son, is displaced by the opposition of the Archbishop of Mainz, in order to favor Adolf, the prelate's relative.

1295 * * *Aust.* **Henry of Carinthia** becomes count of Tyrol, and independent duke of Carinthia.

1298 * * *–1308 * * *Ger.* **Albert I.,** Duke of Austria, succeeds Adolf as Emperor of Germany.

1301 * * *Hung.* Andrew III. dies, and **the Arpad or native dynasty (Magyars) expires.**

* * *Hung.* Prince Wenceslaus of Bohemia, a usurper, 12 years of age, is elected king.

1305 * * *Hung.* **Otto of Bavaria,** a usurper, is enthroned.

June * *Bohemia.* **Wenceslaus III.,** a frivolous and debauched prince, is enthroned, after the death of Wenceslaus II.; he is the last of the dynasty of the Premyslides. [1306 Aug. 4. Assassinated.]

1306 * * *Bohemia.* **Rudolph of Hapsburg** is enthroned.

1307 * * *Bohemia.* **Henry, Duke of Carinthia** and Count of Tyrol, is enthroned.

* * **Switzerland revolts** from the rule of the House of Austria because of oppression. [**William Tell** shoots Gessler. (?)]

1308 * * *Hung.* **Charles Robert** of Anjou is elected. [He really becomes king two years later, when Hungary comes under the rule of the House of Anjou.]

May 1. *Ger.* **Albert I. is assassinated** by his nephew, John, near the Hapsburg, while attempting to enslave the Swiss. [His death is terribly avenged by Elizabeth, his widow, and Agnes, his daughter.]

Albert I. is succeeded by his **five sons,** Frederick, Leopold, Henry, Albert, and Otto.

* * *Aust.* **Frederick I. and Leopold I.** become dukes.

* * *Hung.* **Otto** abdicates.

* * *–1313 * * *Ger.* **Henry VII.,** Count of Luxemburg, a half-Frenchman, is Emperor.

1310 * * *Bohemia.* **Blind John** of Luxemburg is elected king by the National Assembly. [The House of Luxemburg retains the crown 127 years.]

1314 * * *–30 * * **Frederick of Austria** is King of Germany.

1314 * * *Ger.* **Frederick III.** of Hapsburg, Duke of Austria, son of Albert, is set up as king in opposition to Louis, Duke of Bavaria. [War follows for eight years. Frederick is defeated.]

* * *Galicia.* **Cracow** is the capital of the Franks.

1322 * * *Ger.* **Frederick III.** is taken prisoner by Louis of Bavaria at Ampfing.

1325 * * *Ger.* **Frederick III. is released** on condition that he renounces the throne of the Empire.

1326 * * *Bosnia.* **Herzegovina** is united with Bosnia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1194 * * **Vienna is walled and enlarged,** the cost being met by the £40,000 ransom money paid for the release of Richard I. of England.

ARMY — NAVY.

1332 * * *Aust.* King **John of Bohemia is defeated at Mailberg,** and forced to purchase a peace.

1344 * *-82 * * *Hung.* **Louis I. the Great,** King of Hungary and Poland, prosecutes many campaigns.

1346 Aug. 26. *Fr.* Blind King John of Bohemia fights for Philip of France in the **battle of Crécy,** and is killed.

1348 * * *Hung.* **Louis I. invades Italy,** and punishes the accused murderers of his brother Andrew, King of Naples.

1356 * * *Hung.* The first **war between Hungary and Venice** occurs.

1386 July 9. *Switz.* The Swiss gain **a great victory** over Leopold in the battle of Sempach; Leopold is killed, and the liberty of Switzerland is assured.

At this battle, according to tradition, Arnold von Winkelried, rushing upon the Austrians, gathers a number of their spears against his breast, and falls pierced through, thus opening a way for his countrymen. (?)

1388 Apr. 9. *Switz.* A small body of Swiss **defeat the Austrians at Nafels.**

1396 Sept. 28. *Bulgaria.* **Battle of Nikopoli.** The Turks under Sultan Bajazet I. defeat the allied Christian powers under Sigismund, King of Hungary; 20,000 of the Allies are killed.

1400 * * *Ger.* The Emperor Rupert declares **war against Wenceslaus,** King of Bohemia.

1419 * *-36 * * *Bohemia.* **The Hussite War.**

It is occasioned by Catholic oppression, and indignation at the execution of John Huss, the religious reformer. John Ziska is leader of the Hussites.

1420 July 14. *Bohemia.* The Imperialists under Emperor Sigismund are defeated by John Ziska at the **siege of Prague.**

1421 * * *Bohemia.* The German **Imperial troops are repulsed** from the border as they enter.

1422 Jan. 8. *Bohemia.* **Sigismund is driven back** by the Hussite troops to Deutsch-Brod.

* * *Bohemia.* **The Hussites ravage** the neighboring country, and make a skilful use of gunpowder and clumsy cannon.

* * *Bohemia.* John Ziska gives Sigismund **a terrible defeat** on the banks of the river Sazava; the Czechs are masters of their own land.

1426 * * *Bohemia.* The Hussites defeat the Saxons and Misnians in **a bloody battle** under the walls of Ousti.

1428 * *-29 * * *Bohemia.* **The Hussites, led by Procopius** the Great, carry on an aggressive war, and devastate part of Hungary and Silesia.

1430 * * *Bohemia.* Andrew Procopius leads a great expedition of the Hussites into Germany, where they become a terror to the inhabitants.

1431 * * *Bohemia.* **Procopius defeats the Imperial army** near Domazlice (Tauss), and routs it with great loss.

1434 May 30. *Bohemia.* **The Tabontes** (Hussites) are **crushingly defeated** by the Calixtines and Roman Catholics in battle at Bohmisch-Brod; Andrew Procopius is killed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1326 * * Leopold, Duke of Austria, dies.
1330 * * Frederick, Duke of Austria, dies.
1331 * * Engelbert, historian, Benedictine monk of Austria, dies.
1335 * * Henry, Duke of Tyrol, dies.
1339 * * Otto, Duke of Austria, dies.
1346 Aug. 26. John, King of Bohemia (blind), is killed at Crécy.
1358 July 20. Albert II., Duke of Austria, dies.
1360 * * **Ziska, John,** general, born.
1361 * * Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, born.
1365 * * Rudolph V., Duke of Austria, dies.
Jerome of Prague, Bohemian martyr, born.
1369 * * Multasche, Margaret, Countess of Tyrol, dies.
1373 * * **Huss, John,** Bohemian religious reformer, born.
1378 * * **Charles I.,** Emperor and King of Bohemia, dies.
1382 * * **Louis the Great,** King of Hungary, dies.
1386 * * Leopold III., Duke of Austria, falls in battle.
1395 * * Albert III., Duke of Austria, dies.
1400 * * Huniades, Joannes Corvinus, Hungarian general, born.
1404 * * Albert IV., Duke of Austria, dies of poisoning.
1415 * * **Huss, John,** Bohemian reformer, burned, A40±.
1416 May 30. Jerome of Prague, Hussite martyr, burned A51.
1419 * * Wenceslaus, Emperor of Germany, King of Bohemia, A58.
1420 * * Podiebrad, George, King of Bohemia, born.
1424 * * **Ziska, John,** leader of the Hussites, A64.

CHURCH.

1342 * * *It.* Clement VI. is pope.

1347 * * *Bohemia.* Charles I. founds the Benedictine monastery of Emaus at Prague.

1350± * * **Conrad Waldhauser and Milic of Moravia,** the great preachers, attempt to reform the morals of the people, and reprove the vices of the clergy.

1350± * * **Persecution of the Jews.**

* * The Flagellants become conspicuous.

1352 * * Innocent VI. is pope. [1362, Urban V.]

1356 Apr. 7. *Vienna.* Rudolph IV. lays the foundation of the **cathedral of St. Stephen.** [A splendid specimen of Gothic architecture.]

1358 * * Rudolph IV. becomes duke, and proceeds to finish the church of St. Stephen.

1393 * * *Bohemia.* King Wenceslaus attacks **John, Archbishop of Prague,** because he refuses to surrender one of his castles.

1395± * * *Aust.* The sect of **the Vaudois** prospers, notwithstanding the repressive measures of Albert IV.

1400 * * *Aust.* Duke Albert IV. makes **a dangerous pilgrimage** to the Holy Land, and is applauded as *Mirabilia Mundi.*

1403 * * *Bohemia.* The University of Prague **condemns 45 propositions** taken from the works of **Wyclif.**

1408 * * *Bohemia.* A meeting of the nation is held at the University of Prague, and it is decided that the **45 Wyclif articles** are not necessarily heretical.

1409 * * *It.* **A General Council** is held at Pisa, to end the schism of Avignon (2 popes).

1410 * * *It.* John XXIII. is pope. [1417, Martin V.]

1412 * * *Bohemia.* **John Huss** is under the ban of the Pope.

* * *It.* Pope John XXIII. promises **plenary indulgences** to those who aid his cause against the King of Naples; Huss denounces the trade in indulgences.

1414 Nov. 1.-18 * * *Ger.* **The 17th General Council** of the Church is held at **Constance** in Baden, for the suppression of the Hussite heresy, the removal of schism, and the reformation of the Church.

Nov. 28. *Ger.* **John Huss is arrested** at Constance for heresy, in disregard of the solemn pledge of the Pope for his personal safety; his enemies allege that it is wrong to keep faith with a heretic. [Dec. 4. He is cast into the dungeon of the Dominican monastery.]

1415 June 5, 7, 8. *Ger.* **Huss** appears before the Council, and is required to make immediate recantation.

July 6. *Ger.* **John Huss,** cited to appear before the Council for the last time, and answer respecting the doctrines of transubstantiation, is condemned, and immediately **burned as a heretic.**

* * *Bohemia.* **The Hussites** form a party within the Church; they refuse obedience to foreign priests, or either priests or bishops who transcend the Word of God.

* * *Bohemia.* The assembled Hussites declare **John Huss** a saint and a martyr, and fix his festival on July 6, the day of his death.

1416 May 30. *Ger.* **Jerome of Prague** is burned at Constance for the heresy of Protestantism.

1419 * *-36 * * *Bohemia.* **The Hussite War.**

The Bohemians demand communion in both kinds, bread and wine, for the laity as well as the clergy, and rapidly spread their doctrine.

1419 * * *Bohemia.* On the death of King Wenceslaus **churches and monasteries are attacked and pillaged,** and the Catholic priests driven out of the towns to make place for the Hussites.

1420 * * *Bohemia.* **The Taborites** separate from the Bohemian and the national church by choosing a bishop to consecrate their priests.

±* * *Bohemia.* **The Hussites declare their creed** in four articles.

Communion in both kinds; freedom of preaching; secularization of church property; and the punishment of mortal sins and offenses against ecclesiastical law with only temporal penalties.

1422± * * *Bohemia.* **The Taborites split into sects.**

Some preach a community of goods, and even of marriage. John Ziska burns some of them alive.

1424 * * Clement VII. is (anti) pope.

1431 * *–49 * * *Switz.* **The 18th General Council of the Church at Basel.** The moderate Hussites enter a treaty.

* * *It.* Eugenius IV. is pope. [1439. Felix V. is (anti) pope. 1447. Nicholas V. is pope. 1455. Calixtus III.]

1433 **Jan. 6.** *Switz.* **Procopius,** with 100 other Hussites, enters Basel to attend the council of the Church.

1434 * * *Bohemia.* The Taborites (Hussites) are annihilated in battle at Bohmisch-Brod.

LETTERS.

1348 **Jan. 26.** *Bohemia.* Pope Clement VI. authorizes a "studium generale" at **Prague** in all the faculties.

* * *Bohemia.* The Emperor Charles IV. founds the **University at Prague.**

1364 **May** * *Gal.* **The University of Cracow** is founded by King Casimir the Great.

Sept. * *Galicia.* Urban V. constitutes the **University of Cracow** a "studium generale" in all the faculties save theology.

1365 * * *Vienna.* University of Vienna founded by Rudolph IV.

1367 * * *Hung.* **The University of Fünfkirchen** is founded by King Louis.

1367 * * *Bohemia.* Thom. Stiny's book for his children is written.

1380 * * *Bohemia.* A complete version of the **Bible** in the Slavonic appears.

1389± * * *Hung.* **The University of Ofen** is chartered by Boniface IX.

1398 * * *Bohemia.* **John Huss** is a professor at Prague.

1400 * * *Galicia.* **The University of Cracow,** which has hitherto had only a nominal existence, is reconstituted [and prospers].

1402 * * *Bohemia.* Baron Andreas de Duba writes his **judicial constitution** for Bohemia.

* * *Bohemia.* **John Huss** is rector of the University.

1409 * * *Bohemia.* **Hussite troubles** drive all the German professors and students, numbering 5,000, out of the University of Prague; they go to **Leipsic,** where Frederick the Warlike founds a university.

1415 * * *Bohemia.* The Church Council of Constance **suppresses the University of Prague** as the seat of heresy.

SOCIETY.

1393 * * *Hung.* The female sovereign is called King because of an aversion to the name Queen.

STATE.

1330 * * **Frederick III.** dies.

* * *Aust.* **Albert II.** and **Otto,** his brother, become dukes.

* * **Margaret Multasche** becomes countess of Tyrol.

She marries John Henry, son of John of Bohemia. [Later she repudiates the marriage.]

1335 * * *Aust.* The dukes **acquire Carinthia** by inheritance.

* * *Bohemia.* King John **divides the reign** with his son **Charles** as coregent.

1339 * * *Aust.* **Albert II.** is duke and sole ruler.

1342 * * *Hung.* **Louis the Great** of Anjou is elected king. Hungary attains the climax of its power.

* * *Tyrol.* **Margaret** is divorced from her youthful husband.

1346 * * *Bohemia.* **Charles I.** (IV.), son of John, is enthroned.

1347 * *–78 * * *Ger.* **Charles IV.** is emperor.

1354± * * **Bohemia annexes Silesia.**

1358 * * *Aust.* **Rudolph IV.** the Founder is duke.

* * **Hungary acquires the Danubian principalities** by conquest.

1363 * * *Bohemia.* **Wenceslaus,** son of the Emperor Charles, is king.

* * **Austria acquires Tyrol** as a bequest from Margaret Multasche.

1365 * * *Aust.* **Albert III.** and **Leopold III.,** two brothers of Rudolph IV., succeed him as dukes of Austria, with undivided territory.

1370 * * *Poland.* **Louis** of Hungary is proclaimed king of the Poles.

1376 * * **Bosnia** is no longer ruled by chiefs, but erected into a kingdom.

* * *Bohemia.* **King Wenceslaus,** son of Charles IV., is elected king of the Romans.

1378 * *–1400 * * **Wenceslaus** is Emperor of Bohemia and Germany.

1379 * * *Aust.* Albert III. and Leopold III. **divide** their possessions.

Albert takes the duchy of Austria, and Leopold the duchies of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, and Outer Austria.

1382 * * *Hung.* Mary, called **King Mary,** is enthroned.

Anarchy follows; much blood is shed. Elizabeth, the queen of Louis, is drowned.

* * *Aust.* The town of **Aquileia** voluntarily unites with Austria; it is a valuable addition of sea-front for the duchy.

1385 * * *Hung.* **Charles Durazzo** (Charles II.), the Pretender, claims the throne. [He is assassinated.]

1386± * * *Hung.* **Mary** reigns conjointly with her consort, **Sigismund** of Brandenburg, a son of the Emperor Charles V. Hungary suffers from the severity of their rule.

* * *Aust.* **William** and **Leopold** become dukes.

July 9. *Switz.* **Duke Leopold** of Styria is killed at Sempach while waging war against the Swiss, who resisted his oppressions.

1387 * *–1437 * * *Hung.* **The House of Luxemburg** rules Hungary.

1389 * * *Bosnia.* **The King of Bosnia** is defeated by the Turks, and becomes their vassal.

1392 * * *Hung.* Mary dies, and **Sigismund reigns alone** as King of Hungary.

1393 * * *Hung.* The rule of Sigismund is so **oppressive** that the Hungarians **invite the invasion of the Turks** for their relief.

1394 * * *Bohemia.* The nobles force the **cruel Wenceslaus** to virtually abdicate.

1395 * * *Aust.* **William I. and his brothers,** with their cousin, **Albert IV.,** are dukes of Austria.

1397 * * *Hung.* The Diet of Temesvar provides for **representative government.**

1400 * *–1410 * * *Ger.* **Rupert,** the elector palatine, is elected emperor in place of Wenceslaus by the archbishops, the three ecclesiastical electors. Only his own party respect his authority.

1401 * * *Hung.* **Sigismund** is made a prisoner in his palace. [He is soon liberated.]

1404 * * *Aust.* **Albert V.** succeeds his father, Albert IV., as duke.

1406 * * *Aust.* Frederick of the Empty Purse becomes duke. [The nobles of Tyrol oppose him.]

1410 * *–37 * * *Ger.* Sigismund, King of Hungary, is emperor, the first Hungarian chosen to the Imperial office.

1411 * * *Aust.* Albert V. obtains **Bohemia and Moravia.**

* * *Aust.* **Frederick IV.** becomes duke of Tyrol and Outer Austria.

* * *Aust.* **Ernest** is duke of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Trieste.

The provinces are divided into the duchies of Austria and Carinthia and the county of Tyrol.

1415 * * *Bohemia.* **An insurrection** follows the burning of the Reformers Huss and Jerome of Prague for heresy. (See Church.)

July * *Bohemia.* The Hussites at Prague rise against Wenceslaus, pitch his anti-Hussite sheriffs out of the windows, and compel the king to appoint others, favorable to their party.

1419 **Aug. 16.** *Bohemia.* King Wenceslaus dies.

* * *Bohemia.* **Sigismund** takes the throne.

[He is soon driven out of the country.]

* * **Hungary** loses its lands on the **Dalmatian coast** in a war with Venice.

* * *Bohemia.* Many of the **Hussites** form a political party, and rise in arms under **John Ziska.** They build the city of Tabor.

1422 * * *Aust.* Albert V. marries the daughter of Sigismund, whose dowry is **Moravia.**

1424 * * *Aust.* **Albert VI.** of Styria is duke of Carinthia, Carniola, and Trieste; Gratz is the capital.

1435 * * **Hungary** reorganizes the army.

1436 * * *Bohemia.* **The Compactata** with the Estates is accepted. (Church.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1349 * * **The black death** prevails throughout Austria and all Europe.

ARMY — NAVY.

1443 * * *Servia.* Ladislaus VI. and Joannes Huniades **defeat the Turks at Nish,** or Kunobitz.

1444 * * **Hungary** makes **a truce with Turkey** for 10 years; it is **broken** by Ladislaus IV., under the persuasion of the Pope.

Nov. 20. *Bulgaria.* **The Turks under Amurath II. defeat the Hungarians** under Joannes Huniades and King Ladislaus **near Varna**; Ladislaus and a great number are killed, and Huniades is taken prisoner.

1448 Oct. 19. *Servia.* **Huniades is defeated** by the Turks under Amurath on the plain of **Kossova;** Huniades' army is annihilated.

1456± * * *Hung.* **The Magyar fleet** defeats the galleys of the Turks on the Danube.

July 21. *Servia.* **Huniades** repulses an attack of **Mahomet II.** on **Belgrade.**
The defeated Turks are routed, leaving 24,000 of their dead on the ground, and abandoning all their splendid artillery.

1457 * * *Aust.* War breaks out between **the Emperor of Germany and his relatives,** on the division of Austria.

1458 * *–90 * * **Hungary is at war with Bohemia and Turkey.**

1462 * * *Aust.* The Emperor Frederick III. **is besieged at Vienna** by his brother and cousin, till released by George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia; this **ends the war** respecting the division of Austria.

1468 * *Bohemia.* **George Podiebrad** captures the principal fortresses of his rebellious Catholic subjects, and sends his son Victorin to invade Austria, and punish the emperor for encouraging the rebels.

1468 * *–69 * * *Bohemia.* **Matthias Corvinus,** son of Joannes Huniades, invades Moravia and Silesia, where he is welcomed by the Catholics and proclaimed king; George Podiebrad forces him to sign a truce at Vilemov.

1471 * *–72 * * **Bohemia is again invaded** by Matthias, but with small success.

1472 * *–73 * * *Aust.* **The Turks** invade Carinthia and Carniola.

1475 * * *Hung.* **Matthias secures Moravia** and part of Silesia by conquest.

1477 * * **Hungary** is at **war with Frederick Augustus I.,** Elector of Saxony, an ally of the Emperor Frederick III.

1479 July 14. *Bohemia.* **The war with Hungary ends** by the peace of Olmütz. (See State.)

Nov. 13. *Transylvania.* **The Hungarians under Stephen Batory** totally defeat the Turkish invaders on the plain of Kenyermezo.

1480 * * *Bosnia.* **Sarajevo is taken** by King Matthias.

1492 * * *Hung.* **Bajazet II.** leads the Turks into the valley of the Save, and defeats the Hungarian army.

1493 * * *Aust.* The Turks **again invade Carinthia** and Carniola.

1513 * * *Hung.* The insurrection of the Kurucs crusaders, **a peasant rising** against the nobles, breaks out; Dosza, the leader, is defeated by John Szapolyai near Temesvar.

1515 * * *Aust.* **The peasant war** breaks out in Carniola.

1521 * * *Servia.* The Sultan **Solyman the Magnificent besieges and takes Belgrade,** and annexes it to his dominions.

1526 * *–32 * * *Hung.* **War with the Turks,** caused by an insult to Turkish ambassadors by Hungarians.

1526 Aug. 26. *Hung.* The Turks under Solyman, 100,000 strong, and having 300 cannon, defeat the Hungarians **at Mohacs;** the Hungarian King Louis, seven bishops, 22 barons, and 22,000 men are left on the field. [Buda is captured.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1497 * * *Aust.* **A mine of quicksilver** is discovered by accident in Illyria, yielding 1,200 tons annually.

1512± * * *Aust.* **Albert Dürer** is made court painter by Maximilian.

1515 * * *Tyrol.* **The rolling-machine** is invented by Hall.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1437 * Sigismund, King of Bohemia, dies.
1439 * **Albert II.,** Emperor of Germany, dies.
Frederick, Duke of Austria, dies.
Albert V., Emperor of Austria, dies.
1443 * **Matthias I. Corvinus,** general, King of Hungary, born.
1444 Nov. 10. Ladislaus IV. (or VI.), King of Hungary, killed in battle, A44±.
1456 Sept. 10. Huniades, Joannes, Hungarian general, A56.
1457 * Ladislaus V., Duke of Austria, dies.
1457 * Ladislaus the Posthumous, King of Hungary and Bohemia, dies.
1463 * Albert VI., the Prodigal, Duke of Austria, dies.
1471 * Podiebrad, George, King of Bohemia, A51.
1490 * Matthias I. Corvinus, King of Hungary, A47.
1493 Aug. 19. Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, A78.
1498 * Clovio, Giulio, painter, b. in Croatia.
1506 * Philip, the Handsome, Duke of Austria, dies.
1516 * Ladislaus VI., King of Bohemia and Hungary, dies.
1518± * Zrinyi, Niklas, Count, Hungarian general, born.
1519 * **Maximilian,** Emperor of Germany, dies.
1526 Aug. 29. Louis, King of Hungary and Bohemia, dies in battle, A20.

CHURCH.

1440 * * *Hung.—Bohemia.* **Ladislaus IV.,** King of Poland, **a Protestant** leader, becomes king.

1448 * * *Bohemia.* The Pope sends **Cardinal Carvajal** on a mission; he arrives at Prague. He arouses fresh resentment.

15th Century. It. **Leopold III.** of Austria **is canonized** by the Pope; he had founded monasteries and favored the church.

1457± * * *Bohemia.* **The Moravian Brothers** first appear.

1458 * * *It.* **Pius II.** is pope. [1464, Paul II.]

1465 * * *Bohemia.* **The Pope issues an anathema against George,** as a relapsed heretic, forbids his subjects to recognize his authority, and proclaims a crusade against the Hussites.

1468 * * *Bohemia.* The Pope **threatens George** with excommunication unless he abandons the Utraquist (Hussite) faith.

1471 * * *It.* Sixtus IV. is pope. [1484. Innocent VIII.]

1485+ * * *Bohemia.* The Catholics and Utraquists (Hussites) at Kutna Hora agree to a treaty, providing that in the future all religious parties will **tolerate each other.**

1492 * * *It.* Alexander VI. is pope; Roderic Borgia. [1503, Pius III. (21 days); Julius II.; 1512, Leo X.]

1495+ * * *Ger.* **The Edict of Worms,** Hesse-Darmstadt, prohibits all new doctrines.

1516 * *–26 * * **The Reformation** of Luther spreads into Bohemia.

1517+ * * **Period of the Reformation.**

1522 * * *It.* Adrian VI. is pope. [1523, Clement VII.]

1523 * * *Bohemia.* The Utraquist Synod **adds to the confession** of faith several articles borrowed from Luther.

LETTERS.

1440 * * *Vienna.* **The Imperial Library** of Vienna is founded by Frederick III.

1453 * *–1517 * * **Period of the Renaissance.** (See State.)

1460± * * *Bohemia. History of the World,* by Paul Zidek, appears.

1464 * * *Bohemia.* **Albr. Kostka de Postupic** writes his travels in France.

1465 * * *Bohemia.* Lew de Rosmital writes his **travels** through Europe.

1473 * * **Hungary** receives the **art of printing** from Germany.

1473± * * *Hung.* Matthias Corvinus **patronizes literature and the arts;** a large library is established at Buda, with 300 copyists of manuscripts.

1476 * * *Bohemia.* **Printing** is introduced.

1491 * * *Bohemia.* **Mart. Kabatnik** writes his travels in Asia Minor and Egypt.

1493 * * *Bohemia.* **John de Lobkowic** writes his travels in Palestine.

15th Century. Bohemia. Citbor de Cimburg writes his political work; *The Art of Governing* is written by Vict. Corn. de Wzehod; the great *Encyclopedia,* by Paul Zidek, is written; many works on economy, popular medicine, etc., appear.

1500 * * *Aust.* **The Imperial Library** at Vienna is enlarged by Maximilian I.

* * * *Bohemia. History of the World,* by Paul Zidek, appears.

1505 * * *Hung.* **Ladislaus** sanctions the founding of a **university at Breslau.**

1524 * * *Bohemia.* **Barton's work** on the religious troubles is published.

1526 * *–1630 * * *Bohemia.* **The Czechic literature attains its golden age.**

SOCIETY.

1471 * * *Bohemia.* Ladislaus makes the peasants serfs of the soil, by prohibiting their leaving the place where they are born.

1513 * * *Hung.* **Dosza,** the leader of the revolting peasants, is captured by the nobles, seated on a **throne of fire,** and crowned with a red-hot crown.

STATE.

1437 * * **Bohemia** is practically under **George of Podiebrad.**

* * *Bohemia.* **Albert V. of Austria** is accepted by the estates of Bohemia and Hungary as successor of Sigismund.

1438 * * *Hung.* **Albert V.** of Austria is enthroned.

* * *Ger.* **Albert V.,** Duke of Austria, is enthroned Emperor of Germany and Bohemia, as Albert II., while King of Hungary.

[The House of Austria fills the throne of Germany for 368 years, except for a brief interval. **Albert obtains the crowns** of Hungary, Bohemia, and Germany by marrying Elizabeth, the daughter of the Emperor Sigismund, and becomes **Albert II. (the Great), Emperor of Germany.**]

1439 * * The Emperor **Albert II.** dies. **An interregnum** occurs in the German Empire.

* * **Elizabeth** becomes sole sovereign of Hungary.

June 29. *Aust.* Frederick IV. dies, and is succeeded by his son **Sigismund,** who becomes the Count of Tyrol, and Duke of Outer Austria, with Innsbruck as the capital.

* * *Bohemia.—Hung.* **Ladislaus V.** Posthumous, son of Albert V., the Duke of Austria, is elected king by the partizans of Queen Elizabeth.

* * The ordinance called the **Pragmatic Sanction** is issued, for settling the **succession** for the Empire of Germany in the **House of Austria.**

1440 Feb. 2. *Ger.* **Frederick III.** (or IV.) the Pacific, cousin of Albert V., becomes emperor. [He is the last emperor crowned by the Pope.]

* * **Herzegovina is made a duchy** by the Emperor Frederick IV.

* * *Bohemia.* The succession is infringed by the election of **Ladislaus III.,** the king of Poland, as king.

* * **Austria** has **Zurich** for an ally.

* * *Hung.* **Ladislaus III.** of Poland is elected king by the strong Huniades party.

1442 * * *Hung.* The party favoring Ladislaus III. finally secure the throne.

1444 Nov. 10. *Bulg.* **Ladislaus III.** of Poland falls at Varna.

—— *Hung.* Ladislaus, an infant son of Albert V., succeeds his father. [He is poisoned in infancy.]

* * *Hung.* **An interregnum.**

* * *Hung.* **Joannes Huniades** is elected governor for the period of the king's minority.

1451 * * **Bohemia** elects **George Podiebrad** regent; the emperor confirms the election.

1453 Jan. 6. *Aust.* Frederick III., Emperor of Germany, as the head of the House of Hapsburg, erects the duchy of Austria into **an archduchy with sovereign power.**

May 29. (**Modern history** begins with the fall of Constantinople, which ends the Eastern Empire.)

* * *Hung.* The young king, **Ladislaus** the Posthumous, is allowed to return from Austria.

1453 * *–1517 * * **Period of the Renaissance.**

The "new birth" of art, letters, transformation of state policies, development of discoveries, and quickening of the desire for freedom of intellect and conscience.

1457 * * *Hung.—Aust.* **Ladislaus IV.,** Posthumous dies childless, and the crowns of Hungary and Bohemia pass into the hands of **native kings** for a time.

* * *Aust.* The emperor Frederick III. and Albert VI. both claim to be **dukes of Austria.**

* * *Hung.* **Matthias Corvinus,** son of Joannes Huniades, is elected king. [He advances the kingdom to the highest point in its history.]

1458 * * *Bohemia.* **George Podiebrad** is elected **provisional king,** and [becomes freed from the rule of Austria and Hungary]. He is a leader of the Protestants, and favored by the Catholic nobles.

[This Protestant nobleman reigns over the Czechs for 13 years.]

1463 * * *Aust.* On the death of Albert, the Emperor **Frederic III. is sole ruler** of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Trieste. [He unites all the domains of the House of Hapsburg.]

* * **Bosnia** is incorporated with Turkey. [The Bosnians make many ineffectual efforts to recover their independence.]

1466 * * *Bohemia.* **Podiebrad is excommunicated** by Pope Paul II. for heresy. A few of the royal towns rebel, and join an invading Imperial army.

1468 * * *Bohemia.* **Matthias Corvinus** of Hungary, instigated by the Pope, attacks George Podiebrad in the hope of uniting the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary on his own head.

1469 May 3. *Bohemia.* **Matthias Corvinus** is crowned. [A rival soon appears.]

1471 * * *Bohemia.* George Podiebrad, fearing the dismemberment of the kingdom, sacrifices the interests of his family by offering the crown to a foreigner, **Kasimir, King of Poland.**

* * *Bohemia.* **Ladislaus of Poland** is elected king by the Utraquists.

The legalized oppression of the people begins in this reign. The peasant is made a serf of the soil. The nobles are advanced and become oppressive to the peasants.

1477 * * *Belgium.* Maximilian, son of the Emperor Frederick III., **acquires Burgundy and the Netherlands** by marrying Mary, the daughter of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy.

1479 July 14. Bohemia is given to Matthias by the **Peace of Olmütz;** he also obtains Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia.

1485 * * *Aust.* **Matthias,** King of Hungary, takes Vienna.

The Emperor Frederick III. is obliged to flee out of Austria for his life. He recognizes the claim of Matthias to the crown.

1490 * * *Hung.* **Matthias Corvinus** dies; Ladislaus II. is his successor.

Hungary and Bohemia are united, and the Emperor Maximilian claims both kingdoms.

1493 * *–1519 * * *Ger.* **Maximilian I.,** son of Frederick III. (Archduke of Austria), is emperor.

[He transfers the government of **the Netherlands** to his son Philip. He adds Tyrol and parts of Bavaria to his empire. All Austrian lands are in his possession.]

1495 * * *Ger.* An Imperial **Diet** is held **at Worms.**

1496 * * **Austria and Spain are united.**

Philip I. of Austria marries Joanna, the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella; she is also heiress of the **Spanish-American colonies.**

1499 * * *Switz.* **The Peace of Basle** is concluded after 200 villages and castles have been destroyed, and more than 20,000 men have been killed.

By it the Swiss are finally released from all obligations toward the House of Austria and the Emperor of Germany.

1501 * * *Aust.* Maximilian forms a **College of Government,** called the Aulic Council, at Vienna.

1509 * * *Bohemia.—Hung.* Louis, son of Ladislaus II., only three years of age, becomes king.

1512 * * **Germany is divided** into **10 circles** at the Diet of Cologne, and Austria forms one of them. **Bohemia and Hungary, as independent kingdoms, are not included.**

1516 * * *Hung.—Bohemia.* **Louis II.** becomes king.

1517 * * *Bohemia.* **The representative system** is adopted; the citizens of the towns are allowed to vote at the Diets.

1519 June 1.–56 * * *Ger.* **Charles,** Duke of Austria and King of Spain, succeeds his grandfather, Maximilian I., to the throne of the Empire as **Charles V.**

1526 * * *Hung.* **King Louis II.** falls in battle with the Turks at Mohacs.

Dec. 16. *Hung.* **Ferdinand I.** of Austria is proclaimed king. [**John Zapolya** is rival king of Hungary in Transylvania. Ferdinand acquires right to the crowns of Bohemia and Hungary by marrying Anne, sister of the deceased Louis II.]

The [continuous] rule of the **House of Hapsburg begins. Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia are united.**

Hungarians insult the **Turkish ambassador,** causing war.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1465 * * *Bosnia.* **Serajevo,** the capital, is founded by two nobles.

ARMY — NAVY.

1529 * * *Aust.* Solyman unsuccessfully besieges Vienna, being forced to raise the siege after loosing 70,000 of his army of 300,000 men; he returns to Buda.

* *-32 * * Austria suffers from invasions of the Turks.

1532 * * *Hung.* A great Imperial army is sent from Germany to aid Hungary, which is invaded and ravaged by Solyman.

1542 * *-44 * * *Hung.* Solyman again invades Hungary and Austria.

1552 * * *Transylvania.* Erlau is unsuccessfully besieged by the Turks, 8,000 of whom perish.

1559 * * *Aust.* Carniola suffers greatly from an invasion of Turks.

1564 * * Hungary is partly abandoned to the Turks.

1566 * * *Hung.* Solyman with 65,000 men besieges the heroic Nicholas Zrinyi with 3,000 men in Szigeth; after one month the Turks are successful; Solyman dies in camp.

* * *Hung.* A truce is made with Sultan Selim II., each side to hold its own possessions.

1604 * * *Hung.* The revolting Protestants under Stephen Bocskai are aided by the Turks.

1606 * * *Hung.* The revolt ends, peace being made with Emperor Rudolph.

1611 * *Bohemia.* The Archduke Leopold of Styria, instigated by Rudoph II., advances with an army of 12,000 men, captures several cities, and reaches Prague. [An army raised by the Diet soon drives him back.]

1618 * *-48 * * The Thirty Years' War.

A long struggle occurs between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism, followed by political wars against the House of Hapsburg, and wars of conquest on German soil by Sweden and France.

* *-23 * * *Bohemia.* War against the oppressors of Protestants; part of the Thirty Years' War. It is occasioned by questions relating to authority over churches.

1619 * *-40 * * Bohemia is subdued.

* * *Bohemia.* The Protestant Union sends troops to aid the Bohemians.

* * *Bohemia.* Count Thurn, leading the Protestant revolt, marches on Vienna, and besieges Ferdinand II.; he is obliged to retire.

Nov. * *Bohemia.* Thurn appears the second time before Vienna and again retreats.

* * Hungary is invaded by Gabriel Bethlen.

1620 * * *Hung.* Bethlen makes peace with the Emperor.

* * *Bohemia.* The army of the Catholic League, commanded by Count Johann Tilly, is joined by Maximilian of Bavaria and the Imperial army in invading Bohemia.

Nov. 8. *Bohemia.* Battle of White Mountain.

The troops of Frederick V., commanded by Christian of Anhalt, are defeated by the Imperialists under Tilly and Maximilian, and the Bohemian Protestants are subjugated; 10,000 dead men are left on the field.

Nov. 9. *Bohemia.* Frederick V., the Elector Palatine and chief of the German Protestant Union, flees to Holland.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1533 Feb. 6. Dudith, Andrew, Hungarian reformer, born.
Sept. 7. Elizabeth, Princess, born.
1540 * * Zapolya, John, King of Transylvania, dies.
1560 * * Zapolya, John, rival King of Hungary, dies.
1561 * * Bucquoi, Charles de L., Count, born.
1564 July 25. Ferdinand I., Emperor of Germany, A60.
1566 * * Dominis, de, Marco Antonio, scientist, born.
Sept. 5. Zrinyi, Nicholas, Hungarian general, A48.
1576 * * Maximilian II., Emperor of Germany, dies.
1578 * * Clovio, Giulio, Croatian painter, A80.
1583 * * Wallenstein, Albrecht W. E. von, Count, general, born in Bohemia.
1584 * * Gallas, Matthias von, general, born.
1588 * * Gondola, Giovanni, poet, born.
1589 * * Dudith, Andrew, Hungarian reformer, A56.
1592 * * Comenius, John Amos, Bishop, born in Moravia.
1599 * * Piccolomini, Ottavio, Austrian general, born in Italy.
1601 * * Anne, wife of Louis XIII., born.
1607 * * Hollar, Wenzel, engraver, born in Bohemia.
1608 * * Montecuculi, Raimondo, Count, general, born in Italy.
1612 Jan. 20. Rudolph II., Emperor of Germany, A60.
1619 Mar. 20. Matthias, Emperor of Germany, A62.
1620 * * Gyongyosy, Stephen, poet, born in Hungary.

CHURCH.

1529 * * *Ger.* The Evangelicals are called Protestants.

1530 June * -Nov. * *Bavaria.* The Diet of Augsburg meets to settle religious disputes; it forbids all innovations.

1531 Feb. 27. *Ger.* The Schmalkaldic League, favorable to Protestantism, is agreed upon by the majority of the Protestant princes and the imperial cities, at Schmalkalden, Hesse.

1532 * * *Bavaria.* The religious peace of Nuremberg is favorable to the Protestants.

1534 * * *It.* Paul III. is pope.

1540 * * *Fr.* The ordèr of Jesuits is formed by Ignatius Loyola at Paris. [It successfully opposes the spread of Protestantism.]

1545 Dec. 13-63 Dec. 4. *Tyrol.* The Council of Trent. The reformers are absent. [It is reckoned the 18th General Council by the Roman Catholic Church, which accepts its decisions as the standard of faith, morals, and discipline.]

It is called to reform ecclesiastical abuses, and proceeds to counteract, and endeavors to crush, the Reformation.

It enacts, with anathemas, the leading doctrines of the Reformation; namely, (1) that all the books of Scripture, including the Apocrypha, are contained in the Vulgate version, and have the same divine authority; the Church is its sole interpreter. (2) That the traditions are accepted as the unwritten Word of God, and are equal with the Scriptures. (3) The Vulgate is the only authentic version of Scripture, and this alone is to be read. (4) Individual interpretation of Scripture contrary to the teaching of the Church and the universal consent of the Fathers is prohibited. (5) Faith is the foundation of justification, but is not exclusive of good works; justification includes sanctification of the inner man. (6) The seven sacraments are approved, — baptism, confirmation, the Lord's Supper, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony.

The doctrines of transubstantiation and purgatory are affirmed; the granting of indulgences is approved, and clerical celibacy and auricular confession are declared to be divine requirements. [1564. Jan. 26. Approved by the Pope.]

1548± * * *Hung.* The Evangelical Church is organized on the basis of the Augsburg confession.

1550 * * Austria has 200 parishes without priests, and 268 which have become Protestant.

* * *It.* Julius III. is pope. [1555, Marcellus II.; later Paul IV.; 1559, Pius IV.]

1552 * * *Vienna.* Because of Protestant sentiment the procession of Corpus Christi is abandoned.

* * *Aust.* The Jesuits settle.

July 16. *Bavaria.* The Convention of Passau. The free exercise of religion by certain Protestants till the next Diet is secured.

1555 Sept. 25. The religious Peace of Augsburg, Bavaria, is entered.

1560 * * *Tyrol.* The Jesuits arrive.

1564 * * *Aust.* The Jesuits arrive in Styria.

* * *Bohemia.* Ferdinand I. obtains the Pope's sanction, and authority from the Council of Trent, to permit the use of the sacramental cup.

1566 * * *It.* St. Pius V. is pope. [1572, Gregory XIII.]

* * *Bohemia.* Ferdinand I. summons the Jesuits to Prague, in an attempt to resist the progress of the Reformation; he founds an archbishopric for the Catholics.

1572 * * *Aust.* Maximilian II. grants freedom of conscience in his Austrian dominions.

* * *Aust.* The Jesuits are settled in Gratz.

1576± * * *Aust.* A counter-reformation is aided by the Jesuits.

* * *Ger.* Enthronement of Emperor Rudolph, who becomes a tool of Jesuits and a persecutor of Protestants.

1585 * * *It.* Sixtus V. is pope.

* * Reaction is against Protestantism.

1590 * * *It.* Urban VII. is pope for 12 days. [Gregory XIV.; 1591, Innocent IX., two months, and dies; 1592, Clement VIII.]

1602 * * *Bohemia.* Rudolph renews the persecutions.

1605 * * *It.* Leo XI. is pope, and dies the same month; he is succeeded by Paul V.

1606 June 22. *Vienna.* The Peace of Vienna grants toleration to Protestants.

1608 * * The Protestant Union, Frederick IV., leader, is formed.

1609 * * **The Catholic League,** with Maximilian I., Elector of Bavaria, leader, is formed.

1618 * *-48 * * *Bohemia — Ger.* The long struggle between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism is known as the **Thirty Years' War**; it originates in the insurrection of the Protestants of Bohemia.

LETTERS.

* * * *Aust.* Ferdinand II. **founds 16 colleges** for the Jesuits, besides many convents.

1531 * * *Hung.* **The Protestant college at Debreczin** is founded.

1547 * * *Aust.* Ferdinand I. **establishes the censorship of the press.**

* * *Bohemia.* **Sixt. de Ottendorf's** work on the Diet is published.

1576+ * * *Bohemia.* **Prague** becomes one of the most **learned cities** of Europe.

* *-1612 * * *Bohemia.* **The arts and sciences** are zealously cultivated by all classes of society.

1581 * * *Moravia.* **The University of Olmütz** is founded.

1586 * * *Aust.* **The University of Gratz** (Catholic) is founded.

16th Century. Bohemia. **Literature flourishes.**

Weleslawin, Paprocky, and Hayck of Liboczun write popular histories; Wratislas and Prefat write their travels; Nicolas Konec, Dobrensky, and Lomnicky write various didactic works.

1601 * * *Bohemia.* **Johann Kepler** is appointed principal mathematician to the Emperor Rudolph at Prague.

1604 * * *Bohemia.* The *Supplement to Vitellio* is published by Kepler at Prague.

1609 * * *Bohemia. Astronomia nova, seu Physica celestis, tradita Commentariis de Montibus Stellæ Martis,* is published by Kepler. It announces ["Kepler's Laws"].

1611 * * *Bohemia. Dioptrica* is published by Kepler; it describes the astronomical telescope with two lenses.

1612 * *-26 * * Johann Kepler is professor of mathematics at Linz.

1618 **May 8.** *Bohemia.* **Kepler** discovers the laws which regulate the periods and the motions of the planets.

* * *Bohemia.* **Kepler** discovers his third law.

1619 * * *Bohemia. Harmonice mundi* is published by **Kepler.**

STATE.

1526 * * *Transylvania.* **John Zapolya** becomes prince of this province.

* * **Croatia is united** with Austria.

1527 * * *Hung.* **John Zapolya** of Transylvania contests the crown, is elected by a party of nobles, and **crowned a rival king.**

1529 **Aug. 5. Margaret of Austria** and Louise of Savoy negotiate the **Peace of Cambray.**

* * Turkish invasions distract Austria.

1531 **Feb. 6.** The majority of Protestant princes and the imperial cities unite on **the Schmalkaldic League.**

* * *Hung.* The rival kings enter a truce.

1536+ * * *Hung.* **Solyman presses Hungary** very hard.

1538 * * *Hung.* John Zapolya, the rival king, enters a treaty of compromise with Ferdinand I., King of Hungary and Bohemia, and **founds the principality of Transylvania.**

* * *It.* **The Truce of Nice** ends the war between Charles V. and Francis I.

1540 * * *Transylvania.* The people of Transylvania set up **John Sigismond,** son of Zapolya, as king, with the Turks as allies.

Nov. * *Hung.* **John Zapolya** is crowned anti-king.

1541 * * *Hung.* The Turks compel Ferdinand I. to **pay** an annual **tribute** of 30,000 ducats for possession of Hungary.

1555 **Oct. 25.** *Ger.* **Charles V. abdicates** a great empire.

He resigns the Empire of Germany, the sovereignty of Austria, Bohemia, Hungary, the Netherlands, and their dependencies [and Spain Feb. 6, 1556].

1556 **Aug.** * *Ger.* **Ferdinand I.** becomes emperor.

* * *Aust.* **The High Council of War** is founded.

1558 * * *Ger.* **Ferdinand I.** is confirmed in the Empire by vote of the Diet.

1562 * * *Bohemia.* **Maximilian,** son of Ferdinand II., is elected King of Bohemia and of the Romans.

* * *Ger.* Ferdinand II. concludes a **treaty with the Turks,** acknowledging their right to conquests in Germany, and agrees to pay an annual present, a tribute in disguise.

1563 * * *Hung.* Maximilian, son of Ferdinand II., is crowned.

* * **Bosnia** is completely **conquered** by the Turks.

1564 **July** * *Ger.* Ferdinand I. dies, and is succeeded by his son **Maximilian II.** to the throne of the Empire, and to the crowns of Austria, Hungary, and Bohemia. He is favorable to Protestants.

* * *Aust.* **Duke Ferdinand,** a younger son of Ferdinand I., receives Tyrol and Lower Austria.

Charles, a third son of Ferdinand I., is made master of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and Gortz.

1571 * * *Transylvania.* **Stephen Batory Zapolya** becomes grand prince.

1572 * * *Hung.* Rudolph II., son of Maximilian II., is crowned.

1575 * * *Transylvania.* **Christopher Batory** becomes grand prince.

* * *Bohemia.* **Rudolph II.** is crowned.

1576 * * *Aust.* Rudolph II. is enthroned emperor. [He favors the arts and sciences.]

1581 * * *Transylvania.* Sigismund Batory becomes grand prince.

1601 * * *Hung.* The archduke Ferdinand is defeated at Kanizsa, losing all his artillery and a large number of prisoners, who are beheaded.

* * *Transylvania.* **Sigismund Batory** (second time) is grand prince.

1602 * * *Transylvania.* The Emperor Rudolph becomes prince.

1604 * * *Hung.* **The persecuted Protestants** revolt under the leadership of Bocskay.

1605 * * *Transylvania.* **Stephen Bocskay** becomes grand prince.

1606 * * *Vienna.* **The Peace of Vienna** is signed.

* * *Transylvania.* **Sigismund Rakoczy** becomes grand prince.

1608 * * *Aust.* **Matthias,** by force of arms, obtains the title of **Governor** of Austria, Moravia, and Hungary. Peace is made by the treaty of Libno.

* * *Transylvania.* **Gabriel I.** (Batory) becomes grand prince.

* * *Hung.* **Matthias II.** is king.

* *± The Emperor **Rudolph** is compelled to cede Hungary to his brother Matthias.

1609 **May 4.** *Bohemia.* **The Evangelicals and the Bohemian Brothers,** being refused the recognition of their rights, organize an independent Diet.

July 9. *Bohemia.* Rudolph II. is forced by an **armed revolt** to sign a **letter of majesty.**

The Bohemian confession, the admittance of Evangelicals and Bohemian Brothers to the consistory, and their right to govern the University of Prague, are recognized as the fundamental and perpetual law.

1611 **May 26.** *Bohemia.* **Matthias** is elected king by the Diet, as successor to Rudolph, who is forced to abdicate the throne.

Bohemia and Austria are also ceded to Matthias.

1612 * * Rudolph's brother, **Matthias II., is Emperor.**

1613 * * *Transylvania.* **Gabriel II.** (Bethlen Gabor), a Protestant, is grand prince.

1617 **June 8.** *Hung.* **Ferdinand II.,** cousin of Matthias, is crowned.

1618 **May 16.** *Bohemia.* **Ferdinand II.** is crowned.

May 23. *Bohemia.* **The Protestants revolt,** and throw the king's lieutenants from the windows of the castle of Prague: they fall 70 feet into the ditch and survive. [A provisional government by 30 directors is formed.]

1619 * *-37 * * *Hung.* King **Ferdinand II.** is Emperor of Germany. [He reunites all the Austrian domains except Tyrol.]

Sept. 5. *Bohemia.* **The emperor is deposed** by the revolting Bohemians for oppressing the Protestants, and Frederick, the elector-palatine, is elected king, [this brings on the 30 years' war].

Sept. 26. *Bohemia.* The Diet elects Ferdinand II.

1620 **Aug. 25.** *Hung.* The Diet proclaims **Gabriel II.** (Bethlen) king.

ARMY — NAVY.

1625 * * The Protestants find an ally in **Christian IV.**, King of Denmark, and receive aid from England.

1626 Apr. 26. *Ger.* The Protestants under Count Mansfeld are **defeated by Wallenstein** at Dessau.

Aug. 27. *Brunswick.* Tilly defeats the Danish king **at Lutter.**

1627± * * *Aust.* **The peasants,** under the hatter Fadinger, **revolt** in Upper Austria, and organize an army 70,000 strong; the revolt is gradually suppressed, and many of its leaders are executed.

1629 * * *Ger.* The Catholic armies, led by **Gen. Albrecht Eusebius Wallenstein, enter Denmark,** and, meeting ineffective resistance, compel **a humiliating peace,** which is concluded at Lubeck.

* * *Ger.* The Catholic princes, alarmed at Ferdinand's power, **demand the dismissal of Wallenstein,** which is conceded.

1630 June * *Prussia.* **Gustavus Adolphus,** King of Sweden, lands an army of 8,000 men in Pomerania to aid the Protestants; it is soon increased to 15,000.

* * *Prussia.* Gustavus **conquers Pomerania,** Mecklenburg, and part of Brandenburg.

1631 May 20. *Prussia.* Catholics under Tilly **take Magdeburg** by assault, sack the city, and inflict barbarous atrocities on the defenseless inhabitants; 30,000 (?) inhabitants are massacred.

* * Bohemia is entered and **Prague captured** by the Saxons under Arnim.

Sept. 7. *Saxony.* Gustavus, being reenforced, commands an army of 40,000 Swedes and Saxons; he **defeats** 40,000 Catholic **Imperialists** under Tilly at **Breitenfeld,** near Leipsic; a great number of the Imperialists are killed.

1632 Apr. 15. *Bavaria.* **Tilly** is again beaten at the passage of the **River Lech,** where he is **fatally wounded.**

* * *Bohemia.* **Wallenstein is recalled** by Ferdinand; he drives the Saxons out of Bohemia.

Nov. 16. *Saxony.* Gustavus Adolphus with an army of 18,000 defeats Wallenstein with 30,000 **at Lutzen; Gustavus is killed.**

1634 Feb. 25. *Bohemia.* **Wallenstein is assassinated** by some of his own officers in the castle of Eger.

Sept. 6 (N. S.). *Bavaria.* The Protestants under Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, are **defeated at Nördlingen** by the Imperialists under **Ferdinand III.** and Gen. Matthias Gallas.

1636 * * **The war assumes a new phase.** France and Sweden are allied against the Empire and the Lutheran states of Germany, which are aided by Spain.

Oct. 4 (N. S.). *Prussia.* The Swedes under Marshal Banér gain a **brilliant victory** over Saxons under Elector Johann Georg I. and Austrians under Gen. Hatzfeld **at Wittstock.**

1645 Mar. 6. *Bohemia.* The Swedish **Gen. Lennart Torstenson** gains a brilliant victory over the Imperialists under Hatzfeld **at Jankau.**

* * *Moravia.* **The plague** causes Torstenson to abandon the siege of **Brünn;** he returns to Bohemia.

* * *Bohemia.* Torstenson resigns through illness; he is succeeded by **Karl Gustaf Wrangel,** another Swede.

1646 * *Bohemia.* **Wrangel** departs, and joins Gen. **Vicomte de Turenne,** a French Protestant, at Giessen, Germany.

1647 * * *Ger.* **The Truce of Ulm.**

The Elector Maximilian is forced by the Swedes and French to conclude a truce, and to renounce his alliance with the emperor.

1648 * *Bohemia.* The Swedes under **Count Königsmark** of Germany take Prague.

Oct. 24. The Thirty Years' War ends in the Peace of Westphalia. (See State.)

1661 * **64** * *Hung.* **War with the Turks.**

It is caused by a dispute concerning the election of a prince in Transylvania.

1664 Aug. 1. *Hung.* The Turks under the Grand Vizier Koprili are defeated by Imperialists under Montecuculli and French auxiliaries, in the **battle of St. Gothard** (Körmend), and driven from Hungarian soil.

1678 * *Hung.* **The Protestants revolt,** under Michael Teleki and Emeric Tokolyi, against intolerable oppression by the Catholic governor-general, **Ambringen.**

1679 * *Netherlands.* **The war breaks out again;** the struggle is in The Netherlands and along the Rhine.

1680 * (1600?) *Aust.* The army is now formed into regular regiments; **the standing army** begins to grow.

1683 July * *Vienna.* **The Turks** under Kara Mustapha, aided by the Hungarians, **besiege Vienna,** which is heroically defended by Rudiger von Starhemberg.

Sept. 12. *Aust.* **John Sobieski,** King (John III.) of Poland, aided by the Duke of Lorraine, **defeats 100,000 Turks** under Kara Mustapha in a terrible battle at Vienna, and raises the siege.

* * * *Aust.* **A small fleet** is established on the Danube.

1686 Sept. 2. *Hung.* The Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine **retake Buda,** and the Mohammedans are delivered up to the fury of the soldiers.

1687 Aug. 12. *Hung.* Charles of Lorraine **defeats the Turks at Mohacs.**

1691 Aug. 19. *Hung.* The Imperialists under Prince Louis defeat the Turks under Koprili **at the battle of Slankamen** on the Danube; **Koprili** is killed.

1697 Sept. 11. *Hung.* The Imperialists under Prince Eugene defeat and **rout the Turks at Zenta;** more than 10,000 of them are killed.

1698 * * *Bosnia.* **Serajevo is taken** by Prince Eugene of Savoy.

1701 * *-14* * **War of the Spanish Succession.**

England, The Netherlands, Prussia, Portugal, and Savoy take sides with the Emperor of Germany against France. (See Germany.)

1704 Aug. 13. *Bavaria.* **Battle of Blenheim.**

The allied English and Austrians, led by the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, **defeat the French** and Bavarians under Marshal Tallard; French and Bavarian loss, 12,000 killed, 13,000 prisoners, including Tallard.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1667 Apr. 6. *Aust.* Ragusa is ruined **by an earthquake;** 5,000 persons perish.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1621 * * Bucquoi, Charles de L., Count, A60.
1624 * * Dominis, de, Marco Antonio, divine, scientist, A58.
1634 * * Aldringer, Johann, Austrian field-marshal, dies.
Feb. 25. Wallenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius von, Count, general, assassinated, A51.
1637 Feb. 15. Ferdinand IV., Emperor of Germany, dies.
1638 * * Gondola, Giovanni, poet, A50.
1647 * * Gallas, Matthias, general, A63.
1654 * * Ferdinand IV., King of Hungary, dies.
1656 * * Piccolomini, Ottavio, general, A57.
1657 Apr. 2. Ferdinand III., Emperor of Germany, A49.
1659 * * Apaczai, Joannes, Hungarian scholar, dies.
1663 * * **Eugene,** Prince of Savoy, general, born.
1666 * * Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII. of France, A64.
1671 * * **Comenius, John Amos,** Moravian bishop, educator, A79.
1676 * * Rakoczy, Franz Leopold, prince, b.
1677 * * Hollar, Wenzel, Bohemian engraver, A70.
1681 * * Montecuculi, Raimondo, Count, general, A73.
1704 * * Gyongyosy, Stephen, Hungarian poet, A84.
1705 * * Browne, **Maximilian Ulysses,** Austrian marshal, born in Switzerland.
May 5. Leopold I., Emperor of Germany, A65.
Sept. 24. Daun, Leopold **Joseph Maria von,** Count, field-marshal, born.

CHURCH.

1620 * * *Ger.* Christian of Anhalt and the margrave, John George of Brandenburg-Jagerndorf, are **put under the ban** by the Pope.

* * *Bohemia.* Ferdinand **renews the persecutions** which cause a renewal of the war.

* * *Aust.* **A violent anti-reformation** movement develops. [And later in Silesia.]

1621 *It.* Gregory XV. **is pope.** [1623. Urban VIII.]

1624 * * *Bohemia.* An Imperial decree **banishes the Bohemian Brothers,** and restores Catholicism to their churches.

1629 * * Ferdinand aims at the complete **extirpation of Protestantism.**

Mar. 6. The Edict of Restitution is issued.

It requires the restitution of secularized ecclesiastical property, and that Protestants relinquish benefices which they had appropriated.

1631 * * **Bohemia** is entered by a Saxon army, and the **Jesuits are driven out** of Prague.

1644+ * * *Transylvania.* **The Reformed religion** is introduced by the grand prince.

1671 Apr. 30. *Hung.* **The execution of three counts** by the emperor, contrary to law, becomes a signal for both patriots and Protestants to rise against their persecutors.

LETTERS.

1623 * * *Aust.* **The University of Salzburg** is founded.

1624 * * *Bohemia.* Ferdinand II. imports **Benedictines** from Montserrat.

* * * *Bohemia.* Jesuits escorted by soldiery ransack every house for **Bohemian books,** and burn all published after 1414 as heretical. [The Jesuit Ant. Konias boasted of having destroyed by burning 60,000 Bohemian books.]

1627 * * *Bohemia. Rudolphine Tables* is published by **Kepler.**

1630 * * *Aust. Pansophiæ Prodomus,* by John Amos Comenius, appears at Lissa.

1631 * * *Aust. Janua Linguarum Reserata,* by John Amos Comenius, appears at Lissa; [being translated into twelve European languages, also Arabic, Persian, and Turkish].

1635 * * *Hung.* **The University of Budapest** (originally at Tyrnau) is founded.

1658 * * *Aust. Orbis Sensualium Pictus,* by John Amos Comenius, the first children's picture-book, appears.

1672 * * *Tyrol.* **The University of Innsbruck** is founded by the emperor.

SOCIETY.

1668 * * *Hung.* Eleonora di Gonzaga, wife of King Leopold I., institutes the **Order of Ladies of the Star of the Cross.**

1671 * * *Aust.* An order of police divides laymen into **five classes,** and instructs each class what it **ought to wear and to eat.**

1675 * * **Austria** founds a German University at Czernowitz, to Germanize the land.

1676 * * *Aust.* **Taxes** are laid on billiards, playing-cards, and hair-powder.

1696 * * *Vienna.* **A lottery** is opened for raising funds to establish a soldiers' hospital. [It still remains one of the financial institutions of Austria.]

1705 * * *Aust.* **Recruiting** is carried on by officers and sergeants who promise **money and booty** to volunteers.

STATE.

1620 Nov. 9. *Bohemia.* **The Bohemians are subdued** by the victory of Ferdinand near Prague.

1621 Feb. 20. *Bohemia.* Ferdinand II. begins the **merciless persecution** of his subjects who were involved in the revolt, yet trusted in his mercy, and did not flee when they could do so.

June 21. *Bohemia.* The king **executes leaders** of the revolt.

1622 Feb. 3. *Bohemia.* Ferdinand II. issues a decree of **semi-amnesty** to revolutionists.

1623 * * *Aust.* Ferdinand II. **cedes Western Austria** and the Tyrol to his brother **Leopold.**

1625 * * *Hung.* Ferdinand III. succeeds his father as king.

1627 Mar. 15. *Bohemia.* Ferdinand II. grants a **new constitution,** and adds a fourth estate, the clergy, which shall be superior to the other three.

1629 * * *Bohemia.* **The Protestants are awed into submission** by the defeat of their allies in battle.

* *-**48** * * *Transylvania.* **George I.** (Rakoczy) is grand prince.

1635 May 30. Saxony concludes a peace with the emperor, exempting the Lutherans from the Edict of Restitution.

* * *Bohemia.* **The Peace of Prague,** between the emperor and the Elector of Saxony is signed. (See Germany.)

1637 Feb. 15. *Ger.* The King **Ferdinand III.** succeeds his father as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

1644 * * *Transylvania.* **George Rakoczy** leads an unsuccessful revolt against Austria.

1647 * * *Hung.* **Ferdinand IV.** becomes king.

1648 Oct. 24. The Peace of Westphalia is signed.

* * *Prus.* The Protestant princes of Germany, having sought the aid of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden against the oppressions of the House of Austria, the treaty of Westphalia as an international code follows. It proclaims the legal recognition of the independence of Switzerland, which had long been practically recognized. (See Germany.)

* * **Austria secures Bohemia** by treaty. (See Germany.)

1655 * * *Hung.* **Leopold I.,** the second son of Ferdinand II., is king.

1658 * **Leopold I. is Emperor** of the Holy Roman Empire.

He pushes the Hungarians into a revolt, in which the Turks come to their aid.

[Leopold adds one-third to the territory of Austria.]

1660 * * *Transylvania.* **John Kemin** is elected prince.

1661 * * *Transylvania.* The election of John Kemin leads to a **war with the Turks.**

1662 * *-**89** * * *Transylvania.* **Michael I.** (Apafy) is grand prince.

1665 * * *Aust.* Western Austria and Tyrol are returned to Austria.

1670 * * *Hung.* **A conspiracy** to throw off the yoke of Austria with the aid of the Turks is discovered and frustrated.

1682 * * *Hung.* **A conspiracy** of the magnates is detected.

1683 * * *Vienna.* Leopold I. flees away on the approach of the Turks.

Sept. 15. *Vienna.* Leopold I. returns.

* * **Hungary is subdued,** and united to Transylvania; **it is changed from an elective to an hereditary kingdom.**

1687± * * *Hung.* The Diet of Presburg confers the **hereditary succession** to the throne of Hungary, upon the male line of **Austria.**

* * *Hung.* **Joseph I.,** son of Leopold I., becomes king.

1689 * *-**91** * * *Transylvania.* Emile Tököly is grand prince.

May 12. *Vienna.* **The grand alliance** is signed at Vienna.

The Emperor of Germany and the Dutch States-General unite to prevent the union of the French and Spanish crowns. [Later England, Spain, and the Duke of Savoy join the alliance.]

1690 Apr. * *Hung.* **Leopold claims Bosnia and Bulgaria,** and raises an army.

* *-**99** * * *Transylvania.* **Michael II.** is elected [last] prince.

1691 * * *Hung.* Nearly 40,000 families of Servian **colonists** settle on the banks of the Maros.

* * *Aust.* **A capitation tax** is laid which spares neither priests nor nobles.

1697 * * *Netherlands.* **The Peace of Ryswick.**

All parties are in about the same position as at the beginning of the war, but the ambition of France is checked.

1699 Jan. 26. *Aust.* **The Peace of Karlowitz** is signed by Turkey and the Allies, Germany, Russia, Poland, and Venice.

Turkey cedes to Hungary the country between the rivers Danube and Theiss, Transylvania becomes a part of the Austrian dominion, and Herzegovina is ceded to Turkey. The Sultan agrees to abstain from aiding Hungarian malcontents.

Feb. 6. *Bavaria.* **The Prince Elector of Bavaria** suddenly dies.

* * *Sp.* **New intrigues** are developed by France and Austria at Madrid.

1700 * * **Charles II. of Spain,** dying without leaving any issue, occasions the **War of the Spanish Succession.**

The Emperor Leopold's wife was the second sister of the late king, and Leopold claims the crown for his younger son.

1701 Sept. 7. A Grand Alliance of the naval powers is formed with Leopold against France, to secure the Spanish succession to Leopold I.

1703 * * *Hung.* **An insurrection** of the peasants, incited by Francis Rákóczy, breaks out, in which some of the nobles join.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1679 * * *Aust.* **The plague breaks out** with great violence.

1691 * * *Aust.* The severity of winter **drives the wolves into Vienna,** where men are attacked and cattle devoured by them.

ARMY — NAVY.

1706 May 23. *Belgium.* The Allies under Marlborough defeat the French under Marshal de Villeroy at **Ramillies.** The Allies lose 4,000 men. (Old Style, May 12.)

Sept. 7. *It.* The Allies under Prince Eugene **defeat the French** in Piedmont, and compel them to raise the seige of **Turin.**

1708 July 11. *Belgium.* The Allies under Marlborough and Prince Eugene thoroughly **defeat the French** besiegers under the Duc de Vendome at **Oudenarde.**

1709 Sept. 11. *Fr.* The Allies lose 20,000 men, but **defeat the French** under Marshal Villars at **Malplaquet.**

1716 * * Austria is again at war with the Turks.

Aug. 5. *Hung.* **The Turks** under the Grand Vizier, Damad Ali, are totally **defeated by Prince Eugene** at Peterwardein.

1717 Aug. 16. *Servia.* Prince Eugene **takes Belgrade** from the Turks after a siege.

1733 * *–35 * * War of the Polish Succession, following the death of Augustus II.

The Emperor Charles VI. is at war with France on behalf of Augustus III. of Saxony, who has been elected King of Poland by his partizans; **Austria is driven out of** most of her possessions in **Italy.**

1736 * *–39 * * *Hung.* An unsuccessful **war with the Turks,** the allies of Russia. The Turks are **finally expelled.**

1738 May 27. *Servia.* **The Turks** defeat Charles VI., and **capture Orsova;** they compel him to treat for peace.

1740 * *–45 * * *Prussia.* **The Silesian Wars.**

The province of Silesia is **claimed by** Frederick II. of Prussia.

1740 * *–48 * * War of the Austrian Succession.

It is a war of spoliation caused by **rival claimants for the throne,** after the death of Charles VI., who desired his daughter Maria Theresa to succeed; the counter-claimants are the electors of Bavaria and Saxony, the kings of Poland and Spain; Sardinia and Prussia also claim portions of the Empire; Maria Theresa has an ally in Great Britain.

1740 * *–42 * * *Prussia.* **First Silesian War.**

It is caused by Prussia attempting to take Silesia from the Austrian Empire.

*** *** *Prussia.* **Frederick II. of Prussia** sends troops into Silesia. [1741. He captures Glogau.]

1741 Apr. 10. *Prussia.* Prussians led by Count Schwerin and Leopold of Dessau gain their first victory, totally **defeating the Austrians** under Gen. Neipperg **at Mollwitz** in Silesia.

*** * Austria and Bohemia are invaded** by the allied French and Bavarian army.

1742 * * *Aust.-Hung.* **Two armies are raised** for defense.

One besieges the French, who have taken Prague in Bohemia, which they are compelled to abandon; another conquers Bavaria.

May 17. *Bohemia.* Frederick the Great **defeats the Austrians** under Charles of Lorraine **at Czaslau,** and Chotusitz, and thereby gains all the fortified positions in Silesia.

*** *** *Bohemia.* The Allies are **driven out by the Austrians.**

1743 June 27. *Bavaria.* **Battle of Dettingen.**

The Pragmatic army (52,000) under King George II. of England and the Earl of Stair defeats the French (60,000) under Marshal Noailles; the Allies are driven out of Bavaria.

1744 * *–45 * * The Second Silesian War.

Frederick II. **suddenly renews hostilities,** and invades Bohemia with 80,000 men.

*** *** *Bohemia.* **Prague is taken** by Frederick II. Later he is **driven back** into Saxony.

1745 Apr. 15. *Bavaria.* The invading Austrians under Prince Karl von Batthyanyi **defeat the French** and Bavarians at Pfaffenhofen.

*** *** *Belgium.* **The French** begin the conquest of **the Austrian Netherlands.**

June 4. *Prussia.* Frederick II. defeats the Austrians and Saxons under Charles of Lorraine in the **battle of Hohenfriedberg,** in Silesia, losing 2,000 men; the defeated lose 4,000 killed and 7,000 prisoners.

Sept. 30. *Bohemia.* Frederick II. defeats the Austrians under the Duke of Lorraine in the **battle of Soor;** Prussian loss, 3,000; Austrian loss, 8,000 and 22 guns.

Dec. 15. *Saxony.* Leopold of Dessau, commanding the Prussians, defeats the Austrians and Saxons **at Kesselsdorf.**

1746 Oct. 11. *Belgium.* The French under Marshal Saxe totally defeat the Austrians and their allies at Rocoux, and so complete the **conquest of the Austrian Netherlands.**

1756 * *–63 * * The Third Silesian War, **or the Seven Years' War.**

Frederick II. renews the war for the possession of Silesia, against Austria, Russia, and France.

*** *** *Aust.* The army under **Marshal Browne** advances to relieve Saxony, held by the Emperor Frederick.

Oct. 1. *Bohemia.* The Austrians under Marshal Browne are **defeated at Lobositz** by the Prussians under Frederick the Great.

Oct. 16. An army of Saxons numbering 18,000 surrenders; they are **forced into the Prussian service.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1708 * * Francis I. (Stephen), Emperor, husband of Maria Theresa, born.
1711 Feb. 2. Kaunitz, Wenzel Anton von, Count, statesman, born.
1716 Feb. 2. Laudon, Gideon Ernst von, Baron, general, born.
1720 * * Hell, Maximilian, astronomer, born.
1724 May 7. Wurmser, Dagobert Sigimund von, general, born.
1732 Dec. 13. Katona, Istoan or Stephen, historian, born.
1733 * * Clerfayt, de, Francois S. C. J. de Croix, Comte, general, born.
1734 * * Kempelen, Wolfgang von, Baron, Hungarian mechanician, born.
1735 Feb. 1. Alvinczy, Joseph von, general, born.
Ligne, de, Karl Joseph, Prince, general, author, born.
Rakoczy, Franz Leopold, Prince of Transylvania, patriot, A59.
1736 Apr. 21. Eugene, Prince of Savoy, French-Austrian general, dies at Vienna, A73.
1737 * * Eckhel, Joseph Hilray, numismatist, born.
1740 Oct. 20. Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, A56.
1741 * * Beniowsky, Moritz A., adventurer, born.
1742 * * Born, Ignaz von, Hungarian mineralogist, born.
1747 May 5. Leopold II., Emperor, born.
1749 * * Trench, Franz, von der, Baron, general, A38.
1752 Aug. 24. Mack, Leiberich von, Baron, general, born.
1753 * * Dobrowski, Josef, Slavic philologist, born.
1754 * * Zach, Franz Xaver von, astronomer, born.
Vega, Georg von, mathematician, born.
1756 * * Fessler, Ignaz Aurelius, Hungarian author, born.
1757 * * Gran, Daniel, Austrian fresco painter, A63.
Browne, Maximilian Ulysses, general, A52.
Bartsch, Johann A. B. von, engraver, born.

CHURCH.

1722 * * *Saxony.* The Moravians form a settlement called **Herrnhut** (the Watch of the Lord) on the estate of **Count Zinzendorf,** in North Germany.

1724 * * *It.* Benedict XIII. is pope. [1730, Clement XII.; 1740, Benedict XIV.; 1758, Clement XIII.; 1769, Clement XIV.; 1775, Pius VI.]

STATE.

1705 * * Joseph I., son of Leopold King of Hungary, is elected Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

1706 * *–11 * * *Transylvania.* **Francis Rákóczy** is grand prince by the choice of the malcontents.

1708 Jan. 3. *It.* **Mantua** is ceded to the emperor.

*** *** *Aust.* The allies demand the **surrender of the Spanish monarchy** to Charles of Austria.

1711 * * Death of the Emperor Joseph I.; Charles becomes heir of all the Austrian possessions.

*** *–40 * * Charles VI.,** Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, the brother of Joseph I., King of Hungary and nominal King of Spain, is elected.

[He is tolerant to Protestants, and forbids Catholic hostilities against them.]

Apr. 11. *Netherlands.* Peace of Utrecht. (See France.)

1713 Apr. 19. *Vienna.* The Emperor announces the **Pragmatic Sanction.**

1. It decrees that the lands belonging to the Austrian Empire shall be indivisible. 2. That Maria Theresa, his eldest daughter, shall be the heir if males should fail. 3. If this line should become extinct, the daughters of Joseph I. and their descendants shall inherit.

1714 Mar. * –Sept. * Peace of Rastatt and Baden.

The German frontier is restored to the lines fixed by the treaty of Ryswick; Austria takes the Spanish Netherlands, Milan, Naples, and Sardinia, amounting to 191,350 square miles, and gives up Spain.

1715 Nov. 6. The barrier treaty is made with the Dutch. (See Belgium.)

Nov. 15. Naples and Sicily are annexed to the dominions of Charles VI.

1718 July 22. *Servia.* **The Peace of Passarowitz,** between Germany, Venice, and Turkey, closes the war with Turkey.

Austria cedes certain commercial rights, annexes the Banat of Temesvar, a part of Bosnia and Servia, with Belgrade and Little Wallachia. Venice retains her conquests in Dalmatia, but cedes Morea to the Turks.

Aug. 2. The Quadruple Alliance is formed by Great Britain, France, and the Emperor Charles VI. [Later joined by Holland.] (See Germany.)

1720 Apr. 21. *Aust.* The estates of Lower Austria agree to **recognize Maria Theresa** as rightful heir, if there should be no male heirs.

1771 Sept. 2. The estates of **Silesia** follow the example of Lower Austria.

Mar. * Croatia signs the approval of the **Pragmatic Sanction.**

1722 * * Transylvania approves the **Pragmatic Sanction.**

June * *Hung.* Charles VI. opens the Diet which ratifies the **Pragmatic Sanction.**

1723 Oct. 16. *Bohemia.* The Diet of the Estates approve the **Pragmatic Sanction.**

*** *** *Hung.* The Emperor Charles VI. settles his dominions on his daughter **Maria Theresa,** in accordance with the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713.

*** *** *Hung.* The Diet reduces the **Servian colonists** to the condition of **serfs.**

1725 Apr. 30. The Emperor of Germany and the King of Spain enter the **Treaty of Vienna.** [Of short duration.]

The Spanish dominions in the possession of each party are confirmed to them. The emperor privately engages to use force to restore Gibraltar to Spain, and use his offices to enthrone the Pretender in Great Britain. The king guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.

1731 Mar. 16. *Vienna.* **The Treaty of Vienna** is signed by Charles VI. of Germany, George II. of England, and the States of Holland.

It guarantees the **Pragmatic Sanction,** but neither France, Spain, nor Sardinia has signed it.

July 22. Spain accedes to the Treaty of Vienna.

1733 * * Austria becomes involved in the controversy concerning the **Polish Succession;** with Russia, she prompts the election of Augustus III., Elector of Saxony, as king, who is chosen by a minority.

1734 * * *Hung.* Hungarian and Servian peasants **unite in a remarkable revolt** under the leadership of Pero Tzegedinac. [They are soon subdued, and cruelly punished.]

1735 Oct. 3. *Vienna.* The preliminaries of **Peace** are signed at Vienna. (See France.)

1736 * * Francis, Duke of Lorraine, **marries Maria Theresa.**

1738 Nov. 18. Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, and Louis XV., King of France, enter the **Treaty of Vienna.** (See France.)

1739 Sept. 18. *Servia.* **Treaty of Belgrade.** Charles VI. is forced to restore to the Porte, Orsova, Belgrade, and Little Wallachia, after the fortifications are destroyed.

1740 Sept. 20. *Hung.* The Diet accepts Francis I., the **prince-consort, as co-regent** with the queen.

Sept. 21. *Hung.* **Maria Theresa** presents her infant son to the Diet. "*Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria Theresa!*"

Oct. 20. *Hung.* **Maria Theresa,** the eldest daughter of Charles VI., and wife of the Duke of Lorraine, on the death of her father, becomes Queen of Bohemia and Hungary, and Archduchess of Austria.

Charles VI. is the last of the male line of the House of Hapsburg. [The queen also comes to the throne as Empress of Germany.]

*** *** *Aust.* **Maria Theresa is accepted** the sovereign of the Austrian States.

The claimants for the Austrian inheritance are Charles Albert, Elector of Bavaria, Philip V., King of Spain, and Augustus III. of Saxony.

*** * Prussia** claims a portion of Silesia; war follows.

1741 * * *Hung.* **Maria Theresa** is enthusiastically received by the Hungarians, and crowned as queen.

May * *Bavaria.* **The Alliance of Nymphenburg** is formed; France, Bavaria, and Spain secretly unite against Austria. [Later Saxony joins, and afterward Prussia.]

May * *Hung.* Maria Theresa convokes a Diet.

*** *** *Bohemia.* **The Elector of Bavaria** claims Bohemia, takes possession, and is proclaimed king.

1742 Jan. 24. *Ger.* **Charles Albert,** Elector of Bavaria, is chosen emperor, with the title of Charles VII. The Crown leaves the House of Austria [for a short time].

*** *** *Hung.* Maria Theresa forms **an alliance** with England.

June 11 — July 28. *Prus.* **Treaty of Breslau and Berlin.**

Maria Theresa concludes a treaty of peace with Prussia, by which Silesia and Glatz are ceded to Frederick II. of Prussia.

1743 Apr. * *Bohemia.* **Maria Theresa** is crowned Queen of Bohemia at Prague by the Bishop of Olomuc.

July * *Prus.* **The Emperor Charles VII.,** being defeated by the Austrians, becomes a refugee in Frankfort.

*** * Sardinia** concludes a separate peace with Austria.

*** * Saxony** concludes a separate treaty with Maria Theresa.

1744 * * *Prus.* **Frederick II.** forms an alliance with Charles VII., and France and **begins the second war,** to secure his possessions in Silesia.

1745 Jan. 20. The Emperor Charles VII. dies.

Jan. * An alliance is formed by Austria, Saxony, England, and Holland, against Prussia, which is jealous of the success of Austria.

Apr. * The separate Peace of Füssen.

Prussia enters a separate peace with Austria, and restores all conquests to Bavaria. The Elector of Bavaria surrenders all claims to the Austrian succession, and promises to vote for Francis Joseph, the husband of Maria Theresa, in the imperial election.

Sept. 13-65 * * Francis I., the husband of Maria Theresa, and the Duke of Lorraine, is **Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.** The crown returns to the House of Austria.

Dec. 15. *Saxony.* **The Peace of Dresden** is concluded between Prussia and Austria (Saxony). Possession of Silesia is confirmed to Prussia.

1747 May * *Hung.* **Elizabeth, Empress of Russia,** enters a defensive alliance with Maria Theresa.

1748 Oct. 7. *Prus.* **The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle** is signed by Great Britain, France, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa. **It terminates the war** of the Austrian Succession.

Parma, Piacenza, and Gustalla are given up to Spain. All the hereditary estates are retained by the empress except Silesia. Its loss to a smaller power is considered by Austria as a disgrace, and she seeks by intrigue to regain the lost province. The Pragmatic Sanction is made a part of the international law of Europe.

1749 May 14. *Hung.* A patent is issued, **separating the administration of justice** from provincial business.

1750+ * * Hungary loses about 100,000 citizens by a great **exodus** of Servians to Russia, because of the suppression of the frontiers of Tisza and the Maros.

1756 * * *Aust.* **Elizabeth,** the Empress of Russia, becomes an **ally of Austria.** (See May, 1747.)

May 11. Austria and France enter into a defensive alliance by the treaty of Versailles.

Its secret clauses agree that Austria shall reconquer Silesia and her lost Italian possessions.

1757 Jan. * *Aust.* A treaty is made between **Austria and Russia** concerning the **partition of the Prussian monarchy** when subdued.

May * *Aust.* **An offensive treaty** is made between Austria and France concerning **the division of Prussia.**

France places 105,000 men and 12,000,000 of florins at the service of its ally.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1711 * *–14 * * *Hung.* One and a half million of **cattle die** of the cattle-plague.

1715 * * *Hung.* Helen-Judith, the joined twins, are born. [They die in 1723.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1757 * * **War is declared** upon Frederick II. in the name of the Empire; Hanover, Hesse, Brunswick, and Gotha are his allies; four columns of Prussians invade Bohemia.

May 6. *Bohemia.* The Prussians under Prince Henry defeat the Austrians in **a great battle near Prague**; the Austrian Gen. Browne is mortally wounded, and the Prussian Marshal Schwerin is killed; Prussian loss, 18,000; Austrian loss, 20,000.

June 18. *Bohemia.* The Austrians under Marshal Daun (53,000) **defeat the Prussians** (34,000) under Frederick the Great **at Kolin**; Frederick is compelled to raise the siege of Prague and evacuate Bohemia.

July 26. *Hanover.* **Frederick's Allies** under the Duke of Cumberland **are defeated** by the French under Marshal d'Estrées at Hastenbeck.

Aug. 30. *Prussia.* The invading Russians under Gen. Stefan Apraxin defeat the Prussians under Von Lehwald at **the battle of Gross-jägerndorf**, and then retire from Prussia.

Nov. 5. *Prussia.* **Frederick**, at the head of 22,000 Prussians, **defeats the French** under Prince de Soubise and the Imperialists under the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen, with a total of 43,000 men, in a great battle **at Rossbach** in Saxony, and then enters Silesia. Prussian loss, 500; allies, 1,700 killed and 7,000 prisoners.

Nov. 22. *Prussia.* **Battle of Breslau,** Silesia: The Austrians defeat the Prussians, and capture the Duke of Brunswick-Bevern.

Dec. 5. *Prussia.* **Frederick II.** by superior tactics (30,000± men) **defeats the Austrians** (80,000±) under Charles of Lorraine and Marshal Daun **at Leuthen,** Silesia; Austrian loss, 7,000, besides prisoners; Prussian loss, 5,000.

1758 * *Moravia.* Frederick II. is unsuccessful in **the siege of Olmütz.**

* * *Russia.* **The Russians** under Wilhelm, Count of Fermor, advance to **join the Austrians.**

* * *Ger.* **Ferdinand of Brunswick** drives the French back across the Rhine.

June 23. *Prussia.* Ferdinand of Brunswick routs the French under the Count of Clermont at the **battle of Crefeld.**

Aug. 25. *Prussia.* **Frederick** the Great **defeats the Russians** at Zorndorf; Prussian loss, 11,000 men; Russian loss, 1,529; the Austrians now advance upon Lusatia.

Oct. 14. *Saxony.* The Austrians (65,000) under Count Daun surprise and **defeat Frederick** (42,000 men) **at Hochkirch,** killing several of his generals, and taking his camp and ammunition. Austrian loss, 6,000±; Prussian loss, 9,000±.

1759 July 23. *Prussia.* **The Russians** defeat the Prussians under Gen. H. von Wedell **at Kay,** losing 8,000± men; the victors soon unite with the Austrians under Baron von Laudon.

Aug. 1. *Prussia.* Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick, commanding the English and German forces, defeats the French under Contades **at the battle of Minden,** and compels their retreat.

Aug. 12. *Prussia.* Frederick II. **is totally defeated** by the Austrians and Russians (60,000±) under Count Peter Soltikoff and Baron Laudon **at Kunersdorf**; Prussian loss, 18,500; allies, 16,000. [The Austrians overrun Saxony, and soon take Dresden.]

Nov. 20. *Saxony.* The Prussian Gen. Fink (12,500± men) **surrenders** to Baron Daun **at Maxen.**

1760 June 23. *Prussia.* **The Austrians,** numbering 30,000, under Marshal Laudon, surround and defeat 8,000 Prussians **at Landeshut,** Silesia.

Aug. 15. *Prussia.* Frederick gains a **victory at Liegnitz** over the Austrians under Marshal Laudon; it prevents the union of the Austrian and Russian armies.

Oct. 3. *Prussia.* **Berlin is taken** by the Russians and Austrians, and the city burned; the allies retire on the approach of Frederick.

Nov. 3. *Saxony.* The Austrians under Count Daun **are defeated by Frederick at Torgau.**

1761 Aug. 12. *Ger.* **The Austrians and Russians unite** their armies (130,000) against the Prussians (30,000), but take no decisive action.

Oct. 1. *Prussia.* The Austrians **take Schweidnitz.**

Dec. 13. *Prussia.* The Russians **take Colberg.**

1762 Mar. 16. *Russia.* Peter III. concludes the Truce of Stargard with Frederick II., and **withdraws from his alliance with Austria.**

July 21. *Prussia.* Frederick II. **defeats the Austrians** under Marshal Daun at Burkersdorf.

Aug. 16. *Silesia.* Frederick II. **again defeats the Austrians** under Marshal Laudon at Reichenbach.

Oct. 9. *Silesia.* Frederick II. **takes Schweidnitz.**

Oct. 29. *Saxony.* Prince Henry of Prussia and Gen. Friedrich Wilhelm von Seydlitz (13,000) **defeat the Austrians** and Imperial forces (30,000) at Freiberg. [The preliminaries of peace are soon signed.]

1763 Feb. 15. *Saxony.* **The Seven Years' War is ended** by the Peace of Hubertsburg; Prussia gains Silesia; estimated loss of fighting men, 853,000.

1778 * *–79 * * **War of the Bavarian Succession.**

Lower Bavaria is invaded by Austrians, but there is **no battle**; the Peace of Teschen, concluded May 12, 1779, ends the war.

1778 July * *Bohemia.* Frederick II. and Prince Henry **invade Bohemia.**

1788–91 Austria is at war with Turkey, in the hope of sharing with Russia in the spoliation of Ottoman territory.

Dec. * *Aust.* **Joseph II. resigns the command** of the army against the Turks, after losing 45,000 men by sickness and in fighting.

1789 Sept. 29. *Servia.* Austrians under Marshal Laudon **capture Belgrade** from the Turks.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1763 June 28. *Hung.* Comorn, Pesth, and other sections are much damaged by **an earthquake.**

1774± * * *Aust.* **Animal magnetism,** professing to cure diseases by sympathetic affection, is practised by Father Hehl, a Jesuit, at Vienna.

1786 May 1. *Vienna.* **Mozart's** *Le Nozze di Figaro* appears.

1787 Oct. 29. *Bohemia.* **Mozart's** *Don Giovanni* appears at Prague.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1759 * Kazinczy, Francis, Hungarian author, born.
1763 * Chasteler, du, Jean, Marquis, born.
1765 Aug. 18. Francis I., Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, husband of Maria Theresa, A57.
1766 * Daun, Leopold J. M. von, Count, field-marshal, A61.
Radtzky, Joseph Wenzel, Count, general, b. Fejér, Gyorgy, antiquary, born.
1767 Nov. 22. Hofer, Andreas, patriot of Tyrol, born.
1768 * Abel, Joseph, painter, born.
Bubna Littis, Ferdinand, Count, born.
Francis I., Emperor, born.
1771 * Charles, or Karl, Archduke, born.
Schwarzenberg, Karl P. von, marshal, born.
1772 * Kisfaludy, Sandor, Hungarian poet, born.
1773 May 15. Metternich, Clemens Wenzel von, prince, Aust. statesman, b.
Csokonai, Vitez Mihaly, poet, born.
1778 * Gausbacher, Johann, composer, b.
1780 Nov. 29. Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, A64.
1781 * Hormayr, Joseph von, historian, b.
1786 * Mailath, Janos Nepomuk, Count, b.
Haynau, Julius Jacob von, Baron, gen., b.
Döbrentei, Gabor, author, born.
Beniowsky, Moritz August, Count, Hungarian adventurer, A45.
Fay, Andreas, novelist, born.
1788 * Hess, Heinrich von, Baron, Austrian general, born.
Kisfaludy, Károly, dramatist, novelist, born.
1790 Feb. 20. Joseph II., Emperor of Germany, A49.
Kolcsey, Ferencz, orator, born.
Laudon, Gideon Ernst von, Baron, marshal, A74.
Csoma de Körös, Sandor, Hungarian scholar, traveler, born.

CHURCH.

1763 * * *Aust.-Hung.* **Maria Theresa reforms ecclesiastical abuses, abolishes the Inquisition, and suppresses the Order of Jesuits.**

* * * *Hung.* Maria Theresa forbids **priests having anything to do with the making of wills.**

1776 * * *Hung.* **Religious toleration is granted.**

1780 * * *Aust.* Abbeys are suppressed by Joseph II.

* * *Aust.* Reforms are introduced.

The right of granting **marriage dispensations is transferred from the Holy**

See to the bishops of Austria; heads of religious orders must reside in Austria; papal bulls must receive Imperial sanction before they are published, and two bulls defining the prerogatives of the Pope are not to be taught; money is not to be sent to Rome, nor students from Austria to there attend the Collegium Germanicum.

1781 * *Aust.* **An edict of toleration** is issued; Lutherans, Calvinists, and non-Uniat Greeks are granted the **private practice of their religion.**

1782 * *Vienna.* **Futile journey of Pope Pius VI.** to Vienna to prevent ecclesiastical changes.

1783 * *Bavaria.* Violent proceedings occur in the case of the bishop of Passau.

1784 * *Hung.* The Protestants are permitted to worship in churches.

1788 * *Aust.-Hung.* In the last eight years 700 monasteries have been closed, and 36,000 members of orders released. Yet 1,324 monasteries and 27,000 monks and nuns remain.

LETTERS.

1722 * *Bohemia.* A national museum is founded by the efforts of Leopold Krakowski Kolowrat.

1740 * **Schools** have hitherto been in the hands or under the control of the clergy; they are now placed under **state control.**

1745 * *Tyrol.* The University of Innsbruck receives its library from Maria Theresa.

1749 **Feb. 7.** *Vienna.* A law is passed reserving to the state the sole right of **choosing the professors** of the University at Vienna.

1762 * *Vienna.* **Gluck's** *Orfeo ed Euridice* appears.

1763 * **Maria Theresa** establishes many schools.

1766 * *Hung.* The commission of instruction and the **censorship of the press** is founded.

1768 * *Hung.* *Constitutio Criminalis Theresiana* is published.

1770 **May** * *Vienna.* **The first normal school** opens.

Sept. 24. *Hung.* An imperial resolution is issued announcing, "The organization of the schools is and always must be an affair of state."

1774 * *Bohemia.* Maria Theresa decrees the use of the German language in the higher and middle schools.

1780 * Emperor Joseph urges the exclusive use of **the German language** in the schools.

1781 * –87 * , 91 * * *Hung.* *Ungrisches Magazin* is issued at Presburg.

1782 **July 16.** *Aust.* **Mozart's** *Die Entführung aus dem Serail* appears at Vienna.

* *Tyrol.* The University of Innsbruck is reduced to the status of a lyceum.

1784 * *Galicia.* **The University of Lemberg** is founded.

1788 * *Hung.* *Magyar Museum* is issued.

1791 **Sept. 30.** *Bohemia.* **Mozart's** *Die Zauberflöte* appears at Prague.

* *Tyrol.* **The University of Innsbruck** is restored to its privileges by the emperor.

SOCIETY.

1763 * *Hung.* **Maria Theresa improves the condition of serfs.**

1770 * *Hung.* Maria Antonia (**Marie Antoinette**) **marries** the Dauphin of France.

1776 * *Hung.* Maria Theresa **abolishes punishment by torture and feudal service.**

1777 * *Hung.* **Torture** as a criminal punishment is abolished.

1781 * *Hung.* **An edict of tolerance** is issued by Joseph II.

1782 * *Hung.* Joseph II. causes the **slave-trade to be abolished.**

1783 **Jan.** * *Aust.* **The marriage law** is passed, which makes it a civil contract and permits divorce.

1785 * *Aust.* **Freemasonry** is officially recognized.

STATE.

1760 * *Hung.* Maria Theresa institutes a **Council of State,** to assist in the administration.

1762 **May 5. The Peace of St. Petersburg** is signed.

Peter III., having come to the throne, makes peace with Frederick; Russia restores her conquests, and both parties agree to withdraw from all hostile alliances.

1763 **Feb. 15.** *Saxony.* **Peace of Hubertsburg** is signed by the Empress and the King of Prussia, and ends the Seven Years' War.

It ratifies the Peace of Breslau and Berlin, and also that of Dresden. Frederick II. agrees to vote for the Archduke Joseph at the election of the King of Rome. No territorial changes are effected in any of the countries.

1764 * **Joseph II.,** son of Maria Theresa, is crowned King of the Romans.

* *Hung.* **Maria Theresa** associates her son **Joseph** (II.) with herself in the government of the Hapsburg dominions.

* *Hung.* Maria Theresa provides a compilation of **uniform laws** for the whole of her dominions; eight volumes are completed.

1765 **Aug. 8. Joseph II.** succeeds his father as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire; for the Austrian lands he is only co-regent with his mother, Maria Theresa.

1772 **July 25.** The treaty for the partition of Poland is signed (first division). Austria secures East Galicia and Lodomeria.

1773 **Dec. 29.** *Galicia.* The estates, clergy, nobles, and citizens **take the oath** of allegiance to the Austrian dynasty, and the government is set up with German officials.

1775 **May 7.** *Galicia.* **Bukowina** is acquired by a treaty with the Turks.

* *Bohemia.* **The peasantry revolt.**

1779 **May** * *Silesia.* Peace of Teschen.

1. It abrogates the treaty of Vienna with Charles Theodore; Austria surrenders much of its claim, and retains only the district of the Inn in Bavaria. 2. Austria agrees to a union to be formed between the margravates of Ansbach and Baireuth with Prussia. 3. Saxony obtains certain rights and 9,000,000 rix dollars.

* **A dispute** between Frederick II. and Emperor Joseph respecting Bavaria is settled without war.

* *Hung.* The lands between the Maros and the Tisza, the Danube, and the Carpathians are absorbed into the kingdom.

1780 **Nov. 29.** *Hung.* **Maria Theresa** dies.

* *Hung.* **Joseph II.** becomes King of Hungary on the death of his mother, Maria Theresa.

1782 * *Ger.* The emperor **controls the Pope,** Pius VI.

* * Joseph II. attempts to **improve the legal system** of the Empire.

1783 * *Hung.* **Frederick II. proposes a union of the German princes** against the encroachments of Joseph II.

1784 **Aug. 27.** *Aust.* **A protective tariff** customs is established.

1785 * *Hung.* **Joseph II.** favors a plan for the **exchange of territory.**

Charles Theodore is to exchange the whole of Bavaria for the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium) except Luxemburg and Namur, as the **Kingdom of Burgundy.** [It provokes the formation of the League of the German Princes.]

July * **Prussia,** the electorate of Saxony, and Hanover inaugurate the **League of the German Princes,** to resist the encroachments of the emperor. [Brunswick, Mainz, Hesse-Cassel, Baden, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, and the Thuringian lands, later join the League.]

* *Hung.* Great opposition is made to the emperor's **removal of the crown to Vienna;** so he permits its return.

1788 * *Bohemia.* Joseph II. announces that the **Diet** will deliberate only on such subjects as are presented by the sovereign, and it will only be convoked when he deems it best to do so.

1789 **Dec. 8.** *Hung.* Joseph II. is constrained to restore to the Hungarians their **confiscated privileges.**

* *Belgium.* The people rise in **revolt** against the Emperor's progressive measures in the Netherlands.

1790 **Jan. 20.** *Hung.* Joseph II. is constrained to **withdraw all his reforms,** and restore things to the condition of 1780.

* –91 * *Ger.* **Leopold II.,** the heir of the Austrian monarchy, succeeds his brother.

* *Ger.* **Leopold II.,** Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, guarantees **independence of Hungary** with its rights.

* *Belgium.* Leopold II. suppresses the **insurrection.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1763 * Maria Theresa **fosters industry** and commerce, after the seven years of war.

ARMY — NAVY.

1792 * * **War with France by the first coalition**; Austria, Prussia, and Great Britain are allies. (See France.)

Apr. 28. *Flanders.* **The French enter Flanders** [and are routed].

* * *Fr.* Austrians with allies enter France, and **march toward Paris** till their advance is checked.

Nov. 6. *Belgium.* **Austrians** under the Duke of Saxe-Teschen **are decisively defeated** by the French Republican army, under Gen. Charles Francis Dumouriez, **at Jemappes.**

1793 Mar. 18. *Belgium.* The French under Gen. Dumouriez are defeated in **a great battle at Neerwinden** by the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg.

Sept. 11. *Fr.* Quesnoy is taken by the Austrians.

1794 Jan. * *Netherlands.* The Austrians, Dutch, English, and Hanoverians unite under the Austrian Prince of Coburg **as allies against the French.**

May 22. *Belgium.* The French attack the allies **at Tournay**; an indecisive action.

June 26. *Belgium.* **Austrian troops** under Prince Coburg are defeated by the French general, Jean Baptiste Jourdan, **at Fleurus.**

1795 Jan. * *Belgium.* **The allies withdraw,** and Austria and England are left alone to fight the French.

Sept. 6. *Prussia.* The Austrians are **driven back from Düsseldorf** by the French under Gen. Jourdan.

Oct. 11. *Prussia.* The Austrians under Compte de Clerfayt **defeat the French** under Marshal Jourdan **at Hockst,** and drive them back across the Rhine.

1796 * * **The French send out three armies,** one under Jourdan to attack the allies on the lower Rhine, another under Gen. Jean Victor Moreau on the upper Rhine, and another in Italy.

May * *Ger.* **The French cross the lower Rhine,** and press the Austrians back.

May 10. *It.* Bonaparte **pursues the Austrians** in northern Italy.

May 15. *It.* Bonaparte **enters Milan**; the Austrians retire.

June 16. *Ger.* The French are **forced to return by Archduke Charles** of Austria, brother of the Emperor Francis.

* * *Ger.* The **Austrians are defeated** in unimportant conflicts on the upper Rhine.

July. * *It.* Bonaparte commences the **siege of Mantua** [continuing till February, 1797].

Aug. 3. *It.* **Bonaparte** defeats the Austrians under Count Wurmser at Lonato and [Aug. 5] Castiglione in Lombardy.

Aug. 5. *It.* Wurmser is again **defeated at Medola**; the Austrians seek shelter in the mountains of Tyrol.

Aug. 24. *Bavaria.* The Austrians under the Archduke Charles defeat the French under Marshal Jourdan **at Amberg.**

Sept. 3. *Bavaria.* The Austrians again defeat the French under Jourdan **at Würzburg.**

Oct. 20. *Ger.* Gen. **Moreau is driven back,** and the French army recrosses the Rhine.

Nov. 12. *It.* The Austrians under Baron von Alvinczy repulse the French under Bonaparte **at Caldiero.**

Nov. 15–17. *It.* **The Austrians** (40,000±) under Alvinczy are attacked and **defeated at Arcola** by the French (18,000±) under Bonaparte, Duc de Masséna, and Marshal Augereau.

1797 Jan. 14. *It.* The Austrians under Alvinczy are **severely defeated** by the French under Bonaparte **at Rivoli.**

Feb. 2. *It.* **Mantua capitulates** to Bonaparte after a siege of eight months.

Mar. *–**Apr.** * *It.* **Bonaparte crosses the Alps** into northern Italy to meet Archduke Charles advancing from Germany with the Austrian army.

Oct. 17. *It.* **The war with France ends** by a treaty of peace concluded at Campo Formio.

1799 Mar. 13. **France** again declares war against Austria.

Mar. 26. *Baden.* Austrians under Archduke Charles **defeat the French** under Marshal Jourdan **at Stockach.**

Apr. 27. *It.* **The French** under Gen. Moreau are **defeated near Cassano** by the Austrians and Russians under Suvaroff.

June 17–19. *It.* The Austrians and Russians under Suvaroff **defeat the French** under Marshal Macdonald in a protracted fight on the banks of the Trebbia. (Battle of Parma.)

Aug. 15. *It.* The Russians and Austrians under Suvaroff **defeat the French** under Gen. Joubert at Novi; Joubert is killed. French loss, 11,000±.

1800 May 4. *Baden.* **The Austrians under Gen. Kray** are defeated at Stockach by the French under Gen. Moreau.

June 14. *It.* **Great battle of Marengo**; the French under Bonaparte defeat the Austrians, who capitulate. (See France.)

July 15. **An armistice** is concluded at Parsdorf [but hostilities are soon renewed].

Dec. 3. *Bavaria.* The Austrians under Archduke John are **crushingly defeated** by the French and Bavarians under Moreau **at Hohenlinden.** (See France.)

Dec. 25, 26. *It.* The Austrians under Bellegarde are severely defeated in the **passage of the Mincio** by the French under Gen. Guillaume M. A. Brune.

1801 Feb. 9. *Fr.* **A treaty of peace** is concluded at **Luneville.**

1805 Sept. 9. The Austrians, after joining the English and Russian alliance against France, **cross the Inn** and invade Bavaria.

Oct. 17. *Würtemberg.* The **Austrian** general, Karl Mack, with 30,000± men, **surrenders Ulm** to Bonaparte.

Oct. 29–31. *It.* The Austrians under the Archduke Charles **defeat the French** under Marshal Masséna **at Caldiero.**

Nov. 14. *Vienna.* The French under Marshal Murat **capture the city.**

Dec. 2. *Moravia.* **Battle of Austerlitz**; Napoleon defeats the united forces of Austria and Russia. (See France.)

Dec. 26. *Hung.* **The Peace of Presburg** is concluded with France.

1806 Jan. 12. *Vienna.* The French **evacuate the city.**

* * *Bohemia.* **The French army occupies Prague.**

1808 June 9. A decree is issued for raising **an army of conscripts** [300,000 men, in addition to the regular army of 350,000 men].

1809 Apr. * **War is renewed** with France.

Apr. * *Alsace.* **An indecisive battle** is fought between the Austrians and French **at Thann.**

Apr. 20. *Bavaria.* The Austrians under the Archduke Charles are **defeated by the French** under Napoleon **at Abensberg.**

—— *Bavaria.* The Austrians attack and **take Ratisbon,** and secure the bridge.

Apr. 22. *Bavaria.* The French 75,000 strong, under Marshal Davout, **defeat the Austrians** 40,000 strong, under Archduke Charles, **at Eckmühl**; Charles withdraws to Bohemia.

May 11. *Aust.* Napoleon crosses the island of **Lobau** to the left bank of the Danube.

May 13. *Vienna.* The French under Napoleon **take the city** a second time.

May 21, 22. *Aust.* **Battle of Aspern and Essling**; Napoleon for the first time is defeated by the Archduke Charles; Marshal Lannes is mortally wounded, and the French (180,000±) are forced to recross the Danube. (See France.)

June 14. *Hung.* **The Austrians** under the Archduke John **are defeated at Raab** by the French under Prince Eugene.

July 5, 6. *Aust.* **Battle of Wagram,** near Vienna; Napoleon, with an army of 150,000 men, totally defeats the Austrians (120,000) under the Archduke Charles, and pursues him towards Moravia. Loss on each side, 25,000±.

July 11. *Aust.* **At the battle of Znaim,** between the Austrians and the French under Marshal Masséna, the fighting is stopped by news of an armistice.

Oct. 14. *Vienna.* **Peace is concluded** with France.

—— *Aust.* **Andreas Hofer,** a patriotic Tyrolese, having headed an insurrection and driven out the Bavarians from Tyrol, lays down his arms at the treaty of Vienna.

1810 Feb. 20. *It.* **Hofer,** being accused of treason, **is shot at Mantua** by the French. [His family is ennobled in 1819 under the title of Von Passeyr.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1795 * * *Vienna.* Beethoven publishes his three trios known as *Opus 1;* also *Adelaide.*

1796 * * *Vienna.* Dr. Franz Joseph Gall, a German physician, the original **advocate of phrenology,** gives his first lecture.

* * *Vienna.* Beethoven publishes three piano sonatas.

1798 * * *Vienna.* **Lithography** is invented by Alois Senefelder.

1799 Mar. 19. *Vienna.* **Haydn's** *Creation* appears.

1800 * * *Vienna.* **Beethoven** becomes deaf. He publishes *Prometheus* and *Mount of Olives;* also his *1st Symphony.* [1802, *2d Symphony;* 1803, *Kreutzer Sonata;* 1804, *Eroïca Symphony;* 1805–06, *Fidelio.* (The latter is rewritten in 1814); 1806, *4th Symphony;* 1808, *Symphonies 5 and 6;* 1812, *7th Symphony;* 1813, *Battle Symphony;* 1814, *8th Symphony;* 1815, *Meeresstille;* 1824, *9th Symphony;* also other works.]

1808 * * *Vienna.* **A Musical Festival** for Haydn is held.

1809 * * **Etching on stone** is used by Alois Senefelder.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1791 * * Czerny, Karl, composer, born.
Hanka, Venceslav, philologist, born.
Born, Ignaz von, Hungarian mineralogist, philologist, A49.
Dec. 12. Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis I., Empress of France, born.
Szechenyi, Istian, Count, Hungarian statesman, born.
1792 * * Aulich, Louis, general, born.
Mar. 1. Leopold II., Emperor of Holy Roman Empire, A45.
Klein, Johann Adam, painter, born.
Heil, Maximilian, Hung. astronomer, A72.
1794 * * Kaunitz, Wenzel Anton von, statesman, A83.
1796 * * Josika, Miklos, Baron, novelist, b.
1797 * * Buol-Schauenstein, Karl Ferdinand von, statesman, born.
Pfeiffer, Ida Laura, traveler, born.
Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, born.
Wurmser, Dagobert Sigmund von, general, A73.
1798 * * Chmel, Joseph, historian, born.
Palacky, Francis, historian, born.
Clerfayt, de, Francois, S. C. J. de Croix, Compte, general, A65.
1799 * * Guylay, Franz, Count, born.
Negrelli-Moldelbe, Aloys von, engineer, b.
Celakowsky, Frantisek Ladislav, poet, born.
Frivaldsky, Enrich, Hungarian naturalist, b.
1800 * * Unger, Franz, Austrian paleontologist, born.
Vorosmarty, Mihaly, poet, born.
Czuczor, Gergely, writer, born.
1801 * * Pinsker, Simcha, scholar, born.
Jellachich von Buzim, Joseph, Baron, Ban of Croatia, general, born.
Fogarasy, Janos, Hungarian lexicographer and jurist, born.
Ebert, Karl Egon, Bohemian poet, born.
1802 Apr. 27. Kossuth, Louis, Hungarian orator, statesman, born.
1803 Oct. 17. Deák, Francis, Hungarian statesman, orator, born.
Amerling, Frederick, painter, born.
1804 Mar. 14. Strauss, Johann, composer, b.
Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus, botanist, born.
Benedek, Ludwig von, general, born.
Kempelen, Wolfgang von, Baron, Hungarian mechanician, A70.
Damianics, Janos, Hungarian general, born.
Rokitansky, Karl, pathologist, born.
1805 Nov. 24. Omer Pasha, gen., born in Croatia.
Csokonai, Vitez Mihaly, Hungarian poet, A32.
1807 * * Batthyanyi, Kasimir, Count, born.
1809 * * Gai, Ljudevit, Croatian journalist, born.
Horvath, Mihaly, Hungarian historian, b.
Auenbrugger, Auenbrug Leopold von, physician at Vienna, inventor of percussion, A87.

CHURCH.

1800 * * *It.* Pius VII. is pope. [1829. Pius VIII.]

LETTERS.

1805 * * *Galicia.* **The University of Lemberg** is united with that of Cracow.

STATE.

1791 July * *Ger.* Leopold II. by circular letter calls on all the sovereigns of Europe to come to the aid of the **King of France** against his revolting subjects.

Aug. 4. Austria is required to surrender her late conquests from Turkey by the **treaty of Sistova.**

Aug. 27. *Saxony.* **Leopold II. meets William II.** at Pillnitz, to devise means for upholding the throne of France against its people.

1792 Feb. 7. *Aust.* Leopold II. enters a definitive **treaty of alliance** with William II.

Nov. 6. *Belgium.* After the battle of Jemappes, the **Austrian Netherlands fall into the hands of the French;** Luxemburg is excepted.

* * *Bulgaria.* **The Emperor Francis I.** (Francis II. of Germany) succeeds his father, Leopold II., as Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire [till 1806].

1795 * * *Galicia.* **Cracow,** Poland, is awarded to Austria. [Annexed again in 1846.]

1796 Apr. * **Austria loses Lombardy** by the conquests of the French, and it is incorporated in the Cisalpine Republic.

1797 Apr. 18. *Aust.* Preliminaries of the **Peace of Leoben** are concluded between Bonaparte and Archduke Charles.

Oct. 17. *It.* France and Austria conclude **a treaty of peace at Campo Formio.**

I. Open articles: Austria cedes the Netherlands to France, and in return receives the greater part of the Venetian territories, including the city of Venice, Istria, and Dalmatia on the east shore of the Adriatic; it also recognizes the Cisalpine Republic, and indemnifies the Duke of Modena with Brisgau. France retains the Ionian Islands, and the question of peace with the Empire is to be settled by a Congress to meet at Rastadtt.

II. Secret articles: Austria agrees to cede to France the territory on the left bank of the Rhine between Basle and Andernach, including Mainz; the Rhine to be free to the vessels of France and Germany; Germany is to indemnify the princes who have lost by the cession of their territory. France is to use influence to secure to Austria Salzburg and part of Bavaria. Each guarantees that Prussia shall not be recompensed for the Rhenish cession by acquisitions elsewhere. The ceded territories have a population numbering 3,500,000.

1800 * * *Aust.* Bonaparte makes **proposals of peace,** which are rejected.

1801 Feb. 9. *Fr.* **Treaty of the Peace of Luneville,** between the Republic of France and the German Emperor, with more losses of Austrian territory.

Terms: 1. Cessions made by the treaty of Campo Formio are confirmed. 2. Tuscany is ceded to Parma, and Germany is to indemnify the loss. 3. The left bank of the Rhine is ceded to France by Germany as far as the Dutch territories; Germany to indemnify the princes for the loss of their territory. 4. The Batavian, Helvetian, Cisalpine, and Ligurian Republics are recognized. The German and Belgic territory ceded is 25,180 square miles, having a population numbering nearly 3,500,000. It marks the beginning of the end of the Holy Roman Empire.

1804 Aug. 11. *Aust.* Francis II. proclaims himself hereditary **Emperor of Austria,** and unites his dominions under the title of **the Austrian Empire.**

1805 Dec. 26. *Hung.* Francis II. is forced to sign the humiliating **Peace of Presburg.**

Napoleon requires him to cede the ancient states of Venice to Italy; a large part of Austrian territory is ceded to Bavaria; it includes the principality of Eichstadt, part of Passau, Augsburg, the Tyrol, and all his dominions in Swabia, in Brisgau, and Ortenau; 28,000 square miles, having a population numbering 2,700,000, is transferred by Austria; an indemnity of £1,600,000 is to be paid to France.

* * **The Third Coalition** is formed against France by England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden.

1806 July 12. *Fr.* **The Confederation** of the Rhine is signed at Paris; it destroys the integrity of the German Empire.

Dissolution of the old German or Holy Roman Empire.

Aug. 6. *Ger.* **Francis II. lays down** the crown.

1808 * * *Fr.* Bonaparte remonstrates with Austria for increasing her army.

1809 * * The people of the German States are summoned to take up arms **against French supremacy. Tyrol** alone responds with a force, which is led by the **patriotic Andreas Hofer.**

Oct. 14. *Vienna.* **The Peace of Schönbrunn or Vienna,** between Napoleon and Francis I. of Austria. (See Germany.)

Austria cedes to France 32,000 square miles of territory, containing three and a half millions of people, and comprising the maritime provinces; to Bavaria, Salzburg and Berchtesgaden, the Innviertel, and part of Hausruckviertel. Russia receives East Galicia, and the duchy of Warsaw takes West Galicia. Napoleon receives the lands beyond the Suave, together with Villach, Istria, Hungarian Dalmatia, and Ragusa, from which, with the Ionian Islands, he forms the Illyrian Provinces. Austria joins the Continental system, breaks off her alliance with England, and pays an indemnity. The Tyrolese are abandoned by their allies, to resist Napoleon alone.

1810 * * *It.* **Southern Tyrol** is annexed to Italy.

ARMY — NAVY.

1812 * * Austria and France are **at war with Russia.**

Austria furnishes an army of 30,000 men, which shares Napoleon's adversities in Russia.

1813 Aug. 12. *Aust.* **War is declared against France.**

Austria unites with the allies to place three armies in the field; the Bohemian army is under Marshal Karl Philip Von Schwarzenberg, and with it are **three monarchs,** Alexander, Francis, and Frederick William.

Aug. 28. *Saxony.* Napoleon drives away the allies under Prince Schwarzenberg from **the siege of Dresden.**

Aug. 29. *Saxony.* Napoleon with 130,000 French **defeats the allies** (200,000±) under Marshal Schwarzenberg at Dresden; Gen. Moreau is killed.

Aug. 29, 30. *Bohemia.* The French under Gen. Vandamme are **defeated near Kulm** by the allies under Count Ostermann and Marshal Kleist.

Oct. 16. *Saxony.* The allies defeat Napoleon at Leipsic, — also called the **battle of the "nations."** (See France.) Napoleon proposes peace, but no reply is returned.

Oct. 19. *Saxony.* Napoleon's **defeated army retreats.**

1814 Mar. 31. *Fr.* **The allies enter Paris.**

1815 May 2, 3. *It.* Marshal **Murat** having declared for Napoleon, the Neapolitans **are defeated** by the Austrians under Gen. Bianci at Tolentino.

May 22. *It.* **Naples is captured,** and Marshal Murat flees to France.

1821 * * *It.* Austrian forces **subdue the popular uprising of Liberals** in Naples and Sardinia, restoring the severest absolutism in government.

1828 Aug. 5. *Bulgaria.* **Czar Nicholas** arrives before **Varna,** which is besieged by a Russian army. [Oct. 11. The town is taken.]

1831 * * *It.* Austria assists in **suppressing insurrections** in Modena, Parma, and Romagna.

1832 Jan. * *It.* **The Pope** invokes the aid of Austria against the Italians, and its troops enter Bologna.

1847 Mar. 23. *It.* Charles Albert of Sardinia **enters Milan** at the head of his army.

1848 * * **War between Austria and Sardinia.**

Mar. 22. *It.* **Milan revolts** against the rule of Austria.

Apr. 26. *Galicia.* **An insurrection** breaks out in Cracow [It is soon suppressed].

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1811 Apr. * *Hung.* An **inundation** at Pesth, caused by the overflow of the Danube, destroys 24 villages; many people are swept away.

1813 Summer. An appalling **inundation** occurs in Hungary, Austria, and Poland.

1814 * * *Vienna.* **A sewing-machine** is made by Madersberger.

1817 * * *Aust.* **Papyrography** (paper plates for lithography) is invented by Alois Senefelder.

1820 * * *Vienna.* **The spinning-machine** for flax is invented by Philippe H. Girard, a Frenchman.

1826 Feb. 28. *Bohemia.* **Biela's Comet is discovered** by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, at Josephstadt.

1828 * * *Silesia.* **Hydropathy** (treating diseases by water) is suggested by Vincenz Priessnitz of Grafenberg.

1830 Feb. * *Vienna.* The dwellings of 50,000 Viennese are under water.

* * **–34** * * *Bohemia.* The "polka" dance is introduced. [It is said to have obtained its name in Prague.]

1834 * * *Tyrol.* The Emperor **erects a statue** in Innsbruck to the memory of the patriot, Andreas Hofer.

1846 * * *Vienna.* **The Imperial Academy of Sciences** is founded.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1810 Feb. 20. Hofer, Andreas, Tyrolese patriot, executed, A43.
Nov. 20. Alvinczy, Joseph von, Austrian general, A75.
Hunfalvy, Pál, Hungarian philologist, born.
1811 Oct. 22. Liszt, Francis, Hungarian pianist, composer, born.
Hyrtl, Joseph, anatomist, born.
Kittrow, Karl Ludwig, astronomer, born.
Teleki, Ladislaus, patriot, born.
Katona, Istiân or Stephen, Hungarian historian, A79.
1812 * Garay, Janos, Hungarian poet, born.
Kmety, George, Hungarian-Turkish general, born.
1813 * * Sumor, Janos, Cardinal, born.
Eötvös, Jósef, Baron, born.
Miklosich, Franz, Styrian philologist, born.
1814 * Pulszky, Francis Aurelius, Hungarian patriot, author, born.
Heller, Stephen, composer, born.
Ligne, de, Karl Joseph, Prince, general, A79.
1815 * * Dudik, Beda Franz, historian, born.
1816 * * Ambros, August Wilhelm, historian, born.
1817 * * Albrecht, Frederich Rudolph, Archduke, general, born.
1818 * * Gasser, Valhorn Joseph, sculptor, von, born.
Gorgey, Arthur, Hungarian gen., born.
Barach, Moritz, novelist and poet, born.
Abel, Joseph, painter, A50.
1819 * * Arany, Jomos, Hungarian poet, b.
1820 * * Klapka, György, Hungarian gen., b.
Schwarzenberg, Karl P. von, marshal, A49.
Bartsch, Johann A. B. von, engraver, A63.
1821 * * Scherzer, Karl von, traveler and publicist, born.
1822 * * Petofi, Sandor, poet, born.
1823 Mar. 8. Andrássy, Gyula (Julius), Hungarian statesman, born.
1825 * * Jokai, Maurus, Hung. novelist, born.
Chasteler, du, Jean G. J. A., Marquis, general, A62.
Bubna Littiz, Ferdinand, Count, gen., A52.
1827 * * Tegethoff, Wilhelm von, Baron, b.
1828 Oct. 22. Mack, Leiberich Karl von, Baron, general, A76.
1829 * * Czermak, Johann Nepomuk, Bohemian physiologist, born.
Gindely, Anton, historian, born.
Kisfaludy, Károly, Hungarian dramatist, A40.
Dobrowski, Josef, Bohemian author, A76.
1830 July 20. Janauschek, Francesca, M. R. (Fanny), Bohemian actor, born.
Francis Joseph, Emperor, born Aug. 18.
1831 * * Beer, Adolf, Austrian historian, b.
1832 * * Goltmark, Karl, Hungarian composer, born.
Zach, Franz Xaver von, astronomer, A78.
Laub, Ferdinand, violinist, born.
1834 * * Senefelder, Aloys, Austrian inventor of lithography, dies at Munich, A63.
1835 Mar. 2. Francis I., Emperor, A67.
1836 * * Sacher-Masoch, Leopold R. von, novelist, born.
1838 * * Kölcsey, Ferencz, Hungarian poet, orator, critic, A48.
Jagic, Vatroslay, Croatian philologist, born.
1839 * * Fessler, Ignaz Aurelius, Hungarian author, A55.
Peschka-Leutner, Minna, Austrian singer, b.
1840 * * Leitner, Gottlieb Wilhelm, Hungarian linguist, born.
1842 * * Csoma de Körös S. H., scholar, A52.
Uifalvy, de, Charles Eugene, Hungarian linguist, born.
1844 * * Gansbacher, Johann, Austrian composer, A34.
Kisfaludy, Sandor, Hungarian poet, A72.
Denifle, Friedrich H. S., Tyrolese philosopher, Dominican, born.
1845 * * Dóczi, Lajos, Hungarian poet, born.
1847 Dec. * Maria Louisa, Empress of France, Duchess of Parma, A60.
Holub, Emil, Bohemian traveler, born.
Charles, or Karl, Archduke of Austria, commander, A76.
Jungmann, Joseph Jakob, Bohemian philologist, A74.

CHURCH.

1816 Dec. 23. *Hung.* **Bible societies** are prohibited.

1819 * * *Aust.* The Marburg **Bible society** is organized.

1846 * * *It.* Pius IX. is pope.

1848 * * *Aust.* **The Jesuits are expelled.**

LETTERS.

1810 * * *Aust.* **The University of Salzburg** is suppressed.

* * **–12** * * *Vienna. Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System, and of the Brain in particular,* is published by Drs. Gall and Spurzheim, phrenologists.

1811 * * *Prussia.* **The University of Breslau** is enlarged by the incorporation of that of Frankfort-on-the-Oder in Silesia.

1816 * * *Silesia.* **The University of Cracow** is opened on an independent basis.

1817 * * *Bohemia.* Venceslav Hanka discovers the *Rukopis Kralodworsky* in a church steeple at Knösinhof; it comprises 14 lyric poems written between 1290 and 1310.

* * **–41** * * *Tudományos gyüjtemény* is issued.

1825 * * *Hung.* **The Hungarian Academy** is established by the Diet.

1827 * * *Casopis Ceskebo Museum* is issued.

1835 * * *Griseldis,* by Eligius F. J. Münch-Bellinghausen, appears.

1841 * * *The King and the Peasant,* by Münch-Bellinghausen, appears.

SOCIETY.

1810 Mar. 11. *Aust.* **Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte marries** the Archduchess **Maria Louisa,** daughter of the Emperor of Austria, by proxy, at Vienna.

Apr. 2. *Paris.* **Napoleon marries** Maria Louisa of Austria.

1815 Feb. 8. *Vienna.* The Congress determines to **abolish slavery.**

* * Austria unites in the Pentarchy of Great Powers, and she becomes an ef-

fective enemy of popular liberty in various parts of Europe.

1819 * * *Aust.* The Emperor ennobles the family of **Andreas Hofer,** the Tyrolese patriot-martyr.

STATE.

1810 Apr. 2. *Paris.* **Napoleon marries Maria Louisa,** daughter of Francis I. of Austria and Maria Theresa of Naples.

1812 * * **Austria** is obliged to enter an **alliance with France** against Russia.

1813 Feb. * Prussia and Russia invite **Austria** to enter the Alliance of Kalish **against France.**

* * **Austria enters the Coalition,** agreeing to furnish an army of 200,000 men.

Aug. 12. **Austria,** having failed as a peacemaker, **declares war against France.**

Sept. 9. *Bohemia.* **An Alliance is formed at Teplitz against France,** between Austria, Prussia, and Russia.

1. The union to be maintained and the territories of each to be guaranteed. 2. Each to assist the others to the extent of 60,000 men or more. 3. No separate peace or armistice to be made. Secret articles provide for the restoration of Austrian and Prussian boundaries as they were in 1805.

Oct. 8. *Aust.* **The Treaty of Ried** is entered between Austria and Bavaria, which abandons Napoleon, and joins the alliance against him, and is to have her territories maintained.

Oct. 17. By the defeat of Napoleon at Leipsic, **Germany regains her independence and the Confederation of the Rhine is dissolved.**

1814 Sept. * –1815 June 9. **The Congress of Vienna** settles the conflicting boundary claims of several States.

The emperors of Austria and Russia, the kings of Prussia, Denmark, Bavaria, and Würtemberg, and very many princes, are present in person. (See France.)

Nov. 1. *Aust.* **A general conference** is held at Vienna.

1815 Mar. 13. **Austria** joins seven other powers in proclaiming **the ban against Napoleon.**

Mar. 23. *Vienna.* **The Treaty of Vienna** is signed; Italian provinces are restored to Austria with additions including:—

Lombardy, Venice, Illyrian Provinces, Dalmatia, the Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Salzburg, the Innviertel and Hansruckviertel.

Mar. 25. *Vienna.* Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia conclude **a new alliance,** and each agrees to furnish an army of 180,000 men, and all Europe is invited to join them.

May 15. *Vienna.* By the Treaty of Vienna, the allies agree to the enlargement of the **Dutch territories** in the Netherlands and vesting their sovereignty in the House of Orange.

June 14. *Vienna.* By the Treaty of Vienna, **Denmark exchanges Swedish Pomerania** and Rugen for Laurenburg, Prussia.

Sept. 26. The **Holy Alliance** is formed between the emperors of Austria, Russia, and the Kingdom of Prussia, on a theoretical basis **favoring morality and religion.** [It soon becomes an alliance for the protection of absolute monarchy.]

Nov. 20. *Paris.* The Second Peace of Paris is signed. (See France.)

Nov. 27. *Galicia.* **A new constitution** is granted for Poland, and **Cracow** is declared to be a free republic.

* * *Aust.* **West Galicia** is recovered by Austria.

1819 Aug. 1. *Bohemia.* **A Congress of ministers** assembles at Karlsbad; **Prince Clemens W. Metternich** of Austria is the leader.

It resolves on the supervision of universities, and unites in the censorship of the press.

1820 May * *Aust.* **The final Act of Vienna** is signed.

Oct. 20. *Aust.* **The Emperors** Francis I. and Alexander of Russia meet at Troppau.

Nov. 10. *Aust.* The Emperors meet. [Dec. 17. They adjourn to Laibach.]

1821 Jan. * *Aust.* **The Congress of Laibach.**

The Emperors of Russia and Austria, the King of the two Sicilies, the Duke of Modena, with representatives of France, Great Britain, Prussia, Sardinia, and other states, resolve to intervene in Piedmont and Naples for the repression of revolutions. (See Army.)

1822 Oct. *–Dec. * *It.* **Congress of Verona.**

The sovereigns of Prussia, Austria, Russia, and the Two Sicilies, and Sardinia, with the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Montmorency, Prince Metternich, and others; Metternich presides. It considers the Grecian and Spanish disturbances.

1825 * * *Hung.* The Diet meets.

1828 * * **Austria** joins with England in interference **to prevent the fall of Constantinople,** and in bringing about peace.

1830 July * *It.* In Lombardy 30,000 **troops are required** to maintain Imperial authority.

1833 * * *Bohemia.* **The sovereigns** of Austria, Prussia, and Russia meet at Münchengrätz.

* * *Bohemia.* **A Ministerial conference** assembles at Teplitz.

* * **The Zollverein,** or German Customs' Union of the North German States, is founded.

1834 * * *Aust.* Ministerial conference at Vienna.

1835 Mar. 2. *Aust.* **Emperor Ferdinand I.** succeeds his father (Ferdinand V. of Hungary).

Metternich, the Prime Minister, is the leader of the reaction throughout Europe in favor of absolute monarchy; censorship of the press and the requirement of passports are strictly enforced.

1838 July 3. *Aust.* **A new commercial treaty** is entered with England.

1840 * * Austria joins an alliance against Mehemed Ali. (See Germany.)

* * **The armed intervention** of England and Austria forces the viceroy of Egypt to surrender his high claims in Syria, and content himself with the hereditary rule over Egypt, under the over-lordship of Turkey.

1846 Feb. 22-27. *Silesia.* **An attempted revolution** in Austrian Poland fails.

* * *Aust.* The Court is alarmed by **an insurrection in Galicia** against repression.

Nov. 16. The Courts of Austria, Russia, and Prussia **revoke the treaty** of Vienna; Austria occupies Cracow.

It constitutes **Cracow a free republic,** and it is declared **Austrian territory.** [England, France, Sweden, and Turkey protest against this annexation.]

1847 Mar. 23. *Aust.* **Charles Albert,** King of Sardinia, enters Milan.

Oct. 3. *Hung.* **Ban Jellachich** is appointed governor.

1848 * * –49 * * **Uprising of the Hungarians** for independence.

Mar. 4. *Hung.* A new constitution is promulgated.

Mar. * **The rebellion** spreads into Tyrol and Lombardy and into Germany.

Mar. 13-15. *Vienna.* Popular agitation for reforms and a liberal constitution becomes violent; the Viennese follow the example of the Hungarians, and the monarchy is in great peril; Prince Metternich, the Minister, resigns, and flees the city, which falls into the control of the burgher-guard and the students.

* * *Hung.* **Louis Kossuth and Count Batthyanyi** are at the head of the provisional government in Hungary.

Mar. 18. *It.* The Emperor, from his refuge in Milan, abolishes the **censorship** of the press, and calls a **convention** of the states.

Mar. 23. *It.* Austrians evacuate Milan, and Sardinians, led by King Charles Albert, enter.

Apr. * The Hungarians' demand for a **separate Ministry** is granted by the Emperor.

May 15. *Vienna.* **A second outbreak** forces the convening of a Constituent Diet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1814 * * *Aust.* The state factories begin the **manufacture of cigars,** which are not yet commonly seen in Europe.

1828 * * *Aust.* Two Englishmen form a steamboat company for the **navigation of the Danube.**

1830 * * *Hung.* **Steamboats** run between Vienna and Budapest in Hungary.

1832 * * *Aust.* A railroad is built connecting Budweis and Lintz.

1834 * * *Hung.* **Steamboats** descend the Danube as far as Orsova.

ARMY — NAVY.

1848 May 29. *It.* The army of Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, **defeats the Austrians** under Marshal Joseph Wenzel Radetzky **at Goito**; the latter retreat.

—— *Bohemia.* **An insurrection** breaks out at Prague.

June 15. *It.* **Padua surrenders** to the Austrians.

July 20. *Bohemia.* The insurgents at Prague submit, and **the state of siege is raised.**

July 25. *It.* **The Sardinian army** (25,000) **is defeated** by Austrians (33,000) under Marshal Radetzky at Custozza.

Aug. 4. *It.* **Milan is retaken** by the Austrian army.

Aug. 9–49. Mar. 20. *It.* **A truce** is declared.

Sept. 11. *Hung.* The Hungarians, after much agitation for civil rights, which are refused by Austrians, **rise in rebellion.**

Sept. 29. *Hung.* The Hungarians at Velencze defeat Baron von Jellachich, **the Ban of Croatia,** who fights in the interests of the Imperial Government.

Oct. 11. *Vienna.* **The Hungarians approach** within six miles of Vienna; the emperor flees from the city.

Oct. 16. *Hung.* **Alfred Zu, Prince Windischgratz,** is appointed commander-in-chief of the Austrians.

Oct. 23. *Vienna.* Windischgratz and Jellachich with 100,000 men **besiege the Hungarians** at Vienna.

Oct. 27. *Aust.* **Kossuth withdraws** his army from near Vienna.

Oct. 28. *Aust.* **Vienna is bombarded** by Windischgratz and the Ban Jellachich; the city is set on fire in many places.

Oct. 30. *Hung.* Jellachich defeats and **routs the army of Hungarians** sent to relieve Vienna, at Schwechat.

Oct. 31. *Aust.* **Vienna is taken** by storm by Windischgratz after severe fighting.

Dec. 21. *Hung.* **The Hungarians are defeated** by the Austrians at Szaikszo.

Dec. 29. *Hung.* The Hungarians under Gen. Perczel are **again defeated at Moor** by the Ban Jellachich.

1849 Jan. * Hungary is entered by an Austrian army.

Jan. 5. *Hung.* **Budapest is taken** by Prince Windischgratz.

Jan. 21. *Transylvania.* **The Austrians are defeated** at Hermannstadt by the Polish Gen. Joseph Bem.

Feb. 4. *Transylvania.* **Gen. Bem is** defeated by Austrians under Gen. Pulchner at Hermannstadt.

Feb. 9. At Piski the Austrians **defeat the Hungarians** under Gen. Bem.

Feb. 14. *Hung.* The Austrians take the **fortress of Essek** from Hungarians.

Feb. 26, 27. *Hung.* **The Hungarians** under Gen. Henryk Dembinsky are disastrously **defeated at Kapolna.**

Mar. 5. *Hung.* The Hungarians under Gen. Janos **Damjanies** defeat the Austrians under Gen. Grammont at **Szolnok.**

Mar. 11, 20. *Transylvania.* Hungarians under Gen. Bem defeat and rout the Russian allies **at Hermannstadt and Brasso.**

Mar. 21. *It.* Austrians under the Archduke Albert defeat the Sardinians under the Duke of Genoa **at Mortara.**

Mar. 23. *It.* Austrians under Marshal Joseph W. Radetzky defeat the Sardinians under Charles Albert **at Novara,** and compel the conclusion of a peace.

Mar. 25. The armistice of seven months expires, and the war with Denmark is resumed. (See Germany.)

Mar. 30. *It.* **Gen. von Haynau** with the Imperialists **takes** and sacks **Brescia,** after a great and bloody battle; he treats his prisoners with great cruelty.

Apr. 2. *Hung.* The Austrians are defeated **at Hatvan** by the Hungarians.

Apr. 4. *Hung.* The Austrians are defeated at **Lapio-Bicske.** [Apr. 6. Again at Isaszeg.]

Apr. 6. *Hung.* The Austrians under Prince Windischgratz are defeated at **Gödöllö** by the Hungarians under Gen. Görgey.

Apr. 10. *Hung.* Austrians are defeated at **Waitzen** by the Hungarians.

Apr. 18. *Hung.* **The Imperialists** are defeated at Gran.

May 1. Russia decides to **join Austria** against Hungary.

May 16. *It.* **Bologna is taken** by the Austrians, after a siege of eight days.

May 21. *Hung.* The Hungarians under Gen. Görgey storm and **capture Buda.** [July * Recaptured.]

June * *Hung.* Julius Jakob, **Baron von Haynau,** takes command of the Austrian army.

June * *Hung.* **A Russian army** of 130-000 men crosses the frontier to aid the Austrians.

June 18. *It.* **Ancona is taken** by Austrians after a bombardment.

June 19. *Transylvania.* **Hungarians** under Gen. Bem, outnumbered three to one, are **defeated by the Russians** at Hermannstadt.

June 28. *Hung.* **Raab is** stormed and **taken** by the Austrians.

July 14 *Hung.* Baron von Jellachich **is defeated at Hegyes.**

July 15–17. *Hung.* An indecisive action occurs **at Waitzen** between the Russians and the Hungarians under Gen. Görgey.

July 31. *Hung.* The Hungarians under Gen. Bem are **defeated at Schässburg** by the Russians under Gen. Lüders.

July * *Hung.* The Hungarians are defeated at Acs. **Budapest** is recovered by the Austrians.

Aug. 5. *Hung.* Hungarians under Count Dembinsky are defeated by Baron von Haynau **at Szorek.**

Aug. 9. *Hung.* **Hungarians are again defeated at Temesvar** by Baron von Haynau; the Hungarian army is almost destroyed.

Aug. 11. *Hung.* **The Hungarians are defeated at Arad.**

Aug. 13. *Hung.* Gen. Arthur Görgey, after being made dictator (Aug. 11) by the resignation of Kossuth and others, **surrenders at Világos** to the Russian Gen. Rudiger; the Hungarian army numbers 24,000 men with 140 guns. [He **is regarded as a traitor** by the Hungarians.]

Aug. 23. *It.* **Venice is taken** by the Austrians under Marshal Radetzky, after a long siege.

Sept. 27. *Hung.* **Komorn** yields, and **the Hungarian war ends** in the suppression of the revolution.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1848 * * Blum, Robert, political agitator, writer, shot at Vienna, A41.
Lembery, Count, killed at Pesth.
Lenz, Oskar, geologist, born.
Hormayr, Joseph von, Baron, Tyrolese historian, A67.
Dec. 2. Francis Joseph, emperor, born.
1849 * * Endlicher, Stephan Ladislaus, Hungarian botanist, dies Mar. 28, A45.
Petofi, Sandor, Hungarian poet, A27.
Aulich, Louis, Hungarian general, A57.
Batthyanyi, Louis, Count, Hungarian patriot, A40.
Sept. 25. Strauss, Johann, Austrian musical composer, dies, A45.
1850 Dec. 10. Bem, Joseph, Polish general in Hungarian service, dies, A55.
Janisch, Antonie, musician, born.
Gyrowetz, Adalbert, Bohemian composer, A87.

SOCIETY.

1849 * * Austria has 530 public **hospitals,** 40 lunatic asylums, 40 lying-in establishments, 33 foundling hospitals, 1,351 institutions for aged indigent persons, and 7,173 poor-houses.

STATE.

1848 May 17. *Aust.* **Ferdinand** and the empress **flee to Innsbruck,** and find personal safety among their faithful Tyrolese.

May 18–49. * * *Prussia.* **The German National Assembly** meets at Frankfort, and creates a provisional **Parliament.** [It is disturbed by the strife of factions.]

The Assembly meets in the church of St. Paul, and proceeds in the effort to prepare a constitution for the German Empire, which shall be harmonious with the governments of all the states.

May 20. *Hung.* **The Ban of Croatia** summons the **Diet of the Croatian-Slavonic nation.**

REVOLUTION.

May 25. *Aust.* **An attempt to dissolve the Academic Legion** creates a riot, and streets of Vienna are barricaded.

A committee of guards, citizens, and students is formed to preserve order and is finally legalized by the Prime Minister, and it assumes the authority of government.

May 29. *Ger.* **The Archduke John** of Austria is elected Administrator of the Empire at Frankfort.

June 2. *Bohemia.* **An anti-German gathering,** meeting at Prague, is called the **Slavonic Congress.**

It aims to unite the Slavonic people of Austria to resist the extension of German culture and influence.

June * *Prussia.* **The President** of the National Assembly at Frankfort is Baron Heinrich von Gagern of Baireuth; he favors the union of the German States on the basis of the exclusion of Austria. Four parties appear in the Assembly.

June 11. *Prussia.* **The Archduke John** enters Frankfort.

Anton Von Schmerling of Austria is Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Interior. [The Ministry soon discovers that it lacks authority.]

June 12. *Bohemia.* **An uprising of the Czechs** in Prague is suppressed by Gen. Alfred Zu Windischgratz.

June * *Aust.* **The emperor returns** from Innsbruck.

June * *Hung.* The Hungarians **change the seat of government** to Sezegedin.

July 22. *Vienna.* **The first Reichstag meets.**

[The Diet declares its sittings permanent, and elects a **Committee of Safety**; it is later forced to remove from Vienna, and is established at Kremsier, Moravia.]

Sept. 11. *Hung.* **A counter revolution,** chiefly by Slavonians, is led by **Jellachich,** Ban of Croatia.

It is instigated and supported by the Austrian government and in opposition to Hungary. (See Army.)

Sept. 28. *Hung.* **Count Lamberg,** the military governor, is murdered by a mob at Budapest.

The Hungarian Diet appoints a **provisional government** under the patriots **Louis Kossuth and Louis Batthyanyi.**

Oct. 6. *Aust.* The emperor **openly declares against the Hungarians.**

He annuls the decrees of the Diet, suspends the civil authorities, and makes Jellachich, the anti-Hungarian revolter, the commander of the Austrian army.

* * *Hung.* The Diet denies the authority of the emperor, **organizes a Committee of Safety,** with **Louis Kossuth,** president.

—— *Vienna.* **A second insurrection breaks out.**

The garrison departs to suppress the Hungarians, and a revolt follows. A deputation asks their return, and being refused, the people take the arsenal by storm, and murder Count Latour, the Minister of War.

Oct. * *Aust.* The National **Diet petitions** the emperor for a new Ministry, the revocation of the edict against the Hungarians, and the dismissal of Jellachich, with amnesty for rioters.

Oct. 7. *Aust.* The emperor returns an **evasive address,** and [flees to Olmütz, Moravia.]

Oct. 11. *Aust.* **The Hungarian army** approaches within six miles of the city.

Nov. 2. *Vienna.* **The Imperialists** are in possession.

Dec. 1. **Francis Joseph,** son of Archduke Francis Charles by the Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, is declared of age.

Dec. 2. *Aust.* **Ferdinand abdicates** the throne of the Empire in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph, his brother Francis Charles having declined it.

Reign of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. [The emperor at the present time.]

Dec. 5. *Prus.* **The National Assembly is dissolved,** and substituted by a **constitution** providing for two chambers, the second elected by universal and equal suffrage.

Dec. 8. *Hung.* **The Diet** refuses to recognize the abdication of Ferdinand I.

It denounces as traitors all who acknowledge the Emperor of Austria as the King of Hungary.

* * **Hungary is treated as a conquered country,** and subjected to great cruelties.

1849 Mar. 4. *Aust.* The emperor dissolves the Austrian **Reichstag** at Kremsier, arrests its liberal members, gives a **new constitution** of his own **for Austria,** and abolishes the ancient Hungarian constitution, annihilating the independence of Hungary, and making it a Crown land of Austria.

Apr. 14. Hungary declares herself free. On motion of Kossuth the Diet deposes the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine. Kossuth is made governor of Hungary.

Apr. 26. *Hung.* **Russian intervention** in aid of Austria against Hungary is agreed upon.

May * *Prussia.* A party in **the German National Assembly** at Frankfort attempts to form Germany into an integral empire, **from which Austria is excluded.**

* * *Bosnia.* **A rebellion breaks out.**

May * *Prussia.* **Many representatives** to the Parliament of Frankfort **are recalled.** [It adjourns to Stuttgart.]

June 18. *Würtemberg.* **The rump Parliament** at Stuttgart, having dwindled in number and influence, is dispersed by the Würtemberg government.

June * *Prussia.* It is decided that the administrator of the German states shall be superseded by a central power to be executed **by Austria and Prussia alternately, "for the German Confederacy."**

Aug. 11. *Hung.* **Kossuth** accuses Görgey of treachery in surrendering the army, resigns his office, and **retires into exile.**

Aug. * *Aust.* The whole **Lombard-Venetian kingdom** is again subject to Austria.

Aug. 21. *Hung.* **The patriots Kossuth, Bem, and others flee to Turkey,** and are protected at New Orsova.

Oct. 6. *Hung.* **Count Batthyanyi,** a conservative Hungarian, is executed at Budapest, and 13 patriots at Arad, who had voluntarily surrendered; Görgey is spared.

Oct. 19. *Hung.* **Amnesty is granted** to patriots who return from their refuges.

* * *Aust.* **Prince Felix Schwarzenberg** resumes the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

1850 * * **Prussia** advocates a **German Federal State with Austria excluded.**

Feb. 27. *Bavaria.* **A treaty is signed** at Munich by Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg, for the **maintenance of the German Union.**

Mar. 20. *Saxony.* **The Parliament of Erfurt** (Central Germany) is opened, and proceeds to consider a new German Union. [Apr. 27. It concludes its discussions.]

May 9–16. *Prussia.* **A congress of German princes** assembles in Berlin.

The opposition of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, Frederick William I., to the proposed union is made known.

Sept. 2. *Prussia.* **Austria attempts to frustrate the plans of Prussia** by means of the **Frankfort Parliament,** which reopens, with representatives from Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Würtemberg, and other states.

Sept. 7. *Prussia.* **Hesse-Cassel is pronounced in a state of war** by the elector; resistance is given to the unpopular Minister, Hassenpflug, and other officials, and the courts.

Oct. 2. *Prussia.* The Diet appoints **General Haynau military dictator** in the electorate of Hesse.

Oct. 14. *Prussia.* **The Elector of Hesse-Cassel** formally applies to the Frankfort Diet of Princes for assistance to reestablish his authority in Hesse.

Nov. 6. *Prussia.* **An Austro-Bavarian force** of 10,000 men enters Hesse, and war is imminent.

Austria delivers her ultimatum at Berlin, demanding that Prussia evacuate Hesse in eight days, dissolve the Erfurt League, and recognize the Diet; Frederick William responds by calling out the entire military force of the kingdom.

Nov. 7. *Prussia.* **A Prussian force** enters Cassel in the north.

Nov. 28, 29. *Moravia.* **A conference is held at Olmütz,** under the mediation of Czar Nicholas, respecting Hesse-Cassel.

Efforts for union are made, and Prussia, represented by Von Manteuffel, yields to all the demands of Austria represented by Schwarzenberg; the Danes are to have Schleswig-Holstein, and the Elector of Hesse is to be restored to his authority.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1850 July 18. *Galicia.* **Cracow** is nearly destroyed by **fire.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1851 July 19. *It.* Marshal Radetzky from Mouga declares the **Lombardo-Venetian kingdom** to be in a state of siege.

1853 Feb. 6±. *It.* Marshal Radetzky suppresses an outbreak in Milan.

1854 Aug.* *Roumania.* The Austrians enter the Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia.

Sept. 6. *Roumania.* The Austrian army enters Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia.

1855 June 24. *Aust.* The army is reduced to a peace footing.

1857 Mar.* Austria recalls her troops from the Danubian provinces.

1859 Feb.*–Mar.* Austria prepares for war by increasing her armies in Italy, and fortifying the banks of the River Ticino, which forms the boundary between her Italian provinces and Sardinia.

****** *Aust.* **War with France and Sardinia.** (See State.)

Apr. 26. *It.* An Austrian force under the Hungarian Gen. Franz, Count Gyulai, crosses the Ticino into Sardinia.

Apr. 27. *It.* French soldiers enter Piedmont, Sardinia.

May 3. *Fr.* Emperor **Napoleon III.** declares war against Austria because of her invasion of Italy.

May 20. *It.* **Battle of Montebello,** in Piedmont. The Austrians under Gen. Stadion are repulsed by the French under Gen. Forey, with a loss of 1,000 killed and wounded.

May 30–June 1. *It.* The Austrians are again defeated at Palestro in Lombardy.

June 4. *It.* **Battle of Magenta:** The Emperor Francis Joseph with 75,000± Austrians is defeated by 55,000± French and Sardinians led by Napoleon III. (nominally) and Marshal McMahon; the allies' loss, 4,000 killed and wounded; the Austrians' loss, 10,000, besides 7,000 prisoners.

June 8. *It.* The Austrians are again defeated at Melegnano near Milan.

June 24. *It.* **Battle of Solferino** in Lombardy: The French and Sardinians, commanded by Napoleon III. and King Victor Emmanuel, defeat the Austrians under Francis Joseph and Gen. Hess, after fighting 15 hours; Austrian loss, 630 officers, 19,311 soldiers; loss of the allies, eight generals, 936 officers, and 17,305 soldiers killed or wounded. This battle closes the war.

July 6. *It.* An armistice is agreed to between the French and Austrians.

July 12. *Fr.* The preliminaries of peace are signed at Villafranca. (See State.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1851** Döbrentei, Gabor, Hungarian author, A35.
Fejér, Gyorgy, Hungarian antiquary, A85.
1852** Celakowsky, Frantisck Ladislav, Bohemian poet, A53.
Kollar, Jan, Hungarian poet, scholar, A59.
1853 Mar. 14. Haynau, Julius Jacob von, Baron, Austrian general, dies, A67.
Garay, Janos, Hungarian poet, A41.
1854** Batthyanyi, Kasimir, count, statesman, A47.
1855** Sophia, princess, born.
Mailath, Janos Nepomuk, count, Hungarian historian, A69.
1856** Vorösmarty, Mihály, Hungarian poet, A56.
Gisela, princess, born.
1857 June 16. Gerster, Etelka, Hungarian vocalist, born.
Czerny, Karl, composer, A66.
Sophia, princess, dies at Buda.
1858 Jan. 5. Radetzky, Joseph Wenzel, marshal, A92.
Aug. 21. Rudolph, archduke, born.
Pfeiffer, Ida Laura, Austrian lady traveler, A61.
Chmel, Joseph, Austrian historian, A60.
Negrelli-Moldelbe, Aloys von, engineer, A59.
1859 Mar. 19. Jellachich, von, Joseph, de Buzin, ban of Croatia, general, A58.
June 11. Metternich, Clemens Wenzel Lothar von, prince, diplomatist, chief minister, A86.
1860** Szechenyi, Istvan, count, Hungarian statesman, A69.
Kraitsir, Charles, philologist, A54.

CHURCH.

1852 Jan. 1. It is announced that the emperor has restored the Roman Catholic clergy to influence, and re-established the Jesuits.

1856 Aug.* The emperor signs a concordat with the Pope, giving the Church of Rome greater power than it ever had before; the clergy are to have unlimited control of all ecclesiastical and educational matters.

1858** *Bohemia.* T. Mertel is consecrated cardinal deacon and vice-chancellor of Bohemia.

1860 Jan. 6–10 and Feb. 18. *Aust.* Decrees are issued removing Jewish disabilities.

1861 Apr. 8. Civil and political rights of Protestants are assured throughout the entire Empire, except in Hungary and Venice.

LETTERS.

1851** *Aust.* There are 262 colleges (Gymnasia) and 38 schools for the study of the technical sciences, 12 agricultural schools, three mining-schools, and 11 academies of midwifery, 10 universities, eight academies for technical sciences, five mining and agricultural academies, and nine academies of surgery.

1853** *Ziva* is issued.

1855 Aug. 18. A decree is promulgated requiring parents to send their children to school.

Aug.* The emperor signs a concordat giving the clergy unlimited control of all educational matters.

****** *Hung. Budapesti Szemle* is issued.

1857** *The Gladiator of Ravenna,* by Münch-Bellinghausen, appears.

1861 Feb. 26. The statutes of the new constitution are published.

SOCIETY.

1851 Sept. 22. *Hung.* Louis Kossuth, the patriot, and 35 other Hungarians, are sentenced to death *in contumaciam* at Budapest.

1853 Feb. 18. *Vienna.* Libenyi, a young Hungarian, attempts to assassinate the emperor.

1854 Apr. 24. Francis Joseph marries Elizabeth of Bavaria.

1857 May.* *Aust.* The emperor visits Hungary.

1860 Jan. 6–10. *Aust.* The oppressive laws against the Jews are annulled.

STATE.

1851** *Saxony.* **A conference of Ministers** is held at Dresden to promote the union of the German States; Otto Theodore, Baron Manteuffel, of Prussia, is president, and Felix Ludwig Schwarzenberg represents Austria.

Feb. 17. *Hung.* The Austrian and Turkish governments come to a settlement respecting **Hungarian refugees;** all except Kossuth, Batthyanyi, and six others receive full and entire amnesty on condition of their not entering Hungary.

— *Aust.* **Charles Loring Brace,** an American traveler and philanthropist, is arrested and imprisoned.

He is charged with "being a member of the democratic committee, an agent of Ujhazy and Cretz, and of traveling with revolutionary writings, to spread revolutionary movements."

May 15. *Saxony.* The old confederation of the German States is reestablished by the Conference at Dresden.

July* *Aust.* A new tariff is adopted.

Aug. 20. *Aust.* The emperor issues cabinet letters declaring his ministers "are responsible to no other political authority than the throne," "the Reichstag is to be considered the council of the throne," and the Minister-President is to take "into ripe and serious consideration the possibility of carrying out the constitution of March 4, 1849."

Oct.* *Aust.* Jews are permitted to study law.

Dec. 31. *Aust.* The Emperor Francis Joseph revokes the liberal constitution of March 4, 1849.

****** *Bosnia.* Omer Pasha quells the rebellion.

1852 Jan. 15. *Aust.* Trial by jury is abolished.

******* *Aust.* **Absolutism is gradually reestablished** in the Empire.

Apr. 5. Prince Schwarzenberg, the Prime Minister, dies.

Apr.* Count Buol Schauenstein is appointed Prime Minister, and a change of commercial policy follows.

May 9–16. *Saxony.* A Diet is convened at Erfurt for the reorganization of Germany under the presidency of Prussia.

[Later a rival Diet is convened at Frankfort under the leadership of Austria; the lesser States are invited to send representatives to both.]

Dec.* *Aust.* The bill establishing biennial parliaments becomes a law.

1853 Feb. 1. Austria offers herself as a mediator between the Turks and Montenegrins.

Feb. 19. *Vienna.* **Treaty of Vienna;** a commercial treaty for twelve years is signed by Austria and the Zollverein.

Feb.* Austria sides with Montenegro against Turkey, and demands the redress of their grievances, which is granted.

June 21. *Turkey.* **Martin Koszta is seized at Smyrna.**

This Hungarian refugee, who had declared at New York his intention of becoming an American citizen, and having a U. S. passport in his pocket, is seized by Austrian authority, and placed in confinement.

July 2. Capt. Ingraham, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *St. Louis*, at 8 A.M., demands the **surrender of Koszta** by 4 P.M., and threatens to take him by force if necessary. [It is finally agreed to leave Koszta in the hands of the French consul, where he remains until released. Congress votes a medal for Capt. Ingraham.]

Aug. 1. *Vienna.* The Austrian Government issues a **circular letter** addressed to the Courts of Europe, protesting against the conduct of Capt. Ingraham.

Aug. 29. *Vienna.* **Austria protests** against the proceedings of Capt. Ingraham to the Government of the United States.

1854 Apr. 9. *Vienna.* **The Treaty of Vienna;** the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, and Russia sign a treaty to **maintain the Turkish Empire.**

Apr. 20. Austria and Prussia unite in **an alliance offensive and defensive,** while otherwise neutral in the war.

June 14. Austria agrees with Turkey to occupy the Danubian provinces.

Aug.* The Russians retire from the Turkish territory in the Danubian principalities, and the Austrians enter and oppose their union.

Dec. 2. Austria joins the allies against Russia.

1855 Aug. 18. *Aust.* **A concordat with the See of Rome** confers extraordinary rights upon Roman Catholic bishops and the Jesuits, whereby they acquire great power in the Empire.

1856 Feb. 1. *Vienna.* **The preliminaries of peace** are signed at Vienna.

April 16. *Paris.* Buol and Hubner, the representatives of Austria, **sign the Treaty of Paris,** terminating the war, abolishing privateering, and defining the rights of neutrals in time of war.

May 20. *Switz.* **The Austrian minister** at Berne is recalled.

July 16. *Aust.* **A general amnesty** is granted for all political offenders of 1848–1849.

Nov.* Austria proclaims her **neutrality** in the Eastern war.

–55* * *Vienna.* **Conferences** respecting the Russo-Turkish war are held.

*** *–55* * Hungary** continues in a disturbed state.

1857 Jan. 25. *It.* Amnesty is granted to political offenders in northern Italy.

Feb. 10. *It.* **The Sardinian press** assails Austria with great freedom; Austria remonstrates.

Mar. 23–30. Austria and Sardinia sever their diplomatic relations.

Mar.* Austria withdraws its army from Moldavia and Wallachia [Roumania].

–58* * *Aust.* The fortifications of Vienna are demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified.

Apr. 19. Austria **sends an ultimatum** to Sardinia.

May* *Hung.* The emperor and empress **visit Hungary** to conciliate the people, but they are coldly received.

Oct.* *Aust.* **Alexander II.** of Russia visits the emperor.

1858* * *Hung.* By an imperial decree, **agricultural colonists,** if of one nationality and creed, are allowed to settle in various parts of Hungary, with special exemptions from taxation.

1859 Jan. 1. *Fr.* **Emperor Napoleon III.** addresses Baron von Hubner, the Austrian Ambassador, in words ominous of war, because of Austrian diplomacy in Sardinia. [Great excitement follows in European cities.]

Jan. 4. *Aust.* **Emperor Francis Joseph** replies to Napoleon's address, using the identical words.

Feb.* Austria prepares for war, and fortifies the banks of the Ticino on her frontier.

Apr. 19. Austria announces an **ultimatum,** which requires the disarmament of Sardinia, and the dismissal of volunteers from other states within three days.

Apr. 26. Sardinia refuses the demand of Austria.

Apr. 29. Austria declares war against Sardinia.

Mar.* –Apr.* Russia intervenes in the interest of peace, while the preparations for war go on.

May 13–18. Count Buol Schauenstein, the Foreign Minister, resigns, and **Count Rechberg** is appointed to succeed him.

June 6. *It.* **An armistice** arrests hostilities.

July 11. The Emperors of Austria and of France meet at Villafranca.

July 12. *It.* **The preliminaries of peace** are arranged between Austria and France at Villafranca. Lombardy, as far as the Mincio, is to belong to Sardinia, and the four great fortresses of Mantua, Peschiera, Verona, and Legnano remain with Austria.

Aug. 8–Sept.* *Switz.* A fruitless **conference of envoys** is held at Zurich to finally settle the new treaty.

Sept.* *Aust.* An imperial patent is issued, granting increased **privileges to Protestants.**

Nov. 10. *Switz.* **The Treaty of Zurich** is signed.

Austria gives up Lombardy, excepting the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, to Napoleon for transfer to Sardinia. Italy is to be formed into a confederation of states under the honorary presidency of the Pope, and Austria is to be a member on account of Venezia; Tuscany and Modena are to be restored to their princes. Certain revolted legations are to be returned to the Pope, but "without foreign intervention."

1860 Mar. 5. *Vienna.* **The Reichsrath,** the representative council, **is reconstituted** by a decree of the emperor, its numbers increased, and its powers enlarged.

Mar. 24. Austria advertises for a new loan, and issues a protest against the occupation of Tuscany by Sardinians.

May 31. *Vienna.* **The Reichsrath** meets.

Oct.* *Hung.* Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, **is crowned** King of Hungary **at Budapest.**

1861 Jan. 7. *Hung.* **Amnesty is published** in Hungary and Croatia for political offenses.

Feb. 26. *Aust.* **A Liberal constitution** for a united monarchy is published, though opposed by the nobility and the clergy.

A fundamental law is passed providing for a close Diet for the Germano-Slavonic lands, and provides for a Reichsrath composed of two bodies representing a united monarchy (Hungarians, etc.), with the exception of Venice.

Feb. 27. *Hung.* The former constitution is restored by decree to Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania.

Feb.* *Hung.* **The Hungarians** and other non-German nationalities **resist the new constitution,** and demand separate constitutions with special ministries.

Apr. 8. Civil and political rights are granted to Protestants throughout the entire Empire except in Hungary and Venice.

May 1. *Vienna.* **The new Reichsrath opens.**

The upper House consists of 17 spiritual, 55 hereditary, and 39 peers. The lower House consists of 136 elected deputies. No representatives are present from Hungary, Transylvania, Venezia, the Banat, Slavonia, Croatia, and Istria.

[**A liberal constitution** is adopted by the Reichsrath.]

*** *** *Hung.* **The Diet** is opened by the emperor.

Nov.* *Hung.* **The Diet of Croatia** is abolished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1853 Sept. 8. *Hung.* **The crown of St. Stephen,** King of Hungary, and the royal insignia are discovered, and sent to Vienna.

*** *** *Aust.* **The rocks** obstructing the navigation of the Danube below Grein are removed.

1857 * * *Hung.* **The railway is opened** from Szegd to Temisvar, also from Szolnok to Debreczen.

*** *–58* *** *Vienna.* **The fortifications** are demolished, and the city enlarged and beautified.

ARMY — NAVY.

1861 Dec. * *Herzegovina.* An anti-Turk insurrection breaks out.

1862 Sept. 22. *Herzegovina.* Vucatovitch, the leader of the insurrection against the Turks, surrenders to Kurchid Pasha, and the insurrection ends.

1864 * * War with Denmark.

Jan. * Austria joins Prussia to prevent the incorporation of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark.

Feb. 1. *Prussia.* Advance of the Austro-Prussian army into Schleswig.

Feb. * *Prussia.* The Austrians advance upon Danewerk, fighting their way.

Feb. 6. *Prussia.* The Austrians advance at Oversee, and drive out the Danes.

Apr. 18. *Prussia.* The Duppel forts are stormed by the Prussians, and the entrenchments captured.

May 12–June 26. Truce and peace conference is held at London. (See Germany.)

Oct. * The war with Denmark ends. (See State.)

1866 May * *Ger.* The emperor orders the whole army to be on a war footing.

June 7. *Ger.* The Prussians enter Holstein, and drive out the Austrians without bloodshed.

June 16–July 22. The Austro-Prussian War of seven weeks. (See Germany.)

It is provoked by the quarrel respecting the government of Holstein, but really caused by the fact that each power is too great to submit to the supremacy of the other.

——*Saxony.* The Prussians march upon Dresden, and the Saxon army retires into Bohemia to join the Austrians.

The army of the Confederation against Prussia, at the western seat of war, is under Prince Charles of Bavaria.

June 18. *Prussia.* The Austrians enter Silesia while the Prussians enter Dresden, Saxony.

June 20. *Saxony.* The Prussians occupy all Saxony except Königstein.

June 22–July 14. The Prussians and the Italians are successful.

[June 22–25. They enter Bohemia. June 24. Italians defeat Austrians at Custozza, It. June 27. Austrians defeat Prussians at Trautenau; are defeated at Nachod. June 28. Hanoverians surrender at Trautenau; Austrians defeated at Soor and at Skalitz. June 29. Are defeated at Gitschin. July 3. Decisively defeated at Sadowa. July 4. At Dermbach. July 4–14. Defeated at Hammelburg, Kissingen, Fredericks-hall, Hausen, and Waldashach.] (See Germany.)

July 10–22. The Prussian success continues.

[July 10. Prussians enter Prague. July 12. Enter Brünn, and reach Vienna. July 14. Austrians are defeated at Aschaffenburg. July 15. At Tobitschau. July 16. Prussians enter Frankfort, Hesse-Nassau. July 17. Occupy Darmstadt. July 27. Bombard Würzburg. July * Send a corps into Hungary; commence the siege of Vienna. July 22. Begin the engagement at Blumenau, which is arrested by tidings of an armistice.] (See Germany.)

July 26. *Moravia.* Preliminaries of peace are signed at Nikolsburg.

Aug. 2. *Ger.* The truce is proclaimed in Bavaria.

The Prussians enter Würzburg.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 Feb. 4. An inundation of the Danube causes much destruction and great distress.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1861 * * Teleki, Ladislaus, Hungarian patriot, A50.
Hanka, Venceslav, Bohemian philologist, A70.
1862 * * Gyulay, Franz, count, Hungarian general, A63.
1863 Dec. 18. Ferdinand Francis, archduke, heir-presumptive, born.
1864 * * Fay, Andreas, Hungarian novelist, A78.
Magyar, Laszlo, Hungarian traveler, in Africa, A47.
Pinsker, Simcha, Austrian-Jewish scholar, A63.
1865 * * Kmety, George, Hungarian-Turkish general, A55±.
Oct. 28. Buol-Schauenstein, Karl Ferdinand von, Austrian prime minister, A68.
Josika, Miklos, Hungarian novelist, A69.
1866 * * Czuczor, Gergely, Hungarian poet, scholar, A66.
1867 June 6. Matilda, archduchess, dies.

CHURCH.

1864 * * *Bohemia.* Prague becomes a mission-station of the Free Church of Scotland.

1867 Nov. * *Hung.* The "Nazarenes," resembling Quakers, multiply.

LETTERS.

1863 Mar. 29. *Hung.* Newspapers charged with publishing seditious speeches are confiscated by the Government.

SOCIETY.

1866 Jan. 29. *Hung.* The emperor and empress arrive at Pesth.

1867 June 10. *Hung.* The coronation gift to the Emperor Francis Joseph, of 50,000 ducats, is bestowed on orphans and invalids.

June * Great excitement prevails over the military execution of Maximilian in Mexico.

July 27. Vienna is visited by the Sultan.

STATE.

1862 Nov. 18. *Hung.* Amnesty is offered for political offenses, and a cessation of prosecutions.

Dec. * *Bosnia.* Herzegovinians, prompted by the Prince of Montenegro, revolt against the Turks.

1863 Mar. 30. *Prussia.* The incorporation of Schleswig with Denmark leads to the armed interference of Austria and Prussia to execute the decree of the German Confederation.

May * *Aust.* The Imperial crown of Mexico is offered to the Archduke Maximilian by an assembly of Mexican notables, by the instigation of Napoleon.

*** *** *Prussia.* The Emperor Francis Joseph invites the various potentates of Germany to attend a congress at Frankfort to consider schemes for the reorganization of Germany.

Aug. 16. *Prussia.* Francis Joseph opens the Congress at Frankfort; the King of Prussia refuses to attend, and the meeting is fruitless.

Oct. 20. *Aust.* Transylvanian deputies first take their seats in the Austrian Reichsrath.

1864 Apr. 10. *Aust.* Archduke Maximilian definitively accepts the crown from a Mexican deputation, and becomes the nominal Emperor of Mexico.

May 12.–June 26. *Prussia.* A truce is accepted in the war and peace conference at London. Austria and Prussia secede from the London protocol, and the war breaks out anew.

May 29. *Mex.* Maximilian and Charlotte land at Vera Cruz.

Oct. 30. *Vienna.* Treaty of Vienna; Austria, Denmark, and Prussia sign a treaty by which Denmark cedes the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg to the allies.

1865 June 6–9. *Hung.* The emperor is welcomed at Budapest, and a new policy, restoring the rights of Hungary, is inaugurated.

Aug. 14. *Aust.* The Treaty of Gastein, between Prussia and Austria, is signed.

1. Both Holstein and Schleswig under the common sovereignty of both powers. But Austria to have the provisional administration of Holstein, and Prussia that of Schleswig. 2. Rendsburg to be a fortress of the Confederation, and Kiel one of its harbors; this harbor to be used in common, but Prussia to have the chief command there; a military road, a telegraph and postal line, through Holstein, are guaranteed to Prussia. 3. The Emperor of Austria surrenders all his rights to the Duchy of Lauenburg to the King of Prussia for two and a half millions of rix dollars.

*** *** *Prussia.* Von Gablenz is governor of the Duchy of Holstein.

*** *** Austria, being much opposed to the increase of Prussian power, disputes the agreement, and enters into an agreement with the middle states of Germany.

Sept. 12. *Aust.* An Imperial decree reconvokes a Transylvanian Diet.

Sept. 21. *Aust.* An Imperial rescript suppresses the representative constitution of the Empire, preparatory to giving autonomy to Hungary and other provinces.

Nov. 11. *Hung.* The moderate party, led by Francis Deák, rejects autonomy, and demands the restoration of the Hungarian monarchy, with a responsible government.

Dec. 14. *Hung.* The emperor visits Budapest, and opens the Reichstag.

Passive resistance by non-payment of taxes leads the emperor to consider the demands of Hungary for self-government.

Dec. 20. *Hung.* **Carl Szentivanyi** is elected president of the Reichstag.

1866 Jan.* While professing to desire peace, Austria and Prussia **both prepare for war** [which will determine the supremacy of one or the other].

Mar. 27. Italy enters an alliance with Prussia against Austria.

May 19. *Prussia.* The Diet at Frankfort calls on **Austria and Prussia** to disarm.

**** Prussia** calls upon Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse to **replace their troops on a peace footing,** in disregard of the decree of the Diet, and to **join a new confederation** under her lead.

June 13. *Hanover.* **Prussia,** being refused in her demands, **invades Hanover,** whose king retreats; also **Electoral Hesse,** whose elector is made a prisoner, and taken to Stettin.

June 14. *Prussia.* **Austria alleges the treaty is broken** by the invasion of Holstein by Prussian troops, and is sustained by the vote of the Diet.

Representatives of Prussia invite the members of the Diet to enter **a new confederation in which Austria will be excluded,** as the Germanic Confederation is dissolved.

The Diet at Frankfort decrees the mobilization of the whole army of the Confederation, with the exception of the three Prussian corps.

June 16. *Aust.* **The war with Prussia.**

It is caused chiefly by the general desire for a unity of German States by reorganization, and the constant obstacle to such unity arising from divers interests of two great powers, only one of which was peopled by Germans, and Germanic in its interests.

A special provocation exists in the quarrel respecting the government of the North Albingian duchies. Italy participates in the war for the purpose of acquiring Venezia. Each power professes to be forced into the war by the military preparations of the other.

—— **The Germanic Confederation** falls to pieces; the powerful State of Prussia secedes from the Confederation, which is thereby dissolved.

June 18. *Saxony.* **Prussia invades Saxony,** whose king and army retire to Bohemia.

—— **Prussia declares war** against Austria.

June 20. Italy declares war against Austria.

July 3. *Bohemia.* The victory of the Prussians at Sadowa secures **Prussian supremacy in Germany,** and establishes North German unity.

Venezia is given to Italy, and it also leads to the legislative independence of Hungary.

July* *Aust.* Francis Joseph appeals to **the mediation of France.**

Aug. 23. *Bohemia.* **The Peace of Prague,** between Prussia and Austria, **is signed.**

Terms: 1. Austria recognizes the dissolution of the German Confederation, and consents to the reorganization of the German States with herself excluded, and farther consents to the annexations proposed by Prussia. Saxony is secured against an alteration of her boundary. 2. Austria's rights in Schleswig-Holstein are transferred to Prussia, provided that the northern districts of Schleswig are united with Denmark if its inhabitants shall so vote. 3. Austria is to pay twenty million rix dollars ($15,000,000) as the costs of the war. 4. Venetia is ceded to Italy. (Arranged from Ploetz.)

****** *Prussia.* **The Prussian Monarchy is enlarged.**

Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and the free city of Frankfort are incorporated with Prussia, adding 39,000 square miles of territory and three and a half millions of people, thus securing her supremacy over the German States. (Arranged from Ploetz.)

Oct. 3. *Vienna.* **The Peace of Vienna,** between Austria and Italy, is signed.

Austria recognizes the kingdom of Italy, to which Venice is united, and consents to the union.

Oct.* *Hung.* **The Moderate and National party** in Hungary **demand autonomy,** and are exasperated by the delay to grant it.

Oct. 11. *It.* **The iron crown** of Italy, which was removed from Monza to Mantua by the Austrians, is surrendered with this city.

Oct.* *Hung.* **The Hungarian legions** which joined the Prussian army against Austria are allowed to **return** to their allegiance.

Oct. 30. *Aust.* Friederich Ferdinand, **Baron Von Beust,** a Protestant and a Saxon, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs, and proceeds to **reorganize the state on a liberal basis.**

Oct.* *Galicia.* Count Goluchowiski, a Pole, is made governor.

Nov. 19. *Hung.* **The Reichstag is opened** at Budapest by an Imperial decree [which promises to do justice to the constitutional demands of the Hungarians].

Dec. 15. *Hung.* **Francis Deák** replies to the Imperial decree, and is sustained by the Reichstag in **demanding the retoration of the Hungarian constitution.**

Dec. 25. *Hung.* **The union of Transylvania** with Hungary is ratified by its Diet.

1867 Jan. 3. *Vienna.* **A special session** of the Reichsrath is called for Feb. 23.

Jan.* *Hung.* **Hungarians oppose** the convocation of the Reichsrath.

Feb. 4. *Aust.* **The autonomy of Hungary is announced;** Premier Richard Von Belcredi resigns.

Feb. 7. *Vienna.* **Baron Von Beust,** the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed **Premier.**

Feb. 17. Hungary becomes reconciled by the **adoption of a dual system of government.**

Its self-government is secured by the restoration of the constitution of 1848, and the appointment of Julius Andrassy as Premier of a separate Hungarian Ministry.

Spring. *Vienna.* **The emperor summons the Reichsrath** to assemble for reorganization of the State in a liberal sense; it is one result of the unsuccessful war.

May 22. *Vienna.* The Germano-Slavonic Reichsrath is opened by the emperor in person.

May±* **Separate government is demanded** by the Czechs, Slavonians, and others, who strongly oppose absorption into the dual government.

May 25. *Hung.* **A protest** is made by Croatia, a Crown land, against incorporation with Hungary.

May 27. *Hung.* **The Croatian Diet** at Agram, embracing Slavonia, is dissolved.

June 8. *Hung.* **The Emperor** Francis Joseph **and the Empress** Elizabeth are crowned at Budapest, as **sovereigns of Hungary.**

June 9. *Hung.* **The emperor grants** the Hungarians **amnesty** for political offenses.

June 19. *Mex.* **The Archduke Maximilian** is executed as a usurper. (See Mexico.)

June 23. *Vienna.* **Baron Von Beust** is made President of the Federal Council, — Chancellor of the Empire.

July* *Hung.* **Louis Kossuth** is elected a deputy of the Reichstag.

Aug. 18. *Aust.* **Napoleon III.** visits Francis Joseph at Salzburg.

Sept. 13. *Vienna.* The plan for the **division** of the public debt and other **finances** of Austria and Hungary is signed.

Sept. 23. *Vienna.* Deputations of Hungarians sign a **financial convention** with Austria.

Sept. 28. *Aust.* The Church is aroused, and 28 bishops demand that the **concordat respecting education and marriage** be observed, and oppose the proposed change.

Oct.* *Hung.* **Kossuth** writes a letter censuring the course of the moderate party.

****** *Bohemia.* The Czechs insist that the emperor shall be crowned **King of Bohemia** at Prague.

Oct.* *Aust.* The emperor, in a letter to **Cardinal von Rauscher,** proposes the complete **liberty of conscience,** in opposition to the agreement with the Papal power.

Oct. 22. *Ger.* **King William I.** of Prussia meets the Emperor **Francis Joseph** at Oos, near Baden-Baden.

Nov.* *Vienna.* **The Reichsrath approves** the Austro-Hungarian dualistic government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1866 ** *Aust.* An Imperial commission undertakes to construct a **new channel for the Danube** near Vienna.

ARMY — NAVY.

1868 Oct. 11. *Aust.-Hung.* Frederick von Beust, the Premier, calls for a standing army of 800,000 men.

1869 Feb. 9. *Hung.* The Royal Hungarian Guard is organized.

Feb. 20. *Aust.-Hung.* The frigate *Radetzky* is blown up; 300 lives are lost.

1870 Dec. * *Aust.-Hung.* The army consists of 864,869 regulars and 187,527 landwehr (militia).

1875 * * The Herzegovinians revolt against the Turks because of excessive taxation and the abuse of power; they are supported by Montenegro and Servia.

July 12. *Herzegovina.* The Turks are defeated in an uprising at Nevesinje.

Aug. * *Herzegovina.* Seryer Pasha defeats the insurgents.

*** *** The leaders of the revolt are Peko, Palovich, Socica Ljubibratich, and others.

1876 Jan. 18–20. *Herzegovina.* The insurgents are defeated at Trebinje, and their leader is killed.

Apr. 29. *Herzegovina.* Mukhtar Pasha defeats the insurgents, and revictuals the besieged force at Nicksich.

May * – June * *Herzegovina.* Unimportant engagements occur.

June * *Herzegovina.* The new Sultan, Murad V., grants an armistice. (See State, 1878, June, Treaty of Berlin.)

July * The principalities join in the struggle against the Turks [and the Russo-Turkish War follows].

1877 Apr. 12. *Bosnia.* The Czar of Russia declares war against Turkey, because of its refusal to grant justice to Bosnia.

1878 July 31–Aug. 1. *Bosnia — Herzegovina.* An Austrian force enters Bosnia and Herzegovina, and is resisted by a part of its inhabitants.

Aug. 4–6. *Bosnia.* The Bosnians aided by the Turks vigorously resist the Austrian advance.

Aug. 4. *Herzegovina.* Herzegovinians resist the Austrians at Mostar, the capital.

Aug. 7, 8. *Bosnia.* The Austrians defeat the Bosnians at Zepce and Maglai.

Aug. * *Bosnia.* Travnik is occupied by the Austrians.

Aug. 16. *Bosnia.* The Bosnians are defeated at Han Belalovich by Gen. Filippovic.

Aug. 18. *Bosnia.* The Austrians under Gen. Tegetthoff defeat the Bosnians.

Aug. 19. *Bosnia.* The Austrians bombard Serajevo, the capital, and take it by storm.

Sept. 7. *Bosnia.* The fortress of Trebinje is surrendered without a battle.

Sept. 10. *Bosnia.* The Austrian advance is checked at Behacs. [Sept. 19. It takes Behacs.]

Sept. 21. *Bosnia.* The Austrians take the fortress of Senkorics, and capture military stores.

Sept. 25. *Bosnia.* Zwornik is surrendered to the Austrians with its strong fortress.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1868 Sept. 18±. *Vienna.* The new Palace of Fine Arts is founded by the emperor.

1873 * * *Vienna.* The 3d International Medical Congress is held.

1874 Sept. 25. *Vienna.* Part of the Austro-Hungarian polar expedition arrives.

*** *** *Vienna.* The minor planets, Austrea, Melibœa, and Siwa, are discovered by J. Palisa. [1875. He discovers Polana, Adria, Abundantia, Hilda, Scylla, and Xanthippe.]

1875 June 26. *Hung.* Storms kill people at Budapest.

1876 July 17. *Aust.* An earthquake is felt throughout the Empire.

1877 * * *Vienna.* The minor planets, Eurykleia and Belisana, are discovered by J. Palisa.

[1878. Also Elsa, Istria, and Deiopeia. 1879. Also, Nausikaa, Arete, Penelope, Callisto, Martha, Hedda, Lacriosa, Isabella, and Isolda. 1880. Medea, Aschera, Eudora, Thursnelda, Bianca. 1881. Stephania.]

1878 Aug. 30. *Hung.* The town of Miskolcz is destroyed by a waterspout; many lives are lost.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1868 * * Gasser, Hans, Aust. sculptor, A51.

1870 * * Unger, Franz, Austrian paleontologist, A70.

Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, Archduke of Austria, A73.

1871 Feb. 3. Eötvös, Józef, Hungarian author, patriot, and minister, A58.

Apr. 7. Tegethoff, Wilhelm von, Austrian admiral, A44.

Omer Pasha, Austrian-Turkish general, A69.

1872 * * Gaj, Ljudevit, Croatian author, journalist, A63.

May 28. Sophia, Archduchess of Austria, mother of the emperor, A67.

1873 * * Czermak, Johann Nepomuk, Bohemian physiologist, A45.

1875 June 29. Ferdinand III., Emperor, A82.

Nov. 24. Rauscher, Cardinal, prince bishop of Vienna, dies.

Klein, Johann Adam, Hungarian painter, A83.

Laub, Ferdinand, violinist, A43.

1876 Jan. 29. Deák, Francis, Hungarian statesman, orator, A73.

Ambros, August Wilhelm, Austrian historian of music, A60.

1878 Mar. 8. Francis Charles, Archduke of Austria, the emperor's father, A76.

Horvath, Mihály, Hungarian historian, A69.

Fogarasy, Janos, Hungarian lexicographer and jurist, A77.

Rokitansky, Karl, Austrian pathologist, A74.

CHURCH.

1869 Jan. 1. *Aust.* Great opposition to the Government is made by the clergy.

*** *** *Bohemia.* The Moravian Brethren undertake to plant a mission.

*** *** *Aust.* The Bishop of Lintz is sentenced to three months' imprisonment for using seditious language; pardoned by the emperor.

1870 July 30. The Government suspends the concordat with Rome in consequence of the promulgation of the doctrine of papal infallibility.

1871 July 26. *Vienna.* The "Old Catholics" hold their first meeting.

1872 * * The American Board commences its missions.

Prague in Bohemia, Brün in Moravia, and Innsbruck in Tyrol, are speedily occupied.

1873 * * *Hung.* John Simor is consecrated cardinal priest.

1874 Mar. 7. *It.* The Pope issues an encyclical letter condemning the new ecclesiastical laws.

Apr. * *Aust.* The bishops protest against the new ecclesiastical laws; both of the political parties adopt the motto, "A free church in a free state."

LETTERS.

1869 * * *Croatia.* The University of Zágráb, Agram, is founded.

1872 * * *Hung.* The University of Kolozsvar, Klausenberg, is founded.

1874 * * *Croatia.* The University of Agram is opened.

1875 * * *Aust.* The University of Czernowitz is founded.

SOCIETY.

1868 Dec. 14. *Hung.* A Jewish Congress at Budapest is opened by the minister of public worship, Eötvös.

1869 Mar. 9–10. *Croatia.* The sovereigns visit Agram.

1870 June 9. *Hung.* The remains of Louis Batthyanyi, the Hungarian patriot, are reinterred with much ceremony in the public cemetery, Pesth.

1873 Apr. 28+. *Vienna.* The Prince of Wales visits Vienna. [June 1–7, The Czar; July 30±, The Shah of Persia; Sept. 17–22, King Victor Emmanuel; Oct. 17–23, Emperor William of Germany.]

Dec. 2. *Vienna.* Great rejoicings occur in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the accession of the emperor.

1874 Feb. 27. Ofenheim, the railway financier charged with fraud, is acquitted.

July * Aug. * *Eng.* The empress visits the Isle of Wight.

Aug. 1. *Vienna.* An international Sanitary Congress closes.

*** *** *Vienna.* A Cremation Society is founded.

1875 Apr. 5. *It.* The emperor is warmly received at Venice by the King of Italy.

June 28. *Bohemia.* The czar and emperor meet at Eger.

STATE.

1867 Nov. * *Hung.* George Klapka and other Liberals in the Reichstag join Francis Deák.

Dec. 29. *Hung.* The emperor approves the Hungarian bills for Jewish emancipation, and for a financial arrangement with Austria.

Dec. 30. *Vienna.* Prince Auersperg, as Premier, organizes a new Ministry.

1868 Mar. 21-23. *Vienna.* The upper House of the Reichsrath passes the Civil Marriages Bill, annulling clerical jurisdiction over marriages.

* * *Aust.* The Roman Catholic clergy become amenable to civil law.

* * *Aust.* Secular education is placed under the control of the state.

Apr. 14. *Hung.* Kossuth resigns as an elected member of the Reichstag.

May 25. *Vienna.* The emperor assents to the Civil Marriages Bill.

May 27. *Hung.* Croatia accepts union with Hungary.

* * *Aust.* The disabilities of the Jews in municipal and communal affairs are abolished by the Galician Diet.

Oct. 10. *Bohemia.* The habeas corpus act is suspended because of riots at Prague.

Nov. 24. *Hung.* Croatian deputies first take their place in the Reichstag.

Dec. 10. *Hung.* The Reichstag of 1865 closes.

Dec. 14. *Hung.* Jews, under József Eötvös, Minister of Worship and Education, and patriot, open a congress.

1869 Jan. * *Aust.* The clergy strongly oppose the Government.

Mar. 9, 10. *Aust.* The sovereigns of Austria-Hungary visit Agram in Croatia.

Apr. 22. *Hung.* The Chamber of Deputies assembles at Budapest.

Oct. * *Aust.* A successful insurrection arises in Dalmatia.

Dec. 13. *Vienna.* The emperor opens the Reichsrath.

1870 Jan. * A Ministerial crisis occurs.

Apr. 4. *Vienna.* The Ministry resigns, and a new one is formed with Count Potocki as Premier.

July 18. *Vienna.* Austria-Hungary announces its neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war.

July 30. *Vienna.* Austria-Hungary declares the concordat of the Pope is suspended in consequence of the promulgation of the decree establishing the infallibility of the Pope.

The Austro-Hungarian Monarchy becomes the official title of the Empire.

Sept. 14–Oct. 5. *Bohemia.* An agitation for self-government pervades the kingdom, and addresses are sent to the emperor.

Sept. 17. *Vienna.* The emperor opens the Reichsrath at Vienna; Bohemian deputies are absent.

Sept. 29. *Vienna.* The Federal and National parties in the Reichsrath contend for supremacy.

Nov. 22. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath adjourns.

1871 Jan. * The emperor recognizes the new German Empire.

Feb. 8. The Government grants complete amnesty for political offenses.

Feb. * Potocki, the Premier, is dismissed, and succeeded by Count Hohenwart.

Feb. 20. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath opens.

Sept. 6–8. The Emperors of Austria-Hungary and Germany meet at Salzburg.

Oct. 25. *Aust.* The dissension between German and Slavonian parties causes a Ministerial crisis; the Hohenwart Ministry at Vienna resigns.

Nov. 4. *Vienna.* Baron Kellersberg, Premier, forms a new Ministry.

Nov. 8. Von Beust is dismissed from the control of the Government.

Nov. 13, 14. *Vienna.* Count Andrassy becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Count Lonyay Premier of the Hungarian Ministry.

Nov. 25. *Vienna.* A new Ministry is formed by Prince Auersperg.

Dec. 28. The Reichsrath opens.

1872 Mar. 13. A new constitutional law is promulgated, which authorizes the emperor to order new elections of the Chambers.

Apr. 16. *Hung.* The Reichstag of 1869 is dissolved.

July * *Hung.* The Constitutional party is sustained by the electors.

Sept. 4. *Hung.* The Reichstag opens at Budapest.

Sept. 6–8. *Ger.* The Emperors of Austria and Germany and other sovereigns meet at Berlin.

Dec. 2. *Hung.* The Lonyay Ministry resigns.

Dec. * *Hung.* Szlavy succeeds in organizing a new Ministry.

1873 Mar. 10. The Reichsrath becomes a national representative assembly by a change in the law, which puts the elections in the hands of the body of electors instead of the provincial Diets.

Oct. 30. National elections for the Reichsrath are held; 228 Constitutionalists and 125 Federals are chosen.

Nov. 5. The Reichsrath opens.

Nov. * *Hung.* Budapest is formally declared the capital.

Dec. 2. Amnesty is granted to political offenders on the 25th anniversary of the emperor's accession.

* * The Government requires 55 per cent of the taxes of Croatia to be paid to Hungary.

1874 Feb. 11. *Hung.* The Szlavy Ministry resigns.

Feb. 26–Mar. 1. *Hung.* Baron von Wenckheim forms a coalition Ministry.

Mar. 20. *Hung.* The coalition Ministry resigns, and is succeeded by a Bitto Ministry.

Spring. A bill for abolishing the concordat is introduced, and measures for restricting the power of the clergy pass both Houses.

Apr. * The bishops oppose the new ecclesiastical laws. "A free church in a free state" is the popular aphorism of both political parties.

July * *Bohemia.* The "Young Czech" party is rejected by the electors.

Aug. 14. *Hung.* The Reichstag closes.

1875 July * *Hung.* The Government is sustained in the elections.

Aug. 22. *Herzegovina.* The Great Powers agree to send a commission to redress grievances.

Sept.± * *Herzegovina.* The Bosnians join the insurgents against the Turks.

Oct. 20. *Hung.* Koloman Tisza becomes Premier.

1876 July 8. *Bohemia.* The czar and emperor meet at Reichstadt, and unite in a policy of neutrality respecting the war between the Servians and the Turks.

Nov. * The expenditures of the Government are found to exceed the revenue.

1877 June 26. The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers announce their policy of neutrality in the Turco-Russian war.

Aug. * *Bosnia.* The revolt against the Turks is subdued.

1878 July 13. *Ger.* The Treaty of Berlin is signed. It provides that Austria shall have the administration of the Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to occupy them with Austrian troops, together with Sandshak of Novi Bazar. Count Andrassy is the representative of Austria in the Congress. (See Germany, State.)

July * Bosnia revolts against annexation to Austria.

July 29. Austrian troops enter Bosnia and Herzegovina, in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin. (War follows.)

Sept. 26. *Hung.* A Ministerial crisis occurs; the Minister of Finance resigns.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868 July 26. *Vienna.* A German sharpshooting match opens.

1869 Oct. * *Aust.* A Corespondenz Karte (postal card) first appears in Europe.

1873 May 1. *Vienna.* The emperor opens an International Exhibition.

May 7±. *Hung.* Twenty-one persons are killed in a railroad accident near Budapest.

May 9. *Aust.* Europe suffers from financial distress, and many failures occur at Vienna.

June 24. *Hung.* The Fiume railroad is partly opened.

Aug. 18. *Vienna.* The Archduke Albert presents the prizes awarded to exhibitors at Vienna.

Oct. 24. *Vienna.* The emperor opens the water-works.

1876 May 30. *Vienna.* The new channel of the Danube is opened.

1878 Mar. 8. The *Sphinx* is burnt at sea near Cape St. Elie; 500 persons perish.

ARMY — NAVY.

1878 Sept. 28. *Bosnia.* **Livno,** after bombardment, **is captured** by the Austrians.

Nov. 9. *Bosnia.* **The war ends.** [No further resistance is offered to the Austrians; an amnesty follows.] Austrian losses, about 5,000 killed, wounded, and missing.

1879 Sept. 8. *Bosnia.* **Austrians occupy Novi-Bazar** without opposition.

* * *Herzegovina.* Austrian forces **occupy the Lim country.**

1882 Jan. * *Dalmatia, Herzegovina, Bosnia.* Austrian troops arrive **to suppress disturbances.**

Jan. 16–31. *Herzegovina.* **The insurgents are defeated** in several small engagements.

Feb. 16±. *Herzegovina.* **Insurgents are suppressed** at Glavalicevo.

Feb. 25. *Herzegovina.* The insurgents are defeated **at Cettinje.**

Mar. 14. *Herzegovina.* **The capture of Dragali** by the Austrians is announced.

May 12±. *Herzegovina.* **The insurrection is almost suppressed,** and the fighting is chiefly by guerrilla bands.

Nov. 7, 8. *Vienna.* The army is used to suppress **a riot of shoemakers** and others.

1883 Sept. 8–10. *Croatia.* **The military authorities are resisted,** and revolters are suppressed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1879 Mar. 12, 13. *Hung.* Heavy rains cause the dams on the River Theiss to give way, **and a flood-wave destroys 6,235 houses** out of a total of 6,566 houses in Szegedin.

Nov. 10–16, Dec. 8. An earthquake in South Austria does much damage; lives are lost in Agram.

1882 Apr. 1. *Aust.* **An International Art Exhibition** is opened at Vienna.

Apr. 2. *Aust.* The Austrian Polar Expedition starts in the *Polar.*

* * *Vienna.* J. Palisa discovers many minor planets.

Minor planets: Eos, Lucia, Rosa, Oceana, Henrietta, Weringia, Agathe, Adalinda, and Vindabona. 1883. Russia and Carolina. 1884. Vera, Honoria, Adrastea, Ida, Kriemhild, and Sita. 1885. Walpurga, Silesia, Lameia, Bettina, Sophia, Dresda, and Mathilde. 1886. Augusta, Oppavia, and Valda. 1887. Anna, Aline, and Justitia. 1888. Sapientia, Atropos, Philagoria, Adelheid, Paulina, Cœlestina, Thule, Philia, and Lucretia. 1889. Oct. 3. Huberta.

1883 Jan. 10. *Hung.* Raab is partly **submerged by floods.**

June 21±. An overflow of the River Neisse does much damage in Silesia.

Aug. 22. *Aust.* **The Austrian Polar Expedition** returns to Drontheim.

Sept. 15. *Aust.* **An International Exhibition** of graphic art is opened at Vienna.

1884 Dec. 10. *Aust.* **A destructive storm** visits Vienna.

Dec. 26–31. Earthquake shocks are felt.

Dec. 28. Slight shocks **of an earthquake** are felt in Carinthia and Styria.

1885 Jan. 27–28. *Aust.* Slight **earthquake** shocks are felt in Styria.

1887 June 3±. Another inundation visits Szegedin.

Sept. 29. *Hung.* **A bronze statue of Francis Deák,** the orator and statesman, is unveiled by the emperor.

1888 Mar. * An inundation afflicts Hungary.

May 13. *Vienna.* **The Maria Theresa monument** is inaugurated in the presence of the emperor and empress.

Sept. 15. *Aust.* **A Meteorological Congress** opens at Vienna.

1889 Jan. 15. The Danube River is firmly frozen for 18 miles below Vienna.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1880 Oct. 10. Giskra, Karl, Austrian statesman, dies.

Haymerle, Heinrich von, Baron, statesman, dies, A53.

1881 Apr. 27. Benedek, Ludwig von, Austrian general, dies, A77.

1884 Oct. 3. Makart, Hans, historical painter, A40.

1885 Jan. 5. Auersperg, Adolph, Prince, Austrian statesman, dies.

1886 Oct. 24. Beust, Frederich Ferdinand von, Liberal statesman, chancellor, A84.

July 31. **Liszt, Franz,** Hungarian pianist, composer, dies, A75.

1887 * * Amerling, Frederick, Austrian painter, A84.

1888 * * Heller, Stephen, Hungarian composer, A74.

1889 Jan. 5. Reichbauer, Herr, ex-President of the Austrian Reichsrath, dies.

Jan. 17. Murska, di, Ilma, operatic singer, A46±.

Jan. 30. Rudolph, Archduke, crown prince, A31.

CHURCH.

1878 * * *It.* Leo XIII. is pope.

1879 * * *Aust.* **F. Von Fürstenberg,** the Archbishop of Olmütz, is consecrated cardinal priest. [1884. Nov. 10. Celestine Ganglbauer, Archbishop of Vienna. 1885. J. Mihalovitz, Archbishop of Zagabria.

1889 Feb. 4. The emperor addresses the Holy Father on the death of Prince Rudolph, the crown prince; [the Pope replies].

LETTERS.

1881 Feb. 11. *Bohemia.* **Lectures in the Czechic** language are established in the University of Prague.

Sept. 20–29. *Vienna.* **An International Literary Association** meets. [1888. Sept. 19. Meets again.]

SOCIETY.

1879 Apr. 24. *Aust.* The emperor and empress celebrate **their silver wedding.**

1881 May 10. *Aust.* **The Archduke Rudolph** is married to Stephanie Clotilde of Belgium.

July * *Bohemia.* Czech and German students engage in riots at Prague.

Oct. 28.–31. *Vienna.* **The King and Queen of Italy** are welcomed.

1882 Jan. 19. *Vienna.* **Johann Zich** throws a stone at the Russian Ambassador.

* * *Aust.* An attempt is made by Overdank, **a soldier, to assassinate the Emperor** Francis Joseph.

Feb. * **Mohammedans sympathize** with Christian insurgents.

Sept. 29. *Hung.* **An anti-Jew riot** breaks out at Presburg, and martial law is proclaimed.

Nov. 7–8. *Aust.* **A riot of Shoemakers** occurs.

Dec. 20. *Aust.* Overdank, a soldier, who attempted **to assassinate the emperor,** is executed.

Dec. 27. The 600th anniversary of the House of Habsburg is celebrated throughout the Empire.

Dec. * *Bohemia.* **Forty-five socialists** are sentenced to imprisonment at Prague.

1883 Mar. 29. *Hung.* **The chief justice, George von Mailath von Szekhely,** is murdered.

June * *Hung.* **Ten Jews are tried** at Nyireghyhaza charged with the murder of Esther Solymosi, a Christian maid, on Apr. 1, 1892; Joseph Scharf is one of them.

July * **-Aug.** * **Hungary is disturbed by anti-Jewish riots,** especially at Pesth, Zala, and Egersseg.

Aug. 3. *Hung.* **The ten Jews** tried at Nyireghyhaza are acquitted of the murder of Esther Solymosi.

Aug. * *Croatia.* **Riots prevail** in Agram and other places against the Jews; the Slavs also make anti-Hungarian disturbances.

Sept. 20. *Croatia.* **Ten rioters** are killed.

Sept. 30. *Croatia.* **The Government** sentences **38 rioters** to imprisonment.

Oct. 6. *Hung.* Three men are convicted **of the murder of Chief Justice Szekhely.**

1884 Jan. * *Aust.* **Two police detectives** are assassinated; **a great conspiracy** is suspected.

Feb. 9. *Vienna.* Much Socialistic disaffection; another **policeman is murdered,** and the excitement increases.

Mar. 15±. *Vienna.* The Government **expels 700 Socialists.**

Apr. 17±. *Turk.* **The Crown Prince Rudolph** and the princess **visit Constantinople.**

Apr. 22. *Aust.* **Hugo Schenk and Schlossarck** are executed for the murder of several servant girls.

Aug. 8. *Vienna.* **Corporal Hermann Stellmacher, the assassin** of Detective Bloch, is executed.

Dec. * *Aust.* **Startling bank frauds** are discovered; some of the culprits commit suicide.

1886 Sep. 26. *Aust.* **A great International Hygienic Congress** is opened by the crown prince at Vienna.

Sept. 27. *Aust.* Incendiary fires occur in the suburbs of Vienna.

Oct. 10. *Aust.* The discovery of a conspiracy to burn Vienna is announced, and 17 men are arrested.

1888 May 14. *Aust.* The National Industrial Exhibition, celebrating the fortieth year of the emperor's reign, is opened at Vienna.

June 22. *Aust.* A grand funeral of Beethoven is celebrated at Vienna on the transfer of his remains from Währing Cemetery to that of Simmerung.

June 27. *Hung.* Agrarian riots at Föeldvar are suppressed with force.

Oct. 3±. *Vienna.* The German Emperor William II. visits Vienna.

1889 Jan. 2. *Aust.* A Socialist Congress is held at Hainfield.

Jan. 15. The Government sentences 19 Nazarenes, seven of whom are women, to imprisonment for various terms for inciting people to refuse to do military duty.

—— *Moravia.* Eleven hundred textile workers strike for an increase of wages.

Jan. 30. *Aust.* The Archduke Rudolph, the crown prince, commits suicide.

—— *Hung.* Hussars disperse a mob at Pesth.

Feb. 5. *Aust.* Several persons are arrested in Capes for repeating rumors that the crown prince met his death at the hands of the husband of the woman he had betrayed. (See Feb. 25.)

STATE.

1878 Oct. 4. *Hung.* The Tisza Ministry resigns.

Oct. 22. *Aust.* The Auersperg Liberal Ministry resigns.

Oct.* Bosnia, with the exception of Novi Bazar, is occupied by Austria-Hungary.

Dec. 5. *Hung.* The Tisza Ministry is reorganized, and resumes office.

1879 Feb. 15. *Vienna.* Dr. Stremayr, Premier, forms a new Ministry.

July 11±. The elections return a Liberal majority to the Reichsrath.

Oct. 7. *Aust.* A secret treaty of defense against Russia is signed by Austria and Germany.

Oct. 8. The Reichsrath opens at Vienna; the Czech deputies are present.

Premier Andrassy, Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns, and retires from political life; he is succeeded by Baron von Haymerle.

1880* * Bosnia becomes quiet, and the reformation of the Government advances.

June 8. All the diets of the Empire open.

1881 July* *Bohemia.* Marshal Krause is appointed governor of Prague.

Nov. 18±. Gustave, Count Kalnoky, becomes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

1882 Jan. 16. *Herzegovina.* An insurrection breaks out.

Jan.* Troops are required to suppress an insurrection in southern Dalmatia, Herzegovina, and Bosnia.

May 29±. The "New German People's Party" issues a manifesto.

Oct. 26. The Herzegovinian insurrection is suppressed.

1883 Sept. 6±. *Hung.* Gen. Ramberg, a special commissioner, supersedes the Ban of Croatia.

Sept. 22. *Hung.* The Croatians are aroused against Hungary, and demand separation.

Sept.* The Imperial Government attempts to conciliate the Slavs in their jealous opposition to Germans and Magyars; they desire autonomy.

Dec.* *Vienna.* The Reichsrath first meets in the new house.

Dec. 4. *Hung.* Count Khün-Hedervary becomes Ban of Croatia.

Dec. 17. *Hung.* The Croatian Diet opens at Agram in an important session.

1884 Jan. 22. *Hung.* The Croatian Diet is dissolved.

Jan. 30. *Vienna.* In apprehension of a great conspiracy at Vienna, Premier Taaffe restricts public meetings, the press, trials by jury, and other rights.

Feb. 15. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath approves the repressive police measures of the Government.

Mar. 13±. *Hung.* The Government arrests many Socialists at Budapest.

Mar. 15±. *Vienna.* Seven hundred persons suspected of conspiracy are expelled.

June 13±. *Hung.* A majority of the Reichstag are elected by the Liberals.

Aug. 27. *Hung.* The Croatian Diet is again dissolved, and political disagreements continue.

1885 Apr. 22. *Aust.* The Reichsrath is dissolved.

Apr. 30. *Vienna.* The reform Act adopted by the upper House of the Reichsrath is approved by the emperor.

Aug. 25, 26. *Moravia.* The emperor and Alexander III., Czar of Russia, meet at Kremsier.

Sept. 22. *Vienna.* The new Reichsrath assembles.

1887 Feb. 26. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath votes increased army estimates.

Mar. 5. *Hung.* The Reichstag votes increased army estimates.

Mar. 13. A treaty of alliance is signed with Germany and Italy.

Oct.* *Vienna.* Premier Taaffe makes a change in the Ministry.

Nov.* *Hung.* The Croatians finally abandon the movement for autonomy.

Dec. 19. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath votes money for war preparations.

1889 Jan. 10. *Vienna.* Herr von Tisza, the Prime Minister, threatens to resign unless the army bill is passed by the Reichsrath.

Jan. 29. *Hung.* The military bill is passed by a majority of 126 votes.

Jan. 31. *Vienna.* The Archduke Charles Louis, the emperor's brother, is officially announced as heir to the throne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1879 Aug. 8, 9. *Bosnia.* A great fire renders 20,000 persons homeless in Serajevo.

1880 June 10-30. *Hung.* Ivan Zmertych, a Hungarian, rides his velocipede from Ostend, Belgium, to Budapest.

1881 Dec. 8. *Vienna.* The Ring theater is burned, and 447 lives lost.

1882 Sept. 23. *Hung.* A railway bridge over the Drave falls, and about 27 soldiers in a train are drowned.

1883 Aug. 16. *Vienna.* The electric exhibition is opened.

Sept. 2. A princess is born to the Archduke Rudolph and the Princess Stephanie of Belgium; they were married May 10, 1841.

Sept. 12. *Vienna.* Bicentenary of the siege of Vienna raised by John Sobieski, King of Poland, is celebrated.

1884 June 1.—Oct.* *Aust.* There are 882 cases and 544 deaths from cholera in Triest.

Sept. 20. *Tyrol.* The emperor opens the Arlberg railroad tunnel on the line connecting Innsbruck with Bregenz.

Oct.*-Dec.* *Hung.* Cholera prevails, principally in Budapest and Szegedin; 966 cases and 499 deaths are reported.

1885 May 2. *Hung.* The emperor opens a National Exhibition at Budapest.

Nov. 4. *Hung.* The National Exhibition at Budapest closes.

1886 Aug. 17, 18. *Vienna.* Joseph Pircher, a gilder, secretly climbs up the steeple of St. Stephen's, and places a banner on its cross, 432 (German) feet high.

Sept. 2. *Hung.* Budapest celebrates the bicentenary of its recapture from the Turks by Imperialists under the Duke of Lorraine.

1887 July 5. *Hung.* Twenty-seven persons are killed by the accidental explosion of dynamite at Jasz Bereny, near Budapest.

Dec. 16. *Vienna.* The Invalide Russe causes a panic at the Bourse.

1889 Jan. 3. *Hung.* The maize ring syndicate collapses.

Jan. 5. *Vienna.* The Greek Government borrows 20,000,000 francs from a bank.

Jan. 9. *Hung.* Diphtheria is prevalent in Nago, the schools are closed, and 20 children die in one day.

Jan. 30. *Aust.* The Archduke Rudolph, the crown prince, is found dead in his bed by his valet; apoplexy is announced as the cause; suicide by a pistol-shot is the rumored cause of his death.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Feb. * *Hung.* **The Army Bill** of M. Tisza awakens much opposition in Budapest.

June 16. *Bosnia.* **Insurgents at Novi-Bazar** attack the Turks.

June 22. *Aust.* The Government proposes the **addition of 14 heavy batteries** to the armament.

July 24. *Aust.* The **infantry is increased** by an addition of 9,000 men, thus raising the service to a war-footing.

Aug. 23. *Aust.* The War Office decides to supply the army with **smokeless powder.**

Sept. * Grand military maneuvers take place.

1890 Feb. 4. *Hung.* **The landwehr** on a peace footing is to consist of 28 infantry regiments and 60 squadrons of cavalry.

Apr. 28. *Galicia.* **Troops** are detailed **to keep the peace.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Apr. 6. *Hung.* **A terrible storm** demolishes many houses, and in some cases whole villages have been set on fire by lightning and destroyed.

May 17. *Moravia.* At Boskowitz eight persons are **killed by lightning.**

Thirty persons are killed by a storm at Zino.

June 3, 4. A great storm prevails, causing great loss of life and property.

May 21. *Bohemia.* Forty-five persons lose their lives through **floods.**

July 29. Hundreds of lives are lost, crops destroyed, and many buildings damaged in Transylvania and Bukowina by a cyclone.

Aug. 4. *Vienna.* **A new asteroid** of the 13th magnitude is discovered by Dr. Palisa.

Aug. 21. *Aust.* Several parts of Austria are visited by **hail-storms,** and many persons are killed.

Nov. 12. *Hung.* The Government has **purchased 10,000 hotels throughout** the country for schoolhouses.

Dec. 2. *Aust.* Traffic is blocked by snow for 36 hours.

* * The invention of another **smokeless gunpowder,** having greater carrying power than ordinary gunpowder, is reported.

It creates a very thin, transparent smoke, which is so slight that immediately after firing one shot aim can be taken again.

1890 Jan. 14. *Vienna.* Astronomers announce that the *Star of Bethlehem* has made its seventh appearance since the birth of Christ.

Jan. 15. *Aust.* **Earthquake shocks** are felt.

Jan. 18. *Aust.* **Several earthquake shocks** occur at Carinthia.

Jan. 21±. *Vienna.* Dr. Weichselbaum, of the University of Vienna, discovers **the bacillus of influenza.** (Announced.)

He finds in it some similarity to the pneumonia bacillus, but is sure that it is a distinctly different microbe.

* * *Vienna.* J. Palisa discovers the minor planets Bruna, Alice, Ludovica, Theresia, Baptistina, Thora, and Bavaria. [1891. Olga, Fraternitas, Chaldea, Constantia, Katharina. 1892. Tamara.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889 Feb. 11. Pitra, John Baptiste, Cardinal, dies.
Mar. 21. Pettenkofen, August von, Austrian painter, dies.
Aug. 5. Philillovich, Joseph, Baron de Philippsberg, general, A71.
1890 Feb. 18. Andrassy, Gyula (Julius), Count, Hung. min., statesman, A67.

CHURCH.

1889 Feb. 6. At Laibach a crowd smashes the bishop's windows, and forces the sexton to toll the bell for the crown prince.

—— At Meran the priests refusing to officiate at requiem mass for the deceased crown prince, the people enter church, and conduct the service.

Mar. * *Aust.* The hostility to evangelical work by Protestants increases.

Apr. 29. *Vienna.* A Catholic Congress of nobles and clergy meets.

May 2. *Vienna.* The Catholic Congress closes.

* * *Hung.* **F. de Paul Schonborn,** Archbishop of Prague, is consecrated a cardinal priest.

* * *Croatia.* **The British and Foreign Bible Society** reports 4,000 copies of Scripture sold.

* * *Bohemia.* F. M. Charles, Archbishop of Prague, is consecrated cardinal priest.

1890 Feb. 7. The Minister of Worship and Public Instruction favors the adoption of the bill regulating **Jewish religious societies;** that is, that they may be independent in the control of religious concerns among themselves.

Mar. 5. The Government **excludes the Old Catholics** from the Roman decree, and they are thereby compelled to become a separate religious society.

* * *Aust.* A. Dunajewsky, Bishop of Cracow, is consecrated cardinal priest.

LETTERS.

1889 June 21. The government suppresses **Socialist paper,** *Gleichheit.*

SOCIETY.

1889 Feb. 6. *Aust.* The Emperor Francis Joseph in a proclamation thanks his peoples for **their sympathy in his affliction.**

Feb. 12. *Hung.* Students make another riotous protest against the army bill at Pesth.

Feb. 15. *Hung.* The Hungarian students' riot at Pesth is quelled; several arrests are made.

Feb. 22. *Aust.* **Galician miners** employed in Silesian coal-pits **are ordered to quit the country.**

Feb. 25. *Aust.* **The Countess of Larish,** daughter of the Duke of Bavaria, is sentenced to **perpetual exile** for the part she played in the death of Rudolph.

Feb. 27. *Aust.* **Baron Hirsch** donates 120,000 francs yearly **to relieve tradesmen** threatened with financial ruin.

Mar. 2. *Hung.* **Six Hungarian students are arrested** at Budapest for making demonstrations.

Mar. 12. *Vienna.* **Signor Romano,** a painter, commits suicide.

Apr. 1. *Aust.* **The Countess Josephine Radetkzy** shoots herself.

Apr. 7. *Hung.* Szil, a wine-store keeper, is crushed to death in a wine-press by robbers.

Apr. 10. The Meyerling estate, owned by the late Crown Prince **Rudolph,** is to be used for religion and benevolence — the main building for a **Carmelite nunnery,** and other parts as an **asylum for aged and infirm residents.**

Apr. 12. *Vienna.* **Count Festitich** sues for separation from his wife on the ground of adultery.

Apr. 18. *Aust.* **Labor riots** continue.

Apr. 20-24. *Vienna.* **A strike of tramcar men** takes place with anti-Semitic **rioting** at Vienna; the military are called out to restore order.

May 10. *Bohemia.* **The street-car companies** of Prague yield to the demands of their striking drivers.

May 24. *Moravia.* **At Saar 10,000 miners strike.**

May 30. *Vienna.* **Prince Alexis Schwarzenberg** is fatally wounded in a duel with a lieutenant of Hussars.

June 1. *Bohemia.* **The strikes** are spreading; over 1,500 men are out.

June 14. *Aust.* Eleven thousand **textile workers** at Brünn **strike** for higher wages.

June 19. *Bohemia.* The police of Prague **forbid the Russian author, Filipoff,** to lecture in the city.

June 22. *Bohemia.* **Two riotous miners are killed** and 12 wounded by gendarmes during a labor demonstration at Kladno; striking miners wreck and fire many buildings.

July 11. *Aust.* At Brünn 6,000 striking spinners resume work.

Aug. 23+. *Vienna.* **The Shah** of Persia visits Vienna. [Aug. 27. At Budapest.]

Nov. 4. *Aust.* **The Archduke John** will take the name of Johann Orth, and enter a London ship-building yard.

Nov. 29. *Hung.* **A plot to assassinate** Premier Tisza is discovered and frustrated.

Dec. 8. *Hung.* **Count Karolyi and Count Lazaro fight** in a duel at Budapest.

1890 Jan. 3. *Aust.* A letter containing $90,000 is stolen in transit between Vienna and Budapest.

Jan. 5. *Hung.* The editor of *Zustavo* kills the editor of *Branik* in a duel at Neusatz.

Jan. 17. *Bohemia.* The Czechs and Germans are reconciled.

Feb. * *Bohemia.* Five hundred strikers destroy the machinery of a glass-factory at Gablonz; the police kill two of the strikers.

Feb. * *Bohemia.* The manufacturers concede the demands of the striking weavers.

Mar. 10. *Bohemia.* Prague students are dispersed by the police, and a number placed under arrest.

Mar. * *Bohemia.* The trade societies of Prague have resolved that the eight-hour movement shall begin on May 1.

Apr. 1. *Vienna.* Ten thousand builders' employees and 800 bakers' apprentices strike.

Apr. 8. *Vienna.* Many persons are injured by rioting strikers; 37 men are arrested.

Apr. 11. *Aust.* The Emperor William visits the Empress of Austria.

Apr. 14. *Vienna.* Six thousand carpenters of Gratz strike for more wages and shorter hours.

Apr. 17. *Aust.* Labor riots break out; troops and striking miners fight.

Apr. 22. *Aust.* Socialists join train-strikers in Vienna in fighting the police and soldiers with stones and revolvers.

Apr. 23. *Galicia.* Anti-Semitic riots break out in Biala; 20 persons are killed and others wounded.

Apr. 25. *Vienna.* Schools are to be closed and martial law proclaimed on May Day, owing to expected trouble from strikers.

Apr. * *Aust.* The miners in the large collieries of Count Wilczek are on strike. Troops have been called out to preserve peace.

May 10. *Vienna.* Col. Frederick Grant, the new American Minister, arrives.

May 11±. *Vienna.* The Rothschilds inform the emperor that, unless oppression of the Jews ceases, they will move their banking-house to Budapest.

May 20. *Bohemia.* In a collision with troops at Pilsen five miners are killed and seven wounded.

STATE.

1889 Feb. 7. *Vienna.* The emperor receives the presidents of the two Houses of the Reichsrath, and thanks them for the condolence tendered by those bodies on the death of Crown-Prince Rudolph.

Feb. 28. *Hung.* The action of the Opposition becomes so violent that its debate has to be postponed in the lower House of the Reichstag, on the resumption of the debate on the army bill.

Mar. 16. *Hung.* Count Szapary is selected as Premier and Minister of the Interior.

Mar. 19. *Hung.* Herr Tisza, the ex-Premier, is vindicated.

Mar. 20. *Hung.* Prime Minister Tisza is hooted at and pelted with stones while leaving the Chamber of Deputies.

Mar. 22. *Hung.* Herr Orlean in the Diet denounces the police for interfering with the students' demonstrations.

Mar. 23. *Hung.* Herr Fabinyi, Minister of Justice, and Baron von Orczy, of the Interior, resign; the latter is to be succeeded by Herr Baross, Minister of Public Works.

Apr. 8. *Hung.* The new army bill as amended by the Diet is adopted by the upper House.

Apr. 30. *Vienna.* The Government serves notice upon tramway companies that their property will be sequestered unless reforms promised to their employees are completed by May 15.

May 11. *Vienna.* The lower House of the Reichsrath adopts the budget, which shows a surplus of 2,770,059 florins.

June 13. *Vienna.* Austria, Russia, and Germany send an identical note to the Swiss Government, advising it to deal more severely with anarchists and socialists.

June 24. *Hung.* A second strategic railroad from Hatvan to Miskolcz is commenced.

June 25. *Hung.* The Government forbids any demonstration at the Ravanitza Monastery on the anniversary of the battle of Kossova.

Oct. 21. *Vienna.* A decree is issued that state officials shall continually wear uniform on and off duty.

Dec. 5. *Vienna.* The Diet passes a bill to incorporate the suburbs of Vienna with the city itself.

Dec. 10. *Vienna.* The Archduke Charles Louis is appointed putative regent.

Dec. 13. *Vienna.* A Bulgarian loan recently effected is a cause of complaint by Russia against Austria as a violation of the Berlin Treaty.

Dec. 30. *Hung.* In the Reichstag all the German candidates are elected on the second ballot.

Dec. * *Vienna.* The Government has warned Servia that there must be a suspension of friendly relations between the two countries unless the attacks of the Servian press upon Austria are stopped.

1890 Jan. 1. *Hung.* Prime Minister Tisza declares that he believes in the triple alliance as the basis of peace.

Jan. 10. *Bohemia.* The Emperor Francis Joseph personally attends to the settlement of disputes between the Czechs and Germans.

Jan. 13±. *Hung.* The Reichstag provides for the construction of war vessels to protect its interests on the Danube.

—— *Vienna.* The Minister of War states that the peace of Europe is not secure, and therefore a considerable increase in the army is necessary.

Jan. 24. *Hung.* The Finance Minister and the Rothschild syndicate enter into an agreement for the conversion of 302,000,000 florins of 5 per cent rentes into 4 per cent gold rentes.

Jan. * *Bohemia.* The Diet has accepted the result of the German-Czech Conference.

Mar. 11. *Hung.* Herr Von Tisza, Prime Minister, resigns. Count Von Szapary is appointed to succeed him, and to form a new Ministry.

Mar. * *Aust.* The Government proposes modifying her stringent laws against the Socialists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Feb. 14. *Vienna.* An electrical joint-stock company, with a capital of 2,000,000 florins, is organized.

May 9. *Vienna.* The grain-market is boycotted by Hungarian merchants, on account of the growth of anti-Semitism.

May 22. *Aust.* The train bearing the empress and her suite from Wiesbaden to Vienna is derailed while being switched.

Aug. 10. *Vienna.* A water famine is threatened.

* * The crops are much below the average.

Aug. 19. *Hung.* An explosion of a dynamite cartridge at Doman kills five persons.

Aug. 26. *Vienna.* The great shortage in the wheat crops reported seriously affects the Chicago market, U. S. A.

Sept. 5. *Aust.* A portion of the quay falls into the river at Szegedin.

Nov. 20. *Vienna.* Four thousand employees are out of work in the mother-of-pearl button factories.

Dec. 5. *Hung.* A sugar factory at Swolerlowes collapses, and eight persons are killed and many injured.

Dec. 24. *Vienna.* Influenza is spreading, and has developed into lung inflammation.

Dec. 27. *Aust.* Aloys de Nagy, Count Karolyi, formerly ambassador to Great Britain and Germany, is killed while hunting.

1890 Feb. * *Vienna.* A life-insurance company announces that it will issue its policies without medical examinations.

Mar. * *Vienna.* The importation of certain American proprietary medicine is prohibited by the Government.

Apr. 19. *Hung.* Hundreds are dying of famine in Biezwaag and Bistritz.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Sept. 17. *Aust.* The Archduke Frederick is appointed to the command of the fifth army corps.

1891 Apr. 8. Russia masses troops on the frontier.

June 21. *Istria.* The naval workshops at Pola are destroyed by fire.

Oct. 19. *Aust.* The Government orders the strengthening of the frontier guards by a large number of troops.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 July 16. *Aust.* Heat is intense in central Austria and on the Alps from Graubuenden to Lower Austria.

Aug. 2. *Aust.* The city of Lintz is inundated by an overflow of the Danube.

Aug. 9. *Bohemia.* Waterspouts and storms inundate the western and central portion of Bohemia.

Aug. 30. *Aust.* Several earthquake shocks are felt in the Danube Valley, Vienna, from Amstettin to Grein.

Sept. 3. *Bohemia.* A part of the city of Prague, also many villages in the Danube Valley, are submerged by an overflow of the Moldau River, causing loss of life and property.

Sept. 4. *Aust.* The Drave River overflows its banks, and vast tracts of land in Carinthia are laid waste.

Nov. 13. *Aust.* The Government requests the medical faculty to send proposals to Prof. Koch for the establishment of hospitals.

Nov. 15. *Vienna.* Drs. Nothnagel, Billroth, and Kowalski, of Vienna, praise Prof. Koch's remedy for tuberculosis, and say that it is the greatest discovery since that of Dr. Jenner.

Nov. 26. *Bohemia.* Property valued at 500,000 florins at Carlsbad is damaged by floods; also damage is done at Rostock, Jena, Badkoesen, and other places.

1891 Jan. 10. *Aust.* An avalanche buries a train near Klagenfurth, Carinthia. At Triest, Carniola, an engine freezes fast to the rails; traffic is suspended.

Jan. 12. *Galicia.* A destructive hurricane prevails.

Jan. 13. *Bosnia.* An avalanche buries many houses in snow, and causes the loss of many lives.

July 24. In the Tyrolean Alps large tracts of land are devastated by avalanches.

Aug. 18. *Aust.* Forty persons are drowned by a cloudburst at Kollman.

Aug. 27. During a thunder-storm lightning strikes a church at Tualis, and kills several members of its congregation. At Piau a hunting-party is also struck by lightning, killing one and seriously injuring four others.

Oct. 19. *Vienna.* The Museum of Fine Arts is opened by Emperor Francis Joseph.

1892 Apr. 20. *Tyrol.* Much property is destroyed and several lives are lost by a storm.

Apr. 24. *Vienna.* A colossal equestrian statue of Marshal Radetzky is unveiled.

May 13. *Hung.* Many miners are drowned by a sudden flood resulting from a waterspout.

June 8. Disastrous floods sweep the Danube Valley.

July 25. *Moravia.* The famous "Robber Tower" at Znaim, one of the oldest relics of the Middle Ages, falls, killing five persons.

Aug. 3. *Aust.* A waterspout at Triest, Carniola, does much damage to property.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890 Oct. 9. Leidesdorf, Professor, lunacy specialist, dies in Vienna.
Dec. 28. Karolyi, Gustav Siegmund, count, statesman, minister, dies.
1891 Jan. 5. Saxe-Weimar, Prince Gustav of, Austrian field-marshal, A64.
Jan. 18. Salvator Charles, Archduke of Austria, A52.
Jan. 23. Simor, Janos, cardinal archbishop and primate of Hungary, A74.
Aug. 28. Taglioni, Marie, dancer, A58.
Nov. 23. Henry, archduke of Austria, Austrian field-marshal, A63.
Dec. 14. Sigismund, archduke of Austria, A65.
1892 Jan. 8. Brucke, Ernest W., physiologist, A73.
Feb. 4. Ponsa, Magdalen of Vienna, A117.
May 17. Klapka, György, Hungarian general, A72.
Aug. 19. Fürstenberg, cardinal Landgrave F., prince archbishop of Olmütz, A78.

CHURCH.

1890 Nov. 8. *Hung.* The Roman Catholic Primate orders the clergy to give no attention to instructions emanating from the Minister of Public Worship.

1891 Jan. 3. The emperor purposes to erect a memorial monastery on an island in the Adriatic in honor of his brother Maximilian, shot in Mexico, and of his son, the late Crown Prince Rudolph.

Dec. 17. The Methodist Church in Vienna is closed by decree.

Its pastor is prohibited from preaching within the capital, because one of its articles of belief denounces the sacrifice of the mass as "a blasphemous fable and a dangerous deceit." An appeal against the decree is proposed.

1892 Jan. 26. Austria seeks to reconcile the Vatican and the Quirinal.

Mar. 10. *Hung.* The primate, archbishops, and bishops of the Roman Catholic Church memorialize Francis Joseph against civil marriage measures as being hostile to that Church.

Apr. 10. *Vienna.* An attempt is made to assassinate the Primate of Hungary.

May 28. *Aust.* The Vatican and Quirinal come to an agreement concerning the appointment of the Patriarch of Venice, they jointly agreeing upon Santo, Bishop of Treviso.

June 8. *Galicia.* Archbishop Sembratowics is assaulted by 40 Polish students in Lemberg because he visited Pope Leo, his doing so being considered as an act of treason to the Greek Catholic Church.

LETTERS.

1891 Jan. 13. *Galicia.* By agreement with the Austrian Government, Baron Hirsch plans to subsidize schools for Jewesses, and will invest £500,000 in the enterprise.

SOCIETY.

1890 May 24. *Bohemia.* Tramway drivers are out on a strike at Prague; the lines are at a standstill.

May 27. *Bohemia.* The tram-car employees at Prague are fined by municipal authorities $5,000 for the cessation of traffic caused by the strike.

July 31. *Aust.* The Archduchess Maria Valeria is married to the Archduke Francis Salvador at Ischl.

Sept. 4. *Vienna.* The International Agricultural Congress is opened.

Oct. 1. *Vienna.* The Emperor of Germany arrives.

Oct. 19. *Vienna.* The tramway employees strike.

Nov. 17. *Transylvania.* Six persons are killed and 16 injured in a church fight.

Nov. 21. *Aust.* Two cashiers of a Warsaw bank are murdered on the Vienna mail-train, and robbed of 55,000 roubles.

Dec. 1. *Vienna.* The Sanitary Council decides to prohibit unauthorized inoculations.

1891 Jan. 18. *Vienna.* Sadullah Pasha, Turkish Ambassador to Austria, dies from self-inflicted injuries.

Feb. 3. *Vienna.* Ten thousand shoemakers go out on strike.

Mar. 6±. *Bohemia.* The leaders of the Old Czechs declare their purpose to retire from public life.

Mar. 7. *Galicia.* In an anti-Semitic riot one Jew is killed and a number of Jewish shops are destroyed.

Mar. 10. *Hung.* The Chamber of Magnates passes the Sunday-Rest Bill, which defines Sunday as extending from the close of Saturday to 6 A.M. Monday.

Mar. 27. *Tyrol.* At Keufstein a prominent merchant is by mistake murdered by a Mafia assassin.

May 20. *Hung.* Ex-Queen Natalie is warmly received on her way to Bucharest.

June 22. *Hung.* A fierce riot breaks out at Balonya, in which four men are killed and seven wounded.

July 27. *Galicia.* Wholesale customs frauds are discovered in the Duchy of Bukowina.

Aug. 12. *Aust.* Several Servians are decorated by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Sept. 6. *Aust.* The emperor decorates a number of the German emperor's attendants.

Sept. 27. *Bohemia.* The Emperor Francis Joseph is splendidly received at Prague.

Oct. 1. *Bohemia.* Thirteen bombs are exploded under a bridge near Prague, a few hours before the arrival of a train bearing the emperor.

Oct. 5. *Carniola.* An attempt is made to blow up the episcopal palace at Triest.

Nov. 5. *Galicia.* Poles in Galicia form a secret organization to keep alive the remembrances of the Polish struggle of former years.

1892 Feb. 7. *Vienna.* Extensive relief is given to sufferers from the prevailing famine.

Mar. 1. *Vienna.* The starving poor fight at a distribution of bread.

Mar. 12. Vienna is shocked by a number of mysterious murders committed in "Jack-the-Ripper" fashion.

Mar. 13. *Vienna.* A collision occurs between the police and working men.

Mar. 28. *Bohemia.* The Czechs of Prague attempt to celebrate the birthday of Comenius, notwithstanding the Government's prohibition. The police several times disperse the crowds, after hard fighting, in which many are wounded with clubs and swords.

Apr. 11. *Vienna.* Incendiary fires are still of frequent and alarming occurrence.

May 8. *Hung.* A notary's house in Vereez is wrecked by a dynamite explosion.

May 12. *Hung.* Anarchists make an attempt to blow up a crowded street-car in Budapest.

June 5. *Bohemia.* Twenty-seven volunteer rescuers lose their lives at the burning Birkenberg silver-mine.

June 6. *Hung.* Hungarians welcome Francis Joseph on the anniversary of his coronation as King of Hungary in Budapest.

June 13. *Bohemia.* A miner confesses that he purposely fired the Birkenberg silver-mine.

July 19. *Hung.* Riotous reapers at Bebar are fired upon by gendarmes; twelve are killed and many wounded.

STATE.

1890 May 30. *Hung.* The lower House of the Reichstag rejects the bill restoring citizenship to Louis Kossuth.

July 24. *Vienna.* Austria and Bulgaria agree to silence concerning negotiations between them for a commercial treaty.

Aug. ± * *Vienna.* The Government consents to the independence of Bulgaria on Aug. 15.

Aug. 7. *Vienna.* The Government grants 500,000 florins ($1,000,000) for repairing the damage done by floods and assisting the sufferers.

Aug. 28. *Hung.* Herr Abranyi resigns his seat in the Reichstag, as a result of his publishing an interview with Bismarck.

Oct. 2. *Aust.* Anti-Semitic members are elected to the lower House.

Oct. 30. *Hung.* The Anti-Semitic Party in the Reichstag is dissolved, after existing for ten years.

Dec. 2. *Vienna.* Count Kalnoky opens the conference between Austro-Hungarian and German delegates, called for the purpose of negotiating a commercial treaty.

Dec. 4. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath assembles; the Budget for 1891 places the expenditure at 564,473,940 florins.

Dec. 13. *Vienna.* The Democratic Association, having for one of its objects an agitation in favor of universal suffrage, is broken up by the police.

1891 Jan. 25. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath is dissolved by an unexpected decree.

Jan. 27. *Vienna.* Austria resumes diplomatic relations with Brazil, the empire having given way to a republic under Deodora da Fonseca, president.

Feb. 4. *Vienna.* The finance minister resigns.

Mar. 5. *Vienna.* The returns of the elections show that in the urban districts of Bohemia twelve German Liberals, eleven Young Czechs, and three German Nationalists are elected to the lower House of the Reichsrath.

Mar. 10. *Hung.* The Chamber of Magnates at Budapest passes a Sunday-Rest Bill. (See Society.)

Apr. 11. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath is opened by the Emperor Francis Joseph with a speech strongly favoring peace.

June 12. *Vienna.* The estimates of the Budget Committee of the Reichsrath show a surplus of 3,915,987 florins.

June 17. *Vienna.* The Emperor Francis Joseph gives special audience to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria.

June 20. A great Central European Customs League has been formed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland.

June 30. The triple alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy is renewed for six years.

Aug. 29. *Vienna.* The Government is watching the massing of Russian troops along her frontier, and in consequence adds 18,000,000 florins to her war budget.

Sept. 7. Austria, as a reply to the Turco-Russian Convention, will annex Bosnia to her dominions.

Dec. 1. *Vienna.* Austria decides to participate in the World's Fair at Chicago.

Dec. 4. *Vienna.* The removal of the prohibition on American pork is formally announced.

Dec. 10. *Hung.* The Reichstag is preparing to celebrate the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of the Kingdom of Hungary by a National Exhibition in 1895.

Dec. 16. *Vienna.* Herr Gregr, the leader of the Young Czechs in the Reichsrath, demands the complete national emancipation of Bohemia.

1892 Jan. 4. *Hung.* The Emperor Francis Joseph dissolves the Diet.

Jan. 30. *Hung.* Returns from the elections show gains by the Opposition or Liberals.

Feb. 23. *Vienna.* It is announced that reciprocity negotiations are to be opened with the United States.

Apr. 28. *Vienna.* A motion is made in the lower House of the Reichsrath to impeach the Minister of Justice.

July 10. *Tyrol.* The Provincial Diet of Southern Tyrol unanimously resolves to request the government to make Triest a free port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 May * *Vienna.* The emperor opens an International Agricultural Exhibition.

June 24. *Hung.* A second strategic railroad is commenced from Haven to Miskoleg.

July 17. *Hung.* A fire at Rosenau destroys the parish church, the synagogue, and twenty houses.

Aug. 1. *Galicia.* A mine explosion suffocates 80 miners.

Aug. 4. *Hung.* One hundred and eighty houses and large stores of corn are burned in Puespolk Hatval.

Aug. 8. *Hung.* Fire almost destroys the town of Moor; 10 lives are lost.

Aug. 25. *Hung.* Tokay, the center of Tokay-wine trade, is destroyed by fire.

Oct. * *Vienna.* The press bitterly attacks the McKinley Bill of the U. S. Congress, calling it "a measure of violence worthy of a nation accustomed to the use of the revolver."

Nov. 17. *Aust.* A ship capsizes off the Dalmatian coast, and 38 persons and a number of animals are lost.

1891 May 20. *Vienna.* The International Postal Congress opens.

July 1. *Aust.* Triest by law ceases to be a free port.

Sept. 3. *Hung.* The town hall at Somerein is blown up by gasoline, injuring three persons.

Nov. 14. *Vienna.* A panic occurs on the Bourse, caused by a reported utterance of the emperor, to the effect that the European situation was critical.

Dec. 21. *Vienna.* The extension of Vienna's boundaries is celebrated by the people.

1892 Jan. 2. *Hung.* Many persons are reported to have died of starvation.

May 11. *Galicia.* A raft upsets near Brody, and 60 persons are drowned.

May 27. *Vienna.* The Chamber of Commerce votes 10,000 florins towards defraying the expenses of the exhibit at the World's Fair to be opened at Chicago, U. S. A.

June 1. *Bohemia.* A fatal fire is raging in a silver-mine at Birkenburg; 400 miners are missing. [June 2. Over 100 bodies are taken out, no person escaping alive.]

Aug. 25. *Aust.* Two dynamite explosions occur at Triest causing only slight damage.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Mar. 31. *Aust.* The Sylander cuirass is adopted; it is made of bullet-proof cloth one-third of an inch thick.

Apr. 2±. *Aust.* The War Office is planning to increase the peace effective of the army.

Sept. 18. *Aust.* The Emperor William of Germany leads a charge at the maneuvers.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Sept. 26. *Vienna.* The two hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Academy of Art is celebrated.

1893 Jan. 4. *Aust.* A disastrous gale at Triest, Carniola, wrecks vessels and destroys life.

May 8. *Aust.* The long drought is broken.

May 21. *Hung.* The Honved monument at Budapest is unveiled; the Emperor Joseph is present.

Aug. 9. *Aust.* Earthquakes and a cloudburst in Styria and North Styria cause loss of life and destruction of property.

Sept. 28. *Tyrol.* The Emperor Francis Joseph unveils at Innsbruck the statue of Andreas Hofer, the Tyrolese patriot, shot by the French, Feb. 20, 1810.

Dec. 29. *Galicia.* Snow is six feet deep.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892 Nov. 2. Iranyi, D., Hungarian leader, A70.

1894 Mar. 20. Kossuth, Louis, Hungarian patriot, dies at Turin, A92.

CHURCH.

1893 Nov. 6. The Catholic clergy bitterly oppose the bill making the civil service compulsory in all cases of marriage. (See State, Oct. 5.)

* * *Hung.* L. Schlauch, Bishop of Gross-Wardein, is consecrated cardinal priest.

* * *Hung.* Claudius Veszary, Primate of Hungary, is consecrated cardinal priest.

LETTERS.

1893 Sept. 14. *Bohemia.* The authorities issue an Imperial decree establishing a press censorship over the Czech papers published in Prague.

SOCIETY.

1892 Sept. 14. *Carniola.* Miss Jane Armstrong of New York kills herself in Triest after losing her fortune at Monte Carlo.

Sept. 18. *Hung.* Kossuth's ninetieth birthday is celebrated at Budapest.

Sept. 21. Louis Kossuth forbids his sons visiting Hungary so long as that country recognizes the Emperor of Austria as king; the sons are invited to represent their father at the unveiling of a memorial in the church at Tallva.

Oct. 31. *Hung.* Count Julius Szapary, the Minister-President, is shot at as he sits in the dining-car of a train near Budapest.

Nov. 6. *Hung.* The emperor refuses the permission asked by the Hungarian Premier, to introduce the compulsory Civil Marriage Bill.

Nov. 10. *Aust.* Victor Raindle, the legal adviser to the Imperial family, confesses to embezzling trust funds; deficit, 370,000± florins.

Dec. 26±. *Hung.* During the Trefort Ministry at Budapest an embezzlement of 4,000,000 florins occurred in the Department of Education and Public Instruction. (Announced.)

1893 Jan. 24. *Vienna.* Duke Albrecht of Würtemberg and Archduchess Margaret Sophie are married.

Mar. 2. *Hung.* Three rioters are killed in Szobozlo, the riot growing out of the imposition of new market tolls.

Apr. 10. *Vienna.* An attempt is made to assassinate the Primate of Hungary.

May 11. *Aust.* Hebrew officers at Troppau, Silesia, defend themselves against anti-Semites, 12 of the latter being wounded.

May 17. *Bohemia.* A fight between Czechs and Germans occurs in the Diet.

June 2. *Bohemia.* Disorder is prevalent.

—— *Hung.* A dynamite bomb is exploded in a railway car at Mohacs, killing one person and badly injuring two others; strikers suspected.

June 17. *Aust.* Working men are agitating for universal suffrage.

June 18. *Vienna.* Working men and police are in collision; a commissary of police is killed, five policemen are seriously injured, and 26 working men wounded.

July 8. *Aust.* Over 50 students are arrested in Gratz for raising a disturbance in the streets.

July 9. *Vienna.* Socialists make a demonstration in favor of universal suffrage. [Aug. 20. Another demonstration.]

Aug. 18. *Croatia.* Several men are arrested in Biskupitz for making a trade of crippling children for begging purposes; five mutilated children found, and instruments used seized.

Sept. 12. *Bohemia.* The Young Czechs in Prague continue the anti-German agitation; a number of arrests are made.

Sept. 24. *Aust.* At Bruenn 88 alleged Anarchists are arrested.

Sept. 25. *Aust.* A formidable Anarchist plot is discovered by the police, and many arrests are made.

Nov. 3. *Vienna.* Socialists storm a meeting of German Liberals, and, after a sharp fight, are repulsed by the police.

Dec. 9. *Ger.* The absconding Vienna banker, Le June, is arrested in Berlin.

Dec. 15. *Bavaria.* The emperor visits Munich in order to be present at the wedding of a member of the reigning family of Bavaria.

1894 Feb. 25. *Aust.* Cashier Ferles, who embezzled 102,000 florins from the Department of Public Debt at Vienna, commits suicide.

Mar. 4. *Hung.* More than 300,000 persons join in a demonstration in Budapest in favor of the Civil Marriage Bill.

Mar. 21. Hungary is in mourning for Louis Kossuth.

Mar. 22. *Hung.* Students in Budapest compel several places of amusement to close, as a mark of respect for Kossuth.

——± Working men in Lower Austria, Moravia, and Bohemia are holding meetings in favor of universal suffrage.

Mar. 23. *Hung.* Mobs of students and citizens are dispersed by troops in Budapest; many students are wounded.

Mar. 24. *Hung.* In the riots at Budapest over 40 soldiers suffer from injuries received from stones, clubs, and other weapons.

Mar. 28. *Vienna.* The Socialist Assembly passes a resolution insisting upon universal suffrage, and advocates a general strike as a means of obtaining it, if necessary.

Mar. 30. *Aust.* The Government forbids the officers of the reserve and Hungarian officials to act in any capacity at Kossuth's funeral.

The remains of Kossuth arrive on Hungarian soil early in the morning; and at Budapest, later in the day, 300,000 persons line the streets through which the funeral procession moves from the railroad station to the Museum.

Apr. 8±. *Vienna.* Twenty-five mass-meetings are held by the working men in favor of obtaining a Universal Suffrage Bill from the Government.

Apr. 28. *Bohemia.* Prince Charles of Bourbon (pretender to the Spanish throne) is married to Princess Maria Bertha De Rohan in the cathedral at Prague, Cardinal von Schonborn, Archbishop of Prague, officiating.

Apr. 30. *Vienna.* A three hours' fight between strikers and police takes place.

STATE.

1892 Oct. 11. *Vienna.* The German and Austrian emperors hold a fraternal conference.

Oct. 26. *Hung.* A Cabinet crisis is averted.

Nov. 5. *Vienna.* The Reichsrath considers a plan to join the Oder and Danube Rivers by a canal to make water connections with the Baltic and Black Seas.

Nov. 6. *Hung.* The Emperor Francis Joseph refuses the request of the Premier for permission to introduce the Compulsory Civil Marriage Bill. [Nov. 9. Count Szapary resigns in consequence. Nov. 16. A new ministry is formed by Dr. Wekerle.]

1893 Mar. 20. *Vienna.* The Czech or native Bohemian party introduces a bill

in the lower House of the Reichsrath for the virtual establishment of universal suffrage.

Apr. 6. *Hung.* Count Apponyi, in the Diet, criticises the emperor for not visiting Budapest in five months.

Apr. 12. *Vienna.* A sensation is caused in European capitals by the reception of M. Stambuloff by the emperor.

Apr. 21. *Vienna.* Count Kalnoky, the Premier, gives notice to Col. F. Grant, Minister of the United States, that an exequatur would not be granted to Max Judd as American Consul General at Vienna.

May 17. *Bohemia.* The Czechs and Germans have a collision in the Landtag.

May 25. *Hung.* The Young Czechs are to be excluded from all Imperial Delegations' committees at Prague.

May 27. *Vienna.* The emperor gives audience to Hungarian and Austrian delegations, and says that the Government is bound, in the interest of the defense of the Empire, to develop the military organization by a progressive and uniform process.

Sept. 12. *Bohemia.* The Anti-German agitation of the Young Czechs continues in Prague; thirty-eight Young Czechs are arrested.

Sept. 13. *Bohemia.* The Government suspends some of the rights of the citizens of Prague in order to put a stop to the Young Czech agitation.

Sept. 14. *Hung.* The session of the Austro-Hungarian Delegations opens at Budapest, and the budget is presented.

Sept. 17. *Hung.* In the Austro-Hungarian Delegations the Young Czechs protest against the foreign policy of Count Kalnoky, which imposes a grievous burden upon the people through the triple alliance.

Sept. 26. The Emperor William and the Emperor Francis Joseph meet at Hetzendorf.

Oct. 3. *Hung.* A bill granting liberty of worship to all sects is debated in the upper House; the Catholic prelates are in opposition.

Oct. 5. *Hung.* The upper House of the Reichstag passes the bill granting liberty of worship to all religious beliefs.

Oct. 10. *Hung.* The Government is sustained by the rejection of "no confidence" in the lower House of the Reichstag.

—— *Vienna.* The Reichsrath is opened, and the Prime Minister introduces a bill extending the right of suffrage.

Oct. 18. *Vienna.* Herr H. Von Hengervar is named as the Ambassador to Washington, U. S. A.

Oct. 19. *Vienna.* A Cabinet crisis is averted by Count Taaffe's offer to abandon the Franchise Bill.

Oct. 23. The Austrian and Hungarian Governments concur respecting the terms of an Austro-Russian Trade Treaty.

—— *Vienna.* The Suffrage Bill is discussed in the lower House of the Reichsrath.

Oct. 29. *Vienna.* The emperor has decided to dissolve the Reichsrath.

Oct. 30. *Vienna.* The Cabinet resigns; the leaders of the Opposition submit a coalition program to the emperor.

Nov. 3. *Vienna.* The Emperor Francis Joseph requests Prince Windischgraetz to form a Ministry.

Nov. 5. *Vienna.* Prince Windischgraetz forms a new Ministry.

Nov. 6. *Vienna.* The emperor gives his assent to the introduction of a bill making the civil service compulsory in all cases of marriage; the Catholic clergy are bitterly opposed to the bill.

Nov. 14. *Vienna.* The Prime Minister announces a new Franchise Bill to be presented at the opening of the Reichsrath, Nov. 23, though not based upon universal suffrage.

Nov. 23. *Vienna.* A Young Czech test motion for urgency is defeated in the Reichsrath by a vote of 171 to 87, after the Premier had stated the new Cabinet's policy.

Dec. 2. *Vienna.* The Government submits the Civil Marriage Bill to the Diet.

Dec. 9. *Vienna.* The upper House of the Reichsrath adopts the Convention with Great Britain for the protection of literary copyright.

Dec. 10. *Vienna.* The Hungarian laws dealing with disputes between Church and State have received the royal sanction.

Dec. 11. *Vienna.* Francis Joseph has received ten thousand telegrams from different parts of Hungary, conveying to him homage and congratulations for his action in sanctioning the ecclesiastical bills.

1894 Jan. 15. *Bohemia.* The trial of 77 members of the Omladina Society, on the charge of high treason, is begun at Prague.

Feb. 6. *Hung.* A bill making civil marriage compulsory is passed by the House of Representatives. Vote, 281–106.

Mar. 28. *Hung.* The Emperor Francis Joseph commends the concessions made by the Ministry to the Hungarian popular sentiment respecting the funeral of Louis Kossuth.

Apr. 10. *Hung.* Francis Kossuth, who has become a subject of the King of Hungary, proposes to carry on his father's work by taking an active part in politics. [Nov. 26. He takes the oath of allegiance to the king.]

Apr. 11. *Vienna.* The Premier speaks in the lower House of the Reichsrath in defense of the Cabinet's Electoral Reform Bill.

Apr. 26. Austria and Hungary are to share the benefits of the Russo-German commercial treaty.

May 8. *Hung.* The trial of 23 members of the Executive Committee of the Roumanian National Party begins at Klausenburg; it issued a document denouncing the union of Austria and Hungary; it also declared that the union of Transylvania with Hungary unjustly deprives the former of its autonomy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Sept. 19. *Galicia.* Cholera is spreading.

Sept. 21. *Hung.* Fire does great damage in the town of Paks; hundreds of people are homeless, and 400 buildings are destroyed.

Oct. 1. *Berlin.* The Austro-German military ride from Berlin to Vienna and return is commenced. [Oct. 4. Completed, 10 per cent of the horses having been killed by overwork in the ride. The best records are made by 12 Austrian officers.]

Oct. 4. *Hung.* Cholera is spreading in Budapest.

Oct. 8. *Hung.* Fifty-three cases and 19 deaths are reported from cholera in Budapest. [Oct. 21. Eighteen new cases and eight deaths are reported. Nov. 18. Eleven new cases.]

1893 Jan. 24. *Bohemia.* Eighty miners are killed and many injured by an explosion of fire-damp at Dux.

Jan. 27. *Hung.* An explosion followed by fire occurs in a coal-mine; 19 bodies are recovered, and 130 men still in the burning mine.

Feb. 11. The empress contributes $40,000 to a new reading-room in the Vatican.

Mar. 29. *Aust.* Many deaths from cholera are reported.

June 3. *Galicia.* Eighteen people are drowned by floods.

Aug. 14. Great destruction of life and property is caused by floods.

1894 Jan. 14. *Hung.* Thousands of peasants are on the verge of starvation.

Mar. 22. *Hung.* Kossuth's remains are to be buried at Budapest, where the students compel several places of amusement to close until the interment.

Mar. 25. *Hung.* Kossuth's library is to be placed in the National Library at Budapest.

Mar. 31. *Hung.* The bodies of Kossuth's wife and daughter, taken from the English cemetery at Genoa, are interred together after simple but impressive services at Budapest; his remains are lying in state, and viewed by a continuous stream of people in the National Museum.

Apr. 20. *Vienna.* An International Exhibition is opened by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Apr. 27. *Aust.* Seven cave-explorers are imprisoned by floods at Luglock, Gratz. [May 7. They are rescued; all are alive, but one woman is insane.]

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

1894 June 7. *Vienna.* **A fierce hail-storm occurs.**

Oct. 12+. *Vienna.* **Jubilee of the musician, Johann Strauss, is celebrated.**

CHURCH.

1894 May 11. *Hung.* **Pope Leo thanks Cardinal Veszary for his efforts in defeating the Civil Marriage Bill at Budapest, and gives his blessing to all who aided him.**

Aug. 1. *Hung.* **Pope Leo sanctions a form of prayer appealing to the Virgin and the patron Saint Stephen to save Hungary from the enemies of the Church.**

The prayer is to be repeated daily in the Hungarian churches by everybody attending them, and the Pope therewith grants 300 days' indulgence.

Sept. 28. *Hung.* **Pope Leo in a letter to the Hungarian bishops instructs them to work for a modification of the laws relative to children of mixed marriages.** (See State, Oct. 29.)

SOCIETY.

1894 May 9. *Aust.* **Nine striking miners are killed and 20 wounded in a battle with the police.**

May 30. *Vienna.* **Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha and the Archduchess Caroline Immaculata of the Tuscan branch of the Hapsburg-Lorraine are married.**

July 9. *Bohemia.* **One person is killed and several are severely injured by a bomb explosion in Pilsen; other bombs are found and fuses extinguished in time to prevent explosions.**

July 29. *Aust.* **The Archduke William is thrown from his horse, receiving injuries from which he dies in a few hours.**

Sept. 2. *Hung.* **The International Hygienic Congress opens in Budapest.**

Sept. 26. *Vienna.* **Seventy Socialists, including many party leaders, are arrested.**

Sept. 30. *Vienna.* **A demonstration in behalf of universal suffrage is held; 15,000 persons march in the parade.**

Oct. 12. *Vienna.* **The Johann Strauss Jubilee begins.**

Oct. 13. *Tyrol.* **A "Jack-the-Ripper" is arrested on the charge of killing and mutilating two women near Amras.**

Oct. 14. *Vienna.* **The Strauss Jubilee is celebrated; he is in receipt of numerous gifts and messages.**

Dec. 7±. *Hung.* **Francis Kossuth attends a banquet given in Budapest by independent members of the Hungarian Diet, and promises to advance all his father's ideas except those regarding the dynasty.**

Dec. 8. *Vienna.* **It is announced that the bodies of Stanislas Helicius, a leader of the Young Czechs, and his wife were found on their doorstep near Prague.**

Dec. 13. *Hung.* **Ten thousand persons march in procession through the streets of Budapest, in order to celebrate the passage and royal sanction of the Religious Freedom Bills. Of this number 5,000 carry torches.**

STATE.

1894 May 9. *Hung.* **Great excitement prevails in Budapest over the debate on the Civil Marriage Bill in the House of Magnates; the members of the body favoring the measure are threatened by postal card that if the bill is adopted the Chamber will be blown up.** The bill is rejected. Vote, 139–118.

May 10. *Vienna.* **The government's policy in the recent strike is sustained in the lower House.** Vote, 182–83.

May 21. *Hung.* **The House of Representatives again passes the Civil Marriage Bill.** Vote, 271–105.

May 25. *Hung.* **The lower House at Budapest passes by a large majority a bill transferring the registration of marriages, births, and deaths from the clergy to state officials, supplementary to the Civil Marriage Bill.**

May 28. *Hung.* **The Council of Ministers demands that the emperor create enough new members to insure the passage of the Civil Marriage Bill in the House of Magnates.**

May 31. *Hung.* **The Ministry under Dr. Wekerle resigns,** because the king refuses to insure the passage of the **Civil Marriage Bill** by creating Liberal Magnates.

June 1. *Hung.* **The emperor instructs Count Khuen Hedervary, the Ban of Croatia, to form a new Hungarian Ministry.**

June 3. *Hung.* **All the men asked to join the new Hungarian Cabinet refuse to serve.** The Liberals unanimously ask Dr. Wekerle to retain the Liberal leadership.

June 4. *Hung.* **The emperor has summoned Dr. Wekerle to an audience at Budapest.**

June 5. *Hung.* **The emperor has another conference with Dr. Wekerle.**

June 6. *Hung.* **Dr. Wekerle forms a new Hungarian Cabinet.**

June 10. *Hung.* **The emperor yields to the demand that D. von Szilagyi be appointed a member of the Wekerle Cabinet as Minister of Justice.**

June 12. *Hung.* **The emperor recognizes the Hungarian Civil Marriage law as a political necessity.**

June 21. *Hung.* **The House of Magnates at last passes the Civil Marriage Bill.** Vote, 128–124. [June 30. Parliament adjourns.]

The object of the bill is to establish a uniform marriage contract and guarantee its equal binding force. It provides that the civil contract must precede any religious ceremony.

July 6. **A commercial treaty between Russia and Austria-Hungary is ratified.**

Oct. 29. *Hung.* **Three bills granting freedom of religious worship and recognizing the Jewish religion are passed by Parliament.** [Dec. 10. Approved by the king.]

Dec. 21. *Hung.* **Dr. Wekerle resigns.** [1895. Jan. 16. A new ministry is formed by Baron Banffy.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 June 15. *Aust.* **Two hundred miners are killed by explosions in coal-mines at Karwin.**

July 9. *Bohemia.* **Several dynamite bombs are found in Pilsen; one explodes and injures several persons.**

Aug. 28. *Bohemia.* **The town of Plass, including the castle of the Metternich princes, is devastated by fire.**

Sept. 2. *Hung.* **The International Hygienic Congress is opened in Budapest.**

Sept. 15. *Galicia.* **Cholera is spreading.**

BALUCHISTAN.

BALUCHISTAN is a territory of southwestern Asia, having Khelat for its capital. Area estimated at 130,000 square miles; population, 500,000±. The Khan is under the influence of the British, who maintain a garrison at Quetta, and pay a subsidy. The southeastern part of Afghanistan is called British Baluchistan.

ARMY — NAVY.

1778 * * **Nusseer Khan, the usurper, routs the Afghan army sent by Ahmed Shah to subdue him.**

* * **The Afghans defeat Nusseer Khan in a pitched battle.**

* * **Nusseer Khan is besieged in Khelat, but finally obtains a treaty of peace from the Afghans.**

1839 * * **A detachment from the British army in Afghanistan storms and captures Khelat, the capital, to punish the treachery of Muhammad Khan.**

About 400 Baluches are killed, including Merhab Khan, and 2,000 prisoners are taken.

1840 July * **The British garrison at Khelat is overpowered by the natives.**

Nov. * **The British retake Khelat and hold it [for a short time].**

1875 * * **The military power of the Khan is less than 40,000 men, if all should respond to his summons.**

1880 July * **The Khan proffers military aid to Gen. Roberts, after the latter's defeat by the Afghans.**

STATE.

1739 * * **Nusseer Khan becomes Begler-bey after assassinating his tyrannical brother, Hajee Muhammad Khan.**

1778 * * Nusseer Khan declares his dominions independent of Afghanistan, and war with the Afghans follows.

1795 * * Nusseer Khan dies in extreme old age.

June * Muhammad Khan, the oldest of three sons, succeeds his father.

His weak and tyrannical reign reduces his dominions by the revolt of many provinces.

* * A rebellion by Beheram Khan is quelled.

1839 * * Mehrab Khan annoys the British.

* * The British establish a governor at Khelat, the capital.

1840 * * The British governor and garrison are overpowered by the natives.

1841 * * Nusseer Khan, son of Mehrab Khan, is enthroned by the British, who evacuate the country after securing a satisfactory treaty.

1854 * * Meer Nusseer Khan rules the Khelat State.

May 14. Meer Nusseer Khan concludes a treaty with Great Britain, by which his government is to be subsidized; the terms of the treaty are arranged by Gen. John Jacob.

1856 * * Meer Nusseer Khan dies.

* * Meer Khodadad, 12 years of age, succeeds his brother as khan.

1857 * * The British send a political agent, Maj. Henry Green, to aid the Khan in controlling his people during the revolt in India. [Maj. Malcolm Green follows him.]

1863 * * Khodadad Khan is attacked and severely wounded by his cousin, Shere dil Khan, while riding; he then flees to British territory.

* * Shere dil Khan is elected and proclaimed ruler.

1864 * * Shere dil Khan is murdered in the Gundava Pass.

* * Khodadad Khan is restored by his revolting subjects.

A condition of irrepressible anarchy prevails; the rulers of several provinces revolt.

1873 * * The British withhold the stipulated subsidy, as the conditions have not been observed.

1874 * * The British suspend diplomatic relations with the Khelat State.

1875 * * Maj. Robert Sandeman negotiates a new treaty.

* * The annual revenue of the Khelat State is about 300,000 rupees, equal to $150,000.

1877 * * A British force occupies Quetta, which soon becomes a peaceful and prosperous station.

1887 * * The announcement is made that Quetta, with the districts of Pishin Thal Chotiali, and Sibi, are to become British territory.

1893 Aug. * Mir Muhammad succeeds to the office of khan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * The Church Missionary Society establishes a mission station at Quetta.

1889 * * The mission station at Quetta reports one missionary and his wife, 18 persons baptized, and 11 communicants.

* * * Three of the four Gospels have been translated into Baluchi.

* * * A railroad connects Quetta with the Punjab in India.

* * * The population is estimated at 500,000.

* * * The religion of the Baluchi is Mohammedanism.

BELGIUM.

BELGIUM is a state of Western Europe, having Brussels for its capital. Its area is 18,600 square miles; population in 1895, 6,410,783. It is divided into the provinces of Antwerp, Brabant, East Flanders, Hainaut, Liége, Limburg, Luxemburg, Namur, and West Flanders. The government is a constitutional monarchy administered by an hereditary monarch. The people are chiefly Roman Catholics, and speak the French and Flemish languages.

NOTE. — The following abbreviations are here used to locate the events described: *Ant.*, Antwerp; *Bra.*, Brabant; *E. F.*, East Flanders; *H.*, Hainaut; *Lim.*, Limburg; *Lux.*, Luxemburg; *L.*, Liége; *N.*, Namur; *W. F.*, West Flanders; *Brussels*, the capital, is also used as a locality word.

ARMY — NAVY.

51 * * B.C. Flanders is conquered by Julius Cæsar.

1382 Nov. 27. A. D. At Rosebecque Charles VI. of France defeats the Flemings, who had revolted against their count.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

930 * * Hucbald of Flanders invents a system of scales wherein the semitone is always between the second and third of a tetrachord.

1014 Sept. 28. Nearly the whole of Flanders is submerged in a storm.

1108 * * *W. F.* Ostend is inundated and entirely covered by the sea.

1320 * * Very delicate lace is made in Flanders.

1340 * * The iron manufacture is well established; coal is alleged to have been used at Marche-les-dames.

1350 * * *Ant.* The Gothic cathedral of Notre Dame at Antwerp is founded.

1402 * * Oil is first used in painting by Jan Van Eyck.

1415 * * *W.F.* Jan and Hubert Van Eyck of Bruges, two brothers, become founders of the Flemish school of painting.

1432 * * *E. F.* Jan Van Eyck is exempted from taxes at Ghent on account of his great merit as a painter.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1058 * * Bouillon, Godfrey, de, hero of the First Crusade, born. [1100. Dies. A42.]

1218 * * Goethals, Hendrik, Flem. theologian, born. [1293. Dies. A75.]

1235 * * Maerlant, Jakob van, Flem. poet, born. [1309. Dies. A65.]

1340 * * Artevelde, Philip van, revolutionary leader, born. [1382. Dies. A42.]

1366 * * Eyck, Hubert van, Flem. painter, born. [1426. Dies. A60.]

1390 * * Bruges, John of, Flem. painter, born. [1440. Dies. A50.]

Eyck, Jan van, Flem. painter, born. [1440, July 9. Dies. A50.]

1403 * * Chastelain, Georges, Flem. chronicler, born. [1475. Dies. A72.]

1420 * * Goes, Hugo van der, Flem. painter, born. [1480±. Dies. A60±.]

CHURCH.

1010 * * *Brussels.* The Cathedral of St. Gudule is begun.

1099 * * *Lux.* Godfrey of Bouillon, of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, founds the order of Knights of the Holy Sepulchre.

1206 * *–20 * * *L.* St. Francis establishes the Beguine order of Nuns at Liége.

1273 * * *Brussels.* The Cathedral of St. Gudule is completed.

LETTERS.

1426 * * *Bra.* The University of Louvain is established; it is controlled by the authorities of the Catholic Church.

SOCIETY.

1338 * * *Ant.* A magnificent tournament celebrates the birth in this city of the Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III. of England.

STATE.

51 * * B. C. Belgium becomes a part of the Roman Empire by conquest under Julius Cæsar.

1st Century. The inhabitants are chiefly Celtic tribes.

5th Century. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans.

837 * * Antwerp falls into the hands of the Northmen.

870 * * After the treaty of Mersen the Netherlands provinces chiefly belong to Germany, and form a dependence of the duchy of Lotharingia.

1008 * * Antwerp is a marquisate of the Holy Roman Empire.

1406 * * *Ant.* The marquisate of Antwerp returns to Brabant, after being held by the Count of Flanders and the House of Burgundy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1448 * * 1570 * * Antwerp is very prosperous; 2,500 ships are seen in the river at one time.

ARMY — NAVY.

1451 * * *E. F.* Ghent rebels against Philip of Burgundy.

1539 * * *E. F.* Ghent rebels against the Emperor Charles V.

1564 * * **1648** * * War of Liberation in the Netherlands.

1566 * * A great insurrection is provoked in the Netherlands by an attempt of Philip to establish the Inquisition.

1567 * * The Duke of Alva with 20,000 Spaniards arrives to suppress the revolt.

1568 * * *Bra.* William of Orange enters Brabant with an army, but the Duke of Alva declines a battle.

1572 * * William of Orange is elected commander-in-chief of the rebel forces.

* * Brille on the mouth of the Meuse is captured by the Water Beggars. Rapid spread of the insurrection.

1574 Apr. 14. Spaniards win a victory at Mookerheide, where two brothers of the Prince of Orange fall.

Oct. * William of Orange relieves Leyden.

1576 * * Antwerp is taken by the Spaniards, and given up to three days of pillage.

1583 * * Antwerp is besieged by the Duc d'Alençon, who is successfully resisted.

1584 July 10. William of Orange is murdered by Balthazar Gerard.

1585 Aug. 17. The Duke of Parma makes a triumphal entry into Antwerp after a successful siege.

1601 July * *W. F.* The Spaniards besiege Ostend.

1604 Sept. * *W. F.* Ostend capitulates to the Spaniards.

1622 Aug. 30. *H.* The indecisive battle of Fleurus is fought between the Catholic League under Gonzales de Cordova and the Protestant Union.

1667 * *-68 * * War of Conquest on account of the Spanish Netherlands.

Brabant, Flanders, etc., are claimed by Louis XIV. on the death of his father-in-law, Philip IV. of Spain.

* * Part of Flanders and Hainaut are conquered by the French under Turenne.

1672 * *-78 * * Second War of Conquest by France against Holland.

1678 Mar. 9. Ghent is taken by Louis XIV. of France.

* *-79 * * Peace of Nimeguen, Holland. France and the United Provinces sign a treaty of peace.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1450 * * *Ant.* The Church of St. James is erected at Antwerp.

1468 * * A severe winter occurs in Flanders; the wine distributed is cut by hatchets.

1471 * * Hand guns are used by 300 Flemings who accompanied Edward IV. of England when he landed at Ravenspur.

1475 * * Diamond polishing is invented by Ludwig von Berkem.

1518 * * *Ant.* The cathedral of Notre Dame in Antwerp is completed.

1531 * * *Ant.* The Exchange, one of the finest buildings of its kind in Europe, is built at Antwerp.

1537 * * The dissection of the human body is performed by Vesalius.

1544 * * A severe winter occurs in Flanders; the wine is frozen solid.

1556 * * Mercator's Charts are published, in which the world is treated as a plane; Gerard Mercator, or Kauffmann, is the alleged constructor.

1603 * * *Democritus and Heraclitus* is painted by Rubens.

1608 * * *Ant.* Rubens is called to Antwerp by the death of his mother.

1609 * * Van Dyck is apprenticed to Hendrik Van Balen.

* * *Ant.* Rubens is made court painter by the Archduke Albert of Antwerp.

1611 * * *Ant.* Rubens agrees to paint, for the Guild of Harquebusiers, the great altar piece [which since 1614 has decorated their altar in the Antwerp cathedral], containing the famous *Descent from the Cross*, the *Visitation*, the *Presentation*, the *St. Christopher*, and a *Hermit*.

Rubens builds and decorates for himself a beautiful house in Antwerp.

1615 * * *Ant.* Anthony Van Dyck enters the studio of Rubens.

1619 * * *Battle of the Amazons* is painted by Rubens.

1620 * * Rubens procures Van Dyck a commission to paint an altar piece.

1622 * * *Fr.* Rubens is called to Paris by Maria de Medici, to decorate the Luxembourg palace with twenty-one great pictures representing the events in her life up to the period of her reconciliation with her son, Louis XIII.

1624 * * Van Helmont introduces the term gas.

1629 * * Portrait of Charles I. of England is painted by Rubens.

1638 * * *Crucifixion of St. Peter* is painted by Rubens.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1450 * * Despres, Josquin, Flem. musician, born. [1530±. Dies. A80.]

1455 * * Lefevre, Peter B., bishop, born. [1537. Dies. A82.]

1460 * * Matsys, Quentin, Flem. painter, born. [1529. Dies. A69.]

1462 * * Badius, Jodocus or Josse, Flem. poet, born. [1535. Dies. A73.]

1485±. * * Cleef or Cleve, Joost van, Flem. painter, born. [1530±. Dies. A45.]

1495 * * Memling, Hans, Flem. painter, dies.

1497 * * Coxcie, Michael, Flem. painter, born. [1552. Dies. A55.]

1499± * * Mabuse, Jan or Gossaert, Flem. painter, born. [1562. Dies. A63±.]

± Lombard, Lambert, Flem. architect, born. [1568. Dies. A59±.]

1510 * * Ypres, Charles de, painter, born. [1563. Dies. A53.]

± Cleef, Henry van, painter, born.

1512 * * Mercator, Gerard, Flem. geog., b.

1513 * * Baius, Michael, Flem. cl., born. [1589. Dies. A76.]

1520± * * Floris, Frans, Flem. painter, born.

Lasso, Orlando, composer, born.

1522 * * Busbecq, Augier Ghislen, Flem. scholar, traveler, born.

Horn, Philip de Mont, Flem. statesman, born. [1568. Dies. A46.]

Egmont, Lamoral, Flem. count, born. [1568. Dies. A46.]

1524 * * Bologna, Giovanni di, Flem. sculptor, born.

1526 * * Colin, Alexander, sculptor, born.

1531 * * Brederode, Hendrik, Flem. count, born. [1568. Dies. A37.]

1533 * * Vermeulen, Jan, Flem. theologian, born. [1585. Dies. A52.]

1548 * * Ayala, Balthasar de, Flem. jurist, b.

Aldegonde, Philippe van Marnix, Seigneur de Mont-saint, diplomatist, littérateur, born. [1598. Dies. A50.]

Mander, Carel van, Flem. painter, born.

1550 * * Steenwyk, Hendrik, Flem. painter, born.

1555 * * Calvart, Dionisi, Flem. painter, b.

1556 * * Bril, Paulus, Flem. painter, born.

1557 * * Oort, Adam van, Flem. painter, b.

1560 * * Balen, Hendrik van, Flem. painter, born.

Gruter or Gruytere, Jan, Flem. antiquary, b.

1569 * * Breughel, Jan, Flem. painter, born.

1570 * * Floris, Frans, Flem. painter, A50.

1577 June 27. Rubens, Peter Paul, Flem. painter, born.

* * Helmont, Jean Baptiste van, Flem. phys., b.

1578 * * Alard, Francis, Flem. Protestant theologian, dies.

1579 * * Snyders, Franz, Flem. painter, b.

1582 * * Crayer, Gaspard, Flem. painter, b.

Teniers, David, the elder, Flem. painter, b.

1584 * * Ayala, Balthasar de, Flem. jurist, A36±.

1589 Cleef, Henry van, painter, A79±.

1592 * * Honthorst, Gerard, Flem. painter, b.

Busbecq, Augier Ghislen, Flemish scholar. A70.

1594 * * Duquesnoy, François, Flem. sculptor, born.

Mercator, Gerard, Flemish geographer, A82.

Jordaens, Jakob, Flem. painter, born.

1597 * * Hock, Jan van, Flem. painter, born.

1599 * * Utrecht, Adriaan van, Flem. painter, born.

Eykens, or Eyckens, Pieter, historical painter, born. [1649. Dies. A50±.]

Miel, or Meel, Jan, Flem. painter, born.

Van Dyck, Sir Anthony, Flem. painter, b.

1600 * * Oost, Jacob van, Flem. painter, b.

1602 * * Champagne, Philippe de, Flem. painter, born.

1604 * * Steenwyk, Hendrik, Flem. painter, A54.

1606 * * Peters, Francis Lucas, painter, born.

Mander, Carel van, Flem. painter, A58.

Clouet, Peter, Flem. engraver, born.

1607 * * Quellyn, Erasmus, Flem. painter, b.

1608 * * Bologna, Giovanni di, Flem. sculptor, A84.

1609 * * Arminius or Harmensen, Jakobus, dies, A49.

1610 * * Ostade, Adrian van, Flem. painter, born.

Teniers, David, the younger, Flem. painter, b.

1611 * * Hobbema, Mynderhout, Flem. painter, born.

1612 * * Colin, Alexander, sculptor, A86.

1614 * * Wouters, François, Flem. painter, b.

Peters, Bonaventure, Flem. painter, born.

Coques, Gonzales, Flem. painter, born.

1616 * * Bourignon, Antoinette, Flem. fanatic, born.

1619 * * Calvart, Dionisi, Flem. painter, A64.

1625 * * Lingelbach, Jan, Flem. painter, b.

Berchem, Nicholas, Flem. engraver, A65.

Fyt, or Feyt, Jan, Flem. painter, born.

1626 * * Bril, Paulus, painter, A70.

1627 * * Gruter, Jan, Flem. antiquary, A67.

1630 * * Quellyn, Hans Erasmus, Flem. painter, sculptor, born.

1632 * * Balen, Hendrik van, Flem. painter, A72.

1634 * * Meulen, Antoon Frans van der, Flem. painter, born.

1635 * * Peters, John, painter, born.

1640 May 30. Rubens, Peter Paul, Flem. painter, A63.

Hennepin, Louis, Flem. monk missionary, b.

1641 * * Van Dyck, Sir Anthony, Flem. painter, A42.

Oort, Adam van, Flem. painter, A84.

1642 * * Breughel, Jan, Flem. painter, A73.

1644 * * Helmont, Jean Baptiste van, Flem. physician, A67.

1646 * * Cleef, Jan van, Flem. painter, born.

Duquesnoy, François, Flem. sculptor, A52.

1649 * * Teniers, David, the elder, Flem. painter, A67.

1650 * * Hock, Jan van, Flem. painter, A47. (?)

1651 * * Utrecht, Adriaan van, Flem. painter, A52.

1652 * * Peters, Bonaventure, marine painter, A38.

1654 * * Peters, Francis Lucas, painter, A48.
1655 * * Roos, Philip Peter, Flem. painter, born.
1656 * * Bloemen, John Francis van, Flem. painter, born.
1657 * * Snyders, Franz, Flem. painter, A78.
Lapide, Cornelius, Flem. commentator, dies.
1659 * * Wouters, François, Flem. painter, A45.
1660 * * Honthorst, Gerard, Flem. painter, A68.
1663 * * Audenaerde, Robert van, Flem. painter, born. [1743. Dies. A80.]
1664 * * Miel, Jan, Flem. painter, A65.
1669 * * Crayer, Gaspard de, Flem. painter, A87.
1671 * * Oost, Jacob van, Flem. painter, A71.
Fyt, Jan, Flem. painter, A46.
1672 * * Breughel, Abraham, Flem. painter, born.
1674 * * Champagne, Philippe de, Flem. painter, A72.
1677 * * Peters, John, marine painter, A42.
1678 * * Quellyn, Erasmus, Flem. painter, A71.
Jordaens, Jakob, Flem. painter, A84.

CHURCH.

1516 * *-56 * * The Protestant religion begins to spread through Belgium amid much persecution.

1556 * *-98 * * Reign of Philip II.; he cruelly opposes Protestants and introduces the Inquisition.

* * *Switz.* George David, a Flemish fanatic, professing to be the Messiah, and founder of the Davidists, dies at Basel.

1567 * * The Duke of Alva arrives with 20,000 Spaniards to subdue the Protestants; by cruelty and oppression he drives them to rebellion.

* * William of Orange is converted to Protestantism.

1568 Feb. * A sentence of the Inquisition condemns to death, as heretics, nearly all the inhabitants of the Netherlands.

1597 * * *Brussels.* Lady Mary Percy founds a convent. [In 1794 the nuns are forced to leave for England.]

LETTERS.

1529 Oct. 14. *Brussels.* Placards announce death by burning to persons concealing prohibited books.

1605 * * *Ant. Nieuwe Zijdinghen* is issued at Antwerp.

1637 * *-44 * * *Gazette Extraordinaris Posttijdinghen* is issued.

1649 * * *Brussels. Courrier véritable des Pays-Bas* is issued.

1667 * * *E. F. Gazette van Ghent* is issued at Ghent.

SOCIETY.

1385 * * The counts of Flanders being without male heirs, their possessions go to the House of Burgundy [which soon gains possession of all the Netherlands].

1567 * * The Duke of Alva persecutes the Protestants, devastating the country, and erecting scaffolds in every city.

1584 July 10. William the Silent, Prince of Orange, is assassinated at Delft by Balthazar Gerard.

1609 Oct. 13. Rubens marries Isabella Brandt.

STATE.

1477 * * Mary of Burgundy, heiress of Charles the Bold, marries the Archduke Maximilian, son of Emperor Frederick IV., and thus transfers the Netherlands to the House of Austria.

1493 * * Maximilian I. becomes Emperor of Germany.

1494 * * Maximilian resigns the government of the Netherlands to his son, Philip the Handsome, 17 years of age, who becomes regent.

1496 * * Philip marries Johanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Castile, having one son [later Charles V.].

1507 * * Brussels becomes the capital of the low countries under Philip the Handsome.

1516 * *-56 * * Reign of Charles I. (Emperor Charles V.), King of Spain.

1544 * * William of Orange, "The Silent," inherits the estates of Brabant, Flanders, Holland, and the small principality of Orange in France, from a childless cousin.

1556 * *-98 * * Philip II. reigns; he is son of Charles I., King of Spain, and inherits the Netherlands on the abdication of his father.

1567 Apr. 22. William of Orange resigns his offices, and, with many thousand Netherlanders, leaves his country on the arrival of the Duke of Alva.

1568 * * The long war of liberation begins.

It is caused by the fact that ancient and important privileges are jealously prized, while the Spanish garrison, the penal edicts against heretics, the deed of the introduction of the Spanish Inquisition, lead to a league of the nobles, headed by Philip Marnix of St. Aldegonde.

* * Offense is given Spain by the presentation of the petition of 300 nobles ("Beggars"), the insurrection of the lower classes, and the destruction of images, and sacking of churches.

Feb. * By a sentence of the Inquisition all the inhabitants of the Netherlands, with a few exceptions, are condemned to death.

June 5. *Brussels.* Lamoral, Count Egmont, Horn, and many Protestants are executed.

* * The estates of Protestants who fail to appear before the Spanish tribunal are confiscated; that of William of Orange is among those confiscated.

1572 * * Many cities of Holland raise the standard of William of Orange, who is appointed leader of the rebellious provinces.

1573 * * The Duke of Alva is recalled at his own request; Luis de Requesens y Zuniga is his successor.

1576 * * Requesens dies of fever.

* * *E. F.* Pacification of Ghent.

All the provinces of the Netherlands unite to drive out the Spaniards, after the sacking of Antwerp, Maestricht, Ghent, and other cities by royal troops; national and religious differences are ignored.

1577 * * Don John of Austria succeeds Requesens, but is not recognized by the majority of the provinces; he fails to quiet them.

1578 * * Don John dies.

* * Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma, is governor; he subdues the southern provinces (Belgium), which adhere to the Catholic faith; he promises the restoration of their old political freedom.

1579 Jan. 23. The Union of Utrecht founds a famous republic.

Seven provinces declare their independence of Spain: Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Gelderland, Groningen, Friesland, Overyssel; William of Orange is made stadtholder; the southern portion (Belgium) continues under Spanish rule.

1584 * * Maurice of Nassau succeeds his murdered father as head of the Seven Provinces.

1598 * *-1621 * * Philip III. of Spain reigns.

He cedes Belgium to his daughter Isabella and the Archduke Albert, her husband.

1609 * *-21 * * A truce is maintained by the Netherlands and Spain, on the basis of possession at the time.

1621 * * King Albert dies without issue, and the country reverts to Spain.

* *-25 * * Philip IV. of Spain reigns.

1646 * * Peter Stuyvesant is appointed governor of New Netherlands, America.

1648 * * The independence of the Republic of the United Provinces is recognized by Spain and the Empire, at the Peace of Westphalia.

1659 * * By the Treaty of the Pyrenees the county of Artois, Thionville, and other districts are ceded to France by Spain.

1664 * * The New Netherlands (America) is granted to the Duke of York.

1668 * * By the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, Lille, Charleroi, Oudenarde, Courtray, and other towns are ceded to France.

1678 * *-79 * * The Peace of Nimeguen restores to Spain some of the territory previously ceded, but cedes to France Valenciennes, Nieuport, Cambray, St. Omer, Ypres, and Charlemont. [These are in part returned at the Peace of Ryswick.]

1678 Sept. 17. France cedes to Spain Limburg, Ghent, Waes, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1450± * * Trade flourishes in Flanders; all the nations of Europe have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent.

1516 * * A post-office is established between Vienna and Brussels.

1531 * * The Exchange is built in Antwerp.

* * The rising Commercial Company is sacrificed to the jealousy of the Dutch.

1585± * * The glory of Antwerp rapidly declines.

1648 * * The Scheldt is closed to the commerce of Antwerp by the treaty of Westphalia.

ARMY — NAVY.

1690 July 1. The Prince of Waldeck is defeated by Marshal Luxemburg at Fleurus.

1692 July 1. Namur is taken by the French.

1695 Aug. * Brussels is bombarded by the French under Marshal Villeroi; 14 churches and 10,000 houses are consumed.

Sept. * Namur is retaken from the French by King William III. of England.

1706 May 23. *Bra.* **Battle of Ramillies.**

The allies under the Duke of Marlborough defeat the French and Bavarians under Marshal de Villeroi; the French are seized with panic, and the defeat becomes a rout. French loss, 13,000; allies' loss, 3,500. [The French soon lose all the fortresses in the Low Country.]

* * *E. F.* **Ghent is taken** by the British under the Duke of Marlborough.

1708 July 11. The allies under **Marlborough and Prince Eugene** defeat the French besiegers under Louis Joseph Duc de Vendome and the Duke of Burgundy **at Oudenarde.**

1745 May * The French commence the **subjugation of the Austrian Netherlands** by an army under Marshal Maurice of Saxony.

May 11. *H.* **Battle of Fontenoy,** near Tournay. The French under Marshal Maurice of Saxony defeat the army of the Pragmatic Sanction (English, Hanoverians, Dutch, and Austrians) under the Duke of Cumberland, with the loss of 12,000 men; the French lose nearly the same number.

1746 Feb. 16. *Brussels.* **Marshal Saxe takes the city.**

1748 * * The French retire by treaty from their conquests in the Austrian Netherlands.

1756 * * *W. F.* **The French garrison Ostend** for Maria Theresa.

1789 Dec. 11. *Brussels.* **Uprising against the Austrians;** the garrison is compelled to capitulate.

1790 Nov. * An Austrian army enters Belgium, and easily subdues the people.

1792 Nov. * *Brussels.* **The French under Gen. Dumouriez take the city.**

* * **Antwerp is occupied** by the French.

1793 * * *E. F.* **Ghent is taken** by the French.

Nov. 6. *H.* **At Jemappes** the French Republican army, 40,000 strong, under Gen. Dumouriez, **defeat 19,000 Austrians,** and drive them from their defenses; the Austrians lose 10,000 men and the French 12,000. [The victory gives to France the country to the south of Liége.]

1794 June 26. *H.* **The army of France** under Marshal Jourdan **defeats the allies** under the Prince of Coburg **at Fleurus;** it overthrows the rule of Austria.

*** *-1814 * * French troops occupy Antwerp.**

1815 June 16. *Bra.* **The allies,** under the Duke of Brunswick, the Prince of Orange, and Sir Thomas Picton, **repulse the French,** under Marshal Ney, **at Quatre-Bras.**

—— *H.* Napoleon defeats the Prussians under Blücher at the battle of Ligny, near Fleurus.

June 18. *Bra.* **Battle of Waterloo.** Napoleon, with an army of 71,947 men, having 246 guns, is defeated by the allies under Wellington, who have 67,661 men and 156 guns; the battle rages from 10 A. M. till five P. M., when reenforcements arrive for the allies, — 16,000 Prussians, and by seven o'clock 50,000 men and 104 guns under Blücher; Wellington moves the whole army forward and crushes the French. Loss, allies, 4,206 killed, 14,539 wounded.

1830 * *-31 * * Civil War; the Belgians rise against the House of Orange.

1830 Sept. 23. The state troops enter the city [and, after fighting the revolutionists three following days, retire without results].

Oct. 27. *Ant.* **The state troops,** being attacked by revolutionists, **bombard Antwerp** with red-hot balls.

Dec. 23. *Ant.* **Revolutionists take Antwerp;** the citadel is not captured.

1831 Aug. 2. The Dutch army invades Belgium with 45,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1680 * * Bourignon, Antoinette, Flem. fanatic, A64.
1683 * * Helmont, Segres Jacob van, Flem. painter, born.
1684 * * Coques, Gonzales, Flem. painter, A70.
1685 * * Ostade, Adrian van, Flem. painter, A75.
1687 * * Clouet, Peter, Flem. engraver, A81.
Lingelbach, Jan, Flem. painter, A62.
1690 * * Dens, Peter, Flem. theologian, born.
Teniers, David, the younger, Flem. painter, A80.
Rega, Henri J., Flem. physician, born.
Meulen, Antoon Frans van der, Flem. painter, A56.
1699 * * Hennepin, Louis, Flem. monk missionary, A59.
Hobbema, Minderhout, Flem. painter, A71.
1705 * * Roos, Philip Peters, Flem. painter, A50.
1715 * * Quellyn, Hans Erasmus, Flem. painter, A86.
1716 * * Cleef, Jan van, Flem. painter, A70.
1726 * * Helmont, Segres Jacob van, Flem. painter, A43.
1735 * * Feller, François X. de, author, born. [1802. Dies. A67.]
1740 * * Bloemen, John Francis van, Flem. painter, A84.
1754 * * Rega, Henri J., Flem. physician, A64.
1764 * * Dael, Jan Frans van, painter, born.
1768 * * Mons, Jean Baptiste van, pomologist, born.
1773 * * Brie, Matthaeus Z. van, Flem. painter, born.
1775 * * Dens, Peter, Flem. theologian, A85.
1784 * * Fétis, François Joseph, composer, b.
1785 * * Gerlache, Étienne C., Baron, historian, statesman, born.
1786 * * Potter, Louis Jos. de, revolutionist, born.
Brie, Philip Jacob van, Flem. painter, born.
1787 * * Navez, François Joseph, Flem. painter, born.
1790 * * Leopold I., king, born.
1793 * * Willems, Jan Frans, Flem. historian, born.
1796 * * Quetelet, Lambert Adolph Jacques, astronomer, statistician, writer, born.
1798 * * Verboeckhoven, Eugene, painter, b.
1800 * * Rogier, Charles Latour, statesman, born.
Gachard, Louis Prosper, archivist, born.
1801 * * De Smet, Peter John, Jesuit missionary, born.
Plateau, Joseph Antoine F., physicist, born.
1802 * * Beriot, Charles Auguste de, violinist, born.
1804 * * Altmeyer, Jean Jacques, historian, born.
1805 * * Duyse, Prudens van, poet, born.
1806 * * Wiertz, Antoine Joseph, painter, b.
Geefs, Willem, sculptor, born.
Schendel, Petrus van, painter, born.
1808 * * Geerts, Charles Henri, sculptor, b.
1810 * * Gallait, Louis, painter, born.
1812 * * Conscience, Hendrik, Flem. novelist, born.
1813 * * Keyser, Nicaise de, painter, born.
1815 * * Chavee, Honore Jos., philologist, b.
Leys, Jean Auguste Henri, painter, born. [1869. Dies. A54.]
1816 * * Clesse, Antoine, song-writer, born.
1818 * * Potvin, Charles, poet, born.
Juste, Theodore, historian, born.
1820 * * Vieuxtemps, Henri, violinist, born.
Portaels, Jean François, painter, born.
1821 * * Brialmont, Alexis Henri, engineer, born.
1822 * * Laveleye, Émile Louis Victor, political economist, writer, b.
1830 * * Pauwels, Ferdinand, painter, born.

CHURCH.

1741 * * Maria Theresa opposes undue power of the clergy.

1765 * * Joseph II. excites the religious antagonism of the people by **curbing the power of the priests.**

1815 * * The differences in religion make the union of Holland and Belgium difficult; Catholics and Protestants oppose each other.

1818 * * The Jesuits are expelled.

1827 * * The Government enters into a **concordat** with the Pope respecting bishoprics.

LETTERS.

1750± * * The Belgian **Academy of Sciences** is founded by Maria Theresa.

1756 * *-93 * * *Journal Encyclopédique* **is issued** by P. Rousseau at Liége.

1772 * *-1818 * * *L'Esprit des Journaux* **is issued at Liége.**

1773 * * *Brussels.* **The Academy of Belles Lettres** is founded.

1788 * * *Lux. Journal historique et littéraire* is issued at Luxemburg [then at Maestricht].

1816 * * A new university is founded at Liége.

* * *E. F.* **The University of Ghent** is founded.

1820 * * *E. F. Den Vaderlander* **is issued at Ghent.**

1826 * * The Government is strongly opposed in its attempt to regulate the education of the Belgians and to improve the education of the priests.

1827 * * The Government enters into a concordat with the Pope respecting education.

1830± * * *Brussels.* **The** *Moniteur Belge* **is issued.**

* * *Brussels. Le National* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1830 Aug. 25. The revolutionary mob attack the *National*, a Government

newspaper, also the residence of its editor at Brussels.

Aug. * **Riots against the Dutch** break out in nearly all the cities of Belgium.

STATE.

1697 Sept. 30. Peace of Ryswick, near The Hague.

The conquests of France and Holland are restored, and the chief fortresses of the Spanish Netherlands to be garrisoned by Dutch troops as a barrier between France and Holland. (See France.)

1701 * *-**14** * **War of the Spanish Succession.**

1701 Sept. 7. A grand alliance of the naval powers is formed with the Emperor Leopold I., against France, aiming to secure to the Austrian House the Spanish possessions in the Netherlands, and other objects. (See France.)

* * **Brussels is taken** by the French.

1703 * * Marlborough invades the Spanish Netherlands.

1706 June 6. Antwerp surrenders to the allies.

* * Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, Ostend, and other places are **taken from the French by the allies** after the victory of Marlborough at Ramillies over Villeroi.

1713 Apr. 11. By the **Peace of Utrecht,** Belgium is **assigned to Austria,** and called **Austrian Netherlands.**

1714 * **Austria takes possession** of the Spanish Netherlands.

1715 Nov. 16. The Barrier treaty is signed, by which the Dutch reserve the right to garrison Namur, Menin, Ypres, Tournai, and other towns.

* * By treaty **Belgium delivers over to Holland,** her commercial rival, **several of her fortresses** as a barrier against France.

* * **Holland closes the Scheldt,** to divert the trade of Antwerp to itself.

1748 * **The whole country,** which had fallen into the hands of the French, is **restored to Austria** by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

* * **Prosperity** attends the mild rule of **Maria Theresa** and her husband, Francis of Lorraine.

1781 * Joseph II. of Austria and Emperor of Germany compels Holland to evacuate **the Belgian fortresses.**

* * **Reaction** follows hasty advancement.

* * **Joseph II. offends the States** by attempting to overturn civil government in order to reform abuses.

1785 * Joseph II. proposes **exchange of territory.**

Bavaria to be ceded to Austria in exchange for the Austrian Netherlands (Belgium), excepting Luxemburg and Namur, as the kingdom of Burgundy; the League of the German Princes is formed against the proposal and it fails.

1789 * *-**90** * **Unsuccessful revolt** from Austria.

1789 Dec. 27. *Bra.* The States make **a declaration of independence.**

1790 Jan. 11. Other provinces having asserted independence, they all unite to form an independent state, called **United Belgium,** and establish a congress.

Feb. * Emperor Joseph II. dies.

Mar. 3. Leopold II., Emperor of Germany, promises **to restore the Constitution** if the States return to their allegiance; the people refuse, and war follows.

1791 * **The former Constitution** (Maria Theresa's) is restored, and peace follows.

1792 * Austria is at war with France, and **Belgium suffers.**

* * **Belgium is conquered by the French.**

1794 June 26. The defeat of the Austrians at the battle of Fleurus **ends Austrian rule** in Belgium.

* * The French make **Antwerp the capital** of Deux Nèthes.

1795 * **Antwerp is annexed** to the Republic of France.

* *-**1806** * **The Batavian Republic** is founded, which surrenders Dutch Flanders to France.

1797 Oct. 17. By the **Peace of Campo-Formio,** Austria cedes Belgium to France, and the dream of independence is dissipated.

1805 Dec. 26. Peace of Presburg between France and Austria. The Netherlands is transformed into the **kingdom of Holland.**

1810 Apr. * **The Netherlands is annexed** to France by Napoleon, who claims the country as "the alluvial deposit of the French rivers."

1813 Nov. 15. An uprising takes place in Holland against the French.

1814 May 30. Belgium is **ruled by an Austrian governor** [for some months after the fall of Napoleon], by decree of the first Peace of Paris.

1815 Mar. 23. Belgium is united with Holland.

Belgium is given to Holland as a reward for great service to the allies, rendered by Prince William Frederic of Orange-Nassau; the Dutch accept it as the spoils of victory.

May 31. *Aust.* **The Congress of Vienna** determines the relations and boundaries of the new kingdom of the Netherlands.

Aug. 24. The new Constitution is promulgated, and is detested by the Belgians.

1829 * The Dutch Government decides on **energetic proceedings** with the Belgians.

* *-**1830** * Only one of the seven Government Ministers is a Belgian; the State is ruled in the **interests of Holland.**

May * The Dutch disregard **640 petitions** against a new law of the press.

Aug. 28. Prominent citizens at Brussels prepare a petition to the king, **asking for reforms** in government to secure the rights of the people. [They receive an unsatisfactory reply.]

* * The representatives of the citizens demand a **separation from Holland,** and also pledge therewith loyalty to the House of Orange.

* * The kingdom of the Netherlands is verging to **dissolution of the enforced union** of the Protestant commercial State of Holland with the Catholic manufacturing State of Belgium, which is pervaded with French culture.

Aug. 25. There is an **outbreak of a mob** in Brussels, after a performance of the *Muette de Portici;* the mediation of Prince William of Orange fails of success.

1830 * **Revolution and independence.**

Sept. 13. Special meeting of the States-General at The Hague.

It provokes renewed hostility by its dilatory action; the riot is converted into a revolution.

Sept. 20. *Brussels.* **The council** of the king orders the troops to take possession.

Oct. 4. The Dutch **Government is deposed.**

Oct. * When too late the council consents to **separate administration** of government.

Nov. 10. *Brussels.* **A national Belgian Congress** meets; 200 deputies present.

Nov. 18. A declaration of independence is made by the Congress.

* * **A provisional government** is organized.

Dec. 20. *Eng.* **The Conference of London,** called by Holland, proclaims the dissolution of the kingdom of the Netherlands, and procures cessation of hostilities.

1831 Jan. * The allied powers acknowledge **the independence of Belgium.**

Feb. * Belgium adopts **a liberal monarchy** as its form of government.

Feb. 3. Duc de Nemours is elected king, but declines, as his father, the French king, refuses his consent.

Feb. 24. Baron Surlet de Chokier is elected regent.

June 4. Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg is elected king by the National Congress. Vote, 152-40; 4 absent.

July 12. Leopold accepts the crown.

July 19. *Brussels.* Leopold **publicly enters** the city.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1723 * **The Ostend East India Company** is established.

1731 * The Ostend East India Company **is dissolved.**

1798 * **The English** destroy the works of the Bruges Canal at Ostend.

1803 * **Napoleon visits Antwerp,** and expends £2,000,000 sterling in the construction of docks.

ARMY — NAVY.

1831 Aug. 9. *Brussels.* The Dutch attack the city, and the king narrowly escapes capture in the retreat of his forces.

Aug. * France sends 50,000 troops to assist Belgium against the Dutch, who enter an armistice.

1832 Nov. 30. *Ant.* The French under Marshal Gerard besiege Antwerp.

Dec. 4. *Ant.* The French bombard the citadel at Antwerp.

Dec. 23. *Ant.* Marshal Gerard takes the citadel from Gen. Chassé.

1833 * * The war with Holland ends.

1853 May 10. It is voted to increase the army to 100,000 men.

1860 Aug. * The military volunteer movement proves successful.

* * *Ant.* The new fortifications are erected at Antwerp.

1870 Sept. 1-2. Many French soldiers cross the line into Belgium after suffering defeat at Sedan; they are disarmed and interned.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1836 * * Quetelet discovers the periodicity of meteoric showers, occurring about the 10th of August.

1853 * *Brussels.* The first International Statistical Congress is held, largely due to the work of M. Quetelet.

* * A Maritime Conference is held, to obtain uniform meteorological observations.

1860 * *N.* A Government Agricultural Institute is founded at Gembloux.

1861 Apr. 25. A partially articulate electric telephone is exhibited at Frankfort by Philip Reiss.

Aug. 17-20. *Ant.* A Fine Arts Fête is held in Antwerp.

1865 Sept. 22-25. *Brussels.* An International Society Science Association is in session.

1867 * Montefiore-Levi and Kunzel invent an alloy of copper, tin, and phosphorus known as phosphor-bronze.

1865 July 26. *L.* A monument to Charlemagne is unveiled at Liége.

Aug. 2. *Ant.* A statue of Leopold is unveiled at Antwerp.

1870 * The Royal Botanical Garden is laid out at Brussels.

1871 * *Ant.* The first International Congress of Geographers is held at Antwerp.

1872 * *Ant.* The Exchange in Antwerp, rebuilt in the same Gothic style as before, is reopened.

1877 Aug. 20±. The Plantin Mauretus Museum at Antwerp is opened.

1878 * King Leopold II. convenes a Congress of African travelers and explorers for the study of the Upper Kongo.

1879 Oct. 1. *Bra.* A statue of Van de Weyer is inaugurated at Louvain.

* * *Brussels.* Physicians use vaccine direct from the animals.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1834 * Hiel, Emanuel, poet, born.
1835 * Leopold II., Louis Philippe Marie Victor, King of the Belgians, born.
1836 * Alma-Tadema, Laurence, painter, b.
1837 * Flanders, Philip, Count of, King Leopold's brother, born.
1839 * Brie, Matthaeus Z. van, Flem. painter, A66.
1840 * Dael, Jan Frans van, painter, A76.
Brie, Philip Jacob van, Flem. painter, A54.
1842 * Mons, Jean Baptiste van, pomologist, A74.
1846 * Willems, Jan Frans, Flem. philologist, A53.
1850 * Louise, Queen, dies.
1858 * Louise, Princess, born.
1859 * Leopold Ferdinand, Prince, born.
Potter, Louis Jos. de, revolutionist, A73.
Duyse, Prudens van, Flem. poet, A54.
1865 * Wiertz, Antoine Joseph, painter, A60.
Leopold I., Georges Chretien Frederick, King of the Belgians, A75.
1869 * Leopold Ferdinand, crown prince, duke of Brabant, dies.
Baldwin, heir of Philip, Count of Flanders, born.
Navez, François Joseph, painter, A82.
1870 * Beriot, Charles Auguste de, violinist, A68.
Schendel, Petrus van, painter, A64.
1871 * Fétis, François Joseph, composer, A87.
1873 * De Smet, Peter John, Jesuit missionary, A72.
1874 * Quetelet, Lambert Adolph Jacques, astronomer, statistician, writer, A78.
Weyer, Sylvanus van de, statesman, A72±.
1877 * Altmeyer, Jean Jacques, historian, A73.

CHURCH.

1834 * The Antwerp and the Belgian Foreign and the Ghent Bible Society is organized.

1839 * The Belgian Bible Association is organized.

1842 * The Clerical Education Bill passes.

1844 * The Netherlands Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is founded.

1857 June * The Religious Charities Bill meets with great opposition.

* * The population is chiefly Roman Catholic; all ministers are paid by the State.

1862 Jan. * Bitter dissensions arise between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants.

1866 * Religious houses for males number 178; for females 8,144, with 15,205 persons in the latter.

1874 * The Government has a sharp conflict with the Papacy respecting ecclesiastical orders and educational laws.

1875 May *–**June** * Riots expressive of popular opposition to religious processions occur.

Sept. * A Roman Catholic pastoral of the heirarchy against the Government plan of mixed education is published; the sacraments of the Church are refused to parents and teachers who conform to the education law.

1879 Jan. 16. The Roman Catholics are successful in the elections; riots follow at Brussels and Antwerp.

1880 June 28. Ecclesiastical disputes lead to a suspension of diplomatic relations with Rome.

LETTERS.

1831 * *Brussels.* The *Independent* is established.

1833 * The magazine *Messager des Sciences historiques* appears at Ghent.

1834 *Brussels.* The Free University of Brussels is founded.

* * *Nederduitsche Letteroefenigen* is issued.

1835 * *Brussels.* The *Observateur* is founded.

* * *Ant.* The *Précurseur* is issued.

* *–**43** * *Revue Belge* is issued.

* *–**44** * *Biographie Universelle des Musiciens* appears.

1836 * *–**46** * *Belgiesch Museum* is issued.

1837 * *–**48** * *Revue de Bruxelles* is issued.

1840 * *–**43** * *Kunst- en Letterblad* is issued.

1842 * *Bulletin de l'Industrie* is issued.

* *–**43** * *Trésor National* is issued.

1843 * *Annales des Travaux Publics* is issued.

1844 * The *Glaneur Missionaire* appears.

* * *Vlaemoche Rederyker* is issued.

* *–**47** * *Revue de Liége* is issued.

1846± * *Broderland* is issued.

* *–**51** * *Revue de Belgique* is issued.

1850 * *Chrétien Belge et l'Union* is founded.

1852 * *The Précis Historiques, Littéraires et Scientifiques* appears.

1854 * The *Télégraphe* is issued at Brussels.

* * The *Revue Catholique* appears.

* * *Brussels. Revue Trimestrielle* is issued.

1858 * *Journal des Beaux-Arts* is issued.

1868 * *Revue de Belgique* is reissued.

* * *Athenæum Belge* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1832 Aug. 9. King Leopold marries the daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France.

1834 Apr. 5. *Brussels.* Riots occur. The mob destroys the furniture of 16 houses in resentment for a display of an attachment to the House of Orange.

1852 Aug. 10. The Queen of England is warmly received on her visit.

Oct. 18. King Leopold and his son visit England. [1860. June * He repeats his visit.]

1853 Aug. 22. Leopold marries Archduchess Maria Henrietta of Austria.

1856 Sept. * *Brussels.* An International Philanthropic Congress is held.

1861 Aug. 17-20. *Ant.* A Fine Arts Fête is given.

1862 Sept. 22-25. *Brussels.* An international association for the advancement of social science meets.

1863 Aug. 3. *Ant.* A fête is given to celebrate the abolition of the Scheldt dues and the opening of the port.

1866 July 5. Leopold II. and his queen visit England. [July * They go to Ghent]

Oct. 12-16. A national rifle-meeting is held.

Oct. 20. *Brussels.* Benjamin S. Phillips, Lord Mayor of London, with 1,100 volunteers, visits Belgium ; the king gives a magnificent banquet in their honor.

1867 Jan. 18. The Chambers vote against the bill to abolish capital punishment.

Feb. 1-2. The miners of Marchienne-au-Pont become riotous on account of a reduction of wages, and are suppressed by the military.

Apr. 25. Philip, Count of Flanders, marries Mary, Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

July * About 2,400 soldiers of the guard civique and volunteers cross over to England.

July 12. *London.* Thomas Gabriel, the Lord Mayor, receives the Belgian visitors.

July 13. *Eng.* The Prince of Wales receives the Belgian soldiers at Wimbledon. [July 16. They arrive at Windsor.]

1868 Mar. 25-29. Riots break out in the mining-districts, and 10 lives are lost in suppressing them by the military.

Nov. 6-13. *Brussels.* An International Congress of Working men is held.

1869 Sept. 19. *L.* An international rifle-meeting is held.

1873 May 22. *Brussels.* Alexander II., Czar of Russia, visits the city.

1875 Feb. 4. Princess Louise marries Philip, Duke of Saxony.

Aug. 22-25. The king's silver wedding is celebrated.

Sept. 27-Oct. 2. *Brussels.* The fourth International Health Congress is held.

Sept. * *E. F.* Socialists hold a great congress at Ghent.

Dec. 3. Eugene T'Kindt de Roodenbeck, a clerk of the Bank of Belgium, is convicted of 149 thefts amounting to 20,000,000 francs ; Fortamps, the governor, is also convicted of fraudulent transactions.

1877 Aug. 13. *Ant.* The centenary of Rubens's birth is celebrated.

1879 May 29. King Leopold II. visits England.

* * The "La Ligue Patriotique contre l'alcoolisme" is started under the title "L'Association Belge contre l'abus des boissons alcooliques."

Its work is (1) to collect and disseminate information regarding the drinking habits of the people, and the evils resulting therefrom ; (2) to endeavor to get temperance legislation enacted.

1880 Mar. * Princess Stephanie is betrothed to Archduke Rudolph of Austria.

STATE.

1831 Nov. 15. *London.* The five great powers convene, and sign 24 articles of pacification.

1832 Aug. 9. King Leopold I. marries Louise, eldest daughter of Louis Philippe, King of France.

Oct. 4. Charles L. Rogier is appointed Minister of the Interior.

Oct. 22. France and England sign a convention against Holland.

1833 May 21. A preliminary convention with Holland is signed.

1839 Apr. 19. *London.* A final settlement and peace with Holland are made by a treaty signed.

1857 Nov. 9. A new Ministry is formed under Charles L. Rogier.

Dec. 10. The Chambers reassemble.

1859 May * The king proclaims the neutrality of Belgium in the Italian war.

1860 June 13. Loyalty to the king is warmly expressed on the circulation of vague rumors of annexation to France.

July 21. The octrois, taxes levied at the gates of towns on articles of food, are abolished. [The popularity of the Government is increased thereby.]

1861 May 1. A commercial treaty with France is signed.

1862 Aug. 22. The Chambers adopt a commercial treaty with Great Britain.

Feb. 4. The Ministry having resigned, it again resumes office.

July 17. The Chambers are dissolved.

1864 Aug. * The Liberals have a majority in the election.

1865 Dec. 17. Leopold II. succeeds his father.

1866 Nov. 13. The Chambers are opened by the king.

1868 Jan. 3. A new Liberal Anti-clerical Ministry under Herbert J. W. Frere-Orban is formed.

1870 June * The Catholics unite with the Radicals or Progressionists and some offended Liberals.

June 19. The Frere-Orban Ministry resigns.

July 3. Baron D'Anethan's Catholic Ministry is formed.

Aug. 9. Belgium signs a treaty of its neutrality as between Great Britain and Prussia.

Aug. 11. The treaty for the neutrality of Belgium is signed by France.

Nov. 22-25. *Brussels.* The Ministry is opposed by M. Bara and others ; riots occur.

1871 Dec. 7. Baron D'Anethan resigns, and Julius Malou, a moderate Catholic, forms a Ministry.

1872 Feb. 17. *Ant.* The Duc de Bordeaux (Comte de Chambord), the Bourbon heir to the French throne, arrives. [Feb. 27. Popular demonstrations cause him to retire from Belgium.]

Mar. 29. The commercial treaty with France is denounced by the Government.

1873 Feb. 5. A new treaty of commerce is signed with France.

July 27-Aug. 28. *Brussels.* An international conference respecting the rights of neutrals is held, but no results are obtained.

1874 * * The Government has a sharp conflict with the Papacy respecting ecclesiastical orders and educational laws.

1875 Feb. * The German Government complains of Belgian publications upholding the censured German ecclesiastics.

Apr. 15. Germany protests against the Duchesne proposal to the archbishop to assassinate Bismarck.

June 13, 14. A Catholic minority is returned by the elections.

June 20. The Catholic Malou Ministry resigns, and Herbert J. W. Frere-Orban forms a new one.

1879 July 1. The new law of public instruction is sanctioned by the king, Leopold II.

1880 June * Elections for Parliament are held.

The Liberals and the Clerical party oppose each other regarding education, and the former are sustained by the elections.

June 18. Diplomatic relations with Rome are suspended by the recall of the representative to the Vatican on account of ecclesiastical disputes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1853 * * *Brussels.* A maritime conference is held to obtain uniform meteorological observations.

1858 Aug. 2. *Ant.* The Exchange at Antwerp is burned.

June * *H.* A railroad accident occurs near Mons, and 21 are killed.

1860 * * *Ant.* The ancient fortifications are destroyed.

1861 Dec. 2. *Ant.* The great Napoleon wharf is burned ; loss, £400,000 and 25 lives.

1862 Aug. * Great distress prevails, caused by the decline of trade.

Dec. 31. Population, 4,836,566.

1865 Dec. 1. Population, 4,984,451.

1866 Dec. 31. Population, 4,829,320.

1870 Dec. 31. Population, 5,087,105.

1874 Sept. 5. *Brussels.* The Belgian Industrial Exhibition is opened.

1876 June 26. *Brussels.* The king opens an international exhibition of articles relating to health and safety.

Sept. 27-Oct. 2. *Brussels.* A health congress is in session.

1878 July 28. *L.* A gigantic dam for supplying water is inaugurated at La Gillepe, near Verviers.

1879 Dec. 31. Population, 5,530,146.

1880 June 16. *Brussels.* The king and queen open the National Exhibition.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1880 July 21. A statue of Leopold I. is unveiled at Laeken.

1884 Aug. * Henry M. Stanley returns from the Kongo, and reports to King Leopold II.

Sept. 29. *Brussels.* An International Artistic Convention is held.

1890 June 15. *Bra.* A monument to the Duke of Brunswick is unveiled on the spot where he fell at Quatre Bras, Waterloo.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1881 * * Vieuxtemps, Henri, violinist, A61.
Verboeckhoven, Eugene Joseph, A83.
1882 * * Monckhoven, Desire von, savant, A51.
1883 * * Geefs, Willem, sculptor, A77.
Conscience, Hendrik, Flem. poet, A73.
Deschamps, Cardinal, archbishop of Mechlin, the primate, dies.
Plateau, Joseph Antoine F., physicist, A82.
1885 * * Rogier, Charles Latour, statesman, A85.
1887 * * Keyser, Nicaise de, painter, A74.
Gallait, Louis, painter, A77.
1888 * * Juste, Theodore, historian, A70.
1889 * * Clesse, Antoine, poet, A73.
Nov. 24. Pendleton, George H., U. S. minister to Germany, A64.
Paepe, Dr. Cæsar de, socialist, dies.

CHURCH.

1880 Oct. 10. A royal decree is issued in favor of American missions in Kongo Free State, Africa, for the evangelization of the natives.

Dec. 5. The Salvation Army is recognized in Ghent as a sect, and persons who disturb its meetings are fined.

*** *** Archbishop Goossens of Mechlin is created a cardinal priest.

1891 Feb. 11. The Mechlin Catholic Congress decides to convoke an international congress to claim the restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

LETTERS.

1884 Sept. 27. *Brussels.* The International Literary Association meets.

1889 Jan. 16. *Brussels.* A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated Aug. 17, 1888, is received, confirming the news of his arrival on the Aruwhimini.

SOCIETY.

1880 July 18. The national independence is celebrated by a great jubilee.

Sept. 6-10. An international congress in the interest of commerce and industry is held.

*** *** *Brussels.* An international congress discusses the temperance question.

Aug. 16. *Brussels.* A patriotic fête is given in connection with the exhibition.

1882 Nov. * Public interest is felt in the trial of Armand and Léon Peltzer for the murder of Wilhelm Bernays, whose wife was an alleged accomplice in the crime.

Dec. 22. The two murderers, Armand and Léon Peltzer, are sentenced to be executed. [The sentence is commuted.]

1883 Feb. 23. Dynamiters cause one death by an explosion at Ganshoren.

Oct. 18. *Netherlands.* Amsterdam gives the king and queen a hearty welcome.

1885 * * *Ant.* An international congress against the abuse of alcoholic liquors is held.

It leads to the introduction into Belgium of the Swiss temperance society, known as "La Croix Bleue" (the Blue Cross), a total abstinence organization.

1886 * * Labor strikes are numerous.

Mar. 22-29. The coal-miners on strike between Namur and Liége become riotous; many are killed and wounded by the military; convents and country houses suffer from maurauders.

Mar. 27, 28. *H.* Riotous demonstrations occur at Charleroi, Mons, and other places.

Apr. 7. The workmen allege that the disorders are caused by the criminal classes.

May 30. The strikers renew the agitation, aided by French dynamiters; universal suffrage is demanded.

June 2. A scandalous sensation is caused by the trial of M. Vandersmissen, a clerical member of the Chamber, who is convicted of killing his wife; he is sentenced to penal servitude for 15 years.

1889 Jan. 16. *Brussels.* A letter from Henry M. Stanley to Tipoo Tib is received.

Jan. 28. The king establishes the African Society of the Red Cross.

Feb. 5. Collisions occur between the striking glass-workers and the police at Charleroi.

Apr. 10. The Duke of Nassau, the new regent, is warmly welcomed at Luxemburg.

—— *Brussels.* Gen. Boulanger of France is present at a *soirée* given in the city.

Apr. 19. The Government decides to inform Gen. Boulanger that he will not be allowed to conspire in Belgium against France.

May 5. King Leopold proposes another Kongo conference.

May * -June * Strikes continue.

June 6. *H.* The Marchioness De Chasteleer is murdered at Chateau Moulbaix at Mons.

June 14. *Ant.* The stokers on steamships strike. [June 19. The Red Star Line increases wages and the strike ends. Oct. 15. The engineers of trans-Atlantic steamers strike. Nov. * The dock laborers strike.]

June 24. *Brussels.* The Shah of Persia arrives.

July 6. *Brussels.* An African Conference is held.

Aug. 7. *Brussels.* The International Penal Law Congress assembles.

Oct. 29. *H.* At Mons 4,000 hands join the strikers. [Oct. 30. A strike of miners begins. Dec. 30. The miners' strike ends.]

Oct. * *Brussels.* The Patriotic League establishes a "café populaire."

All spirituous liquors are excluded; there is a reading-room fitted up with a library and newspapers, and amusements are provided.

Nov. 18. *Brussels.* The Antislavery Conference opens.

Nov. 24. King Leopold receives the members of the Antislavery Conference.

Dec. 2. The Antislavery Conference recommends the establishment of military stations with exceptional powers in all the African territory for the suppression of the slave traffic.

Dec. 7. A package of 750,000 francs is stolen between Ostend and Antwerp while on its way to Amsterdam.

1890 Jan. 5. *Brussels.* The Antislavery Society arranges for an expedition to Lake Tanganyika.

Jan. 22. The Miners' Conference opens.

Jan. 27. *Brussels.* The Antislavery Conference resumes its sessions.

Mar. 28. The Antislavery Conference adopts regulations restricting the liquor traffic in Africa.

Apr. 19. Henry M. Stanley arrives from Africa with several of his companions.

Apr. 20. *Brussels.* Stanley is the recipient of many honors; he is a guest of King Leopold. [Apr. 26. Stanley leaves for Dover.]

May 20. *Brussels.* An International Miners' Conference opens; it adopts resolutions favoring a working-day of eight hours.

July 2. *Brussels.* The General Act of the Antislavery Conference is signed.

July 21. The 60th anniversary of Belgian independence and the 25th year of the reign of King Leopold are celebrated in Brussels.

Aug. 10. *Brussels.* A Socialist demonstration in favor of universal suffrage is held; 40,000 persons take part in it.

Aug. 14. *Brussels.* The Working Men's Suffrage Congress is held.

Aug. 21. *H.* Eight thousand miners strike in the Borinage District.

Sept. 7. *L.* The Social Science Congress opens in Liége; 2,000 delegates are present from all parts of Europe.

Oct. 7. *Ant.* The gendarmes quell a riot at Malines; several rioters are wounded and 20 arrested.

Oct. 27. King Leopold starts for Berlin to visit the Emperor of Germany.

Nov. 9. Many public meetings are held in favor of an eight-hour working-day and universal suffrage.

Dec. 25. *Brussels.* A delegation from the Radical Association presents a petition to the Municipal Council in favor of universal suffrage.

1891 Jan. 1. *Brussels.* At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, King Leopold severely criticises Stanley's "pitiless mode of action."

Jan. 29. *Brussels.* The funeral of Prince Baudouin takes place.

Feb. 9. King Leopold receives a delegation of the Workman's Council of Industry, and pledges to support the demand for **universal suffrage.**

Feb. 17. Meetings of workmen are held throughout Belgium with the object of organizing for **a general strike,** because of the Chamber of Deputies refusing to grant the people's demand for universal suffrage.

Mar. 29. The police at Seraing **arrest three anarchists** with 500 pounds of dynamite in their possession.

Apr. 5. **Miners declare in favor of a general strike** in case the Government refuses to assent to the revision of the Constitution.

May 5. Houses in Liége and Mons are damaged by **dynamite cartridges.**

May 8. About 200,000 men are **out on strike.** [July 9. The miners' strike ends.]

May 9. *Brussels.* **The Federation of Labor** party decides to support the coal-miners' strike.

May 10. Many arrests **for intimidating workmen** have been made at Liége and Charleroi.

Aug. 16. *Brussels.* The International Socialist Workmen's Congress opens.

Aug. 19. *Brussels.* In the International Socialist Workmen's Congress, **British delegates refuse** to adopt the radical reports of the Committee; an American delegate advocates **a labor war.**

Aug. 30. *Brussels.* **Gen. Boulanger** commits suicide in a cemetery. [Oct. 3. His **funeral** takes place.]

1892 Mar. 17. *Brussels.* **A dynamite cartridge** is found on the door-step of a judge's house.

STATE.

1882 Aug. 17. The Representatives **pass the Parliamentary Reform Bill.**

1884 June 10±. The elections return to the Parliament **a majority of Clericals,** owing to the dissensions of their opponents.

June 11. **The Liberal Ministry** under Frere-Orban resigns.

June 12, 13. **A moderate Catholic Ministry** under Julius Malou is formed.

June * **The Senate** is dissolved.

July * **The new Senate** is organized by the Clericals.

Aug. 30. The Chamber of Representatives **adopts the Educational Bill;** vote, 80–49.

Sept. 7. **Riots are incited** by the Liberals at Brussels and Antwerp.

Sept. 10. **The Senate adopts the** Educational Bill; vote, 40–25.

Sept. 13. **Royal assent** is given to the Educational Bill.

Oct. 19. **The communal elections** take place, and return a great Liberal majority to Parliament.

* * **A Ministerial crisis** ensues, and Malou, Jacobs, and Woeste, Catholic members, resign.

Oct. 24. Auguste **Bernaert becomes Premier** with Catholic Ministry.

Nov. 11. **Parliament opens.**

1889 Feb 24. *Brussels.* The Radical Congress **supports military education,** but demands abolition of the conscript law.

Apr. 9. The Government **warns Gen. Boulanger** to refrain from political agitation.

Apr. 19. Notice is served on the Government that the **doings of the Boulangists** in Brussels displease the French Government.

Apr. * The Government **asks Gen. Boulanger to leave.** [He goes to London.]

July 23. The Chamber of Representatives votes 10,000,000 francs for the Kongo Railroad.

July 27. **The Senate sanctions** the credit asked for by the Government for the Kongo Railroad.

Nov. 30. The Minister of Justice of Brussels drafts a bill **to deprive unworthy parents** of the guardianship of their children, to educate abandoned and depraved children, and increase the severity of the penalty for demoralizing children.

1890 Jan. 5. The Government **stops the exportation of coal** because of the small supply.

Jan. 16. Premier Bernaert introduces **a relief bill,** devoting 1,000,000 francs to the relief of disabled workmen.

June 18. King Leopold appoints **Henry M. Stanley** governor of the **Kongo State.** [He is to enter upon the duties of the office in 1891.]

July 8. The Premier introduces **the Kongo State Bill** in the Chamber of Representatives.

July 19. The Chamber of Representatives passes the bill which empowers the Government **to purchase the Kongo Free State** within 10 years, the other powers having consented to it. [July 28. It adopts the **Kongo Bill.**]

July 30. The Senate ratifies the granting of **a loan** of 25,000,000 francs to the Kongo State.

Nov. 27. A bill **extending the franchise** is introduced in the Parliament by the Premier.

1891 Jan. 20. *Brussels.* About 4,000 persons march in the procession to the Hotel de Ville, and present to the Burgomaster a petition for the revision of the Constitution.

Mar. 18. *Brussels.* The Chamber of Representatives adopts the general act of the **Antislavery Conference,** with the clauses annexed relating to tariff duties in the Kongo basin.

Apr. * *Ant.* The Government **raises Antwerp** to the rank of **a first-class port.**

Aug. 21. The Senate votes **$15,000,000 to fortify the Meuse.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1882 Dec. 17. *Brussels.* **The Commercial Museum** is opened.

1883 Oct. 15. *Brussels.* The king opens **the new Palace of Justice.**

Dec. 6. *Brussels.* **The Parliament Houses are burned** and the library is destroyed with a loss of $2,400,000.

1885 May 2. *Ant.* The king opens **the Universal Exhibition.**

July 26. *Ant.* **The new quays** are opened by the king.

Aug. 8. *Brussels.* **An international railway congress** meets.

1887 Dec. 31. **Population,** 5,974,743.

Mar. 5. **A mine explosion at Mons** colliery causes the loss of about 87 lives.

1888 Nov. 13. **A mine explosion at Dour** causes the loss of 121 lives.

1889 Feb. 3. *Brussels.* A train **collides with a bridge** near Grönendael; 14 are killed and 50 injured.

Mar. 29. The mail-boats *Countess of Flanders* and the *Princess Henriette* **collide in a fog;** the captain of the former and 14 others are killed; Prince Napoleon Bonaparte escapes.

June 6. Subscriptions are being taken to build a railroad from Kongo Falls to Stanley Pool, Africa, 262 miles through a mountainous country.

Sept. 6. *Ant.* **A dynamite explosion** in a cartridge factory kills 16 persons, injures some 550 others, and destroys much property, valued at 30,000,000 francs.

Dec. 13. *Ant.* **The influenza** appears.

Dec. 24. *Brussels.* The prevalence of influenza **causes the public schools to close.**

1890 Jan. 1. **The castle of Laeken,** the surburban residence of the king and queen, is partially destroyed by fire.

1891 Jan. 3. The Scheldt **is closed by ice.**

Sept. 19. **A mine explosion** at Charleroi kills 29 persons.

1892 Jan. 3. Influenza rages all over the country.

Jan. 6. *Brussels.* **Dock improvements** are inaugurated.

Jan. 24. *Brussels.* **The Duke of Arenberg's castle** is burned; the Count Egmont cabinet, remaining unchanged since 1567, and the Pavilion Egmont, with all the valuable treasures contained therein, are totally destroyed, together with many other works of art.

Jan. 31. *H.* One-fourth of **the town of Chimay** is destroyed by fire.

Mar. 11. **A fire-damp explosion** occurs in the Anderlues colliery; 200 miners lose their lives.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Apr. 17. The Government calls out all the militia; **rioting** occurs in the streets of Antwerp, Mons, Grammont, and other places.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Dec. 23. Great damage is caused by a storm.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894 * * Solvyns, Baron, diplomatist, dies.
Ritter, Frederick L., musical composer, A57.
Chimay, Prince Joseph de, statesman, A56.

SOCIETY.

1892 Apr. 2. The Conservative Association declares against universal suffrage.

Apr. 5. It is discovered that 200 dynamite cartridges have been stolen from a colliery.

May 2. Two houses in Liége are partially wrecked by dynamite cartridge explosions.

May 4. Important arrests of Anarchists are made, a plot having been discovered to cause many explosions.

June 14. At the elections disorders occur between the Liberals and Catholics.

June 22. *Bra.* Rioting occurs at Louvain between students and Socialists; 40 arrests are made.

June 27. *Brussels.* The Socialists overpower the police, injuring several with their own weapons; many arrests are made.

July 19. *L.* At Liége 16 Anarchists are placed on trial.

Aug. * *E. F.* A fashionable *café* in Ostend is dynamited; three persons are fatally hurt and several wounded.

Nov. 7. *E. F.* A violent Socialist demonstration takes place at Ghent.

Nov. 8. *Brussels.* The universal suffrage movement is the cause of renewed rioting. [Nov. 18. Continued.]

1893 Jan. 8. *Brussels.* The cashier and clerk of the Brussels branch of the New York Life Insurance Company abscond, it is alleged, with $225,000.

Jan. 10. *L.* The Catholic Club at Seraing is destroyed by a dynamite explosion, supposed to be the act of German Socialists.

Jan. 19. *Brussels.* A large body of unemployed are charged and dispersed by gendarmes; many are hurt.

Apr. 2. *E. F.* Socialists meet in convention at Ghent; a resolution is passed for a general strike in case Parliament grant plurality of votes to property owners and holders of university diplomas.

Apr. 11. Workmen go on strike because the Chamber of Deputies have voted against universal suffrage.

Apr. 12. Rioting occurs, growing out of the strikes ordered on account of rejection of the Universal Suffrage Bill. [Apr. 18. The bill passes.] (See State.)

Apr. 13. Rioting continues; several fights occur between gendarmes and strikers.

Apr. 14. The strikes spread; much rioting follows.

Apr. 15. Rioting continues; in a conflict between gendarmes and strikers, one woman is killed and several men wounded.

Apr. 16. The strike spreads and rioting continues; the mayor of Brussels is severely beaten by Socialists; the situation at Mons is serious.

Apr. 17. Disorder prevails in many cities; the Government promptly subdues the riotous strikers by military force. (See Army — Navy.)

Apr. 19. Work is resumed, and quiet reigns.

May 22. *Brussels.* The International Congress of Miners opens.

May 23. *Brussels.* Two of the French delegates to the Miners' Congress are expelled from Belgium by order of the Government.

May 24. *Brussels.* The Miners' Congress votes for the eight-hour day and for an international strike to compel its establishment.

Aug. 30. *H.* Ten thousand coal-miners strike in the Charleroi district.

1894 Apr. 18. *Ant.* Mme. Joniaux, a prominent woman of Antwerp, is arrested on a charge of poisoning three relatives to get insurance money.

Apr. 22. *L.* There are bomb explosions in Liége.

May 3. *L.* Two persons are injured and a house is wrecked by a bomb explosion at Liége; the perpetrator is not known.

May 24. Anarchist munitions of war are found.

May 28. *Brussels.* Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and Princess Josephine of Flanders, niece of the King of Belgium, are married.

STATE.

1892 May 10. The Chamber of Representatives decides to revise the Constitution and to increase the electorate. Vote, 131–7.

June 11. Count Mérode, son of the late President of the Senate, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, as successor to Prince de Chimay, deceased.

June 16. The election of members of the Constituent Assembly results in a small Liberal majority.

July 12. It is announced that the Parliament will meet as a Constituent Assembly.

July 26. The Chamber of Representatives passes the bill providing for a revision of the Constitution. Vote, 104–18.

Nov. 19. *Brussels.* The Chamber rejects a motion favoring universal suffrage. Vote, 89–21.

Nov. 22. *Brussels.* The International Monetary Conference meets. [Nov. 25. The American delegates submit proposals outlining the policy of the United States; Senator Allison speaks. Dec. 17. It suspends its sessions until May 13, 1893.]

1893 Jan. 17. *Brussels.* Unemployed workmen in a body make known their starving condition to the Minister of Public Works and to the Chamber of Representatives.

Mar. 26. *Ant.* An unofficial referendum favors manhood suffrage. Vote, 15,794–2,907.

Apr. 18. The Chamber of Representatives, terrified by the riotous uprising, passes a Universal Suffrage Bill with a plural voting clause; the labor leaders recommend discontinuance of the strike.

Apr. 21. The Senate approves the bill extending the suffrage.

June 1. A clause is adopted in the Chamber making it compulsory on the newly enfranchised electors to record their votes.

July 13. The Chamber votes such a revision of the Constitution as will enable Belgium to acquire colonies.

July 15. The Chamber of Representatives adopts a proposal that three-fourths of the Senate shall be elected by universal suffrage, and the other fourth by communal councils.

Sept. 2. The Senate passes a bill for the revision of the Constitution, by a large majority.

The struggle for revision of the Constitution is thus completed after four years' discussion.

Dec. 30. The new Spanish provisional commercial treaty becomes operative.

1894 Mar. 16. The Chamber rejects the Cabinet's project of proportional representation. Vote, 75–49.

Mar. 20. The Cabinet resigns in consequence of the failure of the Proportional Representation Bill.

June 6. The Chamber passes the Electoral Reform Bill. Vote, 70–44.

Sept. 20. Parliament is dissolved.

Oct. 15. Returns show that in the elections the Liberals lose 31 seats in the Chamber of Representatives, some of the Catholic gains arising from the fact that many priests have three votes.

Dec. 6. The Socialist Representatives of the Chamber refuse to cheer for the king, and an uproar results.

Dec. 13. *Brussels.* Parliament convenes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Sept. 13. Cholera reports show several deaths in Belgium. [Sept. 15. Spreading in Antwerp. Oct. 11. A few cases yet at Antwerp.]

Nov. 20. *Brussels.* The International Monetary Conference begins its sessions.

[Nov. 28. It appoints a committee to consider the Rothschild proposition for purchasing £5,000,000 silver annually; Mr. Cannon is the committeeman for the United States. Nov. 30. The committee holds its first meeting. Dec. 1. It reports unfavorably on the Rothschild plan. Dec. 6. The Rothschild plan is withdrawn from consideration. Dec. 8. President Andrews of Brown University, U. S. A., addresses the Conference. Dec. 9. Bimetallists in the Conference express indignation at the obstruction offered by Great Britain. Dec. 11. Senator Allison, U. S. A., tells the Conference that American delegates might accept a different ratio than 16 to 1 between gold and silver. Dec. 14. Bimetallists in the Conference charge duplicity on the part of their opponents. Dec. 15. The committee makes its report, which formulates no plan. Dec. 17. The Monetary Conference reserves final judgment on the propositions submitted, and votes to resume its sittings May 13th next.]

1893 Aug. 10. *Ant.* Four cases of cholera reported. [Dec. 13. Cholera breaks out at Namur. Jan. 17. Twelve deaths from cholera occur at Auvelais.]

Dec. 10. *Ant.* Twenty thousand tons of grain are burned; total loss, $1,600,000.

1894 Jan. 12. *Ant.* The Jesuit College is burned; loss, $200,000.

May 5. *Ant.* King Leopold, with a number of royal and notable personages, opens the World's Exhibition.

July 4. *Ant.* The American section of the exhibition is dedicated.

Nov. 12. *Ant.* The World's Exhibition is closed.

Dec. 16. *Bra.* A monument to the memory of Father Damien, the missionary to lepers, is unveiled at Louvain.

BOKHARA.

BOKHARA is a khanate of Central Asia subject to Russian influence, and having Bokhara for its capital. Its area is estimated at 92,000 square miles; its population numbers about 2,500,000. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism.

ARMY — STATE.

323 * * B. C. Bokhara is overrun by the Mongols and Thibetans.

6th Century. Bokhara is conquered by the Turks.

7th Century. The country is conquered by the Chinese.

705± * * The country is conquered by the Arabs.

707 * * The Arabs occupy Samarcand.

856± * * Yacubbin-Leis is governor.

876± * * The country is conquered by Ismael, the first sovereign of the Sassanean dynasty [which is maintained in power for about 200 years].

1216 * * The country is subdued by the celebrated Mohammed Shah Kharezin.

1220 * * Mohammed is dispossessed by Genghis Khan, who devastates the country.

* * * Octai Khan, son of Genghis Khan, is ruler, and the country prospers.

1372 * * The handsome college of Abdullah is erected at Bokhara, the capital.

1400± * * Tamerlane conquers the country.

1404 * * Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo, a Spanish ambassador to Tamerlane, is the first European to visit the country.

1505± * * The country is overrun by the Uzbeck Tartars under Ebulkher Khan, the founder of the Sheïbani dynasty, with which the history of the country properly begins. [They have held it till modern times.]

1558 * *–59 * * Anthony Jenkinson, the English traveler, visits the country.

1580± * * A Kirghiz invasion desolates the country.

* * * A disputed succession distracts the people.

1598 * * Baki Mehemet Khan ascends the throne, introducing the dynasty of the Ashtarkhanides.

1605 * * Veli Mehemet is enthroned as the successor of Mehemet Khan, his brother.

1629 * * The mosque of Mesdjdi Mogak is built at Bokhara, the capital.

* * * Veli is supplanted by his nephew Imamkuli.

1680 * * Subhankuly is enthroned.

1702 * * Subhankuly dies, and a war of succession ensues between his two sons.

1707 * * Obeidullah finally triumphs over his brother, and ascends the throne.

1740 * * Obeidullah, a feeble king, is murdered by Rehim Bi Atalik, his vizier, who takes his throne.

1781 * * Mir Maasum, the usurper, reconquers from the Afghans territory south of the Oxus.

1802 * * Mir Maasum dies, and is succeeded by his fanatical son, Emir Said Khan.

1820 * * Meyendorff and Nagri visit the country.

1826 * * Nasrullah Bahuder, a royal oppressor, is enthroned; he murders his brother, and is cruel to his people.

1832 * * Sir Alex. Burnes visits the country.

1866 * * Mir Maasum proclaims a holy war against the Russians.

* * A Russian army invades Bokhara.

May * The Bokharians are decisively defeated at Irdjar, on the left bank of the Jaxartes.

1867 July 11. The Bokharians reluctantly sign a forced peace with the Russians.

* * The war is renewed by the Bokharians.

1868 May 25. The Russians again defeat the Bokharians.

May 26. The Russians occupy Samarcand.

June 13–20. The Russian garrison at Samarcand is besieged, and finally relieved by Gen. Kaufman.

Nov. * Russia secures Samarcand by treaty.

1873 Dec. * A new treaty with Russia is published. No foreigner is to be admitted without a Russian passport.

1885 Nov. 12. Seid Abdul Ahad becomes ameer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1264 * *–74 * * The brothers Polo, the Venetian travelers, visit the country.

[1740. By Cladisheff the traveler. 1838. By Robert Wood. 1841. By Kanikhoff and Lehmann. 1842–43. By Gen. Mikhaelovski Danilevsky. 1842. By Dr. Joseph Wolff. 1862. By Armenius Vambery, the Jewish traveler.]

1888± * * The Bokharians claim to have 365 mosques in the capital city; the most important is one originally built by Tamerlane and restored by Abdullah Khan, occupying a square of 300 feet and a dome 100 feet high.

* * * Bokhara now, as for a long time past, is the intellectual center of Central Asia, and is celebrated for its schools. About one-fourth of the people are able to read and write.

* * * The Russian Trans-Caspian Railroad runs through Bokhara from Chargui on the Oxus to a station near the capital and thence to Samarcand.

BOLIVIA is a state of central South America, without a seacoast, and having a movable capital. Its area is 576,360 square miles; the population is estimated at 1,434,800. It has a republican government, administered by a President; its Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, who represent the eight political departments of the country. Its religion is Roman Catholic, and its language Spanish.

ARMY — NAVY.

1780 * *-82 * * An insurrection of Indians breaks out.

All Spanish possessions within their reach are burned; 20,000 besiege the city of La Paz, where their leader, Tupac Amarú, is captured by the Spaniards, and cruelly put to death.

1782 * * The Spaniards subdue the Indians.

1809 July *-25 **Aug.** * **Civil war** is carried on intermittently between the Spanish loyalists and the patriot forces; actions occur chiefly in the Argentine provinces of Salta and Jujuy, and on the shores of Lake Titicaca.

1811 May * The patriot army celebrates its **second victory** over the Royalists, near **Lake Titicaca.**

June * **The patriots are defeated** by the Spanish force under Gen. Goyeneche, and are driven back into Jujuy.

1815 * * The patriots are **totally routed** between **Potosi and Oruro** by the Royalist army.

* * **The Indians** of the Southern provinces rise against the Spaniards for a short time.

1816 * * The maneuvers of the Spanish **Gen. José de la Serna** are completely defeated.

* *-22 * * **Guerrilla warfare** is maintained by the patriots of Upper Peru [Bolivia].

1823 June * The army of **Gen. Santa Cruz** enters **Upper Peru** in two divisions.

July *-**Aug.** * The whole country between La Paz and Oruro is occupied by **Gen. Cruz,** till driven back and **finally routed.**

1824 * * Great victory of patriots at the **battle of Ayacucho** in Lower Peru; it secures independence.

* * **Gen. Sucre** leads a part of his successful army into **Upper Peru.**

1825 Feb. * Universal **uprising of patriots** in Upper Peru, and capture of La Paz.

Mar. * The Spanish **Gen. Olaneta is mortally wounded** by some of his own troops, who had revolted.

1835 Nov. 20. President Santa Cruz leads an army **into Peru,** and, at the battle of Yngavi, defeats one of the factions struggling for supremacy.

1841 Aug. * **Peruvians invade Bolivia,** and **besiege La Paz** with the hope of annexing that province, but are defeated, routed, and many are killed.

* * Bolivians invade Peru, but are prohibited from conquest by the Chileans.

1865 Feb. * The revolutionary troops under **Gen. Melgarejo defeat President Acha** near Potosi.

1866 Jan. 24. Melgarejo completely **defeats Arguedas at Viacha.**

1867 * *-70 * * **Civil war prevails.**

1872 * * **The Indians** again revolt.

Jan. 28. Gen. Ramon Gonzalez **defeats 8,000 Indians** at Cururuyuqui.

1879 Apr. * Bolivia and Peru unite in **war with Chile.**

1883 * * **Peace** is made **with Chile.**

1888 May * **An uprising of Indians** in Sucasica is suppressed.

1891 Aug. 13. The state of siege in Bolivia is raised.

1893 Jan. ±* **An attempted revolt under Gen. Camacho** is suppressed.

1894 June 16. Bolivia and Ecuador in peace are **preparing for war** by making large purchases of war material.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1783 * * **Bolivar, Simon,** liberator, born.
1793 * * Sucre, Antonio José de, patriot, born. [1830. Murdered. A37.]
1794±* * Santa Cruz, Andreo, President, born. [1865. Dies A71±.]
1810 * * Morales, Augustin, general, President, born.
1818 * * Melgarejo, Mariano, soldier, born.
1830 * * **Bolivar, Simon,** liberator of Bolivia, A47.
1861 Oct. 25. Cordova, Jorge, President, assassinated, A39.
1871 Nov. 23. Melgarejo, Mariano, soldier, A53.
1872 Nov. 28. Morales, Augustin, general, President, assassinated, A62.

CHURCH.

1827 * * **A translation of the New Testament** from the Vulgate into Aimara, the language of the Republic, is made by Pazos Ranki.

1832 * * **The Gospel of St. Luke** is issued in the Aimara language by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

1887 Oct.± * **Strong opposition** is made at La Paz to the stay **of the Jesuits.**

SOCIETY.

18th Century. **Universal abuse and extortion are practised** by the Spaniards in their intercourse with **the Indians.**

The 1,400 mines of Peru are worked by compulsory labor, the Indians being chosen by lot, which is regarded as equivalent to a sentence of death.

A tribute of $8 is required of every Indian between 18 and 55 years of age.

The Indians are compelled to marry early in life, the men at 15 years and the women at 13, to increase the taxable population and mine-workers.

The Indians, by the law of *repartimiento*, are **compelled to purchase worthless articles** at extravagant prices. [Such abuses finally lead to the **insurrection of the Indians** in 1780.]

1836 * * **Slavery is abolished** by the Government.

1891 Aug. 17. A plot to assassinate the President is discovered; a number of persons are arrested on suspicion.

1894 July 7±. **Ex-President Arce** is **assassinated** at La Paz, and his body horribly mutilated by his murderers.

STATE.

[NOTE. — For the early history of the country see **Peru,** of which Bolivia forms a part till 1825.]

1780 * *-82 * * The unendurable **outrages practised on the Indians** by the Spaniards occasion the insurrection, led by the Inca Tupac Amarú, who devastates the country from Cusco to Jujuy.

1782 * * The Spaniards succeed in **putting down the insurrection.**

1825 Aug. 6. The Declaration of Independence is made by an Assembly of 54 deputies, at Chuquisaca.

Aug. 10. The country is **named Bolivia** in honor of Gen. Bolivar, its deliverer.

Oct. 6. The first Assembly of Deputies is dissolved, and **a new Congress** is summoned.

1826 May 25. The Congress assembles at Chuquisaca, and considers the Constitution prepared for the new Republic by Bolivar.

* * **The Constitution is approved,** and Gen. Sucre is chosen President for life.

* * **Repeated risings occur** against the Republic, till finally President Sucre is driven from La Paz.

1828 Apr. * **A new Congress** assembles at Chuquisaca, which **modifies the Constitution,** and chooses **Marshal Santa Cruz for President.**

1829 * * **A revolution led by Gen. Blemco** temporarily overthrows **the** Government.

1831 * * President Cruz **restores order,** repairs the finances, and promulgates **the code of laws** which bears his name.

1835 * * **Much internal disorder** prevails.

* * President Santa Cruz **enters Peru** to assist one of the factions aiming to control the Government.

1836 Oct. 28. *Peru.* President Santa Cruz seeks to unite Peru and Bolivia by the forming of the **Peruvian-Bolivian Confederation,** with himself at its head as "Protector."

1839 Jan. * *Peru.* **Gamara** and other fugitive Peruvians, having obtained aid from Chile, attack and defeat President Santa Cruz at Yungay. [Santa Cruz leaves the country, and the **Confederation is broken up.**]

Feb. 9. Gen. Velasco becomes President.

1841 * * **José Ballivian becomes President.**

1848 Dec. * **Gen. Belzu becomes President,** by a successful military revolution.

1853 * * Free trade is proclaimed.
1855 * * Gen. Jorge Cordova becomes President.
1857 Sept. * A revolt spreads throughout the country, and compels the President to go into exile.
1858 Mar. 31. José Maria Linares by revolution seizes the government, and proclaims himself Dictator.
1860 * * Jorge Cordova becomes President under the Constitution.
1861 * * Fresh disturbances arise, and Maria De Acha is chosen President.
1862 * * A treaty of peace and commerce with the United States is ratified.
1863 * * A similar treaty with Belgium is ratified.
1865 Feb. * De Acha becomes Dictator.
Mar. * De Acha subdues a rebellion under Belzu.
Feb. * A military revolution is led by Maria Melgarejo, who assumes the government after defeating President De Acha.
1866 Jan. * Dictator Melgarejo publishes an amnesty.
Oct. 17. Melgarejo puts down a revolt.
1867 Dec. 21. Melgarejo proclaims an Amnesty.
* *-70 * * Civil war prevails.
1871 * * A. Morales becomes President.
1873 Apr. * Don Adolfo Ballivian is chosen President.
1874 Feb. 14. Dr. Thomas Frias becomes President.
Sept. * An insurrection led by Corral is suppressed.
1876 May 4. Gen. Hilarion Daza becomes President.
1880 June 1. A revolution breaks out; President Daza is deposed, and Gen. Campero is accepted as his successor.
Oct. 28. The Constitution is adopted.
1882 Chile takes the seacoast from Bolivia, at the end of the war.
1883 Dec. * A treaty of peace is signed with Chile.
1886 * * A boundary treaty is made with Peru.
1887 Feb. 16. A boundary treaty is signed by Bolivia and Paraguay.
Apr. 7. The Minister at Washington is recalled, and the legation is withdrawn.
1888 Aug. 15. Aiceto Arce becomes President.
Oct. * The President suppresses a revolution.
1889 Jan. 1. The Chilean tariff comes into operation in Bolivia.
1891 May 29. The recognition by Bolivia of the Chilean rebels is formally published; it is asserted that Bolivia will furnish them troops on condition of Chile canceling the Bolivian debt.
1892 May 3. The presidential election is held; Ex-President Pacheco is elected, and Gen. Cumacho is defeated.
* * A treaty is entered with Chile.
Aug. 6. President Baptista assumes office, and the recently elected Congress opens its first session.
Aug. 7. An insurrection is successful; many prominent men are exiled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1544 * * The silver mines of Potosi are discovered.
1660 * * A mine is discovered in the district of La Paz from which the silver may be cut out with a chisel.
1877 * * La Paz is lighted with gas.
1887 * * Don Aiceto Arce undertakes to found a college on a grand scale at La Paz.
1890 Jan. 13. The reported shortage of the banks of La Paz amounts to $300,000.
1892 May 15. A branch railroad is completed to the mining district of Oruro.

BORNEO.

Borneo (Pulo Kalamantin) is the largest island of the East India group. Area, 286,161 square miles. It has no political unity, and its inhabitants are of various races. The estimated population of the Dutch division in the south is 1,100,000; of the British territory in North Borneo, 175,000; and in Sarawak, 300,000. Sarawak, Brunei, and North Borneo constitute a British protectorate.

ARMY — STATE.

1503 * *-07 * * Ludovico Barthema visits the Archipelago [and makes mention of the island].
1518 * * The island is discovered by Lorenzo de Gomez, a Portuguese [or by Don Jorge de Menezes in 1526].
1573 * * Spaniards appear as rivals of the Portuguese traders, but are not successful.
1575 * * There is an extensive Chinese immigration.
1580 * * The Sultan of Brunei, being dethroned, appeals to the Spaniards, who restore him.
1608 * * Samuel Blommaert is appointed Dutch resident.
1609 * * The English appear in the island.
1645 * * The Spaniards send an expedition to punish the natives for piratical depredations.
1698 * * The English have an important settlement at Banjermassin.
1733± * * The Dutch bring about the expulsion of the English traders, and secure a monopoly of the trade on the west and south coasts.
1756 * * The English obtain possession of the island of Balambangan, and all the northeast promontory of Borneo.
1774 * * The English conclude a treaty with the Sultan of Brunei.
1775 * * The English military post is surprised and destroyed by the natives, who resent the cession of their territory.
1779± * * The Dutch acquire authority over all strangers.
1795 * * English influence is at an end.
1809 * * The Dutch abandon their settlements by order of Marshal Hermann W. Daendels, governor of the Dutch East Indies.
1810 * * The natives increase in piratical lawlessness and violence.
1811 * * The Sultan of Banjermassin appeals to the English for help, and makes a treaty with them.
* * An expedition is sent by the British against Sambas.
1813 * * The British punish the pirates of Borneo.
1818 * * The Dutch possessions are restored, and Dutch influence revives.
1823 * * The Sultan surrenders half the kingdom of Banjermassin to the Dutch. [1825. He makes further concessions.]
1836 * * The Sultan of Sooloo makes his submission to the Spaniards.
1825 * * The piracy carried on by the natives is unendurable.

CHURCH.

16th Century. Antonio Ventimiglia, a Theatine monk, attempts to Christianize the natives, and meets an untimely death.
1836 * * The Reformed (Dutch) Church of America establishes and sustains a mission, under the management of the American Board.

MISCELLANEOUS.

15th Century. Early in this period the Portuguese begin trade in Brunei, and later in various maritime states.
1580 * * The Spaniards gain favor, and enjoy trade with the island.
1604 * * The Dutch trade with Borneo on the west coast.
1609 * * The Dutch factories are established.
1623 * * The Dutch factories are abandoned.
1776 * * The Dutch reestablish their factories.

ARMY — STATE.

1839 * *-40 * * **Sarawak,** the most southerly province of Brunei, **rebels against the tyranny** of the governor.

1840 * * **Sir James Brooke** assists the Sultan, Muda Hassim, in suppressing the Sarawak **rebellion.**

1841 * * **An English settlement** is made at Sarawak by Sir James Brooke. [He reforms government, and introduces a code of humane laws.]

* * **Sir James Brooke** is appointed rajah of Sarawak by Muda Hassim. [Sept. 24. His title is confirmed by the Sultan.]

1843 Mar. * * Capt. Sir Henry Keppel of the British navy and Rajah Brooke chastise **the pirates** of the Seribas River.

1844 * * The British **defeat the pirates** of Batang Lupar.

* * The Sultan of Kuti acknowledges the **Dutch protectorate.**

1846 Dec. * **The British conclude a treaty** with the Sultan.

The Island of Labuan, northwest of Borneo, is incorporated with the British Empire, and possession is formally taken by its representatives.

The English form a settlement on the island of Labuan, and later work a coal-mine there.

* * **Rajah Brooke** is appointed governor of the British colony of Labuan, and consul-general of Borneo.

1847 * * **The Sultan of Brunei** agrees to make **no cession of territory** without the consent of representatives of Great Britain.

Oct. * **Rajah Brooke** visits England.

±* * Rajah **Brooke** succeeds in **restoring order** in the district.

1849 * * Rajah Brooke **attempts to conclude a treaty** with the Sultan, but in deference to Spanish protests it is not ratified.

* * Rajah Brooke leads **an expedition** against the Seribas and Sakuran Dyaks, who persist in piracy; he defeats them, destroys their fort at Patusan, and kills a great number of the pirates.

1851 * * **The Sultan** acknowledges all **his territories to be integral parts of Spain.**

1857 Feb. 17, 18. Rajah Brooke **suppresses an insurrection** of Chinese, in which a number of Europeans are massacred; 2,000 Chinese are killed.

* *-60 * * **Capt. J. Johnson** (Capt. Brooke), a nephew of Rajah Brooke, is made governor in the absence of the Rajah on a visit to England.

1858 * * **Sir J. Brooke** makes an unsuccessful appeal to the British Cabinet for help. [1860. Nov. 20. He returns from England.]

1859 May 1. A terrible **massacre of Europeans** takes place at Kalangan, on the south coast.

1868 * * **Charles Johnson,** a younger nephew of the Rajah, becomes governor.

1870 June * **An expedition** of Malays and Dyaks under the Rajah of Sarawak inflicts severe punishment on a marauding tribe of Dyaks.

* * The Sultan of Sooloo **rebels against Spain,** and [a desultory war follows].

Nov. 8. The British Borneo Company is gazetted.

Nov. * Spain makes a threatening **protest,** and declares a blockade; she stops British and German vessels; a diplomatic dispute follows.

1877 * * Great Britain, Germany, and Spain agree **to freedom of trade in the Archipelago.**

* * **Dent's Company** takes possession.

1878 * * Spain reduces its vassal, and exacts a new **declaration of allegiance.** [The British government protests against the protectorate.]

1881 * * **Alfred Dent** secures a charter for his possessions in northern Borneo.

1883 * * **Civil administration** is organized.

1884 * * The British Company's **territory is enlarged.**

1885 * * North Borneo, Sarawak, and Brunei are formed into **a British protectorate.** [1888. North Borneo alone.]

1889 * * **A rebellion against the British** breaks out.

Feb. 10. The rebels are defeated in North Borneo.

CHURCH.

1839 * * **Mandomai** becomes a mission-station of the Rhenish Society.

1848 * * The Dutch Government embarrasses the mission-work of Americans, and **the American Board withdraws** its missionaries.

1851 * * **Sarawak** becomes **a** mission-station of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1853 * * **Lundu** becomes a mission-station of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1855 Oct. 8. Rev. F. J. Macdougall is consecrated **bishop** at Calcutta, the first of the English bishops consecrated in a province; his bishopric is the island of Labuan, near the north coast.

1858 * * A revised version of **the New Testament** is published in the Dyak language.

1859 * * **Mandomai** ceases to be a mission-station of the Rhenish Society.

1864 * * **Undop** becomes a mission-station of the British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1866 * * **Kwala Kapnas** becomes a mission-station of the Rhenish Society.

1869 * * **Mandomai** again becomes a mission-station of the Rhenish Society.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868 June 11. Sir James (Rajah) **Brooke** dies in England.

1881 Nov. 8. The North British Borneo Company is chartered.

1889 Oct. 4. Six Chinese desperadoes are executed for conspiracy at Sarawak.

BRAZIL.

BRAZIL is a republic of South America, having an estimated area of 3,209,878 square miles, and an estimated population (1888) of 14,002,335. The government is administered by a President; the Senate has 63 and the Chamber of Deputies 205 members, representing 20 States. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and Portuguese is the language of the people, who are Brazilians, Indians, negroes, and mixed races, with numerous colonists, chiefly Germans, Italians, and Swiss.

ARMY — NAVY.

1560 * * The Portuguese **destroy the French settlement at Rio de Janeiro.**

1567 Jan. 21. Mem de Sá utterly defeats the French and their Indian allies at Rio de Janeiro.

1586 * * An English force led by **Witherington plunders Bahia.**

1591 * * The Spanish colony of **São Vicente is burned** by the English under Thomas Cavendish.

1593 * * **James Lancaster captures Pernambuco** from the Spaniards.

1595 * * English under Lancaster **take Olinda.**

1624 * * A Dutch fleet **takes Bahia.**

1625 May * The Dutch are compelled **to capitulate to the Portuguese and natives** at Bahia.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1549± * * **Gold** is discovered at Bahia.

1553± * * **Manuel de Nobrega,** chief of the Jesuits and joint provincial, establishes a college, named **São Paulo.** [It greatly benefits the rising state.]

1629 * * **Gold-mines** are discovered in Minas, Goyaz, and Cuyaba by slave-hunting expeditions.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1526 * * Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, explorer, d.

1596 * * Mascarenhas, Garcia de, poet, born.

CHURCH.

1500 Apr. 26. Easter is celebrated by religious services at **Porto Seguro,** by the Portuguese commander, **Pedro**

Alvarez Cabral, who commemorates the event by the erection of a stone cross. [He names the country, The Land of the Holy Cross.]

1549 Apr. * Six Jesuits arrive at Bahia with the first governor-general; they undertake the spiritual culture of the savages, and the Portuguese, who are scarcely less savage.

* * Abandoned priests foster the licentiousness of the colonists, and oppose the efforts of the Jesuits.

1552 * * The first bishop arrives, and checks the disorders of the priests.

1553 * * Luis de Gran, at the head of a company of Jesuits, arrives.

* * Nobrega, the chief of the first mission, is appointed joint provincial.

* * Governor-General Duarte opposes the good work of the Jesuits.

* * *Fr.* Coligni sends a Protestant colony under Nicolas de Villegaignon, in two ships, to the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

1555 * * *Rio de Janeiro.* The first Protestant mission in the world is opened.

The Church of Geneva sends 14 missionaries to Brazil, who land on an island in the harbor.

1556± * * Chevalier de Villegaignon, the leader of the Protestant colony, joins the Catholics, and dissension follows.

1558 * * The Jesuits have more success under the rule of the new captain-general, Mem de Sã.

1559± * * The French Huguenots are persecuted at Rio de Janeiro by their false leader, Villegaignon, and are obliged to return to France. [Coligni's Protestant colony at Rio is entirely broken up by the Portuguese.]

SOCIETY.

1629 * * Raids into the interior to procure Indians as slaves commence; the converted Indians of Jesuit missions in Paraguay are not spared.

DISCOVERY — STATE.

1499 June * Brazil is discovered by Vincente Yañez Pinzon, a companion of Columbus; he coasts with four ships from near Cape St. Vincent to the mouth of the Amazon.

1500 Apr. 22. Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese commander, driven by adverse winds out of his designed course for India, arrives at Porto Seguro; he takes possession of the country for the crown of Portugal, and calls it Tierra de Santa Cruz.

May 2. Cabral, continuing his voyage, sails for India, after despatching a small vessel to Lisbon, to announce his discovery.

1501 May 10. *Port.* The King sends Amerigo Vespucci with three vessels to explore the country discovered by Commander Cabral.

Aug. 16. Vespucci arrives at Cape St. Roque, in "the Land of Parrots."

1502 Jan. 1. Vespucci discovers and names the Bay of Rio de Janeiro.

1503 * * Christovão Jaques, a Portuguese, coasts southward to about 52° south on the coast of Patagonia.

* * Vespucci arrives again with six ships, visits Bahia, and builds a fort at Cape Frio, which he leaves in charge of 12 men with guns and provisions.

[The Portuguese Government nearly forgets its possessions in South America for 30 years, while private citizens develop a small trade with the country.]

1504 * * A Portuguese colony is planted on the coast at All Saints [in Bahia], and others follow.

* * Brazil begins to be named for South America.

1510 * * Diego Alvarez, a Portuguese, is shipwrecked on the coast near Bahia. He gains the friendship of the Indians.

1511 * * The Portuguese appear in Rio de Janeiro Bay.

1515 * * Brazil is colonized by the Portuguese; it is their first agricultural colony.

1521 * * *Port.* John III. becomes King of the Portuguese.

1527 * * Christovão Jaques, the Portuguese governor, founds the first settlement at Pernambuco.

1528 * * Governor Jaques is recalled.

1530 * * Brazil is divided into captaincies by the Portuguese, and is first permanently occupied.

1531 Jan. 1. Martin Affonso de Sousa, possessing a grant from John III., arrives with an expedition, and gives its name to Rio de Janeiro.

* * Sousa establishes a settlement at São Vincente Piratininga, in the [present province of Sao Paulo].

* * Pero Lopes de Sousa, receiving a captaincy, founds a settlement at São Amaro, near his brother.

* * Vasco Fernandes Coutinho brings over a company of colonists, including 60 fidalgos, and sinks a fortune in attempting the settlement of "Our Lady of the Victory."

* * Pedro de Campo Tourinho takes up the captaincy of Porto Seguro. [Sugar-works are established.]

* * Jorge de Figueiredo, receiving the captaincy of Ilheos, sends out Francisco Romeiro to take possession.

* * Francisco Pereira Coutinho receives the captaincy of the coast from the Rio São Francisco to Bahia. [Later all the bays and creeks are added to the grant.]

* * The captaincy of Pernambuco is granted to Don Duarte Coelho Pereira.

* * Pedro de Goes obtains the captaincy of Peraiba [but is driven off by the natives after a struggle of seven years].

* * João de Barros, the historian, receives the captaincy of Maranhão, but his grand expedition is wrecked and the effort fails.

1548 * * Jews banished from Portugal come to Brazil.

* * The colony attains sufficient importance to attract the attention of the mother country.

The power of captaincies is revoked; their grants are continued; a governor-general is appointed with civil and criminal powers; the judicial and financial functions of each province are vested in the Ouvidor.

1549 Apr. * Thomé de Sousa arrives at San Salvador [Bahia] to establish a city, and as the first governor-general of Brazil.

He brings 220 persons in the king's pay, 300 free colonists, and 400 convicts.

1553 * * Duarte de Costa succeeds to the office of governor-general.

1555 * * Nicolas Durand Villegaignon establishes a colony on an island near Rio de Janeiro, bearing his name.

1557 * * *Port.* Sebastian becomes King of the Portuguese.

1558 * * *Port.* Mem de Sã is sent out as governor-general.

* * Huguenots and colonists from Genoa found a settlement at Rio de Janeiro.

1560 * * The Portuguese capture the French settlement at Rio de Janeiro.

1567 * * The Portuguese found a colony on the ruins of the French settlement at Rio de Janeiro.

* * Sebastian is founded.

1572 * * Mem de Sã ceases to be governor-general; an attempt is made to divide the colony.

1574 * * The colony is divided into two governments.

1578 * * The territory is reunited into one province as an appanage of Spain, with Diego Laurenco da Veiga as governor.

* * Portugal is annexed to Spain.

* * *Port.* Philip II. of Spain usurps the crown of Portugal, and the colonies are neglected.

* * *Port.* Henry, the Cardinal, brother of John III., becomes King of Portugal as Henry I.

1586 * * English anti-Spanish adventurers transiently destroy prosperous settlements.

1612 * * The French plant a colony on the Island Marajo.

1615 Dec. * Belem, or Para, is founded by Caldeira.

1618 * * The French settlement at Marajo is surrendered to Spain.

1624 * * Invasion of the Dutch.

1630 * * The Dutch seize the coast, and establish a colony at Olinda in Pernambuco; Count Maurice comes as Dutch governor [and prosperity follows].

MISCELLANEOUS.

1515 * * Brazil is the first American colony founded on an agricultural basis; all others were mining speculations.

1549 * * The languishing Portuguese colonies become prosperous by the discovery of gold.

ARMY — NAVY.

1630 * * The Dutch **take Olinda** after a feeble resistance.

1649 * * **War with the Dutch colonists begins.**

* * The Brazil Company of Portugal send out their **first fleet** to aid the colonists **against the Dutch.**

1654 * * **The Dutch yield Olinda,** and Brazil is fully restored to the Portuguese.

1710 * * **A French squadron** lands 1,000 men under Duclerc at Rio; half are killed in battle, the remainder captured and barbarously treated.

1711 Sept. 12. A French squadron with 6,000 troops, under **Adm. Duguay-Trouin, attacks Rio de Janeiro,** and takes the town after a battle of four days.

Oct. 10. To prevent the burning of Rio de Janeiro by the French, the governor capitulates. (See State.)

1809 * * An expedition captures **French Guiana for annexation to Brazil.**

1817 * * A force of 5,000 troops totally defeats the Artigas, and **occupies Montevideo in Uruguay.**

1823 * *Port.* The Cortes sends a large force to Bahia to **suppress the revolution.**

July 2. Bahia, the headquarters of the Portuguese troops, is so vigorously besieged by the patriots that the Portuguese army is **forced to reembark.**

* * The Brazilian squadron under Sir Alex. Inglis Cochrane **attacks the Portuguese vessels,** and captures several.

1825 * * The **war against Buenos Ayres** is sustained in a feeble way.

1828 * * **The army is defeated by the Argentines,** through the incapacity of its leader.

1834 * * Para and Rio Grande, **the rebellious** provinces, **are subdued.**

1849 * * The Ministry send **reenforcements to Paraguay** and Montevideo against the army of Buenos Ayres.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1710± * * Diamonds are discovered in Minas.

1722± * * The Arabian **coffee-plant** is introduced from Cayenne. [1810. It becomes an article of commerce.]

1729 * * Diamonds are discovered in Sezzo Frio.

1807 * * **The National Library** is founded at Rio de Janeiro.

1808 * * **The first printing-press** is set up.

1809 * *Rio de Janeiro.* The king introduces the cultivation of the tea-plant in the botanical gardens.

1810 * * Swedes erect two small **refining furnaces** at Ipanema.

1817 * *Rio de Janeiro.* **A National Museum** of natural history is founded.

* * **The first daily newspaper** is established at the capital city, the *Diario do Rio.*

1823 * * *Rio de Janeiro. Journal de Commercio* is issued.

1838 * * The Historical, Geographical, and Ethnographical **Institute of Brazil** is founded.

1841 * * Beds of bituminous **coal** are discovered along the banks of the Tubarao.

1844 * * **Diamonds** are discovered north of the river Paraguass.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1656 * * **Mascarenhas, Garcia de,** poet, A60.

1684 * * Andrada, Gomes Freire de, Portuguese governor of Rio, Count of Bobadilla, born. [1763. Jan. 1. Dies. A79.]

1765 June 13. Andrada e Silva, José Bonifacio de, statesman, mineralogist, born. [1388. Apr. 6. Dies. A73.]

1773 Nov. 1. Andrada Machado e Silva, Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de, statesman, born. [1845. Dec. 5. Dies. A72.]

1774 * * Gonzaga, Thomaz Antonio, poet, born. [1807. Dies. A33.]

1798 * * Pedro I., emperor, born.

1806 * * Porto-Alegre, Manoel de Araujo, poet, born.

1807 Jan. 22. Andrade Neves, José Joaquim de, general, born. [1869. Jan. 6. Dies.]

1811 * * Magalhaens, de Domingos, José Gonçalves, poet, born.

1816 * * Varnhagen, Francisco Adolpho de, historian, born.

1822 Mar. 14. Theresa, princess, Empress, born.

* * Gonçalvez Diaz, Antonio, poet, born. [1864. Dies. A40.]

1825 * * **Pedro II.,** emperor, born.

1826 Apr. 30. Peixoto Floriano, gen., President, born.

1827 Aug. 5. Fonseca, Manuel Deodoro da, gen., 1st President. born.

1834 Pedro I., emperor, A36.

1840 * * Tavares-Bastos, Aureliano Candido, patriot, born.

1842 Apr. 29. Eu, Louis P. M. F. G. d'Orléans, Comte d', prince, general, born.

1844 Moraes, Prudente de, President, b.

1846 Isabella, princess, born.

CHURCH.

1566 * * In order to terrify his countrymen, **John Boles,** a Huguenot missionary, is put to death by the Portuguese after an imprisonment of eight years.

1577 * * Many of the **Protestant colonists** return to France.

1594 * * **French Catholics** establish a colony on the Island of Maranhão.

1620 * * **Jesuit settlements** are formed; **communism prevails.**

1760 * * **Great opposition is made to the Jesuits** under a false pretext; they are expelled from the country.

1761 * *Rio de Janeiro.* **The Imperial chapel** is erected.

1836 * *Rio de Janeiro.* The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States sends **Rev. Mr. Spaulding** as a missionary to Rio de Janeiro.

1838 * *Rio de Janeiro.* **Rev. D. B. Kidder** (U. S. A.) joins the Methodist mission. [1841. **The Methodist mission** is closed through financial embarrassments.]

1851± * *-53 * *Rio de Janeiro.* **Rev. J. C. Fletcher** labors as missionary.

1854± * * *Rio de Janeiro.* **Rev. Dr. Kalley,** a Scotch physician, begins evangelistic labor at his own expense. [He continues his work for several years.]

1859 Aug. * *Rio de Janeiro.* **Missionaries of the Presbyterian Church** (North, U. S. A.) arrive.

1860 * * **Rio de Janeiro** becomes a mission-station of the **Southern Baptists** (U. S. A.).

* * **The Protestant Episcopal Church** (U.S.A.) starts its first mission in Brazil.

1861 May * *Rio de Janeiro.* **The Presbyterian** mission is opened for public preaching. [1862. It is organized as a church, with two members.]

SOCIETY.

1630 * * The Dutch send an expedition to Africa, and **capture a Portuguese settlement in order to obtain slaves** for the colony at Olinda.

1637 * * **Maurice,** the Dutch governor, promotes **the amalgamation** of the various native races with the colonists.

1640 * * Numerous southern **tribes are reduced to slavery** by the Portuguese.

* * **A hardy race** of men appear at São Paulo from the **intermarriage** of colonists with the natives.

1830 * *Rio de Janeiro.* **Political disorders** are caused by the enemies of the emperor.

1831 Apr. * **Dom Pedro** embarks for Portugal.

1841 * * *Rio de Janeiro.* **The hospital of Dom Pedro II.** (La Misericordia) is erected. **A lunatic asylum** is also erected with funds obtained by selling titles of nobility at a fixed tariff.

1843 Sept. 4. *It.* **Dom Pedro II.** marries Princess Theresa of Naples.

1852 * * **The slave-trade** is suppressed.

1861 June 7±. Natives plunder the wreck of the British ship *Prince of Wales* at Albardas, and kill some of the crew.

STATE.

1636 Jan. * **-44 May** * **Maurice of Nassau** is governor-general of the Dutch conquests in Brazil; the colony prospers under his administration.

* * *Brazil.* Maurice, the Dutch governor, promotes the **amalgamation** of the natives and colonists by marriage.

1640 * * Numerous Southern tribes are **reduced to slavery** by the Portuguese.

* * **Brazil is restored** to the possession of the Portuguese by the Spaniards.

* * *Port.* John of Braganza becomes king of the Portuguese.

1641± * * A feeble attempt is made for **independence.**

1644 * * The Dutch **recall Count Maurice.**

1645 * * **The tyranny of the Dutch** drives the colonists of the North to **revolt,** Joao Fernandes Vieyra is leader.

1654 * * After overthrowing **the Dutch, the colonies again unite** under the royal authority of Portugal.

1661 * * **The Dutch surrender** the country.

1667 * * The French colonists are driven out of Villegaignon by the Portuguese, who found the city of São Sebastião, or Rio de Janeiro.

1682 * * An insurrection of the Dutch breaks out at Maranham.

1710 * * The French invade Rio de Janeiro.

1711 Oct. 10. The governor-general signs a capitulation as required by Duguay-Trouin, the French admiral, and pays 610,000 crusados, 500 cases of sugar, and provisions for the fleet.

1720 * * The district of Minas, having five settlements with royal charters, separates from São Paulo.

1721 * * *Port.* King John V. abolishes the Brazilian Company, which had done much for the country.

1730 * * The discovery of diamonds is first announced to the Government.

1755 * * Marquis de Pombal, the governor-general, reestablishes a Brazilian Company to trade exclusively with Maranhao and Para.

1759 * * Pombal charters another Brazilian Company for Paraiba and Pernambuco.

1763 * * The capital is transferred from Bahia to Rio Janeiro.

1774 * * Maranhão (Northern Brazil) is attached to Brazil.

1777 * * Court intrigues force Pombal from his prosperous governorship.

* * *Port.* Donna Maria Francesco and her husband, Peter III., succeed to the throne.

1789 * * A conspiracy for independence is formed in Minas, under the lead of Silva Xavier; it is unsuccessful.

1808 Jan. 21. The Queen Donna Maria I., the royal family, all the great officers of state, and numerous nobility, driven out of Portugal by Napoleon, arrive at Bahia.

Mar. 7. The royal fugitives arrive at Rio de Janeiro; they set up their court there, with Don John as regent.

1809 * * The Portuguese retaliate upon the French by sending an expedition to capture French Guiana and annex it to Brazil. [1815. It is restored to France by the Treaty of Vienna.]

1815 Jan. 16. Brazil becomes a kingdom by decree of the regent; the Portuguese sovereignty is entitled the United Kingdom of Portugal, Brazil, and Algarves.

1816 Mar. * Donna Maria dying, the regent, Don John, becomes King of the Portuguese, as John VI.

1817 * * A conspiracy against the Government is formed in Pernambuco, and a republic is established for 90 days.

* * A conspiracy to establish a republican government is smothered at Bahia.

1821 Feb. 26. A revolt breaks out among the Portuguese troops at Rio de Janeiro. [They compel the king to appoint a new Ministry, and grant a representative system of government.]

* * *Port.* The Cortes recall King John VI. from Brazil.

* * *Port.* John VI. returns, and Dom Pedro, his son, becomes regent of Brazil.

Brazil becomes an independent state.

1822 Sept. 7. The independence of Brazil is proclaimed.

Oct. 12. Dom Pedro is proclaimed at Rio de Janeiro the constitutional Emperor of Brazil.

Dec. 1. Dom Pedro I. is crowned Emperor of Brazil.

1823 May * The constitutional Assembly opens at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Empire. [There is much angry contention over a proposed new Constitution.]

July * The emperor resolves to dismiss from the Ministry the two brothers Andradas, and is much opposed.

Nov. * The emperor dissolves the contentious Assembly, and exiles to France two Ministers, the Andradas brothers; he calls a new Assembly to deliberate on a more liberal Constitution.

* * A republic is proclaimed in the provinces of Pernambuco and Ceara; a rebellion breaks out in Cisplatina.

1824 Mar. 25. The emperor ratifies the new Constitution.

1825 * * Brazil declares war against Buenos Ayres for the possession of Uruguay.

Aug. 29. By treaty Brazil assumes the Portuguese debt of £2,000,000, and Portugal recognizes its independence.

1826 * * A treaty is made for the abolition of the slave-trade.

1827 * * The public debt is consolidated.

1828 * * Great disaffection exists toward the Government because of the foreign policy of the emperor and financial embarrassments.

1829 * * At the elections many ultra-Liberals are elected to oppose the Government in the Assembly.

1830 * * The Chambers abolish the death penalty for political offenders.

1831 Mar. * The emperor selects a Ministry favorable to absolutism and opposes the Liberals; much excitement follows; public meetings of protest are held in which the troops take part.

Apr. 7. A revolution occurs at Rio de Janeiro; Dom Pedro I. abdicates in favor of the heir apparent, who is only five years of age.

* * Dom Pedro II., a minor, becomes emperor.

* * A provisional Ministry is formed.

Fierce political struggles take place between the Republican party and the Government, and an Imperial party favoring the restoration of Dom Pedro.

1834 Aug. 12. The regency is reformed by reducing its three members to one, who is to be chosen by the whole body of electors.

Sept. 18. Ex-minister and priest, Diego Antonio Feijoo, is elected regent.

* * A rebellion breaks out in the provinces of Para and Rio Grande.

* * Araujo Lima is elected regent.

* * The Republican Government is discredited by many disorders.

1840 May 12. The Constitution is again reformed.

July 23. The Legislature passes a bill dispensing with the age qualification of the emperor, and declaring Dom Pedro II. emperor.

1848 * * Great Britain is hostile because of Brazil's neglect to suppress the slave-trade according to the treaty of 1826.

1849 * * The Ministry conclude an alliance with the governors of Montevideo and Paraguay, pledging the integrity of the republics of Uruguay and Paraguay against annexation by Buenos Ayres.

1855 * * The emperor sends a squadron, 11 men-of-war and 11 transports, up the Parana to settle the question of a right of way and other disputes; but the expedition fails.

1862 June 17. British officers are arrested at Rio de Janeiro for disorderly conduct. [Diplomatic correspondence follows.]

Dec. 31. Brazil refusing to make reparation to England for the plunder by Brazilians of the wrecked ship *Prince of Wales*, the British make reprisals, seizing five Brazilian merchant-ships. (See Society.)

1863 Feb. 26. *London.* Brazil by its Minister pays, under protest, to Great Britain an indemnity of £3,200.

May * *London.* Brazil, through its Minister, requests the British to express regret for taking reprisals. [Refused, and diplomatic intercourse is suspended.]

June 18. A dispute occurs with Great Britain respecting the arrest of British officers at Rio de Janeiro, and the controversy being referred to the King of the Belgians for arbitration, he decides in favor of Brazil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1640 * * A mining craze injures the settlements.

1649 * * *Port.* The Brazil Company sends out its first fleet.

1686 * * The terrible malady called bixa [supposed to be a modified form of cholera] makes its first appearance at Pernambuco.

1849 * * The yellow fever first appears; it is introduced by the slave-trade.

1850 * * A steamship line to Europe commences its trips.

1852 * * Railways are commenced.

1854 * * Rio de Janeiro is lighted with gas.

Apr. 30. The first railroad is opened in the presence of the emperor.

ARMY — NAVY.

1864 * * Paraguay, under the dictator, **Lopez, commences war** on Brazil without previous declaration. [It continues for six years.]

Oct. 7. The U. S. war-steamer *Wachusett* **seizes the Confederate privateer** *Florida* in the port of Bahia, while claiming the protection of Brazil.

1865 Jan. 2. *Uru.* **War with Uruguay.** A force of Brazilians bombards and **take Paysandu,** and set out for Montevideo. [The war ends.]

* * -70 * * **War of the Triple Alliance** or Paraguayan War. (See Paraguay.)

Aug. * *Uru.* **The emperor joins the army.**

Sept. 18. *Uru.* **At Santayuna** on the Uruguay the three allies under Gen. Flores **defeat the Paraguayans.** The allies receive the **surrender of Uruguayana.**

1866 Feb. 25. *Uru.* An indecisive battle is fought at **Paso de la Patria.**

Apr. 16–17. *Arg. Rep.* **The allies are victorious** on the Parana.

May 2. *Arg. Rep.* The Paraguayans are again defeated at **Estero Velhaco.**

May 24. *Arg. Rep.* Another battle is fought at **Estero Velhaco** without decisive results.

June 14. *Arg. Rep.* The Paraguayans **bombard the camp of the allies** on the Parana River.

July 16–18. *Para.* **The allies are defeated** in a battle at Tuyuty.

Sept. 17, 19, 22. *Para.* The allies are defeated in an attack on **Curupaiti,** and lose many men.

Oct. 18. *Para.* The Paraguayans **bombard the camp of the allies.**

Oct. 30. *Para.* The allies **repulse the Paraguayans at Tuyuty.**

1867 June 13. *Para.* The Brazilians **defeat the Paraguayans at Corumba,** and take the city.

Sept. 24. *Para.* **The Paraguayans** have the advantage in an indecisive action.

Oct. 3. *Para.* **The Paraguayans are defeated.** [Oct. 31. Defeated again.]

Oct. * The allies **decline a peace** proposed by Gen. Lopez.

Nov. 3. *Para.* The Paraguayans are **severely defeated at Tuyuty.**

Nov. 6. *Para.* Gen. **Lopez decrees freedom to slaves** who shall enlist as soldiers.

1868 Feb. 17. *Arg. Rep.* The allies send **three monitors** up the Paraguay River.

Feb. 21. *Para.* The allies **force the passage** of Humaita with six ironclads, and the Paraguayans **abandon Asuncion.**

June * *Para.* The Paraguayans **continue the struggle.**

Dec. 11. *Para.* **The allies totally defeat Gen. Lopez at Villeta.**

1869 Mar. 24. *Para.* **The allies appoint Comte d'Eu** commander of the united army.

May 8. *Para.* The Paraguayan **garrison of Rosario** is surprised and captured.

Aug. 12, 16, 18, 21. Several severe conflicts take place, in which Gen. Lopez is defeated.

1870 Apr. 1. *Para.* **Gen. Lopez** is defeated and killed by the allies, near the Aquidaban, and the war ends.

1890 Jan. 2. Two regiments refuse to recognize the Republic; a fierce fight follows; 100 soldiers are killed.

Jan. 14. Mutineers are shot and **the ringleaders arrested.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1864 * * The publication of the *Imprensa Evangelica* is begun by missionaries.

1865 July * **A scientific expedition** under Louis Agassiz is favored by the Government.

1870 * * The Presbyterians (North) of the U. S. A. open an **American School at São Paulo.**

1871 June * **-Aug.** * The emperor and empress visit public and scientific institutions and the manufactories of Europe, for the promotion of the arts and sciences in Brazil.

1874 * * *Rio de Janeiro.* **Fifty newspapers and reviews** are issued in this city.

1885 * * **Miss Bruce** founds **a girls' school** in the suburbs of Rio de Janeiro, which is directed by the Methodist Episcopal Church (U. S. A.).

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1875 Pedro, prince, heir to the throne, b.
1878 Varnhagen, Francisco A. de, historian, A52.

CHURCH.

1863 Oct. * **São Paulo** is occupied as a mission-station by Rev. A. L. Blackford of the **Presbyterian Church** (U. S. A.).

1865 * * **Presbyterians** organize a church at **São Paulo.** [A training-school follows.] They organize another **in Brotas.**

1869 * * **The Southern Presbyterian** Church (U. S. A.) starts a mission in **Campinas,** province of São Paulo [from which many churches are established].

1871 * * The **Presbyterians** open a mission at Bahia

1873 Sept. * **-Dec.** * The Government prosecutes the Archbishop of Pernambuco and other Catholic prelates for infraction of the Constitution.

* * **Pernambuco** becomes a mission-station of the **Southern Presbyterians** (U. S. A.). **Dr. Kalley** organizes a church.

* * Southern Presbyterians (U. S. A.) open a day and boarding school at **Campinas.**

1874± * * **Presbyterians** send a missionary to **Sorocaba.** [The work extends rapidly. Four churches are organized in a few years.]

1875 * * **Presbyterians** start a mission and organize a church at **Cachoeira.**

* * **São Paulo** becomes a mission-station of the **Southern Methodists** (U. S. A.).

* * **Rio de Janeiro** becomes a mission station of the Southern Methodists (U. S. A.).

1876 * * **Dr. Kalley** retires from mission-work in Brazil, leaving two churches with pastors.

1877 * * **Rev. E. Vanorden** starts an independent mission in the city of **Rio Grande do Sul.** [It becomes a Presbyterian church.]

1881 * * **The Southern Baptists** (U. S. A.) start a mission.

* * **The Methodist Episcopal Church** South (U. S. A.) opens a boarding-school for girls at **Piracicaba.**

1882± * * Presbyterian mission-stations are opened in the provinces of **Ceara, Maranhão,** and **Alagoas.**

1884 * * A Presbyterian church is organized in **Larangeiras,** and another in **Campanha,** province of Minas Geraes.

* * **Presbyterians** start a mission-station in **Bagagem,** province of Goyaz.

* * **Two Presbyterian churches** are organized in the province of **Paraná.** [A phenomenal growth follows.]

1885 * * *Rio de Janeiro.* **The Presbyterian Church** reports more than 320 members received; the church becomes self-supporting.

* * **Maranhão** becomes a mission-station of the Southern Presbyterians (U. S. A.).

1886 * * **The Southern Methodists** (U. S. A.) send Rev. J. Ransome to inaugurate mission-work in Brazil. [1887. A church is organized.]

1887 * * **Bagagem** becomes a mission-station of the Southern Presbyterians (U. S. A.).

1888 * * **Para** has a Methodist Episcopal church with 29 members.

Aug. * **The Presbyterians** (North and South) **unite their missions** in Brazil, by forming them into one Presbyterian synod.

1889 Nov. 24. The United States of Brazil is **officially blessed** by the Roman Catholic archbishop.

1890 Jan. 8. The Government decrees **the separation of church and state,** guarantees religious liberty and equality, and to continue the life stipends granted under the monarchy.

SOCIETY.

1864 Oct. 15. The Princess Isabella marries Louis Comte d'Eu, son of the Duc de Nemours.

1865 Feb. 7. *Eng.* **The Comte d'Eu and Princess Isabella,** visiting England on their marriage tour, land at Southampton.

1866 July 15-22. *Rio de Janeiro.* The **Duke of Edinburgh** visits the city.

1871 Sept. * A law is enacted that every child born of slave parents from this date shall be free, and all slaves belonging to the state or Imperial household are to be free at once.

Nov. * Slaves owned by the state become henceforth free on joining the army as soldiers.

1872 Mar. 31. The emperor and empress return from Europe to Brazil.

1874 July 20-26. The military and citizens attack and kill a band of **German fanatics, popularly styled Muckers** (hypocrites) at Porto Alegre.

Their leader is **Jacobina Maurer,** who claims to be a prophetess and a female Christ; Hans Georg Maurer is her priest, and they destroy the property of their neighbors who refuse to be converted.

1876 May 10. *U. S. A.* The emperor and empress attend the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

1877 Sept. * *Rio de Janeiro.* The emperor and empress return from Europe.

1884 * * The slave population is reported at 1,200,000.

1889 Mar. * *Rio de Janeiro.* Agitation for the overthrow of the Brazilian monarchy becomes threatening; the Government prohibits public discussion and suppresses Republican newspapers; riots are frequent, and a number of people are killed at Rio de Janeiro.

July 17. *Rio de Janeiro.* Dom Pedro is fired at by a Portuguese in a theater, but escapes unhurt.

Nov. 30. Dom Pedro arrives at St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands; he is courteously received by the Brazilian and resident foreign Ministers.

Dec. 26. *Rio de Janeiro.* Martial law is proclaimed.

Dec. * *Port.* The deposed emperor arrives at Lisbon.

1890 Jan. 16. *Fr.* The ex-Emperor Dom Pedro arrives at Cannes.

Jan. * Civil marriage is established by law.

STATE.

1864 Aug. 30. A new Ministry is formed, with F. J. Furtado, president.

May 1. Brazil signs a treaty of alliance with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay against Gen. Lopez of Paraguay.

1865 Aug. * Diplomatic relations with Great Britain are restored.

1870 June 20. A treaty of peace is made with Paraguay.

Sept. 29. A new Ministry is formed under Viscount St. Vincent.

1872 Sept. 27, 28. A bill for the gradual extinction of slavery is passed by the Senate.

Oct. 21. The emperor, as umpire, reports the just boundary line between United States and the English possessions in Canada. (The San Juan Question.)

1873 Jan. * A treaty is made with the Argentine Republic.

1876 June 25. The Duke de Caixias is appointed president of the Ministry.

1884 Aug. * **–Sept.** * The law abolishing slavery is nullified by the planters; the agitation against slavery increases; the Emancipation Bill of Señor Dantas is rejected by the Assembly, and a Ministerial crisis follows; it is estimated that there are 1,200,000 slaves in Brazil.

* * The antislavery policy of Dantas, the Liberal Minister, is supported by the emperor.

1885 May 5. Dantas resigns because of a hostile majority in the Assembly.

* * A law is passed declaring all sexagenarian slaves free.

1888 May 10, 14. A law is passed for the immediate total abolition of slavery.

1889 May 4. The Assembly is opened by the emperor.

June 10. A Liberal Ministry is formed.

July 29. The Government appoints a commission to represent Brazil in the International Congress to be held in Washington.

Aug. 29. The Government negotiates a loan of $10,000,000 at 4 per cent, the issuing price being 90.

Sept. 13. The general elections result in the return of 95 Liberals and 30 of opposition parties.

REVOLUTION: A REPUBLIC.

Nov. 15. A revolution takes place; the emperor, Dom Pedro, is dethroned, and Brazil proclaimed a republic, with Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca as President.

Nov. * Dom Pedro refuses the offer of a pension from the new Government.

Nov. 16. The emperor and his family are placed on board the *Alagoas* in the harbor of the Rio de Janeiro. [They sail for Portugal accompanied by an iron-clad.]

Nov. 18. The new republic is constituted as the "United States of Brazil."

Nov. 21. The provisional Government decrees suffrage to all males who are able to read and write.

Nov. 22. The provisional Government confirms all pensions hitherto granted.

—— Uruguay and Argentine Republic recognize the United States of Brazil.

Nov. 26. French officials in Brazil are instructed to hold friendly relations with the new Government.

Nov. 27. The provisional Government directs that Brazilian Ministers are to give Dom Pedro a genial reception on landing.

Nov. 29±. France, Switzerland, and the United States informally recognize the Republic of Brazil.

Nov. * The provisional Government adopts the old flag.

Dec. 6. The Portuguese Minister recognizes the provisional Government.

Dec. 9. Dom Pedro declines to abdicate.

Dec. 21. A decree is issued banishing the ex-Emperor Dom Pedro and the other members of the royal family.

Dec. 26. The provisional Government decrees that traitors to the Republic shall be tried by a military tribunal.

1890 Jan. 6. The new Government increases the duty on coffee from 11 to 15 per cent.

Jan. 17. *Arg. Rep.* The Argentine Republic formally recognizes the Republic of Brazil.

Jan. 19. The Government divides the country into three banking districts, and establishes three issue banks, with $250,000,000 capital.

Jan. 26. Civil marriage is established by Government decree.

Jan. 29. The United States formally recognizes the Republic of Brazil.

Jan. * A decree is issued that foreigners residing in Brazil shall be considered citizens unless they register declaration to the contrary; another decree orders the discontinuance of the use of the saints' names in the calendar, and the substitution therefor of *Comte's Positivest Calendar.*

Feb. 1. Señor Ribero, Brazilian Minister of Agriculture, resigns his portfolio.

Feb. 2. The banking-law is revised; the Republic is divided into four banking-districts, with a total paper currency of 200,000,000 milreis.

Feb. * Señor Aristides Lobo, Minister of the Interior, resigns because of a disagreement with President Fonseca.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1867 * * Six short lines of railroad are in operation.

1873 * * There are 15 lines of railroads.

1874 June * The submarine telegraph cable connecting Brazil with Europe is completed.

1889 Jan. 3. The Pernambuco steamer *Stephen D. Hooper*, from Calcutta for New York, is burned at sea.

June 15±. Small-pox and yellow fever are raging in virulent form; the death-rate of victims in some places reaches 70 per cent.

1890 Jan. 7. *Port.* The body of the late Empress of Brazil is placed in the Pantheon of the Braganzas in Lisbon.

Jan. 24. *Rio de Janeiro.* The National Bank of the United States of Brazil is incorporated, the capital, $100,000,000, being quickly subscribed.

Mar. * Yellow fever again prevails.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Mar. 21. An ironclad is launched at Rio de Janeiro.

May 15. An uprising in Rio Grande do Sul is put down by force.

1891 Jan. 20. Near Rio de Janeiro 160 prisoners overpower their guards, seize two forts, and demand the restoration of Da Fonseca. [The forts are recaptured.]

Dec. 10. In a revolt against the Peixoto government at Campos 10 persons are killed.

Dec. 23. The fighting against the authorities is renewed.

1892 Feb. 19. After serious fighting in the province of Ceara, the Governor is deposed, and the insurgents assume control.

Apr. 11. A seditious movement in Rio de Janeiro is promptly suppressed, and a three days' state of siege is proclaimed. [Apr. 14. Raised.]

May± * A Brazilian turret-ship and 120 lives are lost at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

June 7. Rebels in Matto-Grosso are put to rout, and two rebel gunboats surrender to the Brazilian Minister in Paraguay.

1893 Mar. 27. The troops of the State of Rio Grande do Sul have a desperate battle with the revolutionists; there are heavy losses on both sides.

May 19. In Rio Grande do Sul the Government troops are drawn into an ambuscade and routed by the insurgents.

July 16. The *Jupiter*, with the rebel Adm. Waudenkolk on board, is captured by two Brazilian gunboats.

July * An important battle occurs in Rio Grande do Sul, in which the Government troops are routed and their commanding officer killed.

Sept. 7. The squadron revolts, and the Government is unable to prevent the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro by its own vessels.

—The Italian cruiser *Dogali* is ordered to protect Italian residents at Rio de Janeiro.

Sept. 8. The foreign admirals agree to prevent the bombardment of Rio de Janeiro by the insurgent squadron.

Sept. 13. Adm. Mello, commander of the rebel Brazilian fleet, cannonades Rio de Janeiro for six hours without doing much damage.

Sept. 18. The rebel fleet again bombards Rio de Janeiro for three hours, after which it sails southward.

Sept. 20. Adm. Mello demands the surrender of Rio de Janeiro, threatening another bombardment if his demand is not immediately complied with.

Sept. 23. A part of the rebel fleet blockades the port of Santos in São Paulo; the insurgents in the province of Tucuman are driven back.

Sept. 26+. *Rio de Janeiro.* Some of the forts hold out against the bombardment by the rebel fleet, which attempts to capture the city.

[Sept. 30. Adm. Mello refrains from bombarding the city on the request of the commanders of the foreign warships. Oct. 1. He bombards the city, causing a panic. Oct. 6. He again bombards the city. Oct. 10, 12, 16. He bombards the forts. Several men are killed on the 12th. Oct. 17. Rebel shells greatly damage the city. Nov. 8. Two of the rebel war-ships are badly damaged by the fire of the forts. Nov. 12. The officers of the insurgent fleet decide to raise the Imperial flag. Nov. 13. The fleet and forts have a severe engagement; many killed and wounded. Nov. * A number of houses are burned, and the gas-house is destroyed. Nov. 22. The rebel warship *Javary* is sunk by the fire of the *Nictheroy* battery; all on board are lost. Dec. 2±. Fort Villegaignon, held by the rebels, is destroyed. Dec. 12. Adm. da Gama notifies the foreign vessels that he assumes command of the rebel fleet. Dec. 13. He gains possession of Copas Island and Enchado, in the bay. Dec. 14. The port is entirely closed. Dec. 14±. The *Nictheroy* battery arrives off the coast in support of the Government. Dec. 16. President Peixoto recovers the island of Gobernador in the harbor. Dec. 20. Adm. Mello sails to meet the *Nictheroy* battery off the coast. 1894. Jan. 8. The commanders of foreign vessels refuse to protect the Island of Enchado, used for hospitals, from the rebel fire. Jan. 13. A mutiny on the *Nictheroy* is suppressed. Jan. 14. The rebels on Cobras Island bombard the shore batteries of the Government. Jan. 15. The rebels are ambuscaded and killed on an island in the harbor. Jan. 21. The rebels are reenforced by Gen. Saraiva and 8,000 troops from Paranagua. Jan. 29. The rebels capture Bom Jesus Island in the harbor; 25 killed and many wounded. Jan. 30. The rebel fleet fires on American merchant vessels; Adm. Benham, of the *Detroit*, returns their fire, and Adm. da Gama ceases his attack. Feb. 14. A rebel transport is sunk by an explosion. Mar. 3. The Government establishes a cordon of troops along the bay shore. Mar. 10. The Government fleet arrives. Mar. 13. The Government refuses terms of surrender, and reopens fire on the rebels, who abandon Forts Villegaignon and Cobras; their war-ships are hidden among the merchantmen. Mar. 14±. The rebels surrender unconditionally to President Peixoto. Mar 16±. Adm. da Gama and his staff take refuge on a Portuguese war-ship. President Peixoto demands their surrender of the Lisbon Government. Mar. 19. Adm. da Gama and 70 of his officers sail on two Portuguese war-ships for Buenos Ayres.]

Sept. 29. The city of Desterro surrenders to a part of Adm. Mello's fleet, also the island of Santa Catharina with its military stores.

Oct. 12. The rebels surprise and defeat the Government troops at Rio Grande do Sul.

Nov. 28. An indecisive battle is fought at Rio Grande do Sul; the Government commander is captured, and the rebels claim the victory; losses heavy.

Dec. 28±. The Government announces a victory at Rio Grande do Sul; and another at Nictheroy.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1890 Apr. 17. Religious instruction in the State schools is suppressed by the Government.

Nov. 11±. President Fonseca compels the newspapers of Rio Janeiro which do not support him to suspend publication.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 Jan. 22. Constant, Benjamin, minister of war, dies at Rio de Janeiro.
Dec. 5. Pedro II., ex-emperor, dies in France, A66.
1892 Aug. 23. Fonseca Manuel Deodoro da, ex-president, gen., A65.

CHURCH.

1890 Apr. * Religious instruction in the state schools is suppressed.

SOCIETY.

1890 Mar. * Leagues are formed in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Para, Santos, and Pernambuco, Brazil, to boycott British, in favor of using American goods.

Mar. 2. *Fr.* The ex-Emperor Dom Pedro refuses to receive the proceeds of a forced sale of his property.

Apr. 5. *Fr.* The ex-Emperor Dom Pedro is seriously ill.

Apr. * Liberty of the press and of public meetings is proclaimed.

Nov. 15. *Rio de Janeiro.* The first anniversary of the proclamation of the republic is celebrated.

Dec. * *Rio de Janeiro.* It is announced that all the jewels of the ex-empress have been stolen. In the collection were the finest Brazilian diamonds in the world.

1891 Apr. 28. A scheme is advocated for transporting Hebrews from Poland and southeastern Europe to unoccupied land in Brazil.

Oct. 9. *Rio de Janeiro.* Rioting occurs.

1892 Jan. * Election riots occur in Pernambuco.

June 21. Fifteen lives are lost in the seditious disturbances in Rio Grande do Sul.

July * Italian riots occur.

1893 Oct. 9. *Rio de Janeiro.* The panic is subsiding, and business is resumed.

1894 Nov. 16. *Rio de Janeiro.* Rioting occurs in the streets.

Dec. 7. *Rio de Janeiro.* A plot to kill both President Moraes and ex-President Peixoto is exposed; two men having bombs have been arrested.

STATE.

1890 Apr. 20. Gen. Peixoto assumes the War portfolio in place of Gen. Constant, who becomes Minister of Education, Posts, and Telegraphs.

Apr. 24. A Cabinet crisis in the republic occurs, and some of the Ministers resign.

Apr. 27. President Fonseca receives the resolutions of congratulation by the Congress of the United States of America.

May 15. An uprising in Rio Grande do Sul is suppressed by the military.

May 19. The Government decrees that after July 1 all customs duties must be paid in gold.

May 29. Conspiracies unsettle confidence in the Government.

May * The Government decides to accept the arbitration clause adopted by the Pan-American Congress in Washington.

June 22. The Constitution is signed by President Fonseca.

June 23. A new Constitution is promulgated.

It is based on that of the United States; it provides for a Senate and House of Representatives, for President and Vice-President having official terms of six years, and for a Supreme Court.

Aug. 3. A decree is promulgated at Rio de Janeiro establishing the National Mortgage Bank with a capital of 100,000 contos of reis, gold.

Sept. 3. At Rio de Janeiro a decree is issued granting a Government guaranty of State loans amounting to 50,000,000 milreis.

Sept. 15. The elections for members of the Constituent Assembly begin in Rio de Janeiro. [The Government candidates receive 300,000 votes, and the opposition, 100,000.]

Sept. 25. Viscount Pacoarcos is appointed Portuguese Minister to Brazil.

Sept. 28. The Minister of Education resigns his portfolio.

Nov. 17. The Government rescinds the decrees of banishment against ex-Premier Preto and the ex-presidents of Rio de Janeiro and Rio Grande do Sul.

Nov. 21. The Constituent Assembly at Rio Janeiro recognizes the legality of the Provisional Government. Vote, 175–47. It asks it to continue its functions until a vote is taken upon the question of a federal Constitution.

Dec. 5. The Republic is recognized by Germany. [Dec. 9. By Spain. 1891. Jan. 6. By Denmark.]

Dec. 9. Two Brazilian banks consolidate by decree of the Government under the title of Banco de Republica.

1891 Jan. 21. In the Assembly the Constitution is read for the first time.

Jan. 22±. The Ministry resigns.

Jan. 22. A new Ministry is formed.

Feb. 24. The Assembly finally adopts the proposed Constitution; the United States of Brazil is now a republic *de jure*.

Feb. 25. Gen. Deodoro da Fonseca is formally elected President.

Feb. 26. Gen. Fonseca takes the oath of office as President.

May 19. The Government decides that all custom duties must be paid in gold.

Nov. 5. President Fonseca proclaims himself dictator, dismisses the Congress, and asks the nation to elect new representatives.

Fonseca is supported in his dictatorship by both the army and the navy.

Nov. 10. The province of Rio Grande do Sul declares its independence of the Republic, also the province of Grao Para.

Nov. 13. The governor of Rio Grande do Sul is deposed, and a provisional government is formed.

Nov. 17. Gen. Barrelto Lieta is chosen governor of Porto Alegre by the Nationalist party of Rio Grande do Sul.

Nov. 18. The Junta is in full control of the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and preparing for war.

Nov. 19. The Junta of Rio Grande do Sul adopts a new flag.

Nov. 22. Dictator Fonseca appoints Feb. 26 as the date for holding the election, and summons Congress to meet May 3.

Nov. 23. *Rio de Janeiro.* President and Dictator Fonseca is deposed by an uprising of the people; he resigns his office.

Nov. 24. The insurrection in Rio Grande do Sul ends with the resignation of Fonseca.

Nov. 25. Gen. Floriana Peixoto becomes President; he issues a manifesto summoning Congress to reassemble Dec. 18; the manifesto is received with general satisfaction.

Nov. 30. Rio Grande do Sul refuses to comply with orders of the Government to reinstate the former State officers.

Dec. 5. The Government and the Church coming in collision, it is decided to separate their interests.

Dec. 10. A revolt breaks out in Campos against the Peixoto Government; 10 persons are killed.

Dec. 15. The governor of the State of São Paulo, yielding to popular demand, resigns.

Dec. 23. Another revolt occurs in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Dec. 27. A revolt breaks out in Desterro, capital of the province of Santa Catharina.

1892 Jan. 19±. Near Rio de Janeiro 160 prisoners overpower the guards, seize two forts, and demand the restoration of Fonseca; the forts are recaptured.

Jan. 22. The Chambers are prorogued until May.

Jan. 23. *Rio de Janeiro.* The Chambers confer unlimited powers on President Peixoto.

Feb. 19. The governor of the province of Ceara is deposed by armed insurgents, who assume control.

Apr. 11±. *Rio de Janeiro.* A seditious movement is suppressed.

Apr. 12. The Legislature of Matto Grosso declares its independence of Brazil.

—— A majority of Congressmen decide to approve the acts of the Government without proceeding to the election of a President.

Apr. 17. The blockade of the State of Matto Grosso is raised.

June 20. The governor of Rio Grande do Sul is deposed by adherents of Fonseca.

July 3. Diplomatic relations between Italy and Brazil are strained on account of recent Italian riots in Brazil.

July 4. Congress extends the term of President Peixoto to the end of 1894.

July 23. The Chamber of Deputies passes the bill granting amnesty to all political exiles.

Dec. 16. A revolt to make ex-Gov. Portella President is suppressed.

1893 July 11. The Government forbids the use of cipher codes in telegraphic communications.

July 23. A revolution to depose the Governor breaks out in the State of Santa Catharina.

Sept. 6. The officers of the naval fleet at Rio de Janeiro demand the resignation of President Peixoto for vetoing a bill making it impossible for the Vice-President to become President.

Sept. 9±. *Rio de Janeiro.* Martial law is proclaimed.

Sept. 20. Adm. Mello of the insurgent fleet demands the surrender of Rio de Janeiro under penalty of bombardment if refused.

Oct. 7. President Peixoto is invited by foreign powers to withdraw his troops from Rio de Janeiro under penalty of having the insurgents recognized as belligerents.

Oct. 23. Senor Frederico Loreña is proclaimed provisional President by Adm. Mello.

Nov. 17. Adm. Mello proclaims Count d'Eu's eldest son, the grandson of Dom Pedro, as Emperor of Brazil.

—— *Rio de Janeiro.* The naval representatives of eight nations agree not to allow munitions of war to be landed.

Dec. 17. *Rio de Janeiro.* Adm. Mello of the rebel fleet is aided by a royalist manifesto issued by Adm. da Gama.

Dec. 26. *Rio de Janeiro.* The foreign Ministers decide not to recommend that belligerent rights be granted to the insurgents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Aug. 2. *Rio de Janeiro.* A coffee syndicate, with a large capital, is organized.

1891 Mar. 7. Yellow fever is again prevalent.

Sept. 1. The new submarine cable line, providing direct communication between Brazil and the United States, is formally opened.

Sept. 14. *Rio de Janeiro.* Yellow fever is raging.

1893 Sept. 7. The Government stops all general communication by wire with Europe.

Sept. 30. Brazil orders quarantine against all European ports.

Nov. 11. Brazil buys five fast seagoing steamers in West Prussia, to be converted into warships to operate against the rebel Brazilian fleet.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 Jan. 2. Adm. da Gama issues another manifesto.

Jan. 11. The rebels are repulsed at Nictheroy, and lose many prisoners.

Jan. 14. The rebel war-ship *Aquidaban* opens fire on Ponta da Arora.

Jan. 16. The rebel force besieging Bage is routed with heavy loss; the forts at Nictheroy repulse an attack from the rebel fleet.

Feb. 9-12. The rebels are repulsed at Nictheroy; they claim to have captured five towns in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Feb. 12. The rebels are defeated at Rio Grande do Sul, losing 250 killed and wounded.

Feb. 13. The rebels are repulsed at Nictheroy; Adm. da Gama is wounded, and four officers and 200 men are killed and wounded.

Mar. 2. The rebels are defeated at Larondi.

Mar. 19. The U. S. fleet at Rio de Janeiro disbands.

Mar. 23. Adm. Mello, as head of the provisional government, declares the war will be continued.

Mar. 26. Adm. da Gama and officers arrive at Buenos Ayres.

Apr. 9. Adm. da Gama and his staff escape from the Portuguese war-ship.

Apr. 13. Adm. Mello is forced to leave Rio Grande.

—— ± After the sinking of the insurgent war-ship *Aquidaban* by a Brazilian Government torpedo boat, Adm. Mello concludes to seek asylum in the Argentine Republic and surrender his fleet.

Apr. 14. *Uru.* Adm. Mello and his 1,500 troops surrender to the Uruguayan authorities, and the rebellion is practically over.

Apr. 15±. About 350 insurgents and 100 Government troops are killed and wounded in a battle at Rio Grande do Sul.

May 6. The insurgents are defeated in Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

May 16. The Government forces are defeated by insurgents in Rio Grande do Sul with the loss of 140 men.

June 27. The rebels are defeated at Rio Grande do Sul, losing over 1,000 men.

Dec. 1. An armed revolt breaks out in Rio Grande do Sul.

CHURCH.

1894 Aug. 6. Pope Leo, in an encyclical letter to the Roman Catholic bishops of Brazil, urges them to educate and enlighten the people with all the means at their command.

STATE.

1894 Jan. 2. Adm. da Gama issues a second manifesto.

Jan. 8. A plot to assassinate President Peixoto at Rio is discovered; several persons involved are shot.

Feb. 28. *Rio de Janeiro.* The state of siege is abolished preparatory to the presidential election.

Feb. * President Peixoto offers to pardon privates in the insurgent force if application is made within two months.

Mar. 1. Señors Prudente Moraes and Pereira are elected respectively President and Vice-President of Brazil. [Nov. 15. Inaugurated.]

Mar. 10. Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Santo Catharina, São Paulo, and Parana are now the only States under martial law.

Mar. 12. Adm. da Gama offers to surrender on condition that amnesty be guaranteed the insurgents.

Mar. 13. The revolution ends by the surrender of the insurgents.

Mar. 22. President Peixoto revives the Imperial decrees authorizing the execution, without trial, of all rebels and persons guilty of aiding and abetting rebellion, whether natives or foreigners.

Mar. 24. Adm. Mello is declared president of a rebel provisional government over the three States of Parana, Santo Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul, with the capital at Destero.

—— *Uruguay.* Adm. da Gama arrives at Montevideo.

Apr. 14. Brazil withdraws her Legation from Lisbon, and sends the Portuguese Minister at Rio and his staff their passports because of the aid extended to the rebels by Portugal.

Apr. 21. The Government notifies foreign Ministers that the republic is at peace.

Apr. 22. *Uruguay.* The insurgents from Brazil decline President Peixoto's offer of amnesty.

Apr. 27. Brazil accepts England's offer of mediation in her quarrel with Portugal.

Nov. 17. A decree of amnesty is accepted by large numbers of rebels.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Jan. 5. *Rio de Janeiro.* Yellow fever breaks out again.

June 1. *Port.* The Brazilian refugees arrive, and are taken to Peniche fortress.

Oct. 22. Sixty persons are killed by an explosion caused by a soldier dropping a shell while removing the contents of an insurgent magazine.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

British East Africa is a district of equatorial country extending about 500 miles along the coast, and into the interior as far as Albert Edward Nyanza; it includes the kingdom of Uganda and the Island of Zanzibar down the coast.

EXPLORATIONS.

Note. — To serve the convenience of those who desire speedy access to the various accounts of explorations in East and Central Africa, the chief expeditions are entered together, without respect to the countries from which they start, or those they traverse.

1840 * * **David Livingstone** sails for Cape Town as a missionary of the London Missionary Society.

1843 * * **Livingstone selects Mabotsa** for a mission-station.

1849 Aug. 1. Livingstone first beholds Lake N'gami.

1851 June * **Livingstone** reaches the Zambesi River.

The ill health of his family occasions explorations for two years, in seeking a healthy site for the mission.

1853 May 23. Livingstone reaches Linvanti on the Chobe in Makololo.

Nov. 11. Livingstone begins to trace the course of the Zambesi River, to Lake Dilolo.

1854 May 31. Livingstone, having crossed the continent, arrives at St. Paul de Loanda, on the west coast.

1855 Sept. * **Livingstone** arrives at Linyanti, South Africa, on his return journey.

1856 Mar. 2. Livingstone arrives, in an emaciated condition, at Tete, the farthest Portuguese outpost.

* * **Livingstone** discovers Victoria Falls on the Zambesi.

May 20. Livingstone arrives at Quilimane, on the Indian Ocean, after recrossing the continent.

Dec. 12. Livingstone embarks for England.

He has traversed a large part of South Africa, and walked about 11,000 miles in 16 years. [His narrative attracts attention to Africa.]

1857 Mar. * **Livingstone** starts on his second expedition. [He ascends the Zambesi and Shire Rivers.]

* * **Capt. John H. Speke** discovers Victoria Nyanza, the largest lake in Africa.

Apr. 18. Livingstone discovers Lake Shirwa.

1859 Sept. 16. Livingstone discovers Lake Nyassa. [1861. He visits it again.]

1863 Feb. * **Capt. Speke and James A. Grant** announce the discovery of the source of the Nile in [Victoria Nyanza].

1864 Mar. 14. [Sir] **Samuel Baker** discovers Victoria Nyanza.

1865 Mar. 24. Great Britain appoints **Livingstone** consul at Quilimane for inner Africa.

July 23. Livingstone returns to England from his second expedition.

1866 Mar. * Livingstone leaves Zanzibar to continue his search for the sources of the Nile. [Aug. 8. He reaches Lake Nyassa.]

1867 Mar. 2. Livingstone writes a letter at Bembo.

Apr. * Livingstone discovers Lake Tanganyika, 450 miles long.

July 9. *Eng.* E. D. Young sails with an expedition organized to search for David Livingstone. [1868. Jan. 27. It returns without tidings of the missionary traveler.]

Dec. * Latest tidings of Livingstone.

1868 July 7. Livingstone dates a despatch to Lord Clarendon.

July 28. Livingstone discovers Lake Bangweolo, or Bemba, 150 miles long, lying near the center of the continent.

1869 Mar. * Livingstone reaches Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika. [July 2. He starts westward. Sept. 21. He reaches Banbarre in Manuemba. Oct. 23. Livingstone is forced to return to Ujiji.]

May 30. Livingstone dates his letter.

1870 Oct. 28. An expedition conducted by Henry M. Stanley, and equipped by the New York *Herald*, at a cost of $40,000, finds Livingstone at Ujiji.

1871 * * Livingstone and Stanley journey together to Unyamyembe.

Nov. 15. Livingstone dates his home despatches. [1872. Nov. 1. *Eng.* Received.]

1872 Feb. 9. An expedition of the Royal Geographical Society, led by Lieut. Dawson, starts to find Livingstone. [Feb. * Livingstone writes another letter.]

Mar. 15. Livingstone and Stanley part.

July 1. Livingstone dates another letter. [Oct. 2. *Eng.* Received.]

July 26. *New York. The Herald* publishes a letter from Livingstone, at Ujiji, of November, 1871, describing his explorations and meeting with Stanley.

July 29. *Eng.* Livingstone's February letter, describing the horrors of the slave-trade, is given to the public.

Nov. 20. A British expedition under Sir Bartle Frere sails for Zanzibar to suppress the slave-trade in East Africa. [1873. Jan. 12. He arrives at Zanzibar.]

1873 May 1. David Livingstone, missionary, scientist, traveler, dies at Ilala, on the south shore of Lake Bangweolo.

1875 * * Henry M. Stanley, supported by the New York *Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph*, makes a survey of Victoria Nyanza—230 miles long and 180 miles wide.

1879 May 14±. The British Royal Geographical Society starts an expedition from Zanzibar under A. Keith Johnston.

1880 June 28. A. K. Johnston dies. Joseph Thompson takes charge of the expedition.

June * The Johnston expedition returns [to England].

1882 Dec. 13. At a cost of £2,600, the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain starts an expedition for East Africa under Joseph Thompson.

1883 Aug. 9. Dr. Robert Moffat, Scotch missionary and traveler, dies, aged 87.

CHURCH.

1842 * * Missionary work is begun by John L. Krapf from Abyssinia in Gallaland. He represents the English Church Missionary Society.

1844 The English Church Missionary Society begins work at Mombasa, in Masai-land.

John L. Krapf, a missionary, lands at Mombasa, having a letter to the governors and people commending him as "a good man who wishes to convert all the people to God."

1846 * * John Rebmann joins Krapf, and they open the Kisulutini mission-station of the (English) Church Society.

1851 * * The Church of England Missionary Society attempts to open a station in Central Africa; but sickness, death, and desertion cause it to fail.

1860 Dec. * *Eng.* The Universities Mission to East Central Africa, consisting of Charles F. Mackenzie, Bishop of Central Africa, and others, starts for Zanzibar. [1861. Feb. * They arrive at the Zambesi.]

1861 * * Magomero, on Lake Shirwa, Central Africa, near the Shire River, becomes a mission-station of the Universities Mission.

1862 Jan. 31. Bishop Charles F. Mackenzie, of the Universities Mission, dies in Central Africa.

[The location of the mission is changed from Magomero, near Lake Shirwa, to the mainland near Zanzibar.]

1864 * * All excepting two of the seven missionaries of the Universities Mission have died; those surviving return home.

1865 * * Galla, bordering Abyssinia, becomes a mission-field of the Swedish Evangelical Society.

1874 * * Frere Town, near Mombasa, is established by Church of England missionaries and Christian African workers brought from Bombay.

1876 May 29. Alexander M. Mackay arrives at Zanzibar as a Church of England missionary for Uganda. [1878. Nov. * He arrives in Uganda after enduring much sickness.]

June * A Church of England mission-party leave Zanzibar to open a mission in Uganda.

1877 June 30. Two Church of England missionaries, Lieut. Smith and Mr. Wilson, arrive at Rubaga, and are welcomed by Mtesa, King of Uganda, who avows himself a Christian seeking further instruction.

* * The London Society undertakes mission-work in Central Africa.

1879 Dec. * Influenced by a sorceress, Mtesa and his chiefs publicly prohibit both Christianity and Mohammedism in Uganda, and return to heathenism.

* * Seven Church of England missionaries are in Uganda.

* * The first Roman Catholic missionaries arrive in Uganda.

* * Mombasa becomes a mission-station of the English Church Society.

1880 * * The mission in Uganda, in charge of Mackay and Pearson, patiently endures the opposition of the king.

1881 Mar. * Mtesa's envoy returns from England, and the Uganda mission prospers.

1882 Mar. * The first converts are baptized in Uganda by Mackay; the French priests depart after a residence of three and a half years.

May 17. James Hannington sails from England as a missionary for Uganda.

* * Missionary Mackay baptizes five converts in Uganda.

1883 Jan. * Hannington starts from Uganda for England to regain his health.

* * The Church Missionary Society opens a mission-station at Sagalla, about 100 miles from the east coast, in Masai-land.

1884 * * A mission steamer is purchased for use on Lake Nyassa, Central Africa.

* * A mission church is organized at Uganda with 86 members, including a daughter and granddaughter of the king.

STATE — MISCELLANEOUS.

1505 * * Portuguese capture the great city of Kilwa, with its 300 mosques; also the city of Mombasa the "Magnificent."

* * Portuguese capture the city of Malindi, and Magdoshu the "Immense."

1856 * * The Sayid of Muscat dies, and his dominions are divided between his two sons; Barghash has Zanzibar.

1862 Mar. 10. The independence of the Sultan of Zanzibar has been recognized by France, England, and Germany.

1870 Oct. 7. Madjid, one of the sons of the Sultan of Muscat, after a contest with his brother, Barghash-bin-Said, obtains Zanzibar.

1876 Apr. 18. Sayid Barghash issues a decree for the confiscation of slaves brought to Zanzibar.

1884 Oct. 10. King Mtesa of Uganda dies, and is succeeded by Mwanga, his son.

Oct. 29. The Anglo-German Convention, defining the boundaries of Zanzibar, is signed by the two powers at London. Masai-land is allotted to England, by a convention marking "spheres of influence."

EXPLORATIONS.

1887 Jan. 21. Henry M. Stanley starts from London for the relief of **Emin Pasha.** [June 2. He is opposed by the Aruwimi tribes.]

Jan. 23. Count Telekis' expedition starts for the Masai country.

1888 May 25. Stanley starts on his return journey.

May 29. Stanley meets Emin Pasha on the Albert Nyanza.

July 19. Maj. Barttelot is assassinated near the Aruwimi River by his carriers, while conveying supplies to Stanley and Emin Pasha.

Aug. 17. James S. Jameson, the successor of Barttelot, dies.

—— **Stanley meets Mr. Bonney** with 71 men, the remains of Major Barttelot's party.

Sept. * The Royal Geographical Society sends an expedition to southwest Zanzibar **under J. T. Last.**

1889 Feb. 26. Dr. Carl Peters starts with an expedition having 100 soldiers to relieve Emin Pasha.

Apr. 3. Stanley's letter is published in England, in which he narrates his terrible sufferings.

Nov. 4. Stanley reports another great lake, called Albert Nyanza.

CHURCH.

1885 Jan. * *Eng.* **James Hannington** is consecrated as bishop of Equatorial Africa, and sails for Uganda.

* * **Mwanga,** King of **Uganda,** oppresses the mission; three boys who had been baptized are **roasted to death.**

* * Bishop Hannington visits **Masailand.**

July * The Church of England Mission in **Uganda** reports 35 communicants.

Oct. 29. Martyrdom of Bishop James Hannington by King Mwanga.

"Go tell Mwanga that I die for the Baganda, and that I have purchased the road to Uganda with my life."

1886 June * The mission in **Uganda** suffers persecution; 50 or 60 Protestant and Catholic converts are tormented and put to death, yet 20 baptisms take place within a month.

1887 July 20. The Arabs persuade the King of **Uganda to expel Alex. M. Mackay.** [He goes to the south end of the lake, and remains three years at Usambrioa.]

1888 Apr. * Rev. R. H. Walker joins the mission of the Church of England **in Uganda.**

Oct. * The Universities Mission is warned to retire from the mainland by the British Government, as operations against slave-traders by England and Germany imperil their stay.

Oct. * The English and French Catholic missionaries are **expelled from Uganda;** they meet Henry M. Stanley at Usagala.

Dec. 31. The Sultan of **Zanzibar** leases land to the **German Evangelical Mission Society** of East Africa on which to build a church and hospital.

1889 Jan. 11. Mwanga, King of Uganda, has overthrown and expelled his elder brother, King Kimewa; the **English and French missions are destroyed and the converts massacred.**

Jan. 11-13. Eight missionaries are killed.

1889 Jan. 19. An English missionary named **Brooks and 26 of his converts** are massacred near Saadani in German East Africa.

Feb. 8. The agent of East Africa Company obtains **release of Catholic missionaries** held by the native insurgents.

Mar. 12. The missionaries captured by native insurgents are released on payment of $3,000 in addition to ransom money; the followers of Chief Busheri retreat into the interior.

* * **Islamism is checked in Uganda** by the laws of the country, which, while they permit murder, forbid mutilation, thereby excluding circumcision.

* * The English Universities Mission is established **at Zanzibar.**

1890 Feb. 8. Alex. M. Mackay, missionary of the Church of England Society, dies of fever, aged 41 years.

Mar. 7±. Mwanga, King of Uganda, conquers the native rebels with the aid of the missionaries, and proclaims himself a Christian; the principal posts are given to the Protestants and Catholics, between whom a jealousy exists.

Apr. * *Eng.* **Alfred R. Tucker** is consecrated bishop of Equatorial Africa.

May 9. King Mwanga and the missionaries are again expelled from **Uganda.**

July 25. Missionary Stokes and Bishop Tucker's caravan start for Uganda from Saadani, German East Africa.

July 27. It is announced that **King Mwanga has rejoined the Protestants,** and also that the French bishop urges the Catholics to continue the war against the Protestants.

STATE — MISCELLANEOUS.

1885 May * The Zanzibar coast is the subject of **territorial disputes** with the German East Africa Company.

1886 Aug. 19. The treaty between **England and Germany** respecting East Africa comes into force.

1887 * * **The city of Zanzibar has a population** estimated at 100,000.

1888 Feb. * **-Mar.** * **Zanzibar and Portugal** dispute respecting the noncession of territory. **War follows,** lasting five weeks.

Mar. 26. Sayid Barghash-bin-Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, dies, aged 51.

Mar. 27. Sayid Khalifa-bin-Said becomes sultan of Zanzibar.

June 6. The cession of territories by the late Sultan occasions a **dispute with Italy.**

Sept. 3. The Imperial British East Africa Company is chartered by the Crown.

Sept. 7. The charter of the **Imperial British East Africa Company** is gazetted in London.

Sept. 23. Germans land from a man-of-war and kill about 100 natives at **Bagamoyo.**

Sept. * **A great uprising of natives** against the Germans occurs along the coast of Zanzibar.

Oct. 9. The Sultan of Zanzibar signs the **concession** of a large territory on the coast to the **British East Africa Company.**

Oct. 17. Lieut. Cooper captures a dhow, but is killed in the action.

Oct. * **The German settlement** on the coast collapses; alleged cause, the action of the **Arab slave-dealers.**

Dec. 2. Germany and England blockade the coast.

Dec. 7. The chiefs **burn Bagamoyo,** and retire on the approach of a German force.

1889 Jan. 1. One hundred **slaves are liberated** on New Year's Day.

Jan. 7. The agent of the British East Africa Company gives **hundreds of slaves** their freedom at Zanzibar.

Jan. 11. King Mwanga of Uganda is deposed by his body-guard, and is a prisoner. **Kiwiwa,** his brother, is made king.

[A bloody and property-destroying outbreak against missionaries follows, and efforts are put forth to reestablish Mohammedanism.]

Jan. 11-13. The Arab slave-dealers attack some of the German stations in Zanzibar, and carry off the freed slaves; four missionaries are killed and three captured.

Jan. 12. A letter received in Zanzibar says that **Stanley** had landed in December on the southeastern shore of the Victoria Nyanza; he had rejoined Emin Pasha since August and left him.

Jan. 14. The Sultan of Zanzibar **offers to mediate** between East Africa Company and natives on a plan suggested by the company's general agent.

Jan. 19. Sir John Kirk starts from London on a special mission to Zanzibar, for the settlement of difficulties in East Africa.

Jan. 24. A fresh revolution has broken out in Uganda. King Kiwiwa has been deposed, and his younger brother is raised to the throne, the former having poisoned two of the principal Arab instigators of the expulsion of English missionaries.

Feb. 4. A French vessel is boarded by the commander of a British man-of-war at Zanzibar; measures are taken for redress.

Feb. 5. A body of Walsire **Arabs surrounds the Sultan's palace** at Zanzibar, and demands a suspension of the blockade.

Feb. 14. A hitch occurs in negotiations for **release of missionaries** on the Zanzibar coast.

Apr. 5. The German flag is raised over the consulate at Zanzibar, and Capt. Wissmann assumes command of German interests.

May 8. In Zanzibar **Capt. Wissmann,** aided by 200 German sailors, defeats a coast Chief Bushiri, and destroys his camp, with little loss; the natives lose 80 killed and 20 prisoners.

May 15. Fever ravages the crews of English and German vessels.

June 7±. Adm. Deinhard bombards Saadani, and Capt. Wissmann **burns Wingi.**

June 12. The German East Africa Company recalls their agent.

July 8. Wissmann **captures Pangani** on the coast.

July 27±. Mr. Neilson, an officer of the German East Africa Company, is murdered by Chief Bushiri; Capt. Wissman offers a reward for his arrest.

July * Nearly seven-eighths of the **population of Zanzibar** are slaves.

Some owners have 1,000. A negro boy costs about $20, a strong workman about $100 or $120, a pretty young negress from $50 to $100, Abyssinian women from $200 to $500, while the women from Jeddiah, in Arabia, bring very high prices.

Sept. 2. The Sultan of Zanzibar concedes the **Lamu Islands and Benanger coast** line to the British East Africa Company.

Sept. 10. Stanley is approaching Mombasa, British East Africa, after much fighting with hostile tribes.

Sept. 12. Stanley is reported to be west of Victoria Nyanza, and his advance held in check by natives.

Sept. 21±. The Sultan of Zanzibar has issued an edict empowering Great Britain and Germany to **search all Zanzibarese dhows** and other boats with the object of suppressing the slave-trade. The edict also declares that every person entering Zanzibar **after Nov. 1 shall be free.**

Sept. ±* The Sultan of Zanzibar concedes the **government of the Island** to the British East Africa Company.

Oct. 19±. The Sultan of Zanzibar gives a written promise to the British consul that all **children** born in his domains after Jan. 1, 1890, shall be free.

Oct. 27. Mr. Stevens of the New York *World* returns to Zanzibar, having **failed to find Stanley.**

Nov. 22. Supplies for Stanley's party are sent from Zanzibar to **Bagamoyo** on the coast.

Dec. 2. Dr. Peters and **Lieut. Liedmann,** African explorers, are reported in Zanzibar to be dead.

Dec. 4. Emin Pasha falls from a balcony and is seriously injured at Bagamoyo.

Dec. 6. H. M. Stanley arrives at Zanzibar. [1890. Jan. 2. He sails for Egypt.]

Dec. 17. Mwanga reconquers Uganda, and regains his throne.

Dec. 30. At Seilah, **two French missionaries** and their escort of eight Greeks are reported murdered.

1890 Jan. 2. Agent McKenzie of the East Africa Company dislodges a chief on British territory at Vitu; **English post-offices** are opened at Mombasa and Lamu.

Jan.* The **cable from Mombasa to Zanzibar** is completed.

Feb. 1. The British East Africa Company hoist the British **flag in Manda and at Patta.**

Feb. 8. England and Germany consent to **submit to arbitration** their respective claims to the islands of Patta and Manda.

Feb. 13. The Sultan of Zanzibar **dies** of sunstroke, aged 43.

—— **Sayid Ali,** a brother of Seyjid Khalifah, becomes sultan.

Feb. 14. Severe **fighting occurs in Uganda;** Mwanga, assisted by Europeans, defeats the Arabs.

Feb. 28. The new Sultan **releases prisoners** who have been imprisoned 18 years without a trial.

Mar. 18. Arab masters at Mombasa unanimously accept the terms of Agent Mackenzie, by which **3,000 runaway slaves** have settled in Fulladoyo, procure their freedom by doing work equivalent to fifty shillings each.

Mar. 23. English agents seize 200 rifles and a ton of powder at Aden, under the prohibitory law, from a German expedition, which was to found **a settlement at Laliete** on the Somali coast.

Apr. 6. Capt. Casati leaves Zanzibar for Rome.

Apr. 14±. The Sultan has **canceled the concession** of the islands of **Manda and Patta** to the British, because of German threats.

Apr. 30. The British East Africa Company's **expedition to Uganda** concludes a **treaty with Mwanga,** placing Uganda exclusively under British influence.

May 4. All natives connected by treaty with the British East Africa Company are to be **recognized as free** without payment of compensation.

May 9±. Karema, aided by Arabs, reconquers Uganda and **dethrones Mwanga.**

June 17. The Government sends 300 Soudanese and 300 Indian troops, commanded by English officers, from Zanzibar to Mombasa to enter the service of the British East Africa Company.

—— **Germany cedes Somali** and Vitu to England, in return for Heligoland, Europe, which is ceded to Germany.

June 24. Lord Salisbury states that the **Sultan of Zanzibar's dominion,** mentioned in the Anglo-German African agreement, includes a large portion of the mainland.

June 27. The Anglo-German agreement is finally concluded.

July 1. The Anglo-German agreement in reference to Africa is signed at Berlin by Chancellor Von Caprivi and Dr. Kranel for Germany, and Sir E. B. Malet and Sir Percy Anderson for England.

July 28. All foreigners, except Germans, welcome the establishment of a British protectorate at Zanzibar.

Aug. 1. Slavery still exists on the Zanzibar coast as before the Anglo-German agreement.

—— Col. Enan Smith, the Sultan, issues a decree **somewhat antislavery** in its character.

Aug. 4. A mass-meeting of Arabs at Zanzibar approves the slavery decree.

Aug. 6. The agreement between **France and England** in regard to Zanzibar is signed.

Aug. 26. The Mombasa and Nyanza Equatorial **Railway** is inaugurated in the presence of British and other consuls.

Sept. 13. Mwanga, King of Uganda, is stripped of his despotic power; the principal offices are divided amongst **Protestant and Catholic missionaries.**

Sept. 17. An Arab is publicly hanged at Zanzibar for slave-dealing.

Sept. 27. The British admiral is **ordered to Witu** to inquire into a recent massacre of Germans. [Oct. 20. He is ordered to **destroy the town of Witu** unless the murderers of the Germans be delivered to German authorities for punishment.]

Nov.* The island of **Pemba** is ceded to the British East Africa Company by the Sultan.

** **British influence** is established by special treaty in Uganda.

** **The District of Witu,** previously occupied by Germany, is ceded to the British East Africa Company.

1891 Feb. 10. The King of Uganda, under French influence, refuses to recognize the English protectorate, and the East Africa Company's agents [temporarily] retire from the neighboring country.

Mar. 18. The Sultan of the interior, **Tippoo Tib,** is stricken with paralysis at Zanzibar.

He is also known as Hamidi bin Muhammad; he rendered valuable assistance to Verney L. Cameron's exploring expedition in 1874. He also became governor of the Stanley Falls district of the Kongo State.

CHURCH.

1893 June 17. Europeans in Uganda are in great danger through a **Mohammedan revolt**, favored by Selim Bey. The insurrection is suppressed by Captain Macdonald, and Selim is taken prisoner and dies.

STATE — MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Aug. 31. Zanzibar is declared by its Sultan to be within the zone of the **Brussels spirit** non-importation act.

Dec. 19. Zanzibar, except for alcohol and munitions, is to be a **free-trade port** after next February.

1892 Jan. 24. A battle for British supremacy is fought at Mengo, the native capital; the Catholics side with the natives and the Protestants with the British.

* * The defeated Catholics of Uganda **sign a treaty** to restrict their work to the district of Budu.

Mar. 4. *Eng.* The House of Commons votes **£20,000 toward a railroad** from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza.

May 28. Seventeen **Arab slave-traders** are sentenced to be hanged at Zanzibar.

June 13. Captain Lugard makes terms with Mwanga at Uganda, and is ordered to remove to a point midway between that place and the coast.

July 1. The free-trade zone of the Kongo Basin is extended to the coast.

Oct. 1. Lord Roseberry consents to the **evacuation of Uganda** if the East Africa Company cannot make its occupation pay.

Oct. 30. Great Britain decides not to retire from Uganda.

* * Revenue duties for the year are about $100,000.

1893 Jan. 26. Commander **d'Hanis defeats Arab slave-dealers** led by Tippoo Tib's son, taking 500 prisoners and 600 rifles.

Mar. 5. Ali Bin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar, dies.

—— An attempt made by the son of the dead Sultan **to seize the throne is defeated by the British,** who install the Sultan's nephew, the rightful heir.

—— **Hamid-bin-Thwain** becomes sultan of Zanzibar.

Apr. * **The expenses** of the East Africa Company to date are £448,000.

Apr. 10. A dhow sailing under French colors, having on board **60 enslaved children,** is captured by a British cruiser near Zanzibar.

Mar. 17. Sir Gerald Portal arrives at Mengo.

Apr. 7. Catholics in Uganda receive an extension of mission territory and important offices near the king.

July 5. Somalis are routed by British marines, and 50 Hottentots and their chief killed by Portuguese troops during a stubborn fight.

July 6. African slave-traders are defeated in two engagements, leaving their munitions of war and over 100 barrels of gunpowder in the hands of the victors.

Aug. 7. The Zanzibar troops and British marines **storm the town of Witu** and capture it.

Aug. 11. Native soldiers revolt, and join the tribesmen at Kismaya.

1894 Jan. 14. The Protestant natives in Uganda defeat the Mohammedan natives, of whom 30 are killed and 1,500 taken prisoners.

Apr. 11. King Kabba Rega, ruling the country adjoining Uganda, **has been defeated** by a force sent out under Major Owen, and his kingdom may be included in its protectorate.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

BRITISH HONDURAS is a Crown Colony of Great Britain, in Central America, having an area of 7,562 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 31,471. The capital is Balize.

1667 * * **English settlers arrive** from Jamaica. [They are often disturbed, and sometimes expelled, by the Spaniards.]

1754 Apr. * **The Spaniards** send a military force against the English settlement at Balize; 1,500 men are routed by 250 Englishmen.

1779 Sept. 15. A sudden attack is made by the Spaniards, who **defeat the English settlers,** and carry them away as prisoners.

1783 * * The settlement is reestablished; the British settlers cease to be disturbed by the **Spaniards.**

Sept. 3. A treaty is made between Great Britain and Spain, providing for peaceful occupation of Honduras by British settlers.

1786 * * **A new treaty** with Spain makes a grant of additional territory between the rivers Sibun and Balize.

1798 July 10. A Spanish force of 2,000 men arrives for the purpose of destroying the settlement at Balize; it is **successfully resisted** by the settlers.

1814 * * **A new treaty** with Spain revives the provisions of 1786.

1836 * * **Claims of additional territory** are made by Great Britain.

1859 May 1. A treaty respecting boundaries is signed by Great Britain and Guatemala.

1861 * * The population is given by a census at 25,635.

1867 * * James R. Longden is governor. [1870, William W. Cairns; 1874, Maj. Robert Miller Mundy; 1877, F. P. Barlee; 1884, Roger Tackfield Goldsworthy.]

1881 * * Population, 27,452.

* * Revenue for the year, £41,588.

1889 * * **Balize** is a mission-station of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, having two missionaries and 941 church-members.

BULGARIA and Eastern Rumelia form a principality of southeastern Europe, having Sofia for its capital. Area, 37,860 square miles; population, 3,309,816. The people are chiefly Bulgarians and Turks, and commonly speak the Servian language. The government is a constitutional principality administered by an elected prince, who is tributary to Turkey; the legislative chamber is called the Sobranje. The religion of the Greek Church is approved. Its literature is meager and light.

ARMY — NAVY.

687 * * **Justinian II.** defeats the Bulgarians.

1014 **July 29. The Emperor Basil** defeats the Bulgarians at the battle of Zetunium.

He takes 15,000 prisoners, and destroys the eyes of all but 150, who are permitted to have one eye that they may guide the blind Bulgarians home.

1018 * * After a long struggle **Basil subdues the Bulgarians.**

1396 * * The kingdom is **conquered by the Turks** under Bajazet.

1444 **Nov. 10. Battle near Verna.** Hungarians under King Ladislaus and John Hunniades are utterly defeated by the Turks under Amurath II.; the Hungarian king is killed and the brave general is captured.

1876 **May 1, 2.** The Bulgarians, spurred by foreign agitators, **revolt against Turkish rule.**

May 7. Turkish officials and troops **subdue the revolt** with great cruelty.

Seventy-nine villages and towns are wholly or partially burned, including 9,000 houses; 72,000 persons are made shelterless, $50,000,000 of property is destroyed or taken away, 15,000 persons killed, two-thirds being women and children, — and all to revenge the seizure of 15 villages and the slaying of 115 Turkish officials in self-defense.

1877 **Apr. 24. Russia declares war** against Turkey for the suppression of cruelty in Bulgaria and elsewhere.

Apr. * -78 Mar. * Turko-Russian War.

Bulgaria is the chief battlefield; the Grand Duke Nicholas is commander of the Russians, and Abdul-Kerim commands the Turks. (See p. 1158.)

June 22. Passage of the Danube on 208 pontoons by a Russian corps under Gen. Zimmerman. The Grand Duke occupies Drobudsha after a loss of 289 men.

June 27. The main army crosses the Danube at Shistova.

July 5±. Biela is taken by the Russians.

July 6. Plevna is occupied by the Russian army.

July 6, 7. The Russian cavalry general, **Joseph V. Gourko, captures Tirnova.**

July 12. The Turks **reoccupy Bayazid.**

July 13. Mukhtar Pasha drives the Russians out of **Kars.**

— **Gen. Gourko** crosses through the Shipka Pass into Rumelia.

July 15. A division of the Russian army **captures Nicopoli,** with two pashas, 6,000 men, two monitors, and 40 guns.

July 17–19. Russians drive the Turks from the important **Shipka Pass,** connecting Bulgaria and Rumelia.

July 18. Plevna is retaken by the Turks.

July 19, 20. Plevna is held by Osman Pasha after a severe struggle with Schildner-Schuldner.

July 21±. Suleiman Pasha arrives at the Shipka Pass.

July * Mehemet Ali assumes supreme command of the Turkish troops. The Russians retreat.

July 26 or 28. Aziz Pasha is killed at Esinje, near Rasgrad.

July 29, 30. Severe fighting occurs at **Plevna; Gen. Krudener** defeats the Russians, who lose 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded.

Aug. 11±. Russians are driven out of Rumelia; Gen. Gourko returns to the Shipka Pass.

Aug. 20–27. Suleiman Pasha makes a desperate effort, with great losses, to regain the **Shipka Pass,** which is held by the Russians.

Aug. 21. Gen. Radetzky **reenforces the Russians in Shipka Pass.**

Aug. 30±. Osman Pasha makes an unsuccessful sortie at Plevna.

Sept. 3. Gen. Skobeleff **captures Lovatz** from the Turks.

Sept. 7±. The siege of Plevna by the Russians under **Gen. Eduard Ivanovitch Todleben** begins with a cannonade which lasts three days.

Sept. 11, 12. A general assault is made at Plevna by Russians and Rumanians under Todleben; the strong entrenchments at Gravitza are taken and held with a loss of about 20,000 men.

Sept. 17. Suleiman Pasha takes **Fort St. Nicholas** in Shipka Pass, but is unable to hold it.

Sept. 22±. Chefket Pasha reenforces Osman Pasha at Plevna.

Sept. 28. Gen. Todleben is promoted to the command of the Russian staff.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1847 **Jan. 4.** Nicholas of Mingrelia, prince, born.

1857 **Apr. 5. Alexander I., Prince** of Bulgaria, born.

1861 **Feb. 26. Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, Prince** of Bulgaria, born.

CHURCH.

862 * * **Christianity is introduced** by Boris or Bogoris [864 ?].

1118 * * **Basil,** a physician, is burned alive for heresy. He rejected the Pentateuch, the eucharist, and baptism, and taught communism.

1833 * * The Bulgarians ask for a **Bulgarian bishop,** instead of two Greek bishops, and are denied.

1840 * * A Bulgarian is appointed **bishop of Widdin.**

1857 * * **A mission** is founded north of the Balkans by the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.

1858 * * Rev. Mr. Morse enters the Bulgarian mission-work of the American Board at Adrianople.

1859 * * **Sofia, Stara-Zagora,** and **Philippopolis** have **mission-stations** established by the American Board.

1862 * * The American Board start mission-work in **Samokov.**

1870 **Feb. 28. The Bulgarian Church** receives an independent exarchate.

1872 **Feb. * Reestablishment of the Bulgarian Church** under a Bulgarian exarch, bishops, and clergy.

1873 * * The American Board start mission-work in **Monastir.**

STATE.

120 * * B. C. **Bulgarians are first known,** as a band under the leadership of Chieftain Vound, which takes refuge in Armenia.

499 * * -676 * * A. D. **A Slavonic tribe, called Bulgarians,** harasses the Eastern Empire and Italy.

660 * * **A kingdom** is established in modern Bulgaria.

Bulgarians are divided into several divisions; the leading one under, Asparuch, settles in Mœsia [now Bosnia, Servia, and Bulgaria], and subjugates the Slavonic population.

803 * * -927 * * **Reign of Simeon;** the most prosperous period of the ancient kingdom.

1018 * * The Byzantine **Emperor Basil II.** subdues the Bulgarians.

1186 * * **Insurrection** under the brothers Peter and Asan or Yusan; the **Bulgarians** unite with the Wallachs in **revolt** against Byzantine rule; the Bulgarian **kingdom is reestablished.**

1396 * * After subduing the kingdom, **Bajazet annexes it** to the Turkish Empire.

1827 * * **Uprising of Bulgarians** against their masters.

1829 * * **Varna is restored** by the Russians, and the fortifications dismantled.

1848 * * **The Bulgarians again revolt** against the Turks.

1858 * * **A national assembly** is called to consider reform.

1862 * * **Another uprising** breaks out.

1870 * * **Another uprising** occurs.

1875 * * -76 * * The Bulgarians **support the revolt in Herzegovina,** and ask the Porte for the redress of grievances.

1876 **May** * Young Bulgarians urge a general uprising.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1875 * * **Fourteen newspapers** are started this year.

1876 * * **Fifty-one newspapers** are published in Bulgaria.

ARMY — NAVY.

1876 Oct. 2, 3. Suleiman Pasha succeeds Mehemet Ali to the supreme command of the Turks, and sends Raouf Pasha to Shipka Pass.

Oct. 8. A Turkish monitor in the Danube is blown up by torpedoes.

Oct. 9±. The Turks succeed in getting relief and supplies into Plevna.

Oct. 19, 20. Rumanians seize and soon lose the Gravitza entrenchments at Plevna.

Oct. 24. An indecisive battle is fought at Gornij Dubnik, near Plevna; losses about 2,500 on each side.

Oct. 28. Indecisive battle of Sofia Road, near Plevna; Russians drive the Turks out of position at Telche.

Nov. 1±. Mehemet Ali collects an army for the relief of Plevna, where the Turks need supplies. Azli Pasha succeeds Suleiman Pasha to the supreme command, and the latter is given command of the army of Rumelia.

Nov. 8±. A Russian army 120,000 strong invests Plevna for 30 miles around.

Nov. 12. The Russians are repulsed in an attack at Plevna.

Nov. 15. The Turks make three attacks on the Russians, and are repulsed.

Nov. 16±. Osman Pasha declines an invitation to surrender Plevna.

Nov. 21. Rumanians take Rahova on the Danube, above Nicopili.

Dec. 9, 10. Osman Pasha attempts to break through the Russian lines at night and is totally defeated; he unconditionally surrenders Plevna and his army of 30,000 men. Losses are very heavy.

Dec. 19. Gen. Todleben assumes command at Rustchuk.

Dec. 31±. Gen. Gourko, having recrossed the Balkans, defeats the Turks at Sofia.

1879 Jan. 3. Sofia is taken by Gourko.

Jan. 8–10. Gens. Radetzky and Skobeleff defeat the Turks at Senova, near Shipka Pass, and the war ends.

* * The army law compels every Bulgarian to serve 12 years in the army, four of which shall be in the active army.

Jan. 9±. Russians under Gen. Radetzky, having crossed the Balkans, take the Trojan Pass.

July 17±. Russians vacate Bulgaria.

Aug. 3. The evacuation by Russians is complete.

1885± * * War with Servia respecting rebel refugees and boundaries.

Nov. 14. Bulgaria, being invaded by Servia at four points, Prince Alexander solicits help from the Turks.

Nov. 15. The Bulgarians defend the Dragoman Pass against 40,000 Servians, but soon retire.

—— Severe fighting near Raptcha; the Servians enter the city, and the Bulgarians retire to Slivnitza.

Nov. 16. Battle of Trn; the Servians are repulsed.

Nov. 17. The Bulgarians are defeated in northwestern Bulgaria, between Kula and Widdin.

—— The Servians renew the battle at Trn and take many prisoners.

Nov. 17–19. Alexander defeats the Servians under King Milan at Slivnitza.

Nov. 19. Alexander orders the evacuation of Eastern Rumelia on the demand of Turkey.

Nov. 21. Complete victory of the Bulgarians in engagements near the Dragoman Pass.

Nov. 23. The Servians are again defeated near Zaribrod, and the city is occupied by the Bulgarians.

Nov. 24. Servians have left Bulgaria and retreat to Pirot, Servia.

Nov. 26, 27. Prince Alexander, fighting his way, finally occupies Pirot.

Nov. 27. Servians besiege Widdin; a Bulgarian rally is repulsed.

Nov. 28. Austria procures an armistice.

1886 Mar. 3. Peace is signed by the two Governments.

Aug. * The soldiers revolt in favor of the provisional Government.

Sep. 8. Sofia, the capital, is in a state of siege on the retirement of Prince Alexander.

Oct. 28. Sofia is again in a state of siege.

Nov. 1, 2. Russian sailors land from the war-ships at Varna.

CHURCH.

1878 * * The Bulgarian missions of the American Board report recent rapid progress.

1881 * * Loftcha becomes a mission of the American Methodists.

1883 A Methodist Episcopal Girls' High School is founded in Loftcha.

* * Methodist Episcopal Literary and Theological Institute is founded in Sistof.

1884 * * Varna becomes a mission-station of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America.

SOCIETY.

1879 June 5. *Eng.* Prince Alexander is received by Queen Victoria.

1881 June 21. Zancoff and other Liberals are arrested for insulting Alexander in their election addresses.

July 23. Zancoff and other Liberals are again arrested.

STATE.

1876 Oct. 9. *London.* Zancoff and Balabanow, Bulgarian delegates, are received with enthusiasm.

Dec. * A conference of great powers at Constantinople vainly seeks pledges to prevent Turkish atrocities in Bulgaria.

1877. Mar. 31. *London.* Representatives of six great powers sign a protocol making ineffective demands on Turkey to recede from its cruel course.

1878 Mar. 3. The peace of San Stefano, on the Marmora, near Constantinople, is concluded between Russia and Turkey.

It provides that Bulgaria shall remain a principality tributary to Turkey, but to have a Christian prince with a separate administration and militia, and accept a Russian occupation by 50,000 men for two years. [It is much modified by the Treaty of Berlin.]

June 13–July 13. Congress of Berlin.

The powers limit the principality of Bulgaria to the country between the Danube river and the Balkan mountains, yet including Sofia and its territory. The southern portion of Bulgaria, with its boundaries reduced, is left under the immediate rule of Turkey, with the title Province of East Rumelia, and is to have a separate militia, and administration by a Christian governor-general; only in specified cases are regular Turkish troops to enter it. The Russian troops to evacuate East Rumelia and Bulgaria inside of nine months and Rumania inside of a year. (Ploetz.)

Oct. 29. A petition having 50,000 Bulgarian signatures protests against the division of Bulgaria.

Nov. 11. A meeting of Bulgarians is held at Philippopolis to oppose the work of the commission for organizing Eastern Rumelia.

1879 Feb. 22+. The first National Assembly, or Assembly of Notables, meets at Tirnova by adjournment; the new Constitution is presented. It invests a single chamber, called the Sobranje, with the legislative power.

Apr. 28. The Assembly closes.

Apr. 29. The Assembly for the election of a prince convenes. Prince Alexander of Battenberg is elected Prince of Bulgaria as Alexander I. by the Notables.

July 5. Alexander visits Constantinople, and receives the berat of investure, and then sails for Varna.

July 6. Alexander arrives at Varna.

July 8. Alexander arrives at Tirnova.

July 9. Alexander I. takes the oath to maintain the Constitution, at Tirnova.

Aug. 15±. The Ministry issues a manifesto, in which it proposes to prevent disorders and organize internal government.

Sept. 5±. A monster meeting at Tirnova votes a want of confidence in the Ministers because of their unconstitutional acts.

Nov. 2. The Prince opens the Assembly of Notables.

Nov. 3. The large majority of Liberals in the Assembly occasions the resignation of the Ministers.

Dec. 18. The National Assembly is dissolved. Alexander appoints a Ministry with M. Bourmof, president.

1880 Apr. 4. Alexander opens the Assembly of Notables.

Nov. 1. The second Assembly of the Notables opens.

1881 May 9. Alexander dissolves the Assembly of Notables, and declares the Constitution is superseded. It is an arbitrary and irregular procedure.

June 27. Elections are held for the National Assembly.

July 13. The National Assembly meets, and accepts the proposals of Alexander, and votes to give him arbitrary power for seven years.

Sept. 28±. An amnesty for political offenses is offered.

1883 Mar. 15. Gen. Skobeleff and M. Kypriak organize a new Ministry.

* *Russian influence causes a liberal reaction against Alexander; it is proposed to restrain the power of the Prince by a new Constitution.

Sept. 16+. The National Assembly is in session.

Sept. 20. Alexander issues a manifesto restoring the original Constitution.

Oct. 26. Alexander dismisses Col. Redigher, Minister of War, and other Russian officers.

Nov. 15±. The strained relations with Russia are relaxed.

Dec. 14. The amendment to the Constitution is adopted.

1884 May *–June * Servia complains against the reception of rebel refugees by Bulgaria, and disputes the national boundary.

July 13. The Zancoff Ministry resigns; Karaveleff, as his successor, organizes a new Ministry.

Sept. 11. Alexander announces a commission to elaborate a Constitution.

Sept. *–Oct. * Bulgaria protests against the Servian raids.

Sept. 18±. The reunion of Bulgaria with Eastern Rumelia is announced, Bulgarians forming the chief part of the population; they rise up, and overthrow the Turkish government.

Oct. 27. The regular session of the Sobranje, or popular Assembly, opens.

1885 Sept. 17. The governor-general of Eastern Rumelia is deposed, and the union of that province with Bulgaria is proclaimed.

Oct. 15±. Bulgaria and Rumelia make preparations for war, but cease their activity by advice of the Great Powers.

Nov. 13. Servia issues a declaration of war against Bulgaria, alleging certain aggressions. (See Army.)

Nov. 14. Alexander denies the allegations of Servia, in a circular note to the powers.

Nov. 19. Alexander yields to the authority of the Sultan, and orders the evacuation of Eastern Rumelia by Bulgarian troops.

Nov. 28. Austria procures the suspension of hostilities.

Dec. 2±. Servia makes unacceptable proposals of peace.

Dec. 21. An international commission signs a protocol.

1886 Jan. 12. The Powers present a collective note requiring Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia to disarm.

Jan. 16±. A collective note to secure peace in the Balkans is disregarded; Greece and Servia refuse to disarm.

Jan. * The Powers sanction a nominal union of Eastern Rumelia with Turkey, while it is virtually united with Bulgaria; Prince Alexander is to govern for five years as the representative of the Sultan.

Feb. 2. The decree of the union of Eastern Rumelia with Bulgaria is promulgated.

Feb. 4. Great Britain, France, and Italy approve the Turco-Bulgarian agreement.

Mar. 3. A treaty of peace is signed at Bucharest by Bulgaria and Servia, yet the latter refuses to enter a treaty of friendship, or to resume diplomatic intercourse.

—— The Porte ratifies the peace between Bulgaria and Servia.

Mar. 15±. Alexander demands the governorship of Eastern Rumelia for life.

Mar. 17. The National Assembly ratifies the peace.

Apr. * The Western Powers unite in a conference at Constantinople for a settlement of the Turco-Bulgarian question.

Apr. 5. The Powers sign a protocol of the modified agreement concerning the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia.

The Powers agree to nominate Prince Alexander as governor of Eastern Rumelia for a term of five years.

Apr. 8. Prince Alexander accepts the proposed governorship conditionally.

June 14+. The National Assembly convenes, with deputies present from Eastern Rumelia.

Aug. 7. Alexander renounces the throne, as Russian influence is against him.

Aug. 20. The Revolution. Soldiers and officers occupy the palace and seize the Prince and his Ministers.

It is a movement of the pro-Russian party. The chief conspirators are ex-Minister Zancoff, Maj. Grueff, Clement the Metropolitan, and Col. Stojanoff.

Aug. 21. The abdication of Alexander is announced.

—— Evening. A provisional government is announced under the presidency of Clement.

Aug. 24. Alexander is taken out of the country.

Aug. 28. Alexander starts to return, a counter-revolution having opened the way.

Aug. 25. The officers of the rebel government are either prisoners or fugitives.

Aug. 29. Alexander is cordially welcomed on his return to Rustchuk; he issues a proclamation.

Aug. 30. Alexander makes his last attempt to conciliate the Czar.

Sept. 1. Alexander arrives at Philippopolis.

Sept. 3. Alexander arrives at Sofia.

Sept. 4. Ex-Minister Zancoff and other conspirators are released from prison.

—— Alexander is forced to submit to Russia, and announces his intention to abdicate.

Sept. 6. A regency is nominated, consisting of Stambuloff, Mutkuroff, and Karaveloff.

Sept. 7. Alexander formally renounces the throne, as Russian influence is against him, after confiding to a regency the executive power.

Sept. 8. Alexander leaves Sofia.

Sept. 25. Gen. Kaulbars, the agent of Russia, arrives, and introduces a policy of intimidation.

Oct. 4. The Radoslavoff Ministry oppose Gen. Kaulbars.

Oct. * Gen. Kaulbars fails to dominate the Bulgarians.

Oct. 10. An election of members for the National Assembly gives a majority for the Regency; Vote, 400–20; only 78 members favor the Zancoff rebellion.

Oct. 18. The unpopular Russian policy is abandoned.

Oct. 20. The Regency resist the effort of Gadban Effendi, the Turkish envoy, to secure delay by impugning the elections.

Nov. 1. The National Assembly opens, and the rebel officers are set free.

—— Gen. Kaulbars makes threats; a small force of Russians lands at Varna.

Nov. 4. A pro-Russian insurrection is attempted at Bourgas, but fails.

Nov. 10. The National Assembly elects Prince Waldemar of Denmark as Prince of Bulgaria.

—— Regent Karaveloff resigns, and Zifkoff succeeds him.

Nov. 13. Waldemar declines.

Nov. 20±. Gen. Kaulbars, having received no answer to his ultimatum, leaves Bulgaria, and the Russian consuls also depart.

Dec. 23. Stambuloff and others form a loyal provisional government at Tirnova, and issue a manifesto in the name of the Prince, Alexander I.

Dec. * Three delegates are sent to visit the Courts of great Powers. [They are favorably received at London and Paris, unofficially received at Vienna and Berlin, but not received at St. Petersburg.]

Dec. * Russia recommends the Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia to Bulgaria.

Aug. * The proclamation of the provisional government, under Zancoff, is disavowed by the army and people in various towns.

Dec. * The rebel soldiers protect the rebel government from the enraged people.

1887 Jan. 18. *It.* The insurgents' delegates are received at Rome.

ARMY — NAVY.

1887 Mar. 1, 2. The military revolt at Silistria in northeast Bulgaria.

Mar. 3. The military revolt at Rustchuk on the Danube. Many persons are killed in the uprising.

Mar. 4. The people assist the militia in suppressing the revolt at Rustchuk.

—— Sofia is again in a state of siege.

Mar. 6. Several leading insurrectionists are executed at Rustchuk.

Mar. 8, 9. Many insurrectionists are imprisoned at Rustchuk.

Sep.* The state of siege at Sofia is closed.

Nov. 16±. *E. Rum.* Seventeen soldiers are killed in the suppression of an insurrection at Stara-Zagora.

1889 July 20. At Dennrisch, near Adrianople, the Russian agents are collecting deserters from the Bulgarian army.

Aug. 23. Bulgaria purchases 10,000,000 cartridges and 50,000 rifles.

1890 Feb. 1. Army officers are arrested.

Nov. 7. Prince Alexander, formerly of Bulgaria, is elevated to the rank of a full colonel in the Austrian service.

1893 Dec. 1. A Bulgarian ex-army officer is arrested at Sofia, confessing that he had been engaged by Panslavists, Grujeff and Bendereff, to kill Prince Ferdinand.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889 July 9. Prince Nicholas, once candidate for the throne, A42.

1893 Nov. 17. Prince Alexander, of Battenberg, ex-Prince of Bulgaria, A36.

CHURCH.

1889 Jan.* The Government quarrels with the Church.

Jan.* The Holy Synod meets at Sofia, and its members refuse to call on Prince Ferdinand or the Premier, Stambuloff.

Jan.* The Government is offended at the attitude of the prelates, and declares the Synod illegal because of irregularity in the election of some of its members, and orders it to disperse.

Jan. 11. The prelates are conducted to their homes by a military guard.

1890. May 21. Bishop Theodosius is expelled from Uskuto for trying to effect a revolt in Macedonia.

Aug. 30. The Exarch, with Premier Stambuloff's approval, appeals to the Czar of Russia to adopt a conciliatory policy toward Bulgaria.

SOCIETY.

1887 Mar. 31. An assassin shoots M. Mantoff, prefect of Rustchuk.

Aug.* The *Bulgaria* publishes a libel concerning the German Consul, Herr Löper.

Sept.* The Government causes a retraction to be published, and suppresses the paper.

Oct. 7. Political riots occur at Plevna, with 10 deaths.

1888 July 8. Macedonian brigands carry off two railroad officials to secure ransom money.

July 15. The Government takes possession of the Bellova-Vakarel railroad, for the alleged purpose of protecting it from brigands.

1889 May 16. Five brigands are hanged at Sofia.

July±* Mohammedans raise disturbances in Rasgrad.

Oct. 21. *Eng.* Prince Ferdinand visits London.

Nov. 22±. The marriage of Prince Ferdinand to Princess d'Alençon is abandoned.

1890 Jan. 3. All of the persons acquitted of complicity in a recent Panitza conspiracy, with one exception, are expelled from Bulgaria.

Feb. 5. A plot is discovered among Bulgarian officers, inspired by Russians adverse to Prince Ferdinand.

Feb. 8. Five conspirators implicated in a plot to kill Prince Ferdinand are shot.

Feb. 9. A Russian is under arrest at Rustchuk for complicity in the conspiracy.

Feb. 20. A Russian plotter is arrested, with documents in his possession compromising Gen. Ignatieff and several Russian consuls.

Feb. 26. The birthday of Prince Ferdinand is celebrated at Sofia.

Mar. 20. Major Panitza confesses to conspiracy against Prince Ferdinand in order to reconcile Bulgaria and Russia.

May 15. Trial of Major Panitza begins at Sofia.

May 21. Major Panitza denies that Russia was implicated in the plot against Prince Ferdinand.

May 30. Major Panitza is sentenced to death, nine others to varying terms of imprisonment.

June 20. The Court of Cassation confirms the sentences passed upon Major Panitza and the other conspirators.

June 28. Major Panitza, the conspirator, is shot at Sofia.

1891 Feb. 11. Three men are arrested at Sofia on suspicion of plotting treason.

Mar. 27. M. Baltcheff, Minister of Finance, is shot at Sofia by an unknown assassin, while walking with Premier Stambuloff.

Mar. 28. Thirty persons are arrested in Sofia on suspicion of complicity in the assassination of the Minister of Finance.

Mar. 29. The funeral of the assassinated Minister of Finance, Baltcheff, is conducted with great pomp at Sofia.

Mar. 30. Several arrests are made of suspected complicity in the killing of the Minister of Finance.

Apr. 4. Prince Ferdinand and his mother, Princess Clementine, receive letters threatening their death unless they leave the country; the Minister of Foreign Affairs is threatened with assassination.

Apr. 7. M. Sochovukopf, the Kavass of the Russian Agency at Sofia, is expelled from Bulgaria for sending threatening letters to Prince Ferdinand and others.

Apr. 11. It is reported that a reward of 20,000 florins has been paid to a Hungarian, whose name is not revealed, for detecting the murderers of the Minister of Finance.

July 15. Two students are arrested in Sofia who confess that they are the murderers of M. Baltcheff, Minister of Finance.

They accuse Dr. Tzatcheff, Dr. Moloff, and Col. Kissoff of hiring them to commit the deed; these three are also placed under arrest.

1892 Jan. 14. Plots against the life of Prince Ferdinand are discovered.

Feb. 25. An attempt is made to assassinate the Bulgarian agent at Constantinople.

Apr. 24. Fifteen conspirators against the Government are arrested.

Apr. 29. Another plot is discovered against the lives of Prince Ferdinand and Premier Stambuloff.

July 8±. The trial of the conspirators against the life of Prince Ferdinand and several officials of high rank takes place; one witness confesses the details of the plot. [July 27. Four are hanged.]

1893 Feb. 14. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma, are officially betrothed.

Apr. 20. Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Marie Louise of Parma are married.

June 10. Prince Ferdinand and his bride enter Sofia in state.

STATE.

1887 Feb. 22. The Porte accuses Zancoff of bad faith, and refuses to treat with him any longer.

Feb. 26. The insurrection breaks out prematurely in Silistria.

Feb. 29. Capt. Krivandoff refuses to join the revolting officers, and seizes the fortress in Silistria for the Government.

Mar. 4. The Government places Sofia in a state of siege, and makes many arrests, including the ex-Regent Karaveloff, and the present Regent, Nikoforoff.

Mar.* At Rustchuk 14 rebels are executed.

Apr. 6. The regent and ex-regent are released.

June 12. Prince Alexander positively declines reelection.

July 4. The Sobranje opens at Tirnova.

July 7. The Sobranje unanimously elects Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha as Prince of Bulgaria.

July 9. Ferdinand conditionally accepts the office.

—— The Ministry resign.

July 12. The Stoiloff Ministry is formed.

July 14±. The Regency withdraws its resignation.

Aug. 11. Ferdinand assumes office as Prince of Bulgaria.

Aug. 14. Ferdinand arrives at Tirnova, the capital, and signs the Constitution, and issues a proclamation.

Aug. 15. Russia protests against the assumption of authority by Ferdinand.

Aug. 21. Ferdinand is welcomed at Philippopolis.

Aug. 22. Ferdinand is welcomed at Sofia.

—— Turkey asserts the authority of Ferdinand is illegal, being contrary to the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin.

Aug. 31. The Stambuloff Cabinet is formed, representing both the Liberal and Conservative parties.

Sept. * The Government publishes a contradiction to the libelous statement of the *Bulgaria* respecting the German consul, and suppresses the paper.

—— The state of siege at Sofia ends.

Oct. 9. The elections return to the Sobranje a majority favorable to the Ministry (260–32).

1888 Feb.+* Russia issues a circular note to the powers concerning the illegality of Ferdinand's position. France and Germany approve; Austria, England, and Italy are non-committal.

Mar. 6. The Porte informs the Stambuloff Ministry that Ferdinand's position is illegal.

Apr.±* Major Popoff, the patriot who distinguished himself in opposing the conspiracy, is arrested with four other officers, on the charge of malversation of public money.

[He is condemned to four years imprisonment by a court martial for the crime of his subordinates.]

June 12. The Liberals in the Ministry with Stambuloff resign because of the injustice done to Popoff.

June 24. Ferdinand remits the punishment of Popoff, and the Ministry resumes.

July * The boundary of the Servian frontier is settled.

Dec. 22. The Stambuloff Ministry is reconstructed.

1889 Jan. 4. The treaty with Servia, respecting the boundary lines, is ratified.

Jan. * The Government quarrels with the Church. (See Church.)

Feb. 5, 6. The Premier arrests 60 prominent citizens for petitioning the Exarch at Constantinople, as constructively favoring the rebellion of Zancoff.

Mar. 12. Prince Alexander of Battenberg writes to the Bulgarian Government, claiming a million francs as the purchase price of his estates.

Apr. 13. Bulgarian exiles are plotting an invasion of Bulgaria from Rumania and Russia.

Sept. 8. The Government orders 33,000 Berdan rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges.

Oct. 16. The Government effects a loan of 25,000,000 francs.

Nov. 3. *Rus.* At St. Petersburg the Czar, in an interview with the Bulgarian ambassador, presses his right to select the head of Bulgarian Government.

—— Prince Ferdinand delivers a speech at the opening of the National Assembly.

Nov. 12. The Sobranje, in reply to the speech from the throne, expresses the hope that the Suzerain power will take the initiative in recognizing Prince Ferdinand as ruler.

1890 Jan.* Maj. Panitza, one of Alexander's favorites, conspires to kill Prince Ferdinand, Stambuloff, Mutkuroff, and Col. Pelroff, chief of staff.

Feb. 1. Major Panitza is arrested.

Feb. 8. Ferdinand offers to abdicate, but his Ministers oppose.

Feb. 10. Many arrests made of plotters against Prince Ferdinand.

Feb. 20. Russia is to be officially represented at the trial of Major Panitza for conspiracy in Sofia.

Feb.* Russia demands 3,000,000 roubles from Bulgaria to pay for the Russian occupation during 1878 and 1879.

Apr. 2. A new quarrel between Bulgaria and Servia breaks out.

Apr. 5. Bulgaria yields to Servia's demands, and appoints a new diplomatic agent at Belgrade.

June 5. The charges implicating the Russian Government in connection with the Panitza conspiracy are withdrawn for lack of proof.

July 11. The Premier emphatically denies the rumor that Prince Ferdinand intends to abdicate.

July 19. Russia is stirring up strife in Bulgaria.

Aug. 9. Great preparations are making for proclaiming the independence of Bulgaria and electing Prince Ferdinand as king on Aug. 15.

Aug. 10. Russia is still opposed to Prince Ferdinand as the ruler of Bulgaria.

Aug. 12. Bulgaria refuses to pay the total amount of the Russian claims for arms and ammunition supplied during the war with Turkey, on the ground that the amount due is 100,000 rubles less than the sum demanded.

Sept. 7. The elections result in a great triumph for the Government.

Oct. 9. Russia refuses to recognize the right of Prince Ferdinand to rule Bulgaria.

Oct. 27. Ferdinand opens the Sobranje in person.

He says that the Government plans to perfect the army, construct railways between Sofia and Tirnova and Kasitchan, conclude treaties of commerce and friendship with the Sultan, grant berats to Bulgarian bishops, etc.

1891 Mar. 27. M. Baltcheff, the Minister of Finance, is assassinated at Sofia.

Mar. 31. The Government offers $5,000 for the securement of the assassins of the Minister of Finance.

Nov. 21. Russia demands that Bulgaria arrest 13 alleged Nihilists now in that country.

Dec. 14. The Sobranje passes measures for pensioning of Prince Alexander.

—— France breakes off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria. (See France.)

1892 Jan. 5. The Government refuses the demand of France that it should withdraw the decree expelling M. Chadourne.

Jan. 17. The Government has agreed to a note from the Porte to France, closing the Chadourne affair with France.

Apr. 17. The Government requests the Porte to demand of Russia the extradition of the alleged assassins of Dr. Valkovitch.

Apr. 24. Fifteen arrests of alleged conspirators against the Government are made.

1893 Dec. 1. The Ministry is to be reorganized.

1894 Jan. 30. The brothers Ivanoff, charged with conspiracy to murder Prince Ferdinand and M. Stambuloff, are sentenced, one to 15 years, the other to three years' imprisonment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1888 May 18. The Salonica railroad is officially opened.

July 5. The Bulgarian railroad is opened for internal traffic.

Aug. 12. The Bulgarian railroad is opened to Constantinople, with festivities.

Aug. 14. The first anniversary of Prince Ferdinand is celebrated.

1890 June 1. The northern part of Sofia is wrecked by a hurricane; many lives are lost.

Aug. 14. The third anniversary of Prince Ferdinand's accession to the throne is celebrated.

1892 Apr. 21. Russian papers are excluded from Bulgaria.

Oct. 14. Violent shocks of earthquake occur in the Balkans.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 June 1. Civil war breaks out; the troops demand the reinstatement of Stambuloff as premier.

SOCIETY.

1894 May 30. A riot occurs in Sofia, in consequence of the resignation of the Stambuloff Ministry.

May 31. The rioting in Sofia continues; the mob is fired on by the militia.

June 1. A bloody conflict occurs in Sofia between the police and part of the military who declared for Stambuloff, and the troops that stand by Prince Ferdinand.

Sept. 6. Ex-Premier Stambuloff is jostled and stoned by a mob in Sofia.

STATE.

1894 Mar. 9. M. Stambuloff, Prime Minister, resigns.

May 29. The Stambuloff Ministry resigns, and M. Grecoff is trying to reconstruct the Cabinet.

May 30. One person is killed and over 50 are wounded in a riot in Sofia, precipitated by the resignation of the Stambuloff ministry.

June 2. A conspiracy is said to exist, having for its object the deposition of Prince Ferdinand, and to place upon the throne the four-year-old son of the late Prince Alexander, the former Prince of Bulgaria.

June 3. Soldiers are patrolling the streets in Sofia, and the general excitement is somewhat quieted. The doors of the public offices are sealed.

—— The capital is peaceful; all public meetings are prohibited.

July 6. Ex-Premier Stambuloff is to be indicted on the charge of abuse of power at Sofia.

Aug. 27. Ex-Premier Stambuloff in an interview says that he had an offer of half a million rubles from St. Petersburg, if he would depose Prince Ferdinand.

Dec. 21. The Cabinet is reconstructed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 July 27. Earthquakes are felt in Bulgaria.

CANADA.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA consists of a confederation of the British Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territories. Area, 3,406,542 square miles; population, in 1891, 4,829,411. Ottawa is the capital, and the Government is administered by a Governor-General appointed by the British Crown, assisted by a Privy Council; the Parliament consists of two houses; a Senate having life-members appointed by the Governor-General, and a House of Commons having members elected by the people. Each Province has its own Ministry and Legislature.

ARMY — NAVY.

1501 * * Gasparo Cortereal captures 57 Indians, and takes them to Portugal to be sold as slaves.

1598 * *Fr.* The Marquis de la Roche obtains from the king a commission to conquer New France.

1607 * **-10 Spring.** *N. S.* Port Royal is deserted.

1614 * *N. S.* The English from the colony of Virginia descend in force and expel the French, claiming the territory by right of discovery.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1497 * John Cabot of England discovers Labrador and Newfoundland. He is the first to land on the mainland [of America].

1498 * Sebastian Cabot of England sails up Davis Strait, seeking a Northwest Passage to China.

1500 * Gasparo Cortereal, a Portuguese navigator, visits Newfoundland and Labrador.

* * Miguel Cortereal sails in search of his brother, who was lost, and is himself lost.

1524 * Estevan Gomez, a Spaniard, sails for a Northwest Passage to the Maluccas.

* * Giovanni de Verrazano sails along the coast of North America, from Carolina to the St. Lawrence; and visiting Newfoundland, lays the basis of French claims to the island.

1527 * Robert Thorne of Bristol sails in search of the Northwest Passsge and is lost.

1534 * **-35** * Jacques Cartier explores the St. Lawrence in an attempt to reach the Pacific.

1576 June 8. *Eng.* Frobisher's expedition of discovery sails for the Arctic regions in the Northwest.

1577 * Sir M. Frobisher, seeking the Northwest Passage, visits Meta Incognita, at the entrance of Hudson Bay.

* * Sir Francis Drake of England visits the west coast, seeking the Northwest Passage from the Pacific.

1578 * *Eng.* A fleet of 15 vessels sails from Harwich for Frobisher Strait to find gold.

1585 * *Eng.* John Davis sails from Dartmouth with two barks to discover a Northwest Passage.

1586 * John Davis again explores the Arctic seas.

1587 * John Davis sails again, and reaches N. Lat. 72° 41′ in Davis Strait.

1602 * George Weymouth, who is sent out by the Muscovy Company, enters Hudson Strait, but is stopped by a mutinous crew.

1606 * John Knight is sent out by the Muscovy Company to find the Northwest Passage.

1610 * **-11** * Henry Hudson passes the winter in the north, and is set adrift by his mutinous crew.

Aug. 2. Hudson enters the strait which bears his name, and thinks he discovers the Pacific [Hudson Bay].

1611 * Sir Thomas Button passes Hudson Strait, and winters at Port Nelson.

1612 * Hull and William Baffin enter Cockin's Sound.

1615 * *Ont.* Samuel Champlain visits Lake Huron.

* * Robert Bylot and Baffin are sent out to examine Hudson Bay in search of the Northwest Passage.

1616 * Bylot and Baffin are sent up Davis Strait; Wolstenholme's Sound, Lancaster Sound, and Baffin Bay are discovered.

1618 * Baffin reaches the 78° of latitude in the bay which bears his name.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1567 * Champlain, Samuel de, explorer, founder, governor, born in France. [1635. Dec. 25. Dies. A68.]

CHURCH.

1534 * Jacques Cartier consecrates New France to Christianity by the erection of a great wooden cross on an eminence near the Baie des Chaleur, as if to signify a religious mission in his discovery.

1578 * *Baffinland.* Master Wolfall, an Englishman, celebrates a communion on the shores of Frobisher Strait, the first communion recorded in America.

1605 * *It.* Leo XI. is elected pope [later Paul V.].

1608 * Recollect and Jesuit missionaries arrive [and later explore the wilderness in all directions with terrible hardships, sufferings, and heroism].

* * *N. B.* De Monts plants his first Jesuit mission at the mouth of the St. Croix, on Bonn Island.

1610 * The Order of the Jesuits is confirmed in certain privileges by De Biencourt.

1611 June 12. *N. S.* Two Jesuit missionaries arrive at Port Royal, but their work among the Micmacs is frustrated by the Government.

1612 * *P. Q.* Franciscan monks come from France, and preach to the Indians.

* * *P. Q.* De Biencourt ascends the Kennebec with Father Biart, and converts the Indians.

1615 * * *Ont.* Le Caron, a Franciscan, carries the Roman Catholic religion to the Indians of eastern Maine, and westward to the Hurons.

1619 * * *N. S.* Reformed Franciscans begin mission-work in Acadia.

1621 * * *It.* Gregory XV. is elected pope. [1623, Urban VIII.]

1626 * * *Ont.* Fathers Brebeuf and Daniel, Recollects, begin work among the Hurons.

LETTERS.

1603 * * *Des sauvages*, a work on the Indian tribes of America, by Samuel de Champlain, appears.

1613 * *-32 * * *Voyages*, by Samuel de Champlain, appears.

1625 * * *P. Q.* The foundation of a seminary is laid in Quebec by the Jesuits.

* * *Les muses de la Nouvelle France*, by Marc Lescarbot, appears.

SOCIETY.

1502 * * *Fr.* Cortereal sails again to capture Indians and obtain a cargo of slaves.

1536 May 10. Jacques Cartier decoys nine Indian chiefs on board his vessel, and sails away for France.

SETTLEMENT — STATE.

1007 * * *N. S.* Colonies are planted in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia by the Norwegians, but are soon abandoned.

1497 June 24. *N. S.* Prima Vista (Newfoundland or Cape Breton) and the coast of Canada are discovered by John and Sebastian Cabot in the English service. It marks the first discovery of the American continent.

1498 * * *Fr.* Louis XII. is enthroned.

1500 * * Labrador is visited by Gasparo Cortereal, a Portuguese; he explores the shores of Canada for 600 or 700 miles, and discovers and names Conception Bay.

1504 * * *N. F.* The fisheries are much visited by French and Spanish fishermen.

* * *N. S.* Cape Breton fisheries are visited by Breton, Norman, and Basque sailors.

1506 * * The Gulf of St. Lawrence is examined and sketched by Jean Denys of Honfleur, and Camart of Rouen.

1508 * * *P. Q.* Thomas Aubert touches at Newfoundland, and thence carries the French flag up the St. Lawrence River. He takes captured Indians with him on his return to France.

1515 * * *Fr.* Francis I. is enthroned.

1518 * * *N. S.* Baron de Leri attempts to plant a colony on Sable Island, but only succeeds in introducing cattle.

1524 * * New France has its first (temporary) settlement, made by the expedition under the French flag by Giovanni da Verrazano.

1525 * * *N. S.* A [short-lived] Portuguese colony is planted at Cape Breton Island.

1534 June * -Aug. * Jacques Cartier, a French navigator, with two vessels and 61 men, surveys the coast of Newfoundland, and enters the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the banks of which he plants a cross surmounted with the lilies of France.

1535 * * *P. Q.* Cartier brings a colony, and founds Montreal. [It is soon abandoned.]

Oct. 2. *P. Q.* Cartier arrives at Hochelaga (Montreal), having explored the great river to this point; information is received of the Great Lakes.

1536 * * *Ont.* Cartier again explores the upper St. Lawrence country, and takes possession of it for France.

1540 Jan. * *P. Q.* The French, having failed with two colonies, abandon the colonization of the southern coast, and turn northward. The Marquis de la Roque obtains a commission to establish a colony on the St. Lawrence. [A colony of criminals is sent out and fails.]

1541 * * -1627 * * New France is a vice-royalty.

May 22. *Fr.* Cartier sails from St. Malo with five ships belonging to an expedition of De la Roque. [He visits the St. Lawrence, and founds the fortress at Charlesbourg.] The colonists are chiefly noblemen and amateurs, and many of them are robbers, swindlers, and murderers.

1542 June * *Fr.* Cartier returns with his ships.

1547 * * *Fr.* Henry II. is enthroned.

1549 * * *P. Q.* Francis de la Roque (Roberval) again attempts to colonize Canada. [Unsuccessful.]

1559 * * *Fr.* Francis II. is enthroned.

1560 * * *Fr.* Charles IX. is enthroned.

1574 * * *Fr.* Henry III. is enthroned.

1578 May * -Sept. * Frobisher makes his third voyage, having a fleet of 16 sail and 100 colonists. [Failure.]

June * *Eng.* Sir Humphrey Gilbert receives his charter to any territory he may discover.

1583 Aug. 5. Sir Humphrey Gilbert takes possession of Newfoundland for Great Britain.

1586 * * *Labrador.* John Davis, on his second voyage, visits Labrador.

1587 * * *Can.* Davis, on his third voyage, discovers the Cumberland Islands, London coast, Lumley's Inlet (Frobisher Strait).

1589 * * *Fr.* Henry IV. is enthroned.

1592 * * Spaniards under Juna de Fuca visit the northwest coast of the American Continent. (?)

1598 * * *Fr.* Henry IV. grants the Edict of Nantes, by which toleration is given to Protestants.

* * *N. S.* The Marquis de la Roche secures a patent for a colony in New France (Nova Scotia) from Henry IV.

[La Roche establishes a colony, chiefly taken from the prisons of France, on Sable Island.]

1600 * * *Fr.* Chauvin of Rouen, and Pontgrave of St. Malo, undertake to establish a colony of 500 persons in New France. [They are driven back by the severity of the winter.]

1603 * * *Fr.* Samuel Champlain is commissioned by a company of French merchants of Rouen to explore the country of the St. Lawrence, and establish a trading-post.

1605 Nov. 14. *N. S.* De Monts establishes the first permanent French settlement in the country at Port Royal (Annapolis) in Acadia.

It is the only active settlement except those in Central and South America, after 100 years of exploration.

1608 July 3. *P. Q.* The first permanent settlement in Canada is made at Quebec, a semi-military and semi-religious enterprise, led by Samuel Champlain.

+ * * *N. S.* The De Monts and their successors develop the island and the shore of the mainland.

1610 * * *Fr.* Louis XIII. is enthroned.

1612 * * *Fr.* The Protestant Prince Condé becomes viceroy of the French Empire in North America.

* * *P. Q.* Champlain visits the St. Lawrence as an explorer and trader.

1613 * * *P. Q.* Champlain explores the country north of the St. Lawrence.

1614 * * *N. S.* Virginia colonists break up the French settlements. (See America.)

1615 * * *Me.* The French under De Saussaye plant a mission-station on Mount Desert Isle.

* * Champlain visits Lake Huron.

1616 July * *P. Q.* Champlain returns to Quebec from his explorations north of the St. Lawrence.

1621 * * Sir William Alexander obtains from the crown of Scotland a patent for all Acadia, under the title of Nova Scotia. [An unsuccessful attempt is made at colonizing.]

Only 48 French settlers remain in Canada.

1622 * * Samuel Champlain is governor of Canada.

1623 * * *N. S.* Scotch colonists sent out by Sir William Alexander arrive in Nova Scotia, but return when they find French adventurers already established there.

* * *N. S.* The French frustrate the attempt to plant an extensive English colony.

1627 * *-63 * * New France is under the rule of the Hundred Associates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1611 June 21. Henry Hudson, his sons, and five others are sent adrift by his mutinous crew [and perish in Hudson Bay].

1615 * * *N. S.* Capt. Argall of Va. burns the deserted hamlet of Port Royal in Acadia; he destroys every building of a French colony at the mouth of the St. Croix River.

ARMY — NAVY.

1628 * * Sir David Kirk, with an English squadron, captures the first ships sent with stores for the subsistence of Champlain and the French settlers.

* * Samuel de Champlain repulses David Kirk in his attempt to capture Quebec; Port Royal falls into the hands of the English.

1629 * * The English take Quebec from the French. All Canada is surrendered to the English.

1632 * * Quebec and all Canada are reduced by the English.

* * Canada, Acadia, and Cape Breton are restored to France.

1636 * * *Ont.* The less warlike Hurons are driven from the peninsula of Upper Canada by the Iroquois Indians.

1649 * * The Huron Indians are massacred at St. Ignatius by the Iroquois.

1654 * * *N. S.* Oliver Cromwell sends a strong force against the French.

1659 July 26. *P. Q.* Indians massacre more than 1,000 people at Montreal.

1666 Jan. * *P. Q.* The French expedition of Courcelles and Tracy goes against the Mohawk Indians.

1668 * * *P. Q.* Peace is made between the French and the Five Nations.

1671 * * *Ont.* The region of Lakes Huron and Superior is taken for France.

1673 July * *Ont.* Fort Frontenac is built.

1681 * * *Ill.* La Salle erects Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois River.

1682 * * *Ont.* The French attack and capture all the Hudson Bay Company's trading-posts.

1684 * * A long war begins between the Five Nations and the French, chiefly on the upper lakes.

The French Jesuits repeatedly fail to persuade the Five Nations to break their peace with the Dutch and English.

The French erect a fort at the Falls of Niagara. Under De la Barre they invade the country of the Iroquois, but the mighty Mohawks and the brave Oneidas drive them back with much slaughter.

1687 June 13. *P. Q.* Denonville leaves Montreal to attack the Senecas in New York. [Driven back.]

* * The French attempt to form an alliance with all Indians as far as the Mississippi.

1689 * *-97 * * King William's war with the French; a part of the general war against Louis XIV.

1689 * * *P. Q.* Comte Louis de Buade Frontenac assumes the offensive, and makes three descents upon the English settlements.

One party of 110 under De Mantel, Sainte Hélène, and D'Iberville, burns Schenectady, N. Y.; the second party of 52 are under Hertel de Rouville at Salmon Falls, N. H,, while the third devastate Casco Bay, Me. (See America.)

Aug. 4, 5. *P. Q.* The Iroquois attack Lachine.

Aug. 25. *P. Q.* The Isle of Montreal at Lachine is surprised by 1,500 Iroquois; 200 inhabitants are massacred, and 200 more are taken captive.

* * *N. Y.* Gov. Donegan is ordered by the English Ministry to protect the Five Nations from the French.

1690 Apr. * *N. S.* The English under Adm. Phips seize Port Royal [Annapolis].

Oct. 16. *P. Q.* A Massachusetts fleet of 34 vessels, under the incompetent Phips, arrives before Quebec.

Oct. 21. *P. Q.* The invaders reembark for Boston without making an attack.

Oct. * Part of the returning New England fleet is wrecked.

Nov. * *U. S.* The exhausted and debt-burdened colonies of England content themselves with the defense of their frontiers against the French.

1691 * * *P. Q.* Maj. Schuyler makes a raid on the French settlements on the Sorel. (See America.)

1692 Feb. * *P. Q.* The French go against the Mohawks.

Frontenac sends 300 French with Indians against the hunting parties of Senecas in Upper Canada, and undertakes to subdue the Five Nations.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1631 * * Capts. James and Fox are sent to find the Northwest Passage; Luke Fox discovers Fox Channel; touches Cape Peregrine. James discovers James's Bay and "New South Wales."

1663 Feb. 5. A remarkable earthquake occurs.

It continues at intervals for more than six months. Mountains and rivers disappear, and new lakes are formed.

1669 * * *P. Q.* Robert de la Salle leaves Montreal, and begins his explorations.

* * Louis Joliet explores the Great Lakes.

1680 * * Louis Hennepin visits the farthest sources of the St. Lawrence.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1661 * * Iberville, Pierre le Moyne d', commander, born. [1706. Dies. A 45.]

1688 * * Vincennes, de, Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur, born.

CHURCH.

1632 * * The conversion of the heathen is committed solely to the Jesuits.

1633 *P. Q.* Jesuit missionaries resume work in the St. Lawrence Valley.

1634 * * *Ont.* The Jesuits, Brebeuf and Daniel, join the barefoot Hurons on their returning from Quebec to their own country.

* *-47 * * The wilderness is visited by 42 Jesuit missionaries and 18 assistants.

1636 * * Fifteen Jesuit missionaries are among the Indians.

1638 * * Eminent French Catholics endow a public hospital for Indians, and three nuns are sent to serve it.

1639 * * An Ursurline convent for the education of girls is established at Quebec.

1640 * * *Fr.* Rev. Jean Jacques Olier, priest of St. Sulpice, Paris, forms a company, with Sieur de Maisonneuve governor.

It purchases the island of Montreal from Associate Lauson for a mission-site. [1641. Forty men and five nuns are sent as far as Quebec. 1642. May 17. Montreal is consecrated by Father Vimont and Madame de la Peltrie and Mlle. Mance begin their work.]

—— *Ont.* Charles Raymbault and Claude Picart labor in the Huron Missions, and carry the gospel to the Indians of Michigan.

1641 Oct. 4. *Ont.* Two French Jesuits, Father Charles Raymbault with Father Isaac Jogues, are sent to convert the Chippeways on the Great Lakes.

Starting from Sault Ste. Marie, for seventeen days they sail westward; and on landing they are met by two thousand Chippeways, who welcome them.

1642 * * Father Jogues, the French Jesuit, is captured by the Mohawk Indians, and made their slave; yet he opens a mission, in which he has 70 converts when rescued.

1644 *Ont.* Father Francis Joseph Bressani, a French Jesuit, is captured and tortured by the Iroquois, when *en route* to the Hurons.

* * *It.* Innocent X. is elected pope.

1648 * * *Ont.* The Iroquois burn the Huron mission at St. Joseph's, on Lake Simcoe, and kill Father Daniel, the missionary.

1649 * * *Ont.* The Iroquois sack the mission at St. Ignace, on Georgian Bay, and torture the pious Father Brebeuf with distressing ingenuity; his companion, Gabriel Lallemand, lingers for 17 hours in terrible sufferings.

1655 * * *It.* Alexander VII. is elected pope.

1656 * * *Ont.* Two French missionaries begin work among the Ottawas by request of the chiefs. One is mortally wounded in an attack by the Iroquois, and both are captured.

1658 * * *P. Q.* The vicarate apostolic of Quebec is founded.

François de Laval-Montmorency is consecrated bishop of Petra and vicar-apostolic. [1674. Translated to Quebec.]

1660 Aug. * *Ont.* Father René Menard, an aged man, responds to the request of the Indians, and opens a mission near Keweenaw, where he is neglected, persecuted, and finally dies.

1664 * * *P. Q.* The Island of Montreal is given to the religious Order of St. Sulpice by a royal grant.

1665 Sept. * *Ont.* Claude Allouez goes to Montreal, intending to return to the mission left vacant by the death of Mesnard. [He opens a mission among the Chippeways on the shores of Lake Superior.]

1667± Aug. * Father Lewis Nichols goes to the Indians of the northwest.

* * *It.* Clement IX. is elected pope.

1668 * * *Ont.* The [celebrated] **Father Marquette** leaves Quebec, in company with **Father Le Bœsme,** to join the Ottawa mission.

* * *Ont.* **Sault Ste. Marie** is founded by Father Marquette at the entrance of Lake Superior.

1669 * * *P. Q.* **A mission** for the Iroquois is begun **opposite Montreal** by French Jesuits.

1670 * * *Ont.* **Father André** is in charge of the Ottawa tribes on the islands and shores of Lake Huron, and **Father Druillettes** enters the work at Sault Ste. Marie.

* * *It.* **Clement X.** is elected pope.

1671 * * *Ont.* **Father Henry Nouvel** enters the mission-work at the Falls of Ste. Marie.

1672 * * *Ont.* Many of **the Ottawas** settle at Marquette mission.

1674 * * *P. Q.* **The diocese of Quebec** is founded.

François de Laval-Montmorency becomes **the first Roman Catholic bishop** of Quebec, his see extending from Maine to Louisiana.

1675 * * *Ont.* **The Recollects** are active, and **Louis Hennepin** is among them.

1676 * * **Rivalry appears** between the Jesuits and other orders.

* * *It.* **Innocent XI.** is elected pope.

1680 * * *Ont.* **Father Hennepin is captured** by the Sioux, and attempts mission-work among them, but without success.

1683 * * *P. Q.* **Mission of St. Francis de Sales** is established at the Falls of the Chaudière; the work spreads into Maine.

1688 * * *P. Q.* Bishop Laval resigns; John Baptist de la Croix Chevrières de St. Vallier is consecrated bishop for the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

1689 * * *It.* **Alexander VIII.** is elected pope. [1691, **Innocent VII**; 1700, **Clement XI.**]

LETTERS.

1632 * *–72 * * *Les Relations Jésuites* are issued.

1641 * * *P. Q.* The Ursuline Convent is founded at Quebec.

1663 * * *P. Q.* Bishop Laval founds a seminary at Quebec for training young priests.

SOCIETY.

1639 * * *P. Q.* **The Hotel Dieu** is founded in Montreal for the cure of the sick, by the Duchess of Aiguillon.

STATE.

1627 * * *Fr.* **The charters** for planting colonies in New France are revoked, and the French Empire in America is committed to the One Hundred Associates, with Samuel Champlain governor.

It obtains a perpetual monopoly of the fur-trade, besides the commercial control for 16 years. Cardinal Richelieu is the ruling spirit.

* * *P. Q.* **The colony of Quebec** is transferred to the One Hundred Associates under Cardinal Richelieu.

1628 * * *Fr.* **The Edict of Nantes** is again confirmed, to the great joy of Protestants.

1629 * * *P. Q.* **Quebec falls into the hands of the English** in the reign of Charles I.

* * *N. S.* James Stewart settles a small English colony at Cape Breton.

1632 **Mar. 29.** Canada, Acadia, and Cape Breton are **restored to the French** by the **Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.**

1635 * * *P. Q.* The Island of **Montreal** is given to M. de Lauson, an Associate.

1637 * * **M. de Montmagny** succeeds Champlain as **governor of Canada.**

1643 * * *Fr.* **Louis XIV.** is enthroned.

1647 * * **M. de Ailleboust** is appointed **governor of Canada.**

1648 * * *P. Q.* The entire Island of Montreal becomes the property of the **Sulpicians of Paris by royal grant.**

1649 * * *Eng.* **The Commonwealth** is set up.

1651 * * **M. de Lauson** is appointed **governor of Canada.** [Later, M. de Argenson and M. de Avaugour succeed him, and are the last governors for the Hundred Associates.]

1654 * * *N. S.* **Cromwell** sends over a a strong force to protect the colonists.

1656 * * *Eng.* **Cromwell grants Acadia** and Nova Scotia to St. Étienne and others.

* * *Fr.* The seigniority of **Montreal** is ceded to the Seminary of St. Sulpice in Paris. [1657. It takes possession; a conflict of proprietors ensues.]

1658 * * *Eng.* **Richard Cromwell** is Protector.

1660 * * *Eng.* **Charles II.** is enthroned.

1663 **Feb. 14.** *Fr.* The Hundred Associates surrender their charter, and **New France becomes a royal province,** with De Mesy governor.

* * –1763 * * **Canada is under the rule of the French** Crown.

1664 * * *Can.* **Courcelles** becomes governor of New France; much emigration and rapid growth ensue.

1665 * * **Father Claude Allouez** carries the gospel among the Chippeways of the far West, and claims the country for France.

* * *P. Q.* **The Marquis de Tracy** arrives at Montreal with a regiment of French soldiers, to protect the settlers.

The government of New France is in the hands of **three officers,** a governor, a bishop, and an intendant.

1667 **July 25.** *Holland.* By the **Treaty of Breda** Nova Scotia is ceded to France.

* * Zacharia Gillam passes through Hudson Strait, and builds a fort on **Prince Rupert River.**

1669 * * *Ont.* **Robert Cavelier, Sieur de la Salle,** leaves Montreal and begins his explorations.

* * Louis Joliet explores the Great Lakes.

1670 **May 2.** **The Hudson Bay Company** is chartered; its territory is as large as all Europe.

1671 **June** * The French hold **a great congress** at the Falls of St. Mary, with Indian envoys from distant tribes, and inform them that they are under **the protection of the French flag.**

1672 * * *P. Q.* **Comte de Frontenac,** the new governor, arrives at Quebec.

1673 * * *P. Q.* Jacques **Marquette,** accompanied by a few Frenchmen and Algonquins, sets out **for the discovery of the Mississippi River,** of which he has received some rumors.

1675 **May 13.** *Fr.* Louis IV. grants **La Salle** a manor at **Fort Frontenac** (Kingston).

1676 * * *Ont.* **La Salle returns** as proprietor of a large tract near Fort Frontenac.

1678 * * *Fr.* **Comte de Frontenac,** is appointed **governor** of Canada.

1681 * * **La Salle** descends the Mississippi River. His companions are Tonti, an Italian veteran, and Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan.

Apr. 9. La Salle reaches the mouth of the Mississippi River, and sets up a cross and the arms of France, having descended from the confluence of the Illinois River to the Gulf of Mexico; he calls the great valley Louisiana. [One of the most remarkable exploits in the history of America.]

1682 * * **Frontenac** is recalled to France; **Barre** is his successor.

1683 **Nov.** * **La Salle returns** from his explorations.

1684 * * *Fr.* **The Mississippi Company** is established in favor of La Salle.

1685 * * **Denonville** becomes governor.

* * *Eng.* **James II.** is enthroned.

* * *Fr.* **The Edict of Nantes** is revoked, and quickens the emigration of Protestants, yet **ruins the colonial policy** of France.

1687 * * French diplomacy aims **to pervade the West,** and concerts an alliance with all Indians to the Mississippi.

1688 * * The French census shows a **population of 11,249 colonists;** the English colonies have 20 times as many.

1689 * * *Eng.* **William III. and Mary** are enthroned.

* * **Frontenac** again becomes governor, and decides to make a triple descent upon the English colonies.

1690 * * The English colonists meet in Congress in **Rhode Island** to devise retaliation and protection against the French; they resolve to **attempt the conquest of Canada.**

1692 **Jan. 26.** *N. S.* Acadia (**Nova Scotia**) becomes a part of Massachusetts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1679 **May** * *Ont.* **The** *Griffin* **is** launched on Lake Erie, the first vessel to sail the Great Lakes.

ARMY — NAVY.

1692 Nov. 26. *N. S.* **Port Royal** [Annapolis] **surrenders to a French ship.**

* * **Maj. Schuyler** leads a successful war-party of **Iroquois against the French** settlements **beyond Lake Champlain.**

1693 * * *P. Q.* **Frontenac** leads a French expedition against the Mohawks.

1694 * * *P. Q.* **Frontenac** conducts his last campaign against the Iroquois.

1696 July 28. *P. Q.* **The French under Frontenac** for the last time invade northern New York. [They are defeated by the colonists and their Iroquois allies.]

1700 Sept. 8. *P. Q.* **A treaty** of peace is made with the Iroquois at Montreal.

1701 Aug. 4. *P. Q.* The French make **a treaty** with the Iroquois.

1702 * *-13 * * **Queen Anne's War,** between French and English; it is known in Europe as the War of the Spanish Succession.

* * *Ill.* **The French vacate** their post on the Illinois.

1707 * * *N. S.* **Massachusetts** attempts **the conquest of Acadia** by a costly expedition.

May * *U. S.* Two regiments leave Nantucket, Mass., **to attack the French at Port Royal** [Annapolis, N. S. The attempt to bombard the fort fails].

1708 * *P. Q.* A war-council at Montreal **resolves to invade New England.**

Aug. 30. *N. H.* The French and Indians **surprise Haverhill** on the Merrimac, killing 40 and carrying away 100 prisoners.

1709 * *U. S.* The English colonies prepare to **aid a British fleet in the conquest of Canada;** the fleet fails to arrive.

1710 Sept. *-**Oct.** * *N. S.* **The Conquest of Acadia** [Nova Scotia] by the English. (See America.)

Aug. * **A truce is effected** between England and France.

1713 Mar. 31. *Belgium.* **The Peace of Utrecht** ends the hostilities with Canada.

1719 * **War between France and Spain.**

1720 * * *N. S.* The French begin the **defenses of Louisburg.**

1726 * *Ont.* The French **retake Fort Denonville,** near Niagara river.

* * *N. Y.* The French build **Fort Niagara** [at Lewiston].

1731 * * *N. Y.* The French establish a **fortress at Crown Point.** (See America.)

1735 Apr.± * *Ala.* **The French** send one **expedition from the South and another from the North against the brave Chickasaws.** [Both expeditions are defeated.] (See America.)

1744 * *-48 * * **King George's War** between Great Britain and France.

Mar. 15. France declares war against Great Britain.

May * *Me.* **A French force** from Cape Breton surprises the garrison **at Canso,** and destroys the fort.

1745 June 17. *N. S.* **Louisburg,** the chief stronghold of the French in America, **is taken by 4,000 colonists** from New England, led by William Pepperell, a wealthy merchant of Maine.

Nov. 16. *N. Y.* **The French and Indians** surprise the village of **Saratoga.**

1746 Aug. 20. *Mass.* The French and Indians **take Fort Massachusetts;** a part of the prisoners are massacred.

* * *N. S.* A French fleet having arrived, the **English colonists** abandon their projected **conquest of Canada.**

1747 Jan. 31. *N. S.* The French repel the English in the **battle of Minas.**

Feb. 4. *N. S.* Col. Noble is surprised at **Grand Pré.**

June * *P. Q.* The English make a **raid into Montreal.**

1748 *Vt.* **The Indians are defeated** by the English at Marlborough.

1749 * * *Ont.* **Fort Rouille** [Toronto] is built.

1750 Apr. * *N. S.* A question of boundaries excites hostilities between the French and English in **Acadia.**

1752 * * *O.* The French destroy the English **trading-post** at Pickawillany.

1754 Apr. 18. *Pa.* The French capture the Virginians and their stockade [at Pittsburg], and proceed to erect Fort Du Quesne on the same site.

May 28. *Pa.* Col. **George Washington** with a force of Virginians surprises a French force under M. Jumonville at **Great Meadows;** the leader and 10 of his men are killed, and 22 survivors are captured.

July 4. *Pa.* A French force defeats **Col. Washington at Fort Necessity;** the Virginians capitulate.

Aug. 27. *N. Y.* The French and Indians break up all the English settlements **at Hoosick and Schaghticoke.**

1755 * *-63 * * **The French and Indian War,** between England and France — a part of the seven years' conflict in Europe. **It is a struggle to acquire supremacy in the New World.** (See America, p. 68.)

Sept. 5. *N. S.* **The exile of the Acadians** is announced. (See p. 68, 70.)

1756 May 17. *Eng.* After fighting the French for two years, Great Britain makes an open **declaration of war.**

June 9. France formally **declares war** against Great Britain. (See America.)

* * *Ill.* The French construct a system of **forts in the interior,** westward, near the Illinois River.

1757 The French seem **triumphant everywhere.**

The campaigns of the last two years have been disgraceful to the British flag; imbecility of the management and cowardice is the cause. France now possesses 20 times as much American territory as England.

1758 July 26. *N. S.* **England takes Nova Scotia.**

After a siege of a few weeks Louisburg capitulates to Gens. Wolfe and Amherst; Cape Breton, Prince Edward Island, and nearly 6,000 prisoners fall to the British.

Aug. 27. *Ont.* The British under Col. John Bradstreet take **Fort Frontenac** (Kingston), also 46 cannon, 9 vessels of war, and a large military store.

* * *P. Q.* **Montreal is surrounded by walls.**

1759 June 21. *P. Q.* The English fleet approaches Quebec.

June 27. *P. Q.* **Gen. Wolfe lands an army** of about 8,000 a few miles below Quebec. A French force of 13,000 is in the city.

June 30. *P. Q.* Gen. Wolfe takes possession of **Point Levi,** where he proceeds to erect batteries.

July 18. *P. Q.* Some of Wolfe's vessels pass above Quebec.

July 25. *P. Q.* **Fort Niagara capitulates** to the British under Sir William Johnson after a bloody battle.

French communication between Canada and Louisiana is forever broken off. Gen. Prideaux is killed by the bursting of a gun during the siege.

July 31. *P. Q.* **Gen. Wolfe is checked** in an impetuous assault on the French at Quebec, in which he loses 400 men.

—— *N. Y.* **The French abandon** the important fortress at **Crown Point,** and surrender the valley of the Champlain without a battle.

Sept. 13. *P. Q.* The first **battle on the Plains of Abraham.**

After a siege of 69 days Quebec is assaulted and the French defeated; **Gen. Wolfe falls** with his third wound, and the equally brave French general, **Montcalm,** is mortally wounded. Great Britain wins a vast empire by a single battle, "one of the most momentous victories in the annals of mankind." (Bancroft.)

Sept. 18. *P. Q.* **Quebec capitulates** to the English.

1760 Apr. 28. *P. Q.* **The French** (temporarily) **defeat the English** in a second battle on the **Plains of Abraham.**

May 16. *P. Q.* English reenforcements arrive, and **the French retire** from Quebec.

Sept. 8. *P. Q.* **Montreal falls** into the hands of Gen. Amherst, at the head of **three powerful armies.**

Amherst approached the city from up the river, while Murray ascended from below, and Haviland marched from the Lake Champlain region.

1763 Feb. 10. The treaty of Paris closes the French and Indian War, by which France loses the greater part of the American continent.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1694 * * *P. Q.* A company of **amateur actors** give a theatrical performance at Quebec.

1719 * **The Hudson Bay Company sends out an exploring expedition under James Knight and Barlow,** to dis-

cover copper-mines; it is lost on Marble Island.

1731 May 19. *Man.* **Verendre** sets out to explore the far West, and visits Manitoba.

1741 * * Capt. Christopher **Middleton** visits Wagner Inlet and Repulse Bay, in the Arctic region.

1742 * *–43 * * **Verendre** and his sons discover the **Rocky Mountains.**

1746 * * Wagner Bay is visited by Capts. **Moore and Smith.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1708 * * Laval-Montmorency, François Xavier de, the first R. C. bp. of Quebec, A86.
1724 * * Carleton, Sir Guy, governor, born.
1736 * * Vincennes, de, **Jean Baptiste Bissot, Sieur,** founder of Vincennes, Indiana, A48.
1759 Sept. 13. Wolfe, James, general, victor at Quebec, A32.
—— **Montcalm, Gozon de Saint-Veran, de, Louis Joseph,** Marquis, general, the vanquished at the battle of Quebec, A47.

CHURCH.

1701 June * *Mich.* **De la Motte Cardillac,** with a Jesuit missionary and 100 French, is sent from Canada to occupy **Detroit.**

* * **Jesuits** try to live with the Iroquois [remaining eight years].

1710 * * **The Jesuits** have become the protectors of the natives against the colonists.

1714 * **Religious liberty is granted** to Roman Catholics by the British.

1717 * * **French priests** have flanked the English colonies with more than 60 missions lying between Montreal and New Orleans on the great lakes and rivers.

1720 * * Pierre François Xavier **Charlevoix,** the Jesuit missionary, arrives.

1721 * * *Mich.* The Mackinaw mission is reopened by the Jesuits.

* * *It.* **Innocent XIII.** is elected pope. [1724. **Benedict XIII.** 1730. **Clement XII.** 1740. **Benedict XIV.** 1758. **Clement XIII.**]

1728 * * *P. Q.* Louis Francis Duplessis **de Mornay** is consecrated bishop for the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

1734 * * *P. Q.* Pierre Herman **Dosquet** is consecrated bishop of the R. C. diocese of Quebec. [1740. Francis Louis **de Pouncy de l'Auberiviere.** 1741. Henry Mary Dubreuil **de Pontbriand.**]

1737 * * *P. Q.* The Order of **Grey Nuns** is founded at Montreal.

1752 * *Labrador.* The **Moravian missionaries** arrive.

1755 * * *N. S.* About **7,000 Catholic Acadians are banished** and scattered among the English colonies, for **refusing to take the oath of supremacy** to the King of England, as their spiritual head.

1763 * * *N. B.* **The first Baptist church** in British America is formed at **New Brunswick.**

LETTERS.

1744 * * *History of New France,* by Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix, appears.

1751 * * *N. S.* The *Halifax Gazette* is issued at Halifax.

1764 * * *P. Q.* The *Gazette* is issued at Quebec.

SOCIETY.

1693 * * *P. Q.* **The general hospital** is established at Quebec.

1776 * * **Loyalists** from the American Colonies begin to arrive, and are aided by the Government.

STATE.

1692 Nov. 26. Nova Scotia is again under the French flag.

1694 * *Eng.* **William III.** is sole sovereign.

1696 July 28. *N. Y.* **The French under Frontenac** for the last time invade northern New York. [They are defeated by the colonists and their Iroquois allies.]

1697 * *Netherlands.* **Treaty of Ryswick;** France is to retain all of Hudson Bay and the places held at the beginning of the war.

1699 * * **Callieres** becomes governor.

1700 Sept. 8. A treaty is made with the Iroquois.

1701 * * **Iberville** makes his third voyage from France to the Gulf of Mexico.

Aug. 4. The French make **a treaty with the Iroquois.**

1702 * * *Eng.* **Anne** is enthroned.

1703 * * **Vaudreuil** becomes governor.

1708 * * A war-council at Montreal resolves to **invade New England** with an expedition of Indians and 100 picked Canadians led by French officers.

* * **The French** press forward their great design of uniting the region of the Great Lakes with the valley of the Mississippi by means of **trading-posts and missions.**

1712 * * **Anthony Crozart** secures a monopoly of the Mississippi Company's business for five years.

1713 Apr. 11. *Netherlands.* **The Peace of Utrecht** ends hostilities with Canada.

Hudson Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia are surrendered to the English, the French retaining only the valleys of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi. The disputes between the French and English colonies continue.

1714 * * *Eng.* **George I.** is enthroned.

* * *N. S.* **Gen. Nicholson** is governor.

[1717, Gen. Philips; 1724, Col. Laurence Armstrong; 1740, Capt. Paul Mascarene; 1749, **Lord Cornwallis;** 1752, Peregrine **Thomas Hopson;** 1753, Maj. Lawrence.]

1715 * * *Fr.* **Louis XV.** is enthroned.

1721 * * Pierre **Charlevoix** descends thè Mississippi.

1726 * * **Beauharnois** is appointed governor.

1727 * * *Eng.* George II. is enthroned.

1742 * * Christopher **Middleton and Moore** make their discoveries in Hudson Bay.

1746 * * Marquis de la **Gallissonnière** becomes governor.

1748 * * *Ger.* By the **treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,** Cape Breton is restored to the French in exchange for Madras.

1749 * *–52 * * **Marquis de la Jonquiere** is governor. [1752, **Quesne;** 1755, **Vaudreuil** again.]

* * *N. S.* **Great Britain** seriously attempts **to colonize** this Province in order **to checkmate the French;** more than 4,000 emigrants with their families arrive. Halifax is founded by Gov. Cornwallis.

1753 * * *N. S.* **Lunenberg,** near Halifax, is settled by 2,000 Germans.

1756 May * *P. Q.* Marquis de **Montcalm arrives** in Quebec, and assumes command of the French forces. [He becomes the greatest of the governors.]

1758 * * *N. S.* Great Britain grants **a Constitution.**

1759 Sept. 18. *P. Q.* **Ramezay** is governor at Quebec.

1760 * * *Eng.* **George III.** is enthroned.

Sept. 8. –74 * * The British hold all Canada **under military rule.**

* * *N. S.* Jonathan Belcher, governor.

1762 * * *N. B.* The French gain [temporary] possession of **St. John.**

1763 Feb. 10. The Treaty of Paris closes the French and Indian War [one of the most important and far-reaching in its results].

France cedes to Great Britain all of Canada, Cape Breton, St. John's Island, and all the islands fringing the coast except Miquelon and St. Pierre, which the French are to hold as fishing-stations. The 65,000 French Canadians become British subjects.

Oct. 7. *N. S.* **Cape Breton** is annexed to Nova Scotia.

* * **Gen. Murray** is appointed governor-general.

* * *N. S.* Col. Wilmot becomes governor.

[1766, Lord William Campbell; 1773, Francis Legge; 1782, John Parr; 1792, John Wentworth.]

1764 * * *N. B.* A body of **Scotch laborers and farmers** arrive, and settle in the Miramichi and other districts.

1765 * * *Labrador.* The coasts are attached to Newfoundland.

Feb. 27, Mar. 8. *Eng.* Passage of the **Stamp Act** by Parliament, by which Americans are alienated. [Mar. 22. It becomes a law.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1734 * * *P. Q.* The population of Quebec and its suburbs amounts to 4,603.

1749 * * *Eng.* **Emigrants** are sent to Nova Scotia at the expense of the British government, and **Halifax** is founded.

1763 * * The **French population** is about 65,000.

1765 May 18. *P. Q.* A fire in Montreal consumes 108 houses; loss, $464,000.

ARMY — STATE.

1768 * * *N. S.* **Louisburg, Cape Breton, is evacuated** by the British troops.

1775 Apr. 19-83 Nov. 30. War of the American Revolution.

Apr. 19. *Mass.* **The Battle of Lexington** begins the war; 13 colonies rebel against Great Britain, but Canada remains loyal.

Sept. 24. *P. Q.* **Col. Ethan Allen,** with 83 men, attempts to take Montreal; all are made prisoners.

Nov. 9. *P. Q.* **Gen. Benedict Arnold,** with 1,000 men, arrives before Quebec; they are deterred from taking the city by the want of boats.

Nov. 12. *P. Q.* The Americans under Gen. James Montgomery, having invaded Canada, attempt to surprise the British and take Montreal.

Dec. 1. *P. Q.* **Gens. Arnold and Montgomery unite** their forces on the St. Lawrence.

Dec. 8. *P. Q.* **The siege of Quebec begins.**

Dec. 30. *P. Q.* **Gen. Montgomery is defeated and killed** before Quebec; Gen. Arnold continues the fruitless siege.

1776 Mar. * *P. Q.* **The Americans are expelled from Canada** by Sir Guy Carleton.

May 19. *P. Q.* **Gen. Arnold,** with 900 Americans, captures the British post at **the Cedars,** releasing 500 American prisoners.

May * *P. Q.* The Americans are defeated at Three Rivers.

Gen. Thomas retreats from Quebec in command of the northern army.

June 2. *P. Q.* Gen. Thomas dies of smallpox.

June 15. *P. Q.* **The British retake Montreal** from the Americans.

±* * *N. S.* **Gen. William Howe** leaves Halifax, and **sails with his army for New York Bay.**

June 18. Canada is entirely evacuated by the Americans, "defeated, discontented, dispirited, diseased."

Oct. 11-13. *U. S. A.* Sir Guy Carleton defeats Gen. Benedict Arnold in a naval **battle on Lake Champlain.** (See America.)

* * *N. S.* Col. Graham defends **Fort Cumberland.**

1777 Mar. * *P. Q.* **Lieut.-Gen. John Burgoyne,** the successor of Sir Guy Carleton, **arrives** at Quebec to take command of the British forces in Canada.

He proposes to cut the colonies into two sections, by an expedition moving through Lake Champlain and down the Hudson River.

June 1. *N. Y.* **Gen. Burgoyne,** with a British force, enters New York via Lake Champlain. [June * He advances to Crown Point. Oct. 17. He surrenders his army to the Americans.] (See America.)

1812 June 18-15 Feb. 15. The War of 1812, between Great Britain and the United States. (See America, p. 118+.)

1814 Dec. 14. *Belgium.* **The war ends** — on paper, by the signing of the treaty of **Peace at Ghent.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1769 * *-**72** * * *N. W. T.* **Samuel Hearne** visits the Arctic Region; he catches a view of the Polar Sea, from the mouth of the Coppermine River.

1771 * * *N. W. T.* **Hearne** follows the Coppermine River down to the Polar Sea.

1776 * * **Lieut. Pickersgill** visits the Polar Sea, to cooperate with Capt. Cook's Pacific Expedition.

* *-**80** * * Capts. **Cook** and **Clark** explore the coast of Bering Strait.

1778 * *-**79** * * **Capt. James Cook** seeks the Northwest Passage by way of Bering Strait.

1783 Oct. 16. A strange darkness occurs about two o'clock P.M., continuing about 40 minutes, and afterward is repeated, but of less duration.

1789 June 3. *N. W. T.* Sir Alexander Mackenzie leaves Fort Chippewyan in a birch bark canoe, going northward to the Polar Sea.

June 29. *N. W. T.* Mackenzie discovers **Mackenzie River.**

Sept. 12. *N. W. T.* **Mackenzie** returns from exploring Mackenzie River to Fort Chippewyan.

1790 * * **Capt. George Vancouver** makes explorations along the Pacific coast.

1792 Oct. 10. Mackenzie leaves Fort Chippewyan on an expedition [during which he ascends the Peace River, crosses the Rockies, and reaches the Pacific].

* * *Ore.* A Boston ship enters the mouth of the **Oregon River,** and the captain names it the *Columbia.*

1793 July 22. Mackenzie arrives at the Pacific.

Aug. 24. Mackenzie arrives at Fort Chippewyan.

1818 * * **Capt. John Ross,** in the *Isabella,* visits Lancaster Sound.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1780 * * Feller, Henrietta, philanthropist, b.
1787 * * Baptist, John, R. C. bishop of Quebec, dies.
Papineau, Louis Joseph, politician and patriot, born.
1791 * * Robinson, Sir John B., jurist, born.
1792 * * Nelson, Wolfred, physician, born.
Durham, J. G. Lambton, lord, gov.-gen., b.
1793 * * Head, Sir Francis Bond, traveler, lieut.-gov. Upper Canada, born.
1795 * * Mackenzie, William L., insurgent, b.
1796 * * Haliburton, Thomas Chandler, (Sam Slick), writer, born.
1798 * * MacNab, Sir Allan Napier, statesman, born.
Logan, Sir Wm. Edmond, geologist, born.
1799 * * Faillon, Michel Étienne, Sulpician monk, publisher, born.
1800 * * Caron, René Edouard, statesman, born.
1803 * * Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton, educator, born.
1804 * * Medley, John D., bp. of N. B., b.
1805 * * Head, Sir Edmund Walker, governor-general, born.
Ferland, Jean Baptiste Antoine, historian, born.
1807 * * Hincks, Sir Francis, statesman, b.
1808 * * Carleton, Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester, governor of Quebec, A84.
1809 * * Garneau, François Xavier, historian, born.
1811 * * Elgin, Earl of, James Bruce, governor-general, born.
1812 Oct. 13. Brock, Sir Isaac, major-general, A43.
1814 * * Cartier, Sir George Étienne, statesman, born.
1816 * * Heavysege, Charles, poet, born.
1817 * * **Galt, Sir Alexander Tilloch,** statesman, born.

CHURCH.

1766 * * *P. Q.* John Olivier Briand is consecrated bishop.

1769 * * *N. S.* **The Burgher Presbytery** of Truro is formed.

* * *It.* **Clement XIV.** is elected pope.

1771 * * *Labrador.* **Nain** becomes a mission-station of the Moravian Brethren.

1774 * * Religious liberty is confirmed by the English to Roman Catholics.

1775 * * *It.* **Pius VI.** is elected pope.

1778 Oct. 29. *N. S.* **The first Baptist church** is formed at Horton.

1780 * * **Methodism is introduced** by a local preacher.

1781 * * *Ont.* On the death of the two missionaries at Mackinaw the **Jesuit missions in the Northwest come to a close.**

1782 * * *Labrador.* **Hopedale** becomes a Moravian mission-station.

1784 * * *P. Q.* **Louis Philip Mariaucheau d'Esglis** is consecrated bishop for the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

1787 * * **Nova Scotia** is erected into a **bishopric** of the Church of England.

* * *P. Q.* The first congregation of **Presbyterians** is formed in Quebec.

1788 * * *P. Q.* **John Francis Hubert** is consecrated bishop for the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

1790 * * *P. Q.* **A Presbyterian** congregation is formed in Montreal.

1791 * * *Eng.* **The "Clergy Reserves"** are established by Parliament. (See State.)

1792 * * *P. Q.* **St. Gabriel Street Presbyterian church** is erected in Montreal, [probably the oldest Presbyterian church in America].

1793 * * *P. Q.* **The first presbytery** is formed in Montreal.

* * **The Protestant Episcopal bishopric of Canada** is established.

* * *P. Q.* **A Protestant bishop of Quebec** is appointed by the home Government.

1794 * * *P. Q.* **The first Baptist church** in the province is formed at Cadwell's Manor, near Vermont.

1797 * * *P. Q.* **Pierre Denaut** is consecrated bishop for the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

1798 * *—**1841** * * *Ont.* **Robert McDowell, a Presbyterian** minister, organizes a congregation in this Province.

1800 * * *It.* **Pius VII.** is elected pope.

* * *N. S.* Organization of the **first Baptist Association** in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, at Granville.

1803 * * *P. Q.* **The first Baptist Association** is formed in this province.

1804 * * *P. Q.* **A Protestant cathedral** is erected at Quebec.

1806 * * *P. Q.* Joseph Octave Plessis is consecrated bishop of the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

1817 * * *N. S.* **The Presbyterian Church** of Nova Scotia is formed by the union of the Burgher and Anti-Burgher presbyteries.

1818 * * An attempt to **unite all the Presbyterian churches** into one body fails of success.

* * *N. S.* **The Roman Catholic diocese** of Halifax is established.

LETTERS.

1778 * * *P. Q.* The *Weekly Gazette* is issued at Montreal.

1783 * * *N. S.* The *Royal Gazette* is issued at Halifax.

1788 * * *N. S.* King's College is founded at Windsor.

1797 * * *Ont.* A grant of 500,000 acres of unoccupied land is set apart for the purpose of establishing and endowing a university and four royal foundation grammar schools.

1805 * * *P. Q.* *The Mercury* is issued at Quebec.

1807 * * *N. F.* *The Royal Gazette* is issued at St. Johns.

1808 * * *P. Q.* *Le Canadien* is issued at Montreal.

* * *The Weekly Herald* is issued at Montreal.

1810 * * *Ont.* *The Weekly News* is issued at Kingston.

1813 * * *N. S.* The *Acadian Recorder* is issued at Halifax.

* * *P. Q.* James M'Gill of Montreal dies, and bequeaths his property to the founding of a college.

STATE.

1763 **Mar. 18.** *Eng.* **The Stamp Act** is repealed.

* * **Sir Guy Carleton** becomes governor-general.

1770 * * The government of Prince Edward Island is separated from that of Nova Scotia. Capt. Walter Patterson becomes the first governor.

[1775–80, Calbeck de Brisay, administrator; 1780, Capt. Patterson; 1786, Geo. E. Fanning; 1805±, Col. J. F. W. De Brisay; 1813, C. D. Smith; 1824, Col. Ready.]

1773 * * *N. S.* A legislative assembly is constituted.

* * *N. S.* Celtic settlers arrive.

1774 * *-91 * * **Canada is governed under the Quebec Act.**

* * *Eng.* **The Quebec Bill** passes Parliament; it grants **unusual concessions** to the Catholics of Canada, to secure their fidelity during the revolt of the English colonists.

The old French laws are declared binding in respect to civil rights and property, while the English criminal laws are to be enforced, and the Catholics are secured in their religion.

1776 **July** * Col. Guy Johnson holds a **conference with the Indians** at Montreal; many chiefs agree to support the king's cause against the colonists [but accomplish very little].

1778 * * *Br. Col.* **Nootka Sound** (Vancouver Island) is discovered by Capt. James Cook.

* * **Gen. Frederick Haldimand** becomes governor-general.

1781 * * *Br. Col.* **Vancouver Island,** near the Pacific coast, is first settled.

1783 **May 18.** *N. B.* A large body of **Loyalist settlers** from the United States arrive. [Total, nearly 50,000.]

Sept. 3. *Eng.* Great Britain acknowledges the **independence of the United States.**

1784 * * **Nova Scotia is divided** into two Provinces by the erection of the Province of New Brunswick, with Col. Thomas Carleton governor. Cape Breton is also separated, and Sydney becomes its capital.

* * *P. Q.* Gov. Haldimand sends **surveyors** to lay out in great lots the country along the St. Lawrence and bay of Quinté and near Niagara and Amherstburg, for the occupation of **Loyalist refugees from the United States.**

1786 * * *Br. Col.* A British settlement is made **on Vancouver Island.**

* * **Lord Dorchester** becomes governor-general; later, **Gen. Prescott.**

1788 * * *N. B.* **Fredericton** is made the capital of New Brunswick.

1789 * * *Br. Col.* The settlement at Vancouver is **seized by Spaniards.**

1791 * *-1840 * * **Canada is governed under the Constitution.**

* * **Canada is divided into** two governments, Upper and Lower Canada, and a Constitution granted providing for an elective legislature. Total population, 150,000; only 20,000 in Upper Canada.

* * *P. Q.* The wild lands called "**Clergy Reserves**" are set apart by Parliament as an endowment for the support of the **Protestant clergy.** The Roman Catholic clergy are already endowed. The lands constitute **one-seventh of all.** [Great irritation follows.]

1792 *Br. Col.* George Vancouver goes to British Columbia to receive the Spanish possessions at Nootka Sound.

Dec. 17. *P. Q.* **The Parliament of Lower Canada** firsts meets, in Quebec.

* * *Ont.* **York** [Toronto] is founded.

* * **John Graves Simcoe** becomes the first governor of Upper Canada.

[1796, Peter Russell (administrator); 1799, Gen. Peter Hunter; 1806, Francis Gore; 1812, Gen Brock; later Gen. Sheaffe, Gen. Murray, and Gen. Robinson, administrators.]

1793 **May** * *Ont.* The second session of the **Parliament of Upper Canada** is held at Newark.

Aug. * *Ont.* **The seat of government** is transferred from Newark to York.

1799 * * *Lower Can.* Sir R. S. Miles becomes governor. [1808, Absentee governor; 1824, Sir F. N. Burton.]

1800 * * A great company of **Highlanders arrives at Cape Breton.**

1807 * * **Sir James H. Craig** becomes governor-general.

1808 * * *N. S.* Sir George Provost becomes governor.

[1811, Sir John Coape Sherbrooke (administrator); 1816, Earl of Dalhousie; 1820, Gen. Sir James Kempt; 1828, Sir Peregrine Maitland.]

1809 *N. B.* Gen. W. Huntley, administrator.

[1817, Gen. G. S. Smyth; 1824, Gen. Sir Howard Douglas; 1832, Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell.]

1811 * * *Scot.* **Highlanders** under the patronage of the Earl of Selkirk set out for the Northwest [Manitoba].

* * **Gen. Sir George Provost** becomes governor-general.

1812 **June 18. The United States declares war against Great Britain.**

* * *Man.* **The Highlanders** found the Selkirk settlement.

* * *Red River Settlement.* Capt. Miles Macdonell becomes governor.

[1815, Alex. Macdonell; 1822, Capt. A. Bulger; 1823, Robert Pelley; 1825, Donald McKenzie; 1833, Alex. Christie; 1839, Duncan Finlayson; 1844, Alex. Christie; 1846, Col. Crofton; 1847, Maj. Griffiths; 1848, Maj. Caldwell; 1855, Judge Johnson; 1858, Wm. McTavish.]

1814 **Dec. 24.** *Belgium.* **A treaty of peace** is signed at Ghent.

1815 * * **Sir Gordon Drummond** is administrator.

* * *Upper Can.* Francis Gore becomes governor.

[1818, Sir Peregrine Maitland; 1828, Sir John Colborne; 1836, Sir Francis Bond Head; 1838, Sir George Arthur.]

1816 * * *Man.* Lord Selkirk arrives with more Highlanders.

* * **Sir John Coape Sherbrooke** becomes governor-general.

1817 * * *P. Q.* Public agitation against the "**Clergy Reserves**" increases. (See 1791.)

* * *N. S.* **Halifax** is declared a free port.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1791 * * **The population of Lower Canada** is about 130,000; that of **Upper Canada** about 50,000.

1803 **June 6.** *P. Q.* The church, Jesuit college, prison, and many other buildings **at Montreal are burned.**

1811 * * *Ont.* **The first reliable census** is taken; population, 77,000.

1815 **Sept.** *P. Q.* **A fire in Quebec** destroys public and private property to the value of $1,300,000.

1817 * * *P. Q.* **The Bank of Montreal** and the **Bank of Quebec** are established, the first in Canada.

ARMY — NAVY.

1837 Nov. 6. *P. Q.* **The Papineau anti-English rebellion** breaks out at Montreal; Louis J. Papineau is leader in Lower Canada, and William L. Mackenzie in Upper Canada; the revolters call themselves *Fils de la Liberté.*

Dec. * *Ont.* A party of 400 rebels **attempt to surprise Toronto** to gain possession of arms, but are thwarted.

Dec. 14. *Ont.* **The insurgents are defeated** at St. Eustace by the loyal militia under Sir Allan McNab.

1838 June 5. *Ont.* **Sir F. B. Head** defeats the insurgents near Toronto.

Nov. 3. *P. Q.* **The rebellion again breaks out** at Beauharnois.

Nov. 6. *Ont.* The insurgent Dr. Wolfred Nelson and his followers **at Napierville are routed,** and many killed.

Nov. 17. *Ont.* The insurgents are again **defeated at Prescott,** and the **insurrection is suppressed.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1819 * **Lieut. Wm. E. Parry** enters Lancaster Sound.

1820 * **Capts. John Franklin,** Hood, Richardson, and Sir George Back descend the Coppermine River to Coronation Gulf, and explore eastward.

1821 * *-23 * **Parry** coasts along the eastern shores of Melville Peninsula.

1824 * *-25 * **Parry** explores Prince Regent's Inlet.

1825 * *-27 * **Sir John Franklin and Sir John Richardson** make a second journey northward from Canada to the Polar seas.

1833 * *-34 * **Back** descends the Great Fish or Black River, from Fort Reliance to its mouth.

1837 * *-39 * **Dease and Thomas Simpson,** officers of the Hudson Bay Company, explore the northern coast westward from Return Reef to Cape Barrow, and eastward from Point Turnagain, north of Bathurst Inlet, to the Castor and Pollux River.

1845 May 19. *Eng.* **Sir John Franklin** sails with the *Erebus* and *Terror* in search of the Northwest Passage [he is known to have entered Lancaster Sound, but never returned].

[Thirty vessels have searched for the discovery of Franklin, or traces of his presence.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1819 * Binney, Herbert, lord bishop of Nova Scotia, born.
1820 * **Dawson, John William,** geologist and naturalist, born.
Canveau, Pierre J. O., statesman, born.
Taschereau, Elzear-Alexandre, cardinal, archbishop of Quebec, born.
1824 * Kirk, John Foster, historian, editor, born.
1825 * Lewis, John T., bishop of Ontario, born in Ire.
Plessis, Joseph Octave, R. C. archbishop of Quebec, dies.
1826 * Langevin, Sir Hector Louis, statesman, born.
Dufferin, Earl of, F. T. H. B., governor-general, born.
Douglas, Geo., Meth. cl., Conf. pres., born.
1832 * Ross, Alex. Milton, naturalist, b.
1833 * Panet, Bernard Claude, R. C. archbishop of Quebec, dies.
1834 * Cornish, Geo. H., Methodist cl., b.
Coughlan, Lawrence, Meth. pioneer clergyman in Nova Scotia, A74.
1836 * Briggs, Wm., M. E. clergyman, b.
1837 * De Mille, James, novelist, born.
1839 * Fréchette, Louis Honoré, poet, born.
1840 * Durham, Earl of, John G. Lambton, governor-general, A48.
Vernor, Henry G., meteorologist, born.
1841 * Dent, Charles, journalist, historian, born.
1844 * Rankin, Arthur McKee, actor, Sandwich, born.
Riel, Louis, insurgent, born.
1845 * **Lorne, Marquis of, John George Edward Henry Douglas Sutherland Campbell,** governor-general, born.

CHURCH.

1819 * *P. Q.* **Joseph Octave Plessis** is elevated to the archbishopric.

* *Ont.* The upper Canada **Baptist Association** holds its first meeting.

1821 * **The Baptist Association** divides into the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Associations.

1823 * *It.* **Leo XII.** is elected pope.

1824 * *Ont.* **The Methodist Conference** of Upper Canada is formed.

* **The Missionary Society** of the Methodist Church in Canada is organized.

1825 * *P. Q.* Bernard Claude Panet is consecrated bishop for the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

1826 * *Man.* The mission of the **Church** (of England) **Missionary Society** is started on the Red River.

Jan. 27. *Ont.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Kingston** is established.

1827 * **The Canada Education and Home Mission Society** is organized.

1828 * **The Methodist Episcopal Church** of Canada is organized.

1829 * *It.* **Pius VIII.** is elected pope.

* *P. E. I.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Charlottetown** is established.

1830 * *Labrador.* **Hebron** becomes a **Moravian mission-station.**

* *P. Q.* **The first Baptist Church** of Montreal is organized.

* **The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada** is formed, in connection with the Church of Scotland.

1831 * Two missionaries are sent from England by the **Bible Christian Foreign Missionary Society.**

1833 * *P. Q.* **Joseph Signay** is consecrated bishop for the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

Oct. 2. The Methodist Episcopal Church **resolves to unite with the Wesleyans.**

* **The Ojibway Methodist missions** are placed under the care of the Wesleyan Missionary Society.

1834 * **The Missionary Presbytery** of the Canadas is formed.

* *-35 * **Revivals prevail** in Baptist churches in eastern Canada.

1836 May 13. *P. Q.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Montreal** is established.

* **Mr. Wilkes,** missionary of the Colonial Missionary Society of England, commences work.

* *Ont.* The first meeting of the **Ottawa Association of Baptist churches.**

1837 * Canada becomes a mission-field of the **New Connection Methodists.**

* **Joyful** *Te Deums* are sung in the churches on the **accession of Queen Victoria.** But in Lower Canada the French Canadians walk out of church during the singing.

1838 * *N. S.* **A Baptist society** for the maintenance of foreign **missions** is organized at Chester.

1839 * Rev. John Addyman of England begins organizing church-extension work.

It results in the establishment of 177 churches, having more than 4,000 members. [They become connected with the Methodist Church.]

* *N. F.* The Roman Catholic diocese of **Newfoundland** is established.

1840 * *Ont.* **The United Synod of Upper Canada** unites with the Synod in connection with the **Church of Scotland.**

* **The union** of Methodist bodies with the Wesleyans of England **is severed,** forming the Wesleyan Methodists and British Wesleyans [for 7 years].

1841 Dec. 17. *Ont.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Toronto** is established.

1842 * *N. B.* The Roman Catholic diocese of St. John is established.

1843 * **The Canada Baptist Union** is formed.

1844 * *P. Q.* **The** Roman Catholic **archdiocese of Quebec** is created; Joseph Signay, acting archbishop.

Sept. 21. *N. S.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Arichat** is established.

* **Scotch Presbyterians** are divided, following the action of the parent church.

* *Ont.* **The Young Men's Christian Association** is organized in London by George Williams, a junior clerk in a dry-goods house.

LETTERS.

1820 * *N. S.* The *Nova Scotian* is issued at Halifax.

1821 * *P. Q.* M'Gill College (Prot.) is founded at Montreal.

* *N. S.* The corner-stone of Dalhousie College (Prot.) is laid in Halifax.

* *P. Q.* The Protestant University of Montreal is founded.

1825 * *P. Q.* The M'Gill College (Prot.) is made a university.

1826 * *Ont. The Journal* is issued at St. Catharines.

* *P. Q. La Minerve* is issued weekly at Montreal.

1827 * *Ont.* **The University of Toronto** (King's College) is founded.

* A movement is started which results in the issue of the *Baptist Missionary Magazine.*

1828 * *N. B.* **King's College** is founded at Fredericton.

* *Ont. The Sentinel Star* is issued at Cobourg.

1829 * * *Ont.* *The Christian Guardian* (Meth.) is issued at Toronto.

* * *Ont.* **The Upper Canada College** is founded at Toronto.

1831 * * *Ont.* *The Guide* is issued at Port Hope.

1832 * * *N. F.* *The Times and General Commercial Advertiser* is issued at St. Johns.

1833 * * *P. Q.* *The Gazette and Eastern Townships Advertiser* is issued at Quebec.

* * *Ont.* *The Intelligencer* and *The Ontario* are issued at Belleville.

1834 * * *Ont.* *The Weekly British Whig* is issued at Kingston.

* * *Ont.* *The Courier* is issued at Perth.

1836 * * *Ont.* **The Victoria University** is founded at Cobourg, and supported by Methodists.

* * *Ont.* **The Upper Canada Academy** (Meth.), Toronto, is opened.

1837 * * *N. B.* *The Carleton Sentinel* is issued at Woodstock.

* * *The Christian Messenger* is issued.

* * *Clockmaker, or the Sayings and Doings of Sam Slick of Slickville*, first series, by **Thomas Chandler Haliburton**, appears. [1838. Second series. 1840. Third series. 1839. *The Bubbles of Canada.* 1843. *Sam Slick in England;* also *The Old Judge, or Life in a Colony.*]

1838± * * *P. Q.* The Canada **Baptist College** is founded at Montreal.

* * *Ont.* **The Albert College** (Meth.) is founded at Belleville.

1839 * * *P. Q.* **The Congregational Theological College** of Canada is founded at Montreal.

1841 * * *Ont.* **The Queen's University** of Kingston is founded and supported by Presbyterians.

1842 * * *N. B.* *The Royal Gazette* is issued at Fredericton.

1843 * * *N. S.* *The Eastern Chronicle* is issued at New Glasgow.

* * *P. Q.* Bishop's College (Prot.) is founded at Lennoxville.

1844 * * *N. B.* *The Reporter and Fredericton Advertiser* is issued at Fredericton.

* * *Ont.* *The Globe* is issued at Toronto.

1845 * * *P. Q.* *The Weekly Witness* is issued at Montreal.

* * **-46** * * *Histoire du Canada*, by François Xavier Garneau, appears.

SOCIETY.

1822 * * *P. Q.* **A general hospital** is founded at Montreal.

1837 Nov. 6. *P. Q.* **Riots occur** in opposition to the Government, at Montreal.

1841 Oct. 12. M'Leod, charged with the destruction of the *Caroline*, is acquitted at Utica, N. Y. (See p. 148.)

STATE.

1818 * * **A convention** with the United States is made.

It provides that Americans may fish on certain coasts of Newfoundland, of Labrador, and of some expressly defined islands, but are prohibited the liberty to take, cure, or dry fish within three marine miles of coasts not thus specified.

* * The **Duke of Richmond** becomes governor-general.

1819 * * *Ont.* **Sir Peregrine Maitland** is lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.

1820 * * *N. S.* **Cape Breton** is reannexed.

* * *Eng.* **George IV.** is enthroned.

* * The **Earl of Dalhousie** becomes governor-general.

1822 * * **A legislative union** is proposed for Upper and Lower Canada.

1828 * * *N. S.* **Highlanders** arrive at Cape Breton.

* * **Sir James Kempt** becomes administrator.

1829 * * **Sir John Colborne** (Baron Seaton) is governor of Canada.

1830 * * *Eng.* **William IV.** is enthroned.

* * **Lord Aylmer** becomes governor-general.

1831 * * *P. E. I.* Col. A. W. Young becomes governor.

[1836, Col. Sir J. Harvey; 1837, Sir C. A. Fitzroy; 1841, Sir H. V. Huntley; 1847, Sir Donald Campbell; 1851, Sir A. Bannerman; 1854, Dominick Daly; 1859, George Dundas; 1870, W. C. F. Robinson.]

1834 * * *N. S.* Sir Colin Campbell becomes governor.

[1840, Viscount Falkland; 1846, Sir John Harvey (administrator); 1852, Sir J. G. Le Marchant; 1858, The Earl of Mulgrave (administrator); 1864, Sir R. G. Macdonnell; 1865, Sir Fenwick Williams.]

1835 * * The **Earl of Gosford** becomes governor-general.

1837 June 20. *Eng.* **Victoria** succeeds to the throne.

* * *N. B.* Gen. Sir John Harvey becomes governor.

[1841, Sir William Colebrook; 1848, Sir E. W. Head; 1854, J. H. Sutton; 1862, A. Gordon; 1866, Gen. Doyle.]

Nov. 6. An **anti-English rebellion** breaks out under **Louis J. Papineau** in Lower Canada and Dr. William L. Mackenzie in Upper Canada. (See Army.)

1838 Jan. 16. Lord Durham is appointed governor-general.

* * Lord Durham makes his **important report on the state of Canada.**

He recommends, (1) a federal union of the Provinces, (2) the construction of an intercolonial railroad, (3) the organization of an Executive Council which shall be responsible to the Assembly.

Apr. 12. The insurrectionists **Lount and Matthews** are hanged.

* * *Ont.* **Insurgent Mackenzie** issues a proclamation declaring Canada a **republic,** and raises a flag having two stars, one for each Canada.

Oct. 9. Lord Durham resigns the office of governor-general.

Dec. * **Sir John Colborne** becomes governor-general.

Dec. 5. *P. Q.* Lord Gosford, governor of Lower Canada, offers a **reward of £1,000** for the apprehension of Papineau.

* * **Gov. Sir John Colborne** leaves Canada in haste, resembling a flight.

* * **The Hudson Bay Fur Company** monopolizes the government of a vast territory.

1839 Sept. * **Chas. Powlett Thompson** (Lord Sydenham) becomes governor-general.

He is commissioned to carry out the union scheme of Lord Durham.

Nov. 4. *P. Q.* **Martial law** is proclaimed at Montreal to suppress rebellion, etc.

1840 * * **-67** * * **Canada is governed under the Union Bill.**

Feb. 10. Upper and Lower Canada are **reunited in legislative union,** after a separation of 49 years. The country is **called the Province of Canada.**

1841 June 13. *Ottawa.* **The first Parliament** of Canada opens with great ceremony.

Oct. * **Sir Charles Bagot** becomes governor-general.

1842 Aug. 9. *U. S. A.* **The Ashburton Treaty** is signed at Washington by Lord Ashburton and Daniel Webster.

It settles a vexing boundary question respecting 12,000 square miles of territory between Maine and New Brunswick, and allots 7,000 to the United States and 5,000 to Great Britain.

1843 Feb. * **Sir Charles T. Metcalfe** (Lord Metcalfe) becomes governor-general.

1846 * * *Br. Col.* **The Hudson Bay Company** select Victoria, on Vancouver Island, as their port and capital.

Mar. * **The Earl of Cathcart** becomes governor-general.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1821 * * *P. Q.* **The Lachine Canal** is commenced, for passing the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

* * *Ont.* **The Welland Canal** is commenced.

1825 Oct. 7+. *N. B.* **The Miramichi** fire is a great calamity. Many lives and dwellings are lost. [Aid is sent to the sufferers from the United States.]

* * **The population of Canada** is 581,920.

[1831. **Population** is 1,069,000.]

1832 June 8. *P. Q.* **The first case of cholera** in America occurs at Quebec. [It sweeps through all the large towns and villages.]

1834 * * *Ont.* Name of the city of **York is changed to Toronto.**

1836 July * **The first railroad** is opened.

1837 * * **The commercial crisis** in the United States causes a crisis in Canada, especially in Lower Canada.

1844 * * There are only **14 miles of railroad** in the country.

1845 May 28. *P. Q.* **A fire in Quebec** destroys 1,650 houses, the homes of 12,000 persons.

June 29. *P. Q.* **A second fire in Quebec** destroys 1,365 houses; two-thirds of the town having been consumed by the two fires.

1846 Jan. 12. *P. Q.* Fifty lives are lost in the burning of a theater at Quebec.

ARMY — NAVY.

1858 * * A regiment is raised for the British Army, and called the **100th of the line.**

1859 Jan. 10. *Eng.* **The Prince of Wales** presents the colors to the 100th of the line at Shorncliffe Camp.

1861 Dec. * *Eng.* The British government **sends 3,000 soldiers to Canada,** and makes other warlike preparations, because of the seizing of **Mason and Slidell** on the *Trent.* (See U. S. p. 200.)

1864 Oct. 19. *P. Q.* A force of **Confederate raiders** leave Canada and attack **St. Albans, Vermont.** They rob the bank, steal horses, kill one man, and wound others. [Oct. 21. Arrested.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1846 * *–**47** * * **Dr. John Rae,** by sledge journeys of more than 1,200 miles, **explores Boothia.**

1848 * * *N. W. T.* **Dr. John Rae** makes a journey in search of Franklin from the Mackenzie to the Coppermine River.

1850 * * *Br. Col.* **Gold is discovered** near Fraser River, and coal on Vancouver Island.

1851 * **Rae** explores the southern shores of Wollaston and Victoria Lands, tracing 700 miles of coast.

* * **Sir Robert McClure** enters Bering Strait, and crosses to Lancaster Sound, thus accomplishing the Northwest Passage, but he is compelled to abandon his ship.

1853 * * **Rae** explores the Quoich River for 200 miles.

1854 * * **Rae** proves by exploration that King William's Land is an island.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1848 * * Allen, Grant, author, born.
1861 * **Mackenzie, William Lyon,** leader of insurgents, A66.
1862 * MacNab, Sir Allan Napier, statesman, A64.
1863 * **Elgin, Earl of, James Bruce,** statesman, governor-general, A52.
Robinson, Sir John B., jurist, A72.

CHURCH.

1846 * * *Ore.* A Roman Catholic see is erected in Oregon, dependent on Canada.

* * *It.* **Pius IX.** is elected pope.

1847 July 25. *Ont.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Ottawa** is established.

* * *N. S.* **The Congregational Conference** is organized.

* * **The "United Presbyterian Synod in Canada"** is organized.

* * *N. B.* **The Baptist Association** divides into Eastern and Western Associations.

* * *Man.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of St. Boniface** is established. J. N. Provencher is its first bishop.

* * **The Methodist Union** with the British Wesleyan Conference is restored.

* * *Br. Col.* **The diocese of Vancouver Island** is established.

1849 * * *P. Q.* The Episcopal **bishopric of Montreal** is established.

1850 * * *P. Q.* **Peter Flavian Turgeon** is consecrated bishop of the R. C. diocese of Quebec.

* * *N. B.* **The Southern Baptist Association** is formed.

1851 Nov. 23. Alex. A. Tache is consecrated **Roman Catholic bishop.**

Dec. 9. *P. Q.* Organization of the **Montreal Young Men's Christian Association.**

1852 * * *P. Q.* **St. Peter's Cathedral** at Montreal is projected by Bishop Bourget.

* * *P. Q.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Three Rivers** is established.

May 4. *N. S.* **The archdiocese of Halifax** is created, comprising all but three counties of Nova Scotia proper, and Bermuda Islands.

June 8. *P. Q.* The Roman Catholic diocese of **St. Hyacinthe** is established.

1853 June 7. *Man.* Alexandre Antonin Tache becomes R. C. bishop of St. Boniface.

* * The **Congregational Missionary Society** is organized.

* * **The Congregational Conference** of Canada is organized.

1854 * * The Wesleyans of eastern Canada and of the Hudson Bay missionary work are incorporated into **the Methodist Church of Canada.**

1855 * * Several Methodist circuits in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland are formed into **a conference.**

1856 * * *Ont.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Hamilton** is established.

Feb. 21. *Ont.* The Roman Catholic diocese of **London** is established.

1859 Nov. 30. *Man.* **Vitalis J.** Grandin [Bishop of St. Albert] is consecrated bishop of Satala and coadjutor bishop of St. Boniface.

1860 Apr. 15. *N. B.* **John Sweeny** is consecrated R. C. bishop of St. John.

May 8. *N. B.* The Roman Catholic diocese of **Chatham** is established.

Aug. 15. *N. B.* **James Rogers** is consecrated R. C. bishop of Chatham.

—— *P. E. I.* **Peter McIntyre** is consecrated R. C. bishop of Charlottetown.

* * *N. S.* **The Presbyterian Church** of Nova Scotia and the **Free Church** unite.

1861 * * The Presbyterian Church and the United Presbyterian Church unite in forming **"The Canadian Presbyterian Church."**

* * **The Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church** unite.

1862 * * The R. C. vicariate apostolic of Athabasca-Mackenzie is established.

* * *Br. Col.* **The Christian settlement** of Metlakahtla, on the coast, is founded by the agent of the **Church** (of England) **Mission Society.**

LETTERS.

1846 * * *Ont. The Citizen* is issued at Ottawa.

1847 * * *Ont. The Weekly Free Press* is issued at London.

* * *Ont. The Examiner* is issued at Peterborough.

* * *P. Q. The Chronicle* is issued at Quebec.

* * *P. E. I. The Examiner and Island Argus* is issued at Charlottetown.

1848 * * *N. S. The Presbyterian Witness and Evangelical Advocate* is issued at Halifax.

* * *Ont. The Freeholder* is issued at Cornwall.

* * *Ont. The Weekly Spectator* is issued at Hamilton.

* * *Ont.* **The school system** of Upper Canada is remodeled.

* * Baptists start the *Christian Visitor.*

* * *Oliver Cromwell and the Protectorate,* by Sir Daniel Wilson, appears.

1849 * * *Ont.* **The title of King's College,** Toronto, is changed to the **University of Toronto.**

1850 * * *N. S. The Wesleyan* is issued at Halifax.

1851 * * *Ont.* **The University of Trinity College,** Toronto, is founded on the suppression of the faculty of King's College.

* * *Archæology and Prehistoric Annals of Scotland,* by Sir Daniel Wilson, appears.

1852 * * *N. S. The Casket* is issued at Antigonish.

* * *Ont. The Weekly Expositor* is issued at Brantford.

* * *P. Q.* **The Laval University** (Rom. Cath.) is founded at Quebec.

1853 * * *Ont.* **The** *Christian Messenger* [1854. The name is changed to the *Canadian Baptist*] is started at Toronto.

* * *N. B. The Religious Intelligencer* is issued at Fredericton.

* * *Ont. The Review* is issued at Peterborough.

1854 * * *Ont. The Weekly Beacon* is issued at Stratford.

1855 * * *P. Q. The Advertiser* is issued at Waterloo.

* * *Nature and Human Nature,* by **Thomas Chandler Haliburton,** appears.

* * *Ode on Shakespeare,* by Charles Heavysege, appears; also *Jephtha's Daughter.*

* * *Acadian Geology,* by John William Dawson, appears.

1856 * * *Ont.* **The Canadian Baptist College** is founded.

1857 * * *Ont.* **The Wesleyan Female College of Hamilton** is founded by Methodists.

± * * *N. B.* **The Mount Allison Wesleyan College** (Meth.) is founded at Sackville.

* * *Ont. The Tribune* is issued at Welland.

* * *P. Q.* *Le Courrier du Canada* is issued at Quebec.
* * *Saul: A Drama in three Parts*, by Charles Heavysege, appears.
1858 * * *B. C.* *The Colonist* is issued at Victoria.
* * *N. S.* *The Colonial Standard* is issued at Pictou.
* * *Ont.* *The Times* is issued at Hamilton.
* * *Archaia*, by John William Dawson, appears.
* * *Helena's Household*, by James De Mille, appears.
1859 * * *N. B.* *The Globe* is issued at St. John.
* * *Ont.* *The Free Press* is issued at London.
* * *Ont.* *The Southern Counties Journal* is issued at St. Thomas.
* * *N. F.* *The Standard* is issued at Harbour Grace.
1860 * * *P. Q.* *The Witness* is issued at Montreal.
1861 * *–65 * * *Cours d'histoire du Canada*, by Jean Baptiste Antoine Ferland and Laverdière, appears.
1862 * * *N. B.* *The Telegraph* is issued at St. John.
* * *Prehistoric Man*, by Sir Daniel Wilson, appears.
1863 * * *Ont.* *The Advertiser* is issued at London.
* *–68 * * *History of Charles the Bold*, by John Foster Kirk, appears.

SOCIETY.

1849 Apr. 25. *P. Q.* The Loyalists of Montreal enter the Parliament House, drive out the members, and set fire to the building; they also burn the Library of the Provinces; the disorder is occasioned by dissatisfaction concerning the payment for losses suffered during the rebellion.
1853 June 6. *P. Q.* Alessandro Gavazzi, the Italian priest and agitator, lectures in Quebec against "popery," and raises a riot.
June 9. *P. Q.* A mob attacks Father Gavazzi while lecturing at Montreal; military fire; 10 killed and 16 wounded.
* * The Sunday closing of liquor-shops is enforced.
1860 * * The Prince of Wales visits Canada to take a part in laying the corner-stone of the Government buildings at Ottawa, and to honor the opening of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal.
[July 30. *N. S.* He arrives at Halifax. Aug. 18. He arrives at Quebec. Aug. 25. He arrives at Montreal. Sept. 1. He arrives at Ottawa. Sept. 20. He leaves Canada for the United States.]
1864 June 8. Many Fenians flee because of the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* Act.

STATE.

1847 * * *Eng.* The Imperial Government abandons all control over the customs of Canada.
Jan. 30. The Earl of Elgin takes oath as governor-general.
1849 * * *Br. Col.* The Hudson Bay Company declines to refer a question respecting their trade and territory to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The British Government grants Vancouver Island to the company; R. Blanshard, governor.
* * The Government dismisses 17 magistrates implicated in an address in favor of the annexation of Canada to the United States.
1850 Feb. * A movement for annexation to the United States is made; Earl Grey, Colonial Secretary, sends a despatch warning against the movement as an act of high treason.
1851 Jan. 27. Earl Grey, Secretary of State for the Colonies, relinquishes to the Legislature of Canada the right to dispose of the Clerical Reserves.
* * The Canadian Post-office Department is received from the British Government, and a uniform postage rate of threepence for a half-ounce is established.
* * *Vancouver Is.* James Douglas becomes governor. [1864, Capt. Kennedy.]
1853 May 9. *Eng.* Parliament abolishes the "Clergy Reserves."
1854 * * Sir Edmund Head becomes governor-general.
June 5. The Reciprocity Treaty with the United States is signed. [It lasts 10 years.]
1855 * * An Act is passed which leads to the organization of the first volunteer force.
1856 * * It is provided that the members of the Upper House or Legislative Council, formerly nominated by the Crown, shall be chosen hereafter by the votes of Canadian electors.
Apr. 17. *P. Q.* Quebec is made the seat of the Government.
1857 * * The Hudson Bay Company is restricted by the Crown in establishing monopolies of government and trade.
1858 * * A constitutional crisis occurs.
The Queen is asked to decide upon a seat of government in Canada; and five cities claim the honor, including Quebec, Toronto, Montreal, and Bytown (Ottawa).
Aug. * *Ont.* The Queen selects Ottawa as the site for the capital. [The decision is unpopular.]
1859 * * *Br. Col.* James Douglas becomes governor.
1861 Nov. 28. Lord Monck assumes the office of governor-general.
1862 May 20–23. *Ottawa.* The Ministry of Sir George E. Cartier is defeated on a Militia Bill. John A. Macdonald becomes the premier of a new Ministry.
July * *Ottawa.* The Assembly passes a Militia Bill providing 5,000 militia and 5,000 reserves. [English complaint is expressed at the small provision made for the public defense.]
1863 May 20. *Ottawa.* Sir John A. Macdonald is again appointed premier.
Sept. * *Ottawa.* A new Militia Bill passes the Assembly.
Sept. * Peace with the United States is threatened by the belligerent action of two Confederates.
Confederates seize two American steamboats, the *Philo Parsons* and the *Island Queen*, for the purpose of releasing Confederate prisoners on Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie.
* * The rights of the Hudson Bay Company are sold to a new proprietary, having Sir Edmund Head for chairman.
1864 June 5. The United States closes the Treaty of Reciprocity.
The alleged reason is to hasten annexation by the commercial depression of Canada. Canadians claim to fall back on the Convention of 1818 respecting the fisheries.
Sept. 1. The governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island are represented in a meeting at Charlottetown by delegates, which arranges for the union of the three Provinces.
Oct. 10. *P. Q.* The Quebec Scheme of Confederation is devised.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1847 * * The Grand Trunk Railroad is commenced.
1850 * * *P. Q.* Montreal suffers from a great fire.
Nov. 11. *N. B.* A fire at Fredericton destroys 300 dwellings.
1851 * * The population is 2,482,000.
1852 July 8. *P. Q.* Montreal is partially destroyed by fire; the loss is estimated at a million sterling.
1854 Feb. 1. *P. Q.* The splendid Parliament House at Quebec is burned with valuable philosophical apparatus.
May 24. *P. Q.* The Victoria Railroad Bridge at Montreal is commenced.
* * The Great Western Railroad is commenced.
1855 Jan. 5. *P. Q.* Much damage is done to the Victoria Tubular Bridge at Montreal by floating ice.
1856 Nov. 12. *Ont.* The Grand Trunk Railroad, 850 miles long, is opened from Quebec to Toronto.
Dec. 10. *P. Q.* The cathedral at Montreal is destroyed by fire.
1858 * * *N. F.* The Atlantic Cable is laid. (See U. S. A.)
* *–66 * * There is a great influx of gold-diggers into British America.
1860 Aug. 25. *P. Q.* The Prince of Wales formally opens the Victoria Railroad.
1861 * *–65 * * Canada is commercially benefited by the Civil War in the United States, which increases the demand for farm stock and provisions at abnormally high prices.
* * *N. S.* Gold is discovered.
* * The population numbers 3,090,561.
1864 June 29. *P. Q.* A train runs off the bridge at St. Hilaire, and kills about 83 persons, and wounds 200.

ARMY — NAVY.

1864 Oct. 20. *P. Q.* About 20,000 volunteers meet at Quebec to consider the advisability of forming a Canadian Confederation. The basis of a Confederation is agreed upon.

Dec. * Great excitement follows Gen. Dix's proclamation threatening reprisals if Confederate invasions continue.

1866 Mar. 9. Fenians threaten an invasion from the United States.

Mar. 15. The Government calls out 10,000 volunteers to repel the Fenians.

June 1. *Ont.* A force of 1,500 Fenians under Gov. O'Neil cross the Niagara near Black Rock into Canada.

June 2. *Ont.* The Fenian raiders are repulsed by the volunteers. (p. 252.)

—— The American troops capture many returning Fenians.

June 7. *P. Q.* Fenians under Spear enter Canada from Vermont.

June 8. Canada has about 35,000 men under arms.

June 9. *P. Q.* Many Fenians return to the United States.

1868 May 24. *P. Q.* The Fenians make another raid from the United States, and are repelled.

1869 July 23. *Man.* An expedition of 1,200 men, led by Col. Garnet Wolseley, lands at Fort Garry, and quiets the settlers by a proclamation.

The settlers object to being a colony of a colony, and complain that they were not consulted in the transfer to the Dominion.

1870 Jan. * *Man.* The Riel rebellion occurs.

1871 Oct. 12±. The Fenians propose an attack on Manitoba, but are frustrated by the United States troops.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1866 Nov. * *Ont.* Gold is discovered in Hastings County.

1870 Oct. 20. *P. Q.* An earthquake does much damage at Quebec.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1865 * * Haliburton, Thomas Chandler (*Sam Slick*), Nova Scotian humorist, A69.
Nelson, Wolfred, physician, A73.

1866 * * Garneau, François Xavier, historian, A57.

1867 * * Turgeon, Peter Flavian, R. C. archbishop of Quebec, dies.

1868 * * Head, Sir Edmund Walker, governor-general, A63.
Feller, Henrietta, Swiss philan., A88.

1870 * * Faillon, Michel Étienne, Monk of St. Sulpice, publisher, A71.
Baillargeon, Francis, R. C. archbishop of Quebec, dies.

1871 * * Papineau, Louis Joseph, politician, revolutionist, A84.

1873 * * Cartier, Sir George Étienne, statesman, A59.

CHURCH.

1864 Nov. 29. Henri-Joseph Faraud is consecrated vicar apostolic of Athabasca-Mackenzie.

1865 * * *Labrador.* Zoar becomes a Moravian mission-station.

1866 Oct. 18. *Ont.* The Auxiliary to the American Baptist Missionary Union in Beamsville is organized.

* * *N. S.* — *N. B.* The churches of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick unite to form the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces.

1867 Jan. 15. *P. Q.* The Roman Catholic diocese of Rimouski is established.

Feb. 25. *P. Q.* Louis F. Laflèche is consecrated R. C. bishop of Three Rivers.

May 1. *P. Q.* Jean Langevin is consecrated R. C. bishop of Rimouski.

Aug. 15. J. Clut is consecrated coadjutor vicar apostolic of Athabasca-Mackenzie.

Oct. 17. Rev. A. V. Trinpany and his wife, with Miss June Bates, are designated the first missionaries to the heathen of the Ontario and Quebec Baptists.

Nov. 10. *Ont.* John Walsh is consecrated R. C. bishop of Sandwich [archbishop of Toronto].

* * *P. Q.* Charles Francis Baillargeon is consecrated R. C. bishop of Quebec.

1868 * * *N. S.* — *N. B.* The Presbyterian Synods of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and the Church of Scotland unite in forming one synod.

* * *P. E. I.* The Baptist Association is formed.

1870 Mar. 18. *Ont.* The Roman Catholic archdiocese of Toronto is created.

May 22. *N. S.* John Cameron is consecrated bishop at Rome. [Afterward translated to Antigonish.]

* * The first General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is held.

1871 * * *Labrador.* Ramah becomes a Moravian mission-station.

Mar. 19. *P. Q.* Elzear-Alexandre [Cardinal] Taschereau is consecrated R. C. archbishop of Quebec.

Sept. 22. *Alberta.* The Roman Catholic diocese of St. Albert is established, with Vitalis J. Grandin as bishop.

—— *Man.* The Roman Catholic diocese of St. Boniface is made an archbishopric and Alexandre Antonin Tache is nominated archbishop.

* * The Woman's Board of Foreign Missions is organized.

1873 May 1. *P. Q.* Edward C. Fabre is consecrated R. C. bishop of Montreal.

* * The Baptist Convention of Ontario and Quebec surrender their organization to an independent Board of Foreign Missions under their Convention. They send out seven missionaries.

1874 Oct. 25. *Ont.* Joseph T. Duhamel is consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of Ottawa.

* * *P. Q.* The Roman Catholic diocese of Sherbrooke is established.

Oct. 18. *P. Q.* Antoine Racine is consecrated R. C. bishop of Sherbrooke.

* * The Wesleyan and New Connection Methodists unite, and form the Methodist Church of Canada.

* * Albert Carman is elected bishop of the Canada Methodist Episcopal Church.

1875 June * The four Presbyterian branches meet in Montreal, and combine to form the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Oct. 24. *Br. Col.* Paul Durien is consecrated R. C. bishop of New Westminster.

LETTERS.

1866 * * *The Dodge Club*, by James De Mille, appears.

1867 * * *Ont. The Gazette* is issued at Almonte.

* * *P. Q. L'Evénement* is issued at Quebec.

* * *N. S. The Hants Journal* is issued at Windsor.

* * *La voix d'un exile*, by Louis Honoré Fréchette, appears.

1869 * * *Chatterton*, by Sir Daniel Wilson, appears.

1870 * * *Ont. The Packet* is issued at Orilla.

* * *The American Baron*, by James De Mille, appears.

1871 * * *Man. Le Manitoba* is issued at St. Boniface.

* * *N. B.* The School Act is passed, requiring trustees to provide accommodations for all persons between the ages of five and twenty, free of charge.

* * *The Comedy of Terrors*, by James De Mille, appears; also *The Cryptogram.*

1872 * * *Man. The Manitoba Free Press* is issued at Winnipeg.

* * *N. S. The Advocate* is issued at Sydney.

* * *Ont. The Mail* is issued at Toronto.

* * *Story of the Earth and Man*, by John William Dawson, appears.

1873 * * *Caliban, the Missing Link*, by Sir Daniel Wilson, appears.

1874 * * *Ont. The Echo* is issued at Amherstburg.

* * *Ont.* The Ontario Ladies' College (Meth.) is founded.

SOCIETY.

1868 Apr. 7. *Ont.* Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M. P., is assassinated when returning from Parliament. Fenians are suspected.

Sept.± * Prince Albert is in Canada, and visits the Provinces.

1869 Feb. * *Ont.* A man named Whelan, convicted of the murder of Thomas D'Arcy McGee, is executed.

1870 Mar.± * *Man.* An insurrection breaks out in the Northwest. (See Army.)

1873 * * **Aug. 13.** *Ont.* The Ministry is charged with corruption in connection with the Pacific Railroad.

1875 Sept. * *P. Q.* The attempt to bury Joseph Guibord in consecrated ground, while under the censure of the Roman Catholic Church, for possessing forbidden books, causes a riot in Montreal. [His right to burial against the decision of the clerical authorities is maintained by the judicial committee

of the Privy Council after much litigation.]

* * A convention of temperance men is held in Montreal.

[Out of this Convention has grown "The Dominion Alliance for the Total Suppression of the Liquor Traffic."]

Sept. 26. *P. Q.* **A riot,** in which one man is killed, attends a Roman Catholic memorial procession in Montreal.

STATE.

1864 Dec. 14. *P. Q.* **The Confederate raiders** into St. Albans, Vt., are discharged by Judge Coursol.

1865 Feb. * *P. Q.* **The Legislatures** of Upper and Lower Canada meet in Quebec, and **adopt the Union Scheme** by a large majority.

Mar. 7. New Brunswick rejects the plan of Confederation.

Mar. 23. *Eng.* **Parliament grants £50,000 for the defense of Canada.**

Mar. 30. *P. Q.* The St. Albans **Confederate raiders** are finally discharged by the court.

Apr. 10. Secretary Seward of the United States abandons the effort to extradite the Confederate raiders.

Nov. 22. *Ottawa.* **The Executive first meets here.**

* * The Dominion allows the United States the temporary use of the fisheries as under the Reciprocity Treaty, by the payment of a nominal license fee of 50 cents a ton.

1866 June 8. *Ottawa.* **The Parliament is opened** for the first time by **Lord Monck,** Governor-General.

* * **The Treaty of Reciprocity** with the United States is abrogated.

* * *Br. Col.* **The Province of British Columbia** is formed by uniting the immense British territory in the north under one government.

* * Canada calls on the United States to **pay its expenses in repelling Fenians;** the President issues a proclamation calling upon the Fenians to disperse.

1867 Mar. 29. *Eng.* **Parliament passes the British North America Act.**

It provides for the voluntary Imperial union of the four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick; the Confederation is to be called the Dominion of Canada, and have a Parliament of two houses, — a Senate and a House of Commons.

Apr. 12. *Quebec.* Parliament passes the **Railway Loan Act.**

July 1. The Act of Confederation takes effect, uniting the four Provinces.

July 2. *Ottawa.* **Lord Monck,** the Governor-General, is sworn into office **as Viceroy of the Dominion.**

Nov. 6. *Ottawa.* **The new Dominion Parliament** meets.

* * *N. B.* Gen. Doyle is appointed administrator.

[1868, L. A. Wilmot, governor; 1873, S. L. Tilley; 1878, E. B. Chandler; 1880, R. D. Wilmot; 1885, Sir S. L. Tilley.]

* * *Ont.* Gen. Stisted becomes administrator. [1868, W. P. Howland; 1873, John Crawford; 1875, D. A. Macdonald; 1880, J. B. Robinson.]

* * *N. S.* **Sir Charles H. Doyle** is lieutenant-governor. Gen. Williams, administrator.

* * *Que.* Sir N. F. Belleau becomes governor. [1873, R. E. Caron; 1876, Lettelier de St. Just; 1879, T. Robitaille.]

1868 * * *N. B.* **Lemuel A. Wilmot** is lieutenant-governor.

* * *N. S.* Gen. Doyle becomes governor. [1873, Joseph Howe; later, A. G. Archibald; 1883, M. H. Richey.]

Dec. 29. *Ottawa.* Lord Monck having resigned, **Sir John Young** (Lord Lisgar) is appointed governor-general.

1869 Mar. * **Newfoundland declines** to enter the union with Canada.

Dec. 1. The Hudson Bay Company parts with its monopoly of government in the Northwest; it is transferred to the Dominion of Canada.

1870 Jan. * **A revolt against the annexation** of the Northwest is led by **Louis Riel,** who proclaims the independence of the people, and seizes the funds of the Hudson Bay Company.

May 12. *Man.* **The Province of Manitoba** is formed of Rupert Land, with Adams G. Archibald governor; he is also appointed governor of the Red River Settlement.

Aug. 9. The Loan Act for Canadian defenses is passed.

* * *Br. Col.* **The new Province of British Columbia** is added to the Dominion of Canada.

* * **The Hudson Bay Company** finally closes its ports with its government in the Northwest.

The Northwest Territory is transferred to the Dominion for £300,000 compensation and possession of its ports and trade, with a right to the twentieth part of lands surveyed for future settlers and for protection against exceptional taxation.

* * **The Manitoba Act** passes; it defines the boundaries of the Prairie Province.

* * **Manitoba** is created a province, and **Lepine** and **Louis Riel,** two half-breeds, rebel against the authorities of the Dominion. Louis forms a provisional government, confiscates property, and banishes persons.

* * **The Fisheries Dispute** with the United States is limited to the question of the three-mile limit.

Canada claims that it extends directly across from headland to headland, regardless of bays and other indents. The United States claims a line following the sinuosity of the coast.

1871 May 8. The Treaty of Washington is signed.

It provides for the settlement of four disputes: 1, the San Juan ownership; 2, the Alaska boundary line; 3, the subject of fisheries, providing an arrangement to continue for 12 years; 4, Expenses incurred by repelling Fenians.

June 29. *Eng.* Parliament passes the **British North American Act** authorizing the Parliament of Canada to establish new Provinces.

June * Canadians oppose the **Treaty of Washington** in disapproval of the fisheries clause.

Dec. 23. *Ottawa.* **A Liberal Ministry** is organized, with **Edward Blake** premier.

* * **British Columbia,** including Vancouver Island, is admitted into federal relations with the Dominion.

* * **-72** * * *Man.* **A great immigration** of Russian Mennonites enters the Northwest.

* * **-72** * * *Br. Col.* **The San Juan Island** is settled by British herders and an American squatter. [The shooting of a pig raises the question of territorial rights, and invokes the San Juan dispute. See p. 279.]

* * *Br. Col.* J. W. Trutch becomes governor; also governor of Vancouver Island. [1876, A. N. Richards; 1881, C. F. Cornwall.]

1872 * * *P. E. I.* The Province of **Prince Edward Island is admitted** into the Confederation.

May 22. *Eng.* **Lord Dufferin is appointed governor-general.**

June 25. *Ottawa.* **Lord Dufferin** (Earl) is inaugurated governor-general.

* * *Red River Settlement.* Alex. Morris becomes governor. [1877, Joseph E. Cauchon; 1882, J. C. Aikins.]

1873 June 1. *N. S.* **Joseph Howe** is appointed lieutenant-governor. [He soon dies.]

* * *N. S.* **Adams George Archibald** becomes lieutenant-governor.

Aug. 13. *Ottawa.* **Parliament is suddenly prorogued; charges of corruption** in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railroad are made against the Ministry of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Sept. * Premier Macdonald admits to the Commission of Inquiry that **money was received** from Sir Hugh Allan.

Oct. 23. *Ottawa.* **Parliament meets.**

Nov. 5. *Ottawa.* **The Macdonald Ministry resigns.**

Nov. 7. *Ottawa.* A new **Ministry** is formed, with **Alexander Mackenzie** premier.

1874 * * **Prince Edward Island unites** with the Dominion of Canada under certain conditions.

* * *P. E. I.* Sir R. Hodgson becomes governor. [1879, T. H. Haviland; 1884, A. A. Macdonald.]

1875 Feb. 4. *U. S. A.* The Senate rejects the new **Reciprocity Treaty** with Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1866 Oct. 14. *P. Q.* **A fire in the French quarter of Quebec** destroys 2,500 houses and 17 churches, leaving nearly 20,000 persons homeless.

* * *N. F.* The *Great Eastern* steamship successfully **lays another cable.**

1870 May 24. *P. Q.* **A fire** destroys 500 houses at Quebec.

1871 * * The **population** numbers 3,833,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1885 * * *Man.* **Riel's second rebellion** breaks out. Troops are hastened forward from various parts of the Dominion.

Mar. 25-27. *Saskatchewan.* Capt. Crozier attacks the rebels, and kills many, yet they force him to fall back. Col. Irvine evacuates and burns Fort Carlton, and falls back.

Apr. 1. *Saskatchewan.* **Indians besiege Battleford.**

Col. Irvine remains at Prince Albert, unable to move against the rebels.

Apr. 24. *Saskatchewan.* **Col. Otter defeats the Indians** and relieves Battleford. **Col. Middleton** defeats the rebels in a fight at Fish Creek.

May 3. *Saskatchewan.* The rebels make a determined resistance near **Battleford,** but are finally **defeated by Col.** Otter.

May 9. *Saskatchewan.* Gen. Middleton carries the rebel defenses **at Batoche,** aided by Capt. Howard of the United States.

May 14. *Saskatchewan.* The Indians, led by **Poundmaker,** capture a supply train of 31 waggons, which they succeed in retaining.

May 15. *Saskatchewan.* **Louis Riel surrenders,** and many of his men.

Big Bear and Poundmaker, with 1,500 Indians, refuse to surrender.

May 26. *Saskatchewan.* **Chief Poundmaker** and other Indians surrender.

May 28-29. *Saskatchewan.* Gen. Strange attacks the intrenched **camp of Big Bear, near Fort Pitt,** and drives him out.

June 7. *Saskatchewan.* **Big Bear's army** is divided and pursued by Gens. Middleton and Strange, who report his escape.

July 3. *Saskatchewan.* **Big Bear** is captured.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1883 July 11, 12±. *Ont.* **A flood** in the Thames Valley does much damage, and causes about 30 deaths.

1886 Apr. 17, 18. *P. Q.* **An ice-gorge** at Montreal causes an inundation; damage, $1,500,000.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1875 * * Head, Sir Francis Bond, traveler, lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada, A82.
* * Logan, Sir William Edmond, geologist, A77.
1876 * * Caron, René Edouard, statesman, A76.
Heavysege, Charles, poet, A60.
1880 * * De Mille, James, novelist, A43.
1882 * * Ryerson, Adolphus Egerton, educationist, A79.
1885 * * Hincks, Sir Francis, statesman, A78.
Sept. 30. Glover, Sir John H., governor of Nova Scotia, dies.
Nov. 16. Riel, Louis, insurgent, A40.

CHURCH.

1876 Jan. 16. *P. Q.* **Louis Z. Moreau** is consecrated R. C. bishop of St. Hyacinthe.

* * **The Woman's Boards of the Baptist Church** is organized.

* * **The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society** of the Presbyterian Church is organized.

1877 * * *Br. Col.* **Greenville** becomes a mission-station of the Methodist Church of Canada.

1878 * * *It.* **Leo XIII.** is elected pope.

May 28. *P. Q.* The Roman Catholic diocese of Chicoutimi is established.

1880 Nov. 21. *Ont.* James Vincent Cleary is consecrated R. C. bishop of Kingston, at Rome.

1881 Nov. * *Ont.* Organization of the **Woman's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church,** at Hamilton.

* * **The Canadian Foreign Missionary Society** is organized; it works through the channels of the American Board.

* * *Br. Col.* **W. Duncan** ceases to be a missionary of the Church Missionary Society. [He works with Americans in Alaska.]

1882 * * *P. Q.* **The R. C. prefecture apostolic** of the Gulf of St. Lawrence is established.

May 29. *P. Q.* **F. X. Bosse** is nominated R. C. prefect apostolic of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

July 11. *Ont.* **Vicariate apostolic of Pontiac** is established.

July 14. *Ont.* The Roman Catholic **diocese of Peterborough** is established.

Sept. 21. *Ont.* Narcisse-Zephirih Lorrain is consecrated vicar-apostolic of Pontiac.

* * The **Montreal Woman's Missionary Society** is organized.

1883 Jan. 31. *N. S.* **Cornelius O'Brien** is consecrated R. C. archbishop of Halifax.

* * The **Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England** in Canada is organized. [Its contributions are sent to other societies.]

* * *Br. Col.* Aiyonsh becomes a mission-station of the English Church Missionary Society.

1885 July 10. *P. Q.* **The Roman Catholic diocese** of Nicolet is established.

Aug. 2. *P. Q.* **Elphege Gravel** is consecrated at Rome R. C. bishop of Nicolet.

* * *Br. Col.* **Albany,** in Moosonee, becomes a station of the Church Society (Eng.), having one missionary and wife.

1886 June 7. *P. Q.* Archbishop **Elzear-Alexandre Taschereau is created cardinal.**

June 8. *P. Q.* **Bishop Fabre** is made archbishop of Montreal.

—— *Ont.* The Roman Catholic **archdiocese of Ottawa** is created.

June 10. *Ont.* **The Canada Congregational Woman's Board of Missions** is organized in a parsonage at Ottawa, by four ladies.

* * The **Woman's Auxiliary** to the Board of Diocesan Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Church of England, in Canada is organized.

* * *Ont.* **The International Missionary Union** meets at Thousand Island Park.

* * *Ont.* Bishop Duhamel is made Roman Catholic **archbishop of Ottawa.**

* * *N. S.* **The diocese of Arichat** is changed to Antigonish.

1887 May 1. *Ont.* Thomas J. Dowling is consecrated R. C. bishop of Hamilton.

LETTERS.

1875 * * *Man.* **The Manitoba Wesleyan Institute** is erected in Winnipeg.

* * *N. S.* *The Weekly Herald* is issued at Halifax.

* * *Ont.* **The separate Roman Catholic schools** in this Province number 170, with 22,073 names on the rolls.

* * *The Dawn of Life,* by John William Dawson, appears. [1877. *The Origin of the World.*]

1876 * * *Ont.* *The Evening Telegram* is issued at Toronto.

1877 * * *N. B.* *The Times* is issued at Moncton.

* * *The Chien d'or, The Golden Dog,* by William Kirby, appears.

1878 * * *Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh,* by Sir Daniel Wilson, appears.

1879 * * *N. W. T.* *The Bulletin* is issued at Edmonton.

* * *Ont.* *Le Canada* is issued at Ottawa.

1880 * * *Ont.* *The Evening News* is issued at Toronto.

* * *Papineau,* and *Felix Poutre,* by Louis Honoré Fréchette, appear.

* * Louis Honoré Fréchette is crowned the poet of the year by the French Academy for his *Les fleurs boréales,* etc.

* * *The Change of Life in Geological Time,* by John William Dawson, appears.

1881 * * *N. B.* *The World* is issued at Chatham.

* * *Canada since the Union of* 1841, by John Charles Dent, appears.

1882 May 25. **The Marquis of Lorne founds the Society for the Advancement of Literature and Science.**

* * *Man.* *The Sun* is issued at Brandon.

* * *Man.* *The Nor'west Farmer* is issued at Winnipeg.

* * *N. F.* *The Evening Herald* is issued at St. Johns.

* * *N. B.* *The Transcript* is issued at Moncton.

1883 * * *Man.* *The Register* is issued at Neepawa.

* * *Man.* *The Manitoba Liberal* is issued at Portage la Prairie.

* * *N. W. T.* *The Herald* is issued at Calgary.

* * *N. S.* *The Tribune* is issued at Windsor.

1884 * * *Man.* *The Review* is issued at Portage la Prairie.

* * *Ont.* *The War Cry* is issued at Toronto.

* * *P. Q.* *La Presse* is issued at Montreal.

* * *Professor Conant,* by Lucius Seth Huntington, appears.

1885 * * *Ont.* *The Canadian Freeman* is issued at Kingston.

* *–86 * * *The Story of the Upper Canada Rebellion*, by John Charles Dent, appears.

1886 Oct. 22. Baptists lay the cornerstone for a college building at Woodstock.

* * *N. W. T.* *The Tribune* is issued daily at Calgary.

SOCIETY.

1876 Nov. 16. *P. Q.* Joseph Guibord, who died in September, is finally buried under the protection of the military and police at Montreal. (p. 582).

Dec. 17. *P. Q.* Bread riots break out in Montreal.

1877 July 12±. *P. Q.* Riots are raised by Orangemen, with fatal results, at Montreal.

1878 Nov. 25. *N. S.* The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise arrive at Halifax.

1881 July *–Oct. * The Marquis of Lorne, as Governor-General, is enthusiastically received in his progress through the Provinces.

Nov. 14. *Eng.* The Marquis of Lorne arrives at Birkenhead.

1882 Jan. * The Marquis of Lorne returns to the Dominion.

1883 * * The number of Indians is reported at 110,505, and their condition is progressive.

Apr. * *Ont.* The Marquis of Lorne returns from the Northwestern Provinces to Ottawa.

1884 Apr. 30. *Ont.* The discovery of dynamite cartridges under the Parliament House at Toronto causes great excitement.

Oct. 22. *P. Q.* The Marquis of Lansdowne arrives at Quebec as the Viceroy of Canada.

1885 July 20. *Assiniboia.* Louis Riel's trial begins at Regina. [Aug. 1. Convicted. Nov. 16. Executed.]

Aug. 5. At Regina, 28 prisoners plead guilty of treason felony.

Sept. 29. Compulsory vaccination causes riots.

Nov. 17. *P. Q.* The French at Montreal and Quebec make demonstrations against the Government.

Nov. 27. *Saskatchewan.* Eight Indians are hanged for murder at Battleford.

1887 May 11. *P. Q.* William O'Brien of Dublin, editor of *United Ireland*, and a conspicuous agitator for Home Rule, arrives at Montreal.

May * Wm. O'Brien makes a tour of the principal cities, and is received with enthusiasm by Home Rule sympathizers, but stoned by the Orangemen.

STATE.

1877 June 15. *N. S.* The Canadian and United States Fishery Commission convenes at Halifax.

The members are Sir Alex. Galt for Canada, E. T. Kellogg for the United States, and M. Defloss for Belgium.

Sept. 19±. The general election is held, and returns an anti-administration majority.

Oct. 5. *Eng.* The Marquis of Lorne is appointed governor-general.

Oct. 19±. *Ottawa.* The Mackenzie Ministry resigns, and a Conservative Ministry is formed under Sir John A. Macdonald as premier.

Nov. 23–24. *N. S.* The Fisheries Commission awards $5,500,000 to Canada, with Mr. Kellogg dissenting.

1880 * * *N. B.* Robert Duncan Wilmot is lieutenant-governor.

1881 Feb. * *Ottawa.* The Assembly ratifies the Canadian Pacific Railroad contract.

1882 Apr. 20. *Ottawa.* The Canadian Pacific Railroad Bill is passed.

June * General elections are held; the majority favor a protective tariff.

July * *Ottawa.* An Order in Council divides the vast territory beyond Manitoba into four territories, called Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca.

1883 Feb. 8. *Ottawa.* The new Parliament meets.

* * The Marquis of Lansdowne becomes viceroy.

1885 Feb. * Canada offers to assist the Imperial government in the Soudan campaign.

Mar. * *Saskatchewan.* The Riel insurrection breaks out in the new territories beyond Manitoba, because the inhabitants were not consulted in dividing the territory.

It is alleged that the Government has failed to give the political and social rights it had promised.

1886 May 8. *N. S.* The U. S. fishing-schooner *David J. Adams* is seized at Digby for violating the fishing-laws.

May± * Canadians send out an armed fleet to enforce the fisheries regulations on the Americans.

May 30. The Americans retaliate by seizing the Canadian vessel *Sisters* in American waters.

* *–87 * * A total of 35 vessels are seized by the two Governments.

July 9. *Saskatchewan.* A general amnesty to the insurrectionists is proclaimed, and only murderers are excepted.

1887 Jan. 17. *Ottawa.* The Parliament is dissolved.

Feb. * *Eng.* Sir Alex. Campbell is appointed high commissioner for Canada.

Feb. 23. Elections favor the government.

Mar. 3. *U. S.* Congress passes the Fisheries Bill.

Apr. 2. Americans seize British sealing-vessels in the North Pacific. [Apr. 9, 12, 17 others are seized.]

Apr. 13. *Ottawa.* The House opens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1876 June 18. *N. B.* The commercial district of St. John is destroyed by fire. [Subscriptions are started in Great Britain.]

1879 Sept. 27. *Ont.* The Marquis of Lorne opens the Dominion industrial exhibition at Ottawa.

Dec. 1. The *Borussia*, a Dominion steamer, from Liverpool, springs a leak in the Atlantic after leaving Coruna, and sinks.

Dec. 2. Ten of the *Borussia's* crew of over 300 are saved by boats.

1880 * * *Ont.* The Canada Pacific Railroad is commenced.

1881 * * The population numbers 4,500,000.

May 24. *P. Q.* The steamer *Victoria* upsets on the Thames, and several hundred are drowned.

June * *P. Q.* Quebec loses 600 small wooden houses by fire.

1882 Sept. 14. *Ont.* The steamer *Asia* founders between Ontario and Sault Ste. Marie; about 98 are lost.

Nov. * *N. S.* About 31 persons perish in the burning of an almshouse at Halifax.

1883 Jan. 23. *P. Q.* The ice palace is erected at Montreal, and a carnival held.

Feb. 8. *Ont.* The opera house at Toronto is burned.

Apr. 19. *P. Q.* An incendiary burns the Parliament buildings at Quebec.

Sept. 8. The Northern Pacific Railroad of 2,500 miles is opened.

Sept. 12. *Ont.* An industrial exhibition is opened by the Marquis of Lorne at Toronto.

1884 Jan. 2. *Ont.* A collision occurs on the Grand Trunk Line, near Toronto, and 31 are killed.

Sept. * Famine causes much distress in Labrador.

1885 Oct. 1. *P. Q.* The new Parliament buildings at Quebec are destroyed by dynamite explosions.

Oct. * Montreal has 1,622 deaths from smallpox in this month.

Nov. 6. *Eng.* The Queen sends a message of congratulation to the people of Canada.

Nov. 7. The Canadian steamer *Algoma* founders in Lake Superior; 45 persons perish.

Nov. 8. Sir Donald Smith drives the last spike in finishing the Canadian Pacific Railroad, 2,909 miles west from Montreal. The entire length of the Dominion road is 2,569 miles.

1886 * *–87 * * Statistics: Revenue, £7,364,916; expenditure, £7,326,920; imports, £23,197,035; exports, £18,393,660.

1887 * *–88 * * *P. Q.* Montreal suffers from great fires.

May 4. *Br. Col.* A mine explodes at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island; over 170 persons perish.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 May 29. *N. S.* The Canadian cruiser *Vigilant* seizes the Gloucester schooner *Mattie Winship* off Cape North.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1888 Aug. 16. A terrific storm damages Ontario and Quebec to the amount of $1,500,000; many persons are killed by lightning.

1889 Jan. 18. *Br. Col.* The steamer *Cariboo Fly* returns from an exploring-trip on the Skeena River.

Jan. 23. *Ont.* Natural gas in paying quantities is struck at Kingsville.

Feb. 5. *P. Q.* A shock of earthquake is felt at Grand Metis.

Apr. 6. *Ont.* Petroleum is discovered at Kingsville.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1888 Apr. * White, Thomas, minister of the interior, A58.
1889 Jan. 22. Hughes, Joshua, bishop of St. Asaph, dies.
Feb. 20. Stewart, James, senior Presbyterian clergyman in Toronto, dies.
Feb. 26. Young, George Paxton, professor of mental and moral science at the University College, Toronto, dies.
Mar. 28. Howard, R. P., dean of medical faculty of McGill College, Montreal, dies.
Apr. 11. Dunsmuir, Robert, president of the council at Victoria, B.C., dies.
June 4. Brompton, F., general manager of Great Western Railway, dies.

CHURCH.

1887 Aug. 12. *N. S.* Charles Inglis is consecrated at Lambeth, England, bishop of Nova Scotia.

1888 Oct. 28. *P. Q.* L. N. Begin is consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of Chicoutimi.

1889 Jan. 17. *Ont.* Rev. Canon Knox-Little commences a series of mission-services at Toronto.

Jan. 20. *Chicago.* Great excitement is caused by Father Dowd's denunciation in Montreal of the Illinois Catholic Order of Foresters.

Feb. 2. *Ont.* A deputation from the Church of England Defense Association waits upon Bishop of Niagara at Hamilton to protest against ritualistic practises.

Feb. 9. *P. Q.* The incorporation and endowment of the Jesuits cause great excitement.

Feb. 10±. *P. Q.* The ostensory — in which the host is placed — recently given by Pope Leo to Cardinal Taschereau, arrives in Quebec. It is richly ornamented with precious stones.

Feb. 17. In Protestant churches in Quebec and Ontario Provinces resolutions protesting against the $400,000 grant made to the Jesuits at the last session of the Quebec Legislature are read, and petitions largely signed to give effect to the resolutions.

Feb. 24. *Ont.* A meeting of Catholics is held at Ottawa to express sympathy for the Pope, and demand the restoration of the temporal power.

Mar. * *P. Q.* A resolution is introduced in the Quebec Legislature by the Ultramontanes, asking the Queen to use her influence in restoring to the Pope his temporal power.

May 1. *Ont.* Richard A. O'Connor is consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of Peterborough.

May 7. *Ont.* The Toronto Presbytery nominates Principal Grant for the moderatorship.

May 24. *N. S.* Archdeacon Gilpin is promoted to be dean, and Rev. J. A. Kaulback of Truro is made archdeacon.

LETTERS.

1887 * * *Man. Den Skandinaviske Canadiensaren* is issued at Winnipeg.

* * *Ont. The Weekly Empire* is issued at Toronto; also *The Saturday Night.*

* * *La légende d'un peuple*, by Louis Honoré Fréchette, appears.

1888 * * *Ont. The Empire* (daily) is issued at Toronto.

* * *Man. The Loegberg* (Icelandic) is issued at Winnipeg.

1889 Feb. 23. The Holy See refuses permission to the Jesuits in Canada to confer university degrees.

Mar. 6. *Ont.* The customs authorities at Toronto seize and destroy 100 copies of Zola's novels, as they are said to be of immoral character.

May 2. *Ont.* An injunction is served to restrain the federation of Victoria College with Toronto University.

May 14. *Ont.* The senate of the Victoria University meets at Cobourg, and considers the federation with Toronto University.

SOCIETY.

1888 May 23. The Marquis of Lansdowne leaves Canada.

June 30. The average consumption per capita of all intoxicating liquors is 4.61 gallons; of malt liquors, 3.76 gallons.

1889 Jan. 11. Sir John Macdonald receives numerous congratulations on his 74th birthday.

Feb. 4. *P. Q.* The Montreal ice carnival begins.

—— *Ont.* The Women's Enfranchisement Association is formed at Toronto.

Feb. 12. *Ont.* The order of the Sons of England holds a convention at Ottawa.

Feb. 14. *Ont.* Two hundred weavers go out on strike at Cornwall.

Feb. 15. *Man.* The half-breeds of Dakota resist the collection of taxes, and the militia is called out.

Feb. 20. *Ont.* Peterborough votes to adopt high license.

—— A congress of jailers is held at Toronto.

Mar. 5. *Ont.* The Jesuit Fathers bring a libel suit for $50,000 damages against *The Toronto Mail.*

Mar. 7. *Man.* Gov. Schultz offers a site for a hospital at Selkirk.

—— *Ont.* White Caps flog an alleged wife-beater at Georgetown.

Mar. 14. *Ont.* Black Caps organize at Kingston, and warn idlers and wife-beaters to beware.

Mar. 19. *Ont.* The striking weavers decide to return to work at Cornwall.

Mar. 26. *Ont.* W. H. Harvey is arrested at Toronto for shooting his wife and two children.

Mar. 30. *Ont.* The new Surgical Hospital for Women is opened at Toronto by the Bishop of Toronto. It is under the control of the Anglican sisterhood.

Apr. 9. *Ont.* The police of Berlin are ordered to ring the town bell at 9 P. M. daily, and arrest all children under 15 years of age who may be found on the streets after that hour.

A convention of dairymen meets in Ottawa.

Apr. 16. *N. S.* The Supreme Court declares the wholesale license clause of the Provincial law to be *ultra vires* of the local legislature.

—— Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant in the late rebellion in the Northwest Territory, and but lately pardoned, is stirring up the half-breeds.

May 18. *Ont.* Plasterers of Toronto demand an additional two and a half cents an hour, and being refused, go out on strike.

May 21. *Ont.* Thomas Johnson, colored, is arrested, charged with beating his child to death.

—— The Grand Legion of the Ancient Order of United Workmen hold the seventh annual conclave in Toronto.

June 2. *Man.* Martin Burke, connected with the murder of Dr. Cronin, is identified by a Chicago officer at Winnipeg, and arrested.

STATE.

1887 Aug. 30±. *Eng.* A Joint Commission is appointed by Great Britain and the United States to settle the fisheries dispute.

1888 Feb. 15. *D. C.* The Joint Commission signs the Fisheries Treaty at Washington.

Apr. 7. *Ottawa.* The Assembly defeats a bill for trade reciprocity with the United States.

May 1. *Eng.* Lord Stanley of Preston is appointed governor-general.

May 2. *Ottawa.* Parliament approves the Fisheries Treaty.

June 11. *Ottawa.* Lord Stanley, the successor of the Marquis of Lansdowne, takes the oath as governor-general.

Aug. 21. *D. C.* The U. S. Senate refuses to ratify the Fisheries Treaty.

Sept. * Commissioners report to the Government the attractions of the basin of the Mackenzie River for settlers.

1889 Jan. 18. *Br. Col.* John Grant is elected mayor of Victoria.

Jan. 24. *Ont.* The Ontario Legislature opens.

Jan. 31. *Ottawa.* **Parliament** opens.

Feb. 17. *Ottawa.* Sir Richard Cartwright's resolution in favor of the Dominion assuming **treaty-making powers is rejected** by the House.

Feb. 19. *Ottawa.* Notice is given in the Dominion Parliament of the introduction of a resolution in favor of Home Rule.

The Dominion Government **pardons Gabriel Dumont,** Louis Riel's first lieutenant in the Northwest rebellion.

Feb. 26. *Ottawa.* **The Senate passes bills** for repealing bills of lading, to permit the suspension of sentence in the case of first offenses, and for amending the Weights and Measures Act.

Mar. 2. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Parliament **rejects a continuation of the modus vivendi** in force, and a resolution providing for closer trade relations with the United States. Vote, 65–108.

Mar. 15. *Ottawa.* Sir John A. Macdonald **threatens to resign the premiership,** and go before the country on the Jesuit question, if the anti-Jesuit resolution promoted by the Orangemen is persevered in.

Mar. 23. *Ottawa.* The Government issues *modus vivendi* licenses to sealing-vessels, which are good until Dec. 31, 1889.

Mar. 25. *Ottawa.* Statistical returns strongly **reenforce the Reciprocity Party** in House of Commons.

Mar. 26. *Ottawa.* In the House of Commons a resolution is moved concerning the action of the Quebec Legislature in the **Jesuits' Estates matter.**

That it is beyond the power of that House to enact such legislation: 1. Because it endows from public funds a religious organization, thereby violating the unwritten but undoubted constitutional principle of the complete separation of Church and State. 2. Because it recognizes the usurpation of the right by a foreign authority — the Pope of Rome — to claim that his consent was necessary to empower the Provincial Legislature to dispose of a portion of the public domain, and also because the Act is made to depend upon the will, and the appropriation of the grant thereby made is subject to the control, of the same authority. 3. Because the endowing of the Society of Jesuits, an alien, secret, and politico-religious body, is fraught with danger to the civil and religious liberties of the people of Canada.

Mar. 28. *Ottawa.* The debate on the Jesuits' Estates question continues in the House of Commons.

Mar. 29. *Ottawa.* The O'Brien **Jesuits' Disallowance Amendment** is defeated in the Dominion Parliament.

Apr. 1. Queen Victoria is asked to interfere concerning the **Jesuits' Estates matter.**

Apr. 5. *Br. Col.* **The Provincial Parliament** ends its business of session.

Apr. 7. *P. Q.* **M. Mercier,** the premier of Quebec, says that the treasury of Quebec is empty, and it will be necessary to pass a special act to procure **the $400,000 to be handed over to the Roman Catholic authorities** under the Jesuits' Estates Act.

Apr. 9. *Ont.* The House of Commons passes the bill to **amend the Fisheries Act,** which prohibits net-fishing in tidal waters.

Apr. 26. *Ottawa.* The Weldon **Extradition Bill** is passed by the Senate.

Speeches strongly maintaining the **Canadian claims in Bering Sea** are made in the Dominion Parliament.

Apr. * *Ottawa.* The Senate expresses its views on unrestricted reciprocity.

"It would not be in the interest of Canada to establish an entire reciprocity of trade with any foreign nation upon any condition that would restrict, with regard to others, entire freedom of action by this country in protecting its own industries, in dealing with its own sources of revenue, and in regulating its own foreign trade, or that would make necessary the adoption of duties discriminating against imports from other nations, and more especially the mother country."

May 2. *Ottawa.* **The Parliament is prorogued.**

May 28±. *Ottawa.* **The Alaskan boundary line** is in dispute. The Government seeks a settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1887 July 6, 7. *P. Q.* **A fire** breaks out in the **citadel at Quebec;** the powder magazine is saved. The damage amounts to about $150,000.

July 16. *Ont.* **Petroleum** ignites and explodes at St. Thomas, killing and wounding many.

July 30. *P. Q.* **The great railroad bridge** over the St. Lawrence at Lachine is completed.

Sept. 6. *Ont.* An industrial exhibition is opened by Lord Lansdowne at Toronto.

Sept. * *Ottawa.* **Government subsidies** are pledged for the support of a fortnightly mail service from London, Eng., to the East by the Pacific Railroad.

1888 Sept. 11. *Ont.* Lord **Stanley** opens an exhibition at Toronto.

1889 Jan. 3. *Br. Col.* **The Wellington coal-mines** of British Columbia are shut down.

Jan. 16. *P. Q.* **Typhoid fever** is epidemic at Baie St. Paul.

Jan. 24. *Ont.* **A natural gas-well** is torpedoed at St. Catharines.

Jan. 28. *Man.* The Supreme Court decides that the Manitoba government may extend the Red River Railroad across the Canada Pacific line.

Jan. 28±. *Ottawa.* **Parliament refuses** to sanction the erection of the extension of the **Red River Railroad** across the Pacific Railroad, as an infringement of rights.

Jan. 30±. *Ottawa.* Canada decides not to take part in the **Paris Exposition.**

Feb. 7. *Ont.* **The opera-house** at Napanee collapses.

Feb. 12. *Saskatchewan.* **An epidemic** of a virulent character rages among the Chippeway Indians at Fort Pitt.

Feb. 27. *Ont.* **A passenger-train is wrecked** at St. George, on the Great Western Railroad; 10 persons are killed and many seriously injured.

Feb. * *P. Q.* **Harbor improvements** to cost $4,000,000 are commenced in Montreal.

They include four miles of wharfage, a still-water basin of six square miles, and the dredging of the river.

Mar. 4. *P. Q.* Several lives are lost by **the fall of a mill-roof in Montreal.**

Mar. 5. *P. Q.* The Montreal Board of Trade's Council approves the **Extradition Bill** introduced into Parliament, and framed so as to include American defaulters.

Mar. 7±. *Ont.* Many cases of smallpox and eight deaths occur in Fingal and Southwold.

Mar. 14. *N. S.* **A gold-mine** in Dufferin, Halifax County, sells at auction for $145,000.

Mar. 20. *N. S.* The British war-ship *Lily* arrives at Halifax with a case of **yellow fever** on board.

Mar. 21. Customs authorities **seize the American fishing-schooner** *W. H. Foye.*

Apr. 11. The annual report of the **Department of Fisheries** shows a decrease of $967,593 in the value of the fisheries.

Apr. 16. *Ont.* **The Welland Canal** is opened for navigation.

Thousands of seals are killed in the Lower St. Lawrence.

Apr. 25±. *Ont.* The Grand Trunk Railway decides to **cease running freight-trains on Sunday.**

Apr. 28. *Ont.* The limited express on the Grand Trunk Railroad from Chicago to Hamilton **runs off the track and takes fire;** 18 persons are burned to death and about 20 injured. The train passengers were on their way to New York City to participate in the Centennial celebration.

May 1. *N. F.* Fourteen lives are lost in **the wrecking of the schooner** *Shiloh* at Grand Banks.

May 10. *Eng.* The House of Commons approves the **cable contract for Halifax and Bermuda.**

May 14. *Ont.* **Forest fires** do much damage at Belleville.

—— The steamer *Cynthia* comes in **collision** with the steamer *Polynesian,* and sinks in the St. Lawrence River opposite Longue Point; eight sailors lose their lives.

May 16. *P. Q.* About 700 houses are destroyed by **fire in a suburb** of Quebec; property worth $600,000 is burned, one man killed, and one fatally hurt.

May 29. A Canadian schooner is wrecked on Gallos Island, in Lake Ontario, and eight sailors are missing.

June 2. A train of the Canadian Pacific railroad **crosses Maine on the short line** to the Maritime Provinces.

June 3. *N. S.* The steamer *Bessie Morris* from Montreal for Sydney goes ashore in Aspy Bay.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 June 11. *Man.* The 91st Battalion is organized with companies at St. James, Kildonan, Selkirk, Springfield, Stonewall, and Woodlands.

June 14. *Ont.* The formation of six companies for a battalion at London is ordered.

July 3. *P. Q.* The 5th district military camp at St. Johns is inspected by Sir Frederick Middleton.

Aug. 4. The British squadron of the Pacific goes to protect British ships.

Sept. 10. *P. Q.* Artillery competition opens at Isle of Orleans, Quebec.

Sept. 18. *P. Q.* The Charlottetown battery of Prince Edward Island takes the first prize in artillery by competition at Grosse Island.

Sept. 19. *Ont.* Maj. Todd declines the colonelcy of the Governor-General's footguards at Ottawa.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 July 17. *Br. Col.* Petroleum is discovered at Vancouver in the center of the city.

July 29. *N. S.* Two seams of good hard coal are discovered near Truro.

Aug. 17. *Ont.* The Canadian College of Music is established at Ottawa.

Sept. 3. *Ont.* The American Association for the Advancement of Science closes its session at Toronto.

Sept. 6. *N. S.* Gold is discovered at Princess Ledge, near Halifax.

Sept. 19. *P. Q.* Several thousand tons of rock slide from Cape Diamond to Champlain Street, in Quebec, 300 feet below, demolishing in their course seven dwellings, and killing or injuring a number of persons.

Oct. 2. *P. Q.* A large piece of rock falls at Quebec, near the scene of the former disaster, and crushes in and wrecks a building, but without loss of life.

Nov. 4. *N. S.* Coal deposits are discovered, containing millions of tons of coal.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889.

June 5. Gray, John Hamilton, justice of Supreme Court, at Victoria, B. C., dies.
June 6. Jones, W. C., editor of the *Star Transcript*, dies.
June 13. Cecil, Lord A. P., is drowned at Adolphustown, Ont.
July 1. Theresa, Mother, head of the Order of Our Lady of Loretto, at Toronto, dies.
July 18. Harel, Abbé Telesphore, chancellor of archdiocese of Montreal, dies.
Aug. 2. McConnell, F., Baptist pioneer missionary, dies.
Aug. 13. Miller, Father, vicar-general of Montreal, dies.
Nov. 4. St. Louis, Mother, superioress of Good Shepherd Convent, Quebec, dies.
* * Richards, Sir William Buel, jurist, A74.

CHURCH.

1889 June 6. *P. Q.* The Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada opens its sixth annual session at Sherbrooke.

—— *Ont.* The Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference meeting is held at Belleville.

The Congregational Union, Brantford, opens.

June 11. *Ont.* The Anglican Synod of Toronto convenes.

June 12. *Ont.* Lord A. P. Cecil, a noted evangelist, is drowned at Adolphustown.

June 13. *P. Q.* The Baptist Church Eastern Association convenes at Sherbrooke.

—— *Ont.* The Presbyterian General Assembly is held at Toronto.

June 18. *P. Q.* The Synod of Montreal convenes.

—— *Ont.* The Ontario Diocesan Synod meets at Kingston.

June 19. *N. S.* The Methodist Conference meets at Liverpool.

June 21. *Ont.* The Toronto District Baptist Association convenes.

July 3. *Ont.* The Presbytery of Kingston elects M. W. Maclean moderator.

July 10. *Man.* The Baptist Convention elects J. W. Whitman of Emerson president.

July 31. *Ont.* The Canada District of the Lutheran Synod closes at Ottawa.

Aug. 17. *Ont.* The Reformed Episcopal Synod elects its officers at Ottawa.

Aug. 21. *N. S.* The Presbytery of Halifax meets.

Aug. 26. *P. Q.* The petition of Louis Aronson and others for an order to establish a Jewish congregation is granted at Montreal.

Sept. 7. *P. Q.* Curé Sentenne denounces Labor Day from the pulpit in Montreal.

Sept. 11. *P. Q.* The Synod of the Church of England in Canada opens in Montreal.

Sept. 12. *Ont.* The Privy Council refuses to refer the Jesuits' Estates case to the Supreme Court.

Sept. 15. *Ont.* Bishop John Walsh is appointed archbishop of Toronto.

Sept. 18. Father Paradis of Quebec is summoned to return from Rome.

Oct. 3. *P. Q.* Cardinal Taschereau confirms 300 children at Quebec.

Oct. 13. *P. Q.* The ceremony of blessing the amalgamation of Laval and Victoria Universities is celebrated in Notre Dame Cathedral at Montreal.

Oct. 14. *Ont.* The census of attendance at Protestant churches is taken at Ottawa; attending number, 7,328.

Oct. 16. *Ont.* The Baptist Convention is held at Ottawa.

Oct. 24. *Ont.* The cloistered nuns are exempted from appearing in Court by Justice Mathieu, in "La Banque Ville Marie *vs.* Hotel Dieu" case at Montreal.

Oct. 30. *Man.* The Anglican Synod closes at Winnipeg.

Nov. 2. *Ont.* Premier Mercier receives papal benediction from Rome.

Nov. 12. *Ont.* The eighth annual meeting of the Baptist Congress of America is held at Toronto.

—— *Md.* At the Baltimore Catholic Congress, Premier Mercier makes an address on the impartiality of French Canadians in the treatment of Protestants and Catholics.

LETTERS.

1889 Sept. 26. The Catholic Board of Public Instruction decides to reduce the grant to classical colleges by 10 per cent.

Oct. 9. *P. Q.* The Laval and Victoria faculties are amalgamated at Montreal.

Oct. 14. *P. Q.* The will of the late Mr. Workman bequeathed $120,000 to the McGill University at Montreal.

Oct. 21. *Ont.* The Minister of Education issues an order that English shall be the language of instruction.

Oct. * *Ont.* The foundation stone of the new public library is laid at Hamilton.

* * *Ont. The Herald* is issued at Hamilton.

Nov. 12. *Man.* The half-breeds of St. Laurent hold a meeting, and condemn the proposed abolition of separate schools and a dual language.

SOCIETY.

1889 June 11. *Ont.* The second annual Convention of the Dominion Womans' Christian Temperance Union is held at Toronto.

—— *N. B.* Lucian Freeman kills his mother and John Morgan at Meriden.

—— *Ont.* The tenth annual meeting of the High Court of the Canadian Order of Foresters is held at London.

June 13. *Alberta.* The Dominion Government is warned that the Mormon colonists are practising polygamy, and will soon control the electorate.

—— *N. B.* A convention of locomotive engineers is held at Moncton.

June 18. *N. S.* The carpenters of Halifax strike.

June 25. *Ont.* The annual session of the Canada Grand Lodge of Good Templars is opened at Toronto.

July 10±. *Man.* Martin Burke is committed at Winnipeg for extradition, as the murderer of Dr. Cronin.

July 18. *Ont.* The Canadian Press Association holds its annual meeting at Toronto.

July 22. *N. B.* The carnival opens.

July 25. *Ont.* The Brotherhood of Brakemen is in session at Ottawa.

Aug. 4. *P. Q.* The corner-stone of a hospital is laid at Rimouski.

Aug. 5. *N. S.* The carnival opens at Halifax.

Aug. 7. *Ont.* The tenth convention of the American Electric Light Association meets at Niagara Falls.

Aug. 21. *Ont.* The sixth annual Convention of Photographers is held at Toronto.

Aug. 23. *Ont.* The Brooklyn 13th Regiment is received at Hamilton.

Sept. 3. *P. Q.* **A Labor Congress,** consisting of the Knights of Labor and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, opens in Montreal.

Sept. 5. *P. Q.* **The Dominion Labor Congress** at Montreal adopts resolutions.

It calls on the Dominion and Provincial Governments to abolish the system of subsidizing railways by land and money grants, as detrimental to the interests of the country; recommending that all wage-earners be paid weekly, and that power to call out the militia in case of riots be vested only in the Adjutant-General of the Province and mayors of cities.

Sept. 11. *Ont.* **Dancing exhibitions** cause an agitation at Toronto.

Sept. 21. *P. Q.* The City Council of Quebec votes $5,000 toward **relieving the sufferers** by the falling-rock disaster.

Oct. 2. *P. Q.* The sixth annual **Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union** opens at Montreal.

Oct. 3. *Ont.* The principal members of the **Cranbourne Club** at London are found **guilty of gambling,** and fined.

—— *P. Q.* **The First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guard,** accompanied by Gov. Bulkeley and Senator Hawley, arrives in Montreal.

Oct. 6. *Ont.* **Father Boyle,** a priest, is sentenced to death for an assault on a young woman.

Oct. 30. **A judgment for $500** is given against *Le Monde* for styling Mr. Noyes an Orangeman.

Nov. 4. A Canadian **smuggler returns $2,500** to the Government by Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist.

Nov. 5. *Ont.* A great **Orange demonstration** is held at Ottawa.

STATE.

1889 July 17. *N. S.* **The Government loan of $300,000** at 4 per cent, to run 30 years, is taken at from 1¼ to 1½ per cent. premium.

July 28. The law officers of the Crown decide **the Jesuits' Estates Act** was already within the powers of the Provincial Legislature, and that there is no case to send to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

July 30. *Man.* A full Court at Winnipeg agrees in an order committing **Martin Burke for extradition.**

—— Canadians are indignant at **the seizure of the** *Black Diamond* in Bering Sea, calling it an American outrage.

July 31. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Minister of Justice signs **the extradition warrant for Martin Burke.**

Aug. 2. *Ottawa.* The Governor-General, in reply to a delegation of the **Equal Rights Association,** states that in his opinion and that of his advisers there are no grounds either for disallowance of the act of the Quebec Legislature as to the **Jesuits' Estates Act** or for the dissolution of Parliament.

Aug. 3. *Br. Col.* **John Robson** is sworn in as premier at Victoria.

Aug. 6. *Ottawa.* The Minister of Customs receives official **report of the seizure of the** *Black Diamond* in Bering Sea, but no demand as yet for compensation by her owners.

Aug. 29. *Br. Col.* Several **sealers are seized** in the Bering Sea.

Aug. * British Columbia is endeavoring to establish reciprocity with the United States.

The rich iron deposits, the abundance of timber, the large supply of fish, make reciprocity desirable.

Sept. 3. *Br. Col.* A sealer with prize crew on board **continues sealing** despite his protests, and after securing 509 sea-otters sailed for and arrives safely at Victoria.

Sept. 17. **Lord Stanley,** the Governor-General, starts on a tour to the Northwest.

Oct. 14. *P. Q.* It is announced that **payments to the Jesuits** are soon to be made in Quebec.

Oct. 25. *Eng.* **The Weldon Extradition Act** is disallowed by the Imperial authority.

Oct. 28. *N. S.* **The American fishing-schooner** *D. Adams* is confiscated at Halifax for violating the treaty of 1818.

Oct. 29. *Ont.* **The People's Political Party** is organized at Kingston.

Nov. 4±. *Ottawa.* **Sir John A. Macdonald resigns** the Presidency of the Council, and takes the portfolio of Railways and Canals. **C. C. Colby,** Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, is chosen to succeed him.

Nov. 5. *P. Q.* **Premier Mercier pays over $400,000 to the Jesuits' Estates** at Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 June * The Canadian Pacific New Soo line is opened.

June 7. *Ont.* A great **jam of logs** breaks up at Belleville.

June 9. *P. Q.* **The Grosse Isle Cable** is laid, and goes into operation.

June 21. *N. S.* **Halifax celebrates the 140th anniversary** of its settlement.

June 30. *Ont.* **The largest ferry steamer** on the Upper St. Lawrence **goes down** while ferrying railroad cars from Morristown to Brockville.

July 6. **The St. Lawrence Yacht Club race** for the vice-commodore's cup is won by the *Lulu.*

July 9. *Ont.* **A natural gas-well** is set on fire at Ruthven.

July 10. *Br. Col.* The Board of Trade **favors reciprocity** with the United States.

July * *Ont.* Col. Hamilton obtains a grant from the Government to set up an **electric generating machine under Niagara Falls.**

Aug. 1. *Ont.* **The palace steamer** *St. Lawrence,* of Thousand Islands Steamboat Company, is wrecked at Hog Island in the St. Lawrence.

Aug. 3. *Br. Col.* **The schooner** *Black Diamond,* seized by United States cutter *Rush,* sails into the harbor of Victoria.

Aug. 4. *P. Q.* The **Dominion** line steamship *Montreal,* from Montreal to Liverpool, owing to icebergs and fog, is **totally wrecked** at Belle Isle.

Aug. 7. *Ont.* **The American Electric Light Association** opens its 10th convention at Niagara Falls.

Aug. 23. *Ont.* **An English syndicate** purchases a Toronto distillery for $6,000,000.

Aug. 28. *N. S.* During the last six months 13,626 ounces of gold have been mined.

Aug. 30. *Br. Col.* **Two of the sealers** captured in Bering Sea arrive at Victoria, one with a prize crew of one man on board.

Sept. 2. **The Bering-Sea schooner** *Minnie* arrives at Victoria after being seized and sent to Sitka by the United States cutter *Rush.*

Sept. 5. **The cable telegraph** system connects the Canadian Pacific with the Mackay-Bennett line.

Sept. 10. *Ont.* The Annual **Exhibition in Toronto** is opened by Sir John A. Macdonald.

Sept. 13. *N. B.* **Forest fires** do great damage.

—— *Ont.* Toronto's millionaire philanthropist, **Wm. Gooderham, drops dead as he finishes a prayer** in the House for Fallen Women, which was established by him.

Sept. 17. *Ottawa.* Lord Stanley starts on a tour to the Northwest.

Sept. 20. *P. Q.* **The Hochelaga Exhibition** at Montreal is opened.

Sept. * *P. Q.* A mass of rock falls, and many are killed at Quebec.

Sept. 22. *P. E. I.* The business portion of **Kensington is burned.**

Oct. 17. **The Northern Pacific** Railroad authorizes the issue of **$160,000,000** new 5 per cent bonds.

—— *Labrador.* **Fishermen** are suffering, owing to failure of fisheries at Esquimaux Point.

Oct. 24. *Ont.* Four lives are lost and several persons are injured by the **burning of the steamer** *Quinte,* near Deseronto.

Oct. 26. The people of Current Island, Belle Isle Strait, **are starving,** owing to the failure of the fisheries.

Nov. 2. **A wrapping-paper trust** is formed.

Nov. 4. *N. S.* **Many families** in Terence Bay **are starving** through failure of the fisheries.

—— *P. Q.* The Montreal **pig-iron boom** collapses.

Nov. 13. *Ont.* **A breaking dam** at Alton causes much disaster to mills, dwellings, bridges, etc.; several lives are lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Dec. 4. Lieut. Eric Streatfield is appointed A.D.C., vice Capt. Wise, A.D.C.

—— *Ont.* Lieut. J. A. Moore is placed on the list as instructor at the Royal Military College at Kingston.

1890 July 12. *Ont.* The *Official Gazette* of Ottawa contains Gen. Middleton's farewell to the Canadian militia.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Nov. 23. *Ont.* A rich find of coal is made near Sharbot Lake.

Dec. 5. *N. S.* A valuable seam of red hematite is discovered near Maitland.

1890 Apr. * *P. Q.* Millet's *L'Angelus* is on exhibition in Montreal.

May 7. The Government purposes exploring Mackenzie Basin.

June 5. Disastrous floods occur.

June 9. Orders are issued for a complete survey of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and elaborate observations of tidal movements.

July 31. *Ont.* Natural gas is struck at Kingston.

Aug. 3. *Man.* Much damage is done by storm.

Sept. 14. *Atha.* Extensive petroleum fields are discovered along the Athabasca River.

Sept. 28. *P. Q.* A shock of earthquake is felt in Quebec.

Oct. 7. *P. Q.* A fatal landslide occurs at St. Pierre du Sud, Quebec.

Nov. 24. *N. S.* Lives and property are lost on the coast; cause, violent gales.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890 Jan. 23. Lemoine, G., Abbé, chaplain of Ursuline Convent, at Quebec, dies.
Feb. 22. Oxenden, Ashton, bp. of Montreal, and metropolitan of Canada, A84.
June 3. D'Herbomez, Joseph Louis, vicar apostolic of R. C. diocese of B. C., A68.

CHURCH.

1889 Nov. 21. *Ont.* The Diocesan jubilee is celebrated at Toronto.

Nov. 24. *P. Q.* Rev. E. Owen of St. Bartholomew's of Montreal resigns on account of dispute on the surplice question.

Dec. 9. *It.* Pope Leo thanks Canadian Roman Catholics for their protest against the usurpation of the temporal power of the papacy.

Dec. 28. *Ont.* The diocese of Kingston becomes a metropolitan see.

James Vincent Cleary is made archbishop of Kingston.

1890 Jan. 21. *Ont.* The Roman Catholic diocese of Alexandria is established.

Apr. 10. *Ont.* Archbishop Cleary of Kingston orders that all those who refuse to support Roman Catholic parochial schools shall be denied absolution from their sins.

June * *Ont.* Alexander MacDonnell is consecrated R. C. bishop of Alexandria.

Sept. 7. *Br. Col.* The Roman Catholic diocese of New Westminster is established.

Sept. 10. *P. Q.* The third General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada meets in Montreal.

Oct. 10. *P. Q.* Bishop Laflèche of Three Rivers issues an order for farmers to pay a tithe of $7.50 per 1,000 bundles of hay to their curé, or be refused the sacrament if they neglect to do so.

Oct. 19. *Ont.* Dennis O'Connor is consecrated R. C. bishop of London.

LETTERS.

1889 Nov. 20. *Man.* The Indian Industrial School is handed over to the Church of England authorities at St. Paul.

Nov. 27. *P. Q.* A movement is made to endow Faculty of Applied Science in McGill University, Montreal; cost, $100,000.

Night schools are opened in Montreal.

Dec. 27. *Man.* The English-speaking Roman Catholics denounce the proposed legislation abolishing the teaching of French in public schools.

1890 Mar. * *Man.* Roman Catholics are denied the right to have separate schools, and all classes are required to patronize the national schools.

Apr. 7. *P. Q.* Gifts amounting in value to $1,000,000 are made to McGill University, Montreal.

Apr. 26. *Ont.* The Toronto University is to be rebuilt at a cost of $22,000, exclusive of library building, which is to be fireproof, and to cost $50,000.

Oct. 3. *Ont.* A memorial signed by 10,000 Roman Catholics, including Archbishop Tache, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, is presented to the Governor-General of Canada, asking him to disallow the acts passed by the Manitoba Legislature abolishing Roman Catholic schools and the dual language.

Nov. 24. *Man.* Judge Killam decides adversely to the appeal of the Roman Catholics against the Act of the last Legislature abolishing separate schools.

SOCIETY.

1890 Jan. 6. *P. Q.* Gov. Angers informs the Legislature on its opening that a bill will be presented, offering 100 acres of land to the parents of every family of 12 children.

Jan. 14. *P. Q.* A meeting of the Provincial Dominion Alliance at Quebec condemns Mercier's speech on the prohibition question.

Jan. 17. *Ont.* Lady Stanley refuses to receive a divorced lady, the wife of an American Minister, at a state dinner at Ottawa.

Mar. * *Br. Col.* Wild Indians in the eastern part have been burning and robbing houses, and threatening the settlers.

Mar. * *Ont.* A Government bill is introduced in Parliament making polygamy a crime.

Mar. * *P. Q.* A Canadian Independence League is formed in Montreal to make a determined and systematic movement for emancipation from British rule by the year 1892.

Mar. * *Ont.* A bill is introduced in the Parliament at Ottawa which makes marriage a misdemeanor if contracted by persons related by consanguinity nearer than the fourth degree.

May 12. *Ont.* Gen. Middleton is convicted by Parliament of looting valuable furs while commanding the militia in the Riel rebellion.

May 13. Canals are to be closed on Sundays. (Announced.)

May 14. A new secret Irish Association is formed, with head centers in Montreal and Quebec.

May 21. *B. C.* The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrive at Victoria.

[May 22. They are welcomed at Vancouver. May 27. *Man.* They leave Winnipeg for the East. June 12. They leave for England.]

June 12, 13. *Ont.* The Women's Enfranchisement Association convenes in Toronto.

July 24. *N. S.* "Jack the Ripper" is said to be in jail at Halifax; he is a medical student; information given by his sister was the cause of his arrest.

Aug. 5. *P. Q.* The American Forestry Association closes its sessions in Quebec.

It recommends the proper management of public timber lands, and that young men be sent to Europe to study forestry.

Sept. 6. *Ont.* The Labor Congress at Ottawa passes a resolution demanding the right of the people of Canada to elect their own Governor-General, instead of having this official appointed by the British Government.

Sept. 11. Subscription lists are opened in several Canadian cities to secure funds for the relief of the famine-threatened districts in Ireland.

Sept. 22. *Ont.* The trial of Reginald Birchall for the murder of F. C. Benwell begins at Woodstock.

Sept. 29. *Ont.* Birchall is convicted of the murder of Benwell, and sentenced to be hanged. [Nov. 14. Hanged.]

Oct. 27±. The Comte de Paris visits Canada.

Nov. 6. Thanksgiving Day is observed.

STATE.

1889 Nov. 22. *Ont.* Miss F. Mercale, an Indian, is appointed to a place in the department of Indian Affairs; it is the first appointment of the kind.

Dec. 4. *Ottawa.* A new extradition treaty between Canada and the United States is submitted by the British Government to the Canadian Government.

Dec. * The sentiment in favor of annexation with the United States is re-

ported to be growing among prominent men.

1890 Jan. 8. *P. E. I.* **The Legislature** is dissolved.

Jan. 15. *Ottawa.* **The Parliament** opens with a speech by Gov.-Gen. Lord Stanley.

Jan. 20. *N. B.* An election is held by which the Government gains 22; Opposition, 17; Independents, 2.

Jan. 21±. *Ottawa.* An effort is made to bring up the question of annexation in the House of Commons.

—— *P. Q.* **Mayor Grenier** of Montreal is reelected by acclamation.

Jan. 24. *Eng.* **Canada's right to legislate** on questions involving the royal prerogative is allowed by the Crown.

Jan. 25. *Ottawa.* Official notice is given of the **expiration of the** *modus vivendi* on Feb. 15 between the United States and Canada.

Jan. 30. *Ont.* **The Ontario Legislature** is opened at Toronto.

—— *Man.* The Legislature opens.

Jan. * *Ottawa.* A bill is introduced in Parliament **to repeal** the act authorizing **the use of the French language** in the Northwest Territories.

Feb. 13. *Man.* The Legislature passes a resolution **abolishing the use of French** as the official language of the Province.

Feb. 15. *Ottawa.* The House of Commons debates **the Dual Language bill.**

Feb. 17. *Br. Col.* A judge decides that **the United States has no jurisdiction** outside the marine league limit in Bering Sea.

Feb. 22. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Parliament refers the question of the **official use of French** to the Northwest Assembly.

Feb. 24. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, starts for Washington as the Canadian representative **at the pending fisheries negotiations.**

Feb. * *P. Q.* **The Club National,** the leading French Canadian political club of Canada, repudiates Parliament's loyal address to the Queen, and declares for Canadian independence.

Feb. * *Br. Col.* The various American, English, and Canadian trading-vessels **seized** by the Columbian authorities are released.

Mar. 7. *P. Q.* A resolution **opposing Imperial federation** is unanimously carried in the Quebec House of Assembly.

Mar. 24. *Ottawa.* **Minister Tupper** returns from the Washington conference regarding Bering Sea.

Mar. * *Man.* The Legislature unanimously adopts a resolution praying that steps be taken by the Dominion Parliament to negotiate with the U. S. Government **for unrestricted reciprocity of trade** between the two countries.

Mar. * Canada seeks **representation in the British Parliament.**

Apr. 9. The Government **decides to renew** the *modus vivendi* with the United States for another year.

—— *Ottawa.* The Dominion House of Commons **defeats an amendment** to the budget **favoring reciprocity.**

Apr. 29. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Senate passes a bill **extending the** *modus vivendi* with the United States.

Apr. * *Ottawa.* The Government decides to **guarantee the interest on $5,000,000** of the bonds to be issued by the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay Railway and Navigation Company for the construction of that road.

May 10. *P. Q.* **The Quebec Legislature** is dissolved.

May 16. *Ottawa.* **The Dominion Parliament** is prorogued.

May 25. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Government **informs Canadian sealers** that in case of arrest by U. S. ships they cannot be protected.

May 28. *Ottawa.* The Government decides to **enforce the treaty of 1818** in reference to the Atlantic fisheries, except to holders of *modus vivendi* licenses.

May 29. *Ottawa.* The Government orders the whole international boundary line from the Rocky Mountains to Manitoba to be **patrolled by mounted police in order to prevent smuggling.**

June 18. *P. Q.* **The French Nationalists win** in the Quebec elections.

July 14. *N. S.* **M. B. Daly** is sworn into office as lieutenant-governor in the Legislative Council Chamber at Halifax.

Sept. 24. *Ottawa.* The Governor-General is petitioned **to veto the Anti-French Bill** passed by the Manitoba Legislature.

Oct. 10. *Ottawa.* Canada has issued 119 **licenses to U. S. vessels** under the *modus vivendi*, as against 78 last year.

Nov. 3. *Ottawa.* It is officially announced that the Dominion Government has decided **to reduce the rate of postage** to a two-cent rate throughout Canada and to the United States.

Nov. 7. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Government **refuses to interfere with the sentence of Birchall.** (See Society, Sept. 22.)

Nov. 26. *N. F.* Newfoundland promises not to enforce **the Bait Act** against the Dominion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Dec. 9. *P. Q.* **The court-house** at Inverness is destroyed by fire.

Dec. 22. *Ont.* **Fire destroys property** in Petrolia to the amount of about $100,000.

Dec. 23. *Man.* The Ogilvie Milling Company have secured **a corner in all the wheat** in this Province.

Dec. 27. *Br. Col.* Many buildings in New Westminster are **destroyed by fire.**

1890 Jan. 17. *Br. Col.* The total pack of salmon during 1889 is reported to be 414,294 cases.

Jan. 21. Manitoba Indians are dying from the grip.

Jan. 25. *Ont.* **The grip** causes the high schools of Colborne to be closed.

Jan. 26. *P. Q.* **An ice-bridge** is formed in the river at Montreal.

Feb. 10. The new bridge over the St. Lawrence at Coteau Landing is opened; it is a mile and three-fourths long.

Feb. 14. *Ont.* Toronto loses by the **University fire** $1,000,000, which includes the library, valued at $100,000, and all its equipment, besides records and valuable historical and other documents.

Mar. * *Ottawa.* Sir John A. Macdonald has promised leading men from all parts of the Dominion that the entire system of **St. Lawrence canals shall be deepened** to 14 feet.

Mar. * *Ont.* The Government has decided to spend **$30,000 for seed wheat** for Northwest farmers; many of the farmers, owing to their heavy indebtedness, are mortgaging their farms, and leaving for the United States.

May 6. *P. Q.* **The Insane Asylum of St. Jean de Dieu** at Longue Point, near Montreal, is burned.

Over 100 of the women patients and several nuns perish in the flames; many insane men and women escape to the woods; financial loss, about $700,000.

June 6. *Br. Col.* **Sealing poachers** in Bering Sea utilize a swift steamer to take their cargoes from the Aleutian Islands to Victoria.

June 29±. *N. S.* Boston capitalists are developing **a new seaport** at the east end of the Strait of Canso.

June 30. The reports of the Consolidated Fund of the Dominion for the fiscal year show the total revenue to have been $38,843,173.14, and the expenditures $30,939,772.26, leaving a surplus of $7,903,400.88, the largest since the Confederation.

July 8. *Br. Col.* **Sailing-vessels have gone into Bering Sea** in large numbers from Victoria in expectation that there will be no seizures this year.

—— **The cable connecting Bermuda with Canada** and the rest of the world is completed, and there is much congratulation over the fact.

July 11. *N. S.* **A drowning disaster** at Dartmouth, involving a great loss of life, is caused by the collapsing of a ferry landing-stage.

July 17. *P. Q.* **Five persons are burned** to death at Quebec.

July 18. An American syndicate buys a controlling interest in all **the twine factories in Canada,** save one in Ontario.

Aug.± * **An English syndicate** is buying brewery plants in Canada.

Nov. 7. *Man.* Coal-pits are on fire at Fort William.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Dec. 6. *N. S.* A heavy snowstorm prevails at Halifax.

1891 Apr. 18. *P. Q.* Much damage is caused by inundation in the Chaudière Valley, Quebec.

July 12. *Br. Col.* One white woman and 40 Indians are killed by a landslide on the banks of the Skeena River.

Aug. 26. *N. B.* Two pilots and three others report seeing a sea-serpent, 200 feet long, off the Richibucto shore.

It has a flat-shaped head, with eyes on top like a frog, and in body about as thick as a man.

Sept. 8. *N. S.* A destructive gale at Halifax works disaster among the shipping.

Sept. 9. *Ont.* Rich gold-bearing quartz is discovered at Port Arthur.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 May 31. Dorion, Sir A. A., chief justice of Queen's Bench Court in Que., d.
June 6. Macdonald, Sir John A., premier, dies at Earnscliffe, near Ottawa, A76.
Nov. 30. Murdoch, Sir Thomas Wm. Clinton, chief secretary in Canada, dies.
Dec. 29. Futvoye, Geo., lieut.-col., deputy minister for militia, A83.

CHURCH.

1891 Feb. 25. *P. Q.* Roman Catholic priests in Quebec are instructed to support Sir John Macdonald in the coming elections.

June 17. *Ont.* The Methodist Conference at Toronto suspends the Rev. James Thompson for one year for preaching the heresy that "there is no material hell."

LETTERS.

1890 * * *N. B.* *The Globe* is issued at Fredericton.

* * *Man.* *The Tribune* is issued at Winnipeg.

* * *P. Q.* *Le Samedi* is issued at Montreal.

SOCIETY.

1890 Dec. 20. *Ont.* The Toronto City Council decides that the street-cars shall not run on Sundays in that city.

——± The churches in Canada take action in the line of petitioning the House of Commons and the Senate for a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of all alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes in Canada.

1891 Feb. 2. *Man.* The action of the Manitoba Legislature abolishing separate schools is sustained by a full Court on appeal, one judge dissenting.

Mar. 7±. *N. S.* Funds are collected to aid sufferers by the Spring Hill mining disaster.

Mar. 14. The proposed arbitration concerning Newfoundland is limited to the lobster fisheries and canning factories.

Mar. 23. *Ont.* Farmers are organizing under the name of Ontario Farmers' Union.

—— *Br. Col.* The Chinese administer punishment according to their own civil and criminal code in British Columbia, and this unknown to the authorities.

Mar. 31. Sir Charles Tupper leaves Ottawa for Washington.

May 8. *N. S.* Woman suffrage is defeated.

June 2. *Ont.* Sir John Macdonald, the premier, is very ill. [June 6. Dies.]

June 9. *Ont.* Sir John Macdonald's body lies in state in the Senate Chamber, Ottawa; eulogies upon the dead premier are pronounced in the Dominion Parliament.

June 10. *Ont.* The funeral of Sir John Macdonald takes place at Ottawa, the largest ever seen in Canada.

June 13±. The Prince of Wales is much criticised for being identified with the baccarat scandal.

June 30. *Eng.* It is officially announced in London that Lady Macdonald, widow of the late premier of Canada, has been raised to the peerage.

July 9. *N. B.* The National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America hold their 47th annual session at St. John.

July 10. *Ont.* The National Educational Association is in session at Toronto.

The Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department at Ottawa is suspended for accepting a present.

July 14. *Ont.* The annual convention of the National Educational Association of America is formally opened in Toronto in the presence of about 6,000 persons.

July 19. *P. Q.* The 201st anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne is celebrated by the Orangemen of Montreal; at a mass-meeting the Rev. Dr. Justin Fulton makes an address bitterly denouncing Catholicism.

July 21. Baroness Macdonald receives an autograph letter from Queen Victoria, in which her Majesty expresses her sympathy with Lady Macdonald in her bereavement.

Aug. 14. *Ont.* Investigations of the scandals concerning public officials continue at Ottawa.

Aug. 19. *Ont.* In the investigation of corruption Premier Mercier is further implicated.

Aug. 23. *Ont.* A new scandal in relation to alleged jobbery in the construction of the harbor works is announced at Toronto.

Sept. 1. *Ont.* Secretary of State Chapleau, at the corruption investigation, spirits away witnesses and documents, and is alleged to be in a worse position than Sir Hector Langevin.

Sept. 9. *P. Q.* More than 100 Hebrew exiles, in destitute condition, and utterly unable to speak in French or English, arrive in Montreal.

Dec. 27. *P. Q.* A riotous political meeting is held in Montreal.

STATE.

1891 Feb. 3. *Ottawa.* The Government dissolves Parliament, and will go to the country for a mandate to negotiate reciprocity with the U. S. Government; the election will take place on March 5.

Feb. 4. *Ottawa.* Canada's proposals for reciprocity are made public.

Feb. 9. Sir John A. Macdonald issues an address to the electors, in which he defines the policy of his party, and denounces unrestricted reciprocity with the United States.

—— *Ont.* A great Liberal demonstration is held in Toronto; the speakers favor reciprocity with the United States.

Feb. 14. *Ont.* The Commercial Union Club of Toronto issues an address to the people favoring reciprocity; the address is signed by Prof. Goldwin Smith and G. Mercer Adam.

Feb. 17. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Government sends a protest to the Imperial Government against the convention between Newfoundland and the United States.

Feb. 28. *Br. Col.* The Legislature resolves to make the Chinese poll-tax $100, abolishes return certificates, and restricts the number carried inland by steamships.

Mar. 5. The general elections for Parliament give a majority of 22 to the Conservatives.

Apr. 13. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Government proposes to allow American fishermen the same privileges in the Maritime Provinces as last season.

—— *P. Q.* The premier and treasurer of Quebec are negotiating a new loan of $10,000,000.

Apr. 19. *Ottawa.* Petitions are filed to unseat Sir Adolphe Caron, Minister of Militia, and Sir Hector Langevin, of Public Works, for corrupt practises.

Apr. 22. *P. E. I.* The Ministry resigns.

Apr. 29. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Parliament opens.

May 11. *Ottawa.* Fraud is charged against the Dominion Minister of Public Works, involving a contract of $5,000,000.

May 19. *N. S.* The Legislature is prorogued.

May 23. *P. Q.* The negotiations for the Quebec loan are not successful.

May 27. *Ottawa.* The Senate passes the bill renewing the *modus vivendi* with the United States for the fishing season of 1891.

June 13. *Ottawa.* Senator J. C. Abbott, leader of the late Government in the Senate, is summoned to form a new Ministry, succeeding Sir John A. Macdonald as the premier.

June 16. *Ottawa.* Premier Abbott forms a Cabinet; all the members of the late Ministry retain their portfolios.

Ministers: *Premier*, John J. C. Abbot; *Finance*, George E. Foster; *Customs*, Mackenzie Bowell; *Militia*, Sir Adolphe P. Caron; *Postmaster-General*, John Haggart; *Agriculture*, John Carling; *Inland Revenue*, John Castigan; *Secretary of State*, Joseph A. Chapleau; *Interior*, Edgar Dewdney; *Justice*, Sir John S. D. Thompson; *Marine and Fisheries*, Charles Tupper; *Privy Council*, John J. C. Abbott; *without portfolios*, Frank Smith, J. A. Ouimet, and George A. Kilpatrick.

June 18. *Ottawa.* It is announced that the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald will be continued by the government under Premier Abbott.

June 25. *Ottawa.* The House of Commons passes an amendment in favor of a commission to obtain data respecting the working of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants in other countries. Vote, 107–88.

June 30. The Dominion debt is $289,899,230.

July 7. *Ottawa.* In the House of Commons the motion to place binding-twine on the free list is defeated. Vote, 80–100.

July 10. *Ottawa.* Sir George Baden-Powell and Dr. Dawson, the British Commissioners, leave for Bering Sea.

July 18. *P. Q.* Premier Mercier of Quebec arrives from Europe; he expresses himself as opposed to a protective policy in Canada against American products, and in favor of reciprocity.

July 27. *Ottawa.* Sir R. Cartwright's unrestricted reciprocity resolution is voted down in the Dominion House. Vote, 88–114.

Aug. 5. *Ottawa.* The Dominion trade policy is sustained in the House of Commons by a majority of 22.

Aug. 11. *Ottawa.* After a denial of alleged charges of corruption made against him, Sir Hector Langevin resigns his position as Minister of Public Works.

Aug. 19. *P. Q.* In the Corruption Investigation, Premier Mercier is further implicated; Thomas McGreevy, member for Quebec, tenders his resignation in the House, and the Speaker issues a writ for a new election.

Sept. 3. *P. Q.* The scandals are still under investigation.

Sept. 10. *Ottawa.* The Railway Committee of the Senate, in its report on the "Act Respecting the Baie Chaleurs Railway Company," finds that among those who profited by the misapplication of funds was Premier Mercier of the Province of Quebec.

Sept. 25. *Ottawa.* The House adopts the majority report, exculpating Sir Hector Langevin from the charge of complicity in dishonest practises. Vote, 101–86.

Premier Abbott in a speech asks Great Britain to take steps to place Canada in a position to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Sept. 30. *Ottawa.* The seventh Parliament is prorogued by Gov.-Gen. Stanley.

Oct. 9. *Ottawa.* The demands of Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, are creating much trouble in the Dominion Cabinet; a Ministerial crisis seems probable.

Oct. 21. *Ottawa.* The British Bering Sea agents arrive.

Oct. 27. *Ottawa.* Mr. Chapleau has tendered his resignation to Premier Abbott.

Nov. 5±. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Cabinet is being reconstructed.

Dec. 2. Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island discuss a project for union as one province.

Dec. 8. *Ottawa.* Canada imposes a duty on all fish imported from Newfoundland.

Dec. 16. *P. Q.* The Quebec Cabinet is dismissed from office by Lieut.-Gov. Angers.

Dec. 22. *P. Q.* The new Quebec Ministry, with M. de Boucherville as premier, is sworn in.

Dec. 24. *P. Q.* The deficit of Premier Mercier's Government is now found to be $2,223,000. Another royal commission is appointed to investigate further irregularities.

Dec. 25. *Ottawa.* The authorities decide to enlarge canal facilities in the Dominion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Nov.* *P. Q.* The Dominion Government has decided to expend $2,000,000 in constructing a new canal on the north side of the St. Lawrence, at Coteau, in order to pass the Cedar Rapids.

Dec. 8. *Quebec.* An ice-bridge is formed across the St. Lawrence.

1891 Jan. 1. Canada's total exports for 1890 were $97,748,149, and the imports $128,858,241; exports to United States, $40,000,000; imports from United States, $52,000,000.

Feb. 12. *Quebec.* A worsted factory boiler explosion kills 20 persons and injures a number of others.

Feb. 16. *Br. Col.* New Westminster loses $500,000 and one fireman at a fire.

Feb. 21. *N. S.* An explosion in the Spring Hill colliery destroys 120 lives.

Mar. 2. Prof. Goldwin Smith denounces the Canadian Pacific R. R. in a letter for its activity in behalf of the Conservatives.

Mar. 4. Silver mines in Canada are bought by a syndicate of Englishmen and Americans; the cost is about ten million dollars.

Mar. 20. *Quebec.* Great activity is shown at the Government cartridge factory.

Apr. 8. The Government is taking steps to abolish the use of the purse-seine in fishing.

Apr. 23. *P. Q.* A company is organized at Three Rivers to ship frozen meat to England; capital, $2,000,000.

May 11. *Ont.* A train is ditched by a burning bridge; one man killed.

June 1. *Can.* The opening of the "baccarat trial" in England arrests public attention; it involves the Prince of Wales.

June 18. *Br. Col.* The *North Star* is seized for smuggling Chinamen into the United States.

June 19. Eight cordage works in Canada are bought by the National Cordage Company of New York for $3,000,000.

June 20. Bush fires are raging.

June 28. *Br. Col.* Two sealers sail from Victoria for Bering Sea.

June 29. *P. Q.* A Quebec loan of $10,000,000 is floated by a Belgian and French Syndicate.

July 1. Dominion Day is celebrated throughout Canada.

—— The new Banking Act goes into operation.

July 6. *Ottawa.* The Ontario and New York Bridge Company is incorporated, with a capital of $1,000,000, to bridge the Niagara River.

July 8. *Br. Col.* The steamer *Danube* arrives at Victoria with 18,000 sealskins on board, secured outside of Bering Sea.

July 12. *N. S.* The schooner *Georgiana*, while being towed to Halifax, capsizes, and the captain and crew, 16 in number, are drowned.

July 13. *Br. Col.* The sloop *Flora*, with 400 Chinamen on board, is seized at Victoria, charged with intending to smuggle them into the United States.

July 14. *N. B.* Eugene Underhill and Murray Boocock arrive at St. John, having traveled in a canoe from Moosehead Lake to the mouth of St. John River, a distance of 500 miles.

July 17. *Br. Col.* Sealers at Victoria relate to the British Bering Sea Commissioners their grievances.

Aug. 15. *Br. Col.* The City Council of Victoria decides to submit to the vote of the people the question of appropriating nearly $3,000,000 for railroad subsidies.

Aug. 20. The wheat crop amounts to 63,000,000 bushels.

Aug. 26. The census gives the population as 4,823,344, an increase of 11.52 per cent in ten years.

Sept. 8. *Ont.* The Toronto Industrial Exhibition opens.

Sept. 18. *Labrador.* Thirteen persons are drowned by the wrecking of fishing-vessels during a terrific storm off the coast.

Oct. 13.± *P. Q.* A branch office of the Louisiana State Lottery Company has been established by its agents in Montreal.

Nov. 10. The debt of Canada to date amounts to $235,000,000.

Dec. 24. *P. Q.* Last year's deficit in the Province, placed by the Mercier Government at $600,000, is found to be more than $2,200,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Jan 1. The Dominion **militia** numbers 36,618 men.

It includes 1,963 cavalry, 1,440 field artillery, 179 engineers, and 31,123 infantry.

Aug. 17. The **French war-ship** *Arethusa* enters the St. Lawrence on her way to Montreal.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Jan. 17. *Ont.* **A silver cave** is discovered near Peterborough.

June 18. *P. Q.* **A storm at Quebec** causes the loss of three lives, injuries to eight persons, and destruction of property.

July 17. *N. B.* A disastrous storm.

July 22. *N. S.* **Forest fires** in Cape Breton threaten farmhouses and villages.

July 29. *Man.* **A cold wave** arrives, and harvesting is not yet finished.

Dec. 25. *Ont.* An earthquake shock, lasting nearly a minute, is felt at Cornwall.

1893 Jan. 12. *Ont.* The thermometer registers **40 degrees below zero** near Ottawa.

May 8. *P. Q.* Floods prevail.

July 15. The *Falcon*, carrying the expedition of **Lieut. Robert Edwin Peary**, is compelled by heavy storm to put back to St. Johns, N.F.

July 31. *Labrador.* **Lieut. Peary** encounters heavy seas and bad storms that greatly delay his progress.

Aug. 14. *Labrador.* A volcanic eruption occurs on the summit of Cape Harrison.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892 Jan. 26. Langevin, Jean P. F., bishop of Rimouski, archbp. of Leontopolis, A70.
Apr. 17. **Mackenzie, Alexander**, premier of the Dominion, A70.
May 24. Campbell, Sir Alexander, statesman, Toronto, A70.
Aug. 7. Wilson, Sir Daniel, President of Toronto University, A76.
Aug. 30. Gisborne, F. N., electrician, Ottawa, A68.
—— Church, Levi Ruggles, jurist, A56.
Sept. 9. Medley, John, bp. of Fredericton (N.B.) and metropolitan of Canada, A87.
1893 Mar. 22. Buck, John, head chief of the Six Nations, dies.
Sept. 14. Belleau, Sir Narcisse Fortunat, the first lieut.-governor of Quebec, A85.
Sept. 19. Galt, Sir Alexander T., statesman, A76.

CHURCH.

1892 Aug. 23. *P. Q.* **The fiftieth anniversary of Cardinal Taschereau's consecration** as a priest is celebrated at Quebec.

Nov. 14. *P. Q.* **Archbishop Fabre** of Montreal forbids Roman Catholics reading the *Canada Revue* and *L'Echo di Deux Montagnes* on pain of withholding the sacrament; cause, vigorous agitation against clerical abuses.

Nov. 15. *P. Q.* A. Filletrault, **the editor of the** *Canada Revue*, who was **publicly excommunicated** by Archbishop Fabre on Sunday, is arrested, charged by Father Baillarge with criminal libel.

1893 June 8. *P. Q.* **The Convent Ville Marie** near Montreal is burned; loss, over $1,000,000; two firemen are killed.

July 5. *P. Q.* Ten thousand delegates to the **Christian Endeavor Convention** arrive in Montreal.

July 6. *P. Q.* **The Christian Endeavor** delegates convene in Montreal.

July 11. The Rev. John Campbell, Professor of Church History and Apologetics in the Presbyterian College of Canada, **is put on trial for denying the inerrancy of the Scriptures.**

LETTERS.

1892 Jan. 5. *Ont.* Toronto votes in **favor of free text-books for public-school children.**

Jan. 7. *Ont.* In Toronto **three women are elected members of the School Board**; the first instance of women holding such office in Canada.

Jan. 14. *Man.* The majority have voted **against separate schools** in the recent election. (Announced.)

July 28. The French Canadians are indignant at the opposition in Manitoba to separate schools.

Nov. 7. *Man.* The Roman Catholic minority makes **appeal to the Privy Council** as to parochial school rights in that Province.

Nov. 30. *Ont.* **Sir John Thompson,** the new premier, will not interfere with the Privy Council's decision **abolishing State aid to Roman Catholic public schools in Manitoba.** (Announced.)

Dec. 31. *Ont.* The first issue of the *Sun*, an evening paper advocating the **annexation of Canada to the United States,** appears in Toronto.

* * *The Lost Atlantis*, by Sir Daniel Wilson, appears.

1893 Sept. 10. *P. Q.* **The college of Mount St. Louis** at Montreal is burned; loss, $500,000.

SOCIETY.

1892 Jan. 11. *Ont.* Judge Mathieu, of the Supreme Court, Donald MacMaster, Q. C., and Dumane Mason, merchant, **form the Royal Commission to investigate the charges of malfeasance** in office laid against the Mercier Government.

Feb. 6. *Ont.* The Toronto *Globe* publishes serious **charges of "boodling"** against Sir Adolph Caron, Minister of Militia, and M. Tarte.

Feb. 27. *Ont.* Latest revelations go to prove that **$100,000 had been received by Mercier, Langelier, and Pacaud.** (See Nov. 4.)

Mar. 6. *Ont.* Several **opium smugglers** are arrested at Windsor.

Mar. 20. *Br. Col.* **The strike** on the Canadian Pacific Railroad extends to the Pacific Coast.

Mar. 23. *Br. Col.* **The Canadian Pacific Railroad strike ends,** all the men being reinstated.

May 4. *P. Q.* **The Montreal authorities are prosecuting venders of lottery tickets.**

Sept. 21. *Man.* **Lord Pagin,** an Irish peer, **is arrested for vagrancy** at Winnipeg; cause, drink.

Oct. 10. *P. Q.* Ex-Premier Mercier is to stand trial **for malfeasance in office.** (Announced.)

Oct. 26. *P. Q.* **The trial of ex-Premier** Mercier and Pacaud begins at Quebec.

Nov. 4. *P. Q.* Mercier is acquitted.

Dec. 28. *Ont.* The Law Society of Toronto decides to allow women to practise in the courts.

1893 Mar. 25. *Ont.* Magistrate Baxter of Toronto **fines a cab-driver $2** or ten days in jail **for driving a lady along the public streets on Sunday, the 19 inst.**

Apr. 9. *Man.* **W. A. McDonald,** Opposition leader in the Legislature, **is unseated for election bribery.**

June 24. *P. Q.* **A public works scandal** is unearthed at Montreal in connection with the construction of two iron bridges across the Lachine Canal.

July 8. *P. Q.* **The Christian Endeavor delegates** assembled in international convention **are attacked by a Catholic mob** in Montreal.

July 9. *P. Q.* More than **50 men are arrested** in Montreal for trying to destroy the tent of the **Christian Endeavor Convention.**

July 25. *Ont.* **The 79th anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane** is celebrated on the old battle-ground.

Sept. 7. *Ont.* **Car-running on Sundays** in Toronto is defeated for the second time by 1,003 majority out of a total vote of 27,311.

Sept. 9. *P. Q.* A partially successful attempt is made to **blow up the Metropolitan Turf Commission rooms** at Montreal; the cause is said to be revenge for gambling losses.

Sept. 15. *Eng.* Queen Victoria confers **the order of knighthood** on the Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian Minister of Marine, for services rendered in connection with the Bering Sea question.

Nov. 20. *P. Q.* **Several prominent** young French Canadians are arrested while **preparing to blow up with dynamite the Nelson monument** in Montreal.

STATE.

1892 Jan. 1. Total militia, 38,618 men.

Jan. 15. *Ottawa.* **The Dominion Parliament** is summoned to meet Feb. 18.

Jan. 25. *Ottawa.* Three places in **the new Cabinet** are filled; M. Chapleau accepts the Ministry of Customs.

Feb. 10. *Br. Col.* **The Victoria Ministry** resigns, and W. Shiels is forming a new cabinet.

Feb. 16. The Reciprocity Commissioners return from Washington.

Feb. 25. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Parliament is opened with a speech by the Governor-General, Lord Stanley of Preston.

Mar. 7. *Br. Col.* A motion that the defenses of Esquimalt be at once completed is debated and defeated in the House of Commons.

Mar. 8. *P. Q.* The Quebec election returns indicate a Conservative victory.

Mar. 10. *P. Q.* Mr. Mercier resigns his seat in the Legislature.

Apr. 26. Newfoundland declines Canada's suggestion of a conference.

May 2. *N. B.—N. S.* Both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures affirm by resolutions the desirability of a union of the Maritime Provinces.

May 3. *N. F.* The Legislature passes a resolution renewing the tariff discriminating against Canada.

May 21. *P. Q.* Ex-Premier Mercier's financiering largely increases the indebtedness of Quebec Province; a floating indebtedness of $8,500,000 is discovered.

May 23. *N. F.* It is reported that Newfoundland and Canada have reached an agreement upon the tariff, and the tariff war will end.

May 28. *Ottawa.* Canada by proclamation revokes the duties imposed on Newfoundland fish and fish products.

June 30. The Dominion debt is $295,333,274.

July 5. *Ont.* An annexation party is in process of formation, to unite the Dominion with the United States.

Aug. 12. *P. Q.* An Order in Council has been passed abolishing, at the end of the present season, the rebate in canal tolls favoring Montreal, and now awaits the signature of the Governor-General.

Aug. 25. *Man.* The Provincial Government is defeated in a "want of confidence" vote in the Northwest Legislature.

Sept. 7. *P. Q.* An Order in Council prohibits all immigration by water or land to Quebec.

Sept. 13. *Ottawa.* The Government orders a 20 days' quarantine on vessels carrying immigrants from cholera-infected ports to Canada.

Sept. 30. *Br. Col.* Arrangements are completed for planting a colony of Scottish crofters on Vancouver Island.

Oct. 24. *N. B.* At the Provincial elections the Liberal Administration is sustained.

Oct. 26. *P. Q.* The trial of Mercier and Pacaud is begun in Quebec.

Nov. 10. *Man.* Orders for the dissolution of the Legislature and the issuance of a writ for a general election are sent to Lieut.-Gov. Royal of the Northwest Territory.

Nov. 25. *Ottawa.* Sir John C. Abbott resigns as premier, and Sir John Thompson is sworn in as his successor.

Dec. 5. *Ottawa.* Sir John Thompson, the new premier, completes the formation of his Cabinet.

Dec. 7. *Ottawa.* The new Ministry is sworn into office.

Ministers: *Prime Minister and Justice*, Sir John S. D. Thompson; *Public Works*, J. A. Ouimet; *Trade and Commerce*, Mackenzie Bowell; *Railways and Canals*, John Haggart; *Militia*, J. C. Patterson; *Agriculture*, A. R. Angers; *Secretary of State*, John Costigan; *Finance*, George Foster; *Marine and Fisheries*, C. H. Tupper; *Postmaster-General*, Sir Adolphe P. Caron; *Interior*, Thomas M. Daly; *President of Privy Council*, W. B. Ives; *Comptroller Inland Revenue*, John I. Wood; *Comptroller Customs*, N. Clarke Wallace; *Solicitor-General*, J. J. Curran; *without portfolios*, Frank Smith and John Carling.

Dec. 13. *P. Q.* The Quebec Ministry resigns.

—— *Ottawa.* Justice Strong is appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Dominion.

Dec. 15. *P. Q.* L. O. Taillon accepts the position of premier in Quebec, with the portfolio of President of the Executive Council.

1893 Jan. 16±. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Government plans the establishment of a swift line of ocean steamers between Canada and Great Britain, and to deepen navigation on a 14-foot basis from Lake Superior to the ocean.

Jan. 26. *Ottawa.* Lord Stanley opens the third session of the Dominion Parliament with a speech.

Mar. 2. *N. S.* Cape Breton coal-mines are leased by legislative action to the Whitney syndicate, the bill being signed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Mar. 4. *Br. Col.* The steamer *Haytien Republic* is seized by the Admiralty officials at Vancouver.

Mar. 27. *Ottawa.* The Dominion Parliament passes the bill incorporating the North American Canal Company.

It is to construct a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, deepen the St. Lawrence Canal, cut a canal from Lake St. Francis to Lake Champlain, and thence to the Hudson River.

Apr. 1. *Ottawa.* Parliament closes.

Apr. 22. *P. E. I.* The Legislature passes a bill abolishing both the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly, and providing for one house only, half of its members to be elected by real-estate qualification and half by manhood suffrage.

May 11. *Eng.* The Earl of Aberdeen is appointed governor-general.

May 27. *Ont.* The Ontario Parliament is prorogued.

Among the bills passed is one to establish a national park of twelve thousand square miles in the northern part of the Province, and another providing that a plebiscite be taken in January next on the question of prohibiting the importation, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

June 13. *Ottawa.* The Government assents to the seal-fishery agreement entered into between Great Britain and Russia.

June 20. *Ottawa.* The Liberal Convention opens.

June 27. *P. Q.* The International French Congress, in session at Montreal, favors political union between Canada and the United States.

July 15. *Ottawa.* Lieut.-Gen. Moore is sworn in as administrator of the Government until the arrival of the new governor.

Sept. 18. *Ottawa.* The Earl of Aberdeen is sworn in as governor-general.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Feb. 13. Cotton-mills are in process of consolidation by a syndicate.

Feb. 21. *N. S.* The *Loodiana* is burned at sea, and all on board perish.

Mar. 18. Sealing is successfully pursued in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

July 18. *P. Q.* A fire in Montreal causes a loss of half a million dollars.

July 23. Canada secures 10,000 square feet for her exhibits at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Aug. 31. *Br. Col.* The American bark *Majestic* arrives at Victoria.

It brings the captains and crews of four schooners flying the British flag and one American schooner, which were seized by the Russian warship *Zabraka* late in July, and sent to Petropaulovski to be sold, the captains and crews being held as prisoners.

Sept. 8. *P. Q.* A fire at Hedleyville, a suburb of Quebec, burns 400 houses.

Sept. 17. *Ont.* Seven men are killed by a boiler explosion at Staples, near Comber.

Oct. 7. The Hamburg-American Packet Company decides to withdraw its steamers running to Montreal on account of stringent quarantine regulations at that port.

1893 Jan. 5. Indians on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg are attacked by starving wolves.

Feb. 10. *Ont.* The United States Treasury Agent at Smith's Falls is withdrawn.

Feb. 11. *N. S.* News is received that five cabin passengers and six of the crew of the Allan Line steamer *Pomerania* were washed overboard and drowned by a heavy sea that swept away the deck-saloon, chart-house, bridge, and boats; the captain was fatally crushed; the disabled vessel returns to Greenock under command of the third mate.

Mar. 31. *P. Q.* The third big fire in 30 days occurs in Montreal; loss, $100,000.

June 19. *P. Q.* The Columbian caravels arrive at Montreal, and are escorted up to the harbor by a marine procession.

June 22. *N. B.* Gibson loses $2,000,000 by fire.

June 27. *Ont.* The Columbian caravels arrive at Toronto.

Aug. 23. *N. S.* Eighteen persons are drowned by the sinking of a steamer and her tow near Halifax; many small vessels are wrecked on the Cape Breton coast.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Apr. 30. *P. Q.* Four lives are lost and half a million dollars' damage is done to property by a landslide which fills up part of the St. Anne River, near Quebec.

May 28. *Br. Col.* Great destruction of property and loss of life by floods along the Fraser River and its tributaries.

June 4. *P. Q.* Another landslide in Charlevoix County precipitates ten houses into the Red River, causing great loss of life.

June 5. *Br. Col.* Great devastation along the Fraser River; steamers are rescuing people from housetops and trees.

Aug. 13. *P. Q.* Archibald Stuart and an Indian guide have made a trip from Lake Saint John to Mistassini, the inland sea in the far north.

They have discovered large areas of merchantable timber and large tracts of agricultural land where it had been supposed was only a worthless wilderness.

Aug. 31. *Ont.* The bronze memorial statue of Sir John A. Macdonald is completed at Toronto; it is nine feet, eight inches high, and weighs 1,980 pounds.

Sept. 1. *Labrador.* Messrs. Low and Eaton, of the Dominion Geological Survey, discover in the great Labrador Peninsula 60,000 square miles of iron-bearing formation, a lake 100 miles long by 30 to 40 miles wide, and that the big falls at Hamilton River are the largest in America.

Dec. 12. *P. Q.* Earthquake and volcanic outbreaks occur at Yamaska.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894 June 22. Tache, Antoine, R. C. archbishop of Winnipeg, A71.
Oct. 30. Mercier, Honore, premier of Quebec, A54.
—— Abbott, Sir John, premier, dies.
Nov. 9. Taschereau, H. E., judge of the Supreme Court of Quebec, A57.
Dec. 12. Thompson, Sir John, premier of the Dominion of Canada, A50.
Dec. 21. Bain, Francis, historian and botanist, at Charlottetown, P. E. I., A52.

CHURCH.

1894 Aug. 7. *P. Q.* Protestant mission-houses and Salvation Army barracks in Quebec are wrecked by a mob of rioters in three different parts of the city; several persons are injured; property loss is heavy.

LETTERS.

1894 Apr. 10. *P. Q.* The *Canada Revue*, of Montreal, begins a suit in court against Archbishop Fabre for unlawfully acting as censor of that publication.

SOCIETY.

1894 Feb. 17. *Ont.* About 500 unemployed men march in procession to the City Hall, Toronto, and request the mayor to provide work.

Apr. 25. *Ont.* Drunken militiamen pull down the American flag at the United States consulate in St. Thomas; an investigation is ordered by the Dominion Government.

June 29. *P. Q.* A bomb explosion is the cause of some damage in *The Witness* printing-office at Montreal; no clew to perpetrators.

STATE.

1894 Jan. 1. *Ont.* The Province votes prohibition by a majority of two to one.

Mar. 15. *Ottawa.* The Parliament is opened with a speech from the throne by Gov.-Gen. Lord Aberdeen.

Mar. 27. *Ottawa.* Finance Minister Foster outlines in the Dominion Parliament the proposed changes in the tariff.

Apr. 21. *Ottawa.* A decree is officially published prohibiting seal-catching within a 10-mile zone on all the Russian coasts of Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean, and within a zone of 30 miles around the Kormanborsky Islands and Robson Island.

June 28. *Ottawa.* The Intercolonial Conference opens.

July 4. About 700 islands, of the Thousand Islands, in the Saint Lawrence River are sold for $40,000.

July 20. *Ottawa.* Confidence is voted the Government in the Dominion House of Commons.

July 23. *Ottawa.* The Parliament is prorogued.

Aug. 11. *Man.* The Dominion Government proposes to set apart as permanent timber reserves the heavy timbered lands in Manitoba west of the Red River.

Sept. 8. *Ottawa.* The deficit in the Dominion revenue for the year ending June 30 is nearly $2,000,000.

Nov. 27. *Fr.* The French Chamber votes in favor of a commercial treaty with Canada.

Dec. 11. *Ottawa.* The official figures show an increase of $10,800,000 in the national debt during the month, or $21,000,000 during the year, making the debt $321,000,000.

The national debt of Canada has increased 83 per cent since the present Government came in power in 1878.

Dec. 13. *Ottawa.* Mackenzie Bowell has accepted the premiership.

Dec. 19. *Ottawa.* The new Ministry is completed.

Dec. 21. *Ottawa.* The new Cabinet is sworn in.

Ministers: *Premier and President of Privy Council*, Sir Mackenzie Bowell; *Public Works*, J. A. Ouimet; *Trade and Commerce*, W. B. Ives; *Railways and Canals*, John G. Haggart; *Militia and Defence*, A. R. Dickie; *Agriculture*, Vacant; *Secretary of State*, W. H. Montague; *Finance*, George E. Foster; *Marine and Fisheries*, John Costigan; *Postmaster-General*, Sir Adolphe P. Caron; *Interior and Indian Affairs*, Thomas M. Daly; *Justice*, Sir Charles H. Tupper; *Comptroller of Inland Revenue*, John F. Wood; *Comptroller of Customs*, N. Clarke Wallace; *Solicitor General*, Vacant; *without portfolios*, Sir Frank Smith and Donald Ferguson.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 June 7. *Br. Col.* Floods cause damage and great suffering in the Fraser River Valley.

Large loss of life is feared, both of man and beast; steamers are still engaged in rescuing whole families from floating houses and rafts, and many are nearly starved.

June 10. A Canadian Pacific express-train plunges through a burning bridge near Fort William into the river Mattawa; several persons are injured and missing, one being drowned.

Aug. 6. *Labrador.* Great suffering is prevalent among Indians in Labrador; many are dying of starvation.

CAPE COLONY is a British possession in South Africa, and includes an extended protectorate over a vast region of country. The area of Cape Colony proper, including Kaffraria, Tembuland, and East Griqualand, is estimated at 221,311 square miles, and its population, in 1891, at 956,485. Cape Town is the capital. The inhabitants consist of British settlers, descendants of the Dutch Boers or farmers, and the native colored people, called Kafirs, Hottentots, and many Malays. The government is administered by a Governor and Council appointed by the British Crown, and a Parliament of two houses, — a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly; the members of both houses are elected by the people.

NOTE. — The parts of South Africa designated by the following names are here included as parts of Cape Colony, they being British possessions or protectorates; Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Kaffraria, Griqualand, Khamas Country, Mambunbaland, Matabeleland, Natal, Namaqualand, and Zululand.

ARMY — NAVY.

1795 Sept. 16. *Cape Colony.* The colony at **Cape Town is captured** from the Dutch by the English, under Sir George Keith Elphinstone and Gen. Clarke.

1796 Aug. 17. Adm. Elphinstone captures, without resistance, a **Dutch squadron** under Adm. Lucas in Saldauka Bay.

* * Godongwana, the Zulu chief, forms **a celibate army.**

1806 Jan. 9. *Cape Colony.* **Cape Town** is again taken by the British under Sir David Baird and Sir Home Popham.

1811 * *-12 * * *Cape Colony.* **War with the Kafir tribes.**

1819 * * **Another war is waged with the Kafirs,** led by the prophet Mokanna; they attack Graham's Town, and are repulsed with great loss.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1820 * * **The Royal Observatory** is established near Cape Town.

1824 * * **The first newspaper** is published in Dutch and English.

1827 * * The Government **suppresses the colonial newspaper.**

1828 * * The Colonists secure from the king the boon of **a free press.**

CHURCH.

1736 * * *Kaffraria.* **The Moravians** commence their missions among the Hottentots.

1737 * * *Cape Colony.* **Moravians** land at **Cape Town.** They begin work among the Hottentots.

* * *Cape Colony.* **Gnadendal** becomes a Moravian mission-station.

1792 * * *Cape Colony.* The Moravian mission at **Gnadendal** is resumed after a suspension of 50 years.

1798 * * *Kaffraria.* The London Society begins mission-work among the **Kafirs.**

1808 * * *Cape Colony.* **Mamre** becomes a Moravian mission-station.

1814 * * **Cape Colony** becomes a mission-field of the **Wesleyans,** notwithstanding the prohibition of the governor.

* * *Cape Colony.* **The London Society** begins work among the Bushmen.

1816 Oct. 31. *Eng.* **Robert Moffat,** the missionary, sails for South Africa.

1817 * * *Natal.* **Robert Moffat** arrives at Cape Town; the governor of Natal refuses him permission to proceed inland.

1818 Jan. 26. Robert Moffat, missionary of the London Society, arrives among the **Africaner men** beyond the Orange River.

* * *Cape Colony.* **Enon** becomes a mission-station of the Moravians.

* * *Cape Colony.* **Kurman** becomes a mission-station of the **London Missionary Society.**

1819 * * *Cape Colony.* **Robert Moffat** returns to Cape Town from his inland work on a visit, bringing Africaner with him, formerly a scourge, now a Christian.

1820 * * *Cape Colony.* **Wesleyans** open a mission with the consent of the governor.

* * *Cape Colony.* **Robert Moffat** and his bride leave Cape Town for Griqua Town.

* * *Cape Colony.* A chaplain is sent out by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

1821 * * **Kaffraria** becomes a mission-field of the **Free Church of Scotland.**

* * *Cape Colony.* The bishopric of Cape Town is founded, and Robert Gray is consecrated its first bishop.

1822 Jan. * The Rev. Mr. Leitner and his English wife enter upon their self-denying, repulsive, and then supposed perilous, duties, at **Hemel en Aarde, among the lepers of South Africa.**

* * **Bechuanaland** is entered by **Wesleyan missionaries** with partial success.

1823 June * *Kaffraria.* **The Scotch** missionaries baptize **five Kafirs, their first converts.**

* * *Kaffraria.* **Wesleyans** send William Shaw to **Kaffraria,** and **Wesleyville** becomes a mission-station.

1824 * * *Cape Colony.* **The Moravians start a mission at Elim,** 80 miles southeast of Gnadendal, among the Hottentots.

1825 * * *Kaffraria.* **Wesleyans** open a second station at **Mount Coke.**

1826 * * *Cape Colony.* **King William's Town** becomes a mission-station of the London Society.

1827 * * *Kaffraria.* **Wesleyans** open a third station at **Butterworth.**

1829 Easter. Rev. Mr. Leitner, Moravian missionary to the lepers, dies while baptizing a convert.

Oct. * *Cape Colony.* The first **Rhenish missionaries** arrive for South Africa.

SOCIETY.

1652± * * As the Dutch extend their settlements inland, they **reduce the natives to serfdom,** taking their country partly by so-called contracts and partly by force.

±* * The Dutch introduce **Malays or negroes as slaves.**

1819 * * *Cape Town.* **Robert Moffat,** missionary, marries Mary Smith.

STATE.

1487 * * The Cape of Good Hope is **discovered by Bartholomeu Diaz,** and called Tormentoso.

1497 Nov. 19. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese navigator, doubles the Cape, and discovers the passage to India.

Dec. 25. *Natal.* **Gama** discovers the bluff headland near Durban.

1652 * * **Cape Town** is founded by the Dutch under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company.

1721 * * *Natal.* **The Dutch** attempt a settlement.

1740 * * **The Dutch** begin to pass their boundary in the Gamtoos River, and come into collision with the Kafirs.

1795 * * The colonists attempt to throw off the yoke of the Dutch, but **are suppressed by the English as the allies of the Dutch.** English governors follow.

Sept. 11. The English take forcible possession.

1802 Mar. 25. *Fr.* Cape Colony is **restored to the Dutch** at the Peace of Amiens.

1806 Jan. 9. Cape Colony is again **taken by the English** [**and hereafter continues in British possession**].

1812± * * *Zululand.* **Chaka** becomes king and grows powerful; he destroys the males of Natal, and takes the women and cattle as booty.

±* * *Natal.* **The Zulu power** is established.

1814 Aug. 13. Cape Colony is finally ceded to the English by the King of the Netherlands.

1820 * * About 5,000 **British immigrants** arrive.

1823 * * *Natal.* **Lieut. Farewell,** with a party of immigrants, founds a settlement. [It is broken up four years later.]

1827 * * The Board of **Landrost and Heemraaden,** long ago established by the Dutch, is abolished.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1795 * * *Scot.* **Robert Moffat,** the missionary traveler, is born in Ormiston.

1827 * * William **Immanuel Bleek,** writer, is born.

ARMY — NAVY.

1834 Oct. * The Kafirs raid the English settlements, and ravish Graham's Town.

1835 * * A third **war with the Kafirs** is fought. Sir Benjamin D'Urban advances the boundary line to the River Kei.

1837 * * The Boers, under Maritz and Potgieter, in revenging the massacre of some immigrants, attack and utterly defeat the Zulus under Moselehatze.

1838 Feb. * **The Boers** under Pieter Retief are defeated and routed by the Zulus.

Feb. 2. Chief Dingaan massacres 70 Boers and their servants who had recovered his stolen cattle.

Dec. * **Dingaan massacres about 800 Boers,** who are saved from extermination by Andries Pretorius.

1840 Jan. * **Dingaan** is crushingly defeated.

1846 * * **The fourth Kafir war** occurs.

1848 * * **Sir Harry Smith** terminates the war.

1850 * *–**53** * * **The fifth Kafir war** is carried on by Gov. Sir Harry Smith and later Gov. Sir George Cathcart.

1852 Feb. 26. The steamer *Birkenhead*, laden with troops, **is wrecked** off Simon's Bay, and 454 out of 658 soldiers and crew perish.

Dec. 20. Gov. Cathcart attacks and **defeats the Kafirs.**

1853 Mar. 9. The Kafirs accept conditions of peace, and **the war ends.**

* * **Armed and mounted police** are formed for the frontier, numbering 750 men.

1857 * * **Andries Pretorius,** the Boer, **invades the Orange Free State.**

June 1. Peace is made by negotiation in Orange Free State.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1829 * * **The South African College** is founded in Cape Town.

1831 July 16. Great damage is done by a **terrible storm** at Cape Town.

1860 * * **A public library** with 40,000 volumes is inaugurated at Cape Town.

1861 * * **Two collegiate institutions** are endowed in Natal, one for Pietermaritzburg, and the other for Durban.

* * **A mission-college** is founded at Graham's Town.

1865 * * The **Education Act,** providing for three orders of schools, is passed.

1867 * * **Diamonds** are discovered in Transvaal, and **gold-fields** in the interior are announced.

Mar. * *Cape Colony.* Diamonds are discovered.

CHURCH.

1829 * * **Robert Moffat's** first church is formed at Kruman.

* * *Kaffraria.* **Wesleyans** open a fourth station at **Morley.**

* * **Robert Moffat** visits the **Matabele** tribes south of the Zambesi, and starts a mission.

1830 * * *Cape Colony.* **Wupperthal** becomes a mission-station of the **Rhenish Society.**

* * *Cape Colony.* **Robert Moffat** finishes the translation of St. Luke; it is printed at Cape Town.

1833 * * *Cape Colony.* **Morija** becomes a mission of the **Paris Evangelical Society.**

1834 * * *Zululand.* Six missionaries and their wives establish the **Zulu mission** of the American Board at **Umlazi,** near Port Natal. It is broken up by the war which follows with the Boers.

* * *West Griqualand.* **Beaconsfield** becomes a mission-station of the Berlin Missionary Society.

1835 * * *Natal.* **The American Board** of Commissioners for Foreign Missions opens its mission.

1837 * * *Kaffraria.* **Kaffraria** becomes a mission-station of the **Glasgow Missionary Society.**

1838 * * *Zululand.* The mission of the **American Board** to the Zulus is resumed.

1839 * * **Robert Moffat** goes to England to get his complete translation of the New Testament printed.

1840 Dec. 8. *Eng.* **David Livingstone** sails as a missionary for Cape Town.

* * *Cape Colony.* **The United Presbyterian Church of Scotland** establishes a mission at Glenthorn.

1841 * * **Natal** becomes a mission-field of the **British Wesleyans.**

1842 * * **Great Namaqualand and Damaraland,** in Southwest Africa, are visited by missionaries, chiefly of the **Finnish Lutheran, the Rhenish Society,** and the **English Wesleyans;** great results have followed.

1843 * * *Zululand.* The treachery of the Zulu king, **Dingaan,** occasions the suspension of the mission of the **American Board.**

1844 * * *Zululand.* **The Norwegian Society** start a Zulu mission at Schreuder.

* * *Zululand.* British supremacy permits the resumption of the **Zulu mission,** and the first convert, an old woman, is gained.

1845 * * **Natal** becomes a mission-field of the **Norwegian Society.**

1846 * * *Cape Colony.* **Graaf Reinet** becomes a mission-station of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.**

1847 * * **A bishop of Cape Town** is appointed.

* * **Natal** becomes a mission-field of the **Berlin Society.**

* * *Natal.* **Emmaus** becomes a mission-station of the **Evangelical Lutheran Society.**

1849 Aug. 1. David Livingstone first beholds Lake Ngami, South Central Africa.

* * *Zululand.* **The American Board** reports nine churches with 123 members.

1850 * * *Cape Colony.* **The Moravians** open a mission at **Goshen.**

1851 * * *Natal.* **Pietermaritzburg** becomes a mission-station of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.**

1852 * * *Cape Colony.* **Umtwalume** becomes a mission of the **American Board.**

1853 * * **Natal** is made a bishopric; **John William Colenso** is the first bishop.

* * *Kaffraria.* **David Livingstone** represents the **London Missionary Society.**

* * *Namaqualand.* **Hoachanas** becomes a mission-station of the **Rhenish Society.**

* * *Cape Colony.* **Amalienstein** becomes a mission-station of the **Evangelical Lutherans.**

1854 * * *Natal.* A mission is begun at **Christianenburg** by the **Berlin Evangelical Lutheran Society.**

1855 * * *Kaffraria.* **Wartburg** becomes a mission-station of the **Berlin Evangelical Lutherans.**

* * *Namaqualand.* **A beautiful** stone chapel, costing £1,000, is erected for the **Wesleyan mission** without foreign aid.

1857 * * *Cape Colony.* **Riversdale** becomes a mission-station of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.**

* * *Natal.* **Pinetown** becomes a mission-station of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.**

1858 * * *Cape Colony.* **Engolini** becomes a **Moravian mission-station.**

* * *Natal.* **Rock Fountain** mission is started among the Kafirs.

1859 * * *Cape Colony.* **Laingsburg** becomes a mission-station of the **Berlin Evangelical Lutheran Society.**

* * *Cape Colony.* **Saint Matthews,** Graham's Town, becomes a mission-station.

* * *Natal.* **Ifumi** becomes a mission-station of the **American Board.**

* * *Natal.* **Ladysmith** becomes a **Lutheran mission-station.**

1860 * * *Natal.* **Emmaus** becomes a **Hermannsburg** mission-station.

* * *Natal.* **Stendal** becomes a mission-station of the **Berlin Evangelical Society.**

1861 * * **Bishop Charles F. Mackenzie,** leader of the Universities Mission, on his way up the Zambesi, meets a gang of slaves. He liberates them, settles them at **Magomero,** on Lake Shirwa, north of the Zambesi River, and begins their education and conversion.

* * *Natal.* **Wesleyans** open a mission to coolies.

1862 Oct.± * *Natal.* **Bishop Colenso** publishes his work on *The Pentateuch.*

* * *Cape Colony.* **King William's Town** becomes a mission-station of the **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.**

1863 Apr. 27. Livingstone's wife dies at Shapunga on the Zambesi.

May 20. The English House of Bishops condemns Bishop Colenso's work on *The Pentateuch.*

* *-65 * * The bishop of Natal and the bishop of Cape Town have an **earnest dispute.**

1864 Apr. 16. Bishop Colenso of Natal is deposed by his metropolitan, Dr. Gray, bishop of Cape Town.

* * *Kaffraria.* **Enidiseni** becomes a mission-station of the **Berlin Evangelical Lutheran Society.**

1865 * * *Natal.* **Pietermaritzburg** becomes a mission-station of the **Free Church of Scotland.**

1866 Jan. 5. Bishop Colenso of Natal is excommunicated by Bishop Gray, the metropolitan, at Cape Town.

* * *Cape Colony.* **"The Church of South Africa,"** independent of the Church of England, is organized by Bishop Gray. He is unwilling to accept the decision of the Privy Council of England, declaring his excommunication of Bishop Colenso null and void.

* * *Cape Colony.* **Massitissi** becomes a mission-station of the **Paris Evangelical Society.**

1867 Apr. * **Livingstone** first beholds Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa.

SOCIETY.

1834 * * The **emancipation of slaves** by British authority is much opposed by the Dutch Boers.

1838 Mar. 22. *Bechuanaland.* Chief **Moroka prohibits the introduction of ardent spirits** because of its ill effects, and authorizes confiscation, with all other property of the transgressor.

1839 * * **A scheme of public schools** is drawn up by Sir John Herschel.

1849 Sept. 19. The colonists are exasperated by the arrival of the *Neptune* with 289 British convicts, among whom is John Mitchel; **the Anti-Convict Society** is formed. [The convicts are withdrawn, and sent to Van Diemen's Land.]

1854 * * **Herman Potgieter and family** are murdered in Transvaal by the natives. [The massacre is avenged by Pretorius at Makapan's Cave.]

Nov. 8. *Basutoland.* **The liquor-traffic** is prohibited by Chief Moshesh.

"*Whereas*, the strong drink of the whites was unknown to the progenitors of our tribe, Matie, Motlomi, up to Bo Monageng; and our father Mockachane, now advanced in years, never used anything for his drink save water and milk; and inasmuch as we are of opinion that a good chief and judge who uses anything to intoxicate him is not in a proper state to act as in duty bound; and since strong drink causes strife and dissension and is a cause of destruction of society (the strong drink of the whites is nothing else but fire):

"Be it hereby made known to all that the introduction and sale of the said drink into the country of the Basutos is forbidden from this forward; and if any one, white or colored, shall act in opposition to this interdict, the drink will be taken from him and spilled on the ground, without apology or compensation. MOSHESH, Chief."

1856 * * **The apprentice law** establishes a disguised slavery in Transvaal, the natives being its victims.

* * **The national suicide** of about 50,000 Kafirs takes place.

They are deluded by the prediction that all the great men and warriors of their nation would rise in new strength on a certain day if they would make a complete sacrifice of themselves and their property; about one-third of the tribe perishes.

1858 * * **The Fundamental Law** in Transvaal draws the color-line against the natives.

1860 July +* **Prince Alfred** of England visits Cape Colony.

1867 Aug. 17+. The Duke of Edinburgh visits Cape Colony.

STATE.

1834 * * The Dutch **Boers become disaffected** because of the emancipation of slaves.

1835 May 5. *Zululand.* **King Chaka** is assassinated; his brother Dingaan is his successor.

May 6. *Natal.* Captain Allen Gardiner **signs a treaty** with the Zulus.

* *-36 * * *Kaffraria.* **The Boers remove** in large numbers beyond the limit of the colony, cross the Orange River, and enter the Kafir country.

Some of the Boers under Peter Retief enter Natal, and establish a republican government.

* * British forces **advance the boundary** to the River Kei [but it is soon brought back to the Keiskamma].

1837 * * *Cape Town.* **The entire government** of Cape Colony, which is a Governor and Council, is changed, and a Legislative Council is established.

1840 * **Dingaan,** king of the Zulus, is killed, and his brother **Umpanda succeeds** him.

1842 May 12. *Natal.* **The Republic of the Boers** yields to the British authority, and is called Natalia (Natal). The Boers retire across the Drakenburg, and settle in [Orange Free State].

1843 Aug. 2. Natal is annexed to the British possessions as a district of Cape Colony.

1847 * * *Natal.* **Sir Henry G. W. Smith** is appointed governor.

1848 Feb. 3. *Cape Town.* The Government proclaims its authority over the Orange River sovereignty.

* * **The Boers** beyond the Orange River are **unable to maintain their independence,** but yield to the governor of Cape Colony.

* *-58 * * **The Basutoland** is under a British protectorate.

1849 Sept. 19. The colonists succeed in preventing the establishment of a **penal colony.**

1851 Mar. * **The Orange River territory** is annexed to Cape Colony.

1852 Jan. 17. The British sign the **Sand River Convention,** establishing the virtual independence of the Transvaal.

Dec. 31. *Cape Town.* Gov. Smith proclaims **martial law,** and orders all the inhabitants to hasten to the frontier for the defense of the colony.

* * *Cape Town.* An armed police is organized for the protection of the frontier.

1853 July 1. *Cape Town.* **Representative government is established; the Colonial Constitution** is promulgated with general rejoicing.

It is modeled after that of Great Britain. The Legislature consists of the governor appointed by the colonial officers, and two chambers elected by the people; the right of suffrage is limited to British subjects who are property owners and enjoy a stated income, thereby excluding the immense majority of the aborigines.

1854 Jan. 30. The colonial jurisdiction over the **Orange River territory is abandoned** because of the difficulty in maintaining government.

Mar * The Orange River territory **is** formed into the **Orange Free State.**

July 1. *Cape Town.* The members elected to the **first Parliament** meet.

1856 * * **Natal is separated** from Cape Colony and becomes an **independent colony,** having a Constitution of its own.

* * **Basutoland,** no longer under a British protectorate, suffers greatly from wars with the Boers.

Aug.±* **The Kafirs are deluded** by a prophet named Amaxosa, who foretells a resurrection of all their dead warriors and heroes on condition that the Kafirs sacrifice their lives and property; Gov. Grey succeeds in quieting them after about 50,000 have perished.

* * **About 2,000 immigrants** from North Germany occupy the Kafir lands, which were depopulated by a national suicide.

1858 * * **The Dutch African Republic** becomes the South African Republic.

1859 * * **Andries Pretorius** is elected president of Orange Free State as well as Transvaal.

1861 * *Cape Town.* **Sir Philip E. Woodhouse** is appointed governor.

1863 * *Transvaal.* Pretorius returns to Transvaal.

1865 * * The provinces of British Kaffraria are incorporated with the colony as **King William's Town** and **East London.**

* * Little Namaqualand, lying south of the Orange River, is incorporated with Cape Colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1859 * *Cape Town.* **The first railroad** is begun.

1860 Dec.± * **The railroad** from Cape Town to Wellington, a distance of 58 miles, **is opened.**

* * Work is begun on the **great breakwater** at Table Bay, near Cape Town.

1865 * * **About 187,000 Europeans** are in the colony, and constitute 33 per cent of the entire population.

1867 * *-70 * * **The discovery of diamonds** leads to disputes between the free States and the natives.

ARMY — NAVY.

1872 Oct. * Cetewayo improves his army, which is styled by Sir Henry Frere, "the celibate man-slaying war-machine." [Zululand.]

1873 * * *Cape Colony.* Two British regiments of infantry, besides detachments of artillery and engineers, are here quartered.

Nov. *–Dec. * *Natal.* The Kafirs, under Langalibalele, their chief, rise in an insurrection, and are suppressed.

1875 * * *Transvaal.* The Boers are at war with Sikokuni, chief of the Bahedi.

1877 Sept. 24, 29. *Kaffraria.* Kreli, chief of Galekas, is repulsed in an attack upon the Fingoes and their British protectors, at Ibeka.

Oct. 9. *Kaffraria.* Chief Kreli is defeated and his kraal burned.

Dec. 2. *Kaffraria.* The Galekas are defeated by the British, and driven from their lands.

Dec. 30±. *Kaffraria.* The Galekas again rise under Chief Sandilli.

1878 Jan. * *Kaffraria.* Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, disturbs the English colonists, and England is asked to send reenforcements to the colony.

Jan. * *Kaffraria.* The 90th Regiment and a battery of artillery are sent to aid the British.

Jan. 24–26. *Kaffraria.* The rebels under Sandilli, one of their chiefs, are defeated.

Feb. 7. *Kaffraria.* The natives are again defeated at Quintana.

Mar. 12. *Zululand.* The Zulus capture a convoy and supply-train near the Itombi River, and kill Capt. David Moriarty.

Mar. 18. *Zululand.* Oham, a brother of King Cetewayo, is announced as a British ally; he has 600 warriors with him.

Mar. 18, 19. *Kaffraria.* The natives are again defeated by Gen. Thesiger, losing 400 killed; Capt. Donovan, Lieut. Ward, and Capt. Shaw are also killed.

Mar. 28. *Zululand.* Col. Evelyn Wood has an engagement with the Zulus among the Zoblani Mountains, and suffers a heavy loss.

Mar. 29. *Zululand.* Col. Wood defeats the Zulus at Kambula, near the Blood River.

Reenforcements advance to relieve the besieged British, who are entrenched at Ekowe, not far from the coast.

Mar. *-May * *Kaffraria.* Frequent indecisive actions occur.

Apr. 2. *Zululand.* The British defeat the natives at Ginghilovo.

Apr. 2, 3. *Zululand.* The siege of Ekowe is raised, and Col. Pearson marches out.

May * *Eng.* Sir Garnet Wolseley sails for Cape Colony, as governor of Natal and commander of the British forces.

May 27. *Zululand.* The British report a total loss of 1,186 killed, and 86 who have died of disease.

June * *Kaffraria.* Sandilli is reported dead, and his sons are captured by the British.

July 2±. *Kaffraria.* Amnesty is proclaimed to all Kafir rebels who surrender.

* * *Kaffraria.* The Kafir war ends.

1879 Jan. 11. *Zululand.* The time elapses for Cetewayo to surrender the leaders of the raid, and avoid war.

Jan. 12. *Zululand.* The Zulu war begins. It is brought on by raids into British territory. Lord Chelmsford, with 12,000 British, crosses the river Tugela into Zululand.

Jan. 21. *Zululand.* British under Col. Pearson defeat Zulus under Cetewayo, and enter Ekowe.

Jan. 22. *Zululand.* The Zulus, 15,000 strong, surprise the British entrenched camp at Isandurla, on the Blood River, and kill about 837 men; about 2,000 Zulus are killed Lieuts. Chard and Bromhead finally repulse the natives at Rorke's Drift.

Jan. 24. *Zululand.* Col. Evelyn Wood repulses an attack of Zulus at Inkanyana.

Feb. 19+. *Eng.* Troops hastily embark to reenforce the British troops in fighting the Zulus.

Feb. * *Basutoland.* Chief Moiroso attacks the settlers in predatory sallies from his entrenchment in the mountain.

Mar. 11. *Natal.* Reenforcements 800 strong, by the *Tamar*, arrive at Pietermaritzburg from England.

June * *Eng.* The Stafford House South African Aid Committee is organized.

June 1. *Zululand.* The Zulus surprise a British reconnoitering party, under Capt. J. Brenton Carey, with Prince Louis Napoleon acting as commander, at Imbabani. The Prince is killed.

June 12. *Zululand.* The time mentioned in the British ultimatum sent to Cetewayo expires; it requires him to surrender cannon, and yield a full submission to British authority.

June 23. *Cape Colony.* Sir Garnet Wolseley arrives.

July 4. *Zululand.* About 23,000 Zulus are totally defeated by Lord Chelmsford at Ulundi, the capital; they lose about 1,500, and the British lose 27 killed and about 53 wounded. [The war virtually ends. Cost of the war, £4,922,141.]

Aug. 28. *Zululand.* Major Richard Marter captures the fugitive Cetewayo.

Nov. 20. *Basutoland.* Moiroso's entrenchments are captured, and the chief is killed.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1869 * * Diamonds are found at Kimberly, West Griqualand.

1870 Sep. * *Griqualand.* Rich diamond-fields are discovered.

1872 * * By Act of Parliament, a public university like that of London is established.

1878 * * A council of education is created in Natal.

1880 Feb. 12. A great diamond is found at Kimberley, weighing 150 carats, and worth $300,000.

Feb. 18. A new comet is seen at the Cape observatory.

CHURCH.

1867 * * *Natal.* Impolweni becomes a mission-station of the Free Church of Scotland.

1868 Nov. * Livingstone discovers Lake Bangweolo, or Bemba, north of the Zambesi River.

Dec. * *Natal.* The clergy, having failed to depose Bishop Colenso for unsound doctrine, W. R. Macrorie is sent out as bishop to act with the clergy opposed to Colenso.

* * *Cape Colony.* Riversdale becomes a mission-station of the Berlin Evangelical Society.

Dec. 31. *Cape Colony.* Ovambo becomes a mission of the Finland Society.

* * *Kaffraria.* The Free Church of Scotland start a mission in Cunningham, Transkei.

* * *Cape Colony.* Mbulu becomes a mission-station of the United Presbyterians of Scotland.

* * *Natal.* Hoffenthal becomes a mission-station of Berlin Evangelical Lutherans.

1869 * * *Cape Colony.* East Somerset becomes a mission-station of the United Presbyterians of Scotland.

1870 * * *East Griqualand.* Missionary Dower of the London Society comes to Koskstad, and they love him so much that they refuse to let him go.

1871 Nov. * H. M. Stanley finds Livingstone near Lake Tanganyika (German East Africa).

* * *Zululand.* A bishop of Zululand is appointed.

* * *Cape Colony.* Port Elizabeth becomes a mission-station of the Primitive Methodists of England.

1872 * * *Transvaal.* Ha Tsevase becomes a mission-station of the Berlin Lutherans.

* * *Cape Colony.* Herbertsdale becomes a mission-station of the Berlin Evangelical Lutherans.

1873 May 1. David Livingstone dies at Ilala, near Lake Bangweolo, and is found kneeling by his bed.

1874 * * Blantyre, near Lake Shirwa, becomes a mission of the Established Church of Scotland.

* * Bishop Colenso goes to England to advocate his case.

* * *Natal.* The Gordon Memorial, a station of the Free Church of Scotland, is established by means of funds given by the Countess of Aberdeen as a memorial to her son, Hon. J. H. Gordon,

1875 * * The Livingstonia Mission of the Free Church of Scotland is sent to open a mission-field around Lake Nyassa and half way north to Lake Tanganyika.

* * *Griqualand.* Kimberley becomes a mission-station of the Evangelical Lutherans.

* * *Cape Colony.* The State churches are disendowed by law.

1876 * * *Zululand.* Chief Cetewayo opposes the missionaries.

1877 Dec. 13±. A mission-camp is attacked, and all but one of the members killed, at Lake Nyassa.

* * *East Griqualand.* The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel establishes a mission-station in Koskstad.

1879 * * *Cape Colony.* Mossel Bay becomes a mission-station of the Berlin Evangelical Society.

* * *Natal.* The Swedish State Church founds a mission at Aangeleken, to do its chief work among the Zulus.

* * *Natal.* Rock Fountain becomes a mission-station of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Clarke (Friends).

SOCIETY.

1872 * * A great robbery of diamonds, valued at over £35,000, occurs.

* * Diamond seekers shamefully oppress the natives.

1878 Aug. 1. The colonists celebrate the restoration of peace with Kafirs by a day of thanksgiving.

1879 Aug. 22. The sentence declared against Capt. Carey, for his connection with the death of Prince Napoleon by Zulus, is quashed.

Sept. 15. *Cape Town.* Cetewayo, the Zulu chief, arrives on his way to England.

1880 Mar. 20±. The post-office at Cape Town is robbed of diamonds valued at £50,000.

STATE.

1867 * * The discovery of diamonds leads to territorial complications; the tribes disputing the claims of the government.

* * *Natal.* Robert William Keate is governor.

1868 * * *Transvaal.* Pretorius enlarges the boundaries to Lake Ngami and Delagoa Bay. [Disputes with Portugal follow.]

1870 Aug. * Sir Henry Barkly is appointed governor of the Cape of Good Hope.

1871 * * *Transvaal.* The southwest boundary disputes are settled by arbitration.

* * Basutoland is annexed to Cape Colony. Population, 378 whites and 127,223 natives.

* * Griqualand is annexed.

Oct. 27. The colony of West Griqualand is constituted, with Kimberley for its capital.

Nov. 17. The diamond-miners hail the unfurling of the British flag with great rejoicing.

1872 Oct. 1. *Zululand.* Encouraged by the English, Cetewayo, son of Umpanda, King of the Zulus, kills his brothers.

* * *Cape Town.* A responsible government is established.

1873 Nov. * –Dec. * A slight insurrection of Kafirs under Langalibalele is easily suppressed.

* * *Zululand.* Cetewayo is recognized as the heir of Umpanda, and enthroned.

* * *Natal.* Anthony Musgrave is appointed governor.

1874 Aug. 4. *Natal.* Langalibalele, the revolting chief of Natal, is sent to Robber Island after a trial alleged to be unjust; others are sentenced to imprisonment for participating in the insurrection.

* * *Cape Colony.* The colony is divided into seven provinces for convenience in government.

* * *Natal.* Sir Benjamin C. C. Pine is governor of Natal.

1875 Feb. * *Natal.* Sir Garnet Wolseley is made temporary governor.

July * The Delagoa Bay country is awarded to Portugal by Marshal MacMahon, the arbitrator.

Aug. * *Natal.* Langalibalele is released from captivity.

Aug. * *Natal.* Gov. Wolseley retires from the governorship.

Oct. 22. The Earl of Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, makes the proposal that the Cape Parliament transfer the conference respecting a South African Confederation to England.

Nov. 11±. *Cape Town.* The Cape Parliament debates the proposition for a Confederation.

Nov. 26. *Cape Town.* The Cape Parliament is prorogued.

* * *Kaffraria.* The Transkei and Fingoland, with other parts of Kaffraria, are annexed.

* * *Natal.* The Constitution is modified.

1876 Aug. 5. *London.* The delegates to the conference respecting a South African Confederation meet with the Earl of Carnarvon.

* * *Zululand.* Cetewayo organizes armed resistance against the British.

1877 Feb. * *Cape Town.* The Molteno Ministry is dismissed.

Feb. 12±. *Cape Town.* J. Gordon Sprigg forms a colonial Ministry.

Apr. 12. The Transvaal Republic is annexed to Cape Colony by the proclamation of Sir Theophilus Shepstone.

Sept. * *Kaffraria.* Disputes between the Fingoes and Galekas lead to war.

Oct. * *Kaffraria.* The lands of the defeated chiefs of Kaffraria are annexed by the British.

Nov. * Sir H. Bartle E. Frere is appointed governor and lord high commissioner for South Africa.

* * *Transvaal.* Anarchy follows a war with the Kafirs until England intervenes.

* * *Transvaal.* Sir W. Owen Lanyon is appointed British administrator.

1878 July 2. *Cape Town.* The Kafir war having ended, the governor announces that amnesty will be granted to ex-rebels.

July * Zulus make a raid into British territory.

Sept. * *Natal.* Sir H. Ernest Bulwer is governor.

Dec. * *Zululand.* Cetewayo, King of the Zulus, refuses to give up the principal raiders. Gov. Bartle Frere sends an ultimatum, demanding the surrender of the offenders within 30 days. (The Zulu war follows.)

* * *Natal.* The laws of the Zulus are modified, and reduced to writing.

1879 May * *Natal — Transvaal.* Sir Garnet Wolseley is governor.

June 28±. *Natal.* Governor Wolseley is sworn in as high commissioner at Pietermaritzburg, the capital.

July 12±. *Natal.* Governor Wolseley receives the Zulu chiefs.

Sept. 1. *Natal.* A treaty is signed with the Zulu chiefs, by which Natal is divided into 13 districts, over each of which a chief is appointed, with a governor resident over all, and a local resident in each; the lands are to be reserved for the British, and John Dunn is to be chief.

* * Natal has representative government.

Dec. * *Transvaal.* An insurrection breaks out against the British.

1880 May * *Natal.* Sir George Pomeroy Colley becomes governor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1869 Feb. * Fire sweeps over a large territory.

1870 Mar. 11. Moshesh, chief of the Basutos, dies.

July 12. *Cape Town.* The Duke of Edinburgh inaugurates the new harbor, breakwater, and docks.

1872 * * The diamond-mines are remarkably productive.

Sept. 1. Robert Gray, bishop of Cape Town, dies.

Sept. 11. Makomo, a Kafir chief, dies.

1876 * * *Cape Town.* The Government votes to appropriate £5,000 sterling for the construction of four trunk-lines of railroads.

1877 Apr. 5. *Cape Town.* Sir H. Bartle E. Frere opens an exhibition.

1879 Aug. 23. Telegraph connection is made with Europe by way of Natal and Mozambique.

Dec. 25. *Cape Town.* The first telegram is received by the new line which completes connection with England. It is sent by the Queen to Sir H. Bartle E. Frere.

Dec. 29. *Cape Town.* The telegraph line is opened for the public.

ARMY — NAVY.

1880 June * *Basutoland.* War is waged against the Basutos near the head waters of the Orange River, because they have attacked the settlers, and refuse to give up their arms.

June * *Basutoland.* The chiefs who surrender are attacked by those who rebel against the colonists.

Sept. 13. *Basutoland.* The chiefs carry the war against the colonists.

Sept. 21. *Basutoland.* Col. Carrington defeats the rebel chief Lerothodi in an attack on Mafeling.

Oct. 19. *Basutoland.* Col. Clarke relieves the colonists besieged at Mafeling, after a hot fight.

Oct. 22. *Basutoland.* The colonists storm the village of Chief Lerotholdi, and scatter his army.

Oct. 31. *Basutoland.* Col. Clarke storms the defenses of Moletsane.

Oct. * *Basutoland.* Magistrate Hope is treacherously murdered by Chief Umhlonhlo, with other colonists.

Nov. 12. *Basutoland.* The defeat of Umhlonhlo is announced.

Dec. 21. *Basutoland.* The natives are utterly defeated by colonists under Baker.

1881 Jan. 10-14±. *Basutoland.* Col. Carrington defeats the natives in several engagements.

Feb. 18-24. *Basutoland.* The colonists grant an armistice.

Mar. 26. *Basutoland.* The war is renewed, and Col. Carrington is wounded.

Apr. 16±. *Basutoland.* The Basutos are severely defeated. [May * Make peace.]

July 30±. *Zululand.* John Dunn suppresses a revolt.

Sept. * *Basutoland.* Chief Masupha submits to the colonists.

Dec. * *Zululand.* Order is restored.

1882 Oct.* *Basutoland.* Chief Masupha again vexes the settlers.

* * *Basutoland.* Gen. Charles G. Gordon (Chinese Gordon) resigns his military appointment to South Africa.

Dec. * *Basutoland.* Order is restored.

1883 Apr. 25. *Zululand.* It is reported that King Cetewayo has a conflict with the chiefs.

May 16. *Zululand.* It is announced that Cetewayo is defeated by Chief Oham with the aid of others.

May * *Basutoland.* The fighting chiefs finally subside.

July 20. *Basutoland.* Chief Usibepu attacks Cetewayo at Ulundi, and defeats him.

Aug. 16. *Zululand.* Cetewayo defeats Usibepu in a great battle.

Nov. * *Zululand.* Chief Usibepu is defeated by the other chiefs.

1884 Jan. 31±. *Zululand.* Chief Zibedu defeats Chief Usutus.

Mar. 15, 16. *Basutoland.* Jonathan defeats Joel in a bloody battle.

Mar. 23. *Basutoland.* Chiefs Khelisa, Masupha, and Lerothodi fight each other.

Mar. *-**May** * *Zululand.* Natives continue their fighting.

June 14. *Basutoland.* The Boers defeat Chief Usibepu, and Chief Usutus becomes a fugitive.

Nov. * *Bechuanaland.* A force is organized to subdue the Dutch freebooters.

1886 Oct. 20. *Cape Colony.* The Pondos invade Xesibeland.

Dec. 9. *Cape Colony.* Order is restored in Xesibeland.

1888 June 2. *Zululand.* The police and military punish the cattle thieves.

July 2. *Zululand.* The revolt led by Ishingana is suppressed by a severe conflict.

July 11. *Zululand.* The revolt of Dinizulu is announced.

Aug. 1. *Zululand.* It is announced that Somkeli, the revolting chief, submits.

Aug. 10. *Zululand.* Chief Dinizulu leads about 1,000 revolting natives with their cattle into the Transvaal Territory.

Aug. 29. *Zululand.* It is announced that the revolt of Dinizulu is ended.

Sept. * *Transvaal.* Dinizulu surrenders to the authorities.

Sept. 19. *Zululand.* Chief Undabuko, the uncle of Dinizulu, surrenders.

Sept. 27. *Zululand.* Undabuko is brought to trial.

Nov. 12. *Zululand.* Ishingana, a revolting chief, surrenders.

Nov. * *Zululand.* Dinizulu surrenders to the British.

Nov. 22. *Zululand.* Somhlolo, convicted of high treason, is sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for five years.

Dec. 1. *Zululand.* Other chiefs are convicted of high treason, and sentenced.

1889. Apr. 27. *Zululand.* The revolting chiefs are sentenced to imprisonment,—Dinizulu 10 years, Undabuko 15 years, Ishingana to 12 years.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1883 * * *Zululand.* The translation of the Scriptures into the Zulu language is completed by the missionaries of the American Board.

1884 Mar. 27. *Griqualand.* The "Victoria" diamond, weighing 302 carats, is found at Kimberley.

1886 Sept. 26. A new comet is discovered at the Cape observatory by Mr. Finlay.

CHURCH.

1881 Aug. 20. *Natal.* John Mercer arrives at Durban, and proceeds to the Garenganze mission in Central Africa, having a climate favorable to Europeans. [A station at Bihé is also maintained.]

* * *Fr.* Mr. and Mrs. Coillard organize the Evangelical Mission of the Paris Society on the Upper Zambesi.

1882 * * *Zululand.* A mission is opened at Ehlobane by the Hermannsburg Missionary Society.

* * *Kaffraria.* Malan becomes a mission-station of the United Presbyterians of Scotland.

1883 * * *Cape Colony.* Laingsburg becomes a mission-station of the Berlin Evangelical Lutherans.

* * *Zululand.* The Scriptures are translated into Zulu.

1884 * * *Cape Colony.* Somervitte becomes a mission-station of the Free Church of Scotland.

1885 * * *Cape Colony.* Worcester becomes a mission-station of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

* * *Mambunda Country.* Mr. and Mrs. Coillard start an evangelical mission at Sesheke, Upper Zambesi.

1886 * * *Mambunda Country.* The Evangelical Mission open a station at Sefulu, Upper Zambesi.

1888 * * *Cape Colony.* Goederwacht becomes a mission-station of the Moravians.

SOCIETY.

1882 * * **Aug. 3.** *Eng.* Cetewayo arrives.

Aug. 9. *Eng.* Cetewayo visits W. E. Gladstone, the premier.

Aug. 14. *Eng.* Cetewayo is received by the Queen.

Aug. 16. *Eng.* Cetewayo is received by the Prince of Wales.

* * *Cape Colony.* The half-castes are called Griquas, and are active, vigorous, enterprising, and courageous, and much superior to the aborigines.

* * *Cape Colony.* Hottentots are but slightly civilized, and preserve tribal relations in the remote western sections where they abound.

* * *Cape Colony.* Bushmen are a diminutive people of light yellowish-brown complexion, and inhabit the western part of the country.

1886 * * Gold-seekers outnumber the Boers in Transvaal.

1890 * * *Kaffraria.* "The social condition of the natives is very bad, owing to their poverty and their use of intoxicating liquors." (Encyc. of Missions.)

Sept. 17. *Cape Colony.* A Portuguese steamer loaded with kidnapped natives arrives at Cape Town on its way from Mozambique to the west coast.

* * *Bechuanaland.* Great changes have been produced by the missionaries in the costume, houses, customs, and religion of the people.

* * *Bechuanaland.* The Bechuanas are a people of fine physique, which is maintained by getting rid of the feeble and sickly.

* * *Bechuanaland.* Young men and women are subjected to severe physical tests before they are declared "men" and "women;" the dead are buried with their face due north, whence came their ancestors.

* * *Natal.* The Zulus believe in witchcraft, demons, and ancestral spirits.

* * Polygamy prevails in Central Africa, there being no limit to the number of wives.

There is no law to forbid the marriage of near relatives. Women are really servants, and with the slaves do all the domestic labor, leaving the men free for feats of arms.

STATE.

1880 June 24±. *Cape Town.* The Assembly rejects the Government's plan for a conference of delegates to promote confederation.

Aug. 1. Sir Bartle E. Frere, Governor and Lord High Commissioner, is recalled.

Aug. 21. *London.* Sir Hercules G. R. Robinson is appointed high commissioner.

1881 Feb. 27. *Natal.* Sir George Pomeroy Colley, the governor, is killed in battle at Majuba Hill.

Mar. 21. *Transvaal.* A treaty of peace is signed.

May 6, 7. *Cape Town.* The Sprigg Ministry resigns; another Ministry is formed by Messrs. Scanlen and Molteno.

July 11±. *Eng.* The Queen refuses the petition of Cetewayo, as king, to be restored to his dominion.

Aug. 8. *Transvaal.* A republic is established by Boers, by a vote of the Volksraad; Peter J. Joubert is the first president.

Sept. * *Zululand.* Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood makes important changes.

Nov. * *Natal.* Walter J. Sendall is appointed governor.

Nov. * *Natal.* The colonists are disaffected toward the governor.

Dec. * *Natal.* Sir Henry E. G. Bulwer is nominated governor.

1882 Mar. 4. *Natal.* Governor Bulwer arrives.

Aug. * *Eng.* The Government consents to Cetewayo's partial restoration to authority.

Oct. * Basutoland is again disturbed by Chief Masupha.

Dec. * *Basutoland.* Peace prevails.

1883 Jan. 29. *Zululand.* The restoration of Cetewayo as king of the Zulus is proclaimed at Ulundi.

Feb. * *Basutoland.* The Government grants self-government to the natives.

June± * *Basutoland.* The British resume a conditional government over the Basutos.

July 27. *Cape Town.* The Parliament approves the agreement made by the Ministers with the Basutos.

* * *Transvaal.* S. J. Paul Kruger is elected president of Transvaal, now a republic under the "suzerainty" of Queen Victoria.

Oct. 15. *Natal.* Cetewayo surrenders himself to the British, and is taken to Durban.

Nov. 5. *Natal.* Cetewayo is removed to Ekowe in Zululand.

Dec. 8. *Basutoland.* The Basuto chiefs, with the exception of Joel, accept the British proposal.

1884 Jan. 27, 28. *Zululand.* Cetewayo escapes, and is recaptured.

Feb. 27. *London.* A convention is held which recognizes the South African Republic as a State, and restricting the Queen's suzerainty.

May 7. *Cape Town.* A Ministerial crisis ensues; the Ministry resigns, and an Upington Ministry succeeds it.

May 21. The Boers crown Dinizulu king of the Zulus; he pledges his fidelity to the British.

Aug. * *Bechuanaland.* The Dutch party force Mr. Mackenzie, the British resident, to resign, and he is succeeded by Cecil Rhodes.

Sept. * Filibustering Boers seize [and hold for a short time] the British territory of Montsioa.

Oct. * The Ministry is committed to the use of Imperial troops in suppressing the Boers.

Oct. * *Bechuanaland.* The Imperial government appoints Sir Charles Warren as special commissioner.

Dec. * *Zululand.* The British raise the flag of Great Britain in St. Lucia's Bay.

* * Namaqualand, with the only harbor on the neighboring coast at Walfisch Bay, is annexed to Cape Colony.

1885 Jan. 29. *Bechuanaland.* Commissioner Warren comes to an agreement with President Kruger.

Feb. 24+. *Bechuanaland.* Commissioner Warren establishes military government.

Mar. 23. *Bechuanaland.* The British protectorate is proclaimed.

June * *Stellaland.* The Republic of Stellaland becomes a crown colony.

1886 Oct. 22±. *Natal.* The Legislative Council of Natal offers to administer and sustain the government of Zululand as a barrier against the Boers.

Oct. 27±. *Cape Town.* The British Government declines the offer of Natal.

Nov. 4. The Boer Republic agrees to the projected South African Republic.

Nov. * *Cape Town.* A British protectorate over Zululand is proposed.

Nov. 25±. *Cape Town.* A new Ministry is formed, with Sir J. Gordon Sprigg premier.

1887 June 21. *Natal.* The annexation of Zululand by Great Britain is proclaimed at Durban.

Aug. * *Cape Town.* The Parliament passes a new registration Act, which disfranchises many natives.

Nov. 5±. *Natal.* Dinizulu, king of the Zulus, creates disturbances.

Nov. 7±. *Natal.* Many of the Zulus submit to the British.

Nov. 13±. *Natal.* King Dinizulu submits to the British.

1888 Feb. * *Cape Town.* Delegates from Cape Colony, Natal, and the Orange Free State meet in conference, and discuss measures for a customs union.

Feb. 18. *Cape Town.* The conference of delegates closes.

Oct.± * Bechuanaland opposes annexation to Cape Colony by an adverse vote.

Nov. 15. Undabuko, the king's uncle, and Somkeli, a Zulu rebel chief, are brought to trial for treason.

1889 June 3. *Cape Town.* Sir Hercules Robinson retires from the commissionership of South Africa.

June 22. Sir Henry Brougham Lock accepts the governorship of Cape Colony.

July 29. *Cape Town.* The U. S. Consul charges the Government with imprisoning American citizens.

Oct. 29. *Cape Town.* The British South African Company receives its charter.

1890 Mar. 18. The British consul at Mozambique is reported to have raised and saluted the British flag in the Shire district.

* * An Anglo-German agreement defines the sphere of British influence.

July 16. *Cape Town.* A new cabinet is formed, with Cecil Rhodes premier.

July 28. *Cape Town.* In the Legislative Assembly, Premier Rhodes gives notice of a motion expressing regret that the Colony has not been consulted on the Anglo-German agreement, so far as it relates to the territory south of the Zambesi river.

Aug. 1. *Cape Town.* The Franchise Bill passes the Legislative Assembly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1883 June 20. *Natal.* John Wm. Colenso, bishop of Natal, dies.

Aug. 9. Robert Moffat, Scottish missionary, dies.

1884 Feb. 8. Cetewayo, a Zulu chief, dies.

1885 Nov. 28. The railroad to Kimberley is opened.

1886 * * Cape Colony has a population of 1,252,347.

1887 Dec. 15. Sir Hercules Robinson opens the South African Jubilee Exhibition at Graham's Town.

1890 Feb. 26. Immigrants by the hundred are pouring into Nyassaland and southeastern Africa.

* * One-third of the population of Cape Colony are breeders of stock.

July 30. *Zululand.* Famine prevails.

Aug. 26. *London.* A company is organized to develop the country south of Lake Tanganyika.

Sept. 6. Premier Rhodes announces that connection will be made with the Delagoa Bay railroad line at Vaal River.

Sept. 20. *Cape Town.* The Cape of Good Hope Bank suspends payment.

ARMY—NAVY.

1891 July 2. *Mashonaland.* **Armed Boers begin the "big trek,"** but are driven out by British troops and police.

1893 Jan. 15. **The Umzizi tribe** in Pondoland defeats Chief Sigeau in battle, killing 250 of his men.

Oct. 3. The Matabele warriors **attack the police** of the South African Chartered Company. Sir Henry Lock, commissioner at Victoria, is preparing to repel their attacks.

Oct. 4. The Matabeles under King Lobengula are **marching on Fort Victoria**; a strong force is sent to meet them.

Oct. 6. **Fighting** occurs in Mashonaland between the Matabeles and the British South African Company's forces.

Oct. 20. **The Matabeles are twice defeated** by the British forces, with a loss of 100 warriors.

Oct. 24. **Gov. Sir Henry Lock,** of the Cape of Good Hope, notifies the Chairman of the British South African Company that **sole control** of the operations against the Matabeles has been **placed in his hands by the home Government.**

Oct. 27. In a **battle between the Matabeles and the troops** of the British South African Company, the former are severely defeated with 300 killed.

Nov. 1. The British forces **defeat the Matabeles with heavy loss,** and capture Buluwayo, their capital.

Nov. 2. **The Matabeles are defeated** with a loss of five hundred warriors, and the British forces are in pursuit of King Lobengula.

Nov. 8. **A Matabele attack** is repulsed by a British force, sixty of the former being killed.

Nov. 9. The British forces are in **possession of Buluwayo,** King Lobengula's capital, after a battle, in which over a thousand Matabele warriors are killed or wounded. **An ultimatum** is offered by the British.

Nov. 20. **Lobengula,** King of the Matabeles, declares that he is **ready to surrender,** but that his young warriors will not give their consent.

Nov. 22. **The Matabeles** under King Lobengula are again defeated, and run away after the battle.

Nov. 23. **The Matabele army is dispersed,** and Lobengula is a fugitive.

Nov. 26. It is announced that the **Matabeles are completely subjugated;** that King Lobengula has fled, and his men are ready to lay down their arms.

Nov. 27. *London.* Reports are received of the **massacre of Capts. Wilson and Barrow** and their entire forces by the Matabeles.

Dec. 13. Part of **Major Forbes's command** is attacked by Lobengula's warriors, and forced to retreat.

1894 Jan. 13. The tidings that **Capt. Wilson** and his command were massacred by the Matabeles is confirmed.

Jan. 20. **King Lobengula** with a few of his followers is entrenched close to the Zambesi River; quietness rules elsewhere. [Jan. 23. He dies of fever.]

Aug. 16. *So. Af. Republic.* **Kafirs still continue to devastate the Boer farms,** and kill the farmers and their families; Government troops are on the way to the scene of trouble.

Aug. 17. *So. Af. Republic.* A force sent by the **Boers against the Kafirs** in the Transvaal is defeated, and the outrages on the part of the Kafirs continue.

Aug. 24±. *So. Af. Republic.* **Kafir Chief Maloboch** and seven companions surrender to the Boers.

Sept. 25. **A large force of Kafirs,** led by Chief Mahazula, is marching to attack the town of Lourenco Marquez in Portuguese South Africa on Delagoa Bay; the streets of the town are barricaded, and defended with Nordenfeld guns, the British residents and other foreigners forming a volunteer garrison. [Sept. 26. **The town** is besieged by 7,000 Kafirs. Oct. 13. The Kafirs have captured part of the town.]

ART—SCIENCE—LETTERS.

1890 * * *Kaffraria.* **The Dutch, English, and Kafir** languages are spoken.

* * *Kaffraria.* **The Bible and many other books** have been given to the people in their native language.

1894 Apr. 4. *Matabeleland.* **Ancient Roman coins** are found.

STATE.

1892 May 3. *Cape Town.* **A new Ministry** is formed, with **Cecil Rhodes premier.**

May 11. *Natal.* **The Legislative Council** establishes responsible government.

June 20. *Cape Colony.* **The Cape Parliament opens.**

July 1. *Bechuanaland.* **The Bechuanaland** Protectorate enters into a customs union.

* * Cape Colony and South Africa have **2,250 miles of railroads.**

1893 July 4. *Natal.* Sir Charles Mitchell, the governor, proclaims the **new Constitution.**

Aug. 25. *Matabeleland.* **Lobengula,** the King of the Matabele, demands that **Mashonaland should be given up** to him by the British.

* * A petition signed by 10,000 Malays is sent to the Imperial Government against an **Asiatic influx** from the Orient.

1894 Jan. 6. *Cape Town.* The **Government** has appointed a committee to inquire into the **leprosy question.**

Feb. 22. **Nyassaland** district becomes **"The British Central Africa Protectorate."**

Apr. 25. *Matabeleland.* The country is thrown open to people of every nation under the general land and mining laws.

* * *Matabeleland.* **Buluwayo** rapidly advances in population and importance. Salisbury suffers a corresponding depression. A telegraph line is extended into the region beyond Buluwayo.

CHILE.

CHILE is a republic extending along the west coast of South America, having Santiago for its capital. Area, about 250,000 square miles; population in 1891, estimated at 2,817,552.

The government is administered by a President and a Congress that consists of two houses, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The senators are elected by twenty-three provinces, and the deputies by the departments. The popular language is Spanish, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic.

ARMY—NAVY.

1450 * * The Peruvian **Inca Yupanqui** leads an army into Northern Chile, and either wins or conquers the Indians.

1535 * * (or 1536) **Diego de Almagro** leads the **first Spanish invasion** in search of gold and glory, and is driven back with much loss, chiefly because of the climate and starvation.

1535+ * * **War with the Araucanians** begins.

1540± * * **Don Pedro de Valdivia** leads an army which **is driven back** by the brave Araucanians.

1541 * * Valdivia, with Indian allies, **conquers nearly all of Chile,** under order of Pizarro. [1543. Indians besiege Valdivia, till relieved by reenforcements.]

1547 * * **Valdivia** goes to Peru as an ally of Gasca.

1549 * * **The assaults of the Araucanians** imperil the very existence of the Spaniards.

1550 * * **Valdivia returns** with a fresh army, and is **resisted by Araucanians** under the brave Lautaro, an escaped captive.

1554 Jan. 1. **Valdivia** is defeated and killed by the Indians at the battle of Tucapel.

1556 * * **Count Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza** succeeds to the command of the Spaniards.

The Indians are finally repulsed [and a doubtful war of conquest is continued by the Spaniards for nearly 50 years].

1557 * *-65 * * Mendoza gathers a force of Spaniards, and leads them against the Indians under Caupolican; several battles are fought, and the Spaniards are finally victorious.

1586 * * Three ships, commanded by Sir Thomas Cavendish, land in Quintero Bay, and attempt to subjugate the country to British rule.

1723 * * War begins between the Spaniards and the Indians [continuing intermittingly for 50 years].

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1500± * * Chileans practise weaving and agriculture.

1570 * * An earthquake destroys 2,000 lives at Concepcion.

1712 * * Amédé François Frézier, the French military engineer, visits the coast.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1554 Jan. 1. Valdivia, Pedro de, commander, A54±.
1610 Aug. 10. Ramon, Garcia, eminent for his ability, humanity, and public worth, dies.
1620 Nov. 20. Ulloa, Lopez de, governor, dies.
1778 * * Infante, José Miguel, statesman, born.
1800 * * Perez, José Joaquin, president, b.

CHURCH.

1553 * * The Dominicans and Franciscans arrive, and establish settlements.

1563 * * Pope Pius IV. appoints Fr. Bartolemé Roderigo Gonzales Marmolejo first bishop of Santiago.

1567 * * Fr. Fernando Banioneuvo is elected bishop.

1570 * * A bishopric is established in the city of Imperial; Fr. Antonio de San Miguel y Solier, a Franciscan, is appointed the first bishop.

1593 * * The Jesuits arrive with Loyola, a nephew of the founder of the order.

1595 * * The Augustines arrive.

1615 * * The Hospitallers of St. John of God arrive.

1767 * * The Jesuits are expelled from the country.

SOCIETY.

1590 * * Janequeo determines to avenge the death of her husband, and leads an army against the Spanish.

STATE.

1450 * * The Peruvians acquire territory from the Indians inhabiting Chile.

1516 * * *Sp.* Charles I. is enthroned.

1533 * * The Peruvian dominion in Chile ceases.

1534 Jan. * Diego de Almagro receives his commission as governor of New Castile (Chile).

Nov. 13. Francisco Pizarro and Almagro make a fruitless effort to settle their disputed boundaries.

1538 * * Pedro de Valdivia, an officer of Pizarro, explores the west coast of South America to 40° South.

1541 Feb. 12. Valdivia founds Santiago.

* * The conquests of Almagro make Chile a Spanish province.

1544 Sept. 3. Valdivia founds Valparaiso.

1547± * * The appointment of Francisco de Villagran as captain-general marks the close of the period of conquest.

1550 * * The Spanish under Pedro de Valdivia found the city of Concepcion.

1553 * * The Indians destroy Concepcion.

1556 * * *Sp.* Philip II. is enthroned.

1557 Apr. * Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza arrives in the Bay of Concepcion as captain-general.

1568 * * Philip II. detaches Chile from Peru, and a Royal Audencia is established.

1575 * * The court of Spain becomes dissatisfied with the condition of affairs, and dissolves the Royal Audencia, and orders its members back to Peru.

* * Rodrigo de Quiroga is appointed governor.

1580 * * Martin Ruiz de Gamboa is appointed governor.

1583 * * Alonso de Sotomayor is appointed governor.

1593 * * Martin Garcia Oñez de Loyola is appointed governor.

1598 * *-1600 * * Holland sends five war-ships to the coast.

* * *Sp.* Philip III. is enthroned.

1599 * * Francisco Quinones is appointed governor.

1600+ * * Alonso Garcia Ramon is appointed governor; later, Alonso de Rivera.

1610 * * Luis Merlo de la Fuenta is appointed governor.

1612 * * Alonso de Rivera is again appointed governor.

1617 * * Fernando Talaveranno is appointed governor; ten months later, Lopez de Ulloa.

1620 * * Cristoval de la Cerda is appointed governor.

1621 * * *Sp.* Philip IV. is enthroned.

* * Pedro Sorez de Ulloa is appointed governor.

1624 * * Francisco de Alva y Nornena is appointed governor; six months later, Luis Fernandez de Cordova y Arce is appointed.

1629 * * Francisco Laso de la Vega is appointed governor.

1641 Jan. 6. A treaty of peace is entered between the Spaniards and the Araucanians.

1645 * * Martin de Muxica is appointed governor.

* * * Alonso de Cordova y Figuerva is governor.

* * * Antonio de Acuña y Cabrera is governor.

1655 * *-65 * * Pedro Portale Casanate is appointed governor; later, Diego Gonzales Montero, Angel de Pereda, and Francisco de Meneses.

1665 * * After vainly trying for 100 years to drive the Indians south of the Biobio, the Spaniards make a treaty of peace.

* * *Sp.* Charles II. is enthroned.

1667± * * The Marquis of Navamorquende is appointed governor.

1670 * *-1717 * * The governors are: Montero, a second time, Juan Henuquez, José de Gano, Tomás Martin de Poveda, Francisco Ibanez de Peralta, Juan Andrés de Ustariz, and José de Santiago Concha.

1700 * * *Sp.* Philip V. is enthroned.

1707 * *-17 * * The French blockade all the ports of Chile, and take possession of the commerce.

1720± * * Gabriel Cano de Aponte is governor.

1722 * * After a struggle of 180 years the Chileans make a treaty with the Spaniards, separating a part of the country to form Spanish Chile.

1724 * * *Sp.* Louis I. is enthroned; later in the year Philip V. is again enthroned.

1735 * * The governors are: Francisco Sanchez de la Baneda, Manuel de Salamanca, and José de Manso.

1742 * * Manso founds nine cities by order of the king to collect the inhabitants of the country in urban societies.

±* * Francisco de Obando is governor; later, Domingo Ortiz de Rosas.

1746 * * *Sp.* Ferdinand VI. is enthroned.

1753± * * Manuel Amat is appointed governor.

1759 * * *Sp.* Charles III. is enthroned.

* * * Antonio de Guill y Gonzaga is appointed governor.

* * * Francisco Xavier de Morales is appointed governor.

1773 * * Agustin de Jáuregui is appointed governor.

1778 * * The ports of Spain are thrown open to the colonies, and free commerce with the French is permitted.

1781 * * Ambrosio de Benavides is appointed governor.

1787 Nov. 21. Ambrosio O'Higgins is appointed governor-general. [He proves to be a superior governor.]

1788 * * *Sp.* Charles IV. is enthroned.

1796 Sept. 18. Gen. Gabriel de Aviles is appointed governor.

1799 Mar. 15. Joaquin del Pino is appointed governor.

1802 Jan. 30. Luis Muñoz de Guzman is appointed governor.

1808 * * Francisco Antonio Carrasco is appointed governor.

* * *Sp.* Ferdinand VII. is enthroned; and later in the year, Joseph Bonaparte.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1747 * * The University of San Felipe is established at Santiago.

ARMY — NAVY.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

1811 Apr. * The patriots rout a body of Spaniards in Santiago, with much loss on both sides, and thus shed the first blood for independence.

1813 * * Gen. Paroja brings a powerful Spanish army; they are twice defeated by the patriots, but being reenforced, **are finally victorious.**

1817 * * The patriots are reenforced from Buenos Ayres.

1818 Feb. 12. The Spaniards are suddenly attacked by Gen. O'Higgins **at Chacabuco,** in the plains of Maipo, and **defeated** with heavy loss, while the patriots thereby secure the independence of Chile.

*** * The Chileans** send a force to **aid the Peruvians** against the Spanish.

Feb. 19. The patriots under José de San Martin **are defeated** at the battle **of Chanch Rayada** with great loss.

Apr. 5. The patriots under **San Martin** win a decisive **battle at the Maipo.**

*** * * The** *Cumberland* **is purchased** in London, and renamed *San Martin.*

Oct. 28. The *San Martin* captures the *Maria Isabel* from the Spanish. She is taken to Valparaiso, remounted, and renamed the *O'Higgins.*

± * * The navy is greatly strengthened by the adding of the *Galvarino, Araucano, Intrepid,* and the *Independencia.*

1820 Feb. 2, 3, 4. Naval battle; Lord Cochrane in the *O'Higgins* takes Valdivia.

1851 Apr. * Battle between the Government troops and insurrectionists; **Col. Urriola** and 200 or 300 others are killed.

Sept. * Insurrectionists under Gen. José Maria de la Cruz resist the Government; 4,000 lives are lost in the series of conflicts.

Dec. 8. The **revolt is crushed** by the defeat of Gen. Cruz at the battle of Longamilla.

1858 Dec. * The insurrection of Pedro Gallo breaks out.

1859 Apr. * The insurrection is completely suppressed.

Oct. * The war is renewed under President Perez.

1866 Mar. 31. War with Spain; a Spanish force bombards Valparaiso.

Apr. 14. The blockade by Spain is ended.

1878 Dec. * Chileans seize the **Bolivian forts.**

1879 * * A long war with Peru and Bolivia. Cause, dispute concerning a strip of coast territory, rich in guano and nitrate of soda, and because of a secret treaty between Peru and Bolivia.

Feb. 14. Chileans under Col. Sotomayor **occupy the Bolivian port** of Antofagasta.

Mar. 23. An indecisive engagement is fought at Calama **on the banks of the Loa.**

Apr. 5. Chileans blockade Iquique.

Apr. 18. Chileans bombard Pisaqua.

May 21, 23. In a naval action near Iquique, the Peruvian iron-clad, turreted steam-ship *Huascar* rams the Chilean wooden corvette *Esmeralda,* in which about 110 men perish, and the Peruvian iron-clad *Independencia* is run on a rock while chasing the *Covadonga,* and becomes a total wreck. The blockade is raised.

July 29. The *Huascar* **captures two** Chilean **vessels** in the port at Iquique, and raises the blockade.

Oct. 8. The Chilean fleet of six vessels **captures the Peruvian ironclad** *Huascar* off Mejillones; the admiral and many others are killed.

Nov. 2+. Gen. Escala lands 10,000 Chileans, **bombards Pisagua,** in the province of Tarapaca, and takes the city from Gen. Buendia.

Nov. 19. The Chileans defeat the allies **at San Francisco.**

Nov. 22. Battle of San Francisco; **Iquique surrenders** to 5,000 Chileans, who have defeated the combined armies of Peru and Bolivia, 11,000 strong, near the city.

Nov. 27±. The allies are again defeated near Tarapacá, and the town is taken by the Chileans; both sides suffer heavy losses.

Dec. 18. The retreating Peruvians arrive at Arica.

1880 Feb. 27. An indecisive **naval engagement** takes place near Arica.

Apr. 18. The Chileans **blockade Callao,** Peru, and alarm Lima.

Apr. 22+. The Chileans **bombard Callao.**

May 10. The Chileans again **bombard** Callao.

May 26. The allies are defeated in a **bloody battle at Tacna,** Chile, by the Chileans, and the town surrenders. Chilean loss, 2,128 killed and wounded; Peruvian loss, 2,500 killed and wounded; Bolivian loss, not estimated.

June 7. The Chileans, under Gen. Manuel Baquedano, **take the port of Arica** by assault.

July 3. Peruvians **sink the Chilean transport** *Loa* by means of a torpedo or infernal machine.

*** *** Extended **negotiations for peace** arrest the military movements.

Sept. 14. While bombarding Callao, the **Peruvians blow up the** *Covadonga,* near Chancay, by means of torpedoes concealed in a captured gig.

Oct. 9. The Peruvians attempt to blow up Chilean ironclads by means of a sunken boat filled with powder, but fail in the attempt.

Dec. 30±. The Chileans **send a force of 2,500 men** to Peru.

1881 Jan. 4. The Chileans, 23,600 strong, **storm Lurin,** which is defended by 33,500 men and 200 cannon.

Jan. 13. The Chileans **again defeat the Peruvians** in a severe battle **at Chorrillos.** Chilean loss, 2,000 to 3,000; Peruvian, loss over 4,000, besides many more taken prisoners.

Jan. 15. *Peru.* The Chileans again defeat the Peruvians **at Miraflores** in a bloody battle. The Peruvian army is routed, and the fleet is now annihilated.

Jan. 17±. *Peru.* The victorious **Chileans enter Lima,** and Pierola flees.

Jan. 23. *Peru.* **The Chileans take Callao,** and the war virtually ends. Total loss to the Chileans, 10,000 men in killed and wounded. The Chileans have not lost a battle during the entire campaign.

1882 July * The war is resumed because of the interference of outside parties, and several indecisive engagements favor the Chileans.

1883 July 10. *Peru.* The Peruvians are defeated in a severe battle **at Huanuco.**

July 13. *Peru.* The Peruvians are **defeated** by Gen. Grostiago. Peruvians lose 900 killed and as many wounded; Chileans lose 56 killed and 104 wounded. [July 15. The Peruvians **defeated.** July 16. Again **defeated.** July 19. Col. Grostiago defeats the Peruvians at **Huanuco.**]

Oct. 23. *Peru.* Chileans evacuate Lima.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1822 Nov. 19. Santiago suffers from an **earthquake;** the coast of Chile is permanently raised.

1829 * * Santiago is again damaged by an **earthquake.**

1835 Feb. 20. An earthquake does immense damage; not a house left standing in the City of Concepcion.

1851 Apr. 2. An earthquake wrecks more than 400 houses at Valparaiso.

1858 * * The first issue of the *Revista Medica-Quirurjica,* the *Revista del Pacifico,* and the *Correo Literario.*

*** *** Prominent newspapers are the *El Mercurio de Provincias* and *El Mercurio del Vapor* and the *Revista de Ciencias y Letras,* a superior literary paper.

1871 Oct. * Gold-mines are discovered near Iquique.

1880 Sept. 13. An earthquake at Illapel near Valparaiso kills about 200 people.

1889 Jan. 14. A great storm rages at Valparaiso.

BIRTHS — DEATHS

1826 * * Baquedano, Manuel, general, born.
1830 * * Sotomayor y Valdés, Ramon, journalist, born.
1844 * * Infante, José Miguel, statesman, A66.
1850 * * Carey, Eleanor, actor, born.
1873 Nov. 23. Cruz, José Maria de la, general, A72.
1886 * * Vicuña, Benjamin Vicuña Mackenna, historian, A55.

CHURCH.

1854 * * The second chamber rejects the resolution of the Senate to readmit the Jesuits.

1861 * * Lota becomes a mission-station of the South American Missionary Society; is opened by Captain Allen Gardiner of London.

1863 Dec. 8. The Jesuits' church at Santiago is consumed by fire on the feast of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, when brilliantly illuminated, and having many combustible ornaments; more than 2,000 persons perish.

Dec. 20. The Government orders the church of the Jesuits at Santiago to be razed to the ground; public indignation at the fanaticism of the priests.

1865 July * An act of toleration in religion is passed.

1880 * * Concepcion becomes a mission-station of the Presbyterian Church (North) of U. S. A.

SOCIETY.

1882 * * Two men are killed and seven wounded in the elections.

1885 * * In the elections 17 men are killed and 165 wounded.

1886 * * In the elections 46 men are killed and 160 are wounded.

1889 Mar. 18. The Government issues a decree prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers, but offering free passage, board, and lodging to Europeans.

STATE.

1810 * * All the Spanish rulers have treated the Chileans with injustice and exasperating selfishness, which prepares them for revolution.

REVOLUTION BEGINS.

July * Spain being helpless under the feet of France, the Chileans assert independence by deposing the Spanish president.

Sept. 10. Chileans declare their independence of Spain.

The executive power is entrusted to a committee of seven men.

1811 Dec. 20. A triumvirate is appointed to conduct the government.

1813 * * The sovereignty of Spain is finally reestablished by the army of Paroja [and continues three years].

1818 Feb. 12. Chile is again declared independent of Spain; Gen. O'Higgins is dictator.

1823 * * A popular uprising compels O'Higgins to resign, and a provisional triumvirate holds the government for a few weeks.

1826 * *–30 * * The government is administered by six different directors in addition to a second provisional triumvirate.

1827 * * Gen. Fuere is elected first president.

1828 May 8. Gen. Francisco Anibal Pinto is elected president.

* * A constitution is promulgated, which temporarily reconciles contending parties.

1830 Mar. 31. Tomás Ovalle is elected president.

1831 * * Gen. Pueto is elected president.

* * A convention is called to revise the Constitution.

1833 May 22. The Constitution is established [and continues]; good government and general prosperity follow.

1841 * * Gen. Bulnes is elected president. [He is reelected.]

1851 Apr. * An insurrection is led by Col. Urriola.

May 8. A new tariff is introduced.

Oct. 18. Manuel Montt is elected president. [He is afterward reelected.]

Sept. * An insurrection is led by Gen. Cruz, the defeated candidate at the last election; it comes perilously near a revolution.

1852 June 30. A treaty with France is concluded.

1856 Apr. 30. A treaty with the Argentine Republic is concluded.

Nov. * A treaty with Great Britain, and one with Ecuador, and another with Peru are made.

* * Treaties are made with the United States and with Sardinia.

1861 * * José Joaquin Perez is elected president.

1864 Mar. 1. A rupture occurs between Chile and Bolivia respecting the valuable guano islands.

May 20. The Spanish Minister settles the dispute between Chile and Spain respecting Peru.

July 25. *Sp.* The Government disapproves of the settlement made respecting Peru.

Sept. 17. Satisfaction is claimed by the Spanish admiral José Manuel Pareja y Septien at Valparaiso for Chilean interference in the war with Peru.

Sept. 21. The Chileans refuse the satisfaction demanded by Spain.

Sept. 24. Adm. Septien declares a blockade.

Sept. 29. War is declared by Chile against Spain.

1865 July 1. The act of religious toleration is passed.

Dec. 5. Chile joins Peru.

1866 Jan. 14. An offensive and defensive treaty between Peru and Chile against Spain is formally announced.

1871 * * Federico Enázuris is elected president.

1873 Feb. 6. Bolivia and Peru enter into a secret treaty to guarantee the independence of each other. [Later it causes war with Chile.]

1874 * *–79 * * Disputes respecting boundaries and niter beds lead finally to war, with Chile against Peru and Bolivia.

1876 Sept. 18. Anibal Pinto is inaugurated president.

1879 Feb. * The Government orders the towns in territory claimed by Bolivia to be garrisoned, and the coast blockaded.

Mar. 1. Bolivia declares war against Chile; it has Peru as an ally.

Apr. 5. Chile declares war.

Cause of the war; disputes respecting a strip of coast territory, very rich in guano and nitrate of soda. It was originally supposed to be barren and worthless.

1880 June 28. *Peru.* Perseverance in the war is declared by Nicolas de Pierola, the dictator, who proceeds to enforce a levy *en masse*.

Sept. * *U. S. A.* The United States offers to mediate between the three countries; and her services are accepted, but ineffective.

1881 Jan. 30±. The Chileans demand of Peru the cession of valuable territory, the payment of $750,000,000 indemnity, and propose to occupy Callao and work the mines till the indemnity is paid.

Feb. * *Peru* solicits the intervention of England.

July 23. By treaty with the Argentine Republic, Chile gains about 57,000 square miles of territory.

Sept. * Spain confirms the treaty made with Chile.

Sept. 18. Santa Maria Domingo, a Liberal, is elected President.

Oct. 23. A dispute respecting the boundary of Patagonia is settled by a treaty between Chile and the Argentine Republic.

1882 Jan. 25. A treaty of peace is made with Bolivia, who surrenders her coast territory, and breaks her alliance with Peru.

Mar. * Chile and Peru agree to a peace protocol.

Sept. 28. *Bolivia.* Peace is reported, and Tarapaca and Tacna are ceded to Chile.

Oct. 8±. The peace negotiations fail.

Oct. 20. The treaty of peace is signed by Chile and Peru at Ancon; Tacna and Arica are ceded to Chile for 10 years.

1883 * * The civil marriage law is passed. It is bitterly opposed by the clergy and the women. Twenty-three per cent of all children born are illegitimate.

1884 Apr. 4. The final treaty with Peru is signed.

1885 Mar. * The general elections give the Liberals an increased majority.

1886 Sept. 18. José Manuel Balmaceda is elected president by the Liberal party.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1874 * * The *Tacua*, an overloaded vessel, sinks soon after leaving Valparaiso, and 19 lives are lost.

1875 Oct. 31. The International Exhibition is opened to the public.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 July 16. Forty riotous Chileans are shot in a conflict with the troops.

1891 Jan. 7. A part of the Chilean navy revolts against the Balmaceda Government, and favors that of the Congress.

Jan. 12. The Chilean navy declares against President Balmaceda.

Jan. 13. The Chilean army is loyal to the Government.

Jan. 16. Two Chilean insurgent warships blockade the ports of the country.

Jan. 19. The garrison of Pisagua revolts.

Jan. 20. *Fr.* French men-of-war are ordered to Chile.

Jan. 21. The revolt is spreading; a number of Government troops join the insurgents at Valparaiso.

Jan. 23. The insurgents are defeated at Izpiza Hospicio.

Jan. 24. The insurgents continue to gain strength and confidence, their forces being greatly increased by the workmen of Valparaiso; the Government has declared the large towns to be in a state of siege.

Jan. 26. The insurgents bombard Coronel until it surrenders.

Jan. 30. Iquique is recaptured by the Government troops.

Feb. 2. A Chilean war-ship defeats one of the insurgent ships.

Feb. 5. The Government troops near Pisaqua shoot their officers and join the insurgents.

Feb. 7. The insurgents are seizing ships, and threaten an attack on Valparaiso.

Feb. 15. The town of Pisaqua is bombarded and burning; it surrenders to the insurgents.

Feb. 17. The insurgents are gaining strength, only a few towns being loyal to the Government.

The Government troops have been defeated at Coquimbo and Quillota, and the insurgent forces are rapidly increasing in numbers, and are advancing upon Santiago.

Feb. 25. The Government troops after hard fighting suffer defeat at Dolores. Iquique surrenders, after being partly burned, to the insurgent fleet.

Feb. 26. In the ruins at Iquique 200 women and children perish, and the principal houses are all pillaged by the insurgents.

Feb. 28. President Balmaceda is trying to buy a fast cruiser from Argentine. His force now consists of 30,000 ill-equipped men.

Mar. 3. Part of the Government troops shoot their officers, and join the insurgents.

Mar. 6. The insurgents are short of ammunition.

Mar. 7. The insurgents gain an important victory over the Government troops near Pozo Almonte.

Mar. 11. The revolution is at a standstill; a plot to destroy the Government squadron at Valparaiso has been foiled.

Mar. 13. The Government troops retake Pisagua.

Mar. 16. The Government troops are routed, their leader killed, after having massacred their general officers on March 6. The rebel loss is heavy.

Mar. 20. The insurgents occupy Taltal, Iquique, and Pisagua, and the rest of the country is reported quiet.

Mar. 22. The insurgents are bombarding Autofagasta.

Apr. 4. Important insurgent successes are reported.

The Chilean ironclad *Pilcamayo* joins the insurgents, giving them an effective force of 40 vessels of all grades.

Apr. 5. *Ger.* A German squadron is ordered to Chile.

Apr. 11. Further successes of the insurgents are reported.

Apr. 16. The insurgents defeat a Government force at Caldera.

Apr. 23. The Government troops are defeated by the insurgents at Iquique.

Apr. 25. A torpedo destroys the ironclad *Blanco Encalada*, recently captured by the insurgents, causing the loss of 180 lives.

Apr. 27. The Chilean insurgents' turreted ironclad *Huascar* is sunk by a torpedo.

May 14. The Chilean war-ship *Esmeralda* leaves Acapulco.

May 17. An engagement between Chilean torpedo boats and the insurgent fleet occurs at Pisagua.

May 23. The *Esmeralda* is at Acapulco, unable to obtain coal.

June 4. The Chilean insurgent transport *Itata* surrenders to Acting Rear-Adm. McCann, U.S.N., in the harbor of Iquique, turning over all the arms brought from San Diego, consisting of 5,000 rifles and 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

June 10±. The *Itata* leaves Iquique for California, accompanied by the *Charleston* (U.S.N).

June 16±. Pisagua and Iquique are bombarded by Government war-ships.

June 21. A number of the crew of the Chilean war-ship *Esmeralda*, landing at the Lobos Islands for provisions, are killed by the working-men.

June 22. The insurgent army is increasing gradually, and will soon assume the offensive.

June 23. President Balmaceda is increasing his army.

July 1±. Heavy fighting between the Government and insurgent forces on both land and sea is reported.

July 2. The insurgent army occupies Huasco, and Balmaceda's army flees.

July 8. Balmaceda's army is defeated by the insurgent forces.

July 12. A plot to destroy the Government squadron at Valparaiso is foiled.

July 14. Two Government vessels are nearly destroyed in an engagement with the insurgent cruiser *Magellanes*.

July 26. The insurgent forces are massing at Huasco, and an attack upon Coquimbo is expected.

Aug. 4. Balmaceda's forces are mobilized near Santiago, and a sham battle is fought near that city.

Aug. 23. Heavy fighting is reported, with contradictory reports as to results.

Aug. 26. A battle is progressing at Valparaiso between the insurgents and the Government troops.

Aug. 28. Balmaceda's army is routed at Vina del Mar, and Valparaiso is surrendered to the insurgent army; the American, German, French, and English admirals preserve order.

Decisive battle of Concon.

The insurgents land at Quintero a force of 8,600 infantry, 600 cavalry, and 800 men of the naval brigade, with 3 batteries of field artillery, and a battery of Gatling guns. Gen. Alzerreca, with a force of about equal numbers, attacks them at Concon, and is routed. Balmaceda loses between 2,000 and 3,000 killed and wounded; the insurgents lose about 1,000 men.

Aug. 31. The insurgents take Santiago.

Nov. 4. Chile is preparing for war by strengthening the forts at Santiago.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 May 4. Fifteen craters, throwing out masses of mud, in a Chilean valley, carry ruin in every direction, and sweep away houses, cattle, and people.

1893 Apr. 16. A total eclipse of the sun is visible in Chile and other South American States.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 Sept. 19. Balmaceda, José Manuel, ex-president, commits suicide, A49.

SOCIETY.

1890 Mar.* The native laboring class threatens the Government with a revolution unless foreign immigration is checked.

June.* The Araucanian districts are infected with bandits.

July 7. Rioting is reported at Iquique; commercial and shipping operations are suspended.

July 16. A strike of 7,000 men occurs in the nitrate districts.

July 24. A mob in Santiago sacks a number of stores; quelled by the military.

1891 Apr. 30. A dynamite bomb is thrown at the palace of President Balmaceda, but does no damage.

May 8. An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate the leading members of the Cabinet.

July 4. Balmaceda is still cruelly persecuting the families of the officers of the insurgent army and others.

Sept. 17. At Valparaiso all the business houses are closed and great festivities are in progress during the national holidays.

Sept. 23. The restoration of peace festivities is celebrated without political disturbances.

Oct. 16. A mob attacks eight sailors of the cruiser *Baltimore* (U. S. A.) in the streets of Valparaiso; two die of their injuries. [The assailants are sentenced to punishment.]

Nov. 1. Troops guard the U. S. Legation in Santiago, on account of apprehensions that an attempt might be made by a mob to capture the refugees sheltered there.

Nov. 27. The American and Spanish Legations at Santiago are still guarded by Chilean troops.

STATE.

1890 Aug. 2. Popular opposition is made to the effort to establish commercial reciprocity with the United States.

Aug. 4. Political relations between the Executive and Congress are somewhat strained.

Aug. 12. Señor Belisario Prat is to form a new Cabinet.

Oct. 17. Balmaceda closes the session of the Congress.

1891 Jan. 1. Balmaceda issues a manifesto declaring his purpose to observe the Constitution. It starts a revolution.

Jan. 7. Civil war begins.

Jan. 15. The dictatorship is assumed by President Balmaceda.

To interrupt the nitrate trade, the insurgents declare the ports to be blockaded.

Jan. 16. The Government is taking active measures against the insurgents.

Jan. 17. The revolt is spreading rapidly.

Jan. 23. The insurgents are masters of the situation.

Jan. 24. The President declines to resign, and the trouble spreads. Factories and railroads are at a standstill.

Jan. 31. President Balmaceda is willing to open negotiations with the insurgents.

Feb. 5. The Government prohibits the export of nitrates.

Mar. 10. The convention in Santiago nominates Señor Vicuña for the presidency.

Apr. 1. The elections have resulted in a Liberal triumph.

Apr. 8±. The Government seizes the German steamship *Romulus;* the *Romulus* was loaded with nitrate, and paid export duty on it to the revolutionists.

May 2. The insurgents establish a provisional junta for the provinces in their hands.

May 7. President Balmaceda rejects the proposition from the insurgents for a peace conference; [an unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate the leading members of the Chilean Cabinet].

May 30. Bolivia formally recognizes the insurgents.

June 1. The newly elected Congress meets; it favors Balmaceda.

June 18. The House of Deputies authorizes a forced loan of $20,000,000; all the gold and silver (metallic reserves) in the treasury are sold at auction.

June 27. A new Cabinet is organized, to work primarily for the restoration of internal order.

July 6. The Peruvian Government seizes a steamer chartered by Balmaceda.

July 25. Claudio Vicuña, the candidate of Balmaceda, is elected to the presidency [but not inaugurated].

July 28. The election of Claudio Vicuña to the presidency is confirmed by the Electoral College.

July 29. The Congressional party issues a statement to the effect that the election of Vicuña as president is null and void.

Aug. 16. The Governor of Pisagua, reinstated by Balmaceda's troops, puts to death many of the dictator's opponents in that city, and locks up the grain; the people are starving.

Aug. 22. President Balmaceda is said to have seized $1,000,000 in silver bullion sent by a British war-ship to Montevideo. (See Miscellaneous.)

Aug. 29. Chile claims heavy damages from Mexico for permitting the *Esmeralda* to leave Acapulco on May 14.

Aug. 30. The insurgent party is in possession of Santiago. Balmaceda resigns in favor of Gen. Baquedano, and the country is tranquil.

Sept. 4. Patrick Egan, U. S. Minister to Chile, recognizes the Provisional Government formed by the Congress party.

Sept. 9. The Junta begins legal proceedings in England to recover the $1,000,000 in silver shipped on the British gunboat *Espiegle* at Balmaceda's request.

Sept. 19. Ex-president Balmaceda shoots himself in his room at the Argentine Legation in Santiago.

Oct. 18. A general election is held.

Oct. 21. In the general elections the Liberals defeat the Clerical Party overwhelmingly.

Oct. 26. Pursuant to instructions from the U. S. Government, Minister Egan demands reparation for the assault upon U. S. seamen. (See Society.)

Oct. 28. The Government replies pertly and arrogantly to Minister Egan.

Nov. 6. Adm. Montt accepts the presidency.

Nov. 7±. A Liberal majority is obtained in the Congress.

Nov. 11. The Congress assembles, and the Junta formally surrenders its power to that body.

Nov. 12. The Cabinet appointed by the Junta resigns.

Nov. 19. Adm. Jorge Montt is unanimously elected president of Chile.

Dec. 26. Adm. Montt is inaugurated as president.

1892 Jan. 24. The Minister of Foreign Affairs informs Minister Egan that the Santiago Government would reply at once to the ultimatum of the United States. (See United States.)

Feb. 5. In Santiago, Minister Egan's house is guarded by the police; the sentences of the assailants of the *Baltimore's* men are made more severe.

Feb. 26. Chile declines to participate in the World's Fair at Chicago because of the expense involved.

Mar. 14. A new Cabinet is announced; it is composed of Liberals.

July 19. The Government agrees to pay $75,000 to the families of the American sailors murdered by the mob in Valparaiso in October last.

July 27. The Senate favors the passage of a General Amnesty Bill, but there is much opposition in the House of Deputies.

Aug. 11. Chile agrees to the establishment of a Claims Commission, to meet at Washington, for the settlement of claims growing out of the *Baltimore* affair.

Oct. 8. A new agreement is entered into between Chile and Peru concerning the guano beds.

Nov. 6. The Ministry resigns.

Nov. 12. President Montt has induced his Cabinet to remain in office.

1893 Mar. 16. The Chamber of Deputies passes a law compelling the President to sell in three years the famous nitrate lands which Chile acquired by conquest from Peru.

1894 Apr. 5. A new Cabinet is formed.

Apr. 6. The new Cabinet resigns.

Apr. 8. A new Liberal Cabinet is formed, with Señor Borgono as premier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 May 24. A $2,000,000 fire occurs in Iquique, and only two war-ships are left to the Government.

July 6. A fire in Santiago destroys, among other buildings, the one occupied by the British Legation; loss, from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Sept. 16. The *Moselle* arrives at Southampton with $800,000 in silver shipped by President Balmaceda.

Oct. 4. The Chilean steamer *Itata* starts from San Diego, U. S. A., for Valparaiso.

Nov. 13. The whaleback steamer *Charles T. Wetmore*, from U. S. A., arrives at Valparaiso.

1892 Jan. 19. The mail steamer *John Elder* is wrecked in the Straits of Magellan.

CHINA is a great empire, comprising five divisions, Manchuria, Mongolia, Turkestan (Eastern), Tibet, Dzungaria, and China proper; the area of the latter is 1,336,841 square miles, and its population numbers 386,853,029; area of the whole Empire, 4,218,401 square miles; and the population, 402,680,000. The government, an absolute monarchy, is administered by the Emperor's Court at Peking and by the viceroys of the provinces. The principal religions are Sinism, Buddhism, and Taoism.

NOTE.—The chronology of emperors and dynasties which follow is after D. C. Boulger's *Short History of China*. The period of semi-mythical history begins in 2367 B. C. Some Chinese authors claim an antiquity extending many thousands of years before this date.

ARMY — NAVY.

936 * * B. C. **The Tartars invade** the Empire, and are driven back by the Emperor.

246 * *–210 * * B. C. **Tsin Ching Wang** raises an army of 300,000 men, and drives the Tartars who survive his attacks from the borders of the Empire. He is the first to organize what may be called a **standing army.**

201 * * B. C. The Emperor begins the **Great Wall,** to protect Northern China from the incursions of the Tartars.

211 * *–206 * * B. C. **Civil war** prevails; Lew-Pang and Heang Yu are the leaders of two parties.

121 * * B. C. The Emperor Vouti sends an **expedition** which subdues the Heung-noo, and annexes their territory.

* * * B. C. The general, **Wei Tsing, defeats the Tartars,** takes 15,000 prisoners and the spoil of their camp.

73+ * * B. C. Emperor Sieunti sends an **expedition against the Tartars,** and drives them westward to the country between Turkestan and the Caspian Sea.

* * *The Emperor's **war of 50 years** with the Tartars ends in defeat.

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1 * * A. D. **The rebellion** of Wang Mang partly succeeds.

23 * * The rebels are defeated by the army of **Lew Sew.**

* * * **Pauchow,** Mingti's great general, subdues the Huns, and distinguishes this reign.

90± * * **Pauchow** drives back the Huns as far as the Caspian Sea.

93 * * **The Heung-noo rebel,** and are driven completely out of Eastern Asia by the army of the Emperor.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

2700 * * B. C. The Chinese claim to begin **their first cycle.**

2650 * * B. C. Fohi, the founder of the Empire, teaches the **art of writing.** He also introduces the divisions of the year.

* * * The Emperor Shun Nung, the successor of Fohi, **invents the plow,** and introduces agriculture and medical science.

2400± * * B. C. **The magnet** is known.

2207 * * B. C. **The records** become more or less reliable.

1200 * * B. C. **Umbrellas** are known.

1084± * * B. C. The art of **stamp-cutting** is known.

* * * Emperor Wangti invents weapons, wagons, ships, clocks, musical instruments, and introduces coins, weights, and measures (?).

* * *The Emperor Tikou **establishes schools.**

651 * * B. C. Se-ma-tsien **fixes the first dates** of his history.

644 * * B. C. **A remarkable display of meteors** is mentioned.

600 * * B. C. Jupiter is known as a planet, and inserted in a chart of the heavens, in which 1,460 stars are accurately described.

551± * * B. C. **Confucius,** the philosopher, is born.

400± * * B. C. **The Chinese wall** is built (?).

246 * *–210 * * B. C. The Emperor Ching Wang erects a **magnificent palace,** builds roads, and erects **the great wall.**

221+ * * B. C. **Tsin Chi Hwangti builds palaces.**

He builds the royal palace within the walls, and Palace of Delight beyond the walls. The Hall of Audience he ornaments with 12 great statues.

211 * * B. C. **The great walls** are completed after 10 years of labor.

Ching Wang orders the **destruction of all the books** in the Empire, because the schoolmen oppose his reforms by lauding the feudal system and the men of former times.

206 * * B. C. Kaou-te dreads the influence of the schoolmen, and continues the law requiring **books to be burned,** while he repeals all others made by Ching Wang.

202± * * B. C. **Literature and the art of printing** are encouraged.

180+ * * B. C. Emperor Wenti restores and **encourages literature.**

160 * * B. C. **Paper is made** from the inner bark of trees (bast).

160± * * B. C. **Cotton paper** is used.

141+ * * B. C. Emperor Vouti becomes a **patron of art and science.**

120 * * B. C. **The theory of eclipses** is known.

108± * * B. C. **Porcelain** is known.

60± * * A. D. **Mingti constructs a dyke 30 miles long** for the relief of Hoang-Ho from inundations.

89± * * The Emperor Hoti introduces the **culture of the grape.**

95± * * **Linen paper** is invented.

107 * * **The first credible historian** appears among the Chinese.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

565± * * B. C. Lao-tse, or Lao Tseu, the philosopher, born.

551 * * B. C. Confucius b. [479. Dies. A72.]

370± * * B. C. **Mencius,** the philosopher, b.

289 * * B. C. **Mencius,** philosopher, A81±.

250 * * B. C. Chow Siang Wang, emperor, d.

246 * * B. C. Chwang Siang Wang, emperor, dies.

210 * * B. C. **Ching Wang,** emperor, dies.

CHURCH.

565± * * B. C. **Laotze the sage** is born in the province of Honan. His followers (Taose) are called "The Disciples of Reason."

[His religious teachings affirm the existence of a Supreme Being (Tao), commend universal benevolence, and predict the final absorption of all pure and enlightened souls into the supreme, eternal Spirit.]

350± * * B. C. **The use of the tablet** begins, for the souls of ancestors.

202 * * B. C. Katosou (Lew Pang) comes to the throne, and **exchanges the worship** of the gods of the soil of Thsin for that of Han, his native state.

68± * * A. D. Ho-Shung, a **Buddhist** priest from India, **introduces Buddhism,** and [the Armenians allege that] the Apostle **Thomas introduces Christianity.**

70± * * **Buddhism** is officially introduced by envoys who had been sent to India to study it.

SOCIETY.

2650± * * B. C. **Fohi introduces marriage.**

2285± * * B. C. The Emperors are radically opposed to **intemperance,** and banish an **inventor of an alcoholic beverage,** which he obtained from rice.

2200± * * B. C. **Yao the Great** is an abstainer from wine. [Mencius says], "Yu hated the pleasant wine."

During the reigns of Yao and Chun **virtue** pervades the land, and **crime is unknown,** while prosperity abounds.

1770± * * B. C. **Kia,** the tyrant, is also **a voluptuary.**

To gratify his favorite concubine, he provided "her with a splendid palace, and in the park that surrounded it a lake of wine was formed at which 'three thousand men drank at the sound of a drum,' while the trees hung with dried meats, and 'hills of flesh' were piled up." (Cyc. of Temperance.)

479 * * B. C. After devoting his life to virtue and good government, **Confucius dies a retired, neglected, and disappointed man.**

246+ * * B. C. **Ching Wang is a reformer,** and unpopular with the upper classes.

202 * * B. C. Near the beginning of the Han dynasty [and afterwards], a fine of four ounces of silver is put on all guilty

of meeting together and drinking in companies of more than three persons.

179± * * B. C. The Emperor Wenti orders that all old men shall be provided with corn, meat, and wine, besides silk and cotton for wearing-apparel.

* * * B. C. Wenti abolishes punishment by mutilation.

98 * * B. C. Liquors can be made and sold only by the Government. (Cyc. of Temperance and Prohibition.)

STATE.

* * * B. C. The mythical Fohi, a predecessor of Hwangti, according to native writers, founds the Empire, introduces cattle-raising, teaches writing, introduces divisions of the year, and institutes marriage.

2637 * * B. C. Hwangti (the Heavenly Emperor) is enthroned.

2577 * * B. C. Chaohow is enthroned. [2457, Chwenhio; 2397, Tikou; 2366, Tichi.]

2357 * * B. C. Yao is enthroned [and becomes the most famous of the early rulers].

The brilliant period of the early history begins. The theory of government is based on the popular will.

Yao organizes the political system of the country, builds canals and roads, and fosters agriculture and commerce. He establishes the capital at Ke-choo and Shan-tung.

History is somewhat evolved from its mists [by the dates furnished by Confucius].

2285 * * B. C. Chun becomes associate emperor.

2257 * * B. C. Chun is sole emperor.

The golden age of national felicity is enjoyed.

2224 * * B. C. Yu is associate emperor.

2208 * * B. C. Yu the Great is sole emperor.

He founds the dynasty of Hia. [He is the first to unite the supreme ecclesiastical power with the temporal power.]

2207 * * B. C. The legendary history ends.

2200± * * B. C. The Chinese settle around the bend of the Yellow River.

The Hia dynasty rules the Empire.

2197 * * B. C. Tiki seizes the throne of the deceased emperor, his father, and [becomes the first of 17 emperors].

2188 * * B. C. Taikang is enthroned. [2159, Chungkang; 2146, Siang; 2118, Chokang; 2057, Chou; 2040, Hoai; 2014, Mang; 1996, Lie; 1980, Poukiang; 1921, Kiung; 1900, Kin; 1879, Kukiang; 1848, Kao; 1837, Fa.]

1818 * * B. C. Kia is enthroned. He is licentious, cruel, faithless, and dissolute.

1776 * * B. C. The Chang dynasty rules the Empire.

A revolution by popular uprising overthrows the dynasty of Kia, and restores that of Chang or Yin [which gives 28 rulers, most of whom are vicious and cruel, but otherwise unworthy of note].

+* * B. C. Chang is enthroned, and by wise rule prosperity in large measure returns.

1753 * * B. C. Taikia is enthroned. [1720, Wouting; 1691, Taikeng; 1666, Siaokia; 1649, Yungki; 1637, Taiwou; 1562, Chungting; 1549, Waijen; 1534, Hotankia; 1525, Tsouy; 1506, Tsousin; 1490, Woukai; 1465, Tsouting; 1433, Nankeng; 1408, Yangkia; 1401, Pankeng; 1373, Siaosin; 1352, Siaoy; 1324, Wouting; 1225, Linsin; 1219, Kengting; 1198, Wouy; 1194, Taiting; 1191, Tiy; 1154, Chousin.]

1122+ * * B. C. The Chao dynasty, of 873 years, is the longest recorded in history.

1122 * * B. C. A popular revolution, led by Wou-Wang, overthrows the effeminate Chang dynasty and establishes that of Chow. [It regenerates the Empire, and continues 873 years, abounding with revolutions, usurpations, and wars with the Tartars.]

* * B. C. Wou-Wang is enthroned.

[Wang divides the country into 72 feudal states.]

1115 * * B. C. Ching Wang is enthroned. [1078, Kang Wang; 1052, Chao Wang; 1001, Mou Wang; 946, Kung Wang; 934, Y Wang; 909, Hiao Wang; 894, I Wang; 878, Li Wang; 827, Siuan Wang; 781, Yeou Wang; 770, Ping Wang; 719, Hing Wang; 696, Chwang Wang; 681, Li Wang; 676, Hwei Wang; 651, Siang Wang; 618, King Wang; 612, Kwang Wang; 606, Ting Wang; 585, Kien Wang; 571, Ling Wang; 544, King Wang; 519, Keng Wang; 475, Youan Wang; 468, Chingting Wang; 440, Kao Wang; 425, Weili Wang; 401, Gan Wang; 375, Lie Wang; 368, Hien Wang; 320, Chintsen Wang; 314, Nan Wang.]

255 * * B. C. The Emperor is deposed by one of his powerful vassals, and reduced to an humble position.

The Tsin dynasty rules the Empire.

255 * * B. C. Chow Siang is enthroned. He subdues the independent vassal states, and unites the Empire.

250 * * B. C. Hiao Wang is enthroned.

249 * * B. C. Chwang Siang Wang is enthroned.

246 * * B. C. Ching Wang is enthroned. He assumes the title emperor, instead of king. [He is the first "universal emperor."]

221 * * B. C. Tsin Chi Hwangti is enthroned at the age of 13 years.

* * * B. C. The fame of the dynasty reaches its highest point.

* * * B. C. The Emperor divides the Empire into 36 provinces, and orders by special decree that roads be made in all parts of his dominion.

The Emperor adopts a civil service requiring the non-employment of the officials in their native provinces.

211 * *–206 * * B. C. Civil war; Lew-Pang and Heang Yu struggle against each other to secure the throne of the effeminate emperor.

209 * * B. C. Eulchi Hwangti is enthroned.

206 * * B. C. Tsoupa Wang is enthroned.

The Han dynasty rules the Empire.

202 * * B. C. Katosou (Lew-Pang) is enthroned.

194 * * B. C. Hiao Hweiti is enthroned.

187 * * B. C. Kaohwang is enthroned. The Empress Liuchi rules as regent.

179 * * B. C. Wenti is enthroned; he is friendly to literature.

156 * * B. C. Kingti is enthroned.

140 * * B. C. Vouti is enthroned; he favors the arts and sciences.

* * * B. C. He has an unsuccessful war with the Tartars.

* * * B. C. He annexes Szchuen.

86 * * B. C. Chaoti is enthroned at the age of eight years.

73 * * B. C. Sieunti is enthroned; he punishes the Tartars, and drives them westward as far as the Caspian Sea.

48 * * B. C. Yuenti is enthroned.

32 * * B. C. Chingti is enthroned.

6 * * B. C. Gaiti is enthroned.

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1 * * A. D. Pingti is enthroned.

* * Wang Mang leads a successful rebellion against Pingti, the infant heir to the throne.

6 * * The usurper, Wang Mang, is enthroned, but gains only a slender following.

23 * * Lew Sew leads a revolt against Wang Mang, and defeats him. Ti Yuen is enthroned.

25 * * Kwang Vouti (Lew Sew) is enthroned.

58 * * Mingti is enthroned.

* * * The states of Shen Shen, Khoten, Kuche, and Kashgar, are annexed as appanages of the Empire.

76 * * Changti is enthroned.

89 * * Hoti is enthroned at the age of 10 years.

106 * * Changti II. is enthroned.

107 * * Ganti is enthroned. The widow of Hoti is regent.

126 * * Chunti is enthroned. [Several rebellions occur. 145, Chungti; 146, Chiti; 147, Hiuenti; 168, Lingti. The Empire rapidly declines. 190, Hienti.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

2357 * *–2258 * * B. C. During the reign of Emperor Yao roads and canals are built, and commerce is fostered. He establishes marts and fairs throughout the land.

* * * Chun the Great labors nine years in draining the flooded lands of northern China.

200 * * B. C. Canton is founded.

ARMY — NAVY.

129 * * The Chinese aid the Scythians in a battle with the Phraates, and ravage the coasts of the Caspian Sea.

220± * * Chang Keo, the impostor, is defeated by Tsaou Tsaou.

222 * *-264 * * War prevails between the three kingdoms; power slips from the hands of the rival emperors into the hands of their generals.

* * * The Emperor Sui is at war with the Tartars and Koreans.

310 * * Tartars under Linsong, the Han chief, invade China, and capture Loyang and the Emperor.

610± * * The usurper Yangti sends expeditions against the Tartars, and leads one against the Ouigours.

627+ * * Taitsong raises a standing army of 900,000 men, and provides for the training in arms of more than 250,000 men.

658 * *-670 * * China is at war with Korea on both land and sea. The Koreans are aided by the Japanese.

713 * *-756 * * The Emperor Yuen-Tsung reigns; he sends an army to aid the king of Kholand, and has an unsuccessful war with the Khitans.

757 * * Artillery is said to have been used at the defense of Taiguen, by a lieutenant of the Emperor.

9th Century — 12th Century. The Tartars ravage the Empire.

907± * * Taitsou defeats the Prince of Han, and captures the fortress of Loochow.

* * * Taitsou subdues the revolting governor of Szchuen by entering his province with 60,000 men.

* * * Taitsou subdues the province of Kiangnan by defeating the revolting Princes of Tang.

960 * * Gen. Chaou Kwang-yin prosecutes the war against the Tartars with varying success.

1139 * * The Kins are defeated in battle by the Mongols under Kabul Khan.

1161± * * War with the Kins.

1206 * * Tibet is subdued by Genghis Khan.

1213± * * Genghis Khan, with three armies, overruns Northern China, completely defeating the Kins.

* * * Genghis Khan divides his army into four divisions, and advancing southward sweeps the country, destroying more than 90 cities, and desolating the country.

1215 * * Genghis Khan with his Mongols sacks Peking.

1216 * * The invaders take the important mountain pass between Eastern and Western China at Tung-Kwan.

1220 * * The Mongols take Tse-nan Foo, the capital of Shan-tung.

1225 * * Genghis Khan marches an army into Hea, which completely conquers the Kins forces.

1230 * * War with the Kins continues, and Segan-Foo and 60 important posts are taken.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

166 * * Tschang Heng studies astronomy.

2d Century. Porcelain is manufactured from earth, kaolin.

449± * * The Chinese claim the discovery of America.

589+ * * The Emperor Soui promotes science and education.

* * * The Emperor Soui adds 5,000 volumes to the 10,000 volumes in the Imperial library.

593 * * Block printing is invented.

605+ * * The Emperor Yangti increases the Imperial library to 54,000 volumes.

Yangti attempts to make Honan the most magnificent city of the world, and employs 2,000,000 people to embellish it, and causes 50,000 merchants to make it their residence.

Yangti completes nearly 5,000 miles of canals in his brief reign.

The Grand Canal, 40 yards wide, is lined with stone, and its banks bordered with elms and willows.

618 * *-907 * * The Golden Age of literature is placed during the Tang dynasty.

627± * * The Empress Changsunchi is a patron of letters; and the Imperial library and college at the capital are established by her influence.

713+ * * The Emperor Jouitsong encourages literature and learning.

757 * * The Chinese claim to have first used artillery at the defense of Taiguen.

960+ * * Taitsou encourages the arts and sciences.

10th century. The *Peking Gazette* is traditionally said to be issued. [Unsupported by evidence.]

1040± * * Jintsong promotes education and patronizes literature.

He restores the colleges founded during the Tang dynasty, builds a school or academy in every town, and directs that the examinations shall be frequent and impartial.

* * * Szemakwang writes an important history of the Tangs, and an idyl called the *Garden of Szemakwang.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

604 * * A. D. Yang Keen, emperor, dies.
617 * * Yangti, the usurper, is assassinated.
650 * * Taitsong, emperor, dies.
684 * * Kaotsong, emperor, dies.
705 * * Woo How, empress, dies.
763 * * Soutsung, emperor, dies.
976 * * Taitsou, emperor, dies.
1162 * * Genghis Khan, Mongol emperor, born. [1227. Dies. A65.]

CHURCH.

505 * * Nestorian missionaries introduce the Christian religion.

566 * * The Emperor abolishes both Buddhism and Taonism because of their jealousies and strifes.

569± * * Taonism declines.

625 * *-57 * * The Taonists having become insolent are banished to the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

627 * *-640 * * The Nestorian missionaries are welcomed by the Emperor.

835 * * O-lo-peen, a Nestorian priest, arrives from Rome, and soon builds a church and has 20 priests in service.

845 * * Emperor Woutsong abolishes all temples, closes monasteries, nunneries, and other ecclesiastical establishments, orders their inmates to return to their families, and foreign Christians, Buddhist and Magi teachers, to leave the Empire.

860 * *-874 * * Reign of Ytsong; he discovers a bone of Buddha, and brings it to the capital in great state.

905 * * Buddhism is dominant in Tibet.

960± * * Under the Sung dynasty Taonist priests are forbidden to marry.

SOCIETY.

180± * * A. D. Chang Keo, a Taonist priest, claims to cure the long prevailing plague by magic, and thereby secures the control of the northern provinces.

459± * * The Emperor of the Northern Wei dynasty makes a very severe prohibitory law. All liquor-makers, liquor-vendors, and liquor-drinkers are to be beheaded.

601± * * Yangti, the second son of Soui, reaches the throne by compelling his brother to strangle himself.

* * Yangti levies a laborer from each family, and also employs the army in the construction of public works.

617 * * Yangti is murdered by a fanatic.

618 * *-908 * * China is the most civilized country in the world.

* * The Emperor Kungti is murdered.

620 * * Taitsong gains the throne by poisoning his predecessor.

660± * * The Emperor Kaotsong marries Woo How, one of his father's widows.

683 * * Notwithstanding the common disregard for women, Woo How gains supreme influence, and usurps the throne.

710 * * Chungtsong, the rightful heir of the throne, is poisoned by his wife.

781 * * Tetsong invents a peculiar scheme of prohibition.

All the liquor-shops are divided into three grades, to pay a monthly tax to the government according to size, and then all persons, officers, and people are strictly forbidden to buy or drink.

821 * * Hientsong is poisoned by the chief of the eunuchs.

1160± * * The law requires that all officials who drink intoxicants shall be beheaded.

STATE.

220 * *-265 * * The Empire is divided into three kingdoms, and ruled

by various minor princes, chief among whom are Tasou Pei, Lew Pei, and Sun Keuen Khan.

The **Later Tsin dynasty** rules the Empire.

265 * * Vouti proclaims himself emperor and is enthroned. The Empire is again united.

284 * * Roman ambassadors from Theodosius arrive.

290 * * Hwaiti is enthroned. [307, Hoaiti; 313, Mingti.]

315 * *–582 * * **Nanking is the capital of China.**

317 * * Yuangti is enthroned. [323, Mingti; 326, Chingti; 343, Kangti; 345, Mouti; 362, Gaiti; 366, Tiy; 371, Kian Wenti; 373, Hiao Vouti; 397, Ganti; 419, Kungti.]

The **Song dynasty** rules the Empire.

[**Discord and confusion,** domestic wars and religious dissensions and palace intrigues, prevail for nearly 200 years, with scarcely more than a semblance of united authority.]

420 * * Vouti is enthroned.

423 * * Ying Wang is enthroned.

5th Century. **The Turks conquer** the provinces of Tchao and Northern Liang.

424 * * Wenti is enthroned. [454, Vouti; 465, Mingti; 473, Gou Wang; 477, Chunti.]

The **Tsi dynasty** rules the Empire.

479 * * Koti is enthroned. [483, Vouti; 494, Mingti; 499, Paokwen; 501, Hoti.]

The **Leang dynasty** rules the Empire.

502 * * Vouti is enthroned. [550, Wenti; 552, Yuenti; 555, Kingti.]

The **Chin dynasty** rules the Empire.

556 * * Vouti is enthroned. [564. Vouti is dethroned, and succeeded by Wenti. 567, Petsong; 569, Suenti.]

The **Soui dynasty** rules the Empire.

Yang Keen, a prince Soui, having subjected the Tartar kingdom, overturns the southern kingdom, and **reunites the Empire** [and proves a wise and able ruler].

Commerce and industry are encouraged.

A new and improved **code of laws** is instituted.

580 * * Wenti (Yang Keen) is enthroned.

601 * * Vouti is enthroned. [He transfers the capital from Nanking to Honan.]

605 * * Yangti is enthroned, after forcing the heir to strangle himself. [The usurper gives himself up to debauchery and afterward to conquests.]

* * * Yangti annexes Lew Kew Island to the Empire.

617 * * Kungti, the rightful heir, is enthroned.

The **Tang dynasty** rules the Empire. [The Golden Era.]

618 * * Kaotsou (Liyuen) is enthroned.

627 * * **Taitsong** (Lichimin) is enthroned on the abdication of his father.

+ * * Taitsong raises a **standing army** of 900,000 men.

+ * * Taitsong purchases **an alliance** with the powerful Turks.

+ * * Taitsong **recovers the Empire** in Central Asia and in Ouigour.

643± * * The fame of China brings **ambassadors from Nepaul, Magadha, Persia, and Rome** to pay court to the Emperor.

650 * * Kaotsong is enthroned.

670± * * The kingdom of Siulo, Korea, becomes a province of China [for 60 years].

683 * * **Woo How, wife** of the deceased emperor, excludes the rightful heir, Chungtsong, and seizes the throne.

[She rules with discretion and reestablishes imperial authority in the west, and recovers territory from the Tibetans.]

704 * * Woo How, the usurper, 80 years of age, is compelled to abdicate.

710 * * Jouitsong is enthroned.

712 * * Mingti (Yuen-Tsung) is enthroned.

[He introduces reforms, rules with discretion, but is finally driven from the throne by a rebellion, and the Empire is brought near the brink of ruin.]

756 * * Soutsong is enthroned. [Aided by allies he suppresses a rebellion.]

763 * * Taitsong II. is enthroned.

[He is harassed by the incursions of the Tibetans, and purchases assistance of the Ouigours.]

* * * **The eunuchs** of the palace have great power, and abound in intrigues.

780 * * Tetsong is enthroned. [He is greatly assisted by Kwo Tsey, his able general and best adviser. 805, Chuntsong; 806, Hientsong; 821, Moutsong; 825, Kingtsong; 827, Wentsong; 841, Woutsong. He turns the government against Christians and other religious teachers, and orders their expulsion.]

847 * * Hiuentsong is enthroned.

860 * * Ytsong is enthroned.

[The repressive measures against religion are abandoned, and Buddhism is favored.]

874 * * Hitsong is enthroned.

* * * Hitsong is driven from the capital by Hwang Chao, a rebel. The Emperor finds an ally in the Turkish chief Likeyong (Tungani), who commands 40,000 Mohammedans, called, from the color of their uniform, "The Black Crows."

889 * * Chaotsong is enthroned.

905 * * Chao Hiuenti is enthroned.

907 * *–954 * * **Five small dynasties** rule the Empire.

Three Leangs, later four Tang, two Later Tsin, two Later Han, and two Later Chow.

[These brief dynasties have nominal power over the Empire, but real power only within narrow limits, and government is greatly disorganized.]

907 * * Prince Leang profits by dissensions in the Empire, and gains the throne as **Taitsou.**

* * * Taitsou annexes the rich province of Szchuen, and adds 40,000,000 subjects to the Empire.

913 * * Chouching is enthroned. [915, Ching; 923, Chwangtsong; 926, Mingtsong; 934, Minti; and later in the same year, Lou Wang; 936, Kaotsou; 943, Tsi Wang; 947, Kaotsou; 948, Ynti; 951, Taitsou; 954, Chitsong.]

The **Sung dynasty** rules the Empire.

960 * * Taitsou is enthroned. [976, Taitsong; 998, Chintsong I.]

1023 * * Jintsong is enthroned at 13 years of age. His mother conducts the government [for ten years].

1064 * * Yngtsong is enthroned.

1068 * * Chintsong II. is enthroned.

* * * The Minister Wangauchi fails in his socialistic reform.

1086 * * Chutsong is enthroned at the age of 10 years. The government is conducted by the **Empress Tefei.**

* * **The Mongols** begin to invade the northwestern frontier. Hitherto they have been vassals of the Kin Tartars, but now are independent and strong.

1101 * * Hweitsong is enthroned.

Hweitsong **invites the Tartars** to come and expel the Khitans from Leaoutung; they drive out the enemy, and then **occupy the country themselves.**

1115 * * The **Kin dynasty** rules the northern part of the Empire beyond the Hoang-Ho, while the Sung dynasty continues to rule the southern part.

* * Taitsou is enthroned in the north.

1123 * * Taitsong is enthroned in the north.

1126 * * Kingtsong is enthroned.

1127 * * Kaotsong is enthroned.

* * * **The Tartars** overrun several provinces, and advance their conquests to the line of the Yang-tse-Kiang.

1135 * * Hitsong is enthroned in the north. [1149, Chuliang; 1161, Chitsong; 1163, Hiaotsong.]

1185 * * Ogdai succeeds his father, Genghis Khan, as head of the Mongols. He forms a code of laws, and establishes custom-houses.

1190 * * Changtsong is enthroned in the north; Kwangtsong in the south. [1195, Ningtsong; 1209, Choo Yungki in the north; 1213, Hiuentsong; 1224, Gaitsong; 1225, Litsong.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

173 * * A. D. A virulent **pestilence** prevails throughout the country, and continues for 11 years.

610± * * The usurper Yangti erects a magnificent palace at Lo-yang.

807± * * **Paper money** is used.

ARMY — NAVY.

1232 * * **Mongols under Too-le take** Fung-tseang Foo and Han-chung Foo; 100,000 citizens of the latter perish in their flight.

[He continues his victories along the River Han, **destroying 140 towns** and fortresses.]

* * **The Mongols** secure the army of Sung as an ally, and prosecute the war against **Kin** vigorously.

The Kin emperor retreats from Kai-fung Foo, and burns himself in his palace at the fall of Joo-ning Foo.

1234± * * **Ogdai** sends 300,000 Mongols to ravage the country bordering the **Caspian Sea,** and 600,000 more into Sze-chuen to subdue it.

1235 * * **The Mongols,** with three armies, comprising half a million men, attempt the complete destruction of the Sung power.

1274 * * **Chitsou** sends an **expedition against the Japanese,** which is defeated.

1294 * * Kublai Khan dies, after conquering **Burma, Cochin China, and Tongking.**

1356 * * Choo Yuen-Chang **captures Nanking** from the Mongols.

1366 * * **Choo** sends two great armies to **drive the Mongols** out of the provinces north of the Yang-tse-Kiang, the only territory remaining in their possession. The main army has 250,000 men, under Suta.

1367 * * Suta's army crosses the Hoang-Ho, and soon completes the **overthrow of the Mongols.**

1368+ * * The Emperor **subdues the Mongol power** in Tartary and later in Leaou-tung.

1401 * * **Wenti,** with 600,000 soldiers, for several continuous days fights a **battle at Techow** with the Prince of Yen, and is finally defeated and his army routed.

1506 * *-22 * * In this reign **Prince Ning rebels,** and is defeated with the loss of 30,000 men.

1522 * * The invasion of the **Manchu Tartars** begins.

1542 * * **Yen-ta** the Manchu lays waste the province of Shen-se, and threatens the capital. [Later a Japanese fleet devastates the littoral provinces.]

1573 * *-1620 * * In this reign the **Japanese under Fashiba** (Taiko Sama) invade and then claim Korea, but are defeated, and compelled to sue for peace.

1597 * * **The Japanese** again invade Korea and defeat the army and navy sent against them.

1616 * * Goaded by injustice, the **Manchu Tartars** invade China, and defeat the army sent against them.

1619 * * **The Manchus** are again victorious.

1626 Sept. * **The Manchus** under Noorhachu are repulsed at Ningyuen.

1635 * *-44 * * Bloody **internecine wars** occur.

The Tartars side with the Imperial party, defeat the usurper Li Tseching, and enter Peking, and establish themselves in power.

1642 * * The rebel army **cuts the dikes** of the Yellow River in the siege of Kaig-fung Foo, and the city becomes a heap of ruins, while 200,000 inhabitants perish.

1656 * * **The Manchus** defeat an expedition sent against them under Koshinga at Nanking.

1671± * * **Wou Sankwei leads a rebellion** in the southwest, and prolongs the struggle for nine years.

1678 * * **Galdan,** a prince of Jangaria, **conquers Kashgaria,** and becomes the ruler of Central Asia. [He strains the military power of China for many years.]

1679 * * The rebellion of **Wou Sankwei** ends with his death.

1689 * * **Galdan** is checked by Kang-hi.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

1275 * * **Marco Polo,** the Venetian, visits the "Great Khan," Kublai.

1380 * * **Nicolo Zeno,** a Venetian, makes a voyage to China.

1400+ * * **The Yu Ho canal** is completed.

1403 * *-1425 * * **The Emperor Yonglo** encourages literature and the fine arts.

1430 * * **The Porcelain Tower** at Nanking is completed, after 19 years are spent in its construction.

1470± * * **The canal** from Peking to the Pee-Ho is made, for the transportation of grain.

* * * The Emperor employs 50,000 soldiers in repairing the **Great Wall.**

1511 * * **Raphael Perestralo** sails from Malacca to China.

1662 * *-1721 * * The Emperor orders **the printing of a cyclopedia** of 6109 volumes, containing all the valuable books of the times.

* *-1723 * * The Emperor establishes **schools and colleges,** and promotes literature and science.

* * **An earthquake** visits Peking, and 400,000 people perish.

* * Emperor **Yung-Ching** expels the quarreling **missionaries from the schools.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1241 * * Ogdai, Mongol prince, A56.
1248 * * Kwei-yew, Mongol prince, dies.
1259 * * Mangu, Mongol emperor, dies.
1294 * * Kublai-Khan, founder of the Mongol dynasty, dies.
1308 * * Chingtsong, emperor, dies.
1321 * * Jintsong, emperor, dies.
1398 * * Hongwou, emperor, dies.
1425 * * Yonglo, emperor, dies.
1567 * * Kea-tsing, emperor, dies.
1606 * * Martinez, Francis, Jesuit martyr, d.
1610 * * Ricci, **Matteo,** the Jesuit missionary, dies.
1620 * * Wanleh, emperor, dies.
1621 * * Kwantsong, emperor, dies.
1627 * * Teen-ke, emperor, dies.
1661 * * Chuntche, emperor, dies.

CHURCH.

1275± * * **Mohammedanism is introduced** into Yunnan.

1280+ * * **Kublai Khan favors Buddhism.**

1292 * * **The first Roman Catholic** missionaries, led by Cardova, enter China.

1294 * * **John de Monte Corvino** is sent by the Pope to Peking.

1368+ * * Hongwou, as a quondam Buddhist priest, **favors Buddhism** to the exclusion of Taonism, whose priests were held in contempt by intelligent people for their pretended magical arts and their search after the philosopher's stone.

1403+ * * Yonglo revives the law prohibiting **Buddhism.**

1552 * * **Francis Xavier,** an intentional missionary to the Chinese, **dies** on Sancian Island near Macao, after crying, out "Rock, rock, when wilt thou open?"

1575 * * Jesuit missionaries are sent from Rome by Popo Gregory XIII. [and are successful for a season].

1580 * * **Michael Ruggiero,** of the Jesuits, arrives at Macao.

1582 * * **Michael Roger,** a Jesuit, begins mission-work.

1583 * * **Matteo Ricci,** an Italian Jesuit, arrives.

1584 * * The Roman Catholic missionaries **baptize their first convert.**

1598 * * **Matteo Ricci** becomes the head of the Jesuit mission in Shanking.

1600 * * **Ricci** is admitted to Peking, and finds favor with the Emperor.

He conforms Christianity to agree in many respects with the traditions of Confucius, and gains many converts, some of whom are mandarins.

1606 * * The Jesuit **Francis Martinez,** missionary and **first martyr,** dies.

1618 * * The Emperor **banishes all missionaries** except those following the Jesuit teachings of Ricci, favoring ancestral worship.

1630 * * **Hainan** becomes a Roman Catholic mission-station.

1645 * * Pope Innocent X. issues a **decree** condemning and prohibiting the idolatrous **worship of ancestors,** a practise concerning which the Jesuits and Dominicans were divided in opinion.

1648 * * **The Dominican Francis de Capillas** is beheaded.

1650 * * **Jesuits** claim 150,000 converts.

1656 * * Pope Alexander VII. approves the Jesuits, and **tolerates the worship of ancestors** by Chinese Christians, as a civil rather than a religious rite.

1661 * *-62 * * **The Jesuits** enter Tibet.

1664 * * **The Jesuits** claim 257,000 converts.

1665 * * Five Christian mandarins are beheaded.

* * The Emperor issues an edict **against the Jesuit missionaries** because of their interference in affairs of state.

1671 * * The Emperor Kangi **restores the Christian churches** to the missionaries.

1680 * * **Strife divides** the Jesuits from the Dominicans respecting the attitude

of the Church toward the worship of Confucius, deceased ancestors, and heaven.

1692 * * **The Tribunal of Rites** decides that foreigners may publicly practise their religion. [This decision is called the Great Charter of Christianity in China.]

* * **The French missionaries** save the life of the Emperor after his own doctors have abandoned hope of his recovery.

SOCIETY.

1279 * * The Mongol emperor has a law that all **liquor-makers** shall be banished and enslaved, and all their property and children shall come under the control and care of the government.

1323 * * Yngtsong is **murdered by conspirators.**

1621 * * At the siege of Leaoutung, by the Manchus, **the pigtail is enforced** on the Chinese as a badge of subjugation, and the one condition of **immunity from massacre.**

1642 * * Rebellion brings want; **human flesh is sold** for food in the besieged city of Kaifung Foo.

1650 * * **The shaved head and pigtail,** the symbol of Tartar sovereignty, become more and more universally adopted.

STATE.

1232 * * **The Mongols** enter an alliance with the State of Sung against the Kins.

1234 * * The dynasty of the Kins comes to an end.

1241 * * Cheliemen succeeds Ogdai, his grandfather, as nominal head of the Mongols.

* * Toliekona, a woman, seizes the government of the Mongols, and rules for four years.

1245 * * Toliekona places her son Kweiyew on the throne as great khan.

1248 * * Mangu, the eldest son of Too-le, is proclaimed emperor by the Mongols.

1255 * *-1720 * * Tibet is gradually subdued and annexed.

The Mongols are supreme.

The Mongol or Yuen (Original) dynasty rules the Empire.

1260 * * **Chitsou (Kublai Khan) is enthroned.**

* * **Nanking** becomes the capital.

* * * **Kublai Khan** assumes complete jurisdiction as Emperor of China, on the subjugation of Sung; he executes public works and befriends the poor, yet is regarded with animosity as an alien.

The nation becomes more illustrious, and its power is more widely felt, than ever before.

1265 * * Toutsong is enthroned. [1275, Tihien; 1276, Touantsong; 1278, Tiping.]

1280 * *-1368 * * **Peking is the capital** of China.

1294 * * Timur succeeds his grandfather, Kublai, with the title **Yuen-Ching.**

1295 * * Chingtsong is enthroned. [1308, Woutsong; 1312, Jintsong. He pays honors to both Chinese and Mongols.]

1320 * * **Three years of disorder** follow the death of Jintsong.

1321 * * Yngtsong is enthroned. [1320, Taitingti; 1328, Wentsong; 1333, Chunti (Johan Timour).]

* * * Disorders and confusion increase, till Chunti is compelled to fly before Choo Yuen-Chang, a Chinese laboring man.

The Chinese regain supremacy.

1355 * * Choo Yuen-Chang, having revolted and captured Nanking, proclaims himself the Duke of Woo [and remains master of the Empire for 13 years].

The Ming dynasty, the first native line of emperors, rules the Empire.

1368 * *-1403 * * **Nanking** is again the capital of China.

* * **Hongwou** (Choo) is enthroned.

1398 * * Kien Wenti is enthroned.

* * * Successful rebellion of the Prince of Yen.

1403 * * **Yonglo (Prince of Yen)** is enthroned. [He annexes Cochin China and Tongking.]

1410 * * **Peking** is again made the capital of China.

1425 * * Gintsong is enthroned.

1426 * * Suentsong is enthroned.

* * * Cochin China rebels, and becomes independent.

1428 * * **Tongking** ceases to be a Chinese province, and becomes a tributary State.

1435 * * Yngtsong is enthroned.

1450 * * Yngtsong is captured by Yesien the Tartar [and finally liberated; while a captive, his brother Kingti administers the government].

1458 * * Yngtsong is restored to the throne.

1465 * * **Hientsong** is enthroned.

* * * Hientsong creates the **Grand Council of Eunuchs** as a star chamber.

1488 * * Hiaotsong is enthroned. [He builds granaries for storing 100,000 bushels in every district of ten villages.]

1506 * * Woutsong is enthroned.

1517 * * Don Ferdinand Perez **D'Andrade,** a Portuguese, sails with a squadron into the Canton River.

1522 * * Chitsong is enthroned.

1523 * * D'Andrade is arrested and executed for the depredations of Portuguese.

1567 * * Moutsong is enthroned.

1573 * * Wanleh is enthroned at six years of age.

* * * He purchases peace by making Yenta, the invading Tartar, a prince with certain commercial privileges.

* * * Popai, the Turk, leads an unsuccessful revolt.

[**Wanleh** grants land in Shen-se to Yen-ta.]

1592 * * **The Japanese** invade Korea, and are driven away; Korea is annexed to China.

1596 * * **The British** send an unsuccessful expedition to China.

1597 * * **The Japanese** make a second and successful invasion, yet voluntarily retire.

1601 * * **Ricci,** the Italian Jesuit missionary, is received at court, where he wins favor, and becomes the scientific adviser of the Emperor.

1604 * * **The Dutch arrive** in three vessels, but are not admitted.

1616 * * The oppressed **Manchu Tartars** successfully invade the empire, and soon defeat two armies and possess Leaou-tung.

1620 * * The Emperor dies of grief.

* * Kwantsong is enthroned.

1621 * * Kwantsong **drinks** of "the liquor of immortality," by advice of his doctors, and dies.

* * **Teen-ke** is enthroned.

* * Chiti is enthroned.

1622 * * The Dutch attempt to enter by force and are defeated. They establish themselves on one of the Pheng-hoo Islands. [1653. Again repulsed.]

1624 * * Hitsong is enthroned.

1628 * * Hoaitsong is enthroned.

[Troubles abound, rebellions multiply, and the Government is paralyzed. Li tseching leads a strong rebellion, is defeated by aid of the Manchu Tartars, who enter Peking, and establish the present Manchu dynasty.]

The Manchu, or Tatsing, dynasty rules the Empire [till the present time].

1644 * * **Chuntche,** or Chitsou, is enthroned.

Having been educated by Adam Schaal, a German Jesuit, he makes him nominal president of the board of mathematicians, but in fact, prime minister.

1656 * * **The Russians arrive,** but the envoy refuses to kotow before the Emperor, and is sent back without an audience.

1661 * * **Kang-hi** is enthroned at eight years of age, with four co-regents to conduct the government.

[He consolidates the Empire, surveys the provinces by aid of Europeans, and encourages education and religion. His reign is glorious. Formosa and Tibet are conquered and annexed.]

1671± * * **Wou Sankwei,** having supreme authority in southwest China, rebels against Kangi.

1672 **The Kalmuck Tartars** are expelled, and settle in the region of the Volga.

1692 * * **The Tribunal of Rites** passes a decision in favor of foreigners who wish publicly to practise their religion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1278 * * **Marco Polo** visits Tibet.

1342 * * **A famine** destroys 13,000,000 people.

1517 * * **Europeans** visit Canton.

* * * **Chinese porcelain** is introduced into England, and is in great demand.

1536 * * **Macao** is granted to the **Portuguese** merchants.

1660 * * England first **receives tea** from China.

1680 * * Trade with the **East India Company** begins, and an **English factory** is established at Canton.

ARMY — NAVY.

1695 * * **Galdan** is totally defeated by the Emperor's army at Chowmodo.

1736+ * * An army **subdues Ili**, and it is annexed; twice **Burma** is invaded without conquest. The Mussulmans are defeated in Kansuh.

1755+ * * **Keen-Lung** subdues Davatsi and his opponent, Amursana, in Central Asia.

1792 * * The war against the **Goorkhas** extends the triumphs of Keen-Lung within 60 miles of British frontiers.

1808 * * **The English occupy Macao**, and are peremptorily ordered to retire.

1831 * * The British **opium-trade** being destroyed by the laws prohibiting its use, **a military expedition** is sent to Canton.

* * England sends men-of-war to Canton, and **arms the lorchas** of the opium-smugglers.

1834 * * **The British** send another expedition to Canton.

Sept. 5. A battle between two British ships and the natives **begins the war**; several Chinese are killed.

1838 July 12. Admiral Maitland arrives at Macao.

1839 Aug. 23. Hong-Kong is taken by the British under Capt. Elliot.

Aug. 24. The British boat *Black Joke* is attacked, and the crew murdered.

Nov. 3. The British frigates *Volage* and *Hyacinth* **are attacked** off Chuenpee by 29 armed junks, four of which are sunk.

1840 * * **The British declare war.** The first **opium-war** begins.

Feb. 28. The Chinese **fire-ships** unsuccessfully attack the British fleet.

May 22. Armed junks attack the British ship *Hellas*.

June 28. A British fleet of 15 men-of-war and 25 transports arrives at Canton, and the blockade begins. Sir Gordon Bremer commands the first part of the expedition.

July 2. The Chinese fire on a flag of truce at Amoy.

July 5. The British under Capt. Bremer occupy the island of Chu-san.

July 10. The British proceed to blockade the coast.

Nov. 6. Capt. Elliot enters into **a truce** with the Chinese Commissioner Keshen.

1841 Jan. 6. The British cease to negotiate, owing to a breach of faith by Chinese.

Jan. 7. The Bogue forts at Chuenpee and Taikok, with their armaments, 173 guns, are taken by the British.

Jan. 9. A preliminary treaty of peace is signed. [It proves unsatisfactory to both parties.]

Feb. 23. The British **resume hostilities**, as the Emperor disapproves the terms of peace.

Feb. 24. The British evacuate the island of Chusan.

Mar. 2. Sir Hugh Gough assumes command of the British army at Canton.

Mar. 3. Hostilities are suspended at the request of the Chinese.

Mar. 6. Fighting is renewed.

Mar. 18. The British forces destroy an armed **flotilla.**

May 21. Capt. Elliot advises all foreigners to **leave Canton** immediately. At night the Chinese batteries open on the British.

May 23. The British destroy the Chinese batteries and 40 war-junks.

May 25. The British, 4,000 strong, **take the heights** behind Canton.

May 31. Canton is ransomed for $6,000,000, and hostilities cease.

June 1. British forces **withdraw from Canton.**

July 5. The British bombard **Tinghai.**

Aug. 10. The British resume offensive operations on the **eastern coast.** [Aug. 27. They **take Amoy**, after a brief resistance. Sept. 4. **Destroy the Bogue forts.** Oct. 1. **Take Ting-hai**, and capture 136 guns; **Chusan** is taken the second time and reoccupied. Oct. 10. Sir Hugh Gough **takes Chinhai.** Oct. 13. Take **Ning-po**; the inhabitants shut themselves in their houses, and write on their doors "Submissive People." Dec. 28. Take **Yu-yaou**; most of the garrison drown themselves to escape capture.]

1842 Mar. 10. The Chinese suddenly attack **Ning-po and Chinhai**, and are repulsed with great loss.

Mar. 15. The British **rout 8,000 Chinese** near Tze-kee.

May 17. The British **attack** the port of **Chapoo**, rout 2,000 soldiers, and destroy the defenses.

June 13. The British squadron, sailing for Nanking, **enters the Kiang River.**

June 16. The British **capture Woosung**, the port of Shanghai, and take 230 guns. [July 19. **Take Shanghai.** July 6. Ascend the Yang-tse-Kiang. July 21. **Take Chin-Keang** by storm.]

Aug. 5. The entire **British fleet** arrives off Nanking.

Aug. 29. The war ends. (See State.)

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

1719 June 11. An earthquake occurs; 1,000 people buried in the ruins.

1731 Nov. 30. A terrible earthquake overwhelms 100,000 persons at Peking, destroys the palace, and lays the suburbs in ruins.

1736+ * * Emperor **Keen-Lung** is fond of art, and **embellishes Peking**; he writes poetry and prose, and **collects libraries.**

1750 * * **An observatory** is erected at Peking.

1830 May 26, 27. Earthquakes near Canton cause the death of more than 6,000 persons.

1833 Oct. * At Canton 10,000 houses and 1,000 lives are destroyed by **a flood.** A like calamity visits other parts; all caused by incessant rains.

1841 * * The *Hong-Kong Gazette* **is first published.** [1860. The *Daily Press.*]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1710 * * Kien-Lung, emperor, born.
1722 * * **Kangi**, emperor, dies.
1732 * * Boves, Joach, Jesuit missionary, d.
1735 Oct. 7. Yung-Ching, emperor, dies.
1799 Feb. 8. Kien-Lung, emperor, A88.
1813 * * Hung-tsiuen, rebel leader, born.
1820 Sept. 2. Kiaking, emperor, dies.
1835 * * **Kung, Prince**, born.

CHURCH.

1700 * * The Emperor Kangi informs the missionaries that the worship of *Tien* (heaven) is the worship of the true God, and the other rites are merely civil.

1715 * * **The Roman Catholic missions** have great success, and claim 1,100 churches in Kiangnan and Kiangsi alone, and **100,000 converts.**

1718± * * Pope Clement XI. decrees that **Tien does not mean the true God**, and the rites are idolatrous; this decision turns the Emperor from the Christians to Confucius.

1722± * * Emperor Yung Ching **expels the missionaries** from the schools in consequence of their quarrels among themselves.

1735 * *–**96** * * The Emperor **persecutes the Christians** during a part of his reign.

1736 * * **The Jesuits are expelled** by an edict of the Emperor.

1742 * * **The Jesuits** are commanded by the Pope to make no accommodations with paganism.

1792± * * **A great famine** is charged against the missionaries.

1805 * * Cruel **persecution** of Catholic Christians prevails.

1807 Sept. 7. Robert Morrison of England, **the first Protestant missionary**, arrives.

* * **The London Society** begins work in China.

* * * An edict **against Christianity** is published.

1813 * * **William Milne** from England arrives in Canton to aid Morrison.

1816 Sept. 3. The Emperor Kaiking is dethroned because of **religious differences.**

* * The Catholic Christians are **persecuted.**

1820 * * Catholic Christians are **persecuted**, and many killed, including the vicar apostolic and bishop *in partibus.*

1830 Feb. 25. Elijah C. Bridgman and **David Abul**, missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, arrive in Canton.

1831 * * Missionary Bridgman issues the first number of the *Chinese Repository.*

1833 * * **Baptist missions for the Chinese** begin by establishing a station at Bangkok, Siam, for its Chinese population.

1836 * * An **American Baptist mission-post** is established on the Island of Macao. [1842. Moved to Hong-Kong.]

1840 * * **Amoy** becomes a mission-station of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

+* * **The opium-war** suspends missionary labor.

1842 * * David Abul establishes a mission of the American Board at **Amoy.**

* * **Amoy** becomes a mission-station of the Reformed Church (U. S. A.).

1843 Oct. 8. A supplementary treaty is signed giving all foreigners at treaty ports the same rights as British subjects.

* * The British and Foreign Bible Society begin work **at Shanghai.**

SOCIETY.

1730± * * In order **to check the growth of the population** beyond the means of subsistence, rewards are offered by the Government to certain classes of persons who remain single.

1754 * * Keen-Lung orders that every Mussulman above 15 years of age in Kansuh be **put to death,** in order to prevent another war.

1767 * * **The importation of opium** amounts to about 1,000 chests annually, and the traffic is wholly in the hands of the Portuguese.

1781 * * The East India Company (British) takes charge of the **opium-trade** [and the importation is about 1,000 chests a year].

1785 Feb. 14. The Emperor Keen-Lung makes a **feast to the ancients** of his kingdom.

Ancients of 100 years receive 50 bushels of rice and two pieces of silk; those of 90 years, 30 bushels of rice and two pieces of inferior silk; and others in same proportion down to 50 years.

1800 * * The Government becomes greatly alarmed, and an edict is issued forbidding the **importation of opium** by any person for any purpose whatever.

The severest penalties are prescribed for those violating the law,—nothing less than the confiscation of the vessel, the destruction of the opium, and the capital execution of the smugglers.

1832 * * Strangling is the penalty for **selling opium;** and an offender is thus executed at Macao, in the presence of a crowd of foreigners.

1839 * * The Imperial Commissioner Lin **writes to Queen Victoria** imploring her to put an end to the traffic.

1841± * * The Emperor Taoukwang, in reply to Sir Henry Pottinger's demand for the legalization of the **opium-trade,** said: "True, I cannot prevent the introduction of the poison; but nothing will induce me to raise a revenue from the vice and misery of my people." The Emperor, himself a reformed opium-smoker, has lost three sons by the vice.

± * * **The secret society called The Green Water Lily** becomes formidable and turbulent in Hoonan.

STATE.

1719 * **Peter the Great** of Russia sends a splendid embassy to Peking, which is opposed by ministers but received by the Emperor. Russia is admitted to commercial intercourse, while other European nations remain excluded.

1722 * * Yung Ching is enthroned.

1735 * **Keen-Lung** is enthroned.

[He extends the empire over the greater portion of Central Asia.]

1793 Sept. 14. Lord Macartney, the British ambassador, arrives at Peking.

Oct. 7. The Emperor orders him to depart.

1795 * * **The Dutch send** an embassy to Peking, which is treated with contumely.

1796 Feb. 6. Keen-Lung abdicates the throne.

* * Kaiking (a son) is enthroned.

[He is voluptuous and cruel. Many rebellions and audacious pirates and dissensions disturb the empire.

1805 * * **Russia sends** an imposing embassy to Peking.

1816 * * **Lord Amherst,** the British ambassador, is dismissed from Peking because he refuses to kotow before the Emperor.

1821 * * Taoukwang is enthroned.

[He distinguishes his reign by his endeavor to keep out the opium-trade of England; many insurrections occur, which cannot be quelled by the army.]

1826+ * * **Insurrections** arise against Chinese authority in Kashgar.

1828 * * Severe prohibitory **laws against the use of opium** destroy the pernicious trade and exasperate the British merchants.

1832 * * **The oppressed Miaotze** rise in a formidable rebellion.

1833 Dec. * *Eng.* **Lord Napier** is appointed chief **superintendent of trade** with China, with John Davis as one of his two assistants.

July 15. Lord Napier arrives as superintendent of British commerce.

1834 July * **Lord Napier** reaches Canton. [The Chinese refuse to have dealings with him, and interdict all trade with those associated with him.]

Oct. 11. Lord Napier dies at Macao, and is succeeded by [Sir] **John Davis.**

Nov. * The British dispute with the Chinese respecting the **opium-trade,** which **the Emperor prohibits.**

1836 Dec. 14. Capt. George Elliot is appointed superintendent of trade by the British Government.

1837 Mar. * The opposition is relaxed, and Elliot establishes himself at Canton.

1839 Jan. * The Emperor appoints **Lin Tishseu special commissioner** to visit Canton, and break up the opium-trade.

Mar.*–June * Capt. Elliot agrees that all the opium in the hands of the English shall be given up, on condition that the native trade in it shall stop.

Mar. 18. Governor Lin concentrates a military force near Canton, and orders the seizure of British opium to prevent its being smuggled into the Empire.

Mar. 19. The British residents and other **foreigners** of Canton are **forbidden to leave.** [May 24. The British leave.]

Apr. 3. The Chinese **seize 20,283 chests** of British opium, valued at more than $20,000,000, and destroy it. [This is regarded by the British Government as *casus belli.*]

Aug. 19–21. The **English at Macao seek refuge** on the shipping off Hong-Kong.

* * The Chinese demand the entire abandonment of the **opium-trade,** which the British refuse to promise.

Dec. 6. British trade is interdicted.

1840 Jan. 5. The Emperor issues an edict **prohibiting all trade** and intercourse with England forever.

Sept. 16. Imperial Commissioner **Lin** is finally degraded, and **Keshen** appointed in his place.

Nov. 20. The British Plenipotentiaries arrive.

1841 Jan. 20. Commissioner Keshen cedes Hong-Kong to the British, and promises an indemnity of $6,000,000 within 10 days.

Jan. 29. Hong-Kong is declared a **British possession.**

Feb. 11. The Emperor refuses to approve the **preliminaries of peace.**

Mar. 12. Commissioner **Keshen is degraded,** and Eleang takes his place.

Apr. 14. New commissioners meet the British at Canton.

July 16. British trade is reopened at Canton.

July * **The Canton Convention** is signed by the Imperial commissioners.

Aug. 10. Sir Henry Pottinger arrives at Macao, as British Minister Plenipotentiary, and issues a proclamation stating his aims.

1842 Aug. 12. The Chinese **Peace Commissioners** arrive at Nanking.

Aug. 29. The Treaty of Nanking is signed.

Terms: (1) Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Ning-po, and Fuchau are to be opened to British trade; (2) Hong-Kong is ceded to England; (3) the Chinese to pay an indemnity of $21,000,000; (4) a regular tariff to be fixed; (5) official intercourse is to be on the basis of equality.

1843 July 22. The ratifications of the **Treaty of Nanking** are formally exchanged.

July 27. The port of **Canton is opened** to the British.

Oct. 9. By a supplementary treaty the British are permitted **to own real estate** in the treaty-ports, and to travel a certain distance into the interior; also all foreigners are to have the same rights as British subjects.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1771 * * **The Kalmucks** return to Mongolia from the Volga region, and thousands perish on the journey.

1822 * * Canton loses 15,000 houses by fire.

1834 Apr. 22. The East India Company's **monopoly ends,** and trade becomes free.

1835 Jan. 31. The *Argyle* **is seized** by the Chinese, and her crew held in captivity.

Feb. 23. The Chinese fire the condemned opium at Canton.

ARMY — NAVY.

1847 Apr. 3. The British capture the Bogue forts, near Canton.

1849 * * Pirates, led by Shapuntsai, control a large fleet and well-equipped force, which levies blackmail from Foochow to the Gulf of Tongking.

1850 Mar. 4. The British steamship *Medea* destroys 13 pirate junks.

Aug. * The Tai-ping Rebellion breaks out in Kuang-si, Southern China.

The leader, Hung-tsiuen, calls himself Tien-teh, "Celestial Virtue," claiming to have a heavenly commission as a political and religious reformer. (See State.)

1852 Apr. * Tien Wang, Hung-tsiuen, with the Triad chiefs as allies, begins his northern march.

June 19. The rebels defeat the Imperialists under Commissioner Leu, and destroy a large part of his army.

Dec. 23. The rebels sack the city of Han-Yang and the commercial emporium of Han-Keu.

1853 Jan. 12. The rebels take the fortress of Hu-Kuang by storm.

Mar. *–**Apr.** * The European powers refuse to aid the Emperor against the rebels.

Mar. 19, 20. The Tai-pings take Nanking, and massacre nearly 20,000 Manchus; they proclaim the inauguration of the Tai-ping dynasty.

May 19. The rebels take Nanking.

May * The Tai-ping army is increased to 80,000 men.

Sept. 7. The rebels take Shanghai.

Oct. * The Tai-pings are besieged in their fortified camp at Tsinghai.

Nov. * The rebel army is checked by two Imperial army corps.

1854 July 19. The rebels are compelled to retreat toward Nanking. Nanking is taken by the Imperialists.

July * Another rebellion, chiefly for plunder, breaks out in Canton.

Aug. *–**Nov.** * The rebels besiege Canton without success.

1855 Jan. * The European powers undertake to suppress rebellion in the seaports, and the French Admiral Laguerre makes two attacks on Shanghai, which the rebels repulse.

Feb. 15. The British and Americans unite, and drive the rebels from Shanghai.

Mar. * The rebels retire from the siege of Canton.

* * The Imperialists retake many important places.

* * The rebels fail in an attack on Peking.

1856 * * The rebels suffer from dissensions.

The "King of the North" massacres the "King of the East" with all his men; afterward the former and his adherents are destroyed.

May 19. The Panthay rising occurs in the southwest.

The Mohammedans of Yunnan rise against the Chinese, who have planned their destruction *en masse*.

Oct. 8±. The Chinese capture the Chinese crew of the Chinese lorcha *Arrow*, when flying the British flag, and engaged in smuggling British goods. The British consul demands satisfaction for the "outrage."

Oct. 23. The British take the forts near Canton.

Nov. 3, 4. Sir Michael Seymour bombards Canton.

Nov. 6. The defeated Imperialists retire from Shanghai.

Nov. 12, 13. Sir Michael Seymour captures the Bogue forts on both sides of the river, at Canton.

Nov. 15. The Chinese, of the Barrier Fort, fire on an American boat "by mistake."

Nov. 21, 22. Com. Armstrong of the U. S. frigate *Portsmouth* avenges the attack on an American boat by destroying four forts, mounting 165 guns.

Nov. 25. The rebels capture Kuriking.

Dec. * The British capture more forts.

Dec. 14. The anti-foreigner mob burns the property of Europeans.

Dec. 30. The crew of the British vessel *Thistle* is murdered by Chinese.

* * The rebels are hemmed in and accomplish little, yet repelling the Imperial army in the direction of Su-chao.

* * A bloody feud exists between the leaders of the rebellion, and horrible massacres occur.

1857 * *–**60** * * War with Great Britian allied with France.

Mar. * British reenforcements arrive from England and Madras.

May 26, 27. Destruction of the Chinese fleet of 40 armed junks by the British under Com. Elliot.

June 1. Sir M. Seymour and Com. Keppel complete the destruction of the Chinese fleet of 72 junks, near Hyacinth Island.

July 16. The British are diverted from China by the Sepoy Rebellion; Lord Elgin departs for India.

July * Canton is declared to be in a state of siege by the British.

Aug. * The British blockade Canton.

Sept. 12. The Chinese declare war against England.

Sept. 20. Lord Elgin returns from India to Hong-Kong.

Oct. 19. Gen. Straubenzee assumes command of the British forces.

Dec. 15. The allies occupy the Island of Do-dar, opposite Canton.

Dec. 28, 29. The allies bombard Canton, and take the city.

1858 Jan. 5. The allies enter the city of Canton in three detachments.

Jan. * Yeh, the governor-general of Canton, is taken prisoner, and sent to India.

Feb. 10. The blockade of Canton is raised.

May 20. The English and French forces move up the Pei-Ho River towards Peking, and take the Taku forts, mounting 138 guns.

May 20. The expedition arrives at the city of Tien-Tsin, 90 miles from Peking; the Emperor sues for peace.

June * The rebels make an unsuccessful attack on Soochoo, and then march on the city of You-Kiang.

June * War is renewed because of infraction of the treaty by the Chinese.

Aug. *–**Sept.** * The British destroy about 130 armed junks manned by pirates.

* * The Mohammedan rebels under Ma Sien are repulsed in an attack on the city of Yunnan.

* * Ma Sien is again repulsed at Linan.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

1853 * * The Porcelain Tower at Nanking is destroyed by the Tai-pings.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1847 Aug. 19. Lowrie, Walter M., missionary, murdered.

1848 * * Capillas, Francis de, Dominican, beheaded.

1849 Jan. 5. Pohlman, John William, martyr, A37.

1850 Feb. 24. Taonkwang, emperor, A69.

1851 Aug. 9. Gutzlaff, Karl, missionary, A48.

1856 Apr. 27. Ki-tsiang, emperor, born.

CHURCH.

1843 * * The American Baptists commence a mission at Ning-po and three substations, — Shaohing, Kinhwa, and Huchau.

1844 * * The treaty rights of missionaries are first secured. (Also see State, 1845, Aug. 25.)

* * Ning-po becomes a mission-station of the American Presbyterians (North).

1845 * * The Church of England opens a mission at Shanghai.

* * The American Baptists (South) begin work in Canton.

* * Canton becomes a mission-station of the Presbyterian Board.

* * Ning-po becomes a mission-station of the Presbyterian Board.

1846 * * The first converts in the mission of the American Board at Amoy are baptized.

* * The first Protestant Episcopal convert is baptized on Easter Day. [He becomes a clergyman.]

* * The Rhenish Society sends a missionary to Canton.

* * The Basle Missionary Society begins work in Hakkas, province of Canton.

1847 Aug. 19. Walter M. Lowrie, American Presbyterian missionary, is murdered at sea, aged 28.

Sept. 4. The first Methodist missionaries, Collins and White, enter Fuchau.

* * The mission of the American Board is opened in Fuchau.

* * The American Presbyterians open a mission at Canton.

* * The Rhenish Mission at Canton is organized.

* * The Basle Missionary Society sends two missionaries to Hong-Kong, who proceed to the mainland.

* * The English Presbyterians start a mission in **Hong-Kong** and vicinity.

* * The American Seventh-day Baptists start a mission at **Shanghai.**

* * **Kucheng** becomes a mission-station of the English Church Society.

1848 Sept. * **Shanghai** becomes a mission-station of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), U. S. A.

* * The American Baptists (South) begin work in **Shanghai.**

* * The (Eng.) church mission at **Shanghai** is enlarged to include Ning-po.

1849 Jan. 5. John William Pohlman, missionary and martyr, dies, aged 37.

1850 * * The American Presbyterians (North) open a mission in **Shanghai.**

* * The (Eng.) church mission is opened in **Fuchau.**

* * The (Eng.) church mission is opened in **Fuhkien.**

* * The Berlin Foundling Asylum is started by Berlin ladies at **Canton.**

* * Presbyterians open the first successful **day mission-school** in China at Canton.

* * **The Tai-ping rebellion** assumes a semi-religious character, and evinces some knowledge of Christianity.

1851 * * The mission of the English Presbyterians is removed from **Hong-Kong** to Amoy.

1852 * * The (Eng.) Wesleyan Methodists begin a mission at **Canton.**

* * The Basle Missionary Society form a station at **Li Long.**

* * Mr. Piercy, who had labored for some time at his own expense, becomes an agent of the Wesleyans, and establishes their first China mission at **Canton.**

1853 * * Boys' and girls' **boarding-schools** are established by the American Board at Fuchau.

* * Hung-tsiuen claims to be the second born **Son of God,** and the legitimate ruler of the world; that his new religion is **modified Christianity.**

1854 * * Civil war interrupts the mission-work in Canton.

* * The property of the Southern Baptists (U. S. A.) at Canton is destroyed during the rebellion.

* * Missionaries Blodget and Aitchison join Mr. Bridgman at Shanghai, and organize a mission of the American Board.

1855 * * The first Methodist Episcopal Church edifice is erected at Fuchau.

1856 May 19. The Chinese fix upon this day for a general massacre of Mohammedans in Yunnan, but are only partially successful.

* * War with England interrupts mission-work.

* * The American Reformed (Dutch) missionaries assume the work of the American Board in Amoy.

* * Kyelang, Little Tibet, becomes a Moravian mission-station.

1857 July 14. Ting Ang, the first Methodist convert, is baptized.

* * The Basle Missionary Society begins a mission at **Hong-Kong.**

* * **Ning-po** becomes a station of the Inland Mission.

* * The first **mission church** of the American Board is organized in **Fuchau,** consisting of four members.

SOCIETY.

1845 * * The treaty concessions to foreigners are partly neutralized by the intense **hostility of the people.**

1848 * *–**49** * * Numerous **bands of robbers** infest the provinces of Kuang-si and Kuang-tung; the execution of 1,500 robbers at Canton alone does not check their increase.

1853+ * * **Over 100,000 persons,** most of whom are innocent, **are executed** in blood at the capture of Canton from the rebels.

1856 Dec. 14.. An anti-foreigners mob burns all the dwellings and storehouses of Europeans at Canton, and takes the lives of some.

1856 * * A Chinese smuggler, bearing the British flag and manned by a Chinese crew, is fired on by the Chinese; and this insult to the British flag is made **the pretext for bombarding Canton,** while England and France advance together up the Pei-Ho toward Peking. [The Emperor is compelled to legalize the opium trade by British opium.]

1858 * * **The murder and assassination** of Europeans is common in Canton because of the rage of the inhabitants.

STATE.

1844 Feb. 16. Sir John Davis becomes British Minister.

July 3. Caleb Cushing, the U. S. Commissioner, negotiates a treaty with China which is more liberal than the British treaty.

Oct. 23. A treaty is made with France.

1845 Jan. 16. *U. S. A.* The Government at Washington **ratifies the treaty** with China.

Aug. 25. France negotiates a treaty by which **Christianity is to be tolerated** in the five ports.

[All the treaty concessions are wrested from the Government in opposition to the strong feeling of the Chinese people, who hate the foreigners.]

1846 * * Simmerings of **disaffection** among the **Mohammedans** are noted in Yunnan.

1847 Apr. 2. Warlike demonstrations are used to compel the Government to respect the stipulations of the treaties made with foreign governments.

Dec. * **Warlike demonstrations** are repeated by the foreign powers.

1849± * * The Government is held in **popular contempt** because of its inability to exclude the foreigners.

1850 Feb. 25. Hienfung (Prince Yih-choo) is enthroned; he styles himself **Tien-te.**

Aug. * In Kwangsi, **Hung-tsiuen (Tien Wang)** leads the **great Tai-ping rebellion.**

He aims at the overthrow of the existing dynasty, and professes to be commissioned of God, by whom he is instructed in visions; "general peace" is written on his banners.

* * A special **commissioner** is sent to Kwangsi and then two generals.

1851 * * The Government becomes anxious, and sends the **Prime Minister** to Kwangsi.

* * **The Mohammedans** in the province of Yunnan take advantage of the rebellion, and successfully strike for independence.

1852 * * **Dr. John Bowring** becomes British Minister.

1853 * * **Hung-tsiuen is proclaimed emperor;** he takes the name Tien Wang (Heavenly King).

Apr. * The Emperor appeals to the representatives of **European powers** for help against the rebels, and is flatly refused.

May * **Sir G. Bonham** goes to Nanking to obtain friendly assurances from the rebels.

Sept. * A successful **insurrection** breaks out at Shanghai.

1854 * * The successes of the Emperor lead the representatives of England and the United States to **proffer him aid,** which he declines.

1856 May 19. The persecuted **Mohammedans** in the province of Yunnan rebel [and achieve a temporary independence].

1857 Mar. * **Lord Elgin** is appointed British envoy. [June 3. Arrives at Singapore. July * Arrives at Hong-Kong.]

Nov. 7. Minister Reed of the United States arrives, and with Russia unites in a pacific policy against that of force adopted by England and France.

1858 * *–**59** * * **Diplomatic complications** arise between France and China; the former attempts the conquest of Cochin China, and the latter claims a suzerainty over it.

May 28. The Russians secure a treaty ceding all the country on the left bank of the Amoor to Russia.

June 13. Russia secures a commercial treaty.

June 18. William B. Reed also secures a commercial treaty for the United States.

June 26, 28, 29. A treaty is concluded with Great Britain.

It provides for freedom of trade, including the importation of opium, and residence of ambassadors at both courts, toleration of Christianity, and China to pay the war expenses, $10,800,000 to England and $6,000,000 to France; the tariff revised, and Europeans no longer to be called "barbarians." It also opens four more ports, provides for free navigation of rivers, and permits foreigners to travel in China.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1850 * * **Chinese emigration** to the United States begins.

ARMY — NAVY.

1859 June * The British envoy, **James Bruce,** is fired on by the Taku forts when on his way to Peking.

June 25. Admiral Hope is repulsed in attempting to force a passage past the Taku forts; he loses 81 killed and 390 wounded.

* * **Yunnan Fu** capitulates to the Mohammedans on terms which secure a temporary peace to the province.

Oct. * A joint expedition against China is arranged by the English and French.

1860 Mar. * **Sir Hope Grant** arrives at Hong-Kong, and takes command.

Mar. 19. Rebels under Chung Wang capture **Hangchow.**

May 3. The Tai-pings attack the Imperialists at Nanking, and compel them to raise the siege.

July± * **Frederick Ward,** an American, enters the service of the Empire.

Aug. 1. The allies land above Taku, on the Pei-Ho.

Aug. 12. The British under Sir Hope Grant and the French under Gen. Montauban **defeat the Chinese** in a skirmish.

Aug. 18–20. The Tai-ping **rebels attack Shanghai,** and are repulsed by the allies and volunteers.

Aug. 21. The allies take **the Taku** forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho; the Tartar general, San-ko-lin-sin, retreats.

Sept. 8. The allies send an **advance force** forward from Tien-Tsin.

Sept. 18–21. Advancing on Peking, the allies defeat the Chinese at **Chan-chia-wan** and **Pa-li-kao.**

Sept. 21. San-ko-lin-sin, by treachery, **captures Capts. Anderson and Brabazon** and 16 others, while arranging for a meeting of the ministers.

Oct. 6. The French ravage the Emperor's **summer palace** near Peking.

Oct. 8. The Chinese restore those of the **captives** who have not died of ill usage.

Oct. 12. Peking is surrendered to the allies.

Oct. 18. The British **burn the summer palace.**

Oct. 24. Peace is restored. (See State.)

Nov. 6. The allies evacuate Peking, leaving it in a desolate state and its inhabitants scattered and indigent.

1861 * * A British and French force occupy Tien-Tsin.

Dec. * The rebels **lay waste Ning-po and Hangchow.**

1862 Jan. * The rebels advance on Shanghai; it is fortified by the English and French as allies of the Emperor.

Jan. * **The rebellion** begins to wane.

Apr. * The rebels are twice defeated by the allies.

May 10. Ning-po is retaken by aid of the allies.

May 17. The rebels are attacked, and **the French admiral, Protet, is killed.**

* * **Gen. Ward** gives great aid by reorganizing the army.

July * **The Europeans assist** the Imperialists against the rebels.

Oct. * Capt. Sherard Osborn **organizes a small fleet** of gunboats to aid the Imperialists.

Oct. * The Imperialists **take Kah-sing** and other towns.

1863 Mar. 24. Maj. **Charles Gordon** of the British Royal Engineers enlists with the Imperialists [and transforms the army in a short time].

May 1, 2. Maj. Gordon captures **Tait-san** from the Tai-ping rebels.

May 31. Gordon takes **Quinsan.**

July 27±. Gordon takes **Kahpoo.**

July 28. Gordon receives the surrender of **Wokong.**

Oct. * **The Tai-pings** under Burgevine are defeated by the Imperialists under Maj. Gordon.

Nov. 27. Gordon fails in a night attack on **Soochoo.**

1864 Mar. 21. Gordon **is repulsed** in an attack on **Kintang.** He is disgusted with the conduct of the Chinese in treacherously murdering the rebel chiefs.

Apr. 23. Gordon takes the stockades near the west gate of **Changchow.**

May 11. Gordon takes **Changchow** by storm.

July 19. Gordon **recaptures Nanking** from the rebels, after exploding 40,000 pounds of powder under the walls; the rebel generals, Chang-wang and Kan-wang, are executed. This practically **ends the rebellion.**

1865 Jan. * **–Mar.** * The Tai-ping rebels hold **Mingchow.**

May 23. The rebels evacuate **Ming-chow.**

July * The Nien-fei rebels in the north **threaten Peking.**

July * The distinguished Tartar general, **San-ko-lin-sin,** is defeated and killed.

1866 Mar.± * The Nien-fei **rebels** in the northwest are **defeated.**

* * **The Tungani of Kashgaria revolt,** and Mohammed Yakoob Beg assumes supreme office and independence of China.

1868 Oct. * **Ning-po** is occupied by the rebels.

Nov. 8. The British send a **squadron to Nanking** to enforce a demand for redress of injuries to missionaries at Yang-Chow.

1870 May± * **The Mohammedans** under Suleiman rebel in Yunnan and in Kansuh.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1861 Aug. 22. Hienfung, emperor, d.

* * Bridgman, Elijah C., missionary, A60.

1862 * * Culbertson, Matthew S., missionary, A43.

1863 July 2. Rankin, Henry, missionary, A38.

1864 June 30. Hung-tsiuen, rebel emperor, commits suicide.

July 17. Boone, William Jones, American Episcopal missionary bishop, A59.

Bonney, Samuel W., missionary, A49.

Aug. 7. Chung Wang, Tai-ping leader, beheaded.

CHURCH.

1859 * * **To-Cheng** becomes a mission-station of the American Methodists.

[Also **Formosa** of the Roman Catholics. **Shanghai** of the New Connection Methodists of England. **Hangchow** of the Presbyterian Board.]

* * Methodist Episcopal Women's and Girls' High School is founded in **Fu-chau.**

* * **Rev. S. L. Baldwin** and others reenforce the Methodist missions.

1860 * * **Tien-Tsin** becomes a mission-station of the American Board.

* * The Methodist New Connection (Eng.) begins work in **Tien-Tsin.**

* * The American Baptist Union opens a mission at **Double Island,** at the entrance of the bay leading to Swatow.

* * The American Protestant Episcopalians start a mission in the interior at **Wuchang.**

* * **Poklo** becomes a mission-station of the London Society. Also **Chefu** of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

* * The English Baptists open a mission in **Chefu.**

* * **Tung-Chow** becomes a mission-station of the (Am.) Southern Baptists.

* * **Shantung** becomes a mission-field of the Southern Baptists.

* * American Presbyterians in **Shanghai** baptize their **first convert.**

* * The American Board changes the location of their mission from **Shanghai to Tien-Tsin** [and its name is changed to **North China Mission** two years later].

1861 * * The American Baptists commence a mission at **Swatow.**

Mar. * **Two converts** are baptized in the Fuchau mission.

* * The American Methodists (North) start **a printing-press at Fuchau.** [It publishes each year 1,000,000 pages of Scripture.]

* * The (Eng.) Wesleyan Methodists start a mission in **Wuchang.**

* * **Ching-king** becomes a mission-station of the London Society.

* * The American Presbyterians (North) start missions at **Hangchow** and **Tung-Chow.**

* * American Baptists (South) begin work in **Tung-Chow.**

* * **Hankow** becomes a mission-station of the London Society.

1862 Jan. * **The First Presbyterian church** in Canton is organized with seven members.

* * The Basle Missionary Society begins work in **Chung Tsun.**

* * The Church of England opens a mission at **Hong-Kong and Peking.**

* * **Hankow** becomes a mission-station of the Wesleyans. Also **Chiang Chin** of the London Society. **Chefu,** in the northeast, of the American Presbyterian church.

* * The Tungani, **Mohammedans, revolt,** and **massacre the Buddhists** in Central Asia.

1863 * * The American Methodists succeed in opening a station within the walls of Fuchau.

* * The American Presbyterians start a successful mission in Peking.

* * The American Baptist Union opens a mission at Kak Chieh, on the mainland.

* * Formosa becomes a mission-station of the Presbyterian Church of England.

1864 * * Ning-po becomes a mission-station of the (Eng.) Methodist Free Churches.

* * The Rhenish mission at Fa Men is begun.

* * The Bridgman School is established in the North China Mission of the American Board.

* * Severe persecution by the natives is firmly endured by the converts at Fuchau.

* * A mob destroys property of Methodists in Fuchau, and Rev. Carlos R. Martin, wife, and children have a marvelous escape.

1865 Jan. * –Mar. * The Mohammedans in Huran rebel.

* * The Church of England opens a mission at Hangchow.

* * The English Presbyterians begin work in Formosa. [Great success follows.]

* * Kargan becomes a mission of the American Board. Also Wuchang of the London Missionary Society.

* * The Basle Missionary Society begins work at Nyen Hang Li.

* * The United Presbyterian church of Scotland begins medicinal work at Ning-po.

1866 * * Shaohing becomes a mission-station.

* * The China Inland Mission at Ning-po is organized.

* * The American and Methodist Episcopal Boards publish the first edition of the New Testament in the Fuchau dialect.

* * The English New Connection Methodists begin work at Lao Ling, in the province of Shantung.

1867 * * Wuchang becomes a mission-station of the London Society.

* * This is a revival year in the American Methodist mission; 451 members are reported.

* * Hangchow becomes a mission-station of the Presbyterian Church (South), U. S. A.

* * The English New Connection Methodists begin work at Chu Chia Tsai.

* * Tai-chair becomes a station of the Inland Mission. Also Tung-Chow of the American Board. Kiukiang of the American Methodists. Wuchang of the Protestant Episcopal church.

1868 Aug. 22. The Protestant mission-houses at Yang-Chau are destroyed by persons who are incited by the "literati."

* * The Central China Mission is established by American Methodists (North). It includes the districts of Kiukiang, Nanking, Chinkiang, and Wuhu, with a total of 11 missionaries and 339 church-members.

* * Yang-Chau becomes a mission-station of the Methodist Inland Mission. Also Kiukiang of the American Methodists. Newchwang of the Irish Presbyterians.

* * The National Bible Society of Scotland begins work in China.

* * The United Methodist Free Churches (Eng.) begin work in Ning-po.

* * The Presbyterian Church (South) begins work in Hangchow.

1869 * * The Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A., organizes the North China Mission, including the districts of Peking, Tien-Tsin, Shantung, Tsunhua, and Lanchou, with 15 missionaries and a church-membership of 782.

* * The China Inland Mission opens its first station in the Gan-hwuy province.

* * The American Methodists begin their mission in Peking.

* * The American Board set up the only press controlled by Protestant missions in Northern China.

* * The Presbyterians of Ireland begin work at Yingtse.

1870 June 21. A mob massacres the French consul at Tien-Tsin, Roman Catholic priests, 21 Sisters of Mercy, and many children from the orphanage. Their Chinese enemies allege that the missionaries have kidnapped the children.

SOCIETY.

1868 * * An anti-foreigners' riot breaks out in Yangchow, in which missionaries are maltreated and their houses burned down.

1870 June 21. Rioters at Tien-Tsin brutally murder 21 foreigners and an unknown number of Christian converts. The French and Russian missionaries are among the dead.

July * The hatred of foreigners increases, and the Government proceeds against the murderers of Europeans with remarkable deliberation.

Aug. 22±. Ma, the viceroy at Nanking, is assassinated because of his regard for foreigners.

STATE.

1859 May * Lord Elgin returns to England.

July 29. The Chinese violate the treaty, in refusing to permit the U. S. Minister Reed to meet the Emperor without submitting to degrading ceremonies.

Nov. 24. The United States secures a commercial treaty.

1860 Oct. 24. Lord Elgin and Prince Kung sign a Convention in Peking.

The Chinese ratify the treaty of Tien-Tsin, and agree to pay a large indemnity immediately; also to give a cash compensation to the families of the British captives who were murdered by the Chinese.

Nov. 14. China makes a treaty granting territories and free trade to Russia.

1861 Mar. * England and France establish embassies at Peking. Sir Frederic Bruce represents England.

Oct. 21. Canton is restored to the Chinese by the British.

Nov. * Several Chinese Ministers are put to death in a Ministerial crisis.

* * Tungche is enthroned.

Dec. 13. Prince Kung is appointed regent.

1862 * * The great uprising in the northwest begins in a quarrel between the Chinese and Mohammedan militia in the province of Shensi. It spreads into the province of Kansuh.

1863 Jan. 14. A commercial treaty with Prussia is ratified by China.

1864 June 30. Hung-tsiuen, the rebel emperor, commits suicide.

1865 Apr. 2. Prince Kung is degraded by the two Regent-Empresses, charged with arrogance.

May 8. Prince Kung is reinstated in all his offices except that of President of the Council.

Nov. 26. Sir Rutherford Alcock is appointed British Minister to Peking.

* * A successful rebellion in Kashgar is led by Yakoob Beg.

1866 July * Li Hung Chang and Tseu-kwo-fan, the rival leaders, struggle for political power.

1868± * * Anson Burlingame, U. S. A., is appointed the representative of the Chinese Government to eleven of the principal countries of the world; Chin Kang and Sun Chia Su, two mandarins, and a certain number of Chinese students, are to accompany him as members of the embassy.

July 4. *U. S. A.* The Chinese Embassy enter a treaty with the United States at Washington.

Oct. 28. A treaty with the United States is negotiated. [1869. Ratified.]

Nov. 14. The British demands for redress are acceded to, and the viceroy is superseded.

* * Mohammed Yakoob Beg is recognized as ruler of Kashgar by the governments of Europe.

* * The Government declines to redress the outrage committed against the Protestant missions at Yang-Chau.

1869 Oct. 24. A commercial supplement to the Treaty of Tien-Tsin is signed.

1870 May * The Mohammedans rebel in Yunnan and Kansuh.

June+ * A wave of anti-foreign prejudice sweeps over the country. (See Society.)

Sept. 26. The Government refuses to accept the ultimatum of the French, respecting the murderers of the nuns.

Sept. 15±. In punishment for outrages 15 coolies are beheaded and more are exiled. [The Government offers a cash indemnity; France is appeased.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1870 * * Most of the towns in the south and north of Yunnan are recovered from the Mohammedan rebels.

1872 * * The Government is aroused to a vigorous prosecution of the war by Suleiman's effort to secure the recognition of England.

1873 Feb. * The Mohammedan capital, Talifoo, is recaptured by the Imperialists, and thousands of rebels are massacred.

+ * * War is prosecuted against the Mohammedans in Kashgar.

* * The Mohammedan rebellion is suppressed.

1875 Feb. 21. The Chinese attack a British exploring expedition under Col. Horace Browne at Manwyne, and kill one Englishman and five Chinese employees.

Feb. 22. Col. Browne is compelled to retire to Rangoon.

1876 * * War is waged against the Tungani.

Nov. 6. Manas is surrendered by Haiyen, the Mohammedan leader, and many rebels are killed.

1877 Mar.± * The Kasgarians are driven out of Pidjam.

May * Yakoob Beg of Kashgar is assassinated, after being totally defeated by the Chinese under Tso-tsung-tang.

Dec. * The taking of Kashgar and other rebellious towns ends the war.

1879 Jan. * Li-Yang-tsai, the leader of the rebels in Hainan Island, invades Annam.

July * Maj. Gordon meets Li Hung Chang, governor of the metropolitan provinces.

July 15. It is announced that the proposed war with Russia respecting territory is abandoned.

1884 * * War with France in the defense of Tongking. (See p. 482.)

June 23. The Chinese, in violation of the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, attack the French while marching to occupy Langson in Tongking. (See Annam.)

Aug. 5, 6. Adm. Lespès bombards Kelung, Formosa, because of alleged treachery, and destroys the forts.

Aug. 10. The French Adm. Courbet arrives at Fuchau.

Aug. 23. Adm. Courbet sails up the Min River, and destroys the Chinese fleet.

Aug. 26-28. Adm. Courbet bombards the defenses at Fuchau, and destroys those at Mingan and Kimpai.

Sept. 16±. The French defeat the Chinese at Kimpai Pass.

Oct. 1. The French take Kelung.

Oct. 2. Adm. Lespès bombards Tamsin.

Oct. 23. The French blockade Formosa on the north and west.

Nov. 2. The French defeat 1,000 Chinese near Tamsin.

Nov. 12±. The French are repulsed in an attack on Kelung.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

1874 Sept. 22. A typhoon at Macao and Hong-Kong does great damage.

1881 Oct. 8. About 300,000 people perish by a typhoon at Haifong.

1882 * * A translation of the United States Constitution into Chinese is completed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1871 Aug. 14. Kwangsu (Tsaitien), emperor, born.

1872 * * Tsenge Kwofan, statesman, dies.

1873 Jan. 15. Tu Wensin (Sultan Suliman) dies by self-poisoning.

1875 Jan. 12. Tungche, emperor, A18.

1878 May 21. Hall, William N., missionary, A49.

May 29. Hunt, Phineas R., missionary, dies at Peking.

1881 * * Tsze-Au, the elder of the two empresses, dies.

CHURCH.

1870 * * Ning-po becomes a mission-station of the United Scotch Presbyterians.

* * The English Baptists open a mission in Ching Cho Fu.

* * The Church of England opens a mission at Shaou-hing.

1871 * * Soochoo becomes a mission-station of the Presbyterian Board.

* * *Eng.* William Murray, the remarkable colporteur, sails for China as agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland [where he learns 2,000 Chinese characters in four months and enters his work].

1872 * * Newchwang, Haichung, and Liaoyang become mission-stations of the United Scotch Presbyterians.

* * The second (Am.) Presbyterian church is organized.

* * Che-nan-foo becomes a mission-station of the (Am.) Presbyterian Board.

* * Soochoo becomes a mission of the Presbyterian Church (South).

* * Kinchau becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission.

* * The American Methodists open a mission at Tien-Tsin, and found a Biblical Institute in Fuchau.

* * Formosa becomes a mission-field of the Canadian Presbyterians.

1873 * * Ta-ku-tang becomes a station of the Inland Mission.

* * The Inland Mission (Eng.) opens its first station in the Kiang-si province.

* * The work of the Scotch Presbyterians is transferred to Manchuria.

1874 * * Wuchang becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission.

* * The North China Mission is established by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Chefu, Northeast China, becomes a mission-station.

1875 * * Kinhwa becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission.

* * Tieling, Kaiyereu, and Saiping-Kow become mission-stations of the United Scotch Presbyterians.

* * Chi-nan-fu becomes a mission-station of the American Presbyterians.

* * The American Bible Society enters China.

* * C. W. Mitchil, an English Wesleyan layman, engages in mission-work at his own cost.

1876 * * The Inland Mission opens its first station in the Ho-nan province.

* * Moukden becomes a mission-station of the United Presbyterian Church.

* * Nanking becomes a mission-station of the American Presbyterian Board.

1877 Feb. 1. The decree of equal rights to native Christians is issued.

* * The English Baptists finally succeed in establishing a mission in China.

* * The Inland Mission opens its first station in the Shan-si province.

* * Tai-yuen and Yuh-shau become stations of the Inland Mission.

* * The Fuchau Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A., is formed.

It comprises the mission districts of Fuchau, Hokchiang, Hinghwa, Ingchung, Kucheng, Yongping, and Haitang, under the care of six missionaries, and with a church-membership of 2,441.

* * The American Baptists open a mission at Bhamo, Southwestern China.

* * The Inland Mission opens its first station in the Kwei-chau province.

* * The Inland Mission opens its first station in the Sz-chuen province.

* * The society for spreading Christian Literature throughout China is organized at Shanghai.

* * A new college building nearly completed is destroyed by a mob at Fuchau, and the missionaries are driven out of the city.

1878 Aug. 30. A mob destroys the mission property at Wu-slish-shan; the mandarins are indifferent.

* * A mission is begun at Ichang by the Established Church of Scotland.

* * Fau-Cheng becomes a station of the Inland Mission.

* * The Inland Mission opens its first station in the Kan-suh province.

* * Wen-Chau becomes a mission-station of the United Free Methodists.

1879 * * The Inland Mission opens in the Shen-si province.

* * Manchuria becomes a mission-field of the Irish Presbyterians.

* * The Woman's Association of the English Presbyterian Church begins work in Amoy.

* * Ping-yang becomes a station of the Inland Mission.

* * Taishan-fu is opened as a mission-station by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

* * The American Presbyterians open a mission at Chi-nan-fu, 300 miles inland from Cheefu.

* * Chefu, Northeast China, becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission.

1880 * * Pang-chuang becomes a mission-station of the American Board.

1881 * * A Methodist Episcopal **Anglo-Chinese College** is founded in Fuchau.

* * **The Female College** of the Fuchau mission is dedicated by the American Board.

* * **Chentu-fu** becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission.

* * The American Methodists, of the West China Mission, with a station at Chunking, where still two missionaries are holding the outpost, is established.

* * The Church of England opens a mission in **Canton.**

* * The Chinese Inland Mission opens its first station in the **Yunnan** province.

* * The American Methodists start a successful **hospital,** under lady physicians, at **Tien-Tsin.**

* * The third American **Presbyterian church** is organized.

* * The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel receives the work of the (Eng.) Church Missionary Society in **Peking.**

* * **Mr. Jeremiassen,** an independent **self-supporting missionary,** begins Protestant mission-work on the island of **Hainan.**

1882 * * **Yunnan** becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission. Also **Tsunhua** of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A.

* * **Wei-Hien** becomes a mission-station of the American Presbyterians.

* * A mission is opened at **Canton** by the Berlin Missionary Society.

* * The American Board opens **the Shansi** mission.

* * The American Baptists begin an interesting work among the **Hakka** people.

1883 * * **Tai-ku** becomes a mission-station of the American Board.

* * **Kinhwa** becomes a mission-station of the American Baptists.

* * The American Board opens the **Hong-Kong** mission.

* * The London Missionary Society opens a station at **Hong-Kong.**

* * **Kaying-chau** becomes a station of the Basle Missionary Society.

* * **Chinkiang** becomes a mission-station of the Presbyterian Church (South).

* * The American Baptists (South) begin work in **Chinkiang.**

* * Methodist Episcopal **Training-School** for Bible Women is founded in **Tien-Tsin.**

* * Methodist Episcopal **University** is **founded in Peking.**

SOCIETY.

1872 **Oct. 16. Ki-tsiang** marries Ahluta, a Manchu lady.

1873 **June±** * The Government prohibits **female infanticide.**

1875 **Feb. 21. Mr. Margary,** a British officer with Col. Browne's expedition into Western China, is massacred, with others, at Manwyne. (See Army.)

1877 **Aug.** * The Government announces that opium-smoking will be prohibited after three years.

1883 **Oct.** * Great **excitement** against foreigners prevails in Canton.

STATE.

1871 * * **Russia annexes Kulja** [until China establishes her power in that region].

1872 * * Suleiman sends **Prince Hassan** to London to secure the recognition of England for his rebellion; this arouses the Emperor to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

1873 **Feb. 23.** The Emperor Tungche reaches his majority, and **assumes the government.**

Feb. * **The Empresses** as regents resign the government of the country, which they have controlled since the death of Hien-fung.

June 29. The Ministers of the principal powers urge the **right of audience,** and are received by the Emperor Tungche.

1874 **July+** * China enters a dispute with Japan because of the massacre of Japanese sailors on the Island of Formosa.

Oct. 31. A treaty is made with Japan.

Dec. 18. An edict orders the Empress Dowager to assume the administration of government.

1875 **Jan. 12. The Emperor Fungche dies,** leaving no offspring.

Jan. 13. Kwangsu (Tsai Tien), a cousin, is chosen by the Empress; he is three years of age.

* * **Kwangsu is enthroned.**

Feb. 4. The succession of Kwangsu is proclaimed.

Oct. 4. An edict announces liberty of intercourse between Ministers of foreign governments and the chiefs of departments.

1877 **Apr. 1.** Four additional ports are open to trade.

Aug. * The Government announces that opium-smoking will be interdicted after three years.

1879 **Sept.** * Chung-How signs a boundary and indemnity treaty with Russia, at Lavadia. It cedes to Russia Western Kulja for a payment of 5,000,000 rubles. [It produces great excitement and indignation in China.]

Dec. 2±. The rebel chief, Li-yang-tsai, is taken prisoner.

1880 **Jan. 27. Chung-How,** the Ambassador to St. Petersburg, is cashiered for exceeding his powers in ceding the Kulja territory to Russia. [It is not ratified by China.]

July 15. It is reported that Chung-How is released and threatened war averted.

1881 **Aug. 19. A treaty with Russia,** negotiated by Marquis Tseng, is signed.

* * **A treaty with the United States** is negotiated by James B. Angell.

1882 * * A threatened **war with Japan** is avoided by Chinese diplomacy.

1883 * *–84 * * **France conquers Tongking** in disregard of China's claims.

Sept. * A dispute occurs with the French concerning Tongking.

Nov. * **Annam is claimed** as a dependency of China in a circular note.

1884 **Apr. 11. Prince Chun,** the father-in-law of the Emperor, **becomes dictator** by a *coup d'état* at Peking, and Prince Kung is dismissed from all his posts and consigned to obscurity.

May 11. A treaty is signed **with France** at Tien-Tsin by Capt. Fournier and Li Hung Chang.

China recognizes the French protectorate in Annam and Tongking, and opens to commerce three southern provinces.

June 23. The Chinese **disregard the treaty** with France, and **attack the troops** *en route* for Langson, in Tongking. The ratification of the treaty of May 11 is denied by the Chinese.

July 30. It is reported that the Chinese consent to **surrender the frontier towns,** but refuse to pay the indemnity.

July * The Regent Empress and the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, are unpopular with **the war party.**

July * **France demands** the evacuation of the Tongking forts by the Chinese and an indemnity of $50,000,000.

Aug. 17. France declines the mediation of the powers in the Tongking matter, and issues a circular note.

Aug. 19. France reduces its claim for indemnity to $16,000,000; China declines to pay it.

Aug. 21. The French Minister, Semallé, leaves Peking. [War follows.]

Aug. 28±. The viceroy, **Li Hung Chang,** is degraded from his highest offices.

Sept. 6±. China officially **declares war** against France.

Sept. 24±. Li Hung Chang is restored to the office of viceroy.

Dec. * The English Minister, the Earl of Granville, fails in an effort **to mediate with Marquis Tseng.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1876 **Mar. 16. A train of cars first** runs from Shanghai to Woosung, a distance of 11 miles.

June 13. The first railroad in China is opened for public service (one-half of the line).

* *–78 * * **A terrible famine** afflicts the provinces of Honan, Shansi, and most of Northern China.

* * The Chinese **emigrate to America** in great numbers, chiefly males, and commonly under the control of the "Six Companies," viz., Sam Yup, Yung Wo, Kong Chow, Wing Yeung, Yan Wo, and Hop Wo.

Oct. 31. The opposition to the **railroad** from Shanghai causes the suspension of operations.

Dec. * The running of **railroad** trains is resumed.

1878 * * The long-continued **famine** in North China is reported to have caused 9,500,000 deaths.

* * **The railroad plant** is removed from Shanghai to Formosa.

ARMY — NAVY.

1885 Jan. 25. The French assault and carry the Chinese works near **Kelung.**

Mar. 2. The French **bombard Chinhai.**

Mar. 2, 3. The French **besiege Tuyen Quan.**

Mar. 4–12. The French capture several forts at **Kelung.**

Mar. 30, 31. The French capture the **Pescadores Islands** near Formosa.

June 23±. The French evacuate **Formosa.**

1887 * * **The Chinese fleet** is strengthened by the purchase of five ironclads in Europe, which are placed under the command of Adm. Lang.

1890 Jan. 3. Fighting occurs between Chinese and Formosans; 100 of the former and 400 of the latter are killed.

Feb. 6. Chinese troops **subdue Formosa,** and destroy its strongholds, with heavy loss.

June 16±. Adm. Lang, of the Chinese fleet, resigns.

1891 July 27. In the Fukien province the rebels are several thousand strong, and have captured one city.

Oct. 20. China sends 40,000 troops to **Pamir.**

Nov. 4. Three thousand insurgents **capture Tebhau;** Imperial troops are on the way to quell the disturbance.

Nov. 14. The insurgents **sack Tehwei.**

Nov. 27. The rebels are **moving southward** and towards Peking.

Nov. 29. The defeat of 4,000 Imperial troops by the rebels is announced.

Nov. 30. Several thousand Imperial troops **march to meet the rebels** who are approaching Peking; the missionaries are alarmed.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

1884 * * The *Peking Gazette*, originally an official organ, becomes political and popular.

1887 Sept. * **–Oct.** * **The Hoang-Ho River overflows,** and destroys about 1,500 villages, and the city Chuhsien narrowly escapes; millions of persons are reported drowned, and famine is imminent.

1888 May 8±. The Canton River overflows, and 3,000 people are drowned.

1889. June 2. A waterspout overwhelms the Chang Ping and Ping Quen districts, and several villages are destroyed with a loss of 6,000 lives.

June 4. A hurricane at Hong-Kong causes the **loss of 10,000 lives,** and does great damage to property.

July 26. The Hoang-Ho again overflows its banks, inundating 10 large governmental districts, causing immense loss of life and property.

Sept. 27. Gold is discovered near Canton.

1890 Feb. * One hundred people are reported drowned by a **cloud-burst** in Tsin Li Chow.

Aug. 4. Peking, Tung-Chow, and Tien-Tsin, **are submerged,** and business is paralyzed.

* * Shanghai is the **literary center** of the foreigners in China.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1885 Jan. 22. Parker, Sir Henry, ambassador, dies.
Sept. * **Tso Tsung-Tang,** statesman, dies.
1888 Apr. 1. Mackenzie, J. Kenneth, missionary of the London Society, d.
1890 Jan. 1. Chun, Prince, statesman, d.
Apr. 12. Chitchze Tzeng, statesman and minister to London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, A56.
Aug. 28. Williamson, Alexander, missionary, A61.
1891 Oct. 5. Boone, Wm. J., missionary bishop, A42.

CHURCH.

1884 * * The Christian Society begins mission-work.

* * The English New Connection Methodists begin work in **Kai Ping and Yung Ping.**

* * **Wuhu** becomes a mission-station of the American Methodists.

* * **Chau-Kia-Keo,** Northeast China, becomes an Inland Mission station.

* * **Chin-hua** becomes a station of the Inland Mission.

* * The **Book and Tract Society** of China is organized.

1885 July 14. The Pope appoints **M. Agliardi internuncio.**

July * The French constrain the Emperor to receive an **agent from the Pope** for the protection of the Roman Catholic missionaries.

Sept.± * **The Pope's scheme** is opposed by the French, and deferred.

Nov. * The French yield to the Emperor's request for the removal of the **Pehtang cathedral** from a site near his palace.

Nov. * **The French protectorate** over all Christians is annulled by the Chinese.

* * The Central China **Wesleyan Lay Mission** is started, seeking unoccupied territory.

* * **Lan-chau** becomes a mission-station of the American Methodists. Also **Ninghia** of the Inland Mission.

* * The American Presbyterians open a mission-station in **Formosa.**

* * The English Bible Christian Society sends two missionaries to **Yunnan,** under the auspices of the China Inland Mission.

* * **Leh,** Lesser Tibet, becomes a Moravian mission-station.

1886 * * A Methodist Episcopal **Lay Training-School** is founded in Fuchau.

* * **The Southern Methodists** in China organize their work into a **conference.**

* * The American Presbyterian Board sends two missionaries to the island of **Hainan.**

* * **Kwei-hwa-cheng** becomes a station of the Inland Mission. Also **Hunchung** of the English Friends.

* * **Lin-ching** becomes a mission-station of the American Board.

* * **Chung-king** Mission is assaulted, and all the residents are driven out of the mission-houses. [1888. They return.]

* * The Church of England opens a mission at **Pakhoi.**

* * The American Disciples of Christ enter work in **Nanking.**

* * **Ta-tung** becomes a station of the Inland Mission.

* * **The Book and Tract Society** of China begins work.

1887 * * **Cheng Ku,** North China, becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission. Also **Tsing-kiang-pu** of the American Presbyterian Church (South). **Nankang** of the Inland Mission. **Lugan** of the Church Society.

* * The English Baptists open a mission in **Chi Nan Fu.**

* * The Inland Mission commences its **itineracy** in the **Kwang-si** province.

1888 Dec. 8. The new Roman Catholic cathedral at **Peking** is consecrated.

* * An undenominational **Christian college** is started in **Canton,** and is under the care of American Presbyterians.

* * **Tien-Tsin** becomes a station of the Inland Mission.

* * The Canadian Presbyterians start a mission at **Honan.**

* * The translation of the **Old Testament** into the Fuchau dialect is completed.

* * The Canadian Presbyterians enter **Tang Chuang,** in Shantung.

1889 Feb. 21±. Missionaries are attacked by **rioters in Chefu.**

Dec. 5. A presbytery is founded at **Honan** by Canadian Presbyterians.

* * The American Presbyterian Mission at **Shanghai** issues, during this year, 6,178,806 pages from its mission-press.

* * The American Reformed Church opens a hospital in **Sio Khe.**

* * The English Baptists open a mission in **Chow Ping.**

* * **Kin-Kiang** becomes a mission-station of the Inland Mission. **Chining Chow and Tchowfoo** of the Presbyterian Board.

* * **The Roman Catholic Christians** in China are reported at 483,403; European priests, 471; native priests, 281; scholars, 25,219.

* * **The number of missionaries** in China is 1,295, belonging to 42 different organizations.

The increase of 1889 over 1888 was 172. The number of native communicants was 37,287, an increase of more than 286 per cent. since 1876. The contributions of the native Christians (only) for the year is $36,884.54, an average of nearly one dollar a member for all the native communicants in the Empire.

1890 May 7–17. A missionary conference is held at Shanghai, with 400 representatives present.

1891 May 26. Natives at Nanking **pillage Christian mission buildings** and burn them.

June 23. Missionaries at Wu Hu and other places are attacked by the natives.

July 3±. Pagan societies are making riotous attacks on Christian missions.

SOCIETY.

1889 Feb. 4, 5. Rioters burn the British consulate and the houses of foreigners at Ching-Kiang-Fu.

Feb. 22±. In Chee-Foo famine prevails, and riots occur daily; missionaries are attacked by Chinese mobs led by mandarins.

Feb. 25. The marriage of the Emperor to Yeh-ho-na-la, a Manchu lady, is announced.

Mar. 4. The English consulate at Shanghai is burned by a mob, and damage is done to the American consulate.

Aug. 18. Rioters in the Fokien province, after murdering between 400 or 500 men, women, and children, flee before approaching soldiery.

Nov. * It is decreed that drowning of girl babies by their parents is to be punished by 60 blows of the bamboo.

1890 Aug. 6. A mob destroys the railroad to Lutai on the pretense that the road caused the recent floods in the Pei-Ho River.

1891 Jan. 6. The murderers of Christians at Szechuen are brought to justice.

Mar. 11±. Three hundred pirates and robbers are beheaded.

May 13. An anti-European riot takes place in Woo Hoo.

June 12. More anti-foreign rioting occurs; a number of missionaries flee for their lives. [Aug. 1. More rioting.]

Aug. 27±. Chinese pirates in the province of Wenchow are burning villages and murdering the residents; they also hold some captives for ransom.

Sept. 4. Foreigners' houses are burned by Chinese at Ichang, on the Yang-ste-Kiang.

Sept. 11. Rioters at Hankow are cowed by British blue jackets without fighting.

Oct. 9. The disorder in Amoy is suppressed; several mandarins and other officials are killed by rioters.

Nov. 12. Cheu Kin Lung, leader of Kowao Hui, a secret society that had much to do in causing the uprising in Hoonan, is captured; but despite torture he refuses to make any disclosures.

STATE.

1885 Jan. 23. The Foreign Enlistment Act is proclaimed at Hong-Kong.

Apr. 5. The preliminaries of peace with France are signed.

June 9. The treaty with France is signed. China recognizes the French control of Annam.

July 19. *London.* A convention is signed to regulate customs-duties on the export of opium from China.

July 24. A convention is signed at Peking with England, respecting trade and Burmese frontiers; a tribute mission from Burma is to be received once in ten years.

Aug.±* The Government changes its policy respecting the introduction of railroads, and authorizes their construction.

Aug.±* China and Japan come to an agreement respecting affairs in Formosa.

Nov. 28. The French treaty is ratified.

Nov. * The Chinese annul the protectorate over all Christians held by the French.

1887 Jan. * The Government proclaims protection for all missionaries and converts, and excludes foreign protection.

July 24. A convention with Great Britain is signed; it relates to Burma and Tibet.

Aug. * A commercial treaty is made with France.

1888 Mar. 14. *U. S. A.* A treaty is signed allowing immigration from China for 20 years, with certain exceptions. [Sept. China refuses to ratify it.]

July 27. The Empress Regent announces the resignation of the administration of the government, preparatory to its assumption by the Emperor.

Dec. * Italy and Germany enter conventions to secure protection for their missionaries.

1889 Jan. 5. China demands that Korea depose its king, and declare its dependence.

Feb. * The Empress Regent resigns.

Oct. 19. The Red River is declared open for trade.

1890 Feb. 15. It is announced that China is to have a system of silver coinage for the whole country.

1891 Apr. 22. The Rajah of Sikkim renounces British "protection," and flees to Tibet.

June 9. French and American Ministers at Shanghai demand of the Imperial authorities protection for European and American residents.

Aug. 17. The foreign Ministers in China threaten a naval demonstration unless the Government makes speedy reparation for recent attacks on foreign residents in China.

Sept. 30. The governor of Wuhu, where outrages on foreigners took place, has been removed from his office.

Oct. 13. China asks of Russia an explanation in regard to her intentions respecting the Pamir expedition.

Oct. 15. The relations with the European powers are becoming harmonious.

Oct. 21. The Government forbids the selling of land outside of treaty ports to foreigners, the seller to be severely punished.

Nov. 4±. A revolution is reported in the province of Fukien.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1886 * * The Decanville railroad is opened.

1888 Nov. * The railroad from Tientsin to Taka, a distance of 86 miles, is opened. It is the first railroad for passenger service in China.

1889 Jan. 13. Ten thousand people are said to have lost their lives in a fire at Soochow, an inland town.

Feb. 14. A famine prevails in Anhoui and Kiangsu; several millions of people are suffering.

Mar. * The number of deaths caused by the great famine in Shantung is appalling.

Many of the inhabitants are committing suicide through despondency, there being still three months to wait for the harvest.

Apr. * The famine is spreading, and the death-rate is increasing.

Apr. 11. France and China agree to connect the China and Tongking telegraph-lines, and thus establish communication between Saigon and Peking.

July 15. The Emperor decides to issue an edict for the construction of the Lung-Chow railroad; the Marquis Tseng is appointed general director of railroads.

July 23±. A fire in Soochow destroys 87,000 dwellings; over 1,200 persons perish in the flames, and 400 others killed. Great destitution prevails, and many are perishing from want and exposure daily.

Aug. 31. Tenders for the construction of the first section of a railroad from Peking to Chinkiang have been received, the rails and plant to cost $70,000,000.

Oct. 30. It is decided to light Peking with electricity.

Nov. 21. The Government refuses to grant a concession for a telegraph-line from Siberia to Peking.

Dec. 3. The platform of a theater at Wienhen, in Shantung, collapses during a performance, and 500 persons are killed.

1890 May 5. The port Chan-King is opened.

May * The telegraph-line connecting Tongking and China is completed.

Aug. 15. A syndicate begins to lay rails from Hankow to Peking.

Sept. 26. The Temple of Heaven at Peking is destroyed by fire.

Oct. 13. During the performance in a theater at Hauting, the whole wall gives way, precipitating the audience from a high terrace to the street below. Two hundred bodies have been taken from the ruins.

Nov. 26. The Government consents to the erection of a telegraph-line connecting Peking and the Siberian town of Kiachta.

Dec. 8. A powder explosion and flame destroys one-half of the city of Pa Chow.

ARMY—NAVY.

1891 Dec. 3±. The insurgents have been defeated in two engagements, with a loss of over 600 killed.

Dec. 6. Insurgents meet with a crushing defeat by Imperial troops near Chaoyang.

Dec. 9. Imperial troops again defeat the insurgent forces.

1892 Mar. 27±. Numerous engagements between Imperialists and rebels take place; over 8,000 of the latter have been killed.

1894 June 25. A revolutionary army, armed with spears, bows, and slings, and about 15,000 strong, is on the border of Korea.

June 29. China is preparing for war with Japan.

July 23. Japanese troops repulse an attack made by Koreans and Chinese at Seoul.

July 25. Chinese troops occupy the Las Chas Islands, and 12,000 Chinese soldiers are said to have landed in Korea.

July 25. The Chinese war-ship *Tsao-Kiang* is captured by a Japanese vessel after a fight, in which the former loses 100 men killed and wounded; nearly 1,000 lives are lost with the Chinese troop-ship *Kow-Shing*.

July 31. The Chinese battle-ship *Chen-Yuen* is sunk by the Japanese, and nearly 1,000 lives are lost; two cruisers are also captured by Japan.

Aug. 2. The Emperor issues a manifesto accepting war with Japan, and throwing the blame for bloodshed upon that country.

Aug. 3. The Emperor puts the entire military power of the Empire in the hands of Li Hung Chang.

Aug. 4. The Chinese fleet returns to Chefu.

Aug. 5±. Another engagement occurs off the Korean coast, in which three Chinese war-ships are captured by the Japanese.

Aug. 6. Li Hung Chang remains in command of the Chinese army, though divested of the yellow jacket; mob violence is feared by foreigners in China.

Aug. 9±. Both China and Japan are hurrying troops to Korea, the Chinese Emperor levying a war tribute upon the viceroys of the different provinces.

Aug. 10±. Twenty thousand Japanese troops are concentrating upon Korea's capital from the north and south.

Aug. 11±. Several encounters take place between Chinese and Japanese on both land and water; heavy losses reported.

Aug. 13±. A Chinese fleet sails to intercept Japanese transports carrying troops to Korea.

Aug. 17. A Japanese cruiser of the first class is sunk by the Chinese war-ship *Tsi-Yuen*.

Aug. 18. The Chinese fleet is cruising in search of Japanese war-ships in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

Aug. 20. Chinese gunboats and war-ships are guarding the coast to prevent the landing of Japanese troops.

——± The Chinese forces in Korea defeat the Japanese in several engagements.

Aug. 21. In two battles at Ping-Yang and Chung-Ho the Japanese are defeated with heavy losses.

Aug. 24. An Imperial edict orders 100,000 Manchus and Pekingese to hold themselves in readiness for war service.

Aug. 25±. The Chinese are putting to death many Japanese spies.

In a conflict between Japanese and Chinese forces, the loss of Japanese is reported at over 1,300 men.

Aug. 26. Gen. Yeh has effected a junction with the main body of the Chinese army at Ping-Yang.

Aug. 27. Li Yuna is made commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces.

Aug. 29±. The Chinese forces in Korea defeat the Japanese in several engagements.

Aug. 31±. Japanese war-ships are bombarding Port Arthur.

Aug. * The viceroy of Kwangtung has engaged 5,000 Black Flags to strengthen the fortifications in the neighborhood of Canton.

Sept. 3. Skirmishes between Chinese and Japanese are occurring at several points in Korea; Gen. Yeh is rewarded for his last victory by an edict of the Chinese Emperor.

Sept. 4. The Chinese in Japan and the Japanese in China are under the protection of American consuls.

Sept. 5. The Chinese are strengthening the defenses of Wei-Hai-Wei to resist expected Japanese attacks.

Two Japanese spies are beheaded at Shanghai.

±* * Heavy Chinese losses occur at Seikwan and Gazan.

Sept. 6. A strong Japanese force occupies an island 40 miles from Port Arthur.

Sept. 9. The Chinese Adm. Ting has been degraded for incapacity and cowardice; troops are drafted from the interior for the coast garrisons.

Chinese and Japanese troops are hurried to the northern part of Korea.

Sept. 13. Chinese troops are ordered to Tien-Tsin, a Japanese invasion being feared.

Sept. 15±. Two battles are fought in Korea; in one the Japanese advance guard is defeated, and in the other a Chinese fortress is captured.

Sept. 16. Twenty-one transports leave Japan to invade China; China is massing troops at Heijo for a decisive battle.

Fifty thousand Japanese troops have been landed in Korea.

——± The Japanese defeat the Chinese at Ping-Yang, Korea, after a battle of two days' duration, and take the city; 2,600± Chinese are killed, wounded, and made prisoners.

Sept. 17. Four Chinese warships destroyed and three Japanese damaged in a naval battle at the mouth of the Yaloo River; Japanese loss, 115 killed, 1,034 wounded; Chinese loss, nearly 1,000 killed and wounded.

Sept. 17±. Li Hung Chang is further degraded for mismanagement of the campaign.

Sept. 20±. The Japanese army is marching toward the Chinese frontier.

Sept. 23. The missing Chinese transports reach Ta-ku, on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. The Chinese are fortifying Moukden. The *Kow-Shung* affair has been settled by the Japan Government apologizing, and paying an indemnity of $75,000.

Sept. 24. The Chinese transports land 7,000 troops at the mouth of the Yaloo River.

Sept. 26. The British steamer *Pathan* is seized by a Chinese war-ship on suspicion of carrying contraband of war; a Japanese army of 30,000 men is embarking at Hiroshima.

Oct. 6. Two thousand Chinese soldiers desert their colors.

Oct. 7. The Japanese forces are rapidly nearing Moukden; all the Chinese troops have been withdrawn from Korea.

Oct. 9. Fuchau, a treaty port, is closed by China's act in blocking the mouth of the River Min.

Oct. 11. The Japanese succeed in capturing Wi-Ju, routing its force of 2,000 Chinese soldiers.

Oct. 18±. The Chinese are hastily fortifying Wei-Hai-Wei; a revolt has broken out near Fuchau.

Oct. 28. The Chinese fleet is gathering in Kinchow Bay to defend Port Arthur; the Russian fleet is at Chefu, and a Japanese squadron at Port Arthur.

Oct. 30. The Japanese capture a fort at Port Arthur.

Nov. 1. Li Hung Chang offers to purchase four British war-ships now in commission.

Nov. 5. Li Hung Chang is removed from the viceroyalty of Chi-li, and Viceroy Lutal, of the Liang-Kiang provinces, is summoned to succeed him.

Nov. 7. China's fleet is shut up in Port Arthur; the Japanese are vigorously attacking the place by land and sea.

Nov. 15. The Chinese have retaken Kin-Chow, and are in possession of two forts at Talien-Wan.

Nov. 16. The Japanese garrison at Feng-Huang defeats a Chinese force numerically superior to it.

——± The Chinese generals Yeh and Nieh have been degraded.

Nov. 18. England and Russia agree to prohibit attacks by the Japanese upon Nanking or Shanghai.

Nov. 21. The Japanese troops capture Port Arthur and massacre practically the entire population in cold blood.

The foreign correspondents, horrified by the spectacle, leave the army in a body. (Cor. of *New York World.*)

Nov. 22. The Chinese war-ship *Chen-Yuen* is damaged by striking a rock; her captain commits suicide.

Nov. 27. The Chinese evacuate Newchwang.

Nov. 28. A great number of Tonghaks attack Koshin, but are defeated by the Japanese with great slaughter; two rebel chiefs are killed.

Dec. 10. The Japanese under Gen. Oyama have advanced as far as Furantuen, and fears are entertained for Fuchau.

Dec. 12. The Japanese have effected a landing at Shanhaikwan and near Taku, and number about 25,000 men.

A detachment of the second Japanese army has occupied Fuchau, 75 miles north of Port Arthur; the Chinese are retreating in a northeasterly direction towards New-chwang.

Dec. 14. Part of Marshal Oyama's army has arrived within 16 miles of Newchwang.

—— Chinese Gen. Wei is beheaded by proxy.

Dec. 15. Li Hung Chang is reinstated as a possible peacemaker.

Dec. 16. A large Chinese force is defeated by the Japanese garrison at Feng-Huang.

Dec. 21. The Emperor grants plenipotentiary powers to Chang Yin Huan to make peace with Japan.

Dec. 22. The Mohammedans of Manchuria are uprising.

Dec. 23. A fugitive Chinese garrison is defeated after a fierce five-hour battle by a Japanese force under Gen. Katsura.

Dec. 30. Liu Kun Yi, viceroy of Liang-Kiang, is appointed commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces, superseding Li Hung Chang.

ART — LETTERS — NATURE.

1891 Dec. 31±. Thousands of lives are lost in a gale at Hong-Kong.

1892 Sep. 23. The Hoang-Ho (Yellow River) overflows its banks; 12 towns are inundated and many lives lost.

1893 July 6. Disastrous floods occur.

1894 Jan. 18. An earthquake in Tibet destroys the Grand Llama's monastery and over 800 houses; over 200 lives are lost.

Sept. 1. Disastrous floods occur at Peking; many people are homeless and starving.

CHURCH.

1891 Dec. 21. A retired Taotai of Changsha is circulating thousands of books vilely assailing Christianity.

1892 May 23. Fresh anti-Christian disturbances occur in Manchu and in districts bordering on Tongking.

June 3. Many anti-Christian placards are posted in certain districts.

SOCIETY.

Dec. 4. The foreign consuls at Tien-Tsin ask naval protection.

1892 Jan. 1. Lawlessness in North China is renewed.

June 20. The English residents in the Yang-tse valley are attacked by Chinese.

STATE.

1892 Aug. 8. The Chinese withdraw from the Pamirs.

Aug. 15. China protests against Russian occupancy of the Pamirs as a breach of the Treaty of Livadia.

1893 Dec. 3. It is announced that China is to rule the "buffer state" between the English and French possessions at Siam.

1894 Aug. 1. The Japanese Government formally declares war upon China; Chinese victories in a land engagement in Korea are reported.

Aug. 3. England, Germany, Italy, and the United States enter into an agreement to neutralize the treaty ports of China and Japan; the degradation of Li Hung Chang by the Emperor causes great excitement in China.

Aug. 7. Great Britain declares neutrality in the Korean war; Russia threatens to interfere if her trade suffers.

Aug. 22. The King of Korea declares himself independent of China.

Aug. * Efforts to bring about peace between Japan and China fail, the latter positively refusing to resign from its suzerainty of Korea.

Aug. 25. A treaty of alliance is signed by Japan and Korea; Chinese soldiers are reported to be suffering from starvation, the Japanese maintaining a strict blockade of the coast.

Sept. 9. Adm. Ting is degraded for incapacity; China is drafting troops from the interior for the coast garrisons.

Oct. 11. Japan is said to have rejected China's proposals for peace as inadequate.

Oct. 14. Germany rejects England's proposal to join the powers in intervention in the war in the East.

Oct. 31. The Emperor calls together his viceroys and governors at Peking, to learn why they have failed to crush Japan.

Nov. 20. Negotiations for peace between China and Japan are proceeding satisfactorily through the American Ministers at Peking and Tokio.

Nov. 24. China sends a special agent to Japan with instruction to accept any terms of peace except the cession of any portion of China proper.

Dec. 4. Japan informs China that no peace proposals will be received except through a regularly accredited ambassador.

The foreign consuls at Tien-Tsin apply for naval protection.

Dec. 6. The Imperial Council for Foreign Affairs has decided to send a special ambassador to Tokio, with full authority to negotiate a treaty of peace.

Dec. 13. Prince Kung has been appointed President of the Grand Council, and thereby the virtual dictator of the Empire.

Dec. 15±. The Government communicates to the foreign Ministers its objections to receiving military guards for the Ministers in Peking, and gives assurance of their efficient protection.

Dec. 28. The United States is reported to have demanded satisfaction from China for violation of its promise regarding the surrender of the two (students?) Japanese spies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Feb. 6. Flood, fire, and famine work great destruction of life and property.

June 13. The grip prevails with severity.

Nov. 3. Hankow, a treaty port, is in flames; many lives are lost. Fifteen hundred houses are burned.

1892 June 13. The steamer *Nainchow* sinks in the China Seas; 414 persons drowned.

Sept. 4. A terrific fire occurs among the shipping at Ichang, Hong-Kong; over 150 lives lost.

Nov. 1. Cholera is raging.

1894 Jan. 2. There are 700 deaths from the black plague in Hong-Kong in one week.

Apr. 4. A thousand buildings are burned in Shanghai.

June 12. A plague in Hong-Kong causes about one hundred deaths a day.

June 17. Nearly two thousand deaths have occurred from the plague in Hong-Kong up to this date.

July 6. The epidemic of "Bubonic Plague" at Hong-Kong has caused 2,500 deaths.

Aug. 31. At least 1,000 lives are lost by a fire among the flower-boats moored in the Canton River.

Sept. 14. A fire in Shun-King causes a loss of 100 lives, over 2,000 buildings, and a loss of 10,000,000 taels (about $15,000,000).

THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA (formerly called New Granada) lies in the northwestern part of South America, and includes the Isthmus of Panama. Bogota is the capital. Area, 504,775 square miles; population, 4,178,000. The government is administered by a President, with a Congress consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives; the members are elected by nine Departments.

ARMY — NAVY.

1526 * * *Panama.* Francisco Pizarro sails on his second expedition to Peru. [He makes five starts.] (See pp. 18, 20.)

1536 * *–37 * * Spaniards under Ximenes de Quesada conquer New Granada [Colombia].

1546 Nov. * *Panama.* Pedro de la Gasca gains possession of the fleet in the interest of the Spanish crown.

1547 Apr. * *Panama.* Gasca sails with a considerable force to maintain royal authority in Peru.

1696 * * Cartagena on the north coast is taken by buccaneers.

1719 * * *Panama.* The Indians destroy several towns which the Catholic missionaries had established.

1739 Nov. 22. *Panama.* Adm. Edward Vernon, with six English men-of-war, takes Porto Bello from Spain.

1740 Mar. 24. Adm. Vernon attacks San Lorenzo Castle. (See p. 64.)

1811 * *–24 * * Colombia is at war with Spain for independence.

Dec. * Civil war follows the declaration of independence.

1821 June 24. The royalists are defeated by the patriots at Carabobo.

1840 * *–41 * * Civil war follows the election of Marquez to the presidency, who defeats his enemies.

1859 * * Civil war grows out of an insurrection fostered by ex-President Mosquera and the Liberal party.

1861 July. * The Liberal partizans capture Bogota.

1863 Nov. 20. War follows the refusal of Ecuador to join the Union.

Dec. 6. The Ecuadorians are defeated by the troops of the United States of Colombia. [Dec. 30. Peace.]

1864 * * Rebellions disturb the State.

1868 Nov. 12. President Correoso defeats the partizans of his opponent.

1885 Mar. 2. The insurrection breaks out afresh at Barranquilla, and the Government's force is defeated.

July 13±. The Government troops defeat the insurgents.

July 31±. Peace is restored, and order prevails.

1890 Jan. 2. The gunboat *La Popa* seizes two American vessels.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1797 Feb. 4. An appalling earthquake destroys the country from Santa Fé to Panama; the cities of Cuzco and Quito are ruined, and 40,000 people are entombed in a second of time.

1843 * * Education is fostered by the Government.

1870 * * Congress takes the management of public instruction, which is organized on the German systems, and places it in the hands of the State; it adopts compulsory education.

1871 * * Educational reforms take place.

1875 May 16–18. A series of earthquakes destroy San José de Cucuta and other towns; about 14,000 lives are lost.

1882 Sept. 7, 9, 10. *Panama.* A series of earthquakes partly destroy the Panama Railroad.

1889 June 21. *Panama.* An earthquake destroys the town of Guanere.

1893 Mar. 24. Much loss of life and destruction of property are caused by an earthquake.

1894 Dec. 30. Great floods cause a loss of 50 lives and great damage to property on the coast.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1783 July * Bolivar, Simon, general, b.
1792 * * Santander, Francisco de Paula, general, politician, born.
1793 * * Sucre, Antonio J. de, general, born.
1798 * * Lopez, José Hilario, President, b.
1815 * * Murillo-Toro, Manuel, President, born. [1880. Dies, A65.]
1830 Dec. 17. Bolivar, Simon, deliverer, A53.
Perez, Santiago, President, born.
Sucre, Antonio J. de, general, A37.
1835 * * Miro, Gregorio, President of Panama, born.
1840 May 26. Santander, Francesco de Paula, general, politician, A48.
1869 * * Lopez, José Hilario, President, A71.
1880 * * Miro Gregorio, Pres. of Panama, A45.
1882 Dec. * Zaldua, President, dies.
1894 Sept. 18. Nunez, Rafael, Pres., A61.

SOCIETY.

1852 Jan. * Slavery is entirely abolished.

1889 Feb. * *Panama.* There is a strong military force along the line of the canal to maintain order.

Apr. 9. *Panama.* The British consul distributes bread among the distressed negroes along the canal works.

1893 Jan. 23. Fatal rioting occurs in Bogota.

Feb. 4. Rioters defeat the police in Bogota, but are subdued by troops, 23 rioters being killed and 56 wounded; the leaders are arrested and some are exiled.

1894 June 8±. *Panama.* Ex-President Ezeta of Salvador visits Panama.

STATE.

1499 * * New Granada [Colombia] is discovered by Alonzo de Ojeda, a Spanish cavalier.

1502 * * Columbus visits the coast.

1508 * * Ojeda obtains from the Spanish crown a grant of the coast westward from Cape Vela to the Gulf of Darien, and Diego de Nicuessa receives the rest of the country from the gulf to Cape Gracias-a-Dios.

1514 * * The two grants are united, forming Tierra-Firme.

1536 * * The Spaniards settle in the interior of New Granada.

1538 * * Belalcazar is at Bogota.

1539 * * Nicholas Federmann, the traveler, visits Bogota.

1690 * * *Darien.* About 1200 Scots, besides women and children, establish a colony. [They are driven away by the Spaniards the following year.]

1695 * * *Eng.* A company for colonizing Darien is formed.

1700 Mar. 30. *Darien.* The English settlements are surrendered to the Spaniards.

1718 * * The province of New Granada becomes a Spanish vice-royalty.

1719 * * To reduce expenses the province becomes a simple presidency.

1739 * * The new Kingdom of Granada is reestablished as a vice-royalty, and also includes Venezuela and Ecuador.

1777 * * Several provinces are separated to form Venezuela.

1790 * * *Panama.* Spaniards make a treaty of peace with the Indians, and abandon all their forts.

1811 * * An insurrection against Spain commences; New Granada forms a republic, having Bogota as its capital.

1819 Dec. 17. Under Simon Bolivar, the national hero, the province unites with Venezuela, and forms the Republic of Colombia.

June 30. Colombia and Mexico enter into an alliance.

1825 * * Spain recognizes the independence of Colombia.

1826 Aug. * Bolivar is nominated for the presidency by the Congress at Lima.

Nov. 23. Congress nominates Bolivar as dictator.

1828 Feb. 10. Bolivar becomes dictator.

Apr. 9. An insurrection is led by Padilla.

Sept. 25. The Liberals' conspiracy against the life of Bolivar fails.

1829 Nov. * Venezuela withdraws from the republic.

1830 Apr. 4. Gen. Bolivar resigns the dictatorship. [Dec. 17. Dies.]

1831 Nov. 21. The Republic of New Granada is formed.

1832 * * A Constitution is promulgated, and the territory divided into 18 provinces, each having control of its local affairs.

Mar. 9. Francisco de Paula Santander is elected 1st President for a term of four years.

1837 * * José Ignacio de Marquez is elected the 2d President. [1840. The opposition brings on civil war.]

1840 * * The province of **Cartagena** secedes.

1841 May * **Pedro Alcantara Herran** is elected the 3d President.

* * **Panama and Veragua secede,** but soon return to the Union.

1843 * * **The Constitution is remodeled,** and a treaty concluded with **English creditors** of the republic.

1845 * * **Gen. Mosquera** is elected the 4th President.

1849 * * **Gen. José Hilario Lopez** is elected the 5th President.

1853 * * **Gen. José Maria Obando** is elected the 6th President; Vice-Presidents Obaldia and Mallarino complete his term.

* * An important alteration is made in the **Constitution,** by which every province has the right to govern its own affairs, and to hold merely federal connection with the central republic.

1856 * *–**57** * * **Antioquia and Panama** become federal States by legal enactment.

1857 * * **Mariano Ospina** is elected the 7th President.

1858 June 15. The Republic of New Granada becomes the **Granadine Confederation,** including Bolivar, Antioquia, Panama, Cundinamarca, Boyacá, Cauca, Santander, and Magdalena.

1861 Jan. * **The Conservatives** struggle to retain the old Government; **the Liberals,** headed by Mosquera, organize a new one.

July 18. After capturing Bogota, **Gen. Mosquera** and his Liberal partizans depose President Ospina and seize the Government.

Sept. 20. A Congress of the several States is held at Bogota, which determines to form a Union to be called the **United States of Colombia;** a new Constitution is adopted, and Mosquera is made dictator.

Julio Arboleda, leader of the Conservatives, is successful in the west, and **forms an alliance** with the President of Ecuador.

Nov. 1. Arboleda being assassinated, **Canal** succeeds him, and makes terms with the President.

1863 Dec. 30. Ecuador maintains its independence against Colombia.

* * **The Constitution,** modeled in some respects after that of the United States, is formulated.

May 8. The new Constitution is established, and **Gen. Mosquera,** having resigned as dictator, is elected President.

Aug. * Gen. Mosquera invites Venezuela and Ecuador to **rejoin the Confederation.**

Nov. * **Ecuador declines** to join the Union.

1864 * * **Manuel Murillo Toro** is elected President. Rebellions follow.

1866 Mar. 11. Ex-President **Mosquera** is elected President for the third time.

He enters into a struggle with the majority of Congress, and finally arbitrarily arrests 68 Representatives and Senators. To avoid impeachment he declares himself dictator.

1867 May 23. Santos Acosta deposes Gen. Mosquera, and becomes provisional President.

Nov. 1. Gen. Mosquera is sentenced to exile for two years.

1868 * * **Gen. Santos Gutierres** is elected President.

Aug. 29. Gen. Ponce, who had made a revolution in Panama, is succeeded by **Correoso. Rebellions abound,** and Panama is quite disorganized.

1871 * * Gen. E. Salgar is elected President.

* * **A treaty** is made with the United States respecting an **interoceanic canal.**

1872 Apr. 1. Manuel Murillo-Toro again becomes President.

[1874, Apr. 1, **Santiago Perez;** 1876, Apr. 1, **Aquileo Parra;** 1878, Apr. 1, **Gen. Trujillo;** 1880, Apr. 1, **Rafael Nunez;** 1884, **F. J. Zaldua;** 1882, Dec. 22, **J. E. Otalora;** 1884, Apr. 1, **R. Nunez;** 1886, Aug. 7, **R. Nunez** again; 1892, Aug. 7, **R. Nunez,** with **M. A. Caro** as Vice-President.]

1890 Feb. 24. American and British **vessels seized** for contravention of custom laws are now released.

Aug. 19. The Government grants an **extension of the concession to the Panama Canal Company** for 12 years, under the conditions that the Company is entirely reorganized, and actively at work within 18 months.

Oct. 1. The Colombian Congress unanimously approves the **American International Railroad Conference,** and appoints three commissioners.

1892 Aug. 7. Miguel A. Caro, elected Vice-President, assumes the Presidency; President-elect Nunez declining.

The President declines to receive more than $12,000 as salary, instead of $36,000 per annum set apart for that office, dispenses with the services of a private secretary, renounces the use of the guard of honor, and will reside in a private residence instead of in San Carlos palace.

1893 Feb. 20. *Panama.* The Government **grants a temporary extension** of the Panama Canal concession. [Mar. 31. Another month. Apr. 5. Twenty months in which to resume work.]

Apr. 7. *Panama.* **The terms of a new contract** between the Government and the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company are published.

Apr. 8. *Panama.* The Government has given to the Panama Canal Company an **extension of ten years** in which to complete the work.

Sept. 3. Several leaders of the **Liberal party are under arrest.**

1894 Aug. 17. Colombia **reestablishes her legation in Costa Rica.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1748 * *Panama.* **Porto Bello** is the great commercial mart for the rich commerce of Chile and Peru.

1833 * * **Steamboats begin** to make regular trips on the Magdalena River between Honda and Barranquilla.

1855 Jan. 28. *Panama.* **The first train** passes over the Panama railroad.

* * **Aspinwall** [Colon] is founded by W. H. Aspinwall (U. S. A.).

1856 * * The American Presbyterians (North) open a mission **at Bogota.**

1870 * *Panama.* **Hydraulic appliances** are introduced in some of the **mineral workings.**

1875 * * The Republic has over **1,000 miles of telegraph and two lines of railroad;** Panama line, 46 miles long, and Barranquilla line, 17 miles long.

1881 * *Panama.* **The Panama Canal Company** is formed in France.

1888 Dec. 25. *Panama.* **Work is abandoned** for the present on the Panama Canal.

1889 Jan. 8. *Panama.* Two large contractors **stop construction work** on the Panama Canal, and 4,000 laborers are idle.

Jan. 10. *Panama.* Contractors on the Culebra section of the Panama Canal **offer to continue work** at their own expense until January 15.

Feb. 13. *Panama.* **Less than 3,000 men** are at work on the Canal.

Feb. 19. *Panama.* Canal laborers are lessening in number. **A strong military force** is kept on the line of the canal to maintain order.

Mar. 7. *Panama.* The British vessel *El Dorado* passes through the canal from Aspinwall to Chagres, a distance of 15 miles.

Mar. 18. *Fr.* The Company announces in Paris that a **further extension** of provisional contract has been arranged with contractors.

Mar. * *Fr.* The attempt to **form a new canal company** has failed.

July 17. *Panama.* **Yellow fever** breaks out at Colon (Aspinwall).

Nov. * *Fr.* **The Panama Canal Company** has been ordered by the Civil Tribunal, through its liquidator, to **pay off the discharged workmen.**

1890 Sept. 23. *Panama.* **Three-quarters of Colon** are destroyed by fire; **looters are fired upon** by soldiers, and several killed.

1894 Feb. 12. *Panama.* The steamship *City of Para* arrives at Colon with **the officers and crew of the wrecked** *Kearsage* of the U. S. N. on board.

Apr. 4. *Fr.* **A new company to complete the Panama Canal** is planned by persons holding 722,000 shares, and providing a subscription at once of twenty million francs. (See France.)

June 13. *Panama.* Property valued at more than $1,000,000 is destroyed by fire.

COSTA RICA is the southernmost republic of Central America; San José is the capital. Area, 19,985 square miles; population in 1892, 243,205. The government is administered by a President, with a Congress consisting of a single house. The language is Spanish, and the religion is Roman Catholic.

ARMY — STATE.

1502 Oct. 5. Costa Rica is discovered by Columbus.

* * The first Spanish settlement is made. (?)

1509 * * Diego de Nicuesa is appointed governor, and plants a colony near the coast.

1522 * * Gil Gonzalez de Avila traverses the territory of Costa Rica.

1523 * * Francisco Hernandez founds the city of Bruselas, the first colony established.

1526 * * Pedrarias de Avila takes possession of the Isle of Chira.

1530 * * George de Alvarado subdues the Indian tribes.

1539 Apr. 30±. Hernan Sanchez de Badajoz, the governor, arrives, and founds the city of Badajoz.

1540 * * The province is called New Carthage.

1541 * * Diego Gutierrez is governor.

1542 * * Fra Pedro Alonzo de Betanzos comes to America, and becomes the founder of the Convent of San Francisco at Cartago.

1561 Jan. * Juan de Cavallon is governor.

1562 Apr. * Juan Vasquez de Coronado is appointed alcalde mayor of the provinces of Cartago and Costa Rica. On his arrival he proceeds to conquer the country.

* * P. Juan de Estrada Ravago is governor. [Nov. 20, Juan Vasquez de Coronado; 1564, Miguel Sanchez de Guido; 1566, Pedro Venegas de los Rios; 1568, Perafau de Rivera.]

1568 * * Perafau de Rivera founds the port of Rivera on the west coast.

1569 * * Antonio Pereira is governor. [1574, Alonso de Anguciana de Camboa.]

1574 * * The colony completes its organization.

1576 July * Diego de Artieda Cherino is governor. [1578. Cherino founds Esparza.]

1579 * * Francis Drake, the English seaman, visits the Pacific Coast.

1586 * * Padre Juan Pizarro is attacked by Indians while preaching to them, and tortured to death.

1590 * * Velasquez Ramirez is governor. [1591, Capt. Antonio Pereira; later, Capt. Bartolomé de Lences; 1595, Capt. Gonzalo de Palma; later, Fernando de la Cueva; 1600, Gonzalo Vasquez de Coronado; 1605, Juan de Ocon y Trillo.]

1605 Oct. 10. Diego de Sojo y Penaranda founds the city of Talamanca.

1610 July * The Indians burn Santiago.

1611 * * The Talamanca Indians rise, and massacre their cruel Spanish taskmasters.

1612 * * Gonzalo Vasquez de Coronado is governor. [1615, Juan de Medrano y Mendoza; 1622, Alonso de Guzman y Casilla; 1628, Fray Fuan de Chauz.]

1630 * * George de Alvarado subdues the Indian tribes, and founds a colony.

1637 * * Gregorio de Sandoval is governor. 1647, Juan de Chaves.]

1651 * * Juan Fernandez Salinas y Cerda is governor.

1656 * * Governor Vasquez drives away the pirates.

1659 * * Andres Arias Maldonado, Mtre. Cpo is governor.

1660 * * Spaniards reappear, and again subdue the rebellious Indians.

* * Rodrigo Arias Maldonado y Velazco is governor.

* * The Spaniards resubject the Talamanca Indians, and reopen the mines.

1665 * * The depredations of pirates cause great disquietness among the colonists.

* * Juan de Obregon is governor; later, Juan Lopez de la Flor.

1666 * * The English buccaneers Morgan and Mansfelt arrive with a strong force, and enter the interior.

1674 Apr. 26. Juan Francisco Saenz Vasquez is governor. [1679, Francisco Antonio de Rivas Contrera; 1681, July 24, Miguel Gomez de Lara.]

±* * Pirates maraud the coasts, and sack and burn the city of Bagaces.

1684 * * The pirates are defeated at Nicoya.

1693 Apr. * Manuel de Bustamante y Vivero is governor. [1698, May 28, Francisco Bruno Cerrando de Reyna; 1705, May 8, Diego de Herrera Campuzano; 1707, Lorenzo Antonio de Granda y Balbin.]

1709 * * A second massacre of Spaniards by Indians enslaved in the goldmines paralyzes the colony.

1713 * * José Antonio Lacayo de Balbin is governor. [* * * Pedro Ruiz de Bustamante; 1718, Nov. 26, Gen. Diego de la Haya y Fernandez.]

1727 May * Baltazar Francisco de Valderrama is governor.

1734 * * The port of Caldera is reopened, and the province revives.

1736 * * Antonio Vasquez de la Cuadra is governor. [1738, Francisco Antonio Carrandi y Menan; 1739, Francisco de Olaechea; 1740, June 22, Juan Gemmir y Leonard.]

1743 * * The fort of San Fernando is built in Matina.

1747 Dec. * Luis Diez Navarro is governor. [1750, Jan. * Cristobal Ignacio de Soria.]

1750 * * The alcaldia mayor of Nicoya is suppressed, and that district is annexed.

1755 * * Francisco Fernandez de la Pastora is governor. [1758, Manuel Soler; 1762, Francisco Xavier Oreamuno; 1771, José Joaquin de Nava; 1773, Juan Fernandez de Bovadillay Cradi; 1778, June * José Perie; 1780, Aug. * Juan Fernandez de Bovadilla y Cradi; 1781, Apr. * Juan Florez; 1785, José Perie; 1789, José Antonio Oreamuno; 1790, Juan Pinillos; José Vazquez y Tellez; 1797, Apr. * Tomas de Acosta.]

1797 * * A period of prosperity begins with the new governor.

1810 Oct. * Juan de Dios de Ayala is governor.

1812 * * The Spanish Constitution is promulgated.

* * The abuses of Guatemala incense the people.

1813 Aug. 14. A petition for the removal of restrictions on the commerce with Panama is denied by the captain-general of Gautemala.

1819 * * Ramon Jimenez is governor; later, Juan Manuel de Canas.

1821 Sept. 15. A declaration of independence is made by all the provinces of the kingdom of Gautemala.

Two parties appear; the Imperialists, who advocate union with Mexico, under the dynasty of Iturbide, and those who favor an independent republic.

Nov. 12. The Superior Gubernative Provisional Union is installed.

Dec. 1. The Compact or Constitutive Law is subscribed to by deputies of all the peoples.

1822 Jan. 10. Union with Mexico is formally proclaimed.

Apr. 5. A civil war begins.

1823 Apr. 5. A revolt of the Imperialists is quelled in the plains of Ochomogo.

July 1. Costa Rica unites with other republics to form the federation of the Central American States.

* * The seat of government is changed from Cartago to San José.

1824 Sept. 8. Juan Mora is President.

The first Congress meets.

1825 Jan. 22. The first political Constitution of the State is decreed.

1833 Mar. 9. José Rafael de Gallegos is President. [1835, May 5, Braulio Carrillo; 1837, April 7, Manuel Aguilar [deposed]; 1838, May 27, Braulio Carrillo.]

1840 * * The union of Central American Republics is dissolved; Costa Rica becomes an independent state.

1841 * * The Deputation of Costa Rica attempt to withdraw from the guardianship of Guatemala.

1842 Apr. 11. Invasion of Gen. Morazan to reestablish the federation of Central America by force. [He is warmly welcomed for a time, and then opposed.]

Apr. 12. Gen. Francisca **Moranza** is president. [Sept. 27, José Maria **Alfaro**; 1844, Nov. 29, Francisco Maria **Oreamuno**; 1846, June 7, José Maria **Alfaro**; 1847, May 8, Dr. José Maria **Castro**; 1849, Nov. 23, Juan Rafael **Mora**.]

1856 * * Costa Rica declares **war against Wm. Walker**, the American filibuster.

Mar. 11. President Rivas of Nicaragua **declares war** against Costa Rica.

1859 Aug. 14. President Juan **Mora** is suddenly deposed.

Dr. José Maria **Montealegre** is President.

Dec. 27. The Constitution is adopted.

1863 May 8. Jesus **Jamenez** is President. [1866, May 8, Dr. Jose Maria **Castro**; 1868, Nov. 1, Jesus **Jamenez**; 1870, Apr. 27, Bruno **Carranza**; Aug. 8, Gen. Tomás **Guardia**].

1871 Mar. 12. Vicente **Quadra** is proclaimed President.

* * J. M. **Guardia** is elected President; term, 1872-1876.

* * **The seventh Constitution** is adopted.

1876 May 8. Aniceto **Esquivel** is President. [July 30, Dr. Vicente **Herrera**; 1877, Sept. 17, Gen. Tomás **Guardia** by a revolution.]

1882 Apr. 26. The Constitution is adopted.

July 20. Gen. Prospero **Fernandez** is President.

1885 Mar. 12. Bernado **Soto** is President.

1889 Apr. * It is reported that the **five Central American Republics**, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Honduras, have **agreed upon a treaty.**

1890 June 17. The President agrees to accept the draft of the resolutions regulating the **Central American Union.**

He will send a commission to each of the republics to arrange concerning the liberty of the press, a regular succession of the executive, and the sanctity of human life — omitted by the conference.

Feb. 15. Costa Rica **declares against** a Central American confederation.

Mar. * The Government **invites immigration.**

May 8. José J. Rodriguez enters the presidency.

July 22. The Ministers of Costa Rica and Nicaragua sign **a treaty of alliance with Guatemala.**

1891 Apr. 31. A revolution breaks out, and is immediately suppressed by the Government.

May 6. A revolution breaks out.

1893 Mar. * **The rebellion has been suppressed** by the prompt action of the Government.

1894 Mar. 6. Another revolution breaks out.

May 8. Rafael Iglesaias enters the presidency.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1722 Feb. 16±. The volcano Irazu commences a memorable eruption.

1819 * * **The coffee-tree** is introduced.

1841 * * **Cartago is destroyed** by an earthquake.

1850 * * **The Pope** erects Costa Rica into an independent see.

1871 * * **The railroad** from Alajuela to the capital is commenced.

1873 Dec. * **The railroad** is opened for 42 miles.

1875 * * Two hundred miles of **telegraph** line are opened.

1885 Mar. * **Prospero Fernandez**, the President, dies.

1888 Dec. 30. Earthquakes in different parts cause great destruction of life and property. The damage is estimated at $5,000,000.

1889 Jan. 3. Earthquakes visit San José de Costa Rica; several persons are killed, much damage is done to property.

Nov. 7. An uprising occurs between rival political factions.

1893 Aug. 4. A financial panic, caused by the condition of the silver market, prevails.

CUBA.

CUBA is the largest of the West India Islands, being 760 miles long, and having an average width of sixty miles; area, 41,655; population, 1,631,687, including 489,249 colored people. Cuba, together with its dependencies, forms a captain-generalcy of Spain, with Havana for its capital. It sends deputies to the Cortes at Madrid, and its government is administered by a captain-general sent from Spain. The population consists of Spaniards, Negroes, Chinese, and Europeans; the language is Spanish, and the religion is Roman Catholic; freedom of worship is permitted. [1898. Surrendered to the United States.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1511 * * **Don Diego Velasquez** leads 300 Spaniards from Haiti **to conquer Cuba.**

1538 * * Havana is **burned by a French** privateer; this leads to the erection of a fortress to protect the town.

1554 * * **The French** again attack and destroy Havana.

1589± * * Two other **fortresses** are built for the defense of Havana — **Moro Castle** and **La Punta.**

1665± * * **The walls of Havana** are commenced.

1669 * * **Morgan**, the buccaneer, takes Havana.

1741 July 20–Nov. 20. A British expedition is at Cuba.

* * **The English colonies** in America participate in an attack upon this island.

1762 June 6. An English squadron of 32 men-of-war and 200 transports, with 20,000 men, under the command of the Duke of Albemarle and Adm. Pocock, **appears off Havana.**

July 30. The English take **Moro Castle** by storm.

Aug. 13. The governor of **Havana capitulates.**

The English gain nine ships of the line and four frigates, and 14,000 prisoners, besides spoil valued at $10,000,000.

SOCIETY.

1524 * * **Negro slaves** are introduced.

1534 * * Cuban officials apply to the King of Spain for "**7,000 negroes**, that they might become inured to labor before the Indians ceased to exist."

1553 * * **Not one Indian** is said to be left on the island after this date.

1763 * *–89 * * **About 1,000 slaves** are yearly introduced.

STATE.

1492 Oct. 28. Columbus discovers Cuba on his first voyage.

1494 June 12. Columbus again visits this island.

He signs a document, drawn by a notary, attesting the discovery of continuous land, — the coast of Cuba.

1502 * * **Columbus** makes his third visit.

1508 * * Sebastian de Ocampo discovers **the harbor of Havana.**

1511 * * **Don Diego Velasquez**, the son of Columbus, arrives with 300 men, and **makes a settlement** at Baracoa.

1514 * * The Spaniards found **Santiago and Trinidad.**

1515 July * They found **San Cristoval de la Havana** [a name later given to the capital].

1550± * * The capital is removed from Santiago to Havana.

1763 Feb. 10. The Peace of Paris is signed, **restoring Havana** to Spain in exchange for Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1506± * * **Sugar-cane** is transported to the West Indies.

1580 * * The settlers generally begin to **raise tobacco**, instead of cattle as heretofore.

1761 Summer. Yellow fever first appears at Havana.

ARMY — NAVY.

1781 * * A force of **13,000 men** leave Havana to aid the French in attacking Jamaica.

1833 **Manuel Quesada** is general-in-chief of the Cuban patriot forces.

1850 May 19. **Gen. Narciso Lopez,** with a company of 600 American "filibusters," lands at Cardenas with a view to liberate the island from the dominion of Spain. [He is defeated.]

* * *U. S.* Another Cuban expedition is agitated.

1851 Aug. * **Lopez** again invades Cuba at Playitas, 30 miles west of Havana, with 500 men. [They are defeated. Sept. 1. Lopez is garroted at Havana.]

1855 Jan.± * **The leaders** of a revolutionary movement are **betrayed,** and thrown into prison.

1868 Sept. *–**Nov.** * **Carlos Manuel de Céspedes** leads an insurrection of Creoles which aims to expel the Spaniards. **Lersundi,** the governor, raises a volunteer force.

Oct. 18. The Creoles take the town of **Bayamo.**

Oct. 28. The district of **Holguin** revolts.

Nov. 4±. **The Creoles** defeat a force of Spaniards.

1869 May 17. **A filibusters'** attack is repelled.

1871 Jan. *–**Nov.** * **Insurrections** abound; a reign of terror exists.

1872 Dec. * **The war continues;** great cruelty is shown to the Cubans; no quarter is given.

1873 Oct. 31. The American steamer *Virginius,* with regular papers, **is captured.** (See p. 283.)

* * The campaign in **Eastern Cuba,** under **Gen. Calixto Garcia,** is the most active of the war. He is known as **Marques de Santa Lucia.**

Nov. 4–7. The captured **"filibusters"** are taken to Cuba, where 53 are killed, and others delivered only by the timely arrival of the British sloop-of-war *Niobe.*

1874 Feb. * **Ex-President Céspedes** is surprised when alone in the mountains of San Lorenzo, resists capture, and fights till he falls lifeless.

Feb. * The Marquis **Santa Lucia** and 5,000 insurgents are defeated by Bascones at Naranjo.

1876 Nov. * *Sp.* It is declared in the Cortes that Spain has sent **145,000 soldiers** to Cuba during the last eight years.

1877 Apr. * **Gen. Campos** opens negotiations with the Cubans for peace. The Spaniards are reenforced by 25,000 troops from Spain.

Summer. **The struggle continues,** but with less success for the Cubans.

Dec. 23, 24. Many **insurgents** surrender.

* * **Gen. Martinez Campos** is sent out from Spain to conduct the war against the Cubans.

1878 Jan.± * **An armistice** is agreed to in Camagüey, the seat of the Cubans' government.

Feb. 10. The surrender of **Lanjon** terminates the struggle of 10 years against Spain, costing about 200,000 lives and $700,000,000 of treasure.

1879 Sept. 19. **Spain declares a state of siege.**

Dec. 3. **The insurgents** are totally defeated at Placeta.

1880 * *Sp.* The strength of the **permanent army** of Cuba is 40,000 men.

May * **Calixto Garcia** disembarks near Santiago de Cuba with 15 men.

* * **The Spanish losses** during the war amount to 8,000 officers, **200,000 privates,** besides others not recorded in the war-office at Madrid. The number of Cubans killed in battle is estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000, and the outlay on both sides is estimated at **$300,000,000.**

1882 Dec. *–**83 Mar.** * **Gen. Maceo and the insurgents surrender** to the Spanish at Gibraltar.

1883 * *Sp.* The strength of the Spanish forces in Cuba is fixed at **25,653 men.**

1884 Spring. American **filibustering expeditions** are unsuccessful.

Apr. * **Gen. Aguerro** is at the head of the forces in Cienfuegoes.

Apr. 23±. A party of **insurgents** are defeated.

* * A band of **18 Cuban revolutionists** land near Cardenas.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1768 Oct. 5. **A great cyclone** strikes Havana; 4,048 houses and 1,000 lives are destroyed.

1791 June 21. **A flood** near Havana sweeps away 3,000 persons.

1842 * **Education** begins to make great progress.

1846 Oct. 11. **A hurricane** at Havana wrecks 100 vessels and 1,275 houses.

1852 Mar. * **Hail falls** at Havana, the first known.

1853 * **A severe earthquake** visits Santiago de Cuba.

1856 Dec. 24, 25. **Snow falls** at Havana for the first time on record; the mercury drops to 43° F.

1857 * **Forty newspapers** are published.

1870 Oct. 14. **A hurricane** destroys about 2,000 lives.

1886 May * **A botanical garden** is begun.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1799 * Lopez, Narciso, revolutionist, born.
1803 * Heredia, José María, poet, born.
1819 * **Céspedes, Carlos Manuel de,** patriot, born.
1830 * **Quesada, Manuel,** gen.-in-chief patriot forces, born.
1839 * Heredia, José María, poet, A 36.
1851 * Lopez, Narciso, revolutionist, A 52.
1874 Feb. * **Céspedes, Carlos Manuel de,** President of the revolutionary republic of Cuba, A 55.

CHURCH.

1787 * The Roman Catholic **see of Havana** is erected.

1880 Aug. 3. The anniversary of the founding of the **Order of Jesuits** is celebrated in the province of Guipuzcoa with great ceremony.

1882 * *U. S. A.* **The American Bible Society** sends Rev. E. T. R. Fripp to Havana as a colporteur.

1883 * *–**84** * * Bible **colporteurs** are engaged to canvass many towns by the American Bible Society. [Their work has been continued.]

1884 Dec. * Rev. A. J. McKim begins a house-to-house visitation as **colporteur** of the American Bible Society, and visits the extreme parts of the island.

± * * **Sunday-schools** are opened in Havana.

SOCIETY.

1789 * The Spanish **slave-code** is published, and its monopoly in the slave-trade ended; the trade is free.

1809 Mar. 20. **The French are plundered** by the populace of Havana.

1810 * *–**20** * Average yearly importation of **slaves** is 11,500.

1817 * *–**42** * The average importation of **slaves** rises to 13,000 yearly.

1844 * **An insurrection** of the black population breaks out.

1845 * By the energy of Gov.-Gen. Concha **the slave-trade is nearly suppressed.**

1847 * Importation of coolies commences.

1848 * The *Lone Star,* **a secret society,** is formed in the southern part of the United States for the acquisition of Cuba.

1853± * **Indians are introduced** from Yucatan on the "contract plan."

1854 * The law forbidding the **intermarriage of blacks and whites** is abrogated.

1860 * About **40,000 slaves** are landed.

1870 July 4. The Spanish government issues a decree, declaring that **every child born of a slave mother** after this date is to be free; also all slaves who had aided the Spaniards against the Cubans.

1871 Nov. 25. Don Gonzalo **Castanon is murdered** by the Cubans; medical students desecrate his tomb.

Nov. 27. **Students** are shot. (See State.)

1880 Feb. 13. The gradual **emancipation** of slaves is proclaimed.

1883 Sept. 26±. **Aguerro calls** upon the Cubans to revolt.

STATE.

1771 * The port of **Havana** is no longer monopolized by Seville and Cadiz, but is open to all nations for certain articles of trade.

1790 * **Las Casas,** the captain-general, conducts a brilliant administration.

1795 * **French emigrants** arrive from San Domingo.

1808 July * News is received of the deposition of the royal family by Napoleon; every member of the Cabildo

swears to preserve the island for the deposed sovereign.

1809 * *–11 * * The island becomes practically open to foreign vessels.

1825 May 28. A royal decree authorizes the governor-general of Cuba to exercise unlimited power in the administration of government. [This decree continues the fundamental law till this time.]

1829 * * The "Black Eagle" conspiracy is formed against the Spaniards.

1834 * * Gen. Tacon is governor-general. He persecutes Cubans, and favors Spaniards.

1836 * * Cuba is deprived of the privilege of being represented in the Cortes.

1844 * * An insurrection of negroes takes place.

1845 * * A law is passed making it a criminal offense to import slaves.

1848 * * The conspiracy of Lopez is suppressed.

* * President Polk (U. S. A.) proposes the purchase of Cuba for the sum of $100,000,000. [Declined.]

1849 Aug. 11. *U. S. A.* President Taylor issues a proclamation denouncing the object of the filibusters.

1852 * * President Filmore declines to join with England and France to guarantee Cuba to Spain.

1854 May 31. *U. S. A.* President Pierce issues a monitory proclamation against the organization of expeditions against Cuba.

Oct. * *Fr.* The "Ostend Manifesto" is issued by the U. S. Ministers, James Buchanan, John Y. Mason, and Pierre Soulé. (See p. 177.)

1867 * * Cuban commissioners return from Spain with the promise of the redress they seek. [War follows.]

1868 Sept. * –Nov. * A formidable insurrection of Creoles breaks out in the east.

Oct. 10. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes of Bayamo starts an insurrection at Yara, in Eastern Cuba. [In a few weeks his 128 followers become an army of 15,000, but wretchedly armed.]

1869 Apr. 10. The insurrectionists proclaim a constitution at Guaimaro.

1870 June * *U. S. A.* President Grant declines to recognize the insurgents as belligerents.

Dec. * Capt.-Gen. De Rodas resigns.

1871 Nov. * Forty-three medical students of the University of Havana are tried by court-martial for the alleged crime of scratching the glass plate of a vault containing the remains of a volunteer.

Nov. 26. The court-martial condemns 8 students to death and 31 others to imprisonment for six months.

Nov. 27. The eight condemned students are shot. [An outbreak of indignation follows.]

1872 Dec. 9. *U. S. A.* The Government sends F. Delano to report the actual condition of the struggle in Cuba.

1873 Feb. * *Sp.* The establishment of the Spanish republic under the leadership of Castelar [temporarily] suspends hostilities.

Nov. * The Cuban Chamber deposes President Céspedes, and he is succeeded *ad interim* by Salvador Cisneros.

Dec. 19. The *Virginius* is surrendered to the Americans after much correspondence.

1876 Oct. * *Sp.* Gen. Martinez Campos is appointed governor-general with plenary powers. [He succeeds in pacifying the revolting Cubans.]

Sept. * *U. S. A.* A Cuban League is formed to obtain from the American government recognition of the insurgents as belligerents.

1878 Feb. 21. The insurgents' government surrenders, and the insurrection is officially declared at an end.

Mar. 2. A royal decree is published at Havana, announcing that Cuba shall have its own deputies, municipalities, and council-general.

Mar. * Amnesty is declared by the Government; slaves presenting themselves before March 31 will be freed.

June 9. A royal decree is issued, permitting Cuba to elect to the Spanish Cortes one representative for every 40,000 white and free colored inhabitants. The island is divided into six provinces.

June 14. Gens. Campos and Jovellar enter Havana.

Aug. * The Liberal party is organized.

* * Marshal Martinez Campos assumes command as captain-general.

* * Captain-General Martinez Campos issues a decree, virtually suspending specie payments.

1879 Aug. * A fresh rising is quelled, chiefly by public opinion and the attitude of the Liberal Autonomist party.

June * *Sp.* Cuba is represented in the Chambers of the Cortes by 12 senators and 40 deputies.

Aug. 27. A new rebellion breaks out in the districts of Holguin and Santiago.

Dec. 21. *Sp.* The Senate at Madrid passes a bill for the gradual emancipation of Cuban slaves.

1880 Jan. 21. *Sp.* The Chamber of Deputies at Madrid passes the Emancipation Bill. Vote, 230–10.

Feb. 18. *Sp.* The new law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Cuba is proclaimed.

Apr. 1±. Amnesty has been granted to 382 persons, including several leaders.

Dec. * A plot is discovered to create disturbances among the Creoles.

Dec. 15. It is planned that a general uprising of free blacks and mulattoes shall take place in the mountains near Santiago de Cuba. [Many arrests are made.]

1883 Sept. 28. Don Ignacio Maria del Castillo, the commander-in-chief and captain-general, arrives.

Nov. * The new captain-general endeavors to secure justice in Spain for the 30,000 slaves illegally held in bondage since 1870.

1884 Mar. 1. A new commercial arrangement with the United States comes into force.

June 7. A commission of inquiry on the condition of Cuba arrives from Madrid.

June 11. The Tribunal of Havana sentences the *El Trifuno* to 20 days suspension for printing an article respecting the sale of Cuba.

Oct. 6. *Sp.* A new sugar tariff is signed by King Alfonso.

1886 * * Don Emilio Calleja é Isasi is commander-in-chief and captain-general.

Apr. 26. *Sp.* A reciprocity treaty with Great Britain is signed at Madrid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1796 Jan. 19. The brass coffin containing the bones and chains of Columbus is brought from Santa Domingo to Havana.

1801 * * The commercial monopoly of Spain is broken.

1802 * * Jesu Maria, a populous suburb of Havana, is burned, and 11,400 people are made homeless.

1818 * * The port of Havana is opened to foreign commerce.

1830 * * Copper-mines are reopened by Englishmen after being closed for 100 years.

1833 Feb. 26. Spasmodic cholera appears; 7,000 deaths follow in 30 days.

1837 * * The first railroad is opened from Havana to Bejucal, 15 miles.

1838 * * A railroad is opened from Havana to Guines, 45 miles.

1852 * * The telegraph is introduced.

1853 * * Only one-nineteenth of the island is under cultivation.

1857 Jan. * The first issue of paper money is made.

1867 * * Population: 833,157 whites; 248,703 free colored; 344,615 colored slaves; total, 1,426,475.

* * The *Virginius* founders on her way to New York.

1877 * * Total population, 1,434,747.

1883 Oct. 8. An important meeting is held at Santiago de Cuba for advancing the immigration of Europeans.

1884 Nov. * Planters of Manzanillo hold a meeting, and arrange the prices to be paid for labor. Field and factory laborers are to receive 65 cents a day, and cartmen 73 cents.

* * The first sugar refinery in Cuba is built at Cardenas, costing $673,258.

1885 Mar. 16. The branch line of railroad between Santa Domingo and La Esperanza is opened to traffic.

June * A new daily mail line is established between New York and Havana, *via* Tampa and Key West.

Nov. 6. The railroad between Holguin and Gibara is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 * * **The navy** consists of one cruiser, the *Jorge Juan*, and one torpedo-boat, 13 canonnières, and two gunboats.

1891 * * **The armed force** maintained by Spain is 26,340 men.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE — LETTERS.

1887 Sept. 23. An earthquake visits Santiago, doing little harm.

1888 Sept. 4, 5. A cyclone sweeps the island, and destroys property valued at millions of dollars and 1,000 lives.

1890 Jan. 16. A tanner of Havana discovers **an electrical process** for tanning hides in 60 hours.

Mar±. * **A long and severe drought** in Havana causes great damage to sugar-crops, cattle-feed, and water. Many of the cattle are dying, and nearly a third of the sugar-cane has been destroyed by fires.

May 29. Villages are submerged, and much damage is done by floods resulting from excessive rains.

1892 June 18. Matanzas loses about **$900,000 by floods.**

July 4. Floods are raging.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1886 * * Quesada, Manuel, commander of Cuban patriots, A56.

1891 Jan. 28. Poey, Felipe, philosopher, naturalist, dies.

CHURCH.

1890 * **A Presbyterian mission** church is organized in Havana and another in Santa Clara by the Presbyterian Church (South), U. S. A.

SOCIETY.

1886 Oct. 6. The queen's decree **abolishes** the last vestige of **slavery.**

Oct. 7. *Sp.* A royal decree **abolishes the "patronato,"** or semi-slavery.

Oct. * **A cigar-makers' strike** throws 20,000 operatives out of employment at Havana.

Nov. 18. The cigar-makers return to work under an arbitration agreement.

1887 Aug. 18. Extensive frauds, with the connivance of custom-house officials, are discovered.

1889 Feb. 3. Lawlessness is prevalent.

Mar. 23. Señor Francisco Cardoso, a planter, is **kidnapped** by bandits near Santa Clara, and released only on payment of $4,000 in gold.

Apr. * **Martial law** is declared in five provinces to suppress brigandage and kidnapping.

May 22. Cuba makes Spain an offer of **$100,000,000 in 20 annual instalments for independence,** and as a token of sincerity offers to submit to a protectorate of the United States until said amount is paid.

1890 Jan. 3. The bandits release their prisoners; the amount of ransom paid is unknown.

May 10. Three men are executed in Matanzas **for kidnapping.**

June 1. Victor Maelin, a brigand chief, is executed at Havana.

July 4. Manuel Ramos, **the kidnapper,** is captured.

Aug. 8. Garcia's band of insurgents creates **a reign of terror.**

* * **A reign of terror** prevails on account of bandits.

1891 Jan. 2. Sixto Verela, a famous bandit, is killed, and several of his band are wounded in an encounter with troops.

Aug. 13. Señor Sardina **pays $12,000 in gold to bandits** as ransom for being released.

1893 May 15. The Infanta Eulalie and her husband sail from Havana for New York, on their way to the World's Fair.

1894 Nov. 16. The streets of Havana are patrolled by soldiers armed with Winchester rifles, and the police are heavily armed.

STATE.

1887 * The commander-in-chief and captain-general is **Don Saba Marin;** and the segundo cabo, Señor Sanchez Mira.

1888 Mar. * **The port of Mariel** is made a port of entry.

June 12. The Modus Vivendi treaty respecting differential duties is signed by Spain and the United States.

1889 Mar. 13. Don Manuel de Salamanca y Negrete is commander-in-chief and captain-general.

1890 Feb. 7. Gen. J. Chinchilla is appointed to succeed Salamanca as captain-general.

June 10. Gen. Polavieja is appointed captain-general. [Aug. 28. He enters office.]

1891 Jan. 26. *Sp.* **A reciprocity treaty** between Spain and the United States is signed at Madrid.

Sept. 1. The reciprocity treaty with the United States goes into force.

1892 May 31. Gen. A. R. Arias is appointed captain-general in place of Gen. Polavieja, resigned.

July * *Sp.* The Ministry approves the project of **farming out the Cuban customs revenue.**

1894 May 4. An insurrection occurs. [As soon as one is put down another breaks out.]

May 5. The rebellion is suppressed.

Aug. 10. Gen. E. Calleja is appointed captain-general.

Sept. 19. The election is held, electing Reformists, 22; Autonomists, 18; Anti-Reformists, 10; Independents, 1.

Nov 12. The revolt is declared to have been quelled.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1886 Dec. 7. The Government decrees assistance to societies for promoting **free immigration.**

1887 July 2. The mortal remains of **Christopher Columbus** are removed from the cathedral of Havana to be taken to Genoa.

1889 Nov. 22. The Government awards the contract for the **new waterworks** to an American firm, which is to receive $2,000,000.

1890 Feb. 9. The funeral services of **Gen. Salamanca** take place at Havana.

May 19. A powder explosion in Havana kills 34 persons, and wounds over 100.

Oct. 10. The funeral of the **Count of Casa More,** the leader of the Conservative party, takes place in Havana.

1892 Apr. 11. A bomb explodes in a church in Havana.

* * Cuba has about **1,000 miles of railroad.**

1893 Jan. 15. Sixteen persons are killed by a **railroad accident.**

Apr. 15. The Columbian caravels, *Santa Maria* and *Pinta*, leave Havana for the United States.

DENMARK.

DENMARK is a kingdom in Northern Europe, having an area of 15,289 square miles, and a population in 1890 of 2,185,335, besides 114,229 more in its colonies. It is divided into seven provinces, besides its foreign possessions in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, and the islands of Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John, in the West Indies; the capital is Copenhagen. The government is a constitutional hereditary monarchy; the legislative branch consists of a Rigsdag, having an upper house, called the Landsthing, of 66 members, and a lower house, called the Folkething, of 102 members. The established religion is Lutheran, and it embraces almost the entire population; but complete toleration is enjoyed.

ARMY — NAVY.

8th Century±. Battle of Bravalla, between Sigurd Ring, King of Sweden, and Harald Hildetand, King of Denmark; the Swedes are victorious, and obtain the supremacy.

783 * * The Danes **first invade England.**

787 * * *Eng.* **The Danes land** near Purbeck, Dorsetshire. (See Great Britain for Danish invasions.)

794 Jan. 8. *Eng.* **The Danes invade**

Northumberland, and destroy a church at Lindisfarne; they are repulsed, and afterward perish by shipwreck.

795 * *–796 * * *Scot.—Ire.* Danish invaders land.

895 * * *Fr.* The Danes, led by Rollo, receive presents under the walls of Paris.

896 * * The Danes ravage the French territories as far as Ostend.

903 * * *It.* The Danes attack Italy.

985 * * *Ger.* (?) The tributary Wends successfully revolt.

1028 * * Canute conquers Norway.

1047 * *–64 * * The Danes are at war for 17 years with Harold Hardrada, King of Norway.

1069 * * *Ger.* The Danes are at war with the Wends.

1134 * *–57 * * Civil war over the succession occurs.

1160± * * *Ger.* (?) The Danes complete the subjugation of the troublesome Wends.

* * Waldemar captures Ancona on the island of Rügen.

* * Waldemar suppresses a revolt in Skaania, caused by the severity of Archbishop Absalon, the primate.

1184 * * A naval expedition of the Wends, aided by the emperor, is defeated by Archbishop Absalon.

* * *Ger.* War occurs with the Count of Holstein and other German princes.

* * *Ger.* Lubeck and Hamburg are taken by the Danes.

* * *Ger.* Adolf of Holstein is captured.

1210± * * *Ger.* Waldemar II. conquers Oesel, a large part of Prussia.

1219 * * *Russia.* Waldemar II. overruns and conquers Esthonia, and converts the conquered pagans.

Waldemar II. first unfurls the national standard, a white cross on a blood-red field.

1223 * * Waldemar II. sails with a fleet of 1,000 boats, and makes extensive conquests.

1227 * * *Ger.* Waldemar II. is defeated in the battle of Bornhœved, while seeking to regain Holstein.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

994± * * Canute the Great, born.
1014± * * Sweyn, king, father of Canute the Great, dies.
1035 * * Canute the Great, King of Denmark, Norway, and England, A40.
1128 * * Absalon, or Axel, statesman, warrior, archbishop of Lund, born. [1201 d.]
1130± * * Aagesen, Svend, earliest historian, born.
1131± * * Waldemar I., the Great, king, b.
1134± * * Saxo Grammaticus, historian, b.
1181 * * Waldemar I., the Great, king, A50±.
1208 * * Saxo Grammaticus, historian, A74.
1241 * * Waldemar II., king, dies.

CHURCH.

822 * * Christianity is preached in Denmark by Ebbo, archbishop of Rheims.

823 * * Frankish monks are sent by Louis le Débonnaire to preach Christianity; little more is accomplished.

826 * * Anscarius, the "Apostle of the North," fails to convert the inhabitants.

827 * * Christianity is again introduced into Denmark under Harold.

860 * *–935 * * Gorm the Old, a devout heathen, persecutes the Christians [till forced to refrain by Henry I. of Germany].

878 * * Guthrum leads his followers to England, and becomes a Christian.

1012 * * The Danes murder Archbishop Alphege.

1026 * * Canute the Great makes a pilgrimage to Rome.

1219 * * *Russia.* Waldemar conquers and forcibly converts the pagans of Esthonia.

SOCIETY.

783+ * * For more than 200 years the Danes terrorize the nations of Northern Europe.

STATE.

60 * * B. C. (?) Reign of Skiold, the alleged first king.

8th Century. A. D. Predatory maritime expeditions of the Danes to England and Scotland. (See Great Britain.)

794 * * Sigurd Snogoje is enthroned.

803 * * Hardicanute is enthroned.

850 * * Eric I. is enthroned.

854 * * Eric II. is enthroned.

878 * * Many Danes emigrate to England.

883 * * 1042 * * The Gorm's line of monarchs occupies the throne.

* * Gorm the Old is enthroned.

He is the first king of all Denmark, and reigns 53 years; with him the true history begins.

* * * Gorm enlarges his kingdom; it includes Schleswig, Holstein, Skaania, and some provinces in Norway, with conquests in Russia and others in Germany.

10th Century. Authentic history commences.

911 * * The King of France grants Neustria to Rollo and his Normans [hence the name Normandy appears].

946 * * Harold the Blue Tooth is enthroned.

991 * * Suenon, or Sweyn, the Twybeard, is enthroned.

1014 * * Harold is enthroned in Denmark.

Feb. * *Eng.* The Danish peers elect Canute II., the Great, King of England.

1016 * *–28 * * Canute the Great conquers Norway.

1017 * * Canute becomes sole King of England after Edmund's death.

1035 * * Canute III., from England, is enthroned.

1042 * * *Eng.* The Danish dynasty ends.

* *–47 * * Magnus of Norway is enthroned.

Denmark is subject to Norway. Canute III. ends his war with Magnus by an agreement that he who survives the other shall inherit his kingdom.

1047 * * 1412 * * The House of Estridsen reigns.

* * Suenon Estridsen (or Sweyn II.) is enthroned as King of Denmark.

1073 * * Interregnum.

1076 * * Harold Heju, the Simple, is enthroned. 1080, Canute IV., the Saint; 1086, Olaus IV., the Hungry; 1095, Eric Eigod I., the Good; 1105, Nicholas I.; 1134, Eric II.; 1137, Eric III., the Lamb.

12th Century. The feudal system is introduced.

1147 * * Suenon III., or Sweyn, is enthroned. The sovereigns struggle with the barons for supremacy.

Canute V. is enthroned.

1157 * *–81 * * Waldemar I., the Great, is elected. [He conquers the country north of the Elbe.]

* * Waldemar builds Copenhagen.

1182 * * 1202 * * Canute VI., the Pious, is enthroned.

Canute VI. refuses to recognize the suzerainty of Frederic Barbarossa, as his father had done.

1200 * * Philip Augustus of France divorces Ingebord of Denmark, and a quarrel ensues between those countries.

1202 * *–41 * * Waldemar II., the Conqueror, reigns.

The early part of his reign is the most brilliant period of Danish history; afterward he becomes unfortunate.

* * Adolph of Holstein is released after conceding all Holstein to Waldemar, who gives it as a fief to his nephew, Albert of Orlamund.

* * Waldemar unsuccessfully interferes in Norway and Sweden.

1213 * * Frederick II. cedes to Waldemar all conquests in Germany north of the Elbe and the Elde, in return for his recognition as emperor over his rivals.

1220+ * * Waldemar II. loses his power more rapidly than he gained it.

1223 * * *Ger.* The king and his son are captured by treachery, and imprisoned [three years] by Henry, Count of Schwerin, in Hanover.

1225 * * Waldemar II. cedes Holstein to Adolf the Young.

1226 * * *Ger.* Waldemar II. is released on condition of renouncing all his conquests south of the Elbe and those in Slavic countries.

1227 * * Waldemar II. fails in an effort to regain Holstein by arms, after the Pope annuls his renunciation of it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

8th Century. (?) With the battle of Bravalla ends the purely mythical age.

1012 * * *Eng.* The Danes receive £48,000 as tribute, and murder Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury.

1018 * * Canute changes his chief residence from Denmark to England.

1109 * * Toll is first paid by vessels passing the Stade on the Elbe.

1124 * * The historian Saxo Grammaticus mentions skating on ice.

ARMY — NAVY.

1248 * * The people of Lübeck attack Copenhagen.

1252± * * *Ger.* War occurs with Schleswig concerning the succession.
King Abel declares it is only an hereditary fief; the king claims it is a personal one.

* * Abel has a conflict with the archbishop, Jacob Erlandsen.

1259 * * Prince Yarimar of Riga attacks Copenhagen.

1306 * * The Norwegians attack Copenhagen, and are repelled.

1332 * * *Ger.* War occurs with Geert, Count of Holstein, who invades the kingdom, and is assisted by discontented nobles.

1362 * * Copenhagen is captured by the opponents of Waldemar Atterdag.

1363 * * A general war occurs with Sweden, Mecklenburg, and the Hanseatic League, etc., without decisive results.

1368 * * The war is renewed against Denmark; Copenhagen is again captured by the opponents of Waldemar.

1370 * * The war ends with loss to Denmark.

1389 * * *Swe.* Battle of Falkoping; Albert, King of Sweden, is defeated and captured by Margaret; he obtains his liberty by renouncing his crown.

1523+ * * Copenhagen holds out against Frederick I. for more than a year.

1536 * * Copenhagen yields to Christian III. after a siege of one year.

1618 * * *Ger.* Denmark sends reenforcements to the Protestant cause in the European religious war between Protestants and Catholics.

1626 * * The Danes are compelled to flee before the invading army of Wallenstein.

1637 * *–**45** * * War occurs with Sweden; it is incited by jealousy.

1643 Sept. * *Ger.* Gen. Lennart Torstenson, the Swede, by forced marches speedily conquers Holstein and Schleswig, and invades Jutland with a German army.

* * The French allies are surprised and defeated by the Austrians and Bavarians at Duttlingen.

1644 * * The Danes are hard pressed both by land and sea by the field-marshal, Count Gustav Wrangel.

1645 Jan. * *Ger.* The Imperial force, sent for the relief of the Danes, is repulsed by Torstenson and Count Königsmark and pursued into Germany and nearly annihilated at Magdeburg.

Mar. 6. *Aust.* Brilliant victory of Swedes under Torstenson over Imperialists at Jankau in Bohemia. [Moravia is soon conquered and Vienna approached.]

May * *Ger.* The French marshal, Turenne, is defeated at Mergentheim in Franconia by Imperialists under John of Werth.

Aug. * Turenne defeats the Bavarians at Allerheim. (See Germany.)
Peace is made with Sweden.

1652 * * Denmark is an ally of England in the war with Holland.

1658 * *–**60** * * Invasion of Charles Gustavus.
The King of Sweden overruns Holstein, invades Denmark, and unsuccessfully besieges Copenhagen.

1659 Feb. * The Swedes try to take Copenhagen by storm and fail, but a blockade continues.

* * Another war with Sweden ends.

1699 * * Frederick IV. invades Holstein, which, being the ally of Sweden, is defended by the Swedish king, Charles XII. [Copenhagen is invested, but peace is obtained by a money payment to the Swedes.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1460 * * Horse passengers cross from Denmark to Sweden on the frozen Baltic.

1571 * *–**1601** * * Tycho Brahe, having built an observatory, makes important astronomical discoveries. [1577. He demonstrates that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere.]

1609± * * Jansen invents a telescope.

1650± * * Thomas Bartholin discovers the lymphatic, an absorbent vessel connected with the digestion.

1657 * * The astronomical tower is erected at Copenhagen.

1658 * * The Belts are frozen over; Charles X. of Sweden crosses with his army on the ice.

1662 * * Steno discovers "Steno's duct." [He studies fossils and petrifactions.]

1669 * * Bartholin explains double refraction.

1675 * * Discovery by Römer of the velocity of light.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1259 * * Christopher I., king, dies.
1276 * * Christopher II., king, b. [1333. Dies.]
1353 * * Margaret, queen, "Semiramis of the North," born. [1412. Dies. A59.]
1375 * * Waldemar III. or IV., king, dies.
1426 * * Christian I., king, b. [1481. Dies.]
1481 * * Christian II., king, b. [1559. Dies.]
1502 * * Christian III., king, b. [1559. D.]
1535 * * Kaas, Nikolaus, statesman, regent, born. [1559. Dies. A59.]
1546 * * Brahe, Tycho, astronomer, born.
1562 Longomontanus, Christian, astronomer, born.
1577 * * Christian IV., king, born.
1585 * * Bartholin, Kaspar, phys., schol., b.
1587 * * Arreboe, Anders, poet, born.
1588 * * Worm, Olaus, physician, author, b.
1601 * * Brahe, Tycho, astronomer, A56.
1603 * * Japix, Gysbert, poet, born.
1609 * * Frederick III., king, born.
1612 * * Lauridsen, Niels, scholar, born.
Aagaard, Niels, poet, scholar, born.
1616 * * Bartholin, Thomas, physician, scholar, writer, born.
1617 * * Behring, Vitus, poet, historian, b.
1620 * * Pontoppidan, Eric, bishop of Drontheim, poet, born.
1622 * * Adelaar, Cord Sivertsen, admiral, born in Norway.
1629 * * Juel, Nicholas, admiral, born.
Bartholin, Kaspar, physician, scholar, A44.
1630 * * Cibber, Caius Gabriel, sculptor, b.
1634 * * Kingo, Thomas, bishop of Fünen, poet, born.
1635 * * Griffenfeld, Count of, Peter Schuhmacher, statesman, born.
1637 * * Arreboe, Anders, poet, A50.
1638 * * Steno, Nicolas, anatomist, born.
1644 * * Römer, Olaf, astronomer, born.
1646 * * Christian V., king, born.
1647 * * Longomontanus, Christian, astronomer, A85.
1648 * * Christian IV., king, A71.
1654 * * Worm, Olaus, physician, au., A66.
1657 * * Aagaard, Niels, poet, scholar, A45.
1666 * * Japix, Gysbert, poet, A63.
1670 * * Frederick III., king, A61.
1671 * * Frederick IV., king, born.
1675 * * Behring, Vitus, poet, historian, A58.
Adelaar, Cord Sivertsen, admiral, A53.
1678 * * Pontoppidan, Eric, bishop of Drontheim, poet, A68.
1680 * * Bartholin, Thomas, physician, scholar, writer, A64.
Behring, Vitus, navigator, born.
1684 * * Holberg, Ludwig, baron, scholar, poet, dramatist, born.
1685 * * Gram, Johan, or Hans, philologist, born.
1686 * * Egede, Hans, founder of Danish missions in Greenland, born.
1687 * * Steno, Nicolas, anatomist, A49.
1691 * * Tordenskjold, Peter, admiral, born.
1697 * * Juel, Nicholas, admiral, A68.
1698 * * Pontoppidan, Erik, bishop, historian, born.
1699 * * Griffenfeld, Count of, Peter Schuhmacher, statesman, A54.
Christian V., king, A53.
Christian VI., king, born.

CHURCH.

1320 * *–**34** * * The privileges of the clergy are confirmed in this reign.
No ecclesiastic can be tried in a secular court, nor the tenants of ecclesiastical foundations; no bishop be imprisoned without the consent of the Pope; no taxation of ecclesiastics or their property; the king cannot declare war without the consent of the nobles and the clergy.

1521 * * The Reformation begins to spread in Denmark.

1525 * * Frederick I. becomes a Protestant; the inhabitants are both Catholic and Protestant in faith, and the religion of both classes is tolerated.

1527 * * Lutheranism is introduced.

1536 * * Lutheranism is established by Christian III., who annexes the church lands to the Crown.

* * * The National Assembly authorizes free preaching, and permits the marriage of ecclesiastics.

* * * Abbeys, convents, and monasteries decline in importance and success.

1618 * * The great religious war breaks out in Europe, and Christian IV. sends an army to aid the Protestants of Germany.

LETTERS.

13th Century. A treatise on medicine by Henrik Harpestring appears.

1300 * *–**1500** * * The *Kjæmpeviser*, or Danish ballads, appear, — about 500 epic and lyrical poems.

1386 * * The first royal edict written in Danish appears.

1397 * * The *Act of Union* at Calmar is written in Danish.

1479 * * The University of Copenhagen is founded.

1490 * * The first printing-press is set up in Copenhagen by Gottfried of Ghemen.

1495 * * The [famous] *Riimkrönike*, a history of Denmark in rhymed Danish verse, attributed to Niels, a monk, appears.

1500 * *–**54** * * *Karl Magnus* and *Holger Danske*, by Christian Pedersen, appears.

1506 * * Gottfried of Ghemen publishes a collection of proverbs, attributed to Peder Lolle.

1514 * * *The Rose-Garland of the Virgin Mary*, *The Creation*, and *Human Life*, by Mikkel, priest of St. Alban's Church in Odeuse, appear.

* * *Fr. Gesta Danorum*, by Saxo Grammaticus, is published at Paris by Christian Pedersen.

1529 * * The *Book of Psalms* and the *New Testament* are published.

1533± * * The Royal library is founded at Copenhagen by Christian III.

1550 * * *The Bible* is published in Danish language.

1555 * * *Reinecki Fuchs*, in Danish, appears.

1559 * * The first authorized *Psalter* appears.

1575 * * A translation of *Saxo-Germmaticus* appears.

1591 * * *Kjæmpeviser*, to the number of 100, are collected and published by A. G. Vedel.

1595 * *–1604 * * *Chronicle of the Kingdom of Denmark*, by Arild Hirlfeld, appears.

1633± * * A translation of Snorri-Sturluson's *Heimskringla*, by Peder Claussen, appears.

1641 * * *Hexaemeron*, by Anders Arreboe, appears.

1663 * * *Europäische Zeitung* is issued.

1666 * * *Danske Meravims* is issued.

1668 * * *Gramatica Danica*, by Bishop Erik Pontoppidan, appears.

1689 * * *Winter Psalter*, by Thomas Kingo, appears.

1699 * * *Kingo's Psalter*, by Thomas Kingo, appears.

SOCIETY.

15th Century. The sovereigns endeavor, with only partial success, to prevent the plundering of merchantmen wrecked on the coast.

1513 * * Christian II., the Nero of the North, causes the nobility and senators of Stockholm to be killed, though innocent of crime.

[1522 He is dethroned for his tyranny, and for 27 years confined in a dungeon.]

1521± * * Even the bishops unite with the people in plundering wrecked vessels.

± * * A law enacted to prevent the plundering of wrecked vessels is publicly burned.

1660 * * The unpopularity of the nobility enables the king to make radical changes in the government and the succession.

STATE.

1241 * * Waldemar II. dies, and few of all his conquests remain to Denmark. [He divides his kingdom among his sons at his death; disputes follow.]

* *–50 * * Eric IV. reigns.

1250 * *–52 * * Abel reigns.

* * Abel gains the throne by assassinating his elder brother Eric.

* * The towns begin to send representatives to the Council.

1252 * * Abel is killed in an expedition against the Friesians.

* *–59 * * Christopher I. reigns.

1259 * * Christopher is poisoned.

13th Century. The struggle between the sovereigns and the barons continues.

* *–68 * * Eric V. reigns.

* * The towns obtain charters by which they are exempt from the control of the barons.

1286 * *–1319 * * Eric VI. reigns.

1319 * * Regency of the queen mother.

Denmark is in a deplorable condition. Danish and German nobles are granted the larger part of the kingdom.

1320 * *–33 * * Christopher II. is enthroned.

The crown is weakened by the capitulations which the nobles and clergy extort from the king. [These concessions continue for 340 years.]

* * * Confirmation of the privileges of the clergy. (See Church.)

The nobles are not obliged to follow the king beyond the limits of the kingdom; if captured, are to be ransomed by the king within a year, and if he fails to do so, will lose the right of demanding their military service. The king can declare war only with the consent of the nobles and the clergy.

14th Century. Many struggles with the Hanse Towns because of the toll demanded at the entrance of the Baltic.

1332 * * Christopher II. is driven from his kingdom by the invaders from Holstein and the discontented nobles.

* *–40 * * Anarchy prevails.

* * * Skaania, Halland, and Bleking annex themselves to Sweden.

1340 * *–75 * * Waldemar III., Attadag, the youngest son of Christopher, reigns.

He devotes himself to the recovery of the Crown lands by purchase or by force.

1341 * * The Danes first demand tolls of vessels passing the Sound.

1359 * * The kingdom regains Skaania, Halland, and Bleking from the king of the Swedes.

1370 * * The war ends; Denmark is forced to sign a treaty securing to her rivals most extensive commercial privileges.

1372 * * Waldemar III. accepts the peace of Stralsund.

1376 * *–87 * * Olaus V., five years of age, the son of the late king's youngest daughter, reigns.

1380 * * Olaus V. succeeds his father Hakon as king of Norway, and his mother Margaret, as regent, governs both lands well.

1387 * * Olaus dies, and Margaret is elected queen of both countries.

1388 * * Sweden rebels against King Albert, and offers the crown to Margaret; "the Semiramis of the North," is enthroned queen of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

1397 * * Denmark, Norway, and Sweden united.

The three kingdoms are united by the Union of Calmar, each having its own parliament and laws, and the monarchy is made elective. [The Union lasts till 1522.]

1412 * *–40 * * Eric VII., a nephew of Margaret, reigns.

1440 * *–48 * * Christopher III., king of Sweden, reigns as king of Norway and Denmark.

1443 * * Copenhagen becomes the capital.

1448 * *–1863 * * The House of Oldenburg reigns.

* * Christian I., count of Oldenburg, is elected king of Denmark.

1457 * * Christian I. is elected king of Sweden.

1481 * * John succeeds Christian I., his father.

1490 * * The English agree to pay sound dues on all vessels entering or leaving the Baltic.

1513 * *–23 * * Christian II., the Cruel, succeeds John, his father.

1522 * * The Union of Calmar is dissolved by the insurrection of the Swedes; Denmark and Norway remain united.

1523 * * Christian II. is deposed because of his tyranny, and is confined in a dungeon 27 years.

DENMARK AND NORWAY.

* *–33 * * Frederick I., Duke of Holstein, son of Christian I., nephew of Christian II., reigns; he rules wisely.

1533+ * * The feuds of the counts arise.

* * Christian III. is enthroned. [By his good rule he becomes known as the Father of his People.]

1559 * * Frederick II. is enthroned.

1588 * * Christian IV. is enthroned.

1612 * * The Danish East Indian Company is established.

1629 * * The Protestant league chooses Christian IV. as their leader against the German emperor.

* * *Ger.* The Danes, having sent an unsuccessful army to aid the Protestant cause, sue for peace, which is signed at Lübeck, binding them to non-interference with the affairs of Germany, and recognizing Wallenstein as Duke of Mecklenburg.

1643 * * Negotiations for peace with Sweden are opened in Osnabrück.

1645 * * *Prus.* Peace of Bromsebro.

Peace is made with Sweden after a war of eight years, occasioned by jealousy of the growing power of Denmark; Christian is obliged to surrender the islands of Gottland and Oesel.

1648 * * Frederick III. is enthroned.

1652 * * Denmark aids England in the war with Holland.

1660 * * Peace is made with Sweden by the treaty of Copenhagen, ceding to it certain islands and free passage through the Sound.

* * Lex Regia. Frederick III., being popular with the middle classes, unites with the clergy in extending the royal prerogative, and changes the Constitution from that of an elective to a hereditary monarchy.

1670 * * Christian V. is enthroned.

1679 * * A treaty of peace with Sweden is signed, which nearly restores the ante-bellum conditions.

1699 * * Frederick IV. is enthroned.

* * Frederick IV. invades the territory of the Duke of Holstein; he is compelled to make peace by the siege of Copenhagen, by Charles XII. of Sweden, who comes to the aid of his ally.

ARMY — NAVY.

1700 * * **Copenhagen is bombarded** by the combined fleets of England, Holland, and Sweden. [Peace is obtained by a money payment to the Swedes.]

1712+ * * Holstein, Schleswig, and the fortresses of Tönningen and Stralsund, are **taken by Frederick IV.**; Weisman is conquered, and the Swedes are driven out of Norway.

1801 Apr. 2. Because of Denmark's alliance with the Armed Neutrality, the British under Lord Nelson and Adm. Parker **bombard Copenhagen** and take 18 Danish ships of the line. [The colonies in the East and West Indies are temporarily lost.]

1807 * * **England** opens another war to get possession of **the Danish navy.**

July 26. The British, under Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart, take 18 ships of the line, 15 frigates, and 31 brigs and gunboats. (See State.)

Sept. 7. The Danish fleet surrenders to Adm. Gambier and Lord Cathcart, after three days' **bombardment of Copenhagen.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1717 * * A part of Zealand overflows, and **1,300 inhabitants are drowned.**

1819 * * **Electro-magnetic action** is discovered by Hans Christian Oersted of Copenhagen.

1820 * **Oersted** discovers the deflection of the magnetic needle by the voltaic current.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1700 * * Cibber, Caius Gabriel, sculptor, A70.
1710 * Römer, Olaf, astronomer, A66.
1712 * Bernstorff, Johann Hartwig Ernst von, count, statesman, born.
1720 * Tordenskjold, Peter, admiral, A29.
1723 * * Frederick V., king, born.
Kingo, Thomas, bishop of Fünen, poet, A89.
1728 * Suhm, Peder Frederik, historian, b.
1730 * * Müller, Otto Frederik, naturalist, b.
Frederick IV., king, A59.
1734 * * Host, Georg, traveler, statesman, b.
1735 * * Baden, Jakob, philologist, born.
1737 * * Struensee, Johann Friedrich, von count, physician, statesman, born.
1740 * * Bugge, Thomas, astronomer, geographer, born.
Callisen, Hendrik, surgeon, born.
Abildgaard, Peter Christian, physician, b.
1741 * * Behring, Vitus, navigator, A61.
1743 * * Evald, Johannes, poet, born.
1744 * * Abildgaard, Nikolai A., painter, b.
Abrahamson, Werner Hans Friedrich, author, born.
1746 * * Christian VI., king, A47.
1748 * * Gram, Johan or Hans, philologist, A63.
1749 * * Thaarup, Thomas, poet, born.
Christian VII., king, born.
1750 * * Christian, David, missionary to Greenland, dies at Herrnhut.
1754 * * Carstens, Asmus Jakob, historical painter, born.
Holberg, Ludwig, baron, scholar, poet, dramatist, A70.
1755 * * Zoëga, Georg, archeologist, born.
Adler, Jacob Georg, orientalist, born.
1756 * * Pram, Christian Henriksen, poet, journalist, mis. writer, born.
1758 * * Heiberg, Peder Andreas, poet, dramatist, born.
Egede, Hans, founder of Danish missions in Greenland, A72.
1759 * * Nyerup, Nasmus, historian, antiquary, born.
1760 * * Rahbek, Knud Lyne, au., critic, b.
1764 * * Baggesen, Jens Immanuel, poet, b.
Pontoppidan, Erik, bishop, historian, A66.
1766 * * Frederick V., king, A43.
1768 * * Frederick VI., king, born.
1770 * * Thorvaldsen, Albert, sculptor, b.
1772 * * Bernstorff, Johann Hartwig Ernst von, count, statesman, A60.
Struensee, Johann Friedrich von, statesman, A35.
Berger, Johann Eric, scientific writer, born.
Host, Jens Kragh, historian, born.
Brandt, Count, beheaded.
1773 * * Gyllembourg-Ehrensvard, Thomasine Christine Buntzen, novelist, born.
1775 * * **Malte-Brun, Conrad,** geographer, writer, born.
Matilda, queen, A24.
1777 * * Oersted, Hans Christian, electromagnetist, born.
1778 * * Oersted, Anders Sandöe, jurist, statesman, writer, born.
1779 * * Jorgenson, Jorgen, adventurer, author, born.
Oehlenschläger, Adam Gottlob, poet, born.
1780 * * Schumacher, Hendrick Christian, astronomer, born.
1781 * * Bröndsted, Peter Olaf, archæologist, born.
Evald, Johannes, poet, A38.
1782 * * Blicher, Steen Steensen, poet, novelist, born.
1783 * * Molbech, Christian, historian, born.
Eckersberg, Christoph Wilhelm, painter, b.
Grundtvig, Nicolai Fredrik Severin, clergyman, poet, author, born.
1784 * * Müller, Otto Frederik, naturalist, A54.
1786 * * Callisen, Adolf Karl Peder, physician, born.
Christian VIII., king, born.
1787 * * Rask, Rasmus Christian, orientalist, philologist, born.
1789 * * Ingemann, Bernhard Severin, poet, novelist, born.
Schouw, Joachim Fredric, botanist, born.
1790 * * Hauch, Johannes Carsten von, poet, born.
1791 * * Abildgaard, Sören, naturalist, A60±.
Petersen, Niels Matthias, historian, born.
Heiberg, Johann Ludvig, poet, dramatist, b.
1793 * * Clausen, Hendrik Nicolai, theologian, statesman, born.
1794 * * Forchhammer, Johann, mineralogist, chemist, geologist, born.
1795 * * Rafn, Karl Christian, arch., born.
1797 * * Ussing, Tage Algreen, jurist, born.
Bille, Steen Andersen, rear-admiral, born.
Bang, Peder Georg, jurist, statesman, born.
1798 * * Carstens, Asmus Jakob, historical painter, A34.
Hertz, Hendrik, poet, novelist, born.
Suhm, Peder Frederik, historian, A70.
Bernhard, Karl (pseud. of Andreas Nicolai St.-Aubain), novelist, born.
1800 * *Aarestrup, Carl Ludvig Emil, poet, b.
1801 * * Abildgaard, Peter Christian, physician, A61.
1802 * * Irminger, Carl Ludwig Christian, admiral, born.
1804 * * Madvig, Johann Nikolai, statesman, philologist, born.
Koppen, Adolph Louis, scholar, author, b.
Baden, Jakob, philologist, A69.
1805 * * **Andersen, Hans Christian,** poet, novelist, wr. of fairy tales and travels, b.
Engelstoft, Christian T., theologian, religious historian, born.
Adler, Jacob Georg, orientalist, A50.
1808 * * Christian VII., king, A59.
Jan. 20. Frederick VII., king, born.
Martensen, Hans Lassen, bishop, theol., b.
1809 * * Hammerich, Frederik Peder Adolf, clergyman, poet, mis. writer, born.
Abildgaard, Nicholas A., painter, A65.
Paludan-Müller, Frederic, poet, born.
Zoëga, Georg, archeologist, A54.
1811 * * Barfod, Paul Frederik, historian, b.
Holst, Hans Peter, poet, born.
1812 * * Abrahamson, Werner Hans Frederich, author, A68.
1813 * * Petersen, Carl, explorer, born.
1815 * * Bugge, Thomas, astronomer, geographer, A75.
Westergaard, Niels Ludwig, orientalist, b.
1817 * * Gade, Niels Wilhelm, composer, b.
1818 * * **Christian IX.**, king, born.
1819 * * Goldschmidt, Meyer Aaron, novelist, born.
1821 * * Worsaae, Jens Jacob Asmussen, antiquary, born.
Pram, Christian Henriksen, poet, journalist, mis. writer, A65.
Thaarup, Thomas, poet, A72.
1824 * * Callisen, Hendrik, surgeon, A84.
1826 * * Baggesen, Jens Immanuel, poet, A62.
Malte-Brun, Conrad, geographer, wr., A51.
1829 * * Nyerup, Nasmus, historian, antiquary, A70.
1830 * * Rahbek, Knud Lyne, au., critic, A70.
Jorgenson, Jorgen, adventurer, au., A21±.
1832 * * Rask, Rasmus Christian, orientalist, philologist, A45.
1833 * * Berger, Johann Eric, scientific writer, A61.
1835 * * Bergsoe, Wilhelm, naturalist, poet, novelist, born.
1839 * * **Frederick VI.**, king, A71.

CHURCH.

1710 * * **Hans Egede** publishes his mission pamphlet, *A Proposition for Greenland's Conversion and Enlightenment*; great opposition follows.

1714 * * **The Royal College of Missions,** for training missionaries, is opened in Copenhagen.

1721 May 3. Hans Egede, with a few colonists, leaves Denmark to open the **first mission in Greenland.**

1814 * * **The Danish Bible Society** is organized.

1821 June 17. The **"Danish Missionary Society"** is formed by **Bone Falck Ronne,** priest, with the motto, "Be not fearful, only believe."

1823 * * **Priest Ronne has mission-boxes** hung up in the parsonages, for which Bishop Plumb indicts him in the court of chancery; Ronne is rebuked, and the boxes taken down.

LETTERS.

1719 * *Peder Paars*, by **Ludvig Holberg,** appears.

1720 * *Nye Tidender* is issued.

1722 * *Den Voegelsindede* (The Waverer), *Jean de France*, *Jeppe paa Bjerget*, and *Gert the Westphalian*, by **Ludvig Holberg,** appear.

1723 * *Barselstuen* (The Lying-in Room), *The Eleventh of July*, *Jakob von Thyboe*, *Den Bundelöse* (The Figet), *Erasmus Montanus*, *Don Ranudo*, *Ulysses of Ithaca*, *Without Head or Tail*, *Witchcraft*, and *Melampe*, by **Ludvig Holberg,** appear.

1724 * *Henrik and Pernille*, by **Ludvig Holberg,** appears.

1729 * *Description of Denmark and Norway*, by **Ludvig Holberg,** appears.

1731 * The acted comedies, with five others, of **Ludvig Holberg,** appear.

1737 * *Description of Bergen*, by **Holberg,** appears.

1740 * A great *Psalm Book*, by Hans Adol Brorson, appears.

1741 * *Nicolai Klinii Iter Subterraneum*, by **Ludvig Holberg,** appears.

1742 * **The University** of Copenhagen is reopened after the conflagration.

1744 * The society for improving the Danish Language is founded by Langebek.

1749 * *Berlingske Tidende* is issued in German.

1764 * *Lykkens Tempel* (The Temple of Fortune), by **Johannes Ewald,** appears.

1766 * Three *Elegies*, by **Johannes Ewald,** appear.

1767 * *Adam og Eva*, by **Johannes Ewald,** appears.

1770 * *Rolf Krage*, by **Ewald,** appears; also *Philet*.

1771 * * *De Brutale Klappers*, by **Ewald**, appears.

1772 * * *Philemon and Baucis* translated, and *Harlequin Patriot*, by **Ewald**, appear.

1773 * * *Pebersvendene* (Old Bachelors), by Ewald, appears.

1774 * * *Balder's Död* (The Balder's Death), by **Ewald**, appears.

1779 * * *Fiskerne* (The Fishers), by **Ewald**, appears.

1785 * *–1819 * * The *Minerva* is issued.

1786± * * *Comical Tales*, by **Jens Immanuel Baggesen**, appears.

1789± * * *Alpenlied*, in German, by **Baggesen**, appears.

1790 * * *Labyrinth*, by **Baggesen**, appears.

1798 * *–1803 * * *Skandinavisk Museum* is issued.

1799 * *–1810 * * *Lærde Efterretninger* is issued.

1802 * * *Guldhornene*, by **Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger**, appears.

1803 * * *Sanct Hansaften-Spil*, by **Adam Gottlob Oehlenschläger**, appears.

* *–05 * * *Thors Reise til Jolunheim, Langelandsreisen* and *Alladin's Lampe*, by **Oehlenschläger**, appear.

1805 * * *Hakon Jarl*, by **Oehlenschläger**, appears.

* * *Litteratur-Selskabs Skrifter* is issued.

1807 * * *Baldur hin Gode* and *Paluatoke*, by **Oehlenschläger**, appear.

1808 * * *Nordens Mythologie* (Mythology of the North), by Nicolai F. S. Grundtvig, appears.

* * *Uxel og Valborg*, by Oehlenschläger, appears.

1809 * * *Correggio*, in German, by **Oehlenschläger**, appears.

1811 * *–36 * * *Litteratur-Tidende* is issued (the continuation of *Lærde Efterretninger*).

* * *Digte*, by Bernhard Severin Ingemann, appears.

* * *Ali og Gulhyndi*, by **Oehlenschläger**, appears.

1812 * * *Stærkodder*, by **Oehlenschläger**, appears.

1813 * *–17 * * The *Athene* is issued.

1814 * * *De Sorte Riddere* (The Black Knights), by Bernhard S. Ingemann, appears.

* * *Helge*, by **Oehlenschläger**, appears.

1815 * * *Masaniello*, by B. S. Ingemann, appears.

1822 * * *Geography of Plants*, by Joachim Frederic Schouw, appears.

1826 * * *Waldemar the Victor*, by Ingemann, appears.

1827 * * *Love and Policy*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

1828 * * *Flyttedagen*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

* * Two volumes of dramas, including *Tiberius, Bajazet*, and *Hamadryaden*, by Johannes Carsten von Hauch, appear.

1829 * *–38 * * *Maanedsskrift for Litterature* is issued.

* * *Hrolf Krake*, by Oehlenschläger, appears.

1830 * * *Amor's Strokes of Genius*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

* * *Gjengangerbrevene*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

1832 * *–42 * *, 1843 * * *Tidsskrift for Litterature og Kritick* is issued.

* * *Nature and Art* and *Four Poetical Epistles*, by Henrik Hertz, appear.

* * *Cupid at Court*, by Frederik Paludan-Müller, appears.

1833 * * *Dandserinden* (The Danseuse), by Frederik Paludan-Müller, appears.

1834 * * *Gamle og Nye Noveller af Forfatteren til en Hverdags Historie* (Novels Old and New, etc.), by Thomasine Christine Buntzen Gyllembourg-Ehrensvärd, appears.

* *–38 * * *History of Denmark in the Heathen Times*, by Niels Matthias Petersen, appears.

1835 * * The *Improvisator*, by **Hans Christian Andersen**, appears.

* * *The Only Fault*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

* * The first collection of *Fairy Tales*, by **Hans Christian Andersen**, appears.

* * *Prince Otho of Denmark*, by Ingemann, appears.

1836 * * *The Savings Bank*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

1837 * *–43 * * *Figyelmező* is issued.

* * *Svend Dyring's House*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

SOCIETY.

1746 * * **Frederick V. marries Princess Louisa**, daughter of George II. of England.

1766 * Christian VII. **abolishes slavery.**

1772 **Jan. 18. Matilda**, the queen dowager, to save the life of her supposed lover, **Struensee**, confesses a plot against the Ministers, and is condemned to **imprisonment for life** in the castle of Zell.

1784 * * **Prince Frederick** becomes regent, and becomes the leader of Europe in opposing the **African slave-trade**, and begins the gradual **emancipation of peasants** living on crown lands.

1837 **Sept. * Frederick VI. separates** from his first wife.

STATE.

1720 * * **A treaty is made between Denmark and Sweden**, in which the latter is spoiled.

Denmark restores all her conquests, and Sweden in return pays 600,000 rix dollars, gives up its freedom from customs duties in the Sound, and abandons the Duke of Holstein-Gottorp, whom Denmark deprived of his share of Schleswig. (Ploetz.)

1730 * *–46 * * **Christian VI.** succeeds his father to the throne of Denmark and Norway, and reigns in peace.

1746 * *–66 * * **Frederick V.** reigns.

1760 * * Denmark finally joins Russia and Sweden in declaring the **Baltic neutral for commerce.**

1766 * * **Christian VII.** is enthroned.

1772 * * **Counts Struensee and Brandt**, after introducing reforms, are beheaded through a conspiracy.

* * Andreas Peter Von **Bernstorff**, "the Oracle of Denmark," first becomes **Minister.**

1780 * * Denmark has a **contention with England** regarding the northern trade in hemp by neutral vessels.

1784 * * The increasing **imbecility of the king** requires the appointment of his son as **regent.**

* * **Prince Frederick** is declared regent.

1801 * * **War with England** results from a defensive alliance with Russia, Prussia, and Sweden.

1807 * * **An alliance with France** is entered.

* * **England demands the surrender of the Danish navy** upon the condition of its being restored at the close of the war with Napoleon, fearing its capture and use against herself by him; the crown prince refuses, and England sends a fleet and army to take it.

Sept. 6. The Danes secure peace by **surrendering the fleet** to England.

Sept. * The Danes are exasperated by the seizure of their fleet, and **declare war against England**, and become an ally of France.

1808 * * **Frederick VI.** is enthroned.

1814 Jan. 14. A treaty of peace is signed with England and the allied sovereigns.

Denmark is to **surrender Norway to Sweden**, and to receive Pomerania, or as a substitute a sum of money and a district in Lauenburg, and also the return of its colonies in the East and West Indies.

DENMARK ALONE.

Nov. 3. By the Congress of Vienna, **the King of Denmark is declared a member of the Germanic body** on account of Holstein and Lauenburg, and invested with three votes in the Diet; he is to have the tenth place in rank. Sweden retains Norway, and Denmark is indemnified with the transfer of Lauenburg. (See p. 521.)

* * **Pomerania and Rügen** are annexed to Denmark and Norway.

1815 * * Denmark **cedes Pomerania and Rügen** to Prussia for a small district of Lauenburg adjoining Holstein.

1824 * * **A treaty of commerce** is entered with England.

1831 * * **A new Constitution** is granted by Frederick VI.

1839 * * **Christian VIII.** is enthroned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1728 * * **Great fire** in Copenhagen; more than 70 streets and 3,785 houses are burned.

1736 * * **The Bank of Copenhagen** is formed.

1785 **May 14. The canal is opened** between the Baltic and North Seas.

1794 **Feb. * The palace** at Copenhagen **is burned**; loss, £4,000,000 and 100 lives.

1795 **June * Fire in Copenhagen**; the arsenal, admiralty, and 50 streets are destroyed.

June 9. One-fourth of Copenhagen is burned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1848 * *–51 * * Three wars of Schleswig-Holstein against Denmark.

Mar. * The first war with the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein occurs; they rise in rebellion against Frederick VII.

Mar. 24. *Ger.* The fort of Rendsburg in Holstein is seized by the rebels.

Apr. 9. *Ger.* The rebels are defeated near Flensburg in Schleswig.

Apr.+ * *Ger.* The Prussians and German confederacy send an army to the aid of Schleswig.

Apr. 23. *Ger.* The Prussians under Gen. Wrangel defeat the Danes near Danewerk. [They advance into Jutland.]

Aug. 1. Denmark blockades the North Sea.

Aug. 26. *Swe.* A truce is signed at Malmö by the influence of the European Powers.

1849 Mar. 25.—July * The second war with the duchies begins on the expiration of the truce of Malmö.

Apr. 5. *Ger.* The ship of the line *Christian VIII.* is fired by cannonade at Eckernförde in Schleswig, and the frigate *Gefion* is captured.

Apr. 10. The Danes defeat the Holsteiners and Prussians.

Apr. 13. *Ger.* Bavarian and Saxon troops storm the redoubts of Düppel in Schleswig.

Apr. 20. The Danes are defeated at Kolding, Jutland, by the Schleswig-Holstein army led by Gen. Bonin, a Prussian.

* * Indifferent conduct of German and Prussian troops is caused by the threatening attitude of England, France, and Russia.

* * At the siege of Fredericia, Jutland, the Danes inflict much damage by a sortie.

July 10. *Ger.* The truce of Berlin between Prussia and Denmark is signed.

1850 Jan.—51 July * The third war with the duchies.

[It is conducted by Schleswig-Holstein alone, with Gen. Willisen, formerly of the Prussian army, commander.]

July 24, 25. *Ger.* Battle of Idstedt, Schleswig-Holstein; the Danes, with an army of 38,000, defeat the Schleswig-Holsteiners under Gen. Willisen with 27,000 men; 7,000 are killed and wounded on both sides.

July * *Ger.* Schleswig is occupied by the Danes.

Sept. 12. *Ger.* The Danes again defeat the Schleswig-Holstein troops at Missunde, in Schleswig.

Sept. 29–Oct. 4. *Ger.* The Holsteiners bombard Friedrichstadt, Schleswig, and almost destroy the town. Repulsed with heavy loss.

Dec±. * The German Confederacy enforces the cessation of hostilities.

1851 * * *Ger.* Holstein is occupied by Austrian troops with the consent of Prussia, and delivered to the Danes.

1852 Mar. 2. *Ger.* Holstein is evacuated by the Austrians.

1863 Dec. * *Ger.* The succession to the Danish throne being in dispute on the death of Frederick VII., Austrian and Prussian troops occupy the duchies of Holstein-Schleswig.

Dec. * *Ger.* The Danes, to avoid encountering the Federal troops, withdraw from Holstein.

Dec. 31. *Ger.* Rendsburg, Holstein, is evacuated by the Danes.

1864 Jan. 21. *Ger.* Federal troops under Marshall Von Wrangel invade Holstein.

Feb. * **–Oct.** * War occurs with Austria and Prussia.

Expecting the aid of England and France, Denmark declares war against Germany.

Feb. * The Danes send Gen. de Meza with 40,000 men to defend the Dannewerk, the trans-peninsular defenses in Schleswig.

Feb. 1. *Ger.* The Prussians under Marshal Von Wrangel and Prince Frederick Charles take Eckernforde, in Schleswig.

Feb. 2, 3. *Ger.* Missunde, Schleswig, is bombarded and burned by the Prussians.

Feb. 5. *Ger.* The Danes, being outflanked, abandon the Dannewerk to save their army.

Feb. 6. The Austrian advance under Gen. Von Wrangel defeats the Danes at Over-see, Schleswig; Schleswig is taken after an obstinate resistance.

Feb. 7. *Ger.* Flemsburg, Schleswig, is occupied by the Federal allies.

Feb. 13. *Ger.* The allies begin their attack on Düppel, Schleswig.

Feb. 18. The Prussians enter Jutland, and take Kolding. [The Danes fortify the island of Alsen.]

Mar. 1. Gen. Gertach succeeds Gen. de Meza as commander of the Danes, whose conduct of operations causes much dissatisfaction.

Mar. 8. The Danes are defeated by the Prussians at Sonderbygaard and Veill.

Mar. 15. The siege of the entrenchments of Düppel by the Prussians commences.

Mar. 17. The Prussian squadron obtains a naval victory.

—— *Ger.* Düppel, Schleswig, is bombarded and taken by the Prussians.

Mar. 20. *Ger.* The Prussians bombard Fredericia, Schleswig.

Mar. 28. *Ger.* The Prussians are repulsed in an attack on the fortress of Fredericia.

Apr. 18. *Ger.* The Prussians capture the fortress of Düppel.

Apr. 29. *Ger.* The Danes withdraw from Fredericia and other fortresses, and retreat to Alsen, Prussia.

May 6+. Jutland, refusing to pay a war tribute to the Prussians, is pillaged.

May 9. An armistice is agreed to for one month, commencing on May 12 [while a peace conference assembles at London].

—— *Ger.* The Danes defeat the allies in a sea-fight off Heligoland.

June 9. The armistice is prolonged for two weeks.

June 26. *Ger.* The conference in London having failed to secure peace, hostilities are resumed. [The Prussians bombard Alsen.]

June 29. *Ger.* The Alsen batteries are captured, and 2,400 Danes made prisoners.

July * Alsen is taken, and Jutland occupied by the allies.

July 18. Another armistice is accepted.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 Oct. 21. The planet *Freia* is discovered by Heinrich Ludurg d'Arrest.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1841 * * Heiberg, Peder Andreas, dramatist, poet, A83.

1842 * * Brandes, Georg Morris Cohen, lecturer, critic, mis. writer, born.
Brönsted, Peter Olaf, archæologist, A61.

1843 June 3. Frederick, son of the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, born.

1844 * * Höst, Jens Kragh, historian, A72.
Thorvaldsen, Albert, sculptor, A74.

1848 * * Blicher, Steen Steensen, poet, A66.
Christian VIII., king, A62.

1850 * * Oehlenschläger, Adam Gottlob, poet, A71.
Schumacher, Hendrick Chris., astron., A70.

1851 * Oersted, Hans Christian, electromagnetist, A74.

1852 * * Schouw, Joachim Fredric, botanist, A63.

1853 * * Eckersberg, Christoph William, painter, A70.

1856 * * Aarestrup, Carl Ludvig Emil, poet, A56.
Gyllembourg-Ehrensvard, Thomasine Christine Buntzen, novelist, A83.

1857 * * Gjellerup, Karl Adolf, novelist, b. Molbech, Christian, historian, A74.

1860 * * Heiberg, Johann Ludwig, poet, dramatist, A69.
Oersted, Anders Sandöe, jurist, statesman, A82.

1861 * * Bang, Peter Georg, jurist, statesman, A64.

1862 * * Ingemann, Bernhard Severin, poet, novelist, A73.
Petersen, Niels Matthias, historian, A71.

1863 June 29. Frederick-Ferdinand, crown prince, uncle of Frederick VII., d.
Nov. 15. Frederick VII., king, A55.

1864 * * Rafn, Karl Christian, arch., A59.

CHURCH.

1857 * * Methodist Episcopal preachers from U. S. A. begin mission-work in Denmark.

1860 June * It is decided at a meeting held in Nyburg, that hereafter the Danish Society shall take the lead in all mission-work, and that local unions be formed.

1862 June * A Danish mission-school is founded near Copenhagen for mission-workers.

1863 * * A Greek Danish Missionary Society is formed by Victor Block.

LETTERS.

1840 * *Ninon*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

* * *Historisk Tidsskrift* is issued.

1841 * *–48 * * *Adam Homo*, by Frederik Paludan-Müller, appears.

1842 * * *Lyriske Digte* (Lyric Poems), by Johannes Carsten von Hauch, appears.

* * *Dina*, by Oehlenschläger, appears.

1845 * * *Fem og tyve Fabler* (Five-and-twenty Fables), by Christian Winther, appears.

* * *King René's Daughter*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

1848 * *–49 * * *Nord og Syd* is issued [still published as *Ude og Hjemme*].

1853 * * *Robert Fulton*, by Johannes Carsten von Hauch, appears.

* * *A Sacrifice*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

1854 * *–64 * * *Nordisk Universitets Tidsskrift* is issued.

* * *The Youngest*, by Henrik Hertz, appears.

1858 * * *Dansk Maandesskrift* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1842 May 26. Duke of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg [afterward Christian IX.] **marries Princess Louisa** of Hesse-Cassel; both are descended from George II. of England.

1846 Sept. * Frederick II. separates from his second wife.

1850 * * Frederick II. marries morganatically Louisa, Countess of Danner.

1863 Mar. 10. *Eng.* **The Prince of Wales** marries Princess Alexandra of Denmark, at Windsor.

1864 Feb. 24. A subscription is started in London for the relief of wounded Danes.

STATE.

1846 July 8. An "open letter" of King Christian VIII. arbitrarily **decrees the union of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein with Denmark,** in spite of the different laws of inheritance in the two states. [This leads to war.]

1848 Jan. 20. Frederick VII. is enthroned.

Jan. 28. A revolutionary movement by the Casino party at Copenhagen compels the king to proclaim a new Constitution.

Mar. 23. Insurrections arise in the duchies, especially in Holstein; a provisional government is established at Kiel, with Prince Frederick of Augustenburg at the head. (See Germany.)

1849 June 5. A new liberal Constitution is sanctioned by the king.

July 10. Prussia signs an armistice, which is converted into a peace.

By its terms Schleswig is to be occupied by Swedish troops in the north, in the south by those of Prussia, and to receive a new administration. (Ploetz.)

1850 July 2. A separate peace is concluded with Prussia.

July 4. The great powers, England, France, Prussia, unite with Sweden to **guarantee the integrity of Denmark.**

Aug. 23. *Eng.* To solve the question concerning the **succession** to the throne, **a protocol is signed** in London by all the Ministers of the great powers.

Nov. 28, 29. *Moravia.* **Conference at Olmütz.** (See p. 523.)

1851 Jan. 10. *Ger.* **The rights of the country** are placed under the **protection of the Germanic Confederation** by a proclamation of the Stadtholders of Schleswig-Holstein.

1852 May 8. *Ger.* Hanover, Saxony, and Würtemberg recognize the **treaty of London granting the throne to Christian** of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, Frederick VII. having been childless, and the female line next in succession withdrawing their claim. Christian, Duke of Augustenburg-Holstein, consents to surrender his rights in the duchies for a sum of money.

1854 July 29. Frederick VII. promulgates **a new Constitution.**

1855 Oct. 1. The new Constitution set forth by the king is adopted.

1857 * * The Sound dues are abolished, Great Britain paying £1,125,206 as her share.

Oct. * -62 * * Dissensions arise between the Government and the duchies; the family pretensions of the Duke of Augustenburg to the rule of the duchies is agitated at home and abroad.

1858 Mar. 27. The Government decrees the **erection of fortifications** about Copenhagen.

1860 Feb. 11. *Ger.* The Assembly of Schleswig alleges that the **promise of equality of national rights,** pledged by the Treaty of London in 1852, has not been recognized. [Mar. 1. It formally **protests against being united to Denmark.**]

1861 Jan. * The Government announces that a **declaration of war** will be made if Prussian soldiers enter the duchies.

Feb. * Active preparations for war are made.

June * The Rigsdag adopts **a decimal coinage.**

1863 Mar. 30. Frederick VII. grants **independent rights** to Holstein, but **annexes** Schleswig to Denmark.

Apr. 17. Austria and Prussia protest against the annexation of Schleswig.

June 6. Frederick VII. accepts the **crown of Greece** for Prince William George.

July 9. *Ger.* **The Diet** threateningly demands the **annulment** of the action of Frederick VII., on March 30, granting independent rights to **Holstein and annexing Schleswig.** (See p. 526.)

Aug. 1. Preparations are made to **increase the army.**

Aug. 27. Frederick VII. replies that an **armed occupation** of the duchies by Germany will be accepted as a **declaration of war.**

Aug. * Sweden declines to enter an alliance with Denmark.

Oct. 1. *Ger.* The Diet of the German Confederation demands the **immediate execution** of its decree to support Prince Frederick as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

Nov. 13. The new Constitution is affirmed by the Rigsdag.

Nov. 15. The House of Glücksburg begins to reign.

Christian IX. is enthroned according to the Treaty of London.

Nov. 16. *Ger.* **Prince Frederick** of Augustenburg claims the government of Schleswig and Holstein, although his father had renounced them for a compensation. (See 1852, May 8.)

Nov. 18. Christian IX. signs the Constitution. [Dec. 1. It is published.]

Nov. 21. *Ger.* The announcement of Prince Frederick's claim causes great excitement in Holstein; public officials **refuse to take oath to the new king, Christian IX.**

Nov. 26. *Ger.* **Prince Frederick is supported** by several German States; they proceed to send troops into the duchies.

Dec. * The Austrian and Prussian Ministers prepare for their departure from Copenhagen if the Constitution is not annulled.

Dec. 19. Denmark protests against the proposed **occupation of the duchies** by the German States.

Dec. 21. *Ger.* **The representatives of German States,** to the number of 900, assemble at Frankfort, and agree to support the claims of Prince Frederick against those of Denmark.

Dec. 24. *Ger.* **The Saxons,** as representatives of the Federal authority, enter Altona in Schleswig-Holstein.

Dec. 25. *Ger.* **The Federal Commissioners** attend the army of occupation, and assume administrative powers in Schleswig-Holstein.

Dec. 30. *Ger.* **Prince Frederick** at Kiel, in Holstein, claims authority as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

1864 Jan. 16. Austria and Prussia unite to **demand** the abrogation of the Constitution of Nov. 18, uniting Schleswig with Denmark, within two days.

Jan. 18. Denmark asks for **six weeks** to act on the peremptory demand of Austria and Germany.

Jan. 21. *Ger.* **Holstein is invaded** by German troops.

Feb. * War with Germany.

Cause: Austria and Prussia demand the repeal of the November Constitution, which conflicts with the agreement of Denmark "to respect the rights of the duchies," which implied that Schleswig should not be incorporated as a part of Denmark. The latter refuses the joint demand.

Feb. 6. *Ger.* Prince Frederick Charles is proclaimed Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

Feb. 13. *Ger.* The Commissioners of the German States protest against the **occupation of Altona** by Prussia.

Feb. 23. England, having proposed a **conference** on Danish affairs, the allies accede to it. [Apr. 25, meets. June 22, ends.]

Mar. 22. The Rigsdag adjourns, after resolving to support the king.

*** *** It seems as if Denmark must cease to exist as a nation in consequence of its reverses.

*** *** Prussia and **Austria secede** from the London Protocol; **the war is renewed.**

July 9. The administration of **Jutland** is assumed by Prussian officers.

The Government sends **Prince John** to Berlin to make **negotiations for peace.**

July 26. *Aust.* **A conference for peace** opens at Vienna.

Oct. 30. *Aust.* **Peace of Vienna.**

Terms: the King of Denmark renounces all his rights to the duchies of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg in favor of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia; he agrees to recognize whatever disposition these monarchs shall make of these states. (Ploetz.)

Nov. 16. King Christian IX. by proclamation releases the inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg from their allegiance to Denmark.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1847 Sept. 26. A great fire at Copenhagen; valuable Icelandic literature is destroyed, including over 2,000 unpublished MSS.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1872 Oct. 18. The new theater at Copenhagen is founded by the king.

1873 Oct. 6. A statue of Frederick VII., erected at Copenhagen, is unveiled.

1884 Aug. 10. The 8th International Medical Congress is held in Copenhagen.

1889 May 21. Dr. Nansen and his companions arrive at Copenhagen on their return from an exploring expedition to Greenland.

1892 Sept. 2. An exploring expedition starts for Greenland and Iceland.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1865 * * Forchhammer, Johann Georg, mineralogist, chemist, geologist, A51.
Bernhard, Karl (pseud. of Andreas Nicolai St. Aubain), novelist, A65±.
1866 * * Callisen, Adolf Karl Peder, physician, A80.
1870 Sept. 27. Christian, crown prince, b.
Hertz, Hendrik, poet, novelist, A72.
1872 * * Ussing, Tage Algreen, jurist, A75.
Grundtvig, Nicolai Frederik Severin, clergyman, poet, mis. writer, A89.
Hauch, Johannes Carsten von, poet, A71.
1875 * * Andersen, Hans Christian, poet, novelist, wr. of fairy tales, travels, A70.
1876 * Paludan-Müller, Frederik, poet, A61.
1877 * * Hammerich, Frederik Peder Adolf, clergyman, poet, mis. writer, A68.
Clausen, Henrik N., theolo., statesman, A48.
1878 * * Westergaard, Niels Ludwig, orientalist, A63.
1880 * * Petersen, Carl, explorer, A67.
1883 * * Bille, Steen Anderson, rear-admiral, A86.
1884 July 27. Ludvigsen, Anna Kristiane, author of patriotic songs, A90.
Martensen, Hans Lassen, bishop, theol., A72.
1885 * * Worsaae, Jens Jacob Asmussen, antiquary, A64.
1886 * * Madvig, Johann Nikolai, philologist, A82.
1887 * * Goldschmidt, Meyer Aaron, novelist, A68.
1888 * * Irminger, Carl Ludwig Christian, admiral, A86.
1889 July 16. Augusta, Princess, sister of Queen of Denmark, dies.
July 23. Sparre, Count, dies.
1890 Dec. 22. Gade, Niels Wilhelm, composer, conductor. A73.
1894 Oct. 27. Plong, Carl, poet, politician, journalist, A81.

CHURCH.

1866 Jan. 6. The first Methodist Episcopal church in Denmark is dedicated.

1872 * Lorenthal's Mission is founded. Motto, "Be born again."

1874 * * The Danish Mission Society founds two seminaries for the training of missionaries. [1875. United.]

1876 * * The mission to the Danes is begun by the Christian Society, U.S.A.

1884 Aug. 30. The Evangelical Alliance holds its 8th meeting in Copenhagen.

1887 * * The American Baptists set off the Denmark mission from the German mission.

1888 * * A Methodist Episcopal theological school is founded in Copenhagen.

SOCIETY.

1866 Nov. 9. Prince Alexander of Russia marries Princess Dagmar.

1869 July 28. The Crown Prince Frederick marries Princess Louisa of Sweden.

1874 July * **–Aug.** * Christian IX. visits Iceland.

1878 Dec. 11. The Duke of Cumberland marries Princess Thyra.

1888 Nov. 15. The 25th anniversary of the accession of the king to the throne is celebrated.

1889 June 24. Christian IX. confers the knighthood of the Order of Dannebrog upon Capt. Hamilton Murrell.
The people present him with an oil painting of the scene of the transfer of the passengers and crew of the sinking steamer *Danmark*. (See Miscellaneous.)

1890 Mar. 25. The Minister of War announces that no Socialist workmen will be employed in State workshops.

May 26. The crown princess gives birth to a daughter.

Nov. 8. A son is born to Prince Waldemar.

1892 May 23. The celebration of the golden wedding of King Christian begins at Copenhagen.

May 29. A procession of 100,000 people marches from Copenhagen to the castle to do honor to the king and queen.

STATE.

1866 July 19, 27. A new Constitution is approved by both Chambers of the Rigsdag.

July 28. The king sanctions the new Constitution.

1867 Oct. 25. Proclamations are issued, proposing to sell the Danish islands in the West Indies, St. Thomas and St. John, to the United States for $7,500,000. [Approved by the colonies, but not carried out by the United States.]

1868 Jan. 30. The Assembly approves of the proposed sale of two islands in the West Indies.

1870 Aug. * Denmark decides to remain neutral in the Franco-Prussian war.

1874 Mar. 29. The Folkething defeats the Government on the question of fortifications; the Assembly is dissolved.

Oct. * Continued contests occur between the king and the Landsthing and Folkething.

Dec. * A crisis is reached respecting the supplies.

1877 Apr. 4. The Rigsdag closes without settling the budget.

Apr. 12. The king makes provision for the budget in harmony with the provision of the Constitution.

1881 May 10±. The king dismisses the Folkething, alleging its inefficiency.

* * **–84** * * Legislation is obstructed by the Opposition members of the Folkething.

1884 June * The elections return to the Folkething 82 Liberals and Opposition, besides 20 Conservatives.

1885 Mar. 21. The king refuses to dismiss the Ministry.

May 5. The Government prohibits the importation and possession of arms, and forbids drilling.

Oct. 16. The budget is rejected by the Folkething.

Dec. 21. The laws restraining the liberty of the press are condemned by the Rigsdag.

1886 Jan. * M. Berg, president of the Folkething, obstructs the police at a meeting; he is condemned, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Jan. 26. The budget is rejected by the Folkething.

Feb. 8. The Rigsdag is discordant, and the session closes.

Oct. 26. The two parties in the Rigsdag unite in opposing the Government.

1887 Jan. 8. The Folkething is dissolved.

Apr. 1. The budget is rejected.

1888 Apr. 1. The budget is rejected.

Apr. 8. The political prisoners are granted amnesty on the king's 70th birthday.

1889 Feb. 11. The regulations relating to Greenland coast fisheries forbid trading with the inhabitants, and fishing is prohibited within one Danish mile from the coast.

Mar. 6. The Rigsdag announces that the British Minister at Athens has been selected as an arbitrator in the Butterfield claim between the United States and Denmark.

Apr. 1. The budget is rejected; the Government collects the revenue by a royal decree.

1890 Jan. * The elections result in 91,159 votes for the Ministerial party, 139,854 for the Opposition, and 17,232 for the Socialists.

Feb. 4. The arbitrators decide in favor of Denmark in the dispute with the United States respecting damages for vessels lost near St. Thomas, W. I.

1891 Jan. 6. The Government officially recognizes the Republic of Brazil.

July 10. The Minister of State, Baron Akerheilm, resigns, and is succeeded by Baron Bostrom.

Sept. 8. Denmark removes the prohibition of the importation of American pork.

1894 Apr. 2. Premier Estrup tenders his resignation to the king.

Aug. 7. The Cabinet is reconstructed, with Baron Reedtz-Mott as Premier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868 Aug. 31. The Anglo-Danish telegraph from Newbiggin to Copenhagen is completed.

1888 May 18. The King of Denmark opens the Scandinavian Exhibition in Copenhagen.

1889 Apr. 6. The steamer *Danmark* sinks about 800 miles from Newfoundland; Capt. Murrell of the *Missouri* rescues all on board, about 735 persons.

Apr. 12. The steamer *Danmark*, of the Thingvalla line, is seen floating in a wrecked condition, without a person on board, 600 miles off the coast of Ireland.

THIS Republic occupies the eastern and greater part of the island of Santo Domingo, or Haiti, West Indies. Its area is estimated at 18,045 square miles, and its population at 610,000. The capital is Santo Domingo. The government is under a Constitution, its President is elected every four years by universal suffrage, and its Congress of 22 members by restricted suffrage. The people are chiefly of mixed blood, — Spaniards, Indian, and negro, with only a few whites. Spanish is the language of the people; and Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but all religions are tolerated.

For the early history of the island, and the struggles between the two republics, see Haiti.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1844 Feb. 27. Following the revolution in the west against President Boyer, the inhabitants in the eastern part of the island **assert their independence** of the Haitian Republic, and form a State called the **Dominican Republic.**

* * **A Constitution** is adopted.

Apr. 9. An army of 20,000 Haitians is defeated near Santiago, and forced to abandon its effort **to subdue the Dominicans,** led by Pedro Santana, the "liberator."

1848 Oct. 22. France recognizes the independence of the Republic, and enters a treaty of commerce.

1849 Apr. 22. At Las Carreras 400 Dominicans, under Santana, defeat the invading Haitian army, 20,000 strong, under **Soulouque.**

* * **Jimenes,** of Caucasian blood, is elected President. [He secretly conspires with President Soulouque of Haiti, who invades the country.]

Apr. * **Jimenes** abandons his office, and flees to Haiti.

* * **Buenaventura Baez** is elected constitutional President.

1850 May * **Great Britain recognizes** the independence of the Republic, and enters a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation.

* * Soulouque **again leads an invasion,** and is defeated.

1853 * * **Baez,** having favored the Clerical party, is rejected by the people, and Gen. **Santana** is chosen his successor.

1854 Oct. 5. President Baez signs a treaty with President Pierce, U. S. A., secretly stipulating for the **cession of the Bay of Samana** to the United States. [It fails of ratification at Washington.]

1857 Feb. * By the influence of French and British agents, **Baez** is reelected president.

Sept. * **Gen. Santana** successfully leads **a revolutionary movement** against President Baez.

1858 * * **President Baez** is overthrown by the Revolutionists, and Liberal rule is established.

1862 * *–**65** * * The Dominion is held by **Spain.**

1865 * * **The Constitution** is modified.

1869 Nov. 29. President Baez and President Grant sign a treaty for the **annexation of the Dominican Republic** to the United States.

1870 June 30. *U. S. A.* The Senate at Washington **rejects the annexation treaty.**

1886 Sept. 1. Gen. **Ulises Heureaux** is elected President.

1887 * * A new Constitution is adopted.

ECUADOR.

ECUADOR is a republic of South America, bordering the Pacific, and lying nearly under the equator. Area claimed, 275,964 square miles, of which about 155,000 are in jurisdiction; population, estimated at 1,260,000. Capital, Quito. The government is republican in form; the executive is a President elected for a term of four years; the Congress consists of an upper and a lower house. The inhabitants are whites of Spanish descent, Indians, and people of mixed blood; the language chiefly spoken is Spanish; and the only religion tolerated is the Roman Catholic, the religion of the state.

ARMY — NAVY.

1460 ± * * During the reign of Hualcopo Duchisela the **conquest of Quito** is undertaken by Tupac Yupanqui, the Inca of Peru.

* * * Huaina-Capac, his son, completes the **conquest of Quito** by a great victory in the **battle of Haluntaqui.**

1531 * * **Atahualpa,** King of Quito, defeats and imprisons his brother Huascar, King of Peru, in his capital, and **rules the two kingdoms.**

1809 * * A **revolution** is attempted by the colonists, who are defeated in five or six battles.

1821 * *–**24** * * **War with Spain.** Gen. Bolivar aids the colonists to independence. Under Antonio José de Sucre they defeat the Spaniards.

1822 May 22. The Spaniards are **defeated** in a battle fought on Mount Pichincha, 10,200 feet above the sea.

May 24. The Spaniards **capitulate.**

1824 Dec. * A decisive battle is fought at **Ayacucho;** the Spaniards are defeated by the Colombian troops.

1828 * *–**29** * * **War with Peru;** the Colombians defeat 8,000 Peruvian invaders.

1860 Aug. * **Gen. Flores** defeats **Gen. Franco** in a battle.

1861± * * The army under **Gen. Flores** is completely **routed** by that of New Granada.

1875 Sept. * **Quito** is declared in a **state of siege** after the assassination of the President.

1876 Dec. 14. The revolutionary army under Gens. Vientemilla and Urbino, **at Galte,** defeats the constitutional army under Gen. Aparicio.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1755 Apr. * Quito is destroyed by an **earthquake.**

1796 Feb. 4. An earthquake destroys the entire country between Santa Fé and Panama; 40,000 persons in the cities of Cuzco and Quito are killed in one second.

1859 Mar. 22. An earthquake at Quito kills about 5,000 persons, and does great damage to property.

1868 Aug. * **An earthquake** kills 30,000 people, ruins the public buildings of Quito, and completely destroys many towns.

1877 June 26. The most notable **eruption of Cotopaxi** occurs. Quito is in complete darkness from the showers of ashes.

1883 Dec. 13. Cotopaxi is in eruption.

1884 Dec. 13. An earthquake at Guayaquil does much damage.

1885 July 23. Cotopaxi is in a state of eruption, and a portion of Chimborazo at foot of Chimborazo is overflowed with lava; Quito is in darkness for eight hours.

* * **A placer gold-mine** is discovered between Chordeley and Gualaceo; this gives a great impulse to gold-mining.

1886 Jan. 11–16. The volcano **Tungurahua is active;** ashes cover the neighboring country a decimeter in depth.

1889 Mar. 4. Several **earthquake shocks** are felt at Guayaquil.

LETTERS.

1874 May 4. The Academy of Ecuador is inaugurated. (Colleges are in the larger towns.)

1876 * * **Public instruction** is still entirely under the control of the clergy and the Christian Brothers.

1890 * * **Primary education** is gratuitous and compulsory.

SOCIETY.

1845± * * A convention is entered into with England for the suppression of the **slave-trade.**

1854 * * **Slavery is abolished.**

1875 Feb. * The Government orders $12,000 to be paid to the bishop of Guayaquil in compensation for his trouble and expense in erecting an **orphan asylum** and free schools.

Aug. 6. President Moreno **is assassinated** in the corridor of the Public

Treasury in Quito by three men, one of whom is shot on the spot.

1886 Feb. 6. An unsuccessful attempt is made to assassinate the President; a riot ensues at Guayaquil.

CHURCH.

1850 * * President Diego Noboa recalls the Jesuits.

1867 * * By great concession, Protestants are permitted to have a burial-ground at Quito

1870 * * President Moreno subordinates the authority of the Government to that of the church.

1872 Dec. * A day is set apart for thanksgiving and prayer for the Roman Catholic Church.

1874 * * Ten per cent of the revenue of the church belonging to the State is made an offering to the Pope, in spite of the depressed condition of the finances.

* * * The oath of a Protestant has no force in a court of justice.

STATE.

280 * * A foreign tribe is said to have forced its way inland along the valley of the Esmeraldas, and established a kingdom at Quito [which lasts for about 1,200 years].

1460+ * * Quito is conquered by Peruvians.

1475 * * Huaina Capac the Great rules the two kingdoms 38 years.

1525 * * The kingdom of Huaina Capac is divided between his two sons; Atahualpa takes the kingdom of Quito, and Huascar all that remains beside it.

1530 * * War breaks out between the two brothers.

1532 * * Huascar is defeated and captured by Atahualpa, who rules both kingdoms.

Nov. 16. Atahualpa meets Pizarro. (See p. 20.)

1533 Aug. 29. Pizarro executes Atahualpa. (See p. 20.)

* *-34 * * Pizarro gains possession of the country.

1534 * * Pedro de Alvarado, governor of Guatemala, heads an expedition of 400 men against Quito. [Near Riobamba he is met by forces under Pizarro's lieutenants, Almagro and Benalcazar, and is induced to retire.]

1539 * * Gonzalo Pizarro is appointed to command the province of Quito. (See p. 21.)

Dec. 25. Gonzalo Pizarro explores the interior. (See p. 21.)

1710 * * The colony is attached to the Spanish vice-royalty at Santa Fé.

1718 * * The province of Quito is detached from Peru, and annexed to New Granada.

1722 * * The colony is restored to Peru. [For many years the colony languishes.]

* * An insurrection of Indians breaks out; the insurgents kill the proprietors, and destroy all traces of the mines.

1809 * * The colonists make an unsuccessful effort for freedom from Spanish rule.

1821 July * The Republic of Colombia is formed by the union of Ecuador, New Granada, and Venezuela.

1831 * * Ecuador withdraws from Colombia, following the example of Venezuela; Gen. Juan José Flores is the first President.

* *— 1852 * * History becomes a series of *pronunciamentos* and attempted revolutions.

1835 * * Vicente Rocafuerte becomes President.

1839 * * Gen. Flores regains the presidency.

1843 * * The Constitution is adopted.

* * Gen. Flores is elected President for the third time.

He soon accepts the title generalissimo and a sum of 20,000 pesos, and leaves the country to his rivals.

1845 * * Gen. Roca is elected President. A period of great confusion follows.

1850 * * Diego Noboa is elected President.

A rupture occurs with New Granada respecting the harboring of refugees.

* * Urbina, a Democrat, becomes a practical dictator.

1852 * * The Constitution is modified.

1856 * * Gen. Francisco Robles is elected President.

[He secures the adoption of the French system of coinage, weights, and measures.]

1859 Aug. 21. President Robles abdicates after refusing to sign the treaty with Peru.

* * Gen. Franco becomes President.

1861 Jan. * Dr. Gabriel Garcia Moreno is elected President by the Conservative party.

1864 * * President Moreno resigns, but his resignation is unaccepted.

1865 May * The Democrats under Urbino, Franco, and Robles lead an insurrection, and seize a government war-steamer at Guayaquil.

June * President Moreno seizes a mail-steamer sailing under the British flag, and captures three small steamers of the insurgents, and quells the rebellion; 20 of the captured rebels are shot, among whom are the leaders.

Aug. 4. Geronimo Carrion is elected President.

1866 Jan. * Ecuador unites with Chile and Peru in an alliance for the banishment of all Spanish subjects.

1867 Nov. * President Carrion resigns because of a vote of censure having been passed upon him by Congress.

* * Pedro José de Arteta, Vice-President, assumes control of the Government, and the old Cabinet is reconstructed.

Dec. 15. A new election is called, and Carrion is reelected.

* * Congress revokes the extraordinary powers of the President, by which he was allowed to imprison any person considered dangerous to public order.

1868 Jan. * Xavier Espinosa is elected President.

1869 * * Ex-president Moreno heads a revolution, and seizes the government.

1873 * * Copper money becomes legal tender.

1875 Aug. 6. President Moreno is assassinated.

* *-Dec. 8. Dr. Borreo is elected President.

1876 Sept.+ * Vientemilla, military commandant at Guayaquil, leads a successful revolt against the Government. [He becomes President.]

1877 * * The Conservatives are overthrown by the "Terrorists of the North," led by Gen. Yepez.

* * Political matters are in a state of anarchy.

1878 * * Two Vice-Presidents are appointed to replace the President should circumstances require it.

1882 Aug. * Vientemilla provokes a revolution to enable him to again be appointed Supreme Chief, an office which he had filled for six years.

1883 Jan. * The revolutionary movement having become general, Gen. Salazai leads a successful attack.

Jan. * Gen. Alfaro becomes dictator.

1884 Feb. 12. José Maria Placido Caamañs is elected President.

Nov. 6. Gen. Alfaro leaves the Bay of Panama at the head of a rebel force.

1885 July * Congress passes a new tariff bill, raising the import and export dues.

* * Lighthouse dues are levied.

1885 Dec. * The Government sends a colonizing expedition to the Galapagos Archipelago.

1889 Sept. 22. The Government issues an order prohibiting Chinese immigration.

Oct. 30. A new ministry is formed, and consists of Carlos R. Tabor, of Interior and Foreign Affairs; Francisco Campo, of Finance; Elias Lazo, of Public Instruction and Justice; and Gen. Julio Saenz, of War.

1890 Oct. 13. The Government decrees that in future all profits realized from the sale of gunpowder (a Government monopoly) shall be devoted to the furtherance of missionary work in the eastern and almost unknown regions of the Republic.

1892 Aug. 30. President Cordera's Cabinet is announced, with Señor Vicente Lucio Salazar as Minister of Interior and Foreign Affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1495± * * Atahualpa, Inca., is born.

1525 Nov. * Huyana Capac, the Great, dies.

1859 * * The first carriage is introduced into Quito.

EGYPT is a country in Northeastern Africa, tributary to Turkey, but under the control of England. Egypt proper consists of the fertile valley of the Nile, a territory averaging eight miles wide in its fertile part, with the desert beyond, and extending 850 miles to Wady Halfa, at the Second Cataract. There are 14 provinces, with Cairo as the capital; area, 10,698 square miles; population, 6,817,265. The ruler is a hereditary despot, called the Khedive; the inhabitants are a mixture, — Egyptians, Nubians, Abyssinians, Levantines, Turks, Negroes, Armenians, Jews, and European races; the common language is Arabic, though many use the Coptic or native Egyptian tongue, and the Mohammedan religion chiefly prevails.

The prosperity of the country has ever depended on the inundation of the Nile, which begins about the middle of June at Cairo, and subsides about the middle of November.

The chronology favored by Mariette is followed until the time of the conquest by Alexander the Great; many important events, however, have additional dates, approved by other authorities. "The chronological riddle [of ancient Egypt] is unsolvable. The list of early kings furnished by Mantheo, who wrote 2,000 years after their time, has no certain value." (Rawlinson.) Many of the kings have two names, a throne and a personal name. Nearly all dates have an uncertain value until the Fourth Dynasty, B. C. 4235, when the monuments afford dates for Egyptian events.

ARMY — NAVY.

3733± * * B. C. Khufu is exceptionally a warrior king.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

4300± * * B. C. The first recorded famine occurs, during the reign of the fourth king.

4133 * * B. C. An earthquake destroys many lives.

3766 * * B. C. The history of Egyptian monument-building begins with Seneferu, who appears to be the same as Soris.

3733 * * B. C. Khufu (Cheops) builds the Great Pyramid for his tomb.

It is the most prodigious construction ever erected by the hands of man; Herodotus says it required the labor of 100,000 men for 20 years in its construction; 10 years were previously employed in making the road from the quarry to the selected site, a distance of 3,051 feet, and constructed of highly polished stone with figures engraved upon it.

3666 * * B. C. Two statues of this period [remain], representing King Khaf-Ra; they are in green basalt.

*** * B. C.** Khaf-ra builds the second pyramid.

"It is probable that Khaf-Ra built the small temple behind the Sphinx, which he adorned with his statues. The stones are polished, and fit to a hair's breadth." (Rawlinson.)

The pyramids are placed with astronomical exactness.

3633 * * B. C. Men-kau-Ra builds a modest tomb. [Succeeding monarchs follow his example.]

Art in Egyptian statuary never surpassed this period, yet it is exceedingly inferior to that of archaic Greek.

Men-kau-Ra builds the third pyramid at Gizeh.

Monuments cease to reveal the history of Egypt [for more than 400 years].

CHURCH.

NOTE. — The religion of Egypt may naturally divide its history into three periods, — the heathen, Christian, and Mohammedan.

The following descriptions of the religion of the early Egyptians are chiefly taken from Rawlinson.

4100 * * B. C. Ka-Kau (Kaiechos) introduces the worship of the bulls of Apis at Memphis; the worship of Minerva is observed at Memphis near the Delta.

The real practical religion of the primitive period is the worship of ancestors.

The sepulchral chambers are the true temples for worship in the earliest period; here hymns are sung, offerings made, and services conducted, from which both the dead and the living are expected to derive advantage.

The early Egyptians "viewed their ancestors as still living, and as interested in the condition and prospects of their descendants; they regarded them as invested with a quasi-divinity."

There appears "at the root of the Egyptian religion the belief in a future life, and of happiness or misery beyond the grave."

Embalming is practised long before the construction of the pyramids.

The composition of the Book of the Dead "was ascribed to the gods."

3666 * * B. C. The queen of Khaf-Ra is high-priestess of Thoth.

3633± * * B. C. In the reign of Men-kau-Ra religion no longer regards the souls of the just "as retaining their individuality in the other world, but as identified, each and all, with Osiris himself, and were thought to be at any rate temporarily absorbed into his divine being."

*** * B. C.** King Men-kau-Ra pays special attention to religion, and dedicates himself to Ra, the sun-god, and cares for the temples.

LETTERS.

*** * * B. C.** The records of the first dynasties of Egypt exhibit a literature already existing and elaborated.

The walls of the interior of sepulchral chambers are covered with long inscriptions which gave the titles and employments, honors, and possessions of the deceased. "The different kinds of hieroglyphs, symbolic, determinative, phonetic, are all in use." (Rawlinson.)

4366 * * B. C. King Athothis, a physician, writes anatomical books.

3766± * * B. C. Seneferu, the first of the pyramid kings, "is the first Egyptian monarch who has left behind him an inscription" — the tablet at Wady Magharah. (Rawlinson.)

SOCIETY.

4066 * * B. C. In the reign of Ba-en-neter (Binothris) a law is passed permitting women to hold the sovereign power.

3733± * * B. C. Egyptian society is divided into classes. Intolerable bondage is caused by the labor of building the pyramids.

3633± * * B. C. Men-kau-Ra selects a youth named Petah-ases from among the common people, and rears him in the palace with his own children.

STATE.

5004± * * –3064± * * B. C. The Ancient Empire: it lasts 1,940 years.

The foundation of the Egyptian monarchy begins. (Mariette.)

I. Dynasty: It is established at Thinis in Upper Egypt.

4400 * * B. C. Mena is the first authentic king.

Mena, or Misraim, the half mythical founder of the nation, is said to have conquered lower Egypt, and built his capital at Memphis. (Böckh, B. C. 5702; Unger, 5613; Lenormant, 5004; Brugsch-Bey, 4455; Lauth, 4157. Lepsius, 3892; Bunsen, 3628; Poole, 2717; Wilkinson, 2691; Rawlinson, 2700.)

4366 * * B. C. Teta reigns. He founds the palace at Memphis. [4333, Atet; 4300, Ata; 4266, Hesep-ti; 4233, Mer-ba-pen; 4200, Semen-Ptah; 4166, Qebh.]

II. Dynasty: Established at Thinis in Upper Egypt.

4133 * * B. C. Neter-bain (Boethosor Butan) reigns. [4100, Ka-Kau (Kaiechos).]

4066 * * B. C. Ba-en-neter (Binothris) reigns. A law is passed decreeing that women may hold the sovereign power. [4033, Uat, -nes; 4000, Senta.]

III. Dynasty: Established at Memphis in Middle Egypt, south of Cairo, on the Nile.

3966 * * B. C. T'at'ai reigns.

3933 * * B. C. Neb-Ka (Necherophes) reigns. The Libyans revolt, and then return to their allegiance. [3900, Ser; 3866, Teta; 3833, Set'es; 3800, Nefer-ka-Ra and Huni reign.]

3766 * * B. C. Seneferu (Senoferu, or Soris) reigns. Prosperity attends this good and beneficent king.

IV. Dynasty: Established at Memphis in Middle Egypt; it has been called the pyramid dynasty, and is the culminating period of the Ancient Empire.

*** * B. C.** Egyptian history now emerges from the mists of obscurity, and discloses a genuine and progressive civilization.

3733 * * B. C. Khufu, (Suphis, or Cheops) reigns.

He is the greatest king of this period, and distinguishes his reign by building the Great Pyramid; he holds his people in a condition of intolerable bondage while building his monuments.

3700 * * B. C. Tat-f-Ra (Ratatf) reigns.

3666 * * B. C. Khaf-Ra (Shafra) reigns.

[He is the first of the kings who has given to modern times his statue; two of the statues are known.]

ARMY — NAVY.

3533± * * B. C. King Sahu-Ra leads a **military expedition** into the Sinaitic region of Arabia.

* * The kings of this period are **disinclined to war.**

3433± * * B. C. User-en-Ra leads a **military expedition** into the Sinaitic peninsula.

3233± * * B. C. **A martial spirit** is first seen in the VI. Dynasty; Una, the commanding general for King Pepi I., conducts five military expeditions against the Herusha, who dwell in the desert east of lower Egypt.

3166± * * B. C. **Pepi II. is the first Egyptian king given to war.**

He leads an expedition into the Sinaitic peninsula against Mentuon and another against the Amu and the Herusha; he also subdues the negroes, and gathers an immense army for his expeditions; the **war spirit** inspires his people.

2466 * *–**2266** * * B. C. The Egyptian kings carry on **military operations** against the troublesome Ethiopians; the fortresses of Kumneh and Semneh are built on either side of the Nile to protect the realm from invaders.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

3566 * * B. C. User-ka-f builds a small pyramid, and calls it **Uab-asu,** "the most holy of all places."

± **Dancing** of a solemn and formal movement, with the sexes apart from each other, is practised; **the harp, flute, and pipe** are employed at banquets.

3533 * * B. C. King Sahu-Ra erects a pyramid, and calls it **Sha-ba,** or "the rising of the soul."

3500 * * B. C. Kakaa begins the **tomb of Ti,** "the marvel of Succarah."

3433 * * B. C. User-en-Ra builds the **Pyramid of Abousir,** the smallest of the three great pyramids, the base being only 274 feet square, and the elevation 171 feet and four inches. Many magnificent tombs are erected in his reign.

3400± * * B. C. Representations of King Men-kau-Hor are **cut in relief** on the walls of the great Serapeum near Memphis.

3166 * * B. C. King Pepi builds a pyramid tomb which he calls **Mennefer,** "the good abode;" he repairs the **Temple of Athor** at Denderah and Hammanat.

3066 * *–**2630** * * B. C. For a period of 436 years the **monuments are almost silent** respecting the history of Egypt.

2433 * * B. C. Usertsen erects the **obelisk** of pink granite [which still stands], 66 feet high, upon the site of Heliopolis; "the earliest monument of the kind possessing any considerable grandeur." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. Usertsen constructs **temples** at Tanis, at Abydos, and Eileithyia, "which were adorned with sculptures, inscriptions, and colossal statues."

2400 * * B. C. **Indigo-dyeing** is known.

2300 * *–**2266** * * B. C. Amen-em-hat III. is famous for his engineering works; he **builds a dam** 27 miles long, averaging 30 feet high, by which the artificial lake called **Moeris** is formed; it is 14 miles long, 6 to 11 wide, and covers 40 square miles; it is constructed for storing water. He also builds the famous Labyrinth, a large palace for ceremonial acts and sacrifices.

± * * B. C. **The Temple of Ammon** is commenced by Amen-em-hat, at Karnak, opposite Thebes.

He also builds a palace adorned with gold, having a roof of blue, and walls of stones fastened together with iron clamps; he said it was made for eternity [but it has disappeared].

2240 * * B. C. **Glass** is known and used.

2000 * * B. C. XV. and XVI. Dynasties: The **Hyksos** arrest the production of art; no monument exposes this miserable period of Egyptian history. (Mariette.)

Glass and pottery increase in elegance; the Egyptians **brew beer** from barley; **tanning** is known.

1700 * *–**1400** * * B. C. Egyptian **architecture** reaches its highest perfection under the XVIII. and XIX. Dynasties.

The arts of life are much developed; costumes are more elaborate; houses more artistic and increased provision for comfort appear. Horses are introduced from Asia; the chariot takes the place of the palanquin. "The young dandy prided himself on the strength and lightness of his vehicle, the perfect shape and condition of his carriage horses, the beauty of their trappings, and his own skill in driving them." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. Aahmes is a liberal **patron of art;** his colossi are immense.

XVIII. Dynasty: **Monuments** are erected along the Nile in both Upper and Lower Egypt.

* * * B. C. **The hypogea** of Beni-Hasan and of Siut are erected during the time of the Middle Empire; also the **Colossi of San and of Abydos** and the **obelisks** of Materiyeh and Beyig.

XVIII. Dynasty: Queen Hatshepsu commences the two **great obelisks** at Karnak, one of which is completed and crowned with pyramidions of pure gold taken from conquered foes; she also builds the **Temple of Der-el-Bahari.**

CHURCH.

3533 * * B. C. Sahu-Ra announces himself on his sculpture as "**the great god** who strikes down all nations."

Sahu-Ra names the pyramid he erects Sha-ba, "the rising of the soul," to mark his belief in the **resurrection** of the dead.

3466 * * B. C. Nefer-f-Ra builds a pyramid tomb called Menaukh, "**the abode of life.**"

* * * B. C. The Egyptians divide their **gods** into two classes, the universal and the local.

3433 * * B. C. User-en-Ra takes the **titles of divinity,** the great god, lord of the two lands, king of Egypt, king of the upper and lower countries conquering Horus, and son of the sun.

* * * B. C. During the V. Dynasty **the ancient gods** are worshiped, including Ra, Set, Thoth, Hor, Osiris, Isis-Athor, Phthah, and Anabis; there are traces of the worship of Nut, Seb, Khen, Kneph, Neith, Ma, Saf, and Heka.

* * * B. C. **The "prophets"** include persons of both sexes. **The passage of souls** through the lower world is plainly taught. **Osiris** is worshiped as the great ruler of the dead. **Animal worship** is practised; a white bull and a sacred heifer are regarded as possessing a divine character.

* * * B. C. The Sothiac festival is first discovered during the XI. Dynasty; **feasts** are held at stated periods in honor of the gods Khem, Phthah-Sokari, and Thoth.

* * * B. C. **Ammon, the great god,** is worshiped; his chief temple and oracle is at Thebes.

* * * B. C. XII. Dynasty: **Religion is modified** by the elevation of Ammon to the headship of the Pantheon.

* * * B. C. **Sabak** is advanced "from a local or subordinate position to one of high rank among the universal divinities of the country." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. **The kings** are more absolutely **worshiped** than in previous dynasties.

2876± * * B. C. **Abraham** visits Egypt. (Wilkinson.)

* * * B. C. **Joseph, the Hebrew slave,** is elevated to the office of prime minister under one of the Shepherd kings, probably Apepi; and being of a kindred race, it more easily explains his remarkable promotion.

Apepi introduces the **worship of Set,** or Sutekh, into the Delta, and sends a message to Sakenen-Ra, a native prince, to give up the worship of Amen-Ra, and honor the new divinity alone; his refusal brings on general war and the expulsion of the Hyksos.

2754 * * B. C. **The Israelites** migrate from Canaan to Egypt. (Wilkinson.)

* * * B. C. The Hyksos are **monotheists,** and **hate polytheism,** therefore they destroy the temples indiscriminately and with them the records they contain; they also forbid the worship of the native gods.

1700± * * B. C. Aahmes **restores the temples** which had been thrown down by the Hyksos.

LETTERS.

3366± * * B. C. A papyrus is written during the reign of Tat-Ka-ra by Ptah-hotep, "probably **the most ancient manuscript** in the world."

"Its subject is the proper conduct of life, and the advantages to be derived from right behavior; it is called the book of the Prince Ptah-hotep. The writer says he is 110 years old when writing." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. **"Literature** grows in repute as a profession." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. **The birth of history** occurs in the form of a lengthy biographical memoir of an official, which is inscribed on his tomb.

SOCIETY.

3566 * * B. C. During the VI. Dynasty simplicity of dress yields to **ornamentation**; **wine** becomes an important product of the land; both **wine and beer** are drunk by the Egyptians.

3066± * * B. C. Queen Nitocris **avenges the assassination** of her brother by inveigling his murderers into a subterranean gallery, where they are drowned by flooding the passage.

* * * B. C. During the XI. Dynasty Egypt is the **only country** in the world that is both **cultivated and civilized**; barbarism abounds elsewhere.

2466± * * B. C. During the XII. Dynasty **civilization** advances in all of its branches, especially during the reign of Usertsen III.

* * * B. C. **The second civilization** of Egypt occurs.

Unlike the first, which "was egoistic, self-seeking, stately, cold, cruel," it "was utilitarian, beneficent, appealing less to the eye than to the mind, but judicious, far-sighted in its aims, and most successful in the results." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. **Productive pursuits** supplant monument building; the welfare of subjects, instead of the glorification of rulers, becomes the aim of civilization.

* * * B. C. **Luxury increases**; "Palaces are painted, and adorned with gold."

Bracelets are worn by both men and women and anklets by the latter exclusively; men sometimes wear **artificial beards** attached to their wigs; grandees are carried in highly ornamented litters. (Rawlinson.)

2240± * * B. C. XV. and XVI. Dynasties: The invading Hyksos **massacre** the people, and pillage and destroy the temples with their records; after a time they adopt the ways and dress of the Egyptians.

* * * B. C. **The civilization** of Egygt is **annihilated** by the Hyksos, but an improved civilization follows. (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. In the XVIII. and XIX. Dynasties **indecency of dress** is common.

* * * B. C. Punishment is inflicted by the **bastinado** on both men and women stripped naked.

* * * B. C. **Captives** are subject to **slavery** or death.

* * * B. C. To keep the fealty of the **slaves**, their bodies are systematically **mutilated**.

* * * B. C. **Polygamy** is introduced, and honored by royal prestige.

STATE.

3633 * * B. C. Men-kau-Ra (Mencheres), the founder of the third pyramid, reigns; he is a just ruler and a kind man.

3600 * * B. C. Shepses-ka-f reigns.

V. Dynasty: Established at Elephantine, near the First Cataract.

3566 * * B. C. User-ka-f reigns. [3533, Sahu-Ra; 3500, Kakaa.]

3466 * * B. C. Nefer-f-Ra (Shepses-ka-Ra) reigns. He has a double name, both a throne and personal name, like many following kings.

3433 * * User-en-Ra and An reign.

3400 * * B. C. Men-kau-hor reigns. He is enthroned while yet a youth.

3366 * * B. C. Tat-Ka-Ra (Assa) reigns. [3333, Unas.]

VI. Dynasty: Established at Memphis.

A new family succeeds to the throne, having its origin at Memphis. History begins to assume greater importance, and Egypt begins to appear as a united monarchy.

3300 * * B. C. Teta reigns. [3266, User-ka-Ra (Ati); 3233, Meri-Ra (Pepi I.); he has a long and successful reign.]

3200 * * B. C. Mer-en-Ra (Hor-em-sa-f) reigns, succeeding his father in a short reign. Una is made governor of Upper Egypt.

3166 * * B. C. Nefer-Ka-Ra (Pepi II., or Apappus) succeeds his older brother; he reigns 20 years, and is described as a giant. [Many believe that his mother was associated with her son.]

3133 * * B. C. Mer-en-se(?)-em-sa-f reigns.

3100 * * B. C. Neter-ka-Ra reigns.

3066 * * B. C. Men-ka-Ra (Nit-aqert, or Queen Nitocris) reigns. [She is the only queen having a sole reign; she is celebrated for her beauty and nobility of mind.]

[3066–2600 B. C. The monuments give scarcely any information.]

VII.–XI. Dynasties: Egypt is disintegrated.

The kingdoms of Memphis, Heracleopas, and Thebes are mentioned; and the latter becomes a free city of much importance, and the seat of sovereign power.

Civilization appears arrested, and Egypt seems to disappear from the nations for 436 years.

3033 * * B. C. Nefer-ka-Ra reigns. [3000, Nefer-ka-Ra-nebi; 2966, Tat-ka-Ra-Maat; 2933, Nefer-ka-Ra-khentu; 2900, Mer-en-Hor; 2866, Se-nefer-ka-Ra; 2833, Ka-en-Ra; 2800, Nefer-ka-Ra-terer; 2766, Nefer-ka-Hor; 2733, Nefer-ka-Ra-Pepi-senb; 2700, Nefer-ka-Ra-annu; 2666, Nefer-kau-Ra.]

* * **The Middle Kingdom**: Extending from the XI. Dynasty to the XVIII. It lasts 1,361 years.

2600 * * B. C. Nefer-kau-Hor reigns.

2566 * * B. C. Nefer-ari-ka-Ra reigns.

2533 * * B. C. Neb-kher-Ra (Mentu-hotep V.) reigns. He sinks wells in the desert for the use of caravans, and extends commerce.

* * * Many immigrants arrive in fertile Egypt.

2500 * * B. C. Se-ankh-ka-Ra reigns at Thebes.

XII. Dynasty: Established in Upper Egypt.

Thebes is chosen for the first time the seat of sovereign power; the nation awakes from its long slumbers; great changes take place, so that old family names, the titles of officials, the writing, and even the religion seem new.

* * * B. C. A brilliant epoch follows the long night of 436 years. The Usertsens and Amen-em-hats become forever famous.

2466 * * B. C. Se-hotep-ab-Ra (**Amen-em-hat I.**), the founder, rules with great energy and success, and probably extends the power of Egypt up the Nile and over a part of Nubia.

2433 * * B. C. Kheper-ka-Ra (**Usertsen I.**) succeeds his father, after being associated with him for a few years.

One of a famous line of energetic kings, he reigns for 35 years after his father's death; the Empire is in the highest prosperity since the IV. Dynasty; he continues the conquests of Amen-em-hat I., and erects obelisks.

2400 * * B. C. Nub-kau-Ra (**Amen-em-hat II.**) succeeds his father, after being associated with him for six years, and reigns alone for 13 years; the Empire flourishes.

2366 * * Kha-kheper-Ra (**Usertsen II.**) reigns, and prosperity continues.

2333 * * B. C. Kha-kau-Ra (**Usertsen III.**) reigns. [He is one of the most famous kings of this dynasty.]

He introduces a settled government in Nubia, and annexes Northern Nubia; Egyptian civilization is probably at its highest point.

2300 * * Maat-en-Ra (**Amen-em-hat III.**) reigns for 43 years, and builds the famous Labyrinth, and constructs Lake Meoris. (See Art.)

2266 * * B. C. Maat-Khern-Ra (**Amen-em-hat IV.**) reigns. His sister Sabak-nefrn-Ra reigns conjointly with him for the last four years.

XIII. Dynasty: Established at Thebes. [Time, 453 years.]

The Ne-fer-hoteps and Sebek-hoteps are preeminent; the prosperity of Egypt continues.

2240 * * B. C. (Wilkinson's date.) Probable invasion of Lower Egypt by the **Hyksos, or Shepherd kings**, about the close of the XIII. Dynasty. They are wandering tribes of Semitic descent. (Mariette.)

* * B. C. (Wilkinson's date.) Salatis, the first of the Shepherd kings, reigns; he is followed by Beon, then Apachnæ Apophis, Janias, and Assis, the founders of the line.

XIV. Dynasty: Established at Xoite in the Delta. [Time, 184 years.] "We know absolutely nothing of the XIV. Dynasty." (Mariette.)

XV. Dynasty: Established at Thebes; a sudden decline of the glory of Egypt ensues.

Civilization is brought to a standstill by the invading Hyksos, who subdue northern Egypt for four centuries, while the kings are banished into the Thebaid, with the invaders for neighbors and probably for masters.

XVI. Dynasty: Established at Thebes; rival sovereigns in Upper and Lower Egypt continue.

XVII. Dynasty: Sekenen-Ra reigns; rival sovereigns continue; Upper Egypt is a thoroughly civilized state, and Lower Egypt is recovering; a fresh dynasty of the Hyksos (Khetas) begins in Lower Egypt, at Tanis; the barbarous Hyksos become in a measure civilized through the reaction of Egyptian civilization upon them.

2240± * * B. C. **The Hyksos** invaders take Memphis, and establish a garrison in Egypt of **240,000 men**.

ARMY — NAVY.

* * * B. C. Thothmes III. **invades Asia,** subdues Syria, and enters Mesopotamia. (See State.)

* * * Thothmes III. defeats the Hittites in a great **battle at Megiddo** [in Palestine]; he takes 5,900 prisoners, 924 chariots, and great booty.

1566± * * B. C. Amenophis II. **captures Nineveh.**

1366± * * B. C. Seti I. invades and **conquers Northern Syria,** defeats the Hittites, and leads military expeditions into Arabia and Ethiopia.

1333± * * B. C. Ramses II. engages in **war on land and sea,** and has many brilliant victories; he subdues the revolting negroes and the Ethiopians in the south, fights the Khetas (Hittites) in Asia for 18 years, and then makes a treaty of peace with them.

1300± * * **Libyans** having fair hair and blue eyes **invade the desert** west of the Delta.

± * * B. C. The army of Egypt is **overwhelmed in the Red Sea** while pursuing the fugitive Hebrews.

1200± * * B. C. Ramses III. engages in **many wars** on sea and land.

He defeats the Shashu, of the Palestine desert, called the Bedawin plunderers of the monuments, the Libyans of Africa, and the confederate nations of Asia Minor; he also repels the invasion of the Mashuasha of North Africa.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1500± * * B. C. Amenophis III. raises **monuments** unsurpassed in grandeur and perfection of finish.

He erects the **Temple of Gebel-Barkal** in Sudan and that at Soleb near the third cataract, also a part of the temple at Luxor.

He erects one of the most important edifices on the Nile. [Now destroyed, and only two colossi remaining.]

Amenophis III. as a **builder** "may claim a place among the most distinguished Egyptian monarchs." (Rawlinson.)

He erects magnificent **palaces** and **temples** at Thebes; two **gigantic statues** representing the king in sitting posture which were nearly 70 feet high [yet remain].

1461± * * B. C. Thothmes III. becomes "one of the greatest of Egyptian **builders and patrons of art.**" (Rawlinson.)

He erects immense **obelisks,** two of which are 162 feet high, two others of 105 feet. [One of these now stands in Rome before the Church of St. John Lateran; one of his monoliths, which originally adorned the entrance to the Temple of the Sun at Heliopolis, has been removed to London, and another to Central Park, New York.]

1400± * * B. C. **The arch** is used in architecture.

1366± * * B. C. Seti I. erects the great hypostyle hall at Karnak, called the **Hall of Columns,** a masterpiece of architecture, also the grand **Temple of Abydos;** and during his reign the subterranean tomb of the king is excavated at Bab-el-Moluk. (Mariette.)

Seti is the first to **join the Red Sea and the Nile** by a canal; he sinks an **artesian well** on the caravan road to Gebel-Atoki. (Mariette.)

1333± * * B. C. Ramses II. is the **greatest of all the builders.**

Among his works are the two **temples of Abu-Simbel,** the **Ramesseum** at Thebes, the small **temple at Abydos,** and many large buildings elsewhere. (Mariette.)

[He builds obelisks, statues, and colossi; one of his monoliths now stands on the Place de la Concorde in **Paris**; it is a pink syenite granite shaft exquisitely carved, and is 82 feet high.]

Ramses II., by slave-labor, builds the **"Great Wall,"** 90 miles long, extending from Pelusium to Heliopolis; he covers Egypt with **magnificent buildings,** and constructs "the **House of Ramses,**" south of Karnak, and the Temple of Ammon; also the **"Great Canal"** from the Nile to the Red Sea.

1200± * * B. C. Ramses III. constructs the magnificent **temple at Medinet-Habu.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1500 B. C. Sesostris, king, born and dies.
1492 B. C. Ramses I., king, born.

CHURCH.

* * * B. C. **Thothmes II.,** of the XVIII. Dynasty, is a devotee of the god Ammon, whose temple he improves.

1600± * * B. C. **The Israelites** live peaceably in Egypt under the reign of Thothmes III. of the XVIII. Dynasty.

1466 * * B. C. Amenophis IV. introduces the **Semitic religion.**

* * B. C. **A religious revolution** occurs; Amenophis IV. becomes a heretic.

He advocates the substitution of **monotheism** in sun worship for the ancient worships, and is bitterly opposed by the priests of the old religion; he proscribes the worship of Amen, the supreme deity; Amenoph is substituted, and the **temples are despoiled** which are dedicated to Amen.

1433± * * B. C. King Horus **restores** the old Egyptian **polytheistic** worship. (1364, Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. In the XX. Dynasty, it appears, from the calendar of feasts, that during the first five months of the year **one day in five** is observed as **sacred.**

1400± * * B. C. "Ramses I. names his eldest son Seti, a name commonly written with the figure of the god Set, and implying a **dedication** of his first-born to that divinity." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. About **40 deities** are worshiped by the Egyptians.

1366± * * B. C. Seti favors the old **polytheistic religion,** as policy requires him to do.

1333± * * B. C. Ramses II. surpasses other kings in fostering **king-worship** by associating himself with Phthah during his lifetime, and also with Ammon and Horus, claiming equally religious regards from his subjects.

1300± * * B. C. **Moses appears** at the court of **Meneptah II.,** the son of Ramses the Great, and intercedes for the Hebrews.

* * * B. C. **Sacrilege** becomes fashionable; the bodies of the dead are treated with ill-usage and contempt.

1100± * * B. C. **The priest-order** increases in power, and finally dominates the throne, and claims royal honors and authority.

LETTERS.

1670± * * B. C. A galaxy of **writers** appears in the XVIII. and XIX. Dynasties. Among them is Pentaour the "epic poet," who celebrates the victories of Ramses II. "History, divinity, practical philosophy, poetry, epistolary correspondence, novels, or tales, occupied the attention of numerous writers." (Rawlinson.)

"**A public library** is established at Thebes, under a director named Amenem-au" (Rawlinson). **Copies** of earlier writings are made, such as *The Instructors of Amenem-hat*, *The Tale of the Two Brothers*, *The Praise of Learning*, and the larger part of *The Book of the Dead.*

1600± * * B. C. **A chronology** of the kings of Egypt is arranged by Thothmes III.

SOCIETY.

1633± * * B. C. Thothmes I. is "married to a **wife,** Aahmes, who is thought to have been **his sister.**"

1566± * * B. C. Queen Hatshepsu assumes **male apparel,** and the style and title of a king.

* * * B. C. **Slave-labor** enables Thothmes III. to accomplish his numerous great creations in architecture, as shown by the figures and writings of monuments. (Rawlinson, 1461.)

1500± * * B. C. **Female influence** is conspicuous in the reign of Amenophis III.

* * * B. C. Bricks are made by **slave-labor** for erecting temples and other buildings, while overseers with stick in hand look on.

1333 * * B. C. Ramses II. marries a Hittite princess.

He takes many captives in his African war, who become slaves; **slave-hunting** expeditions are organized.

* * * B. C. Ramses II. becomes the father of **59 sons and 60 daughters.** [He was probably a polygamist.]

* * * B. C. Ramses II. becomes the enemy of his royal father's fame, and **erases his name** from many monuments, and substitutes his own.

1230± * * B. C. **A thieves' society** is organized for robbing royal tombs; some of its members belong to the priest-class.

* * * B. C. The grossest **social indecency** is manifested.

* * * B. C. **Monkeys** are kept as pets.

1200 * * B. C. Ramses III. **plants trees** and shrubs over the whole land of Egypt to give the inhabitants shade.

* * * B. C. Public safety is accomplished by **good government;** "The weakest woman could travel unmolested whithersoever she wished." (Rawlinson.)

* * * B. C. A belief in the power of **magic** prevails.

It is thought possible to compass the death of another, to bewitch his mind, or to paralyze his limbs, by the use of wax figures and a traditional formula.

* * * B. C. **Female conspirators** against Ramses III. are "condemned to the penal servitude of keeping **a beer-house,** which is thought sufficient punishment for ladies of delicacy and refinement." (Rawlinson.)

* * B. C. **Society is classified** as priests, warriors, herdsmen, artificers, husbandmen, interpreters, huntsmen, and boatmen.

STATE.

1700± * * B. C. The Hyksos King Apepi picks a quarrel with the native Prince Ra-Sekenen, ruler of Upper Egypt, which results in a general Egyptian **uprising against the Hyksos,** and finally in their expulsion.

* *± B. C. **Aahmes carries on war** for five years against the Hyksos, both by land and water.

He leads a military expedition against the negroes of the south, and eventually subdues them; he also leads an army into Palestine, and later forces his way into Nubia.

XVIII. Dynasty: The New Empire (1670–525, Lepsius; 1525, Rawlinson); established at Thebes; it lasts 1,371 years.

The Empire, reunited, revives and prospers; the losses of five centuries are soon regained; viceroys are sent into the Sudan.

Egyptian garrisons are stationed on the Euphrates and Tigris, and also in Mesopotamia.

* * B. C. Neb-peh-tet-Ra (**Aahmes I.,** Amosis, or Amasis I.) reigns.

He advances Egypt to the zenith of her fame, after driving out the Hyksos. [His coffin and mummy are now in the museum of Gizeh.]

Aahmes marries the black Ethiopian princess, who takes the name of Nefertari-Aahmes, or "the beautiful companion of Aahmes." (1499, Rawlinson.)

1666 * * B. C. Ser-ka-Ra (**Amen-hotep I.,** or Amenophis I.) succeeds his father; he enlarges the northern and southern frontiers of Egypt.

Taxation is heavy during the XVIII. and XIX. Dynasties.

1633 * * B. C. (1478, Rawlinson.) Aa-kheper-ka-Ra (Tehuti-mes I.) reigns; Amenset regent; he reigns 21 years; Egypt becomes a conquering nation.

± * * B. C. **Thothmes I.** invades Asia, and ravages Syria and Mesopotamia, and makes conquests in Nubia and Assyria.

1600 * * B. C. Aa-kheper-en-Ra (**Tehutimes II. or Thothmes II.**) and his sister Makara reign; he succeeds his father, and subdues the country above the Cataracts, and annexes it.

* * * B. C. Maat-ka-Ra (Hat-shepsetkhnem-Amen, or **Queen Hatshepsu**) reigns.

She is the guardian of her brother, the young king, and rules as nominal regent, but actually an usurper for 17 years, in which she has a brilliant reign. Hatshepsu is the daughter of Thothmes I., and the wife of Thothmes II.; she enters into notable commercial relations with Punt, a country bordering the Gulf [of Aden].

* * * B. C. The New Empire rapidly rises to power, and extends its territory.

* * * B. C. (1461, Rawlinson; 1438–1388, Lepsius.) Men-kheper-Ra (Tehuti-mes II. or **Thothmes III.**) reigns.

He succeeds his brother when probably a mere child, and reigns 47 years; on his accession his sister Hatshepsu continues to take a part in public affairs; after her death he becomes **the greatest of Egyptian monarchs**; order and progress prevail; Egypt is expanded; "she placed her frontier where she would;" tribute is exacted of Babylon. Egypt includes Abyssinia, the Sudan, Nubia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Irak-Arabia, Kurdistan, and Armenia.

Thothmes III. gathers enormous tribute or booty from subject countries; "above 11,000 captives, 1,670 chariots, 3,639 horses, 4,491 larger cattle, more than 35,000 goats, silver to the amount of 3,940 pounds, and gold 9,054 pounds."

1566 * * B. C. Aa-kheperu-Ra (**Amen-hotep-neter-haq-Annu II., or Amenophis II.**) succeeds his father, and reigns ten years.

1533 * * B. C. Men-kheperu-Ra (Tehutimes IV., or **Thothmes IV.**) reigns 31 years, and preserves the vast empire secured by Thothmes the Great.

1500 * * B. C. (1400, Rawlinson.) Maat-neb-Ra (Amen-hotep-haq-Uast, or **Amenophis III.**) reigns.

He consolidates the vast Empire, and makes successful expeditions against the Syrians and against the Ethiopians.

1466 * * B. C. Nefer-kheperu-Ra-u a-en-Ra (Amen-hotep-haq-Uast, or Khun-Aten, also Amen-hotep IV., or **Amenophis IV.**) reigns.

He has three names, the third by his change of religion; being opposed because of his religious innovations, he builds the new city of Khu-aten, and there establishes his court.

1433 * * B. C. Ser-kheperu-Ra-sotep-en-Ra (Amen-meri-en-Hor-em-heb, or **Horus**) reigns.

He is a wise and able ruler, and maintains the unity of the great Empire; one generation of heretic kings.

XIX. Dynasty: Established at Thebes in Upper Egypt.

1400 * * B. C. (1424, Rawlinson.) Men-pehtet-Ra (Ra-messu, or **Ramses I.**) reigns.

1366 * * B. C. (1438–1388, Lepsius; 1322, Rawlinson.) Men-Maat-Ra (Amen-meri-en-Seti, or **Seti I.,** also called Meri-en-Ptah, or Meneptah I.) reigns.

* * * **Repeated revolts** break out against Egypt in Western Asia.

1333 * * B. C. (1388–22, Lepsius; 1311, Rawlinson.) User-Maat-Ra-sotep-en-Ra (Ra-messu-meri-Amen, or **Ramses II. the Great**) succeeds Seti, his father; he is the greatest of all the Egyptian builders, and the probable oppressor of the Hebrews.

* * * **Revolts** occur in the Sudan and in Syria; expeditions are necessary to suppress them, and they are not successful in Asia; he concludes an alliance offensive and defensive with the Hittites (Khetas), after a great battle; he reigns 67 years, and has 170 children. [Tradition transforms him into a military hero, known to the Greeks as Sesostris, or Sesoosis, making fabulous expeditions to Thrace and India.]

1300 * * B. C. (1322–02, Lepsius; 1245 Rawlinson.) Ba-en-Ra-meri-en-Amen (Ptah-meri-en-hotep-her-Maat, or **Meneptah II.**), the 13th son, succeeds his father, and has a troubled reign. **Moses,** the appointed leader of Israel, appears at court to intercede for the Hebrews.

* * * B. C. **The Israelites escape** from Egypt, and the king perishes in the Red sea.

1280 * *–**1100** * * B. C. **During** this period Egyptian **history** is almost wholly **a blank.** (Rawlinson.)

1266 * * B. C. Khu-en-Ra-sotep-en-Ra (Ptah-meri-en-se-Ptah, or **Meneptah III.**) reigns.

1233 * * B. C. User-khau-Ra-meri-Amen (Ra-meri-Amen-merer-Set-nekht, or Set-nekht) reigns.

XX. Dynasty: Established at Thebes.

1200 * * B. C. (1269, Lepsius; 1219, Rawlinson.) User-Maat-Ra-meri-Amen (Rameses-haq-Annu, or **Ramses III.**) reigns 31 years, and divides the officials in five classes.

* * * B. C. **Revolts** in Asia and the Sudan; the unity of the Empire weakens. Egyptian authority in Syria is only nominal.

1166 * * B. C. User-Ra-sotep-en-Amen (Ra-meses-meri-Amen-Ra-haq-Maat or **Ramses IV.**) reigns.

* * * B. C. **The collapse of Egypt** commences after a glorious period of more than three centuries.

* * * B. C. User-Maat-Ra-sotep-en-kheper-Ra (Ra-meses-meri-Amen-Amen-suten-f, or **Ramses V.,** the usurper) reigns. [* * * Ra-Amen-Maat-meri-neb (Ra-Amen-meses-neter-Annu, or Ramses VI.) (Rawlinson, 1280); * * * Ra-user-Amen-meri-sotep-en-Ra (Ra-Amen-meses-ta-neter-haq-Annu, or Ramses VII.); * * * Ra-user-Maat-khu-en-Amen (Ra-Amen-meses-meri-Amen, or Ramses VIII.); * * * Se-kha-en-Ra-Meri-Amen (Ra-meses-se-Ptah, or Ramses IX.); * * * Nefer-kau-Ra-sotep-en-Ra (Ra-meses-merer-Amen-kha-Uast (?), or Ramses X.); * * * Ra-kheper-Maat-sotep-en-Ra (Rames-suten-Amen, or Ramses XI.); * * * User-Maat-Ra-sotep-nu-Ra (Amen-mer-Ra-meses, or Ramses XII.) reigns for 33 years.]

1133 * * B. C. Men-Maat-Ra-sotep-en-Ra (Ra-meses-merer-Amen-kha-Uast-neter-haq-Annu, or **Ramses XIII.**) reigns 26 years.

* * * B. C. **The high priests** forcibly appropriate the crown of the Pharaohs.

* * * B. C. **The Empire is reduced** to the smallest limits, the conquered territories having fallen off one by one.

* * * B. C. Egypt is surrounded by enemies more powerful than herself.

XXI. Dynasty: Established at Tanis in the Delta.

The Empire is divided; the self-made sacerdotal kings reign at Thebes and the legitimate dynasty at Tanis; the former choose Semitic names for their sons; Asiatic influence locates the capital in the Delta.

ARMY — NAVY.

966± * * B. C. Sheshonk I. **invades Syria,** captures Jerusalem, plunders the temple of the Jews during the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, and requires him to pay tribute to Egypt. (949, Lepsius.)

939± * * B. C. Zerah the Ethiopian, king of Upper Egypt, **invades Palestine** with a million men to subdue the revolting Israelites, and is defeated by King Asa at Mareshah.

730± * * B. C. The Ethiopians under Shabak (Sabaco) **conquer Egypt,** and [hold it for 58 years].

725± * * B. C. Piankhi, King of Ethiopia, in a single brilliant campaign, **defeats all rivals,** and captures both Middle and Lower Egypt.

720± * * B. C. Sennacherib, the Assyrian, **defeats an Egyptian army** near Ekron, in Palestine.

668± * * B. C. **Tirhakah is vanquished** by Assyrians, and flees to Napata, Ethiopia; Memphis and Thebes fall.

Tirhakah returns and defeats the Assyrians, capturing Memphis.

The Assyrians again invade Egypt, and defeat Urdamen, sack Thebes, and carry the entire population into captivity.

666± * * B. C. **Psammetichus** attempts the conquest of Asia; he invades Palestine, and besieges Ashdod [for 29 years].

652± * * B. C. Psammetichus, aided by Carian, Phœnician, and Ionian allies, and the King of Lydia, succeeds in a **war for independence** of the Assyrians. (Lepsius.)

*** * * B. C.** **A great mutiny,** because of jealousy concerning Greek mercenaries, breaks out in the army of Psammetichus; 240,000 men march into Ethiopia, and receive lands from its king.

650± * * B. C. **Urdamen,** son-in-law of Tirhakah, **captures Pharaoh Necho,** the vassal king, and puts him to death.

*** *-527 * * B. C.** **Thebes,** for many ages the most magnificent city in the world, **falls into decay;** cause — war and political confusion.

612± * * B. C. Under Necho I., the vassal king, **fortresses** are garrisoned with Assyrian troops.

609 * * B. C. **Necho** attempts to reconquer Eastern Asia, and **kills Josiah,** King of Judah, in a battle at **Megiddo,** the key to the route to the Euphrates.

605 * * B. C. **Nebuchadnezzar,** King of Babylon, defeats the Egyptians under Necho at the battle of Carchemish; Egypt losses all her possessions in Asia and much of her prestige.

595± * * B. C. **Psammetichus II.** conducts an expedition against Ethiopia [but without success]. (Lepsius.)

591± * * B. C. **Apries** energetically attacks Syria by sea and land; his fleet defeats the King of Tyre, and a land force attacks Sidon.

589 * *-570 * * B. C. **War with Babylon;** Apries fights Nebuchadnezzar and the tribes of Libya without important results. (Lepsius.)

572 * * B. C. The revolting native **Egyptian troops** defeat the mercenary force of Apries and dethrone him. (569, Rawlinson.)

570 * * B. C. The army of Apries **revolts,** and he is captured and **slain** by Carian and Ionian mercenaries.

568 * * B. C. **Nebuchadnezzar** invades Egypt.

532± * * B. C. **Cambyses III.** meets with military disasters; one expedition is defeated by Carthaginians.

527 * * B. C. Egypt carries on a **war with Cyprus,** and compels the payment of tribute.

527 * * B. C. **Battle near Pelusium** in the Delta; **Psammetichus III.** is defeated by the Persians under Cambyses III., losing 50,000 men; Egypt is made a province of Persia. Persian loss, 7000. [Memphis is also taken.]

Cambyses loses an army corps despatched against the Temple of Jupiter Ammon in the Great Oasis, not one man returning from the desert.

378 * * B. C. An immense Persian army under **Pharnabazus** the satrap invades Egypt; it is defeated in a battle near Mendes and retreats.

322 * * B. C. **Ptolemy II.** conquers the Cyrenaica, in Northern Africa.

321 * * B. C. Egypt is **invaded by Perdiccas,** the regent of the Greek Empire for a brief time.

306 * * B. C. **Ptolemy** is defeated in a sea-fight **off Salamis** by Demetrius.

305 * *-304 * * B. C. **Ptolemy** aids the Rhodians when besieged by Demetrius, King of Macedonia.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

666± * * B. C. The Saite kings erect at Sais wonderful **porticoes.**

653 * * B. C. Sais, the new capital, is built in the Delta, where Psammetichus I. erects a magnificent **palace.**

*** * * B. C.** Necho **builds fleets** on both seas.

605± * * B. C. Necho attempts, by a **ship canal,** to connect the Nile with the Red Sea by the Arabic Gulf. [The enterprise fails, after the loss of 120,000 lives.]

Necho sends **Phœnician mariners** on a voyage of discovery.

They leave the Red Sea, round the Cape of Good Hope, and return through the Strait of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean to Egypt.

600± * * B. C. **Writing** by demotic character is invented.

550 * * B. C. Amasis II. erects numerous **Grecian temples** in Naucratis; also magnificent buildings, especially at Sais.

400± * * B. C. **An areometer** is invented in Alexandria.

4th Century. B. C. Helena depicts the *Battle of Issus* in **mosaic.**

300 * * B. C. The first **observatory** recorded in authentic history is erected at Alexandria.

300± * * B. C. **Euclid,** the geometrician, is a citizen of Alexandria.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

525 B. C. Amasis, king, born.
367 B. C. Ptolemy I., Soter, king, born.
316 B. C. Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy I., born.
309 B. C. Ptolemy II., Philadelphus, king, b.

CHURCH.

10th Century. B. C. **Jeroboam,** King of the ten tribes of Israel, has Sheshonk, King of Egypt, for his ally.

Tirhakah responds to the **appeal of Hezekiah,** the king of Judah, for aid against Assyria, whose army is destroyed by the interposition of God.

535 * * B. C. **Pythagoras,** the Greek philosopher, comes from Samos, and is instructed in the mysteries of **Egyptian theology.**

350 * * B. C. **The temples** of Egypt are **pillaged** by the Persian conquerors.

LETTERS.

666 * * B. C. XVI. Dynasty: **Liberal** ideas prevail; **letters and scholars from Greece** are welcomed.

323+* * B. C. Ptolemy I., Soter, founds [the famous] **library and museum** at Alexandria; he cultivates letters himself.

*** * XX.** Dynasty: **Literature declines** greatly.

*** * B. C.** XXII. Dynasty: No enduring literature is created.

*** * XXVI.** Dynasty: The enchorial or demotic **writing** is invented; this easier written form soon supersedes the more complex hieratic.

314 * * B. C. Ptolemy Soter is said to have founded an **academy** at Alexandria.

SOCIETY.

1100± * * B. C. The Prince of San sends an Egyptian princess to the **harem of Solomon.**

653± * * B. C. Egypt is open to **foreigners,** who are favored in the army, and settle at various points.

525 * * B. C. Cambyses puts the **children** of prominent people **to death,** both male and female, and makes the country a waste.

Cambyses sends **50,000 men** across the desert to destroy the Temple of Jupiter Ammon; they **all perish** in the burning sands.

STATE.

1100 * * B. C. (1091, Lepsius; 1085, Rawlinson.) Neter-hen-hotep-en-Amen (Her-Hor-se-Amen or Smendes) reigns.

He is a high priest of a foreign family from the eastern frontier of the Delta; Egypt loses supremacy over Ethiopia, where the kingdom of Napata, or Meroe, is founded.

*** * * B. C.** Pai-net'em I. reigns.

*** * * B. C.** Kheper-kha-Ra-sotep-en-Amen, also called Amen-meri-Pai-net'em II., reigns.

*** * * B. C.** A great influx of **foreigners** appears during this dynasty.

*** * * B. C.** **An alliance** is made between **Solomon and Pharaoh.**

980 * * B. C. **XXII. Dynasty:** Established at Bubastis.

966 * * B. C. Kheper-sekhet-Ra-sotep-en-Ra (Amen-meri-Shashanq I.), or **Sheshonk I.**, reigns. [The Shishak of the Bible.]

Having welcomed **Jeroboam**, the conspirator and fugitive, he invades and plunders Palestine to establish Jeroboam as king of Israel, bringing the treasures of the temple at Jerusalem into Egypt; he reigns 21 years.

* * * B. C. Kherp-kheper-Ra-Sotep-en-Ra, also called Amen-meri-Uasarken (Osorkon I.), reigns 15 years.

* * * B. C. Het'-kheper-Ra-sotep-en-Ra, also called Amen-meri-Auset-meri-thakeleth (Takeleth I.), has a short reign.

* * * B. C. User-Maat-Ra-sotep-en-Amen, also called Amen-meri-Uasarken (Osorkon II.), reigns 22 years.

* * * B. C. Kheper-sekhem-Ra-Sotep-en-Amen, also called Amen-meri-Shash [anq] II. (Sheshonk II.), has a short reign.

* * * B. C. Takeleth II. reigns.

* * * B. C. User-Maat-Ra-Sotep-en-Amen, also called Amen-meri-se-Bast-Shashanq III., reigns.

* * * B. C. User-Maat-Ra-sotep-en-Amen, also called Amen-meri-Pa-mai, reigns.

* * * B. C. Aa-kheper-Ra, also called Shash [anq] IV., reigns. Under Sheshonk IV. Egypt is **disintegrated** by internal dissensions, with rival dynasties.

XXIII. Dynasty: Established at Tanis.

Northern Egypt is divided into several petty states; the Sudan becomes independent in the South.

766 * * B. C. Amen-meri-Peta-se-Bast reigns.

* * * B. C. Aa-kheper-Ra-sotep-en-Amen, also called Ra-Amen-meri-Uasarkena, (Osorkon III.), reigns.

XXIV. Dynasty: Established at Sais in the Delta. [Time, six years.]

733 * * B. C. Bakenranf (Bocchoris) reigns six years; he is captured by **Sabaco**, the invader, who burns him alive, and occupies the country as far as the Mediterranean.

XXV. Dynasty: It is Ethiopian. [Time, 50 years.]

* * * B. C. **Pa-ankhi** (Piankhi) and his queen, Ameniritis, reigning at Thebes, become tributary to the Sudan.

* * * B. C. Pa-ankhi, having defeated all rival claimants to the throne, permits the small **princes to rule as vassals.**

700 * * B. C. Nefer-ka-Ra, also called Shabaka, or **Sabaco, reigns**; he is an Ethiopian who first conquers, and then rules Egypt as a conquered province. (704, Rawlinson.)

Sabaco is called So in the Bible; **Hosea, King of Israel**, sends him presents by an embassy, and a treaty is made; Hosea is promised assistance against Assyria (but the promise is not kept). He loses a great part of Egypt when defeated by the Assyrians.

* * * B. C. Tat-kau-Ra, also called Shabataka (Sebicus, or **Shabatok**), reigns.

He succeeds his father in Upper Egypt, and loses Ethiopia; and is slain by Tirhakah, the Ethiopian king, after a reign of 14 years.

* * * B. C. Ra-nefer-tem-khu, also called Taharaqa (**Tirhakah, Farcus**).

After reigning 26 years, 12 Egyptian chiefs unite their forces to expel the Ethiopians from the Northern provinces, and then asume royal authority over the 12 kingdoms into which they divide the country; they rule for 15 years. (Some authorities discredit this account.) (690, Rawlinson.)

672 * * B. C. **The Assyrians**, under Esarhaddon and his son Sardanapalus, capture Memphis and Thebes, and entirely destroy Ethiopian rule, and appoint 20 governors, who are chiefly natives, to administer the government; they rule for three years. (Lepsius.)

XXVI. Dynasty: Established at Sais in the Delta; time, 38 years.

The Empire is prosperous, but its military fame is almost extinguished.

666 * * B. C. Uah-ab-Ra, also called Psamthek (**Psammetichus I.**), reigns. (653, Lepsius; 664, Rawlinson.)

He dethrones two kings [according to some authorities], overthrows the Ethiopians, and reconquers Egyptian territory as far south as the First Cataract.

* * * B. C. By the aid of allies, Uah-ab-Ra overthrows the Assyrian rule, and becomes independent sovereign. The Greeks settle in Egypt, and the country revives. Jerusalem pays tribute; emigrants settle along the Nile as far as Ethiopia. (Lepsius.)

612 * * B. C. Nem-ab-Ra, also called Nekau (**Necho**, or Nekul), reigns. (610–595, Lepsius; 610, Rawlinson.)

He pays tribute to Assyria, fails in his attempt to reopen the canal of Seti I. between the Red Sea and the Nile; he sends a fleet manned by Phœnician seamen by way of the western coast and the Cape of Good Hope around the continent of Africa.

596 * * B. C. Nefer-ab-Ra, also called **Psammetichus II.**, [reigns five and a half years]. (594, Rawlinson.)

591 * * B. C. Haa-ab-Ra, also called Uah-ab-Ra (**Apries**, or Hophra), reigns. (588, Rawlinson.)

He is the **Pharaoh Hophra of the Bible**; has war with Babylon. Zedekiah, King of Judah, enters an alliance with Hophra, then revolts against Babylon, and the Jewish captivity follows.

572± * * B. C. Khnem-ab-Ra, also called Ahmes-se-Nit (**Amasis II.**), reigns 44 years. (569, Rawlinson.)

He is an Egyptian of low origin, whom the army elects after overthrowing Apries; he legitimates his claim by marrying the granddaughter of Psammetichus I.; Egypt flourishes, yet continues the tribute to Babylon; immigration is encouraged, especially that of the Greeks.

538 * * B. C. The fall of Babylon brings **independence to Egypt.**

528 * * B. C. Ankh-ka-en-Ra, also called Psamthek (**Psammetichus III.**), reigns six months, as successor to his father. (525, Rawlinson.)

He is conquered by Cambyses, King of Persia.

PERSIAN RULE.

XXVII. Dynasty: Persian.

527 * * B. C. **Cambyses defeats the Egyptians** at the battle of Pelusium, and Egypt becomes **a Persian province.** (525, Rawlinson.)

Kambathet the Persian reigns.

[He murders the last of the Pharaohs, and rules with severity; five years of prosperity are followed by military reverses; disaster enrages the King, and he pillages the temples and the tombs of the kings.]

486 * * B. C. Khashaiarsha (**Xerxes the Great**) reigns; the Egyptians revolt, but are soon subdued.

465 * * B. C. Artakhshashas (**Artaxerxes**) reigns; the Egyptians, led by Amyrtæus and Inarus, maintain a revolt against the Persians for six years.

421 * * B. C. Ra-meri-Amen, also called Antherirutsha (**Darius Xerxes**, Darius Hystaspes), reigns.

XXVIII. Dynasty: Established at Sais in the Delta.

* * * B. C. **Independence of Persia** is obtained by Amyrtæus, aided by the Greeks. Native rulers hold authority.

* * * B. C. Amen-rut (**Amyrtæus**) reigns. (460, Rawlinson.)

XXIX. Dynasty: Established at Mendes in the Delta.

399 * * B. C. **Niafaaurut reigns.**

393 * * B. C. Khnem-Maat-Ra, also called Haker (Hakor, **Achoris**), reigns. (399, Rawlinson.)

380 * * B. C. User-Ra-sotep-en-Ptah, also called Psamut (**Psammuthis**), reigns.

XXX. Dynasty: Established at Sebennytus, in the Delta.

378 * * B. C. S-net'em-ab-Ra-sotep-en-Amen, also called Nekht-Hor-hebt-meri-Amen (**Nectanebo I.**), reigns. (Rawlinson, 384.)

He is called to the throne to repel a threatened invasion from Persia.

* * * B. C. Kheper-ka-Ra, also called Nekht-neb-f (Nectanebo II.), reigns.

351 * * B. C. **Artaxerxes III.** (**Ochus**) comes to the throne after defeating and deposing Nectanebo II.

340 (?) * * B. C. **The ancient Empire falls** easily before the Persians under King **Artaxerxes III.** (Ochus).

* * * B. C. The Egyptians welcome **Alexander the Great** as a deliverer from the Persian yoke, [and **Egypt becomes Greek**].

XXXI. Dynasty: Persian. Egypt is again for a short time a **province of Persia.**

GRECIAN RULE.

332 * * B. C. **XXXII. Dynasty:** Macedonian.

Alexander the Great overthrows the Persian rule, and subjects Egypt to his authority. **Alexandria** is founded as his capital; its walls are six miles in circuit.

323 * * B. C. **XXXIII. Dynasty:** Ptolemaic.

Ptolemy I., son of Lagus, also called Soter, one of Alexander's generals, **receives Egypt** in the division of the Macedonian empire [and rules for 38 years with ability and wisdom].

306 * * B. C. **Ptolemy** assumes the title of **king.**

301± * * B. C. Ptolemy loses Cyprus by his defeat in the battle of Ipsus.

MISCELLANEOUS.

322 * * B. C. **Alexander the Great is** buried at Alexandria.

ARMY — NAVY.

250 * * B. C. **Antiochus II.** concludes a peace with Egypt.

245 * * B. C. **Ptolemy III.,** Euergetes, makes war on Syria to avenge the injuries of his sister Berenice.

He returns from the invasion of Syria laden with spoils, including 250 statues and vessels of gold and silver that Cambyses had obtained by despoiling the Egyptian temples.

243 * * B. C. Ptolemy III. **captures Babylon;** a revolt in Egypt occasions his recall.

217 * * B. C. Ptolemy IV., Philopator, by the aid of Arsinoë, his sister, **defeats Antiochus III. the Great,** King of Syria, at Raphia, in Palestine.

171 * *–168 * * B. C. Antiochus IV., Epiphanes, makes **war on Egypt.**

He invades Egypt, reduces several cities, and captures the young King Ptolemy Philometor, and takes the disputed provinces in Asia Minor.

168 * * B. C. **Antiochus returns** from Egypt by the peremptory demand of Propillius the Roman.

154 * * B. C. Philometor defeats his brother Euergetes, and leaves him only the **kingdom of Cyrene.**

151 * * B. C. **War** occurs with Demetrius Soter, King of Syria; **Ptolemy** subdues the country, and is hailed as the **deliverer of Syria.**

150 * * B. C. Philometor favors the usurper, **Alexander I.** (Balas), and gives his daughter Cleopatra to him in marriage.

128 * * B. C. Ptolemy VII., Euergetes, **defeats the Egyptians,** and recovers his throne.

122 * * B. C. **War with Demetrius II.,** in support of Alexander II., the usurper, against whom Ptolemy turns, and defeats him, and puts him to death.

82 * * B. C. **A revolt** occurs in Upper Egypt. [Thebes is ruined by the siege which follows for three years.]

* * **Cleopatra** advances from Syria to regain the throne.

48 * * B. C. **Civil war** occurs between [the famous] Cleopatra VI. and Ptolemy XII.

Cæsar intervenes, and besieges Alexandria with a small army. Cæsar defeats the king, who is drowned while attempting to escape.

32 * * B. C. Octavius [Cæsar Augustus] declares war against Cleopatra.

31 **Sept. 2.** * * B. C. *Greece.* Octavius defeats Mark Antony in a naval battle; Cleopatra flees. [Antony follows her to Egypt, and both commit suicide.]

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24 * * A. D. **Candace,** the queen of Meroë, in Upper Nubia, **invades Egypt,** but is repulsed by Ælius Gallus, the Roman prefect.

194 * * **Niger, the usurper,** is defeated by Severus, and slain.

270 * * **Zenobia,** Queen of Palmyra, **conquers Egypt.**

273 * * The Emperor **Aurelian defeats Zenobia** at Edessa, and carries her captive to Rome.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

298± * * B. C. Ptolemy I. Soter adorns Alexandria by erecting the **Museum, Serareum, Pharos,** and other fine edifices; he also begins the library.

284± * * B. C. **Heron** of Alexandria constructs (?) the **æolipile** (a toy suggestive of the steam-engine).

283 * * –222 * * B. C. Ptolemy Philadelphus and Ptolemy Euergetes **complete many of the works** begun by Ptolemy Soter.

The Pharos is a tower built of white marble, and [it was regarded as one of the seven wonders of the world]. A perpetual fire on its top serves as a beacon for sailors.

247 * * B. C. Ptolemy III. **rebuilds** many of the old temples, and founds new ones.

222 * * –205 * * B. C. Galaton of Alexandria **paints a picture** to cast ridicule on the epic poets of that city.

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100 * * –170 * * A. D. Ptolemy discourses on **geography.**

He founds the Ptolemaic system of **astronomy,** and discovers the places and distances of the planets.

120± * * Ptolemy writes a treatise on **optics.**

139 * * **The Sothiac cycle** begins.

150 * * Claudius Ptolemy teaches that **the major tone** shall be below the minor; [the principle that now directs the intonation of the scale].

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

3rd Century B. C. Ammonius, Lithotomus, Alexandrian physician, born and dies.
Manetho, historian, born and dies.
283± B. C. **Ptolemy I.,** king, A84.
247 B. C. Ptolemy II., Philadelphus, king, A62.
2d Century. B. C. Aristobulus, Jewish philosopher, born.
181 B. C. Ptolemy V., king, dies.
174 B. C. Cleopatra I., regent, dies.
146 B. C. Ptolemy VI., Philometor, king, d.
117 B. C. Ptolemy VII., Euergetes II., d.
81 B. C. Ptolemy VIII., Lothyrus, dies.
69 B. C. Cleopatra, queen, born.
39± B. C. Didymus, grammarian, author, d.
30 B. C. Cleopatra, queen, A39.

1st Century. A. D. Apion, grammarian, b.
Ptolemy, Claudius, astron., geographer, b.
161 * * Antoninus Titus, Pius, emperor, dies.
175 * * Avidius Cassius, general, dies.
180 * * Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, em., d.
185 * * **Origen, Adamantius,** Christian Father, theological writer, born.
2d or 3d Century. **Clement of Alexandria,** Christian Father, author, born.
204 * * Plotinus, Greek-Egyptian philos., b.
241 * * Ammonius, Saccas, philosopher, dies.
251 * * **Anthony, St.,** fdr. of asceticism, b.
254 * * **Origen, Adamantius,** Christian Father, theological writer, A69.
256 * * **Arius,** presbyter of Alexandria, fdr. of Arianism, born.

CHURCH.

283 * * B. C. **Jews** are very numerous at Alexandria.

222 * * B. C. Ptolemy IV. proves a cruel **persecutor** of the Jews; he founds the temple of Edfoo.

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37 * * A. D. **The Jews** suffer bitter persecution.

60 * * **Christianity** is introduced by St. Mark.

231 * * –633 * * Alexandria becomes the seat of **17 church councils.**

204 * * An edict is issued **against Jews and Christians.**

230 * * **The Neo-Platonists** arise at Alexandria, and attempt to combine the good of all philosophical systems with Christianity.

254 * * **Origen,** a distinguished presbyter of Alexandria and a Greek Father, suffers martyrdom at Tyre.

263 * * **Persecution:** Diocletian's edict against Christians is rigorously executed in Egypt.

LETTERS.

284 * * B. C. Ptolemy **Philadelphus** founds a **public library** at Alexandria.

283 * * –274 * * B. C. In the reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus **the Septuagint version** of the Hebrew Scriptures is written.

Manetho's history of ancient Egyptian kings is written.

Demetrius Phalerius is **librarian** at Alexandria.

Euclid is at the head of the mathematical school at Alexandria.

The poets Theocritus, Callimachus, and Philætus flourish in Egypt; Alexandria is made the heart of the learning of Greece.

246 * * B. C. **Artists and authors** are patronized by Ptolemy III.

230 * * B. C. Ptolemy III. revises the **Egyptian calendar.**

47 * * B. C. Julius Cæsar besieges and **burns Alexandria;** the remarkable **library** of 400,000 manuscript books is consumed.

36 * * B. C. Antony **replaces the burnt library** of Alexandria with another brought from Pergamus, Asia Minor.

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80 * * A. D. **The Coptic alphabet** is invented.

180 * * 254 * * **A catechetical school** flourishes at Alexandria.

SOCIETY.

285 * * B. C. Ptolemy **Philadelphus marries** his full sister, Arsinoë II.

247 * * B. C. Berenice II. is the first Egyptian queen to have the same regal style as her husband.

222 * * B. C. Ptolemy Philopator puts his mother Berenice and others of his nearest kin to death, and abandons himself to luxury.

216 * * B. C. Ptolemy IV. puts his wife **Arsinoë to death,** after winning the victory at Raphia largely by her courage.

146 **Nov.** * B. C. Ptolemy VII., Euergetes, **marries** his brother Philometor's queen on the **day of her husband's death;** on the day of his nuptials he murders the infant son of Philometor while in its mother's arms.

* * * **Incest** is not uncommon among Egyptian sovereigns.

51 * * B. C. Ptolemy Auletes at his death leaves his kingdom to his son Ptolemy XII. and his daughter [the famous] Cleopatra; he directs that they **marry each other.**

43 * * B. C. Queen Cleopatra **poisons her brother,** 14 years of age.

41 * * B. C. **Cleopatra** appears before Mark Antony to answer for the crime of murdering her brother [he is so fascinated by her beauty that he follows her into Egypt].

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70 * * A. D. The Emperor **Vespasian** visits Egypt.

215 * * The Emperor Caracalla **massacres the youth** of Alexandria to revenge an insult.

STATE.

295 * * B. C. **Ptolemy seizes** and holds the island of **Cyprus.** [It becomes a valuable possession.]

285 * * B. C. **Ptolemy abdicates,** and is succeeded by his son, **Ptolemy II.,** Philadelphus, who reigns 38 years.

* * * B. C. **Greek genius** and energy contribute much to the prosperity and glory of Egypt; the period of its **highest prosperity culminates.**

269 * * B. C. **Ambassadors** are first sent **to Rome.**

266 * * B. C. Egypt recovers Phœnicia and Cœle-Syria.

247 * * B. C. **Ptolemy III., Euergetes,** reigns [for 25 years].

[He reunites Cyrenaïca to his realm, makes extensive but transient conquests in Asia Minor, and retains his conquests in Abyssinia.]

243 * * B. C. **Ptolemy III. is recalled** by a revolt in Egypt from his campaign in Babylon.

222 * * B. C. **Ptolemy IV.,** Philopator, reigns with incompetence and cruelty. The decline of the Empire begins.

217 * * B. C. **Antiochus the Great,** King of Syria, makes an attempt to seize all the eastern provinces, and is defeated by Ptolemy near Raphia, in Palestine.

205 Nov. * B. C. **Ptolemy V.** comes to the throne at the age of 13 or 14 years; M. Æmilius is regent.

200 * * B. C. The regent is sent on an embassy to Rome to seek aid against Philip V. of Macedon and Antiochus of Syria.

199 * * B. C. **Aristomenes** is Roman regent in Egypt.

185 * * B. C. **A revolt** in Lower Egypt is suppressed with great cruelty.

181 Oct. * **Ptolemy VI.,** Philometor, succeeds his father; Cleopatra is regent.

169 * * B. C. **Philometor reigns** conjointly with his brother Physcon.

170 * * B. C. Ptolemy is captured by Antiochus Epiphanes, and his brother **Physcon** proclaims himself king.

164 * * B. C. Ptolemy Euergetes drives Philometor from Alexandria; he seeks **aid at Rome;** the Senate decides to reinstate him.

146 * * B. C. **Ptolemy VII.** (Physcon, or Euergetes II.) usurps the throne.

[He is a depraved and cruel king, the worst of all the Ptolemies; he marries Cleopatra, his brother's widow, and puts her young son, the heir apparent, to death. The prosperity of Egypt declines.]

130 * * B. C. Ptolemy VII. **is expelled** from Alexandria, his capital, by the enraged populace. **Cleopatra II.** becomes queen.

127 * * B. C. **Ptolemy VII. recovers** his throne, and has a more peaceful reign.

117 * * B. C. **Ptolemy VIII.** (Soter, Lathyrus) reigns conjointly with Cleopatra, his mother.

107 * * B. C. Cleopatra expels Ptolemy VIII., and elevates her favorite son **Ptolemy IX., Alexander.**

89 * * B. C. Ptolemy Lathyrus governs Cyprus as a separate kingdom.

* * B. C. Alexander gains supremacy and causes his mother's death; dissensions follow.

* * * B. C. **Ptolemy VIII.,** King of Cyprus, **is restored** to the throne of Egypt.

82 * * B. C. **Upper Egypt revolts.** [Thebes is besieged for three years, and destroyed.]

81 * * B. C. **Berenice III.,** daughter of Lathyrus, succeeds him; she soon marries her step-son, Alexander II., who orders her death.

80 * * B. C. **Ptolemy XI.,** surnamed Auletes and Neus Dionysius, the illegitimate son of Ptolemy VIII., succeeds to the throne on the extinction of the line of Ptolemies.

* * * B. C. A popular tumult avenges the murder of Berenice III., in the **death of Alexander.**

58 * * B. C. **Ptolemy XI. is expelled** by his subjects because of oppressive taxation.

Cleopatra V., his wife, and Berenice IV., his daughter, reign together.

* * * B. C. Cyprus becomes a Roman province by conquest.

* * * B. C. On the death of Cleopatra, Berenice reigns alone.

55 * * B. C. Supported by Gabinius, proconsul of Syria, **Ptolemy XI.,** Auletes, regains the throne; he punishes his daughter Berenice with death.

51 * * B. C. Ptolemy XI. leaves his kingdom to Ptolemy XII., surnamed **Dionysius II., and to Cleopatra** his [famous] daughter.

48 * * B. C. Dionysius II. expels **Cleopatra,** and she flees into Syria.

* * * B. C. **Cleopatra** gains the interest of Cæsar.

47 * * B. C. **Ptolemy XII.** is drowned while crossing the Nile after his defeat.

46 * * B. C. **Cleopatra** marries her younger brother, Ptolemy Necteros, and reigns conjointly with him; he is only a phantom king.

45 * * B. C. **Cleopatra** goes to Rome with her brother and young Ptolemy Cæsar, her son, wishing to be acknowledged Cæsar's wife, and their son to be his heir. [He is rejected.]

43 * * B. C. **Cleopatra** poisons her brother in his 14th year, and reigns alone.

41 * * B. C. **Cleopatra visits Antony,** the ruler of the Eastern world, at Tarsus, in Syria, and immediately captivates him.

36 * * B. C. **Antony** deserts his wife Octavia, and hastens to Cleopatra.

* * * B. C. **Cleopatra** secures from the infatuated Antony the grant of Phœnicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus.

34 * * B. C. Antony **gives to Cleopatra all Asia,** from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River.

31 Sept. 2. B. C. **Octavius** [Augustus] appears with a Roman army against Antony and Cleopatra, who, being defeated at the **battle of Actium,** kill themselves; and Egypt becomes a **political province** and the **great granary of the Roman empire.**

27 * * B. C. **Cornelius Gallus,** the Roman prefect, governs Egypt.

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14 * * A. D. Tiberius is **emperor** at Rome.

[37, Caligula; 41, Claudius; 54, Nero; 68, Galba; 69, Otto, Vitellius, Vespasian; 79, Titus; 81, Domitian; 96, Nerva; 98, Trajan.]

70 * * **Vespasian** visits Egypt.

98 * * **A great Jewish revolt** is followed by the withdrawal of many privileges formerly enjoyed by the Jews.

117 * * **Hadrian** is emperor of Rome.

130 * * The Emperor **visits Egypt,** and renews the old privileges, besides granting new ones.

134 * * **Hadrian** again visits Egypt.

138 * * Antoninus Pius is emperor of Rome. [161, M. Aurelius.]

175 * * **Avidius Cassius** is prefect of Egypt; having suppressed a revolt, he usurps the purple, and is acknowledged by the armies of Syria and Egypt. [Slain by his adherents.]

180 * * Commodus is emperor of Rome.

[193, Pertinax, D. Julianus, Septimus Severus. 211. M. Aurelius Antoninus (Caracalla).]

193 * * **Prescennius Niger,** the Roman general in Egypt, is proclaimed emperor.

194 * * **Niger** is defeated and slain by Severus.

200 * * The Emperor **Severus** visits Egypt.

217 * * Macrinus is **emperor** of Rome.

[218, Elagabalus; 222, Alexander Severus; 235, Maximin; 238, Gordian III.; 244, Philip; 249, Decius; 251, Gallus; 253, Æmilian, by the action of the troops at Alexandria, Valerian; 260, Gallicuus; 268, Claudius II.; 270, Aurelian.]

270 * * **Zenobia,** Queen of Palmyra, after failing in a former invasion, again invades and **conquers Egypt** [but holds it for only a short time].

273 * * **Aurelian takes Egypt** by defeating Zenobia; a revolt in Egypt is also suppressed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

31 * * A. D. Industrious Egypt becomes the **granary** of indolent Rome.

41 * * Egypt is on the Roman **highway to India.**

122 * * **Alexandria** is restored by Hadrian.

128 * * **The pestilence** prevails.

252 * * A devastating **plague** prevails.

ARMY — NAVY.

297 * * **Alexandria is taken** by Diocletian after a long siege, and Achilleus, the usurper, is put to death.

450 * * Upper Egypt is overrun by the **Nubians,** led by Silco.

491 * * **The Persians** invade Egypt.

500 * * **Arabs** overrun Egypt.

* * * The monasteries are used as fortresses.

616 * * Chosroes III., King of Persia, invades and captures **Alexandria**; he holds the country for ten years.

638 June * The invasion of the **Saracens** begins.

641 Dec. 10. The Saracens, led by Califf Omar's successful general, Amru, **capture Alexandria,** and conquer Egypt.

908 * * The Fatimite Arabs invade [and conquer] Egypt.

1062 * * **Civil war** breaks out in Lower Egypt between the Blacks and the Turks.

1099 July 15. The Crusaders capture Jerusalem from the Saracens.

Aug. 12. The Crusaders under Godfrey of Bouillon defeat the Egyptian army at **Ascalon,** in Palestine.

1160 * * Egypt is at war with **Noored Deen** of Aleppo, North Syria, and also with Amalric, King of Jerusalem.

1166 * * The citadel of **Cairo** is founded by the Saracens.

1186 * * War begins between **Saladin and the Crusaders.**

1187 * * **Battle at Nazareth,** Palestine; 130 Knights Hospitallers and Templars and a few hundred foot-soldiers are overwhelmed by superior numbers, and only the Grand Master and two knights escape.

* * Saladin, with 80,000 men, totally defeats the Crusaders near **Lake Tiberias**; it is a heavy blow to the invaders.

1189 * * **Acre is besieged** by the Crusaders.

1191 * * Saladin is defeated by heavy reenforcements to the Crusaders, at the **siege of Acre**; 2,700 Mussulmans are massacred in cold blood, after surrendering.

1204 * * El Adiel **defeats the Crusaders,** and drives the newly arrived King of Jerusalem back to Europe.

1219 * * The Saracens defeat the Crusaders at **Mansurah,** in the Delta.

1249 June 5. The Crusaders, invading Egypt, **capture Damietta,** with stores, by the treachery of the commander; 54 principal officers are put to death by the Sultan.

1250 * * The Crusaders under Louis IX. of France are overwhelmed and defeated, and the King is captured at Mansurah by the Moslems. [St. Louis soon surrenders his army.]

* * St. Louis **ransoms himself** and army by promising the payment of 400,000 livres and the evacuation of Egypt.

1259 * * Mozuffer **conquers Syria.**

1260 * * Mozuffer commences a series of **campaigns** against the Christians. Ez Zaher Beybars **conquers Armenia.**

1279 * * El Mansoor Kalaoon **takes Tripoli** from the Christians, slaughtering the people.

1291 * * Ashrof Khaleel **takes Acre,** the last stronghold of the Crusaders in Syria; many thousands of the inhabitants are massacred.

1294 * * The Ketbogha **insurrection** is defeated by El Mansoor Lageen.

1399 * * The calif is at **war with the Tartars** under Tamerlane, and is defeated at **Aleppo.**

1424 * * The calif **takes Cyprus** and Jeddah, the port of Mecca, from John III.

1468 * * Successful **expeditions** are sent against the Turks under Bajazet.

1508 * * An unsuccessful **expedition** is sent against the Portuguese.

1516 * * The Saracens are **defeated** at Aleppo, Palestine, and annexed **by the Turks** under Selim I.

1517 * * **Cairo is taken** by the Turks from the Egyptian sultans; **Egypt is subdued** by Selim I.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

642± * * The **Mosque of Amro** at Cairo is erected.

710 * * **The nilometer** is erected on the Island of Rhoda; it notes the rise and fall of the Nile.

813 * * **The Great Pyramid** is opened.

879± * * **The Mosque of Tooloon** at Cairo is erected.

1058± * * **The inundation** of the Nile **fails** for seven successive seasons.

1300± * * **An earthquake** half destroys Cairo; Alexandria and other towns also suffer.

1351 * * **The Mosque of Hassan** is erected.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

292 * * Pachomius, Saint, one of the founders of monasticism, born.

296 * * **Athanasius, Saint,** Patriarch of Alexander, Christian Father, controversialist, author, born.

307 * * Catherine, Saint, of Alexandria, martyr, dies.

309 * * Didymus, the "Blind" scholar, theologian, born.

336 * * **Arius,** presbyter of Alexandria, fdr. of Arianism, A80.

348 * * Pachomius, Saint, one of the founders of monasticism, A57.

356 * * **Anthony, Saint,** founder of asceticism, A105. (?)

370 * * **Hypatia,** of Alexandria, mathematician, philosopher, born.

376 * * Cyril, bishop of Alexandria, born.

395 * * Didymus, the "Blind" scholar, theologian, A86.

Athanasius, Saint, Patriarch of Alexandria, Christian Father, controversialist, au., A77.

415 * * **Hypatia,** of Alexandria, mathematician, philosopher, A45.

5th Century. Achilles, Tatius, rhetorician of Alexandria, born.

444 * * **Cyril,** Saint, of Alexandria, A68.

884 * * **Ahmed Ibn y Tooloon,** founder of the Tooloonide dynasty, A48±.

892 * * Saadia, Ben Joseph Saadias-Gaon, Jewish philosopher, born.

933 * * Tekeen El Gezeree, conqueror, dies.

941± * * Saadia, Ben Joseph Saadias-Gaon, Jewish philosopher, A49±.

1021 * * **Hakim,** founder and messiah of the Druses, dies.

1137 * * **Saladin,** sultan of Egypt and Syria, born.

1193 * * **Saladin,** sultan, A56.

1238 * * El Kamil, sultan, dies.

1257 * * Albek-Azad-ed-Din, sultan, dies.

1294 * * El Ashrof Khaleel, sultan, is assassinated.

CHURCH.

284 * * The Coptic writers date the **era of the martyrs** from the accession of Diocletian.

303 * * A savage **persecution** of Christians occurs.

305 * * **Monachism** begins in Egypt; St. Anthony of Thebes is its founder.

311 * * **An edict of toleration** is issued by the emperor.

324 * * **The Emperor Constantine** advises all subjects to become Christians, as he had become one.

* * The Christian **Church is divided** into two Greek churches, the first schism in Egypt.

326 * * **Athanasius,** the opponent of Arius, is made **archbishop** of Alexandria. [335. **Athanasius is exiled** by the Arians. 342. **Athanasius** returns.]

354 * * **George of Cappadocia** is made (Arian) archbishop of Alexandria.

355 * * **Athanasius** is again exiled.

362 * * **George of Cappadocia** is killed by a mob while awaiting trial.

363 * * **Athanasius** is finally restored.

389 * * **The temple and worship of Serapis** are destroyed by Theodosius I.

Christians triumph over the pagans; the old **Egyptian religion is proscribed,** yet most of the learned and scientific classes remained pagans.

412 * * **Cyril becomes bishop of Alexandria**; he is one of the most intemperate of the church Fathers.

He persecutes the Jews, plunders their possessions, and one day expels every one of them from the city.

415± * * **Hypatia,** the pagan philosopher, **is murdered by monks** through the alleged instigation of St. Cyril.

* * **Jews are massacred** in Alexandria.

428 * Cyril opposes the doctrines of Nestorius.

431 * * Cyril presides over the Council of Ephesus.

451 * * **The 4th General Council of Chalcedon** denounces the doctrines of the Coptic or **Egyptian Church as heretical**; this causes its **separation** from the orthodox church.

754 * * El Mansoor becomes a cruel **persecutor of Christians** in Syria and Egypt.

1048 * * The Calif of Egypt permits the **Knights of Malta** to build a pilgrims' house at Jerusalem.

1299 * * Jews and Christians are severely persecuted.

1303 * * Christians are compelled to **wear blue turbans,** and Jews to **wear yellow,** and both are forbidden to ride on horses or mules, or to receive any government employment; many churches are destroyed and all closed.

1322± * * **Christians** are again **persecuted**; the principal churches are destroyed **by the Moslems**; Christians **retaliate** by burning the mosques.

The threats of **the mob** induce the sultan to consent to the **murder and plunder of any Christians** met in the streets.

LETTERS.

312 * * **The Coptic Bible** is written.

389 * * The pagan temple of Serapis possesses **700,000 volumes**; a mob destroys them with the temple. (?)

640 * * Calif Omar takes Alexandria, and destroys its library of **700,000 volumes**; these supply the baths with fuel for six months; learning is banished for a time.

754 * * El Mansoor is a **patron of literature.**

800± * * **The Augustinian Age** of Saracenic literature appears.

813 * * El Mamoon **patronizes literature.**

975 * * El Azeez patronizes literature; he founds the **University of Cairo.**

SOCIETY.

321 * * **Religious feuds** between the orthodox Athanasians and the heterodox Arians disturb Alexandria.

884 * * Ahmed dies, leaving a **costly establishment.**

It consists of 7,000 mounted Mamelukes, 300 picked horses for his own use, a body-guard of 24,000 slaves, besides 6,000 asses and mules, 10,000 camels, and 100 wherries.

* * **The prisons** contain 18,000 prisoners.

1257 * * **Sultan Eybek** is put to death by his wife; she in turn is beaten to death by the wooden clogs of the female slaves belonging to another wife of Eybek.

STATE.

275 * * Tacitus is **emperor** of Rome.

[276, Probus, after serving as governor of Egypt; 282, Carus, Numerian is coregent; later, Carinus; 284, Diocletian; 286, Maximian.]

292 * * A formidable **revolt** breaks out; Achilleus assumes the title of Emperor Domitus Domitanus.

296 * * **Diocletian** enters Egypt, and takes Alexandria.

297 * * **Domitanus,** sustained by the Egyptians, again revolts, and captures Alexandria; the emperor returns, and takes the city, and puts his rival to death.

305 * * Constantius and Galerius are **emperors.**

[306, Maxentius; 307, Severus, Licinius, and Constantine; 323, Constantine; 337, Constantine II., Constantius and Constans coregents; 353, Constantius; 361, Julian; 363, Jovian; 364, Valentinian; Valens coregent; 367, Gratian; 375, Valentinian II.; 379, Theodosius; 383, Maximus; 392, Eugenius; 394, Theodosius.]

395 * * Egypt becomes a **part of the Byzantine Empire** on the final division of the Roman Empire.

639 * * Egypt is **invaded by the Moslems**; 'Amr-Ibu-Ei-As with 4,000 men enters Syria.

641 * * Grand **Cairo** is founded.

* * -868 * * **Moslem rule.** (See p. 485+.)

Egypt is governed by a succession of viceroys appointed by the califs of Bagdad and Damascus.

644 * * Othman-ibin-Affan, a descendant of the Prophet, reigns. [He is killed by conspirators.]

646 * * **Cyprus** is regained.

648 * * **Cyprus** is retaken by the Greek emperor.

656 * * Ali-Ib-Abu-Taleb is **calif.**

[661, Moawiyeh I., the founder of the Ommiade dynasty; 680, Yezeid I.; 683, Moawiyeh II.; 684, Merwan I.; later, Abd-el-Melek, who discontinues tribute to Constantinople; 705, El Weleed; 744, Merwan.]

714 ± * * **Seven califs** have brief and unimportant reigns.

750 * * -1258 * * **The dynasty of the Abbassids;** Bagdad is the capital.

* * **Abul Abbas** is calif, and founds the dynasty.

754 * * Al Munsur reigns; he is a cruel persecutor, yet a patron of learning and science.

[775, Mahdi; later, Hadee; 786, Harun-al-Raschid, brave, benevolent, and a patron of science; 809, El Ameen; 813, El Mamoon, a patron of learning; 840, El Mantussin; 847, El Motawukkel; 861, El Muntusser; 868, El Mostain; later, El Mantuz; later, Ahmed Ibn y Tooloon as viceroy of the calif, and founder of the Tooloonide dynasty.]

868 * * Ahmed throws off allegiance to the calif, and **establishes independence** for Egypt [lasting 37 years].

884 * * Khamaraweeyeh reigns. [896, Asaker, Haroon, Maghazee.]

* * * Long **period of anarchy.**

906 * * Muktuffee is calif, and independence is lost, and the Abbassid dynasty is restored.

908 * * Muktuddir reigns.

* * The Mahdee, or **Arabian Fatimites,** invade Egypt.

* * -1171 * * **The Fatimite dynasty** reigns over Egypt, part of Northern Africa, and Syria.

932 * * El Kaher is **calif.**

[936, El Radee, Mohammad el Alkhsheed, founder of the Alksheed dynasty; 948, Abool; 967, Abool Kasem; later, Kafoor; 969, Abool Fowaris, later, **El Moez,** founder of the Fatimite dynasty of califs; the Fatimites come from Northern Africa.]

973 * * **Cairo** is founded by the Fatimites. [It causes the decay of Alexandria.]

975 * * El Azeez is calif.

996 * * **El Hakim** is calif; the **founder of the sect of the Druses.**

1021 * * Ez Zahir is **calif.**

[1036, El Mustansir; 1094, El Mustalee; 1101, El Amer; 1132, El Hafuz; 1152, El Dhafer; 1157, El Fiygez.]

1171 * * Salah ed Deen [**the famous Saladin**] is proclaimed sultan; he founds the Ayoobite dynasty.

1192 * * **Saladin** is forced by the Crusaders to accept a truce for three years.

1193 * * **Saladin** dies, and his dominions are divided.

* * Melek El Azeez is sultan; his sons soon disagree.

1200 * * El Adiel is sultan. [1218, El Kamiel; 1239, Es Salih.

1229 * * El Kamil **cedes Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth,** and other parts of Palestine, to **Frederick II.,** Emperor and Crusader.

1249 * * Sheger-ed-Durr, widow of the sultan, assumes the regency. [El Moezzen is sultan.]

1250 * * 1517 * * **The Mamelukes,** having usurped the supreme power, rule Egypt [for 267 years].

* * **El Moez is sultan,** and founder of the Baharite Mameluke dynasty. The Mamelukes were originally Moslem slaves.

1256 * * El Mansoor is **sultan**; soon put to death, and succeeded by Eybek.

[1257, Eybek is assassinated by order of his wife; 1259, El Mozuffer; 1260, Ez Zaher Beybars; 1279, El Mansoor Kalaoon; 1290, El Ashrof Khaleel; 1293, El Nasr Mohammed, who is soon exiled.]

1294 * * **An insurrection** breaks out under Ketbogha, the regent.

1299 * * El Nasr Mohammed is restored to the throne.

1308 * * **The sultan abdicates.** El Mozuffer Bayleers is his successor.

1310 * * El Nasr is again restored.

1341 * * **The seven sons** of Nasr follow in succession; [reigns are chiefly short and troubled; the sultans are exiled or put to death].

1348 * * **Hassan** is deposed from authority by Es Saleh, his brother.

1351 * * **Hassan** is restored.

1361 * * El Mansoor Mohammed reigns a few months.

1363 * * El Ashraf Shaban, son of Hassan, is sultan. [He is finally strangled.]

1377 * * Es Salah is sultan; later his brother, El Mansoor Ali.

1382 * * **Ez Zahir Berkook,** the usurper, is sultan.

He founds the Circassian Mameluke, or Borgite, dynasty, and rules with ability and justice; he also favors learning. These sultans were originally Circassian slaves.

1399 * * En Nasr Fareg of Berkook is sultan.

* * * **A revolt** in Syria is overcome.

1412 * * El Moaiyud begins a prosperous reign.

1422 * * El Ashraf Bursabey, a sultan of virtue, reigns with ability.

1438 * * Gekmeh reigns; later Abdel Azeez, who is deposed.

1453 * * Eenal reigns; later Othman [who is overthrown by intrigue].

1461 * * Khoshkadem Moaiyud Ahmed, a Greek by birth, is sultan.

1467 * * Tumr Bogha reigns.

1468 * * El Ashrof Kaitbey reigns; he is successful in military enterprises.

1496 * * Mohammed reigns; he is weak and barbarous; later, Kansooh Nasr reigns five months, and abdicates.

1500 * * Gambalat reigns six months; Toman Bey reigns a few months, and is killed.

1501 * * El Ghoree Kansooh reigns.

1517 * * El Ashrof Toman Bey reigns.

* * **The Mamelukes are overthrown.** Cairo is taken by Turks under **Selim I.,** and **Egypt is reduced to a Turkish pashalic.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

491 * * The invasion of the Persians is followed by a famine.

684 * * The first **Arab coin** is issued.

1062± * * **A famine** lasts for seven years.

1424 * * **The Indian trade** is monopolized by the Egyptians.

ARMY — NAVY.

1767 * * Ali Bey, the Mameluke, **conquers Arabia and Syria** by an army under Mohammed Bey.

1786 * * **Cairo is captured** by Turks under Hassan Pasha.

1798 * *–1801 * * **The French** send an **expedition** against Egypt, having for its ultimate object the overthrow of the British empire in the East.

July 5. Napoleon, with an army of 30,000 men, takes **Alexandria** by assault.

July 21. Battle of the Pyramids; Napoleon defeats and nearly annihilates the Mamelukes, 60,000 strong; 15,000 men fall.

July 22. Napoleon captures **Cairo.**

1799 Apr. 16. Napoleon defeats the Turks at **Mt. Tabor,** Palestine. [Pestilence breaks out in the French army, and it returns to Egypt. Gen. Kleber succeeds Napoleon as commander of the French.]

July 25. Gen. Murat with 5,000 French defeats 15,000 Turks **at Aboukir,** near a mouth of the Nile.

Aug. 1, 2. Battle of the Nile; the French fleet is destroyed by the British fleet under Adm. Nelson in Aboukir Bay; the French lose 13 out of 17 vessels, and 9,000 men.

1800 * * Gen. Kleber defeats a force of 70,000 Turks under the grand vizier **at Heliopolis,** in the Delta.

June 14. Gen. Kleber **is assassinated** at Cairo; Gen. Menou assumes command of the French.

1801 Mar. 2. A British army, under Gens. Abercromby and Hutchinson, **arrives** in Aboukir Bay.

Mar. 8. Sir Ralph Abercromby defeats the French, and **captures Aboukir.** [Mar. 21. He defeats the French under Gen. Menou **at Alexandria.**]

Mar. 25. The British army is reenforced by the Turks.

Mar. 28. Gen. Abercromby dies of his wounds at Alexandria.

Apr. 19. The French are defeated **at Rosetta,** a town in the Delta.

June 27. Cairo is taken by the British and Turks; 60,000 French capitulate.

Sept. 2. Gen. Menou and 10,000 **French surrender** to Gen. Hutchinson at Alexandria.

Sept. * The French rule ends in the evacuation of Egypt.

1802± * * A Turkish force of 14,000 men is defeated by a small force of Mamelukes **in Demenhoor,** who also secure guns and ammunition.

1803 Mar. * The British evacuate Egypt.

May * The Egyptian **troops revolt** against Khusruf Pasha, who is compelled to flee.

* * **Mehemet Ali,** with a force of Albanians and Mamelukes, takes **Damietta,** in the Delta, after an obstinate resistance; Khusruf Pasha is captured.

1805 May * **Civil war** occurs between the adherents of Mehemet Ali and Kursheed Pasha, the rivals for supreme power.

May 19. Ali **besieges Kursheed,** the Mameluke chief, in the citadel of Cairo.

Aug. 17. The first **massacre** of the Mamelukes in Cairo by the Turks occurs.

1806 July 1. The Porte sends 3,000 troops to **subdue the beys.**

1807 Mar. 17. A force of 5,000 **British troops** arrives to aid the beys against the Sultan.

Mar. 20. Alexandria is taken by a British force under Gen. Frazer.

Sept. 14. The British under Gen. Frazer **evacuate Alexandria** after failing in their unfortunate enterprise.

1811 Mar. 1. Mehemet Ali invites the Mamelukes to the citadel, and **massacres** about 470 of them, and destroys their power.

* * Mehemet Ali sends 8,000 men, including 2,000 horse, under Toosoon Pasha, against the **Wahabis,** who repulse them.

1812 * *–15 * * Toosoon is reenforced, and renews the campaign; he **takes Medina** after a siege, also Jiddah and Mecca.

1816 * * A successful **expedition** is sent to Arabia by Mehemet Ali. (See p. 488.)

1820 * * Mehemet Ali sends several thousand men into **Southern Egpyt** to obtain **captives** to form the nucleus of **a new army.**

1821 * *–22 * * Ali sends 7,000 or 8,000 men to aid the Turks in subduing the **Greek insurrection.**

1822 * * Mehemet Ali's youngest son, **Ismail,** and his retinue, are **put to death** by Nimr, an Arab chief.

* * An army composed chiefly of slaves is organized by **French officers** into disciplined troops.

1824 * * The regular **army** is raised to 24,000 men.

* * **Insurgents** numbering 20,000 or 30,000, led by the false prophet, are subdued.

1831 * *–33 * * **War with Turkey;** Mehemet Ali revolts, invades [and soon subdues] Syria.

* * **In a battle near Gaza,** Egyptians under Ibrahim Pasha defeat the Christians; 30,000 Christians and Moslems fall; the former retreat. [1832. **Jerusalem is captured** by the Egyptians under Es Salih; they also take Damascus.]

1832 July 8. With 16,000 disciplined Egyptian troops, Ibrahim Pasha, son of Ali, defeats 30,000 Turks at the **battle of Hims.**

May 27. Ibrahim **takes Acre** from the Turks after a long siege.

Dec. 21. Ibrahim defeats 60,000 Turks at **Konich,** and captures the grand vizier.

1833 Apr. 3. Ibrahim advances on **Constantinople,** which is entered by Russian auxiliaries.

May 4. The war with the Turks **ends** with the convention of Rutayah.

1839 * * Mehemet Ali again **revolts** against the Sultan, claiming hereditary powers.

June 24. Ibrahim Pasha **defeats the Turks** at Nezib on the Euphrates.

* * Through the treachery of officers the **Turkish fleet** falls into the hands of the viceroy of Egypt.

1840 Oct. 10. Adm. Napier **bombards Beyrout.**

Nov. 3. The British and Austrian fleets, under Adm. Sir Robert Stopford, **take Acre.**

Nov. 21±. Ibrahim is expelled from Syria by the action of the powers, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia having agreed to hold Syria for the Sultan.

1864 May * The pasha sends a force to repress **insurgents** in Arabia.

May 10. [Sir] **Samuel W. Baker** is appointed commander of a military expedition to ascend the Nile, and suppress the **slave-trade.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1754 Sept. * **An earthquake** engulfs half of the houses in Grand Cairo; 40,000 persons perish.

1815 * * Giovanni **Battisa Belzoni,** the antiquarian, arrives.

1816 * * **Belzoni** removes the colossal statue of Memnon from near Thebes to Alexandria.

1817 * * **Belzoni** explores temples, and opens the pyramid of Cephren.

1820 * * The Mahmoud **canal** is opened, connecting Alexandria with the Nile.

1829 Nov. 26. The water of the **Nile rises** to 26 instead of 22 feet.

1834 * * **Burnt bricks** are found in the Nile that are believed to be 20,000 years old.

1852 * * **Ferdinand de Lesseps** projects a canal for connecting the Bay of Pelusium with the Red Sea.

He proposes to cut a canal 90 miles long, create ports, and deepen shallow waters.

1858 * * **The Suez canal** is begun by French engineers.

1861 * * **The Bulak Museum** is established.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1728 * * Ali Bey, revolutionist, born.
1735± * * Ibrahim Bey, Mameluke chief, b.
1769± * * Mehemet Ali Pasha born.
1773 * * Ali Bey, revolutionist, A45.
1789 * * Ibrahim Pasha, viceroy, born.
1806 * * El Bardeesee Pasha dies.
1807 Jan. 30. El-elfee Bey dies.
1813 * * Abbas Pasha, viceroy, born.
1816 * * Ibrahim Bey, Mameluke chief, A81±.
1830 Dec. 31. Ismail Pasha born.
1848 Nov. 10. Ibrahim Pasha dies.
1849 Aug. 3. Mehemet Ali Pasha dies.
1854 July 14. Abbas Pasha, A41.
1863 Jan. 18. Said Pasha, viceroy, dies.

CHURCH.

1808 * * **The Bible is translated** into Amharic language by an Abyssinian monk called Abu Rumi, assisted by the French consul, Asseline.

1854 Nov. 15. The United Presbyterian Church of U. S. A. starts **a mission in Cairo.**

1862 * * Miss Whately, daughter of Archbishop Whately of Dublin, starts **a school at Cairo** for the children of Copts and Mohammedans.

1863 * * The first native **Protestant church** is organized at Cairo by the United Presbyterians.

1865 * * Assiout and Koos become mission-stations of the United Presbyterians of U. S. A.

[1866, Modeenet, El Fayoom, and Mansura, in the Delta; 1868, Sinoris El Fayoom; 1869, Mooteea and Nakhaileh, near Assiout; 1873, Bagore, Fahta, Rhoda, Suft Meedoom, and Luxor; 1874, El-Jawily, in the province of Assiout, North Egypt, Goorneh, near Luxor; 1875, Ahnoob, near Assiout, and Sinhore, on the Fayoom; 1876, Esneh and Erment, south of Luxor, Kosair, on the Red Sea, and Zerabi, near Assiout; 1877, Dweir, Moosera, Beezadeeza, Marees, and Bulak; 1878, Beni-Adi and Manfaloot; 1879, Sanalio, Akhmeem, on the east bank of the Nile, province of Girgeh, and El Bayadeeyya, province of Assiout, Upper Egypt; 1880, Deir Aboo-Hinnis, and Tanta; 1881, Azaimeh, near Esneh, Kinneh, Tameeyah, and El Kome El Akhdar; 1882, Wasta, Moir, Tanda, and Benisouef; 1883, Tima, Abooteeg, and Furkus; 1884, Edfos, Aboo-Kerkas, and Daminhoor; 1885, Deir El-jenadily, Kome-es-paht, Busra, Menharg, Mahalla, Kafr-Bilmisht, Zagazig, and Mist Ehamr; 1886, Deir-Birsha, Nezlet-Rooman, Fesh, Gerobeea; 1887, Assouan at the First Cataract, Hammam, Serokina, Nezlet-Nahkly, Dakoof, Tanbody, Safaneezah, and Atf-Haider.]

SOCIETY.

1801 * * On the departure of French troops from Egypt, many of the Moslem women whom they had married, or bought as concubine slaves, are forthwith tied up in sacks and drowned.

STATE.

1543 * *–1798 * * Turkish rule in Egypt.

The title calif is assumed by the sovereigns of Turkey.

* * Egypt is divided by the Turks into 24 districts.

Each is under a Mameluke bey, the chief of whom is sheikh el-beled; over the 24 beys is a council of seven Turkish chiefs, and superior to all a supreme pasha.

1763 * * Ali Bey, the Mameluke, is promoted to the office of sheikh el-beled.

1767 * * Ali Bey usurps authority, and becomes supreme pasha; he declares Egyptian independence. [He is poisoned after four years.]

1772 * * Mohammed Aboo Dahab rebels, and contends for the office of supreme pasha [is recognized by the Sultan of Turkey].

1773 * * Supreme authority divided by Murad Bey and Ibrahim Bey. [Confusion and civil war follow for many years.]

1786 * * Murad and Ibrahim are dethroned; Ismail is made supreme pasha.

1791 * * Murad and Ibrahim are restored to their former office on the death of Ismail.

1798 Aug. * –1801 Sept. * French rule.

1799 * * Napoleon Bonaparte leaves Gen. Kleber in authority.

1801 * * The French invaders are dispossessed by the British invaders under Gens. Abercromby and Hutchinson.

Sept. * The French evacuate and abandon Egypt.

* * Turkish rule is restored.

* * The Turkish government gives orders to the Turkish high-admiral to ensnare and put to death the principal beys; this begins the struggle between the Mamelukes and the Turks; civil war ensues.

* * Gen. Menou concludes a treaty with the English at Cairo.

Egypt is to be restored to Turkey, and the French army transported to France by the English fleet.

* * Mohammed Khusruf is pasha.

1803 Mar. * The British evacuate Egypt.

May * Khusruf Pasha is driven out of Cairo by a revolt of unpaid soldiers.

* * Tahir Pasha is pasha. He is killed in 23 days for refusing to pay the Turkish troops.

* * Confusion and anarchy ensue.

1805 May * Mehemet Ali is chosen pasha.

June * (?) Ali receives a firman as pasha from the Sultan, and the struggle in Cairo ceases.

Aug. 17. Mehemet Ali's first massacre. (See Army.)

1806 * * Mehemet Ali is appointed governor of Upper Egypt; he claims supreme power.

July 1. A successor of Ali arrives, accompanied with 3,000 regular troops, yet he only succeeds in retaining his position by paying 4,000 purses to the Porte. [He greatly develops the country.]

1811 Mar. 1. Mehemet Ali's second massacre. (See Army.)

1822 * * The territory of ancient Nubia is added by conquest.

1831 * * Mehemet Ali declares Egypt independent, invades Syria, and threatens Constantinople.

1833 May 14. By the intervention of European powers a treaty is concluded between Mehemet Ali and the Porte; Syria and Adneh are ceded to Ali on condition of his paying tribute to Turkey.

1839 * * Mehemet Ali, encouraged by France, demands of the young Sultan, Abdul-Medjid, the hereditary investiture of all lands under Ali's government.

1840 * * In opposition to the demands of Ali, England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, to the exclusion of France, conclude an alliance favorable to the Porte, which threatens the peace of Europe.

Nov.+ * Ali withdraws from Syria.

1841 July 15. By the Convention of Alexandria peace is restored.

By the demand of Great Britain, Mehemet Ali relinquishes Syria, but is confirmed by the Sultan in hereditary rule of Egypt.

1848 * * Ibrahim Pasha is viceroy; he is the adopted son of Ali.

* * Abbas Pasha, son of Toosoon, succeeds his uncle Ibrahim; retrogression begins.

1851 May 27. The Porte confirms the hereditary succession to the pashalic of Egypt, and concedes the right of coining money, but increases the tribute from £400,000 to £750,000.

1854 * * Said Pasha is viceroy; he is the fourth son of Mehemet Ali. [Favorable to reforms.]

1863 * * Ismail Pasha, the commandant of the army, becomes viceroy.

Apr. 7. The Sultan of Turkey arrives in Egypt.

1867 May 14. Ismail Pasha secures a firman from the Porte at great cost, which grants the title Khedive, and removes the chief restrictions imposed by the treaty; the office is also confirmed to the line of direct succession.

June 9. The sultan designates the Khedive as sovereign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1791 * * The plague appears.

1792 * * The plague prevails; about 800,000 people perish.

1820 * * Khartum, at the confluence of the Blue and White Nile, is built by Mehemet Ali.

1831 * * Cholera prevails.

1851 * * A railway from Cairo to Alexandria is opened.

1858 * * The dredging of the Suez Canal is commenced by Daniel Lange of England; estimated cost, £8,000,000.

1859 May * A telegraph line is opened between Aden and Suez.

1862 * * Mediterranean waters are admitted into a channel communicating with Lake Timsah.

1863 Mar. 4. The name of the new town is changed from Timsah to Ismailia.

Aug. * The Egyptian Government compels the Canal Company to abandon compulsory labor.

* *–67 * * The war in America stimulates the cultivation of cotton.

1865 Feb. * M. de Lesseps reports the passage of a vessel containing 30 persons through the entire canal.

June * Cholera rages in Alexandria.

Aug. 15. A part of the Suez Canal is opened.

The waters of the Nile are admitted into the smaller canal, and a vessel passes from the Mediterranean to the Red Sea.

1867 Feb. 17. The first ship, named the *Primo*, passes through the canal from sea to sea.

Nov. * A loan is raised in France for the Suez Canal.

1868 * * The canal is used by both French and English vessels.

Mar. 18. The Mediterranean waters are admitted to the salt lakes.

ARMY — NAVY.

1870 Feb. 8. The Baker expedition leaves Khartum.

[1871. Apr. 25. It arrives at Gondokoro, later called Ismailia. July *–Sept. * It has engagements with the Baris of Belinian. 1872. Mar. 6. It arrives at Faliko. Apr. 25. It arrives at Masindi in Unyoro. June 8. The treachery of Kaba Rega toward the Baker expedition is punished by burning Masindi. July 18. It arrives at Foweera, and is well received. Aug. 2. It suppresses an insurrection of slave-dealers.]

1875 * *–76 * * War with Abyssinia. Ismail Pasha makes a disastrous attempt to conquer territory. (See p. 2.)

1877 June * Negotiations for peace are entered.

1879 May 5. A rebellion of slave-dealers in the Sudan is suppressed by Lieut. Gessi of Col. Gordon's command.

1881 July * Sheik Mohammed Ahmed proclaims himself a Mahdi, and raises an insurrection.

Nov. * The Mahdi defeats the Egyptian troops.

Dec±. * Ahmed the Mahdi is defeated in the Sudan, retires up the Blue Nile, and gathers a large army beyond the White Nile.

1882 June 11. Arabi Pasha begins a rebellion of the national party against the Anglo-French control of Egypt.

Alexandria suffers from a riot, the town is ravaged, and about 60 Europeans are killed; the Egyptian troops suppress the rioters.

June 14. The Mahdi overwhelms and massacres about 6,000 Egyptian troops in the Sudan. (Reported.)

July 4. The English and French admirals formally protest against the erection of fortifications at Alexandria by Arabi Pasha. [July 9. Adm. Seymour threatens to bombard the city.]

July 6. The subjects of Great Britain are warned to leave Egypt.

July 11. Adm. Seymour bombards Alexandria for the preservation of his fleet from Arabi's batteries; British loss, six killed, and 28 wounded.

July 12. The Sultan protests against the bombardment.

± The British send 1,000 marines from Malta to Alexandria. [July 17. About 5,000 soldiers land.]

Arabi Pasha and part of the Egyptian army abandon Alexandria, and retreat into the interior; a mob fires the city; it plunders and massacres Europeans and Christians.

July 20±. Arabi Pasha cuts off the water supply from Alexandria, and calls upon the people to rise.

July 24. Sir A. Alison has a skirmish with the rebels; he captures Ramleh.

± Arabi proclaims a holy war.

July 25±. The British bring troops from England and India.

July 31. The French Government orders the withdrawal of its fleet.

Aug. 3. The British troops occupy the town of Suez.

Aug. 10. The Duke of Connaught and officers arrive at Alexandria.

Aug. 19. The Mahdi is defeated at Bara in the Sudan.

Aug. 19, 20. The British occupy Port Said, Ismailia, and Kantara, positions which control the canal.

Aug. 21. Gen. Macpherson arrives at Suez with the Indian troops.

Aug. 25. The advance from Ismailia has a slight cavalry and artillery engagement; Egyptians are routed.

Aug. 26. Gen. Graham occupies Kassassin with 2,000 troops.

Sept. 13. After several skirmishes the British capture Tel-el-Kebir, losing 52 killed, 380 wounded; Egyptian loss, 3,000.

Sept. 14. The British enter Cairo; Arabi Pashi with about 10,000 men surrenders to the British.

Sept. 17. The Khedive dissolves the Egyptian army.

Oct. 24. The Mahdi defeats the Egyptians in the Sudan.

Nov. 4. The British defeat the Mahdi at Bara.

Dec. 16. Col. Stewart arrives at Khartum.

Dec. 22. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, commander of the new Egyptian army, arrives at Cairo.

1883 Jan. * The Mahdi repulses the British in the Sudan three times.

[Jan. 5. The Mahdi captures Bara and Obeid. Feb. 23±. The Mahdi is repulsed. Apr. * Gen. Hicks defeats the Mahdi at Sennaar.]

Mar. * Col. Hicks Pasha starts for Kordofan with an army.

[Apr. 29. He totally defeats the Mahdi near Berber. May 14±. Again near Khartum. Sept. 20. He advances up the Nile to Duem.]

Nov. 3, 5. Battle of Kashgal, near El-Obeid; Col. Hicks is overwhelmed in a defile by 11,000 Mahdists, and the entire Egyptian force is exterminated.

Nov. 6. The Mahdi surprises and defeats an Egyptian detachment at Tokar near Suakim; it loses 150 men.

Nov. * Col. Coetologon gathers an Egyptian army at Khartum.

Nov. * A general uprising against the British takes place.

Nov. 26.–Dec. 2. The Mahdists, commanded by Osman Digna, an impoverished slave-dealer, attack the forts at Suakim; a force of 720 Egyptians is almost totally destroyed.

1884 Jan. 18. *London.* Gen. (Chinese) Gordon is ordered to the Sudan to assist the Khedive in withdrawing his troops, they being overpowered by the Mahdists.

Feb. 4. The Mahdists defeat Baker Pasha near Tokar.

Feb. 7±. Adm. Hewitt assumes command at Suakim; the town is besieged.

Feb. 8. Tewfik Bey makes a desperate sortie from Sinkat; the entire force is killed, and the town taken.

Feb. 11. Gen. Gordon arrives at Berber, and proclaims the Mahdi sultan of Kordofan. [Feb. 18. At Khartum.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1876 Jan. 1. The Gregorian style of the calendar is adopted.

CHURCH.

1868 * * The Apostelstrasse ("the Avenue of the Apostles") missions are withdrawn from the interior, and devoted to the successful school at Alexandria.

1881 Nov. *± Mohammed Ahmed, calling himself El Mahdi, the prophet, appears in Sudan with 1,500 followers, declares a holy war, and defeats the Egyptian forces.

1882 July 24±. A Mohammedan religious war against unbelievers is proclaimed by Arabi Pasha.

* * The strength of the various religions is shown by the census returns:

Mohammedans	6,051,625
Christians (Copts, Roman Catholics, Greeks, Protestants, and Arminians)	514,521
Jews	15,796

SOCIETY.

1880 July * The Khedive decrees the abolition of slavery. [Slaves are to be emancipated by July 31, 1881.]

1882 Apr. * The trial of 43 persons convicted of uniting in a conspiracy to kill Arabi Pasha, and dethrone the Khedive, ends with the sentence of exile; sentence confirmed by the Khedive.

May 29. Anarchy prevails; Europeans are leaving Egypt.

1882 June 11. Savage riots and massacre of Europeans occur at Alexandria.

June 15±. A state of panic prevails because of the rebellion; great emigration of Europeans from Alexandria ensues. [20,000 leave Egypt.]

June 28±. Arabi Pasha is decorated by the sultan.

Nov. * The trial of Arabi Pasha begins with the secret examination of witnesses.

Dec. 3. Arabi Pasha pleads guilty of rebellion; he is first sentenced to death, then the sentence is commuted to banishment for life.

Dec. 9. Arabi Pasha and others are to be sent to Ceylon for exile.

1883 June 9. Suleiman Sami is convicted of the firing and plundering at Alexandria and inciting the massacre [and hanged on June 11].

STATE.

1869 Apr. 1. Sir Samuel Baker is commissioned to assume authority for four years from this date in the country south of Gondokoro; he is to extend the boundaries of Egypt.

1871 May 26. Baker arrives at Gondokoro, names it Ismailia, and formally annexes the country to Egypt.

1872 Apr. 1. Baker returns to Gondokoro.

1873 * * "Chinese" Gordon is appointed the successor of Sir Samuel Baker in the Sudan.

June 8. The Sultan issues a firman, making Egypt practically independent; the Khedive is prohibited, however, from making treaties with foreign

powers, coining money, or building armored vessels.

1875 June 28. The Khedive opens an international court of justice.

Nov. * It is announced that the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal have been purchased by Great Britain.

Dec. * Great Britain sends Stephen Cave to Egypt on a special mission respecting the finances. [He reports a bad condition, owing to extravagance and waste.]

1876 Jan. 1. The mixed courts are first opened.

Jan. 4. Nubar Pasha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigns.

May 14, 25. The Khedive signs the decrees consolidating the debt of £91,000,000 at 7 per cent, and providing for a sinking-fund.

July * The international law court is closed by M. Haakman, in consequence of the Government's refusal to accept its decisions.

Oct. 14. George J. Goschen of England and M. Joubert of France arrive at Cairo to devise a scheme to protect the creditors of the Khedive. [Egyptian bankruptcy is imminent.]

[They propose a plan for reducing the debt of £91,000,000 to £59,000,000, and rate of interest from 7 per cent to 6 per cent.]

Nov. * Ismail Sadyk, the Finance Minister, is banished.

1877 Feb. * Col. Gordon returns to England. [He is made governor of the Sudan and the equatorial provinces of Egypt. Oct. * He resigns.]

June * Col. Gordon negotiates peace with Abyssinia.

1878 Aug. 15. Nubar Pasha is again appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sept. * England and France participate in the Government under an agreement of joint control; Rivers Wilson is appointed Minister of Finance and [M. de Blignières Minister of Works].

1879 Feb. 18. The dissatisfied officers make a riotous attack on the European members of the council and Nubar Pasha.

Feb. 19. Nubar Pasha resigns.

Feb. * A definitive peace is announced with Abyssinia.

Mar. 5±. Prince Tewfik Pasha is appointed President of the Council, and Nubar Pasha Foreign Minister.

Apr. 7. The Khedive issues a new financial scheme, and dismisses Tewfik Pasha and the European members of his council because of the jealousy of the natives; Cherif Pasha forms a new Ministry.

May 5±. England and France in a joint-note demand the appointment of European Ministers in the council.

June 20±. The powers recommend the Khedive to resign.

June 26. The Sultan deposes the Khedive, and appoints Prince Tewfik, his son, to the califate. [Aug. 8. He assumes office.]

June 30. The Khedive sails for Naples.

Sept. 4. The Khedive appoints Sir Evelyn Baring and M. de Blignières comptrollers-general.

Sept. 9. The Riaz Pasha Ministry is announced.

1880 June 30. Peace is signed with Abyssinia.

Aug. 18. A new ministry is appointed, with the Khedive as President of the Council.

1881 * * The revolt in the Sudan by Ahmed, called El Mahdi, begins.

He claims to be the predicted prophet of Islam, whose coming was foretold 1,300 years ago.

Sept. 9. Cherif Pasha is again appointed Minister.

Oct. 7. The Khedive receives the envoys of the Sultan. [This awakens the jealousy of England and France, and the envoys soon depart.]

1882 * * It is alleged that the Khedive is controlled by the army, which numbers 15,000 men. Arabi Bey, the favorite of the army, is appointed under-secretary of war.

Jan. 27±. The deputies demand the entire control of the Ministry.

Feb. 2. Cherif Pasha retires from the council.

Feb. 3. Mahmoud Pasha forms a new Ministry.

Mar. * M. Blignières resigns the joint comptrollership.

Apr. 10±. An alleged conspiracy of Circassian officers is formed to assassinate Arabi Pasha. [It fails.]

May 23. Arabi Pasha refuses to comply with the demand of Great Britain and France, that he resign from the council.

May 25. Great Britain and France send war-vessels to Egypt; they arrive at Alexandria.

Arabi yields to the ultimatum of the consuls and resigns. They demand the resignation of the Ministry and the banishment of Arabi; the Khedive's authority is restored so as to protect European interests.

May 27, 28. Arabi Pashi is restored to his office, and anarchy follows.

June 11. Jealousy of Europeans causes a general uprising against them in Alexandria.

June 24. A Conference of the powers opens at Constantinople.

July * Great Britain alone undertakes to suppress the rebellion of Arabi Pasha, after failing to secure the cooperation of France.

July 23. The Khedive proclaims Arabi Pasha a rebel.

July 18. The powers issue an identical note, inviting the Porte to support the Khedive.

Aug. 14±. The powers agree to the international protection of the Suez Canal.

Aug. * The Khedive surrenders authority to the British commanders temporarily to preserve order.

Dec. 1±. A proclamation of general amnesty is issued; the release of political prisoners is promised.

*** *** Arabi Pasha's sentence of death is commuted to banishment for life.

1883 Jan. 11. The joint control of Egyptian affairs by Great Britain and France is abolished.

Jan. 24. Sir Auckland Colvin is appointed British financial adviser to the Khedive.

Jan. 27±. All the powers except France and Turkey accept the proposals of the British circular note respecting interference in Egyptian affairs.

Great Britain proposes to make the canal free with certain restrictions in time of war, and defines its relation to the Egyptian army.

Apr. 30. The Egyptian Constitution is signed by the Khedive.

May 4. The Constitution is promulgated.

Oct. 10±. The Khedive grants general amnesty to political offenders.

1884 Jan. 6. The British Government requires a change in the line of defense respecting the Sudan.

Jan. 24. "Chinese" Gordon arrives at Cairo on a peaceful mission to the Sudan; he goes alone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1869 Nov. 23. The canal is formally opened to the commerce of the world in the presence of the Emperor of Austria, the Empress of France, and the Khedive of Egypt.

1871 May 15. Work is begun on the new port of Alexandria.

1872 Aug. * A French company completes a bridge over the Nile at Cairo; length, more than 1,300 feet.

1873 Apr. * The Canal Company raises its toll charges one-half.

1875 Nov. 26. It is announced that the British Government has purchased the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal; £4,080,000 are paid for 176,602 shares out of the entire issue of 400,000.

1877 May *–June * Great Britain claims the neutrality of the canal.

1878 Aug. * On the report of a British Commission respecting the bad condition of the finances, the Khedive and his family give up real estate to the State.

1880 Apr. 4. An international committee on the State debt is appointed.

*** *** Postal privileges are increased.

1882 June 29. It is reported that 30,000 Arabs are starving in Alexandria.

*** *** Only 20,000 to 30,000 Turks are reported to be in Egypt.

1883 June 23±. Cholera breaks out in Damietta [and at various towns soon after].

ARMY — NAVY.

1884 Feb. 21. Tokar surrenders to the Mahdists after a siege. [Mar. 1. Retaken by the British.]

Feb. * Osman Digna besieges Kassala.

Feb. 29. Battle of El-Teb in Eastern Sudan; Gen. Gerald Graham defeats Osman Digna; British loss, 24 killed and 142 wounded.

Mar. 13. Battle of Tamanieb; Gen. Graham defeats the Mahdists near Suakim; British loss, 86 killed, 111 wounded, and 19 missing.

Mar. 15±. Gen. Gordon defeats the Mahdists, and relieves the garrison at Halfa.

Mar. 16. Gen. Gordon's 1,500 troops are defeated by the Mahdists through treachery. [Mar. 23. The Turko-Egyptian generals, Hassan and Said Pasha, are tried and shot.]

Apr. * The Mahdists invest Khartum; Gen. Gordon and Col. Stewart are the only British officers in the city.

May 27–June 10. The Mahdists make many unsuccessful attacks at Suakim.

May 28. Gen. Gordon makes a successful sally from Khartum.

June 10±. Berber falls to the Mahdists.

July 12. Assouan is occupied by the British.

July 24±. Gen. Gordon defeats the Mahdists at Khartum.

Aug. 12. Gen. Gordon repulses an attack of the Mahdists in strong force at Khartum.

Aug. 23. British troops, advancing to relieve Gen. Gordon, begin to arrive at Wady Halfa, Gen. Earle in command.

Aug. 30. Gen. Gordon again defeats the Mahdists.

Sept.±* Preparations are made to ascend the Nile in 800 flatboats navigated by Canadian Indians.

Sept. * Gen. Gordon by telegraph urges the Government to send him assistance.

Sept. 17±. Suakim is relieved by the aid of friendly native tribes.

Sept. 24. Lord John Hay and the British fleet arrive at Alexandria.

Oct. 5. [Lord] Wolseley arrives at Wady Halfa. [Dec. 15. At Korti.]

Oct. 6. The British take Shendy.

Col. Stewart and 40 men in a steamer are wrecked near the Fifth Cataract, and are massacred through the treachery of Arabs.

Nov. 1±. Gen. Gordon defeats the rebels near Khartum, and returns to that city; total British force in Egypt and the Sudan, 16,000 men.

Nov. 3. [Lord] Wolseley, commander of the relief expedition, arrives at Dongola.

Nov. 3, 4. The British repel attacks at Suakim. [Again on Dec. 3 and 8.]

Nov. 18±. The rebels have disabled two steamers.

Dec. 28. The advance on Khartum begins.

Dec. 29. Gen. Gordon writes a message stating that he can hold out for a year.

Dec. 30. Gen. Stewart starts from Korti with 1,000 men to make rapid marches across the desert to Metemneh. [Gen. Earle advances also, by ascending the Nile.]

1885 Jan. 17. Gen. Stewart, with 1,500 men, defeats 6,000 Arabs near Abu-Klea Wells, 120 miles from Khartum; British loss, 65 killed and 85 wounded.

Jan. 19. The British square repels an assault with very heavy loss.

Jan. 24. Communications are opened with Khartum; Gen. Earle marches for Beber.

Jan. 26. Col. Wilson attempts to communicate with Khartum by means of three steamers found at Metemneh.

Khartum is stormed and taken by the Mahdists through the treachery of the garrison, and Gen. Gordon is killed with his faithful followers.

Jan. 28±. Col. Wilson sails up the Nile, and reaches the outskirts of Khartum. [In his retreat his steamers are wrecked by Arab pilots. Feb. 9. Col. Wilson returns to Korti.]

Feb. 10. The British force under Gen. Earle repels an attack of Arabs at Kirbekan.

Feb. 17. The Arabs are defeated at Abu-Klea by Maj. Wardrop. Sir Evelyn Wood arrives at Gakdul, and takes command.

Feb. 22. The Kassala garrison repel a severe attack of Arabs.

Mar. 12. Lord Wolseley's army is chiefly concentrated at Korti.

Mar. 22. Gen. McNeil's brigade is surprised, yet defeats the Arabs near Suakim; British loss, 100 killed.

Mar. * The British evacuate Korti, and descend the Nile. [June 15. They evacuate Dongola.]

Apr. 1. Gen. Grenfell succeeds Sir Evelyn Wood as commander-in-chief. [July 6. Sir E. Stephenson.]

May 2. Lord Wolseley arrives at Suakim.

June 15, 16. The garrison at Kassala repels an attack of the Arabs, in which many rebels are killed.

Aug. 10. The rebels are defeated at Suakim.

Aug. 16. The rebels surprise and take Sennaar.

Dec. 12. The attack of 3,000 Arabs is repulsed at Mograkeh, near Kosheh.

Dec. 30. The attack of 6,000 Arabs is repulsed at Giniss, near Kosheh.

1886 Feb. 11. The rebels attack Suakim, and are repulsed. [May 16±. The British evacuate the town.]

Apr. * The Sudan country south of Wady Halfa is abandoned to the Mahdists by the Egyptian Government.

Oct. 7. A combination of Arabs overthrows Osman Digna; Tamai, his stronghold, having large military stores, is captured.

1887 Jan. 21. Henry M. Stanley leaves London with a small force to relieve Emin Pasha in the Sudan.

Apr. 29. The Egyptians under Col. Chermside defeat the dervishes at Sarras, near Wady Halfa. [Many skirmishes follow.]

Oct. 25. An Arab attack at Wady Halfa is repulsed.

Dec. 29. Osman Digma is defeated by Arabs who are friendly to the Egyptians.

1888 Jan. * The rebels attack Suakim, and are repulsed.

Apr. * Osman Digma's forces are dispersing.

July 20. The dervishes are defeated near Wady Halfa.

Aug. 27. The dervishes are severely repulsed in an attack on Fort Khormoussa.

Sept. *–Oct. * Suakim is invested by Arabs, and fighting frequently occurs.

Oct. 30. An attack of Arabs in strong force is repulsed at Suakim. [Nov. 5. The town is reenforced by Gen. Grenfell. Dec. 20. He puts the Arabs to flight.]

1889 Jan. 4. Gen. Grenfell and part of his army leave Suakim.

Jan. 19. The Mahdi's forces are defeated on the White Nile by Emin Pasha's troops. [Feb. 27. They defeat dervishes in Bahr-el-Gazel province.]

Feb. 11. Handoub is taken and burned by the Mahdi's forces.

Feb. 26. Dr. Carl Peters, with an expedition including 100 soldiers, starts to relieve Emin Pasha.

Mar. 1±. On the White Nile Emin Pasha defeats an expedition sent against him by Khalepa Abdullah.

Mar. 23±. Emin Pasha routs 6,000 dervishes at Bor, capturing their steamers and ammunition. [Apr. 19, June 2, 19, and July 4. The dervishes are repulsed by the British.]

July 10. Gen. Grenfell arrives at Assouan to prosecute the campaign against the Sudanese dervishes.

The invading force, under British officers, consists of 6,000 men and 800 camels; more troops are ordered from Malta to Egypt.

July 16. Gen. Grenfell assumes command in the field.

July 26. The British forces shell the dervish camp.

Aug. 3. Gen. Grenfell defeats the dervishes near Toski, killing and wounding 1,500 and capturing 1,000 men.

The dervish army is completely broken up, every emir, save one, being killed in the battle.

Aug. 5. Egyptian troops occupy Sarras; 2,000 of Nad-el-Imin's followers submit.

Aug. 6. Gen. Grenfell returns to Cairo.

1890 Jan. 17. The Mahdi releases his European prisoners.

1891 Feb. 19. The Egyptians defeat Osman Digna at Tokar. [Feb. 20. Tokar is occupied by Egyptian troops. Feb. 22. Osman Digma flees toward Kassala.]

1892 Feb. 15. Civil war is raging in and around Khartum.

1893 Jan. 2. The dervishes are **repulsed** by Egyptians, after a fierce fight near Wady Halfa, with considerable loss.

Jan. 5. The dervishes **repulse** an Egyptian attack near Ambigol; the Egyptian loss is heavy.

1894 Apr. 2±. An invading army has a battle with **Bornu troops** in the Sudan; thousands are killed or wounded.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1886 Feb. * Gen. Grenfell discovers the ancient **necropolis** at Assouan.

Mar. *–Apr. 24. **Petroleum** is discovered at Jebel Zeit, on the Red Sea.

1890 Jan. 10. The **tomb of Cleopatra** is discovered.

1894 June 16. The **tomb of a princess** is discovered, which yields many treasures of ancient jewelry hidden away in two boxes.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1885 June * Ahmed, El Mahdi, dies.
1887 Nov. 17. **Baker, Valentine, pasha,** general, A62.
1888 Mar. 22. Hassan, prince, dies.
1892 Jan. 7. Tewfik Mohammed Pasha, khedive, A39.
1894 Sept. 10±. **Brugsch Pasha,** Egyptologist, dies.

CHURCH.

1886 * * The Church (of England) Missionary Society opens a **medical mission** at Aden, Arabia [which is later removed to Egypt].

LETTERS.

1892 Dec. 6. **A Greek manuscript** of the Gospel of Peter, etc., is found in a tomb in Upper Egypt.

STATE.

1884 May * Great Britain proposes a **conference** of the powers respecting the **disorder in the finances** of Egypt; Germany, Austria, Italy, France, Russia, and Turkey accept.

June 28. The **conference** of the Powers meets in London. [Aug. 2. It adjourns — no results.]

Sept. 9. **Lord Northbrook** as high commissioner, and **Lord Wolseley** as commander-in-chief, arrive at Cairo.

1885 Feb. 15. **Prince Hassan,** the Khedive's brother, is appointed commissioner in the Sudan.

Oct. 24. **A Turkish convention** is signed with Sir H. Drummond Wolff; it is agreed that the **departure** of the British from Egypt shall be **deferred** till their occupation is no longer needed.

1886 May 28. **An Anglo-Turkish convention** respecting Egyptian affairs is signed at Constantinople.

By its terms the British are to evacuate Egypt after three years; if necessity arises the Turkish troops will preserve peace in Egypt or British troops will return; the Suez canal will remain neutral.

July 15. The British commissioner leaves Constantinople **without the Sultan's assent** to the convention.

1888 * *–89 * * The **retirement** of **Emin Pasha** from the **equatorial provinces** causes their loss to Egypt.

1889 Feb. 20. **Suakim** is declared open to commerce.

Aug. 6. Documents found in the dervish camp prove the existence of widespread **treason** among native leaders of Egyptian society.

Dec. 12. **The corvé is abolished,** and the land-tax is substituted.

1891 Feb. 13. The Khedive accepts the **resignation of the Ministry.**

Feb. 18. **The revenue** of the last year is announced as $53,750,000, an advance on previous years.

Mar. 8. The Khedive's proclamation of **amnesty** is read to the assembled sheiks in the Sudan.

1892 Jan. 7. Tewfik Pasha dies; **Abbas Pasha,** the hereditary prince, succeeds him.

Apr. 14. **The investiture** of the Khedive takes place at Cairo.

1893 Jan. 17. The Khedive **expresses regret** for having dismissed his Premier and Ministers without consulting the British Government, on receiving a despatch from Lord Rosebery; he substitutes Riaz Pasha for Fakri Pasha, the recent appointee.

1894 Apr. 14. **The Cabinet resigns.**

Apr. 15. Nubar Pasha constructs a **new Cabinet.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1885 Feb. 5. Plans for **widening the canal** are adopted.

1889 May 23. The British steamer *Curfew* sinks in the Suez Canal by collision with the British steamer *Nyanza.*

Aug. 25. **A famine** prevails at Khartum and other Nile towns.

Dec. 7. The Egyptian **cotton-crop** is reported at 318,500,000 pounds.

1890 May * An appalling famine prevails in the Sudan.

People are eating dogs, cats, rats, and snakes to keep from starving; hundreds are dying daily. The British Government affords some relief.

July 31. The **cotton-worm** is ravaging in the Nile districts.

Aug. 17. **The cholera** continues in Cairo, Mecca, and Jeddah.

1891 May 21. **Fire** destroys a cotton warehouse in Alexandria, loss, $2,560,000.

July 23. The Khedive's **palace** at Cairo is burned.

July 24. **The tower of the Munaier Mosque, in Alexandria, collapses** during a religious service, killing several hundred people.

FRANCE.

FRANCE is a country of Western Europe, having Paris as its capital. It is one of the Great Powers of Europe. Its coast-line borders the English Channel on the north and the Mediterranean Sea on the south. This state is a republic; and it is politically divided into 87 departments, including Corsica. The executive is a President, having a term of seven years; the legislature consists of two houses, a Senate having 300 members and a Chamber of Deputies having 584 members. About 78 per cent of the people adhere to the Roman Catholic faith. The principal colonial possessions and protectorates are 14 in number. In Africa: Algeria, Senegal, and its dependencies, French Sudan and Ivory Coast, French Kongo or Gabun Réunion, Mayotte, Noissi-Be, Sante-Marie, Obock, French Sahara, and Madagascar. Tunis, and the Comoro Islands, are protectorates only. In Asia: Pondicherry, Tongking, Cochin-China, Annam, and Cambodia, the last two being protectorates. In Oceanica: New Caledonia, Tahiti, Marquesas Islands, Tuamotu Islands, Wallis, Raiatea. In America: French Guiana, Martinique, Guadeloupe and dependencies, St. Pierre, and Miquelon. Area: 204,092 square miles: population in 1896, 38,342,948. Area of colonial possessions, 2,600,747 square miles; their population, 41,949,800.

STATE.

1100 * * B. C. **The Phenicians** found a colony at Nîmes, on the shore of the Mediterranean.

615 * * B. C. **Tolosa** [Toulouse] is founded.

600± * * B. C. **Greeks from Phocæa** found a colony at **Marseilles.** [360, Cyrrus (Corsica); 5th Century, Nice.]

400± * * B. C. [France] is known to the Romans as **Gallia Transalpina.** It has 1,200 cities and a dense population.

218 * * B. C. **Marseilles** becomes an ally of Rome.

191 * * B. C. **Gallia Cisalpina,** south of the Alps, becomes a province of Rome.

2d Century. *Cyrrus* [Corsica]. Two Roman colonies are founded; Aleria by Sulla, and Mariana by Marius.

123 * * B. C. The Romans, under the proconsul Caius Sextius Calvinus, **colonize Aix;** they gradually extend their territory, forming Provençia.

118 * * B. C. The Romans found a colony at **Narbonne** (or 116). [It becomes the capital of Narbonensis.]

ARMY — NAVY.

550± * * B. C. [Cisalpine] **Gaul is settled** by the Bituriges, who enter as invading armies.

390 July 16.± B. C. *It.* The Senonian **Gauls,** under their Brennus, or chief, **defeat the Romans** at the river Allia, near Rome [and sack the city; they are expelled by Marcus Furius Camillus].

295 * * B. C. *It.* The Gauls and Samnites are decisively defeated at **Sentinum** [Sentino] by the Romans under Fabius Maximus and Decius Mus.

284± * * B. C. *It.* The Senonian Gauls and Italian Confederacy defeat the Romans at **Arretium** [Etruria], where Metullus is killed.

283 * * B. C. *It.* At the **Vadimonian Lake,** the Gauls and Etruscans are totally defeated by the Romans under Dolabella.

282 * * B. C. *It.* The Gauls are again defeated by the Romans at **Populonia.**

280 * * B. C. *Gr.* **The Gauls invade Greece,** and are defeated under their Brennus at Delphi [Kastri] in Phocis.

231 * * B. C. *Corsica.* The Romans expel the **Carthaginians.**

225 * * B. C. *It.* Battle of Telamon: the **invading Gauls,** 70,000 strong, are almost **annihilated** by the Romans under the Consul Regulus.

222 * * B. C. The Insubrian Gauls, under Viridomar, are totally defeated at **Clastidum** by the Romans under Marcellus.

218 * * B. C. Many of the Gauls **follow Hannibal** into Italy.

202 * * B. C. *N. Afr.* Scipio Africanus defeats the army of **Hannibal** at **Zama.** (See Italy.)

121 * *–158 * * B. C. The Romans gain many **victories over the Gauls** in Gallia Cisalpina and Gallia Transalpina. [102. Marius totally defeats the Cimbrian Gauls of Central Europe at **Aquæ Sextiæ** (Aix). 101. He annihilates the Cimbrians at **Vercellæ** (Vercelli), Italy.]

* * B. C. **Nîmes** is conquered by the Romans.

113 * * B. C. **The Cimbrians and Teutons** invade Gaul, and attack the Romans.

60 * * B. C. Gaul is invaded by the Germans under **Ariovistus.**

59 * * B. C. **Julius Cæsar** is given command of the Romans in Gaul and Illyrium for five years.

58 * *–50 * * B. C. In eight campaigns Cæsar subdues the whole of Gaul.

* * B. C. *Ger.* Cæsar **defeats Ariovistus** in a great battle in Alsace; 50,000 Germans are slain.

57 * * B. C. *Belg.* Cæsar subdues the Belgian Gauls, defeating the **Nervii** in a great battle **on the Sambre.** [56. He **subdues Brittany** and most of Aquitania. 53. He suppresses an insurrection led by Ambiorix, and subdues the tribe of the Eburones.]

52 * * B. C. **The Gauls revolt** under Vercingetorix, the chief of the Arvenni; Cæsar lays waste their country, and besieges and captures Avaricum [Bourges] and Alesia [Alise]; Vercingetorix surrenders [and is put to death in Rome].

49 * * B. C. Cæsar besieges and takes **Marseilles.**

40 * * A. D. The Roman Emperor **Caligula** leads an expedition into Gaul.

69 * *–71 * * The Batavians and Gauls led by **Claudius Civilis** unsuccessfully revolt against Rome. [70. He is defeated by Cerealis.]

197 * * The Emperor **Severus** defeats his rival, Clodius Albinus, near Lyons.

253± * * **The Franks** [freemen], a German tribe, **invade Gaul.** [271±. They are **defeated** by the Emperor Aurelian in Umbria, Italy. 276. By the Emperor **Probus.** 281. By the Emperor **Maximian.**

287 * * Maximian suppresses a general **insurrection** of the peasants of Gaul.

306 * * The Emperor **Constantius** defeats invading Franks.

355 * *–59 * * The Emperor **Julian,** "the Apostate," wins great victories over the invading Franks and Alemanni [Germans]. [357. **He defeats them** at Argentoratum (Strasburg).]

368 * * The Gauls are surprised, defeated, and dispersed by Romans under **Jovinius.**

383 * * Maximus leads **revolting soldiers** from Britain into Gaul, and defeats the Emperor Gratian at Lyons. Gratian is killed in flight.

406 * * **Vandals and Burgundians** penetrate Germany; they invade and desolate Gaul. [Rheims] is sacked and ravaged. [407. Nîmes is plundered.]

419 * * Tolosa [Toulouse] is taken by Wallia, King of the West Goths.

428 * * *Belg.* **Belgic Gaul** is conquered by Clodion, chief of the Salian Franks. [447. He is defeated by Aëtius the Roman governor at Lutchia (Paris).]

451 * * The Huns under King **Attila,** the "Scourge of God," invade and ravage the country. **Attila is defeated** by Aëtius at Aurelani [Orleans] and near Catalaunum [Chalons].

456 * * *Corsica.* **The Vandals** gain possession.

458 * * **Childeric** conquers the country as far as the Loire, and takes Lutchia [Paris].

470± * * Massilia [**Marseilles**] **and Arles are taken** by Euric.

486 * * **Clovis** defeats the Roman governor Syagrius at Soissons, and destroys the Roman power in Gaul.

496 * * *Prus.* Clovis defeats the Alemanni with great slaughter at **Tolbiacum** [Zülpich] near Cologne. [500. He attacks and **defeats the Burgundians** at Dijon.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

* * * The early Gauls live in round **wattled huts,** which are clay-plastered within, and thatched with straw overhead; they are ignorant of the art of raising walls and cementing masonry.

* * * **The arts of the Gauls** are chiefly those that minister to their vanity.

They make brilliant dyes, and weave gaily plaided cloths. They plate metals, veneer woods, make embroidered carpets, and garments decorated with ornaments wrought in silver and gold.

539 * * B. C. The rudiments of **civilization** are introduced by Greek and Phenician colonists.

The arts of writing, mining, and working of metals, the planting of the olive and the vine, are traceable to them.

280 * * The Emperor Probus reintroduces **the culture of the vine,** which had been torn up and destroyed by order of Domitian.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

197 * * Albinus, Decimus Clodius, governor of Gaul, dies.
202 * * **Irenæus, Saint,** Greek bishop of Lyons, A78.
205 * * **Denis, Saint,** patron saint of France, born. [272. Dies. A67.]
300 * * **Hilary, Saint,** bishop of Poitiers, writer, born. [367. Dies. A67.]
316 * * **Martin, Saint,** bishop of Tours, born. [400. Dies. A84.]
358 * * **Germain, Saint,** bishop of Auxerre, preacher, born. [448. Dies. A90.]
390 * * Drepanius, Latimus Pacatus, poet, d.
406 * * Hilary, or Hilarius, Saint, bishop of Arles, born. [449. Dies. A43.]
411 * * **Merovæus,** founder of Merovingian dynasty, born. [449. Dies. A46.]
422 * * **Geneviève, Saint,** patron saint of Paris, born. [512. Dies. A90.]
439± * * Remy, or Remi, St., bp. of Reims, apostle of the Franks, b. [533. Dies. A94.]
460 * * Avitus, Saint, poet, born.
466 * * **Clovis I.,** king, b. [511. D. A45.]
475 * * Clotilde, Sainte, wife of Clovis I., born. [545. Dies. A70.]
481 * * **Childéric I.,** king, dies.
497 * * **Clotaire I.,** king, b. [560. D. A63.]

CHURCH.

40 * * The Emperor Claudius proscribes the religion of the **Druids.**

100 * *–150 * * **Christianity** is introduced.

160± * * **Pothinus** is bishop of Lyons. [177. **Irenæus.**]

177 * * Christians suffer **persecution** in Lyons and Vienne.

Many Christians are barbarously tortured in the amphitheater. Pothinus and Blandina suffer. [197. Martyrdom is renewed in Lyons. 202. Again renewed. Irenæus, one of the Fathers of the Church, suffers.]

3d Century. Massilia [**Marseilles**] is Christianized.

287 * * **Crispin and Crispinianus,** two brothers, are [legendary] saints.

They travel to propagate religion, and support themselves by making shoes. [Crispin is the patron saint of shoemakers. Oct. 25. Crispin is put to death by being thrown into a caldron of melted lead.]

300 * * Rouen becomes a bishopric.

314 * * An important **church council** is held at Arles.

345 * *–500 * * The churches are disturbed by the **Arian controversy.**

353 * * [St.] **Hilary,** an anti-Arian leader, becomes bishop of Poitiers.

257 * * Christians suffer **persecution.** [286, 288. Persecution is renewed.]

360± * * [St.] **Martin** founds a convent near Poitiers, and labors to complete the conversion of the Western Gauls.

371 * * [St.] **Martin** is consecrated bishop of Tours.

402 * * *Rome.* St. Innocent I. is pope.

406 * * The **church at Reims** has been erected before this date.

407± * * Many thousand **Christians are massacred** in the church at Mentz by the invading Vandals and Burgundians.

417 * * *Rome.* St. Zosemus is pope.

[418, St. Boniface I.; 423, St. Celestine I.; 432, St. Sixtus III.; 440, St. Leo the Great.]

* * **Gondicar,** King of the Burgundians, is converted to Christianity.

483 * * *Rome.* St. Felix III. is pope.

[492, St. Gelasius I.; 496, St. Anastasius II.]

496 * * **The fleur-de-lis** becomes the emblem of France.

It is alleged to have been brought to Clovis from heaven by an angel, as a signal of divine favor, after he had vowed to embrace Christianity if favored in battle with the Alemanni.

Dec. 25. Clovis is baptized in the cathedral at Reims, chiefly through the influence of Clotilde his wife. [He becomes a patron of the church.]. More than 3,000 Franks are baptized the same day.

LETTERS.

40± * * B. C. Massilia [**Marseilles**], "the Athens of Gaul," is celebrated for its excellent schools.

320± * * A. D. Lactantius writes *Divine Institutions, Anger of God, Death of Persecutors,* and many other works.

340 * *–380 * * Decimus Magnus Ausonius writes *Ordo Nobilium Urbium,* an historical work, *Actio ad Gratianum, Periochæ in Iliadem et Odysseam, Idyllia, Epistolæ, Play of the Seven Sages,* etc.

358± * * The **Emperor Julian** writes an account of his campaigns in Gaul, after the style of *Cæsar's Commentaries.*

359 * *–360 * * St. Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, writes 12 books on the *Trinity,* against Arianism.

393± * * St. Paulinus of Nola writes *Epistolæ Carmina, Passio S. Genesii,* etc.

403± * * Vigilantius writes a work against relic worship, saint worship, and the celibacy of the clergy.

425± * * Joannes Eremita Cassianus writes *Institutions of Monasteries, Dialogues, The Incarnation,* etc.

430± * * Prosper of Aquitaine writes a poem, *Adversus Ingratos,* against the Pelagians.

455± * * Porsper of Aquitaine writes a *Chronicle,* a poem on *Grace, Epigrams,* and other works.

465± * * Apollinaris Sidonius writes *Letters, Poems, Panegyrics* on different emperors, and other works.

486 * *–1495 * * **Period of the Middle Ages.**

So-called "Dark Ages," "Night of a Thousand Years." Scholastic learning chiefly prevails.

SOCIETY.

* * * In the earliest times **the Gauls** dress in skins, tattoo their flesh, drink out of the skulls of their foes, and treat all strangers as their natural enemies.

1100± * * B. C. The **Phenicians** elevate the rude society of Gaul, and the advent of **Greek colonists** marks the beginnings of civilization.

* * * **The Gauls** are of large stature, fair complexion, usually having yellow hair and fierce mustaches.

They have descended from a Celtic race, as a branch of the Indo-European family of nations.

277± * * The Emperor Probus **puts to death 400,000 barbarian invaders** of Gaul.

287 * * Their insurrection having failed, the peasants of Gaul are for the most part reduced to a condition of **servitude.**

They suffer from the complicated tyranny of the barbarians, the Roman soldiers, and the collectors of the revenue.

406+ * * The Confederated Suevi, Vandals, Alani, and Burgundians **cross the Rhine,** and ravage peaceful and prosperous Gaul.

"The barriers which had so long separated the savage from the civilized nations of the earth were from that fatal moment leveled with the ground." (Gibbon.)

493 * * Clovis espouses **Clotilda,** a Burgundian princess.

STATE.

113 * * B. C. The Gallic natives form a **league** against the Romans. [112. Dissolved after defeat.]

* * B. C. **The Cimbri and Teutons** aid the Gauls against the Romans.

60 * * B. C. Invading Germans under **Ariovistus** overrun Eastern Gaul.

59 * * B. C. Lugdunum [**Lyons**] is founded by a colony of Greeks.

58 * * B. C. **Julius Cæsar** is proconsul of Gallia Narbonensis and Gallia Cisalpina. He proceeds to subdue the Gauls. (See Army.)

49 * * B. C. Lugdunum [Lyons] is developed by Romans under Munatius Plancus. [59 A. D. Burned in one night.]

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27 * * A. D. Augustus **divides Transalpine Gaul** into four provinces,—Narbonensis [Narbonne], Aquitania [Southwest France], Lugdunensis [valley of the Loire and lower valley of the Seine], and Belgica [Belgium].

68 * * **C. Julius Vindex,** who represents the Romans in Gaul, **rebels,** and proclaims Galba emperor; Galba ascends the throne.

120 * * The Emperor **Hadrian visits Gaul** on a tour of inspection, and confers many benefits on the people. [He is called the restorer of the Gauls.]

193 * * The Roman armies in Gaul and Britain proclaim **Clodius Albinus** emperor.

238 * * The name Franks [Freemen] is first mentioned.

They are a confederation of Germanic tribes, and are among the most dangerous enemies of Rome. ["The powers of learning and ingenuity have been exhausted in the discovery of their unlettered ancestors." (Gibbon.)]

242 * * **Vandals** settle [in Burgundy. 254–481. Gaul is overrun by **barbarians**].

292 **Mar. 1.** Diocletian and Maximian **divide the Roman Empire** into four governments, and give Gaul to **Constantine,** who bears the title of Cæsar.

306 * * **Constantine** is proclaimed emperor of Gaul by his soldiers.

357 * * **Julian** arrives to relieve **Gaul, which has been desolated** by barbarians; he assigns lands in Northern Gaul to the Salian Franks.

361 * * *Paris.* **Julian** is proclaimed emperor.

392 **May 15.** The Emperor **Valentinian II.** is put to death at Vienne by Arbogast, the Frankish general.

406 * * The invading Vandals, Burgundians, and Franks **ravage** the opulent provinces of Gaul.

* * The Kingdom of Burgundionum [**Burgundy**] is established under King Gondicar.

412+ * * **King Atawulf** leads the West Goths from Italy into Gaul; they settle in Aquitania [Southwest France].

418 * * The Emperor Honorius first assembles [annually] the **representatives** of the seven provinces of Gaul at Arles.

* *–500 * * **The Franks,** under Pharamond, from the lower Rhine, settle in Gaul.

419 * * Tolosa [Toulouse] is the capital of the West Goths.

423 * * **Aëtius** the Roman drives the Franks beyond the Rhine.

424 * * **The Salic Law,** by which females are excluded from inheriting the crown of France, is instituted by Pharamond.

428 * *–448 * * **Clodion** the Hairy is king of the Salic Franks.

432 * * **Vienne** is the capital of Burgundy. [436. Gunderic is its king.]

448 * * Merovæus, or Mérovée, son-in-law of Clodion, becomes king of the Franks. [He reigns 10 years.]

458 * * **Childéric I.,** son of Mérovée, becomes king of the Franks.

[He is driven from his throne for his infamous conduct, and **Ægidius,** the Roman commander, is voluntarily chosen by the Franks to be their sovereign. 464. **Ægidius** is murdered, and Childéric recalled.]

466 * * Euric is king of the West Goths in Aquitania. [475. All Gaul west of the Rhone is ceded to the West Goths.]

476 * * **The Roman Empire** of the West comes to an end, and the **kingdom of the Franks** is established.

481 * *–751 * * **The Merovingian Dynasty.** The scepter is a golden rod.

481 * * **Clovis the Great,** aged 15, the founder of the dynasty, becomes king of the Merovingian Franks.

He is chosen by the Franks living in and around the city of Tournay [Belgium].

486 * * **The Franks** become supreme by the victory at Soissons.

496 * * **Clovis is converted to Christianity.**

All the bishops of Gaul aid in extending his authority and consolidating his kingdom. He is crowned by Remigius, Archbishop of Reims. [Reims is thenceforth the crowning-place of the French kings till 1830.]

ARMY — NAVY.

507 * * Clovis defeats the Visigoths under Alaric II. at Vouglé near Poitiers; Alaric is killed, and Clovis gains nearly all Aquitania [Southwest France]. He captures Toulouse.

510 * * Clovis is defeated at Arles by Theodoric the Great, King of the East Goths and of Italy, who acquires Provence.

562 * *–584 * * The Avars and Lombards make frequent incursions.

567 * *–613 * * Bloody civil wars occur; they are caused by the division of the kingdom.

687 * * Battle of Testri.

Pépin, palace mayor of the Austrasian Franks, defeats Berthar, palace mayor to Thierry III., King of the Neustrian Franks. The struggle between the two kingdoms is ended, and Pépin becomes "duke and prince of all the Franks."

689 * * *Ger.* The Franks are supreme.

720 * * The Saracens under Zama invade Gaul from Spain.

728 * * The first French navy is formed.

8th Century. Lyons is plundered by the Saracens.

732 * * Charles Martel defeats the Saracens under Abd-er-Rahman in a great battle between Poitiers and Tours.

The victory averts from Christian Europe the danger of Mohammedan conquest; it is one of the decisive battles of the world.

755 * * *It.* Pépin the Short enters Italy.

He brings an army to aid Pope Stephen against Aistulf, King of the Lombards, who had taken Ravenna. Aistulf is defeated, and Pépin makes a gift to the Pope of Ravenna, Bologne, Ferrara, and other Italian territory; it is known as the "donation of Pépin," and is the origin of the temporal dominion of the papacy

759 * * Pépin, after fighting for several years, compels the Saracens to surrender Narbonne, their capital, and last stronghold in Gaul.

772 * *–803 * * *Ger.* Charlemagne subdues the Saxons after many battles.

774 * * Charlemagne conquers Desiderius, the last king of Lombardy, who had invaded the dominions of the Pope.

778 * * *Sp.* Battle of Roncesvalles.

On Charlemagne's return from an expedition in aid of the Spanish Arabs, his rear-guard is attacked and annihilated by the Basques or the Moors; Roland, Charlemagne's nephew, is among the killed.

788 * *–796 * * *Pannonia.* Charlemagne conquers the kingdom of the Avars, and captures their camps or rings, gaining great treasure from these storehouses of plunder.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

6th Century. Worms are brought from India to introduce the manufacture of silk.

600± * * St. Eloi of Limoges is famous as a worker in the precious metals.

628 * * King Dagobert builds the church of St. Denis [near Paris, the burial-place of the French Kings. [He is first of all buried here].

* * *Paris.* The Louvre is the residence of the king.

757 * * The Emperor Constantine sends an organ to France.

760 * * The only clock in the world [so far as now known] is sent to Pépin by Pope Paul I. (Haydn.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

525 * * Avitus, Saint, Alcimus-Ecdicius, archbishop of Vienne, Latin poet, A65.
539 * * Chilpéric I., king, b. [584. D. A45.]
540 * * Gregory, bishop of Tours, historian, born. [594. Dies. A55±.]
545 * * Frédégonde, wife of Chilpéric I., born. [597. Dies. A51.]
554 * * Theodebald, king, dies.
558 * * Childebert I., king, A70.
570 * * Childebert II., king, born. [596. Dies. A26.]
584 * * Clotaire II., king, b. [628. D. A44.]
588 * * Eloy, or Eligius, bishop of Tournay and Noyon, born. [650. Dies. A62.]
592 * * Fredegaire, author, b. [660. D. A68.]
593 * * Gontran, King of Burgundy, dies.
633 * * Clovis II., king, b. [655. D. A22.]
649 * * Childéric II., king, b. [673. D. A24.]
670 * * Chilpéric II., king, b. [720. D. A50.]
682 * * Clovis III., king, b. [695. D. A13.]
683 * * Childebert III., king, born. [755. Dies. A72.]
714 * * Pépin the Short, king, born. [768. Dies. A54.]
720 * * Clotaire IV., king, dies.
742 * * Charlemagne, Charles the Great, Emperor of the West, King of France, born. [814, Jan. 28. Dies. A72.]
771 * * Carloman, joint ruler, dies.
Eginhard, or Einhard, secretary of Charlemagne, born. [1844. Dies. A73.]
778 * * Louis I., king, Emperor of the West of France, born. [840. Dies. A62.]
779 * * Agobard, archbishop of Lyons, born. [840. Dies. A61.]

CHURCH.

498 * * *Rome.* St. Symmachus is pope.

[514, St. Hormisdas; 523, St. John I.; 526, St. Felix IV.; 530, Boniface II.; 532, John II.; 535, St. Agapetus I.; 536, St. Sylverius; 538, Vigilius; 555, Pelagius I.]

543 * * St. Maur, of the Benedictine Order of monks, introduces the monastic life into Western Europe.

[This order reforms the monkish clergy, and becomes famous for extent, wealth, members of note, and transmission of ancient literature through the Dark Ages.]

550 * * Bells are introduced.

560 * * *Rome.* John III. is pope.

[574, Benedict I.; 578, Pelagius II.; 590, St. Gregory I. the Great; 604, Sabinianus; 607, Boniface III.; 608, St. Boniface IV.; 615, St. Adeodatus I.; 619, Boniface V.; 625, Honorius I.]

572 * * Gregory is elected bishop of Tours.

588 * * 659 * * St. Eloi lives, the patron of smiths and artists.

613± * * *Paris.* The church of St. Denis is founded by Dagobert I.

628 * * 638 * * Dagobert I. fills France with churches and convents, and makes enormous gifts to the clergy.

640 * * *Rome.* Severinus is pope; later John IV.

[642, Theodorus I.; 649, St. Martin I.; 655, St. Eugenius I.; 657, St. Vitalianus; 672, Adeodatus II.; 676, Donus I.; 678, St. Agathon; 682, St. Leo II.; 684, St. Benedict II.; 685, John V.; 686, Conon; 687, St. Sergius I.; 701, John VI.; 708, Sisinnius, later Constantine; 715, St. Gregory II.; 731, St. Gregory III.; 741, St. Zachary; 752, St. Stephen II., later Stephen III.; 757, St. Paul I.; 768, Stephen IV.]

720 * * Charles Martel confiscates the enormous accumulation of clerical property for the benefit of his successful soldiers; he appoints his officers to the high dignities of the Church.

* * Priests for the most part are grossly illiterate, and live in open concubinage.

732 Oct. 10. Charles Martel rescues Christianity from overthrow by the Mohammedan power. (See Army.)

743 * * Adelbert, a Gaulish pretender, deludes the people.

He claims to possess a letter from the Redeemer, which was received from heaven at Jerusalem; numerous followers dwell in the woods with him in imitation of John the Baptist. [745. He is condemned at Rome.]

744 * * A Church Council is held at Soissons.

752 * * Pépin favors religion, and derives great aid from the Pope; he places himself at the head of the national church.

755 * * "The Donation of Pépin" lays the foundation of the temporal power of the popes. (See Army.)

771 * * *Rome.* Adrian I. is pope.

[795, St. Leo III.; 816, Stephen V.]

774 * *–806 * * *Ger.* Charlemagne fights the Saxons till they accept Christianity; he becomes the eminent protector of the Holy See. [779. He compels them to submit by thousands to the army of priests who attend him, and receive baptism. They choose baptism rather than annihilation.]

779 * * Charlemagne imposes tithes for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.

782 * * The revolting Saxons repudiate their Christian faith, and drive priests and missionaries out of the country.

785 * * Witikind, King of the Saxons, finally submits to receive baptism.

787 * * *Asia Minor.* The 8th Council of the Church is held at Nice to establish the worship of images. [794. Charlemagne convenes a counter synod at Frankfort, Germany.]

* * * Agobard is archbishop of Lyons.

LETTERS.

500± * * The *Lex Gundibaldia*, or *Loi Gombette*, a codification of the Burgundian law, is published by Gundibald.

570 * *–591 * * St. Gregory of Tours writes *History of the Franks*, on *Miracles*, and many other treatises.

600± * * Fortunatus, bishop of Poitiers, writes *Poems*.

7th Century. The Lingua Romana is mentioned as distinguished from the Teutonic dialects. A short song celebrating the martyrdom of St. Eulalia, probably the first in merit of the very early French writings, appears.

760± * * Fredegaire writes a biography of Bishop Gregory of Tours.

782± * * **Charlemagne** establishes a school of the palace.

A course of study for royal students embraces the seven liberal arts; Alcuin is its head.

789± * * **Charlemagne** requires bishops to establish elementary schools.

They are for gratuitous instruction of the children of freedmen and the laboring classes in cathedral cities.

796 * * Alcuin is appointed head of the Abbey of St. Martin's at Tours by Charlemagne.

* * * **Transcribing manuscripts** becomes a fashionable occupation.

SOCIETY.

545± * * Chilpéric marries **Frédégonde,** who was formerly a mistress and a slave; she leads him into infamy.

545+ * * Outside of Romanized cities, horrible **barbarism,** license, drunkenness, and cruelty abound; among the kings and nobles many wives are taken by one man.

560 * * Clotaire condemns one of his own sons, with his wife and daughters, to be **burned alive,** because the son stirred up rebellion.

566 * * Sigebert of Austrasia **marries Brunehaut,** a Visigoth princess.

575 * * King Sigebert is **murdered** by emissaries of Frédégonde.

* * Chilpéric publicly acknowledges Frédégonde his mistress, and takes her to his palace. His wife is soon strangled, and his **mistress becomes queen.**

584 * * Chilpéric, King of Neustria, is **assassinated.**

597 * * **Frédégonde** dies a natural death, after her brother-in-law, her stepson, and her own husband have successively fallen by the daggers of her emissaries.

613 * * **Brunehaut,** the Gothic queen of Sigebert of Austrasia, of refined education and queenly dignity, is lashed to the tail of a **wild horse,** and kicked to death. Clotaire II. ordered her death.

628± * * King Dagobert I. has **three queens**-consort, besides numerous mistresses.

673 * * Childéric II., his wife, and child, are all **assassinated.** A younger son escapes by the aid of a vassal.

760 * * Society begins to recover from the ignorance and misery of the age of confusion which preceded Charlemagne.

768 * * **Charlemagne,** born in Bavaria, is a German in blood, speech, and manners.

He is described as a giant seven feet high; an athlete, and gifted with a noble presence. After death his body is sepulchred sitting on a marble throne, under the dome of the church at Aix-la-Chapelle, in royal robes, with the crown on his head, and his horn, sword, and book of the Gospels on his knee [where it remains for more than 350 years].

778 * * **Rise of chivalry; Roland** the Frank, one of the paladins of Charlemagne, is its romantic hero.

* * * "Nine-tenths of the population of Gaul are **slaves.**" (Fisher.)

* * * **Feudalism** prevails in the social state.

STATE.

500 * * The kingdom of **Burgundy** becomes tributary to Clovis.

505 * * The Eastern Emperor Anastasius creates **Clovis a patrician.**

507 * * Clovis **unites his conquests** from the Loire to the Pyrenees.

508 * * Clovis fixes his court at Paris. He makes a **treaty of peace** with Theodoric in Italy.

511 Nov. 27. *Paris.* **Clovis dies.**

* * **The kingdom is divided** among the four sons of Clovis.

Childebert has Paris, Clotaire I. has Soissons [Neustria], Clodomir, Aurelian [Orleans], and Frederic Thierry has Mentz.

523 * * -534 * * The sons of Clovis conquer the **Burgundians.**

558 * * His brothers dying, **Clotaire I.,** fourth son of Clovis, becomes sole king of the Franks; he reunites the several parts of the kingdom.

561 * * Clotaire I. dying, the **kingdom is again divided** among his four sons.

Charibert becomes king of Paris; Guntram, king of Orléans and Burgundy; Chilpéric I., king of Neustria, Soissons; and Sigebert, king of Mentz.

567 * * Charibert dies.

The kingdom is redivided into three parts, Austrasia [West Germany?], capital, Reims; Neustria [North France and Flanders], capital, Soissons; Burgundy [valleys of the Saone and lower Rhone, etc.], capital, Orléans. Guntram acquires Aquitaine [Southwest France.]

584 * * **Chilpéric I.,** King of Neustria, is assassinated; **Clotaire II.,** infant son of Chilpéric, becomes king. [He rules till 628, reunites the kingdom, and secures tranquillity.]

588 * * **Paris** is destroyed by fire.

593 * * **Guntram,** King of Burgundy, dies.

596 * * **Thierry II.** is king of Austrasia and Burgundy, these divisions being united, and leaving the kingdom divided into Austrasia and Neustria.

613 * * **Pépin** the Elder becomes mayor of the palace, or major-domus. [632. He exercises the power of the government.] **Thierry II. dies.**

615 * * *Paris.* **A great council** is held.

It is enacted that all benefices of fiefs shall be hereditary and irrevocable, that clergy and people have the right of electing to ecclesiastical offices, and that bishops and nobles may appoint judges and tribunals in their jurisdictions without reference to the Crown.

616 * * Clotaire II. holds a kind of **movable parliament** called placita [whence comes the word pleas].

622 * * Clotaire II. cedes **Austrasia** to his son Dagobert. [628. He becomes King of the Franks. 638. Dies.]

631 * * -761 * * The Dukes of Aquitaine reign at **Toulouse.**

633 * * **Sigebert I.** becomes king of Austrasia.

* * **The kingdom** of the Franks is again **divided** between Clovis II. (five years of age), and Sigebert II. (18 years of age), two sons of Dagobert.

Clovis takes Neustria, and Sigebert Austrasia. [Clovis and his two successors are the "lazy" or "do-nothing" kings; in their reigns the whole ruling power is in the hands of the palace-mayors].

656 * * **Elbroin,** a despot, is palace-mayor of Neustria.

676 * * **Pépin** of Héristal becomes major-domus of Austrasia.

687 * * 714 * * **Pépin,** as sole major-domus of all the Franks, rules kings and subjects of both divisions.

691 * * Clovis III. is nominal king under Pépin. [695. Childeric III. 714. **Dagobert III.** Pépin dies. 715. **Chilpéric II.**]

714 * * -741 * * **Charles Martel,** Duke of Austrasia, son of Pépin, becomes palace-mayor. [719. He exercises kingly power.]

719 * * -732 * * Charles Martel **distributes lands** on condition of personal military service by the vassal when required by his superior (**feudalism**).

720 * * **Thierry IV.** is nominal king; Charles Martel, the real ruler.

741 * * **Pope Gregory III.,** being in fear of the Lombard kings, places himself under the protection of **Charles Martel.**

741 **Oct. 22. Charles Martel dies,** after assigning his kingdom to his three sons.

[Grifton is seized by his brothers, and placed in a convent; Carloman resigns after reigning five years, and enters a monastery, leaving all France to **Pépin** the Short.]

752-987 **The Carlovingian Dynasty.** Paris is ruled by counts.

* * Pope Zacharias authorizes **Pépin to assume the crown.**

[Pépin reestablishes his authority in Aquitania, and extends it by the conquest of Septimania, a province lying between the Rhone and the Pyrenees, which had been held by the Saracens.]

759 * * **Septimania** is taken from the Saracens, and annexed to the French Crown.

768 **Sept. 24. Pépin dies,** leaving the kingdom to his two sons, Carloman and Charles.

The former obtains Austrasia, Swabia [South Germany], and Thuringia [Central Germany]; the latter has the remaining part. **Charles** usurps the power, and becomes king of all France on the death of his brother Carloman.

768-814 **Charlemagne,** or Charles I., reigns.

774 * * Having annexed **Lombardy, Charlemagne** assumes the **iron crown** of Italy, as King of the Franks and Lombards. [796. *Prus.* He makes **Aix-la-Chapelle** the capital.]

778 * * Toulouse county is created out of Aquitaine.

ARMY — NAVY.

839 * * The Saracens sack **Marseilles.**

841 June 25. Battle of Fontenailles [Fontenay].

Lothaire, claiming nearly the entire realm, is defeated by his brothers, Louis the German and Charles the Bald.

* * **Northmen,** Vikings, enter the Seine with 120 galleys, and capture and **pillage Rouen.**

[Finally it becomes the capital of Normandy. 845. They take possession of **Paris,** which is abandoned to them. 856. They invaded Neustria (Northwest France), and lay waste the country.]

843 * *–**876** * * **Louis** the German is at **war** with the Slavs, with his brother Charles the Bald, and with invading Scandinavian Vikings.

852 * * **Corsica** is conquered by Pisaus.

857 * * *Paris.* **The Northmen** again enter Paris, and butcher many thousands of the inhabitants.

859 * * Saracens **pillage Nice.** [Again in 880.]

862 * * **Robert** the Strong vigorously opposes the Northmen.

875 * * Charles II. **invades Italy,** to possess the dominions of his deceased brother, whose army he defeats.

885 * *–**886** * * **Paris** is besieged by Northmen under Rollo.

It is bravely defended by the citizens, led by Bishop Gozlin and Count Eudes (or Odo, Count of Paris). [King Charles the Fat, consenting to buy off the Northmen, is deposed.]

890 * * **Alan,** Count of Vannes, defeats the Northmen.

891 * * Louis III. defeats the Northmen at Saucourt.

911 Aug. * **The Northmen are routed** with great loss before Chartres **by Richard** of Burgundy, and **Robert,** Duke of France.

923 June * **Battle of Soissons:** Robert I. is killed by his brother; King Charles seeks safety in flight.

940 * * **Civil war.** The barons conspire, and fight the king.

978 * * **Otho II.,** King of the Bohemians, **invades France** with 60,000 men; after remaining for three days before Paris he retires without a battle.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

800 * * Charlemagne encourages **agriculture** and **horticulture. Heraldry** as an art is first ascribed to him.

801 * * **An earthquake** occurs, which is also felt in Germany and Italy.

802 * * Harun-al-Raschid, the Calif of Bagdad, seeking an alliance with Charlemagne, presents him with an artistic **striking clock,** having automatic figures which mark the hour by playing on musical instruments.

873 * * Swarms of **locusts** die, putrefy, and occasion great mortality.

950 * * *Belg.* Flanders has great manufactories of **linens and woolens.**

996 * * **Wheel-clocks** are invented by Abbé Gerbert.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

806 * * Hincmar, archbishop of Reims, born. [882. Dies. A76.]

814 * * Angilbert, writer, friend of Charlemagne, dies.

823 * * **Charles II.,** the Bald, king, born. [877. Dies. A54.]

839 * * **Charles III.,** the Fat, born. [888. Dies. A49.]

9th Century. Abbo Cernuus, monk, au., b.

860 * * Rollo, Duke of Normandy, born. [930. Dies. A70.]

877 * * Baldwin, first count of Flanders, d.

894 * * Flovard, canon of Reims, author, born. [966. Dies. A72±.]

923 * * **Bernard de Menthon, Saint,** fdr. the hospices, Great and Little Bernard, born. [1008. Dies. A85.]

940 * * **Capet, Hugh,** king, b. [996. D. A56.]

945 * * Abbo Floriacensis, abbot of Fleury, born. [1004. Dies. A59.]

956 * * **Hugh the Great,** Comte de Paris, d.

987 * * **Louis V.,** king, dies.

998 * * Berenger de Tours, ecclesiastic, born. [1088. Dies. A90.]

1005 * * **Henry I.,** king, b. [1060. D. A55.]

CHURCH.

800 * * Charlemagne **reforms the Church** as well as the State.

817 * * *Rome.* St. Paschal I. is pope.

[824, Eugenius II.; 827, Valentinus, later Gregory IV.; 844, Sergius II.; 847, St. Leo IV.; 855, Benedict III.; 858, St. Nicholas I., the Great; 867, Adrian II.; 872, John VIII.; 882, Marianus I.; 884, Adrian III.; 885, Stephen VI.; 891, Formosus; 896, Boniface VI.]

828 * * **Missionaries** are sent to Sweden from France.

833 Nov. 11. The bishops condemn Louis I. to **perpetual penance,** and give him a penitent's dress to wear.

849 * * **Gottschalk,** a monk of Soissons, advocating absolute predestination and reprobation, **is condemned** by a council at Kiersy.

897 * * *Rome.* Stephen VII. is pope.

[898, Romanus, Theodorus II., John IX.; 900, Benedict IV.; 903, Leo V., Christopher; 904, Sergius III.; 911, Anastasius III.; 913, Lando; 915, John X.; 928, Leo VI.]

912 * * Rollo the Dane is baptized as **Robert of Normandy.** The Normans in France embrace Christianity.

929 * * *Rome.* Stephen VIII. is pope.

[931, John XI.; Leo VII.; 939, Stephen IX.; 943, Marinus II.; 946, Agapetus II.; 956, John XII.; 964, Benedict V.; 965, John XIII.; 972, Benedict VI.; 973, Donus II.; 975, Benedict VII.; 984, John XIV.; 985, Boniface VII., later John XV.; 996, John XVI., later Gregory V.]

998 * * King **Robert II. is excommunicated** by the Pope, and his kingdom put under an interdict. (See Society.)

999 * * *Rome.* John XVII. is pope; later Sylvester II.

[1003, John XVIII., later John XIX.; 1009, Sergius IV.; 1012, Benedict VIII.; 1024, John XX.]

1000 * * Public excitement is caused by the expectation of the **second coming of Christ.**

LETTERS.

800± * * **Charlemagne** patronizes learning.

He gathers learned men at his palace from many countries; he tries to learn to write in his old age; attendants read to him while at his meals. Learning has a temporary revival.

804 * * **Schools** are established at Tours by Alcuin.

* * **Eginhard,** the historian, is secretary of Charlemagne.

829± * * Turpin, archbishop of Reims, writes *De Vita Caroli Magni at Rolandi, Life of Charlemagne,* and *Roland.*

842 * * The record of the oaths between Charles the Bald and Louis the German are **written in French.**

843 * *–**877** * * **John Scotus Erigena** writes *De Divina Predestinatione, Commentary on Marcianus Capelle, Translation of Dionysius the Areopagite, De Divisione Naturæ,* etc.

9th Century. The poem on *Bœthius* and a *Commentary* on the prophet Jonah appear.

10th or *11th Century.* The poems *Passion* and *The Life of St. Leger* appear in the Provençal language.

1000 * *–**50** * * The date of a fragment of 257 decasyllabic verses is written by Raynouard in his *Choix de poésies originales des Troubadors.* It is the oldest literary monument of the Provençal language.

* * *–**1300** * * **Period of the Troubadours;** the Provençals, or minstrels of the south of France.

They are the first European authors to employ their native tongue for composition; their poetry consists of **chanzos,** or poems of love and gallantry, and **sirventes,** or lays of chivalry and war.

SOCIETY.

819 * * Louis I. marries **Judith of Bavaria,** who gains unbounded ascendency over her feeble-minded husband.

986 * * Louis V., the last of the Carolingians, is **poisoned** by his queen (or by his mother).

890± * * Jouists, or **Tournaments,** become frequent.

995 * * **Robert the Pious** turns from his wife, and marries Bertha, his cousin, daughter of Conrad, King of Arles and Burgundy; she is the mother of six children.

[998. The Pope commands him to **separate from Bertha,** because of their temporal and spiritual affinity. But Robert holds out seven years against the miseries of the Pope's interdict.]

1000± * * **The commons** of France are oppressed.

With their wives and children they are mere "chattels" of their master, and can acquire no property, contract no marriage, make no bequest, or inherit any possession without their lord's consent.

1005± * * **The king marries Constance,** daughter of the Comte de Toulouse and Quercy.

1016 * * Excitement and indignation widely prevail over the destruction of the **Holy Sepulcher** at Jerusalem by Hakim, Calif of Egypt.

Many **Jews are put to death** with great cruelty; they are everywhere persecuted, as the alleged inciters to the destruction of the Holy Sepulcher.

STATE.

800 * * **The Empire of Charlemagne.**

Dec. 28. *Rome.* **Charlemagne is crowned** by Leo III. as Emperor of the

West, using the words "*coronato a Deo*," "crowned by God." [He regards himself as the rightful successor of the Roman emperors.]

± * * Charlemagne introduces couriers, or mail-posts.

814 Jan. 28. Charlemagne dies, leaving the empire to his sons.

Charles becomes regent of France and Germany; Pépin, regent of Italy; Louis, governor of Aquitaine, Gascony, and the Spanish Marches. All are weak and worthless rulers.

814–840 Louis I. (Débonnaire), the Amiable, is Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

817 * * Louis establishes an **order of succession.**

Lothair, his eldest son, is to inherit the imperial title, with Austrasia and the greater part of Germany; Pépin and Louis, the younger sons, will receive the remainder of the empire.

818 * * **Bernhard,** King of Italy, nephew of Charlemagne, revolts. [He is subdued and killed.]

822 * * Louis I. submits to **canonical penance** for the crime of murdering his nephew Bernhard. [He loses the respect of his people; confusion, disgrace, and misery mark his reign.]

829 * * Louis makes a **new division** of the realm to provide for Charles, a son by Judith, his second wife.

[His other sons revolt, and consign Judith and Louis I. (830) to a cloister; he is soon restored; Louis is permitted to remain nominal ruler, while his son Clotaire wields the power.]

833 June 24. Louis I. is again dethroned.

Nov. 11. Louis I. is condemned by the bishop to perpetual penance for his crimes.

834 Mar. * **Louis I. is again restored** by the efforts of his sons, Pépin and Louis of Germany.

835 * * Louis I., solicited by his wife, again **divides the empire.**

837 * * **A redivision** of the empire is made. [838. Dec. * Rescinded.]

839 * * Louis I. again **divides the empire** between his sons Lothaire, Louis, and Charles; Charles receives all of France lying west of the Rhone, and Louis the German rebels.

840 June 20. Louis I. dies.

840–987 Carolingian kings of the Franks.

840–877 Charles I., the Bald, reigns.

Charles the Bald, son of Louis le Debonnaire, becomes King of France, and as Charles II., Emperor of the Romans.

Aug. * **The Treaty of Verdun** is concluded between the three sons. (843.)

It divides the empire among them; Charles gets the territory west of the Rhone — the West Frankish lands [and the beginning of modern France]; Louis the German gets the East Frankish lands — the region between the Rhine and the Elbe [the beginning of modern Germany]; Lothaire receives the title of emperor, with Italy and the territory between the Rhine and Rhone — the center Frankish lands. Aquitaine (Central France), Septimania (South France, on the coast), and Brittany (Northwest France), **defy and resist** the authority of Charles the Bald.

* * **The Northmen** invade and ravage France; they pillage **Paris.**

845 * * *Paris.* Charles II. **pays the Northmen** 7,000 pounds of silver to retire from France.

848 * * **Brittany** becomes an independent kingdom.

866 * * Charles II. again **buys off the Northmen.**

He pays them 4,000 pounds of silver and compensation for every Norman killed by the Franks.

870 Aug. 9. By the **Treaty of Mersen,** Charles II. and Louis the German **divide** between them Lotharingia [Lorraine], the dominion of their deceased nephew.

875 Dec. 25. *Rome.* **Charles II. is crowned** Emperor of the Romans.

876 Aug. 28. Louis II., the German, dies.

877 Oct. 6. Charles dies, leaving the empire to his son, Louis II.

877–879 Louis the Stammerer reigns.

Louis becomes King of France, and Emperor of Italy. [879. Apr. 10. He dies. He is succeeded by two sons of Louis the German.]

879–882 Louis III. reigns in the North.

* *–**884** * * **Carloman II.** reigns in Aquitaine.

* *–**933** * * **Vienne** is again the capital of Burgundy. **Boso,** its duke, revolts.

882 Aug. * Louis III. dies; **Carloman II.** is sole emperor.

884 Dec. * Carloman II. dies of injuries received from a wild boar.

884–887 Charles II., the Fat, reigns.

884 * * Charles the Fat, son of Louis the German, becomes king & regent of France during the minority of Charles the Simple.

[Through his imbecility the kingdom goes to pieces, forming France, Italy, and Germany, and the lesser States of Lorraine, Burgundy, and Navarre.]

886 Sept. * Charles II. concludes a **humiliating treaty** with the Northmen.

887 * * *Paris.* **Charles II. is deposed** by his subjects, led by Arnulf.

They are indignant because of the payment of 800 pounds of silver to the Northmen who retire from Paris. [888. Jan. 13. He dies.]

888–898 Eudes reigns.

* * **Eudes,** or Odo, Count and defender of Paris, **is elected king** by the nobles, in opposition to Charles the Simple, son of Charles the Fat.

893–923 Charles III., the Simple.

Charles the Simple is **elected king** by his partizans in opposition to Eudes.

898 * * **Charles III.,** the Simple, son of Charles the Fat, becomes sole king of France by the death of Eudes.

[911. He purchases peace from the invading Northmen, and cedes part of Neustria [Normandy] to Rollo, their chief. It becomes one of the most prosperous and best-regulated provinces of France; Rouen is the capital.]

920 * * **Robert,** Duke of France, brother of Eudes, **revolts** against Charles.

922 June 29. Robert is **proclaimed king.**

[9[illegible] Robert is killed at the battle of Soissons.]

923 July * * **Rudolf,** son-in-law of Robert, Duke of France, is elected **king.** [936. Jan. * He dies without issue.]

929 Oct. 7. Charles III. dies in captivity at the castle of Péronne.

936–954 Louis IV., from beyond the seas (England).

Louis, son of Charles III., reigns. **Hugh the Great,** Count of Paris, is the real ruler.

942± * * France is ruled by many **powerful barons.**

They assume the authority of sovereigns in their respective domains, while the royal authority is often limited to the city in which the court resides.

95[illegible] * **Civil strife prevails.**

Hugh the Great, son of Robert, Duke of France, revolts [and afterwards makes peace with the king].

954 * * **Louis IV. dies.**

954–986 Lothair reigns. He is son of Louis IV.

95[illegible] June 16. Hugh the Great, a nobleman more powerful than the king, dies; he is succeeded by his son **Hugh, surnamed Capet.**

960 * * **Dunkirk is founded** by Baldwin, Count of Flanders.

980 * * **Lothair** renounces his claim to Lorraine, contrary to the advice of Hugh Capet.

986 Mar. 2. Lothair dies.

986–987 Louis V. reigns.

986 Mar. 2. Louis V., "Le Fainéant" (the do-nothing), son of Lothair, becomes king. [He reigns one year, and is the last of the Carlovingian dynasty. 987. May * He dies.]

987–1328 The Capetian Dynasty.

987 July 1–996 * * **Hugh Capet** reigns.

He is elected by the nobles and clergy, to the exclusion of Charles of Lorraine, uncle of Louis V. Each of the great dukes and the counts surpass the king in military power and extent of dominions. [He becomes the founder of the Capetian dynasty. 996. Oct. 24. He dies.]

988 * * **Paris** again becomes the capital of all France.

996–1031 Robert the Pious, son of Hugh, reigns; the royal power is a mere shadow.

997 * * The oppressed **peasants** in Normandy **revolt** against the nobles.

1000± * * The king is almost **destitute of power;** the feudal system grows stronger, and the influence of the monarchy weaker.

ARMY — NAVY.

1032 * * **Henry I.,** aided by Robert, Duke of Normandy, defeats his brother Robert, whose claims to the throne are supported by Constance, his mother.

1047 * * William, Duke of Normandy, defeats Guido of Macon at Val de Dunes.

1058 * * Henry I. and Count Geoffrey of Anjou, invading Normandy, are defeated at Varaville by Duke William [the Conqueror, of England].

1063 * * Duke William conquers Maine in Northern France.

[1066. He becomes king of England by his victory at the battle of Hastings.]

1071 * * Philip I. is at war with Robert, Count of Holland.

[1076. He becomes the ally of William the Conqueror's revolting vassals in Brittany; they compel William to raise the siege of Dol.]

1077 * * Robert II. raises a rebellion against his father in Normandy: he is aided by his mother Matilda. [1080. War follows; William is wounded while besieging Gerberoi, and is compelled to raise the siege.]

1087 * * William invades Vexin, and fires the town of Mantes, where he is killed by the plunging of his horse through the burning cinders.

1095 * * Pope Urban II. preaches at Clermont in favor of the First Crusade.

1096 * *-99 * * Robert II., Duke of Normandy, joins the First Crusade. Hugh, Count of Vermandois, and Raymond of Toulouse also join the movement.

1099 July 15. The Crusaders, mainly French, storm and capture Jerusalem, after a siege of five weeks.

1101 * *Eng.* Robert, Duke of Normandy, lands with an army to claim the throne of his father William; he resigns his claim in favor of his brother Henry.

1106 Sept. 28. Battle of Tinchebray.

Henry I. of England defeats his brother Robert [and takes possession of Normandy; he detains Robert in prison for life].

1119 Aug. 20. Louis VI. is defeated at the battle of Brenneville by Henry I. Louis had aided William Clinton, Duke Robert's son, in seizing Normandy.

1143 * * Thibaut rebels against Louis VII.

The king attacks and sets fire to the count's Castle of Vitry; the flames spread to the town, and 1,300 persons are burned to death.

1148 *Asia Minor.* The Crusaders win a brilliant victory at Nicæa.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1033. June 29. A memorable eclipse of the sun is observed in France; it is dark at noonday.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1035 * * Robert of Normandy dies.
1040 * * Bruno, Saint, founder of Carthusian order, born. [1101. Dies. A61.]
Roselin, canon of Compiègne, fdr. Nominalist school, born. [1120. Dies. A80.]
Rashi, Rabbenu Shelomoh Yashaki, greatest rabbi of Middle Ages, Bib. and Talmudic scholar, writer, born. [1103. Dies. A65.]
1045 * * Raymond IV., Comte de Toulouse, born. [1105. Dies. A60.]
1050 * * Peter the Hermit, preacher of First Crusade, born. [1115. Dies. A65.]
Anselme, or Ansel, of Laon, theologian, born. [1117. Dies. A67.]
Balderic, bp., chronicler, b. [1130. D. A80±.]
1052 * * Philip I., king, b. [1108. D. A56.]
1053 * * Champeaux, Guillaume de, fdr. of Realists, born. [1129. Dies. A76.]
1058 * * Godfrey de Bouillon, hero First Crusade, born. [1100. Dies. A42.]
1060 * * Bohemond I., Marc, prince of Antioch, crusader, born. [1111. Dies. A55.]
1070 * * Gilbert de la Porrée, bp. of Poitiers, theol., phil., born. [1154. Dies. A84.]
1078± * * Louis VI., le Gros, king, born. [1137. Dies. A59.]
Tancred, crusader, born. [1112. Dies. A34.]
1079 * * Abélard, Pierre, philosopher, born. [1142. Dies. A63.]
1082 * * Suger, abbé of St. Denis, minister, writer, born. [1152. Dies. A70.]
1091 * * Bernard, Saint, abbé of Clairveaux, teacher, wr., b. [1153. D. A62.]
1100 * * Héloïse, abbess, lover of Abélard, born. [1164. Dies. A64.]
Lombard, Pierre, scholar, theologian, born. [1164. Dies. A64.]
1114 * * Alain de Lille, theologian, born. [1203. Dies. A89.]
1120 * * Waldo, Pierre, reformer, fdr. of Waldenses, born. [1179. Dies. A59.]
1122 * * Roscelin, Jean, philosopher, dies.
1127 * * Felix of Valois, Saint, hermit, born. [1212. Dies. A85.]
1134 * * Harding, Stephen, abbot of Cîteaux, reformer, born.
1150 * * Chrétien de Troyes, poet, born. [1191. Dies. A41±.]
Montfort, Simon de, crusader, born. [1218. Dies. A68.]
Rigord, historian, born. [1207. Dies. A57.]

CHURCH.

1022 * * The persecution of the Albigenses begins.

* * The heretics of Orleans suffer.

A church council held at Orleans, to extirpate heresy; two priests and eleven others are condemned and burned. The first to suffer death for religion since the days of heathen supremacy.]

1027 * * A synod at Roussillon decrees that enemies at war should not make an attack between Saturday evening and Monday morning.

1033 * * *Rome.* Benedict IX. is pope.

[1044, Gregory VI.; 1046, Clement II.; 1048, Damasus II.; 1049, St. Leo IX.; 1055, Victor II.; 1057, Stephen X.; 1058, Benedict X.; 1059, Nicolas II.]

1035 * * "The Peace of God" is established by council and is very popular, but practically inoperative for the lack of a power to enforce its provisions.

* * Robert the Norman makes a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulcher.

1041± * * "The Truce of God" is introduced by the Church to take the place of "the Peace of God."

It provides that private feuds shall cease on the more important church festivals and fasts; that there shall be no attack upon an enemy between Wednesday evening and Monday, during every week, leaving but 80 days for war during the year. Laborers in the fields are to be undisturbed.

1060 * * [St.] Anselm assumes the monastic habit at Bec, near Brionne.

[1063. He becomes prior of Bec. 1078. Its abbot. 1093. Archbishop of Canterbury, Eng.]

1061 * * *Rome.* Alexander II. is pope.

[1073, St. Gregory VII.; 1087, Victor III.; 1088, Urban II.; 1099, Paschal II.]

1066 * * The edifice Abbaye aux Dames, or Trinity, at Caen, is founded by Queen Matilda.

11th Century. **The cathedral of Périgueux** is erected.

1070± * * Philip I. provides revenue to indulge in gross licentiousness.

He sells bishoprics and other ecclesiastical preferments to the highest bidder. [1073. The Pope remonstrates and threatens. 1094. He excommunicates Philip I. and Bertrada, and puts the realm under the ban. 1095. Again anathematized, and interdict is laid on all places where they may sojourn.]

1076± * * Stephen Auvergne establishes in Limousin the Grandmontines, a monastic order.

1077 * * The edifice Abbaye aux Hommes, or St. Étienne, at Caen, is founded by William the Conqueror.

1080 * * All Jews are banished.

It is alleged against them that in the celebration of the Passover at Paris, they sacrificed a youth, the son of a rich merchant, for which the criminals are executed.

1092 * * A church council is held at Soissons.

1095 * * A church council is convened by Pope Urban II. at Clermont.

Present: four archbishops, 225 bishops, and an immense number of the lower clergy. It proclaims the First Crusade, forbids the investiture of the bishops by laymen, opposes clergymen assuming feudal obligations to laymen, and excommunicates Philip I. for repudiating his wife Bertha, and marrying Bertrade, the wife of Fulc, Count of Anjou.

* * Peter the Hermit preaches the First Crusade.

1096 * * Peter the Hermit, and Walter the Penniless, a French knight, secure the support of the nobility.

Godfrey de Bouillon, Hugh of Vermandois, Robert of Normandy, Robert of Flanders, Stephen of Chartres, Raymond of Toulouse, with Bohemond, son of Robert Guiscard, and Tancred, son of Otto the Good, lead 600,000 infantry and 100,000 cavalry toward the East in the First Crusade. [1099. July 15. Jerusalem is taken by assault.]

1098± * * Robert, a Benedictine abbot of Molesme, establishes the Cistercian Order of monks.

Their name comes from Cîteaux, the site of the first convent in France. The monks observe silence, abstain from eating flesh, sleep on straw, and wear neither shoes nor shirts.

1104 * * Philip undergoes public penance for his sins, yet retains Bertrada as queen-consort. [1108. He assumes the habit of a Benedictine monk.]

1108 **-1116 * * The prelates assist the king in suppressing the brigandage of the barons.

1115 * * [St.] Bernard founds the monastery of Clairvaux.

1118 * * *Rome.* Gelasius II. is pope.

[1119, Calixtus II.; 1124, Honorius II.; 1130, Innocent II.; 1143, Celestine II.; 1144, Lucius II.; 1145, Eugenius III.]

1120+ * * Pierre Abélard a theologian of Breton, teaches doctrines savoring of heresy, and is opposed for many years by St. Bernard. [1121. Abélard is cited before a council at Soissons and there

condemned to burn his treatise called *Introduction to Theology*. 1133. **Abélard** is confuted and condemned by the Pope, and then retires to a convent.]

* * **The White Canons,** or Præmonstratensian order, is founded by St. Norbert, a monk, at Pré Montre, near Laon.

* * **The cathedral of Angoulême** is erected.

1123 * * *Rome.* **The 10th Church Council,** first Lateran, is convened to settle the dispute concerning investiture.

1128 * * [St.] Bernard draws up the statutes of the newly founded **order of Templars.**

1130 * * **Pierre de Bruys,** a reformer, is burnt as a heretic at St. Gilles, Languedoc. His followers are called Petro-Brusianes.

1139 * * *Rome.* **The 11th Council,** the second Lateran, is held to condemn the errors of Arnold of Brescia and others.

1144 * * **Louis** seeks absolution of the Pope.

1146 * *-49 * * **Second Crusade;** 100,000 soldiers follow the king.

1147 * * **Louis VII.** joins in the Crusade to atone for his sins.

LETTERS.

1050± * * *La Vie de Saint Alexis* appears.

11th Century. *Chanson de Roland* is written. *Le Roi Louis* and *Le pélerinage de Charlemagne* appear.

1100 * *-1500 * * **Period of the Troubadours** of Normandy.

They write in the old French language, the Walloon, or *langue d'oïl;* their productions consist of satires and romances, tales of knavery and adventure, legends aud historical anecdotes.

1100+ * * The poems of William IX., Count of Poitiers, written in Provençal, *Assises de Jérusalem* of Godfrey de Bouillon and *La Vie de Saint Grégoire* appear.

* * Montpellier's **school of medicine** begins to acquire fame.

1125± * * *Le Voyage de Saint Brendan,* by Benedict, appears.

1135 * *-48 * * Marcabrum the troubadour writes about 40 **poems** of much merit.

SOCIETY.

1031 * *-32 * * Famine produces demoralization.

The famine is caused by deranged seasons, and the neglect of tillage by second-advent expectations. Human flesh is sold in the public market at Tournus; children are decoyed and killed to furnish food for the starving. Corpses are left unburied in the streets because of the great mortality. Troops of wolves prey upon the smitten people. [1034. A prodigious harvest is gathered.]

1035 * * **The Peace of God** is commanded by the clergy; it aims to prevent private wars and personal feuds; its enforcement is impossible, as it prohibits all war.

1041± * * **The Truce of God** is established. (See Church.)

1051 * * **Henry marries Anne,** daughter of the grand-duke of Muscovy, in Russia.

1070± * * Philip I. is given to habitual licentiousness and debauchery; he obtains money by simony to pay the expenses of vice.

1092 * * Philip I., having imprisoned Bertha, his wife, elopes with Bertrade de Montfort, wife of Comte de Anjou, and bribes a bishop to bless the union. [Both are excommunicated.]

1100± * * **Domestic comforts** multiply.

All houses are covered with thatch, neither tiles nor slate are used; window-glass and carpets are not wholly unknown; floors of common houses are strewn with clean rushes every morning.

1108 * *-16 * * Contests arise between the **king and the barons.**

They pillage travelers, or confine them in dungeons for ransom, plunder churches and monasteries, and destroy public order and government.

STATE.

1028 * *-35 * * **Robert I., "The Devil,"** is Duke of Normandy.

1030 * * **Lille** is founded by Baldwin IV. of Flanders.

1031-1060 Henry I., son of Robert I., reigns.

Henry's brother **Robert contends for the throne;** he is encouraged by his mother Constance; the rebellion is suppressed by the aid of Robert, Duke of Normandy.

1032 * * **Provence,** in Southeastern France, is reunited to the German Empire by Conrad II.

1035 July 22. Robert I. dies at Nicæa.

1041 * * **The Truce of God** is introduced. (See Church.)

1044 * * **Touraine** is ceded to Geoffroy, Comte d'Anjou.

Henry I. marries Anna, daughter of Yaroslaf, Duke of Russia.

1046 * * **William** [the Conqueror] contends with William of Arques for the duchy of Normandy.

1060 Aug. 4. Henry I. dies.

1060-1108 Philip I., aged eight years, son of Henry, reigns; Baldwin V., Count of Flanders, is guardian and regent (1060-67).

1066 *Eng.* **William I., Duke of Normandy, obtains the Crown of England** by the defeat of Harold at the battle of Hastings, and transfers his capital from Rouen to London. [Reigns until 1087.]

1075+ * * **Robert Curthose,** Duke of Normandy, son of William the Conqueror, **rebels** against his father for several years.

1087 Sept. 9. William I., the Conqueror, **dies** near Rouen.

1092 * * **Philip I.** deserts his wife [and is excommunicated by the Pope].

1099 July 23. Godfrey de Bouillon, Duke of Lorraine, is made King of Jerusalem by the Crusaders. [1100. He dies.]

* * **The sovereignty of France reaches its lowest degree of power.**

± * * There is a notable growth of **town liberties.**

1100 * * **Philip I.,** fearing his excommunication may lead to dethronement, **crowns his son Louis,** but becomes jealous and persecutes him.

± * * **Provence** passes to the counts of Barcelona [later to Aragon].

1106 * * **Henry I. of England** takes possession of Normandy after defeating his brother, Duke Robert, at the battle of Tinchebray.

1108 July 29. Philip I. dies.

1108-1137 Louis VI., the Fat, son of Philip I., reigns.

He is an able sovereign, of tireless activity and great bravery; he secures much support from the clergy and laity of the cities, and forces many nobles into submission; Suger, Abbot of St. Denis, is Minister.

Several cities obtain charters by which they are erected into **communes with self-government;** and on payment of a tax are freed from court interference.

* *-16 * * **Contests occur** with the nobles. (See Society.)

1110 * * **Maine,** in Northern France, is united with Anjou.

1112 * * **Marseilles** becomes a republic [but soon passes under the rule of a bishop].

1119 Aug. 20. Normandy is secured to the Crown **of England** by Henry I. on the defeat of Louis VI. at the battle of Brennville.

1129 * * **Louis** crowns his eldest son **Philippe as joint king.** [1131. Killed by a fall from his horse.]

* * **Geoffrey** Plantagenet of Anjou **marries Matilda,** daughter of Henry I. of England.

1135 * * **Charters** are granted to **cities** and towns by Louis VI.

1137 Aug. 2. The king's son **Louis marries Eleanor,** daughter of William of Aquitaine, and heiress of Poitou, Guienne, and Gascony.

* * **Louis VI.** dies.

1137-1180 Louis VII., the Young, son of Louis VI., reigns.

He is enthroned at the age of 17; Suger is Minister.

1142 * * The Pope lays the kingdom under **interdict** because of the opposition of Louis to the papal nomination of an archbishop of Bourges.

1143 * * **Louis** sets fire to the castle of the rebel Thibaut, Count of Champagne, at Vitry. The flames spread to the church, to which the inhabitants of the town had fled for refuge, and 1,300 persons are burned to death.

1144 * * Louis invests **Geoffrey Plantagenet** with the duchy of Normandy, for which he had waged war against Stephen of Blois.

1147 * * Louis VII. joins the **Second Crusade,** and goes to the East. [1149. He returns.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1187 * * *Asia Minor.* Guy of Lusignan is defeated and captured by Saladin, and the **kingdom of Jerusalem** is overturned.

1189 * * Philip II. creates the **first militia**; they are called Ribalds.

1190 * * Philip II. sets out on the **Third Crusade.**

[1191. *Syria.* **Acre is taken. Philip returns,** and **attacks Normandy** in the absence of Richard of England.]

1194 * * **Philip II. is defeated** at Fréteval by Richard of England, who recovers Normandy. [1199. Five years truce with England.]

1202 * * Philip II., espousing the **claim of Prince Arthur** to the crown of England, is **at war** with the reigning King John. [Aug. 1. King John captures the **Castle of Mirabeau,** near Poitiers.]

1203 * * Philip II. **invades Normandy**; his pretext is revenge for the killing of Prince Arthur.

[1204. He besieges and captures the fortress of **Château Gaillard,** on the Seine; he conquers and annexes to the crown of France the greater part of Normandy, together with Anjou, Maine, Touraine, and a portion of Poitou; he enters Rouen, the Norman capital, in triumph.]

1208 * *-**29** * * **A crusade of persecution,** under the leadership of Simon de Montfort, is carried on against the Jews and Albigenses.

[1209. July 22. He storms and captures **Béziers,** in which the Albigenses had taken refuge; he massacres the inhabitants by the thousand, and burns the city. * * He takes **Carcassone** on the Aude; 450 of the Albigenses are burned. * * The whole of **Languedoc,** except the county of Toulouse, **submits** to the persecuting Crusaders. [1211. He defeats **Raymond VI.,** Count of Toulouse (and the county of Toulouse is conquered).]

1213 Sept. 12. De Montfort totally defeats the Albigenses under Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, and Pedro II., King of Aragon, at Muret; Pedro is killed.

1214 Aug. 29. Battle of Bouvines.

Philip II. defeats 150,000 Germans, Saxons, and English under the Emperor Otto IV., who is in alliance with Ferrand of Flanders and John of England, against France. Loss of Otto, 30,000.

1216 May 30. *Eng.* Louis, son of Philip, lands with an **army in England** on the invitation of disaffected barons, who offer him the English crown. (See State.)

[* * *Eng.* **Dover** resists the French. 1217. May 20. The French invaders are defeated at the **battle of Lincoln.** Aug. 24. **A French fleet** is sent from Calais to aid Prince Louis in England; later, it is defeated by Hubert de Burgh, and the expedition to England becomes hopeless.]

1217 Sept. 13. Raymond enters **Toulouse** [and is there besieged by Simon de Montfort. 1218. June 23. **Simon de Montfort** is killed by a stone at this siege].

* * **Philip II.** sends his son Prince Louis with 30 counts and 10,000 archers against the Albigenses.

1219 * * The Prince Louis joins Amaury Montfort at the **siege of Marmande** on the Garonne, and the inhabitants are massacred after surrendering.

1223 * *-**26** * * Another **crusade** is carried on against Raymond VI., Count of Toulouse, whose lands are declared forfeited by Louis VIII.

1224 * * Louis **invades Poitou,** and takes Rochelle.

1226 * * Louis **besieges Avignon** on the Rhone, which surrenders after heroic resistance; many of the inhabitants are massacred.

1241 * * Louis IX. attempts to make his brother Alphonse Lord of Poitou and Auvergne; **the barons** resist, and are aided by Henry III. of England.

1242 July 20. Battle of Taillebourg.

Louis defeats Henry III. of England and the revolting Baron Hugh de Lusignan, Comte de La Marche. [July 21. Defeated again with La Marche at the **battle of Saintes**; later, a five years truce with England is concluded.]

1244 * * **The war with the Albigenses ends** by their extermination.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1156 * * **Raymond VI.**, Comte de Toulouse, defender of Albigenses, born. [1222. Dies. A66.]

1165 * * **Villehardouin, Geoffroy de,** historian, diplomatist, b. [1213. D. A48.]

Philip II., king, born. [1223. D. A58.]

William the Breton, historian, born. [1220. Dies. A55.]

1169 * * John de Matha, Saint, Provençal monk, born. [1213. Dies. A44.]

1183 Aug. 3. Arnoul, bishop of Lisieux, writer, dies.

1201 * * **Thibaut,** Comte de Champagne, troubadour, born. [1253. Dies. A52.]

Foulques de Neuilly, clergyman, orator, d.

Sorbon, Robert de, theologian, fdr. Sorbonne College, born. [1274. Dies. A73.]

1209 * * Amalric of Bene, heretic, dies.

1215 * * Auvergne, Pierre d', troubadour, d.

Louis IX., Saint Louis, king, born. [1268. Aug. 25. Dies. A55.]

1224 * * **Joinville, Jean, Sire de,** chronicler, born. [1319. Dies. A95.]

1235 * * **Lorris, Guillaume de,** poet, born. [1265. Dies. A30.]

Arnoldus, Villa Nova de, phys., theol., astrol., alchemist, b. [1314. D. A79.]

1240 * * Kamchi (Kimhi), David, Hebrew scholar, dies.

1244 * * Molay, or Molai, Jacques de, last grand master of the Templars, born. [1314. Dies. A70.]

CHURCH.

1153 * * *Rome.* Anastasius IV. is pope.

[1154, Adrian IV.; 1159, Alexander III.; 1181, Lucius III.; 1185, Urban III.; 1187, Gregory VIII.; later, Clement III.]

1167 * * The word **"transubstantiation"** is first used by Peter of Blois.

1170 * * Archbishop **Becket** returns to England.

* * **The advance guard of Protestantism** appears.

The Waldenses appear, chiefly at Albigeois and Toulouse. They derive their name from Peter Waldo, a merchant residing in Lyons; they spread over the valley of Piedmont, and circulate the Scriptures.

1174 * * [St.] **Bernard** is canonized by the Pope.

1179 Mar. 5-19. *Rome.* **The 12th Church Council.**

It is the third Lateran, and is convened to condemn the "errors and impieties" of the Waldenses and Albigenses.

1182 * * Philip II. **banishes the Jews** from France, and confiscates their property.

1189 * *-**92** * * **The Third Crusade**; Richard Cœur-de-Lion, leader. (See Great Britain.)

1190 * * **King Philip** joins the Crusade.

1191 * * *Rome.* Celestine III. is pope. [1198. Innocent III.]

1198± * * John de Matha and Félix de Valois found an order of the Trinity, called **Mathurins.**

* * Matha founds the **Order of Mercy** for the redemption of captives held by the Saracens.

1200 Jan * The Pope **excommunicates** Philip II.

He issues an **interdict** against him for rejecting his lawful wife; the churches are closed for eight months, and the offices of religion are for the most part suspended.

1202 * *-**04** * * **The Fourth Crusade.**

It is instigated by Pope Innocent III., and chiefly directed against Egypt; the powerful French barons, assisted by Baldwin, Count of Flanders, and Boniface, Marquis of Montferrat, are leaders.

1203 * * Innocent III. sends two legates to **extirpate heresy** among the Albigenses.

* * *Paris.* **A Cistercian convent** [Port Royal des Champs] is founded by Bishop Odo.

1208 * * By the proclamation of Innocent III. the **massacre** of the Albigenses and Waldenses at Toulouse begins.

[Simon de Montfort is the merciless leader; thousands fall by the sword and thousands more by the gibbet. 1223. The crusade continues.]

1215 * * *Rome.* **The 13th Church Council.** It is the fourth Lateran, and asserts and confirms the dogma of transubstantiation and the necessity for the reformation of abuses and the extirpation of heresy.

1216 * * *Rome.* Honorius III. is pope. [1227. Gregory IX.]

* * **The Dominicans** in France are called **Jacobins** because their first convent is a hospital for the pilgrims of St. James (Jacobus) at Paris.

1225 * * **A church council** is held in Bourges; Louis is charged to extirpate the heretics.

1228 * *-**29** * * Frederick II., Emperor of the West, leads the **Fifth Crusade**; Jerusalem is regained for a short time.

1229 * * **The inquisition** is established in Toulouse as a regular tribunal. [1233. In Aragon.]

* * The Council of Toulouse forbids the laity to have in their possession any copy of the **Old or New Testaments** except the Psalter.

1241 * * *Rome.* Celestine IV. is pope. [1243. Innocent IV.]

LETTERS.

1150 * *-**1350** * * **Period of the Fabliaux.**

The Fabliaux poets are wandering minstrels, chiefly of the North, who earn

their living by song; they write many hundreds of short fables or tales in verse.

[The best known of their productions are]: *Les deux Bordeors Ribaux, Le Vair Palefroi, La Housse Partie, Sire Hain et Dame Anieuse, Brunain la Vache au Prestre, Le Dit des Perdrix, Le sot Chevalier, The Two Englishmen and the Lamb, The Boy and the Mantle, Le Vilain Mire, Le Vilain qui conquist Paradis par Plaist, Flore la Courtisane, Landri,* and the several versions of the German fable, *Reynard the Fox.*

1157 * * *Ille et Galeron*, by Gautier d'Arras, appears.

1158± * * Paris has colleges of theology, philosophy, and law.

* * * The lays, *Daniel*, the *Ten Virgins*, *Adam*, and *St. Nicholas*, appear.

* * * *Alexandre*, by Lambert the Short and Alexandre of Bernay, appears.

* * * Benoist de Sainte Maure writes *Histoire des Ducs de Normandie*, *Le Roman d'Eneas*, *Roman de Troie*, etc.

* * * *Le Charroi de Nîmes* appears; also, *La Chevalerie Vivien;* the chansons, *Girard le Roussillon* and *Huon de Bordeaux;* the *Horn*, a tale, and the chansons, *Raoul de Cambrai*, *Amis et Amiles*, *Jourdain de Blaie*, *Roman des Loherains*, *Aliscans*, and *Couronnement de Louis.*

* * * *Ogier le de Dan-marche*, by Raimbert of Paris, appears.

* * * *Guinglain*, by Renaud, appears.

1160 * * Montpellier has a **school of law.** [1180. The **University** is founded; 1181. William VIII., Lord of Montpellier, proclaims the Montpellier school one of **free resort.**]

* * *Paris. The Sentences*, compiled by Peter Lombard, appear.

1170± * * Chrestien de Troees writes *Chevalier au lion*, *Lancelot en la charette*, *Perceval le Gallois;* author of a translation of *Ovid*, *Tristan*, *Erec*, *Cliges*, etc.

1180 * * -82 * * Quesnes de **Bethune** writes ten songs.

1185± * * *La Chanson de Jérusalem*, by Graindor de Douai, appears.

1200± * * *Paris.* The **University of France** is founded.

± * * The chansons, *Le Chevalier au Cygne*, *La Prise d'Orange*, *Le Moniage Guillaume*, *Garin de Loherain*, *Hugues Capet*, *Fierabras*, and *Macarie*, appear.

± * * *Conquête de Constantinople*, by Geoffroide Villehardouin, appears.

± * * Jean Bodel writes *Chanson des Saxons*, *Jeu de Saint Nicolas*, etc.

± * * Audefroi le Bastard writes *Belle Idoine*, etc.

1205 * * -89 * * *L'Histoire de Baudouin* appears.

1208 * * *Paris.* [**The University**] founded by William Champeaux as a school of dialectics receives its first written statutes.

1212 * * -25 * * Bertrand d'Alamanon writes *Aimeri de Narbonne*, *Girard de Vienne*, and other poems and legends.

1220± * * Marie de France is the author of poems, *Gugemer*, *Équitan*, *Le Frêne*, *Le Bisclovret*, *Lanval*, *Les Deux Amants*, *Ywenec*, *Le Laustic*, *Milun*, *Le Chaitivel*, *Le Chèvrefeuille*, *Éliduc*, *Graelent*, and *L'Épine.*

1223 * * *Paris.* The **schools of Paris** are incorporated into one body, and take the title of university.

1229± * * **A university** is established at Toulouse. [1333. It receives from the Pope its full privileges.]

1237 * * Guillaume de Lorris writes the *Roman de la Rose.*

SOCIETY.

1152 * * The king **divorces Eleanor** because of her disgraceful conduct. (See State.) She marries Henry II. [of England, and inspires the revolt of his sons].

1183 **July 20.** The 7,000 fanatical mercenaries who were employed to exterminate the Albigenses are **massacred** at Châteaudun by "capuchons."

1193 * * -95 * * The people suffer from a severe **famine** followed by pestilential fever.

1198 **Jan. 1-1438** * * *Paris.* **The Festival of Fools** is celebrated by acts of buffoonery and a variety of absurdities.

1223± * * Wood platters and pewter trenchers are employed for plates, and drinking-vessels are of silver, horn, or earthenware.

1224 * * Louis VIII. gives **freedom to his serfs.** [1261. He suppresses private wars and **judicial combats.**]

STATE.

1152 * * Abbot Suger, of St. Denis, the king's minister, dies.

Mar. * Louis **divorces** his wife, **Eleanor** of Poitou.

* * Eleanor marries Henry of Anjou.

Henry thereby obtains possession of Poitou, Guienne, Gascony, and Maine [until 1152; they are added to the dominions of England on his accession in 1154].

1154 * * **Bordeaux** is held by the English kings.

1156 * * **Henry II.,** King of England, **does homage** to Louis at Rouen for the English possessions in Aquitaine.

1159 * * **Thomas à Becket** comes to France as an ambassador from England to affiance King Henry's son to the daughter of Louis.

1174 * * The principality of **Orange** is ruled by the house of Giraud Adhemar. [1182. By the house of Baux.]

1180 **Sept. 18. Louis VII.** dies.

1180-1223 **Philip II.,** Augustus.

Philip, son of Louis VII., becomes king.

[He is enthroned at the age of 15, and is the most sagacious prince of his time; he consolidates and nearly doubles the extent of the dominion of France.]

1184 * * 1648 * * **Besançon** is a free imperial city.

13th Century. Paris has a remarkable development during the reigns of Philip Augustus and St. Louis.

1186 * * **Vermandois** is united to France by Philip II.

* * **Guy of Lusignan** succeeds to the throne of Jerusalem at the death of Baldwin V. [1187. He is conquered by Saladin, and released after surrendering his right to the throne.]

1191 * * **Artois** is annexed to France.

1192 * * Philip II. **marries Ingeburga,** sister of the King of Denmark.

[He divorces her, and marries Agnes de Meranie; but the Pope, by laying France under **interdict,** compels him to discard the latter, and reinstate Ingeburga.]

* * Guy of Lusignan, after surrendering his claim to the **kingdom of Jerusalem** to Saladin, transfers his right to Richard I. of England in exchange for Cyprus.

1195 * * -1222 * * **Raymond VI.** is Count of Toulouse.

1200 * * Louis [VIII.] **marries Blanche,** granddaughter of Henry II. of England.

1202 * * Philip supports **Prince Arthur's right** to the throne of England. [1203. Apr. 3. **Arthur is murdered,** probably by orders of his uncle, King John, in the castle of Rouen.]

1203 * * **Touraine** is seized by Philip Augustus. [1204. He conquers all **Normandy** except the Channel Islands.]

* * **Philip summons John** to answer for the murder of Arthur.

John failing to appear, Philip declares his possessions in France forfeited to the French Crown, and he **seizes Normandy,** Anjou and Poitou, Maine and Aquitaine.

* * Philip rejects the Pope's claim to **arbitrate** between France and England.

1210 * * *Gr.* Geoffroy Villehardouin obtains the Frankish principality of **Achaia.**

1213 * * The Pope invites Philip II. to make **war upon England,** then under the ban of the Church; Philip prepares an expedition, but King John meanwhile makes peace with the Pope.

1214 * * **A league** formed against France by Otho, the German emperor, is joined by **John of England.**

* * **Marseilles** becomes a republic. [1251. It becomes subject to the counts of Provence.]

1215 * * **Vermandois** is again incorporated with the monarchy.

1216 * * **Louis,** son of Philip, is invited to England by the barons.

He is crowned at London; but the English refusing to support him after King John's death, he is obliged to abandon the expedition and return to France.

1223 **July 14. Philip II.** dies.

1223-1226 **Louis VIII.,** the Lion, son of Philip II., reigns.

1226 **Nov. 8. Louis VIII.** dies at Montpensier.

1226-1270 **Louis IX.** [**St. Louis**], aged 11 years, son of Louis VIII., reigns; his mother, Blanche, is regent during his minority.

1229 * * Part of the county of **Toulouse** is annexed.

1234 **May 27.** Louis IX. **marries Marguerite,** daughter of the Count of Provence.

Chartres (purchased), **Blois,** and **Sancerre** are ceded to the Crown. [1239. **Macon** is purchased.]

1245 * **An edict** is issued that **fiefs** shall not be held under both the King of England and the King of France.

ARMY — NAVY.

1248 * * Louis undertakes the **Sixth Crusade.**

[1249. *Egypt.* He captures **Damietta** on the Nile. 1250 Apr. 6. He proceeds against Cairo, and is defeated at the **battle of Mansurah** on the Nile, by the Sultan Tooránsháh (Almoaden); he surrenders his entire army to the Saracens; later, for his ransom he pays a sum of money, and restores Damietta to the Turks.]

1259 * * **Peace is concluded** with England.

1266 Feb. 26. *It.* Charles of Anjou, brother of Louis IX., defeats Manfred, King of Sicily, at **Benevento** [and makes himself King of Naples and Sicily].

1267 * *-70 * * *Afr.* Louis carries on a **crusade** against the **Moslems** in Tunis, but fails; he dies of fever.

1282 * * France is involved in the **war** between Charles of Anjou and Pedro of Aragon, both of them claiming the throne of Naples and Sicily.

A holy crusade is organized against the Aragonese and the rebellious Sicilians; the French are expelled from Sicily. (See Society, Sicilian Vespers.)

1284 * * The first French **admiral** is appointed.

1285 Sept. 7. *Sp.* **Gerona capitulates** to the French after a siege of three months [but the campaign is unsuccessful].

1291 * * **The war with Aragon** is concluded by a treaty.

1297 * The French successfully **invade Flanders.**

1299 * *-1304 * * *Belg.* The French **besiege Ghent,** as an ally of the Flemings against their count, Guy Dampierre; Ghent surrenders, and a French governor occupies Flanders.

1302 Mar. * *Belg.* **A revolt breaks out** against the oppression of the French governor; 3,000 French are massacred.

1302 July 11. *Belg.* **Battle of Courtrai.**

The Flemings, 20,000 strong, defeat 40,000 French under Robert of Artois. [It is called the "**Battle of the Spurs,**" 4,000 gilt spurs having been captured.]

1304 Aug. 18. King Philip VI. **defeats the Flemings at Mons-en-Pévèle.** [He concludes peace.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1253 * * *Paris.* The Academy called the **Sorbonne** is established by Louis IX., Robert Sorbon, and Guillaume de Saint Amour.

* * * Arts multiply.

Paper is manufactured from linen rags, the art of silk weaving and dyeing is introduced. Windmills are set up, cane-sugar and Turkey wheat are brought in.

1270 * *Paris.* The church of **Notre Dame** is built.

1278 * *Paris.* Philip III. authorizes **the confraternity of surgeons,** formed by Jean Pitard.

1317 * *Paris.* *Entry of Henri IV.* is exhibited by François Gérard in the Salon.

1320 * * Delicate lace is manufactured.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1245 * * **Philip III.**, the Bold, king, born. [1285. Dies. A40.]

1250 Feb. 7. Robert, Count of Artois, killed at Mansurah.

1268 * * **Philip IV.**, the Fair, king, born. [1314. Dies. A46.]

1280 * * **Meung, Jean de,** romancer, born. [1330. Dies. A50.]

Durand, Guillaume de, St., Pourcain, bishop, born. [1332. Dies. A52±.]

1293 * * **Philip V.**, king, b. [1322. D. A29.]

Philip VI., king, born. [1350. D. A57.]

1294 * * **Charles IV.**, the Fair, born. [1328. Dies. A34.]

1296 * Beaumanoir, Philippe de, jurist, d.

1300 * * Cervolle, Arnaud de, adventurer, born. [1366. Dies. A66.]

1311 * * Coucy, Robert de, architect, dies.

1315 * * Buridan, Jean, philosopher, born. [1358. Dies. A43.]

1320 * * **Dugueslin, Bertrand,** constable, born. [1380. Dies. A66.]

CHURCH.

1245 June 28. The 14th Church Council.

It is the first ecumenical synod of Lyons; it convenes to promote the Crusades, restore ecclesiastical discipline, etc.

1248 * *-54 * * **Louis IX.** leads the unimportant **Sixth Crusade.**

13th Century. Several religious orders commence **alms-begging.**

1251 * * Uprising of **the Pastoureaux.**

Multitudes of ignorant peasants, led by an adventurer, "le Maître de Hongrie," overrun the provinces, clamoring against the Church, the bishops, and the monastic orders, and occasionally sacrificing lives. At Orléans the whole populace rise against the priests, and twenty-five are massacred. It is put down by force, and the leaders killed.

1252 * * *Paris.* Robert de Sorbon founds **the Sorbonne society** of ecclesiastics. The members live in community, devote themselves to study and to teaching without pay.

1254 * * *Rome.* Alexander IV. is pope. [1261, Urban IV; 1265, Clement VI.]

1269 * * [St.] Louis IX. confirms the rights of the nation and safeguard of the Gallican Church by the **Pragmatic Sanction.**

1270 * * *Paris.* The church of **Notre Dame** is built.

* * Louis IX. leads the **Seventh** [and last] **Crusade;** he goes to Tunis, where he and most of his army perish by sickness.

1271 * * *Rome.* Gregory X. is pope.

[1276, Innocent V.; later, Adrian V.; later, John XXI.; 1277, Nicholas III.; 1281, Martin IV.; 1285, Honorius IV.; 1288, Nicholas IV.; 1294, [St.] Celestine V.; later, Boniface VIII.]

1274 May 7-June 17. The 15th Council of the Church.

It is the second ecumenical **synod of Lyons,** convenes to promote the union of the Greek and the Latin Churches; a temporary union is effected, members being present from the East.

The council reduces the numerous mendicant friars to four orders, Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, and Augustines.

1296 * * The Pope has a **contention** with Philip IV. (See State.)

1297 * * *It.* **Louis IX.** is canonized.

1301 * * *It.* Pope Boniface VIII. issues **his anathema** against the king.

1302 * * The three estates convene in **general diet.**

They unanimously maintain the **independence** of France against the assumptions of Pope Boniface, who declares every one a heretic who does not believe in the temporal subjection of the king and people to the Pope. [France is placed under an interdict.]

1303 * * **Philip IV. seizes** the person of **the Pope.**

* * **Benedict XI.** is pope. [1304-05. The Holy See is vacant two years. 1305. **Clement V.**]

1307 * *-08 * * The **Knights Templars** are persecuted and suppressed.

1309 * * **The Holy See** is removed from Rome, and **established at Avignon,** South France. [It remains for 70 years.]

* * *Paris.* Many **Templars are burned** for witchcraft.

1311 Oct. 16-12, Apr. 3, May 6. The 16th Council of the Church, the **synod of Vienne,** convenes to suppress the Knights Templars, etc.

1314 * * The immense property of the **Knights Templars** is confiscated to the State.

1316 * * **John XXII.** is pope.

Nicholas V., the anti-pope, is nominated by Louis IV., who holds his court at Rome, where he is seized by Pope John and imprisoned.

1317 * * A papal bull condemns a sect of strict Franciscan monks called **Fratricelli, or Little Brethren;** they suffer persecution.

1318 * * The king joins in the **persecutions of the Franciscan mendicants.**

Under the title of Spirituals they vigorously attack the corruptions of the papacy, and are denounced as heretics; many are burned at the stake in Languedoc and Provence. [1319. More Franciscans are burned.]

1320 * * **A second uprising** of the **Pastoureaux** occurs.

They roam the country with arms, and commit frightful excesses, especially against the Jews; they are excommunicated by the Pope, surrounded near Aigues Mortes, and massacred by hundreds and thousands.

LETTERS.

1245 * * Gautier de Metz translates various Latin works into verse, and forms a sort of **cyclopædia.**

1247 * * The first **concordance** to the Bible is made by monks, under the direction of Hugo de St. Caro; it is based on one compiled by St. Anthony of Padua.

1250± * * **The University of Orléans** is a "studium generale."

[1305. It is endowed with new privileges. 14th Century. It becomes eminent for its faculty of arts.]

* * * **The University of Angers** receives its charter.

* * * The *Renaud de Montauban* appears.

* * * *Roman de Renart, Le Couronnement de Renart, Renart le Nouvel, Renart le Contrefait, Renart le Bestonne,* and other versions of the German epic, *Reynard the Fox,* appears.

* * * The *Roman de la Poire* appears; also *De Venus la Déesse d'Amors, Livres de Raison, Huon de Bordeaux, Audigier, Aucassin et Nicolette.*

* * * *The Lay of the Honeysuckle,* traditionally assigned to St. Tristan, appears.

13th Century. *Jeu de la Feuille* and *Jeu de Robin et Marion*, by Adam de la Halle, the Hunchback of Arras, appear.

1252 * * *Paris*. Robert de Sorbon founds the college called the **Sorbonne**, for secular ecclesiastics to study theology.

1253 * * Thibaut de Champagne, King of Navarre, author of 70± *chansons* and *jeux-partis*, dies.

1260 * * The *Chronique de Reims* appears.

1275± * * Adans le Roi writes versions of the Chansons de Gestes — *Les enfances Ogier*, *Berte aux grans Pies*, and *Bueves de Commarchis*.

1277± * * *Roman de la Rose* (continuation), by Jean de Meung, appears.

1285± * * **Rutebœuf** the trouvère is the author of many works.

La Pauvreté Rutebœuf, *La Mariage Rutebœuf*, *Renart de Bestourne*, *Le Dit des Cordeliers*, *Frère Denise*, *Le Dit de l'Erbérie*, *Complainte d'Outremer*, *Complainte de Constantinople*, *Dit de la Voie de Tunes*, *Débat du Croisé et du Decroisé*, *La Repentance Rutebœuf*, *Le Voie de Paradis*, *Théophile*, a miracle play, etc.

1289 Oct. 26. The University of Montpellier is raised by Pope Nicholas IV. to the rank of "studium generale."

1300 * **The University** of Lyons is founded.

1303 * **The University** of Avignon is first recognized as a "studium generale." [1421. Its faculty of theology is recognized by the Pope.]

1304 * Guillaume Guiart writes a poetical chronicle of the thirteenth century.

* *–09 * *Histoire de Saint Louis*, by Jean de Joinville, appears.

1310± * * *Baudoin de Sébourg* appears.

SOCIETY.

1273 * King Philip III. grants his first patent of **nobility** to his goldsmith, as an attack upon the feudal barons and all the aristocracy.

1282 Mar. 30. *Sicily*. Sicilian Vespers; the French are massacred at Palermo and throughout the island.

1291 May 1. Philip IV. causes all the Italian **money-lenders** in France to be **imprisoned**, so as to obtain ransom money.

* * * **The Crusades** have unexpected, valuable, and far-reaching results.

The spirit of adventure is stimulated, literature is revived, the arts and sciences promoted, and free thought and liberal ideas are increased in the world.

1305 * **Duelling** by civilians is prohibited.

1310 May 10. *Paris*. Fifty-four Knights Templars are **burned alive**; the king covets their property.

1312 Mar. 23. Pope Clement, under the pressure of Philip, abolishes the **order of Knights Templars** throughout Europe.

Their property is to go to the Knights Hospitallers, and two-thirds of their movable property to France. The cupidity of the French kings is the cause of their suppression.

1314 Mar. 18. *Paris*. **Jaques de Molay**, the last grand master of the Knights Templars, is burned alive.

* * **Sumptuary laws** enacted.

The size of the **cloak and robe**, the breadth of the trimming, and the number of suits possessed by each person, are regulated **by law.** Also the diet, including the hour of meals and the number of dishes. It is genteel to eat from each other's plates.

* * **Marguerite**, wife of Louis X., is convicted of adultery, imprisoned, and strangled. She is an obstacle to the king, but her crime is unproved.

1315 * *–16 * A terrible **famine** occurs; the people devour the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin.

STATE.

1245 * The gradual introduction of **Roman law**, and the regular constitution of the Parliament, forming a high court of justice, greatly aids royal power in **suppressing feudal jurisdiction.**

1246 * **Charles of Anjou** founds the Angevin line of counts of Provence.

1248 Aug. 25. The king **sails** for the Holy Land. [1250. Apr. 5. The king is taken **prisoner** in Egypt; later, he ransoms himself by restoring Damietta to the Turks. 1254. Sept. 7. He returns to Paris.]

1255 * Louis limits **feudal jurisdiction**, and establishes the right of appeal to the king from feudal courts.

1257 * **Perche** is annexed by escheat.

[1258. Guienne is ceded to England. 1259. Nîmes is united to France. 1261. **Burgundy** is acquired, and annexed to France. 1262. Arles, Forcalquier, Foix, and Cahors are annexed.]

1264 Jan. 23. The **Mise of Amiens** is announced by Louis IX., concerning the obligation of Henry III. to observe the Provisions of Oxford.

1265 * **Charles, Count of Anjou**, is appointed king of the two Sicilies by the Pope.

1268 * **The Pragmatic Sanction** of Louis IX. is promulgated.

It forbids papal exactions of money without permission of the State, and provides for an appeal in certain cases from the ecclesiastical to the State court.

1270 July 1. Louis sails at the head of the Seventh **Crusade.**

Aug. 25. Louis IX. dies of the plague at Tunis.

1270–1285 Philip III., the Hardy, son of Louis IX., reigns.

1271 * **Toulouse** is again united to the French monarchy. [1272±. The province of **Languedoc** is annexed to the Crown territory. 1277. **Dijon** is acquired. 1286. **Chartres** is annexed to the Crown by purchase.]

1284 * Philip IV. **marries Joanna**, heiress of Navarre.

1285 Oct. 5. Philip III. dies at Perpignan.

1285–1314 Philip IV., the Fair, son of Philip III., reigns.

Mar. 30. *Sicily*. Sicilian Vespers. (See Society.)

1287 * **Ecclesiastics** are removed from parliament.

1296 Feb. 12. Pope Boniface VIII. issues "Clericis Laicos."

He forbids the clergy to pay to the civil power **taxes** on ecclesiastical property without papal approval; Philip retaliates by forbidding his subjects to export money or valuables without his permission.

1299 June 19. A treaty of peace is signed by France and England at Montreuil-sur-Mer, on the basis of mutual retention of present possessions.

Sept. * Philip's eldest sister, the **Princess Marguerite**, is married to **Edward I.**, King of England, and his daughter Isabella to the Prince of Wales [Edward II.].

1302 * **The bull** "Ausculta Fili," claiming for the Pope supremacy over all kings, is **burned by Philip.**

Apr. 10. *Paris*. **The States-General** —nobles, clergy, and burghers — **first meet**; they sustain the king against the Pope.

Nov. 18. *Rome*. The Pope issues the bull "Unam Sanctam," claiming **superiority of the spiritual power.**

* * *Belg*. **Another revolt** against the French breaks out in Flanders.

1303 Apr. 13. The Pope **excommunicates** the king.

[The king holds a second council at the Louvre, and presents an act of indictment against the Pope, charging him with scandalous crimes.]

Sept. 7. *It*. **The Pope is seized** at Anagni by Nogeret, the chancellor of Philip. [He is released by the people.]

1305 * Philip secures the election of a **Frenchman as pope** (Clement V.).

June 5. *Belg*. Philip recognizes the **independence of Flanders.**

1307 Oct. 13. The Knights Templars are arrested by orders of Philip, who charges them with heresy and other offenses. (See Society.)

* * Part of **Lyonnaise** is added to the Crown by conquest.

1309 * The **residence of the Pope** is changed from Rome to Avignon on the Rhone.

1312 * **Lille** is ceded to France.

1314 Nov. 29. Philip IV. dies.

1314–1316 Louis X., the Quarrelsome, son of Philip IV., reigns.

* * *Sp*. **Navarre** is united to France [until 1328].

1316 June 5. Louis X. dies.

1316–1322 Philip V., the Tall.

Philip is the brother of Louis X. He first rules as regent for the queen, who is with child; the queen's son dies soon after birth, and Philip declares himself king.

Nov. 11. John I., son of Louis X., dies; aged eight days.

1317 Jan. 9. Philip V. is crowned at Reims.

* * The States-General issues a formal decree declaring **females incapable** of inheriting the crown of France.

ARMY — NAVY.

1328 Aug. 28. Philip VI. **defeats the Flemings** near Cassel, and restores the authority of Louis, Count of Flanders.

1339 * *-**1453** * * There are frequent **wars with England.**

War is caused by the English king, Edward III., who claims the French Crown in right of his mother Isabella, sister of the late king of France. (**The Hundred Years' War.**)

1340 * * *Neth.* The 240 ships of Edward III. defeat and nearly annihilate a French fleet of 400 ships at the **battle of Sluis**; 30,000 Frenchmen perish. [A truce is signed for two years.]

1342 * * Edward III. conducts a campaign in **Brittany.**

1346 July 12. Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, **invade Normandy** with an army of 30,000 men.

Aug. 26. Battle of Crécy, in Northern France.

Philip VI., commanding about 80,000 men, is defeated by 30,000 to 40,000 English under Edward III. Philip is twice wounded; French loss, 30,000; his allies, the kings of Bohemia and Majorca, the Duc d'Alençon, commander-in-chief, 11 princes, 80 nobles, and 12,000 knights are among the killed.

1347 * * **Calais capitulates** to the English. After a distressing siege of 11 months, Eustache de St. Pierre and others present themselves with ropes round their necks and the keys of the city in their hands, as a ransom for their fellow-townsmen; Edward spares their lives at the intercession of his queen, Philippa. **A truce** for six years is soon concluded.

1355 * * **Carcassonne** is sacked by the Black Prince.

1356 Sept. 19. Battle of Poitiers.

The Black Prince, with 8,000 men, defeats 60,000 French under John II., who is taken prisoner [and conveyed to England].

* * **Périgueux** is taken by the English.

1357 Easter. A truce of two years is made with England.

1359 Oct. * Edward again **invades France** with an English army. [1360. He unsuccessfully **besieges Reims.**]

1364 May 16. Battle of Cocherel.

Bertrand Dugueslin defeats the English and the rebels in Navarre, under Charles the Bald.

Sept. 29. Battle of Auray.

Charles de Blois, claimant to the dukedom of Brittany, and Dugueslin, who supports his claim, are defeated by Jean V., Duke of Brittany, and John de Montfort. Dugueslin is made prisoner. [Montfort takes possession of the duchy.]

1365 Nov. * Dugueslin leads the lawless bands of Grand or **Free Companies** into Spain to fight against Don Pedro the Cruel, on behalf of the latter's brother, Henry of Trastamare.

1367 Apr. 13. *Sp.* Battle of Nojara; Edward the Black Prince and Pedro the Cruel defeat and capture Dugueslin.

1370 Apr. 22. *Paris.* Charles V. begins the erection of **the Bastile** to defend the city against the English. [1383, completed.]

* * **Limoges,** on the Vienne, is captured and pillaged by the Black Prince; more than 3,000 citizens are massacred.

* * **War** is declared against England.

* * **Dugueslin** is made constable of France.

1372 * * **Dugueslin,** by brilliant movements, recovers for France the territory between Loire and Gironde. **Rochelle** surrenders to Dugueslin, and is restored to France.

1373 * * **Dugueslin and Olivier de Clisson,** the Butcher, are successful in Brittany; most of the Breton fortresses are taken, and De Montfort driven across the Channel.

1375 June * **A truce** for two years is made with England by the interposition of the Pope.

1377 * * **The war** with England is **renewed**; the fleets of Castile and France ravage the English coasts.

1378 * * Charles V. possesses the **strongholds** of Charles the Bad in **Normandy,** with the exception of Cherbourg.

1382 Nov. 27. *Belg.* **Battle of Roosebeke.**

The Flemings, who revolt against their count, are defeated by the French under Charles VI.; Philippe Van Artevelle, their leader, is killed. [The towns in Flanders are pillaged and the inhabitants massacred.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1346 Aug. 26. Cannon and fire-arms are first used at the battle of Crécy.

1364 * * *Paris.* The **Louvre** palace is occupied.

1370± * * *Paris.* A perfect **clock** is made by Vick; three clocks are placed on public buildings.

± * * **Theatrical performances** are introduced. **Spectacles** are invented.

1380 * * *The Mysteries* are played.

Chiefly The Passion, the Resurrection, the Incarnation, and St. Catherine. The Moralities are also played, being abstract alleogrical characters, as Youth, Despair, Great-heart, etc.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1330 * * Flamel, Nicolas, alchemist, benefactor, born. [1418. Dies. A88.]
1333 * * **Froissart, John,** poet, chronicler, born. [1410. Dies. A73.]
1337 * * **Charles V.,** the Wise, king, born. [1380. Dies. A43.]
1350 * * Ailly, Pierre d', cardinal, theological writer. [1425. Dies. A75.]
Basselin, Olivie, poet, b. [1419. D. A69.]
1352 * * **Armagnac, Comte d', Bernard,** constable, born. [1418. Dies. A66.]
1359 * * Caillet, Guillaume, insurgent, dies.
1360 * * Clamenges, Matheiu N. de, theologian, born. [1440. Dies. A80.]
1363 * * Gerson, John Gharlier de, ecclesiastic, author, born. [1429. Dies. A66.]
Christine de Pisan, poet, born. [1415. Dies. A52.]
1364 * * **John II.,** king, dies.
1372 * * Dabentone, Jean, prophetess, martyr, dies.

CHURCH.

1321 * * **Persecution continues.**

Lepers are tortured and many of them burned. At Chinon, in Touraine, 160 Jews of both sexes are hurled into a burning pit, while the richer class are imprisoned till their property is discovered, and a sum of 150,000 livres transferred to the king.

1324 * * **The Cathedral of Perpignan** is founded by Sancho II., King of Majorca.

1334 * * *Rome.* Benedict XII. is pope.

[1342, Clement VI.; 1352, Innocent VI.; 1362, Urban V.; 1370, Gregory XI.; 1378, Urban VI.; 1389, Boniface IX.; 1404, Innocent VII.; 1406, Gregory XII.]

1350± * * **The Flagellants** wander about the streets half naked, macerating themselves with whips, to appease the anger of God because of their sins.

1360± * * The Jews unite with any one annoying the Christians, to avenge the injuries they have received from them.

1378 * *-**1447** * * **The Great Schism of the West.**

A contest occurs between French and Italian cardinals, in the election of popes. A rival line of popes reside at Avignon [until 1824. Anti-popes: Clement VII.; Benedict XIII.].

1380 * * The Passion, Resurrection, Incarnation, and St. Catherine are introduced as **theatrical plays** on the Sabbath, as means of religious instruction.

LETTERS.

1325 * * *Roi Modus* appears.

1332 June * **The University** of Cahors receives full powers from the Pope as a "studium generale." [1367. It receives civil privileges.]

1339 * * **The University** of Grenoble receives its charter.

1349 * * The first **University** of Perpignan is founded. (Or 1379.)

1350 * * *Paris.* **The Royal Library** is founded by King John.

14th Century. Ménagier de Paris appears.

1363 * *-**64** * * *Livre du Voir-Dit,* by Guillaume de Machaut, appears.

1364 * * *Paris.* **A college of medicine** and astrology is founded by Charles V.

1365 * * **The University of Orange** is founded by Charles V.

1369 * * *Prise d'Alexandrie,* by Guillaume de Machaut, the author of 80,000 verses, appears.

1370 * * A translation of Aristotle's *Ethics,* by Nicole Oresme, appears. [1371, of Aristotle's *Economics.*]

1376 * *-**78** * * *Le Songe du Vergier* appears.

1377 * * A translation of St. Augustin's *De civitate Dei,* by Raoul de Presles, appears.

SOCIETY.

1348 * * **The people are smitten with the Plague of Florence, or the Black Vomit.**

It destroys one-fourth of the people of France; the ignorant people accuse the Jews of poisoning the waters, and destroy thousands of them.

1350± * * **Much courtesy** is shown to men of gentle blood, and scarcely any to those without it.

1358± * * Guillaume Caillet assumes the name **Jacques Bonhomme.**

He leads bands of peasants, who revolt against their oppressors, and ravage the country during the imprisonment of King John; they are suppressed with much bloodshed. Few peasants venture to sleep in their cabins for fear of robbers, but such as can do so sleep in boats anchored in the water.

1361 * *–62 * * *Paris.* An appalling mortality is caused by the **Black Pestilence.** [1367–69. A frightful mortality prevails.]

1364 * * **Wretchedness abounds.**

The country is laid waste by fire and sword of contending barons, wandering outlaws, and insurgents. Fields are untilled, houses in ruins, and Paris itself is forlorn and desolate.

* * *Paris* Only a few of the main streets are paved, and the by-streets are filled with ordure and filth.

1380± * * **Manners** are rude.

Gentlewomen scamper in the streets, turn and stare at passers-by, peep into windows of private houses, and giggle at mass. Ladies are told to wipe their lips, not their noses, on the table-cloths, and never to steal or tell wilful falsehoods.

1381 * * *Paris.* **Riots break out.**

The soldiers demand their pay, and the citizens rise against illegal taxes and for restored liberties.

STATE.

1322 Jan. 3. Philip V. dies.

1322–1328 **Charles IV.,** the Fair, brother of Philip V., reigns.

* * Many towns are independent.

1328 Jan. 31. Charles IV. dies.

1328–1498 (1589) **The House of Valois** is enthroned.

1328–1350 **Philip VI.,** son of Philip IV.'s brother, Charles of Valois, reigns.

1329 * * **Edward of England** does feudal homage to Philip for his duchy of Guienne in Southwest France.

1330 * * **Robert of Artois,** ill-treated by Philip VI., takes refuge in England.

Philip becomes Edward's enemy, destroying English merchant-ships, fostering pirates, and encouraging the Scots to war with England.

1337 * * *Eng.* **Edward claims the French crown** in right of his mother, Isabella, sister of Charles IV.; the Flemings acknowledge and proclaim him King of France.

1339 * *–1453 * * **The Hundred Years' War.** (See Army.)

1341 * * **John de Montfort and Charles of Blois,** nephew of Philip, contend for the dukedom of Brittany. [Montfort has the aid of Edward of England, whom he recognizes as King of France.]

1343 Nov. 29. *Paris.* **Fifteen barons** of Brittany, invited to a tournament, are **seized** by order of Philip, and put to death without trial, on suspicion of favoring the English. [War with England follows.]

1347 * * **Calais** becomes an English possession. [1349. **Montpellier** is acquired from Spain.]

1349 * * The province of **Dauphiné** is sold to Philip on condition that the eldest son of the King of France be called the **dauphin.**

1350 * * Philip enforces the **gabelle tax,** under which the sale of salt is made a government monopoly.

Aug. 22. Philip VI. dies.

1350–1364 **John II.,** the Good, son of Philip IV., reigns.

He is unworthy of his surname; for four years he debases the coinage, confiscates the goods and securities of foreign merchants, and stops payment of his debts.

* * **Comte D'Eu,** Constable of France, **is beheaded** by order of John, on suspicion of designing to surrender his castle to the English.

1354 Jan. 19. **La Cerda,** the Constable of France, **is assassinated** by Charles the Bad, King of Navarre, King John's son-in-law. [A feud between the king and Charles follows.]

1355 * * **Edward** of England becomes **the ally of Charles** the Bad against John II.

1356 Apr. * King John **seizes Charles of Navarre,** while a guest at a banquet given at Rouen by the dauphin, and sends him to prison; he seizes four other guests, and orders them to be beheaded.

Sept. 19. **King John is taken prisoner** by the English at the battle of Poitiers. [He is conveyed to England, and Charles the Dauphin becomes regent.]

1357 Feb. * *Paris.* **The States-General** meet, and demand reforms in the government.

They include the appointment of a council or commission of **36 delegates** from the three estates — prelates, knights, and burgesses — to direct public affairs. [The reforms are reluctantly conceded by the request of Charles, but the concession is afterwards annulled by the king.]

Aug. * The dauphin, **Charles, dismisses the 36 commissioners,** and takes the reins of government in his own hands.

Nov. * *Paris.* The populace **revolt** under the leadership of Stephen Marcel and Charles the Bad, who is released from prison.

1358 Feb. 22. *Paris.* A number of the **revolters** headed by Marcel march to the palace.

In the presence of the dauphin they kill two marshals who have been proscribed by the States, but retained by the regent; they compel Charles to publicly declare his approval of the act.

* * **Anarchy prevails;** the throne is endangered by the mercenary troops and adventurers, who ravage the provinces and oppress the peasantry.

May * **The peasants begin a war** of extermination against the nobles.

They organize into an army of 20,000, and go through the country, pillaging and demolishing castles, and massacring the inmates; their leader is Guillaume Caillet, who gets the name of **Jacques Bonhomme** [hence the term **Jacquerie**]. (See Society.)

July 31. *Paris.* **Jean Maillart,** a partizan of the dauphin, surprises and **kills Marcel.**

1359 May 25. *Paris.* The States-General **reject a treaty** agreed to by their king in England.

He ceded to the English the western half of France, from Calais to Bayonne, and proposing 4,000,000 crowns as John's ransom.

1360 May 8. **The Peace of Bretigny** is concluded with the English.

The treaty gives Edward Poitou, Guienne, and Gascony in full sovereignty; he renounces his claim to the crown of France; John's ransom is fixed at 3,000,000 crowns, to be paid in six years; 40 hostages are given to England to be held pending payment.

July 8. *Eng.* **King John,** liberated from imprisonment, **returns** to France.

1363 * * **Burgundy** is occupied by John, and given to his son, Philip the Bold [who becomes founder of the Burgundian line of the House of Valois].

1364 * * *Eng.* The king's sons, **Louis and John,** hostages for their father, **break their parole,** and flee to Paris; King John, to save his honor, surrenders himself to the English king, who treats him with great courtesy.

* * Charles V. reforms the current **coin.**

Apr. 8. John II. dies in England.

1364–1380 **Charles V.,** the Wise, son of John II., reigns.

He is a ruler of ability, patronizes learning and literature, and by his wise and vigorous administration quells the disorders arising fron the war of the *jacquerie.*

* * **Bertrand Duguesclin,** Constable of France, **retakes** nearly all the territory **ceded** to England by the captive King John.

1365 Dec. * *Sp.* **Don Pedro** (Peter the Cruel) **is driven out of Castile** by Duguesclin.

1367 Apr. 3. *Sp.* **Pedro is restored** by the victory at Najara.

1368 June 30. The lords of **Gascony and Guienne make complaint** to Charles against the money exactions of the Prince of Wales, and they appeal to him to redress their grievances.

1369 Jan. 25. **Charles summons Edward** of England to appear to answer the complaint of his vassals of Gascony and Guienne. [The Prince of Wales replies that he will appear "with 60,000 men."]

* * Charles V. gives **Lille** to Louis de Male. [It passes to Burgundy and finally to Austria and Spain.]

* * *Sp.* **Peter the Cruel** is killed by his brother Henry.

1379 * * *Belg.* The Flemish towns **revolt,** and expel Louis their count.

1380 * * The maladministration of the Duke of Anjou causes **a revolt** in Languedoc, Southern France.

* * **Paris** suffers from civil strife.

Sept. 16. Charles V. dies.

1380–1422 **Charles VI.,** 11 years of age, son of Charles V., reigns; his uncle, the Duke of Anjou, is regent during his minority.

1381 * * **Duke of Anjou** becomes regent. [He seizes the public treasure to help to secure for himself the kingdom of Naples.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1386 * * Charles threatens to **invade England,** but abandons the expedition.

1388 * * **Dunkirk** is burned by the English.

1408 Sept. 23. Battle of Hasbain; John, Duke of Burgundy, is victorious.

1410 * * **Civil war** occurs between the factions of the Dukes of Orléans and Burgundy.

1415 Aug. 14. War with England.

Henry V. of England, making claim to the French crown, lands with an army of 30,000 men at Havre. [Sept. 22. **Harfleur,** after a brief siege, **surrenders** to Henry.]

Oct. 25. Battle of Agincourt.

About 50,000 French under Constable d'Albret are defeated by about 15,000 English under Henry V. of England. The chivalry of France is decimated; the Dukes of Orléans and Bourbon are captured, and 10,000 French, including the Constable of France and six dukes or princes, are killed. English loss, 1,600.

Nov. * **Henry reembarks** for England.

1417 Aug. 1. Henry returns, and lands at Touques, near Honfleur. [He captures Caen, Bayeux, Falaise, Évreux, Coutances, Laigle, Saint-Lô, and Cherbourg.]

1419 Jan. 13. Rouen capitulates to Henry after a siege of five months. The city is spared on the payment of 300,000 golden crowns.

1420 * * *Paris.* **The English occupy the city.**

1421 * * Many **soldiers from Scotland** enter the French military service.

1423 June 11. Battle of Cravant.

The allied English and Burgundians under the Duke of Bedford defeat the allied French and Scotch who fight for Charles VII. [1424. Aug. 17. He defeats them again at the battle of Verneuil.]

1428 Oct. 12. The English under the Earl of Salisbury commence the **siege of Orléans.**

1429 Feb. * **"Battle of the Herrings."**

The besieged at **Orléans** make a sortie and attack a contingent conveying a supply of **herrings** to the English; they are driven back with great slaughter.

Mar. 9. Joan of Arc [the Maid of Orléans] announces her mission to King Charles at Chinon.

Apr. * Charles puts **Joan of Arc in command** of French troops.

[Apr. 29. **Joan** crosses the Loire, and **enters Orléans** without opposition from the English, who are besieging the town. May 7. **Joan** captures from the English the bastile of **Tournelles** before Orléans; she is wounded in the attack. May 8. **The English retire;** the siege of Orléans is raised. Joan is called the **Maid of Orléans.**]

June 12. The French, encouraged by Joan of Arc, storm and **capture Jargeau.**

June 18. Battle of Patay.

The French under Jean, Comte de Dunois, making the attack on the advice of Joan of Arc, defeat the English led by Lord Talbot.

July 10. Troyes capitulates to the French under Joan of Arc.

Sept. 8. *Paris.* The French make an **assault** against the English [and are repulsed].

1430 May 24. Joan of Arc is captured in a sortie from Compiègne, while the town is besieged by the Duke of Burgundy.

1436 Apr. 13. *Paris.* The English are **forced to evacuate;** the city is occupied by Constable de Richemont.

1439 * * Charles VII., with the approval of the States-General, establishes a **standing army** of 22,000 foot and 900 horse; it is the first standing army on record.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1391 * * *Paris.* **The Academy of Painting** is established.

1392 * * **Cards are invented** to amuse Charles VI.

1404 * * *Paris.* **Hats** are first made by a Swiss.

1414 * * **Muskets** are used by Burgundians at Arras.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1385± * * **Chartier, Alain,** poet, b. [1449. Dies. A64±.]

1390 * * Aleman, Louis, cardinal, archbp. of Arles, statesman, b. [1450. Dies. A60.]

Monstrelet, Enguerrand de, chronicler, born. [1453. Dies. A63.]

1391 * * Charles Duc d'Orléans, soldier, poet, born. [1466. Dies. A75.]

1400 * **Cœur, Jacques,** gold and silver smith, born. [1461. Dies. A61.]

1402 * * Basin, Thomas, historian, born. [1491. Dies. A89.]

Dunois, Jean, Comte de, le Bâtard d'Orléans, general, born. [1468. Dies. A66.]

1403 * * **Charles VII.,** the Victorious, king, born. [1461. Dies. A58.]

1405 * * L'Ermite, Tristan, courtier, born.

1406 * * Rais, or Retz, Gilles de Laval de, marshal, born. [1440. Dies. A34.]

1410± * * Chabannes, Antoine de, Comte de Dammartin, gen., b. [1488. Dies. A78.]

1411 * * **Joan of Arc,** the Maid of Orléans, heroine, born. [1431. Dies. A20.]

1415 * * Fouquet, Jehan, painter, born. [1475. Dies. A60.]

1420 * * Dain, Olivier le, Comte de Meulent, favorite, born. [1484. Dies. A64.]

1422 * * Baluc, Jean de la, cardinal, born.

1423 * * Aubusson, Pierre d', general, statesman, born. [1503. Dies. A80.]

1424 * **Louis XI.,** king, born. [1483. Dies. A60.]

Laudini, Christoforo, savant, born. [1504. Dies. A80.]

1425 * * Bethencourt, Jean de, chamberlain to Charles VII., conq. Canary Islands, d.

1428 * * Janson, Nicolas, printer, inventor, born. [1481. Dies. A53.]

1429 * * **Margaret of Anjou,** wife of Henry VI. of England, born. [1481. Dies. A52.]

1432 * * Barbazan, Arnauld G. de, general, dies.

1433 * * **Charles the Bold,** Duke of Burgundy, born. [1477. Dies. A44.]

1440 * * Maillard, Olivier, pulpit orator, born. [1502. Dies. A62.]

CHURCH.

1407 * * **France is laid under an interdict** by the Pope.

1409 * * *Rome.* Alexander V. is pope.

[1410, John XXIII.; 1417, Martin V.; 1431, Eugenius IV.; 1447, Nicholas V.; 1455, Calixtus III.; 1458, Pius II.; 1464, Paul II.; 1471, Sixtus VI.; 1484, Innocent VIII.]

1414 * * *Switz.* **The 17th Council** of the Church is convened at Constance.

It asserts the authority of an ecumenical council over the Pope, and condemns the doctrines of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. It is attended by the western churches, and continues in session four years.

1431 July 31-49 May 7. *Switz.* **The 18th Council** of the Church is convened **at Basel.**

It attempts a reformation of discipline and in the constitution of the Roman Catholic Church. [All its acts are regarded null and void by the Ultramontanes.]

* * **Joan of Arc is condemned** by the Church. (See Society.)

1438 * * Charles VII. **publishes the Pragmatic Sanction.**

This ordinance asserts the rights of the Church in France, and declares the authority of a general council superior to the dictum of a pope. It forbids the clergy to appeal to Rome on any point affecting the secular condition of the nation, also, the appropriation of any vacant benefice by the Pope, who is in no case to appoint any to a bishopric or a parish church.

LETTERS.

1386 * * **–1410** * * Jean Froissart writes his *Chronicles.*

* * **–92** * * *Livre des Cent Ballades,* a collection of poems by different authors, appears.

1387 * * *Deduits de la Chasse,* by Gaston de Foix, appears.

1390 * * *Livre des faits du Maréchal de Boucicaut,* appears.

1392 * * *Art de Dicter,* by Eustache Deschamps, author of 1,500 ballads, etc., appears.

1394 * * *Trissor de Venerie,* by Hardouin, appears.

1409 * * **The University of Aix** is founded by Pope Alexander V.

1415 * * **–40** * * Prince Charles of Orléans, a prisoner in England, writes 400 rondeaux, 100 ballads, and 100 chansons.

± * * *Livre des Quartre Dames,* by Alain Chartier, appears.

1426 * * *Belle dame sans merci,* by Alain Chartier, appears; also author of *Bréviaire des nobles, Le Curial,* etc.

1429 * * Christine de Pisan composes a national song on Joan of Arc.

1431 * * **The University of Poitiers** is instituted by Charles VII.

1435 * * **–89** * * *Mémoires,* by Olivier de la Marche, appears.

1437 May * **The University of Caen** is founded under English auspices. [1452. Oct. 30. Receives a new charter.]

SOCIETY.

1382 * * *Paris.* The insurrection of the **Maillotins against taxes on bread** and produce occurs.

± * * The Scotch archers are formed into **the king's bodyguard,** because he dare not trust his life to the care of Frenchmen.

1407 Nov. 23. Louis Valois, Duke of Orleans, is **assassinated** by the king's brother, the Duke of Burgundy.

[1410. Nov. 23. An illusory treaty of peace is made between the two parties after the army of the **Armagnacs** had ravaged the country up to the gates of Paris without a battle.]

1412 * * *Paris.* **Cabochiens,** or ruffians, led by Simonet Caboche, a butcher, from the dregs of the population, reform (?) the government.

1416 * * **Queen Isabella** is exiled to Tours.

Because of her disgraceful vices she and her paramour are enclosed in a leathern sack, and cast into the river.

1418 June 12. *Paris.* The **massacre** of the Armagnacs begins by direction of John, Duke of Burgundy [3500 persons are killed in three days].

1420 * * Philip the Good of Burgundy institutes the military **Order of the Golden Fleece.**

1430± * * **Gipsies,** or Bohemians, a class of public vagrants, appear.

* * Misery **prevails** in city and in country; poverty, neglect, and despair abound; tillage is neglected, and buildings are unrepaired.

* * Feudatories commit the **wildest excesses;** 300 nobles in Auvergne live in habitual incest, rapine, and violence.

1431 Feb.+ * **Trial of Joan of Arc.**

[Revelations are drawn from her by a priest, under the seal of the confessional, and taken down by concealed notaries; these are used by the prosecution.]

(FEB. 21.) Joan's trial commences at Rouen, before Cauchon and the vicar of the Inquisitor-General of France, with 50 doctors as assessors, and the Maid is without an advocate.

(APR. 18.) The revelations of Joan are pronounced to have come from the Evil One; she is found guilty of blasphemy, imposture, indecency, and of schismatical opinions upon the unity and authority of the church.

(* *) Joan is overcome by threats of death by fire, and signs a confession of deliberate deception, and is condemned to the penance of perpetual imprisonment, with bread and water diet.

(* *) Alleged scandalous means are used to induce Joan to retract her abjuration.

(* *) Joan resumes her male attire, and communicates fresh visions.

(MAY 30.) After being condemned as a witch, **Joan is burned** at the stake at Rouen, as a relapsed penitent, but with her last breath declaring the voices had not deceived her.

* * **Thomas Conecte,** a popular preacher, employs boys to run after ladies, and upset the absurd horns worn on their heads, against which he preaches.

1436 Summer. *Paris.* **Brigandage** and disorders are created by "Les Écorcheurs" (Flayers).

They desolate France and Belgium, stripping their victims to their shirts, and flaying the cattle.

1437 July 3. The **nobility** attend the sacred play called *The Passion*, in the Park of Vexmeil.

1438 * * *Paris.* **The Festival of Fools** ceases to be celebrated.

* * **A famine** occurs; bread is made from fern-roots. [1453. Another famine occurs.]

1440± * * The "Praguerie," companies of **disorderly soldiers,** appear, and foment rebellion.

STATE.

1382 * * *Paris.* The populace **revolt against a bread tax;** with *maillotins* (iron mallets) they kill the tax-gatherers; hence they are called malleteers.

The malleteers, though promised amnesty and repeal of the tax, are cruelly punished without trial; some are sewn in sacks, and thrown into the Seine.

1384 * * The king's uncles **confiscate the wealth** of the great cities, Rouen, Reims, Châlons, Troyes, Seris, and Orléans, but squander it on themselves, leaving the treasury empty.

* * **Douai** is transferred from Flanders to Burgundy. [1388. **Nice** is annexed to Savoy.]

Sept. 20. Louis of Anjou dies in Italy [and **Philip of Burgundy** becomes regent].

1385 July 17. Charles VI. **marries Isabella,** daughter of the Duke of Bavaria.

1388 Oct. * Charles **assumes the government.**

1392 Aug. 5±. Charles becomes **insane.** The Dukes of Burgundy and Berry are made **regents.** [1393. Jan. * Again made insane by the tragic ending of a masked ball.]

1396 * * **A treaty of peace** is made with England.

1404 Apr. * The Duke of Burgundy dying, the **Duke of Orleans** becomes **regent.**

1407 Nov. 23. *Paris.* **The Duke of Orleans is assassinated** by order of John the Fearless, the Duke of Burgundy, a brother of the king.

1408 Mar. * **The Duke of Burgundy,** having brought an army to Paris, acquires almost **supreme authority** in the government.

Nov. * *Paris.* Fearing to see the king in the **power of the Duke** of Burgundy, the queen and princes persuade him to depart; the royal family retreat to Tours.

1409 Mar. 9. An illusory **treaty of peace** is concluded at Chartres between the royal family and the Burgundians; the king grants the duke a **full pardon** for the murder of the Duke of Orleans.

1410 * * Charles of Orleans, son of the murdered duke, marries the daughter of the powerful **Count Bernard d'Armagnac,** who becomes head of the Orleans party against the Burgundians.

* *–15 * **Civil war** prevails between the Burgundians and the Armagnacs.

The Armagnacs are favored by the royal family and the nobility; the Burgundians are favored by the populace of Paris, their principal allies being the butchers.

1412 * * *Paris.* **The Cabochiens,** allies of the Duke of Burgundy, led by the butcher, Simonet Caboche, commit atrocities, plundering and murdering all who oppose them.

1413 * * *Paris.* **The Armagnacs,** led by the dauphin, gain supremacy, and put an end to the rule of the Cabochiens.

1414 Aug. * **Henry V.** of England **demands** Normandy, Anjou, and Maine, and Charles VI.'s daughter Catherine in marriage, with a dowry of 2,000,000 crowns. [War follows a refusal.]

1415 Dec. * The Dauphin Louis dies; his brother John, Duke of Touraine, becomes dauphin.

1416 * * The Dauphin John dies; the king's youngest son, Charles, 14 years of age, becomes dauphin.

1417 * * **Queen Isabella is banished** to Tours on a charge of secret communication with the Duke of Burgundy, and for other offenses. [Nov. 1. She is rescued by the Duke of Burgundy, and escapes with the duke to Chartres. Nov. 12. She announces herself regent.]

1418 May * *Paris.* The Burgundians again become masters, one of the gates of the city being treacherously opened to an army of their partizans.

June 10–13. *Paris.* **The Armagnacs** are brutally **massacred** by the Burgundians; 3,000 persons are killed.

1419 Sept. 10. John the Fearless, Duke of Burgundy, while in conference with the dauphin on the bridge of Montereau, **is assassinated** by Tanneguy Duchâtel and other Orleanists, of the dauphin's attendants.

1420 May 21. The Treaty of Troyes is signed after being approved by the insane king, at the prompting of the Burgundian enemies of the dauphin.

It gives the Princess Catherine in marriage to Henry V.; also the crown and kingdom of France to Henry and his heirs, after the death of Charles VI.; it makes Henry regent during the life of Charles.

June 2. Henry V. of England **is married** to the Princess Catherine.

1422 Aug. 31. Henry V. dies at Vincennes.

Oct. 21. Charles VI. dies.

Oct. 29. *Paris.* Henry VI., infant son of Henry V. of England, is recognized by the parliament of Paris as King of France and England; the **Duke of Bedford** is regent.

1422–1461 Charles VII., the victorious.

Oct. 30. Charles, son of Charles VI., **assumes the title** of king in the castle of Mehun-sur-Yevre, near Bourges; he is derisively called "King of Bourges."

1429 July 17. Charles VII. **is crowned** at Reims.

Joan of Arc assists in the ceremony, dressed in full armor, and holding in her hands the sword of state.

1434 * *–51 * * **England loses all her possessions** in France except Calais.

1435 Aug. * **A peace congress** is held at Arras.

Sept. 21. The Treaty of Arras, between Charles VII. of France and Philip the Good of Burgundy, is signed.

Philip the Good agrees to recognize Charles as king, on condition of receiving Auxerre, Macon, Péronne, Montdidier, and the towns on the Somme, and exemption from rendering feudal homage.

1436 * * **Paris** is recovered from the English.

1438 * * Charles VII. publishes the **Pragmatic Sanction.** (See Church.)

1439 Oct. * **The States-General** meet in Orléans. Instead of "free companies," it begins **a standing army.** (See Army.)

ARMY — NAVY.

1444 Aug. 26. The French **defeat the Swiss** at the battle of St. Jacob.

* * A five years' **truce** is made with England.

1449 * * Another **war with England** begins; it is caused by the invasion of Brittany by English adventurers.

Nov. 10. Charles VII. enters **Rouen,** the English under the Duke of Somerset and Gen. John Talbot being compelled to evacuate the town.

1450 Apr. 15. The Constable de Richemont **defeats the English at Formigny;** the English lose 3,700 men.

* * **Caen** is retaken from the English.

1451 June 29. Comte de Dunois occupies **Bordeaux** in the name of King Charles. [1452, Oct. 22. Reoccupied by Gen. Talbot.]

1453 July 17. Gen. Talbot is defeated and killed in an attempt to raise the siege of **Castillion;** the town surrenders to King Charles.

Oct. 17. Bordeaux capitulates to King Charles.

The only English possessions now in France are Calais and Guines; the **Hundred Years' War is over.**

1464 * * **Civil war begins,** the nobles fighting against the king.

1465 July 16. At Montlhéry the King and Comte de Charolais are defeated by Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, leader of the League of the Public Good.

Nov. * Louis takes **Rouen** with little opposition.

1467 Oct. 30. Liége, having rebelled, **is captured** and pillaged by Charles the Bold. [1468. He again sacks Liége.]

1472 * * The Burgundians **pillage** the town of Nesle.

June * Charles the Bold besieges **Beauvais;** women aid in its defense, led by **Jeanne Hachette.** [July 12. The siege is raised. 1474. He makes war on the Swiss.]

1475 June 22. Edward IV. of England **lands at Calais** with a large army.

* * Louis XI. takes **Perpignan.**

1476 Mar. 3. *Switz.* Charles the Bold (40,000 to 50,000) is defeated by the Swiss (20,000) at the **battle of Granson.** [June 22. They defeat him at Morat. 1477, Jan. 5. He is defeated and killed by the Swiss at **Nancy.**]

1477 * *–**82** * * **France is at war with Austria** over the territories of the Duke of Burgundy, whose daughter Mary becomes the wife of the Austrian Archduke Maximilian.

1479 Aug. 7. Louis is defeated by Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, at **Guinegate,** between St. Omer and Therouanne.

1484 * * Regent **Anne vanquishes the princes** who had antagonized her regency; she is victorious in Guienne, Picardy, and Brittany.

1488 July 28. The Confederates against the Regent Anne **are defeated** at Aubin-du-Cormier; the Duke of Orleans and many other French nobles are made prisoners.

1494 Sept. * *It.* Charles VIII. **enters Italy** with an army of 50,000 men. [Nov. 17. He **enters Naples.**]

1495 May 20. *It.* Charles, having **conquered Italy,** leaves Naples for France. [July 6. **At Fornovo he defeats** 35,000 Italians under Gen. Gonzaga, with 10,000 French, and secures a safe retreat into France.]

1499 * * *It.* **Louis invades Italy,** and conquers the Milanese. [Sept. * The French **enter Milan** without firing a shot.]

1501 * * *Sicily.* **The Two Sicilies** are conquered by France and Spain; they quarrel and finally go to war over the partition.

1503 Apr. 21. *It.* The Spaniards under Gen. Andrada defeat the French under Gen. D'Aubry at **Seminara.**

Apr. 28. The Spaniards (6,300) under Gen. Gonzalvo de Cordova **defeat the French** (6,000) under Gaston de Foix, the Duke of Nemours, at Cerignola. French loss, over 3,000. [Dec. 28. They defeat and **rout the French** under Francis, Duke of Mantua, on the banks of the Garigliano, driving them out of Naples. 1504. Jan. 1. The French surrender the **fortress of Gaëta.**]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1483± * * **The arquebus** comes into use.

* * * **Transfusion of blood** begins to be practised for the purpose of prolonging life. Louis XI., when dying, drinks the warm blood of infants. (Henault.)

1489± * * *Paris.* The monks of St. Victor erect for their cloister a Gothic church [**Panthéon**].

1499 Oct. 25. *Paris.* The bridge of **Notre Dame** falls.

1500± * * Descharges, a ship-builder at Brest, first provides war-vessels with **port-holes.**

± * * **Glass-painting** is executed at Marseilles; it soon attains great perfection.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1443 * * Cauchon, Pierre, bishop of Beauvais, judge of Joan of Arc, dies.

1445 * * **Comines, Philippe de,** Seigneur d'Argenton, statesman, historian, born.

1450 * * Sorel, Agnes, beauty, mistress of Charles VII., dies.

Faber, Jacobus, poet, b. [1536. D. A86±.]

Seyssel, Claude de, bp. of Marseilles, au., b.

1455 * * Lefevre d'Étaples, Jacques, theologian, polygrapher, born. [1537. D. A82.]

1460 * * Amboise, George d', cardinal, statesman, born. [1510. D. A50.]

1463 * * Duprat, Antoine, cardinal, statesman, b. [1535. Dies. A72.]

1464 * * Isaure, Clémence, poet, born. [1500. Dies. A36.]

1467 * * Budé, Guillaume, Hellenist, author, born. [1540. Dies. A73.]

1470± * * Étienne, Henry, printer, b. [1520. Dies. A50.]

1472 * * Chamapier, Symphoren, physician, born. [1539. Dies. A67.]

1475 * * Guillaume, de Jumiéges Frère, painter on glass, born. [1537. D. A62.]

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail, general, "le Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche," born. [1524. Dies. A49.]

1482 * * Juda, Leo, Protestant clergyman, b. [1542. Dies. A60.]

1487 * * Lambert, François, reformer, born.

1489 * * Farel, Guillaume, reformer, born.

1490 * * Bourbon, Charles, Duc de, general, born. [1527. Dies. A37.]

Longueil, Christophe, de, Latin scholar, writer, born. [1522. Dies. A32.]

Gilles, Pierre, naturalist, traveler, writer, born. [1555. Dies. A65.]

1491 * * Balue, Jean de la, cardinal, A69.

1492 * * Margaret, Queen of Navarre, author, born. [1549. Dies. A57.]

Montmorency, Duc de, Anne, first constable, born.

1493 * * L'Ermite, Tristan, courtier, A78.

1494 * * **Cartier, Jacques,** navigator, explorer, born. [1555. Dies. A61.]

Fine, Oronce, math., mech., b. [1555. D. A61.]

Francis I., king, born Sept. 12.

Parmentier, Jean, nav., b. [1530. D. A36.]

1495 * * **Marot, Clément,** poet, born.

Rabelais, François, physician, philosopher, satirist, born.

1497 * * Fernel, Jean, physician, writer, born. [1558. Dies. A61.]

1499 * * Diane de Poitiers, mistress of Henri II., born.

1500 * * Cousin, Jean, painter, born.

Dumoulin, Charles, jurist, born.

Dorat, Jean, poet, born.

1503 * * **Étienne, Robert,** printer, schol., b.

Nostradamus, Michel de, astrologer, physician, born.

1504 * * L'Hôpital, Michel de, chancellor, b.

1505 * * Cosse, Charles de, Comte de Brissac, marshal, born.

Hry, Thierry de, surgeon, born.

1507 * * Chevalier, Antoine de Rodolphe, Hebraist, writer, born.

Rondelet, William, savant, born.

CHURCH.

1492 * * *Rome.* **Alexander VI. is pope.** [1503, **Pius III.**; later, **Julius II.**; **1513,** Leo X.]

LETTERS.

1441 * * **The University of Bordeaux** is founded.

1445 * * *Salade,* by Antoine de la Salle, appears. [1448. *Les Quinze joies de mariage;* 1459, *Le Petit Jean de Samtré;* 1461, *Cent Nouvelles Nouvelles,* Romances in prose.]

1450 * * *The Passion,* by Arnoul Greban, appears; also *Actes des Apôtres,* and *Les Blasphémateurs.*

1452 * * **The University of Valence** is founded.

± * * *The Siege of Orleans* and *The Destruction of Troy,* by Jacques Millet, appear.

1456 * * *Le Petit Testament,* by **François** Villon, appears.

1457± * * Georges Chastellain **writes** *Chronique de Messire Jacques de Lalaing.*

1458± * *Le Vieux Testament* appears.

±* * *Paris.* **The University has a Greek** professor.

1460 * *–**63** * * A translation of *Josephus,* by Guillaume Coquillart, appears. [1477. *Plaidoyer d'entre la simple et la ruse* and *Les Droits nouveaux,* etc.]

* * The *Grand Testament,* by Villon, appears.

1463 * * **The University of Nantes** is founded. [1465. **The University of Bourges.**]

15th Century. Chronique Scandaleuse, by Jean de Troyes, appears.

1470± * * The comedy, *L'Avocat Patelin,* appears.

1486 * * *The Passion,* by Jean Michel, appears.

1500± * * *Mémoires et Lettres et Négociations,* by Philippe de Comines, appears.

± * * Martial de Paris, or d'Auvergne, writes *Danse Macabre des femmes*, *Amant rendu cordelier à l'observance d'amour*, *Arrêts d'Amour*, etc.

SOCIETY.

1449 * * **Hats and caps** begin to take the place of chaperons and hoods.

1461 * * The style "**Your Majesty**" is first given to Louis XI. He succeeds in **humbling the nobles.**

1470 * * **Post-houses** are first established by the king, through his eagerness to obtain news.

1483 * *–98 * * Queen **Anne** gathers about her person a company of beautiful young ladies, called "**maids of honor.**"

1492 * *–94 * * Many **Jews are banished.**

1498 Apr. 7. Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII., is the first to **wear black** in mourning, instead of white.

1499 May * **A bull is hanged** for homicide after a formal trial and conviction, near the Abbey of Beauprès.

* * * It is commonly believed that there are many witches in France.

STATE.

1440 * * **The Pragueri rebellion** is supported by the dauphin.

It is an organization of the nobles against a standing army; their headquarters are at Prague, and they propose to make the dauphin king; the rebellion is suppressed.

1444 * * **Peace** is made with England.

1445 Apr. 22. Henry, King of England, **marries Margaret** of Anjou, a niece of the queen of France.

1449 * * **War with England** is renewed.

1450 Aug. 12. Cherbourg is retaken from England.

1451 * **Gascony is recovered** from the English after three centuries of possession. [1452. A revolt against France is suppressed.]

1461 July 22. Charles VII. dies.

1461–83 Louis XI., son of Charles VII., reigns.

Nov. 27. *Paris.* Louis **abrogates the Pragmatic Sanction** defining the liberties of the Church in France; the parliament refuses to ratify its abolition. (See Church, p. 676.)

1462 * **Roussillon and Cerdagne** are acquired by mortgage; Amiens, Abbeville, and St. Quentin are redeemed from Burgundy. [1465. Sept. 27. **Rouen** is ceded.]

1464± * * **The League of the Public Weal** is formed.

It is a conspiracy of the Dukes of Brittany, Bourbon, Lorraine, Alençon, Berry, and Comte de Charolais against the king, its alleged object being "to remonstrate with the king upon the bad order and injustice he kept in his kingdom."

1465 * **Louis breaks up the League** of the Public Weal by bribes and promises of concessions [which are never executed].

1466 Jan. * Louis extends his sway over the duchy of **Normandy.**

1467 June 15. Charles the Bold succeeds his father Philip as Duke of Burgundy. [He commences a struggle of ten years with Louis.]

1468 Sept. 10. A treaty of peace is signed at Ancenis between Louis and the Duke of Brittany, whom the Duke of Burgundy had persuaded to join him against the king.

Oct. * **Louis visits Charles** of Burgundy at Peronne.

During the visit Charles hears that Louis has instigated the people of Liége to rebel; he resolves to kill the king, but releases him on Louis agreeing to abandon his suzerainty over the territories of Burgundy, to cede to his brother, Charles of France, the province of Champagne, and to march with the Burgundians against the rebels of Liége.

1470 July 26. Paris has its first post-office.

1472 * * **Charles** of Burgundy **and Edward IV.** of England agree to join forces, **conquer France,** and divide the territory between them.

June 2. The Duke of Burgundy **declares war** against France.

1474 * Louis instigates **the Swiss Republic** to attack Burgundy.

Brisach revolts with Swiss aid, and murders the **Burgundian** governor; Charles retaliates by invading Cologne, but is driven back.

1475 Aug. 29. The Peace of Picquigny is signed by Louis and Edward IV.

A truce for seven years is concluded; Edward agrees to withdraw his army from France; Louis agrees to pay Edward 75,000 crowns and 50,000 crowns annually during the lives of both, and that his eldest son Charles shall marry Edward's daughter Elizabeth when they are of age.

1477 Jan. 5. Charles is killed in battle; **the duchy of Burgundy** is united to the Crown of France.

* * **Alençon, Perche, and Guienne** are united to France.

1478 * * **Douai** becomes a part of the Spanish Netherlands.

1481 * * **Maine, Provence, and Marseilles** are united to France.

1482 * * **Anjou** is united to France on the extinction of the house of Anjou.

* * **Treaty of Arras.**

Louis XI. receives Artois, Burgundy, and other territories from Maximilian I.

1483 Aug. 30. Louis XI. dies.

1483–98 Charles VIII., the Affable, reigns.

Charles, son of Louis XI., becomes king at the age of 14; his sister, Anne of Beaujeu, is his guardian, and acts as regent.

1484 Jan. * *Paris.* **The States-General** is convoked to meet at Tours.

It relaxes oppressive ordinances of Louis XI., and releases many of his imprisoned victims.

1488 * * The Dukes of Brittany and Orléans, jealous of the power of Anne, resolve to revolt.

Sept. 9. On the death of the Duke of **Brittany** [Anne resolves to seize the duchy].

1490 * * **Anne of Brittany** is espoused by proxy to Maximilian of Austria, King of the Romans.

1491 Dec. 13. Anne of Brittany **marries Charles VIII.; Brittany** becomes a part of the realm of France.

1492 Nov. 9. The Treaty of Étaples is made with England; Charles receives a large indemnity for the cost of the war in Brittany.

1493 Jan. 19. By a **treaty** concluded at Barcelona, Charles VIII. restores Roussillon and Cerdagne to Ferdinand, King of Arragon.

May 23. By a **treaty** concluded at Senlis, Charles VIII. cedes Franche-Comté, Artois, and Charolais to Austria, to appease the Emperor Maximilian for failing to give his daughter Anne in marriage after her espousal.

* * **Arras** is acquired by Austria.

1494 Sept. * *It.* **Charles enters Italy** and invades Naples, which he claims by inheritance from Charles, Count of Maine and Provence.

Nov. 25. *It.* Charles **concludes a treaty** with Florence, which permits him free passage through its territory, and gives him 120,000 florins to help his expedition against Naples.

1495 Mar. 31. A league is concluded **against Charles** by the Pope, the Austrian Emperor, the Duke of Milan, Venice, and the King of Spain; Charles abandons his conquest of Naples.

1498 Apr. 7. Charles VIII. dies, leaving no children.

1498–1589. Houses of Orléans and Angoulême enthroned.

1498–1515. Louis XII., Duke of Orléans, reigns.

Louis, grandson of Louis of Orléans, brother of Charles VI., is king. He is known as the **Father of the People;** he is fond of knowledge, laborious, and estimable.

1499 * * **Louis divorces** his deformed wife, and **marries** Anne of Brittany, widow of Charles VIII., thus securing Brittany to his realm.

Feb. 9. The **Treaty of Blois** is signed; it provides for an alliance of France and Venice against Milan. [**Louis sends an army** to Milan to enforce his claims to the dukedom; the usurper, Ludovico the Moor, is driven out.]

1500 Jan. 25. *It.* **The Milanese revolt** against Trivulzio, the oppressive French viceroy.

Nov. 11. A treaty is concluded at Granada with Ferdinand of Arragon for the conquest of Naples and its partition.

1501 * * *It.* **The Two Sicilies** are conquered by France and Spain; they disagree concerning the division; war follows.

1504 Mar. 31. A three years' **truce** is concluded with Spain.

Sept. 22. An alliance is formed with the emperor and Pope Julius II. against Venice.

ARMY — NAVY.

1509 May 14. *It.* **War with Venice: Battle of Agnadello.**

The French under Louis XII. defeat the Venetians, and thereby end the campaign; Brescia, Bergamo, Crema, and Cremona surrender.

1512 Feb. * Gaston de Foix, Duc de Nemours, **relieves Bologna** from its siege by the Pope.

Feb. 19. Gaston de Foix **takes Brescia** by storm, massacres the inhabitants [and pillages the city for seven days; the French army is demoralized by its excesses].

Apr. 11. *It.* Battle of Ravenna.

The French, under Gaston de Foix, defeat the united Spanish and papal armies, and take many prisoners of rank. De Foix is killed.

1513 June 6. *It.* **Battle of Navara.**

The Swiss defeat the French, who retire from Lombardy with the loss of their cannon and half their army.

July * The **English invasion.**

Henry VIII. lands at Calais with 30,000 men. [The Emperor Maximilian arrives with a corps of horse and some foot soldiers. He serves as a volunteer in the ranks, receiving 100 crowns a day.]

Aug. 16. Battle of the Spurs.

Teroüanne being besieged by the English and Swiss under Henry VIII., the Duc de Longueville, marching to its relief, is defeated at Guinegate; the French use their spurs more than their swords. [Aug. 22. **Teroüanne capitulates.**]

1515 * * **The war in Italy is renewed.**

Sept. 13–14. *It.* Francis I. **defeats the Swiss** at Melegnano, in the **Battle of Giants.**

Oct. 4. *It.* **Milan** is surrendered to the French.

1521 Apr. * **War** begins with Charles V. in the **Low Countries.**

1522 Apr. 27. *It.* The French and Swiss under Marshal Lautrec are **defeated at Bicocca** by the emperor's army under Prospero Colonna.

1523 * *–**24** * * *It.* **A disastrous campaign** in Italy forces the French to retire.

1524 Apr. 30. *It.* **Chevalier de Bayard,** "the knight without fear and without reproach," is slain at the river Sesia in the retreat from Italy.

Aug. 19. Siege of Marseilles.

It commences after Frejus, Toulouse, and Aix have been reduced by the army of the Emperor Charles V., under the Constable Bourbon. [Sept. 28. Raised; the Imperialists hasten over the border, pursued by the French.]

Oct. 26. *It.* Francis **enters Milan.**

1525 Feb. 24. *It.* **Francis I. is defeated** by Gen. Charles Lannoy **at Pavia,** taken prisoner, and carried to Madrid. All the most distinguished generals of France are killed on the spot.

1527 Jan. * *It.* **Jacques de Bourbon** leads the Germans against the Pope.

May. 6. Rome is taken by assault. Bourbon is killed in the battle [and Pope Clement VII. is imprisoned by the emperor].

* * **–29** * * *It.* Second war with Charles V.; Francis alleges the peace of Madrid was void because extorted by force.

1528 Apr. 29. *It.* A French army under Marshal Lautrec appears **before Naples.** [The Pope escapes from the Castle of St. Angelo.]

* * **The French army,** decimated by disease, **returns** to France.

1536 July 25. Charles V. **invades Provence** with 50,000 men.

[Francis wastes the country before the invaders, and the Imperialists retire after a few months with a decimated army.]

1538 June 15. The Truce of Nice is signed for ten years.

1544 Apr. 14. The French under the Duc d'Enghien [Prince de Condé] defeat the Imperialists and Spaniards under the Marquis of Guasto, at **Cérisoles;** Imperial loss, 12,000.

July * **The English land** 30,000 men **at Calais;** [they take Boulogne. 1550. It is restored.]

Sept. 18. Peace is made at Crespy. (See State.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1515± * * **Period of the Renaissance.**

1520 * * **Silk is manufactured** in Lyons.

1527 * * **Knitting** becomes known.

1529 * *–**41** * * **Francis** begins to construct palaces.

He secures the most learned men and celebrated artists of the world, and becomes a munificent patron of art.

1533 * * *Paris.* **The Hôtel de Ville** [a historic building of great size] is begun by an Italian, Domenico da Cortona.

1536 * * *Paris.* **The boulevards** are commenced.

1541 * * *Paris.* The Louvre, begun in the 13th century, is improved by new buildings, and [the existing palace is begun].

1543 * * *Paris.* The **Academy of Music** is founded.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1509 * * **Calvin, John,** theol., reformer, b.
Dolet, Étienne, scholar, born.
Comines, Philippe de, statesman, hist., A64.

1510 * * Lescot, Pierre, architect, born.
Palissy, Bernard, enameler, potter, born.
Birague, René de, cardinal, statesman, born.
Postel, Guillaume, orientalist, visionary, b.

1512 * * Turnebus, Adrianus, scholar, born.
Brusquet, "buffon de court," born.

1513 * * Amyot, Jacques, bishop, author, b.
Dalechamps, Jacques, phys., botanist, born.
Adrets, François de Beaumont, baron, Huguenot leader, b.

1515 * * Castalio, Sebastien, theologian, b.
Gonjon, Jean, sculptor, born.
Ramus, Peter, or Pierre de la Ramée, philosopher, scholar, born.

1517 * * Belon, Pierre, naturalist, trav., b.
Coligni, Gaspard de, adm., leader of Huguenots, born.
Granvelle, Antoine de Perrenot de, cardinal, statesman, born.
Paré, Ambroise, surg., father of Fr. surg., b.

1518 * * **Delorme, Philibert,** architect, b.
Henry II., king, born.
Languet, Hubert, political writer, born.
Bèze, Théodore de, reformer, Calvinistic theologian, born.
Cathérine de Médicis, wife of Henry II., b.

1519 * * **Guise, Duc de, Francis of Lorraine,** general, statesman, born.

1520 * * **Bullant, Jean,** architect, born.
Castelnau de la Mauvissière, Michel, diplomatist, born.
Guillemeau, Jacques, surgeon, born.
Ribault, or Ribaut, Jean, navigator, born.
Seyssel, Claude de, bishop of Marseilles, author, A70.

1521 * * Benoit, René, theologian, born.
Tyard, Pontus de, bishop, poet, born.

1522 * * Aumont, Jean d', gen., marshal, b.
Cujas, Jacques, jurist, born.

1524 * * **Bellay, Joachim du,** poet, born.
Hotman, François, jurist, publicist, born.
Ronsard, Pierre de, poet, born.

1525 * * Aumale, Duc d', Claude II., gen., b.
Lorraine, Charles de, cardinal, statesman, b.

1526 * * Labé, Louise, poet, born.
Lécluse, Carolus, botanist, born.

1527 * * Doneau, Hughes, writer, born.

1528 * * **Belleau, Remi,** poet, born.
Boissard, Jean Jacques, antiquary, poet, b.
Étienne, Henry, printer, born.
Foix, Paul de, jurist, archbp. Toulouse, b.
Jeanne d' Albret, Queen Navarre, born.

1529 * * Pasquier, Étienne, hist., lawyer, b.

1530 * * Bodin, Jean, lawyer, polit. wr., b.
Boëtie, Étienne de la, writer, born.
Condé, Louis de Bourbon de, general, b.
Lambert, François, reformer, A43.
Nicot, Jean, diplomatist, littérateur, born.

1531 * * Brisson, Barnabé, lawyer, philol., b.
La Noue, François de, general, born.

1532 * * Baïf, Jean Antoine de, poet, born.
Jodelle, Étienne, poet, born.

1533 * * **Montaigne, Michael Eyquem de,** essayist, born.
Garnier, Robert, dramatist, born.

1536 * * Ayrault, Pierre, jurist, born.
Harlay, Achille de, jurist, born.

1538 * * Baillou, Guillaume de, med. wr., b.

1539 * * Pithou, Pierre, jurist, satirist, born.

1540 * * Brantôme, Pierre de Bourdeilles, historian, born.
Chastelard, Pierre de Boscosel de, poet, born.
Jeannin, Pierre, statesman, born.
Scaliger, Joseph J., philologist, born.
Vieta, Franciscus, mathematician, born.

1541 * * Charron, Pierre, philosopher, born.
Bauhin, Jean, botanist, physician, born.
Chrestien, Florent, poet, satirist, born.
Crillon, Louis des Balbes de Berton de, Duc, de Quiers, general, born.

1543 * * Chabot, Philippe de, "Adm. de Brion," general, A63±.
Lesdiguières, Duc de, François de Bonne, constable, general, born.

1544 * * **Bartas, Guillaume de Salluste du,** poet, born.
Marot, Clément, poet, A49.

1545 * * Desportes, Philippe, abbot, poet, b.
Junius, Franciscus, Prot. theologian, born.

1546 * * Dolet, Étienne, scholar, A35.

CHURCH.

1510 * * The Pope **excommunicates** Louis XII.

1512 * * **The Reformation** spreads into France.

1516 Aug. 18. Francis **signs the concordat** with the Pope, by which he surrenders many important liberties of the Gallic Church. (See State.)

1517 * * The attention of the Church is arrested by the preaching of **Martin Luther,** a monk in Germany.

1521 Apr. 15. *Paris.* **The heresy of Luther** is condemned by the Faculty of Theology.

* * **The first Protestant congregation** is formed at Meaux near Paris, the bishop of the city being a convert.

1522 * * *Rome.* Adrian VI. is pope.
[1523, Clement VII.]

1529 * * **The Reformation** spreads rapidly, chiefly among the higher classes.

1530 * * **The persecution** of Protestants begins.

1532 * * *Paris.* **John Calvin,** the Reformer, preaches.

[1533. **Calvin** flees for his life, and finds shelter at length in Angoulême, with Louis du Tallet. * * * He is recognized

as the **champion** of the Reformation in France.]

* * John Stephens prints a **Latin Bible.**

1534 Aug. 15. *Paris.* **Ignatius Loyola** lays the foundation of the **Society of Jesus** [Jesuits].

Having returned from a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and prosecuted a course of study, he organizes a society to wage a relentless warfare against the powers of darkness; his six followers take the vows of chastity and poverty.

* * *Paris.* The walls are covered with **placards against the mass** and transubstantiation; one is posted in the king's bedchamber.

* * *Rome.* Paul III. is pope.

1535 Jan. * *Paris.* The king presides at a ceremonial of **expiation.**

Protestants are lowered into the fire by a machine, and then withdrawn to prolong their sufferings. [Cruelties continue several months.]

* * Persecution drives **Calvin** out of France; he joins the German reformers at Basel, Switzerland.

[1536. His *Institutes of the Christian Religion* are published in Latin at Basel. He goes to Geneva. (See Switzerland.)]

1543 Feb. 14. *Paris.* The parliament orders Calvin's *Institutes* to be publicly burned.

1545 * * *Aust.* **The Council of Trent,** in the Tyrol, is called to secure the peace of the Church; only Italian and Spanish prelates are present.

Jan. * **Barbarous persecution.**

Francis attempts to extirpate heresy among the Albigenses with cruelty unparalleled. Three towns and 22 hamlets are totally destroyed, 3,000 unresisting men, women, and children are butchered. [1546. **Persecution** arises in Meaux.]

LETTERS.

1508 * * *Histoire Singulière* of Louis XII., by **Claude de Seyssel,** the "Father of Modern French Literature," appears. [1519, *Great Monarchy of France.*]

1512 * * *Prince des Sots, L'Homme just et l'homme mondain,* by Pierre Gringore, appear. [1514, The *Mystère de Saint-Louis;* 1527, *Notables Enseignements.*]

1525± * * Guillaume Crétin writes a chronicle in rhyme.

1529 * * Francis I. founds the **College of France.**

1530 * * *L'Adolescence Clémentine,* by Clément Marot, appears.

1531 * * A royal **printing-press** is established.

1532 * *–**64** * * *Pantagruel,* by **Rabelais,** appears. [1535, *Gargantua.*]

1536 * * *Institution of the Christian Religion,* by **John Calvin,** appears.

1537 * * *The Cymbalum Mundi,* by Jean Bonaventure, appears.

1539± * * The **use of the French language** in legal procedure is enjoined.

1542 * * **The University of Grenoble** is reorganized by Francis of Bourbon.

1545 * * **The Pleiade** is organized.

It is a society for the reformation of the French language and literature by study and imitation of the ancients; is formed by Pierre du Ronsard, Du Bellay, Belleau, Baif, Daurat, Jodelle, and Pontus de Tyard.

1546 * *–**48** * * *Contre un,* or *Discours de la servitude volontaire,* by Étienne de la Boétie, appears.

1547 * * **The University of Reims** is founded by Cardinal Lorraine.

* * *Marguerites de la Marguerite,* by Margaret of Navarre, appears.

* * *Propos Rustiques et Facétieux,* by Noël du Fail, appears. [1548, *Baliverneries,* or *Contes nouveaux d'Eutrapel.*]

SOCIETY.

1528 * * Francis I. **challenges the Emperor Charles V. to fight a duel.**

1535± * * **Wheel-breaking** is a punishment ordered for robbers by Francis I.

1546 Aug. 3. Étienne Dolet, a learned man, is burned at Lyons on the false charge of atheism.

STATE.

1508 Dec. 10. The League of Cambrai is formed against Venice.

Maximilian, Louis XII., Pope Julius II., and Ferdinand "the Catholic," of Spain, enter the coalition. [Maximilian takes a part of the territory of Venice the next year; the Pope withdraws in 1511.]

1510 * * **A council** of clergy is held at Tours to support the king.

1511 Oct. 9. Pope Julius II. forms the **Holy League** with Spain, Switzerland, and Venice, against Louis XII., to depose him in Italy. [1512. England joins the **Holy League.**]

1513 Mar. 14. France signs at Blois **an alliance** offensive and defensive with Venice. [1514. **Aug. 7. A like alliance** with Henry VIII.]

1515 Jan. 1. Louis XII. dies.

1515–1547 Francis I., Count of Angoulême, reigns.

Francis, the husband of Claude, the daughter of Louis XII. and Anne, becomes king; he is great-great-great grandson of Charles V. [an able, popular, and brave king, and styled patron of literature].

July * The king makes his **mother regent** while he is absent in the Italian campaign.

Nov. 7. A treaty of peace is made with Switzerland.

1516 Aug. 13. France and Spain unite **in a treaty of peace** and alliance at Noyon. [Nov. 29. Another.]

Aug. 18. A concordat is signed with Leo X.

The Pragmatic Sanction of 1438 is rescinded, the king is to choose the bishops and abbots of France, and the Pope to receive the annates, or the revenue of every ecclesiastical benefice. Francis also abandons the claim that the Pope is subordinate to an ecumenical council.

* * **Henry d'Albret** rules Lower Navarre.

1517 July 24. *Paris.* The Parliament refuses to ratify the **concordat.** [1518. Mar. 22. It accepts under protest.]

1519 June 18. The ambition of **Francis** is thwarted by the election of Charles of Spain as King of the Romans and Emperor of Germany, with the title Charles V.

1520 June 7–25. Magnificent interviews take place near Calais, on the **"Field of the Cloth of Gold,"** between Francis I. and Henry VIII. of England.

The nobility of both kingdoms are present, and each one seeks to rival the magnificence of the other.

1522 May * Henry VIII. becomes an ally of the emperor, and declares **war against France.**

1523 Aug. * **Louise of Savoy,** the king's mother, ruins the Constable Charles, Duke of Bourbon, and he joins the emperor.

1525 Aug. 30. Henry VIII., alarmed at the increased power of the emperor, concludes a treaty of **alliance with France.**

* * *Sp.* **Francis undergoes a tedious captivity** at Madrid.

1526 Jan. 14. *Sp.* Francis signs a humiliating **treaty** at Madrid.

He resigns all claim to Milan and Naples, and cedes to Charles Burgundy, Flanders [and Artois, and gives his two sons as hostages. 1527. Repudiated].

Mar. 18. King Francis returns to France. [Together with Leo X. he inaugurates the **Great Renaissance.**]

1529 Aug. 5. The Ladies' Peace of Cambray.

It is made by Louise of Savoy, mother of Francis and Marguerite of Austria, the emperor's aunt; it surrenders Italy to Charles V.; the latter surrenders Burgundy, and agrees to release the sons of Francis for a ransom of two million crowns.

1530 * * The House of Châlons and the House of Nassau rule the principality of Orange.

1533 Oct. 28. Francis's second son, Henry, marries **Cathérine de Médicis,** daughter of the Duke of Urbino, a niece of Pope Clement VII.

1541 * Francis **declares war** against Charles V.

1543 * * Francis concludes an **alliance with the Sultan** Soliman II. against the emperor, and thereby gives great offense to his subjects.

Feb. 11. Henry VIII. of England concludes an alliance with the emperor against Francis and the Turks.

1544 Sept. 18. Peace is signed with the emperor at Crespy.

Francis renounces his claims to Naples and the sovereignty of Flanders; the emperor renounces his claims to Burgundy.

1546 June 6. Peace is signed with England; England is to restore Boulogne within eight years, and to receive two million crowns indemnity.

1547 Mar. 31. Francis I. dies.

1547–1559 Henry II. reigns.

Henry, son of Francis I., becomes king. He is much under the influence of his mistress, Diane of Poitiers, and the Constable de Montmorency. [1548. He secures the hand of Mary Stuart as queen-dauphin.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1529 * *–**35** * * Francis I. builds the town of **Havre.**

ARMY—NAVY.

1552 * * War is begun against Charles V. Henry II. invades Germany; Toul, Metz, and Verdun are taken.

Oct. * *Ger.* The Imperialists, 60,000 strong, under the Duke of Alva and the Marquis of Marignano, besiege Metz. [Dec. 26. Raised.]

1553 June 20. Teroüanne, after a siege, surrenders to the Imperialists.

1554 Aug. 3. *It.* The French are defeated by the Florentines at Marciano.

1557 May 15. *It.* The Duke of Guise is forced to raise the siege of Civitella.

Aug. 10. The Spaniards under Philibert Emmanuel, Duke of Savoy, defeat the French under the Constable de Montmorency, at St. Quentin.

1558 Jan. 8. Calais, after a week's siege, capitulates to the French under the Duke of Guise. [Jan. * Guines and Ham surrender to him.]

June 23. Thionville is taken by the Duke of Guise.

July 13. The French under Marshal Seigneur de Thermes are defeated by Lamoral, Count of Egmont, at Gravelines.

1562 * *-98 * * Wars against the Huguenots.

Religion divides the French into two parties; both strive for the control of the government. Cruel persecutions compel the Huguenots to take up arms; their army is conspicuous for severe discipline, every man is ready for martyrdom, no games of chance, or oath, or licentious habits are allowed; troops are moved with the singing of psalms, and public worship led by a Calvinistic minister precedes a battle.

Mar. 1. The First War begins.

An attack is made by the attendants of the Duke of Guise on Protestants while at worship in the town of Vassy; 60 slain, 200 wounded. [Spain sends 6,000 troops to reenforce the Catholics, and England sends the same number in aid of the Protestants.]

Oct. * Rouen is besieged by 18,000 men under the King of Navarre and the Duke of Guise. [Oct. 26. It is taken by storm, sacked, and pillaged for eight days with great fury.]

Dec. 19. The Catholics defeat the Protestants at Dreux.

St. André is killed and Montmorency taken prisoner by the Protestants, whose commander, de Condé, is captured by the Catholics. [1563. He is liberated.]

1563 Feb. * The Duke of Guise besieges Orléans.

Mar. 19. Peace of Amboise. (See State.)

1567 Sept. 29. Protestants massacre Catholics at Nîmes. [Being on St. Michael's Day, it is called the Michaelade.]

Sept. * The Second War.

It is renewed by the Huguenots, the religious liberty of Protestants having been violated by the king's party.

Nov. 10. The Huguenots are defeated at St. Denis, but the Constable Montmorency is killed.

1568 Mar. 23. The Peace of Longjumeau. (See State.)

1569 Mar. 13. The Third War begins.

The Huguenots under Prince de Condé and Gen. Gaspard de Coligny are defeated at Jarnac by the Duke of Anjou, and de Condé is murdered after the battle.

Oct. 2, 3. The Huguenots under Coligny are defeated by Catholics under Duke of Anjou, at Moncontour.

1570 Aug. 8. The Peace of St. Germain-en-Laye. (See State.)

1572 * *-73 * * The Massacre of St. Bartholomew leads to the Fourth Civil War. (See Church.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1551 * * *Paris.* The Fountain of the Innocents is erected.

1553 * * Oronce Fine, a mathematician, begins his planetary clock.

* * Bernard Palissy begins his experiments in enamels.

1558 * * Musical notes are printed with movable type by J. Sanlique.

1566 July 12. *Paris.* The first stone of the walls of the Palace of the Tuileries is laid.

1570± * * *Paris.* Bernard Palissy makes Faïence ware.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1547 * * Francis I., king, A53.
1549 * * Desjardins, Jean, physician, dies.
Godefroi, Denis, jurist, born.
Mornay, Philippe de, Seigneur du Plessis, statesman, Protestant theol., historian, b.
1550 * * Certon, Salomon, poet, born.
Charles IX., king, born.
Guise, Henri de Lorraine de, gen., stman., b.
Robin, Jean, botanist, born.
Aubigné, Theodore Agrippa d', historian, satiric poet, born.
1551 * * Henry III., king, born.
1552 * * Condé, Prince de, Henry I. de Bourbon, born.
Duchâtel, Pierre, bp. of Orleans, traveler, d.
1553 * * Marguerite de Valois, queen, b.
Chicot, court jester, born.
Thou, Jacques Auguste de, statesman, historian, born.
Henry IV., king, born.
Rabelais, François, phys., satirist, A58.
1554 * * Aumale, Duc d', Charles de L., gen., born.
Mayenne, Duc de, Charles de L., gen., b.
1555 * * Malherbe, François de, poet, b.
Bouillon, Henri de la Tour d' A. de, marshal, born.
1556 * * Duvair, Guillaume, moralist, wr., born,
Duperron, Jacques, D., cardinal, archbishop of Sens, diplomatist, litterateur, born.
1557 * * Fréminet, Martin de, painter, "Fr. Michael Angelo," born.
1558 * * Morel, Frédéric, littérateur, printer, born.
1559 * * Casaubon, Isaac, commentator, Greek scholar, critic, born.
Étienne, Robert, printer, scholar, A53.
Henry II., king, A41.
1560 * * Arnauld, Antoine, orator, born.
Bauhin, Gaspard, naturalist, born.
Bellay, Joachim du, poet, A36.
Sully, Duc de, Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, general, born.
Monts, Pierre du Guast, de, colonizer of Acadia, born.
1562 * * Emmanuel I., Charles the Great, Duc de Savoy, born.
Brusquet, "buffon de court," A50.
1563 * * Boétie, Étienne de la, writer, A33.
Castalio, Sébastien, theologian, A48.
Chastelard, Pierre de Boscosel de, poet, A23.
Cosse, Charles de, Comte de Brissace, marshal, A58.
Guise, Duc de, François de Lorraine, general, statesman, A44.
1564 * * Calvin, John, theol., reformer, A55.
Cotton, Pierre, Jesuit, confessor of Henry IV., born.
1565 * * Farel, Guillaume, reformer, A76.
Fourier, Pierre, religious reformer, born.
Ribault, or Ribaut, Jean, navigator, A45.
1566 * * Diane de Poitiers, mistress of Henry II., A67.
Dumoulin, Charles, jurist, A66.
Gournay, Maria le Jars de, writer, born.
Labé, Louise, poet, A40.
Nostradamus, Michel de, astrol., phys., A63.
Rondelet, Guillaume, savant, A59.
1567 * * Champlain, Samuel de, navigator, explorer, founder of Canada, born.
Francis de Sales, Saint, bishop of Geneva, orator, writer, born.
Gombauld, Jean O., poet, born.
Montmorency, Anne de, constable, marshal, A74.
Urfé, Honoré d', writer, born.
1569 * * Audiguier, Vital, Seigneur de la Menor d', poet, born.
Condé, Prince de, Louis I. de Bourbon, general, A39.
1570 * * Bertaut, Jean, bp. of Séez, poet, b.
Chamier, Daniel, Protestant theologian, b.
1571 * * Estrées, Gabrielle d', mistress of Henry IV., born.
Lescot, Pierre, architect, A61.
1572 * * Chantal, Jean, F. F. de, baroness, devotee, born.
Chevalier, Antoine Rodolphe de, Hebraist, A65.
Coligni, Gaspard de, admiral, leader of Huguenots, A55.
Jeanne, d' Albert, Queen of Navarre, A44.
Ramus, Peter, or Pierre de la Ramée, philosopher, scholar, A57±.
Goujon, John, sculptor, A57.

CHURCH.

1550 * * *Rome.* Julius III. is pope.

[1555, Marcellus II.; later, Paul IV.; 1559, Pius IV.]

1552 * * *Aust.* The Council of Trent breaks up in alarm because of the advance of Luther's doctrines.

1554 * * *Paris.* The Sorbonne condemns the Jesuits.

1555 * * *Paris.* The first Protestant church in the city is established.

1558+ * * The Reformation makes rapid progress.

About 2,000 places are dedicated to Protestant worship, having 400,000 attendants.

1559 * * The Protestants hold a synod.

* * A royal edict is issued, making heresy punishable with death; judges are forbidden to remit or to mitigate the penalty.

1560 Feb. 1. The Huguenots aim at revolution.

With Louis Condé as leader, they decide to address a petition to the king, and in case of its rejection to put down the Guises by force of arms, take the king prisoner, and make Condé ruler of the realm. [The conspiracy is discovered.]

May * *Paris.* The king issues an edict giving to parliament the right of deciding questions of faith, but reserves to the bishops the discovery of heretics.

1561 Sept. 9. The Poissy Conference is called by Cathérine de Médicis.

It is composed of the leading clergy of the two Churches, and is designed to effect a reconciliation; great dignitaries and a brilliant audience listen to discussions of doctrines, which fail to unite the Churches.

* * The Reformers take up arms against their persecutors.

1562 Jan. 1. A measure of religious liberty is extended to the Huguenots.

An edict of pacification permits the exercises of the Reformed religion near, but outside, all the cities and towns in France.

Jan. 17. An edict is issued guaranteeing to the Protestants **liberty of worship.**

Mar. 1. The Duke of Guise **massacres** Protestants at Vassy in disregard of the edict of toleration; 60 are killed and 200 wounded.

* *–98 * **Religious wars** with some intermission devastate France till the Edict of Nantes.

1563 Mar. 19. Reformed worship is permitted in the houses of the nobility. (See State.)

1566 * * *Rome.* [St.] Pius V. is pope.

1567 Sept. 29. The Huguenots, alarmed at the preparations for exterminating heresy, again resolve to secure the person of the boy-king, and defeat Catherine.

1568 * The edicts of pacification are revoked, and the Reformed ministers are given 15 days to leave France.

1570 Aug. 8. Peace of St. Germain. (See State.) The Government guarantees the protection of Protestant liberties.

1571 * * **The General Synod** of the Reformed Church is held by permission of the king.

LETTERS.

1548 * *Art Poétique*, by Thomas Sibilet, appears.

1549 * *Défense et illustration de la langue française*, the manifesto of the Pleiade, by Joachim Du Bellay, appears; also *Olive.*

* * Pontus de Tyard writes *Erreurs amoureuses.*

1550 * *Odes*, by Ronsard, appears. [1552, *Les Amours de Cassandre;* 1553, *Hymnes, le Bocage Royal, Les Amours de Marie.*]

* * *Mignardises amoureuses de l'Admirée*, by Jacques Tahureau, appears.

1551 * *Abraham Sacrifiant*, by Théodore de Bèze, appears. [He also writes a *Life of Calvin* and a *Histoire ecclésiastique des églises reformées.*]

1552 * *Cléopatre* and *Eugène*, by Étienne Jodelle, appear. [1558, *Argonautes;* later, *Didon.*]

1555 * A treatise on *Logic*, by **Pierre de la Ramée,** appears; it is the first philosophical work in the vernacular. [He writes also *Dialectique*, and works against Aristotle, 59 in all.]

* *Prophetical Centuries*, by Michel de Nostredame, or Notredame (Nostradamus), appears.

1556 * *Débat de la folie et de l'amour*, by Louise Labé, appears.

1557 * A translation of *Anacréon* and *Petites Inventions*, by Remi Belleau, appear. [1565–72, *The Bergéries;* 1566, *Pierres précieuses.*]

1558 * *Nouvelles Récréations et Joyeux Devis*, by Bonaventure des Periers, appears.

* The *Heptaméron*, by Margaret of Navarre, appears.

* *Antiquités de Rome* and *Jeux Rustiques*, by Du Bellay, appear. [1559, *Les Regrets;* later, *Vanneur, Poète Courtisan.*]

* *Trésorière*, by Jacques Grevin, appears. [1560, *Mort de César* and *Les Esbahis.*]

1559 * *Sonnets* and *Odes*, by Oliver de Magny, appear.

1560 * *Recherches de la France*, by Étienne Pasquier, appears.

1562 * *Saul Furieux* and *Corrivaux*, by Jean de la Taille, appear. [1573, *Gabaonites;* later, *Courtisan retiré, Marguerite*, and *Le Négromante.*]

* A Roman Catholic **university** is founded at **Douai** by Philip II.

1563 * *Récette Véritable*, by Bernard Palissy, appears.

1565 *La Traité de la conformité du français avec le grec*, by Henry Estienne, appears. [1566, *Apologie pour Hérodote*, 1572, *Thesaurus Græcæ Linguæ.*]

* **The University of Grenoble** is united with that of Valence.

1568 * *Porcie*, by Robert Garnier, appears. [1573, *Hippolyte;* 1574, *Cornélie;* 1578, *Marc Antoine* and the *Troade.*]

1570 * *Le but de la guerre et de la paix*, by Michael de L'Hospital, appears.

* *Commentaires*, by Blaise Montluc, appears.

* *Histoire de France*, by Bernard de Gérard du Haillan, appears.

* The *Vaux de Vire*, by Jean Le Houx, appears.

1572 * The *Françiade*, by Ronsard, appears.

* The Pope confirms a **university** founded at Pont-a-Mousson by Cardinal Lorraine and Duc Charles III.

SOCIETY.

1559 June 29±. Tournaments are abolished after Henry II. has his eye knocked out in a tilt, causing his death.

1562 * **A massacre of Huguenots.** (See Church for massacres of Protestants.)

1563 Feb. * The Duke of Guise is **assassinated.**

STATE.

1548 * **Bordeaux revolts** against the salt-tax, and receives severe punishment.

1549 Jan. 1. *Paris.* The Emperor **Charles V.** visits France.

1550 Mar. 24. Peace is concluded between England, Scotland, and France.

England agrees to accept the reduced sum of 400,000 crowns for the restoration of Boulogne.

1551 * **Henry II. joins the Confederacy** against the Emperor Charles V.

1552 Apr. 13. Toul is taken, and reunited with France.

* **Metz, Verdun,** and all of **Lorraine** are annexed.

1555 * **Jeanne d'Albret** and her husband, Antoine de Bourbon, are sovereigns of Lower Navarre.

1556 Feb. 5. A **truce** for five years is concluded at Vaucelles between France and Spain [but is broken soon after].

1558 Jan. 8. Calais is lost to England after holding it 210 years. (See Army.)

Apr. 24. The dauphin, King Henry's son, **Francis, marries Mary Stuart,** the Queen of Scots.

1559 Apr. 2, 3. The Peace of Château-Cambrésis is concluded between France and England, and between France and Spain.

The French restore most of their conquests except Calais, Metz, Toul, and Verdun.

July 10. Henry II. dies 11 days after being accidentally injured at a tournament.

1559–1560 Francis II. reigns.

Francis, son of Henry II., 16 years of age, and husband of Mary Queen of Scots, becomes king. The Duke of Guise and the queen-mother, Cathérine de Médicis, are the power behind the throne. Protestants are persecuted, **The two Guises,** at first rivals of Cathérine and later allies, conduct all affairs of state, and seek the overthrow of the Protestant princes, Antoine, King of Navarre, and Louis Condé.

* **Corsica** comes under the rule of Genoa.

1560 * **The Amboise Plot** is formed.

The Huguenots form a conspiracy to seize the king at Amboise, and compel the dismissal of the Duke of Guise and his brother, who are the persecutors of the Protestants.

Mar. 18. In the riot at Amboise the Protestant leader Bari is killed; **the revolt against the Guises** is suppressed by the merciless execution of 1,200 Protestants.

1560 Dec. 5. Francis II. dies.

1560–1574 Charles IX. reigns.

Charles, brother of Francis II., ten years of age, becomes king. **Cathérine de Médicis** is regent.

1562 Jan. * **The edict of January.**

Delegates from the several parliaments of France meet, and grant the Huguenots liberty of conscience except in certain districts. The two religious factions become two political parties; the leaders of the Catholic party, the "Triumvirate," are the Duke of Guise, the Marshal St. André, and the Constable of France, Count de Montmorency; the Protestant leaders are Louis, Prince of Condé, and Adm. Coligny.

* *–98 * **Wars of the Huguenots.** (See Army.)

* The Huguenots transfer **Havre** to the English [but it is besieged and captured during the following year by Charles IX.].

1563 Feb. 18. Francis, Duke of Guise, is waylaid and shot near Orléans by John Poltrot, a Huguenot. [Feb. 24. The duke dies.]

Mar. 19. The peace of Amboise is concluded between the Catholics and Protestants.

The Reformed worship is authorized in the houses of the nobility, in the domains of the justiciary nobles, and in one city of each bailiwick.

1568 Mar. 23. The peace of Longjumeau.

It is signed by Catholics and Protestants; it partly restores religious freedom to the Protestants. [It lasts only a few months.]

1570 Aug. 8. The conditional **Peace of St. Germain-en-Laye** is concluded, giving the Huguenots concessions of religious liberty, and four fortified cities for security.

1572 July 9. *Paris.* **Jeanne of Navarre** suddenly dies, soon after being invited to court. [Huguenots are suspicious of treachery, and many escape by leaving Paris.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1547± * **Stockings** of silk are first worn by Henry II.

1559 * *Paris.* **Coaches** are introduced; also **forks** for eating.

1570 * **Turkeys** and **guinea-fowls** are introduced.

ARMY — NAVY.

1573 Feb. 26–June 13. La Rochelle is unsuccessfully besieged by the Duke of Anjou.

1574 * * **Fifth Civil War.**

1577 * * **Sixth Civil War.** The Huguenots are defeated.

* * **Seventh Civil War.**

1580 * * Henry of Navarre **seizes the city of Cahors,** it being a part of his wife's portion; war follows for a short time.

Nov. 26. Treaty of Fleix.

1582 * * *Belg.* The Duke d'Alençon attempts to **seize Antwerp,** but is defeated.

1585 * –89 * * **Eighth Civil War.**

The war of the three Henrys, — King Henry III., Henry of Navarre, and Henry, Duke of Guise.

1587 Oct. 20. The Huguenots under Henry of Navarre **defeat the Holy League** under the Duc de Joyeuse, at Coutras.

1589 July * **Paris is besieged** by Henry III. and the King of Navarre. [July 31. Henry III. is assassinated.]

Sept. 21. Henry IV. defeats the Duke of Mayenne **at Arques.**

Oct. 31. *Paris.* Henry carries part of the suburbs, but retires at the approach of the Duke of Mayenne.

1590 Mar. 14. Henry defeats the Catholic Leaguers under Mayenne, at Ivry-la-Bataille.

May 7. *Paris.* Henry besieges the city [and occupies the suburbs].

Aug. 23. *Paris.* **Henry raises the siege** on the arrival of the Duke of Parma with a large Spanish army to aid Mayenne.

1591 Nov. 11. Henry besieges Rouen. [1592. Apr. 21. **He retires** on the approach of the Duke of Parma.]

1595 Jan. 17. War with Spain is declared.

Oct. 5. Battle of Fontaine-Française.

1596 Apr. 24. Calais is taken by the Spaniards. [1598. **Evacuated.** 1597. Mar. 11. They take Amiens. Sept. 25. Retaken by Henry.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1578 * * *Paris.* **The Pont Neuf** over the Seine is begun.

1595 * * *Paris.* **The Hôtel des Invalides** is erected.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1573 * Aumale, Duc d', Claude II., soldier, A48±.
Jodelle, Étienne, dramatist, A41.
Marie de Médicis, wife of Henry IV., born.
L'Hôpital, Michel de, chancellor, A68.
Regnier, Mathurin, poet, born.
1574 * **Charles IX.,** king, A24.
Guise, Charles de, cardinal de Lorraine, statesman, A49.
1575 * **Bérulle, Pierre,** cardinal, founder Carmelite order in France, born.
Chatel, Jean, fanatic, born.
Schomberg, Comte de, Henri, marshal, born.
1576 * Caus, or Caux, Salomon de, engineer, born.
Vincent de Paul, Saint, R. C. reformer, founder Sisters of Charity, born.
1577 * **Belleau, Remi,** poet, A49.
Delorme, Philibert, architect, A59.
1578 * Albert, Charles d', Duc de Luynes, Constable of France, born.
Bullant, Jean, architect, A58±.
1579 * Bassompierre, François, marshal, author, born.
Ravaillac, François, regicide, born.
Rohan, Duc de, Henri, Huguenot, gen., b.
1581 * Duvergier de Hauranne, Abbé de Saint-Cyran, Jansenist, theologian, born.
Languet, Hubert, political writer, A63.
Postel, Guillaume, orientalist, visionary, A71.
1582 * Barclay, Jean, writer, born.
1583 * Birague, de René, cardinal, statesman, A73.
Caussin, Nicholas, Jesuit, author, born.
Petau, Denis, chronologist, born.
Soubise, Benjamin de R., Seigneur de, Huguenot, soldier, born.
1584 * Duchesne, André, geog., hist., born.
Foix, Paul de, jurist, archbishop of Toulouse, A56.
1585 * Cappel, Louis, theologian, born.
Richelieu, Duc de, A. J. Duplessis, cardinal, statesman, born.
Ronsard, Pierre de, poet, A61.
Vaugelas, Claude Favre de, grammarian, b.
1586 * Granvelle, Antoine de Perrenot de, cardinal, statesman, A69.
1587 * Adrets, François de Beaumont, baron, Huguenot leader, A74.
Garrissoles, Antoine, Prot. cl., poet, born.
1588 * Arnauld d'Andilly, Robert, wr., b.
Dalechamps, Jacques, phys., botanist, A75.
Chiffiet, Jean Jacques, physician, born.
Condé, Prince de, Henry I. de Bourbon, A36.
Guise, Duc de, Henry I. de Lorraine, general, statesman, A38.
Mersenne, Marin, philosopher, born.
Rambouillet, Marq. de, Cathérine de Vivonne, leader of society, born.
Salmasius, Claudius, scholar, born.
1589 * Baif, Jean Antoine de, poet, A57.
Cathérine de Médicis, wife of Henry II., A70.
Cousin, Jean, painter, A89.
Fénelon, Marquis de la Mothe, Bertrand de Salignac, diplomatist, littérateur, dies.
Henry III., king, A38.
Palissy, Bernard, enameler, potter, A79.
1590 * **Paré, Ambroise,** father of French surgery, A63±.
Bartas, Guillaume de Salluste du, poet, A46.
Cujas, Jacques, jurist, A70.
Garnier, Robert, dramatist, A56.
Hotman, François, jurist, publicist, A66.
Vouet, Simon, painter, born.
1591 * Brisson, Barnabé, lawyer, phil., A60.
Caseneuve, Pierre de, philologist, born.
Chicot, court jester, A38.
Doneau, Hughes, legal writer, A64.
Espagne, Jean d', Protestant theologian, b.
La Noue, François de, general, A60.
Morin, Jean, Biblical critic, born.
1592 * Boisrobert, François le Metal de, writer, wit, born.
Castelnau de la Mauvissière, Michel de, diplomatist, A72±.
Gassendi, Pierre, philosopher, born.
Montaigne, Michael Eyquem de, essayist, A58.
1593 * Amyot, Jacques, bishop, au., A80.
Callot, Jacques, engraver, etcher, born.
Lalemant, Jérôme, Jesuit missionary in Canada, born.
1594 * Chatel, Jean, fanatic, A19±.
Belon, Pierre, naturalist, traveler, A77.
Daillé, Jean, Protestant clergyman, born.
Marca, Pierre de, archbishop of Paris, born.
Poussin, Nicolas, painter, born.
Turnebus, Adrianus, scholar, A82.
1595 * Aubertin, Edmond, cler., author, b.
Aumont, Jean d', marshal, A73.
Avaux, Comte d', Claude de Mesmes, diplomatist, born.
Chapelain, Jean, poet, critic, born.
Drelincourt, Charles, Protestant cler., born.
Erlach, Jean Louis d', marshal, born.
Montmorency, Duc de, Henri II., marshal, born.
1596 * Amyraut, Moïse, Protestant cl., b.
Bodin, Jean, lawyer, political writer, A66.
Chrestien, Florent, poet, writer, A55.
Descartes, René, philosopher, born.
Pithou, Pierre, jurist, satirist, A57.
1597 * **Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de,** author, born.

CHURCH.

1572 Aug. 24+. The massacre of Protestants begins on St. Bartholomew's Day, to exterminate Protestantism.

Aug. * *Rome.* The Pope and cardinals go in state to return thanks to Heaven for the **massacre** of St. Bartholomew; medals are struck in its honor, and cannon fired.

* * *Sp.* **Philip II. of Spain extols the massacre** of the Protestants as a memorable triumph of Christianity.

* * The Court of England receives the French ambassador with all its members clothed in mourning.

* * *Rome.* Gregory XIII. is pope.

1573 July 8. The Edict of Boulogne closes the war favorably to the Protestants.

1576 May 6. The Peace of Monsieur. (See State.)

* * **"The Holy Catholic League"** is established for the protection of the Roman Catholic cause.

Apr. * *Paris.* Henry III. **issues an edict of pacification.** [Dec. * It is revoked. 1577. Oct. * It is renewed for six years.]

1577 Sept. 17. Peace of Poitiers. (See State.)

1578 * **The New Testament is published** at Reims.

1585 July 7. The Edict of Nemours is issued.

All modes of worship except that of the Roman Catholic Church are forbidden in France; Huguenot ministers are given one month, and laymen six months, to leave France. (See State.)

* * *Rome.* Sixtus V. is pope.

[1590, Urban VII.; later, Gregory XIV.; 1591, Innocent IX.; 1592, Clement VIII.]

1593 July 25. *Paris.* Henry abjures Protestantism. (See State.)

1594 * **The Jesuits** are expelled from France.

1595 * * *Rome.* The Pope grants **absolution** to Henry IV. for his former heresy.

LETTERS.

1573 * *Judith,* an epic poem, by Guillaume de Salluste Du Bartas, appears. [1579, *La Semaine.*]

* * –74 * * *Franco-Gallia,* by François Hotman, appears.

1574 * Amadis Jamyn writes a *Poème de la chasse.*

* * –1611 * * *Régistres-journaux,* by Pierre de l'Estoile, appears.

1575 * The *Ars Poétique,* by Jean Vauquelin de la Fresnaye, appears. [Later, *Foresteries, Satires.*]

* * *Discours sur la vie et la mort,* by Duplessis-Mornay, appears. [1581, *Traité de la vérité de la religion chrétienne.*]

1577 * **94** * *Les Tragiques,* by Agrippa d'Aubigné, appears.

1578 * *De la République,* by Jean Bodin, appears.

* * *Les deux dialogues du nouveau langage français italianisé,* by Henry Estienne, appears. [1579, The *Projet; De la Préccellence de la langue française.*]

1579 * *Esprits,* by Pierre Larivey, appears.

* * *Antigone,* by Garnier, appears. [1580, *Brandamante;* 1583, *Sedecie.*]

* * –1601 * * *Les Antiquités gauloises françoises,* by Claude Fauchet, appears.

1580 * *Discours Admirables,* by Bernard Palissy, appears.

* * *Apologie et Voyages,* by Ambroise Paré, appears.

* * *Discours politiques et militaires,* by François de la Noue, appears.

* * –88 * * *Essays,* by **Michael du Montaigne,** appears.

1581 * * *Histoire de France*, by Lancelot de la Popelinière, appears.

* * *Mimes*, by Jean-Antoine de Baif, appears.

* * The *Recueil de l'Origine de la Langue et Poésie françoise*, by Claude Fauchet, appears.

1583 * * *De emendatione temporum*, by J. J. Scaliger, appears.

1584± * * Pierre de Bourdeilles, abbot of Brantôme, writes *Vies des hommes illustres*, *Vies des dames illustres*, *Vies des dames galantes*, and other works.

1585 * * *Contes et discours d'Eutrapel*, by Noël du Fail, appears.

* * *Esther* and *Aman*, by Pierre Mathieu, appear. [1589, *Clytemnestre*, and the *Guisade*.]

1587 * * *Larmes de Saint Pierre*, by François de Malherbe, appears.

1593 * * Guillaume Du Vair's oration in defense of the Salic law appears. [Later, *Sainte Philosophie* and the *Philosophie Morale des Stoïques*.]

1594 * * *The Satyre Menippée*, a powerful satire on the League, the work of several eminent lawyers and churchmen,—Leroy, Gillot, Passerat, Rapin, Chrestien, Pithon, and Durant,—appears.

1595 * * The **University of Paris** is rehabilitated by Henry IV.

1596 * * *Sophonisbe*, by Antoine de Monchrestien, appears. [1599, *Lacenes*, or *Constance*, and *L'Écossaise*, or *Mary Stuart;* 1600, *David*, or *Adultère;* 1601, *Aman*, or *Vanité;* 1603, *Hector;* 1615, *Traité d'économie*].

1597 * * *Étendard de la croix*, by St. Francis de Sales, appears.

SOCIETY.

1572 **Aug. 24.** *Paris.* **Massacre of St. Bartholomew.** (See State.)

1577± * * The **king** abandons himself to a life of debauchery almost unparalleled; the Court is given over to frivolity, prostitution, duels, and assassinations.

1580 * *–95 * * Alleged witches are burned; 900 in Lorraine alone.

1588 **Dec. 23.** Henry, Duke of Guise, is assassinated by order of Henry III. [Dec. 24. Also Louis of Guise, Cardinal of Lorraine.]

1589 **Aug. 1. Henry III. is assassinated.** (See State.)

1593 **July 25.** Henry IV. changes his faith to escape assassination.

1594 **Dec. 27.** Jean Châtel fails in an attempt to assassinate Henry IV

STATE.

1572 **Aug. 24.** *Paris.* **Massacre of St. Bartholomew.**

By orders of the king, instigated by his mother and brother, Protestant men, women, and children are murdered in Paris on the feast of St. Bartholomew, at the signal of the bell of St. Germain, at two o'clock in the morning; Coligny is among the killed; neither age nor sex is spared; in other cities Protestants are massacred; about 30,000 Huguenots are killed in the whole kingdom.

* * Henry IV. [king in 1589] is sovereign of **Lower Navarre.**

Aug. 26. *Paris.* King Charles holds a **"bed of justice"** in the parliament.

He avows and justifies the massacre of St. Bartholomew, which he declared was necessary to preserve the royal family and the State from a conspiracy of the Huguenots.

1573 **June 24.** The Peace of La Rochelle is signed.

It grants to the Protestants liberty of conscience in La Rochelle, Nîmes, and Montauban, and the recovery of sequestered estates, offices, and honors.

* * **Henry,** Duke of Anjou, is elected king of Poland.

1574 **May 30. Charles IX. dies.**

1574–1589 **Henry III.** reigns.

Henry, King of Poland, brother of Charles IX., a debauched weakling, is king.

1575 **Feb.** * **The Compact of Milhaud.**

It is a league signed by the Huguenots with the young Prince de Condé as their head, and the Politiques or liberal Catholics led by Marshal de Damville and others, thus forming a new party.

* * *Paris.* The **Duc d'Alençon,** the king's younger brother, abandons the court, and joins the Huguenots as the head of their party.

1576 * * **Henry of Navarre** escapes from court, and rejoins the Calvinists.

May 6. The Peace of Monsieur.

It is signed at Chastenay by the king's brother, through the combined influence of three parties. Protestant worship is authorized in all France except Paris.

* * **The Holy League** of violent Catholics is formed.

It aims at the elevation of the Guises to the throne and the annihilation of the Huguenot party; its head is Henry, Duke of Guise.

Dec. * **The States-General** meets at Blois; under the influence of the Holy League, they **revoke the "Peace of Monsieur,"** and the Huguenots fly to arms.

1577 **Sept. 17. The Peace of Bergerac,** or Poitiers.

It is favorable to the Huguenots, yet prohibiting all political confederations; it is concluded by the king. [Entirely ignored by the king, who revokes all concessions, and pledges the Holy League to expel the Protestants; the Protestants renew the war.]

1580 **Nov. 26. The Treaty of Fleix** is concluded, confirming the favorable conditions of former treaties.

1582 * * **The calendar** is changed to **new style.**

1584 **June 10. Francis,** Duke of Anjou, formerly Duc d'Alençon, the king's brother, **dies.**

* * **The Council of Sixteen** is formed by the Holy League.

It aims to promote the claim of Charles, Cardinal de Bourbon, uncle of Henry of Navarre, to the throne as successor to the reigning monarch.

Dec. 31. A secret convention is concluded at Joinville between Philip of Spain and the Guises.

It is agreed that heresy shall be exterminated, and that, on the death of Henry, the crown shall pass to the **Cardinal of Bourbon.**

1585 **July 7.** Henry signs the **Treaty of Nemours** with the leaders of the Holy League, who favor the Duke of Guise, of whom Henry is jealous because of his great popularity. (See Church.)

1588 **May 9.** *Paris.* **The Duke of Guise** enters Paris in spite of the king's prohibition, and is enthusiastically welcomed by the people.

May 12. *Paris.* **Popular insurrection.**

The people rise against the king and in favor of the Duke of Guise; barricades are erected in the streets. [May 13. **Henry III. flees** to Chartres.]

July 19. Henry III. issues at Rouen the Edict of Union.

It makes the Duke of Guise lieutenant-general and supreme in the war with the Huguenots, and prohibits the succession of a Protestant to the throne.

Oct. 16. The States-General meet at Blois; the members are exclusively Catholics.

Henry III. is compelled to observe and enforce the Edict of Union, and renew the sentence of exclusion from the throne against the Bourbons.

Dec. 23. *Paris.* **The Duke of Guise is murdered** by assassins employed by the king, who has failed to obtain aid from the States-General. [His brother also.] (See Society.)

1589 **Jan.** * *Paris.* Explosion of popular **fury against the king.**

The people of Paris and other towns declare against the royal murderer; even the Catholic party detest him, and the Sorbonne, being consulted, decides that Frenchmen are released from their oath of allegiance to Henry. [A provisional government is formed with the Duke of Aumale at its head.]

Jan. 5. Cathérine de Médicis dies.

Feb. 15. *Paris.* **The Duke of Mayenne,** brother of the Duke of Guise, arrives, is received with enthusiasm by the people, and takes control of the government.

Apr. 3. The king makes an **alliance** with Henry of Navarre against the Holy League.

July 31. Henry III. is assassinated at St. Cloud by Jacques Clément, a monk.

1589–1792 (1830) **House of Bourbon** enthroned.

1589–1610 **Henry IV.** reigns.

He becomes the pride and glory of France.

Aug. 2. Henry of Navarre is acknowledged **king** by the Protestants and some Catholic leaders.

Aug. 4. Henry IV. issues a manifesto promising to maintain **equal freedom** for Catholics and Protestants.

Aug. 7. The Duke of Mayenne, of the Holy League, proclaims **Cardinal de Bourbon** king, as Charles X.

1590 **Mar. 5.** *Paris.* **The parliament** issues a decree recognizing **Charles X.** as lawful king.

1593 **July 25.** *Paris.* **Henry abjures Protestantism.**

His Protestant faith is the chief obstacle to his acceptance, and he is received into the Catholic Church by the Archbishop of Bourges at the Church of St. Denis.

1594 **Feb. 27. Henry is anointed** king at Chartres. [Duc de Sully is minister. Mar. 22. Henry enters Paris.]

1595 **Jan. 15. Henry declares war** against Spain.

1596 * *–98 * * The Spaniards hold possession of **Calais.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1598 May 2. The Peace. (See State.)

1600 * * Henry IV. **declares war** against the Duke of Savoy, who claims disputed territory.

1621 Aug. 18. Montauban, a Huguenot stronghold, **is besieged** by the Duke of Mayenne. [Oct. 26. Raised.]

1622 Sept. * Montpellier is surrendered by the Huguenots.

Nov. * The peace of Montpellier. (See State.)

1624 Nov. * *It.* The French seize the Valtelline.

1627 * *–28 * * War with the Huguenots, who are supported by England.

1627 July 22. The English under the **Duke of Buckingham** attack the Isle of Ré.

1628 Oct. 28. La Rochelle, "the last bulwark of religious liberties," **surrenders** to Duc de Richelieu after a siege of 15 months, during which English fleets had made three unsuccessful attempts to relieve the town.

1629 Jan. * *It.* **Louis** goes to aid the Duke of Nevers **against Spain.** [Mar. 18. He is compelled to raise the siege of Mantua.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1606 * * *Paris.* **The Hôtel Dieu** is founded.

*** * Tapestry** is made by Flemings.

1610± * * *Paris.* **The Palais Royal** is built.

1611 * *–20 * * *Paris.* **The Palace of the Luxembourg** is begun by Jacques Debrosse for Marie de Médicis. [1616. The magnificent porch is erected.]

1612± * * A steam-apparatus is invented by Solomon de Caus. [1615. He publishes, at Heidelberg, a work on motive power which advances a theorem on the expansion and condensation of steam.]

1617 * * Muskets with flint-locks and battery are invented.

1621 * * *Paris.* **Pastel-painting** is invented by Bouet.

1622 * * *Paris.* **Rubens decorates the Luxembourg Palace** with 21 great paintings representing events in the life of Marie de Médicis.

1629± * * *Paris.* **The French Academy** is founded by the informal meeting of eight men of letters. [1635. Jan. 2. It is formally established by Cardinal Richelieu; it consists of 40 members.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1598 * * Colletet, Guillaume, poet, born.
Étienne, Henry, printer, A70.
Mansard, or Mansart, François, architect, born.
Mellan, Claude, designer, engraver, born.
Voiture, Vincent, poet, born.
1599 * * Baron, Pierre, polemical writer in England, dies.
Bochart, Samuel, scholar, Prot. theol. born.
Estrées, Gabrielle d', mistress of Henry IV., A28±.
Héry, Thierry de, surgeon, A94.
1600 * * Barcos, Martin de, clergyman, born.
Chevreuse, Duchesse de, Marie de R. M., beauty, intriguer, born.
Nicot, Jean, diplomatist, littérateur, A70.
Claude Lorrain, painter, born.
Sanson, Nicolas, geographer, born.
1601 * * Beaune, Florimond de, math., born.
Fermat, Pierre de, geometrician, poet, born.
Louis XIII., king, born.
Tristan l'Hermite, François, poet, born.
1602 * * Anne of Austria, wife of Louis XIII., born. (Or 1601, Sep. 22.)
Boissard, Jean Jacques, antiq., poet, A74.
Junius, Franciscus, Protestant theol., A57.
Mazarin, Jules, cardinal, statesman, born.
Roberval, Giles Personne de, math., born.
1603 * * Charron, Pierre, philosopher, A62.
Viète, François, mathematician, A63.
1604 * * Ayrault, Pierre, jurist, A68.
Baron, Vincent, Dominican theol., writer, b.
Mairet, Jean, dramatist, born.
Pagan, Comte de, Blaise François, military engineer, born.
1605 * * Beza, Theodore, Calvinistic theologian, poet, historian, diplomatist, A86.
Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, hist., b.
Tavernier, Jean Baptiste, traveler, A83.
Tyard, Pontus de, bishop, poet, A84.
1606 * * Ablancourt, Nicolas-Perrot d', wri., b.
Barrelier, Jacques, botanist, born.
Corneille, Pierre, poet, dramatist, born.
Desportes, Philippe, abbot, poet, A61.
Errard, Charles, painter, architect, born.
1607 * * Estrades, Comte d', Godefroi, general, statesman, born.
Flacour, Étienne de, com. at Madagascar, b.
Jogues, Isaac, Jesuit missionary in Am., b.
Labbé, Philippe, Jesuit polygrapher, born.
Scudéry, Madeleine de, author, born.
1608 * * Benoit, René, theologian, A87.
Olier de Verneuil, Jean Jacques, clergyman, fdr. of the Order of Saint Sulpice, born.
Orléans, Duc d', Jean Baptiste Gaston, son of Henry IV., born.
Lemaistre, Antoine, jurist, born.
1609 * * Gassion, Comte de, Jean, marshal, b.
Lécluse, Carolus, botanist, A83.
Rotrou, Jean de, dramatic poet, born.
Scaliger, Joseph Justus, philologist, A69.
1610 * * La Calprenède, Gautier de Costes de, Seigneur, novelist, born.
Certon, Salomon, poet, A60±.
Du Cange, Charles du Fresne, hist., philol., b.
Duquesne, Abraham, admiral, born.
Henry IV., king, assassinated May 14, A57.
Labadie, Jean de, mystic, born.
Maimbourg, Louis, historian, born.
Mézeray, François Eudes de, historian, born.
Mignard, Pierre, painter, born.
Ravaillac, François, regicide, A31±.
Scarron, Paul, poet, satirist, born.
1611 * * Bertaut, Jean, l'Abbé, bishop of Séez, poet, A59.
Chaumonot, Pierre M. J., Jesuit missionary in Canada, born.
Dufresnoy, Charles Alphonse, paint., poet, b.
Mayenne, Duc de, Charles de Lorraine, general, A57.
Monts, Sieur de, Pierre du Guast, colonizer of Acadia, A51±.
Turenne, Vicomte de, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, marshal, born.
1612 * * Arnauld, Antoine, philosopher, b.
Benserade, Isaac de, court poet, born.
1613 * * Bauhin, Jean, botanist, phy., A72.
Chevreau, Urbain, author, born.
Dughet, Gaspard, painter, born.
Guillemeau, Jacques, surgeon, A93±.
Lenôtre André, artist, garden designer, b.
Menage, Gilles, critic, born.
Perrault, Claudius, architect, born.
Regnier, Mathurin, poet, A40.
Rochefoucauld, Duc de la, François, moralist, born.
Sacy, Louis Isaac, Jansenist, tr. of Bible, b.
Saint Évremond, Charles de M. de St. Denis de, wit, born.
1614 Brantôme, Pierre de Bourdeilles, historian, A74.
Casaubon, Isaac, critic, commentator, Greek scholar, A55.
Retz, Jean François Paul de Gondi de, cardinal, statesman, born.
1615 * * Crillon, Louis des Balbes de Berton de, general, A74.
Fouquet, Nicolas, Marquis de Belle-Isle, financier, born.
Lancelot, Dom Claude, grammarian, born.
Lefèvre Tannegui, critic, scholar, born.
Marguerite de Valois, queen, A63.
L'Enclos, Anne de Ninon de, courtesan, b.
Pasquier, Étienne, historian, lawyer, A86.
1616 * * Aubery, Antoine, historical writer, b.
Baillou, Guillaume de, medical writer, A78.
Beaufort, Duc de, François de Vendôme, soldier, born.
Bourdon, Sébastien, painter, born.
1617 * * Ancre, Concini Concinio (Italian), marshal, dies.
Blondel, François, architect, military eng., b.
Lesueur, Eustache, painter, born.
Thou, Jacques A. de, statesman, hist., A64.
1618 * * Bussy-Rabutin, Comte de, Roger, satirist, born.
Charas, Moise, chemist, pharmacist, born.
Duperron, Jacques Davy, cardinal, archbp. of Sens, diplomatist, littérateur, A62.
1619 * * Arnauld, Antoine, orator, A59.
Claude, Jean, Protestant leader, born.
Colbert, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay, financier, statesman, born.
Felibien, André, architect, writer, born.
Harlay, Achille de, jurist, A83.
Lebrun, Charles, painter, born.
Longueville, Duchesse de, Anne, Geneviève de Bourbon Condé, political agitator, b.
1620 * * Allouez, Claude Jean, explorer, b.
Bergerac, Savinien Cyrano de, dramatist, novelist, duelist, born.
Charpentier, François, author, born.
Cinq-Mars, Marquis de, Henri de Ruzé de, conspirator, born.
Furétiers, Antoine, philosopher, born.
Mariotte, Edme, physicist, born.
Picard, Jean, astronomer, born.
Thévenot, Melchisedech, compiler, author, b.
1621 * * Albert, Charles d', Duc de Luynes, constable of France, A43.
Barclay, Jean, writer, A39.
Chamier, Daniel, Protestant theol., A51±.
Condé, Prince de, Louis II. de Bourbon, Duc d'Enghien, general, born.
Duvair, Guillaume, moralist, writer, A65.
Frontenac, Comte de, Louis de Buade, governor of Canada, born.
Courtois, Jacques, painter, born.
Godefroi, Dennis, jurist, A72.
Gramont, Comte de, Philibert, courtier, author, born.
La Fontaine, Jean de, poet, fabulist, born.
Rapin, René, Jesuit Latin poet, born.
1622 * * Francis de Sales, saint, bishop of Geneva, orator, writer, A55.
Jeannin, Pierre, statesman, A82.
Molière, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, dram., b.
± Pecquet, Jean, anatomist, discoverer, b.
Puget, Pierre, sculptor, painter, arch., b.
Savary, Jacques, financier, born.
1623 * * Bouillon, Duc de, Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, marshal, A68.
Mornay, Philippe de, Seigneur du Plessis-Marly, statesman, Prot. theol., hist., A71.
Pascal, Blaise, philosopher, author, born.
1624 * * Arnauld, Angélique, nun, writer, b.
Bauhin, Gaspard, naturalist, A64.
Créqui, François de Bonne de, Duc de Lesdiguières, marshal, born.
La Chaise, François d'Aix, Père, Jesuit confessor of Louis XV., born.
1625 * * Cassini, Jean Dominique, astr., b.
Corneille, Thomas, dramatist, born.
Domat, Jean, jurist, born.
Frémont d'Ablancourt, Nicolas, littérateur, diplomatist, born.
Herbelot, Barthélemy d', orientalist, born.
Nicole, Pierre, novelist, born.
Urfé, Honoré d', writer, A58.
1626 * * Caus, or Caux, Saloman de, engineer, A51.
Cotton, Pierre, confessor of Henry IV., A62.
Chapelle, Claude E. L., poet, born.
Lesdiguières, Duc de, François de Bonne, constable, general, A83.
Quintinie, Jean de la, pomologist, born.
Rancé, Armand Jean le Bouthillier de, reformer of monastery of La Trappe, born.
Sévigné, Marie de Rabutin-Chantal de, wr., b.
1627 * * Cousin, Louis, historian, born.
Cotelier, Jean Baptiste, Greek scholar, born.
Bossuet, Jacques B., bishop of Meaux, pulpit orator, born.
Montpensier, Duchesse de, Anne M. L. d'O., author, born.
1628 * * Bouhours, Dominique, Jesuit crit., b.
Cambert, Robert, composer, born.
Courtois, Guillaume, painter, born.
Girardon, François, sculptor, born.
Malherbe, François de, poet, A73.
Parrault, Charles, author, born.
Luxembourg, Duc de, François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, marshal, born.
1629 * * Barbeyrac, Charles, physician, born.
Bérulle, Pierre, cardinal, founder Carmelite order in France, A54.
Robin, Jean, botanist, A79.

CHURCH.

1598 Apr. 15. Henry IV. grants to the Protestants the **Edict of Nantes** [which brings brighter days]. (See State.)

*** * Henry IV.** devises a fantastic plan to establish **a universal Christian republic.**

It proposes six hereditary monarchies, — France, England, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, and Lombardy; five elective monarchies, — the Empire, Papacy, Hungary, Poland, and Bohemia; four republics, — Switzerland, Italy, Venice, and Belgium.

1603 * * Henry IV. recalls the **Jesuits** by the advice of the Pope. [1604. Jan. 2. They are reinstated.]

1605 * * *Rome.* Leo XI. is pope; later Paul V.

1608 * * *Paris.* Angelica Arnauld revises and reforms the Cistercian Convent [**Port-Royal des Champs**].

1610 * * The English (Roman Catholic) version of the **Bible** is printed at **Douai**, where priests are educated for service in England.

1619 Feb. 19. Lucilio Vanini, an Italian philosopher and skeptic, is burned at Toulouse as an atheist.

1621 * *Rome.* Gregory XV. is pope. [1623, Urban VIII.]

1622 Sept. 5. Marie de Médicis compels the king to grant **Richelieu** a cardinal's hat.

1625 * * St. Vincent de Paul, a reformer, founds the congregation of the **Lazarists**, the Priests of the Mission, who devote themselves to education.

* * Richelieu attempts the **reduction of Protestants**, and the Huguenots revolt.

* * *Paris.* **The Cistercian convent** is removed from the suburb into the city.

1626 Feb. * Richelieu receives the invectives of the Catholic world because of his leniency toward defeated Huguenots.

1628 Nov. * The Huguenot cause is ruined in the surrender of La Rochelle.

Huguenots are no longer an armed political party, but a tolerated sect. [**Protestantism** is utterly prostrate. It numbers only about one-half its number preceding the massacre of St. Bartholomew.]

July 14. The Pacification of Nimes is issued; it gives toleration to the Huguenots.

LETTERS.

1600 * * *Traité de la Sagesse*, by Pierre Charron, appears.

* * *The Letters* of Cardinal d'Ossat appear.

* *–30 * * Alexandre Hardy produces 700 plays.

1601 * *–05 * * *Stances à Du Perrier sur la mort de sa fille*, by Malherbe, appears.

1606 * * *Thesaurus temporum*, by J. J. Scaliger, appears. [1610, *Opuscula varia.*]

* * Jean Passerat writes *Catin, J'ai perdu ma tourterelle.*

1608 * * *Introduction à la vie dévote*, by St. Francis de Sales, appears. [1614, *Traité de l'amour de Dieu.*]

± * * *Historia mei temporis*, by Jacques-Auguste De Thou, appears.

* *–13 * * *Satires*, by Mathurin Regnier, appears.

1610 * *–27 * * *Astrée*, by Honoré D'Urfé, appears.

1611 * * *Fidelle*, by Larivey, appears.

1612 * * *Le Moyen de Parvenir*, by Beroalde de Verville, appears.

1616 * *–20 * * *Histoire Universelle, 1550–1601*, by Théodore A. D'Aubigné, appears.

1617 * * *Amours tragiques de Pyrame et Thisbé*, by Théophile de Viau, appears.

1619 * * *The Bergeries*, by Honorat de Bueil, Marquis of Racan, appears.

1620± * * *The Negotiations* of the President Jeannin appear.

1622 * * *La Carifie*, by Marin Le Roy de Gomberville, appears. [1632–37, *Polexandre;* 1639, *Cythérée.*]

1624 * * A collection of letters by Jean-Louis Guez de Balzac appears. [1631, *The Prince.*]

* * *Endymion*, by Jean Ogier de Gombauld, appears. [1631, *Amaranthe.*]

* * **Pierre Corneille** takes the oaths as advocate four years before the regular time.

* * Pierre Gassendi begins his *Excercitationes Paradoxicae adversus Aristotelæos.*

1628 * * *Tyr et Sidon*, by Jean de Schelandre, appears.

* * *Les Mémoires de Marguerite de Valois* appears.

1629 * * *Paris.* **The French Academy** is founded.

* * *Mélite*, by Corneille, is acted. [1632, *Clitendre;* 1633, *La Veuve;* 1634, *Galerie du Palais* and *La Suivante;* 1635, *La Place Royale* and *Médée.*]

SOCIETY.

1605± * * Henry IV. is extremely **licentious** even in his old age; he is infatuated to possess the wife of Henry, Prince of Condé.

1610 May 14. Ravaillac **assassinates** Henry IV.

[He is terribly punished by burning, by hot pincers, pouring hot lead into gaping wounds, and finally pulled by horses to tear him asunder.]

1616 * *Paris.* **The people rise** against Concini; his palace is plundered and destroyed.

Apr. * *Paris.* **The populace is brutal.**

It is delighted with the overthrow of Concini; men disinter his body, drag it through the streets, tear it to pieces, and burn it.

1617 * * The queen-mother is exiled to Blois, and De Luynes, the king's favorite, is in full control of public affairs.

* * The wife of Concini, Leonora de Galigai, is executed for exercising sorcery on the queen-mother, and her vast estates are confiscated.

1621 Apr. * Louis XII. takes the field, and disgusts the nation by making his **weak favorite** the constable of France; his incapacity defeats the army.

STATE.

1598 Apr. 13. Henry IV. signs the **Edict of Nantes.**

It gives partial religious liberty to certain Protestant nobles and the citizens of a certain number of cities and towns, but prohibits Protestant worship in episcopal cities and within 20 miles of Paris; it stipulates for the State payment of the Protestant clergy and makes Protestants eligible for public office, they having equal political rights. Their buildings are restored.

May 2. The Treaty of Vervins with Spain. Conquests are mutually restored.

1599 Dec. 17. Henry is divorced from his wife, Marguerite de Valois. [1600. Oct. 5. **He marries** Marie de Médicis of Tuscany.]

1600 * * The Duke of Savoy refuses to surrender the marquisate of Saluzzo, and **Henry declares war.** [1601. Jan. 17. By treaty the duke **surrenders La Bresse** and other territory.]

1602 * * Charles de Gontault, Duke of Biron, admiral of France, enters into a **conspiracy with Spain** and the Duke of Savoy, to dethrone Henry. [June * –July * **Biron is tried**, and convicted of treason. July 31. He is executed.]

1606 * * Bouillon is compelled to admit a **royal garrison** into his tower of Sedan.

1608 * * *Can.* **Quebec** is colonized.

1610 May 13. The Queen Marie de Médicis is crowned.

May 14. Henry IV. is killed by an assassin, François Ravaillac.

1610-1643 Louis XIII. the Just, son of Henry IV., reigns.

His mother, Marie de Médicis is regent; she is controlled by Concini and his wife, two Italian adventurers.

1610 May 22. The Edict of Nantes, favoring Protestants, is confirmed by Louis XIII.

1611 Jan. * Duc de Sully resigns his office of "Superintendent of the Finances," because of the cabals of Concino Concini, the chief Minister, and others.

1614 Sept. 28. The King assumes the government, having attained his majority (14 years).

Oct. 20. *Paris.* The session of the **States-General** is opened by the king. [Armand John Duplessis de Richelieu is a member.]

1615 Mar. 24. *Paris.* **"The Great Revolution;"** the Assembly is dissolved. [It is not convoked again for 174 years.]

Oct. 18. Louis XIII., 15 years of age, **marries Anne** of Austria, daughter of Philip III. of Spain.

1616 Aug. 31. Prince Henry of Condé is imprisoned in the Bastile by advice of Richelieu.

* * **Albert de Luynes** becomes the king's favorite.

1617 Apr. 14. Concino Concini, Marshal d'Ancre, resisting arrest, **is assassinated.**

1620 * * **Navarre is annexed** to France.

1622 Nov. 17. The Peace of Montpellier.

The Huguenots are deprived of all their fortified towns except La Rochelle and Montauban.

1624 * *–42 * * **Administration of Cardinal** (and Duc de) **Richelieu.** He controls the king, rules the people harshly, but displays ability.

1625 * * **The Huguenots revolt** under the Dukes of Rohan and Soubise, because of Richelieu's attempts against the Protestant party.

1626 Mar. 5. The Treaty of Monçon is concluded between France and Spain.

July 31. Louis issues an edict for **the demolition of castles.**

1629 Apr. 24. England concludes a **peace with France** without any stipulation in favor of the Protestants.

ARMY—NAVY.

1630 Mar. 20. *It.* Richelieu besieges the fortress of Pignerol. [It surrenders after three days; the passes into Italy are soon taken.]

1632 June * Gaston d'Orléans, the king's brother, and the Duke of Montmorency raise a revolt in Languedoc.

Sept. 1. Gaston d'Orléans and Montmorency are defeated by the king's troops, under Comte de Schomberg, at Castelnaudary.

1634 Dec. 23. *Ger.* The French compel the Germans to raise the siege of Heidelberg.

1635 * *–48* * War with Austria.

Richelieu raises four large armies, and sends them to Flanders, Milan, Valtelline, and to the Rhine; little glory and no advantage is gained for France.

1636 * Gascony is invaded by Spain, and Picardy by Imperialists.

Aug. 15. Corbie surrenders to the Spaniards. [1637. Nov. 14. Corbie surrenders to Richelieu.]

1640 Sept. 24. *It.* Turin surrenders to the French under Gen. D'Harcourt.

1641 July 6. Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Soissons, joins Spain in a plot against Richelieu; he utterly defeats the royal army at Sedan.

July 16. Comte de Soissons is defeated and killed at La Marfée, near Sedan.

1642 Sept. 9. Perpignan surrenders to the French after a siege of two years.

* France takes possession of Roussillon.

1643 May 19. The Spaniards are defeated by the French under the Duc d'Enghien, son of the Prince of Condé, at Rocroi.

Aug. 10. *Ger.* Thionville [Diedenhofen] is taken by the French after a siege of four months.

Nov. * *Sp.* The French are driven from Aragon by Philip IV.

1644 July 28. Gravelines is taken by the French.

Aug. 3-5. *Ger.* The Duc d'Enghien, Prince of Condé, and Marshal Turenne defeat the Bavarians under Baron Mercy at Freiburg.

1645 May 5. The French under Marshal Turenne are defeated at Mariendal.

Aug. 7. *Ger.* The French under Turenne and d'Enghien [the Great Condé] defeat the Spaniards at Nördlingen, in Bavaria.

Nov. 9+. *Prus.* Turenne takes Trèves.

1646 June 29. *Belg.* Courtrai surrenders to the French.

Oct. 12. The French under the Duc d'Enghien [Condé], aided by the Dutch Adm. Van Tromp, take Dunkirk from Spain after a siege.

1648 Aug. 20. Condé utterly defeats the Germans and Spaniards under the Archduke Leopold William, at Lens.

1649 Jan. * Paris is blockaded by Condé.

Feb. 8. The Royalists under Condé attack and defeat the Frondeurs at Charenton, and put 3,000 of them to the sword.

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1631 Nov. 7. Pierre Gassendi observes the transit of Mercury.

1640 * The bayonet is invented at Bayonne.

± * * Umbrellas are in use.

1645 * *Paris.* The Val-de-Grace is built.

1646 * Blaise Pascal proves that the atmosphere has weight.

* The first French opera, *Akebar, Roi de Mogul*, is composed by Abbé Mailly.

1648 *'* *Paris.* [The Academy of Fine Arts], which originated in an association of painters in the 14th century, is recognized as the Academy of Painting and Sculpture.

BIRTHS—DEATHS.

1630 * Aubigné, Theodoré Agrippa d', historian, satiric poet, A80.
Auzout, Adrien, mathematician, born.
Audiguier, Vital d', Seigneur de la Ménor, poet, A61.
Baluze, Étienne, historian, born.
Bernier, François, traveler, physician, b.
Charles Emmanuel I. the Great, Duc de Savoy, A68.
Cosnac, Daniel de, archbishop of Aix, born.
Huet, Pierre D., bp. of Avranches, schol., b.
Morel, Frédéric, printer, littérateur, A72.
Nanteuil, Robert, painter, engraver, born.
Rousseau, Jacques, painter, born.
Santeul, Jean de, poet, born.
1631 * Aumale, Duc d', Charles de Lorraine, a chief of the League, A77.
Coulanges, Marquis de, Philippe Emmanuel, song-writer, born.
Millet, Pierre, missionary in Canada, born.
1632 * Bourdaloue, Louis, Jesuit, pulpit orator, born.
Fléchier, Esprit, pulpit orator, born.
Lauzun, Antoine Nompar de Caumont de, general, courtier, born.
Mabillon, Jean, Benedictine, author, born.
Montmorency, Duc de, Henri II., marshal, A37.
Schomberg, Comte de, Henri, marshal, A57.
Gallois, Jean, critic, journalist, born.
1633 * Lulli, or Lully, Jean Baptiste, Italian-French composer, born.
Thévenot, Jean de, traveler, composer, b.
Vauban, Sébastien L. de, military engineer, marshal, born.
1634 * Amelot de la Houssaye, Abraham Nicolas, author, born.
Deshoulières, Antoinette, poet, born.
Mascaron, Jules, preacher, author, born.
Lafayette, Comtesse de, Marie M. P. de la V., author, born.
1635 * Arvieux, Laurent C. d', oriental., b.
Champlain, Samuel de, navigator, explorer, founder of Canada, A68.
Callot, Jacques, engraver, etcher, A42.
Maintenon, Frances d'Aubigné, queen, born.
Piles, Roger de, dip., painter, author, born.
Monnoyer, Jean Baptiste, painter, born.
Quinault, Philip, dramatic poet, born.
1636 * Baume, Nicholas A. de la marshal, born.
Boileau-Despreaux, Nicolas, poet, satirist, critic, born.
Chamilly, Marquis de, Noël Bouton, gen., b.
Le Pays, René de, Sieur Plessis-Villeneuve, poet, born.
Masson, Antoine, engraver, born.
1637 * Catinat, Nicolas de, general, born.
Jurieu, Pierre, Protestant theologian, author, born.
Marquette, Jacques, explorer of Mississippi, born.
Tillemont, Sébastien Lenain de, hist., cl., b.
1638 * Begon, Michel, antiquary, born.
Malebranche, Nicolas, philosopher, born.
Louis XIV., king, born.
Rohan, Duc de, Henri, Huguenot gen., A59.
Simon, Richard, philos., Biblical critic, born.
1639 * Chaulieu, Guillaume, Amfrye de, poet, born.
Ferrière, Claude de, jurist, born.
Louvois, Marquis de, François L. M., statesman, born.
Racine, Jean, dramatic poet, born.
1640 * Audran, Gérard, hist. engrav., born.
Boullougne, Bon, painter, born.
Chauvin, Étienne, Protestant cl., born.
Coysevox, Antoine, Span. sculptor in Fr., b.
Desjardins, Marie Catherine, author, born.
Duchesne, André, geographer, hist., A65.
Fleury, Claude, L'Abbé, author, born.
Fourier, Pierre, religious reformer, A75.
Hubert, Matthieu, preacher, born.
Jardins, Marie Cathérine des, author, born.
Lahire, Philippe de, geometer, born.
Lafosse, Charles de, historical painter, born.
Philip, Duc d'Orléans, son of Louis XIII., b.
1641 * Allix, Pierre, Protestant theol., b.
Arnaud, Henri, past., leader of Waldenses, b.
Chantal, Baronne de, Jeanne Françoise Frémiot, devotee, A69.
Montespan, Marquise de, François Athénaïs de Rochechouart, mistress Louis XIV. b.
Sully, Duc de, Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, statesman, A81.
Vaudreuil, Marquis de, Philippe de Rigaud, governor-general of Canada, born.
Vieussens, Raimond, anatomist, born.
1642 * Cinq-Mars, Henri de Ruzé de, conspirator, A22.
Marie de Médicis, wife of Henry IV., A75.
Richelieu, Duc de, Armand Jean Duplessis, cardinal, statesman, A57.
Soubise, Seigneur de, Benjamin de Rohan, Huguenot soldier, A59.
Tourville, Anne H. de C. de, marshal, born.
1643 * Collet, Philibert, writer, born.
La Salle, Robert de, cavalier, explorer, b.
Louis XIII., king, A42.
Moréri, Louis, clergyman, historian, born.
Pontchartrain, Louis P. de, statesman, born.
1644 * Boufflers, Marquis de, Louis François, marshal, born.
Champmeslé, Marie Desmares, actor, born.
Chardin, Jean, merchant, traveler, born.
Choisy, François Timolton de, author, born.
D'Orléans, Pierre J., historian, born.
Lamoignon, Chrétien François, statesman, b.
Vallière, Duchesse de la, Françoise L. de la B. La Blanc, favorite of Louis XIV., born.
Villeroi, Duc de, François de Neufville, marshal, born.
1645 * Callières, François de, statesman, author, born.
Gournay, Maria le Jars de, writer, A79.
Joliet, Louis, one of the discoverers of the Mississippi, born.
Lémery, Nicholas, chemist, born.
Mansard, Jules Hardouin, architect, born.
1646 * Bassompierre, François, marshal, author, A67.
Bruyère, Jean de la, author, moralist, b.
Galland, Antoine, antiq., orientalist, born.
Hamilton, Count Anthony, courtier, writer, born in Ireland.
Hardouin, Jean, writer, born.
Jogues, Isaac, Jesuit missionary in Am., A39.
Plumier, Charles, botanist, born.
1647 * Alacoque, Marguerite, nun, prophetess, born.
Bayle, Pierre, philosopher, critic, born.
Papin, Denis, natural philosopher, born.
Gassion, Comte de, Jean, marshal, A38.
Hautefeuille, Jean de, mechanician, au., b.
Jouvenet, Jean, historical painter, born.
1648 * Chéron, Elizabeth S., artist, poet, b.
Dufresny, Charles Rivière, dramatist, born.
Guyon, Jeanne, M. B. de la Motte, mystic, author, born.
Mersenne, le Père Marin, philosopher, A60.
Voiture, Vincent, poet, A50.
1649 * Vouet, Simon, painter, A59.
Baillet, Adrien, scholar, author, born.
Daniel, Gabriel, Jesuit, author, born.
Edelinck, Gérard, Flemish engraver in Fr., b.
1650 * Aunoy, or Aulnoy, Comtesse de, Marie Cathérine J. de B., author, born.
Avaux, Comte d', Claude de Mesmes, diplomatist, A55±.
Descartes, René, philosopher, math., A54.
Dumont, Jean, historian, born.

CHURCH.

1634 * The Order of Sisters of Charity is organized at Châtillon by Vincent de Paul, for service to the sick poor.

1644 * *Rome.* Innocent X. is pope. [1655. Alexander VII. 1667. Clement IX.]

LETTERS.

1631 * *Conjuration de Fiesque*, by Jean François Paul de Gondi, appears.

* * *Gazette de France* is issued by Théophraste Renundot. [1635–42, *Bureau d'Adresse.*]

1634 * * Corneille is selected as the composer of a Latin elegy to Richelieu.

* * –62 * * *Mémoires*, by Maximilien de Béthune, Duke of Sully, appears.

1635 * * *Mort de Mithridate*, by Gautier de Costes, Knight of La Calprenède, appears. [1639, *Comte d'Essex;* 1642–45, *Cassandre;* 1647, *Cléopâtre.*]

* * *Marianne*, by Tristan l'Hermite, appears.

* * The *Comédie des Tuileries*, by Claude de L'Estoile, Boisrobert, Colletet, Corneille, and Rotrou, appears.

1636 * * *Sosies*, by Jean Rotrou, appears. [1637, *Laure Persecutée;* 1646, *Saint Genest;* 1647, *Venceslas* and *Don Bernard de Cabrere.*]

* * *Le Cid* and *L'illusion comique*, by Corneille, appear. [1639–40, *Horace* and *Cinna;* 1640, *Polyeucte:* 1642, *La Mort de Pompée* and *Le Menteur;* 1644, *Rodogune;* 1647, *Heraclius.*]

1637 * * *Discourse on the method of reasoning well and investigating scientific truth*, by René Descartes, appears. [1641, *Meditationes de prima philosophia.*]

1638 * * *Uranie*, by Vincent Voiture, appears.

1639 * * *Alcyonée*, by Pierre Du Ryer, appears. [1647, *Scévole.*]

* * *Philandre*, by François de Maynard, appears.

* * *Job*, by Isaac de Benserade, appears.

1641 * * *Ibraham*, by Madeleine Scudéry, appears. [1649–53, *Artamène, or the Grand Cyrus:* 1660, *Almahide.*]

* * The *Guirlande de Julie*, by 19 poets, appears.

* * Corneille appears as a contributor to the *Guirlande de Julie.*

1643+ * * *Les Comédies Académiciennes* and the *Comédie des Opéras*, and the essays, *Sur la morale d'Épicure, Réflections sur les divers génies du peuple romain*, by Charles de Saint-Denis, appear.

* * Molière plays with, and helps in the management of, the Théâtre Illustre.

* * –51 * * *Histoire de France*, by François Eudes de Mézerai, appears.

1644 * * *Typhon*, by Paul Scarron, appears. [1645, *Jodelet, ou le maître valet;* 1648, *Virgile Travesti;* 1649, *Mazarinade;* 1651, *Roman Comique.*]

* * *Discours*, by J. L. G. de Balzac, appears.

1645 * * –54 * * *Pédant Joué* and *Mort d'Agrippine*, by Cyrano de Bergerac, appear.

1646 * * *Mémoires* of François de la Rochefoucauld appear.

* * Molière leaves Paris with the Théâtre Illustre.

1647 Jan. 22. Corneille, after having twice been rejected on frivolous pleas, is admitted to the Academy.

* * *De Vita, Moribus, et Doctrina Epicuri, libri octo*, by Gassendi, appears. [1649, *Syntagma Philosophiæ Epicuri.*]

* * The Court grants Descartes a pension of 3,000 livres.

1649 * * *Cosroes*, by Rotrou, appears.

* * The *Traité des Passions de l'âme*, by Descartes, appears.

* * Racine is sent to the College de Beauvais at Beauvais.

1650 * * *Origines de la Langue française*, by Gilles Ménage, appears.

* * *Andromède* and *Don Sanche d'Aragon*, by Corneille, appear. [1651, *Nicomède;* 1653, *Pertharite.*]

* * *Histoire comique, ou Voyage dans la lune*, by Savinien Cyrano de Bergerac, appears. [1653±, *Histoire comique des états et empires du soleil.*]

1650± * * *Mois-Sauvé*, and other poems, by Marc-Antoine de Gérard (Saint-Amant), appear.

* * –65 * * *Muse Historique*, by Jean Loret, appears.

SOCIETY.

1630 * * A desolating plague destroys 22,000 lives.

1644 Jan. 1. *Paris.* Michob Ader, the Wandering Jew, appears, and creates a great sensation; he claims to speak all languages, and to be 1,600 years old.

1648 * * St. Vincent de Paul establishes a foundling hospital.

STATE.

1629 June 28. The "Edict of Grace" terminates the religious wars.

The Protestant leader, the Duke of Rohan, having submitted to the king, a treaty is signed at Alais granting religious liberty, amnesty for all acts of rebellion, and reestablishing Catholic worship in "reformed towns."

1630 Oct. 30. *Bavaria.* The Treaty of Ratisbon is concluded between France and the German Emperor. [Richelieu soon after declares it null and void.]

Nov. 12. Richelieu's dismissal, on which the king had apparently resolved at the instigation of Marie de Médicis, Gaston d'Orléans, and others, is annulled [and the influence of the Cardinal becomes greater than ever; hence it is called the Day of Dupes].

1631 Jan. 25. The Treaty of Bernwald is concluded between France and Sweden against Germany.

Apr. 6. The first Treaty of Cherasco, between Richelieu and the Emperor Ferdinand II., ends the Italian expedition.

France gives up conquests in Italy. [By a second treaty made by Richelieu with Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, France secures Pignerol.]

1632 Jan. 6. By the Treaty of Vie Lorraine is made subject to France.

1633 * * The French take Nancy from Burgundy. [1661. They restore it.]

Oct. 30. Duc de Montmorency, Henri II., is executed at Toulouse for rebellion.

1634 * * Lorraine is annexed to France.

Nov. * A treaty is concluded between the French and Swedes against Germany.

1635 Feb. * * An alliance is formed between France and Holland against Spain for the partition of Flanders.

May 10. France declares war against Spain.

* * Martinique is settled by the French.

1638 * * Marie de Médicis takes refuge in England, having been dismissed from court through the influence of Richelieu.

1642 Sept. 12. The Marquis de Cinq-Mars is beheaded, after trial and condemnation, for treasonable compact with Spain aiming at the overthrow of Richelieu.

Dec. 3. Cardinal Mazarin, an Italian, is made prime Minister.

Dec. 4. *Paris.* Richelieu dies; bonfires express the people's joy.

During his administration he destroyed the power of the nobles, restored French influence in Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany, establishing it in Sweden, and raised France to the highest eminence.

* * Perpignan is annexed to France.

1643 May 14. Louis XIII. dies.

1643–1715 Louis XIV. reigns.

Louis, son of Louis XIII., five years old, becomes king; his mother, Anne of Austria, daughter of Philip III., King of Spain, is regent.

1645 * * *Paris.* The parliament of Paris refuses to register taxes proposed by the queen; they are enforced by royal edict.

1647 * * The Treaty of Ulm. (See Austria, p. 512.)

1648 * * *Paris.* The four courts, the parliament, the grand council, the chamber of exchequer, and the court of aids, unite for resistance to the despotic measures of the regent and Mazarin, and for the reform of abuses in the government.

Aug. 26. *Paris.* Broussel and other members of the parliament are arrested by order of the queen.

Aug. 27. *Paris.* The Civil War of the Fronde begins.

The people take up arms, barricade the streets, and attack the royal guards, demanding the release of Broussel; they are called frondeurs (slingers) as if they were school-boys fighting with slings; their cause is espoused by De Godi, coadjutor bishop of Paris [Cardinal de Retz], the prince of Conti (brother of Condé), Marshal Turenne, the Duke de Longueville, and several other nobles.

Oct. 24. *Prus.* The Peace of Westphalia is concluded between France, Germany, and Sweden.

It ends the Thirty Years' War; France receives the feudal overlordship of the empire, and gets Lower Alsace; Sweden gets the greater part of Pomerania; the religious and political rights of the German States are established; and the independence of the Swiss Confederation is recognized by Germany. (See p. 513.)

* * Belfort is annexed to France; Besançon is ceded to Spain.

1649 Jan. 7. *Paris.* Anne secretly departs with the young king, and retires to St. Germain.

Jan. 8. *Paris.* Parliament proclaims Mazarin an enemy to the king and the State, and orders him to leave the kingdom.

Mar. 4. A deputation from the parliament of Paris, headed by the president, Mathieu Mole, confers with the queen at Ruel, and a temporary peace is effected.

1650 Jan. 18. Prince Condé, having insulted the queen-regent, is arrested with his brother Conti and his brother-in-law Longueville.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1632 * * Louis XIII. provides a hunting-seat at Versailles, which is a small village in a great forest.

* * Uncommon mortality prevails throughout France; 60,000 people perish in Lyons.

* * * Paris is occasionally lighted by means of burning pitch and other combustibles in pans.

1640 * * *Paris.* The first louis d'or pieces are struck.

1649 * * The plague ravages Marseilles.

ARMY — NAVY.

1650 Dec. 15. **Marshal Turenne is** defeated by the royal troops at Rhetel.

1652 Apr. * Spaniards under Condé defeat the Royalists under Turenne at Bléneau.

July 2. *Paris.* **Condé is defeated at** the Porte St. Antoine by Turenne, who has gone over to the Royalists; at the last moment the gates are opened to Condé, and closed against Turenne.

1653 * * The Spaniards, led by Condé, continue the war in Picardy; Turenne checks his progress.

1654 Aug. 25. **Turenne defeats the** Spaniards under Condé at Arras.

1656 * * Condé routs a division of Turenne's army at the siege of Valenciennes.

1658 June 14. Turenne defeats the Spaniards under Condé on the Dunes, near Dunkirk. (N. S. June 4.)

June 23. **Dunkirk surrenders to the** French [who give it up to the English].

1662 * * War is declared against the Pope, and the city of Avignon is seized by French troops.

1667 * *–68 * * *Belg.* **First war of Conquest.** (See State.)

May * The French under Louis and Turenne cross the Flemish frontier, and take Armentières, Charleroi, Douai, and Tournay.

Aug. 27. Louis enters and takes possession of Lille after a brief siege.

* * The Grenadier corps, armed with hand-grenades, is established.

* * Louis sends a fleet against the Barbary pirates.

1668 Feb. * Louis and Condé conquer Franche-Comté, capturing the towns of Besançon, Salins, Dole, and Gray within 22 days.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1650 * * First attempts at stenography are made.

± * * *Passage of the Granicus* is painted by Charles Lebrun.

1651 * * *It. Blind Men of Jericho* is painted by Nicolas Poussin at Rome.

1655 * * Cassini de Thury, director of the observatory, draws his meridian line of Paris, after Dante.

1662± * * *Paris.* Louis XIV. purchases the house of Jean Gobelin, a tapestry-maker, for a factory in which adornments of palaces should be made.

± * * Abbé Jean Claude R. de Saint-Non invents aquatinta, by which a soft effect is given to engravings.

1663 * *Paris.* The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres is established by Jean Baptiste Colbert.

1666 * * *Paris.* The Academy of Sciences is established by Colbert. [1669. It is approved by Louis XIV.]

1667 * *Paris.* The Royal Observatory is established.

1669 * * Robert Cambert, the composer, and his librettist, Abbé Perrin, obtain a patent for the *Académie Royale de Musique*, which they had instituted.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1650 * * Erlach, Jean Louis d', marshal, A55.
Rotrou, Jean de, dramatic poet, A41.
Vaugelas, Claude Favre de, gram., A65.
1651 * * Bart, Jean, seaman, born.
Caussin, Nicolas, Jesuit, author, A68.
Chamillard, Michel, minister, born.
Dacier, André, scholar, critic, born.
Fénélon, François de Salignac de la Mothe de, archbishop of Cambrai, author, born.
Garissoles, Antoine, Prot. cl., poet, A64.
La Salle, Jean Baptiste de, cl., edu., b.
Pourchot, Edme, philosopher, born.
1652 * * Anselme, Antoine, pulpit orator, poet, born.
Aubertin, Edmonde, clergyman, writer, A57.
Beaune, Florimond, mathematician, A51.
Caseneuve, Pierre de, philologist, A61.
Petau, Denis, chronologist, A69.
1653 * * Alègre, d'Yves, Marq., marshal, b.
Avlier, Augustin Charles d', architect, born.
Basnage de Beauval, Jacques, historian, b.
Fleury, André Hercule de, cardinal, statesman, born.
Duvergier de Hauranne, L'Abbé de Saint-Cyran, Jansenist, theologian, A72.
Salmasius, Claudius, scholar, A65.
Villars, Duc de, Claude L. H., general, born.
1654 * * **Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de**, author, A60.
Dorigny, Louis, painter, engraver, born.
Fontenay, Jean Baptiste Blain de, painter, b.
Harcourt, Duc d', Henri, general, dip., born.
Abbadie, Jacques, Prot. clergyman, born.
Imbert, Joseph Gabriel, painter, born.
Varignon, Pierre, mathematician, born.
Vendôme, Duc de, Louis Joseph, gen., b.
1655 * * Baden-Baden, Margrave of, Ludwig W., general, born.
Bergerac, Savinien Cyrano de, dramatist, novelist, duelist, A35.
Gassendi, Pierre, philosopher, A63.
Lesueur, Eustache, painter, A38.
Montfaucon, Bernard de, critic, antiquary, philologist, born.
Regnard, Jean François, comic poet, b.
Tristan l'Hermite, François, poet, A54.
Vertot, René Aubert de, historian, born.
1656 * * Basnage de Beauval, Henri, clergy-author, born.
Campistron, Jean Galbert de, dramatist, b.
Dubois, Guillaume, cardinal, statesman, b.
Forbin, Claude, admiral, born.
Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de, botanist, b.
1657 * * Chazelles, Jean de, physicist, born.
Dorigny, Sir Nicolas, engraver, born.
Dupin, Louis Ellies, theologian, historian, b.
Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de, advocate, philosopher, poet, mis. writer, born.
Olier de Verneuil, Jean Jacques, clergyman, founder of Order of St. Sulpice, A49.
1658 * * Boulainvilliers, Comte Henri de, historian, critic, born.
Cappel, Louis, theologian, A73.
Saint-Pierre, Charles Irénée Castel de, clergyman, author, born.
Coustou, Nicolas, sculptor, born.
Lemaistre, Antoine, advocate, jurist, A50.
Rale, Sébastien, Jesuit, missionary to Abenaki Indians, born.
1659 * * Beausobre, Isaac de, Protestant clergyman, theologian, born.
Colletet, Guillaume, poet, A61.
Espagne, Jean d', Prot. theologian, A68.
Morin, Jean, Biblical critic, A68.
Rigand, Hyacinthe, painter, born.
1660 * * Campra, André, composer, born.
Chifflet, Jean Jacques, physician, A72.
Estrées, Duc d', Victor Marie, admiral, statesman, born.
Flacour, Étienne de, commander at Madagascar, A53.
Feuillet, Louis, naturalist, geog., astron., b.
Mothe-Cadillac, Antoine de la, explorer, founder Detroit (U. S.), born.
Orléans, Duc d', Jean Baptiste Gaston, son of Henry IV., A52.
Scarron, Paul, poet, satirist, A50.
Vincent de Paul, Saint, R. C. reformer, founder "Sisters of Charity," A84.
1661 * * Buffier, Claude, philosopher, born.
Coypel, Antoine, painter, born.
Dancourt, Florent Carton, comedian, born.
Hecquet, Philippe, physician, author, born.
Lenfant, Jacques, Protestant cl., hist., born.
L'Hôpital, Guillaume F. A., Marquis de Saint-Mesme, geometrician, born.
Mazarin, Jules, cardinal, statesman, A59.
Polignac, Melchior de, cardinal, statesman, born.
Rollin, Charles, historian, born.
Rapin, Paul de, Sieur de Thoyras, hist., b.
1662 * * Aymar, Jaques, impostor, born.
Marca, Pierre de, archbishop of Paris, A68.
Boisrobert, François le Metel de, writer, wit, A70.
Pascal, Blaise, philosopher, author, A39.
1663 * * Amontons, Guillaume, physicist, b.
Calprenède, Seigneur de la, Gautier de Costes, novelist, A53.
Eugène, Prince, François Eugène de Savoy, general, born in Paris.
Laba, Jean Baptiste, monk, missionary, author, born.
Massillon, Jean Baptiste, pulpit orator, born.
1664 * * Ablancourt, Nicolas-Perrot d', writer, A58.
Amyraut, Moses, Protestant clergyman, A68.
Boyer, Abel, lexicographer, born.
Conti, Prince de, Francis Louis de Bourbon, general, born.
Vanière, Jacques, Latin poet, born.
1665 * * Dufresnoy, Charles Alphonse, painter, poet, A54.
Fermat, Pierre de, geometrician, poet, A64.
Lelong, Jacques, cl., bibliographer, born.
Pagan, Comte de, Blaise François, military engineer, A61.
Poussin, Nicolas, painter, A71.
Rambouillet, Marquise de, Cathérine de Vivonne, leader of society, A77.
Regis, Jean Baptiste de, geographer, born.
1666 * * **Anne of Austria**, wife of Louis XIII., A64.
Desmaiseaux, Pierre, scholar, author, born.
Gombauld, Jean Ogier de, poet, A99.
Mansart, or Mansard, François, arch., A68.
Victor Amadeus II., Duc de Savoie, King of Sardinia, born.
1667 * * Audran, Jean, engraver, born.
Bochart, Samuel, scholar, Prot. theol., A68.
Demoivre, Abraham, mathematician, born.
Gacon, François, poet, satirist, born.
Sanson, Nicolas, geographer, A67.
Thévenot, Jean de, traveler, composer, A26.
1668 * * Agueseau, Henri François d', chancellor, orator, author, born.
Le Sage, Alain René, romancer, dram., b.
1669 * * Beaufort, Duc de, François de Vendôme, soldier, A53.
Drelincourt, Charles, Prot. clergyman, A74.
Folard, Jean C. de, soldier, tactician, born.
Vaillant, Sébastien, botanist, author, born.

CHURCH.

1652 * * Louis XIV. confirms the Edict of Nantes.

1658 * * Antoinette Bourignon founds the Bourignonist sect.

Its members claim to restore the true church, wear the Augustine habit, and travel; it teaches that religion is chiefly a matter of inward feeling.

1667 * * *Rome.* Clement IX. is pope.

LETTERS.

1651 * * *Alcidiane*, by Gomberville, appears.

* * Racan writes amorous lyrics, and paraphrases of the *Psalms*.

1652 * * *Socrate Chrétien*, by J. L. G. de Balzac, appears. [1657, *Les Entretiens;* 1658, *Aristippé.*]

1653 * * *Rivales*, by Philippe Quinault, appears. [1656, *Mort de Cyrus.*]

* * *Histoire de l'Académie Française*, by Paul Pellison, appears.

* * *Dom Japhet d'Arménie*, by Scarron, appears.

1654 * * *Alaric*, by Georges de Scudéry, appears.

* * *Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion*, by Jacques Abbadie, appears.

* * Lives of Tycho Brahe, Copernicus, and other astronomers, are published by Pierre Gassendi.

* * *Eunuchus of Terence* is translated by Jean de La Fontaine. [1658, *Adonis;* 1659, *Clymène;* 1661, *Élégie aux nymphes de Vaux.*]

1655 May 30. *Paris.* The *Journal des Savans* is published by Denis de Sallo, ecclesiastical councillor in the parliament of France. [It is the earliest periodical critical work in French.]

* * A translation of Lucan's *Pharsalia*, by Guillaume de Brébeuf, appears.

* * *L'Étourdi*, Molière's first finished play, is given at Lyons. [1656, *Le Dépit Amoureux.*]

1656 * * *Timocrate*, by Thomas Corneille, has the longest run on the stage of any play of the century. [He writes 16 other tragedies.]

* * *Pucelle*, by Jean Chapelain, appears.

* * *Paris.* The **Port-Royal des Champs** becomes the retreat of the Arnaulds, Tillemont, Pascal, Lancelot, and other eminent Jansenists, who devote themselves to education, and produce the **Port-Royal** grammars, logic, and other works.

± * * Corneille writes a verse translation of the *Imitation of Christ*, *Discourses on Dramatic Poetry*, and the *Examens*. [1658, *Œdipe;* 1660, *La Toisson d'Or;* 1662, *Sertorius;* 1663, *Sophonisbé;* 1664, *Othon;* 1666, *Agésilas;* 1667, *Atilla.*]

* *–57 * * *Provincial Letters*, by Pascal, appears.

1657 * * *Clovis*, by Jean Desmarets, appears. [He writes also *Visionnaires.*]

1658 * *Nouvelle Allégorique*, by Antoine Furetière, appears. [1666, *Roman Bourgeois.*]

Oct. 24. Molière's troupe appear for the first time before Louis XIV.

1659 Nov. 18. *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, by Molière, appears.

1660 * * *Grammaire Générale*, by Antoine Arnauld, appears. [He writes also *Art de penser.*]

* * *Mademoiselle de Montpensier* and *Comtesse de Tende*, or *La Princesse de Cleves*, by Marie Madéleine, Comtesse de Lafayette, appear.

* * *Adieu of a Poet to the City of Paris*, by Boileau, appears.

* * *Sganarelle, ou le cœur imaginaire*, by Molière, appears.

1661 Feb. 4. *Don Garcie de Navarre*, a tragi-comedy, by Molière, appears and fails.

June 24. *L'École des Maris*, by Molière, appears.

Aug. 15–20. *Les Fâcheux*, by Molière, is played before the king at Vaux-le-Vicomte.

* * *Histoire du Roi Henri le Grand*, by Hardouin de Beaumont de Péréfixe, appears.

* *–63 * * *Faramond*, by La Calprenède, appears.

1662 Dec. 26. *L'École des Femmes*, by Molière, appears.

* *–79 * * *Mémoires*, by Jean François Paul de Gondi, Cardinal de Retz, appears.

1663 * * **The Society of Four** is established by Boileau, La Fontaine, Molière, and Racine.

* * *Portrait du Peintre*, by Edme Boursault, appears. [1670, *Critique des Satires.*]

1664 Feb. 15. *Le Mariage Forcé*, by Molière, appears.

June 20. *Le Thébaïde*, by Racine, is produced by Molière's company at the Palais Royale Théâtre.

Aug. 22. Racine receives a pension from Louis XIV.

* * *Princesse d'Élide*, and the first three acts of *Tartufe*, by Molière, appear. *Tartufe* offends many persons among the clergy and nobility, and it is suppressed.

* * *Astrate*, by Quinault, appears. [1665, *La Mère Coquette.*]

1665 Sept. 22. *L'Amour Médecin*, by Molière, appears.

* * *Histoire amoureuse des Gaules*, by Roger de Rabutin, appears.

* * *Festin de Pierre*, or *Don Juan*, by Molière, appears.

* * *Maximes*, by La Rochefoucauld, appears. [1665–78, *Réflections sur les sentences et maximes morales.*]

* * –66 * * *Contes et Nouvelles*, by La Fontaine, appears.

1666 June 4. *Le Misanthrope*, by Molière, appears.

* * *Paris.* The **Academy of Sciences** is founded.

1667 Aug. 5. *Tartufe* is played [but stopped after the first night].

* * *Les neuf Épitres*, by Boileau, appears.

* * *Mathilde*, by Scudéry, appears.

1668 Jan. 13. *Amphitryon*, by Molière, appears. [Sept. 9, *L'Avare;* later, *George Dandin.*]

Dec. 5. *Les Plaideurs*, by Racine, is printed.

* * The first six books of *Fables*, by La Fontaine, appear.

* * *Abrégé Chronologique*, by Mezerai, appears.

1669 Feb. 5. *Tartufe* is at last played with extraordinary success.

Sept. 17. *M. de Pourceaugnac*, by Molière, appears.

Dec. 13. *Britannicus*, by Racine, appears.

SOCIETY.

1654 * * Twenty women are put to death as **witches.**

1655 * * The forms of **etiquette** are extremely majestic, but cumbrous.

The license of manners among the nobility is very great, and the greater part of the court is affected.

1660+ * * **The nobles** have lost political influence, and all their privileges consist in waiting on the king at court, being exempt from taxation, and absorbing all military commissions.

STATE.

1651 Feb. * The queen is obliged to **liberate Condé** and the other princes.

Mar. * **Mazarin flees** from France, the parliament having issued orders for his arrest.

* * **Marshal Turenne** and de Retz join the court party, and the Parisians are forced to submit; Condé, accused by the queen of treasonable intrigues with Spain, flees to Guienne, where he raises an army.

1652 Jan. * **Mazarin returns** to power. [The parliament becomes merely the recorder of royal decrees.]

Aug. 19. Mazarin is removed from power by Louis at the demand of the people [and a general amnesty is proclaimed].

Oct. 15. *Paris.* Condé departs in disgust [and enters the service of Spain under the Duke of Lorraine, for which he is proclaimed a traitor].

1653 Feb. * **Mazarin** again returns to power.

1655 Oct. 24. A treaty of alliance is formed between France and England.

1657 Mar. 23. A treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, is concluded at Paris between France and England.

1658 * * **Dunkirk** is ceded to England.

1659 Nov. 7. The Peace of the Pyrenees is signed between France and Spain.

France gains a great part of Artois, most of Roussillon, and several places in Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg; Spain gains territory held by France in Catalonia and Franche-Comté; Louis XIV. is to marry Maria Theresa, daughter of Philip IV., she renouncing all claim to the Spanish throne; Condé is pardoned, and restored to his honors and dignities.

1660 June 2. Louis XIV. **marries Maria Theresa**, eldest daughter of the King of Spain.

* * **Marseilles** loses its ancient privileges.

1661 Mar. 9. Cardinal Mazarin dies.

Mar. * **Louis** takes the reins of power into his own hands.

1662 * * **Jean Baptiste Colbert** is made controller of finance. [He makes extensive and beneficial reforms in the financial and commercial affairs of the kingdom].

Nov. * **Dunkirk is sold** to France by Charles II. of England for five millions of livres.

* * The **Treaty of Montmartre** is signed; it gives to the king the right of succession to the dukes of Lorraine.

1664 Feb. 22. The Treaty of Pisa is concluded between the Pope and France.

1666 Jan. 16. Louis **declares war against England** in aid of Holland.

1667 May * *Belg.* Louis invades the **Spanish Netherlands.**

The Spanish King Philip VI. being dead, Louis claims **Flanders** and Franche-Comté in right of his wife, Philip's daughter by his first marriage; he bases his claim on the Hainault law of devolution, which entitles children by a first marriage to inherit certain territory to the exclusion of children by a subsequent marriage.

July 21. The Peace of Breda is concluded between England, France, Holland, and Denmark. **Acadia** [Nova Scotia] is restored by England and confirmed to France.

1668 Jan. 23. *Neth.* **The Triple Alliance** of England, Holland, and Sweden, against France, is signed at The Hague.

Jan. * **A secret treaty** is concluded between Louis and the German Emperor Leopold, regulating the future partition of the Spanish monarchy.

Feb. * Condé occupies the free county of **Burgundy** with astonishing success.

May 2. *Prus.* **The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle** is concluded.

Louis restores Franche-Comté to Spain after dismantling the fortresses, and retains 12 fortified towns on the border of the Spanish Netherlands; they include Lille, Tournay, and Oudenarde.

* * The first embassies are received from Russia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1662± * * The invention of the **omnibus** [is ascribed to Pascal].

1664 * *–81 * * The **Languedoc canal** is constructed; it joins the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

* * The French **East India Company** is formed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1672 * *–78 * * The second war of conquest.

It is directed against Holland as a member of the triple alliance and a refuge for political and abusive writers against Louis.

Apr. 28. *Paris.* **War with Holland** begins; Louis leaves with an army of 100,000 men.

May 28. *Eng.* **Battle of Southwold.**

The French and English fleets under Count D'Estrées and the Duke of York [James II.] fight the Dutch under Adm. Ruyter off Norfolk; result indecisive.

June * *Neth.* Anheim and Deventer surrender to Turenne. The Prince of Orange abandons Utrecht, which is occupied by the French.

June 12. The French under Louis and Condé **cross the Rhine** between the Wahal and the Yssel; the Dutch, taken by surprise, make but slight resistance; the Duke of Longueville is killed.

1673 June 30. *Neth.* **Louis takes Maestricht** after a siege of 20 days.

Sept. 8. *Prus.* **Treves** is taken for France by Marshal Vauban.

Nov. 12. *Prus.* **Bonn** is taken by William of Orange.

1674 May * –June * Louis invades Franche-Comté, which he overruns, and subdues in a six weeks' campaign.

June 16. *Ger.* Marshal Turenne **defeats the Imperialists** at Sinsheim [and devastates the Palatinate].

Aug. 11. *Belg.* Prince Condé and William of Orange engage in an indecisive but sanguinary **battle at Seneffe.**

Oct. 4. *Ger.* Marshal Turenne **defeats the Imperialists** at Entzheim. [Dec. 31. And again at Mülhausen, in Alsace.]

1675 Jan. 5. *Ger.* The Elector of Brandenburg and the Imperialists are **defeated by the French** under Marshal Turenne at Turkheim, in Alsace.

July 27. *Baden.* Marshal Turenne is killed in a skirmish at Sasbach; the **French retreat** across the Rhine.

1676 Jan. 7. Adm. Duquesne defeats the Dutch under Adm. De Ruyter in a naval battle in the Mediterranean, off Stromboli.

Apr. 22. *Sicily.* Adm. Duquesne defeats the Dutch and Spanish fleets under Adm. De Ruyter off Syracuse; De Ruyter is mortally wounded.

1677 * * Louis captures Valenciennes, Cambrai, and St. Omar.

Apr. 11. *Prus.* The Prince of Orange is defeated by the Duke of Orleans at Cassel.

Nov. 18. *Switz.* **Freiburg** is captured by the French.

1678 Mar. 9. Ghent is taken by the French.

Mar. * *Belg.* Ypres surrenders to the French.

Aug. 10. A treaty of peace. (See State.)

1681 Sept. 30. *Ger.* **Strasburg** is seized by Louis.

1682 Aug. * –Sept. * *Alg.* **Algiers** is bombarded by the French under Adm. Duquesne. (See Algiers.)

1683 Nov. * *Belg.* The French enter Flanders, and capture Courtrai and Dixmude.

1684 June 4. *Belg.* **Luxemburg** is taken by Marshal Créqui.

Aug. 15. *Ger.* **A truce for 24 years** is signed at Ratisbon by France, Spain, and the Empire, the two latter acquiescing in Louis's new conquests.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1671 * * Jean Picard measures **the size of the earth.**

* * *Paris.* **The Academy of Architecture** is established.

* * *Paris.* Robert Cambert composes the opera *Pomone;* he is the first French musician to compose one.

* *–72 * * *Paris.* Giovanni Domenico Cassini, at the Observatory, discovers four of the **satellites of Saturn.**

1672 * * *Paris.* **The arch of St. Denis** is erected.

* * *Paris.* The opera *Pomone* is sung under the patronage of Louis XIV.

1674 * * Jean de Hautefeuille displays talent in regulating watches. (The invention of the spiral-spring watch is more justly claimed by Huggens.) [1678. He suggests a heat-engine, using an explosion of gunpowder to move the piston.]

1680 Aug. 18. *Paris.* **The National Theater** is founded by a royal decree. [Aug. 25. The first performance is given by 27 actors, 12 of whom are women.]

* * The *Venus de Médicis,* found near Tivoli, is removed to France.

1681 * * Denis Papin invents **"Papin's digester,"** applicable to the steam-engine. [1687. He presents his first hydraulic wheel to the Royal Society of London.]

1684 * * *Paris.* Giovanni Domenico Cassini discovers two other **satellites of Saturn.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1670 * * Beauplan, Guillaume Levasseur de, geographer, dies.
Berwick, Duke of, James Fitz-James, marshal, born.
Cerçeau, Jean-Antoine du, Jesuit, poet, historian, born.
Coigny, Duc de, François de Franquetot, marshal, born.
Daillé, Jean, Protestant clergyman, A76.
Dubos, Jean Baptiste, publicist, critic, bd a.
Gagnier, Jean, orientalist, born.
Rousseau, Jean Baptiste, poet, born.
1671 * * Bourdon, Sébastien, painter, A55.
Capperonnier, Claude, linguist, critic, born.
Péréfixe, Hardouin de Beaumont de, historian, A66±.
Valois, Charles de, antiquary, born.
1672 * * Calmet, Augustin, Benedictine monk, Biblical scholar, born.
Lefèvre, Tannegui, critic, scholar, A57.
1673 * * Barrelier, Jacques, botanist, A67.
Caylus, Marquise de, Martha Marguerite de Villette de Murcay, woman of fashion, b.
Courtois, Jacques, painter, A52.
Duguay-Trouin, René, admiral, born.
Lallemant, Jérôme, Jesuit missionary in Canada, A80.
Molière, Jean Baptiste Poquelin, dramatist, A51.
Philip II., Duc d' Orléans, son of Philip, b.
Picart, Bernard, designer, engraver, born.
1674 * * Arnauld, Robert d'Audilly, au., A86.
Baron, Vincent, Dominican theol., au., A70.
Barbeyrac, Jean, jurist, historian, born.
Caron, François, director-general in India, d.
Chapelain, Jean, poet, critic, A79.
Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de, dram., b.
Duhalde, Jean Baptiste, Jesuit geog., born.
Labadie, Jean de, mystic, A64.
Pecquet, Jean, anatomist, discoverer, A51.
Petit, Jean Louis, surgeon, born.
1675 * * Auvrigny, Hyacinthe Robillard, d', historian, born.
Bonneval, Comte de, Claude Alexandre, adventurer, born.
Dughet, Gaspard, painter, A62.
Delisle, Guillaume, geographer, born.
Marquette, Jacques, explorer of Mississippi, A38.
Roberval, de, Giles P., mathematician, A73.
Turenne, Marshal de, Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, A64.
1676 * * **Brinvilliers, Marquise de, Marie** Marguerite d'Aubray, poisoner, A25±.
Courtois, Jacques, painter, A55.
La Grange, Joseph de Chancel de, poet, b.
1677 * * Cambert, Robert, composer, A49.
Cassini, Jacques, astronomer, born.
Girard, Gabriel, grammarian, born.
Saurin, Jacques, Protestant pulpit orator, b.
1678 * * Barcos, Martin de, clergyman, A78.
Bourguet, Louis, antiquary, naturalist, b.
Bon de Saint-Hilaire, François Xavier, writer, scholar, born.
Coustou, Guillaume, sculptor, born.
Nanteuil, Robert, painter, engraver, A48.
Noailles, Duc de, Adrien Maurice, marshal, statesman, born.
1679 * * Abanzit, Firmin, mathematician, b.
Cavalier, Jean, leader of Camisards, born.
Chevreuse, Duchesse de, Marie de Rohan, A79.
Courtois, Guillaume, painter, A51.
L'Angeli, last of titled court fools, A59.
Longueville, Duchesse de, Anne Geneviève de Bourbon Condé, political agitator, A60.
Retz, Cardinal de, J. F. P. de Gondi, statesman, A55.
Psalmanazer, George, literary impostor, b.
1680 * * **Destouches, Philippe Néricault,** dramatist, born.
Fouquet, Nicolas, Marquis de Belle-Isle, financier, A65.
Perrin, Pierre, first writer of Fr. operas, (?) d.
Moreri, Louis, clergyman, historian, A37.
Rochefoucauld, Duc de la, François, moralist, A67.
1681 * * Courayer, Pierre François le, R. C., clergyman, author, born.
1682 * * Claude Lorrain, painter, A82.
Charlevoix, Pierre F. X., Jesuit, historian, b.
Frézier, Amédée François, eng., traveler, b.
Olivet, L'Abbé d', Joseph Thoulier, author, critic, born.
Picard, Jean, astronomer, A62.
1683 * * **Colbert, Jean Baptiste, Marquis de** Seigueláy, financier, statesman, A64.
Furetière, Antoine, philosopher, A63.
Fourmont, Étienne, orientalist, author, born.
Desjardins, Marie Catherine, author, A43.
Rameau, Jean Philippe, composer, author, b.
Mézeray, François Eudes de, historian, A73.
Réaumur, René de, natural phil., entomol., b.
1684 * * Arnauld, Angélique, nun, wr., A60.
Astruc, Jean, medical writer, teacher, born.
Corneille, Pierre, poet, dramatist, A78.
Mariotte, Edma, physicist, A64.
Watteau, Antoine, painter, born.
Sacy, Louis Isaac, Jansenist, tr. of Bible, A71.
Vanloo, Jean Baptiste, painter, born.
1685 * * Chauvelin, Germain Louis de, statesman, born.
Desfontaines, Pierre, Fran. Guyot, critic, b.
Henault, Charles Jean François, historian, poet, born.

CHURCH.

1670 * * *Rome.* Clement X. is pope. [1676, Innocent XI.]

1675 * * *Paris.* **Père Lachaise** becomes the king's confessor, and obtains great influence with him; he is partly responsible for the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

1678 Sept. 17. Religious liberty is confirmed to the **Lutherans** by the Peace of Nimeguen; they are numerous in Alsace.

1682 * * Louis convokes an assembly of the clergy, which provokes a quarrel with the Pope.

It strongly asserts that the Pope has no right to meddle with the State in matters temporal; that his power must be limited by the ecclesiastical canons; that his decrees are not authoritative or infallible without the assent of a general council; that he cannot ordain anything contrary to the constitutions and liberties of the French church.

1685 Oct. 22. *Paris.* **The Edict of Nantes is revoked** by the sole authority of Louis.

The Reformed religion is entirely proscribed (except in Alsace), the churches to be leveled, and the ministers to quit France in 15 days, and private worship prohibited; laymen are forbidden to leave under pain of confiscation of goods and condemnation to the galleys for life; and the children of Protestants to be baptized henceforth by the parish priests, and to be educated in the Roman Catholic religion. [*Te Deums* are sung in Rome, and the Pope sends congratulations to Louis. Terrible suffering and prolonged miseries are caused by enforcing the king's requirements; 50,000 families are driven out of France.]

LETTERS.

1669 * * *L'Exposition de la doctrine catholique*, by Bossuet, appears. [1669–79, *L'Histoire abrégée de la France*, *La Politique tirée de l'Écriture sainte*, and *Traité de la connaissance de Dieu et de soiméme.*]

* *–74 * * *Art Poétique*, by Boileau, appears.

* *–93 * * Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise de Sévigné, writes over 1,500 *Letters.*

1670 Feb. 10. *Les Amants Magnifiques*, by Molière, appears. [Oct. 23. *Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.*]

* * *Zaidé*, by Madame de Lafayette, appears.

* * *Pensées de Pascal* appears.

* * *Bérénice*, by Racine, appears.

± * * *Letters*, by Gui Patin, appear.

± * * *Historiettes*, by Gédéon Tallemant des Réaux, appears.

± * * *Conspiration de Walstein*, by J. Sarrasin, appears.

1671 May 7. *Psyche* appears.

Molière and Pierre Corneille collaborate in the dialogue, while Quinault composes the words for the music by Lulli.

* * *Exposition de la Doctrine de l'Église catholique sur les matières de controverse*, by Bossuet, appears.

* * Several *Fables*, by La Fontaine, appear.

* * *Les Fourberies de Scapin*, by Molière, appears.

* * *Conversations of Aristes and Eugenius* and *Remarks and Doubts* on the French language, by Dominique Bouhours, appear.

* *–86 * * Quinault writes 14 librettos for Lulli.

* *–95 * * *Essais de morale*, by Pierre Nicole, appears.

1672 Jan. 4. *Bajazet*, by Racine, appears.

Feb. 2. *La Comtesse d'Escarbagnas*, by Molière, appears. [Feb. 11, *Les Femmes Savantes.*]

* * *Conjuration des Espagnols*, by L'Abbé de St. Real, appears.

* * *Paris. Mercure Galant* is issued.

* * *Journal du Palais* is issued.

* *–83 * * *Lutrin*, by Boileau, appears.

1673 Jan. 13. *Mithridate*, by Racine, appears. [1674, *Iphigénie.*]

Feb. 10. *Le malade Imaginaire*, by Molière, appears.

* * Louis Moreri's *Dictionnaire historique* appears.

* * *Observations*, by Ménage, appears.

1674 * * *De la recherche de la vérité*, by Nicolas de Malebranche, appears.

* * An academy is established at Soissons.

* *–96 * * *The Delphin Classics*, prepared by order of Louis XIV., under the direction of Bossuet and Huet, appear.

1677 Jan. 1. *Phèdre*, by Racine, "the greatest tragedy of the classical French school, is all but driven from the stage on its presentation."

Oct. * Racine and Boileau are made **historiographers-royal,** with a salary of 2,000 crowns.

* * *Phèdre et Hippolyte*, by Nicolas Pradon, appears.

1679 * *Comédie sans Titre*, by Boursault, appears.

* * *Nouvelles Découvertes dans toutes les Parties de la Médecine* is issued.

1680 * * *Paris.* Courses in French **civil law** are given for the first time in the University of Paris.

* * *Traité de l'éducation des filles* and *Traité de la nature et de la grace*, by François de La Mothe Fénelon, appear.

* * *Proserpine*, by Quinault, appears. [1685, *Roland*; 1686, *Armide.*]

* * *Genséric*, by Antoinette Deshoulières, appears.

* * *Journal Ecclésiastique* is issued.

± * * *Mémoires*, by Mme. de Motteville, appears.

1681 * * *Discours sur l'Histoire universelle*, by Bossuet, appears.

* * *Mœurs des Israelites*, by Claude Fleury, appears. [1686, *Du choix et de la méthode d'études.*]

1683 * *Dialogues des morts*, by Bernard le Bovier de Fontenelle, appears. [1686, *Entretien sur la Pluralité des Mondes.*]

1684 * * *Traité de morale*, by Nicolas de Malebranche, appears.

* *–1718 * * *Nouvelles de la République des Letters* is issued by Bayle.

SOCIETY.

1676 July 16. *Paris.* **Marie Marguerite de Brinvilliers** is executed for her intrigues and crimes.

1679 * The prisoner called the **man with the iron mask** is closely confined at Pignerol. [1703. Nov. 19. He dies in the Bastile; five different persons are alleged to have been the mysterious prisoner.]

1681 May 22. *Paris.* Female dancers are first introduced on the Paris stage, in the opera *Le Triomphe de l'Amour.*

1685 Oct. 18. The Edict of Nantes is revoked.

More than 50,000 families, including military leaders, men of letters, and most of the artificers of France, are compelled to emigrate to foreign countries by this act. (See Church.)

* * Louis marries Madame de Maintenon.

STATE.

1670 May * **A secret treaty** between the kings of France and England, signed at Dover, is negotiated by Henrietta, Duchess of Orleans.

Charles engages to openly join the Catholic Church, Louis to aid Charles by 2,000,000 livres; the two kings agree to declare war against Holland, Louis to pay Charles 3,000,000 livres every year, to carry on the war.

Nov. 1. A convention is secretly signed between Louis and the German emperor, binding each not to help the other's enemies.

1672 Feb. 12. A public treaty is concluded between France and England.

Mar. * **–Apr.** * France and England declare **war against Holland.**

Apr. 14. *Swe.* **The Treaty of Stockholm** is concluded between France and Sweden.

Sweden engages, for an annual subsidy from France of 600,000 livres, to take arms against any of the German princes who should support Holland.

1673 Mar. * **France declares war** against Holland.

June 6. *Ger.* **The Peace of Vossem** is concluded between Frederick William, Elector of Brandenburg, and Louis, who agrees not to aid the Dutch against the elector.

Aug. 15. *Neth.* **The League of The Hague** is formed against France by the Dutch, the Spaniards, and the German emperor.

1674 Feb. 9. Charles II. of England, compelled by Parliament, makes **peace with Holland.**

* * Germany, Spain, Denmark, and Holland unite in a **quadruple alliance** against France.

June * The Emperor Leopold I. declares **war against France.**

* * **Alsace** is united to France by conquest.

1676 Feb. 17. A secret treaty for annual pension is signed between Louis and Charles II. of England.

1678 May 12. Robert Cavelier de **La Salle** receives a grant for the construction of forts, taking lands, and holding **a monopoly of trade,** in the West [Canada—Michigan].

May 17. Another **secret treaty** between Louis and Charles II. of England is signed.

Aug. 10. At the Congress of Nimeguen a **treaty of peace** is signed between France and Holland. [Sept. 17. Between France and Spain; 1679. Feb. 6. Between France and Germany. It pacifies Europe.]

French conquests in Holland are restored to the Dutch; France gains Franche-Comté and Valenciennes, Condé, Bouchain, Maubeuge, Cambrai, St. Omer, Aire, Ypres, and Cassel.

1679 June 29. A treaty is concluded at St. Germain-en-Laye between France, Sweden, and the Elector of Brandenburg, who is obliged to cede most of his conquests in Pomerania to Sweden.

Sept. 2. The Treaty of Fontainebleau is concluded between France and Denmark.

* * **Louis XIV.,** the Great Monarch, is at the **height of his power** and glory.

* * Louis establishes **"Chambers of Reunion"** for the purpose of asserting claims, through old feudal titles, to territories on the German frontier.

1681 Sept. 30. Strasburg is annexed to France.

1684 Aug. 15. The Truce of Ratisbon. (See Army.)

Aug. 25. Strasburg and its district are formally ceded to France, also the province of **Luxemburg.**

1685 * * Louis persecutes the **Protestants.** (See Church.)

ARMY — NAVY.

1688 * * –97 * * *Ger.* The third war to obtain the Palatinate. (See State.)

Oct. 29. *Ger.* Philippsburg surrenders to Louis. [Mannheim, Speyer, Worms, and other towns are rapidly taken.]

1689 * * *Ger.* Ruthless devastation of the Palatinate. (See Society.)

Mar. * Louis sends a French squadron of 13 vessels with troops to Ireland, to aid James II., who seeks to recover the throne of England.

1690 June 30. *South Eng.* In a naval battle off Beachy Head the French under the Comte de Tourville defeat the Dutch and English fleets under Adm. Torrington.

July 1. *Belg.* The Duc de Luxembourg defeats the allies under the Prince of Waldeck at Fleurus.

1691 Apr. 8. *Belg.* The French under Louis take Mons.

Apr. 13. Nice surrenders to the French under Marshal Catinat.

* * Louis sends Gen. St. Ruth with a force to Ireland to aid James II. (See Great Britain.)

1692 May 19. Vice-Adm. Tourville is decisively defeated by the English and Dutch fleets under Adm. Russell off La Hogue.

June 5. *Belg.* Namur capitulates to the French.

Aug. 3. *Belg.* Marshal Luxembourg defeats the allies under William III. at Steenkerke.

1693 June 29. *Port.* Vice-Adm. Tourville defeats the English fleet under Adm. Rooke off Cape St. Vincent.

July 29. *Belg.* The allies under William III. are defeated by Marshal Luxembourg at Neerwinden, or Landen.

Oct. 4. Marshal Catinat defeats the Duke of Savoy at Marsaglia.

Nov. 29. St. Malo is unsuccessfully bombarded by the English.

1694 July * Dieppe and Havre are unsuccessfully bombarded by the English and Dutch.

Sept. * Dunkirk and Havre are unsuccessfully bombarded by the English.

1695 Aug. 26. *Belg.* Namur is taken by William III.

1696 June * *It.* Peace of Turin.

1697 Sept. 20. Peace of Ryswick.

1701 * –14 * * War of the Spanish Succession.

June * *It.* Prince Eugène of Savoy commences the war by invading Italy with an Austrian army; he resents the rejection of his proffered services.

July 9. *It.* The allies under Eugène defeat the French under Marshal Catinat at Carpi, Lombardy.

Sept. 1. *It.* The Austrians under Eugène defeat the French under Marshal Villeroi at Chiari, Lombardy.

1702 July 26. *It.* The French win at the battle of Santa Vittoria.

Aug. 14. *Ger.* The French under Gen. Villars defeat the Germans at Friedlingen.

Aug. 19. *Sp.* The French under Capt. Du Casse are defeated in a naval battle off Cartagena by the British under Adm. Benbow.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1688 * Cast mirrors are invented.

* * * Enameled pottery is made at St. Cloud.

* * Denis Papin invents a heat-engine. [1698. He attempts to construct an engine.] He devises a steam-engine while residing in Germany.

* * Guillaume Amontons invents a system of telegraphy by means of signals from station to station.

1692 * * *Paris.* Giovanni Domenico Cassini executes a chart of the full moon.

1694 * * *Paris.* Joseph Pitton de Tournefort publishes a botanical system.

1700± * * Jean Louis Petit explains the structure of the eye.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1686 * Chapelle, Claude E. L., poet., A60.
Blondel, François, arch., military eng., A69.
Condé, Louis II. de Bourbon de, Duc d'Enghien, general, A65.
Catelier, Jean Baptiste, Greek scholar, A59.
Estrades, Comte d', Godefroi, general, statesman, A79.
Leroy, Julien, horologist, author, born.
Mairet, Jean, dramatist, A82.
Maimbourg, Louis, historian, A76.
1687 * * Aubery, Louis, Sieur du Maurier, historical writer, dies.
Claude, Jean, Protestant leader, A68.
La Salle, Sieur de, Robert cavalier, explorer, A44.
Créqui, François de Bonne de, Duc de Lesdiguières, marshal, A63±.
Rapin, René, Jesuit Latin poet, A66.
Lulli, Jean Baptiste, It.-Fr. comp., A54.
1688 * * Bernier, François, trav., phys., A58±.
Castel, Louis Bertrand, mathematician, born.
Bromoy, Pierre, classical scholar, A58±.
Ceillier, Dom Rémi, theologian, born.
Delisle, Joseph Nicolas, astronomer, born.
Du Cange, Charles du Fresne, historian, philologist, A78.
Duquesne, Abraham, admiral, A78.
Fréret, Nicolas, antiquary, historical critic, b.
Lemoine, François, historical painter, b.
Marivaux, Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de, dramatist, born.
Mellan, Claude, designer, engraver, d.
Perrault, Claude, architect, A75.
Quinault, Philippe, dramatic poet, A53.
Quintinie, Jean de la, pomologist, A62.
Tavernier, Jean B., Baron d'Aubonne, traveler, A83.
1689 * * Errard, Charles, painter, arch., A83.
Montesquieu, Baron, Charles de Secondat, jurist, philosopher, born.
Piron, Alexis, dramatist, poet, wit, born.
1690 * * Alacoque, Marguerite, nun, prophetess, A43.
Allouez, Claude Jean, explorer, A70.
Le Brun, Charles, painter, A78.
Lecouvreur, Adrienne, actor, born.
Le Pays, René de, Sieur Plessis-Villeneuve, poet, A54.
Savary, Jacques, financier, A68.
1691 * * Benserade, Isaac, court poet, A69.
Louvois, Marquis de, François L. M., statesman, A50.
1692 * * Aiguebere, John Dumas, dram., b.
Auzout, Adrien, mathematician, A62±.
Burigny, Jean Levesque de, author, born.
Caylus, Comte de, Anne C. P. de Tubières, antiquary, author, born.
Chaussée, Pierre Claude Nivelle de la, dramatist, born.
Menage, Gilles, critic, A79.
Racine, Louis, poet, born.
Thévenot, Melchisedech, compiler, au., A72.
1693 * * Bussy-Rabutin, Comte de, Roger, satirist, A75.
Bélidor, Bernard Forest de, engineer, military writer, born.
Cartouche, Louis D., bandit, born.
Chaumonot, Pierre M. J., Jesuit, missionary in Canada, A82.
Crevier, Jean Baptiste Louis, historian, b.
Lafayette, Comtesse de, Marie M. P. de la V., author, A59.
Frémont d'Ablancourt, Nicolas, littérateur, diplomatist, A68±.
Montpensier, Duchesse de, Anne M. L. D'O., A66.
Rousseau, James, painter, A63.
1694 * * Arnauld, Antoine, philosopher, A82.
Boissy, Louis de, litterateur, born.
Deshoulières, Antoinette, poet, A60±.
Quesnay, François, economist, born.
Voltaire, François M. A. de, poet, dramatist, historian, mis. writer, born.
1695 * * Aubery, Antoine, hist. writer, A79.
Duval, Valentin Jameray, antiquary, born.
Domat, Jean, jurist, A70.
Felibien, André, architect, writer, A76.
Herbelot, Barthélemy d', orientalist, A70.
La Fontaine, Jean de, poet, fabulist, A74.
Lancelot, Dom Claude, grammarian, A80.
Luxembourg, Duc de, François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, marshal, A67.
Meissonier, Justus A., painter, sculptor, architect, born.
Mignard, Pierre, painter, A85.
Nicole, Pierre, novelist, A70.
Puget, Pierre, sculptor, painter, arch., A73.
Roubiliac, Louis François, sculptor, born.
1696 * * Bruyère, Jean de la, author, moralist, A50.
Daviel, Jacques, oculist, born.
Richelieu, Duc de, Louis François Armand Emmanuel Duplessis, courtier, born.
Saxe, Hermann Maurice, general, born.
Sévigné, Marie de Rabutin Chantal de, writer, A70±.
1697 * * Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', geographer, born.
Carpentier, Pierre, antiquary, author, born.
Deffand, Marquise du, Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, author, born.
Drevet, Pierre, engraver, born.
Dupleix, Marquis, Joseph, general, born.
Morand, Sauveur François, surgeon, born.
Prévost d'Exiles, Antoine François, au., b.
Santeul, Jean de, clergyman, poet, A67.
1698 * * Bouchardon, Edme, sculptor, born.
Bouguer, Pierre, mathematician, born.
Bourne, Vincent, scholar, writer, born.
Champmesle, Marie Desmares, actor, A44.
Charas, Moïse, chemist, pharmacist, A80.
Dufay, Charles François de Cisternay, physician, born.
D'Orléans, Pierre J., historian, A54.
Frontenac, Comte de, Louis de Buade, governor of Canada, A77.
Maupertuis, Pierre Louis Moreau de, mathematician, born.
Tillemont, Sébastien le Nain de, clergyman, historian, A71.
1699 * * Barbeyrac, Charles, physician, A70.
Camus, Charles Étienne Louis, math., born.
Galien, Joseph, physician, philosopher, born.
Jussieu, Bernard de, botanist, born.
Labourdonnais, Bertrand François Mahe de, naval commander, born.
Monnoyer, Jean Baptiste, painter, A64.
Pothier, Robert Joseph, jurist, born.
Racine, Jean, dramatic poet, A60.
1700 * * Adam, Lambert Sigisbert, sculptor, born.
Allainval, Léonor J. C. S. d', dram. poet, b.
Aviler, Augustin Charles d', architect, A47.
Bourcet, Pierre Joseph, tactician, mil., wr., b.
Lenôtre, André, artist, garden design., A87.
Duhamel du Monceau, Henri Louis, economist, botanist, born.
Joliet, Louis, one of the discoverers of Mississippi, A55.
Masson, Antoine, engraver, A64.
Nollet, Jean Antoine, L'Abbé, natural philosopher, born.
Rancé, Armand Jean le Bouthillier de, monk, reformer of monastery of La Trappe, A74.
1701 * * Bridaine, Jacques, pulpit ora., born.
Condamine, Charles Marie de la, traveler, geographer, scientist, writer, born.
Chevreau, Urbain, author, A88.
Daran, Jacques, surgeon, born, A88.
Philip, Duc d'Orléans, son of Louis XIII., A61.
Maurepas, Comte de, Jean Frédéric Phélippeaux, politician, born.
Scudéry, Madeleine de, author, A9-.
Sourville, Anne H. de C. de, adm., mar., A59.

CHURCH.

1685 * * Louis persecutes the Huguenots.

They are excluded from all public functions, from the liberal professions, the universities, and from engaging in various branches of commerce and industry; also forbidden to marry Catholics, and children seven years of age are to be permitted to choose the Catholic religion.

* * The king's soldiers in Languedoc are quartered among Huguenots, and create a reign of terror. Brutal violence and excesses abound.

* * Sixty thousand "converts" to Catholicism in Guienne are reported in a single month.

* * * Monasticism reaches the climax of literary culture in some congregations of Benedictines and Oratorians.

1689 * * *Rome.* Alexander VIII. is pope. [1691. Innocent XII.]

1691 July 12. *It.* The Pope condemns Fénelon.

* * Louis XIV. sends an embassy to Siam for the purpose of converting its king.

1693 * * The Jansenist dispute is revived.

1694 June 3. The Duke of Savoy, at the instance of England and Holland, decrees freedom in religion to the Vaudois.

1695 * * *Paris.* Madam Guyon is sent to the Bastile in punishment for writing devotional books. [1705. She is released.]

1699 Mar. * Fénelon's book, *Maximes des Saints*, is condemned by the Pope.

1700 * * *Rome.* Clement XI. is pope.

LETTERS.

1685 Oct. * The Protestant University at Sedan is abolished after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

* * *Andronic* and *Alcibiade*, by Jean Galbert de Campistron, appear. [1691, *Tiridate.*]

1686 * *–93 * * *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique* is issued.

1687 * * *Siècle de Louis le Grand*, by Charles Perrault, appears. [1688–93, *Parallèle des Anciens et des Modernes.*]

* * *Chevalier à la mode*, by Florent Carton Dancourt, appears.

* * *Caractères*, by Jean de La Bruyère, appears.

* *–1704 * * *Histoire des Ouvrages des Savants* is issued.

1688 * * *Divorce*, by Jean François Régnard, appears.

* * *L'Histoire des Variations des Églises Protestantes*, by Bossuet, appears. [He writes also *Notes and Annotations of the Books of Scripture*, *Défense de la doctrine du clergé de France*, and *Funeral Orations.*]

1689 * * *Esther*, by Racine, appears.

* * *Histoire des révolutions de Portugal*, by L'Abbé Renne Aubert de Vertot d'Aubert, appears. [1696, *Histoire des révolutions de Suède.*]

1690 * * *Mémoires sur la cour d'Espagne* and *Aventures d'Hippolyte, Comte de Douglas*, by Marie Cathérine D'Aulnoy, appear. [1698, *Contes des Fées.*]

* * *Dictionary of the French Language*, by Antoine Furetière, appears.

± * * *Le Mercure galant*, *Ésope à la ville*, and *Ésope à la cour*, by Edme Boursault, appear.

* *–1712 * * *Mémoires pour servir à l'histoire ecclésiastique des six premiers siècles*, by Sébastien le Nain de Tillemont, appears. [1690–1738, *Histoire des empéreurs et des autres princes quiont régné pendant les six premiers siècles de l'église.*]

1691 * * *Grondeur*, by David Augustin de Brueys and Jean Palaprat, appears.

* * *Athalie*, Racine's last drama, appears. [1695, *History of Port-Royal.*]

* *–1720 * * *Histoire Ecclésiastique*, by Claude Fleury, appears.

1692 * *–1724 * * *Joueuse*, *Esprit de Contradiction*, *Double Veuvage*, *Désin*, and 14 other plays, by Charles Rivière Dufresny, appear.

1693 * *–1703 * * Boileau writes his three last *Satires.* [1695, his three last *Épîtres.*]

1694 * * Thomas Corneille's *Dictionnaire des Arts* appears.

* * *Joueur*, by Regnard, appears. [1697, *Distrait*; 1700, *Démocrite Amoureux.*]

1696 * *–1710 * * *Hommes Illustres*, by Perrault, appears. [1697, *Histoires ou Contes du temps passé.*]

1697 * * *Explication des maximes des saints*, by Fénelon, appears.

* * *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, by Pierre Bayle, appears.

1699 * * *Les Aventures de Télémaque*, by Fénelon, appears. [1710, *Examen de la conscience d'un roi.*]

1700 * * *Bourgeoises de qualité*, by Dancourt, appears. [1710, *Comédie des Comédiens.*]

* * *Épîtres*, and other poems, by Guillaume Amfrye, appear.

* * *Panthée*, and several poems, by Charles Auguste, Marquis of La Fare, appear.

1701 * *–67 * * *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire des Sciences et des Arts* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1689 * * The Palatinate is devastated.

Louis orders it to be burned, as he cannot hold his conquests; cities, towns, farm-buildings, crops, trees, etc., are burned. Europe is exasperated by the brutality.

1693 * * The Order of St. Louis is instituted.

1700± * * *Paris.* The court of Louis XIV. is conspicuous.

It is the most formal and brilliant of any in the history of France; it abounds in magnificence, luxury, and mistresses.

* * * Courtiers show contempt for marriage, abound in licentiousness, have a rage for gambling, and flimsily veil religious hypocrisy with courtly polish and address.

* * * Women have remarkable influence in high society.

As favorites of the Crown, they rule the state, also the realm of letters and fine arts. Ministers and generals rise and fall to their wishes; members enter the Academy or fail, and books are read or unread at their words. Society was never more decorous or more corrupt.

* * * *Paris.* During the national reverses, vigils, fasts, and penances take the place of revels in court society.

STATE.

1686 July 9. The League of Augsburg is formed.

It is a confederation of the German States with Holland, Sweden, Spain, and Savoy, to compel France to observe the Treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen.

1688 * * *Lower Rhine.* The French invade and devastate the Palatinate.

Louis claims most of the country for the Duchess of Orleans, sister of the late elector palatine; he also resents the election of a Bavarian prince to the electorate of Cologne, in opposition to his choice.

1689 May 2. The Grand Alliance. (See Austria.)

[The campaign is principally waged in the Netherlands.]

1695± * * France is in a deplorable state because of continuous wars.

1696 June * *It.* A separate treaty of peace is concluded at Turin between France and Savoy.

Victor Amades, Duke of Savoy, recovers Savoy, Susa, Nice, and Pignerol; he guarantees to France the neutrality of Italy, and his daughter, Mary Adelaide, is to marry the eldest son of the dauphin, Louis's grandson. Savoy promises to remain neutral.

1697 Sept. 20. *Neth.* The Peace of Ryswick is signed by France, England, Spain, and Holland. [Oct. 30. Also by the Empire and the emperor.]

It confirms the peace made with Savoy; Louis restores all places won by him since the Peace of Nimeguen from England and Holland, also those taken from Spain with the exception of 82 places; he recognizes William III. as King of England and Anne as his successor, and agrees not to aid William's enemies. The chief fortresses in the Spanish Netherlands are to be a barrier between France and Holland by receiving Dutch garrisons; Lorraine is restored to its German duke, and the claims of the princess palatine to the lower Palatinate are commuted for money.

1698 Oct. 11. The First Partition Treaty is signed by England, France, and Holland.

It divides the Spanish realm among three claimants, in view of the expected death without issue of Charles II., the Spanish king, the Electoral Prince of Bavaria, Joseph Ferdinand, grandson of the Empress of Germany, sister of the Spanish King Charles, to receive the American dependencies and the Spanish Netherlands; the dauphin (nephew of Charles of Spain) to have Naples, Sicily, certain seaports in Tuscany, and the province of Guipugcoa; the Archduke Charles of Austria, nephew by marriage of Charles of Spain, to have the duchy of Milan.

1700 Mar. 13. The Second Partition Treaty is signed by Louis XIV. and William III.

The Archduke Charles to have Spain and the Indies; the dauphin to have Naples, Sicily, and the duchy of Lorraine; The Duke of Lorraine to have Milan in exchange for the duchy.

Oct. 2. Charles II. of Spain signs a will making Philip of Anjou, son of the Dauphin of France, his heir.

Nov. 16. The Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis, is proclaimed at Fontainebleau King of Spain as Philip V., the Spanish King Charles having died without issue.

[This causes the war of the Spanish Succession, the proclamation of Philip as King of Spain being a violation of the Partition Treaty of March 13, and the great naval powers, England and Holland, are jealous of the increase of French power by the union of the two crowns.]

1701 Feb. 6. *Neth.* The barrier towns of the Spanish Netherlands open their gates to the French on an order from the King of Spain; thus the Peace of Ryswick is violated.

Sept. 7. The Second Grand Alliance is formed between William III., the Emperor Leopold I., and the Dutch Republic.

The object is to secure the possessions of Philip V. in the Netherlands and Italy for the Austrian House, to restore the barrier towns to Holland, to secure an indemnity to Austria because of the exclusion of the Archduke Charles from the Spanish throne, and to secure the definite severance of the crowns of France and Spain.

Sept. * *Eng.* On the death of James II., his son, "the Pretender," is recognized as King of England by Louis.

ARMY — NAVY.

1702 Aug. * *Sp.* **Cadiz is attacked** by the English and Dutch under Sir George Rooke.

Oct. 12. The French fleet is nearly destroyed in the Bay of Vigo by the English and Dutch fleets under Sir George Rooke.

Oct. 23. *Belg.* **Liége** is taken by the English under Gen. Marlborough.

1703 Sept. 20. *Ger.* The French and Bavarians under Marshal Villars **defeat the Imperialists** at Hochstädt.

1704 July 2. *Ger.* The Duke of Marlborough **defeats the French** at Donauwörth.

July 24. *Sp.* Adm. Rooke, without warning, takes **Gibraltar** from the Spaniards.

Aug. 13. *Ger.* **Battle of Blenheim** in Bavaria.

The English, German, Dutch, and Dane allies under Marlborough and Prince Eugène, numbering 52,000 men, defeat and rout 56,000 French and Bavarians under Marshals Tallard and Marsin; the French and Bavarians lose 40,000± men; the allies lose 11,000 to 12,000.

Marshal Villars suppresses the **revolt** of the Protestant **Camisards** among the Cévennes Mountains.

1705 July 18. *Belg.* Marlborough **defeats the French** at Tirlemont.

Aug. 16. *It.* **The Imperialists** under Prince Eugène are **defeated** by Gen. Vendôme at Cassano.

Oct. 4. *Sp.* **Barcelona surrenders** to the English Adm. Peterborough.

1706 Apr. * Gen. Vendôme **routs the Imperialists** at Calcinato.

May 23. *Belg.* **The French** and Bavarians under Marshal Villeroi are **defeated** by Marlborough at Ramillies in Flanders; the French lose 13,000 men, and the allies over 3,500.

Sept. 7. *It.* **The French are defeated** by Imperialists under Prince Eugène at Turin.

1707 Mar. * The French by a convention agree to **abandon North Italy.**

Apr. 25. *Sp.* The French and Spanish under the Duke of Berwick **defeat** the British, Dutch, and Portuguese **allies** under Lord Galaway at Almanza.

June 30. France is invaded by the allies under Prince Eugène and the Duke of Savoy [who bombard Toulon, but are forced to raise the siege].

Nov. 11. *Sp.* The French capture Lerida.

1708 July 11. *Belg.* **Battle of Oudenarde.**

The allies under Marlborough and Prince Eugène defeat 100,000 French under Gen. Vendôme and the Duke of Burgundy at Oudenarde; the French lose 3,000 killed and 7,000 prisoners.

Oct. 25. *Belg.* **Lille** is taken by Prince Eugène and Marlborough. [Ghent and Burges surrender.]

1709 Sept. 11. The English, Dutch, and Austrians (120,000), under Prince Eugène and Marlborough, defeat the French (90,000) under Marshal Villars at **Malplaquet**; allies' loss, 20,000±, French 11,000 to 14,000. Villars is wounded.

Oct. 25. *Belg.* **Mons surrenders** to the allies.

1710 July 17. *Sp.* The allies under Count Starhemberg and Earl Stanhope defeat the Spaniards at Almenara.

Aug. 20. *Sp.* The Austrians **defeat Philip V.** at Saragossa.

1711 Aug. 5. Marlborough forces the French lines at Arleux.

*** * * Marlborough** crosses the fortifications extending from Arras to Bouchain on the Schelde.

Sept. 13. Marlborough captures Bouchain.

[He is now recalled to England through the influence of the Tories.]

1712 July 27. The French under Marshal Villars defeat the allies under Prince Eugène, **at Denain**; [they recapture Douai, Le Quesnoy, and Bouchain.]

1713 Apr. 11. Peace of Utrecht.

Nov. 7. *Switz.* The French under Villars **take Freiburg.**

1714 Mar. 6. Peace. (See State.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1708 * * A remarkably **severe winter** causes the Rhone to freeze over.

*** * *** *Paris.* **Reign of Louis XIV.**

Many works of art are produced, among which is the **arch** of St. Martin and St. Denis. **Great additions** are made to the Tuileries and Louvre.

The **gardens** of the Tuileries, like those of Versailles, are laid out by André Lenôtre.

Among the **palaces completed** are the Place du Carrousel, the Place des Victoires, and the superb Place Vendôme. The quays are also built.

The Champs Élysées are converted into a public promenade. [1828. Ceded to the city.]

1715 * * The French *Opéra Comique* appears.

1716 * * *Paris.* Marius submits plans for an instrument with hammer action to the Académie Royale des Sciences.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1702 * * Arvieux, Laurent Chevalier d', orientalist, A67.
Bart, Jean, naval hero, commander, A51.
Bouhours, Dominique, Jesuit, critic, A74.
Charpentier, François, author, A82.

1703 * * Cosme, Jean Baseilhac, surgeon, lithotomist, born.
Deparcieux, Antoine, mathematician, born.
The man with the iron mask dies at the Bastile, Nov. 19.
Louis, Duc d'Orléans, son of Philip II., born.
Mascaron, Jules, pulpit orator, author, A67.
Parrault, Charles, author, A75.
Saint Évremond, Charles de, M. de St. Denis de, wit, author, A90.

1704 * * Argens, Marquis d', Jean Baptiste d', soldier, writer, born.
Bourdaloue, Louis, Jesuit, pulpit ora., A72.
Bossuet, Jacques B., bishop of Meaux, pulpit orator, author, A74.
Duclos, Charles Pineau, author, born.
Jaucourt, Louis Chevalier de, author, born.
L'Hôpital, or L'Hospital, Guillaume F. A., de, Marquis de Saint-Mesme, geometrician, A43.
Plumier, Charles, botanist, A58.

1705 * * Amontons, Guillaume, physicist, A42.
Aunoy, or Aulnoy, Comtesse de, Marie Cathérine Jumelle de Berneville, author, A55±.
Chedel, Quentin Pierre, engraver, born.
Fontaine, Alexis, geometer, born.
L'Enclos, Anne, Ninon de, courtesan, A90.
Vanloo, Charles André, painter, born.

1706 * * Amelot de la Houssaye, Abraham Nicolas, author, A72.
Baillet, Adrien, scholar, author, A57.
Bayle, Pierre, critic, philosopher, A59.
Chastelet, Marquise du, Gabrielle, scientific author, born.

1707 * * **Baden-Baden, Margrave of, Ludwig Wilhelm,** general, A52.
Buffon, Comte de, Georges Louis Leclerc, naturalist, philosopher, born.
Cousin, Louis, historian, A80.
Edelinck, Gérard, Flemish engraver in France, A58.
Gallois, Jean, critic, journalist, A75.
Grammont, Comte de, Philibert, courtier, author, A86.
Jouvenet, Jean, painter, A60.
Mabillon, Jean, Benedictine monk, au., A75.
Montespan, Marquise de, Françoise Athénais de Rochechouart, mistress of Louis XIV., A66.
Vauban, Sébastien L. de, military engineer, marshal, A74.

1708 * * Cosnac, Daniel de, archbishop of Aix, A78±.
Gravier, Jacques, missionary in America, d.
Mansart, or Mansard, Jules Hardouin, architect, A63.
Perronet, Jean Rodolphe, engineer, born.
Tournefort, Joseph Pitton de, bota., A52.

1709 * * Barbeu-Dubourg Jacques, scien., b.
Brosses, Charles de, antiquary, born.
Collé, Charles, poet, song-writer, born.
Conti, Prince de, François Louis, general, A45.
Corneille, Thomas, dramatist, A84.
Dupuy, Louis, journalist, writer, born.
Gresset, Jean Baptiste Louis, poet, dramatist, born.
Mably, L'Abbé de, Gabriel Bonnot, publicist, born.
Lachaise, Père, Francois d'Aix, Jesuit confessor of Louis XIV., A85.
La Mettrie, Julien Offray de, philosopher, b.
Lamoignon, Chrétien François de, statesman, A65.
Lepaute, Jean André, horologist, born.
Piles, Roger de, diplomatist, paint., wr., A74.
Regnard, Jean François, comic poet, A54.
Silhouette, Étienne de, financier, born.
Vaucanson, Jacques de, mechanician, born.

1710 Feb. 15. Louis XV., king, born.
Auvigny, Jean du Castre d', wr., b.
Basnage de Beauval, Henri, ci., author, A54.
Begon, Michel, antiquary, A72.
Boccage, Marie Anne Le Page du, poet, b.
Chazelles, Jean Mathieu de, physicist, A53.
Favart, Charles Simon, dramatist, born.
Fléchier, Esprit, pulpit orator, A78.
Gabriel, Jacques Ange, engineer, arch., born.
Vallière, Duchesse de la, Françoise L. de la B. L. B., favorite of Louis XIV., A66.

1711 * * **Boileau-Despréaux,** Nicolas, poet, satirist, critic, A75.
Bouffiers, Duc de, Louis François, marshal, A67.
Chéron, Elizabeth S., artist, poet, A63.
Millet, Pierre, missionary in Canada, A80.

1712 * * Cassini, Jean Dominique, astronomer A87.
Catinat, Nicolas de, general, A75.
Épée, Charles Michel de l', philan., born.
Fournier, Pierre Simon, engraver, typefounder, born.
Montcalm, Marquis de, Louis Joseph, general, born.
Papin, Denis, natural philosopher, A65.
Rousseau, Jean Jacques, philosopher, writer, born in Geneva.
Simon, Richard, philosopher, Bib. critic, A74.
Vendôme, Duc de, Louis Joseph, general, A58.

1713 * * Batteux, Charles, rhetorician, mis. writer, born.
Benezet, Anthony, philanthropist, born.
Caille, Nicolas Louis de la, astronomer, b.
Chardin, Jean, merchant, traveler, A70.
Clairaut, Alexis Claude, geometrician, born.
Diderot, Denis, philosopher, journalist, mis. writer, born.
Ducarel, André Coltée, antiquary, born.
Jurieu, Pierre, Protestant clergyman, A76.
Raynal, L'Abbé Guillaume Thomas François, historian, philosopher, born.

1714 * * Cassini, Thury, César F. de, astronomer, typographer, born.
Clément, François, historian, born.
Damiens, Robert F., regicide, born.
Ferrière, Claude de, jurist, A75.
Montalembert, Marquis de, Marc R., military engineer, born.
Pigalle, Jean Baptiste, sculptor, born.
Soufflot, Jacques Germain, architect, born.
Vernet, Claude Joseph, painter, born.

1715 * * Aymar, Jacques, impostor, A53±.
Baléchou, Jean Joseph Nicolas, engr., b.
Chamilly, Marq. de, Noël Bouton, gen., A79.
Cochin, Charles Nicolas, engraver, writer, b.
Condillac, Étienne B. de, philosopher, metaphysician, born.
Fénelon, François de la Mothe, archbishop of Cambray, author, A64.
Fontenay, Jean Baptiste Blain de, painter, A61.
Foulon, Joseph François, financier, politician, born.
Galland, Antoine, antiq., orientalist, A69.
Girardon, François, sculptor, A87.
Guettard, Jean Étienne, botanist, mineralogist, born.
Helvétius, Claude Adrien, philos., born.
Lemonnier, Pierre Charles, astronomer, b.
Lémery, Nicolas, chemist, A70..
Louis XIV., king, A77.
Malebranche, Nicolas, philosopher, A77.
Vieussens, Raymond, anatomist, A74.
1716 * * **Barthélemy, Jean J.**, archeologist, author, born.
Baume, Nicolas A. de la, marshal, A80.
Coulanges, Marquis de, Philippe Emmanuel, song-writer, A85.
Coustou, Guillaume, sculptor, born.
Daubenton, Louis J. M., naturalist, born.
Lafosse, Charles de, historical painter, A76.
Loriot, Antoine Joseph, mechanician, born.
Vien, Joseph Marie, historical painter, born.
1717 * * **Alembert, Jean le Rond d'**, geometrician, philosopher, author, born.
Allix, Pierre, Protestant theologian, A76.
Beauzee, Nicolas, grammarian, born.
Boullongne, Bon, painter, A77±.
Callières, François de, statesman, au., A72.
Carmontelle, Louis Carrogis, dram. wr., b.
Chamousset, Chevalier de, Claude Humbert Piarron, philanthropist, born.
Guyon, Jeanne Marie Bouvier de la Motte, Madame, mystic, author, A69.
Hubert, Mathieu, pulpit orator, A77.
Mothe-Cadillac, Antoine de la, explorer, fdr. of Detroit, U. S. A., A57.

CHURCH.

1703 * *-10 * * The Protestant **Camisards**, among the Cévennes Mountains, revolt.

1704 * * The surviving remnant of the **Camisards** are sent into exile.

* * * The two millions of Reformed gather no **congregations**, except as they assemble in the **wilderness**.

1709 * * *Paris.* Louis authorizes the suppression and demolition of the convent of **Port Royal des Champs**.

1713 **Sept. 8.** *Rome.* Pope Clement XI. issues the bull **"Unigenitus,"** condemning propositions from *Réflexiones Morales* of the Jansenists; the church and realm are convulsed thereby.

* * The Jesuits are agitated because of the influence of Madame Guyon and other **mystics**, called **Quietists**.

1715 * * Cardinal de Noailles is placed at the head of ecclesiastical affairs.

LETTERS.

1701 * * *Ménechmes*, by Regnard, appears. [1708. *Légataire Universel.* Later *Épitres*, *La Provençale*, and *Voyages.*]

1703 * *-14 * * *Bibliothèque Choisée* is issued.

1704 * *-06 * * *La Clef du Cabinet des Princes de l'Europe* is issued.

* *-08 * * *The Thousand and One Nights*, or *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*, translated from Arabian and Turkish MSS., by Antoine Galland, appears.

1706 * * The *Avocat Pathelin*, by Brueys and Palaprat, appears.

1707 * * *Atrée et Thyeste*, by Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, appears.

* * *Crispan rival de son maitre*, and *Le diable boiteux*, by Le Sage, appear. [1709, *Turcaret.*]

* *-16 * * *Commentary on the Bible*, by Dom Augustine Calmet, appears.

1708 * *-17 * * *L'Histoire de l'Académie des sciences* and the *Éloges des académiciens*, by Fontenelle, appear. [Later, *Pastorales* and a *Vie de Corneille.*]

1711 * * *Rhadamiste et Zénobie*, by Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, appears.

1713 * * *L'Irrésolu*, by Philippe Néricault Destouches, appears.

* * *Mémoires du Comte de Grammont*, by Anthony, Count of Hamilton, appears.

* *-22 * * 1729 * *-36 * * *Journal Littéraire* is issued.

* * *Histoire de France*, by Gabriel Daniel, appears.

1714 * * *Lettre à M. Dacier sur les occupations de l'Académie française*, by Fénelon, appears. [Later, three *Dialogues de l'éloquence*, *Fables*, *Dialogues des morts*, and *Lettres spirituelles.*]

* *-27 * * *Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne* is issued.

1715 * *-31 * * *Gil Blas de Santillane*, by **Le Sage**, appears.

± * * *Mémoires*, by Mme. de Maintenon, appears.

1716 * *-28 * * *Bibliothèque Anglais* is issued.

1718 **Nov. 18.** *Paris.* *Œdipe*, by **Voltaire**, is acted at the Théâtre Français.

SOCIETY.

1712 **July 27.** *Neth.* A disgraceful **quarrel** occurs between the French and Dutch plenipotentiaries at Utrecht.

1715 * * *Paris.* Philip, the regent, is shamelessly **dissolute**, and his example most pernicious to society.

The doors of the **Bastile** are opened, and prisoners released, many of whom were confined for unknown causes.

+ * * *Paris.* The **Duchess of Berry** obtains notorious preeminence in profligate society.

1716 * * *Paris.* John Law, a Scotchman, with others, founds the **Banque Générale**, which issues paper currency.

* * *Paris.* The Government **prosecutes its creditors** for fraud, and demands heavy ransoms.

STATE.

1703 **Oct. 25.** **The Duke of Savoy** withdraws from France, and joins the allies.

* * **Portugal** joins the allies.

1704 * * The Archduke Charles is proclaimed King of Spain as **Charles III.** by the allies. [1706. Sept. 24. He is proclaimed at Madrid. Sept. 4. At Milan.]

1706 * * *Belg.* By the victory at Ramillies, **Brabant** is won from Spain.

Sept. * *It.* By the victory of the Austrians at Turin, **Spain loses Lombardy.**

1708 * * Louis **negotiates for peace**, but the allies demand that he dethrone his grandson Philip V., and that the Bourbons be forever excluded from the succession.

1709 * * *Neth.* **France, humbled** by many defeats, opens negotiations for peace at Gertruydenburg.

Louis consents to the dethroning of Philip in Spain, but the allies insist he shall send his own armies to do this; Louis refuses, and the war is renewed.

1710 **Dec. 10.** *Sp.* By the victory of Villaviciosa **Philip V.** of France regains the throne of Spain.

1711 **Apr.** * **The dauphin**, the king's only legitimate son, dies.

1712 **Jan. 29.** *Neth.* **The Peace Congress** opens at Utrecht.

Sept. 14. Antony Crozat is granted a **monopoly of trade** and 50,000 francs annually for settling the Southwest. [Louisiana, U. S. A.]

1713 **Apr. 11. The Treaty of Utrecht** is signed by France and Spain, and by England, Savoy, Portugal, Prussia, and Holland.

Philip V. of France is acknowledged King of Spain, but he is not to succeed to the crown of France. Prussia is recognized as a kingdom. Sicily is given to the Duke of Savoy, whose possessions are made a kingdom. France abandons its conquests in Holland, gives Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Hudson Bay to England, with permission to hold Gibraltar and Minorca, and also to have the contract for supplying African slaves for the Spanish colonies; it also approves the Protestant succession to the British throne. [Germany, refusing to sign the treaty, continues the war.]

* * **Douai** is annexed.

1714 **Mar.**+ * *Aust.* **The Peace of Radstatt** is concluded between France and the German Empire.

Naples, Sardinia, Milan, and Netherlands, taken from Spain, are given to Germany; the frontiers of France are preserved, but her pride is humiliated, and her people burdened with debt.

1715 **Sept. 1. Louis XIV. dies.**

1715-74 **Louis XV.** reigns.

Louis, the great-grandson of Louis XIV., becomes king. Philip, Duke of Orleans, is made regent; his favorite is Cardinal Dubois, who panders to the king's pleasures.

1716 **May** * **John Law**, a Scotchman, projects the Mississippi Scheme.

Its proposed object is to develop the resources of the regions along the Mississippi, believed to abound in the precious metals, and by the profits of the enterprise to pay off the national debt.

* * With permission of the regent, **John Law** opens a bank for the issue of **paper money**; the national finances are in a deplorable condition.

1717 **Jan. 4. A triple alliance** is formed between England, France, and Holland, to check the ambition of Spain. [The King of Spain claims the regency, as uncle to the King of France.]

Sept. * The Western **Louisiana Company** obtains its grant. [Illinois is annexed.]

1718 **Aug.** * By the adherence of the Emperor Charles VI., the triple alliance becomes the **Quadruple Alliance.** (See Great Britain.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1703 **Nov. 19.** The man with the **iron mask** dies in the Bastile after an imprisonment in various prisons of 24 years.

1709 * * **Famine** prevails.

1718 * * Shares in Law's **Mississippi** Scheme rise from £500 to £18,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1719 Jan. 10. War is declared against Spain.

Jan. * *Sp.* Marshal Berwick with 40,000 men invades Spain; England joins France.

June 18. *Sp.* Fontarabia capitulates to Marshal Berwick.

Aug. 19. *Sp.* Marshal Berwick takes St. Sebastian.

Dec. 11. *Sp.* Gen. Vendôme defeats the Imperialists under Charles and Count Starhemberg at Villaviciosa.

1733 Oct. 10. France declares war against Austria in support of the claim of Stanislaus Lesczynski to the Polish throne.

Oct. 19. *Ger.* Kehl is captured by Marshal Berwick.

* * *It.* The French conquer Milan.

1734 May 8. *Prus.* Treves is taken by the French.

May 13. *Ger.* Philipsburg is invested by Marshal Berwick. [July 18. Surrendered.]

June 12. Marshal Berwick is killed by a cannon-ball before Philipsburg.

June 29. The French and Imperialists fight an indecisive battle near Parma.

Sept. 19. *It.* The French defeat the Austrians at Guastalla.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1718 * *Paris.* Jean Louis Petit invents the screw tourniquet for suppressing the flow of blood in surgical operations.

1721 * *Paris.* Rameau's *L'Endriaque* appears.

1722 * *Paris.* The Palace of the Deputies is erected.

1729 Aug. 10. *Paris.* The bronze equestrian statue of Louis XIV., in the Place Vendôme, the largest ever made, is demolished.

1731 * *Paris.* The Academy of Surgery is established.

1732 * *Paris.* Charles François Du Faye discourses on two kinds of electricity, the vitreous and the resinous.

1735 * *-36 * *Two expeditions are sent out to ascertain the figure of the earth.

Pierre Bouguer and Charles de la Condamine go to Peru to measure a degree of latitude; while Pierre Louis de Maupertuis and others go to Lapland.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1718 * Arnaud, Francois T. M. de Baculard d', mis. writer, born.
Amiot, or Amyot, Joseph, Jesuit missionary, born.
Baluze, Étienne, writer of histories, dies in Paris, A88.
Collet, Philibert, writer, A75.
Harcourt, Duc d', Henri, gen., diplo., A64.
Lahire, Philippe de, geometrician, A78.
1719 * Auvrigny, Hyacinthe Robillard d', historian, A44.
Biheron, Marie C., anatomist, born.
Choiseul, Duc de, Étienne François, statesman, born.
Dupin, Louis Ellies, theol., historian, A62.
Fréron, Élie Cathérine, critic, born.
Leroy, Pierre, watchmaker, born.
La Salle, Jean Baptiste de, cl., edu., A63.
Maintenon, Françoise d'Aubigné, queen, A84.

1720 * Aigullion, Duc d', Armand Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu, born.
Aublet, Jean Baptiste Christophe F., botanist, born.
Cardonne, Denis Dominique, orientalist, b.
Chaulieu, Guillaume Amfrye de, poet, A81.
Coysevox, Antoine, Sp. sculp. in Fr., A80.
Favier, Jean Louis, author, born.
Montbeillard, Gueneau de, naturalist, au., b.
Hamilton, Count Anthony, courtier, writer, A74±.
Levis, Duc de, François, marshal, born.
1721 * Arnaud, Henri, clergyman, leader of Waldenses, A80.
Cartouche, Louis Dominique, bandit, A28.
Chamillard, Michel, statesman, A70.
Guignes, Joseph de, orientalist, born.
Huet, Pierre Daniel, bishop of Avranches, scholar, A91.
Lelong, Jacques, cl., bibliographer, A56.
Malesherbes, Chrétien de, G. de Lamoignon, judge, philanthropist, born.
Pompadour, Madame J. de, mistress of Louis XV., born.
Watteau, Antoine, painter, A37.
1722 * Bordeu, Théophile de, med. wr., b.
Boulainvilliers, Comte Henri de, historian, critic, A64.
Coypel, Antoine, painter, A61.
Dacier, André, scholar, critic, A71.
Forbonnais, François Veron de, financier, b.
Varignon, Pierre, mathematician, A68.
Vaillant, Sébastien, botanist, A53.
1723 * Basan, Pierre François, author, engraver, born.
Basnage de Beauval, Jacques, theol., A70.
Brotier, Gabriel, classical scholar, born.
Brisson, Mathurin Jacques, naturalist, born.
Caffieri, Jean Jacques, sculptor, born.
Campistron, Jean Galbert de, dramatist, A67.
Chabert, Joseph B. de, navigator, astronomer, geographer, born.
Chénier, Louis de, historian, born.
Clairon, Claire Joséph L. de L., actor, born.
Dubois, Guillaume, cardinal, statesman, A67.
Fleury, Claude, L' Abbé, author, A83.
Grasse, François Joseph Paul de, Marquis de Grasse-Tilly, admiral, born.
Holbach, Paul Thiry d', philosopher, born.
Lauzun, Antoine Nompar de Caumont de, general, courtier, A91.
Marmontel, Jean François, critic, miscellaneous writer, born.
Philip II., Duc d'Orléans, A50.
1724 * Choisy, François Timoléon de, author, A80.
Dufresny, Charles Rivière, dramatist, A76.
Hautefeuille, Jean de, mechanician, writer, A77.
Rale, Râle, or Rasles, Sébastien, Jesuit missionary to the Abenaki Indians, A66.
1725 * Chauvin, Étienne, Prot. cler., A85.
Court de Gébelin, Antoine, author, born.
Dancourt, Florent Carton, comedian, A64.
Épinay, Louise d', mistress of Rousseau, author, born.
Gacon, François, poet, satirist, A58.
Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, son of Louis, born.
Latude, Henri Masers de, prisoner of state, b.
Montucla, Jean Étienne, mathematician, b.
Rochambeau, Marquis J. B. Donatien de Vimeur, marshal, born.
Rapin, Paul de, Sieur de Thoyras, hist., A64.
Vaudreuil, Marquis de, Philippe de Rigaud, governor of Canada, A83±.
1726 * Abbatucci, Giacomo Pietro, Corsican general, born.
Beaumelle, Laurent Angliviel de la, au., b.
Clerc, Nicolas G., physician, historian, born.
Danican, François André, "Philidor," composer, chess-player, born.
Dumont, Jean, historian, A76±.
Gaillard, Gabriel Henri, hist., mis. wr., b.
Greuze, Jean Baptiste, painter, born.
Lisle, Guillaume de, geographer, A51.
Millot, Claude Francis Xavier, historian, b.
Paoli, Pasquale de, Corsican general, b.
1727 * Abbadie, Jacques, Prot. cler., A69.
Adanson, Michel, botanist, born.
Commerson, Philibert, botanist, born.
Darcet, Jean, physician, chemist, born.
Fabre, Jean, "the honest criminal," born.
Favart, Marie Justine Benoîte, actor, born.
Lhomond, Charles François, educator, born.
Pontchartrain, Comte de, Louis P., statesman, A85.
Turgot, Anne Robt. J., Baron de l'Aulne, financier, born.
1728 * Baumé, Antoine, chemist, born.
Charost, Armand J. de B. de, philanthropist, born.
Daniel, Gabriel, Jesuit, author, A79.
Éon de Beaumont, Charles L. A. A. T. d', diplomatist, born.
Lekain, Henri Louis Cain, actor, born.
Lenfant, Jacques, Protestant cl., hist., A67.
Leroy, Julien David, architect, born.
1729 * Boyer, Abel, lexicographer, A62.
Bougainville, Louis Antoine de, navigator, discoverer, born.
Brunck, Richard François Philippe, scholar, critic, born.
Caylus, Marquise de, Marthe Marguerite de Villette de Murcay, woman of fashion, A56.
Coster, Joseph Francois, economist, financier, born.
Estaing, Comte d', Chas. Hector, adm., b.
Hardouin, Jean, Jesuit, writer, A83.
Lebrun, Ponce D. É., poet, born.
Vestris, Gaetano A. Baldassare, dancer, b.
Wailly, Charles de, architect, born.
1730 * Abovillé, François M., general, b.
Ameilhon, Hubert Pascal, antiquary, born.
Bezout, Étienne, mathematician, born.
Bossut, Charles, mathematician, born.
Cerceau, Jean Antoine du, poet, A60.
Chabanon, Michel Paul Guy de, writer, born.
Cossigny de Palma, Joseph François Charpentier, naturalist, born.
D'Agincourt, Jean B., archeologist, born.
Didot, François A., printer, type-founder, b.
Lecouvreur, Adrienne, actor, A40±.
Messier, Charles, astronomer, born.
Pajou, Augustin, sculptor, born.
Palissot de Montenoy, Charles, satirist, b.
Saurin, Jacques, Prot. pulpit orator, A53.
Villeroi, Duc de, François de Neufville, marshal, A86.
1731 * Anquetil-Duperron, Abraham Hyacinthe, orientalist, born.
Aubert, L'Abbé, Jean Louis, poet, critic, fabulist, born.
Cadet de Gassicourt, Louis Claude, chem., b.
Dejoux, Claude, sculptor, born.
Julien, Pierre, sculptor, born.
1732 * **Beaumarchais, Pierre A. C. de,** dramatist, born.
Feuillet, Louis, naturalist, geog., astro., A72.
Lalande, Joseph Jérôme Le Français de, astronomer, born.
Lespinasse, Julie Jeannie Eléonor de, letter-writer, leader of society, born.
Necker, Jacques, financier, statesman, born in Geneva.
Victor Amadeus II., Duke of Savoy and King of Sardinia, A66.
1733 * Alègre, Marquis d', Yves, marshal, A80±.
Antoine, Jacques Denis, artist, born.
Arcon, Jean Claude Éléonore le Michaud d', engineer, born.
Borda, Jean C., mathematician, astron., b.
Coustou, Nicolas, sculptor, A75.
Ducis, Jean F., poet, dramatist, born.
Forbin, Claude, admiral, A77.
Montyon, J. B. Robert Augier de, philan., b.
Picart, Bernard, designer, engraver, A60.
Robert, Hubert, painter, born.
Tott, Baron de, François, diplomatist, born.
1734 * Auger, L'Abbé, Athanase, classical scholar, translator, born.
Barthez, Paul Joseph, physician, born.
Berwick, Duke of, James Fitz-James, marshal, A64.
Chastellux, Marquis de, François Jean, general, author, born.
Dionis du Sejour, Achille P., geometrician, b.
Dorat, Claude Joseph, poet, born.
Lantier, Étienne François de, author, born.
Pourchot, Edme, philosopher, A83.
Roland de la Platière, Jean Marie, statesman, born.
Villars, Duc de, Claude Louis Hector, general, A81.
1735 * Crévecœur, Hector Saint Jean de, agriculturist, born.
Kellermann, François Christophe, Duc de Valmy, marshal, born.
Vertot, René Aubert de, historian, A80.
1736 * Bailly, Jean Sylvain, astronomer, philosopher, statesman, born.
Boissieu, Jean Jacques de, engr., born.
Coulomb, Charles Augustin de, phil., born.
Duguay-Trouin, René, admiral, A63.
Eugène, Prince, François Eugène de Savoie, general, A73.
Houel, Jean P. L. L., painter, engraver, b.
Levesque, Pierre Charles, historian, translator, born.
Lagrange, Joseph Louis, geometrician, b.
Linguet, Simon N. H., advocate, polemical writer, born.
1737 * Anselm, Antoine, pulpit orator, poet, A85.
Buffier, Claude, philosopher, A76.
Estrées, Duc d', Victor Marie, admiral, statesman, A77.
Guyton de Morveau, Louis Bernard, chemist, scientific writer, born.
Hecquet, Philippe, physician, author, A76.
Lemoine, François, painter, A49.

Regis, Jean Baptiste de, geographer, A72±.
Saint Pierre, Jacques Henri Bernardin de, author, born.

CHURCH.

1721 * * *Rome.* Innocent III. is pope.
[1724, Benedict XIII.; 1730, Clement XII.; 1740, Benedict XIV.]

1724 May 14. *Paris.* Louis XV. proclaims [the last] severe law against the **Protestants.** It attempts to force them into the Catholic Church.

July 25. The violent **persecution** of Protestants begins.

1725 * * **The "Appellants,"** led by Cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the Pope's bull "Unigenitus" to a general council, but without success.

1730± * * The **bishop of Senez** is suspended, and banished from his diocese, for opposing the bull Unigenitus.

* * *Paris.* **Persecution** of the Jansenists.
A struggle occurs between Louis XV. and the parliament concerning the enforcement of a second registration of the papal edict.

* *–**44** * * The **Protestants** enjoy comparative quiet.

1732 Aug. 8. *Paris.* **A royal order** forbids the magistrates to receive appeals respecting the matter in dispute. [They return a positive refusal, and are exiled from Paris.]

* * *Paris.* Many **miracles** are alleged to occur at the cemetery of St. Médard, a Jansenist saint. The archbishop of Paris attributes them to Satan.
Extravagances and excesses are alleged against the **"Convulsionnaires"** in their nocturnal meetings.
The Government closes the gates of the cemetery of **St. Médard** against the Jansenists.

LETTERS.

1718 * *Petit Camere* of ten sermons, by Jean Baptiste Massillon, appears. [1723–42, *Discours synodaux.*]

* * *Doctrine of Chances*, a translation by Abraham de Moivre, appears.

* *–**20** * *L'Europe Savante* is issued.

1719 * *Réflexions critiques sur la poésie et la peinture*, by Jean Baptiste Dubos, appears.

* * *Histoire des révolutions de la république romaine*, by Vertot d'Aubert, appears. [1726. *Histoire des chevaliers de Malte.*]

1720 * *Dictionary of the Bible*, by Dom Augustine Calmet, appears.

* *–**40** * *Bibliothèque germanique* is issued.

* *–**24** * *Mémoires Littéraires de la Grande Bretagne* is issued.

± * * *Mémoires*, by Mme. La Duchesse D'Orléans, appears.

1721 * *Les Lettres Persanes*, by **Montesquieu,** appears.

1722 * *Spectateur Français* is issued by Marivaux.

1723 * *Ines de Castro*, by Antoine Houdart de la Motte, appears.

* *–**40** * *Le Pour et le Contre* is issued.

* * *History of England from the Roman Conquest to the Death of Charles I.*, by Paul de Rapin, appears.

1724 Mar. 4. *Marianne*, by Voltaire, appears. [Later, *La Henriade.*]

1726 * *–**31** * *Traité des Études*, by Charles Rollin, appears.

1727 * *Philosophe Marie*, by Philippe Néricault Destouches, appears. [1732, *Glorieux.*]

* * *Histoire de l'ancien gouvernement de la France* and *L'État de la France*, by Comte Henri de Boulainvilliers, appear. [1731, *Histoire des Arabes.*]

1728 * The old *Mercure Galant* [now *Nouveau Mercure*] is changed to *Mercure de France.*

* *–**30** * *La Spectatrice* is issued.

* *–**58** * *Bibliothèque Raisonnée des Ouvrages des Savants* is issued.

1730 * *Jeu de l'amour et du hasard*, by Marivaux, appears. [1731–42, *Marianne;* 1735, *Paysan Parvenu;* 1736, *Fausses confidences* and *Le Legs.*]

* *–**38** * *Ancient History*, by Charles Rollin, appears. [1738–41, *History of Rome.*]

1731 * *Charles XII.*, by **Voltaire,** appears. [1732, Aug. 13, *Zaire.* 1733, *Lettres Philosophiques sur les Anglais* and *Temple du Goût;* 1736, *Alzire.*]

* * *Lettres de la marquise*, by Claude Prosper Jolyot de Crébillon, appears. [1736, *Égare du cœur et de l'esprit;* 1745, *Sophia.*]

1733 * *Histoire Littéraire de la France* is begun by the Benedictines.

* * *Fausse antipathie*, by Pierre Claude Nivelle de la Chausse, appears.

* * *Manon Lescaut*, by L'Abbé Prévost, appears.

* *–**34** * *Bibliothèque Britannique* is issued.

1734 * *Considérations sur les causes de la grandeur des Romains et de leur décadence*, by **Montesquieu,** appears.

* * *Usage des romains*, by Lenglet du Fresnoy, appears.

* * *Histoire critique de l'établissement de la monarchie française dans les Gaules*, by Dubos, appears.

* * *Vert-Vert*, by Jean Baptiste Louis Gresset, appears.

* *–**48** * *Supplément des Nouvelles Ecclésiastiques* is issued.

1735 * *Préjugé à la mode*, by le Chausse, appears. [1741, *Mélanide;* 1744, *École des Mères.*]

* *–**43** * *Observations sur les Écrits Modernes* is issued.

1736 * *Les poèmes de la Pucelle*, by Voltaire, appears.

* *–**59** * *Essay on Moral Philosophy, The Balistic Arithmetic, The Measure of the Northern Degree, Discourse on the Figure of the Stars*, and several treatises on geometry, by P. L. M. de Maupertuis, appear.

SOCIETY.

1719 * *Paris.* Avarice, corruption, and licentiousness abound. **John Law's** "Mississippi Scheme," for the colonization of Louisiana, becomes popular as a short cut to wealth. [Thousands of families are involved in financial ruin.]

1720 * *Paris.* **John Law,** hooted and imperiled, is driven out of France.

STATE.

1718 * **The conspiracy** of the Prince of Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador, the Duchess of Maine, and others, to depose the regent, Orleans, is discovered, and the conspirators are punished.

* **Law's bank** is made the Royal Bank of France, with exclusive authority to coin money, the privileges of the old East India Company, the trade of Louisiana and the Mississippi, the tobacco monopoly, and the right of receiving all taxes and government imposts.
It issues notes to the extent of 3,000,000,000 francs, based on the land of the kingdom; its shares rise to twenty-fold the original value — more than 80 times the amount of the specie of France.

1719 Jan. 10. France declares **war against Spain.**

Dec. * Spain **sues for peace;** the allies demand the dismissal of Alberoni.

1720 Jan. 25. Spain accepts the terms of the **Quadruple Alliance.**

May * An edict practically acknowledges the **insolvency of the Royal Bank.**

July * **The Mississippi Scheme fails,** the Royal Bank suspends payment; panic and financial disaster follow.

1722 * **The king** assumes the government.

1723 * **The Duke of Bourbon** (Louis Henri) becomes prime minister.

1725 Sept. 4. Louis XV. **marries Marie Leszcynski,** a daughter of Stanislaus, the exiled King of Poland.

1726 June * The Duc de Bourbon is dismissed, and **Cardinal Fleury** becomes prime minister.

1728 June 14. At the **Congress of Soissons** a [temporary] arrangement is made of points in dispute between Austria and Spain, France and England.

1729 Nov. 9. *Sp.* **A treaty of peace** is signed by France, Great Britain, and Spain at Seville, to end the war between England and Spain. England retains Gibraltar, and the three powers unite in close alliance. (See Great Britain.)

1733 * *–**35** * * The war of the Polish succession follows the death of Augustus II.
It is caused by rival claimants for the throne; a majority of the nobles elect Stanislaus Leszcynski, the father-in-law of Louis XV. of France, whose influence is exerted in the election; a minority, under the influence of Russia and Austria, elect Augustus III., Elector of Saxony, and provide an armed force to sustain the election against France, Spain, and Sardinia.

Oct. 19. **A treaty of alliance** is formed between France, Spain, and Sardinia.

1735 Oct. 3. **Preliminaries of peace** are signed at Vienna between France and Austria.
It ends the war of the Polish succession; Stanislaus I. abandons his claim on Poland, and receives the duchies of Lorraine and Bar, which after his decease fall to France.

1736 * * *Corsica.* **Revolutionists** overthrow the authority of Genoa, and establish a kingdom, with Theodore Neuhoff as king. [He soon goes to England for aid, and dies there.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1720 * * **The gold-fields** on the banks of the **Mississippi** are found to be a myth, and every shareholder is anxious to sell. [Shares worth £160,000 a year ago are now sold for a sovereign.]

* *–**26** * * More than 80,000 victims to the plague fall at Marseilles; the disease was brought from Syria in a vessel.

1734 June 24. The **Anzin coal-mines,** near Valenciennes, North France, are first opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1741 Sept. * *Aust.* The French with the Bavarians invade Austria.

Nov. 26. *Bohemia.* Prague is taken by the French and Bavarians. [1742. Dec. * The French under Marshal Belle Isle retreat.]

1743 June 27. *Ger.* The French under Marshal Noailles and the Duc de Grammont are defeated at Dettingen by the British and German allies of Maria Theresa under George II. of England and the Earl of Stair.

1744 Feb. 11. The French and Spanish fleets defeat the British off Toulon.

Mar. 15. War is declared against Great Britain.

Oct. 16. *Ger.* The French capture Munich.

1745 May 11. *Belg.* The French under Louis XV. and Marshal Saxe defeat the allies at Fontenoy. [Several of the principal cities of Flanders surrender.]

1746 May 19. *Belg.* Antwerp is taken by Marshal Saxe.

June 4. *It.* The French and Spaniards are defeated at St. Lazaro by the Sardinians and Imperialists.

June 16. *It.* The Imperialists and Sardinians under Prince Lichtenstein defeat the French and Spaniards at Piacenza.

Sept. 19. *Belg.* Marshal Saxe takes Namur.

Sept. * *E. I.* The French attack Madras with a force of 3,500± men.

Oct. 11. *Belg.* Marshal Saxe defeats the Austrians and their allies under Charles of Lorraine at Raucoux. [1747. Saxe is made marshal-general of France.]

* * The British unsuccessfully attack Lorient.

1747 Apr. 17. Louis declares war against Holland. [Marshal Saxe and 106,000 men cross the frontier, and take the fortresses lining the Scheldt from Antwerp to the sea.]

May 13. The French fleet of 38 sail is captured off Cape Finisterre by the British Adm. Anson.

June 16. The French West-India fleet is captured by the British Commodore Fox.

July 2. *Neth.* Saxe defeats the Duke of Cumberland with a loss of 8,000 men at Laffeldt.

July 19. The Sardinians defeat the French at Exilles.

Sept. 15. *Neth.* Bergen-op-Zoom is taken by Saxe.

Oct. 14. The British Adm. Hawke defeats the French fleet off Belle Isle.

1748 May 7. *Neth.* Maestricht surrenders to the French under Saxe.

Apr. * Suspension of hostilities.

Oct. 18. Peace. (See State.)

1750 Nov. 30. Marshal Saxe dies.

1751 * * *Paris.* The Military Academy is established.

* *–54 * * *E. I.* War with the English.

* * *E. I.* Col. Robert Clive captures and defends Arcot against the French. The French are victorious at Trichinopli.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1738 * * Bouguer makes the first attempt to measure the earth's density.

1747 * * Turkey-red dye is introduced.

1749 * * Georges Louis Leclerc Buffon's *Natural History* appears. [It is translated into all the languages of Europe.]

1750 * * Louis Daubenton's *Anatomy* appears.

* * *Paris.* Machines for making cards are invented by a Bavarian.

1751 * * Lelande is sent to Berlin to make observations on the distance of the moon from the earth.

1752 * * *Jeroboam*, painted by Jean Honoré Fragonard, receives the grand prix de Rome.

1753 * * *Paris.* Bouguer invents the heliometer for measuring small angles.

± * * Encaustic painting is perfected by Count Caylus.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1738 * * Beausobre, Isaac de, Protestant clergyman, theologian, A79.
Blanchard, François, aeronaut, born.
Delille, L'Abbé, Jacques, poet, born.
Fleurieu, Comte de, Charles Pierre Claret, navigator, hydrographer, statesman, born.
Guillotin, Joseph Ignatius, physician, inventor of guillotine, born.
Labat, Jean Baptiste, monk, missionary, author, A75.

1739 * * Aulnaye, François H. S. de l', wr., b.
Bouillé, François Claude Amour de, general, writer, born.
Chalgrin, Jean F. T., architect, born.
Dufay, Charles François de Cisternay, physicist, A41.
Dumouriez, Charles François, general, born.
Drevet, Pierre, engraver, A42.
Entrecasteaux, Joseph A. B. d', admiral, b.
La Harpe, Jean François de, dramatist, critic, born.
Lebrun, Duc de, Charles François Piacenza, statesman, author, born.
Vanière, Jacques, Latin poet, A75.

1740 * * Camus, Armand Gaston, legislator, writer, born.
Carrère, Joseph B. F., physician, born.
Cavalier, Jean, leader of Camisards, A61±.
Charrière, Madame de Saint-Hyacinthe de, Isabelle Agnes Van Tuyel, novelist, born.
Custine, Comte de, Adam Philippe, born.
Gagnier, John, orientalist, A70.
Imbert, Joseph Gabriel, painter, A86.
Lafitau, Joseph F., Jesuit missionary, dies.
Montgolfier, Joseph Michel, mechanician, inventor, born.
Oberlin, Jean Frédéric, philan., reformer, b.

1741 * * Barthélemon, François H., musician, born.
Chamfort (Champfort), Sébastien Roch Nicolas, poet, littérateur, born.
Costé, Jean François, physician, writer, b.
Gretny, André Ernest Modeste, composer, born.
Houdon, Jean Antoine, sculptor, born.
Laclos, Pierre A. F. C. de, revolutionist, author, born.
La Pérouse, Comte de, Jean François de Galaup, navigator, born.
Luzerne, Anne César de la, diplomatist, b.
Montfaucon, Bernard de, antiquary, critic, philologist, A86.
Rollin, Charles, historian, A80.
Rousseau, Jean Baptiste, poet, A71.

1742 * * Bourguet, Louis, antiquary, naturalist, A64.
Brumoy, Pierre, classical scholar, A54.
Dombey, Joseph, botanist, traveler, born.
Dorigny, Louis, painter, engraver, A88±.
Dubos, Jean Baptiste, publicist, critic, A72.
Dupuis, Charles François, philosopher, savant, born.
Massillon, Jean Baptiste, pulpit ora., A79.
Portal, Antoine, Baron, physician, born.
Sicard, L'Abbé, Roch A. C., teacher of deaf mutes, born.

1743 * * Auvigny, Jean du Castre d', writer, A38±.
Condorcet, Marquis de, Marie J. A. N. C., metaphysician, born.
Duhalde, Jean Baptiste, Jesuit, geographer, A69.
Fleury, André Hercule de, cardinal, statesman, A90.
Geoffroy, Julien Louis, critic, editor, born.
Guibert, Comte de, Jacques A. H., author, soldier, born.
Haüy, L'Abbe, René Just, mineralogist, b.
Latour d' Auvergne, Théophile M. C. de, army officer, born.
Lavoisier, Antoine L., chemist, born.
Legrand, Jacques Guillaume, architect, b.
Rigaud, Hyacinthe, portrait painter, A81.
Saint-Pierre, Charles Irénée Castel de, clergyman, writer, A85.

1744 * * Avril, Jean Jacques, engraver, b.
Barbeyrac, Jean, jurist, historian, A71.
Bertrand de Molleville, Marquis de, Antoine François, statesman, born.
Bosquillion, Édouard F. M., physician, b.
Callet, Jean François, mathematician, born.
Campra, André, composer, A84.
Capperonnier, Claude, linguist, critic, A73.
Desault, Pierre Joseph, surgeon, born.
Duvoisin, Jean Baptiste, bishop of Nantes, theological writer, born.
Lamarck, Chevalier, Jean B., P. A. de M., naturalist, born.
Marat, Jean Paul, revolutionist, born.
Mechain, Pierre François, astronomer, born.

1745 * * Auguis, Pierre Jean B., revolutionist, born.
Desfontaines, Pierre François Guyot, critic, A60.
Desmaiseaux, Pierre, scholar, author, A79.
Fourmont, Étienne, orientalist, author, A62.
Freteau de Saint-Just, Emmanuel M. M. P., politician, born.
Kerguélen-Trémarec, Yves J. de, navigator, born.
Montgolfier, Jacques Étienne, inventor of balloon, born.
Pinel, Philippe, physician, alienist, born.
Portalis, Jean E. M., jurist, statesman, born.
Vanloo, Jean Baptiste, painter, A61.

1746 * * Bauldelocque, Jean Louis, surg., b.
Charles, Jacques Alexandre César, electrician, born.
Chaussier, François, anatomist, born.
Coustou, Guillaume, sculptor, A68.
Dorigny, Sir Nicolas, engraver, A89.
Genlis, Comtesse de, Stéphanie Félicite, miscellaneous writer, born.
L'Héritier de Brutelle, Charles Louis, botanist, born.
Maury, Jean Siffrein, cardinal, pulpit orator, politician, born.
Michaux, André, botanist, born.
Monge, Gaspard, Comte de Peluze, geometrician, born.
Roland, Philip, sculptor, born.

1747 * * Biron, Duc de, Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun, gen., pol., born.
Bonneval, Comte de, Claude Alexandre, adventurer, A72.
Bourne, Vincent, scholar, writer, A49.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Comte de **Stanislas**, statesman, born.
Denon, Dominique V., Baron, archeol., born.
Fouquier-Tinville, revolutionist, public prosecutor, born.
La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, Duc de, François Alexandre Frédéric, philan., pol., b.
Le Sage, Alain René, romancer, dramatist, A79.
Orléans, Duc d', Louis Philippe Joseph, Philippe Égalité, statesman, born.

1748 * * Agier, Pierre Jean, judge, born.
Bausset, Louis François de, cardinal, au., b.
Berthollet, Claude Louis, chemist, born.
Chambon de Montaux, Nicolas, physician, b.
David, Jacques Louis, painter, born.
Ginguené, Pierre Louis, critic, author, born.
Girard, Gabriel, grammarian, A71±.
Jussieu, Antoine Laurent, botanist, born.
Sieyès, L'Abbé, Emmanuel Joseph, publicist, born.
Vicq-d'Azyr, Félix, anatomist, born.

1749 * * Berquin, Arnaud, writer, born.
Bousmard, Henri J. B. de, military eng., b.
Cerisier, Antoine Marie, historian, born.
Chastelet, Marquise, Gabrielle, scientific author, A43.
Delambre, Jean Baptiste Joseph, astron., b.
Fréret, Nicolas, antiq., historical critic, A61.
Garat, Dominique Joseph, revolutionist, b.
Lamballe, Princesse de, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, born.
Laplace, Pierre Simon, astron., math., b.
Mirabeau, Comte de, Honoré Gabriel de Riquetti, orator, statesman, born.

1750 * * Abrail, Joseph André, statesman, b.
Allart, Mary Gay, novelist, born.
Arnould, Ambrosé Marie, political economist, born.
Aubry, Francois, revolutionist, born.
Baert, Baron, Alexandre Balthasar François de Paule, senator, author, born.

Bergasse, Nicolas, jurist, writer, born.
Bonaparte, Letitia, mother of Napoléon, b.
Brueys, François Paul, admiral, born.
Chopart, François, surgeon, born.
Collot d' Herbois, Jean Marie, revolutionist, born.
Cornet, Comte de, Mathieu Augustin, statesman, born.
Dolomieu, Déodat G. S. T. de Gratet de, geologist, born.
Ferrand, Count, Antoine François Claude, author, born.
François de Neufchâteau, N. L., writer, politician, born.
Girard, Stephen, merchant, banker, millionaire, born.
Meissonier, Justus A., painter, sculptor, architect, A55.
Petit, Jean Louis, surgeon, A76.
Savary, Nicolas, traveler, author, born.
Villoison, Jean Baptiste Gaspard d'Ansse de, Greek scholar, born.
Nov. 30. Saxe, Comte de, Hermann Maurice, general, A54.
1751 * * Aguesseau, Henri François d', chancellor, orator, legislator, author, A83.
Gilbert, Nicolas J. L., poet, born.
Lacretelle, Pierre Louis de, lawyer, writer, b.
Lally-Tollendal, Marquis de, Trophime G., politician, born.
La Mettrie, Julien Offray, de, philos., A42.
Sonnini de Manoncourt, Charles Nicholas Sigisbert, naturalist, born.
1752 * * Athenas, rural economist, born.
Beurnonville, Marquis de, Pierre de Ruel, marshal, statesman, born.
Cabarrus, François, merchant, born.
Campan, Jeanne Louise Henriette Genest, teacher, author, born.
Choiseul-Gouffier, Comte de, Marie Gabriel F. A., traveler, author, born.
Folard, Jean Charles de, soldier, military writer, A83.
Guillard, Nicolas François, lyric poet, born.
Jacquard, Joseph M., inventor Jacquard loom, born.
Legendre, Adrien Marie, math., born.
Louis, Duc d'Orléans, A49.
1753 * * Allainval, Léonor J. C. S. d', dramatic poet, A53±.
Berthier, Louis Alexandre, Prince of Wagram, marshal, born.
Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, mathematician, strategist, born.
Chardon de la Rochette, Simon, philologist, Hellenist, born.
Dalayrac, Nicolas, musical composer, born.
Dumas, Comte Mathieu, general, author, b.
Parny, Evariste Désiré De Forges de, poet, b.
Pigault-Lebrun, Charles Antoine Guillaume, novelist, born.
Segur, Comte de, Louis Philippe, statesman, author, born.
Vaillant, François Le, traveler, naturalist, b.

CHURCH.

1744 * * The Protestants hold their first public **National Synod.** (See 1559.)

* * Protestants enjoy external peace, but the **Reformed Church** declines, chiefly for the lack of trained and educated pastors; fanaticism disturbs its peace.

1749 * * *Paris.* An **edict of mortmain** is issued, prohibiting the foundation of new religious establishments, and ordering a survey of all ecclesiastical property for the purpose of taxation; the clergy are exasperated.

* * *Paris.* Archbishop Beaumont renews the **persecution** of the Jansenists, who are supposed to be the authors of the obnoxious edicts.

* * Curés are ordered **not to absolve** the dying unless they have attested their acceptance of the **bull Unigenitus; society is shaken** by the struggle of all orders and parties.

± * * *Paris.* Freethinkers, headed by **Voltaire,** scoff at religion, and plot for the overthrow of established ideas.

LETTERS.

1737 * * *Treatise on the Attack of Places*, and *Treatise on the Defense of Places*, by Sébastien Le P. de Vauban, appear.

1738 * * *Métromanie*, by Alexis Piron, appears.

1740 * * *Paralèlle des Romains et des Français*, by Gabriel Bonnet Mably, appears.

± * * *Mémoires*, by Louis de Rouvray, Duc de Saint-Simon, appears.

1741 * * *Mahomet*, by **Voltaire,** appears at Brussels. [1742, *Merope* appears at Paris.]

* * *Memoir on the Integral Calculus*, by Jean le Rond d'Alembert, appears. [1743, *Treatise on Dynamics;* 1746, *On the General Theory of the Winds.*]

1742 * * *Confession du Comte de* ——, by Charles P. Duclos, appears. [1749, *Considérations sur les mœurs de ce siècle.*]

1744 * * *Compendium of the History of France*, by Charles C. J. Henault, appears.

* *–48 * * *Mémoires Secrets de la République des Lettres* is issued.

1745 * * *Dialogue de Sylla et d'Eucrate*, by **Montesquieu,** appears.

* * *Account of a Voyage in South America*, by Charles M. La Condamine, appears. [1749, *The Figure of the Earth determined.*]

* * *Sur le mérite et la vertu*, by Diderot, appears. [1746, *Philosophic Doubts;* 1747, *Sceptics' Walk;* 1749, *Lettre sur les aveugles.*]

* * *Histoire naturelle de l'Âme*, by Julien Offrayde de Lamettrie, appears. [1747, *La faculté vengée;* 1748, *L'Homme machine* and *L'Homme plante.*]

1746 * * *Introduction to the Knowledge of the Human Mind*, by Marquis de Vauvenargues, appears.

* * *Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge*, by **Condillac,** appears. [1749, *Traité des Systèmes.*]

* *–59 * * *Nouvelle Bibliothèque Britannique* is issued.

1747 * * *Gouvernante*, by La Chausse, appears.

* * *Méchant*, by Jean Baptiste Louis Gresset, appears.

* * *Mémoires sur la vie de Jean Racine*, by Louis Racine, appears. [Later, a translation of *Paradise Lost.*]

1748 * * *Droit publique de l'Europe*, by Mably, appears. [1751, *Observations sur les Romains.*]

* * *L'Histoire du Stathoudérat*, by L'Abbé Raynal, appears.

* * *Esprit des Lois*, by **Montesquieu,** appears.

1749 * *–52 * * *Observations sur la Littérature Moderne* is issued.

* *–54 * * *Letters on Certain Contemporary Writings* is issued by Élie C. Fréron.

* *–85 * * *Histoire naturelle, générale, et particulière*, by Jean Louis Leclere, Count of Buffon, appears.

* * **Jean Jacques Rousseau** takes the prize offered by the Academy of Dijon for an essay on the effect of the progress of civilization on morals.

1750 * * *Réflexions philosophiques sur l'origine des animaux* and *Les animaux plus que machines*, by Lamettrie, appears.

* *–57 * * *Journal Britannique* is issued.

1751 * * *Journal of an Expedition made by Order of the King to the Equator*, by La Condamine, appears.

* *–77 * * The *Encyclopædia* appears; it is first conducted by **Diderot** and **D'Alembert,** afterwards by Diderot alone.

1752 * * The *Gazette* is changed to the *Gazette de France.*

* * *Diatribe du Docteur Akakia*, by **Voltaire,** appears.

* * The operetta *Devin du Village*, by **Jean Jacques Rousseau,** appears. [1753, *Sur la Musique française* and *Discours sur l'économie politique;* 1755, *Discours sur l'origine et les fondements de l'inégalité parmi les hommes.*]

* * *Pièces fugitives*, by Michel Jean Sedaine, appears.

1753 * * *Histoire de la pairie de France et du parlement de Paris*, by Boulainvilliers, appears.

SOCIETY.

1745 * *–64 * * *Paris.* **The Marquise de Pompadour,** the king's mistress, has a remarkable influence over him.

When her attractions wane, she maintains her empire by sanctioning the infamous seraglio, called **Parc aux Cerfs,** in her beautiful retreat at Marseilles.

STATE.

1738 **Nov. 18. The Treaty of Vienna** is signed between France and Austria.

It ratifies the preliminaries of peace; Lorraine is ceded to France; France resigns Milan and Mantua to the emperor; Austria cedes the Two Sicilies to Don Carlos of Spain, as a secundogeniture; he cedes Parma and Piacenza to Austria; the Duke of Lorraine receives Tuscany.

1740 * * France **aids Charles Albert,** Elector of Bavaria, in his claim to the throne of Austria on the death of the Emperor Charles VI.

1743 **Jan. 29.** Cardinal **Fleury** dies, and **the king takes the government** into his own hands; Marquise de Châteauroux is the power behind the throne.

1744 **Mar. 15.** France declares **war against Great Britain.**

May * *Neth.* Louis XV. **invades** the country.

June 5. A secret treaty is formed between Frederick II. and France.

An alliance is formed at Frankfort, uniting France, Prussia, the Emperor Charles VII., and Sweden, against Austria.

1745 * *–64 * * **Madame de Pompadour,** the king's chief mistress, rises to power and influence in public affairs.

1747 **Apr. 17.** Louis declares **war against Holland.**

1748 **Oct. 18. The Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle,** between France, Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Spain, and Genoa, is signed. (See Austria.)

1749 * * A tax is levied of one-twentieth of all incomes, including those of the privileged orders.

A struggle occurs between the Church, the Parliament, and the Crown relating to taxes and *billets de confession.*

1753 * * The **Royal Chamber** is established to do the work of refractory magistrates. [1754, Suppressed.]

1754 **Jan.** ±* **Disputes arise** with England concerning territory in America and trading-posts in the East Indies.

ARMY — NAVY.

1754 May * *U. S. A.* The English send Maj. **George Washington** of Virginia to Ohio to stop the erection of French forts.

1755+ * * The **struggle for supremacy** in the New World begins; France and England engage in the **Seven Years' War,** called the French and Indian war in America. (See America.)

July 9. *U. S. A.* The British **Gen. Braddock** is defeated and killed by the French near Fort Du Quesne. (See America.)

* * *Corsica.* Pasquale de Paole is chosen generalissimo of the Corsicans. [For ten years he sustains conflicts with insurrectionists and the Genoese.]

1756 May 17. England declares **war against France.**

July * The French attack and take the **Island of Minorca** from the English.

1757 * * *Ger.* **Hanover is invaded** by the French.

Nov. 5. *Prus.* **Frederick the Great,** commanding 22,000 Prussians, utterly defeats the united armies of the French under Marshal Soubise and the Imperialists under the Prince of Saxe-Hildburghausen at **Rossbach;** Prussian loss, 5,000±; allies, 1,700 killed and 7,000 prisoners.

1758 June 23. *Prus.* The Prussians under Ferdinand of Brunswick **defeat the French** under the Comte de Clermont at **Krefeld.** [After several small battles the French are forced to retreat from the Elbe to the Rhine.]

June * The British burn over 100 French vessels in Cancale Bay.

Oct. 4. *E. I.* **Arcot is taken** by the French.

* * The fortifications of Cherbourg are destroyed by the English.

1759 Jan. 2. *Prus.* The French surprise and capture **Frankfort-on-the-Main.**

Apr. 13. *Prus.* **The allies** are defeated at Bergen. (See Germany.)

Aug. 1. *Ger.* The French are defeated at **Minden.** (See Germany.)

Sept. 13. *Can.* The French are defeated in Canada. France loses an empire in the New World by the fall of Quebec. (See p. 574.)

* * *E. I.* The British **Adm. Pocock** defeats the French fleet.

Nov. 20. Adm. Hawke with 23 English vessels **annihilates a French fleet** of 21 vessels under Comte de Conflans off Belle Isle, in Quiberon Bay.

* * *E. I.* The **French lose** nearly all their **military power** in the success of the British. (See India.)

1760 Feb. * *Ire.* Com. **Thurot** with 1,800 men invades Ireland; is unsuccessful and retreats. [Feb. 21. He is met at the Isle of Man by British ships, defeated, and killed.]

July 31. *Prus.* Ferdinand **defeats the French** at Warburg.

1761 June 7. Belle Isle is captured by the English.

1763 Feb. 10. Peace. (See State.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1756 Feb. 4. A mummy is disinterred near Auvergne.

* * The St. Cloud **porcelain** manufactory is removed to Sèvres.

1761 * * **The sun's distance** is first measured by the transit of Venus; Joseph Delisle's method is introduced.

1763 * * *Paris.* **Aquatinta** is greatly improved.

1764 * * *Paris.* The [**Panthéon**] is commenced as the Church of **St. Geneviève;** it takes the form of a Greek cross, and Louis XV. supplies the funds.

* * **-80** * * *Paris.* Joseph Louis Lagrange investigates the **libration of the moon.**

* * *Paris.* Claude **François** Joseph, Count of Auxiron, [is said to have] sailed a little **steamboat** on the Seine. [1775. Jacques Perier said to have done the same. Claude François Dorothée, Marquis de Jouffroy, repeats the same experiment on the Doubs.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1754 * * Brissot de Warville, Jean P., Girondist, writer, born.
Chaussée, Pierre Claude Nivelle de la, dramatist, A62.
Demoivre, Abraham, mathematician, A87.
Destouches, Philippe Néricault, dramatist, A74.
Halle, Jean Noël, physician, born.
Joubert, Joseph, moralist, born.
Kléber, Jean Baptiste, general, born.
Moncey, Bon Adrien Jeannot de, Duc de Conegliano, marshal, born.
Pérignon, Marquis de, Dominique Cathérine, marshal, born.
Feb. 13. Talleyrand-Périgord, Charles Maurice de, statesman, born.
Mar. 17. Roland, Madame Marie Jeanne Philipon, Girondist, author, born.
Aug. 23. Louis XVI., king, born.
1755 * * Aiguebère, John Dumas, dram., A63.
Barras, Paul François J. N. de, statesman, born.
Barère de Vieuzac, Bertrand, revolutionist, born.
Casabianca, Louis, naval captain, born.
Conté, Nicolas Jacques, painter, mechanician, born.
Dulaure, Jacques Antoine, historian, born.
Fabre d'Églantine, Philippe François Jacobin, born.
Florian, Jean Pierre Claris de, author, born.
Fourcroy, Antoine François, chemist, born.
Gall, Jean Baptiste, Hellenist, author, born.
Hébert, Jacques René, demagogue, born.
Humbert, Joseph Amable, general, born.
Labourdonnais, Bertrand François Mahé de, admiral, 56±.
Lefebvre, François J., Duc de Dantzig, marshal, born.
Narbonne-Lara, Comte de, Louis, general, diplomatist, born.
Noël, François Joseph Michel, gram., born.
Prony, Baron de, Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche, engineer, mathematician, b.
Feb. 10. Montesquieu, Baron, Charles de Secondat, jurist, philosopher, A66.
Nov. 2. Marie Antoinette, wife of Louis XVI., born.
Nov. 17. Louis XVIII., king, born.
1756 * * Audran, Jean, engraver, A89.
Carrier, Jean Baptiste, demagogue, born.
Cassas, Louis François, painter, architect, b.
Cassini, Jacques, astronomer, A79.
Dampierre, Marquis de, Auguste Henri Marie Picot, general, born.
Gallait, Jean Pierre, author, born.
Lamotte, Jeanne de Valois, adventuress, b.
1757 * * Augereau, Pierre, Duc de Castiglioné, marshal, born.
Blissot, Jean, revolutionist, author, born.
Boyer, Alexis, surgeon, born.
Cabanis, Pierre J. G., phys., philos., au., b.
Calmet, Augustin, Benedictine monk, Biblical scholar, A85.
Cartellier, Pierre, sculptor, born.
Castel, Louis Bertrand, mathematician, A70.
Fontanes, Marquis de, Louis, author, born.
Fontenelle, Bernard le Bouvier de, advocate, philosopher, poet, misc. writer, A100.
Frochot, Comte, Nicolas Thérèse Benoît, administrator, born.
Feb. 3. Volney, Comte de, Constantin François Chassebœuf, scholar, author, born.
Sept. 6. Lafayette, Marquis de, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, statesman, b.
Oct. 9. Charles X., king, born.
1758 * * Abancourt, Charles Xavier Joseph Franqueville, minister, born.
Boissy, Louis de, littérateur, A64.
Bouguer, Pierre, mathematician, A60.
Cazalès, Jacques Antoine Marie de, politician, born.
Éblé, Jean Baptiste, general, born.
Ganilh, Charles, economist, born.
Gensonne, Armand, statesman, Girondist leader, born.
Hulin, Comte, Pierre Augustine, general, b.
La Grange, Joseph de Chancel de, poet, A82.
Masséna, André, Prince d'Essling, Duc de Rivoli, marshal, born.
Mounier, Jean Joseph, statesman, born.
Proudhon, Jean Baptiste Victor, jurist, born.
Sacy, Baron de Antoine Isaac Silvestre, orientalist, born.
Vernet, Antoine C. Horace, painter, born.
May 6. Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore, revolutionist, born.
1759 * * Adam, Lambert, sculptor, A59.
Arbogast, Louis F. A., mathematician, born.
Aubert du Bayet, Jean B. A., general, born.
Audebert, Jean B., naturalist, engraver, b.
Augustin, Jean B. J., miniature painter, b.
Bonchamp, Marquis, Charles Melchior Artus, general, born.
Bosc, Louis Augustin Guil., naturalist, born.
Chery, Philippe, historical painter, born.
Coigny, Duc de, François de Franquetot, marshal, A89.
Danton, George Jacques, revolutionist, born.
Leroy, Julien, horologist, author, A73.
Millin, Aubin Louis, antiquary, naturalist, b.
Montcalm, Marquis de, Louis Joseph, general, A47.
Maupertuis, Pierre Louis Moreau, mathematician, A61.
Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien, orator, statesman, born.
1760 * * Assas, Chevalier d', Nicolas, captain regiment of Auvergne, dies.
Avrigny, Chas. J. Lœuillard d', poet, born.
Carron, Guy Toussaint Julien, cl., writer, b.
Durand, Jean Nicolas Louis, architect, born.
Guillon, L'Abbé, Marie Nicolas Silvestre, author, born.
Lameth, Comte de, Alexander Théodor Victor, revolutionist, born.
Landon, Charles Paul, painter, writer on art, born.
Le Sueur, Jean François, musical comp., b.
Louvet de Couvray, Jean Baptiste, revolutionist, born.
Rouget de l'Isle, Claude Joseph, poet, born.
Oct. 17. Saint-Simon, Comte de, Claude Henri, socialist, philosopher, born.
1761 * * Andreossi, Antoine François, military engineer, born.
Barnave, Antoine Pierre J. M., revolutionist, born.
Belidor, Bernard Forest de, engineer, military writer, A68.
Bon de Saint-Hilaire, François Xavier, wr., scholar, A83.
Broussonnet, Pierre Auguste, naturalist, b.
Cellier, Dom Rémi, theologian, A73.
Charlevoix, Pierre F. X., Jesuit, hist., A79.
Daunou, Pierre C. F., statesman, author, b.
Joly, Maria Elizabeth, actor, born.
Moreau, Jean Victor, general, born.
Pelletier, Bertrand, chemist, born.
Pichegru, Charles, general, born.
Pons, Jean Louis, astronomer, born.
Raynouard, François, J. M., misc. wr., b.
1762 * * Allemand, Zacharie J. T., adm., b.
Bessières, Jean Baptiste, Duc d' Istria, marshal, born.
Bouchardon, Edmé, sculptor, A64.
Caigniez, Louis Charles, dramatist, born.
Caille, L'Abbé, Nicolas L. de la, astron., A49.
Cavaignac, Jean Baptiste, revolutionist, b.
Championnet, Jean E., general, born.
Chauvelin, Germain Louis de, statesman, A77.
Chedel, Quentin Pierre, engraver, A57.
Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de, poet, dramatist, A88.
Daviel, Jacques, oculist, A66.
Desmoulins, Camille, revolutionist, au., b.
Fontaine, Pierre Francois Leonard, arch., b.
Jourdan, Jean Baptiste, marshal, born.
Latreille, Pierre André, naturalist, born.
Poniatowski, Josef Anton, Polish general, marshal, born.
Roubilliac, Louis Francois, sculptor, A67.
Villenave, Mathieu Guillaume Thérèse, author, born.

Oct. 30. Chenier, André Marie de, poet, born.
1763 * * Adet, Pierre Auguste, envoy, chemist, born.
Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne, marshal, b.
Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard, Jacobin demagogue, born.
Chaudet, Antoine Denis, sculptor, born.
Chappe, Claude, inventor of a telegraph, b.
Drouais, Jean Germain, painter, born.
Dupleix, Marquis Joseph, general, A66.
Fesch, Joseph, cardinal archbp. of Lyons, b.
Fouché, Joseph, Duc d'Otrante, minister of police, born.
Maret, Hugues B., Duc de Bassano, statesman, born.
Marivaux, Pierre Carlet de Chamblain de, dramatist, A75.
Mehul, Étienne Hènri, composer, born.
Prevost d'Exiles, Antoine François, au., A66.
Racine, Louis, poet, A71.
Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul, statesman, born.
Talma, François Joseph, actor, born.
Vauquelin, Louis N., chemist, born.
Villeneuve, Pierre C. J. B. S. de, adm., born.
June 23. Joséphine, Marie Josephe Rose Tascher de la Pagerie, wife of Napoléon I., born.
1764 * * Babeuf, François Noël, revolutionist, born.
Beauregard, Charles Victor, general, born.
Chenier, Maria Joseph de, poet, dram., b.
Damas, François Étienne, general, born.
Didot, Firmin, publisher, typographer, born.
Jouy, Victor Joseph E. de, author, born.
Legouvé, Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste, dramatic poet, born.
Maistre, Comte de, Xavier, novelist, born.
Percier, Charles, architect, born.
Prévost, Pierre, painter of panoramas, born.
Rameau, Jean Philippe, composer, au., A81.
Victor, or Victor-Perrin, Claude, Duc de Belluno, marshal, born.
Apr. 15. Pompadour, Marquise de, Jeanne Antoinette, mistress of Louis XV., A43.
1765 * * Balechou, J. J. Nicolas, engr., A50.
Barbier, Antoine A., bibliographer, born.
Berchoux, Joseph, poet, born.
Clairaut, Alexis Claude, geometrician, A42.
Crevier, Jean Baptiste, historian, A72.
Curaudau, Francois R., chemist, inventor, b.
Dutens, Joseph Michel, polit. economist, b.
Dufrénoy, Adelaide Gillette Billet, poet, b.
Fréron, Louis Stanislas, revolutionist, born.
Genet, Edmond Charles, diplomatist, born.
Lacroix, Sylvestre François, math., born.
Macdonald, Étienne Jacques J. A., Duc de Tarente, marshal, born.
Niepce, Joseph Nicephore, chemist, one of the inventors of photography, born.
Thibaudeau, Comte, Antoine Claire, revolutionist, historical writer, born.
Vanloo, Charles André, painter, A60.
Villérs, Charles F. D. de, philosopher, born.
1766 * * Albert, Jean Louis, physician, born.
Allier, Louis, numisinatist, born.
Arnault, Vincent Antoine, author, born.
Astruc, Jean, medical writer, teacher, A82.
Azais, Pierre Hyacinthe, philosopher, born.
Bertin, Louis François, journalist, born.
Chaussard, Pierre Jean Baptiste, author, b.
Chauvelin, François Bernard de, pol., born.
Fonfrède, Jean B. B., politician, born.
Grouchy, Marquis, Emmanuel, marshal, b.
Lacretelle, Jean Charles de, historian, born.
Larrey, Baron, Dominique Jean, surgeon, b.
Las Cases, Marquis de, Emmanuel A. D. M. J., companion of Napoléon, born.
Lescure, Marquis de, Louis Marie de, Vendean chief, born.
Maine de Biran, Marie F. P. G., metaphysician, born.
Noailles, Duc de, Adrien Maurice, marshal, A88.
Apr. 22. Staël-Holstein, Madame de, Baronne, Anne Louise Germaine, author, b.
1767 * * Abauzit, Firmin, math., A88.
Barbaroux, Charles Jean Marie, revolutionist, born.
Barraband, Pierre Paul, artist, born.
Beauchamp, Alphonse de, author, born.
Bouvart, Alexis, astronomer, born.
Bridaine, Jacques, pulpit orator, A66.
Carpentier, Pierre, antiquary, author, A70.
Constant de Rebecque, H. B., orator, statesman, writer, born.
Daru, Comte, Pierre Antoine, statesman, writer, born.
Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu, dramatist, born.
Fiévée, Joseph, littérateur, born.
Girodet-Trioson, Anne L., painter, born.
Isabey, Jean Baptiste, miniature painter, b.
Michaud, Joseph, historian, born.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, Duc de Reggio, marshal, born.
Pasquier, Duc Étienne D., statesman, born.
Saint-Just, Antoine Louis L., revolutionist, born.
1768 * * Alméras, Louis, general, born.
Bonaparte, Joseph, brother of Napoléon I., King of Naples and Spain, born.
Camus, Charles Étienne Louis, mathˊ., A69.
Cheverus, Jean Louis A. M. L., cardinal, b.
Cordaÿ, d'Armans Marie Anne C. de, heroine, born.
Delisle, Joseph Nicolas, astronomer, A80.

CHURCH.

1758 * * *Rome.* Clement XIII. is pope.
1760± * * The principles of **toleration** begin to prevail; the school of Voltaire encourages their diffusion.
1762 Aug. 6. *Paris.* The parliament decrees the abolition of the **Society of Jesus**, secularizes its members, and confiscates its enormous property.
1764 Nov. 26. *Paris.* A royal edict confirms the suppression of the **Jesuits.**
* * The **corrupt state of the church** multiplies infidels.

LETTERS.

1754 * * *Traité des Sensations*, by Condillac, appears.
* * **–56** * * *Researches on Various Important Points of the System of the Universe*, by D'Alembert, appears.
* * **–62** * * *Le Journal Étranger* is issued.
* * **–74** * * *Mémoires politiques de l'Europe*, by L'Abbé Raynal, appears.
* * **–80** * * *Bibliothèque des Sciences et des Beaux Arts* is issued.
* * **–90** * * *The Literary Year* is issued.
* * *Orphelin de la Chine*, by **Voltaire**, appears. [1759, *Candide.*]
1756 * * *Philosophical and Literary Reflections on the Poem of Natural Religion*, by Antoine L. Thomas, appears.
* * *Fables and Stories of the French Poets from the 11th to the 16th Centuries*, by Étienne Barbazan, appears.
1757 * * *Fils naturel*, by Diderot, appears. [1758, *Père de famille.*]
1758 * * *Économic Picture*, by François Quesnay, appears.
* * *On the Mind*, by Helvétius, appears.
* * *Lettre à d'Alembert contre les Spectacles*, by **Rousseau**, appears. [1760, *La Nouvelle Héloïse;* 1762, *Contrat Social*, and *Émile;* 1763, *Lettres de la Montagne;* 1767, *Dictionary of Music.*]
* * **–61** * * *L'Observateur Littéraire* is issued.
1759 * * *Compendium of the History of Spain and Portugal*, by Charles C. J. Hénault, appears.
* * *Mélanges de Littérature et de la Philosophie*, and *Elements of Philosophy*, by D'Alembert, appears.
* * *Journal de Commerce* is issued.
* * **–78** * * *Journal des Dames* is issued.
* * **–89** * * *Mercuriales, Instructions*, and other works, by Henri François D'Aguesseau, appears.
* * *Courrier de la Mode* is issued.
* * *Philosophes*, by Charles Palissot de Montenoy, appears.
* * Claude Joseph Dorat writes *Idée de la poésie allemande.*
1761 * * *Contes moraux*, by Marmontel, appears. [1763, *Poétique Française;* 1767, *Bélisaire.*]
1762 * * **–87** * * *Mémoires de Bachaumont* is issued.
1763 * * *Warwick*, by Jean F. de la Harpe, appears.
* * *Entretiens de Phocion*, by Mably, appears.
1764 * * *Considérations sur le gouvernement de la France*, by Marquis R. L. V. D'Argenson, appears.
* * **–66** * * *Gazette Littéraire* is issued.
* * **–82** * * *Nécrologe des Hommes Célèbres de France* is issued.
1765 * * *Éphémérides du Citoyen* is issued.
* * *Philosophe sans le savoir*, by Sedaine, appears.
* * *Siège de Calais*, by Pierre Lau. de Belloy, appears.
* * *Observations sur l'histoire de France*, by Mably, appears.
* * *Eugénie*, by Beaumarchais, appears.

SOCIETY.

1757 Jan. 5. *Paris.* Robert François Damiens, a servant, attempts to **assassinate** the king, and wounds him with a dagger.

[Damiens is tortured; his right hand is burned with a slow fire; he is torn with hot pincers, and burned with hot lead in open wounds, and his body torn apart by four horses.]

1762 Mar. 9. Jean Calas is **broken on the wheel** at Toulouse on the charge of having put his son to death to prevent him from becoming a **Catholic.**

STATE.

1754 Sept. 4. *Paris.* **Parliament** re-enters, having triumphed over the court, and is welcomed by the people.
1756 * * An **alliance** of Russia and Austria **to recover Silesia** for the latter is joined by France; **the Seven Years' War** follows.
* * *Paris.* **The parliament** opposes the clergy and the court.
Dec. * *Paris.* Louis enforces the registration of **edicts**, and forbids **parliament** to interfere with ecclesiastical disputes; he orders that members must serve 10 years before they have the right to vote; 180 members resign, and the court yields.
1757 Jan. 5. Robert Damiens attempts **to assassinate** the king with a penknife.
1760 Sept. 8. *Can.* The French governor, the Marquis of Vaudreuil, signs a convention at Montreal **surrendering Canada** to the British Crown.
1761 Aug. 15. The **"Family Compact"** is formed by Louis XV. and the king of Spain. It is a mutual guaranty of support against all enemies.
1763 Feb. 10. **The Peace of Paris** is concluded between France, Great Britain, Spain, and Portugal.

It ends the Seven Years' War. France surrenders to England Cape Breton, all Canada, all Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi, Grenada, Tobago, St. Vincent, Dominique, Senegal (West Africa), and Minorca; France receives Martinique, St. Lucia, Belle Isle, her factories in the East Indies, the right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland, with the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. Spain cedes Florida to England, and receives the western part of Louisiana, Havana, and other British conquests in Cuba.

1766 * * **Nancy** is acquired.
1767 May 15. *Corsica.* The Genoese, despairing of their ability to maintain authority, **sell the entire island** to France.

ARMY — NAVY.

1769 * * *Corsica.* A French force of 20,000 under Count Vaux lands, and attacks and completely defeats Gen. Paoli [who barely succeeds in cutting his way through the enemy and escaping to England on board an English frigate.]

1777 Apr. * Marquis de Lafayette joins the Americans in the War of Independence. (See America.)

1778 June 16. Two frigates, the *Licorne* and *Belle Poule*, are captured in the English Channel by the British under Adm. Keppel.

July 10. France declares war against England.

July 27. A French fleet of 32 vessels, having left Brest to aid Americans, is driven back by a British fleet.

1779 * *-82 * * Gibraltar is unsuccessfully besieged by the French and Spanish.

1781 Sept. 10. *U. S. A.* Comte de Grasse with a French fleet arrives in Chesapeake Bay. [Assisted by an American naval force he blockades Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. Oct. 19. Cornwallis surrenders to Gen. Washington.]

1782 Feb. 4. The French and Spanish fleets under Duc de Crillon capture Minorca from the English after a siege of five months.

Feb. * *E. I.* The British under Sir Edward Hughes defeat the French in a series of naval battles.

Apr. 12. *W. I.* Adm. Rodney defeats the French fleet under Adm. de Grasse off Dominique.

1782 Sept. 21. The English defeat the Spanish and French fleets in the Bay of Gibraltar.

1783 Sept. 3. Peace. (See State.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1775 * * Laplace investigates and explains the tides.

1776 * * *Paris.* Lagrange proves the stability of the planetary orbits.

1778 * * Antoine Laurent Lavoisier overthrows the theory of "phlogiston" by proving the action of oxygen.

1779 July 27. *Paris.* A description of the celerifere, invented by François Blanchard, appears in the *Journal de Paris.*

1780. A steamboat is sailed on the Saône, at Lyons, by the Marquis of Jouffroy. [1783. Marquis de Jouffroy propels a boat (pyroscaphè) on the Saône by means of a steam-engine.]

* * Celestial inequalities are found by Lagrange.

1782 Nov. * Joseph Michel Montgolfier makes the first balloon; it is a silken bag, which ascends at Annonay by heated air.

1783 June 5. Joseph and Stephen Montgolfier ascend and descend safely by means of a fire-balloon 35 feet in diameter at Annonay, near Lyons.

Aug. 27. *Paris.* A balloon filled with hydrogen makes an ascent.

* * François Blanchard, the aeronaut, constructs and uses the parachute.

* * *Paris.* Lavoisier decomposes water into oxygen and hydrogen gases.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1768 Desaix de Veygoux, Louis Charles Antoine, general, born.
Deparcieux, Antoine, mathematician, A65.
Fourier, Baron, Jean Baptiste Joseph, savant, born.
Hoche, Lazare, general, born.
Lafitte, Jacques, banker, statesman, born.
Lauriston, Marquis de, Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, marshal, born.
Mortier, Édouard A. C. J., Duc de Tervise, marshal, born.
Olivet, L'Abbé, Joseph Thoulier d', author, critic, A86.
Tissot, Pierre F., author, born.
Sept. 14. Châteaubriand, Vicomte de, François Auguste, author, born.
1769 * * Belliard, Comte, Augustin D., general, diplomatist, born.
Cadet de Gassicourt, Charles L., chemist, philosopher, born.
Cadoudal, Georges, Breton royalist, born.
Chênedolle, Charles de, poet, born.
Esmenard, Joseph Alphonse, poet. born.
Joubert, Barthélemy Cathérine, gen., b.
Keratry, Auguste Hilarion de, author, born.
Lannes, Jean, Duc de Montebello, marshal, b.
Lavalette, Comte de, Marie Chamans, minister of Napoléon, born.
Ney, Michel, Duc d' Elchingen, Prince de la Moskowa, marshal, born.
Picard, Louis Benoît, dramatist, born.
Soult, Nicolas J. de Dieu, Duc de Dalmatie, marshal, statesman, born.
Tallien, Jean Lambert, revolutionist, born.
Aug. 15. Bonaparte, Napoléon, emperor, greatest general of modern times, born in Corsica.
Aug. 23. Cuvier, Baron Georges C. L. F. Dagobert, naturalist, born.
1770 * * Cambronne, Baron de, Pierre J. E., general, born.
Davout, Louis Nicolas, Prince d'Eckmühl, Duc d' Auerstädt, marshal, born.
Gérard, Baron, François Pascal Simon, painter, born.
Henault, Charles Jean François, historian, poet, A85.
Jacotot, Joseph, educational writer, born.
Lamarque, Comte Maximilien, general, politician, born.
Lobau, Comte de, Georges M., marshal, born.
Michaux, François André, botanist, born.
Nollet, L'Abbe, Jean Antoine, natural philosopher, A70.
Senancour, Étienne Pivert de, author, born.
Suchet, Louis Gabriel, Duc d'Albuféra, marshal, born.
Vandamme, Comte, Dominique, general, b.
1771 * * Baillot, Pierre Marie François de Sales, violinist, born.
Bignon, Louis Pierre Édouard, historian, statesman, born.
Chavigny, Théodore, diplomatist, dies.
Choron, Alexandre Étienne, musician, born.
Creuze de Lesser, Auguste F., dramatist, poet, born.
Dupaty, Louis M. C. H. M., sculptor, born.
Fontaine, Alexis, geometer, A66±.
Gros, Baron, Antoine Jean, painter, born.
Junot, Andoche, Duc d'Abrantès, marshal, born.
Lemercier, Louis Jean Népomucène, dramatist, born.
Murat, Joachim, King of Naples, marsh., b.
Salverte, Anne J. E. B., miscellaneous wr., b.
Walckenaer, Chas. Athanase, author, born.
Dec. 26. Helvétius, Claude Adrien, philosopher, A56.
1772 * * Auger, Louis Simon, critic, writer, b.
Beauvais, Charles Théodore, general, born.
Broussais, François, Joseph Victor, phys., b.
Campenon, Vincent, poet, born.
Castellan, Antoine Louis, painter, arch., b.
Courier de Méré, Paul Louis, poet, satirist, b.
Duclos, Charles Pineau, author, A68.
Duroc, Gérard, C. M., Duc de Friuli, gen., b.
Fauriel, Claude Charles, philologist, hist., b.
Favart, Marie Juatine, actor, A45.
Gérando, Joseph Marie de, philosopher, b.
Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel, general, born.
Pothier, Robert Joseph, jurist, A73.
Apr. 7. Fourier, François, C. M., socialist, born.
Apr. 15. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Étienne, naturalist, born.
1773 * * Aubry, Comte d', Claude Charles, general, born.
Bertrand, Comte de, Henri Gratien, gen., b.
Bonpland, Aimé, botanist, traveler, born.
Bourmont, Louis A. V., marshal, born.
Boivin, Marie A. V. G., physician, au., b.
Catel, Charles Simon, musical composer, b.
Caulaincourt, Armand A. L. de, Duc de Vicence, officer, diplomatist, born.
Chabrol de Volvic, Gilbert J. G., politician, writer, born.
Chamousset, Chevalier de, Claude Humbert Piarron, philanthropist, A66.
Chézy, Antoine Léonard de, orientalist, born.
Chimay, Princesse de, Jeanne Marie, I. L de Cabarrus, born.
Cottin, Sophie Ristand, novelist, born.
Commerson, Philibert, botanist, A46.
Cuvier, Frédéric, naturalist, born.
Delessert, Benjamin, financier, naturalist, b.
Droz, François Xavier Joseph, historian, b.
Francœur, Louis Benjamin, geometrician, b.
Gérard, Étienne Maurice, marshal, born.
Habert, Baron Pierre J., general, born.
Morand, Sauveur François, surgeon, A76.
Piron, Alexis, poet, dramatist, wit, A84.
Rey, Jean, manufacturer, writer, born.
Villèle, Comte de, Jean B. S. J., statesman, b.
Oct. 6. Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, king, born.
1774 * * Biot, Jean, mathematician, phil., b.
Boissonade, Jean François, philologist, b.
Daudin, François Marie, naturalist, born.
Duméril, André Marie Constant, naturalist, born.
Laborde, Comte de, Alexandre Louis Joseph, antiquary, littérateur, born.
Lallemand, Baron, Charles François A., general, born.
Marmont, Auguste F. L. V. de, Duc de Raguese, marshal, born.
May 10. Louis XV., king, A64.
Dec. 16. Quesnay, François, economist, A80.
1775 * * Ampère, André Marie, mathematician, natural philosopher, born.
Bertin, Jean Louis, painter, born.
Boieldieu, François Adrien, composer, born.
Bonaparte, Lucien, brother of Napoléon I., Prince de Canino, born.
Courvoisier, Jean Joseph Antoine, politi., b.
Duval, Valentine Jameray, antiquary, A82.
Foy, Maximilien Sébastien, general, born.
Malus, Étienne, engineer, physicist, born.
Manuel, Jaques A., politician, orator, born.
Sebastiani, Comte, Horace François, marshal, statesman, born.
Vidocq, Eugène F., chief detective police, b.
Virey, Julien J., physician, medical writer, b.
1776 * * Ballanche, Pierre, S., philosopher, b.
Bordeu, Théophile de, medical writer, A54.
Courayer, Pierre François le, R. C. clergyman, author, A95.
Dugas-Montbel, Jean Baptiste, Hellenist, b.
Fréron, Élie Cathérine, critic, A57.
Gay, Marie F. S. N. de Lavalette, novelist, b.
Lespinasse, Julie Jeannie Éléonore de, letter writer, leader of society, A44.
Marcel, Jean Joseph, orientalist, hist., born.
Martignac, Jean B. S. G. de, statesman, b.
Mirbel, Charles François B. de, naturalist, b.
1777 * * Adelaide, Eugénie Louise, sister of Louis Philippe, born.
Blainville, Henri de, zoologist, phys., born.
Cordier, Pierre Louis A., mineralogist, born.
Coustou, Guillaume, sculptor, A61.
Daumesnil, Pierre, general, born.
Duvernoy, Georges Louis, anatomist, born.
Edwards, Guillaume Frédéric, ethnologist, physiologist, born.
Gresset, Jean Baptiste L., poet, dram., A68.
Jussieu, Bernard de, botanist, A78.
Périer, Casimir, statesman, born.
Thenard, Baron Louis Jacques, chemist, b.
Viennet, Jean Poncs G., politician, au., born.
Dec. 3. Récamier, Madame Jeanne François Julie Adélaide Bernard, leader of society, born.
1778 * * Angoulême, Duchesse d', Marie Thérèse Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, born.
Aublet, Jean Baptiste Christophe Fusee, botanist, A58.
Bertrand, Comte de, Henri G., general, born.
Bonaparte, Louis, brother of Napoléon I., King of Holland, born.
Berry, or Berri, Duc de, Charles F. d'Artois, son of Charles [X.], born.
Dupuytren, Baron, Guillaume, surgeon, anatomist, born.
Étienne, Charles Guillaume, dram. poet, b.
Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis, chemist, born.
Haussez, Baron d', Charles L. de Longpré, minister, natural philosopher, traveler, b.
Lekain, Henri Louis Cain, actor, A50.
Mars, Anne F. H. Boutet Monvel, actor, b.
Peyronnet, Comte, Charles Ignace, pol., b.
Portalis, Comte, Joseph M., jurist, states., b.
May 30. Voltaire, François M. A. de, poet, dramatist, historian, writer, A84.
July 2. Rousseau, Jean Jacques, philosopher, author, A66.
1779 * * Barbeu-Dubourg, Jacques, scientist, A70.
Desnoyers, Baron, Auguste G. L. Boucher, engraver, born.
Du Sommerard, Alexandre, antiquary, born.
Freycinet, Louis Claude D. de, navigator, b.
Jaucourt, Louis de, scholar, A75.
Jomini, Baron, Henri, military author, born.

1780 * * Batteux, Charles, writer, A67.
Béranger, Pierre Jean de, lyric poet, b.
Bory de Saint Vincent, Jean Baptiste G. M., naturalist, geographer, born.
Bourcet, Pierre J., tactician, mil. wr., A80.
Brunet, Jacques Charles, bibliographer, b.
Deffand, Marquise du, Marie de Vichy-Chamroud, author, A83.
Decazes, Duc, Élie, statesman, born.
Dorat, Claude Joseph, poet, A46.
Gilbert, Nicolas Joseph L., poet, A31.
Lafitte, Jean, privateer, born.
Polignac, Prince, Auguste J. A. M. de, statesman, born.
Ségur, Comte de, Philippe Paul, historian, b.
Aug. 3. Condillac, Étienne B. de, philosopher, metaphysician, A65.
1781 * * Beauharnais, Eugène de, stepson of Napoléon I., born.
Cosme, Jean Baseilhac, sur., lithotomist, A78.
Habeneck, Antoine François, musician, b.
Ingres, Jean Dominique Auguste, painter, b.
Laënnec, René Théodore Hyacinthe, physician, born.
Martin, Louis Aimé, author, born.
Maurepas, Comte de, Jean Frédéric Phélippeaux, politician, A80.
Molé, Comte, Louis Mathieu, statesman, b.
Poisson, Simeon D., mathematician, born.
Souffiot, Jacques Germain, architect, A67.
Mar. 20. Turgot, Anne Robert Jacques, financier, statesman, A54.
1782 * * Adelon, Nicolas Philibert, phys., b.
Anville, Jean Baptiste Bourguignon d', geographer, A85.
Argout, Antoine M. A. d', financier, born.
Barante, Baron de, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, statesman, historian, born.
Duhamel du Monceau, Henri Louis, economist, botanist, A82.
Gabriel, Jacques Ange, eng., archeol., A72±.
Galien, Joseph, physician, philosopher, A83.
Lamennais, Hugues de, author, born.
Loriot, Antoine Joseph, mechanician, A66.
Marie Amélie, wife of Louis Philippe, born.
Millevoye, Charles Hubert, poet, born.
Paixhans, Henri Joseph, general, inventor, b.
Quatremère, Étienne Marc, orientalist, born.
Swetchine, Anne Sophie, au., b. in Russia.
Vaucanson, Jacques de, mechanician, A73.
Villermé, Louis René, author, born.
1783 Oct. 29. Alembert, Jean le Rond d', geometrician, philosopher, writer, A66.
Beauharnais, Hortense Eugénie de, wife of Louis Bonaparte, born.
Béyle, Marie Henri, writer, born.
Bérard, Auguste Simon Louis, statesman, director-general of mines, born.
Bezout, Étienne, mathematician, A53.
Cardonne, Denis Dominique, orientalist, A63.
Chambray, Marquis de, Georges, general, historian, born.
Collé, Charles, poet, song-writer, A74.
Dupin, André, M. J. J., lawyer, politician, b.
Épinay, Louise Florence Prétronille de la Live d', mistress of Rousseau, au., A58±.
Gasparin, Comte Adrien E. P., statesman, b.
Gourgaud, Baron Gaspard, general, au., b.
Magendie, François, physiologist, born.
Montholon, Marquis de, Chas. T., gen., born.
Nodier, Charles, poet, littérateur, born.

CHURCH.

1769 * * *Rome.* Clement XIV. is pope. [1775. Pius VI.]

1773 * * *Rome.* Pope Clement XIV. abolishes the order of Jesuits.

LETTERS.

1768 * * *Journal d'Éducation* is issued.

* * *Gageure Imprévue*, by Sedaine, appears. [Later, *Richard, Cœur de Lion.*]

* *–78 * * *Le Journal des Sciences et des Beaux Arts* is issued.

1769 * * *The Georgics of Vergil* are translated into French by Jacques Delille.

* * Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, by Jean F. Ducis, appears.

* * *Les Saisons*, by Jean François de Saint Lambert, appears.

* * *Éloge de Molière*, by S. R. M. Chamfort, appears. [1770, *Le Marchand de Smyrne;* 1776, *Mustapha et Zéanger.*]

1770 * * *System of Nature*, by P. H. T. Holbach, appears.

* * *Le Journal des Théâtres* is issued.

* * *Le Journal de Musique* is issued.

* * *Deux Amis*, by Beaumarchais, appears.

1771 * * *Voyage Around the World*, by Louis Antoine de Bougainville, appears.

1772 * * *Man, his Faculties and his Education*, by Helvétius, appears.

* * *Diable Amoureux*, by Jacques Cazotte, appears.

* * Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, by Ducis, appears.

* * *Women in All Ages*, by A. L. Thomas, appears. [1773. *Essay on Eulogies.*]

* *–1818 * * *L'Esprit des Journaux* is issued.

1773 * * *Voyage à l'Isle de France*, by Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, appears.

± * * *Memoir on Differential Equations and the Secular Inequalities of the Planets*, by Pierre Simon Laplace, appears.

1774 * *–93 * * *Correspondence Littéraire Secrète* is issued.

1775 * * *Barbier de Séville*, by Beaumarchais, appears.

* * *Le Radoteur* is issued.

* * *Dix-huitième siècle*, by Nicolas Joseph Laurent Gilbert, appears.

* * *On Errors and on Truth*, by Marquis L. C. de Saint-Martin, appears. [1782. *Natural View of the Relations which exist between God, Man, and the Universe.*]

* *–89 * * *Bibliothèque universelle des romans*, by La Vergue de Tressan, appears.

* *–84 * * *Voyage en Hollande, Projet d'une université pour la Russie, Le rêve d'Alembert, The Nun, James the Fatalist*, and *Essay on the Reigns of Claudius and Nero*, by Diderot, appear.

1776 * * *Perpendicular Fortification, or the Defensive Art superior to Offensive*, by Marquis M. R. de Montalembert, appears.

* * A version of Homer's *Iliad*, by Le Brun, appears.

* *–83 * * *Journal de Monsieur* is issued.

1777 Jan. 1. *Journal de Paris* is issued.

* * *Incas*, by Marmontel, appears.

* * *Analysis of Chess*, by François André Danican (Philidor), appears.

* *–92 * * *Annales Politiques, Civiles, et Littéraires* is issued.

1778 * * *Journal de Marine* is issued.

* *–79 * * *Le Babillard* is issued.

* *–1821 * * *Forest of Navarre* and *The Orchard*, by Comte Louis de Fontanes, appear.

1779 * * *Mois*, by Jean Antoine Roucher, appears.

* * *La Nouvelle Revue* is issued.

* *–82 * * *Le Journal de Littérature, des Sciences, et des Arts* is issued.

* * *Paris.* Gluck's opera *Iphigénie en Tauride* appears.

1780 * * *Les Jardins*, by Delille, appears.

* * *Researches on the Nature of Animal Substances*, by Comte C. L. Berthollet, appears.

1782 * * *Adèle et Théodore, ou lettres sur l'éducation*, by Comtesse de Genlis, appears.

* * *Confessions*, by Rousseau, appears.

SOCIETY.

1769 * *–74 * * Unparalleled immorality and extravagance of the court.

The king comes under the dominating influence of the shameless prostitute, Jeanne Vaubernier, who, having been married by the king's command to a superannuated courtier, is introduced as the Comtesse Du Barry.

1770 * * The dauphin marries Marie Antoinette, daughter of Francis I. and Maria Theresa of Austria.

± * * Among the great, all pretense to morality, religion, and decency is abandoned.

A dissolute frivolity and superciliousness are commonly affected. Ladies married and single indulge in the most indecent jokes, and swear profane oaths in nearly every sentence. Women of position amuse themselves by breaking plates and glasses; men by embroidery or card-painting, or playing with dancing paper figures.

1771 * * Comte de Provence [Louis XVIII.] marries Marie Joséphine Louise de Savoie.

1772 * * The "Pacte de Famine" hold a monopoly of the corn.

They artificially produce an immense rise in its price; the king is a shareholder; no one dares to speak against it.

1778 Mar. 13. The Duc de Bourbon wounds the Comte d'Artois in a duel.

1780 Aug. 21. Torture to extort confession is abolished.

STATE.

1770 May 16. The dauphin, Louis, is married to Marie Antoinette, daughter of Maria Theresa of Austria.

* * *Paris.* Louis has a contest with the parliament; the administration of justice ceases.

Dec. 29. *Paris.* The contest results in the dismissal of the Minister de Choiseul at the solicitation of Madame du Barry and the Jesuits.

1771 Jan. 19. *Paris.* Louis exiles the parliament.

Jan. 23. The parliament is abolished by the Chancellor Maupeou, and superseded by a grand council.

1774 May 10. Louis XV. dies.

1774–1792 Louis XVI. reigns.

Louis, grandson of Louis XV., becomes king. [Aug. * Comte de Maurepas becomes prime minister, with Anne Robert Jacques Turgot as comptroller-general of finance.]

1776 Dec. 12. *Paris.* Benjamin Franklin, Silas Dean, and Arthur Lee, ambassadors for the American Colonies at the court of France, are publicly received.

1780 June 17. The States-General of France form themselves into the National Assembly.

* * Marshal Rochambeau sends a force of 6,000 men to aid the struggling Americans to attain independence.

1781 * * Jacques Necker, director-general of the finances, publishes his "Compte Rendu," the first public exposition of the revenue and expenses of the State.

May * Maurepas, fearful of the dissensions caused by Necker's reforms, forces him to resign. [1788. Recalled.]

* * Comte de Vergennes becomes the king's favorite.

1783 Jan. 20. The preliminaries of peace are signed at Versailles.

Sept. 3. A treaty of peace is concluded between Great Britain, France, and Spain.

* * France recovers her former possessions, Tobago, Senegal, and Gorée.

ARMY — NAVY.

1785 * * **Napoléon Bonaparte is a lieutenant** in the artillery.

1789 July 14. *Paris.* **The Bastile** fortress and prison are pulled down by the mob, who thus inaugurate the Revolution.

July * *Paris.* **The National Guard** is organized by Lafayette, its commander.

1790 * * An unsuccessful military sedition occurs at Nancy.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1784 * * *Oath of the Horatii* is painted by Louis David.

* * The exploring expedition of Jean François de La Pérouse sails in two vessels. [1788, It is shipwrecked off the island of Vanikoro; all perish.]

1786 * * *Paris.* Berthollet invents muriatic powder.

1787 May 18. The first attempt to engrave on glass is made at Toulouse.

* * Machinery is first used in France to spin cotton.

1788 * * *Paris.* Fulminating silver is discovered by Berthollet.

1789 * * *Paris.* Antoine Laurent de Jussieu founds the national system of plants.

* * * Gabriel Honoré Riquetti Mirabeau is the leading orator in France.

1790 May 8. The French system of measures is established by decree.

* * An optical **telegraph** is made by Claude Chappe.

* * *Paris.* Claude Chappe establishes the first telegraph-line from Paris to Lille.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1784 * * Auber, Daniel F. E., composer, b.
Baudin des Ardennes, Charles, vice-adm., b.
Benezet, Anthony, philanthropist, A71.
Bonaparte, Jérôme, King of Westphalia, b.
Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas, Duc de Toly, marshal, born.
Carême, Marie Antoine A., chef de cuisine, b.
Cassini, César François de Thury, astronomer, topographer, A70.
Court de Gebélin, Antoine, author, A59.
Daran, Jacques, surgeon, A83.
Dupin, Baron, François Pierre Charles, geometrician, statistician, politician, born.
Favier, Jean Louis, author, A64.
Junot, Madame, Laure Permon, Duchesse d'Abrantès, author, born.
July 31. Diderot, Denis, philosopher, journalist, miscellaneous writer, A71.
1785 * * Bérenger, Alphonse M. M. F., jurist, magistrate, born.
Bouchet, Claude Antoine, surgeon, born.
Broglie, Duc de, Achille C. L. Victor, statesman, born.
Burigny, Jean Lévesque de, historian, A93.
Choiseul, Étienne François de, statesman, A66.
Clerc, Laurent, teacher of deaf mutes, born.
Ducarel, André Coltée, antiquary, A72.
Flahaut de la Billarderie, Comte de, Auguste C. J., general, born.
Kœchlin, Daniel, chemist, manufacturer, b.
Lebrun, Pierre Antoine, poet, dramatist, b.
Leroy, Pierre, watchmaker, A66.
Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, A60.
Louis XVII., dauphin, born.
Mably, L'Abbé, Gabriel Bonnot de, publicist, A76.
Millot, Claude Francis Xavier, historian, A59.
Pigalle, Jean Baptiste, sculptor, A71.
Pujol, Alexandre Denis Abel de, painter, b.
1786 * * **Arago, Dominique François,** astronomer, natural philosopher, born.
Binet, Jacques, mathematician, astro., b.
Biheron, Marie C., anatomist, A67.
Chevreul, Michel Eugène, chemist, born.
Galin, Pierre, musician, born.
Guettard, Jean Étienne, botanist, A71.
Duperrey, Louis Isidor, navigator, born.
Labédoyère, Comte de, Charles Angélique Huchet, general, born.
Naudet, Joseph, scholar, historian, born.
Nicollet, Jean N., astronomer, geologist, b.
Serres, Étienne R. A., physiologist, born.
Vicat, Louis Joseph, engineer, born.
1787 * * Audiffret, Marquis d', C. L. Gaston, financier, senator, born.
Beudant, François Sulpice, physicist, born.
Cailliaud, Frédéric, traveler, born.
Chapsal, Charles Pierre, grammarian, born.
Clinchamp, François É. V., painter, au., b.
Cloquet, Hyppolite, anatomist, born.
Cortot, Jean Pierre, sculptor, born.
Delalande, Pierre A., naturalist, traveler, b.
Letronne, Jean Antoine, antiquary, critic, b.
Levis, Duc de, Francois, marshal, A67.
Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre, phys., b.
Orfila, Mateo José B., chemist, born.
Prevost, Louis Constant, geologist, born.
Oct. 4. Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume, historian, statesman, born.
1788 * * Aiguillon, Duc d', Armand de Vignerot Duplessis Richelieu, statesman, A68.
Becquerel, Antoine César, physicist, born.
Boucher de Perthes, Jacques, archeologist, b.
Buffon, Georges Louis Leclerc, naturalist, philosopher, A81.
Cabet, Étienne, socialist, born.
Chastellux, Marquis de, François Jean, general, author, A54.
Chomel, Auguste François, physician, born.
Cormenin, Vicomte de, Louis M. de la Haye, jurist, writer, born.
Drouais, Jean Germain, painter, A25.
Engelmann, Godefroy, manufacturer, an inventor of lithography, born.
Fresnel, Augustin Jean, optician, born.
Gatteaux, Jacques Édouard, artist, born.
Grasse, François Joseph, Paul de, Marquis de Grasse-Tilly, admiral, A65.
Guiraud, Baron, Pierre Marie Thérèse Alexandre, dramatist, born.
La Pérouse, Comte de, Jean François de Galaup, navigator, A47±.
Pelletier, Pierre Joseph, chemist, born.
Poncelet, Jean Victor, geometrician, born.
Richelieu, Duc de, Louis F. A. E. Duplessis, courtier, A92.
Rémusat, Jean Pierre Abel, orientalist, b.
Savary, Nicolas, traveler, author, A38.
1789 * * Arlincourt, Vicomte d', Victor, poet, novelist, born.
Beauzée, Nicolas, grammarian, A72.
Brotier, Gabriel, classical scholar, A66.
Cauchy, Augustin L., mathematician, poet, b.
Daguerre, Louis Jacques Mandé, painter, inventor daguerreotype process, born.
David, Pierre Jean, sculptor, born.
Épée, Charles Michel de l', philan., A77.
Fée, Antoine Laurent Apollinaire, bota., b.
Foulon, Joseph François, financier, pol., A74.
Hautpoul, Marq. d', Alphonse Henri, gen., b.
Holbach, Paul Thierry d', phil., A66.
Lepaute, Jean André, horologist, A80.
Vernet, Claude Joseph, painter, A75.
Vernet, Émile Jean Horace, painter, born.
1790 * * **Arago,** Jacques Étienne Victor, writer, traveler, born.
Berger, Jean Jacques, senator, born.
Berryer, Antoine Pierre, pol. ora., leader, b.
Cloquet, Baron Jules Germain, phys., b.
Cochin, Charles Nicolas, engraver, wr., A75.
Couder, Louis Charles Auguste, pain., b.
Didot, Ambroise Firmin, print., publisher, b.
Dubufe, Claude Marie, portrait painter, b.
Dumont d'Urville, Jules S. C., navigator, b.
Fieschi, Joseph Marie, conspirator, born.
Géricault, Jean Louis Théo. Andre, born.
Guibert, Comte de, Jacques A. H., author, soldier, A47.
Lallemand, Claude François, phys., surg., b.
Rochette, Désiré Raoul, archeologist, born.
Vaillant, Jean Baptiste Philibert, marshal, b.
Villemain, Abel F., hist., educationist, born.
Oct. 21. Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis de, poet, ora., hist., statesman, b.

CHURCH.

1788 Nov. * *Paris.* Louis XVI. publishes an edict of toleration.

1789 * * *Paris.* The National Assembly gives to all religious denominations equal rights and privileges.

May 20. The clergy renounce their privileges.

Nov. 2. The property of the clergy is ordered to be confiscated.

1790 * * *Paris.* The Port Royal and other monasteries are suppressed, also the abbeys.

Nov. 27. *Paris.* The National Assembly decrees that all ecclesiastical officers shall take an oath subscribing to the civil constitution of the clergy, or lose their offices as a penalty.

LETTERS.

1783 * * *Galatée*, by Jean Pierre Claris de Florian, appears.

* * *Philoctète*, by J. F. de La Harpe, appears.

* * **-94** * * *Bucoliques, Hermes, Invention, Amérique, Élégies, Épîtres, Odes, Iambes,* etc., by André Marie de Chénier, appear.

1784 * * Shakespeare's *Macbeth* and *King Lear*, by Ducis, appear.

* * *Essay on the Universality of the French language* and a translation of Dante's *Inferno*, by Antoine Rivarol, appear. [1788. *Little Almanac of Great Men.*]

* * *Mariage de Figaro*, by Beaumarchais, appears.

* * *Études de la Nature*, by Bernardin de Saint-Pierre, appears.

* * *Paris.* The first public school for the blind is established by Valentin Haüy.

* * *Paris.* The Abbé de l'Épée establishes an institution for the deaf and dumb.

1786 * * *Inconstant*, by J. F. Collin d'Harleville, appears.

* * *Numa Pompilius*, by Florian, appears.

1787 * * *Étourdis*, by François G. Andrieux, appears.

* * *Éléments de littérature*, by Marmontel, appears. [Later, *Sur la langue française.*]

1788 * * *Analytical Mechanics*, by Joseph L. Lagrange, appears.

* * *Lettres sur le caractère et les écrits de J. J. Rousseau*, by Madame De Staël, appears.

* * *Voyage du jeune Anarcharsis*, by Jean Jacques Barthélemy, appears.

1789 May 2. *Paris. Lettres à ses Commettants* is issued. [It shortly afterwards becomes *Courrier de Provence.*]

May 5. *Le Moniteur* is issued [and 11 years later becomes the official organ of the Government].

May * *Paris. Journal des États-Généraux* is issued; also the *Bulletin des Séances de l'Assemblée Nationale.*

June * *Paris. Patriote Français* is issued.

July * *Paris. Révolutions de Paris* is issued; also the *Courrier de Versailles.*

Aug. * *Paris. Journal des Débats* is issued; also *Ami du Peuple*, by Marat; it is first called *Le Publicist Parisien.*

Nov. 24. *Paris. Le Moniteur Universelle* is issued.

Nov. * *Révolutions de France et de Brabant* is issued.

* * *Paris.* The Society of the Sorbonne is broken up.

* * *Châteaux en Espagne*, by Jean François Collin-d'Harleville, appears. [1792, *Old Bachelor* and *Vieux célibataire.*]

* * *Paul et Virginie*, by Saint-Pierre, appears. [1790, *La Chaumière Indienne.*]

* * *Charles IX.*, by Marie Joseph de Chénier, appears. [1791, *Henry VIII.*; 1792, *Caius Gracchus*; 1794, *Timoléon.*]

1790 June * *Ami du Roi* is issued.

* * The University of Reims is suppressed.

* * *Éléments de l'art de la peinture*, by Berthollet, appears.

SOCIETY.

1785 Feb. 24. *Corsica.* **Charles Bonaparte**, father of Napoléon, dies, leaving his family poor.

1789 July 14. *Paris.* A great riot occurs; the mob storms the Bastile; it is finally surrendered to the assailants.

Aug. 4. *Paris.* The **privileged classes** are abolished by law.

Oct. 5, 6. *Paris.* Terrifying mobs visit the palace at Versailles, and attend the king on the way to Paris.

Oct. 19. *Paris.* François, a Parisian baker, is **murdered by a mob** because the return of the king had not reduced the price of bread.

Oct.* *Paris.* About 40 gentlemen and men of letters meet in the hall of the Jacobin friars to discuss political and other questions, and thus originate the [Jacobin] "Club Breton." [**Jacobin clubs** spring up in all important towns.]

** The Republican leaders are derisively called **Sansculottes**, because of their negligence in dress. [Later they assume the title with pride.]

1790 June 20. *Paris.* **Titles of nobility** and feudal right are abolished.

July 14. *Paris.* **The Fête of the Federation** is celebrated on the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile.

** **Paris** has several prominent **clubs**; the **Regency club** [the oldest in Paris] is established.

The **Jacobins**, who rapidly increase and dominate the State, led by Robespierre; **Cordeliers**, led by Danton, Marat, Camille Desmoulins; **Feuillants, moderate monarchists**, who had withdrawn from the Jacobins, led by Lafayette and Bailly.

STATE.

1784 Oct. 30. **Charles Alexandre de Calonne** becomes comptroller of finance. [He is extravagant, and contracts enormous debts.]

1785 ** Public indignation is [unjustly] excited against Queen Marie Antoinette by the **diamond necklace transaction**; the court is discredited.

The Comtesse De La Motte persuades Cardinal de Rohan to negotiate the purchase in the queen's name of a necklace for $296,000, which the Comtesse receives and applies to her benefit; a trial follows the jewelers' demand on Marie Antoinette for payment, and results in the condemnation and punishment of De La Motte, the banishment of the cardinal, and much scandal in connection with the queen.

1787 Jan. 29. **An Assembly of Notables**, called by the king, meets at Versailles. [It rejects Calonne's proposal to tax ecclesiastical property.]

** Calonne is dismissed, and **Archbishop de Brienne** is appointed minister of finance.

** *Paris.* The Assembly of Notables sanctions a **land and stamp tax**, but the parliament of Paris refuses to register the edict embodying them.

** **The Parliament of Paris** is summoned to Versailles, and the king in a bed of justice registers the tax edict on his own authority; **the parliament** protests, and **is banished** to Troyes.

May 25. **The Assembly of Notables** is dismissed.

** Brienne makes a **compromise** with the parliament, the tax edict being withdrawn, and **a progressive loan** substituted.

Sept. 20. *Paris.* **The parliament** is recalled and assembles; several members, including the Duke of Orleans, objecting to **the loan**, it is registered by royal authority.

** The Duke of Orleans is banished, and two other members of the parliament are imprisoned for **resistance to the king's edict.**

1788 Jan. 4. *Paris.* The parliament passes a decree annulling **arbitrary arrests**, and recalling its exiled members.

** The Ministry and parliament **compromise**; the parliament returns to Paris.

Jan.* Parliament presents to the king a **statement of grievances**; its obnoxious leaders are arrested.

** **The king abolishes the parliament.**

1789 May 5-1791 Sept. 30. **The Constituent National Assembly.**

May 5. *Paris.* **The States-General** meet at Versailles; 1,145 members are present,—291 clergy, 270 nobility, 584 of the Tiers-État (third estate, or commons).

June 17. *Paris.* The Tiers-État assume the title of **National Assembly**, and invite the other orders to join them.

June 20. *Paris.* **The meetings** of the National Assembly are **suspended** for three days by proclamation under the pretext of preparing the hall.

The members take oath in a tennis-court not to separate until they have given **a constitution** to France.

June 22. *Paris.* In spite of the Court's efforts to prevent it, the meeting of the **National Assembly** takes place in a church, 149 deputies of the clergy also attending it.

June 23. *Paris.* The royal sitting of **all the orders** is held without results, the king commanding the three orders to sit separately.

June 27. *Paris.* **The three orders unite** at the special entreaty of Louis, who weakens under opposition. **Comte de Mirabeau** is the chief orator of the Tiers-État.

July 11. *Paris.* **Necker is dismissed.**

July 14. *Paris.* **Rumors of the king** using the army against the people prevail; **a mob**, wearing the tricolor, after a struggle of five hours **captures the Bastile**, murdering De Launay, the governor, and three of his officers.

July 15. *Paris.* The king **promises to yield** to the popular demands to dismiss foreign troops and recall Necker.

A provisional government is formed at the Hôtel de Ville.

Marquis de Lafayette is made commander of the newly established **National Guard.** The nobles begin to emigrate.

July 22.+ *Paris.* **The mob** becomes uncontrollable, and **Lafayette** is unable to rescue Minister Foulon from death. **Paris is subject to mob law.**

** **Revolts occur** in the provinces against **the feudal lords.**

Aug. 4. *Paris.* **The Assembly** votes a general immolation of the Constitution.

The nobles voluntarily surrender all **feudal rights** and privileges for their order. **Tithes** are abolished.

Aug. 27. *Paris.* The Assembly makes a declaration of the **Rights of Man**; the veto power is discussed.

Sept. 7. *Paris.* **A deputation of the wives of artists** makes a present of jewels for the State, and patriotic gifts for the national debt and the poor.

Oct. 5. *Paris.* A furious **mob, being** pressed by hunger, **and shouting** "Bread, bread," **marches to Versailles**, led by frantic women.

Oct. 6. *Paris.* Lafayette, with the **National Guard**, delivers the **royal family** from the mob, but is compelled to return, and conduct royalty back to Paris.

Oct. 16. *Paris.* The Assembly decrees that the title of Louis XVI., "King of France," should be changed to **"King of the French."** [Nov. 1. It decrees the abolition of **lettres de cachet.** Nov. 3. It suspends the parliament of Paris; about 200 members resign from the Assembly.]

Dec.* *Paris.* **A national bank** is established.

1790 ** A monarchical democratic **Constitution** is adopted.

It provides one chamber having legislative power, sole right of initiation of laws, declaring war and making peace, and signing treaties.

Feb. 4. *Paris.* **Louis XVI. takes the oath** to maintain the new Constitution.

Feb. 13. *Paris.* The Convention abolishes **monastic establishments**, and confiscates their lands.

Mar.* **Ecclesiastical property** is confiscated to the State.

Assignats, notes of the Government secured by the confiscated public lands, are issued; **the clergy** are to be supported by the State.

July 14. *Paris.* **National Federation.**

The king takes an oath to support the new Constitution before an immense assembly of 350,000 persons at Champ de Mars.

The old divisions of France are abolished, and the country is divided into 83 departments, named after rivers and mountains; these are divided into 374 districts and cantons, with communes remaining as before.

Each department is to have a local assembly; nobility titles and ecclesiastical orders are abolished, except such orders as are educational or humanitarian; pastors are to be chosen by the voters of the districts, and the bishops by those of the departments.

[Two-thirds of the ecclesiastics decline to accept the Constitution by taking the required oath.]

** The rights of **primogeniture** are abolished.

Sept.* **Necker**, having lost his influence, retires to Switzerland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1786 July 31. **A booth** at Montpellier falls during a play; 500 persons are killed.

1789 ** **A famine** produces wide distress.

1790+ ** **Trees of Liberty** are planted in Paris and many parts during the Revolutionary Era.

ARMY — NAVY.

1792 * * **-97** * * War of the first coalition against France. (See p. 518.)

Apr. 28. The French are repulsed at Quievrain.

June 20. *Paris.* The mob, following the red cap of liberty, march to the Tuileries to make demands on the king.

Aug. 10. *Paris.* The Swiss Guards retained to defend the king are massacred by the mob in the Tuileries; 5,000 are killed.

Aug. 20. The invading Prussians invest Longwy [which soon capitulates].

Aug. * The War of the Vendée breaks out against the Republic. [It is chiefly confined to Vendée and Brittany.]

* * **Lafayette withdraws** from the French army, and takes refuge with the Austrians [by whom he is held in prison five years].

Sept. * **Verdun** is taken by the Prussians. [Soon surrendered.]

Sept. 20. The French under Marshal Kellerman and Gen. Dumouriez defeat the troops of the coalition under the Duke of Brunswick at Valmy.

Sept. 30. The Duke of Brunswick retreats from France.

Sept.+ * *Ger.* The French Gen. Custine takes Speyer (Sept. 30), Mentz (Oct. 23), and Frankfort-on-the-Rhine.

Nov. 6. *Belg.* Battle of Jemappes. (See p. 518.)

Nov. 14. *Belg.* Gen. Dumouriez takes Brussels.

* * The Austrians unsuccessfully besiege Lille.

* * Nice is conquered. [1814. Restored.]

1793 Feb. 1. War is declared against England and Holland. [Feb. * England declares war against France.]

Mar. 18. *Belg.* French defeat at Neerwinden. (See p. 518.)

May 8. The English defeat the French at St. Amand.

May 23, July 26. The Austrians and English under the Count of Ferraris and the Duke of York defeat the French at Valenciennes, and capture the city.

June 9. The Vendeans defeat the Republicans, and capture Samur.

July * Valenciennes is captured by the Austrians and English under Ferraris and the Duke of York.

Aug. 18. *Neth.* The English under Gen. Lake defeat the French at Lincelles.

Aug. 23. Marseilles, having rebelled against the Convention, is reduced.

—— *E. Ind.* Pondicherry is again taken from the British by the French.

Aug. 27. Toulon surrenders to the British and allies under Adm. Lord Hood.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1792 Sept. 21. At midnight a new calendar, established on philosophical principles, fixes the first year of the Era of the Republic. [1793. Nov. 24. Established by decree.]

* * The hydraulic ram is greatly improved by Joseph Michel Montgolfier.

* * *Paris.* Philippe Pinel treats lunatics at the Bicêtre in an enlightened and humane manner, and with great success.

1793 July 12. The first official trial is made of the Claude Chappe's optical telegraph; despatches are successfully transmitted 48 leagues in 13 minutes and 40 seconds.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1791 * Abbatucci, Jacques Pierre Charles, diplomatist, born.
Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odillon, states., b.
Berquin, Arnaud, writer, A42.
Champollion, Jean François, Egyptol., b.
Hérold, Louis Jos. Ferdinand, comp. born.
Lamotte, Jeanne de Valois, advent., A35±.
Luzerne, Anne César de la, diplomatist, A50.
Magnan, Bernard P., marshal, born.
Matter, Jacques, philosopher, historian, b.
Pouillet, Claude Servais M., physicist, b.
Scribe, Augustin Eugène, dramatist, born.
Apr. 12. Mirabeau, Comte de, Honore Gabriel de Riquetti, orator, statesman, A42.
Dec. 12. Marie Louise, second wife of Napoléon I., born in Vienna.
1792 * Abancourt, Charles Xavier Joseph Franqueville, minister, A34.
Ancelot, Marguerite V. C., author, born.
Auger, L'Abbé, Athanase, clas. scholar, A58.
Caffieri, Jean Jacques, sculptor, A68.
Chabanon, Michel Paul Guy de, writer, A62.
Charlet, Nicolas Toussaint, painter, engr., b.
Clermont-Tonnerre, Comte de, Stanislas, statesman, A45.
Civiale, Jean, physician, born.
Cousin, Victor, metaphysician, phil., born.
Despretz, César Mansuete, savant, born.
Dufrénoy, Pierre Armand, geologist, born.
Duvaucel, Alfred, naturalist, born.
Favart, Charles Simon, dramatist, A82.
Genoude, Antoine E., journalist, historian, b.
Isambert, François A., politician, jurist, b.
Lamballe, Princesse de, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, A42.
Pradier, Jacques, sculptor, born.
Richer, Édouard, author, born.
1793 * Affre, Denis Auguste, archbishop of Paris, born.
Bailly, Jean Sylvain, astron., philos., A57.
Barnave, Antoine Pierre J. M., revolu., A32.
Biron, Duc de, Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Lauzun, general, politician, A46.
Bonchamp, Marquis de, Charles Melchior Artus, general, A34.
Brissot de Warville, Jean Pierre, Girondist leader, writer, A39.
Changarnier, Nicolas A. T., general, born.
Chasles, Michel, geometrician, born.
Chazal, Antoine, artist, born.
Chevallier, Jean B. A., chemist, born.
Clément, François, historian, A59.
Corday d'Armans, Charlotte, heroine, A25.
Custine, Comte de, Adam Philippe, gen., A53.
Dampierre, Marquis de, Auguste Henri Marie Picot, general, A37.
Delavigne, Jean François Casimir, dramatist, born.
Entrecasteaux, Joseph Antoine Bruni d', admiral, explorer, A54.
Fonfrède, Jean Baptiste Boyer, pol., A27.
Gensonne, Armand, Girondist leader, A35.
Hittorf, Jacques Ignace, arch., antiq., born.
Lescure, Marquis de, Louis Marie, Vendean chief, A27.
Marat, Jean Paul, revolutionist, A49.
Orléans, Duc d', Louis Philippe Joseph, statesman, A46.
Roland, Madame Marie Jeanne Philpon, Girondist, author, A39.
Roland de la Platière, Jean Marie, statesman, A59.
Tott, Baron de, François, officer, Tur., A60.
Vergniaud, Pierre Victurnien, states., A34.
Jan. 21. Louis XVI., king, A39.
Oct. 16. Marie Antoinette, queen, A38.

CHURCH.

1791 Mar. 3. *Paris.* The churches' plate is sent to the mint for coinage.

Apr. 13. *It.* The Pope declares it is impossible for the clergy to take the prescribed oath. [Bishops are chosen in accordance with the new law, and consecrated without confirmation by the Pope.]

May 4. *Paris.* The Pope is burned in effigy.

1792 Aug. 26. *Paris.* The decree of the National Assembly against the priests [drives 40,000 of them out of France].

Sept. 2-5. *Paris.* In the massacre of 1,200 persons taken from prison, 100 priests are killed.

Oct. 16. *Paris.* The Convention declares death an eternal sleep.

* * *Paris.* The French Bible Society is formed.

LETTERS.

1791 * * *Mémoires secrets des règnes de Louis XIV. et de Louis XV.*, by Duclos, appears.

* * *Gonzalve de Cordove*, by Florian, appears. [1792, *Fables;* 1794, *Guillaume Tell.*]

1792 June 25. The records of the nobility, 600 volumes, are burned.

* * *The Marseillaise Hymn* is composed by an engineer officer named Rouget de Lille, or L'Isle, at Strasburg. [It becomes universally popular.]

* * *The New Man*, by Saint-Martin, appears.

Sept. * *La Quotidienne* is issued.

* * *L'Enfant du Carnival*, by Pigault Lebrun, appears.

* * Shakespeare's *Othello*, by Ducis, appears. [1795, *Abufar, or the Arab Family.*]

SOCIETY.

1791 Apr.± * *Paris.* The royal family is imprisoned in its own palace, and subject to daily insults.

May 31. *Paris.* Punishment by the wheel is abolished.

Aug. 26. *Paris.* A decree of the National Assembly occasions the exile of 40,000 priests, who are forbidden to exercise the offices of worship.

1792 Sept. 2-5. *Paris.* Prisons crowded with adherents of aristocracy are burst open, and 12,487 massacred by Jacobins.

Sept. 3. *Paris.* Princess de Lamballe, the superintendent of the royal household, having refused to take the oath against the monarchy, is literally torn into pieces by the mob.

1793 Mar. * **-94 July** * The Reign of Terror.

It is preceded by great confusion and disorder, and begins with the Revolutionary Tribunal and ends with the overthrow of Maximilien Robespierre and his associates.

July 13. *Paris.* Charlotte Corday, the heroine, mortally stabs Jean Paul Marat, the bloody leader of the Jacobins. [July 17. She is guillotined.]

STATE.

1791 Apr. 2. Mirabeau, the president of the Assembly, dies.

May 21. *Paris.* The Commune, a municipal council, is definitely constituted.

June 20. *Paris.* The royal family flees at midnight, the king being in disguise.

June 21. The king is captured at Varennes, and brought back to Paris amid the hooting of the mob; guards are placed in the rooms of the royal family day and night.

* * *Paris.* The Girondists become conspicuous.

July 17. *Paris.* The Assembly makes an unprovoked and murderous assault on a meeting in the Champs de Mars; Lafayette, Mayor Bailly, and the Assembly are brought into discredit.

Aug. * *Ger.* Declaration of Pillnitz.

The Emperor Leopold and Frederick William, King of Prussia, unite in a declaration that all the sovereigns of Europe have a common interest in the condition of the King of France.

Sept. * Avignon is annexed.

Sept. * *Paris.* The king is reinstated as sovereign by the moderate party.

Sept. 15. *Paris.* The king accepts the revised and completed Constitution.

Sept. 30. *Paris.* The president dissolves the National Assembly, its work being completed.

Oct. 1.—92 Sept. 21. *Paris.* The Legislative Assembly.

Oct. 1. *Paris.* A meeting takes place of 745 representatives, mostly from the middle class.

They form three parties: the Conservatives, who prefer to stop where they are; the Girondists, virtuous, upright men, who favor a feudal republic; and the Jacobins, like Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, who are Radicals, and advocates of a united and indivisible republic.

* * *Paris.* Acts are passed depriving the emigrants who leave France of their property, and placing the clergy under surveillance; the king vetoes these acts, and thereby enrages the people.

1792 Feb. * An alliance is formed between Austria and Prussia against France.

Mar. * *Paris.* A change of Ministry occurs; the conservative Girondists are in power.

Apr. 20. *Paris.* France declares war against Austria.

Three armies are on the frontier,—Rochambeau (48,000), Lafayette (52,000), Luckner (42,000). (See Army.)

June 12. *Paris.* The Ministry of Jean Marie Roland is dismissed.

June 18. *Paris.* The Jacobin Club declares its sittings permanent.

June 20. *Paris.* A mob invades the Tuileries, and compels the king to put on his head a red cap, the emblem of the revolution; it is dispersed by the mayor.

July 25. The Duke of Brunswick, the commander-in-chief of the allied armies, issues a threatening and impolitic manifesto.

Aug. * *Paris.* The Assembly becomes the instrument of the Commune.

Aug. 3. *Paris.* The sections of the city, with Mayor Pétion as leader, demand that the Assembly depose the king. [Aug. 8. The Assembly by a large majority vote against it.]

Aug. 9–10. *Paris.* Municipal authority is usurped.

The Commune of Paris is expelled from office, and its place filled by commissioners named by the 48 sections of the city, thus forming a new commune of 288 members.

Aug. 10. *Paris.* "The Tenth of August." Downfall of the monarchy.

The mob storms the Tuileries, and is driven back by the fire of the Swiss troops; the king and his friends escape to the Legislative Assembly, and he orders the Swiss to cease firing, thus leaving these brave followers of his at the mercy of the enraged mob by whom they are massacred; the Assembly is forced to suspend the king provisionally.

Aug. 13. *Paris.* A great number of suspected persons are arrested.

* * The Jacobins have everything their own way.

Aug. 16. The royal family is imprisoned in the gloomy fortress of the Temple, and is subject to rigorous treatment.

Aug. 19. *Paris.* The new Municipality is sworn in; it becomes the Revolutionary Tribunal. It is established to take cognizance of all attacks directed against the Republic, the Revolution, or the public good.

Aug. 20. *Paris.* Being impeached and proscribed by the Assembly, Lafayette flees to the camp of the allies, and is detained as a prisoner of war at Olmütz.

Aug. 30. *Paris.* The barriers are closed, and 3,000 persons are arrested and imprisoned, being suspected of hostility to the Revolution.

Sept. 2–4. The Prussian army enters France in the interest of the royal family, to the consternation of the nation.

Sept. 2–7. *Paris.* A jail delivery and massacre of Royalists takes place under the Jacobins.

The imprisoned Royalists and Constitutionalists are delivered by Georges Jacques Danton, the minister of justice, to Millard and his paid cutthroats, and cruelly murdered. Similar atrocities take place at Versailles, Lyons, Reims, Méaux, Orléans, and other places.

Sept. 21.—1795 Oct. * *Paris.* The National Convention is in session.

It is composed of 749 members, all Republicans, and is divided into two parties: the Right, led by Robespierre, the Duke of Orleans, Danton, and Collot d'Herbois; and the Left, led by Vergniaud, Brissot, and others.

Sept. 21. *Paris.* The Convention votes to abolish the monarchy, and France is declared a Republic.

Sept. 22. *Paris.* The Convention makes this day the first of the Year One of the French Republic. [Nov. 24. Established as the Revolutionary Era.]

The Convention decrees that the fugitive emigrants be perpetually banished; that the usual titles of courtesy (Monsieur and Madame) be suppressed, and the title Citizen be used.

Nov. 19. *Paris.* A declaration of fraternity is made with all nations that desire to be free, and they are offered help.

Nov. * Nice and Savoy are annexed to France.

Dec. 11. *Paris.* Trial of Louis XVI.

The Committee of Safety arraigns the king for tyranny, and for attempting to destroy the liberty of the French people by inviting foreign powers to invade France.

Dec. 20. *Paris.* A decree of perpetual banishment against the Bourbon family is promulgated.

Dec. 26. *Paris.* Louis XVI. appears before the Convention for the last time; Barrère is prosecutor; Chrétien de Malesherbes and two others are advocates for the king.

The Assembly debates and adjourns day after day without arriving at a decision. The Girondists propose an appeal to the people, which shall decide the king's fate, but it is rejected.

1793 Jan. 15. *Paris.* The Convention decides that the king is guilty of treason against the sovereignty of the people, and for conspiracy against the State. Vote, 683 out of 721.

The majority includes the Duke of Orleans (Philippe Égalité), his nearest kinsman and the first prince of the blood; the minority vote is divided for imprisonment, banishment, or death with a respite. [Jan. 16. He is condemned to unconditional death by a majority of one vote (361); a formal rupture with European powers follows.]

Jan. 21. *Paris.* Louis XVI. is beheaded.

* * Louis XVII. is proclaimed by the emigrant army.

Feb. 1. *Paris.* War is declared against Great Britain, Holland [and later against Spain], they having entered an alliance against France.

* * Belgium is annexed.

Mar. * A Royalist insurrection breaks out against the Republicans in Vendée and Brittany in Northwest France.

Mar. 9–10. *Paris.* The Revolutionary Tribunal is established.

A life-and-death struggle occurs in the Convention between the Girondists and the Mountain party, or extremists. The Orleanists of the Mountain party endeavor to make the Duke of Orleans (Philippe Égalité) protector, but they are not successful.

Apr. 6. *Paris.* In consequence of the coalition against France the Committee of Public Safety is appointed; it consists of nine members, with Barrère and Danton as leaders. [Later three more are added.]

June 2. *Paris.* Fall of the Girondists.

An armed mob (80,000), organized by the Commune, having artillery, demand an immediate decree for the arrest of the Girondist members; the Convention votes at the point of the bayonet, and 32 are arrested. The Commune, ruled by a commission of 12, are the real power of the State.

June 2–94 June * *Paris.* Reign of Terror. [So called because obnoxious persons are executed, regardless of age, condition, or sex.]

July 13. *Paris.* Jean Paul Marat, the President of the Commune, is assassinated by a young provincial girl named Charlotte Corday. "One man have I slain to save a hundred thousand." [July 17. She is executed.]

July * *Paris.* Robespierre, Antoine St. Just, and Georges Couthon are added to the Committee of Public Safety, which dictates the government; Robespierre becomes the head of the State.

Terrible atrocities are committed in the large cities by the agents of the Committee of Public Safety.

Aug. 10. *Paris.* The new Constitution is inaugurated by a national celebration.

Aug. 23. A levy en masse of all citizens capable of bearing arms is decreed, and soon 14 armies are organized.

Aug. 28. *Paris.* Gen. Adam Philippe de Custine is guillotined.

ARMY — NAVY.

1793 Sept. 7, 8. The French under **Gen. Hoche** defeat the Duke of York at his siege of Dunkirk. The English retreat, abandoning their heavy artillery and ammunition.

Sept. 11. Austrians take **Quesnoy.**

Sept. 14. *Bavaria.* The Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick **defeat the French** under Gen. Moreau at Pirmasens.

Oct. 9. Lyons, having revolted against the Convention, **is taken** by the Republicans after 70 days siege under Marshal Kellermann; pillage and bloodshed follow.

Oct. 15, 16. The French under Marshal Jourdan defeat the Austrians under the Prince of Coburg and Gen. Clerfayt at Wattignies.

Oct. 25. The Vendean insurrectionists under Laroche defeat the Republicans under Westermann near Laval.

Nov. 15. Toulon is taken by the English.

Dec. 12. The **Vendeans** under Comte Henri de La Rochejacquelein are decisively defeated at Le Mans by Republicans under Gens. Westermann and Marceau.

Dec. 19. Toulon is taken.

It having received an Anglo-Spanish fleet, is besieged and taken by the French chiefly through the skilful action of Colonel of Artillery **Napoléon Bonaparte**; it his first distinguished service. [He is made a brigadier-general.]

1794 Jan. * Union of **allies against France.** (See p. 518.)

Mar. 16. *W. I.* **Martinique** is taken from the French by the British.

Apr. 18. *Neth.* Gen. Pichegru **defeats the allies** at Turcoing. [May 18. Again defeated by Gen. Moreau.]

Apr. 24. The French are **defeated** at Cambrai.

Apr. 26. *Belg.* Gen. Pichegru leads an **invasion.**

Apr. 30. *Belg.* The allies capture **Trois-ville.** [May 22. They take Vespierre. The French are repulsed at **Tournay.**] (See p. 518.)

June 1. Lord Howe defeats the French fleet off the Isle of Ushant.

June 26. *Belg.* Austrians defeated at **Fleurus.** (See p. 518.)

July 28. The Vendeans are defeated at Misdon.

Aug. 17. Valenciennes is retaken by the French under Gen. Schérer.

Sept. 14. The French defeat the **Duke of York** at Bois-le-Duc. [Sept. 17. At Bortel.]

Oct. 28. *Neth.* The **French defeat the British** under the Duke of York at Nimeguen. [Nov. 3. The French are defeated. Nov. 8. They regain the town.]

1795 Jan. * **Allies** of Austria withdraw. (See p. 518.)

Jan. 18. *Neth.* The French enter **Amsterdam** without a battle.

Mar. 8. Sir Edward Pellew with a British fleet **takes 15 French ships** and burns seven out of a fleet of 35.

Mar. 14. Lord Hotham **defeats the French fleet** in the Mediterranean, and captures two ships.

Apr. 5. Peace. (See State.)

June 23. Lord Bridport with a British fleet defeats the French fleet off L'Orient.

June 27. English and emigrants **land at Quiberon** under Count de Puisaye to assist the Royalists of Chouans off Brittany. [July 5. Quiberon is taken. July 20. Retaken by Gen. Hoche; many emigrants are executed.]

Sept. 6. *Prus.* Allies repulsed at Düsseldorf. (See p. 518.)

Sept. 20. *Ger.* The French under Gen. Pichegru bombard and **take Mannheim.** [Oct. 23, 29. Retaken by Marshal Wurmser.]

Oct. 5. *Paris.* **Napoléon Bonaparte** suppresses the insurrection of the Sections.

Oct. 11. *Prus.* Jourdan is defeated at **Hochst.** (See p. 518.)

Nov. 23, 24. *It.* The French under Marshal Masséna **defeat the Austrians** at Loano.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1795 Apr. 7. *Paris.* **The meter** is made the legal unit of length and the base of the metric system. It is one ten-millionth part of the distance between the poles, and equal to 3.2808 English feet.

Oct. 25. *Paris.* **All the five Royal Academies** are combined in one body, called **"Institut National"** [later, Royal, Impérial, and **National**].

* * *Paris.* The "Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers" is established.

* * *Paris.* **The Academy of Natural Philosophy** is established.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1794 * * Amiot, Joseph, Jesuit miss., A76.
Ancelot, Jacques A. P. F., poet, novelist, dramatist, born.
Artaud, Nicolas Louis, wr., Greek scholar, b.
Babinet, Jacques, natural philosopher, b.
Barbaroux, Chas. Jean Marie, revoln., A27.
Carrier, Jean Baptiste, demagogue, A38.
Chamfort (Champfort), Sébastien Roch-Nicolas, poet, littérateur, A53.
Chaumette, Pierre Gaspard, Jacobin, A31.
Chénier, André Marie de, poet, A32.
Condorcet, Marquis de, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, metaphysician, A51.
Damiron, Jean P., eclectic philosopher, b.
Danton, Georges Jacques, revolu., A35.
Desmoulins, Camille, revolutionist, A32.
Dionis du Sejour, Achille P., geometrl., A60.
Estaing, Comte d', Charles Hector, adm., A65.
Fabre d'Églantine, Philippe François N. Jacobin, A39.
Florian, Jean Pierre Claris de, author, A39.
Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre, physiol., born.
Freteau de Saint-Just, Emmanuel Marie Michel Philippe, politician, A49.
Guigniaut, Joseph Daniel, scholar, antiq., b.
Hébert, Jacques René, demagogue, A39.
Kock, Charles Paul de, novelist, dram., b.
Lavoisier, Antoine Laurent, chemist, A51.
Linguet, Simon N. H., polemical writer, A58.
Lhomond, Charles François, educator, A67.
Malesherbes, Chrétien de, G. de Lamoignon, judge, philanthropist, A73.
Pélissier, Aimable J. J., Duc de Malakoff, marshal, born.
Perronet, Jean Rodolphe, engineer, A86.
Piorry, Pierre Adolphe, physician, born.
Raspail, François Vincent, revolutionist, b.
La Rochejacquelein, Comte de, Henri du Verger, Vendean general, A22.
Saint-Just, Antoine Louis Léon de, revolutionist, A27.
Say, Horace Émile, political economist, b.
Vicq d'Azyr, Félix, anatomist, A46.
July 28. Robespierre, Maximilien Marie Isidore, revolutionist, A36.
1795 * * Baraguey d'Hilliers, Achille, marshal, born.
Barthélemy, Jean Jacques, archeol., A80.
Barye, Antoine Louis, sculptor, born.
Beaufort, Louis de, historical writer, dies.
Caussin de Perceval, Armand P., orient., b.
Caventou, Joseph B., chemist, born.
Chopart, François, surgeon, A45±.
Clot-Bey, Antoine, Egyptologist, phys., born.
Coquerel, Anthanase Laurent Charles, Protestant clergyman, born.
Danican, François André, composer, chess-player, A68±.
Desault, Pierre Joseph, surgeon, A51.
Dupuy, Louis, journalist, writer, A86.
Fouquier-Tinville, Antoine Quentin, revolutionist, prosecutor, A48.
Payen, Anselme, chemist, born.
Ravignan, Gustave F. X. D. de, Jesuit, pulpit orator, born.
Salvandy, Comte de, Narcisse Achille, author, born.
Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin, historian, born.
Troplong, Raymond Théodore, jurist, born.
Velpeau, Alfred A. L. M., surgeon, born.
Mar. 27. Louis XVII., dauphin, A10.

CHURCH.

1793 Nov. 10. *Paris.* **The Convention** declares **Christianity abolished.** The worship of the **Goddess of Reason** is established as a substitute.

1794 Mar. 31. *Paris.* The National Convention decrees the announcement **that there is no God.**

May 7. *Paris.* **Robespierre** in Convention becomes the **champion of the Supreme Being,** and favors the restoration of the acknowledgment of God, who had been abolished by a decree.

The National representatives vote that "the French people acknowledge the existence of the Supreme Being and the immortality of the soul."

June 8. *Paris.* The "Fête de l'Être Suprême," Robespierre as high priest. The festival dedicated to the Supreme Being.

LETTERS.

1793 Sept. 16. The Convention issues an order **suppressing** throughout the Republic the faculty of theology, medicine, law, and arts.

1794 * *Adèle de Senanges,* by Marquise A. M. E. F. Souza-Botelho, appears.

* * *Journey round my Room,* by Count Xavier de Maistre, appears.

* * *Historical Sketch of the Human Mind,* by Condorcet, appears.

SOCIETY.

1793 Oct. 16. *Paris.* Queen **Marie Antoinette,** condemned at 4 A. M., is beheaded by the Jacobins, amid scoffs and insults.

Nov. 6. *Paris.* **King Louis XVI. is** guillotined.

Nov. 8. *Paris.* **Madame Roland is** guillotined. Last words, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name."

Nov. 10. *Paris.* **The Festival of Reason** is celebrated in Notre Dame.

Nov. 15. *Paris.* The National Convention decrees the suppression of all **lotteries.**

* * **94** * * **Divorces** are frequent; 7,000 are legalized in Paris alone.

1794 Apr. 5. *Paris.* **Georges Jacques Danton,** who led the attack on the Tuileries, a member of the Committee of Public Safety overthrown by Robespierre, **is guillotined;** others also suffer with him.

May 10. *Paris.* **Madame Elizabeth,** sister of Louis XVI., is guillotined.

July 9. *Paris.* Seventy-one persons are guillotined.

July 28. *Paris.* Robespierre, after having put to death 2,774 persons, whose ages ranged from 14 to 97, is himself guillotined.

Nov. 9. *Paris.* The mob attacks the Jacobin Society.

Nov. 11. *Moravia.* Lafayette escapes from the prison at Olmütz. [Recaptured. 1796. Aug. 25. Released.]

*** *** *Paris.* The Convention decrees the abolition of the slave-trade.

1795 May 20. *Paris.* Bread riots occur.

The populace unsuccessfully rise against the Convention, and are subdued by the use of artillery.

June 8. *Paris.* Louis XVII. dies in prison, in consequence of a series of barbarities practised by his jailers; only the emigrants acknowledged him as king.

STATE.

1793 Sept. 17. *Paris.* A maximum price for a great number of Commodités, and the rate of wages, are established.

*** *** All persons suspected of being unfriendly to the Republic are imprisoned.

Oct. 12. *Paris.* The Convention decrees the demolition of Lyons, because of its opposition to the Government, and three commissioners are sent to carry out the decree.

Oct. 16. *Paris.* Queen Marie Antoinette is beheaded.

Oct. 30, 31. *Paris.* The Revolutionary Tribunal execute 21 Girondists in the night.

Dominance of the Revolutionary Tribunal and the guillotine; Fouquier-Tinville is public prosecutor; legal forms are set aside, and 60 persons are executed in one month.

Nov. 6. *Paris.* Louis Philippe Joseph (Égalité), Duke of Orleans, is executed by the Jacobins.

Nov. 8. *Paris.* Madame Roland is beheaded because her husband is obnoxious to the Jacobins.

Nov. * *Paris.* Christianity is proscribed.

The worship of God is abolished; the Goddess of Reason (from the Opera House) is enthroned in Notre Dame; "Death is an eternal sleep" is written on the entrance of the cemeteries.

Nov. 24. *Paris.* The Revolutionary Era (see 1792, Sept. 22) is established in place of the Gregorian Calendar. Sept. 22, 1792, beginning the Year One.

1794 Feb. 3. *Paris.* The Convention receives three deputies from St. Domingo; two are blacks and one white.

Mar. 24. *Paris.* Nineteen Ultra-Revolutionists, including Herbert, their leader, are executed by the Jacobins for attempting to organize an insurrection of the Sections.

Mar. 29. *Paris.* The Dantonists are condemned.

Apr. 6. *Paris.* Danton, Benoît Camille Desmoulins, a pamphleteer, with several associates, are executed.

Apr. 19. The Treaty of The Hague is signed by England and Prussia; it provides subsidies for 60,000 men to carry on the war against France.

Apr. + * *Paris.* The Committee of Safety has unchecked domination.

Robespierre abolishes the worship of reason, and causes the Convention to pass a resolution acknowledging the existence of a Supreme Being.

*** *** *Corsica.* Pasquale Paoli organizes a successful revolt; he is elected generalissimo, and president of the council of Carte.

June 10. *Paris.* Additional and frightful powers are granted by the Convention to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Witnesses are not required; juries convict without evidence or argument, and death is the sole penalty for all offenses; executions increase to 354 a month.

June 17. *Corsica.* Paoli, despairing of the success of the revolution in maintaining independence, agrees to a union with Great Britain; George III. is acknowledged king.

June * *Paris.* The Mountain party (Radicals) and the Moderates organize a conspiracy against Robespierre.

*** *** Bordeaux revolts against the Convention.

July 27. *Paris.* Robespierre falls.

The two Robespierres, Couthon, St. Just, Lebas, and Henriot, members of the Commune, are arrested by order of the Convention; they are released by the Commune, but they are surprised and rearrested in the night at the Hôtel de Ville.

July 28. *Paris.* Robespierre and 71 others are beheaded; the Commune is nearly extinct.

The Reign of Terror ends.

*** *-95 * *** *Paris.* The Moderates control the National Convention.

The Committees of Public Safety and General Security are remodeled, and political suspects are released from prison.

Nov. 9. *Paris.* An association of young men attacks the hall of the Jacobin Club, and drives out its members.

Nov. 12. *Paris.* The Jacobin Club is closed, and the Society is dissolved by the Convention.

Dec. 8. *Paris.* The surviving Girondists are readmitted to their seats in the Convention.

Dec. 16. Jean Baptiste Carrier is condemned and executed for cruelty to insurrectionists at Nantes, 32,000 of whom he had massacred in a few weeks, 500 of whom were orphaned children of murdered parents.

Dec. 24. The maximum, fixing the prices of *commodités*, is repealed.

1795 Jan. * The depreciation attending the increased issues of the Assignats causes much public misery.

Feb. 5. The Vendean insurgents sign a treaty of peace with the Convention.

Apr. * *Paris.* An insurrection breaks out against the Government.

The Convention Hall is invaded by a mob which demands bread; it is dispersed by the troops. The Terrorists, Collot, Billaud, Barrère, and Vaudier, are sentenced to transportation.

Apr. 5. *Switz.* Peace is signed at Basel with Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, and Hesse-Cassel.

France is to hold the left bank of the Rhine until peace shall be concluded with the empire; a line of demarcation fixes the neutrality of Northern Germany.

A secret article is signed by which Prussia absolutely cedes the left bank of the Rhine to France on the assurance of a recompense through secularization.

May 7. *Paris.* Antoine Quentin Fouquier-Tinville, the public prosecutor under Robespierre, is guillotined.

—— *Neth.* The Batavian Republic is established by France. (1795–1806. See Netherlands.)

It makes an alliance with France, to whom it surrenders Dutch Holland.

May 20. *Paris.* Unsuccessful Prairial insurrection by the populace.

A mob of 30,000 attacks the Convention, demanding the enforcement of the Constitution of 1793, the release of imprisoned "patriots," and the restoration of the Jacobins; it is dispersed after much bloodshed, and the ringleaders are executed.

June * The Vendean insurgents again assemble under Charette and Stofflet.

They are suppressed [and their leaders executed. 1796, Feb.* Stofflet is executed. Mar. 29, Also Charette.]

June 8. The dauphin, son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, styled by the Royalists Louis XVII., dies, aged ten years.

July * *Switz.* The Peace of Basle is concluded with Spain.

Spanish St. Domingo is ceded to France, which restores all other Spanish conquests.

Aug. 22. The Convention accepts the new (third) Constitution establishing a Directory.

The legislative power is to be vested in two councils, the Council of Elders (250), and the Council of Five Hundred; the executive is to consist of a board of five directors called a Directory. Two-thirds of the number are to be taken from the present Convention.

1795-1799 Government of the Directory.

Aug. 23. *Paris.* The Convention orders the suppression of all clubs.

Sept. 23. *Paris.* The Convention announces the acceptance of the new Constitution in the provinces; much hostility is manifested in Paris to the limitation of membership.

Oct. * *Paris.* Royalists stimulate insurrection in the Sections. The Convention appoints Barras chief-in-command, Lieut.-Gen. Bonaparte second.

Oct. 5. *Paris.* "Day of the Sections," 13th Vendémiaire.

Bonaparte crushes the revolt of the Sections with artillery in the Rue St. Honoré, before the Church of St. Roche; 300 are killed; and again at Pont Neuf; time one hour and a half.

Oct. 26. The Convention ends after three years duration.

Nov. * Mandats, representing a specific amount of land, substitute the assignats, which have become almost valueless, 45,000,000,000 francs having been issued.

*** *** *Corsica.* The British viceroy, Sir Gilbert Eliott, opens parliament.

ARMY — NAVY.

1796 * * **Three French armies** raised. (See p. 518.)

Apr. 12. *It.* **Bonaparte,** beginning his first Italian campaign, defeats the Austrians under Gen. D'Agenteau at **Montenotte.**

Apr. 14. *It.* Bonaparte is victorious at **Millesimo.**

Apr. 22. *It.* **Bonaparte** defeats the Piedmontese under Gen. Colli at **Mondovi.**

May * The French cross the **lower Rhine.**

May 10. *It.* **Bonaparte,** the "Little Corporal," with 6,000 men, charges and defeats 16,000 (?) Austrians at the **Bridge of Lodi.** Austrian loss, 2,500; French loss, estimated at 2,000. [May 15. Milan falls.]

June 3. *It.* **The French** under Marshal Masséna **take Verona.**

June 4. *Prus.* The French **defeat the Austrians** at Altenkirchen. [June 16. The French are forced back.]

July 5. *Aust.* Gen. Moreau **defeats the Austrians** at Radstadt. [July * Bonaparte besieges **Mantua.**]

Aug. 3. *It.* Victories of **Lonato** [and **Castiglione** and **Medola**]. (See p. 518.)

Aug. 10. *Ger.* **Gen. Moreau** defeats the Austrians under the Archduke Charles at **Neresheim.** [Aug. 24. Jourdan defeated at **Amberg.** Sept. 3. At **Würzburg.**] (See p. 518.)

Sept. 4. *Aust.* **Bonaparte** defeats the Austrians under Marshal Wurmser at **Roveredo.** [Sept. 8. Again at **Bassano,** It.]

Sept. 16. *Prus.* The Austrians **defeat the French** at Altenkirchen.

Oct. 2. *Ger.* The French **defeat the Austrians** at Biberach. [Oct. 20. Moreau **driven across the Rhine.**] (See p. 518.)

Nov. 12. *It.* Bonaparte repulsed at **Caldiero.** (See p. 518.)

Nov. 15-17. *It.* Austrians defeated at **Arcola.** (See p. 518.)

Nov. 21. *Aust.* **Bonaparte** defeats the Austrians at Castelnuovo.

* * **Revolts** are suppressed in Brest and Corsica.

1797 Jan. 14, 15. *It.* Austrians defeated at **Rivoli.** (See p. 518.)

Feb. 2. *It.* Marshal **Wurmser** and 20,000 Austrians **capitulate to Bonaparte** at Mantua.

Feb. 9. *It.* **Ancona** capitulates.

Feb. * *W.* The French **invade Wales;** they soon surrender.

Feb. 14. The Spanish fleet of 27 vessels is defeated by a British fleet of 14 vessels under Adm. Jervis off **Cape St. Vincent;** the Spaniards lose four ships.

Mar. 16. *It.* **Bonaparte** defeats the Austrians at **Tagliamento.**

Mar. * **-Apr.** * *It.* **Bonaparte** crosses the Alps. (See p. 518.) [Sept. 17. War ends.]

May 12. **War** is declared **against Venice;** the Republic is occupied by French troops, the Senate abdicates, and a democratic government is proclaimed.

Aug. 23. *Prus.* The Archduke Charles defeats Gen. Bernadotte at Neumark. [Sept. 3. He defeats Marshal Jourdan at Würzburg.]

1798 Feb. 19. *Rome.* **Marshal Masséna** is made commander of the army of occupation.

Apr. * *Switz.* **Conquest of Switzerland.** (See State.)

May 19. **Bonaparte sails** from Toulon **for Egypt** with 36,000 men and 20 warships. [June 12. **He takes the Island of Malta.** July 2. He takes Alexandria, Egypt.]

July 21. *Egy.* **At the battle of the Pyramids** Bonaparte defeats the Mamelukes under Murad Bey. [July 22. He captures Cairo.]

Aug. 1, 2. Battle of the Nile.
The British Adm. Nelson defeats the French Adm. Brueys, who is killed; the French lose 13 out of 17 vessels and 9,000 men. (See Great Britain.)

Aug. 27. *Ire.* **The French auxiliaries** under Gen. Jos. A. Humbert (15,000) with Irish insurgents compel the British under Gen. Lake to retreat at Castlebar; the French and Irish occupy the town. [Sept. 8. Defeated at **Ballinamuck** by the British under the viceroy, Lord Cornwallis.]

Oct. 12. *Ire.* **The British take five French ships** sent to help the Irish. (See Great Britain.)

Oct. 22. *Egy.* **A revolt** breaks out in Cairo against the French; 5,000 natives are massacred.

1799 * * **-1801** * * **War of the second coalition.** Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey are united against France.

Feb. 9. The British capture the *La Prudente.* (See Great Britain.)

Feb. 18. *Asia Minor.* **Bonaparte takes El Arisch,** the frontier fortress of Syria. [It is soon retaken.]

Mar. 13. France **again declares war** against Austria.

—— *Asia Minor.* **Bonaparte takes Jaffa** by assault; he [is accused] of the massacre of 1,200 Turkish prisoners. [Mar. 18. He besieges **Acre.**]

Mar. 25. *It.* **The French defeated at** Stockach. (See p. 518.)

Mar. 28-30. *It.* **The Austrians defeat the French** at Verona.

Apr. 5. *It.* The Austrians under Baron von Kray **defeat the French** Gen. Schérer at Magnano.

Apr. 16. *Asia Minor.* **Bonaparte defeats the Turks** at Mount Tabor.

Apr. 27. *It.* French defeat at **Cassano.** (See p. 518.)

May * *Gr.* A Russian-Turkish fleet takes the **Ionian Islands** from France.

May 20. *Asia Minor.* After a desperate assault, **Bonaparte,** repulsed by Sir Sydney Smith, abandons the **siege of Acre,** and departs for Egypt.

June 5. *Switz.* **The French** under Marshal Masséna **are defeated** at Zurich by the Austrians under the Archduke Charles.

June 17-19. *It.* **Battle of Parma.** (See p. 518.)

July 21. *It.* **The French are driven from Alessandria,** the capital of a department, by the Russians under Suvaroff.

July 25. *Egy.* The French under Marshal Murat **defeat the Turks** at Aboukir.

Aug. 15. *It.* **Battle of Novi.** (See p. 518.)

Aug. 22. *Egy.* Bonaparte transfers the command to **Gen. Kléber.**

Sept. 9. *Neth.* **The French are defeated** at Zuyper Slays.

Sept. 19. *Neth.* The French under Marshal Brune **defeat the allies** at Bergen.

Sept. 25, 26. *Switz.* Marshal Masséna **defeats the Russians** under Marshal Suvaroff at Zurich.

Oct. 6. *Neth.* **The Duke of York,** commanding the Anglo-Russian army, **capitulates** to the French at Alkmaar.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1798 * * **Chromium** and **beryl** are discovered by Louis Nicolas Vauquelin.

1799 * * **A weaving-machine** is made by Joseph Marie Jacquard, near Lyons.

* * Endless paper is invented by Robert at Essonnes.

* * *Paris.* Laplace's *Mécanique Céleste* appears.

* * * *Paris.* **Georges Cuvier** introduces an approved system of **anatomical classification.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1796 * * Bautain, L'Abbé, Louis E. M., philosopher, born.
Barthélemy, Auguste Marseille, poet, born.
Bourdon, Isidore, physician, author, born.
Buchez, Philippe J. B., philosophical wr., b.
Collot d'Herbois, Jean Marie, revolutionist, A46±.
Crémieux, Isaac Adolphe, politician, born.
Demetz, Frédéric Auguste, philan., born.
Dombey, Joseph, botanist, traveler, A54.
Enfantin, Barthélemy Prosper, socialist, b.
Jouffroy, Théodore S., philosophical wr., b.
Mignet, François Auguste Marie, hist., born.
Mirbel, Lizinska A. Z. R. de, miniaturist, b.
Raynal, Abbé, Guillaume Thomas François, historian, philosopher, A83.
Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de, marshal, born.

1797 * * Andral, Gabriel, physician, born.
Aubert du Bayet, Jean Baptiste Annibal, general, A38.
Audouin, Jean Victor, entomologist, comparative anatomist, born.
Auger, Hippolyte Nicolas Just, novelist, b.
Auzoux, Théodore Louis, physician, born.
Babeuf, François Noël, revolutionist, A34.
Basan, Pierre François, au., engraver, A74.
Bérard, Pierre Honoré, surgeon, born.
Bertin, Édouard François, journ., artist, b.
Carlowitz, Baronne, Aloise Christine, au., b.
Carmouche, Pierre Fréd., Adolphe, dram., b.
Dejacet, Marie Virginie, actor, born.
Delaroche, Paul (Hyppolyte), historical painter, born.
Fabre, Antoine F. H., medical writer, born.
Fabre, Jean, "the honest criminal," A70.
Fauche, Hippolyte, Sanskrit scholar, born.
Henriquel-Dupont, Louis Pierre, engraver, b.
Hoche, Lazare, general, A29.
Kerguélen-Trémarec, Yves Joseph de, navigator, A52.
Leuret, François, physician, author, born.
Louvet de Couvray, Jean Bapt., rev., A37.
Pelletier, Bertrand, chemist, A36.
Quérard, Joseph Marie, bibliographer, born.
Remusat, Comte de, Chas., F. M., philos., b.
Robert-Fleury, Joseph N., hist. painter, b.
Thiers, Louis Adolphe, hist., President, b.
Thierry, Amédée Simon Dominique, hist., b.
Vigny, Comte de, Alfred Victor, poet, born.

1798 * * Bertini, Henri Jérôme, composer, pianist, born.
Blanqui, Jérôme A., political economist, b.
Boniface, Joseph Xavier (Saintine), au., b.
Brueys d'Aigalliers, Francois P., adm., A48.
Callet, Jean François, mathematician, A54.
Casabianca, Louis, naval captain, A43±.
Clerc, Nicolas Gabriel, physician, hist., A72.
Jan. 19. Comte, Isidore Auguste M. F. X., philosopher, founder positivism, born.
Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper, statesman, born.
Glaire, Jean Bapt., theol., orientalist, born.
Henry, Étienne Ossian, chemist, born.
Jasmin, Jacques, poet, born.
Joly, Marie Elizabeth, actor, A38.
Leroux, Pierre, socialist, writer, born.
Leroy d'Étiolles, Jean, surgeon, born.
Marbeau, Jean Baptiste Firmin, philan., b.
Méry, Joseph, author, born.
Michelet, Jules, historian, born.
Orsay, Comte d', Alfred G. G., artist, born.
Véron, Louis Désire, journalist, born.
Vuillaume, Jean Baptiste, violin-maker, b.
Wailly, Charles de, architect, A69.

CHURCH.

1796 * * Pope Pius VI. makes submission to the French Republic.

1798 Feb. * *It.* The Pope is taken a prisoner by the French, and removed to Florence; [later, is ordered to Paris, and dies on the journey.]

LETTERS.

1796 * * *Théorie du pouvoir civil et religieux*, by L. G. A. de Bonald, appears.

* * *Considérations sur la révolution française*, by Joseph M. Maistre, appears.

* * *Exposition of the System of the Universe*, by Laplace, appears. [1799–1825, *Treatise on Celestial Mechanics.*]

1797 * * *Agamemnon*, by Louis J. A. Lemercier, appears. [Later, *Tartuff Révolutionnaire*, *Ophis*, *Charlemagne*, *Baudoin*, *St. Louis*, *Columbus*, and other plays.]

* * *Des Plantes*, by René R. L. Castel, appears; [Later *Forest of Fontainebleau.*]

* * *Anecdotes of the Revolution in Russia*, by Claude Carloman Rulhiere, appears. [1798±, *Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne.*]

* * *Essay on the Revolutions*, by Châteaubriand, appears.

* *–1800 * * *Le Catéchisme universel*, by Saint-Lambert, appears.

1798 * * *Treatise on Membranes*, by M. F. X. Bichat, appears. [1800, *Researches on Life and Death*; 1801, *General Anatomy applied to Physiology and Medicine.*]

* * *La dot de Suzette*, by Joseph Fievée, appears.

* *–1800 * * *Flora Atlantica*, by René Louiche Desfontaines, appears.

* *–1805 * * *Nouvelle bibliothèque des romans*, by La Vergne de Tressan, appears.

1799 * * *Frédéric*, by Joseph Fievée, appears.

* * *Théorie des fonctions analytiques*, by Lagrange, appears.

* * *Guerre des Dieux, anciens et modernes*, by Viscount Parny, appears. [Also, *Poèmes érotiques.*]

SOCIETY.

1796 Mar. 9. Napoléon Bonaparte marries Joséphine, widow of Vicomte de Beauharnais.

STATE.

1796 May 12. A conspiracy against the Directory, composed of Socialists, Anarchists, and Jacobins, under the leadership of François Noël Babeuf and others, is discovered and suppressed.

May * Sardinia makes a separate peace with France.

Bonaparte requires Victor Amadeus to cede Savoy and Nice to France, and to suffer the French to garrison the Piedmontese fortresses.

May * Spain enters into alliance with France, and declares war with England.

Oct. 22. *Corsica.* The people having declared for the French, the British leave the island.

1797 Feb. 19. *It.* The Pope signs the humiliating Treaty of Folentino.

He cedes to France Bologna, Ferrara, and the Romagna and Avignon with its territory; 15,000,000 francs, and 100 valuable works of art treasures are also exacted.

Apr. 18. *Aust.* Preliminary Peace of Leoben.

A Congress to mediate for peace with the empire on the basis of its undivided territory. Austria cedes to France the Belgian provinces and the region beyond the Oglio; in return, Austria is to receive the greater part of the mainland of Venice, including the territory between the Oglio, Po, and Adriatic, after she has conquered it; also Venetian Dalmatia and Istria, with the fortresses of Mantua Peschiera and Palmo Novo. She is to recognize the Cisalpine Republic of Northern Italy when formed by Bonaparte. Venice to receive Romagna, Bologna, and Ferrara.

May * Bonaparte declares war against Venice because of the massacre of a French garrison at Verona, Italy.

May * *It.* Bonaparte establishes popular government in Venice; aristocracy is abolished.

* * Royalists elect more than 200 members to the Council of Five Hundred.

May * *It.* Bonaparte organizes the Cisalpine Republic, with Milan for its capital. (Milan, Modena, Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna.)

May * *It.* Bonaparte erects Genoa with part of Sardinia into the Ligurian Republic, with French control.

July 15. The exiled French ministers are permitted to return on taking an oath to support the Constitution.

Sept. 4. *Paris.* The Coup d'État succeeds.

The Republicans are victorious over the Royalists in the Council of Five Hundred, the Council of Ancients, and in the Directory. Lazare Nicolas Carnot and François Barthélemy are deposed from the Directory by aid of the army. Members from 53 departments, including Barthélemy and Gen. Pichegru, the president of the Five Hundred, are transported for conspiracy. Carnot contrives to escape.

Oct. 17. *It.* The Peace of Campo Formio is concluded between France and Austria. (See Austria-Hungary.)

Dec. 10. *Paris.* Bonaparte returns, and receives a public ovation from the Directory.

1797 Dec. 8–99 Apr. 8. *Ger.* The Congress of Rastadt meets to treat of the general peace with the Germanic powers, and fails through disagreement. (See Germany.)

1798 * * Bonaparte persuades the Directory to send him on an expedition against Egypt.

Feb. * *It.* The French under Marshal Berthier occupy Rome, and proclaim the Roman Republic.

Pope Pius VI. is taken prisoner, and removed to Florence; he is ordered to Paris, and dies on the road.

Apr. * *Switz.* Solicited by the oppressed Waldenses, the French enter and conquer Switzerland.

Apr. 12. Switzerland is formed into the Helvetian Republic, after the model of France; Geneva is annexed to France.

May 11. *Paris.* The elections having disappointed the Government, another *coup d'état* follows, and many radical deputies are expelled.

Aug+. * *It.* The Power of France is diminished by many military disasters.

1799–1801 Apr. * Second coalition against France.

Great Britain, Germany, Russia, Naples, Portugal, and Turkey enter under the leadership of Paul I., Emperor of Russia and Grand Master of the Knights of Malta.

The allies propose an English army under the Duke of York to operate in the Netherlands; an Austrian army under the Archduke Charles for Germany and Switzerland; a Russian-Austrian army under Marshal Suvaroff for Italy.

1799 Spring. The elections are hostile to the Directory, and a cabal is formed for the overthrow of the Government.

June 18. *Paris.* Revolution of the 30th Prairial against the Convention.

The Republicans, under Abbé Sieyés, having forced the retirement of Director Count Treilhard for Louis Jérôme Gohier, now dismiss Larevellière and Philippe Antoine Merlin, who are succeeded by Roger Ducos and Gen. Moulin.

Aug. 23. Bonaparte returns from Egypt.

* * *Paris.* Bonaparte offers his services to the new Directory.

Nov. 9. *Paris.* The legislative body called the Ancients is persuaded to remove to St. Cloud, as a place of greater freedom.

A bloodless revolution occurs: downfall of the Republic.

The Coup d'État of the 18th Brumaire. Bonaparte dissolves the Council of the Ancients as incompetent.

Nov. 10. *Paris.* Bonaparte expels the Council of Five Hundred by the aid of the army, and assumes control of the Government.

1799 * *–1804 * * Government of the Consulate.

Bonaparte is chosen First Consul for ten years; he selects Jean Jacques Regis de Cambacérès and Charles François Lebrun for his two consultation colleagues.

Dec. 13. *Paris.* The new (fourth) Constitution is promulgated. [Ratified; vote, 3,000,000–1,567.]

There are to be three consuls, for terms of ten years and reeligible; the first to hold all the power, and the other two for consultation.

Legislation is to be initiated by a Council of State, appointed by the First Consul. Its laws are to be discussed by a Tribunate of One Hundred, who are then to pass them on to be discussed before the Legislative Body (300) by three orators, and then by three Counsellors of State nominated by the Government, and to be finally ratified or rejected by a secret ballot, without debate. A Senate of 80 life-members, to confirm or annul all acts sent to it on constitutional grounds. Senators to name the Consuls, Tribunes, and Legislative Body, choosing them from 5,000 persons who are chosen by universal suffrage. Senators to be elected to vacancies by joint action from a list of three candidates presented by the Legislative Body, the Tribunate, and the First Consul.

Napoléon Bonaparte rapidly increases his popular influence.

ARMY — NAVY.

1800 Mar. 20. *Egy.* Gen. Kléber defeats the Turks at Heliopolis. [The French are again dominant in Egypt.]

Apr. * *It.* The French under Marshal Masséna are defeated at Voltri.

May 3. *Ger.* Gen. Moreau defeats the Austrians at Engen. [May 4. Again at Stockach. (See p. 518.) May 6. Again at Biberach.]

* * Napoléon completes the subjugation of the Royalist insurrectionists in Vendée. [May 15–20. He crosses the Alps into Italy. June 2. He enters Milan.]

June 4. *It.* Marshal Masséna surrenders Genoa to the English and Austrians.

June 9. *It.* The French under Marshal Lannes defeat the Austrians under Gen. Ott at Montebello.

June 14. *Egy.* Gen. Kléber is assassinated at Cairo by Suleyman, a fanatic. Gen. Menou assumes command.

—*It.* Battle of Marengo.

Bonaparte defeats the Austrians under Gen. Melas. French, 28,000±; loss, 7,000±; Austrians, 33,000±; loss, 10,000 to 12,000. Bonaparte gains Upper Italy.

June 19. *Ger.* Gen. Moreau defeats the Austrians at Hochstädt. [July 2. He enters Munich. July 15. Armistice.]

Sept. 5. Malta surrenders to the British.

Dec. 3. *Saxony.* Battle of Hohenlinden.

Gen. Moreau defeats and routs the Austrians under the Archduke John; Austrian loss, 8,000 killed and wounded, and 12,000 prisoners. [Dec. 15. He takes Salzburg.]

Dec. 25, 26. *It.* Battles on the Mincio. (See p. 518.)

1801 Feb. 9. Peace of Lunéville.

Mar. 8. *Egy.* The English under Sir Ralph Abercromby defeat the French at Aboukir, and capture the town. [Mar. 21. He defeats Gen. Menou at Alexandria; Abercromby is fatally wounded. Mar. 28. Dies.]

May 22. *Egy.* The French army at Cairo capitulates to the English [and is conveyed to France in English vessels].

1802 Feb. * *W. I.* An army of 40,000 men is sent to Santo Domingo to suppress the revolt of the blacks under Toussaint. [May 7. *W. I.* Toussaint L'Ouverture surrenders.]

1803 May * The English seize all French vessels in their harbors; Bonaparte retaliates by making English travelers in France prisoners of war.

May * The French under Marshal Mortier invade Hanover; Naples is occupied by another French army under Marshal Laurent Gouvion-Saint-Cyr.

* * Napoléon forms a great encampment at Boulogne, and makes preparations to invade England.

Nov. * *W. I.* The French army in Santo Domingo capitulates to the English.

1805 Sept. * "The army of England" is transferred from Boulogne to Germany.

Oct. 14. *Ger.* The French under Marshal Ney defeat the Austrians at Elchingen, Bavaria.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1800 * * *Paris.* Baron George Chrétien L. F. D. Cuvier lectures at the College of France on anatomy.

1801 * * Abbé René Just Haüy publishes his *Treatise on Mineralogy.*

1802 Sept. 4. André Jacques Garnerin, the aeronaut, descends 8,000 feet in his parachute.

* * Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire brings zoological collections from Egypt.

1803 Aug. 9. *Paris.* Robert Fulton's steamboat *Clermont* sails on the Seine.

* * Narcotin is discovered by Charles Derosne.

1804± * * *The Plague of Jaffa* is painted by Antoine Jean Gros.

Aug. * Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac and Jean Baptiste Biot ascend in a balloon to ascertain the intensity of the magnetic force, and reach a height of 13,000 feet; it is the first ascent made for scientific purposes. [Sept. * Gay-Lussac ascends alone to the height of four and one-third miles above the level of the sea.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1799 May 20. Balzac, Honoré de, novelist, born.
Barrande, Joachim, geologist, born.
Beaumarchais, Pierre Auguste Caron de, dramatist, A67.
Borda, Jean Charles, math., astron., A66.
Bourdon, Louis Pierre Marie, math., born.
Cadet de Gassicourt, L. Claude, chemist, A68.
Caille, René, traveler, born.
Chasles, Victor E. Philaréte, critic, au., b.
Delacroix, Ferdinand V. E., painter, born.
Géruzey, Eugène, littérateur, born.
Grand-Pierre, Jean Henry, Protestant cl., b.
Halévy, Jacques François F. E., comp., b.
Joubert, Barthélemy Cathérine, general, A30.
Julien, Stanislas, orientalist, born.
Lemonnier, Pierre Charles, astronomer, A84.
Montucla, Jean Étienne, math., A74.
Montgolfier, Jacques Étienne, balloonist, A54.
Quicherat, Louis, lexicographer, born.
Reybaud, Marie Roch Louis, author, born.
Sainte-Hilaire, August de, botanist, born.
Vaulabelle, Achille Tenaille de, writer, born.
Dec. 31. Marmontel, Jean François, critic, mis. writer, A71.
1800 * * Agoult, Marie de Flavigny d', author, born.
Ampére, Jean Jacques, author, born.
Arcon, Jean Claude Éléonor le Michaud d', engineer, A67.
Aubry, François, revolutionist, A50±.
Audebert, Jean Baptiste, natural., engr., A41.
Audrein, Yves Marie, politician, writer, d.
Auvray, Félix, painter, born.
Bastide, Jules, journalist, politician, born.
Biard, François Auguste, painter, born.
Billard, Charles Michel, physician, born.
Botta, Paul Émile, archeologist, born.
Bouillé, Marquis de, François Claude Amour, general, writer, A61.
Carrel, Nicolas Armand, political wr., born.
Chaix d'Est-Ange, Gustave L. A. V. C., advocate, born.
Championnet, Jean Étienne, general, A38.
Charost, Armand Joseph de Béthune de, philanthropist, A72.
Dantan, Jean Pierre, sculptor, born.
Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie, natural., A84.
Desaix de Veygoux, Louis Charles Antoine, general, A32.
Dumas, Jean Baptiste, chemist, born.
Forbonnais, François Véron de, finan., A78.
Fould, Achille, financier, statesman, born.
Gay, Claude, botanist, historian, born.
Guignes, Joseph de, orientalist, A79.
Johannot, Alfred, engraver, painter, born.
Kléber, Jean Baptiste, general, A46±.
Latour d'Auvergne, Théophile Malo C. de, soldier, A57.
L'Héritier de Brutelle, Charles Louis, botanist, A54.
Lemaître, Frédéric, actor, born.
Migne, L'Abbé, Jacques Paul, editor, born.
Milne-Edwards, Henri, naturalist, born.
Monod, Adolphe, Prot. clergyman, born.
Montalembert, Marquis de, Marc René, military engineer, A86.
Pereire, Émile, financier, a fdr. of Crédit Mobilier, born.
Poujoulat, Jean Joseph François, author, b.
Pouchet, Félix Archimède, physiologist, b.
Ricord, Philippe, physician, born.
Soulie, Melchoir Frédéric, novelist, born.
Soyer, Alexis, cook, writer, born.
1801 * * Antoine, Jacques Denis, artist, A68.
Barchou de Penhoen, Baron, Auguste T. H., writer, born.
Bastiat, Frédéric, political economist, b.
Bertin, Louis Marie Armand, journalist, b.
Bonnechose, François P. E. B. de, historian, writer, born.
Burnouf, Eugène, orientalist, born.
Carnot, Lazare Hippolyte, politician, writer, born.
Cavaignac, Éléonore Louis G., journalist, b.
Chevalier, Sulpice G. P., caricaturist, born.
Cournot, Antoine Augustin, math., born.
Darcet, Jean, physician, chemist, A74±.
Dolomieu, Déodat G. S. T. Gratet de, geologist, A51±.
Duméril, Édelestand Pontas, scholar, born.
Dumont, Augustin Alexandre, sculptor, b.
Fournet, Victor, geologist, born.
Garnier, Adolphe, philosopher, born.
Jacquemont, Victor, naturalist, born.
Lartet, Édouard, archeologist, born.
Littré, Maximilien Paul Émile, philologist, philosopher, born.
Marrast, Armand, journalist, politician, b.
Panthier, Jean P. G., Chinese scholar, born.
Saint-Marc Girardin, François Auguste, author, politician, born.
Taschereau, Jules A., biographer, critic, b.
Trousseau, Armand, physician, born.
1802 * * Arago, Étienne, poet, dram., journalist, born.
Balard, Antoine J., chemist, born.
Beaumont de la Bonniere, Gustave A. de, writer, born.
Bérard, Auguste, surgeon, born.
Bescherelle, Louis Nicolas, grammarian, lexicographer, born.
Bichat, Marie François Xavier, anatomist, physiologist, A31.
Boccage, Marie Anne Le Page du, poet, A92.
Boussingault, Jean B. J. D., chemist, born.
Capefigue, Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond, historian, born.
Carrère, Joseph Barthélemi François, physician, A62.
Caumont, Arcisse de, antiquary, born.
Cavaignac, Louis E., general, born.
Dumas, Alexandre, *père*, novel., dram., b.
Dupanloup, Félix A. P., bishop of Orleans, b.
Fréron, Louis Stanislas, revolutionist, A37.
Fourneyron, Benoît, inventor *turbine*, born.
Giraud, Charles Joseph Barthélemi, jurist, b.
Guibert, Joseph Hippolyte, cardinal, archbishop of Paris, born.
Gudin, Jean Antoine Théodore, marine painter, born.
Halevy, Léon, poet, born.
Hugo, Victor Marie, novelist, poet, born.
Lacordaire, Jean B. H., R. C. clergyman, orator, author, born.
Leclerc, Victor Emmanuel, general, A30.
Lecoq, Henri, naturalist, born.
Lenormant, Charles, archeologist, hist., born.
Luynes, Duc de, Honoré, archeologist, born.
Michaux, André, botanist, A56.
Niel, Adolphe, marshal, minister of war, b.
Orbigny, Alcide D., naturalist, born.
Texier, Charles Félix Marie, archeologist, b.
Uhrich, Jean Jacques Alexis, general, born.
1803 * * Adam, Adolphe C., musical composer, born.
Arbogast, or Arbogaste, Louis François Antoine, mathematician, A44.
Berlioz, Hector, musical composer, born.
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien J. L., writer on natural philosophy, born.
Brunck, Richard F. P., scholar, critic, A74.
Chenot, Claude Bernard Adrien, engineer, b.
Clairon, Claire Joséphe Leyris de Latude, actor, A80.
Conneau, Henri, physician, born.
Conté, Nicolas Jacques, painter, mechanician, A48.
Daumas, Melchior J. E., general, writer, b.
Decamps, Alexandre Gabriel, painter, born.
Duchâtel, Charles Marie Tanneguy, statesman, author, born.
Dumas, Alexandre, père, novelist, b.
Faucher, Léon, economist, statesman, born.
Fauveau, Félicie de, sculptor, born.
Foucher, Victor A., jurist, born.
Garnier-Pagés, Louis Antoine, polit., b.
Gérard, Jean Ignace Isidore, artist, caricaturist, born.
Hippeau, Célestin, educationist, author, b.
Johannot, Tony, painter, wood engraver, b.
Jollivet, Pierre Jules, painter, born.
Laclos, Pierre A. F. C. de, revolu., au., A62.

La Harpe, Jean François, dram., critic, A64.
Leroy, Julien David, architect, A77±.
Libri-Carucci, Count, G. B. I. T., Italian-French mathematician, born.
Lucas, Charles Jean Marie, reformer, born.
Mérimée, Prosper, novelist, born.
Quinet, Edgar, philosopher, author, born.
Yvan, Melchior, traveler, born.

1804 * * Aurelle de Paladines, Claude Michel Louis, general, born.
Baumé, Antoine, chemist, A76.
Cadoudal, Georges, Breton royalist, A35.
Camus, Armand Gaston, legislator, wr., A64.
Cornu, Sébastien Melchior, painter, born.
Daudin, François Marie, naturalist, A30±.
Didot, Francis A., printer, type-founder, A74.
Duret, Francisque, sculptor, born.
Forey, Élie Frédéric, marshal, born.
Girardin, Delphine de, author, born.
Isabey, Eugène Louis Gabriel, painter, born.
Janin, Jules Gabriel, critic, born.
Julien, Pierre, sculptor, A73.
Lavallée, Théophile Sébastien, historian, b.
Moigno, François N. M., scientist, born.
Moquin-Tandon, Horace B. A., botanist, b.
Necker, Jacques, financier, statesman, A72.
Pichegru, Charles, general, A43.
Regnier, Jacques A. A., philologist, born.
Sand, George. Armantine Lucile Aurore Dupin, Baroness Dudevant, novelist, b.
Sue, Marie Joseph Eugène, novelist, born.

CHURCH.

1800 * * *Rome.* **Pius VII.** is pope.

1801 July 15. *Paris.* A concordat is signed by Bonaparte and Pius VII. for the reestablishment of religion.

1802 Apr. * Agreeable to the terms of the concordat, the Christian religion is reestablished by Bonaparte as the religion of a majority of Frenchmen.

LETTERS.

1799 * * *Principles of General Grammar*, by Baron A. J. S. de Sacy, appears.

* * *Reveries on the Primitive Nature of Man*, by Étienne P. de Senancour, appears. [1804, *Oberman.*]

* *–1805 * * *Course de Littérature ancienne et moderne*, by Jean F. de La Harpe, appears. [1801–07, *Correspondance littéraire.*]

1800 * * *Homme des Champs*, by Delille, appears.

* * *On the Spirit of Things*, by Saint-Martin, appears.

* * *Researches on the Laws of Affinity*, by Berthollet, appears. [1803, *Essay on Chemical Statics.*]

* * *Treatise on Mineralogy*, by René Just Haüy, appears. [1803, *Elementary Treatise on Physics.*]

* * The "Universities" are reorganized.

Higher education is made dependent upon the Government. The Institut National and its division are reorganized into the four [afterwards five] academies.

* * *Atala*, by Châteaubriand, appears. [1802, *Génie du Christianisme;* [1809, *Les Martyrs.*]

* * *Entomological Bibliography*, by Charles Nodier, appears. [1808±, *Painter of Saltzburg, The Exiles*, and *La Napoléone;* 1808, *Dictionary of French Onomatopœia.*]

* *–15 * * *Éléments d'idéologie*, by Comte A. L. C. Destutt de Tracy, appears.

1802 * * *Législation primitive*, by de Bonald, appears.

* * *Mademoiselle de Clermont*, by Comtesse de Genlis, appears.

* * *Delphine*, by Madame de Staël, appears. [1807, *Corinne;* 1810, *De L'Allemand.*]

* * *Rapports du phisique et du morale de l'Homme*, by Pierre J. J. Cabanis, appears.

* * Jeremy Bentham's *Traité de la Législation*, edited by Pierre Étienne Louis Dumont, appears.

1803 * * *Treatise on Political Economy*, by Jean Baptiste Say, appears.

SOCIETY.

1800 Jan. 20. *Paris.* Bonaparte gives his sister in marriage to Gen. Murat.

Oct. 10. Attempted assassination.

The life of Bonaparte is saved by the fast driving of an intoxicated coachman; an infernal machine explodes a half-minute late, killing 20 persons and wounding 53 others.

[Again Bonaparte's life is imperiled by an infernal machine when on his way to the theater; 52 persons are killed by its explosion.]

1802 May 19. *Paris.* The Legion of Honor, for rewarding distinguished services to the State, military, civil, and scientific, is instituted.

1803 Dec. 24. *U. S. A.* Jérôme Bonaparte marries Elizabeth Patterson, an American lady. [Marriage annulled in France.]

1804 July 25. *Paris.* Georges and 11 of his companions are guillotined as conspirators against Napoléon.

STATE.

1800 Jan. 1. Napoléon sends overtures of peace to the King of England.

Feb. 19. *Paris.* The First Consul takes the Tuileries for his official residence.

Dec. 24. Chevalier attempts to assassinate Napoléon.

1801 Feb. 9. The Peace of Lunéville. (See Austria-Hungary.]

Mar. 18. *It.* The Peace of Florence is made with Naples.

The harbors are to be closed to British and Turkish vessels. Neapolitan possessions in Central Italy and the island of Elba are to be ceded to France. French garrisons are to occupy several Italian towns.

Prussia joins the Convention of the North against England.

July 15. The concordat is signed by Napoléon and Pius VII.

The Roman Catholic religion is declared to be that of the state; 10 French archbishops and 50 bishops are to be appointed by the Government, and confirmed by the Pope.

The Pope sanctions the previous confiscation of Church property; the Government is to make adequate provision for the maintenance of the clergy. The Pope is to be recognized in the possession of the Papal States, excluding Ferrara, Bologna, and Romagna.

Aug. 31. The French army in Egypt enters a convention with the English; it agrees to withdraw from Egypt, and is to be transported in English ships to France.

1802 Jan. 25. *It.* Napoléon is elected president of the Italian, late Cisalpine, Republic.

Mar. 27. The Peace of Amiens is concluded with England, Spain, and Holland.

England surrenders all her conquests except Trinidad, W. I., which is ceded by Spain, and Ceylon is ceded by the Batavian Republic to England. France recognizes the Republic of the Seven Ionian Islands. Malta to be restored to the possession of the Knights of Malta.

Apr. * *Paris.* An amnesty is granted to the emigrants.

May 8. *Paris.* Napoléon is elected consul for ten years.

Aug. 2. *Paris.* Napoléon is elected First Consul for life by a national vote of 3,568,885; he is also to name his own successor.

* * The new (fifth) Constitution is adopted.

Sept. * *It.* Piedmont is formally annexed to France.

* * Peace is made with Turkey.

* *–07 * * The Simplon, a mountain road, leading over the Alps from Switzerland into Italy, is constructed by Napoléon for army use.

It winds up passes, crosses cataracts, and passes by galleries through solid rock, and has eight principal bridges. From 30,000 to 40,000 men were employed.

1803 Mar. 21. The Code Napoléon, a digest of national law, is completed and promulgated.

* * A dispute arises with Great Britain respecting the non-evacuation of Malta by the British. (See Great Britain.)

Apr. 1. The Bank of France is established.

May 13. *Paris.* Lord Whitworth, the British ambassador, demands his passports.

May 22. War is declared against England in connection with the Malta dispute.

1804 Jan. 1. *W. I.* The Haitians announce their independence of France.

Feb. 15. *Paris.* Gen. Charles Pichegru, the leader, and 40 others, including Gen. Moreau, are arrested for conspiracy against the life of Napoléon.

Mar. 21. *Paris.* Napoléon puts the Bourbon Duc d'Enghien to death after an alleged trial at Vincennes.

Apr. 6. *Paris.* Gen. Pichegru is found strangled in prison.

1804–1814 (1815). Napoléon I., hereditary emperor.

May 18. *Paris.* The Tribunate and Senate proclaim Napoléon I. Emperor of the French, and the throne hereditary in his family.

May 28. Gen. Moreau is sentenced to two years' imprisonment; Napoléon commutes it to exile in the United States.

Dec. 2. *Paris.* The emperor is crowned at Notre Dame, Pope Pius VII. officiating; Napoléon takes the crown out of the hands of the Pope, and places it on his own head; he then crowns the empress.

1805 May 26. *It.* Napoléon is crowned King of Italy at Milan; his stepson, Eugène de Beauharnais, is made viceroy of Italy.

June 30. *It.* Genoa is incorporated with France.

Aug. * The third coalition is formed against France; England, Russia, Austria, and Sweden unite for the restoration of the balance of power in Europe. Spain joins France.

ARMY — NAVY.

1805 Oct. 17. *Ger.* Ney is victorious at **Ulm.** [Oct. 29–31. Masséna at **Caldiero.**] (See p. 518.)

Oct. 21. Battle of Trafalgar.

Off Cape Trafalgar, Spain, the British **Adm. Nelson** destroys the French-Spanish fleet under the French Adm. Villeneuve, and the Spanish Adms. Gravina and Alava. British fleet, 27 ships of the line and four frigates. French-Spanish fleet, 33 ships of the line and five frigates. Nelson and Gravina are killed. The allies lose 19 ships.

Nov. 13. *Aust.* **Napoléon enters Vienna.**

Dec. 2. *Aust.* **Battle of Austerlitz;** "Battle of the Three Emperors."

Napoléon with 60,000± French defeats the Russo-Austrian army of 80,000± men under Marshal Kutusoff. French loss, 12,000; allies loss, over 30,000.

Dec. 26. *Hung.* **Peace.** (See p. 519.)

1806 July 4. *It.* The British under Sir John Stuart defeat the French under Gen. Reynier **at Maida.**

*** *-07 * * War with Prussia.**

Causes: The erection of the Confederacy of the Rhine, the annexation of Wesel to France, the seizure of Essen and Verden, and the placing of French troops in the garrisons of Germany; also the bitterness of Prussians because of the execution of Palm of Nuremberg, who published strictures upon Napoléon.

Oct. 10. *Ger.* The French under Marshal Lannes defeat the Prussian advance at Saalfeld [in Saxe-Meiningen] under Prince Louis Ferdinand, who is killed.

Oct. 14. *Ger.* **Battle of Jena.**

Napoléon with 100,000 troops defeats the 60,000 Prussians and Saxons under Prince Hohenlohe; Prussian loss, 12,000 killed and wounded, and 15,000 prisoners.

Battle of Auerstädt, near Jena.

Here 35,000 French under Marshal Davout defeat 50,000 Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick, losing 7,500 men; Prussian loss, 10,000, including the commander. King Frederick William III. is present.

Oct. 17. *Saxony.* The French **storm Halle,** defeating the Prussian reserve under the Prince of Würtemberg.

Oct. 27. *Prus.* **French occupy Berlin.**

Oct. 28. *Prus.* **Prince Hohenlohe** with 12,000 Prussians **surrenders** to the French under Marshal Murat **at Prenzlau.**

Nov. 6. *Ger.* **French occupy Lübec.**

Nov. 8. *Saxony.* The French **occupy Magdeburg.** [Erfurt, Spandau, Stettin, Küstrin, and Hameln are speedily given up to the French.]

Nov. 14. *Vienna.* **Napoléon** enters as conqueror.

Nov. 30. *Prus.* Napoléon **advances into Poland to meet the Russians.**

Dec. 26. *Rus.* **Battle of Pultusk.**

The French under Marshal Lannes fight the Russians and Prussians under Gen. Bennigsen; result indecisive. [The Russians retreat after the battle.]

1807 Jan. 25. *Prus.* **Battle of Mohrungen.**

The French under Bernadotte narrowly escape destruction by the Russians and Prussians, whom they defeat.

Jan. * *Poland.* **Breslau** is taken by the French.

Feb. 7, 8. *Prus.* **Indecisive battle of Eylau.**

Napoléon with 70,000 troops engages 80,000 Russians and Prussians under Gen. Bennigsen and Gen. Lestocq. French loss, 20,000; Russian and Prussian, 18,000.

Feb. 16. *Rus.* The French under Marshal Oudinot **defeat the Russians** under Count Essen at Ostrolenka, Poland.

Mar. * **Invasion of Spain.**

Marshal Murat enters with a French army of occupation, 20,000 strong, to forestall the English. [Mar. 23. He occupies Madrid.]

May 24. *Prus.* **Danzic is captured** by the French under Marshal Lefebvre.

* * *Ger.* Kolberg and Gaudenz continue to resist the French.

June 14. *Prus.* **Battle of Friedland.**

Here 75,000± under Napoléon defeat 55,000 to 70,000 Russians and Prussians under Gen. Bennigsen. French loss, 7,500±; allies, 25,000±.

July 7, 9. Peace.

Nov. 30. *Port.* The French under Gen. Junot **enter Lisbon.**

1808 * *-14 * * *Sp.* Napoléon is at **war with Great Britain** in Spain and Portugal. (**"Peninsula War."** See Great Britain.)

May 27. *Sp.* The **"Sicilian Vespers"** are reenacted in Spain; the French garrison at Madrid is murdered without mercy.

July 14. *Sp.* The French under Marshal Bessières defeat the Spaniards under Gen. Cuesta **at Medina de Rio Seco.**

July 21. *Sp.* **Battle of Baylen.**

The Spaniards under Gen. Castaños **defeat the French** under Gen. Dupont; 20,000 men lay down their arms. [The French are allowed to leave Spain, but the capitulation is rejected by the Junta of Seville, and all but the superior officers are sent to the galleys at Cadiz.]

Aug. 21. *Port.* **Sir Arthur Wellesley,** commanding the British, defeats the French under Gen. Junot **at Vimeiro.**

Nov. 23. *Sp.* The French under Marshal Lannes defeat the Spaniards **at Tudela.**

Dec. * *Sp.* **Napoléon** augments his army to 250,000 men.

* *-13. *Sp.* The French **occupy Madrid.**

1809 Jan. * *Sp.* **The British army** retreats into Galicia.

Jan. 16. *Sp.* The British under Sir John Moore, while retreating from Madrid, **defeat 20,000 French** under Marshal Soult **at Corunna; Sir John** is killed. [Jan. 17. The British embark.]

Feb. 21. *Sp.* **Saragossa** taken.

After a prolonged siege and an obstinate defense, the French under Marshal Lannes take the city from the Spaniards under Gen. Palafox.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1806 Nov. * *Berlin.* **Napoléon removes pictures from the royal galleries to France.**

* * *Paris.* **Pont des Invalides** is erected.

1808 May 3. *Paris.* M. de Granpré and M. Le Pique ascend in balloons near Paris, and the latter is killed.

±* * **Étienne Louis Malus discovers polarization of light by reflection.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1805 * * Anquetil-Duperron Abraham Hyacinthe, orientalist, A74.
Arnaud, François T. M. de Baculard d', mis. writer, A87.
Battard, Victor, architect, born.
Barbier, Henri Auguste, poet, born.
Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire, Jules, statesman, philosopher, orientalist, born.
Bertin, Louise Angélique, singer, comp., b.
Billault, Auguste Adolphe Marie, states., b.
Blanqui, Louis Auguste, socialist, born.
Brascassat, Jacques Raymond, painter, born.
Cazalès, Jacques Antoine Marie de, pol., A47.
Chabert, Marquis de, Joseph Bernard, navigator, astronomer, geographer, A78.
Charrière, Madame Saint-Hyacinthe de, novelist, A65±.
Chappe, Claude, inventor of a telegraph, A42.
Christofle, Charles, manufacturer, born.
Clément, Ambroise, economist, born.
Considérent, Victor, socialist, born.
Drouyn de Lhuys, Édouard, statesman, b.
Gabourd, Amédée, historian, born.
Gratry, Auguste Jos. Alphonse, theol., wr., b.
Greuze, Jean Baptiste, painter, A79.
Houdin, Robert, prestidigitateur, born.
Jacquand, Claudius, painter, born.
Latude, Henri Masers de, prisoner of state, A80.
Lesseps, Vicomte de, Ferdinand, diplomatist, engineer of the Suez canal, born.
Maret, Henri Louis Charles, theologian, born,
Mechain, Pierre François André, astron., A61.
Niepce de Saint-Victor, Claude Félix Abel., chemist, inventor photog. on glass, born.
Schneider, Eugène, manufacturer, politician, born.
Tocqueville, Alexis C. H. Clérel de, statesman, political philosopher, writer, b.
Villoison, Jean Baptiste Gaspard d'Ansse de, scholar, A55±.
1806 * * Adanson, Michel, botanist, A79.
Anicet-Bourgeois, Auguste, dram. author, b.
Barthez, Paul Joseph, physician, A72.
Bassanville, Comtesse de, Anais L., au., b.
Brisson, Mathurin Jacques, naturalist, A83.
Carmontelle, Louis Carrogis, dram. wr., A89.
Chevalier, Michel, political economist, born.
Coulomb, Charles Augustin de, phil., A72±.
Didron, Adolphe Napoléon, archeologist, b.
Duprez, Gilbert Louis, tenor singer, comp., b.
Gaillard, Gabriel Henry, historian, mis. writer, A80.
Girardin, Émile de, journalist, born.
Gozlan, Leon, dramatist, born.
Lamoricière, Christophe Louis de, gen., b.
Mounier, Jean Joseph, statesman, A48.
Nisard, Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré, critic, littérateur, born.
Souvestre, Émile, journalist, author, born.
Péreir, Isaac, financier, one of the founders of the Crédit Mobilier, born.
Villeneuve, Pierre Charles Jean Baptiste Silvestre de, admiral, A43.
1807 * * Bousmard, Henri J. B. de, military engineer, A58.
Broussonnet, Pierre Auguste, naturalist, A46.
Charton, Édouard, littérateur, born.
Coste, Jean Jacques Cyprien Victor, naturalist, born.
Cottin, Sophie Ristand, novelist, A34.
Farochon, Jean Baptiste Eugène, artist, born.
Frossard, Charles Auguste, general, born.
Grévy, François Paul Jules, President, b.
Guilmeth, Alexandre Auguste, archeol., b.
Laborde, Comte de, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, traveler, writer, born.
Lacroix, Paul, novelist, mis. writer, born.
Lalande, Jos. J. le Francis de, astronomer, A75.
Lebrun, Ponce D. É., poet, A78.
Legrand, Jacques Guillaume, architect, A64.
Mallet, Charles Auguste, philosopher, born.
Nélaton, Auguste, surgeon, born.
Paoli, Pasquale di, Corsican general, A81.
Pelouze, Théophile Jules, chemist, born.
Portalis, Jean Étienne Marie, jurist, statesman, A62.
Rochambeau, Marquis de, J. B. Donatien de Vimeur, marshal, A82.
Saulcy, Louis Félicien Jos. Caignart de, archeologist, born.
Ternaux, Henri (Ternaux-Campans), au., b.
1808 * * Barthélemon, Francis H., musician, composer, A67.
Cabanis, Pierre Jean G., physician, philosopher, author, A51.
Chenavard, Paul, painter, born.
Chenu, Jean Charles, naturalist, born.
Collombet, François Zénon, author, born.
Étex, Antoine, sculptor, born.
Granier de Cassagnac, Adolphe Bernard, journalist, politician, historian, born.
Jacquemart, Albert, hist. of ceramics, born.

Karr, Jean Baptiste Alphonse, novelist, born.
Ledru-Rollin, Alexandré Augusta, socialist, b.
Malibran, Maria Félicite, singer, actor, born.
MacMahon, Comte de, Marie Edme Patrice Maurice, Duc de Magenta, President, born, in Sully, June 13.
Apr. 20. Napoléon III., Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, emperor, born.
Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor de Fialin de, statesman, born.
Planche, Jean Baptiste G., littérateur, born.
Robert, Hubert, painter, A75.

CHURCH.

1806 May 30. Napoléon decrees an assembly of Jewish deputies for the purpose of forming a Sanhedrin. [July 23. They meet.]

1807 * * A Methodist society of 70 persons has been established at Arras.

1808 Feb. 2. *It.* The French subvert the papal government at Rome.

Dec. 4. Napoléon abolishes the inquisition.

LETTERS.

1805 * * *Achilles at Scyros*, by Luce de Lancival, appears.

* * *Tibère*, by M. J. de Chénier, appears.

* * *The Templars*, by François J. M. Raynouard, appears.

* * *Ode à la grande armée*, by Pierre Antoine Lebrun, appears.

* * *Elementary Treatise on Physical Astronomy*, by Jean B. Birot, appears.

1806 * * *Henry IV. of France*, by Legouvé, appears.

* * *Chrestomathie arabe*, by Baron A. J. S. de Sacy, appears. [1810, *Arabic Grammar.*]

* * *Élizabeth, ou les Exilés de Sibérie*, by Madame S. R. Cottin, appears.

1807 * * *The Genius of Man*, by C. J. P. de Chenedolle, appears.

* * *Introduction to the Scientific Labors of the 19th Century*, by Claud H. Saint-Simon, appears. [1814, *The Reorganization of European Society.*]

1808 * * *Theory of Four Movements and General Destinies*, by F. M. C. Fourier, appears.

* * *Picture of French Literature in the 18th Century*, by A. G. P. B. de Barante, appears.

* * *Eugène de Rothelin*, by Marquis A. M. E. F. Souza-Botelho, appears.

* * Napoléon gives attention to public instruction, and revives education.

He establishes the General University to superintend national education.

SOCIETY.

1806 Nov. * Napoléon exhibits coarse behavior toward Louisa, the high-spirited queen of Prussia.

* * The Conseils de Prud'hommes are organized as trade tribunals, composed of employers and workmen, to arbitrate trade disputes.

1807 Aug. 12. Jérôme Bonaparte marries Catherine of Würtemberg.

1808 Mar. 1. *Paris.* The new nobility of France is created. [Many of the old families decline the titles.]

STATE.

1805 Dec. 26. *Hung.* The Peace of Presburg. (See p. 519.)

Dec. * *It.* Napoléon by proclamation dethrones the Bourbons in Naples for violating the treaty of neutrality with France.

1806 Jan. 1. Napoléon repeals the Republican Calendar, and restores the Gregorian Calendar and the Christian Era.

Feb. * *It.* A French army in Naples compels the court to withdraw to Sicily; Napoléon appoints his elder brother, Joseph, King of Naples.

* * Napoléon's brother Louis Napoléon is made King of Holland, now called the Batavian Republic; Joachim Murat, his brother-in-law, is created Grand-duke of Berg, and Marshal Berthier, Prince of Neuchâtel.

July 12. The Confederation of the Rhine is established.

Napoléon dissolves the ancient Germanic body, and unites 14 princes of the South and West into the Confederation of the Rhine, with himself as protector. The Confederation is finally joined by all the German princes except Austria, Prussia, Brunswick, and the electorate of Hesse.

Aug. 6. The Confederation of the Rhine terminates the Holy Roman Empire. (See Germany.)

Sept. * Frederick of Prussia is deeply incensed at the slanderous language of Napoléon respecting his queen.

Oct. 1. *Paris.* The Prussian minister peremptorily demands that all French troops shall immediately evacuate Germany [and war follows; France is ready, and Prussia ill-prepared]. (See Army.)

* * Napoléon improves all branches of the public service.

Nov. 21. Napoléon issues the Berlin decree.

It announces a (paper) blockade of the British Isles, the interdiction of all trade with England under heavy penalties, and prohibits vessels which had touched at British ports, at or from its colonies, entering France. All trade in English goods unlawful, and its merchandise a lawful prize. Its trade to be shut out from the Continent. (This "Continental System" is soon found to be impracticable.)

Dec. 11. *Ger.* The Elector of Saxony signs a separate peace with Napoléon, and enters the Confederacy as king of Saxony.

1807 June 25. *E. Prus.* Napoléon holds an interview with the czar at Tilsit, on a raft moored in the middle of the River Niemen.

July 7. *Prus.* Peace of Tilsit between France and Russia.

July 9. *Prus.* Peace of Tilsit between France and Prussia.

1. Russia recognizes the newly formed duchy of Warsaw, formed out of parts of Prussia, under the king of Saxony. 2. Danzig to be a free city again. 3. Part of New East Prussia is ceded to Russia, and a small portion to Saxony. 4. To recognize Joseph Bonaparte as King of Naples, Louis Bonaparte as King of Holland, and Jérôme Bonaparte as King of Westphalia, when the kingdom is created; also, to recognize the Confederation of the Rhine, which is to include the region west of the Elbe; to accept the mediation of Napoleon with the Turks, and Alexander to mediate with England in behalf of France. A secret article binds the two emperors in an alliance against England if peace is refused. 1. Prussia cedes to Napoléon for his disposal the territory between the Rhine and Elbe; to Saxony the circle of Cottbus, and for the creation of the grand duchy of Warsaw; to cede the lands taken from Poland since 1772, also to cede the city and territory of Danzig. 2. Also, to recognize the sovreignty of Napoléon's brothers. 3. To close all Prussian harbors and lands to British commerce and trade until she makes peace with France. 4. The Prussian army is limited to 42,000 men. Large indemnities are also to be paid. Prussia becomes a second-class power, with its territory reduced from 89,120 to 46,032 square miles.

July 12. *Prus.* Treaty of Königsberg with Prussia.

The Prussian provinces and fortresses to be restored and evacuated when war indemnities are paid, which by Prussian calculations amount to 19,000,000 francs, but are fixed by the French at 120,000,000. [Raised in 1808 to 140,000,000.]

Aug. * *Ger.* The kingdom of Westphalia is founded by the decree of Napoléon, — one-half the domain is reserved for himself.

Sept. * *Den.* The British take possession by force of the Danish fleet, to prevent its use by France. (See p. 639.)

* * Denmark enters an alliance with France.

Oct. 27. The secret Treaty of Fontainebleau for the partition of Portugal is signed.

Nov. * Portugal refuses to join the Continental System, and is invaded by France.

Dec. 13. France and Spain unite to proclaim the deposition of the House of Braganza.

Dec. 17. *It.* Napoléon's Milan decree is issued against British commerce.

1808 Feb. 1. *Port.* Gen. Junot proclaims that Portugal is to be governed henceforth by France as a conquered kingdom.

A French army (100,000) enters Spain on the pretext of guarding the coasts against the attacks of the British.

May 1. *Sp.* Charles IV. of Spain abdicates in favor of "his friend and ally," Napoléon.

Napoléon is at the height of his glory, nearly all of Western Europe dominated by him.

May 27. *Sp.* In consequence of the royal abdication in favor of Napoléon, an insurrection arises.

June 12. *Sp.* Joseph Bonaparte enters Madrid as King of Spain. [Gen. Murat takes the vacated throne of Naples.]

* * The indignant Spaniards uprise against the French intruders.

July 29. *Sp.* Joseph Bonaparte retires from Madrid after the French defeat at Bayleu.

Aug. 30. *Port.* The Convention of Cintra is entered by the French and English; Gen. Junot agrees to evacuate Portugal immediately.

Sept. 27. *Prus.* Napoléon meets the assembly of princes at Erfurt.

Four kings and 34 princes and other German rulers do him reverence. He strengthens his alliance with the czar, who undertakes to subdue Sweden, and promises to support Napoléon against every hostile power.

Dec. 4. *Sp.* Napoléon enters Madrid.

ARMY — NAVY.

1809 Apr.* *Aust.* **Napoléon** is at war with **Austria** for French supremacy; England is an ally of Austria.

Austria puts nearly 400,000 men in the field. Archduke Charles commands in Bavaria, and the Archduke John in Italy. The German people are summoned to aid in breaking the yoke of France; Tyrol alone responds, under Andreas Hofer.

Apr. 20. *Bavaria.* **Napoléon** defeats the Austrians under Charles at **Abensberg.** [Apr. 21. And again at **Landshut.**]

Apr. 22. *Bavaria.* Battle at **Eckmühl.**

Marshal Davout defeats the Austrians under Charles, taking 20,000 prisoners, all the artillery, and 15 standards.

Apr. 23. *Bavaria.* The French drive the Austrians from **Ratisbon; Napoléon** receives his slight and only wound in the heel.

Apr.* *Sp.* The French under Marshal Soult **occupy Oporto.**

May 4. *Aust.* The French defeat the Austrians at **Ebelsberg.**

May 11. *Aust.* **Napoléon takes Vienna** for the second time. [May 13. He enters the city.]

May 12. *Sp.* **Battle of Douro.**

Wellesley with a British and Portuguese army (35,000) takes **Oporto** from the French under Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia.

May 21, 22. *Aust.* Battles of **Aspern and Essling.** (See p. 518.)

July 5, 6. *Aust.* **Battle of Wagram.** (See p. 518.)

July 27, 28. *Sp.* Battle of **Talavera de la Reina.**

Sir Arthur **Wellesley** and Gen. Cuesta with 64,000 English and Spanish troops defeat the French under Marshal Victor and King Joseph.

July 28. Viscount **Wellington** (Sir Arthur Wellesley) is made British commander-in-chief in Spain.

Oct. 14. Peace. (See State.)

Nov. 14. *Paris.* **Napoléon is congratulated** for his victories.

Nov. 19. *Sp.* Marshal Mortier **defeats the Spaniards** at Ocaña.

****-10**** *Aust.* The brave **Tyrolese** continue the war alone with France. [**Andreas Hofer,** the Tyrolese patriot, is shot.] (See p. 519.)

1810** *Sp.* Napoléon increases his army in Spain to **280,000 men.**

****-11**** *Port.* **Wellington** and **Masséna** struggle for victory.

July 10. *Port.* Marshal Masséna captures the fortress of **Ciudad Rodrigo.**

Sept. 27. *Sp.* **Battle of Busaco.**

Wellington, with 40,000 British and Portuguese troops, repulses 65,000± French under Marshal Masséna.

Oct. 9. *Port.* Wellington retreats to the fortified **lines of Torres Vedras,** which he successfully defends against the French under Marshal Masséna.

1811 Mar. 5. *Sp.* The British under Gen. Graham defeat Marshal Victor at **Barosa.**

Mar.+* *Port.* Masséna makes a **masterly retreat** before Wellington into Spain.

Mar. 11. *Port.* **Badajoz** is taken by the French under Marshal Soult.

****** *Port.* **Wellington** besieges Almeida, and recaptures it from the French.

May 3–5. *Port.* **Wellington,** at **Fuentes-de-Onoro,** checks Masséna, who soon retreats into Spain.

May 16. *Sp.* **Battle of Albuera.**

Gen. Beresford, commanding 30,000 allies, defeats Marshal Soult, commanding 20,000 French.

Sept. 10. *Sp.* The Spaniards defeat French at **Ximena.**

Oct. 28. *Sp.* Gen. Rowland Hill defeats French at **Merida.**

1812 Jan. 4. *Sp.* Marshal Suchet defeats the Spaniards at **Albufera.**

Jan. 9. *Sp.* **Valencia is taken** by the French under Marshal Suchet, with its garrison of 16,000 men and immense stores.

Jan. 19. *Sp.* **Wellington** surprises **Ciudad Rodrigo,** and takes it by storm. (Jan. 8. Invested.)

Jan. 27. *Prus.* Marshal Davout with 20,000 French **invades Swedish Pomerania** without any previous declaration of war. Sweden had offended by disregarding the Continental System.

Apr. 6. *Sp.* **Wellington** takes **Badajoz** after a siege.

Apr. 11. *Sp.* Gen. Cotton defeats Marshal Soult at **Lilerena.**

**** War with Russia.**

Napoléon provides for an army of 420,000 men [later increased to 553,000].

June 6. Napoléon crosses the Vistula, and **enters West Russia.** [June 22. He arrives on the Niemen.]

June* *W. Rus.* **Vilna** is occupied. **Russians** under Marshal Barclay de Tolly **retreat.**

July 16. *W. Rus.* **The advance** of the French army begins.

July 22. *Sp.* **Wellington** completely defeats the French under Marshal Marmont at **Salamanca.**

July 23. *Rus.* The French **defeat the Russians** under Prince Peter Bagration at Mohilow.

July 30, 31. *Rus.* A battle occurs between the French and Russians at **Polotzk.**

Aug. 17-18. *Rus.* **Battle of Smolensk.**

The whole army assaults **Smolensk;** during the night the Russians under Marshal Barclay de Tolly and Prince Peter Bagration fire the city and retreat.

Aug.* *Sp.* King Joseph Bonaparte, commander of the French, **evacuates Madrid.** [Aug. 12. The British enter.]

Sept. 7. *Rus.* **Battle of Borodino.**

The Russians under Marshal Mikhail Kutusoff are forced to retire at Borodino and Mozhaisk, on the Moskva; each side has 140,000 men and suffers terrible losses. The French lose 30,000±, the Russians, 50,000±; the latter retreat in good order.

Sept. 14. *Rus.* The Russian army **retires from Moscow,** followed by most of the inhabitants; the French army, 95,000 strong, enters.

Sept. 15. *Rus.* **Napoléon** establishes headquarters in the **Kremlin.**

Sept. 16–19. *Rus.* **Burning of Moscow.**

The Russian patriots sack and burn 7,000 houses to deprive the French army of shelter.

Sept.* *Rus.* Napoléon proffers a **truce,** which is held back and finally refused.

Oct. 19. *Rus.* **Retreat from Moscow.**

After a halt of five weeks Napoléon commences his disastrous retreat with 120,000 men; swarms of Cossacks and the Russian main army under Kutusoff follow in pursuit.

Oct. 19, 20. *Rus.* The Russians **retake Polotzk.**

Oct. 24. *Rus.* A desperate and successful contest of one corps of the French army occurs at **Yaroslavez.**

Nov. 3. *Rus.* **One corps** of the French army has a hard fight with the Russians.

Nov. 6. *Rus.* **Cold weather** commences; much snow falls, and terrible sufferings follow.

Nov. 12. *W. Rus.* The French army arrives at **Smolensk.**

Nov. 14. *W. Rus.* The Russians defeat the French at **Vitebsk.**

Nov. 17. *W. Rus.* **Napoléon** delivers the remnant of his army from 60,000 Russians at **Krasnoi.**

Nov. 26–28. *W. Rus.* The **French** make a disastrous **passage of the Beresina,** near Studianka.

Two bridges are constructed; one gives way under the artillery. Marshals Ney and Oudinot with 8,500 men force a passage against 25,000 Russians. The retreat becomes a rout and wild flight; the Russians take 16,000 prisoners.

Dec. 5. *Rus.* **Napoléon** transfers the command to **Marshal Murat,** and departs for Paris.

Dec. 13. *W. Rus.* The French army, 100,000 strong, **crosses the Niemen,** having lost 100,000 as prisoners. [Total loss of the French and their allies, 300,000±.]

1813-14** War of Liberation.**

The powers of Europe unite in an alliance against Napoléon. The allies are commanded by Prince Karl Philip von Schwarzenberg, an Austrian general.

Jan.±* Napoléon raises **another army** of 300,000 men.

Feb. 13. *W. Rus.* The Saxons are defeated by the Russians at **Kalisz.**

Mar. 11. *Ger.* The Russian troops **enter Berlin,** and are welcomed.

Mar. 27. *Ger.* Prussians under Marshals Wittgenstein and Blücher **occupy Dresden.**

The French army is concentrated, and its contingents occupy Franconia, Thuringia, and the bank of the Elbe.

Apr. 5. *Prus.* Prince Eugène defeats the Russians at **Möckern.**

Apr. 13. *Sp.* Sir J. Murray defeats Marshal Suchet at **Castalla.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1809** **Jean Baptiste P. A. de M. Lamarck** propounds a theory that all

animals have been developed from "monads," living minute particles.

* * *Œdipus and the Sphinx* is painted by Jean Auguste Dominique.

1812 * * *Paris.* Iodine is discovered by M. De Courtois, a manufacturer of saltpeter.

* * *Paris.* Former periods of life on the globe are proved by Cuvier in his *Discourse on the Revolution of the Surface of the Globe;* he also restores the fossil animals of Paris.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1809 * * Barraband, Pierre Paul, artist, A40.
Blanchard, François, aeronaut, A71.
Canrobert, François Certain, marshal, sen., b.
Clapisson, Louis, composer, born.
Cossigny de Palma, Joseph François, naturalist, A79.
Dalayrac, Nicolas, musical composer, A56.
Douay, Charles Abel, general, philosopher, b.
Dupuis, Charles François, savant, A67.
Favre, Jules G. C., orator, statesman, born.
Flandin, Eugène Napoléon, painter, archeologist, born.
Flandrin, Jean Hippolyte, hist. painter, b.
Franck, Adolphe, philosopher, born.
Fourcroy, Antoine François de, chemist, A54.
Gigoux, Jean François, painter, born.
Haussmann, Baron Georges Eugène, pol., b.
Jeanron, Philippe Auguste, painter, born.
Lacroix, Jules, bibliographer, antiquary, b.
Lannes, Jean, Duc de Montebello, marshal, A40.
Lebœuf, Edmond, marshal, born.
Marmier, Xavier, traveler, littérateur, born.
Michel, Francisque Xavier, archeologist, b.
Pajou, Augustin, sculptor, A79.
Peyrat, Napoléon, poet, historian, born.
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph, socialist, born.
Vacherot, Étienne, philosopher, born.
Vien, Joseph Marie, historical painter, A93.
1810 * * Abbadie, Antoine Tomson d,' traveler, born.
Auguis, Pierre Jean Baptiste, revolu., A65±.
Bargès, Jean Joseph Leandré, orientalist, b.
Boissieu, Jean Jacques de, engraver, A74.
Baudelocque, Jean Louis, surgeon, A64.
Beauregard, Charles Victor, general, A46.
Bosquet, Pierre F. Joseph, marshal, born.
Cabarrus, François, merchant, A58.
Chaudet, Antoine Denis, sculptor, A47.
Charras, Jean Baptiste A., military writer, b.
Colet, Louise, *née* Révoil, novelist, poet, born.
David, Félicien César, musical composer, b.
Éon de Beaumont, Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée d', diplo., A82.
Failly, Pierre Louis Charles Achille de, general, born.
Faugère, Armand Prosper, author. born.
Félix, Célestin Joseph, pulpit orator, born.
Ferdinand Philippe, Duc d' Orléans, born.
Fleurieu, Comte de, Charles Pierre Claret, navigator, hydrographer, statesman, A72.
Gasparin, Agénor É. de, Protestant reformer, author, born.
Maisonneuve, Jules G. F., surgeon, born.
Martin, Bon Louis Henri, historian, born.
Minié, Claude Étienne, (Miniérifle-bullet), b.
Montalembert, Comte de, Charles Forbes, statesman, orator, author, born.
Montgolfier, Joseph Michel, mechanician, inventor, A70.
Moreau, Hégésippe, poet, born.
Musset, Louis Charles Alfred de, poet, b.
Quatrefages de Bréau, Jean L. A., nat., born.
Regnault, Henry Victor, chemist, born.
Walewski, Comte, Alexandre Florian Joseph C., natural son of Napoléon I. (?), statesman, writer, born.
Wolowski, Louis François M., economist, b.
1811 * * Ameilhon, Hubert Pascal, antiquary, A81.
Altaroche, Marie Michel, humorist, born.
Bazaine, François Achille, marshal, born.
Bonaparte, Napoléon II., or Napoléon François Charles Joseph, son of Napoléon I. and Maria Louisa, born.
Bravais, Auguste, scientist, born.
Chénier, Marie Joseph de, poet, dram., A47.
Chalgrin, Jean François Thérèse, arch., A72.
Clairville, Louis François Nicolaie, dramatic writer, born.
Delsarte, François A. N. C., singer, elocutionist, born.
Duruy, Victor, historian, statesman, born.
Esmenard, Joseph Alphonse, poet, A44.
Falloux, Vicomte, Frédéric Alfred Pierre, statesman, writer, born.
Fortoul, Hippolyte Nicolas Honoré, writer, b.
Galois, Évariste, mathematician, born.
Gautier, Théophile, author, poet, born.
Laboulaye, Édouard René Lefebvre, jurist, historical writer, born.
Leverrier, Urbain Jean Jos., astronomer, b.
Longet, François A., physician, born.
Meissonier, Jean Louis Ernest, painter, b.
Morny, Comte Charles Auguste L. J., pol., b.
Périer, Casimir, financier, statesman, born.
Sandeau, Léonard Sylvain Jules, novelist, b.
Wimpffen, Emmanuel Félix de, general, b.
1812 * * Abbatucci, Giacomo Pietro, Corsican general, A86.
Albitte, Antoine Louis, Jacobin, dies.
Arago, François Victor Emmanuel, lawyer, diplomatist, born.
Arnould, Ambrose Marie, political economist, author, A62.
Autran, Joseph, poet, born.
Breton, François P. H. Ernest, artist, born.
Cabat, Nicolas Louis, landscape painter, b.
Cissey, Ernest L. O. C. de, gen., politician, b.
Cochet, L'Abbé, Jean Baptiste Désiré, antiquary, born.
Combes, Edmond, traveler, writer, born.
Duméril, Auguste Henri André, naturalist, b.
Eblé, Jean Baptiste, general, A54.
Favre, Pierre Étienne Lazare, linguist, born.
Feuillet, Octave, novelist, dramatist, born.
Hauréau, Jean Barthélemi, historian, publicist, born.
Jullien, Louis Georges, musician, born.
Legouvé, Gabriel Marie J. B., dram. poet, A48.
Levesque, Pierre Charles, historian, A76.
Malus, Étienne Louis, eng., physicist, A37.
Mirecourt, Eugène de, novelist, writer, born.
Pitra, Jean Baptiste, cardinal, scholar, born.
Seguin, Édouard, physician, alienist, born.
Sonnini de Manoncourt, Charles Nicolas Sigisbert, naturalist, A61.
Wallon, Henri Alexandre, historian, born.

CHURCH.

1809 May 17. *Paris.* Napoléon issues a decree abolishing the temporal authority of the Pope.

June 10. *Rome.* Pope Pius VII. excommunicates Napoléon.

July * -14 * * Napoléon deposes the Pope, and holds him in captivity. (See State.)

July 7. *Rome.* French soldiers surround the Quirinal at midnight, capture the aged Pope, and transport him under guard across the Alps to Grenoble. He is later placed on prisoner's allowance, and lived nearly three years, almost entirely upon alms.

1811 * * *Paris.* A synod convoked by Napoléon refuses to make the French Church independent of Rome.

1812 June * Napoléon fixes the Pope's residence at Fontainebleau. [After the Peace of Paris the Pope returns to Rome.]

LETTERS.

1809 * * *Lettres*, by Mlle. de Lespinasse, appears.

* * *Hector*, by Luce de Lancival, appears.

1810 * * *Essai sur le principe générateur des institutions humaines*, by Joseph M. Maistre, appears.

1811 Mar. 25. Every newspaper obnoxious to Bonaparte is suppressed.

* * *Les Derviches*, by Augustine Eugène Scribe, appears.

* * Jeremy Bentham's *Théorie des peines et des Récompenses*, edited by Dumont, appears. [1815, Also *Tactique des Assemblées législatives.*]

* * *Recherches physico-chimiques*, by Gay-Lussac and Thénard, appears.

* * -19 * * *Commentaire sur l'esprit des lois*, by Comte A. L. C. Destutt de Tracy, appears.

* * -40 * * *Biographie Universelle*, by Joseph F. Michaud and Louis G. Michaud, appears.

1812 * * *Le lépreux de la cité d'Aoste*, by Count X. de Maistre, appears. [1815, *La jeune Sibérienne* and *Prisonniers du Caucase.*]

* * *The Analytic Theory of Probabilities*, by Laplace, appears. [1814, *Philosophic Essay on Probabilities.*]

SOCIETY.

1809 Nov. 25. Louis Philippe [king] marries Marie Amélie, daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of Naples.

Dec. 16. Napoléon is divorced from Joséphine by the Senate. [1810. Apr. 2. He marries Maria Louisa of Austria.]

1810 Jan. 9. *Paris.* The marriage of Napoléon to Joséphine is declared a nullity by the Diocesan Court.

STATE.

1809 Apr. 9. The fifth coalition against France by England and Austria.

July 6.–14 * * The Pope is held a captive.

The Pope having refused to recognize the Continental System or recognize Murat as King of Italy, Napoléon annexes the Pontifical States to France, and assigns to the deposed Pope two millions of francs as an annual revenue, and the enjoyment of his palaces. The Pope excommunicates Napoléon and his counsellors.

Oct. 14. *Aust.* Peace of Vienna (p. 519).

1810 Jan. 6. Sweden joins the "Continental System."

* * *Aust.* Southern Tyrol is annexed to the kingdom of Italy.

Apr. 2. Napoléon marries Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, 19 years of age.

July * *Neth.* Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland, refuses to ruin his country by joining the "Continental System," and is forced to abdicate, and fly to England.

July 11. *Neth.* Napoléon annexes Holland as the "alluvial deposit of French rivers." [The empire contains 130 departments and 50,000,000 of subjects.]

1811 Jan. 1. *Ger.* Hamburg is formally annexed to France.

Mar. 20. Queen Maria' Louisa gives birth to a son [Napoléon II.], who is styled King of Italy.

1812 Mar. 10. Napoléon denationalizes all flags that submit to the British orders in council.

Apr. 14. Napoléon's overtures of peace are rejected by England.

June 22. France declares war against Russia.

Causes: Russia's failure to strictly carry out the Continental System, which had ruined her commerce, offends the master of the European continent.

1813 Feb. 3. *Prus.* Frederick William III. appeals to the patriotism of the Prussians, and the young men enlist *en masse.*

Feb. 28. Alliance of Kalish; Russia and Prussia unite against France.

Mar. 3. England and Sweden enter a treaty; the latter furnishes the allies 30,000 men.

Mar. 16. Prussia declares war against France.

Mar. * *Ger.* A revolt breaks out against France in Hamburg. The Dukes of Mecklenburg withdraw from the Confederacy of the Rhine.

ARMY — NAVY.

1813 May 2. *Saxony.* The allied Russians and Prussians, 70,000± strong, attack Napoléon, 115,000 strong, and are defeated at Lützen.

May * *Saxony.* The allies withdraw to Lusatia.

May 18. *Prus.* Swedish troops under the Crown Prince Bernadotte land in Pomerania.

May 20, 21. *Saxony.* Battle of Bautzen.

Napoléon with 140,000± men (40,000 absent on the first day) defeats 90,000± Russians and Prussians at Bautzen and Wurschen, but they retire in good order; French loss, 20,000±, including Napoléon's favorite general, Marshal Duroc; allies, 13,000±.

May 21+. *Prus.* The allies retreat to Silesia.

May 22. *Saxony.* The French defeat the Austrians and Russians at Hochkirchen.

May 30. *Ger.* The French under Marshal Davout occupy Hamburg, and brutally maltreat the people.

June 4. An armistice for eight weeks is signed. [Later prolonged to Aug. 10.]

June 21. *Sp.* Battle of Vittoria.

Wellington, commanding the allies, routs King Joseph and Marshal Jourdan (75,000); the French lose 151 cannon and all their baggage, provisions, and treasure. They now abandon Spain.

July 28. *Sp.* Wellington defeats Marshal Soult in the Pyrenees. [Aug. 2. He again defeats him.]

Aug. 10. *Ger.* Hostilities are renewed.

Aug. 12. Austria joins the allies. (See p. 521.)

Aug. * English subsidies enable the allies to place three great armies (370,000) in the field.

(1) The Bohemian army under Marshal Schwarzenberg. (2) The Silesian army under Marshal Blücher. (3) The Northern army under Marshal Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden.

Aug. 23. *Prus.* Battle of Grossbeeren.

The Prussians under Gen. Marshal Von Bülow defeat the French army under Marshal Oudinot, and check its advance on Berlin, and drive it back to the Elbe.

Aug. 26. *Prus.* The allies (90,000) under Gen. Blücher defeat the French (100,000) under Marshal Macdonald on the Katzbach near Wahlstatt. French loss, 12,000 killed and wounded.

Aug. 26, 27. *Saxony.* The allies are defeated at Dresden. (See p. 520.)

Aug. 30. *Bohemia.* The allies are victorious at Kulm. (See p. 520.)

Aug. 31. *Sp.* Gen. Graham takes San Sebastian by storm; the British soldiers commit excesses and atrocities.

Sept. 6. *Prus.* Battle of Dennewitz.

The allied Prussians, Russians, and Swedes under Gen. Von Bülow and Gen. Tauenzein defeat the French under Marshal Ney.

Sept. 17. *Bohemia.* Repulse at Nollendorf.

Gen. Schwarzenburg repulses Napoléon; Gen. Vandamme is defeated by the Prussians under Marshal Kleist.

Oct. 3. *Prus.* The allies are reenforced by 60,000 Russians under Gen. Bennigsen.

Battle of Wartenburg; the allies against Gen. Bertrand defeat the French.

Oct. 7. The British enter France.

Oct. 8. *Ger.* The King of Bavaria withdraws as an ally of the French.

Oct. * *Prus.* Napoléon retreats to prevent the allies concentrating in his rear.

Oct. 16. Marshal Blücher defeats the French under Marshal Marmont at Möckern.

Oct. 16, 18, 19. Battle of Leipsic, called the Battle of the Nations. Allies army combined, 200,000, and later 300,000±; French 130,000.

(Oct. 16.) Indecisive action between Napoléon and the Russians and Prussians under Gen. Schwarzenberg at Washau.

(Oct. 17.) Napoléon makes offers of peace with extravagant conditions.

(Oct. 18.) The allies win a great victory after fighting nine hours. The troops of Saxony and Würtemberg go over to the allies in the heat of the battle.

(Oct. 19.) The allies storm Leipsic, and capture the King of Saxony. The French retreat with a loss of 30,000 men, and many troops are drowned by the premature blowing up of the bridge over the Elster, with Marshal Poniatowski among them.

Oct. 30, 31. *Prus.* Napoléon (70,000±) defeats the Bavarian army (30,000) under Marshal Wrede at Hanau.

Oct. 31. *Sp.* Pamplona is surrendered to the Spaniards by the British.

Nov. 2. *Ger.* Napoléon gains the battle of Hochheim, and crosses the Rhine at Mentz, with his army reduced to 70,000 men.

Nov. 11. *Ger.* Dresden falls into the hands of the allies.

Nov. 15. *Neth.* A revolt against the French breaks out in Holland.

Dec. 21±. The Austrian army crosses the Rhine, and advances to Langres.

1814 Jan. 1+. The army of Blücher crosses the Rhine, and occupies Nancy.

A third army of the allies finally establishes itself on the road to Paris by Laon and Soissons.

Jan. 16. Langres submits to the Austrians.

Jan. * The allies in France are nearly 200,000 strong.

Jan. 26. The French defeat the allies at St. Dizier.

Jan. 29. Napoléon defeats Marshal Blücher at Brienne, and drives him back.

Feb. 1. Marshal Blücher and the Prince of Würtemberg with 100,000± men defeat Napoléon and 45,000 French at La Rothière, and drive him across the River Aube.

Feb. 8. *It.* Eugène de Beauharnais defeats the Austrians in an engagement on the banks of the Mincio.

Feb. 10-12. Napoléon defeats the allies under Prince Osten-Sacken at Champaubert.

Feb. 11. Napoléon defeats the allies under the Duke of York, and drives them across the Marne at Montmirail.

Feb. 14. Marshal Marmont defeats the Prussians under Marshal Blücher at Vauchamps.

Feb. 17. Marshal Marmont defeats the main army of the allies at Fontainebleau.

Feb. 18. Napoléon defeats the allies under the Crown Prince of Würtemberg at Montereau.

Feb. * The allies retreat to Troyes.

Feb. 27. The allies under Gen. Schwarzenberg defeat Marshal Oudinot and Gen. Macdonald at the battle of Bar-sur-Aube.

Wellington defeats Marshal Soult at Orthez in the south of France.

Mar. 7. Napoléon checks the advance of the allies at Craonne.

Mar. 9-10. The united armies of the allies under Marshal Blücher defeat Napoléon at Laon, inflicting heavy loss.

Mar. 12. The allies occupy Bordeaux.

Mar. 13. Napoléon defeats the Russians under Comte de Saint-Priest at Reims, and retakes the city.

Mar. 20. Wellington defeats the French under Marshal Soult at Tarbes.

Napoléon throws himself in the rear of the allies to cut off their communications.

Mar. 25. The allies defeat Marshals Marmont and Mortier at Fère Champenoise.

Mar. 28. Napoléon is defeated at St. Dizier.

Mar. 30. *Paris.* The allies defeat Marshals Marmont and Mortier, who capitulate. Montmartre is stormed.

Mar. 31. *Paris.* Gen. Marmont evacuates the city, and the allies enter, 230,000 strong.

Apr. 10. Battle of Toulouse.

Wellington defeats Marshal Soult at Toulouse in the last battle of the Peninsular War; Soult is forced to retreat; British loss, 4,500; French loss, 10,000.

** * Châlons is taken by the allies.

1815 Mar. 21. *Paris.* Napoléon enters the city.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1814 * * Joseph Nicéphore Niepce begins his researches on the action of light on prepared surfaces.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1813 * * Aubry, Claude Charles, general, A40.
Bernard, Claude, physiologist, born.
Bessières, Jean Baptiste, Duc d'Istria, marshal, A45.
Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis, author, politician, born.
Cahours, Auguste, chemist, born.
Coster, Joseph François, economist, financier, A84.
Crévecœur, Hector Saint-Joan de, agriculturist, A78.
Curaudau, François René, chemist, inventor, A48.
Darboy, Georges, archbp. of Paris, born.
Delille, L'Abbé Jacques, poet, A75.
Duroc, Gérard C. M., Duc de Friuli, general, A41.
Duvoisin, Jean Baptiste, bishop, author, A69.
Galimard, Nicolas Auguste, painter, born.
Junot, Andoche, Duc d'Abrantés, general, A42.

Grétry, André Ernest Modeste, comp., A72.
Huc, L'Abbé Évariste Régis, missionary, b.
Houel, Jean P. L. L., painter, engraver, A77.
Lagrange, Joseph Louis, geomet., A77.
Levizac, Abbé, Jean P. V. L. de, gram., dies.
Maquet, Auguste, novelist, born.
Moreau, Jean Victor, general, A52.
Napoléon Victor, Prince, son of Prince Napoléon Jérôme and Princess Clotilde, born July 16.
Narbonne-Lara, Comte de, Louis, statesman, soldier, A58.
Pelletan, Pierre Clément Eugène, littérateur, born.
Poniatowski, Prince, Josef Anton, Polish general, marshal, A51.
Troyon, Constant, painter, born.
Veuillot, Louis, journalist, author, born.
1814 * Aubert, L'Abbé Jean Louis, poet, critic, fabulist, A83.
Bernardin de Saint Pierre, Jacques Henri, author, A77.
Bossut, Charles, mathematician, A84.
Bougainville, Louis Antoine de, navigator, discoverer, A85.
Brasseur de Bourbourg, Charles É., archeologist, born.
Cavelier, Pierre Jules, sculptor, born.
Chardon de la Rochette, Simon, philologist, Hellenist, A61.
Clésinger, J. B. Auguste, sculptor, born.
D'Agincourt, Jean Baptiste Louis George Seroux, archeologist, A84.
Sainte-Claire-Deville, Charles, geologist, b.
Ébelmen, Jacques Joseph, chemist, born.
Esquiros, Henri Alphonse, novelist, born.
Faye, Hervé Auguste E. A., astronomer, b.
Fisch, George, Swiss Protestant clergyman, b.
Fremy, Edmond, chemist, born.
Geoffroy, Julien Louis, critic, editor, A71.
Guillard, Nicolas François, lyric poet, A62.
Guillotin, Joseph Ignace, physician, inventor guillotine, A76.
Joséphine, Marie J. R. T. de la Pagerie, empress, A51.
La Bédollière, Émile Gigault de, littérateur, born.
Nemours, Duc de, Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, son of [King] Louis Philippe, born.
Palissot de Montenoy, Charles, satirist, A84.
Parny, Évariste Désiré Desforges de, poet, A61.
Ponsard, François, dramatist, born.
Rouher, Eugène, statesman, born.
Saisset, Émile Edmond, philosopher, born.
Simon, Jules, statesman, born.
Viollet-le-Duc, Eugène E., architect, born.

CHURCH.

1813 * * Napoléon extorts important concessions from the Pope in a **new concordat.** [Mar. 24. Revoked by the Pope. Mar. 25. Published as law.]

1814 June * Louis XVIII. proclaims the **Roman Catholic religion** as the religion of the State, but promises toleration for all religions.

LETTERS.

1813 * * *On the Spirit of Conquest and Usurpation,* by Benjamin Constant de Rebecque, appears.

1814 * * *Geographical Description of Egypt under the Pharaohs,* by Jean François Champollion, appears.

SOCIETY.

1814 May 4. Napoléon arrives at Elba.

* * The term **Legitimists** is applied to those who support the royal claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family.

1815 Mar. 29. Napoléon abolishes the **slave-trade.**

STATE.

1813 June 15. England concludes a **subsidy treaty** with Prussia and Russia at Reichenbach.

July 5+. *Bohemia.* Fruitless negotiations for peace are made at Prague.

Aug. 12. Austria declares war against France.

Sept. 9. Austria concludes an **alliance** with Russia and Prussia. (See p. 521.)

Oct. 8. *Aust.* **Treaty of Ried.** (See p. 521.)

Oct. 19. *Saxony.* The **defeat of Napoléon** at Leipsic has important political results.

King Jérôme flees from Cassel; the kingdom of Westphalia and the duchies of Frankfort and Berg are abolished, while Cassel, Brunswick, Hanover, and Oldenburg are restored to their former rulers.

Nov. 5. Napoléon arrives at St. Cloud.

Nov. 8. The allies propose peace, with the Alps and the Rhine for boundaries; but distrusting Napoléon, they resolve to press the war, and cross the Rhine.

Nov. * **The Confederacy of the Rhine vanishes.**

Würtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, Baden, and remaining members of the Confederacy of the Rhine, withdraw.

Nov. 15. *Neth.* **Holland** is detached from France by the expulsion of French officials, and is restored to the House of Orange.

Nov. 21. *Prus.* The allies possess **Stettin.**

Nov. * *Paris.* The Senate grants the emperor a **fresh levy** of 300,000 men.

Dec. 5. *Ger.* The allies possess **Lübec.**

Dec. 26. The allies possess Zamosc, Modlin, and Torgau.

Dec. 30. The allies possess **Danzic.**

—— *Paris.* The Legislative Assembly is prorogued *sine die* because of a petition for **political rights.**

* * *Sp.* The French are nearly all **driven out.**

1814 Jan. 12. *Saxony.* **Wittenburg** is possessed by the allies under Tauenzein.

Jan. 25. *Paris.* Napoléon departs, after making the empress his regent.

Feb. 5–Mar. 19. Congress of Châtillon on the Seine.

The allies propose to make the boundaries of France the same as in 1792. The discussion is made fruitless by the dubious and haughty conduct of Napoléon.

Mar. 12. The royal banner of the **Bourbons** is raised at Bordeaux.

Mar. 29. *Paris.* **The empress,** with her infant son, **flees** to Blois.

Apr. 2. *Paris.* The Senate decrees that Napoléon Bonaparte has **forfeited his throne** by violating the rights and liberties of the people and the laws of the Constitution.

Apr. 6. Napoléon abdicates in favor of his son, at Fontainebleau, naming the empress as regent.

The Senate founds a **limited monarchy** on the basis of the French and American Constitutions, with Louis XVIII. king.

Apr. 11. Napoléon abdicates unconditionally.

The allies give him the sovereignty of the Island of Elba, with an annual income of two million of francs.

Apr. 12. Comte d'Artois, as lieutenant-general, enters Paris.

Apr. 28. Napoléon embarks at Frejus for Elba. [May 3. He arrives.]

House of Bourbon restored.

May 3. *Paris.* Louis XVI.'s brother, Comte de Provence, first appoints his younger brother, the Comte d'Artois, vice-regent, and then enters Paris; he assumes the title Louis XVIII.

1814–1824 Louis XVIII.

May 30. First **Peace of Paris** between France and the allies, including Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Terms: France to resume the boundaries of 1792, with some additions. To recognize the independence of the States of the Netherlands, as enlarged, also all German and Italian States, and Switzerland. England restores to France the colonies of Tobago, St. Lucia, and Isle de France, but to retain Malta. The allies remit all claims for moneys in payment of supplies, advances, etc. France promises England to abolish the slave-trade.

June 4. *Paris.* The king proclaims a **liberal Constitution.**

The Senate is replaced by the Chamber of Peers, who are nominated by the king. Religious liberty, the freedom of the press, responsible ministers, and non-removable judges are guaranteed; the lower house is to be elected by the people.

Sept. * **–15 June** * *Aust.* **Congress of Vienna.**

Acts: France is reduced to the boundaries of 1790, and restores the Austrian and Prussian monarchies. The kingdom of the Netherlands is formed, comprising the former kingdom of Holland and Austrian Belgium. A German confederacy is created to substitute the Old Empire; it comprises 39 sovereign States, and includes four free cities, and to be under the leadership of Austria. Russia receives the greater part of the grand-duchy of Warsaw, as the kingdom of Poland; England retains Malta, Heligoland, part of the French and Dutch colonies, and assumes the protectorate of the Republic of the Seven Ionian Islands; Sweden retains Norway, and cedes Lauenburg to indemnify Denmark. The cantons of Switzerland are increased to 22. The old dynasties are restored in Spain and Sardinia (the latter receives Genoa), in Tuscany, in Modena, and in the Papal States.

* * **Nice** is tranferred to Sardinia.

* * **Corsica** is finally annexed to France.

1815 Feb. 26. Napoléon escapes from Elba.

Mar. 1. Napoléon again appears in France: he lands at Cannes with 1,500 men.

[He marches in haste to Paris, and is welcomed by the citizens of Lyons; troops are sent against him, but they join him.]

Mar. 6. *Paris.* **Louis XVIII. proclaims Napoléon** to be a traitor and a rebel, entering France by force of arms.

Mar. 10. Napoléon enters Lyons.

Mar. 13. A ban against Napoléon is proclaimed by the sovereigns of Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, France, Spain, Portugal, and Sweden.

Mar. 19. *Paris.* **Louis XVIII.** leaves the Tuileries at the approach of Napoléon, and flees to Ghent.

Mar. 20. *Paris.* **Napoléon enters** in triumph. The **"Hundred Days"** commence.

Mar. 25. *Aust.* The powers unite in an **alliance at Vienna.** (See p. 521.)

ARMY — NAVY.

1815 May 3. *It.* Neapolitans under Marshal **Murat** are defeated at **Tolentino** by Austrians under Marshal Bianchi.

May 9. Marshal Soult is made commander of the whole army. [June 2. He is made a peer of France.]

May 22. Naples is captured.

June 1. In seven weeks **Napoléon** has reorganized the army, and secured **217,000 men** under arms, besides a superb body of cavalry, in addition to the National Guard of 150,000 men.

June 14. Napoléon crosses the Belgian frontier with 115,500 men, to attack Wellington and Marshal Blücher.

June 16. *Belg.* **Napoléon** defeats the Prussians under Blücher at Ligny; Prussian loss, 12,000; French, 8,000.

The Prince of Orange **repulses the French** under Marshal Ney at **Quatre Bras.** [Both of these battles are preliminary to Waterloo.]

June 18. *Belg.* **Decisive battle of Waterloo.**

Napoléon commands 72,000± French; Wellington, 67,000± British, Dutch, and German troops; Marshal Blücher, 50,000± Prussians, who appear near the close of the battle and participate in it and in the pursuit. The battle lasts from 11.30 A. M. till evening, when the allies repel the charge of the Old Guard, and the combined armies advance against the French. The rout is complete. The allies lose 22,000±, and the French 22,000±, besides many prisoners.

June 25. Napoléon makes his **farewell address** to his soldiers.

July 1. *Paris.* **The allies** arrive before the city. [July 7. It is surrendered and entered.]

July 15. Napoléon, having failed in his attempt to escape to America, **surrenders** to the British, Capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon* off Rochefort.

Aug. 8. *Eng.* The British transfer **Napoléon** to the *Northumberland* at Torbay, and he sails for St. Helena.

Aug. 18. Valenciennes is surrendered to the Prussians.

Oct. 13. *It.* **Marshal Murat is shot** at Pizzo, after trial by court-martial.

Oct. 15. Napoléon arrives at St. Helena [and is left in exile for life].

—— *Paris.* The Imperial Guard is dissolved by Louis XVIII.

Dec. 7. *Paris.* Marshal Ney is shot as a traitor after condemnation by the House of Peers, in a trial lasting from Nov. 21 to Dec. 6.

* * **Bandits burn Nîmes,** plunder and massacre Bonapartists and Protestants alike.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1816 * *Paris.* **René Théodore Hyacinthe Laennec invents the stethoscope,** or "breast-explorer," the principle of which is now termed "auscultation."

1817 * **Baron Cuvier's** *Animal Kingdom* is published.

1818 Nov. 26. "Encke's" Comet is discovered by Jean Louis Pons, director of the Observatory at Marseilles [but named by astronomers after Prof. Johann Franz Encke of Berlin for his success in detecting its orbit, motions, and perturbations].

* * **A Velocipede** is invented by Joseph Nicéphore Niepce.

* * *Paris.* The "dandy-horse, or Draisena," is patented for the Baron von Bade, commonly, Drais von Sauerbron.

1819 * * André Marie Ampère conceives the idea of **applying electro-magnetism to the telegraph.**

[1820. He invents his **telegraphic arrangement,** employing the magnetic needle and coil and the galvanic battery.]

1820 * * **The daguerreotype,** a picture formed on a metallic plate by the chemical action of light, is invented by Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre.

* * *Paris.* **Percussion-caps** are invented by Bellot.

* * Sloping tramways are used.

* * **Quinine,** an alkaloid, is discovered by Pierre Joseph Pelletier and Joseph Bienaimé Caventou.

* * François J. D. Arago and Pierre Louis Dalong experiment on the **elastic force of steam** at different temperatures.

± * * Dominique F. Arago **magnetizes a needle** by the electric current, and attracts iron filings by the connecting wire of a galvanic battery.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1815 * * **Abbadie, Arnaud Michel d',** traveler, born.
Berthet, Élie Bertrand, novelist, born.
Berthier, Louis Alexandre, Prince of Wagram, marshal, A62.
Blanc, Auguste Alexandre Chas., art critic, b.
Brune, Guillaume Marie Anne, marshal, A52.
Calmon, Marc Antoine, economist, born.
Couture, Thomas, painter, born.
Fleury, Émile F., general, statesman, born.
Frère, Charles Théodore, painter, born.
Houssaye, Arséne, author, born.
Labédoyère, Comte de, Charles Angélique Huchet, general, A29.
Millet, Jean François, painter, born.
Müller, Charles Louis, painter, born.
Murat, Joachim, King of Naples, marshal, executed Oct. 13, A44.
Ney, Michel, Prince de la Moskwa, Duc d'Elchingen, marshal, executed, A46.
Pape-Carpentier, Marie, educator, born.
Philippoteaux, Félix Emmanuel Henri, historical painter, born.
Schérer, Edmond Henri Adolphe, Protestant clergyman, critic, statesman, born.
Trochu, Louis Jules, general, born.
Villèrs, Charles François Dominique de, philosopher, A50±.

1816 * * Augereau, Pierre, Duc de Castiglione, marshal, A59.
Beaumont-Vassy, Vicomte de, Édouard F. de la Bonnière, historian, born.
Bosquillon, Édouard Francois Marie, physician, scholar, A72.
Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter, general, b.
Dejoux, Claude, sculptor, A85.
Delauny, Charles E., astronomer, born.
De Trobriand, Philip Régis, French colonel U. S. A., born.
Ducis, Jean François, poet, dramatist, A83.
Gerhardt, Charles Frédéric, chemist, born.
Gervais, Paul, naturalist, born.
Gignoux, François Régis, painter, born.
Ginguené, Pierre Louis, critic, author, A68.
Guyton de Morveau, Louis Bernard, chemist, scientific writer, A79.
Lafarge, Marie C., poisoner, born.
La Guéronnière, Arthur de, **Bonapartist,** political writer, born.
Millevoye, Charles Hubert, poet, A34.
Millet, Aimé, sculptor, born.
Roland, Philip, sculptor, A70.

1817 * * Abovillé, François M., general, A87.
Chabas, Franc Joseph, Egyptologist, born.
Choiseul-Gouffier, Comte de, M. Gabriel F., traveler, author, A65.
Daubigny, Charles François, painter, born.
Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre, general, born.
Dupré, Giovanni, Franco-Italian sculptor, b.
Feval, Paul Henri Corentin, novelist, b.
Gérard, Jules Cécile Basile, "Lion-Killer," b.
Larousse, Pierre, editor, author, born.
Lefébure-Wély, Louis J. A., composer, born.
Masséna, André, Duc de Rivoli, Prince d'Essling, marshal, A59.
Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred, antiq., wr., b.
Maury, Jean Siffrein, cardinal, pol., A71.
Méhul, Étienne Henri, composer, A52.
Messier, Charles, astronomer, A87.
Mocquard, private sec. to Napoléon, d. Dec. 9.
Staël-Holstein, Baronne de, Anne Louise Germaine, author, A51.
Rochet, Louis, sculptor, born.
Taillandier, René G. E., philosopher, critic, b.
Wurtz, Charles Adolphe, chemist, born.
Yvon, Adolphe, historical painter, born.
Zaccone, Pierre, novelist, born.

1818 * * Beaurepaire-Rohan, Henri de, traveler, born.
Bertrand de Molleville, Marquis, Antoine François, statesman, A74.
Brown-Séquard, Édouard, physiologist, b.
Deville, Henri Étienne Sainte-Claire, chemist, born.
Douay, Félix Charles, general, born.
Faidherbe, Louis L. C., general, writer, born.
Fannière, François Auguste, engr., carver, b.
Janet, Ange Louis, painter, born.
Joinville, Prince de, François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, adm., b.
Levêque, Jean Charles, philosopher, born.
Loménie, Louis Léonard de, author, born.
Millin, Aubin Louis, antiquary, natural., A59.
Monge, Gaspard, Comte de Péluze, geometer, A72.
Pérignon, Marquis de, Dominique Cathérine, marshal, A64.
Roumanille, Joseph, Provençal poet, born.
Thouvenel, Édouard, Antoine, politician, diplomatist, born.
Ubicini, Jean Henri Abdolonyme, author, b.
June 17. Gounod, Charles François, musical composer, born.

1819 * * Billaud-Varennes, Jean N., Jacobin, A63.
Carre, Michel, author, born.
Costé, Jean F., physician, writer, A78.
Courbet, Gustave, painter, born.
Fizeau, Hippolyte Louis, mathematician, b.
Figuier, Louis Guillaume, author, born.
Foucault, Léon, natural philosopher, born.
Fournier, Édouard, littérateur, born.
Frère, Pierre Edward, painter, born.
Gramont, Duc de, Antoine A. A., states., b.
Jalabert, Charles François, painter, born.
Lenoir, L'Abbé, Charles Pélage, author, b.
Offenbach, Jacques, comp. of comic operas, b.
Vacquérie, Auguste, dramatist, poet, born.
Vapereau, Louis Gustave, biographer, born.

1820 * * Augier, Guillaume V. E., dramatist, poet, born.
Bachelet, Jean Louis Théodore, historian, b.
Becquerel, Alexandre Edmond, physicist, b.
Berry, or Berri, Duc de, Charles F. d'Artois, son of Charles X., A42.
Castille, Charles Hippolyte, novelist, political writer, born.
Chambord, Comte de, Henri C. F. M. D. d'Artois, head of elder branch of Bourbon dynasty, born.
Coquerel, Athanase Josué, rationalistic cl., b.
Dubufe, Édouard, portrait painter, born.
Forcade-Laroquette, Jean L. L. D. de, statesman, born.
Fouché, Joseph, Duc d' Otranto, minister of police, A57.
Fromentin, Eugène, painter, born.
Gallait, Jean Pierre, author, A64.
Kellermann, Duc de Valmy, François Christophe, marshal, A85.
Leconte de Lisle, Charles Marie, poet, b.
Lefebvre François J., Duc de Dantzic, marshal, A65.
Montyon, J. B. Robert Auget de, philanthropist, A87.
Merode, François de, R. C. prelate, philan., b.
Rachel, Élisabeth Rachel Félix, trag. actor, b.
Tallien, Jean Lambert, revolutionist, A51.
Thénard, Arnould Paul Edmond, chemist, b.
Vechte, Antoine, goldsmith, born.
Volney, Comte de, Constantin Francois Chassebœuf, philosopher, trav., au., A63.
Zeller, Jules Sylvain, historian, born.

1821 * * Allart, Mary Gay, novelist, A71.
Baudrillart, Henri, economist, born.
Baudelaire, Charles, poet, born.
Beurnonville, Marquis de, Pierre de Ruel, marshal, statesman, A69.
May 5. Bonaparte, Napoléon. emperor, greatest general of modern times, A52.
Broglie, Duc de, J. V. Albert, author, born.
Cadet de Gassicourt, Charles L., chemist, philosopher, A52.
Carron, Gui Toussaint Julien, cl., writer, A61.
Feydeau, Ernest Aimé, author, born.
Flaubert, Gustave, novelist, born.
Fontanes, Marquis de, Louis, author, A64.
Hamon, Jean Louis, painter, born.

CHURCH.

1815 May 5-14. The Catholics massacre the Protestants at Nîmes for nine days.

1816 Nov. 15. *Paris.* The bells of Notre Dame are formally baptized by the name of the Duke of Angoulême.

* * The Waldensian Bible Society is organized at La Tour.

1817 * * The Apostolic Congregation obtains a concordat from the Pope, revoking that of 1801, and substituting that of 1516 for it.

1818 * * *Paris.* The Protestant Bible Society is organized.

1820 * * A great revival commences in the Protestant churches.

LETTERS.

1815 * * *L'Indépendent* is issued [which shortly becomes *Le Constitutionnel*].

* *–**18** * * *Léçons de philosophie*, by Pierre Laromiguieri, appears.

* *–**33** * * *Songs*, by Pierre J. de Beranger, appear.

1816 * *–**21** * * *Éléments de la grammaire romaine*, and *La Choix des poésies originales des Troubadours*, by Raynouard, appear.

* * *Annales de Chimie et de Physique*, a monthly journal of science, is commenced by François J. D. Arago and Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac.

* * *Treatise on Experimental Physics and Mathematics*, by Birot, appears.

* * *Une Nuit de Garde Nationale* and *Flore et Zéphire*, by Scribe, appear. [1817, *The Solicitor*.]

* * *Paris.* The French Academy is reorganized.

It is composed of 40 members, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the State. It is "the highest authority on questions relating to language, grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics."

1817 * * *History of Painting in Italy*, and *Lives of Haydn, Mozart, and Metastasio*, by Marie Henri Beyle, appear.

* *–**23** * * *Essay on Indifference in the Matter of Religion*, by Lamennais, appears. [1819–35, *Essays on Religion and Philosophy*.]

1818 * * *Mélanges de Littérature*, and *Philosophy of the 18th Century*. by André Morellet, appear.

* * *Mémoires et correspondance de Madame de la Live d'Épinay*, appears.

* * *Considérations sur la révolution française*, by Madame de Staël, appears. [1821, *Dix Années d'exil* and *Essais dramatiques*.]

* * *Selmours et Florian*, and *La Tour de Faveur*, by Émile Deschamps, appear.

* * *Jean Sbogar*, by Nodier, appears. [1819, *Thérèse;* 1820, *Picturesque and Romantic Travels in Ancient France*.]

* *–**20** * * *La Minerve Française* is issued.

* *–**20** * * *Bibliothèque Historique* is issued.

* *–**22** * * *Anatomical Philosophy*, by Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hillaire, appears.

* * **23** * * *Borgnis' Dictionnaire Mécanique appliquée aux Arts*, appears.

1819 * * *Le Conservateur Littéraire* is founded by Victor Hugo.

* * *Free Meditations of a Recluse*, by Senancour, appears.

* * *Du pape*, by J. M. Maistre, appears. [1821, *De l'église gallicane* and *Soirées de Saint Pétersbourg*.]

* * *Panhypocrisiade*, by L. J. N. Lemercier, appears. [Later, the *Atlantiade*.]

* * *Les Vêpres siciliennes*, by J. F. C. Delavigne, appears. [1821, *Le Paria*, *Les Comédiens*, and *La Varsovienne*.]

1820 * * *Researches into the Tartar Languages*, by Jean P. A. Remusat, appears. [1822, *Elements of the Chinese Grammar*.]

* * *L'Ours et le Pacha*, by Scribe, appears.

* * *Georgette*, by Charles Paul de Kock, appears.

* * *Marie Stuart*, by Le Brun, appears. [1821, *Poème lyrique sur la mort de Napoléon;* 1828, *Voyage en Grèce*.]

* * *Méditations*, by Lamartine, appears.

1821 * * *Gustave, ou le mauvais sujet*, by Charles Paul de Kock, appears. [1822, *Mon voisin Raymond;* 1825, *André le Savoyard;* 1826, *Le barbier de Paris*.]

* *–**44** * * *Histoire des Français*, by Sismondi, appears.

SOCIETY.

1815 June 20. *Paris.* Napoléon returns from Waterloo after his defeat. [July 3. He arrives at Rochefort, seeking passage to America.]

Dec. 20. Count Lavalette, condemned to death for joining Napoléon, escapes from prison disguised in his wife's clothes. [His wife loses her reason.]

1816 Jan. 21. Twenty-three years after his execution public mourning is generally observed on account of the death of Louis XVI.

* * *Paris.* A peace society is formed.

1820 Feb. 13. *Paris.* The Duc de Berry, second son of the Comte d'Artois, is assassinated by Louvel, an anti-Bourbon Radical.

STATE.

1815 May 21. *Paris.* Napoléon publishes "An Act Additional to the Constitutions of the Empire," being a concession to the Liberal party.

June 22. Napoléon abdicates in favor of his son.

June 29. Napoléon at Rochefort vainly seeks to escape to America.

July 3. *Paris.* A convention is signed at St. Cloud, by which Paris is to be surrendered to the allies within three days.

July 7. *Paris.* The French army (150,000) withdraws, and the allies enter.

July 8. *Paris.* Second Restoration of the Bourbons. Louis XVIII. reenters Paris; Talleyrand is chief minister.

July 15. Napoléon throws himself on the generosity of England by placing himself in its power; he surrenders himself to Capt. Maitland of the *Bellerophon*.

July * The troops of the allies are dispersed through the provinces.

Aug. 19. Gen. Labedoyère is shot as a traitor.

Sept. * *Paris.* Talleyrand resigns his office.

Sept. 15-18 Dec. 29. *Paris.* Ministry of the Duc de Richelieu.

Sept. 26. The Holy Alliance is founded. (See p. 521.)

Oct. 15. *It.* Gen. Murat, a brother-in-law of Napoléon, and the ex-king of Naples, is shot for treason, after trial by a court-martial.

Oct. 16. Napoléon arrives at St. Helena, an island of the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles west of Africa and 1800 miles east of South America [where he remains in exile the remainder of his life—five and a half years].

Nov. 20. Second Peace of Paris.

Terms: France is reduced nearly to the limits of 1790; it surrenders four frontier fortresses to the German Confederation and Saarbrücken to Prussia. Her possession in Savoy is ceded to Sardinia. The fortress of Huningen to be demolished. Seventeen fortresses on the northern frontier are to be garrisoned for five years by the allies at the expense of France. An indemnity of 700,000,000 francs is to be paid to the allies, for the expenses of the war. Also the art treasures requisitioned by Napoléon from various countries are to be restored.

Dec. 7. *Paris.* Marshal Ney is shot as a traitor, he having deserted to Napoléon.

1816 Jan. 12. *Paris.* The law of amnesty is passed, forever excluding the family of Napoléon from the territory of France.

1817 * * A new election law places the elective power chiefly in the hands of the small proprietors and the *bourgeoisie*.

* * The people are divided into numerous parties.

The Court party advocates the old monarchical, government, and it is led by Richelieu; the Doctrinaires advocate a constitutional monarchy with a strong administration, they are led by Guizot; the Legitimists hold to the Bourbon line, and are led by Decazes; the Liberals, whose leaders are Périer and Lafayette; and Republicans who cling to the Bonapartes.

1818 Oct. 9. The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.

The great powers resolve to withdraw the army of occupation from France.

Dec. 29-19 Nov. * *Paris.* The Ministry of Dessoles-Decazes. [1819, Nov. 10 to 1820. Feb. * Decazes.]

* * * Rise of the Independents (Liberals and Anti-Bourbons).

* * France joins the "Holy Alliance."

1820 Feb. 13. *Paris.* Charles Ferdinand, Duc de Berry, the second nephew of Louis XVIII., is assassinated by Louvel, an anti-Bourbon radical.

Feb. 20. Decazes retires from the Ministry.

He is succeeded by the Duc de Richelieu, an Ultra-Royalist, as premier. The restriction of the freedom of the press and of elections follows.

Sept. 20. Birth of Henry Charles Ferdinand, Comte de Chambord, Duc de Bordeaux, posthumous son of the Duc de Berry. "Henry V."; "Europe's Child."

Nov. * The new laws secure a large majority for the government (Ultra-Royalists) in the general election.

1821 Jan. * *Aust.* The Laibach Congress meets. (See p. 521.)

May 5. Napoléon I. dies at Longwood, St. Helena.

Dec. 13-28 Jan. 4. *Paris.* The Duc de Richelieu resigns his office [and is succeeded by Comte de Villèle, an Ultra Royalist, as premier].

MISCELLANEOUS.

1819 * * *Paris.* Gas light is introduced

ARMY — NAVY.

1823 Apr. 7. An army of 100,000 men under the Duc d'Angoulême enters Spain to suppress the Constitutional party. [May 24. Arrives at Madrid.]

Aug. 31. *Sp.* The French defeat the Spaniards at Cadiz. [Oct. * Cadiz is surrendered.]

1827 Apr. 13. The National Guard is dissolved by the king.

Oct. * France unites with Great Britain and Russia in sending a squadron against the Turkish fleet for the protection of Greece.

Oct. 30. *Gr.* The Turkish fleet is annihilated at the battle of Navarino by the allied fleet under Sir Edward Codrington.

1828+ * * War with Algeria. (Algeria, p. 8.)

*** * Spring.** *Gr.* The Turks evacuate the Morea, and the French army occupies it.

1830 July 27–29. *Paris.* The war of the barricades occurs.

July 29. Charles X. reestablishes the National Guard; Lafayette becomes its commander. [Nov. 26. He resigns.]

July 31. Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, is made lieutenant-general.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1822 * * The diorama is invented by Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre and Bouton.

1826 * * Bromin is discovered by Antoine Jérôme.

*** *** *The Death of Queen Elizabeth* is painted by Paul Delaroche.

*** *** *Apotheosis of Homer* is painted by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.

1827 * * Jean Civiale receives a prize of 6,000 and 10,000 francs for his method of operation in lithotrity. [1829. He receives another prize of 10,000 francs.]

*** *** A turbine is invented by Benoît Fourneyron.

± * * Joseph Nicéphore Niepce gives specimens of photogalvanography, the art of producing engravings by the action of light and electricity.

1828 Feb. 29. Daniel Auber's opera, *Muette di Portici*, is produced at the Grand Opera.

Apr. 11±. *Paris.* The use of the omnibus is revived.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1821 * * Jobbé-Duval, Armand M. Félix, painter, b.
Kock, Henri de, novelist, born.
Mariette, Auguste Édouard, archeologist, Egyptologist, born.
Méryon, Charles, etcher, born.
Picard, Ernest, statesman, born.
Robin, Charles Philippe, anatomist, microscopist, born.
Viardot, Michelle Pauline Garcia, actor, born.
Ziem, Félix, painter, born.

1822 * * Aumale, Duc d', Henri E. P. L. d' Orléans, general, son of Louis Philippe, b.
Barbier, Paul Jules, dramatist, born.
Barrias, Félix Joseph, artist, born.
Berthollet, Claude Louis, chemist, A74.
Bonaparte, Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul, son of Jérôme, born.
Bonheur, Rosalie, painter, born.
Calmels, Anatole Célestin, sculptor, born.
Campan, Jeanne L. H. J., educa., au., A70.
Clément, Félix, composer, born.
Delambre, Jean Baptiste Joseph, astron., A73.
Du Camp, Maxime, critic, author, born.
Erckmann, Émile, littérateur, born.
Fannière, François Joseph, engr., carver, b.
Fauvelet, Jean Baptiste, painter, born.
Galin, Pierre, musician, A36.
Got, François Jules Edmond, comedian, b.
Gouvy, Théodore, musical composer, born.
Halle, Jean Noël, physician, A68.
Haüy, René Just, mineralogist, A79.
Massé, Victor, composer, born.
Pasteur, Louis, biologist, born.
Perrens, François Tommy, historian, born.
Sicard, Roch Ambroise Cucurron, deaf-mute teacher, A80.
Zier, Victor Casimir, painter, born.

1823 * * Agier, Pierre Jean, judge, A75.
Alméras, Baron, Louis, general, A55.
Avrigny, Charles Joseph Lœuillard d', A63.
Banville, Théodore Faullain, poet, born.
Cabanel, Alexandre, historical painter, born.
Carnot, Lazare Nicolas Marguerite, military administrator, strategist, A70.
Chanzy, Antoine E. A., general, born.
Charles, Jacques Alexandre César, electrician, A77.
Chaussard, Pierre Jean B., author, A57.
Cluseret, Gustave Paul, soldier, born.
Davout, Louis Nicolas, Prince d'Eckmühl, Duc d'Auerstädt, marshal, A53.
Delalande, Pierre Antoine, naturalist, traveler, A36.
Dumouriez, Charles François, republican general, A84.
Humbert, Joseph Amable, general, A68±.
Janet, Paul, philosopher, born.
Morin, Frédéric, writer, born.
Prévost, Pierre, painter of panoramas, A59.
Renan, Joseph Erneste, orientalist, critic, philosopher, born.

1824 * * Bausset, Louis F. de, cardinal, author, A76.
Beauharnais, Eugène de, stepson of Napoleon I., A43.
Boiste, Pierre Claude Victoire, lexicog., A59.
Cambacérès, Duc de, Jean Jacques Régis, statesman, jurist, A67.
Chabrillan, C. V. de, Comtesse de Moreton, circus rider, author, born.
Chéri, Rose Marie Cizos, actor, born.
Colani, Timothée, Protestant cl., critic, born.
Dumas, Alexandre, *fils*, novelist, dram., b.
Duvaucel, Alfred, naturalist, A32.
Fremiet, Emmanuel, sculptor, born.
Gérôme, Jean Léon, painter, born.
Géricault, Jean Louis Théodore André, painter, A34.
Girodet Trioson, Anne Louis, painter, A57.
Joubert, Joseph, moralist, A70.
Lacretelle, Pierre Louis de, lawyer, wr., A73.
Lebrun, Duc de, Charles François Piacenza, statesman, author, A85.
Louis XVIII., king, A69.
Maine de Biran, Marie François Pierre Gonthier, metaphysician, A58.
Montpensier, Duc de, A. M. P. L. d'Orléans, 5th son of Louis Philippe, born.
Picou, Henri Pierre, painter, born.
Pressensé, Edmond D. de, Protestant theologian, orator, statesman, born.
Vaillant, François Le, traveler, natural., A71.

1825 * * Baert, Baron de, Alexandre Balthasar François de Paule, senator, author, A75.
Barbier, Antoine Alexandre, bibliog., A60.
Courier de Méré, Paul Louis, polit. wr., A53±.
David, Jacques Louis, painter, A77.
Denon, Dominique Vivant, artist, au., A78.
Dufrenoy, Adelaïde Gillette Billet, poet, A60.
Dupaty, Charles Mercier, sculptor, A54.
Ferrand, Comte, Antoine François Claude, author, A74.
Foy, Maximilien Sébastien, general, A50.
Garnier, Jean L. C., architect, born.
Habert, Baron, Pierre Joseph, general, A52.
Lacépède, Comte de, Bernard G. S. de la Ville, naturalist, A69.
Monselet, Charles, novelist, born.
Ollivier, Émile, advocate, politician, born.
Oppert, Jules, orientalist, born.
Saint-Simon, Comte de, Claude Henri, socialist, philosopher, A65.

1826 * * Allemand, Zacharie J. T., adm., A64.
Bellot, Joseph René, naval officer, born.
Beule, Charles Ernest, archeologist, pol., b.
Boissy d'Anglas, François Antoine, statesman, A70.
Chambon de Montaux, Nicolas, phys., A78.
Chatrian, Alexandre, littérateur, born.
Eugénie, empress, wife of Napoléon III., b.
Godefroy, Frédéric, lexicographer, born.
Joubert, Léo, critic, author, born.
Laënnec, René Théodore Hyacinthe, physician, A45.
Lafitte, Jean, privateer, A46±.
Landon, Charles Paul, painter, writer on art, A66.
Lantier, Étienne François de, author.
Oberlin, Jean Frédéric, philanthropist, reformer, A86.
Pinel, Philippe, physician, alienist, A81.
Suchet, Louis Gabriel, Duc d'Albufera, marshal, A56.
Talma, François Joseph, actor, A63.
Waddington, William Henri, archeologist, statesman, born.

1827 * * Allier, Louis, numismatist, A61.
Bail, Charles Joseph, statist, A50.
Bréton, Jules A. A. L., painter, born.
Cassas, Louis François, painter, arch., A71.
Caulaincourt, Armand Augustin Louis de, officer, diplomatist, A54.
Fresnel, Augustin Jean, optician, geometrician, A39.
Gidel, Charles Antoine, author, born.
Laplace, Pierre Simon, astronomer, mathematician, A78.
La Rochefoucauld-Liancourt, Duc de, François A. F., philanthropist, A80.
Loyson, Charles, *Père Hyacinthe*, pulpit orator, born.
Manuel, Jacques Antoine, pol., ora., A52.

1828 * * About, Edmond François Valentin, author, born.
Abrail, Comte, André-Joseph, lawyer, A78.
Andréossi, Comte, Antoine François, military engineer, A67.
Baudry, Paul Jacques Aimé, painter, born.
Bosc, Louis Augustin Guillaume, naturalist, A69.
Cerisier, Antoine Marie, historian, A79.
Chaussier, François, anatomist, A82.
Damas, François Étienne, general, A64.
Faure, Constance C. Lefebvre, vocalist, b.
François de Neufchâteau, Comte, Nicolas Louis, writer, politician, A78.
Frochot, Comte, Nicolas Thérèse Benoît, administrator, A71±.
Houdon, Jean Antoine, sculptor, A82.
Lanfrey, Pierre, historian, born.
Lauriston, Marquis de, Jacques Alexandre Bernard Law, marshal, A60.
Picard, Louis Benoît, dramatist, A59.
Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe, historian, philosopher, critic, born.
Verne, Jules, author, born.

1829 * * Athénas, Pierre Louis, rural economist, A77.
Auger, Louis Simon, critic, writer, A57.
Barras, Paul François J. N. de, statesman, A74.
Cavaignac, Jean Baptiste, revolutionist, A67.
Daru, Comte Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno, statesman, writer, A62.
Dubois-Pigalle, Paul, sculptor, born.
Gall, Jean Baptiste, Hellenist, author, A74.
Lamarck, Chevalier de, Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, natural., A85.
Lameth, Comte de, Alexandre Théodore Victor, revolutionist, A69.
Monnier, Marc, littérateur, born.
Ponson du Terrail, Pierre Alexis de, novel., b.
Prevost-Paradol, Lucien Anatole, orator, journalist, diplomatist, born.
Saux, Sophie de, genre-painter, born.
Vauquelin, Louis Nicolas, chemist, A66.
Vogue, Charles Jean Melchior, archeologist, diplomatist, born.

CHURCH.

1822 Nov. * *Paris.* The Evangelical Society is organized.

1823 * * *Rome.* Leo XII. is pope. [1829, Pius VIII.; 1831, Gregory XVI.]

1827 * * The bishops and Jesuits are incensed with the ordinance transferring the direction of the Academies from the Jesuits to the University of Paris.

1828 June 16. A royal ordinance closes the schools of the Jesuits.

LETTERS.

1822 * * *Odes et poésies diverses*, by Victor Hugo, appears. [1823, *Han d'islande;* 1824, *Nouvelles odes;* 1826, *Odes et Ballades* and *Bug-Jargal;* 1827, *Cromwell;* 1829, *Le dernier jour d'un condamné*, *Amy Robsart*, and *Les Orientales*.]

*** *** *Mémoires sur la vie privée de Marie Antoinette*, by Madame Campan, appears.

*** *** *Treatise on Crystallography*, by René Just Haüy, appears.

*** *** *Clytemnestra* and *Saul*, by Alexandre Soumet, appear. [Later, *Le Divine Épopée* and *Joan of Arc*.]

* * *Treatise on Domestic and Agricultural Association*, by F. M. C. Fourier, appears.
* * *Théorie analytique de la Chaleur*, by J. B. J. Fourier, appears.
* * *System of Positive Politics*, by **Auguste Comte**, appears.
1823 * * *Tablettes du Juif Errant*, by Edgar Quinet, appears.
* * *La mort de Socrate*, by Lamartine, appears. [1825, *Le Dernier chant du pélerinage de Childe Harold;* 1829, *Harmonies poétiques et religieuses.*]
* * Jeremy Bentham's *Preuves Judiciaires*, edited by Dumont, appears.
* * *Discours et Mélanges littéraires*, by Abel F. Villemain, appears.
* * *Chemical Researches on Fat Substances of Animal Origin*, by Michel Eugène Chevreul, appears.
* *-27 * * *Histoire de la Révolution française*, by Louis A. Thiers, appears.
1824 * * *Essais poétiques*, by Madame D. G. de Girardin, appears.
* * *Apology for the Romantic School*, by A. P. Paris, appears.
* * *Summary of the Hieroglyphic System of the Ancient Egyptians*, by Jean F. Champollion, appears.
* * *History of the French Revolution from 1789 to 1814*, by François A. M. Mignet, appears.
* * *Rome, Naples, and Florence in 1817*, and *Life of Rossini*, by Beyle, appear.
* * *History of Napoléon and the Grand Army in 1812*, by Philippe P. Ségur, appears.
* * *Pamphlet des Pamphlets*, by Courier, appears.
1825 * * *La Revue Britannique* is issued.
* * *Mémoires*, by Comtesse de Genlis, appears.
* * *Charivari*, by Jacques Jasmin, appears.
* * *New Christianity*, by Saint-Simon, appears.
* * *Histoire de la conquête de l'Angleterre*, by Jacques Nicolas Augustine Thierry, appears. [1827, *Lettres sur l'histoire de France.*]
1826 * *Cinq-Mars, or a Conspiracy under Louis XIII.*, by De Vigny, appears. [1827, *Ancient and Modern Poems.*]
* * *Philosophic Fragments*, by Victor Cousin, appears.
* * *History of the Dukes of Burgundy*, by A. G. P. B. Barante, appears.
* * *Les Natchez*, by Châteaubriand, appears.
1827 * *-56 * * *History of the Revolution in England*, by Guizot, appears.
1828 June 13. A royal ordinance **suppresses the educational institutions of the Jesuits,** and places all academies under the direction of the University of Paris.
* * *French and Foreign Studies*, by Émile Deschamps, appears.
* * *Essay on the History of Philosophy in France in the 19th Century*, by Jean P. Damiron, appears.
* * *Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and the French Theater in the 16th Century*, by Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve, appears. [1829, *Life, Poetry, and Thoughts of Joseph Delorme;* 1830, *Consolations;* 1832-39, *Literary Portraits.*]
* * Jeremy Bentham's *Organisation judiciaire et Codification*, edited by Dumont, appears.
* * *Princesse Aurélie*, by Delavigne, appears. [1829, *Marino Faliero.*]
* *-30 * * *La Revue Française* is issued.
* *-38 * * *Lectures on French Literature*, by Villemain, appears.
1829 * *Le dernier Chouan*, by Balzac, appears. [1830, *La physiologie du mariage* and the first of the *Contes drôlatiques;* 1831, *La peau de chagrin* and *La femme de trente ans;* 1831-50, *La Comédie humaine.*]
* *-45 * * *Paris. La Revue de Paris* is issued.
1830 Feb. 25. *Hernani, ou l'Honneur Castilian*, by Victor Hugo, appears.
July 25. Charles X. orders that the **liberty of the press be suspended.**
Oct. 18. *L'Avenir* is issued by Lamennais.

SOCIETY.

1828 Dec. 10. *Paris.* Pierre Jean de Béranger, the poet, is fined 10,000 francs and imprisoned [for five months] for writing political songs.
1830 July * *Paris.* **The mob sacks** the Tuileries. (See State.)

STATE.

1823 Apr. * **France interferes** against liberal government in Spain with military force.
Oct. *Sp.* French arms **liberate Ferdinand VII.,** and reestablish an odious despotism. [A cruel reaction and numerous executions follow.]
1824 Apr.± * The Government secures a Chamber of Deputies with only **19 Liberal members,** by corruption, fraud, and intimidation.
* * **The election laws** are changed so as to elect a new House every seven years, instead of one-fifth part of the Chamber each year.
Sept. 16. The king dies at the Tuileries; he is succeeded by his brother, Charles Philippe, Comte d'Artois.

1824-1830 Charles X.

1825 Mar. * **Returned refugees** are paid.
They receive a grant of a milliard francs ($200,000,000) as compensation for their estates, which have been confiscated by the Government of the Revolution.
May 29. Charles X. **is crowned** in the cathedral at Reims.
1827 Apr. * A popular outcry prevails against the **Jesuits;** the National Guard participates. [Apr. 30. It is disbanded by royal ordinance.]
July 6. France joins Great Britain and Russia **to stop hostilities** between the Porte and the revolting Greeks.
Nov. 5. *Paris.* The Government creates **76 new peers.**
1828 Jan. 4-29 Aug. 8. *Paris.* **De Villèle** resigns his Ministry, and is succeeded by **M. de Martignac,** a Liberal-Royalist, as premier.
June 13. The Ministry make concession to public opinion by a bill **suppressing** the educational **establishments of the Jesuits,** and giving the control of all seminaries to the University of Paris.
1829 Aug. 8-30 July * *Paris.* **The Martignac Ministry** is dismissed, and **Prince Polignac,** an Ultra-Royalist, succeeds as premier. [The Ministry violently suppresses the liberty of the press.]
1830 Mar. 18. *Paris.* An address is voted, plainly declaring a want of confidence in the **Ministry.** Vote, 221-181. [May 16. The Chamber is dissolved.]
Mar. * *Paris.* Charles X. declares his purpose to firmly **sustain his ministers** against the Chamber; "No compromise, no surrender," his motto.
* * **A new election** for the Chambers is held.
The Liberals gain an increased majority by the election; 202 of the 221 voting against the Ministry are elected.
July * **Algiers** is conquered with an immense spoil, valued at 48,000,000 francs, and permanently **annexed** as a province. (See p. 9.)
July 27-29. *Paris.* **The July Revolution,** "The Three Days' Revolution," "The Great Week."
The populace rises in fury against the king; Charles X. and his family flee before it. The revolt is caused by the publication of the three (five) ordinances on July 26: (1) declaring the recent elections illegal; (2) changing the electoral system arbitrarily so as limit the right of suffrage to rich land-owners, who are chiefly Royalists; (3) the prohibition of newspapers and pamphlets not having the permit of the king.
A popular revolt occurs.
Barricades appear in the streets, and fights with the troops occur.
July 28. Paris is declared in a **state of siege.**
The *bourgeoisie*, or middle class, join the revolt; and the troops, badly led, become infected, and part of them join in the popular cause. The Hôtel de Ville is captured, every house becomes a fortress, and the victory is complete.
July 29. *Paris.* **The Louvre is taken,** and the troops retire.
The Tuileries is sacked, and wild excesses abound.
When too late, **Charles dismisses his ministers,** revokes the obnoxious ordinances, and reestablishes the National Guard.
A provisional government is formed. Gen. Lafayette is placed in command of the National Guard, and Louis Thiers and François Mignèt urge the transfer of the crown to the Duc d' Orléans.
July 30. *Paris.* **The Duc d'Orléans,** of the younger line of Bourbons, accepts the office of lieutenant-general of the kingdom, on the invitation of the peers and deputies.
Aug. 2. Charles X. and his son abdicate in favor of the Duc de Bordeaux.

The House of Orleans.

1830-1848 Louis Philippe I. reigns.
Aug. 9. *Paris.* **Louis Philippe,** Duc d'Orléans, accepts the tendered crown from the Legislature.
In this act he rejects the doctrine of the "divine right of kings," and acknowledges the people as the source of sovereign power.
Aug. 11-36 * * *Paris.* **The Ministry** of Achille C. Broglie, François P. Guizot, and Marquis de Lafayette.
Aug. 17. Charles X. retires to England.
Nov. 2-31 Mar. 13. *Paris.* Ministry of **Jacques Laffitte.**
Dec. 21. *Paris.* Prince Jules A. de Polignac and **other ministers are tried** for high treason, and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment.

ARMY — NAVY.

1832 Feb. 22. *It.* French troops re-occupy **Ancona.**

Nov. * *Neth.* Under a treaty with the English, the French army of 50,000 men under Marshal Gérard besieges the citadel of **Antwerp.** [Dec. 23. The Dutch capitulate, and surrender the fortress.]

1834 * * *Algeria.* The French incorporate the **Turkish cavalry,** called Spahis, in the army.

1835 * * *Algeria.* **Abd-el-Kader,** the religious enthusiast, opposes the French [for 15 years]. (p. 8.)

Nov. 23. *Algeria.* The Arabs under Achmet Bey defeat two **assaults,** and the French retire.

1838 Nov. 27. *Mex.* The **French bombard St. John** of Ulloa; after four hours the Mexicans surrender. [Vera Cruz is also bombarded.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1830± * **Raised printing for the blind** is invented by Charles Barbier.

± * **Psychrometer,** an apparatus for measuring the amount of elastic vapor in the atmosphere, is invented by Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac. [1848, It is modified by Regnault.]

1832± * **Narcein** is discovered by Pierre Joseph Pelletier.

* * *Cromwell gazing on the Corpse of Charles I.* is painted by **Paul Delaroche.**

1834 * **A sewing-machine** is [said to have been] invented by Thimonnier.

* * *Execution of Lady Jane Grey* is painted by Paul Delaroche.

* * *Martyrdom of St. Symphorian* is painted by **Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.**

1835 * * *Assassination of the Duke of Guise* is painted by Paul Delaroche.

1836 * * *Battle of Jena* is painted by Horace Vernet.

* * *Paris.* The **Luxor obelisk** is erected.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1830 * * Aulnaye, François Henri Stanislas, de l', writer, A91.
Beauvais, Charles Théodore, general, A58.
Catel, Charles Simon, musical comp., A57.
Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin, orator, statesman, writer, A63.
Faure, Jean Baptiste, singer, born.
Fourier, Baron, Jean Baptiste Joseph, savant, A62.
Genlis, Comtesse de, Stéphanie Félicite, mis. writer, A74.
Lally-Tollendal, Marquis de, Trophime Gérard, politician, A79.
Laugel, Antoine Auguste, author, born.
Lavalette, Comte de, Marie Chamans, officer, minister of Napoléon, A61.
Mistral, Frédéric, Provençal poet, born.
Reclus, Jean Jacques Elisée, geographer, b.
Ségur, Comte de, Louis Philippe, author, statesman, A77.
Vandamme, Dominique René, general, A60.

1831 * * Aiguebelle, Paul A. N. d', French-Chinese admiral, born.
Cartellier, Pierre, sculptor, A74.
Girard, Stephen, merchant, banker, millionaire, A81.
Pons, Jean Louis, astronomer, A70.
Rood, Ogden, naturalist, born.
Sardou, Victorien, dramatist, born.

1832 * * Adet, Pierre Auguste, envoy, chemist, A69.
Augustin, Jean Baptiste Jacques, miniature painter, A73.
Avril, Jean Jacques, engraver, A88.
Baudrillart, Jacques Joseph, agriculturist, author, A58.
Beauchamp, Alphonse de, author, A65.
Belliard, Comte Augustin D., general, diplomatist, A63.
Bergasse, Nicolas, jurist, writer, A82.
Billard, Charles Michel, physician, A32.
Bonaparte, Napoléon II., or Napoléon François Charles Joseph, son of Napoléon I. and Marie Louisa, A21.
Champollion, Jean François, Egyptol., A41.
Chaptal, Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloup, chemist, statesman, A76.
Chauvelin, François Bernard de, pol., A66.
Cherbuliez, Victor, novelist, born.
Chézy, Antoine Léonard de, orientalist, A59.
Cornet, Comte de, Mathieu Augustin, statesman, A82.
Cuvier, Baron, Georges Chrétien Léopold Frédéric Dagobert, naturalist, A63.
Daumesnil, Pierre, general, A55.
Delpech, Jacques M., phys., surg., wr., A57.
Doré, Paul Gustave, artist, born.
Droz, Antoine Gustave, novelist, born.
Galois, Évariste, mathematician, A20.
Jacquemont, Victor, naturalist, A31.
Lamarque, Comte Maximilien, general, politician, A62.
Martignac, Vicomte de, Jean B. S. G., statesman, A56.
Meilhac, Henri, dramatist, born.
Périer, Casimir, statesman, A55.
Portal, Baron, Antoine, physician, A90.
Rémusat, Jean Pierre Abel, orientalist, A44.
Rochefort, Henri (Victor Henri), Comte de Rochefort-Ludçay, journalist, politician, b.
Say, Jean Baptiste, political economist, A65.
Apr. 5. Ferry, Jules, statesman, born.

1833 * * Auvray, Félix, painter, A33.
Boyer, Baron Alexis, surgeon, A76.
Bracquemond, Joseph Félix, artist, born.
Carême, Marie Antoine, cook, A49.
Chassepot, Antoine A., inv. of gun, b.
Chênedollé, Charles J. Pioult de, poet, A64.
Favart, Marie, actor, born.
Garat, Dominique Joseph, revolutionist, A84.
Hérold, Louis J. F., musical composer, A41.
Jourdan, Jean Baptiste, marshal, A71.
Latreille, Pierre André, naturalist, A71.
Legendre, Adrien Marie, math., A81.
Niepce, Joseph Nicéphore, chemist, one of inventors of photography, A68.
Schneider, Hortense Cathérine, actor, born.

1834 * * Arnault, Vincent Antoine, au., A68.
Bartholdi, Frédéric Auguste, sculptor, b.
Boieldieu, François Adrien, composer, A59.
Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de, diplomatist, author, A65.
Choron, Alexandre Étienne, musician, A63.
Dugas-Montbel, Jean Baptiste, Hellenist, A58.
Durand, Jean Nicolas Louis, architect, A74.
Gaboriau, Émile, author, born.
Genest (Genet), Edmond Charles, diplomatist, A69.
Halévy, Ludovic, dramatist, librettist, born.
Jacquard, Joseph M., inventor of Jacquard loom, A82.
Naquet, Alfred Joseph, physician, author, b.
Pailleron, Édouard, poet, dramatist, born.
Richer, Édouard, author, A42.
May 20. Lafayette, Marquis, Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, statesman, A77.

1835 * * Chimay, Princesse de, Jeanne Marie, society leader, A62.
Cladel, Léon, novelist, born.
Courvoisier, Jean Joseph Antoine, pol., A60.
Du Chaillu, Paul B., traveler in Africa, b.
Dulaure, Jacques Antoine, historian, A81.
Dupuytren, Baron Guillaume, surgeon, anatomist, A57.
Gros, Baron, Antoine Jean, painter, A64.
Lenormant, François, archeologist, born.
Mortier, Édouard Adolphe Casimir Joseph, Duc de Trévise, marshal, A67.
Pigault-Lebrun, Charles A. G., novelist, A82.

1836 * * Ampère, André Marie, mathematician, natural philosopher, A61.
Carrel, Nicolas Armand, political writer, A36.
Cheverus, Jean Louis A. M. L. de, cardinal, A68.
Didot, Firmin, publisher, typographer, A72.
Fieschi, Joseph Marie, Corsican conspirator, regicide, A46.
Ganilh, Charles, economist, A78.
Jussieu, Antoine Laurent de, botanist, A88.
Malibran, Marie Félicité (Garcia), singer, actor, A28.
Raynouard, François Juste Marie, miscellaneous writer, A75.
Rouget de l'Isle, Claude Joseph, poet, A76.
Sieyés, Emmanuel Joseph, publicist, A88.
Tracy, Comte de, A. L. C. Destutt, philosopher, author, A80.
Vernet, Antoine C. Horace, painter, A78.
Nov. 6. Charles X., king, A79.

1837 * * Alibert, Jean Louis, physician, A71.
Beauharnais, Hortense Eugénie de, wife of Louis Bonaparte, Queen of Holland, A54.
Carnot, Marie-François Sadi. President, b.
Dumas, Comte Mathieu, general, au., A84.
Fourier, François Charles Marie, socialist, A65.
Gérard, Baron François P. S., painter, A67.
Jacquemart, Jules F., author, born.
Johannot, Alfred, engraver, painter, A37.
Le Sueur, Jean François, musical comp., A77.
Louis, Baron Louis Dominique, finan., A82.
Rosny, Léon de, orientalist, born.

CHURCH.

1830 * * By the Revolution the Roman Catholic Church **loses** the prerogative of being the **religion of the State.**

* * The Abbé Châtel fails in an attempt to found a new **French Catholic Church,** in the spirit of liberalism, but without a basis of Christian doctrine.

1831 * * **The Jesuits** are expelled.

Nov. * About 64 English and Irish Trappists are transported to Cork, Ireland, on the charge of rebellion and conspiracy. [The order is noted for the austerity of its discipline, and for keeping a perpetual silence.]

1832 * * The **American Baptists** begin a mission.

* * **The Société Évangélique de France** is founded.

1833 Apr. 23. The foundation is laid of the **first Protestant Episcopal church** erected in France.

* * *Paris.* The French and Foreign **Bible Society** is organized.

* * The **St. Vincent de Paul** Charitable Society is founded by 12 young men.

* * The Roman Catholic Church assails the proposed plan to put **popular education** under the superintendence of the University.

LETTERS.

1830 * * *Kermock le Pirate,* by **Eugène** Sue, appears. [1831, *Plick et Plock* and *Atar Gull;* 1832, *La Salamandre;* 1833, *La Vigie de Koatven.*]

* * *Fra Diavolo,* by Augustine E. Scribe, appears.

* * *Contes d'Espagne et d'Italie* and *Nuit Vénitienne,* by Alfred De Musset, appear. [1831, *Poésies diverses;* 1832, *Le spectacle dans un fauteuil;* 1833, *André del Sarto* and *Les Caprices de Marianne;* 1834, *On ne badine pas avec l'amour.*]

* * *On Religion considered in its Source, its Forms, and its Developments,* by Benjamin Constant de Rebecque, appears.

* * *La Grèce Moderne,* by Quinet, appears. [1833, *Ahasvérus, Napoléon,* and *Prométhée.*]

* *–36* * *Lettres d'un voyageur,* by George Sand, appears. [1832, *Indiana* and *Valentine;* 1833, *Lélia;* 1834, *Le Secrétaire intime* and *Jacques.*]

1831 Feb. * *Notre Dame de Paris,* by Victor Hugo, appears. [Later, *Les Feuilles d'Automne;* 1832, Nov. 22, *Le Roi s'amuse;* 1833, Feb. 2, *Lucrèce Borgia;* Nov. 6, *Marie Tudor;* 1834, *Littérature et philosophie mêlées* and *Claude Gueux;* 1835, Apr. 28, later, *Les Chants du Crépuscule;* 1836, *Esmeralda;* 1837, *Les Voix Intérieures;* 1838, Nov. 8, *Ruy Blas.*]

* * *Le Rouge et le Noir,* by Beyle, appears. [1838, *Memoirs of a Tourist.*]

* * *Barnave,* by Jules G. Janin, appears.

* * *Rose et Blanche* is written by Jules Sandeau in conjunction with George Sand.

* * *La Revue des Deux Mondes* appears.

* * *Iambes*, by Auguste Barbier, appears.

1832 * * *Marie*, by J. A. P. Brizeux, appears.

* * *The Quiz*, by Madame D. G. de Girardin, appears. [Later, *La Canne de M. de Balzac.*]

* * *Louis XI.*, by Delavigne, appears. [1833, *Les Enfants d'Édouard;* 1835, *Don Juan d'Autriche.*]

* *–39 * * *History of the French from the Time of the Gauls to 1830*, by Théophile S. Lavallée, appears.

1833 * * *Mélanges philosophiques*, by Théodore S. Jouffroy, appears.

* * *Eugène Grandet, Le médecin de campagne*, and *L'Histoire des Treize*, by Honoré de Balzac, appear. [1835, *Séraphita, La recherche de l'absolu*, and *Père Goriot;* 1836, *Le lys dans la vallée;* 1837, *Illusions perdues.*]

* * *A Double Mistake*, by Prosper Mérimée, appears. [1835, *Notes of a Journey in the South of France;* 1836, *Notes of a Journey in the West of France.*]

* *–36 * *L'Histoire de France*, by Henri Martin, appears.

1834 * * *Vicomte de Béziers*, by Melchior F. Soulie, appears. [1836, *La Magnétiseur* and *Diane et Louise;* 1838, *The Man of Letters.*]

* * *Le Bulletin Monumental* is issued.

* * *Considerations on the Philosophic System of Lamennais*, by Jean Baptiste Henri Lacordaire, appears. [1835–50, *Sermons at Notre Dame:* 1838, *Letter on the Holy See.*]

1835 * * *Mlle. de Maupin*, by Gautier, appears.

* * *La Nuit de Mai* and *La Confession d'un Enfant du Siècle*, by De Musset, appear. [1838, *Le Poète déchu;* 1839, *Caprice* and *Nouvelles;* 1840, *Comédies et proverbes.*]

* * *Le voyage en Orient*, by Lamartine, appears. [1836, *Jocelyn;* 1838, *Chute d'un Ange;* 1839, *Recueillements poétiques.*]

* * *Cours de droit naturel*, by Jouffroy, appears.

* * *Stello, or the Blue Devils* and *Chatterton*, by De Vigny, appear.

* * *Commentaries on the Yacua*, by Eugène Burnouf, appears.

* * *Destruction of Paganism in the West*, by Arthur A. de Beugnot, appears.

* * *Papillotes*, by Jacques Jasmin, appears. [1836, *The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé;* 1840, *Fianconnetto.*]

* *–40 * * *On Democracy in America*, by A. C. H. C. de Tocqueville, appears.

* *–45 * * *Monuments of Egypt and Nubia, Egyptian Grammar*, and a *Hieroglyphic Dictionary*, by Jean F. Champollion, appear.

1836 * * *Picciola*, by Xavier Boniface, or Saintine, appears.

July 1. *La Presse* is issued.

* * *Le Siècle* is issued.

* * *Mauprat*, by George Sand, appears. [1839, *Spiridion.*]

* * *Life of St. Elisabeth of Hungary*, by Comte C. F. de Montalembert, appears.

* * *Œuvres inédites*, by Madame de Staël, appears.

* *–50 * * *Trésor de numismatique et de glyptique*, by Charles Lenormant and others, appears.

1837 * * *Modern Slavery, The Book of the People, Politics for the People*, and other works, by Lamennais, appear.

* * La Société des Gens de Lettres is founded by Balzac, Lamennais, Dumas, and George Sand.

* * *Latréaumont*, by Eugène Sue, appears. [1838, *Arthur;* 1839, *La marquise de Létorière* and *Deleytar;* 1840, *Jean Cavalier* and *Deux histoires;* 1841, *Mathilde* and *Le commandeur de Malte.*]

* * *History of Political Economy*, by Jérôme A. Blanqui, appears.

* * *Sacred Biography*, by A. L. C. Coquerel, appears. [1842, *Modern Orthodoxy.*]

* *–67 * * *History of France*, by Jules Michelet, appears.

1838 * * *Idées Napoléoniennes*, by Prince Louis Napoléon, appears.

* * *On the Material Interests of France*, by Michel Chevalier, appears.

* * *Sports for the Winds*, by Joseph Autran, appears.

* * *Treatise on the Metaphysics of Aristotle*, by Cousin, appears. [1838–40, A new series of *Philosophic Fragments;* 1840, *Course of Moral Philosophy;* 1842, *Lectures on Kant.*]

* * *Gerfaut*, by Charles de Bernard, appears. [1839, *Paravent;* 1841, *Peau du Lion.*]

* * *Le capitaine Paul*, by Dumas, *père*, appears. [1839, *Acté;* 1840, *Aventures de John Davy, Le capitaine Pamphile, Maître Adam le Calabrais*, and *Othon l'archer;* 1841, *Praxède;* 1842, *Aventures de Lyderic.*]

* *–44 * * *Dictionary of the Language of the Troubadours*, by Raynouard, appears.

SOCIETY.

1831 Dec. 31. *Paris.* Election riots occur, in which barricades are made, and several persons killed.

1832 June * *Paris.* A collision occurs between the military and the people because of the Republican demonstration at the funeral of Gen. Lamarque.

Sept. 18. *Scot.* Charles X. leaves Holyrood Palace for the Continent.

Nov. 21. Lyons is at the mercy of a mob; a strike for higher wages throws out of employment 30,000 persons.

1833 May * The Duchess of Berry gives birth to a daughter, and the scandal ruins her cause. [It is alleged that the scandal was invented by jealous enemies.]

1834 Apr. * *Paris.* The Government indicts the "Society of the Rights of Man" and the "Society of Progress."

Apr. 12–14. *Paris.* The insurrectionists are brutally suppressed; persons of all ages and both sexes are massacred, even in their own homes.

1835 July 28. *Paris.* Joseph Marie Fieschi attempts to assassinate the king while reviewing 40,000 troops on the Boulevards.

An infernal machine is discharged; the king and his sons escape, but Marshal Mortier, Duke of Treviso, and three others are killed, and more than 40 injured. [1836. Jan. 31. Fieschi, with four others, is brought to trial. Feb. 12. Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin are convicted and sentenced to be executed; one is sentenced to imprisonment, and the other is acquitted. Feb. 19. Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin are executed.]

1836 . une 26. Louis Alibund attempts to assassinate the king with a walking-stick gun, but misses his aim. [1840. Oct. 15. Another by Darmés with an overloaded rifle, which kills himself.]

Nov. 23. Prince Polignac and others are set at liberty from Ham, and they are sent out of France.

Dec. 27. *Paris.* Meuniers fires at the king when on his way to open the Chambers.

1837 * * The Duc d'Orléans (heir apparent) marries the Princess Helena of Mecklenburg.

* * *Paris.* Gaming-houses are no longer licensed.

STATE.

1831 Feb. 17. The Crown of Belgium is offered to the king's son, the Duc de Nemours, and declined by his father.

Mar. 13–32 May * *Paris.* Ministry (Conservative) of Casimir Périer.

Dec. 27. *Paris.* The abolition of the hereditary peerage is decreed by both Chambers; the peers concur. Vote, 103-70.

1832 Jan. * The Duchess of Berry and the Legitimists attempt a rebellion in favor of her son, the Comte de Chambord. An insurrection breaks out in Lyons. [Nov. 30. The duchess is imprisoned.]

Mar. 22. *Paris.* The peers pass a bill banishing the families of Napoléon and Charles X. Vote, 80–30.

June 5, 6. *Paris.* The A. B. C. (abaissés) insurrection is suppressed.

Oct. 11.–36. Feb. * *Paris.* The Ministry of Marshal Soult, Thiers, Guizot and Broglie.

1833 June 9. The Duchess of Berry is sent to Palermo, after giving birth to a female child and asserting her secret marriage to Prince Lucchesi-Palli, an Italian.

Sept. 11. Republican insurrection in Lyons. [Oct. 14. Another in Paris.]

1834 Apr. 24. France joins with England, Spain, and Portugal, in a quadruple alliance, to put down the Carlists in Spain.

July 15. *Paris.* Marshal Gérard becomes minister of war.

1835 Feb. * The Duc de Broglie becomes foreign minister.

May * *Paris.* Republicans renew the disturbances.

Sept. * The freedom of the press is limited by "the laws of September."

1836 Jan. * *Paris.* The Ministry is defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of the budget.

Feb. 22. *Paris.* Guizot and Broglie retire from the Ministry; the Ministry of Thiers, a Progressionist, follows.

Sept. 6. *Paris.* The Ministry of Count Molé; Guizot is minister of public instruction.

Oct. 30. Louis Napoléon, nephew of Napoléon I., makes a venturesome attempt to get himself proclaimed emperor by the soldiers at Strasburg; the conspiracy fails.

Nov. 15. Napoléon is taken on board a frigate to be sent to America by the French Government; he is to receive 15,000 francs annuity from the king's private purse.

1837 Apr. 15. *Paris.* The Ministry of Molé without Guizot begins.

May 8. *Paris.* Amnesty is granted for political offenses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1832 * * *Paris.* Cholera has 18,000 victims during one summer month.

ARMY — NAVY.

1840 * * *Paris.* **Fortifications** are constructed for the defense of the city.

1841 * **Gen. Bugeaud** is sent to Algeria, and terrifies the **Arabs** into submission.

1842 May 1. *So. Pacific.* Adm. Dupetit-Thouars occupies the **Marquesas Islands.**

* * *Algeria.* **Abd-el-Kader** is defeated and routed.

1843 * *So. Pacific.* A French force occupies **Tahiti,** of the Society Islands.

1844 May * **War with Morocco.** [Sept. 10. Peace follows, and Abd-el-Kader is banished.]

June * *Morocco.* Prince de Joinville, with a naval squadron, bombards and takes the fortified town of **Mogador.**

Aug. 14. *Algeria.* **Marshal Bugeaud** defeats the Moors on the banks of the Isly River.

1845 June 18. *Algeria.* Gen. Pélissier suffocates nearly 1,000 Arabs in the Caves of Dahra. (See Algeria.)

1847 Sept. 26. Marshal Soult succeeds Marshal Oudinot, deceased, as general of France.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1839 * * *Paris.* Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre publishes his method of making **daguerreotypes.** [A life pension of 6,000 francs is awarded him by the Government.]

* * *Stratonice* is painted by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.

1840 Aug. 15. A bronze statue of **Napoléon** is placed on the column of the Grande Armée, Boulogne.

Oct. 31-Nov. 4. A great inundation occurs.

The Saone pours its waters into the Rhone, breaks through its banks, and covers 60,000 acres; Lyons is inundated; in Avignon 100 houses are swept away; 218 houses are carried away at La Guillotière; and upwards of 300 at Vaise, Marseilles, and Nîmes; the Saone had not attained such a height for 238 years.

* * *Napoléon at Fontainebleau* is painted by Paul Delaroche.

1843 * * *Paris. Illusions Lost* is exhibited by Gabriel Gleyre, at the Salon.

* * *Arabia.* Paolo Emilio Botta commences his explorations at Khorsabad.

1845 * *–46* * Urbain Jean Joseph Leverrier works out the position of *Neptune*, and finally discovers it on Sept. 23, 1846; Johann G. Galle of Berlin finds the planet on the same night.

1846 Oct. 22. An inundation occurs.

In the center, west, and southwest of France numerous bridges, with the Orleans and Vierzon viaduct, swept away; the latter had cost $1,200,000. The damages exceeded $20,000,000. The Loire rises 20 feet in one night.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1838 * Broussais, François J. V., physi., A66.
Butin, Ulysse, painter, born.
Caille, or Caillie, René, traveler, A39.
Castellan, Antoine Louis, painter, arch., A66.
Chéry, Philippe, painter, A79.
Cuvier, Frédéric, naturalist, A65.
Junot, Madame, Laure Permon, Duchesse d'Abrantès, author, A54.
Lecoq de Boisbaudran, Paul Émile François, chemist, born.
Lobau, Comte de, Georges M., marshal, A68.
Moreau, Hégésippe, poet, A28.
Paris, Comte de, Louis Philippe, Orleans prince, born.
Percier, Charles, architect, A74.
Picot, Georges Marie René, historian, publicist, born.
Proudhon, Jean Baptiste Victor, jurist, A80.
Sacy, Baron de, Antoine Isaac Silvestre, orientalist, A80.
May 17. Talleyrand-Périgord, Prince de, Charles Maurice, statesman, A84.
Oct. 30. Gambetta, Léon Michel, statesman, born.

1839 * Berchoux, Joseph, poet, A74.
Bonaparte, Letizia, mother of Napoléon, A89.
Bouchet, Claude Antoine, surgeon, A55.
Creuzé de Lesser, Baron Auguste François, dramatist, poet, A68.
Émeric-David, Toussaint Bernard, archeologist, A84.
Engelmann, Godefroy, manufacturer, one of inventors of lithography, A51.
Fiévée, Joseph, littérateur, A72.
Fesch, Joseph, card., archbp. of Lyons, A76.
Garnier, Marie Joseph François, explorer, b.
Lallemand, Baron, Charles François Antoine, general, A65.
Maret, Hugues Bernard, Duc de Bassano, statesman, A76.
Michaud, Joseph François, historian, A72.
Prony, Baron de, Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche, engineer, mathematician, A84.
Salverte, Anne J. E. B., mis. writer, A68.
Würtemberg, Duchess of, daughter of Louis Philippe, sculptor, dies.

1840 * Bonaparte, Lucien, brother of Napoléon I., Prince de Canino, A65.
Chartres, Duc de, Robert Philippe L. E. F., prince, born.
Claretie, Jules A. A., author, critic, born.
Daudet, Alphonse, humorist, novelist, b.
Daunou, Pierre C. F., statesman, au., A79.
Duveyrier, Henri Darmy, explorer, born.
Esquirol, Jean Étienne Dominique, physician, alienist, A68.
Jacotot, Jean J., educational writer, A70.
Lemercier, Louis Jean N., dramatist, A69.
Macdonald, Étienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duc de Tarente, marshal, A75.
Meyer, Marie Paul Hyacinthe, paleog., born.
Poisson, Siméon Denis, geometrician, A59.
Zola, Émile, novelist, born.

1841 * Audouin, Jean Victor, entomologist, comparative anatomist, A44.
Bacciocchi, Felice Pasquale, consort of Napoléon's sister, Marie Elisa, A79.
Barère de Vieuzac, Bertrand, revolutionist, A86.
Bertin, Jean Louis, painter, A66.
Bertin, Louis François, journalist, A75.
Bignon, Louis Pierre Édouard, historian, statesman, A70.
Boivin, Marie Anne Victoire Gillain, physician, author, A68.
Clémenceau, Eugène, politician, born.
Coquelin, Benoît Constant, actor, born.
Hulin (Hullin), Comte Pierre Augustin, general, A83.
Noël, François Joseph Michel, grammarian, A86±.
Victor (Victor-Perrin), Claude, Duc de Belluno, marshal, A77.

1842 * Baillot, P. M. François de Sales, violinist, A71.
Beyle, Marie Henri, writer, A59.
Caigniez, Louis Charles, dramatist, A80.
Cambronne, Pierre J. Étienne de, gen., A72.
Coppée, François Édouard J., poet, born.
Degérando, Joseph Marie, metaphysical philosopher, A70.
Dumont, Charles Albert Eugène Auguste, archeologist, born.
Dumont d'Urville, Jules S. C., navigator, A52.
Du Sommerard, Alexandre, antiquary, A63.
Duval, Alexandre Vincent Pineu, dram., A75.
Edwards, Guillaume Frédéric, ethnologist, physiologist, A65.
Ferdinand Philippe, son of King Louis Philippe, A32.
Flammarion, Camille, astronomer, born.
Freycinet, Louis Claude Desaulses de, navigator, A63.
Gérando, Joseph Marie, philosopher, A70.
Jouffroy, Théodore S., philosophical writer, A46.
Laborde, Comte Alexandre de, antiquary, littérateur, A68.
Larrey, Baron, Dominique Jean, surg., A76.
Las Cases, Marquis de, Emmanuel A. D. M. J., soldier, A76.
Moncey, Bon Adrien Jeannot de, Duc de Conegliano, marshal, A88.
Pelletier, Pierre Joseph, chemist, A54.

1843 * Bouvart, Alexis, astronomer, A76.
Campenon, Vincent, poet, A71.
Chabrol de Volvic, Comte Gilbert Joseph Gaspard, civil officer, politician, wr., A70.
Cortot, Jean Pierre, sculptor, d.
Delavigne, Jean François Casimir, poet, dramatist, A50.
Granier de Cassagnac, **Paul A. M. P. de,** journalist, born.
Lacroix, Sylvestre François, math., A78.
Nicollet, Jean Nicolas, astron., geol., A57.

1844 * Agar, Jean Antoine Michel, financier, A73.
Bernhardt, Sarah, actor, born in **Paris.**
Bertrand, Comte de, Henri Gratien, gen., A71.
Bonaparte, Joseph, brother of Napoléon I., King of Naples and Spain, A76.
De Belleville, Frederick, actor, born.
Fauriel, Claude Charles, philol., hist., A72.
Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, Étienne, naturalist, A72.
Grousset, Paschal, journalist, communist, b.
Lafitte, Jacques, banker, statesman, A76.
Nodier, Charles, poet, littérateur, A61±.
Reynaud, Antoine Andre Louis, math., A73.
Wyse, L. N. Bonaparte, hydrog., poet, born.

1845 * Azaïs, Pierre Hyacinthe, phil., A79.
Becker, Georges, painter, born.
Cavaignac, Éléonore Louis Godefroy, journalist, A44.
Charlet, Nicolas Toussaint, paint., engr., A53.
Étienne, Charles Guillaume, dram. poet, A67.
Royer-Collard, Pierre Paul, statesman, A82.

1846 * Bérard, Auguste, surgeon, A44.
Bonaparte, Louis, brother of Napoléon I., King of Holland, A68.
Bory de Saint Vincent, Jean Baptiste George Marie, naturalist, geographer, A66.
Bourmont, Comte Louis A. V., marshal, A73.
Jouy, Victor Joseph E. de, author, A82.
Roze, Marie, actor, born.
Senancour, Étienne Pivart de, author, A76.
Villenave, Mathieu Guillaume Thérèse, author, A84.
Virey, Julien Joseph, physician, medical writer, A71.

CHURCH.

1840 * The English Baptist **missionary society** sends a missionary to Breton.

1845 * The **Jesuits** are expelled.

1846 * Miracles are alleged to be wrought at La Salette. [Apr. * Impostors are prosecuted.]

* * *Rome.* **Pius IX.** is pope.

LETTERS.

1839 * *New Literary Tales* and *Journey in Italy*, by Janin, appear.

* * *The Carthusian Nun of Parma*, by Beyle, appears.

* * *The Literary History of France before the 12th Century*, by Jean J. Ampère, appears.

* * *Life of Washington*, by Guizot, appears.

* * *San Mariana*, by Sandeau, appears.

* * *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes* is issued.

* * *History of Landed Property in Europe*, by Édouard R. L. de Laboulaye, appears.

1840 * *Récits des temps mérovingiens*, by Thierry, appears.

* * *Studies on the Theodicea of Plato and Aristotle*, by Jules Simon, appears. [1844–45, *History of the School of Alexandria.*]

* * *Life of St. Dominic*, by Lacordaire, appears.

* * *Poésies complètes*, by Émile Deschamps, appears.

* * *What is property?* by Pierre J. Proudhon, appears. [1846, *Système des contradictions économiques.*]

* * *Les rayons et les ombres*, by Victor Hugo, appears. [1842, *Rhin;* 1843, *Les Burgraves.*]

* * *Vautrin*, by Balzac, appears.

* *–43* * *Studies on Modern Reformers or Socialists*, by Marie R. L. Reybaud, appears.

* *–62* * *History of Port Royal*, by Sainte-Beuve, appears.

1841 Mar. 30. A law is made fixing the duration of **copyright** to 30 years after the author's death.

* * *The Rhin Allemand*, by De Musset, appears.

* * *Colomba*, by Mérimée, appears. [1844, *Studies in Roman History* and the *Conspiracy of Catiline.*]

* * *Theory of Universal Unity*, by F. C. M. Fourier, appears.

* * *History of the Crusades*, by J. F. Michaud, appears.

* * *Docteur Herbeau*, by Sandeau, appears.

* * *The Crown Diamonds*, by Augustin E. Scribe, appears. [1842, *The Glass of Water* and *Bertrand et Raton.*]

* *-46 * * *Sketch of a Philosophy*, by Lamennais, appears.

* *-46 * * *History of the Ten Years, 1830-1840*, by Louis Blanc, appears.

* *-48 * * *La Revue Indépendante* is issued.

1842 * * *Génie des Religions*, by Quinet, appears.

* * *The Mysteries of Paris*, *Thérèse Dunoyer*, and *Le morne au diable*, by Eugène Sue, appear.

* * *Memoirs of the Devil*, by Soulé, appears.

* * *The Two Angels*, by Pierre Dupont, appears.

* * *Les Cariatides*, by Théodore de Banville, appears.

* * *Travels in Icaria*, by Étienne Cabet, appears.

* * *Practical Exercises of Chinese Syntax and Lexicography*, by Stanislaus Julien, appears.

* * *Consuelo*, by George Sand, appears. [1846, *La mare au diable* and *François le Champi*; 1846-48, *La petite Fadette*; 1851, *Claudie.*]

* * *Pensées, maximes, et correspondance de Joseph Joubert*, by Paul Raynal, appears.

* *-48 * * *La revue de l'Empire* is issued.

1843 * * *Tras los Montes*, by Gautier, appears.

* * *Le Correspondant* is issued.

* * *Jérôme Paturot*, by Reyland, appears.

* * *La Religion de l'Univers* is issued.

* * *Georges*, *Ascanio*, and *Le chevalier d'Harmental*, by Dumas, *père*, appear. [1844, *The Three Musketeers*, *Cécile*, *Fernande*, *Amaury*, *Gabriel Lambert*, and *Le château d'Eppstein*; 1845, *Twenty Years After*, *Les frères corses*, *Une fille du régent*, and *La reine Margot*; 1845-46, *La guerre des femmes*; 1846, *Le chevalier de Maison-Rouge*, *La Dame de Monsoreau*, and *Le bâtard de Mauléon*; 1846-48, *Mémoire d'un médecin.*]

* * *Lucrèce*, by François Ponsard, appears.

* * *Recherches sur la condition civile et politique des femmes*, by E. R. L. de Laboulaye, appears.

* *-63 * * *Cours de littérature dramatique*, by François A. Saint-Marc Girardin, appears.

1844 * * *History of the Two Restorations to the Fall of Charles X.*, by Achille Tenaille de Vaulabelle, appears.

* * *History of the Romans*, by Victor Duruy, appears.

* * *Discours sur l'Esprit positive* and *Philosophic Treatise on Popular Astronomy*, by Comte, appear.

* * *Les mystères de Londres*, by Paul H. C. Féval, appears. [1847. *Le fils du diable.*]

* * *Marthe la fille*, by Jasmin, appears. [1845, *Les deux frères jumeaux*; 1849, *La semaine d'un fils.*]

* *-45 * * *The Count of Monte Cristo*, by Dumas, *père*, appears.

* *-47 * * *Funeral Orations*, by Lacordaire, appear. [1845, *Sermons at Lyons and Grenoble.*]

* *-50 * * *Gallery of Portraits of the 18th Century*, by Houssaye, appears. [1846. *History of Flemish and Dutch Painting.*]

* *-57 * * *Élite des monuments céramographiques*, by Charles Lenormant and others, appears.

1845 * * *Il faut qu'une porte soit ouverte ou fermée*, by De Musset, appears. [1848-51, *Bettine* and *Carmosine*; 1850, *Poésies Nouvelles.*]

* * *History of Civilization*, by Guizot, appears.

* * Biography of *Jacqueline Pascal*, by Cousin, appears.

* * *Introduction to the History of Boodhism*, by Eugène Burnouf, appears.

* * *Voyage autour de mon jardin*, by J. B. A. Karr, appears.

* *-63 * * *History of the Consulate and the Empire*, by Thiers, appears.

1846 * * *Studies of Ancient and Foreign Literature*, by Villemain, appears.

* * *The Wandering Jew*, by Sue, appears.

* * *Essay on the History of Philosophy*, by Jean P. Damiron, appears.

* * *History of Provençal Literature*, by Claude Charles Fauriel, appears.

* * *Histoire des Châteaux de France*, by M. Bailly, appears.

* * *Les Stalactites*, by De Banville, appears.

* *-50 * * *Critical History of the Alexandrian School*, by Étienne Vacherot, appears.

1847 May 15. **Lacordaire** pronounces, in the Cathedral of Nancy, [the famous] **funeral oration** on Gen. Drouot. [Lacordaire's masterpiece.]

SOCIETY.

1839 * * **The Reformatory School** at Mettray, near Tours, is founded by M. de Metz, for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

1840 Oct. 15. *St. Helena.* **The remains of Napoléon I.** are removed from the tomb for transference to France.

[Oct. 16. They are placed aboard the French frigate *Belle Poule*, commanded by Prince de Joinville. Nov. 30. The *Belle Poule* arrives at Cherbourg.]

Dec. 15. *Paris.* **The remains of Napoléon I.** are solemnly reinterred under the dome of the chapel of the Hôtel des Invalides.

The obsequies are witnessed by 1,000,000 people, including 150,000 soldiers and the royal family, and all the high personages of the realm. The family of Napoléon are absent, being in exile or in prison.

1841 Sept. 13. An attempt is made to **assassinate** the king's son, the Duc d'Aumale, on his return from Africa.

1844± * * *Paris.* **Crèches** are established for the temporary care of the young children of working mothers.

1846 Apr. 16. Lecompte attempts to **assassinate the king** at Fontainebleau.

July 29. Joseph Henri makes the seventh attempt to **assassinate** the king.

Oct. 10. Don Francis d'Assisi **marries** his cousin, Isabella II., Queen of Spain.

——The Duc de Montpensier marries Maria Louisa, the infanta of Spain.

1847 Aug. 18. *Paris.* The Duc de Praslin **murders** his wife, the daughter of Marshal Sebastiani. [He commits suicide on the eve of his trial.]

Oct. 10. Jérôme Bonaparte returns from exile, having been absent 32 years.

STATE.

1839 May 12. *Paris.* A Republican insurrection is led by Armand Barbès, Bernard, and others.

May 12.-40 Mar. 1. *Paris.* **The Ministry of Marshal Soult**; Guizot, Thiers, and Odillon-Barrot are excluded.

* * Peace is made with **Mexico.**

1840 Mar. 1-Oct. 29. *Paris.* **The Ministry of Thiers** (second time premier).

May 12. *Paris.* The removal of Napoléon's remains from St. Helena to France is decreed by the Chambers.

July 15. England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia make a **quadruple treaty** of alliance with Turkey to the exclusion of France, the assumed ally of Mehemet Ali, the viceroy of Egypt.

Aug. 6. Louis Napoléon and Gen. Montholon with 50 followers ineffectively attempt an insurrection at Vimereux near Boulogne. [Oct. 6. Napoléon is sentenced to imprisonment for life.]

Oct. * *Paris.* The Government deserts the cause of the **viceroy of Egypt.**

Oct. 29-48 Feb. 24. *Paris.* Fall of Thiers; **the Ministry of Soult and Guizot.**

* * Trouble with England arises respecting the arrest of Mr. Pritchard, its consul at Tahiti, by Capt. D'Aubigny; redress is demanded and granted.

1842 July 13. The Duc d'Orléans, the king's eldest son, dies.

* * **The chief political parties** are the Legitimists, led by Comte de Chambord, Orleanists, Bonapartists, and Republicans.

1843 * *-46 * * Trouble occurs respecting **the Spanish marriages.** (See Society.)

* * **An extradition treaty** with England is signed.

1844 * * The Duc de Nemours is appointed **regent** in the event of a vacancy by death.

1846 May 25. Louis Napoléon escapes from imprisonment at Ham in the disguise of a mason.

1847+ * * **The Socialists** agitate the country.

* * **Popular clamor** cries for reform, electoral, parliamentary, and administrative. The prime minister refuses to grant the reforms asked for.

Dec. 28. *Paris.* The Legislative Chambers meet, but promise **no reforms,** and refuse all concessions.

Dec.± * *Paris.* The Government prohibits a proposed **reform banquet.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1842 July 13. The Duc d'Orléans, heir to the throne, is killed by a fall from his carriage.

1847 July 8. The canal from Durana to Marseilles is completed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1848 Feb. *+ *Paris.* **Insurrections** arise. (See State.)

1849 Jan. 29. *Paris.* Gen. Changarnier makes a military demonstration to forestall an anticipated insurrection of the Republicans.

Apr. 25. *It.* The French expedition to Rome, comprising three divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry, lands at Civita Vecchia.

Apr. 30. Garibaldi repulses the advance at Rome. [May 1–July 3. Siege of Rome. May 17. An armistice. June 3. Hostilities are resumed. July 4. The garrison surrenders unconditionally to the French.]

1850 Jan. 1. The President creates his uncle Jérôme a marshal of France.

1851 Jan. 9. Napoléon deprives Gen. Changarnier of the command of the National Guard.

Dec. 3–4. *Paris.* The troops are attacked, and defeat the rioters.

1852 Jan. 10. *Paris.* The National Guard is disbanded, reorganized, and placed under the control of the President.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1847 * *Paris.* **Saccharometer,** an instrument for determining the amount of sugar in solutions, is invented by Jean Baptiste François Soleil. [It is afterwards improved by Jules Duboscq.]

1848 * *The Golden Age* is painted by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.

1849 Apr. 12. The planet Hygeia is discovered by A. de Gasparis.

* * The velocity of light is measured by a method invented by Hippolyte Louis Fizeau.

1850 May 11. The planet Parthenope is discovered by A. de Gasparis.

Nov. 2. The planet *Egeria* is discovered by A. de Gasparis.

* * *Bonaparte at Saint Bernard* is painted by Paul Delaroche.

± * * Léon Foucault and Hippolyte Louis Fizeau make important improvements in photography, and develop the theory of light.

1851 July 29. The planet *Eunomia* is discovered by A. de Gasparis. [1852, Sept. 19, *Massilia;* Apr. 5, *Themis;* 1861, Feb. 10, *Ausonia;* 1865, Apr. 26, *Beatrix.*]

Sept. 13. A statue of Joan of Arc by Marie d'Orléans (M. C. C. A. F. L. de Valois) is inaugurated at Orléans.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1847 * Adelaide, Eugénie Louise, sister of Louis Philippe, A70.
Aimé-Martin, Louis, author, A66.
Ballanche, Pierre Simon, philosopher, A71.
Brongniart, Alexander, chemist, naturalist, A77.
Delessert, Benjamin, financier, natural., A74.
Dutrochet, René Joachim Henri, physiologist, natural philosopher, A71.
Gérard, Jean I. I. Grandeville, artist, caricaturist, A44.
Grouchy, Marquis, Emmanuel, marshal, A81.
Guiraud, Baron, Pierre Marie Thérèse Alexandre, dramatist, A59.
Guillon, Abbé, Marie Nicolas Silvestre, author, A87.
Maria Louisa, second wife of Napoléon I., A56.
Mars, Mademoiselle Anne F. H. Boutet Monvel, actor, A69.
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, Duc de Reggio, marshal, A80.
Polignac, Prince de, Auguste Jules Armand Marie, statesman, A67.
Roll, Albert Philippe, painter, born.
Soulie, Melchior Frédéric, novelist, A47.
1848 * Affre, Denis Auguste, archbishop of Paris, A55.
Bastien-Lepage, Jules, painter, born.
Châteaubriand, Vicomte de François, Auguste, author, A80.
Dutens, Joseph Michel, pol. economist, A83.
1849 * Bugeaud de la Piconnerie, Thomas Robert, marshal, A65.
Francœur, Louis Benjamin, geomet., A76.
Genoude, Antoine Eugène, journalist, historian, A57.
Habeneck, Antoine François, musician, A68.
Mirbel, Lizinska A. Z. R. de, miniaturist, A53.
Quatremère de Quincy, Antoine Chrysostome, art critic, archeologist, A94.
Récamier, Madame Jeanne F. J. A. B., accomplished lady, A71.
Rey, Jean, manufacturer, writer, A76.
1850 * Ancelot, Jacques A. F. P., dramatist, poet, novelist, A56.
Balzac, Honore de, novelist, A51.
Bastiat, Frédéric, political economist, A49.
Blainville, Henri Marie Ducrotay de, zoologist, physician, A73.
Chambray, Marquis de, Georges, hist., A67±.
Droz, Joseph, historian, A77.
Gautier, Judith, author, born.
Gay-Lussac, Joseph Louis, chemist, natural philosopher, A72.
Aug. 26. Louis Philippe, Duc d'Orléans, king, at Claremont, Eng., A77.
Planquette, Robert, composer, born.
Vidocq, Eugène François, chief of detective police, A75.
1851 * Angoulême, Duchesse d', Marie Thérèse Charlotte, daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette, A73.
Bailly, Antoine, historian, dies.
Daguerre, Louis J. M., artist, A62.
Golembeski, Jean, centenarian, A126.
Leuret, François, physician, author, A54.
Sebastiani, Horace François, marshal, statesman, A76.
Silvestre, Baron de, Augustin François, rural economist, A89.
Soult, Nicolas J. de D., Duc de Dalmatie, marshal, statesman, A82.

CHURCH.

1848 June 26. *Paris.* The archbishop of Paris is killed by the Red Republicans while attending the dying.

Nov. 24. *Rome.* The Pope leaves in disguise, and takes refuge from the populace in Gaeta, in the Neapolitan territory.

1850 Apr. * *Rome.* The Pope returns, having his authority restored by the army of France.

LETTERS.

1847 * * *Aventures de quatre femmes et d'un perroquet,* by Dumas, *fils,* appears. [1848, *Césarine* and *La Dame aux Camélias;* 1849, *Le docteur Servan, Antonine,* and *Tristan le Roux;* 1850, *Trois Hommes,* and *Henri de Navarre.*]

* * *Carmen,* by Mérimée, appears. [1848, *History of Don Pedro I., King of Castile.*]

* * *La Belle Rose,* by Louis A. E. Achard, appears.

* * *Histoire des Girondins,* by Lamartine, appears. [1849, *Histoire de la révolution de février;* 1852, *Graziella.*]

* * *Chien-Callon,* by Champfleury, appears. [1852, *Les Oies de Noël.*]

* * *Monuments of Nineveh,* by Paolo E. Botta and others, appears.

* *–53 * * *History of the French Revolution,* by Michelet, appears.

* *–62 * * *History of the French Revolution,* by Louis Blanc, appears.

1848 Aug. 24–28. *La Gazette de France* is suspended.

Aug. 30. *La Gazette de France* resumes as *Le Peuple Français; Journal de l'Appel à la Nation* is issued.

* * *Mlle. de la Seiglière,* by Sandeau, appears. [1851, *Sacs et Parchemins.*]

* * *Vie de Bohême,* by Murger, appears. [1851, *Claude et Marianne;* 1852, *Pays latin;* 1853, *Adéline Protat;* 1854, *Buveurs.*]

* * *The Daughter of Æschylus,* by Joseph Autran, appears.

* * *L'Événement* is founded by Victor Hugo.

* * *Histoire de l'esclavage dans l'antiquité,* by Henri Alexandre Wallon, appears.

* * *Les Révolutions d'Italie,* by Quinet, appears. [1853, *Les Esclaves;* 1854, *Marnix de Ste. Aldegonde.*]

* *–50 * * *Dix ans plus tard, ou le Vicomte de Bragelonne,* by Dumas, *père,* appears. [1849, *Les mille et un fantômes;* 1851, *La femme au collier de velours;* 1852, *Olympe de Clèves, Un Gil Blas en Californie,* and *Isaac Laquedem;* 1853, *Le pasteur d'Ashbourn, El Salteador,* and *Conscience l'innocent.*]

1849 * *Gabrielle* and *L'Aventurière,* by Émile Augier, appear.

* * *Harmonies Économiques,* by Frédéric Bastiat, appears.

* * *Adrienne Lecouvreur,* by Scribe, appears.

* * *Histoire de la jeune Allemagne,* by René G. E. Taillandier, appears.

* *–50 * * *La Chasse Royale,* by L. A. E. Achard, appears.

1850 Sept. 26. The Government adopts measures restricting the liberty of the press.

* * *La Critique et la Foi,* by Edmond H. A. Scherer, appears. [1853, *Alexandre Vinet.*]

* * *The Nun of Toulouse,* by Janin, appears. [1851–57, *History of Dramatic Literature.*]

* * *Charlotte Corday,* by François Ponsard, appears. [1853, *Honor and Money.*]

1851 * * *History of Mary Stuart,* by Mignet, appears.

* * *Les deux Frondes,* and *Diane de Lys,* by Dumas, *fils,* appears. [1852, *Le régent Mustel;* 1853, *Contes et nouvelles;* 1854, *Un cas de rupture* and *La Dame aux perles.*]

* * *Mercadet,* by Balzac, appears.

* *–54 * * *Système de Politique positive, ou Traité de Sociologie instituant la Religion de l'Humanité,* by Comte, appears.

* *–57 * * *Causeries de Lundi,* by Sainte-Beuve, appears.

* *–63 * * *Histoire de la restauration,* by Lamartine, appears.

SOCIETY.

1848 Feb. * *Paris.* The mob sack the Tuileries. About 16,000 citizens are killed or wounded during the riots. (See Army and State.)

Mar. 3. *Eng.* The ex-king and his wife arrive at Newhaven.

Mar. 4. *Paris.* A grand funeral procession commemorates the victims of the Revolution.

Slavery is abolished in all the French colonies, chiefly through the agency of Victor Schoelcher, after the labor of 20 years.

1849 Aug. 22. *Paris.* A peace congress is opened; representatives are present from all parts of the world.

1850 Aug. 15. A Grand banquet is given to Louis Napoléon at Lyons.

1851 * *–52 * * The Monts de Piété are regulated by law.

1852 Jan. 1. The Prince-President is installed at Notre Dame, and the day is observed as a national holiday.

STATE.

1848 Jan. * *Paris.* It is resolved to hold a reform banquet notwithstanding the prohibition.

Banquets are held in Strasburg, Chartres, and elsewhere. It is proposed to hold one on the 22d of February; but it is again prohibited, and abandoned.

* * The Socialists are called **Communists**, and become a powerful political body.

Feb. 4. *Paris.* A great debate takes place on the Reform Bill.

Feb. 22-24. *Paris.* **The Revolution of February.** Cause: the spirit of discontent, and contempt for the existing government.

Feb. 22. *Paris.* Mobs, chiefly directed by Socialists, come into conflict with municipal guards, which are defeated.

Feb. 23. *Paris.* The National Guard is called out, barricades thrown up, the Tuileries ransacked, the **prisons opened**, and frightful disorders committed; a partial defection of the guards occurs; Guizot resigns [and Count Molé succeeds him as premier, but later gives way to Thiers].

Feb. 24. *Paris.* **The king abdicates** the crown in favor of his grandson, the Comte de Paris.

The **Duchess of Orleans** and her two sons in the Chamber of the Deputies. An armed mob rush in and proclaim a Republic: "No more Bourbons!" "No regency!" "The Republic forever!"

A Provisional Government is appointed having 11 members; Lamartine is president.

Feb. 26. *Paris.* **A Republic** is proclaimed from the steps of the Hôtel de Ville.

1848 * *–51 * * **The Second Republic.**

Feb. * **National workshops** (*Ateliers Nationaux*) are established by the Provisional Government.

[Private trade is thereby deranged; 100,000 workmen demand the government work and pay. June * The shops are abolished.]

Feb. * *Paris.* **Louis Blanc**, the journalist and Socialist, is placed at the head of a commission of laborers, with a view to the **"organization of labor"** by the Provisional Government.

Mar. 4. *Paris.* **A grand funeral procession** marches in honor of the victims of the Revolution.

The National Assembly meets. [It is no longer called the Chamber of Deputies.]

May 7. *Paris.* **The Provisional Government yields to an Executive Commission** elected by the National Assembly.

Members: Dupont de l'Eure, Arago, Garnier-Pagès, Marie, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, and Crémieux.

May 15. *Paris.* **The people's attack on the Assembly is suppressed.**

May 26. *Paris.* A decree of perpetual **banishment** is issued against **Louis Philippe** and his family.

June 13. **Louis Napoléon** is elected to the Assembly for the department of the Seine and three other departments.

June 22. The Assembly decrees that a certain number of workmen shall join the army, or be excluded from the national workshops if they refuse.

June 23-26. **"The Days of June."**

A popular insurrection breaks out, with much bloodshed in Paris, because of the closing of the government workshops.

(JUNE 23.) Rise of the **Red Republicans.** Fighting with the National Guard continues all night in Paris; more than 300 barricades are erected in the streets.

Gen. Cavaignac is nominated as **dictator.** The executive committee resigns.

(JUNE 25.) **Paris is declared to be in a state of siege.**

(JUNE 27.) **Affre**, the archbishop of Paris, is killed by a random shot while attempting a pacification.

(JUNE 28.) The last barricade is stormed by the troops, and the **insurrection ends**, and order is restored.

June 28. *Paris.* **Gen. Cavaignac** surrenders the dictatorship, and is appointed **president** of the council.

July 4. *Paris.* Cavaignac orders the **national workshops closed.**

Sept. 26. *Paris.* **Louis Napoléon** takes his seat in the National Assembly.

Oct. 20. **Paris is relieved** from a state of siege, after being shut up for four months.

Nov. 4. *Paris.* **A new Constitution** is adopted. It provides for a single legislative chamber of 750 members. [Nov. 12. Promulgated.]

Dec. 1. Louis Napoléon publishes an address announcing himself as a candidate for the presidency.

Dec. 11. *Paris.* **Louis Napoléon**, the nephew of Napoléon I. **elected President** of the French republic. [Dec. 20. Proclaimed for four years.]

1848–1871 **Louis Napoléon in power.**

Dec. 20. He is proclaimed President of the Republic. Vote: Napoléon, 5,327,345; Cavaignac, 1,474,687; Ledru-Rollin, 381,026; Raspail, 37,121; Lamartine, 21,032; and Changarnier, 4,975.

1849 Apr. * Louis Napoléon sends an **expedition to Rome** to restore the authority of the Pope.

June 11. *Paris.* Great excitement prevails, and an **impeachment** of the President is proposed, because of his aiding the cause of the Pope.

June 15. An **insurrection** in Lyons is suppressed by the military.

Oct. 31. *Paris.* The President changes his **Ministry**, and nominates ministers favorable to his aims.

1850 May 31. *Paris.* The Assembly, alarmed by the **Socialists**, restricts the suffrage to citizens domiciled for three years in the same commune.

June 24. *Paris.* **A donation bill is passed, giving the President 2,160,000 francs per annum.**

Sept. 26. **Liberty of the press is restricted.**

1851 Jan. 3. *Paris.* **The Ministry resign.**

Jan. * *Paris.* The President by a decree deprives **Gen. Changarnier** of the command of the garrison. [July 14–19. The Assembly warmly debates this removal.]

July 19. *Paris.* **The majority** in the Assembly who vote for the revision of the Constitution is 97 less than the three-fourths required.

Nov. * *Paris.* The Assembly makes **factious opposition** to the Government; alleged plots are announced.

Dec. 2. *Paris.* **Coup d'État of Louis Napoléon.** The President becomes dictator.

In complicity with Saint-Arnaud, Persigny, Mauras, De Morny, and others, he causes the arrest before daylight of leading Republicans and Orleanists; Cavaignac, Changarnier, Charras, Lamoricière, Bedeaus, Thiers, Victor Hugo, and several others are imprisoned. He dissolves the National Assembly, annuls the Constitution, and restores universal suffrage. He appeals to the people to elect him President for ten years. Paris is occupied by troops.

A new Ministry is announced.

Members: Count Morny, minister of the interior; Gen. Saint-Arnaud, minister of war; M. Fould, minister of finance; and M. Rouher, minister of justice.

Dec. 18. *Paris.* The Napoléon **succession**, in default of issue from the emperor, is determined in favor of Prince Jérôme-Napoléon and his heirs male.

Napoléon **arrests 180 members** of the National Assembly who attempt to meet.

Dec. 3, 4. *Paris.* Partial **insurrections** are suppressed.

Dec. 12. *Paris.* **A Consultative Commission** is founded.

Dec. 20, 21. *Paris.* Louis Napoléon is **elected President** for 10 years by a national vote (7,473,431-641,351).

He is clothed with monarchical power, and permitted to issue a Constitution for France.

1852 Jan. 1. *Paris.* Louis Napoléon is **installed** President in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the day is made a holiday. The Prince-President resides in the **Tuileries.**

Jan. 9. The President arbitrarily **banishes** his most powerful opponents, including Changarnier, Lamoricière; they are conducted to the Belgian frontier.

Jan. 10. The President **banishes 83 members** of the Legislative Assembly; 575 persons are also arrested for making resistance to the *coup d'état*, and taken to Havre for transportation to Cayenne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1848 * * *Paris.* **Trees of liberty** are planted.

1850 * * The **vine disease** reaches the trellised vines, and many vineyards lose the entire crop, at Versailles.

1851 Nov. 13. **An electric telegraph** is opened between France and England.

* * Louis Napoléon makes the **Tuileries** his residence, and [greatly renovates it].

ARMY — NAVY.

1852 Mar. 28. The Departments are released from a state of siege.

1853 Mar. 20. The fleet is sent into Turkish waters, and joins that of England.

Sept. * A military camp is established at Satory, near Paris.

Oct. 4. *Turk.* The Anglo-French fleet enters the Dardanelles. [Nov. 15. It enters the Bosporus.]

1854 * *–56 * * The Crimean War. (For events, see Great Britain.)

Sept. 20. *Rus.* Battle of Alma. (See Great Britain.)

1856 Mar. 30. Peace is made with Russia.

July 5. *Rus.* The French leave the Crimea.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1852 Nov. 15. The planet *Lutetia* is discovered by Hermann Goldschmidt. [1854, Oct. 26, *Pomona;* 1856, May 22, *Daphne;* 1857, Sept. 9, *Melete;* Sept. 19, *Doris,* also *Pales;* Sept. 10, *Alexandra;* 1860, Sept. 9, *Danae;* 1861, May 5, *Panopæa.*]

*** * *** *Paris. The Horse Fair,* painted by Rosa Bonheur, is exhibited at the Salon.

1853 Apr. 6. The planet *Phocæa* is discovered by Jean Chacornac. [1855, Apr. 6, *Circe;* 1856, Apr. 8, *Lætitia;* 1860, Sept. 12, *Olympia.*]

Dec. 7. *Paris.* A bronze statue of Marshal Ney, by M. Rude, is erected on the spot where he fell 38 years before.

1854 Oct. 28. The planet *Polyphymnia* is discovered by M. Chacornac. [1856, Jan. 12, Leda.]

*** *** *Joan of Arc* is painted by Jean Auguste Dominique Ingres.

1855 * * *Paris.* Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Baptiste Legouvé is elected a member of the Academy. [1862, Jacques Victor Albert, Duc de Broglie; 1865, Charles Camille Doucet; 1870, Émile Ollivier and Xavier Marmier; 1871, Henry Eugène Orléans, Duc d'Aumale; 1874, Jan. 30, Alexandre Dumas, *fils.*]

*** *** *The Girondists in Prison* is painted by Paul Delaroche.

1856 * * *Paris.* Jules Duboscq's electric lamp is exhibited.

May * –June * Disastrous inundations occur near Lyons and elsewhere in the south; whole villages are swept away.

1857 * * Small photographic portraits, called carte-de-visite, are first taken by M. Ferrier at Nice. [The Duke of Parma has his portrait placed on his visiting-cards; the custom soon becomes fashionable.]

Aug. 14. *Paris.* The magnificent buildings of the new Louvre, begun by Napoléon I., are opened with splendid ceremonies by Napoléon III.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1852 * * Beudant, François Sulpice, physicist, A65.
Burnouf, Eugène, orientalist, A51.
Ebelmen, Jacques Joseph, chemist, A38.
Fayolle, François Joseph Marie, musician, critic, littérateur, A78.
Gérard, Count, Étienne Maurice, marshal, A79.
Gay, Marie F. S. N. de Lavalette, novelist, A76.
Gourgaud, Gaspard, general, author, A69.
Graux, Charles, philologist, born.
Johannot, Tony, painter, wood engr., A49.
Lafarge, Marie C., poisoner, A36.
Maistre, Comte Xavier de, novelist. A88.
Marrast, Armand, journalist, politician, A51.
Marmont, Auguste F. L. V., Duc de Raguse, marshal, A78.
Orsay, Comte d', Alfred Guillaume Gabriel, artist, leader of fashion, A54.
Pradier, Jacques, sculptor, A60.
Walckenaer, Baron Charles Athanase, author, A81.

1853 * * Arago, Dominique François, astronomer, natural philosopher, A67.
Arrighi, Duc de Padoue, marshal, dies.
Bellot, Joseph René, Artic navigator, A27.
Collombet, François Zénon, author, A45.
Fabre, Antoine F. H., medical writer, A56.
Fontaine, Pierre François Léonard, architect, A91.
Montholon, Comte Charles Tristan de, general, author, A70.
Orfila, Mateo José Bonaventura, chem., A66.
Saint-Hilaire, Auguste de, botanist, A54.

1854 * * Baudin des Ardennes, Charles, vice-admiral, A70.
Beautemps-Beaupré, Charles François, hydrographer, A88.
Bertin, Louis Marie Armand, journalist, A53.
Blanqui, Jérôme Adolphe, political economist, A56.
Bourdon, Louis Pierre Marie, math., A55.
Chazal, Antoine, artist, A61.
Faucher, Léon, economist, statesman, A51.
Haussez, Charles L. de Longpré d', minister, natural philosopher, A76.
Lallemand, Claude François, physician, surgeon, A64.
Lamennais, L'Abbé, Hugues Félicité Robert de, religious and political writer, A72.
Marcel, Jean Joseph, orientalist, hist., A78.
Mirbel, Charles F. B. de, naturalist, A78.
Paixhans, Henri Joseph, general, inventor of guns, author, A72.
Peyronnet, Charles Ignace, lawyer, pol., A76.
Rochette, Désiré Raoul, archeologist, A64.
Saint-Arnaud, Jacques Achille Leroy de, marshal, A58.
Souvestre, Émile, journalist, author, A48.
Thibaudeau, Comte Antoine Claire, revolutionist, historical writer, A89.
Tissot, Pierre François, author, A86.
Villèle, Comte de, Jean Baptiste Séraphin Joseph, minister of finance, A81.

1855 * * Arago, Jacques Étienne Victor, traveler, writer, A65.
Barchou de Penhoen, Baron Auguste T. H., writer, dies.
Chenot, Claude Bernard Adrien, eng., A52.
Duvernoy, Georges Louis, zoologist, anatomist, A78.
Girardin, Delphine Gay de, author, A51.
Isabey, Jean Baptiste, miniature paint., A88.
Lacretelle, Jean Charles de, historian, A89.
Magendie, François, physiologist, A72.
Michaux, François André, botanist, A85.
Molé, Comte, Louis Mathieu, statesman, A74.

1856 * * Adam, Adolphe Charles, musical composer, A53.
Arlincourt, Vicomte d', Victor, poet, novelist, A67.
Binet, Jacques Philippe Marie, mathematician, astronomer, A70.
Cabet, Étienne, socialist, A68.
David, Pierre Jean, sculptor, A67.
Delaroche, Paul (Hyppolyte), historical painter, A59.
Fortoul, Hippolyte Nicolas Honoré, wr., A45.
Gerhardt, Charles Frédéric, chemist, A40.
Monod, Adolphe, Protestant cler., A56.
Napoléon, Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, son of Napoléon III., born.
Prevost, Louis Constant, geologist, A69.
Salvandy, Comte de, Narcisse Achille, author, A61.
Thierry, Jacques Nicolas Augustin, historian, A61.

1857 * * Abbatucci, Jacques Pierre Charles, diplomatist, A66.
Béranger, Pierre Jean de, lyric poet, A77.
Boissonade, Jean François, philologist, A83.
Bonaparte, Charles Lucien Jules Laurent, writer on natural philosophy, A54.
Cauchy, Augustin Louis, math., poet, A68.
Cavaignac, Louis Eugène, general, A55.
Comte, Auguste, phil., fdr. positivism, A59.
Dufrénoy, Pierre Armand, geologist, A65.
Desnoyers, Auguste G.L. Boucher, engr., A78.
Isambert, François A., politician, jurist, A65.
Musset, Louis Charles Alfred de, poet, A47.
Orbigny, Alcide Dessalines d', natural., A55.
Planche, Jean Baptiste Gustave, littérateur, critic, A49.
Quatremère, Étienne Marc, orientalist, A75.
Sue, Marie Joseph Eugène, novelist, A53.
Swetchine, or Svetchin, Anne Sophie, author, A75.
Thénard, Louis Jacques, chemist, A80.

CHURCH.

1852 Mar. 26. Louis Napoléon decrees the reestablishment of the law of 1802. (See p. 715.)

1853 Jan. 3. *Paris.* The Panthéon is reopened as the Church of St. Geneviève.

July 17. Sacred relics are exhibited at Aix-la-Chapelle; 60,000 pilgrims view them.

Aug. 19. *Paris.* The first meeting is held of the World's Conference of Young Men's Christian Association Societies.

1855 * * *Paris.* The Evangelical Alliance holds its third meeting.

1856 * * The mission of the American Baptists is left in the hands of French pastors. The theological seminary at Douai is closed.

1857 Feb. 11. Miracles are alleged to take place at Lourdes.

LETTERS.

1852 * * *History of Ancient Greece,* and *History of France,* by Victor Duruy, appear.

*** *** *Catéchisme positiviste, ou Sommaire Exposition de la Religion universelle,* by Comte, appears.

*** *** *Les Illuminés, ou les Précurseurs du Socialisme,* by Gérard de Nerval, appears.

*** *** *Poèmes antiques,* by C. M. Leconte de Lisle, appears. [1854, *Poèmes et poésies:* 1859, *Le chemin de la croix.*]

*** *** *Le regent Mustel,* by Alexandre Dumas, *fils,* appears. [1853, *Diane de lys;* 1855, *Le Demi-Monde;* 1857, *La question d'argent;* 1858, *Le fils naturel;* 1859, *Un père prodige.*]

*** *** *La Revue Contemporaire* is issued.

*** *** *Napoléon le Petit,* by Victor Hugo, appears. [1853, *Les châtiments;* 1856–57, *Les contemplations.*]

*** *–54 * *** Tard's *Dictionnaire de Hygiène* is published.

1853 * * *Essays on Literary History,* by Eugène Gerusez, appears.

*** *** *Le Tiers-État,* by Thierry, appears.

*** *** *The True, the Beautiful, and the Good,* by Cousin, appears.

*** *** *Essay on the Fables of La Fontaine,* by Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, appears. [1854, *Essay on Titus Livius;* 1855, *A Tour Through the Pyrenees;* 1856, *The French Philosophers of the 19th Century.*]

*** *** *Le pressoir, Molière,* and *Les maîtres sonneurs,* by George Sand, appear. [1854, *Lucie* and *Histoire de ma Vie;* 1855, *Mont Revêche;* 1858, *Elle et lui;* 1859, *L'Homme de neige.*]

*** *** *Les faux Démétrius: Episode de l'Histoire de Russie,* by Mérimée, appears.

*** *** *Le Mercure de France,* begun in 1672, ceases to appear.

*** *–55 * *** *La comtesse de Charny,* by Dumas, *père,* appears. [1854, *Cathérine Blum* and *Ingénue;* 1854–58, *Les Mohicans de Paris;* 1855–59, *Salvator;* 1857, *Les compagnons de Jéhu;* 1859, *Les louves de Machecoul.*]

1854 * * *Les bourgeois de Molinchart,* by Champfleury, appears. [1857, *La Succession de Cannis.*]

* *–56 * * *Causeries littéraires*, by Armand A. J. M. F. Pontmartin, appears. [1857–81, *Causeries du Samedi;* 1861–63, *Semaines littéraires;* 1862, *Les Jeudis de Mme. Charbonneau.*]

1855 * * *Le Cabinet Historique* is issued.

* * *Tolla*, by About, appears. [1856, *Le Roi des Montagnes;* 1857, *Germaine;* 1858, *Trente et Quarante;* 1862, *Homme à l'oreille cassé* and the *Nez d'un notaire;* 1863, *Madelon.*]

* * *Mélanges historiques et littéraires*, by Mérimée, appears.

* * *La famille*, by Paul Janet, appears. [1858, *Histoire de la philosophie morale et politique;* 1860, *Études sur la dialectique dans Platon et Hégel;* 1862, *La philosophie du bonheur.*]

* *–56 * * *Political History of the United States*, by É. R. L. de Laboulaye, appears. [1862, *United States and France;* 1864, *Paris in America.*]

1856 * * *Revue Critique d'Histoire et de Littérature* is issued.

* * *The Old Régime and the Revolution*, by De Tocqueville, appears.

* * *Natural Religion*, by Jules Simon, appears.

* * *L'Allemagne et la Russie*, by Taillandier, appears. [1865, *Maurice de Saxe.*]

* * *Symphonies*, by P. M. V. R. de Paprade, appears.

* * *Les Odélettes*, by Théodore Faullain de Banville, appears.

* * *Émaux et Camées*, by Gautier, appears.

1857 * * *L'histoire des Gaulois*, by A. Thierry, appears.

* * *The Flowers of Evil*, by Charles Baudelaire, appears.

* * *Memoir on the Rural Economy of France*, by L. G. L. G. Lavergne, appears.

SOCIETY.

1852 Jan. * *Paris.* The Government inaugurates a reaction against republicanism.

The inscription, "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality," is proscribed and to be everywhere erased; "trees of liberty" are cut down and burned; old names of public buildings, places, and streets are restored.

July 1. *Paris.* A plot for the assassination of the Prince-President is discovered.

Aug. 15. The birthday of Napoléon I. is celebrated as the only national holiday.

Sept. 23. The police discover and seize an infernal machine at Marseilles, prepared against Louis Napoléon.

* * Napoléon III. restores the hereditary peerage.

1853 Jan. 30. Napoléon III. marries Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzman.

Feb. 2. More than 4,000 political prisoners are pardoned.

Mar. 13. *Paris.* An immense Socialistic demonstration occurs at the funeral of Madame Raspail; 40,000 persons march in the procession.

Mar. 28. A peace address, signed by 40,000 Englishmen, is presented to Napoléon III. by Englishmen.

July 7. *Paris.* A plot to assassinate the emperor while on his way to the opera is discovered. [Nov. * Ten persons are transported for life.]

Sept. * *Paris.* Bread riots break out.

1855 Apr. 28. Pianori unsuccessfully attempts to kill the emperor.

* * *Paris.* An International Statistical Congress meets.

1856 Mar. 16. *Paris.* Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph Bonaparte, prince imperial, is born. Amnesty is granted to 1,000 political prisoners.

1857 Jan. 3. Jean Verger, a priest, assassinates Sibour, the archbishop of Paris.

July 11. *Paris.* A conspiracy to assassinate the emperor is detected. [Aug. 6, 7. The conspirators are sentenced to transportation.]

STATE.

1852 Jan. 14. *Paris.* A new Constitution is published; it resembles that of the first empire.

The Senate is reestablished in place of the Chamber of Peers.

Jan. 22. *Paris.* A decree confiscating their appanages, and obliging the Orléans family to sell all their real and personal property in France within a year, is issued.

Napoléon issues another decree.

It annuls the settlement made by Louis Philippe upon his family in 1830, and annexes the property to the public domain.

Mar. 29. *Paris.* The Legislative Chambers are installed.

Aug. 8. Louis Adolphe Thiers and others are permitted to return from exile.

Sept. 13. *Paris.* The Senate prays for "the reestablishment of the hereditary sovereign power in the Bonaparte family."

Sept. 16. *Paris.* Napoléon commences a tour through Southern France.

[Sept. 19. He is welcomed at Lyons. Sept. 27. Visits Toulon. Oct. 7. Visits Bordeaux. Oct. 16. Returns to Paris.]

Oct. 10. The President releases Abd-el-Kader after an imprisonment of five years (p. 9).

Oct. 19. *Paris.* Napoléon convokes the Senate to deliberate on the restoration of the empire, when a *senatus consultum* will be proposed for the ratification of the French people.

Oct. 25. Comte de Chambord makes a protest.

Nov. 4. *Paris.* Napoléon announces in his message to the Senate the contemplated restoration of the empire, and orders the people to be consulted upon this change.

Nov. 7. Napoléon is proclaimed emperor by a *senatus consultum*, subject to ratification by the people.

Nov. 21, 22. The action of the Senate is ratified by a public vote; for the empire, 7,854,189; opposed, 253,145; null, 63,326.

Dec. 2. *Paris.* Louis Napoléon is proclaimed Emperor of the French, under the name of Napoléon III., at the Hôtel de Ville.

Dec. 2.–70 Sept. 2. The Napoléon Dynasty restored.

1853 Jan. 11. Russia, Austria, and Prussia finally acknowledge Napoléon III. as Emperor of the French.

Jan. 30. Amnesty is granted to 4,312 political prisoners and exiles.

Feb. 5. *Paris.* Gen. Saint-Priest and many other Legitimists are secretly arrested, under charges of communicating with the Comte de Chambord, or for sending false news to foreign newspapers.

Feb. 17. Application is made to Great Britain for possession of Napoléon Bonaparte's will. [Granted.]

May 28. *Paris.* A bill is passed restoring capital punishment for attempts on the life of the emperor, or to subvert the imperial government.

Nov. 17. The two branches of the Bourbon family become reconciled to each other.

The Duc de Nemours, on behalf of the entire Orléans House, makes peace with the Comte de Chambord.

1854 Mar. 28. *Paris.* War is declared against Russia by France as an ally of Turkey. (See Great Britain.)

1855 July 9. *Paris.* A bill is passed to effect a loan of 750,000,000 francs on account of the war with Russia.

[On the 30th the total sum subscribed amounted to 3,652,591,985 francs, nearly five times the amount required; 2,533,888,450 francs were from Paris; the number of subscribers was 316,864.]

1856 Feb. 25. *Paris.* A peace conference is opened.

Mar. 16. *Paris.* Napoléon Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, son of Napoléon III., is born, and styled Prince Napoléon.

Mar. 30. *Paris.* The tripartite treaty, a treaty of peace with Russia, is signed.

Apr. 16. *Paris.* The treaty of Paris.

It is signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Prussia, Turkey, and Sardinia. The powers agree that privateering shall be abolished; that neutrals may carry an enemy's goods not contraband of war; that neutral goods not contraband are free even under an enemy's flag; and that blockades to be binding must be effective. [1861. The United States accedes to these provisions.]

±* * The empire is at the zenith of its glory.

1857 June 21–22. General elections are held; 3,000,000 voters elect 257 deputies. Gen. Cavaignac is elected a deputy, but declines to take the oath.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1852 Nov. 18. *Paris.* The Crédit Mobilier, a joint-stock company, is established by Isaac and Émile Pereire, and others.

It undertakes trading enterprises of all kinds, applying to them the principle of limited liabilities; and is authorized to use its own scrip to replace the shares or bonds of any, and also to carry on the ordinary business of banking.

1853 Aug. * The site of a Roman circus of great size is discovered at Tours.

±* * A disease breaks out among the silkworms which reduces the value of the silk crop to about one-third. [1858. A commission of inquiry is appointed.]

1854 June 9. *Paris.* The emperor and empress attend the first agricultural exhibition held.

Nov. * A telegraph-line is opened between Paris and Bastia.

1857 Mar. 12. Many persons are killed in a railroad accident at the bridge of Les Jardins canal.

ARMY — NAVY.

1857 * *-60 * * A French and English expedition visits China.

The war is caused by the Chinese, who disregard the treaty of 1842, and hostilities are assumed by the English in October, 1856, at Canton. The French support the English to secure alterations in their commercial treaty with China. (See p. 618.)

* * *Paris.* Napoléon lays out the camp of Châlons. [It is later used for maneuvers.]

1858 Feb. * The Government divides France into five military departments.

June 26. Treaty of Tien-Tsin with China. (See p. 619.)

* * France, cooperating with Spain, begins a war with Siam.

1859 Apr. * -July * *It.* France is at war with Austria.

May * *It.* The Austrian invasion of Sardinian territories causes France to declare war, and the French enter as allies of Sardinia; the empress is appointed regent.

May 12. *It.* The emperor arrives at Genoa, and assumes the chief command.

[May 20. The Austrians are driven back at Montebello. June 4. Battle of Magenta. June 24. Battle of Solferino. July 12. Peace (p. 524).]

June * *China.* The Chinese violate the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, and turn back the ambassadors of England, France, and America.

Oct. * -60 Oct. 24. *China.* The French and English are at war with China. [They capture Peking.] (See p. 620.)

Nov. 10. Peace of Zurich.

* * The French navy consists of 51 ships of the line and 398 other vessels, including those recently ordered to be built.

1860 May * *China.* The French under Gen. Montauban and the English under Gen. Grant land and storm the camp of the Chinese near Shanghai, while the united fleet sails up the Pei-Ho river.

Aug. 5. *Asia Minor.* French troops are sent to Syria to punish the murderers of Christians.

Sept. 18. *It.* The Italians under Gen. Caldini defeat the Papal army under Marshal Lamoricière at Castelfidardo.

* * The ironclad *La Gloire* is completed.

1861 Mar. * The army numbers 687,000 men.

June * The ironclads *Solferino* and *Magenta* are launched.

Aug. 18. *Switz.* A conflict occurs between French and Swiss soldiers at Ville-la-Grande.

Oct. 27. *Switz.* French troops enter the valley of Dappes to prevent an arrest.

Oct. 31-67 Mar. * *Mex.* A French force aids the revolution in Mexico.

The allies [fail in an attempt to secure the throne to Maximilian of Austria]. (See Mexico.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1857 * * Jules A. A. L. Breton paints the *Blessing the Harvest.*

* * *Paris. The Gleaners* is exhibited at the Salon by Jean François Millet. [1859, *Angelus.*]

* * Marc Antoine Gaudin makes artificial sapphires out of equal parts of alum and sulphate of potash heated in a crucible.

1858 Jan. 22. The planet *Nemausa* is discovered by Laurent.

1859 Mar. 19. *Paris.* Charles François Gounod's *Faust* is produced.

Mar. 26. The planet *Vulcan*, having its orbit between Mercury and the sun, is said to be discovered by M. Lescarbault, a physician. [Not seen since.]

* * *The Recall of the Gleaners* is painted by Jules Breton.

1860 * * *Paris.* The great aquarium at the Jardin d'Acclimatation is built.

1861 Mar. 4. The planet *Angelina* is discovered by M. Tempel. [Mar. 8, *Maximilia*, later called *Cybèle;* Aug. 29, *Galatea;* 1864, Sept. 30, *Terpsichore;* 1868, Feb. 17, *Clotho;* Sept. 13, *Clymène.*]

1862 Sept. 8. *Paris.* An electric safety lamp for miners, made by MM. Dumas and Benoît, is exhibited.

Nov. * *Paris.* A daily international meteorological bulletin of the Imperial Observatory is first published.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1858 * * Argout, Comte d', Antoine M. A., financier, A76.
Bérard, Pierre Honoré, surgeon, A61.
Bonpland, Aimé, botanist, traveler, A85.
Chapsal, Charles Pierre, grammarian, A71.
Chomel, Auguste François, physician, A70±.
Portalis, Comte Joseph Marie, jurist, statesman, A80.
Rachel, Élisabeth Rachel Félix, actor, A38.
Ravignan, Gustave François Xavier Delacroix de, Jesuit, pulpit orator, A63.
Soyer, Alexis, cook, author, A58.
Stanhope, Adelaide, actor, born.

1859 * * Berger, Jean Jacques, senator, A69.
Bernard, Auguste Simon Louis, statesman, director-general of mines, A76.
Keratry, Auguste Hilarion de, author, A90.
Lenormant, Charles, archeologist, A57.
Tocqueville, Alexis C. H. Clerel de, statesman, political philosopher, writer, A54.

1860 * * Bonaparte, Jérôme, King of Westphalia, A76.
Decamps, Alexandre Gabriel, painter, A57.
Decazes, Élie, Duc, statesman, A80.
Duméril, André Marie Constant, natu., A86.
Jullien, Louis, musician, A48.
Leroy d'Étiolles, Jean Jacques Joseph, surgeon, A62.
Say, Horace Émile, political economist, A66.

1861 * * Artaud, Nicolas Louis, writer, Greek scholar, A67.
Bourdon, Isidore, physician, author, A65.
Cheri, Rose Marie Cizas, actor, A37.
Cordier, Pierre Louis Antoine, geologist, mineralogist, A84.
Lacordaire, Jean B. H., clergyman, theologian, orator, author, A59.
Pujol, Alexandre Denis Abel de, paint., A76.
Scribe, Augustin Eugène, dramatist, A70.
Vicat, Louis Joseph, engineer, A75.

1862 * * Adelon, Nicolas Philibert, physician, writer, A80.
Biot, Jean B., mathematician, phil., A88.
Bosquet, Pierre François Jos., marshal, A52.
Clément, Ambroise, economist, A57.
Damiron, Jean Philibert, eclectic phil., A68.
Gasparin, Comte de, Adrien E. P., statesman, A79.
Halévy, Jacques François Fromental Élie, composer, A63.
Pasquier, Duc, Étienne Denis, states., A95.

CHURCH.

1857 * *-75 * * Pilgrimages are made to Boulogne to adore an image of the Virgin and Child, said to have been miraculously brought in a boat in 633.

1858 Feb. 14. The Virgin is said to have appeared to two girls at Lourdes, in the Pyrenees.

1860 Mar. 9. *Rome.* The Pope virtually excommunicates the emperor, together with the King of Sardinia, because of the annexation of Romagna by Sardinia.

Nov. * The public levying of Peter's pence on behalf of the Pope is forbidden, and the free issue of pastoral letters is checked.

Dec. 31. The emperor advises the Pope to surrender his revolted Italian provinces [and is severely condemned by the clergy of the Roman Catholic church].

1861 Feb. 15. *La France, Rome, et l'Italie*, relating to the Pope's temporal power, is published. [Feb. 27. The bishop of Poitiers sharply replies, and compares the emperor to Pilate.]

Mar. 1. Prince Napoléon makes a speech against the Pope's temporal power.

Apr. 11. A circular is issued forbidding the priests to meddle with politics.

Oct. * *Paris.* The St. Vincent de Paul (charitable) Society excites the jealousy of the Government, which suppresses its central committee.

LETTERS.

1857 * * *La tentation de Sainte Antoine* and *Madame de Bovary*, by Flaubert, appear.

* *-60 * * *Le Serapéum de Memphis*, by Auguste Édouard Mariette, appears.

* *-61 * * *Histoire des usages funèbres*, by Feydeau, appears. [1858, *Fanny;* 1861, *Silvie;* 1863, *Un début à l'opéra;* 1864, *Le Secret du Bonheur.*]

1858 Mar. 11. *Napoléon III. et l'Angleterre* is published.

Oct. * The pamphlet *Un Débat sur l'Inde*, eulogizing English institutions, by Comte de Montalembert, appears.

* * *La maison de Penarvan*, by Sandeau, appears.

* * *La Revue germanique* is issued.

* * *Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre*, by Feuillet, appears. [1862, *The Story of Sybille;* 1863, *Montjoye.*]

* * *Le Bossu*, by Féval, appears.

* * *Histoire de mes Idées*, by Quinet, appears.

* * *Le Roi Voltaire*, by Houssaye, appears. [1860, *Histoire de l'art français.*]

* *-78 * * *Memoirs to illustrate the History of My Time*, by Guizot, appears.

1859 Feb. * *Napoléon III. et l'Italie* is published.

Dec. * *Le Pape et le Congrès* is published. [50,000 are sold in a few days.]

* * *Illustre docteur Matheus*, by Erckmann-Chatrian, appears. [1862, *Le Fou Yogof;* 1863, *Madame Thérèse;* 1864, *L'Ami Fritz* and *Histoire d'un conscrit de 1813.*]

* * The first part of *La Légende des Siècles*, by Victor Hugo, appears.

* * *La Revue Européenne* is issued.

* * *Gazette des Beaux Arts* is issued.

* * *The Democracy*, by Vacherot, appears.

* * *Le testament de César Girodot*, by Belot and Villetard, appears.

* * *Mirèio*, by Frederic Mistral, appears.

1860 Jan. 29. *Paris. L'Univers*, an Ultramontane journal, is suppressed for publishing the Pope's letter to the emperor.

Apr. 7. The press is censured for its attacks on England.

* * *La Revue Nationale* is issued.

* * *Le Tour du Monde* is issued.

* * *La Revue archéologique* is issued.
* * *Le Roman d'une Nuit*, by Catulle Mendes, appears.
* * *Jeanne D'Arc*, by Wallon, appears.
* * *Jean de la Roche, Constance Verrier*, and *Flavii*, by George Sand, appear. [1861, *Tamaris* and *Antonia;* 1864, *Mlle. de la Quintinie* and *Laura.*]
* * *Mélanges de critique religieuse*, by E. H. A. Scherer, appears. [1863–78, *Études critiques sur la littérature contemporaine;* 1864, *Mélanges d'histoire religieuse.*]
* * *The Half Open Pomegranate*, by Joseph M. J. B. Aubanel, appears.
* * *Un cheval de Phidias*, by Cherbuliez, appears. [1863, *Le Comte Kostia;* 1864, *Paul Mère, Le roman d'un honnête femme*, and *Le prince Vitale.*]
* * *Les Cotillions célèbres*, by Gaboriau, appears. [1861, *Le 13me Hussards;* 1862, *Les Gens de Bureau.*]
* * *Paris.* The Royal Library is said to contain 815,000 volumes, 84,000 MSS.
* *–61 * * *M. Gérat* and *Les près Saint-Gervais*, by Victorien Sardou, appear. Also *Nos Intimes* and *Les pattes de mouche.* [1862, *Les Gamaches;* 1865, *La Famille Benoiton;* 1866, *Les bons villageois*, and *Maison neuve.*]
* *–68 * * *The Monks of the West*, by Montalembert, appears.

1861 Jan. 6. *Rome et les Évêques* is published.

* * *L'Univers Religieux* is changed to *Le Morale.*
* * *Les Misérables*, by Victor Hugo, is issued simultaneously in Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Milan, Leipsic, Antwerp, Madrid, Warsaw, Pesth, and Rio Janeiro.
* * *History of the French Language*, by Littré, appears. [1863–73, *Dictionary of the French Language;* 1867, *La Philosophie Positive.*]
* * *Merlin l'Enchanteur*, by Quinet, appears.
* * *Poèmes barbares*, by C. M. Leconte de Lisle, appears.
* * *Salâmmbo*, by Flaubert, appears.

SOCIETY.

1858 Jan. 14. Felix Orsini, an Italian, with other conspirators, attempts to assassinate the emperor; three shells are exploded, two persons killed, and many wounded.

1859 Jan. 30. *It.* Prince Napoléon marries Clotilde of Savoy at Turin.

Jan. * The conveying of free negroes from Africa to the French colonies ceases.

1861 Jan 25–Feb. 15. Jérôme Bonaparte, son of Jérôme Bonaparte and Elizabeth Patterson, an American lady, fails in his suit claiming his legitimate rights.

1862 Oct. * *Paris.* Duc de Grammont, angered by a newspaper attack, kills Mr. Dillon in a duel.

STATE.

1858 Feb. 19. *Paris.* A public safety bill is passed by the Assembly, allowing the Government to arrest and banish persons in certain cases without trial; Émile Ollivier makes a bold protest against it.

Mar. 9. A Republican outbreak at Châlons is suppressed.

Aug. 19. *Paris.* A conference respecting the Danubian principalities closes.

Oct. 23. A dispute with Portugal respecting the condemned slaves, Charles et Georges, is settled.

1859 Jan. 1. The emperor's address to the Austrian ambassador causes a war sensation. (See p. 525.)

"I regret that our relations with your government are not as good as formerly, but I beg of you to tell the emperor that my personal sentiments for him have not changed."

May 12. Austria having invaded the territory of Sardinia, France declares war in behalf of her ally.

—— *It.* The emperor arrives at Genoa.

May * *Paris.* The empress is appointed regent during the absence of the emperor in the Austrian war. [July 17. He returns.]

May 21. A war loan of 20,000,000 francs is raised. (Only 500,000 were proposed.) Number of subscribers, 525,000.

June * *China.* The ambassador to Peking is turned back. (See Army and Navy.)

July 11. The preliminaries of peace are signed. (See p. 525.)

Aug. 8–Nov. * *Switz.* A conference of Austrian and French envoys is held at Zurich. (See p. 525).

Aug. 17. *Paris.* Napoléon grants amnesty to political offenders after his victorious campaign in Italy.

Sept. 22. *Jap.* A treaty with Japan is ratified at Jeddo [Tokio].

Nov. 21. The ratifications of the Treaty of Zurich are exchanged.

Dec. 31. The emperor advises the Pope to cede Romagna to Sardinia.

1860 Jan. * *Paris.* Count Walewski, the foreign minister, resigns. [Jan. 24. Édouard Antoine Thouvenel succeeds him.]

Jan. 5. *Paris.* The emperor announces a free-trade policy.

Jan. 11. A treaty with Nicaragua is ratified.

Jan. 23. A commercial treaty with England is signed by Richard Cobden and the French ministers.

Mar. 24. *It.* A treaty is entered with Victor Emmanuel for the annexation of Savoy and Nice to France; it is signed at Turin. [Switzerland protests.]

[June 12. Vote of Savoy on annexation, 131,744 for, and 233 against; vote of Nice, 24,448 for, and 160 against.]

Oct. 1. The new tariff becomes effective.

Nov. 24. *Paris.* A decree is issued allowing greater liberty of speech to the Chambers by permitting address to the throne.

Dec. 11. The severity of the restrictions on the press are relaxed by Minister Persigny [but soon restored].

Dec. 16. *Paris.* It is announced that passports for Englishmen are to cease after Jan. 1, 1861.

* * *Cochin-China.* The French establish a colony at Saigon, after defeating the Chinese.

* * Les Alpes Maritimes are ceded to Italy.

1861 Feb. 2. One-third of the territory of the principality of Monaco is purchased by France for 4,000,000 francs.

Feb. 4. A commercial treaty with Great Britain is ratified.

It provides for the admission of a large portion of the manufactures of each country into the other free of duty, and nearly all the remainder at a greatly reduced tariff.

Feb. * **–Mar.** * The struggle in Italy, between the Pope for temporal sovereignty and Victor Emmanuel, Garibaldi, and others for a "kingdom of Italy," causes great excitement.

The emperor decides to remain neutral; and his action is approved of by the majority of parties, but is fiercely denounced by the clergy.

Mar. 1. A liberal commercial treaty is entered with Belgium.

Apr. 11. The criticism of the Government by the clergy having become abusive, the minister of justice orders the strict enforcement of the law punishing censure of the Government by ministers of religion.

Apr. 13. *Paris.* The Duc d'Aumale's severe letter to Prince Napoléon, who favors Italian unity, is published. [May * The printer and publisher are fined and imprisoned.]

June 11. *Paris.* A declaration of neutrality in the conflict between the United States of America and the Confederate States is issued.

June 24. *Paris.* The kingdom of Italy is officially recognized.

June * France withdraws her troops from Syria, which she had occupied to suppress the insurrection and bloody massacres of 1860.

Oct. * The Society of St. Vincent de Paul is suppressed for aiding the clergy against the Government.

* * The Orders of the Redemptorist Fathers of Douay and the Capuchins of Hasbrouck are dissolved by the Government, and their members are expelled from the country, having been charged with gross immorality.

1862 June 5. *E. I.* A treaty of peace with Annam is signed. (See p. 481.)

Aug. 2. A new commercial treaty with Prussia is signed.

Sept. * *Paris.* The emperor disclaims any intention of imposing a government on Mexico.

Sept. 12. A commercial treaty is entered with Madagascar.

Oct. 15. *Paris.* Édouard Drouyn de Lhuys succeeds Édouard Antoine Thouvenel as foreign minister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1857 * * Longwood, the residence of Napoléon I. at St. Helena, is bought for 180,000 francs.

1861 Mar. 31. *Paris.* The body of Napoléon I. is finally placed in its crypt at Les Invalides.

* * The canal of Languedoc (Canal du Midi), connecting the Atlantic with the Mediterranean, 148 miles long, is completed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1862 * * *Cochin-China.* **War** with the natives. France is eager for Eastern possessions. [Jan. 20. The province of Bienhoa submits.] (P. 481.)

1866 * * **France intervenes,** and causes the cessation of war between Prussia, Italy, and Austria.

Dec. 2-12. *It.* The French troops quit Rome.

* * The **Chassepot rifle,** a modified needle-gun and breech-loader, is adopted by the Government.

1867 Feb. 5. *Mex.* The French army finally evacuates the country.

Oct. 30. *It.* The French troops again enter Rome to aid the Pope against the insurgents.

Nov. 5. *It.* The Italian insurgents under Garibaldi are defeated at Mentana by the French under Gen. Failly; French loss, 1,000±.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 * * *Paris.* Léon Forcault exhibits a reflecting telescope, the mirror of which is 31½ inches in diameter; the focal length, 17¾ feet.

1863 Mar. * A human jaw is said to have been found in the drift at Moulin Quignon, near Abbeville.

* * *Paris.* Nadar's balloon, the largest ever made, raises 35 soldiers.

* * M. Villeme's employment of photographs in the formation of sculpture is announced.

* * *Paris.* The sphygmograph, an instrument for investigating disease by showing the state of the pulse, is invented by M. E. J. Marey.

* * **-74** * * *Paris.* The Grand Opera House is erected under the supervision of Jean Louis Charles Garnier.

1865 * * *Paris. Joan of Arc* is exhibited at the Royal Academy by Jules Bastien-Lepage.

1866 Mar. 16. *Paris.* At the Royal Institution, M. Baudre plays on a stone pianoforte, formed of a series of flints and other stones of various sizes, collected in France, and arranged by himself.

Aug. 6. The planet *Julia* is discovered by M. Stephan.

Sept. 14. A slight earthquake occurs near Tours and Blois.

Nov. 4. The planet *Ægina* is discovered by Alphonse Borelly. [1868, May 28, *Dike;* 1870, Apr. 19, *Lydia;* 1871, Sept. 12, *Lomia;* 1872, Apr. 10, *Lachesis.*]

* * *Paris.* The use of nitrous oxide gas (laughing-gas) is introduced.

* * *Paris.* A steel bridge is constructed by M. Joret.

* * Inundations cause 1,702 communes to be flooded; loss, $10,000,000.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863 * * Billault, Auguste Adolphe Marie, statesman, A58.
Bravais, Auguste, scientist, A52.
Carlowitz, Baronne de, Aloïse Christine, author, A66.
Christofle, Charles, manufacturer, A58.
Delacroix, Ferdinand Victor Eugène, painter, A64.
Despretz, César Mansuete, savant, A71.
Moquin-Tandon, Horace B. A., botanist, A59.
Saisset, Émile Edmond, philosopher, A49.
Vernet, Émile Jean Horace, painter, A74.
Vigny, Comte de, Alfred Victor, poet, novelist, A66.
Villermé, Louis René, author, A81.
1864 * * Ampère, Jean Jacques, author, A64.
Dubufe, Claude Marie, portrait painter, A74.
Dupetit-Thouars, Abel Aubert, rear-admiral, A71.
Enfantin, Barthélemy Prosper, socialist, A68.
Flandrin, Jean Hippolyte, historical painter, dies, A55.
Gérard, Jules, "the Lion-Killer," officer, A47.
Garnier, Adolphe, philosopher, A63.
Jasmin, Jacques, "the barber-poet of Agen," A66.
Hachette, Louis Christophe François, librarian, editor, A64.
Matter, Jacques, philosopher, historian, A73.
Pélissier, Aimable J. J., Duc de Malakoff, marshal, governor of Algeria, A72.
1865 * * Boniface, Joseph Xavier (Saintipe), author, A67.
Buchez, Philippe J. B., philosoph. wr., A69.
Charras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe, military writer, A55.
Duperrey, Louis Isidor, navigator, A79.
Dupin, André Marie Jean Jacques, jurist, statesman, A82.
Duret, Françisque, sculptor, A61.
Géruzey, Eugène, littérateur, A66.
Hautpoul, Marquis d', Alphonse Henri, general, A76.
Lamoricière, Christophe Louis Léon Juchault de, A59.
Magnan, Bernard Pierre, marshal, A74.
Marie Amélie, daughter of Louis Philippe, b.
Morny, Comte de, Charles Auguste L. J., politician, A54.
Proudhon, Pierre Joseph, socialist, A56.
Quérard, Joseph Marie, bibliographer, A68.
Troyon, Constant, painter, A52.
1866 * * Barante, Baron de, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, states., hist., A84.
Beaumont de le Bonnière, Gustave A. de, publicist, A64.
Bérenger, Alphonse M. M. F., jurist, A81.
Chevalier, Sulpice Guillaume Paul, caricaturist, A65.
Clapisson, Louis, composer, A57.
Foucher, Victor A., jurist, A63.
Gozlan, Léon, dramatist, A60.
Lavallée, Théophile Sébastien, historian, A62.
Marie Amélie de Bourbon, wife of Louis Philippe, A84.
Méry, Joseph, poet, novelist, A68.
Thouvenel, Édouard Antoine, pol., dip., A48.
1867 * Barthélemy, Auguste Marseille, poet, satirist, A71.
Bautain, Louis, philosopher, clergyman, A71.
Baudelaire, Charles, poet, A46.
Brunet, Jacques Charles, bibliographer, A87.
Champollion-Figeac, Jacques Joseph, archeologist, A89.
Civiale, Jean, physician, A75.
Cousin, Victor, philos., metaphysician, A75.
Duchâtel, Charles Marie Tanneguy, statesman, author, A64.
Didron, Adolphe Napoléon, archeol., A61.
Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre, physiol., A73.
Fould, Achille, financier, statesman, A67.
Fourneyron, Benoît, inventor, A65.
Gabourd, Amédée, historian, A62.
Hittorf, Jacques Ignace, arch., antiq., A74.
Ingres, Jean Dominique Auguste, paint., A86.
Luynes, Duc de, Honoré Théodoric Paul J. d'Albert, A65.
Pelouze, Théophile Jules, chemist, A60.
Poncelet, Jean Victor, geometrician, A79.
Ponsard, François, dramatist, A53.
Trousseau, Armand, physician, A66.
Velpeau, Alfred A. L. M., surg., anato., A72.
Veron, Louise Désiré, journalist, A69.

CHURCH.

1863 * * **Charles M. A. Lavigerie** is consecrated bishop of Nancy. [1867. Archbishop of Algiers and Carthage.]

1864 * * **The Bible Society** of France is organized.

1865 Jan. 5. The archbishop of Besançon and other prelates read the prohibited papal encyclical of Dec. 8 in the churches; great excitement prevails.

1866 * * The Jesuits in France number 2,422.

Dec. 3-11. *Rome.* The French troops depart.

LETTERS.

1863 * * *La Revue des Cours Littéraires* is issued.

* * *Contes à Ninon,* by Zola, appears.

* * *Madame de Chamblay,* by Dumas, *père,* appears. [1864–65, *La San Félice;* 1867–68, *Les Blancs et les Bleus.*]

* * *Life of Jesus,* by Ernest Renan, appears.

* * *Victor Hugo, raconté par un témoin de sa vie,* appears.

* * *Les dieux et les demi-dieux de la peinture,* by St. Victor, Gautier, and Houssaye, appears.

* * *Five Weeks in a Balloon,* by Jules Verne, appears. [1864, *Journey to the Centre of the Earth;* 1865, *A Trip to the Moon.*]

* * **-65** * * *A Sanskrit-French Dictionary,* by E. L. Burnouf, Lenpol, and others, appears.

1864 * * *L'Ami des femmes,* by Alexandre Dumas, *fils,* appears. [1866, *The Clémenceau Case;* 1867, *Les idées de Mme. Aubray.*]

* * *William Shakespeare,* by Victor Hugo, appears.

* * *Life of Jesus,* by Wallon, appears.

* * *Le Catholicisme et le Protestantisme,* by A. J. Coquerel, appears. [1867, *Libres Études.*]

* * *History of English Literature,* by Taine, appears. [1865, *Philosophy of Art;* 1866, *Philosophy of Art in Italy* and *Tour through Italy;* 1867, *Notes on Paris;* 1868, *Philosophy of Art in the Netherlands.*]

* * *Le matérialisme contemporain en Allemagne,* by Paul Janet, appears.

1865 * * *Paris.* The publication is begun *d'une Histoire générale de Paris,* a collection of original documents.

* * *Chansons des Rues et des Bois,* by Victor Hugo, appears. [1866, *The Toilers of the Sea.*]

* * *Histoire de la caricature,* by Champfleury, appears.

* * *Waterloo* and *Histoire d'un homme du peuple,* by Erckmann-Chatrian, appear. [1866, *La guerre* and *La maison forestière;* 1867, *Blocus.*]

* * *Histoire de la Campagne,* by Quinet, appears.

* * *Stances et Poèmes,* by R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, appears.

* * *La Revue germanique* is changed to *La Revue moderne.*

* * *La Confession de Claude,* by Zola, appears.

* * *Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIX^e^ Siècle,* 15 vols., by Pierre Larousse, appears.

1866 * * *Le Parnasse Contemporain,* a collection of poems by different authors, appear. [A similar collection appears in 1869 and 1876.]

* * *Gringoire* and *Les Exiles,* by de Banville, appear. [Later, *Idylles prussiennes* and *Trente-six Ballades.*]

* * *Histoire poétique de Charlemagne,* by G. B. P. Paris, appears.

* * *La Réliquaire,* by Francis E. J. Coppée, appears. [1868, *Intimités;* 1869, *Poèmes moderne.*]

* * *Récit d'une Sœur,* by Pauline Craven, appears. [1868, *Anne Sévérin.*]

* * *Monsieur Sylvestre,* by George Sand, appears. [1869, *Pierre qui roule;* 1870, *Le Beau Lawrence;* 1872, *Nanon.*]

* * *Monsieur, Madame et Bébe,* by Droz, appears. [1867, *Entre-nous;* 1872, *Babolein.*]

* * *The Apostles,* by Renan, appears. [1867, *Saint Paul and his Mission.*]

1867 Nov. * *Napoléon III. et l'Europe en 1867* appears.

* * *Paris.* An international congress for treating prehistoric subjects meets.

* * *M. de Camors*, by Feuillet, appears.

* * *File No. 113*, and *The Mystery of Orcival*, by Gaboriau, appear. [1869, *Monsieur Lecoq;* 1870, *La Vie infernale;* 1871, *La dégringolade;* 1873, *La corde au cou.*]

* * *Odes Funambulesques*, by de Banville, appears.

* * *Calendau*, *Pouemo nouveau*, and *The Golden Shoes*, by Frédéric Mistral, appear.

* * *History of Julius Cæsar*, by Napoléon III., appears.

* * *Hommes et dieux*, by Paul de St. Victor, appears. [1869, *The Women of Goethe.*]

* * *Miss Multon*, by Belot and Eugène Nus, appears.

* *-76 * * *History of Napoléon I.*, by Pierre Lanfrey, appears.

SOCIETY.

1864 Jan. 3. Grego and other conspirators to assassinate the emperor are arrested. [Feb. 27. They are sentenced to transportation and imprisonment.]

Apr. 24. An attempt is made to assassinate the secretary of the Russian embassy.

May 3-27. *Algeria.* The emperor makes a visit.

Aug. 15+. The French entertain the officers of the British fleet at Cherbourg and Brest. [Aug. 29+. The British return the compliment to the French at Portsmouth.]

Dec. 18. *Paris.* Republican students create a riot. [Several are expelled from the College of Medicine.]

1866 Aug. 8. *Paris.* Charlotte, Empress (?) of Mexico, arrives.

1867 Mar. 7. Émile de Girardin is fined for a libel published in *La Liberté.*

June 6. *Paris.* Berezowski attempts to assassinate the Czar of Russia.

STATE.

1863 Jan. 9. France offers to mediate between the United States and the Southern Confederacy.

Jan. 17. A treaty of commerce with Italy is signed.

Feb. 26. *E. I.* The revolt in Annam against the assumption of the French is suppressed.

Feb. 27. A convention regulating the French and Spanish frontiers is concluded.

May 20. A convention between France and Japan is signed.

May * Minister Persigny issues arbitrary injunctions to electors.

May 31-June 1. An election for a new legislature takes place.

Paris elects Thiers, Ollivier, Favre, and four other opposition candidates.

June 23. The elections cause a change in the Cabinet.

The Duc de Persigny resigns, and is succeeded by M. Billault; M. Baroche becomes minister of justice and worship; M. Rouher, president of the council of state; M. Boudet, minister of the interior; M. Behic, of public labors; and M. Duruy of public instruction.

Oct. 13. *Paris.* Gustave Billault, the "speaking minister," dies. [Oct. 18. Succeeded by Eugène Rouher.]

Nov. 9. *Paris.* Thiers and his friends form a new opposition in the Assembly; it consists of Jules Favre, Jules Simon, Thiers, Berryer, Emile Ollivier, and many others.

1864 Jan. * A conspiracy against the emperor's life is discovered. [Feb. 26. Four Italians charged with the crime are sentenced to imprisonment.]

June 20. *Paris.* A convention between France and Japan is signed by the Japanese ambassadors.

June 30. *Paris.* A convention of commerce between France and Switzerland is signed.

Sept. 15. A convention between France and Italy respecting the evacuation of Rome is signed; the former agrees to withdraw her troops in two years.

Dec. 7. *Paris.* Louis Antoine Garnier-Pagès and 12 others who had met at his residence for election purposes are convicted as members of a society "of more than 20 members."

1865 Feb. 14. A treaty with Sweden is signed.

Apr. * Napoléon agrees to withdraw his army from Mexico between November, 1866, and November, 1867, under the action of the United States.

Aug. *-66 Feb. * The United States protests against French intervention in Mexico. [A prolonged correspondence ensues.] (See Mexico.)

1866 May 26. A treaty is signed with Spain at Bayonne concerning the definite regulation of the frontier of the Pyrenees.

July 4. The Emperor of Austria cedes Venetia to France, and invites the emperor's intervention with Prussia.

Aug. 8. *Paris.* The Empress Charlotte of Mexico arrives on a mission to Napoléon III. and Pope Pius IX., to secure assistance for her husband, Maximilian, who is sorely pressed by the Republicans in Mexico. [She is unsuccessful.]

Aug. * A note to the Prussian government, desiring rectification of the French frontier to what it was in 1814, is declared by Prussia to be inadmissible.

Sept. 2. Édouard Drouyn de Lhuys, minister of foreign affairs, resigns. [He is succeeded by the Marquis de Moustier.]

Dec. 1. *Paris.* A gold medal, subscribed for by 40,000 persons, is placed in the hands of the American minister for presentation to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. [1867. Jan. 3. Received by Mrs. Lincoln.]

Dec. 11. A commercial treaty with Austria is signed.

Dec. 29. *Paris.* A decree is issued abolishing tonnage dues in French ports except for vessels whose nations impose differential duties upon French vessels in their own ports. [1867. Jan. 1. Operative.]

1867 Jan. 19. *Paris.* An imperial decree is published.

It suppresses the discussion by the Legislature of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, and grants the right of interpellation to the members of the Senate and Chamber; restriction on the press is modified.

The Ministry resigns.

Eugène Rouher becomes minister of finance; Adolphe Niel, minister of war; Rigault de Génoully, navy; and M. de Forcade la Roquette, of agriculture, commerce, etc.

Mar. 18. *Paris.* Thiers severely arraigns the Government's foreign policy in the Assembly.

Mar. * Prussia strongly opposes Napoléon's desire to purchase Luxemburg, as that province had formed a part of the extinct Germanic Confederation.

Mar. 29. *Paris.* Count Walewski, president of the Chamber, resigns. [Apr. 11. Joseph Eugène Schneider succeeds him.]

May 7-11. *London.* In consequence of a diplomatic contest between France and Prussia for possession of Luxemburg, a conference of the Powers guarantees its neutrality and its evacuation by Prussia.

June 17-July 9. *Paris.* An international monetary conference is held. The adoption of the gold standard is advocated and agreed upon.

June 25. *E. I.* Three provinces in Annam are annexed to the French empire. (See p. 481.)

July 15. *Paris.* The Siamese ambassadors sign a treaty recognizing the French protectorate over Cambodia.

July 18. *Paris.* A law abolishing imprisonment for debt is adopted by the Senate.

Aug. 18-21. *Aust.* The emperors of France and Austria meet at Salzburg.

* * Intervention in Italy is proposed in behalf of papal rule.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1862 Dec. 7. *Paris.* The emperor inaugurates the Boulevard Prince Eugène.

Dec.± * Great distress is caused in the manufacturing districts through the cotton famine caused by the civil war in America.

1863 * * The grape-vine disease is much abated.

1864 May 16. A convention is made between France, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, and Haiti, for laying a telegraphic cable between Europe and America.

1865 July * -Oct. * Cholera is prevalent at Marseilles, Paris, Madrid, and Naples. [Sept. 30. It continues its ravages in Marseilles and Toulon.]

* * A new grape-vine malady caused by the *phylloxera vastatrix* is observed in South France.

1866 July 9. *Paris.* An establishment for the sale of horse-flesh as human food is opened with success; its use as food is strongly advocated.

1867 Apr. 1. *Paris.* The International Exhibition is opened.

June 17-July 9. *Paris.* An International Conference respecting coinage and monetary currency is held.

Oct. * Émile and Isaac Pereire, originators of the Crédit Mobilier, withdraw from the management; the company fails, and the capital is alleged to have disappeared.

ARMY — NAVY.

1868 Jan. 1. *Paris.* The Legislature passes a **new army bill.** Vote, 206-60.

It provides for an annual addition of 100,000 men to the army, the reorganization of a National Guard, and raising the total military force to 1,200,000 men.

Mar. 20+. Enlistments for the new **National Guard** provoke riots in Bordeaux and other towns.

1870 July 19-71 Mar. 3. The Franco-Prussian war. (See State.)

July 23. *Baden.* **The bridge** across the Rhine at **Kehl** is blown up by the Prussians.

July 26. *Alsace.* A Bavarian officer is killed in a skirmish at **Nierderbronn.**

July 29. *Lorraine.* The emperor assumes the chief command of the French at Metz; Marshal Edmund Lebœuf, chief of the general staff.

The French arrange for an advance of four corps: one under Marshal MacMahon from Strasburg; another under Gen. De Failly from Bitsch in Lorraine; another under Marshal Bazaine from Metz; another under Gen. Ladmirault at Thionville (Diedenhofen) in Lorraine. The reserve of 320,000 men consists of the corps of Marshal Canrobert at Châlons, of Gen. Félix Charles Douay at Belfort, and the National Guard under Gen. Charles Bourbaki at Nancy.

Aug. 2. *Prus.* **The first action** of the war occurs at **Saarbrück;** a battalion of Prussians is driven out with small loss by three divisions of the French.

Aug. 4. *Alsace.* **Battle of Weissenberg.**

The Germans, with a numerically stronger force under the the Crown Prince of Prussia, defeat the French under Gen. Douay, who falls in battle. It is the first battle of the war; the French fight with obstinate courage.

Aug. 6. *Alsace.* **Battle of Wörth.**

The Crown Prince of Prussia defeats the French under Marshal MacMahon; German loss, 10,000±; French loss, 8,000±, besides 9,000± prisoners. [MacMahon retires to Saverne [Zaberne] to cover Nancy.]

—— *Lorraine.* **Battle of Forbach** [Spicheren].

The Germans under Gens. Von Goeben and Von Steinmetz defeat the French under Gen. Charles Auguste Frossard; the French retire, abandoning Saarbrück. Loss on both sides, 4,000.

Aug. 7. The Germans advance, and occupy Forbach and Saargemünd in Lorraine, and Hagenau in Lower Alsace. [The first army advances on Metz; the second army upon Pont à Mousson, to cut off the French from Paris.]

Aug. 8. Marshal Bazaine is appointed to command the army at Metz, 130,000± strong. [Aug. 9. He assumes command.] Marshal MacMahon commands 50,000± near Saverne, and Marshal Canrobert 50,000± at Nancy.

Aug. 9. The Germans occupy **St. Avold;** they also invest **Pfalsburg.**

Aug. 10. *Alsace.* The Germans under Gen. Von Werder **invest Strasburg.**

[Aug. 11. Communication with the besieged is cut off. Aug. 16. They repulse a sally. Aug. 24+. They bombard the city.]

—— *Prus.* **Lichtenburg** [Sankt-Wendel] capitulates to the Germans.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1867 * * *Paris.* The first **International Medical Congress** is held.

± * * A machine for **converting spherical into rectilinear** and other motions, and for producing perfectly parallel motion, is discovered by M. Peaucellier, an engineer officer.

1868 Feb. * **The siderostat,** an apparatus **for observing the light of stars** in precisely the same way in which the light of the sun may be studied in the camera obscura, is constructed by Léon Foucault.

Feb. 17. The planet *Ægle* is discovered by M. Coggia.

July 27. *Paris.* **The nephoscope,** an apparatus for measuring the velocity of clouds, invented by Karl Braun, is reported to the Academy of Sciences.

1869 June 17. The European end of the **French Atlantic cable** is laid at Brest (p. 267).

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1868 * Berryer, Antoine Pierre, political orator, leader, A78.
Boucher de Perthes, Jacques, archeol., A80.
Carmouche, Pierre Frédéric Adolphe, dramatist, A71.
Clot, Antoine Barthélemy (**Clot-Bey**), Egyptologist, physician, A73.
Coquerel, Athanase L. C., Protestant cl., A73.
Cormenin, Vicomte de, Louis Marie de la Haye, jurist, writer, A80.
Foucault, Léon, natural philosopher, A49.
Méryon, Charles, etcher, A47.
Pouillet, Claude Servais M., physicist, A77.
Serres, Étienne R. A., physiologist, A82.
Vechte, Antoine, goldsmith, A48.
Viennet, Jean Pons G., politician, au., A91.
Walewski, Comte Alexandre Florian Joseph Colonna, statesman, writer, A58.
1869 * Berlioz, Hector, musical comp., A66.
Cailliaud, Frédéric, traveler, A82.
Clerc, Laurent, teacher of deaf mutes, A84.
Dantan, Jean Pierre, sculptor, A69.
Fauche, Hippolyte, Sanscrit scholar, A72.
Fournet, Victor, geologist, A68.
Jomini, Baron Henri, military author, A90.
Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis de, poet, orator, historian, statesman, A79.
Laborde, Comte de, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, writer, traveler, A62.
Lefébure-Wély, Louis J. A., composer, A52.
Libri-Carrucci, Comte, Guillaume Brutus Icile Timoléon, Italian-French math., A66.
Niel, Adolphe, marshal, minister of war, A67.
Troplong, Raymond Théodore, jurist, statesman, A74.
1870 * Botta, Paolo Emilio, archeol., A70.
Broglie, Duc de, Achille C. L. V., states., A85.
Cornu, Sébastien Melchior, painter, A66.
Douay, Charles Abel, general, A61.
Dumas, Alexandre, *père,* novelist, dramatist, A68.
Duméril, Auguste Henri André, natu., A58.
Flahaut de la Billarderie, Comte de, August C. J., general, A85.
Mérimée, Prosper, novelist, historian, A67.
Montalembert, Charles Forbes, statesman, orator, author, A60.
Niepce de Saint-Victor, Claude Félix Abel, inventor photography on glass, A65.
Prévost-Paradol, Lucien Anatole, orator, journalist, diplomatist, A41.
Villemain, Abel François, historian, educationist, A80.

CHURCH.

1867 * * C. P. Place, **archbishop** of Rennes, is consecrated cardinal priest.

* * *It.* France intervenes in behalf of the **Pope's sovereignty** over the States of Italy, and defeats the invaders at Monte Rotundo, near Rome.

* * *Paris.* The "**Bible Stand**" at the exhibition gives away 2,338,968 portions of Scripture in 17 languages. The expenses ($60,000) are met by the donations of 6,000 Christian people.

1869 Sept. 20. *Paris.* Charles Loyson, known as **Père Hyacinthe,** a Carmelite preacher, protests against **papal infallibility** and encroachments, and resigns by letter from his order.

LETTERS.

1868 Mar. 20. *Les Titres de la Dynastie Impériale,* appears.

Aug. * Rochefort's weekly satirical pamphlet, *La Lanterne,* **is suppressed,** and he and his printer are condemned to fine and imprisonment. [They escape to Belgium.]

* * *La petite chose,* by Alphonse Daudet, appears. [1871, *Lettres à un absent;* 1872, *The Strange Adventures of Tartarin of Tarascon* and *Les Petits Robinson cave.*]

* * *Manuel d'histoire ancienne de l'Orient,* by François Lenormant, appears.

* * *La Religion,* by Vacherot, appears. [1870, *Science and Conscience.*]

* * *The Countess of Chalis,* by Feydeau, appears.

* * *Le Cahier bleu de Mademoiselle Cabot,* by Droz, appears.

* * *Prosper Randoce,* by Cherbuliez, appears. [1869, *L'Aventure de Ladislas Bolski*; 1872, *La revanche de Joseph Noirel.*]

1869 * *Kain,* by Leconte de Lisle, appears.

* * *The Man who laughs,* by Victor Hugo, appears.

* * *Hesperus* and *Le Soleil de Minuit,* by Catulle Mendes, appear.

* * *Lions et Renards,* by Émile Augier, appears.

* * *L'Éducation sentimentale,* by Flaubert, appears.

* * *Abydos,* by Mariette, appears.

1870 July * The publication of the *Marseillaise* of Rochefort ceases. [Sept. 8. It reappears; Rochefort resigns the editorship, disclaiming connection on account of a violent article; it ceases to appear soon after.]

SOCIETY.

1868 June 9. *Paris.* Election **riots** occur.

June 11. *Paris.* The emperor and empress **publicly appear,** and bravely ride through the Boulevards.

Aug. 1. The Pereires and other directors of the **Crédit Mobilier** are held liable for claims by the High Court of Appeal; it decides that damages should be given to the shareholders.

Sept. 4. Paul Granier de Cassagnac, a Bonapartist, and M. Lissagaray, journalists, **fight a duel;** the latter is run through.

1869 Aug. 15. The centenary of the birth of Napoléon I. is celebrated; amnesty is granted to political prisoners, and pensions increased to war veterans.

Sept. 19±. *Paris.* **Great excitement** follows the discovery of the **murder** of the Kinck family at Pantin by Tropmann. [1870. June 19. The murderer is executed.]

1870 Jan. * **– Mar.** * **Iron and steel** workers at Creuzot **strike.**

Cause, a quarrel about a benefit fund and the dismissal of an obnoxious workman by the employers. The military suppress the workmen.

Jan. 10. Pierre Bonaparte kills Victor Noir, a journalist, at Auteuil, when interviewed respecting a challenge sent by

M. Rochefort. [Mar. 27. Acquitted, but sentenced to pay $5,000 to Noir's family.]

Jan. 22. *Paris.* Henry Rochefort, editor of the *Marseillaise*, is sentenced to a fine and imprisonment for publishing a libel. The populace is greatly excited during the trial.

Mar. 12. *Sp.* Duc de Montpensier kills Prince Henry (Don Enrique) in a duel, near Madrid, under great provocation.

Mar. 21. *Paris.* The insurgents levy requisitions on the shopkeepers.

Mar. 22. *Paris.* The Friends of Order make an unarmed demonstration, and are fired upon by insurgents; 10 are killed and 20 wounded.

Apr. 20±. A young man named Baurie is arrested at Blois as a conspirator against the life of the emperor. [Aug. 8. Several conspirators are sentenced to long imprisonment.]

STATE.

1867 Dec. 5. *Paris.* Minister Rouher announces to the Legislative Assembly the policy of the State, "We declare that Italy shall never seize upon Rome." [The Government is sustained; vote 238-17.]

1868 Jan. * Ten newspapers are fined for printing comments on legislative debates.

Jan. 29. *Paris.* Pierre Magne announces a deficiency in the budget; he also announces a loan for £17,600,000.

Jan. 30. *Paris.* An army bill passes the Senate. Vote, 125–1. [Jan. 30. The bill becomes law.]

June * *Paris.* A new law giving greater freedom of the press is introduced in the Legislature. [Feb. * The "Arcadians," a new ultra-conservative party, strongly oppose it. Mar. * It is passed. Vote, 242–1. June * It becomes operative.]

Mar. 17. *Paris.* *The Claims of the Napoléonic Dynasty*, a pamphlet, is published at the imperial printing-press.

Its principal object is to show that the empire was established with almost the unanimous sanction of the people.

Dec. * Marquis de la Valette succeeds De Moustier as foreign minister; Forcade la Roquette becomes minister of the interior.

* * A law on the right of meeting is passed.

1869 Jan. 1. *Paris.* The *Moniteur* is replaced by the *Journal officiel*.

May 23–27. A general election takes place.

Although the Opposition carries Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, and other large cities, the Government obtains a complete victory. Vote, 4,455,287–3,643,271.

June 28. *Paris.* The new Legislative Chamber meets, having an increase of Republican members, making the Opposition to the Government threefold stronger than in the last Assembly. [Riotous demonstrations follow.]

July 13. *Paris.* A message from the emperor announces political changes introducing ministerial responsibility, and making concessions toward constitutional government.

The ministers resign.

July 17. A new Ministry is formed.

It consists of J. B. M. Duvergier (justice and of worship), Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne-Lauranguais (foreign affairs), M. De Forcade la Roquette (interior), M. Magne (finance), Adm. Rigault de Genouilly (navy and colonies), L. O. Bourbeau (public instruction), M. Gressier (public works), M. Le Roux (agriculture and commerce), M. Lebœuf (war), Marquis J. N. S. P. Chasseloup-Laubat (president of council of state), and Marshal Vaillant (imperial house and fine arts).

July 20. *Paris.* M. Rouher is made president of the Senate.

Oct. * -Dec. * Agitation against free trade occurs.

Nov. 8. *Paris.* An imperial decree is issued. The principle of personal government is relinquished, and it is proposed to introduce gradually that of constitutional government.

Nov. 16±. *Paris.* The Left (Ultra-Republicans) of the Chambers issue a firm and temperate manifesto in opposition to the Government.

Nov. 22. Paris elects Henri Rochefort, the journalist, a deputy.

Dec. 27. *Paris.* The resignation of the ministers is announced.

* * *Paris.* The censorship respecting foreign newspapers is removed.

* * The "livrets," or service-books of working-men, are abolished.

1870 Jan. 3. *Paris.* A new (Liberal) Ministry is formed.

Members: Émile Ollivier (justice and religion), Count Napoléon Daru (foreign), Chevandier de Valdrome (interior), Louis Joseph Buffet (finance), Marshal Edmund Lebœuf (war), Regault de Génouilly (Marine), Émile Alexis Legris (public instruction), Marquis de Talhouet (public works), Esquirou de Parieu (president council of state), Charles Louvet (agriculture and commerce), and Maurice Richard (fine arts).

Jan. 6.± *Paris.* Georges Eugène Haussmann, prefect of the Seine, is dismissed.

He had greatly embellished Paris, and improved its sanitary condition, water supply and sewer system.

Feb. 22. *Paris.* Jules Favre makes an attack on the Ministry in the Chamber, and is defeated. Vote, 236–18.

Mar. 28. *Paris.* A senatus consultum, relating to the modification of the Constitution of the Senate, is communicated to the Senate. [Apr. 20. Adopted.]

Apr. 10. *Paris.* A ministerial crisis occurs; Ministers Daru and Buffet oppose a proposed general election respecting changes in the Constitution. [They resign.]

Apr. 13. *Paris.* The Ollivier Ministry is reconstructed.

May 8. The people approve the constitutional changes. Vote, 7,527,379–1,530,909.

May 9, 10. *Paris.* Rioting occurs and barricades are erected. [May 14. About 100 rioters are arrested; many are sentenced to imprisonment.]

May 15. *Paris.* The Duc de Grammont becomes foreign minister.

June 19. *Paris.* The Orleans princes address the Legislative Assembly, demanding their right to return to France. [July 2, Refused. Vote, 173–31.]

July 5–7. France is offended because of the nomination of Prince Leopold for the throne of Spain.

It causes great excitement, being regarded as a Prussian intrigue endangering the safety of France. Count Vincent Benedetti, the French ambassador, requests William I. to forbid its acceptance, but he refuses. The ministers make warlike speeches.

July 12. Prince Leopold withdraws his acceptance.

France demands guaranties from Prussia, "never again to permit the candidacy of a German prince for the Spanish throne." King William refuses to discuss the matter, and refers the ambassador to the regular course through the Ministry at Berlin. This refusal is telegraphed as Prussia's insult to France.

July 13. *Paris.* France decides to declare war against Prussia, anticipating the neutrality of South Germany; the Left oppose the war. [July 17. The declaration is signed.]

July 19–71 Mar. 3. The Franco-Prussian War.

Its actual cause is the desire of the French nation to repossess the territory on the left bank of the Rhine, and their jealousy of the greatly increasing power of Prussia among the German States since the war of 1864 and 1866.

July 20. *Ger.* The States of Würtemberg, Bavaria, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt declare war against France, and provide military support for Prussia.

July 23. *Paris.* Emperor Napoléon issues a war proclamation. The empress is appointed regent.

July 25. *Prus.* King William issues a proclamation of war against France.

July 28. The emperor joins the army.

Aug. 3. *Paris.* The Duc de Grammont, foreign minister, publishes a reply to Bismarck's charges against France.

Aug. 6. Gen. Turr publishes statements of Bismarck's proposals for the annexation of Luxemburg and Belgium by France in 1866 and 1867.

Aug. 8. *Paris.* The Government appeals to France and Europe against Prussia.

Aug. 9. *Paris.* The Ollivier Ministry is forced to resign.

Aug. 10. *Paris.* A new Ministry is organized.

Members: Gen. Cousin-Montauban, Comte de Palikao (war), M. Chévereau (interior), Pierre Magne (finance), Clément Duvernois (commerce and agriculture), Adm. Rigault de Génouilly (marine), Baron Jérôme David (public works), Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne (foreign affairs).

The Government declares against any negotiations contemplating peace.

Aug. 11. France signs a treaty with Great Britain guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, as Germany had done on Aug. 9.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868 July 8. The French Atlantic Telegraph Company is formed to lay a cable to America.

The Government grants a concession for 20 years to Julius Reuter and Baron Émile d'Erlangen.

ARMY—NAVY.

1870 **Aug. 13.** The emperor appoints **Marshal Bazaine** to command the French Army of the Rhine.

Aug. 14. *Ger.* The Germans begin the bombardment of **Strasburg.**

± Many French **sharpshooters** join the army. [The Germans refuse to recognize them as soldiers.]

Toul is besieged. The emperor establishes his **headquarters** at Verdun.

—— *Lorraine.* The first German army under Gen. Von Steinmetz attacks Marshal Bazaine at Colombey-Nouilly, and checks the union of the French armies. German loss, 4,906; French loss, 3,608. (Battle of Courcelles.)

Aug. 15. *Ger.* Nine French ironclads **blockade** the German ports on the Baltic coast.

Aug. 16. *Lorraine.* Drawn **battle of Vionville** (Mars-la-Tour), 12 miles west of Metz.

Prince Frederick Charles, with 67,000± Germans of the second army, and Marshal Bazaine with 120,000 to 128,000 French, engage in a terribly bloody battle; it prevents the retreat of the French from Metz to Verdun. German loss, 16,000 killed and wounded; French loss, 17,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners.

—— The French repulse an attack on **Pfalsburg.** MacMahon's army reaches Châlons-sur-Marne. [Aug. 20. It is joined by the emperor.]

Aug. 18. *Lorraine.* **Battle of Gravelotte** (Rézonville).

The first and second armies, numbering 200,000±, under King William, decisively defeat 120,000± French under Marshal Bazaine, seven miles west of Metz; the French are driven into Metz. French loss, 12,000 to 15,000, German loss, 20,156.

—— ± *Paris.* Gen. Trochu **fortifies the city.**

Aug. 19. *Alsace.* The Germans fiercely **bombard Strasburg.**

Aug. 20. The emperor, with between 130,000 and 150,000 men, **unites** his army with the Army of the Rhine under MacMahon at Châlons-sur-Marne.

± The Army of the Rhine, 300,000± strong, **retreats** before the advancing Prussians, 500,000± strong, under King William and the Crown Prince Frederick Charles.

Marshal MacMahon **aims to relieve Marshal Bazaine** by a circuitous march to the northeast. [He fails.]

Aug. 23. The combined French army at **Reims** advances to join the army of Marshal Bazaine, which the Germans have shut up in Metz.

Aug. 23-26. *Alsace.* The Germans vigorously **bombard Strasburg.**

Aug. 24. The Germans under the Crown Prince and the Prince of Saxony **pursue the French.**

The Prussians establish **headquarters** at Bar-le-Duc, only 125 miles from Paris.

Aug. 25. The French repulse an attack on **Verdun.** [Nov. * They capitulate.]

The Germans capture 800 national guards at **St. Ménehould**; they occupy Châlons-sur-Marne.

The French surrender the small fortress at **Vitry-le-François.**

Aug. 26. *Lorraine.* The Germans **repulse a sortie** of the French in strong force at Metz, frustrating Marshal Bazaine's desperate attempt to escape.

± *Ger.* **Three armies** of the reserve are formed, and a **fourth** to aid in operations against Paris.

Aug. 27. *Lorraine.* The Germans **invest Thionville** (Diedenhofen). [Nov. 24. Bombarded and taken.]

The Germans nearly destroy a regiment of French Chasseurs **at Busancy.**

Aug. 28. The two German armies, 220,000 strong, **advance on Paris,** driving the French before them. They meet resistance at Dun, Stenay, and Mouzon.

Aug. 29. The Germans **storm Vrizy,** between Vouzèire and Attig.

Aug. 30. The army of MacMahon (150,000±) retreats northward.

The Germans surprise and defeat Gen. de Failly near **Beaumont,** enabling them to cut off the retreat of MacMahon; the French suffer in other actions.

Aug. 31. The Germans repulse the French **at Carignan.**

They attack the French **at Douzy,** and finally defeat them. The French retreat to Sedan.

Aug. 31, Sept. 1. *Lorraine.* The army of **Marshal Bazaine** attempts to break through the German lines, and is defeated **at Noisseville,** five miles from Metz.

Sept. 1. Battle of Sedan.

The Germans, 250,000± strong, under the personal command of William I., defeat the French, 140,000± strong, under Napoléon III., Marshal MacMahon, and Gen. Emmanuel Félix de Wimpffen; MacMahon is wounded, and Wimpffen assumes command. At three o'clock the French are surrounded. Napoléon III. gives his sword to William I., and becomes a prisoner.

Sept. 2. The French capitulate at Sedan.

Their army comprises 39 generals, 2,300 officers, 84,000 men, besides 25,000 captured in battle; 10,000 French escape to Belgium.

—— *Alsace.* The Germans direct a vigorous artillery fire on **Strasburg,** and repel a sortie of the French.

Sept. 5. King William I. establishes his **headquarters at Reims.**

Sept. 7. *Paris.* Gen. Vinoy **arrives with a corps** which was sent too late to aid MacMahon. The Germans occupy **St. Dizier.**

Sept. 8. The Germans **invest Strasburg** with 60,000 men. The French vigorously resist the Germans at **Verdun.**

Sept. 9. Five corps of the Germans **advance on Paris.**

Laon surrenders.

The explosion of the powder-magazine by a soldier causes the death of 95 German riflemen and 300 French soldiers.

Sept. 10. The French **repulse** an attack by the Germans on Toul. [Sept. 23. It capitulates.]

Sept. 12. The French **blow up the bridge** over the Oise, at Creil, 30 miles north of Paris.

Sept. 14. *Alsace.* The Germans occupy **Colmar.**

Sept. 15. *Paris.* The Germans **begin the investment** of the city; permits are required of those who enter or leave it.

Sept. 18. The Prussians fix their **headquarters** at Meux, 20 miles from Paris.

Sept. 18, 19. The French **sink vessels** in the Seine and the Marne rivers against the approach of the Germans.

Sept. 19. King William **fixes his headquarters** at Ferrières near Lagny, fifteen miles east of Paris.

Gen. Vinoy with three divisions attacks the Prussians on the heights of Sceaux, and is **repulsed** with the loss of seven guns and 2,500 prisoners.

The French troops at **Versailles** surrender. [Sept. 20. The Crown Prince of Prussia enters.]

Sept. 19-71 Jan. 28. Siege of Paris by the Germans.

Sept. 20. *It.* The French troops are **withdrawn from Rome;** the Italians capture the city, and abolish the temporal power of the Pope.

Sept. 21. *Lorraine.* **Prince Frederick Charles** assumes chief command before Metz.

Sept. 22. Sèvres, two and a half miles from Paris, surrenders to the Germans.

Sept. 23, 24, 27. *Lorraine.* The French are repulsed in desperate **sallies from Metz.**

Sept. 23. *Paris.* **Three actions** take place in the suburbs, at Drancy, Pierrefitte, and Villejuif.

A levy *en masse* of all men under twenty-five years is ordered by the Government.

Sept. 25. The Germans **invest Verdun.** [Nov. * It capitulates.]

Sept. 26. The Germans occupy all the departments of the Seine and Marne.

The crown prince, standing beneath the statue of Louis XIV. at Versailles, bestows the **iron cross** on thirty soldiers as a reward for bravery.

Sept. 27. Clermont is subdued and occupied by the Germans.

—— *Alsace.* **Strasburg** capitulates.

Sept. 28. *Alsace.* **Strasburg** formally surrenders.

The Germans having made a breach in the wall preparatory to an assault, Gen. Uhrich surrenders nearly 18,000 men to Gen. Von Werder. German loss, 906 men and 43 officers.

The Germans **attack Soissons.** [Oct. * It capitulates.]

Sept. 30. *Paris.* Gen. Vinoy sends out **a sortie,** which is **repulsed** by the Germans after fighting two hours. The National Guards in the city are said to number 375,000.

The French are **defeated** in an action **at Rouen,** losing 1,200 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners.

The Germans **take Beauvais,** forty-three miles northeast of Paris. [Oct. 1. **Mantes** is taken.]

Oct. 5. *Paris.* King William removes his **headquarters** to Versailles; Bismarck and Von Moltke are with him.

Gen. Treskow commands an army which is ordered into **Southern France.**

Gen. Régan, with the advance guard of the Army of the Loire, **defeats the Germans near Thoury.**

Oct. 6. Gen. Dupré, commanding part of the **Army of Lyons**, is defeated by the Germans at **St. Remy**; German loss, 450; French loss, 1500± and 660 prisoners.

Oct. 7. *Lorraine.* **A sortie** of 40,000 French is made **from Metz**; after four hours of hard fighting the French are driven back, with the loss of 2,000 men; German loss, 600.

Oct. 8. The **Germans** bombard **Neu Briesach.**

The French **repulse** an attack on **St.-Quentin.** [Oct. 21. Taken.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1870 Sept. 28. The planet *Zelia* is discovered by Prosper Henry. [Sept. 11, *Liberatrix;* Nov. 5, *Johanna.*]

SOCIETY.

1870 Sept.* *Eng.* **The empress** and prince imperial reside at Camden House, Chiselhurst, Kent.

STATE.

1870 Aug. 17. *Paris.* **Gen. Louis Jules Trochu,** an Orleanist, is appointed governor of the city, and charged with its defense.

Aug. 21. *Paris.* **The Government forbids the exportation of food. A loan** of 750,000,000 francs is announced.

Aug. 26±. *Paris.* **M. Thiers** is placed on the Defense Committee.

Aug. 28. *Paris.* Gen. Trochu issues a decree for the **expulsion** of all foreigners not naturalized.

Aug. 30, 31. *Ger.* **Protests** against foreign **intervention for peace** are passed at municipal meetings at Berlin, Königsberg, and other cities.

Aug. 30. *Ger.* **Count Bismarck-Bohlen** is installed governor of Alsace at Haguenau.

Sept. 2. The emperor becomes a **prisoner of war** at Sedan. (See Army.)

Sept. 3. *Paris.* A deputation from 10,000 persons calls on Gen. Trochu to **assume the government** of the country; he declines.

Sept. 4. *Paris.* The surrender at Sedan **is announced** to the Legislative Assembly.

Jules Favre proposes the **uprising of the nation** for its defense, attacks the imperial dynasty, and proposes to give the chief command to Gen. Trochu. On the motion of M. Thiers, the chamber appoints a **commission** of government and national defense, and orders the convocation of a constituent assembly, and adjourns.

Revolution. The empire is at an end.

The Assembly resumes its sitting, and is invaded by a disorderly crowd, who demand a republic.

A few Liberal deputies remain, and proclaim the deposition of the imperial dynasty and the establishment of the **Republic of France.**

The Senate meets for the **last time,** and upholds the imperial government.

A government of defense is proclaimed.

Members: Gen. Louis Trochu, president; Léon Gambetta (interior), Jules Simon (public instruction), Jules Favre (foreign), Isaac Adolphe Crémieux (justice), Ernest Picard (finance), Gen. Le Flō (war), Martin Fourichon (marine), M. Magnin (agriculture), M. Dorian (public works), Étienne Arago (mayor of Paris).

The empress, the Comte de Palikao, and other ministers **secretly leave** and hasten to Belgium.

Sept. 5. *Paris.* **The Legislative Chamber** is dissolved; the Senate is abolished; the regular troops and National Guard fraternize with each other.

Henri Rochefort is added to the provisional government.

Jules Favre calls on the **United States of America** for moral support.

—— *Prus.* The ex-emperor **Napoléon** arrives at Wilhelmshöhe, near Cassel.

—— *Sp.* The Republican deputies in the Spanish Cortes give **greeting** to the French Republic.

The Red Republican flag is raised at Lyons.

Sept. 6. *Paris.* Jules Favre issues a circular.

He informs French diplomatic **representatives** at foreign courts that France desires peace, but "will not cede either an inch of our territories or a stone of our fortresses."

Gen. Trochu issues a **proclamation** assuring the safety of Paris.

The police are replaced by **National Guards** for the preservation of order.

The Government again declines the proffered services of the **Orleans princes.**

Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc arrive in the city.

Sept. 7±. The Prussians seize imperial correspondence of much importance. [Oct. * Published.]

—— *Paris.* The Provisional Government proclaims that to-day, as in 1792, **the Republic** signifies the hearty union of the army and people for the defense of the country.

Sept. 8. The United States of America and Spain **recognize the Republic.** [Sept. 9. Switzerland.]

—— *Paris.* The Defense Committee **summons** the King of Prussia to retire immediately from French territory.

A decree is issued convoking the **Constituent Assembly,** to be composed of 750 members.

Sept. 13-16. *Paris.* **Bismarck** issues circular letters.

He recounts French aggressions on Germany in the past, and asserts the necessity of obtaining material guaranties for the future safety of Germany, and for removing the frontiers and point of attack farther west.

Sept. 16.± Bismarck consents to receive **Jules Favre.**

[Sept. 19. They meet at Château de la Haute Maison. Sept. 20. They meet at King **William's** headquarters near Lagny. Both interviews are fruitless.]

Sept. 17. *Paris.* Jules Favre issues a **diplomatic circular.**

He asks that France be left to the free action of the Constituent Assembly, and it will repair the wrong she has done by a measure of justice.

Sept. 18. A Government delegation under **Isaac A. Crémieux,** minister **of justice, meet at Tours**; the foreign ambassadors proceed there.

Sept. 18.± *Paris.* **The Red Republicans issue a manifesto** signed by Gustave Paul Cluseret; it is placarded throughout the city.

Sept. 19. *Paris.* The struggle for the military possession of the city begins. **The first siege of Paris** is begun by the Prussians.

Sept. 21. **Jules Favre** reports **Bismarck's demands.**

Terms: The cession of the department of the Upper and Lower Rhine and part of Moselle, with Metz, Château Salins, and Soissons; France must surrender Strasburg, Toul, and Verdun (or Pfalzburg according to Favre), and Mont Valérien; if the Assembly meets at Paris, an armistice may be agreed to, in order that the French Constituent Assembly may meet. The French Government positively rejects these terms of peace.

Sept. 26±. All citizens of France between 20 and 25 years of age are prohibited from leaving the country.

Sept. 28. The National Guard suppresses an **insurrection** of the Red Republicans at Lyons; Gen. Cluseret, the war minister of the Commune, flees [into exile].

—— *Paris.* **The National Guard maintains order.**

Sept. 29-Oct. 1. The delegates assembled at Tours order **elections** of 753 members for the Constituent Assembly, to take place on Oct. 16.

Oct. 1. *Paris.* The Government for defense orders the **elections deferred** till they can be carried out throughout the whole extent of the Republic.

Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside, U. S. A., visits Minister Favre. [Oct. 7. He visits Bismarck.]

Bismarck issues a circular letter, disclaiming any intention of reducing France to a second-rate power.

Oct. 2. The conquered country, in addition to Alsace and Lorraine, is placed under the grand dukes of Mecklenburg at Reims.

Oct. 3. Isaac A. Crémieux succeeds Adm. Fourichon as delegate minister of war at Tours, remaining minister of marine.

Oct. 6. The diplomatic mission of Louis A. Thiers to foreign courts is reported a failure.

Oct. 7. Léon Gambetta escapes from Paris in a balloon.

[Oct. 8. He arrives at Rouen. Oct. 9. He arrives at Tours, and becomes minister of war as well as of the interior.]

Oct. 8. The Government **prohibits** all Frenchmen under 60 years of age from leaving France.

* * Gambetta becomes the virtual **dictator** of France.

—— *Aust.* **M. Thiers again appeals to** Vienna for aid against Germany. [Oct. 14. He arrives at Florence, Italy.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870 Sept. 23. *Paris.* M. Durouf in a **post-balloon** ascends with mail-bags; he arrives at Évreux, and reaches Tours.

ARMY — NAVY.

1870 Oct. 9. Garibaldi is received with great enthusiasm at Tours; he reviews the National Guard.

Oct. 10. The Germans burn Albis near Paris in retaliation for treachery, sleeping soldiers having been killed.

Bavarians under Gen. Von der Tann defeat part of the Army of the Loire at Artenay, near Orléans, and capture 2,000 prisoners. [Germans occupy Orléans.]

The French repulse an attack on Cherizy.

Oct. 11. The French fleet appears off Heligoland in the North Sea.

—— *Paris.* The Germans fire the first three shots into the suburbs of the city.

Gen. Von der Tann captures Orléans and 4,000 prisoners.

After nine hours fighting (35,000± on each side), the defeated Army of the Loire under Gen. La Motte Rougé retires behind the Loire River. [The city pays a war contribution of $300,000±.]

The French garrison at Montmédy captures Stenay.

Oct. 12. Gen. Bourbaki takes command of the French at Tours; Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines takes command of the Army of the Loire.

Garibaldi is appointed commander of French irregular troops.

Germans capture Épinal. They also take Breteuil after a sharp resistance.

Oct. 13. Neu Breisach is wholly invested by the Germans.

The French surprise the Prussians, and make a successful attack at Bagneux, near Paris.

Oct. 13, 14. *Paris.* St. Cloud is fired on and burned by the French.

Oct. 14±. *Lorraine.* Frequent sorties are made from Metz.

Oct. 14. A sharp fight takes place at Écouis; the French elude an attempt to surround them.

Gen. Boyer, aid-de-camp to Marshal Bazaine, commander at Metz, meets Bismarck at Versailles.

Oct. 16. Soissons surrenders to the Germans under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, having been invested three weeks and bombarded four days. The French lose 99 officers, 4,633 men, and 128 guns.

Oct. 17. Gen. Bourbaki is appointed to command the Army of the North; Gen. Mazière to that of the Loire.

—— The Germans attack Montdidier, and capture 150 Mobile Guards.

Oct. 18. The Germans defeat 4,000 French near Châteaudun, in a 10 hours' fight; the barricaded town is stormed and burned. Gen. Von Werder takes Nuit, near Dijon.

Oct. 21. *Paris.* The French make a vigorous sortie against Versailles and at Malmaison; they are forced to retire after fighting three hours and losing 400± killed and 100 prisoners.

Chartres, 48 miles southwest of Paris, is taken by the Germans. Vesoul is also captured.

—— Germans attack and take St.-Quentin after cannonading for half an hour. [Oct. 23. They evacuate.]

Oct. 22. *Alsace.* Schlettstadt is bombarded by the Germans. [Oct. 24. Taken, with 120 guns and 2,400 prisoners.]

The French "Army of the East" is defeated in the Vosges.

Gen. Cambriels repulses an attack by the Germans on Châtillon le Duc; M. de Keratry assumes command of the French army in Brittany.

Oct. 26. *Paris.* The Imperial Guard is suppressed.

Oct. 27. Marshal Bazaine surrenders Metz and his army.

Gen. Von Werder defeats the French near Gray, Haute Saône, northeast of Dijon.

Oct. 28. The French recapture Le Bourget near Paris. [Oct. 30. Retaken with 1,200 prisoners, by the Germans.]

The French defeat Badenese troops near Bascon; they repulse an attack by the Prussians on Formerie on the Oise.

Oct. 29. The crown prince and Prince Frederick Charles are created field-marshals.

Oct. 31. The Germans capture Dijon after bombardment. The Würtembergers defeat the francs-tireurs between Montereau and Nangis.

It is estimated that 856,000 Germans are in France and 223,000 French in German prisons.

Oct. 31–Dec. 27. The Germans occupy and hold Dijon.

Nov. 1. The Germans invest Thionville. [Nov. 7. Bombarded.]

Nov. 3±. Garibaldi issues a proclamation appealing to other nations to help France.

The Germans besiege Belfort.

Nov. 4. *Paris.* The Government orders the mobilization of all able-bodied men between 20 and 40 years of age.

Nov. 6. The French recapture Châteaudun. [Nov. 18. Indecisive action.]

Nov. 7. The French repulse an attack on the Army of the Loire at Marchenoir.

Nov. 8. Verdun capitulates to the Germans with 4,000 men.

—— *Ger.* The French fleet appears off Heligoland.

Nov. 9. The Germans enter Montbéliard, Doubs, near the Swiss frontier. [Nov. 10. The French are repulsed.]

The French defeat Gen. Von der Tann between Coulmiers and Baccon, near Orléans; they retire to Thoury.

Nov. 10. The French under Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines retake Orléans. French loss, 2,000; German loss, 700± and 2,000 prisoners. The Germans take Neu Breisach, with 5,000 prisoners and 100 guns.

Nov. 13. The Germans occupy Cole, near Dijon.

Nov. 14. Prince Frederick Charles and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg are put in command of the armies in Central France.

Nov. 15. The Germans completely invest Montmédy.

The Germans repulse French sorties from Mézières.

Nov. 16. The Germans repulse sorties from Belfort.

Nov. 17. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg repulses the French Army of the Loire near Dreux; the army is captured by Gen. Von Treskow.

The French make a successful sortie from Mézières; German loss, 500 men.

Nov. 18. The National Guard repulses the Germans at Évreux.

Nov. 20±. *Paris.* The Germans engirdle the city with a second line of investment.

The Germans repulse the French at La Fère, 14 miles from Laon; the French suffer heavy loss. [Nov. 27. Surrendered by the French with 70 guns and 2,000 men, after two days' bombardment.]

Nov. 21. The Germans defeat the Mobile Guard at Bretoncellés.

Nov. 22. The Germans begin the bombardment of Thionville. [Nov. 24. The French capitulate; 2,000 prisoners taken.] The Prussians occupy Ham.

The Germans are repulsed near Amiens and also near Stagil.

Nov. 27. The Germans under Gen. Von Werder defeat the Garibaldians near Pasque, Côte d'Or.

The Prussians under Gen. Manteuffel defeat the Army of the North near Amiens. [Nov. 28. The city surrenders. Nov. 30. The citadel is taken.]

Nov. 28. Battle near Beaune-la-Rolande, Loiret.

The French Army of the Loire under Gen. d'Aurelle de Paladines has a severe engagement with the Prussians under Gen. Voigts Rhetz. Prince Frederick Charles arrives during the battle, and turns the day; the French retire with the loss of 6,700±; the Germans suffer a heavy loss.

Nov. 29–Dec. 4. The army in Paris and the Army of the Loire make unsuccessful efforts to unite.

Nov. 29. Gen. Charles Denis Sauter Bourbaki is appointed to command the 6th Army Corps.

—— *Paris.* The Prussians repulse sorties from various parts of the city.

Nov. 30. *Paris.* A grand sortie is made.

The French (120,000) take Champigny and Brie. [Dec. 2. They are driven back by the Germans. Losses on both sides are heavy.]

Dec. 2. The Army of the Loire under Gen. Chanzy is defeated at Bazoche des Hautes by the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

Dec. 3. The Germans begin the bombardment of Belfort. [The siege continues.]

Dec. 4. Orléans again surrenders to the Germans; Gen. D'Aurelle de Paladines retreats with 100,000± men, losing 10,000 prisoners, 77 guns, and 4 gunboats.

Dec. 5–71 July 22. Marshal Manteuffel, commanding the Prussian Army of the North, occupies Rouen.

Dec. 7. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg attacks the French Army of the Loire at Beaugency, without decisive result. [Dec. 8. The Germans take the town and 1,100± prisoners.]

Dec. 8. Marshal Manteuffel advances on Havre with a part of his army, and with the remainder occupies Cherbourg.

Dec. 9, 10. The Army of the Loire is defeated by the Germans in severe engagements, and retreats.

Dec. 12. The Germans occupy Dieppe.

They bombard **Montmédy.** [Dec. 14. It surrenders.] The siege of Pfalzburg in Lorraine ends by its surrender because of famine.

Dec. 13. The Germans occupy Évreux and Blois.

Dec. 14. The Germans take and later abandon Fréteval.

Dec. 18. The Germans under Gen. Von Werder defeat the French under Gen. Cremer at Nuits, 14 miles from Dijon.

Dec. 21. Tours is partly shelled by the Germans, and submits; the Germans fail to occupy the city.

Dec. 23. Indecisive battle at Pont-Noyelles.

The Germans are under Marshal Manteuffel, and the French under Gen. Faidherbe; the latter retreats.

Dec. 27. The Germans besiege Péronne. [1871. Jan. 10. It capitulates.]

Gen. Bourbaki forces the Germans under Gen. Von Werder to evacuate Dijon.

Dec. 29. *Paris.* The French at Mont Avron are bombarded and driven out.

* * Nancy and Châlons are taken by the Germans.

1871 Jan. 1, 2. Mézières with 2,000 men and 106 guns is surrendered by the French.

Jan. 2, 3. The Germans under Marshal Manteuffel defeat the French under Gen. Von Goeben, near Bapaume; the French retreat.

Jan. 4. *Paris.* The Germans bombard the eastern front of the city and the southern forts.

Jan. 5. The Germans take the fortress of Rocroi, near the Belgian frontier.

Jan. 6. The French under Gen. Chanzy have an indecisive engagement with Prince Frederick Charles, near Dijon le Mans.

The Germans storm Daujoutin.

—— *Paris.* The Germans silence Forts Issy and Vanves.

Jan. 7. The Germans defeat Gen. Roy near Jumiéges, on the Seine.

Jan. 9, 10. *Paris.* The Germans bombard the city, injuring many buildings and killing many citizens. [Jan. 10–13. Sorties.]

Gen. Von Werder defeats the French at Villersexel.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1870 * * *Gulliver and the Lilliputians* is painted by Georges Jean Vibert.

CHURCH.

1870 Oct. 8. The suppression of the schools of the "Brethren of the Christian Doctrine" by the Republicans causes much dissatisfaction.

LETTERS.

1870 Nov. 4. *London. Campagne de 1870, par un officier attaché à l'etat major-générale* [a pamphlet ascribed to the Emperor Napoléon III.] appears in the *Daily Telegraph.*

Dec. * A pamphlet [attributed to the Emperor Napoléon] is published under the name of the Marquis de Grincourt, throwing the blame of the war upon the French nation.

* * *La Création,* by Quinet, appears. [1871, *Le Siège de Paris et la Défense Nationale;* 1872, *La République.*]

* * *Mademoiselle Giraud ma femme,* by Adolf Belot, appears. [1871, *Article 47.*]

* * *Twenty Leagues under the Sea* and *The Mysterious Island,* by Jules Verne, appear.

* *-75 * * *History of France,* by Guizot, appears.

* *-76 * * *Aperçu de l'histoire d'Égypte* and *Dendérah,* by Mariette, appears.

SOCIETY.

1870 Oct. 12. The people at Honfleur oppose the embarkation of cattle for England; a riot breaks out. [Oct. 15. Like riots at St. Malo.]

Dec. 20. The mob murder Gen. Arnaud, the commander of the National Guard at Lyons, after an alleged trial, for resisting them.

* * Statistics show the consumption of wine to be, per capita, 37.90 gallons; of distilled spirits, 0.58 gallons.

STATE.

1870 Oct. 10, 11. *Paris.* The Red Republicans, led by Louis Auguste Blanqui, Gustave Flourens, Alexandre Auguste, Ledru-Rollin, Félix Pyat, are defeated in their attempts to overthrow the present government and establish the Commune. [Oct. 14+. Henri Rochefort effects a reconciliation.]

Oct. 10. Direct mediation is declined by Russia, Spain, and Great Britain.

Léon Gambetta issues a proclamation from Tours.

He says Paris has 560,000 troops, that cannon are cast daily, women help the cause by making cartridges, and urges cooperation and devotion everywhere in maintaining the struggle.

Oct. 12. Arles Du Four, from Lyons, appeals to the British public for active sympathy in endeavoring to obtain peace.

—— *Paris.* Auguste de Kérartry, as foreign envoy, leaves in a balloon. [Oct. 19, 20. He fails to obtain assistance from Gen. Prim, premier at Madrid.]

Oct. 18. Jules Favre issues a circular from Tours against Prussia.

"She coldly and systematically pursues her task of annihilating us. France has now no illusions left. For her it is now a question of existence. We prefer our present sufferings, our perils, and our sacrifices to the consequences of the inflexible and cruel ambition of our enemy. France needed perhaps to pass through a supreme trial; she will issue from it transfigured."

Oct. 19. Marseilles is disturbed by Red Republicans.

Oct. 21. The British Government, supported by the neutral powers, intervenes for an armistice that France may elect a National Assembly. [Oct. 28. Bismarck replies that overtures must come from France, and will be accepted.]

Oct. 24. M. Thiers undertakes to negotiate with Bismarck for an armistice. [Oct. 28. He is given a safe conduct. Oct. 30. He enters Paris, bringing news of the surrender of Metz.]

A girl who claims to be successor of Joan of Arc appears at Tours.

Oct. 25. *Paris.* The Government issues a decree for a loan of 250,000,000 francs.

Oct. 28. Léon Gambetta issues a circular condemning the surrender of Metz as a crime. [Nov. 1. He calls on the army to avenge the dishonor.]

Oct. 30–Nov. 1. *Paris.* Louis Thiers receives authority from the Provisional Government to treat with the Prussians for an armistice, and has interviews with Bismarck.

Oct. 31. *Paris.* The Commune rise against the Government, and temporarily overthrow it.

The Defense Government is imprisoned in the Hôtel de Ville, and Ledru-Rollin, Victor Hugo, and Gustave Flourens are made a Committee of Safety under Louis Picard. The National Guard succeeds in restoring order.

—— *Prus.* The ex-empress joins the ex-emperor at Wilhelmshöhe. [Nov. 3. She returns to Chiselhurst, England.]

Nov. 1. *Paris.* A popular vote is ordered to be taken on Nov. 3, to learn if the people support the National Defense Government. [Nov. 3. Vote, 557,976 for it; 62,638 against it.]

Nov. 2. Marshal Bazaine publishes a letter repelling the charge of treason in the surrender of Metz.

—— *Paris.* Henri Rochefort resigns as a member of the Defense Committee.

Nov. 3. Count Bismarck offers an armistice of 25 days for the election of a National Assembly. [Nov. 7. The French decline the offer.]

—— *Paris.* Revolutionists attempt to overthrow the Government, but are defeated.

The Government orders the mobilization of all able-bodied men between the ages of 20 and 40.

Nov. 6. *Paris.* The negotiations for an armistice fail.

Count Bismarck refuses to permit food to enter Paris during the armistice without any military equivalent therefore; Louis Thiers is ordered to cease negotiations.

Nov. 7. Jules Favre issues a circular defending the course of the French in the armistice negotiations. [Nov. 8. Count Bismarck gives the German side in like manner.]

Nov. 10. *Paris.* The Government decrees the melting of some of the church-bells into cannon.

Dec. 10. The Delegate Government is transferred from Tours to Bordeaux; it also becomes the seat of the National Assembly.

Dec. 19. Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville are permitted to take their seats as members of the National Assembly at Bordeaux.

1871 Jan. 9, 10. The Government appeals to foreign powers because of the bombardment of Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870 Oct. 12. Balloons bring favorable intelligence from Paris.

ARMY—NAVY.

1871 Jan. 11, 12. The Germans under Prince Frederick Charles defeat the Army of the Loire under **Gen. Chanzy** in attempting to raise the siege at **Le Mans**; the French lose 20,000± prisoners. [The French retreat.]

Jan. 13. *Paris.* The French make vigorous sorties, and are repulsed.

Jan. 15, 16. The Germans defeat **Gen. Chanzy** near the Vosges. [Jan. 18. He retreats southward.]

Jan. 15-17. Battle of Belfort.

Gen. Bourbaki forces the besieging Prussians under Gen. Von Werder to change their position without raising the siege; the French are finally forced to retreat. [Feb. 13. Belfort capitulates with military honors.]

Jan. 17. The Germans begin the **bombardment** of Longwy, in Northeastern France. [Jan. 25. It capitulates, surrendering 4,000 prisoners and 200 guns.]

Jan. 19. Gen. Von Goeben defeats the French under Gen. Faidherbe at St.-Quentin, on the Somme. German loss, 3,100; French loss, 15,000±, including 4,000 prisoners.

—— *Paris.* Gen. Trochu with 100,000 men makes [the last] **grand sortie**; he is repulsed with the loss of 1,000 killed and 5,000 wounded.

Communication with the outside is maintained during the siege by the use of pigeons and balloons.

Jan. 20-Feb. 1. Gen. **Manteuffel** drives 80,000 French under Gen. Bourbaki **into Switzerland** near Pontarlier, after losing 6,000 prisoners.

Jan. 22. *Paris.* The Germans refuse an armistice for two days.

—— The Germans bombard **St. Denis** and Cambrai.

Jan. 23. *Paris.* **Gen. Trochu resigns** as governor. [Jan. 24. Gen. Vinoy succeeds him as governor and commander.]

Jan. 28. *Paris.* **Capitulation of the French**; an armistice for 21 days is signed by Jules Favre and Count Bismarck.

Jan. 29. The Germans **occupy the forts** round Paris.

Jan. 30. The advance of **German troops** into France is suspended.

Feb. 1. The Germans **occupy Dijon** after a siege in which Garibaldi makes an ineffective defense.

The army of **Gen. Bourbaki** takes refuge in Switzerland, after failing to break through the German lines.

Feb. 16. The Belfort garrison marches out, and the **war terminates.**

Mar. 1. German loss during the war, killed or dying soon after the war, 17,570; died of wounds eventually, 10,707; total killed and wounded, 127,867.

—— *Paris.* The Emperor William reviews 100,000 troops at **Longchamps**, a race-course near Paris. Paris is entered.

Mar. 1-3. *Paris.* About 30,000 Germans **enter** the city, and remain 48 hours.

Mar. 10. *Paris.* A meeting of the **National Guard** is suppressed.

Mar. 12. *Paris.* **The German army** leaves Versailles.

Mar. 18. *Paris.* **Uprising of the Commune.**

It rises against Gen. Vinoy, the commander of the city, when he attempts to take possession of defenses and cannon held by the workingmen, at Montmartre and Belleville, in the northeastern part of the city. [The Germans remain in the forts, and observe a strict neutrality.]

Paris. Several regiments of the **National Guard** join the Communists.

They shoot **Gens. Lecomte and Thomas.** Barricades are erected in the streets, and **Gen. Vinoy**, commanding the gendarmerie, retires from the insurgents across the Seine.

Apr. 2. *Paris.* The troops of the National Assembly engage the insurgents at **Courbevoie**, one and a half mile northwest of the fortifications of Paris.

Gustave Flourens leads the armed mob called the National Guard to **Versailles.** [It ends in a disorderly retreat.]

Apr. 3. *Paris.* **The insurgents occupy** Forts Issy, Vanves, and the castle at Meudon, five miles southwest of Paris. [Apr. 4. They shoot Gen. Duval, a prisoner.]

Marshal MacMahon is appointed commander-in-chief of the National forces.

Apr. 6.—May 22. *Paris.* **The second siege** of the city by the National troops, under Marshal MacMahon; the insurgents make a vigorous defense.

Apr. 9. *Paris.* The insurgents attempt to take **Châtillon**, and are repulsed; they **bombard** the southern forts and Paris itself from the parallels constructed by the Germans.

Apr. 11. *Paris.* **Marshal MacMahon** invests **Fort Issy**, southwest of the city.

Apr. 14. *Paris.* The insurgents capture the redoubt of Gennevilliers.

Apr. 17. *Paris.* The insurgents capture the **Château de Bécon**, a post of importance.

Apr. 20. *Paris.* The insurgents occupy **Bagneux.**

Apr. 26. *Paris.* The insurgents keep up a **severe fire** from their batteries against the Federal forts.

Apr. 27. *Paris.* The National troops capture **Les Moulineaux**, an outpost of the insurgents.

Apr. 29. *Paris.* The insurgents take the cemetery and park of **Issy** in the night. [Apr. 30. They demand the surrender of the fort, and are refused.]

May 1. *Paris.* The insurgents take the station of **Clamart** and the Château of **Issy.**

May 8. *Paris.* **The battery of Montretout**, mounting 70 guns, opens fire. The insurgents evacuate the **Fort Issy.**

May 12. *Paris.* The troops occupy the Convent des Oiseaux at **Issy**, and the Lyceum at Vanves. [May 13. Fort Vanves is taken.]

May 14. *Paris.* **The batteries** of Courbevoie, Bécon, Asnières, open a vigorous fire on the villages, **Levallois and Clichy.**

May 21. *Paris.* **The National troops**, under Marshal MacMahon, **enter** the city, and, fighting their way, take 10,000± prisoners.

May. 23. *Paris.* The troops under Gen. Charles Félix Douay take **Montmartre** from the insurgents.

May 25. *Paris.* The insurgents **evacuate Forts** Montrouge, Hautes-Bruyères, Bicêtre.

May 27. The Government troops take Père La Chaise from the Communists.

May 28. *Paris.* The troops under Gen. MacMahon take the Buttes Chaumont, invest and capture Belleville, and **the insurrection is suppressed.**

Total losses in seven days' fighting: regular troops, 877 killed, 545 wounded, and 183 missing; insurgents, 50,000± killed, 25,000 prisoners. All the leaders are killed or captured, and about one-fourth of Paris is destroyed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1871 Feb. 2. Dupuy de Lôme, at Vincennes, ascends with 13 persons **in his navigable balloon.**

CHURCH.

1871 Apr. 5. *Paris.* **Archbishop Georges Darboy** is arrested by the Commune while ministering to the dying. [May 24. He is executed in the prison of La Roquette with 64 others.]

May 17. Silver **ornaments in the churches** are seized by the Commune.

June 7. *Paris.* The funeral of **Archbishop Darboy** is celebrated.

LETTERS.

1871 Mar. 11. *Paris.* *Le Vengeur* and four other violent journals are **suppressed** by Gen. Vinoy.

SOCIETY.

1871 Jan.* A short **strike** of 10,000 miners occurs at Le Creuzot, Burgundy.

Mar. 18. *Paris.* Gen. Claude Martin Lecomte is shot; Gen. Thomas is assassinated at the same time.

Feb.* Four **workmen**, members of the Workingmen's International Congress, are elected members of the National Assembly.

Apr.±* *Paris.* **The reign of terror** suspends the liberty of the press, of public meeting, of conscience, and of person.

Apr. 6. *Paris.* **The Guillotine is burned** on the Place Voltaire.

Apr. 29. *Paris.* **The Freemasons** make an ineffective attempt at reconciliation with the Commune.

May 6. *Paris.* The **newspapers** are suppressed. [May 16. **The Colonne Vendôme** is overthrown by the Commune.]

May* *Paris.* **Henri Rochefort** is arrested. (See Sept. 21.)

May 30. *Belg.* **Victor Hugo**, an exile, is expelled.

—— Paris is put under **martial law**; 50,000 **insurgents** commit disorders. Many prisoners are executed.

STATE.

1871 Jan. 19. *Paris.* **The Prussians** refuse to permit **foreigners** to leave the city.

Jan. 23. *Paris.* Disturbances arise, but they are suppressed by the army.

Jan. 24. *Paris.* Jules Favre opens negotiations with Bismarck.

Jan. 28. *Paris.* The Capitulation of Paris is signed by Jules Favre in the Convention of Versailles.

Conditions: The forts and munitions of war to be surrendered, and the city wall to be disarmed. All the soldiers in Paris become prisoners of war, except 12,000 left to aid the National Guard in preserving order. The city to be provisioned by French officials, and to pay 5 milliards of francs. A truce will include all France except the departments of Doubs, Jura, and Côte d'Or, and continue for three weeks, during which time a free election of members to the National Assembly is to be held, by which the question of peace or war will be decided.

Jan. 31. Léon Gambetta disavows the armistice, at Bordeaux. [Feb. 6. He resigns as minister of the interior and member of the Government of Defense.]

Feb. 1. The Duc d' Aumale, the son of Louis Philippe, issues a manifesto in favor of a constitutional monarchy.

Feb. 3. *Paris.* Food given by the contribution of the English people arrives.

Feb. 4. *Paris.* The Defense Government justifies the capitulation by announcing that provisions for only ten days were left for 2,000,000 of people.

It annuls a decree issued by Gambetta for the continuance of the struggle.

Feb. 8. *Prus.* The ex-emperor issues a proclamation.

He condemns the overthrow of the Napoléon dynasty, and affirms that his government was four times confirmed in 20 years.

Feb. 12. The National Assembly meets at Bordeaux, and [Feb. 15] elects François Grévy its president. Vote, 519 out of 538.

Feb. 15. *Paris.* The supplemental armistice is signed.

Feb. 16. A provisional government is formed at Bordeaux. [Feb. 17. Louis Thiers is elected chief. Feb. 18. Recognized by the great powers.]

Members: Jules Dufaure (justice), Jules Favre (foreign), Joseph Picard (interior), Jules Simon (public instruction), M. Lambrecht (commerce), Gen. Adolphe Le Flô (war), Adm. Pothuan (marine), M. De Larcy (public works).

Feb. 22-24. Louis Thiers and Count Bismarck negotiate for peace.

Feb. 25. Thiers, Favre, and 15 delegates of the National Assembly meet at Versailles, and accept the preliminaries of peace.

It includes the ceding of parts of Lorraine, including Metz and Thionville and Alsace less Belfort; also the payment of five milliards of francs ($1,000,000,000).

Feb. 26. The treaty is signed at Versailles. (See Germany.)

Mar. 1. The treaty is accepted by the National Assembly at Bordeaux. Vote, 546-107.

The third Republic.

The National Assembly unanimously confirms the setting aside of the Napoléonic empire for the Republic.

Mar. 6. *Paris.* The party of the Left, led by Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, and Edgar Quinet, demand the impeachment of the Defense Government.

—— *Prus.* The ex-emperor protests against the overthrow of his government.

Mar. 10. The National Assembly vote to remove the seat of government from Bordeaux to Versailles.

Mar. 12. Jérôme Adolphe Blanqui, Marie Flourens, and others are condemned for participating in the insurrection of Oct. 31, 1870.

Mar. 15. The Central Committee of the republican confederation of the National Guards (termed "The Government of the Buttes") meet, depose Gen. Vinoy, general-in-chief, and appoint Garibaldi as his successor.

Mar. 18. *Paris.* The Commune revolts against the Government.

It nominates a Central Committee of the armed mob called the National Guard, with workman Assy as chief. It takes possession of the public offices. Two governments hold authority; one, the Commune in Paris, and the regular authority at Versailles. (See Society.)

Mar. 19. *Paris.* The Central Committee orders a communal election. [Mar. 20. It liberates about 11,000 political prisoners.]

Mar. 20. The National Assembly meets at Versailles. [Propose conciliatory measures to the Commune, and appoint a committee to support the Government.]

± The Communists exact "advances," amounting to several million of francs, from the Bank of France, for the payment of the National Guard.

The *Journal des Débats* and other newspapers denounce the Commune's Central Committee.

Mar. 21. The National Assembly appeals to the nation and the army.

Mar. 22. *Paris.* The Communists fire on a parade of the unarmed Friends of Order; 10 are killed and 20 wounded.

Mar. 23. *Paris.* Adm. Saisset is appointed commander of the National Guard for the Assembly.

Mar. 26. *Paris.* In a municipal election a majority of two-thirds of the voters favor the Communists. Only 200,000 out of 500,000 votes are polled.

Mar. 28-May 22. *Paris.* The Socialistic Commune rules the city.

Mar. 28. *Paris.* The Government of the Commune is proclaimed at the Hôtel de Ville.

Mar. 29. *Paris.* The Communistic leaders, Gustave Flourens, Jérôme Adolph Blanqui, and Felix Pyat, propose a republic after the pattern of the Italian republics of the Middle Ages.

The Commune orders the remission of a part of the rents due from tenants.

Apr. 4. The Communists at Marseilles are suppressed.

Apr. 5. *Paris.* The Communists arrest the archbishop of Paris.

Apr. 5-16. Thiers, Picard, Favre, and others are impeached and their property confiscated; 34 anti-communistic newspapers are suppressed.

Apr. 6-May 22. Second siege of Paris by the National troops.

Apr. 14. The National Assembly pass the new municipal bill. Vote, 419-18.

Apr. 16. *Paris.* A court-martial is organized under Col. Rossel.

Apr. 19. *Paris.* The Communists appeal to the nation against the National Assembly.

Apr. 29. *Paris.* The Commune exacts a sum of 2,000,000 francs from the railway companies.

May 8. *Paris.* The Commune organizes a Committee of Public Safety.

May 10. *Ger.* A definite treaty of peace with Germany is signed at Frankfort. [May 12. Laid before the Assembly and ratified. Vote, 440-98. May 18. Ratified by the National Assembly.]

—— *Paris.* Louis Charles Delescluze is appointed delegate of war by the Commune.

May 11. Louis Thiers is opposed in the Assembly, and offers to resign; a vote of confidence is given him. Vote, 495-10.

May 17. *Paris.* The Communists are divided by a secession; a central club is formed, and a battalion of women is formed.

The Communists enforce a stringent conscription in Paris.

May 21. *Paris.* Henri Rochefort is brought a prisoner to Versailles.

The Commune holds its last sitting.

May 24. The Commune executes in prison the archbishop of Paris; also L'Abbé Deguerry and President Bonjeau with 64 others, all held as hostages.

May 29. Premier Thiers issues a decree for disarming Paris, and abolishing the National Guard of the Seine.

June 8. The laws of proscription are abrogated by the National Assembly. Vote, 484-103; the elections of the Duc d'Aumale and the Prince de Joinville are declared valid. [Dec. 19. Seated.]

June 26. *Paris.* The loan of two milliards of francs ($400,000,000) is decreed. [June 27. Subscriptions are opened. June 28. About four milliards are subscribed for in France alone.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1871 Feb. 3. *Paris.* The distress is relieved by the arrival of food from London.

Mar. 20. *Eng.* Napoléon III. arrives at Dover.

May 17. *Paris.* Silver ornaments are seized in churches.

A cartridge factory explodes near the Champ de Mars; 100 persons are killed.

May 24. *Paris.* The Palais Royal buildings are much injured by the Communists, who partly burn them.

[Estimated loss of property through the insurrection is $160,000,000±.]

May 25-27. *Paris.* Petroleum becomes a destructive weapon in the hands of the insurgents.

June 20±. *Paris.* Theaters and public places are reopened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1873 June 3. *Paris.* **Gen. Ladmirault** succeeds Gen. MacMahon at Versailles as the military governor.

July 10. *Paris.* **A grand review** of the renovated army is given.

Aug. 2. The **Germans complete the evacuation** of France, with the exception of Verdun. [Sept. 16. Total evacuation accomplished.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1872 Apr. 22. *Paris.* The French Association for the advancement of the sciences is established by the General Assembly.

Mar. 26. The skeleton of a man, supposed to have been a **contemporary of the mammoth** and cave-bear, is found, also polished flint implements, by M. Rivière in the Cavillin cavern, near Mentone.

Nov. 5. The planet *Velleda* is discovered by Paul Henry.

* * *Paris. Idyl*, painted by Jean Jacques Henner, is exhibited in the Salon.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1871 * * Auber, Daniel F., musician, composer, A87.
Bertin, Édouard François, journ., au., A74.
Bourgeois, Auguste, dramatic author, A65.
Darboy, Georges, archbishop of Paris, A58.
Daumas, Melchior Joseph Eugène, general, writer, A68.
Delsarte, François A. N. C., singer, A60.
Duméril, Édelestand Pontas, scholar, A70.
Farochon, Jean Baptiste Eugène, artist, A64.
Gasparin, Comte de, Agénor Étienne, Protestant reformer, author, A61.
Houdin, Robert, prestidigitateur, mech., A66.
Jollivet, Pierre Jules, painter, A68.
Kock, Charles Paul de, novel., dram., A77.
Kœchlin, Daniel, chem., cotton manuf., A86.
Lecoq, Henri, naturalist, A69.
Leroux, Pierre, socialist, writer, A73.
Longet, François Achille, physician, A60.
Payen, Anselme, chemist, A76.
Ponson du Terrail, Vicomte de, Pierre Alexis, novelist, A42.
Texier, Charles Félix Marie, archeol., A69.
1872 * * Babinet, Jacques, natural phil., A78.
Capefigue, Jean Baptiste Honoré Raymond, historian, A70.
Carre, Michel, author, A53.
Caussin de Perceval, Armand Pierre, orientalist, A77.
Combes, Edmond, traveler, writer, A60.
Delaunay, Charles Eugène, astronomer, A56.
Dufour, Arles, of Lyons, St. Simonian, free-trader, dies.
Forey, Élie Frédéric, marshal, A68.
Gautier, Théophile, author, poet, A61.
Gratry, Auguste Joseph Alphonse, theologian, writer, A67.
Janet, Ange Louis, painter, A54.
Louis, Pierre Charles Alexandre, phys., A85.
Persigny, Jean Gilbert Victor de Fialin de, statesman, A64.
Pouchet, Félix Archimède, physiologist, A72.
Vaillant, Jean Baptiste Philibert, marshal, A82.
1873 * * Barrot, Camille Hyacinthe Odillon, statesman, A82.
Couder, Louis Charles Auguste, historical painter, A83.
Caumont, Arcisse de, antiquary, A71.
Coste, Jean J. C. V., naturalist, A66.
Chasles, Victor E. Philarète, critic, au., A74.
Demetz, Frédéric Auguste, philan., A77.
Dupin, François P. C., geometrician, statistician, politician, A89.
Freydeau, Ernest Aimé, author, A52.
Gaboriau, Émile, novelist, A39.
Garnier, Marie Jos. François, explorer, A34.
Gay, Claude, botanist, historian, A73.
Saint-Marc Girardin, François Auguste, journalist, A72.
Henry, Étienne Ossian, chemist, A75.
Julien, Stanislaus, orientalist, A74.
Lebrun, Pierre Antoine, poet, novelist, A88.
Napoléon III., Charles Louis Napoléon Bonaparte, emperor, A65.
Nélaton, Auguste, surgeon, A66.
Pauthier, Jean P. G., Chinese scholar, A72.
Ségur, Comte de, Philippe Paul, hist., A93.
Ysabeau, Victor Frédéric Alexandre, rural economist, A80.
Yvan, Melchior, traveler, A70.

CHURCH.

1871 * * *Paris.* Miss De Broen begins the **Belleville Mission** in behalf of the widows and orphans of executed Communists.

1872 Jan. 17. *Paris.* The **McAll Mission** is opened at Belleville by Dr. Robert W. McAll; it aims to disseminate a religion of freedom and earnestness.

Feb. * *Paris.* The Abbé Michaud begins the **Old Catholic** movement in this city.

June 7+. *Paris.* The Reformed Church of France meets in **General Synod** to propose a return to early doctrine and discipline.
(JUNE 20) The Synod approves a **confession of faith,** acknowledging the authority of the Bible, the divinity and the resurrection of Christ, amid strong opposition from the "Liberal party." Vote, 61–45.

Aug. * The apparition of **our Lady of Salette** is alleged to have been witnessed.

Oct. 6. The grotto of the **Virgin Mary** at Lourdes is visited by 20,000± pilgrims, who are drawn thither by reports of alleged **miracles.**

LETTERS.

1871 * * *Une visite de noces* and *La princesse Georges*, by Alexandre Dumas, *fils*, appear. [1873, *La femme de Claude* and *Monsieur Alphonse;* 1876, *L'Étrangère.*]
* *–**72** * * *Lettres assyriologiques et épigraphiques*, by François Lenormant, appears. [1874–75, *Les Sciences occultes en Asie.*]
1872 * * *Julie de Trécœur*, by Feuillet, appears. [1878, *Diary of a Lady.*]
* * *Problems of the Nineteenth Century*, by Paul Janet, appears. [1875, *Philosophie de la révolution française;* 1876, *Les causes finales;* 1878, *Saint Simon, etc.:* 1879, *La philosophie française contemporaine.*]
* * *L'Année terrible*, by Victor Hugo, appears. [1872–76, *Actes et paroles;* 1878, *Le Pape;* 1878, *La pitie suprême;* 1880, *L'Ane*, and *Les religions et les irréligions.*]
* * *Round the World in Eighty Days*, by Jules Verne, appears. [1876, *Michel Strogoff.*]
* * *Notes on England*, by Taine, appears.
* * *Rabagas*, by Sardou, appears. [1875, *Ferréol;* 1877, *Dora;* 1878, *Une Page d'Amour.*]

SOCIETY.

1871 Sept. * **The Société de Prévoyance,** established to counteract the Internationale, becomes permanent.

Sept. 2. *Paris.* **Théophile** Charles Ferré and Lullier, **leaders of the Commune,** are sentenced to death. [Nov. 28. Executed.] Others are sentenced to transportation or imprisonment.

Sept. 5. *Paris.* Three women are sentenced to execution for **setting houses on fire with petroleum.**

Sept. 21. *Paris.* **Henri Rochefort,** editor of *La Lanterne*, is sentenced to life imprisonment. [1872. He is banished to New Caledonia. 1874. He escapes to England. 1880. He returns to Paris.]

Nov. 18. Eight of the **murderers** of Gens. Lecomte and Thomas are sentenced to death.

Dec. 23. Joseph Lemettre is condemned to death for many brutal murders. [1872. Mar. 5. Executed.]

1872 Jan. 23. *Paris.* The **assassins** of Archbishop Darboy are convicted, and one is sentenced to death.

Feb. 1. *Paris.* **The Radicals** are much excited over Sardou's new play, *Rabagas*, which satirizes them.

Feb. * **The League** for Commercial Liberty is formed.

Feb. 17. *Paris.* Five Communist **murderers** of Dominicans on May 25, 1870, are sentenced to death.

——± **Louis Auguste Blanqui,** a Socialistic agitator, is sentenced to transportation and confinement in a fortified prison.

Mar. 14. *Paris.* The **Assembly** proscribes the proposal of Spain, that the **Workingmen's International Association** be crushed by combined government action.

Apr. 2. *Paris.* The publishers of *Figaro* are convicted of **libeling** Gen. Trochu, and receive a light sentence.

May 25. *Paris.* **Three condemned Communists** are shot.
[July 25. Three murderers of hostages are executed at Satory. Sept. 15. Three more Communists are shot at Satory. 1873. Jan. 22. Also three more.]

Dec. 23. Poitevin, a traitor, is executed.

* * *Paris.* Sir Richard Wallace, an Englishman, presents to the city 50 **drinking fountains** for the especial use of the poor.

1873 July 5. *Paris.* **The Shah** of Persia arrives.

July 7. Paul de Cassagnac and M. Ranc **fight a duel;** de Cassagnac is wounded.

STATE.

1871 July 14±. France pays 500,000,000 francs of the **indemnity** due Germany.

July 15. Prince Jérome Napoléon is expelled from France.

July 23±. Jules Favre, minister of foreign affairs, resigns. [Aug. 3±. Succeeded by **Charles de Rémusat.**]

Aug. 8. *Paris.* The trial of **Communist prisoners** begins.

Aug. 24. Great **dissensions** occur in the National Assembly between the Monarchist and Republican parties. The Assembly dissolves the National Guard.

Aug. 31. Premier Thiers's powers are prolonged, and he is nominated **President of the French Republic** by the vote of the Assembly; he is to continue in office till the Assembly shall terminate its sessions.

Sept. 6. A bill is adopted by the National Assembly for making the whole nation bear the **war losses** of the invaded provinces. A loan of 350,000,000 francs for Paris is ratified.

Sept. 8. Gen. Rossel, a Communist, is sentenced to death. [Sept. * Others are also tried by court-martial. Many leaders are shot, and many transported to New Caledonia.]

Sept. 12. The Assembly authorizes the President to conclude a treaty with Germany, to hasten the evacuation of several departments by the German troops in exchange for reduced import duties.

Sept. 25. A "permanent committee" of 25 different parties is appointed by the National Assembly to watch over the course of the Government during the recess.

Oct. 8. General elections are held for the Council General.

—— Lambrecht, minister of the interior, dies. [Oct. 10. Succeeded by Casimir-Périer.]

Oct. 12, 13. A convention is signed with Germany for the evacuation of six departments.

Oct. 25±. *Tunis.* The dispute with Tunis is settled.

Nov. * *Algeria.* The Anti-French insurrection ends.

Nov. 28. Rossel, Ferre, and Bourgeois, condemned Communist leaders, are shot at Satory in presence of 3,000 soldiers.

Nov. 30. Gaston Crémieux is executed at Marseilles.

Dec. 4. The territory held by Germans is put into a state of siege.

Dec. 28. An income tax is proposed, and negatived by the National Assembly.

* * Belfort is retroceded to France.

1872 Jan. 9. *Berlin — Paris.* The French and the German ambassadors each meet with a friendly reception.

Jan. 19. President Thiers urges upon the National Assembly the necessity of a new tariff.

After much discussion, a resolution is passed providing only for the taxation of raw materials. Vote, 376–307. [Jan. 20. The President and ministers resign, but resume their posts at the earnest and unanimous request of the Assembly. Mar. * The proposal to tax raw materials is abandoned, other means of raising revenue having been found.]

Feb. 2. The National Assembly passes a bill abrogating the commercial treaties with Great Britain and Belgium; it also opposes a proposed return of the body to Paris. Vote, 377–318.

Feb. 5. *Paris.* M. Casimir-Périer, minister of the interior, resigns. [Feb. 6. He is succeeded by Victor Lefranc. M. Goulard is made minister of commerce.]

Feb. 21±. *Paris.* About 280 members of the "Right" sign a manifesto in favor of a constitutional monarchy.

Feb. * Universal subscriptions begin to be taken for the early payment of the indemnity due to Germany.

Mar. 7. Two milliards of the war indemnity, with interest to date on the remaining three milliards, are paid at Strasburg.

Mar. 14. A bill providing for the punishment of any one joining the International Society or any similar organization is passed by the Assembly. Vote, 501–104. [Apr. 22. The law is placarded.]

May 12. *Eng.* The ex-emperor in a letter assumes for himself all the responsibility for the surrender at Sedan.

June 22. *Paris.* The Assembly passes a bill for the reorganization of the army.

June 26±. *Paris.* President Thiers advocates a duty on raw material, and opposes an income tax.

June 29. A new convention is signed between Germany and France, respecting the speedy payment of the indemnity and the evacuation of territory.

July 26. *Paris.* A loan of 3,000,000,000 francs at 6½ per cent is announced for the speedy payment of the indemnity and the evacuation of the provinces held by the Germans. [Nearly 12 times the amount of the loan is subscribed, chiefly in France.]

July * The majority in the National Assembly support Marshal MacMahon as President and to displace Thiers.

Sept. * *Paris.* President Thiers and the Ministry are established in the city.

Oct. 9. *Paris.* The supreme council of war is appointed, and meets. Members: Marshal MacMahon, Marshal Canrobert, Duc d'Aumale, and several other distinguished generals.

Oct. 13. Prince Napoléon and his wife, visiting France, are ordered to quit French territory; they depart under protest.

Oct. * Nov. * The Germans evacuate Haute-Marne and some other departments.

Nov. 5. *London.* A new commercial treaty with Great Britain is signed.

Nov. 11. The Assembly reopens at Versailles. [Nov. 12. M. Grévy is chosen President.]

Nov. 13. President Thiers in his inaugural address declares that the whole available capital of the commercial world has been offered to France.

Nov. 18. A motion censuring the violent Grenoble speech of Gambetta (Sept. 26), and proposing a vote of confidence in the Government, is passed by the Assembly. Vote, 267–117.

Nov. 21. The Assembly passes a trial-by-jury bill. Vote, 416–178.

It intrusts the task of drawing up the jury-lists to a committee of justices of the peace and mayors.

Nov. 26-29. The General Assembly adopts the proposal making changes in the Constitution providing for a responsible Ministry, and excluding the President from participation in the discussions. Vote, 370–334.

Nov. 30. A vote of censure on Lefranc, the home minister, prevails. Vote, 305–299. He resigns.

Dec. 5. The appointment of a committee of thirty, proposed by M. Dufaure, to prepare a project for a Constitution, causes much agitation; it consists of 19 for the Right, 11 for the Government. [1873. Feb. 20. Reports.]

Dec. 9. *Paris.* M. Goulard is appointed minister of the interior, Léon Say minister of finance, and M. Fourtou minister of public works.

* * The territory of Belfort on Haut-Rhin is formed.

1873 Jan. 9. *Eng.* The ex-emperor, Napoléon III., dies at Chiselhurst.

Feb. 28–Mar. 13. *Paris.* The new Constitution proposed by the committee of thirty is discussed by the Assembly. Thiers speaks in favor of it, Gambetta against it; it is finally adopted. Vote, 411–234.

Mar. 15. *Ger.* A convention for the total evacuation of the departments by the Germans in September on the payment of the indemnity is signed at Berlin.

Mar. * Germany is notified that the fourth milliard of the war indemnity would be paid on May 5, 1873, instead of Mar. 1, 1874, and that the last would be paid before the end of 1873.

Apr. 1. François M. Grévy resigns the presidency of the National Assembly on account of the disrespectful conduct of the party of the Right. [Apr. 4. Succeeded by M. Buffet.]

May 18. *Paris.* M. Casimir-Périer succeeds M. De Goulard as minister of the interior, W. H. Waddington of Cambridge (Eng.) succeeds Jules Simon as minister of public instruction, and M. Fortoul is made minister of public worship.

May 19. The National Assembly meets. [May 21. The Government introduces its constitutional bills.]

May 24. The Government is defeated, in a discussion in the Assembly relating to its administration, by the coalition of the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Bonapartists. Vote, 362–348.

President Thiers and his Ministry resign; the resignations are accepted. Vote, 368–339.

Marshal MacMahon, Duc de Magenta, is elected President of the Republic by 390 votes of the National Assembly; the Left refrains from voting.

May 26. *Paris.* The new ministry is completed.

Members: Duc de Broglie (foreign affairs and vice-president council of ministers), M. Ernoul (justice), M. Boulé (interior), M. Magne (finances), Gen. de Cissey (war), Vice-Adm. de Dampierre d'Harnoy (navy), M. Batbie (public instruction), M. Desseilligny (public works), and M. De la Bouillerie (agriculture and commerce). [May 29. Gen. de Cissey resigns, and is succeeded by Gen. du Barail.]

Aug. 5. The Legitimist and Orleanist parties unite; Comte de Chambord is recognized by the Comte de Paris as the head of the Bourbon family, and the only legitimate claimant of the throne; homage is offered to him as Henry V.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1872 Jan. 24. A train is thrown into the river Brague, on the Antibes railway, between Nice and Cannes; 12 persons are killed.

Feb. * A universal subscription begun to pay the indemnity to the Germans.

ARMY — NAVY.

1873 Oct. 6+. **Marshal Bazaine** is tried for surrendering Metz in 1870 with 170,000 men.

[Dec. 10. He is condemned to death. Duc d'Aumale, president. Dec. 12. The sentence is commuted to imprisonment for 20 years. 1874. Aug. 9. He escapes to Madrid.]

Oct. 8+. *Annam.* A naval expedition subdues **Tongking** (p. 480).

1874 June 28. *Paris.* **A grand review** of 60,000 troops takes place at Longchamps.

1875 Aug. 31. The **iron-clad frigate** *Magenta* is destroyed by fire.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1874 Apr. 18. **Coggia's comet** is discovered at Marseilles by M. Coggia. [Aug. 1. It gradually increases in brightness, and passes out of sight in Europe in a few weeks. Aug. 1. It appears brilliant at Melbourne.]

May 19. The planet *Tolosa* is discovered by M. Perrotin. [1875, Sept. 21, *Medusa;* 1876, Apr. 26, *Erigone;* 1877, Jan. 10, *Maria,* or *Myrrha;* 1878, Jan. 29, *Garumna;* 1885, Oct. 27, *Clementina.*]

Aug. 31. *Paris.* The **Vendôme column** is restored.

Sept. 7. *Paris.* An **exhibition of insects,** illustrating their structure, food, and habits, is opened in the garden of the Tuileries.

* * Cornu's improved tooth-wheel apparatus for measuring the **velocity of light** gives 300,400 kilometers in a second of mean time.

* * *Paris. Homer and his Guide* is exhibited by William Adolphe Bouguereau at the Salon.

* * Alfred Jean François Mézières is elected a member of the Academy. [1875, John Émile Lemoinne; 1876, Jules François Simon and Maria Louis Antoine Boissier; 1877, Victorien Sardou; 1878, **Joseph Ernest Renan, Hippolyte Adolphe Taine,** and Edmond Armand, Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier.]

1875 Jan. 5. *Paris.* The **Grand Opera House** is opened with elaborate ceremonies.

Jan. 13. The planet *Lumen* is discovered by Paul Henry. [Nov. 2, *Atala;* 1876, Jan. 26, *Emilia;* Apr. 21, *Laurentia;* July 12, *Eva;* 1877, Nov. 5, *Irma.*]

Mar. 2. *Paris.* A diplomatic conference on the **metric system** is held; 20 ambassadors are present.

Apr.± * M. De la Bastie invents the process for **tempering or toughening glass** by plunging it when heated into a hot bath of oleaginous or alkaline compounds.

June 8. The planet *Lucina* is discovered by A. Borelly. [Dec. 1, *Dejanira;* 1877, Jan. 13, *Ophelia;* Feb. 5, *Baucis;* Aug. 2, *Ino;* 1879, June 13, *Ampella;* 1883, May 11, *Asterope;* 1884, Aug. 24, *Vanadis;* 1887, June 9, *Adorea.*]

June 23. A large part of Toulouse is destroyed by an **inundation** of the Garonne; St. Cyprien is like a sepulcher; about 1,000 lives are lost.

Aug. 1. *Paris.* An International **Congress of Geographers** is held.

Aug. 7. The planet *Gallia* is discovered by Prosper Henry. [Nov. 6, *Bertha;* 1878, Apr. 6, *Celuta.*]

* * Urbain J. J. Leverrier analyzes the **orbits of the planets.**

* * *Gynéceum* is painted by Gustave Boulanger.

* * *Paris. Cigale et Fourmi* is exhibited at the Salon by Jehan Georges Vibert.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1874 * * Baltard, Victor, architect, A69.
Beule, Charles Ernest, politician, A48.
Brasseur de Bourbourg, Charles Étienne, clergyman, ethnologist, author, A60.
Fée, Antoine Laurent Apollinaire, bota., A85.
Forçade-Laroquette, Jean L. L. A. de, statesman, A53.
Grand-Pierre, Jean Henri, Protestant cl., A75.
Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume, historian, statesman, A87.
Hamon, Jean Louis, painter, A53.
Janin, Jules G., critic, A70.
Ledru-Rollin, Alexandre Auguste, socialist, A66.
Lucas, Charles Jean Marie, reformer, A71.
Michelet, Jules, historian, A76.
Morin, Frédéric, writer, A51.
Taschereau, Jules Antoine, biographer, A73.
Vuillaume, Jean Baptiste, violin-maker, A76.

CHURCH.

1873 Aug. 21. The 13th biennial meeting of the synod of the **Union of Evangelical Churches in France** is held at St. Jean-du-Gard; Théodore Monod, preacher, and M. Bersier of Paris, president. Members reported, 2,551.

Nov. 20. *Paris.* The synod of the **Reformed Church of France** meets in the Church du Saint-Esprit. The reorganization of the church on an orthodox basis is completed.

± * * **Pilgrimages** become popular.

1874 * * *Paris.* A **medical mission** for the poor is opened by Miss De Broen.

1875 May * Petitions both for and against the opening of **museums on Sunday** are sent to the Government.

Sept. * Belgium and German pilgrims visit **Lourdes.**

LETTERS.

1873 * * *Jean de Thommeray,* by Sandeau, appears.

* * *Lettres à une inconnue,* by Mérimée, appears.

* * *Antichrist,* by Renan, appears.

* * *La Terreure,* by Wallon, appears.

* * *History of Gregory VII.,* by Villemain, appears.

* * *Meta Holdenis,* by Cherbuliez, appears. [1876, *Le fiancé de Mlle. Saint-Maur;* 1877, *Samuel Brohl et Cie.;* 1878, *L'Idée de Jean Têterol.*]

* * *Les grédins* and *Le chevalier Casse Cou,* by Fortuné Abraham Boisgobey, appear.

* * *Contes du Lundi* and *Contes et récits,* by Daudet, appear. [1874, *Robert Helmont, Les femmes d'artistes,* and *Fromont jeune et Risler aîné;* 1876, *Jack;* 1877, *Le nabob.*]

1874 Nov. * St. Genest's **pamphlet,** *L'Assemblée et la France,* appears.

* * *Le Chevalier de Keramour,* by Féval, appears. [1879, *Les merveilles du Mont St. Michel.*]

* * *Quatre-vingt-treize,* by Victor Hugo, appears. [1877, *L'Art d'être grand-père* and the second series of *La Légende des siècles.*]

* * *Le Mot de l'Énigme,* by Craven, appears. [1877, *Le Travail d'une Ame.*]

* * *Spectres lumineux, Spectres prismatiques,* by Paul E. F. Lecoq de Boisbaudron, appears.

1875 July 11. *Paris.* The *Figaro* is **suspended** for 15 days for attacking the Assembly.

Aug. * *Les Responsabilités,* a pamphlet recommending the Comte de Chambord to resign his rights to the crown, appears.

* * The National Assembly passes an Act enabling Roman Catholics to establish **free universities** of their own.

* * *L'Art* is issued.

* * *Le Livre de l'Exile,* by Quinet, appears.

* * *Les Étangs,* by Droz, appears.

* * *Karnak,* by Mariette, appears.

* * **-90** * * *Origins of Contemporary France,* consisting of *Ancient Régime, French Revolution,* and *Modern Régime,* by Taine, appears.

SOCIETY.

1873 Nov. 7. **Conspirators** are convicted of planning at Autun to seize the Marchioness MacMahon.

Nov. 27. Prince Soutza kills N. Ghilka at Fontainebleau in a **duel.**

1874 Mar. 16. *Eng.* **Louis Napoléon** IV. comes of age (18 years), and 6,000 Frenchmen unite in a demonstration at Chiselhurst in his honor.

Mar. 25. **Gabriel Hugelmann,** a political spy and swindler, is sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

——± **Contractor Ferrand,** who accumulated $400,000 during the war, is fined and imprisoned.

1875 Apr. 14. **Clément Duvernois,** ex-minister and politician, is arrested for alleged fraud. [Nov. 25. Sentenced to imprisonment for two years.]

June 6. The **Communist Bonnard,** condemned for murder, is shot.

Sept. 6. *Paris.* An International **Peace Congress** meets.

Sept. 17. **Col. Villette** and others are sentenced to imprisonment for aiding Marshal Bazaine to escape.

Sept. 29. The murderer Poirier is **executed** at Chartres for five **murders.**

Dec. 3. *Eng.* **Queen Victoria** receives four ornamental volumes, conveying thanks for British **relief** furnished during the war-famine, and having 12,000,000 signatures.

STATE.

1873 Aug. 15. At the celebration of the *fête* Napoléon, the **Imperial Prince Napoléon** declares the policy of his family to be "Everything by the people, for the people."

Sept. 5. The last instalment of 250,000 francs of the **indemnity** of five milliards of francs is paid to Germany.

Sept. 26. **Prince Jérôme Napoléon** joins the Republican party.

Sept. 30. The Republic is divided into **18 new military regions,** and 18 generals are appointed to command.

Oct. 18. *Paris.* The **Monarchists** issue a manifesto.

It proposes the restoration of the monarchy under Comte de Chambord as **Henry V.,** a grandson of Charles X.,

and pledging the preservation of all necessary tributes. [The movement fails.]

Nov. 5. The **National Assembly** meets.

Marshal MacMahon asks for increased power, to be continued 10 years; this is referred to a committee of fifteen, and voted urgent. Vote, 360–350. M. Buffet is reelected president of the National Assembly.

Nov. 13. Eight of the committee of fifteen vote for **prolongation of Marshal MacMahon's presidency** for five years, beginning with the date of the meeting of the next Legislative Assembly; the others vote for 10 years' extension.

Nov. 19. The National Assembly **prolongs the presidency** of Marshal MacMahon for seven years, with the title, **"President of the Republic."** Vote, 383–317. [Nov. 20. Decreed.]

Nov. 20. *Paris.* The ministers **resign** [but remain in office until the reconstruction of the Cabinet].

Nov. 25. *Paris.* The **Ministry is reconstructed.**

Most of the members of the old Cabinet retain their positions. The Duc de Decazes becomes minister of foreign affairs; M. Depeyre, justice; and M. de Larcy, public works.

1874 Jan. 9. *Paris.* **The Ministry resigns** because the Assembly postpones the discussion of the Nomination of Mayor's Bill. Vote, 268–226. [Jan. 12. Vote of confidence, 379–329. Jan. 13. The Ministry resumes office.]

Jan. 17–20. The Assembly passes the **Nomination of Mayor's Bill.** Vote, 361–324.

It gives the Government absolute power to name the mayors in all the 36,000 communes of the country.

Mar. 11. In the Assembly a **new electoral law** is introduced; it will disfranchise about three millions of citizens.

Mar. 27. The Assembly negatives a Legitimist's proposal that on June 1 the Assembly **should vote for either a monarchy or republic.** Vote, 330–256.

May 16. The Assembly defeats the Ministry on the **electoral law.** Vote, 381–317. The Ministry resigns.

May 23. *Paris.* **A new Ministry** is formed.

Members: Gen. Cissey (war and vice-president of council), M. Decazes (foreign), M. Fourtou (interior), M. Magne (finance), M. Caillaux (public works), M. Grivart (commerce), M. Camons (public instruction), M. Tailhaud (justice), and M. Montagnac (navy).

Prince Hohenlohe, the new German ambassador, is received by President MacMahon.

June 1. The National Assembly passes the **Electoral Bill** to a second reading. Vote, 393–318. [June 10. It fixes the ages of electors at 21 years instead of 25, in opposition to the Ministry.]

June 14, 15. M. **Casimir-Périer,** the leader of Left Center in the National Assembly, moves for the **recognition of the Republic,** with Marshal MacMahon President till Nov. 20, 1880, and for a revision of the Constitution; urgency is voted. Vote, 345–341.

June 15. In the National Assembly the Duc de Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia's motion for the **restoration of the legitimate monarchy** is negatived. [June 29. Negatived by the committee of thirty.]

June * *Paris.* The legislative **fusion** between Legitimists and Orleanists ends; the Republicans and Bonapartists struggle for supremacy.

July 4. *Paris.* The Ministry **suspends** *L'Union,* **a Legitimist paper,** for publishing a Legitimist manifesto by Comte de Chambord.

July 8. The **Ministry is defeated** on a motion referring to the suspension of *L'Union.* Vote, 368–331. [Their resignations are declined by the President.]

July 13. The National Assembly rejects M. Casimir-Périer's motion to **proclaim the Republic** as the definite form of government. Vote, 375–333.

July 15. *Paris.* The constitutional committee of thirty lays before the Assembly a draft of **new laws.**

Nov. 30. The National Assembly consists of **six parties.**

Extreme Right, the Legitimists who adhere to Henry V.; Moderate Right, Monarchists; Right Center, Septennates, Imperialists, or Bonapartists; Left Centre, Moderate Republicans, having Louis Thiers as leader; Left, more pronounced Republicans; Extreme Left, Radicals, having Léon Gambetta as leader.

Dec. 5. A bill **for freeing superior education** from State control passes its second reading in the Assembly. Vote, 553–133.

1875 Jan. 6. The National Assembly passes a motion **against constituting a Senate,** which the President's message had recommended. Vote, 420–250. The **Ministry resigns.** [Jan. 7. The President refuses to accept the resignation of the ministers.]

Jan. 21, 22. *Paris.* The Assembly passes to a second reading the **Transmission of Powers Bill.** Vote, 538–145.

It provides that the public power be vested in a National Assembly, a Senate, and the Marshal President, and the executive power be transferred to the successor of Marshal MacMahon by a Congress consisting of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

Feb. 2. An amendment to the constitutional laws, providing for the **election of "the President of the Republic" by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies** is adopted. Vote, 449–249.

Feb. 11. The Assembly passes an amendment to the constitutional laws providing for the **election of a Senate** by the same electors as those who are to choose the Chamber of Deputies.

Feb. 12. A motion to **dissolve the National Assembly** is negatived, after rejecting the third reading of the Constitutional Bill by a vote of 357–345. Vote, 407–266.

Feb. 24. The National Assembly passes the bill **to provide for a Senate, by the union of Republicans and the moderate Monarchists,** and in opposition to the Legitimists and Bonapartists. Vote, 448–241.

It will consist of 300 members, 75 to be life senators, elected by the National Assembly and afterward by the Senate itself; 225 senators will be elected for a term of nine years by electoral colleges. The President will possess the executive power; and he is to be elected by the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, in joint session, for seven years, and then to be eligible for reelection. The President will govern through a responsible Ministry, and be liable to impeachment by the Chamber of Deputies before the Senate for high treason.

Feb. 25. The National Assembly passes the **new Constitution,** thereby **establishing the Republic.** Vote, 436–262. [Feb. 28. The new law is promulgated.]

Mar. 10. *Paris.* **A new Ministry** is organized.

Members: M. Buffett (interior), Jules Dufaure (justice), Léon Say (finance), Henri Wallon (instruction), M. de Méaux (agriculture and commerce), Ernest Cissey (war), Louis Decazes (foreign), M. Montagnac (marine), M. Caillaux (public works).

Mar. 11. The **Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier** is elected President of the National Assembly.

May 18. Part of the **committee of thirty** resign because of the rejection of a bill regulating the relations between the public powers. [May 26. New members are elected for this committee; they are mostly Republicans.]

June 21. The Assembly unanimously votes $120,000 to procure a worthy representation at the **United States Centennial Exhibition.** The **Public Powers Bill** is reintroduced and discussed. [July 7. Passed.]

Aug. 2. The bill **constituting the Senate** passes the Assembly. Vote, 559–73.

Nov. 10. *Paris.* The National Assembly passes a **new election law.** Vote, 357–326.

It adopts the *scrutin d'arrondissement,* restricting the right to ballot for a candidate residing in the district for which he wishes to stand, instead of *scrutin de liste,* permitting votes to be cast for any Frenchman.

Dec. 9. **The Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier** is elected by the National Assembly senator for life; the first one so elected. [Dec. 21. The entire 75 senators have been elected, of whom 52 are Republicans.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1873 Sept. * *Paris.* **Cholera** rages severely.

Nov. 22. The *Ville de Havre* sinks in mid-ocean.

This mail steamer, of 5,100 tons, running from New York for Havre, is **run into** near midnight by a Glasgow clipper, *Lochearn,* and **sinks** in 12 minutes; 226 out of 313 persons perish. [1870, Jan. * On judicial examination, the *Lochearn* is exonerated in England, but censured in France.]

1875 June * A large part of Toulouse is destroyed by the **overflow** of the Garonne; 1,000 lives are lost and much property destroyed.

July * *Paris.* An **International Maritime Exhibition** is held.

ARMY — NAVY.

1875 Dec. 29. The state of siege is raised except in Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles. The Assembly votes against raising it in Paris. Vote, 369–279.

1876 Sept. * *Paris.* The new fortifications are nearly completed.

1878 Jan. 10, 11. Gen. Ducrot is dismissed from command of the 8th Corps for suspected connection with projected *coup d'état*.

Sept. 15. A review of 50,000 soldiers takes place at Vincennes.

1879 Mar. 19. The iron-clad battery *Arrogante* sinks off Hyères Islands; 47 men are drowned.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1875 Dec. 27. *Paris.* The statue of Napoléon I. is replaced on the top of the Vendôme column.

1876 Aug. 22. The Observatory at Puy de Dôme, near Clermont, is inaugurated.

Oct. * *Paris.* Paul Jablochkoff's invention of an electric candle is reported to the Academy of Science by M. Denavrouse.

It is an electric current passed through two carbons side by side with a slip of kaolin between them, producing a soft, steady, noiseless light; the carbons burn like wax.

1877 Dec. * A steam-hammer is made at Schneider's works, Creuzot; weight between 75 and 80 tons.

* * *Paris. The Gleaner* is exhibited by Jules Breton in the Salon.

1878 Apr. 11. The planet *Lamberta* is discovered by Coggia. [1879, Feb. 28. *Ambrosia;* 1880, Apr. 10, *Cleopatra.*]

* * *Paris. Hay Harvest* is exhibited at the Salon by Jules Bastien-Lepage.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1875 * * Aiguebelle, Paul A. N. d', French-Chinese admiral, A44.
Ancelot, Marguerite, author, A83.
Barye, Antoine Louis, sculptor, A80.
Beaumont-Vassy, Vicomte de, Édouard F. de la Bonnière, historian, A59.
Bonnechose, François Paul Émile Boisnormand de, historian, mis. writer, A74.
Breton, François P. H. Ernest, artist, au., A63.
Cochet, L'Abbé, Jean Baptiste, Désiré, antiquary, A63.
Coquerel, Athanase Josue, rational. cl., A65.
Déjazet, Marié Virginie, actor, A78.
Jacquemart, Albert, historian, A67.
La Gueronnière, Vicomte Arthur, Bonapartist, A59.
Larousse, Pierre, editor, author, A58.
Marbeau, Jean Baptiste Firmin, philan., A77.
Migne, L'Abbé, Jacques Paul, publisher, A75.
Pereire, Émile, financier, a founder of Crédit Mobilier, A75.
Quinet, Edgar, philosopher, author, A72.
Remusat, Comte de, Charles François Marie, philosopher, statesman, A78.
Schneider, Eugène, manuf., politician, A70.
Waldeck, Count Jean Fred, Bohemian painter, dies at Paris, A109.
1876 * * Agoult, Marie C. S. de Flavigny d', author, A76.
Andral, Gabriel, physician, A79.
Balard, Antoine Jérôme, chemist, A74.
Bertini, Henri, Eng.-Fr. comp. pianist, A78.
Broglie, Duc de, J. V. Albert, author, A55.
Brongniart, Adolphe Théophile, botanist, A75.
Chaix d'Est-Ange, Gustave Louis Adolph Victor Charles, advocate, A76.
Colet, Louise (Revoil), novelist, A66.
David, Félicien César, musical comp., A66.
Didot, Ambroise Firmin, publisher, A86.
Esquiros, Henri Alphonse, novelist, A62.
Flandin, Eugène Napoléon, painter, archeologist, A67.
Fromentin, Eugène, painter, A56.
Guignaut, Joseph Daniel, schol., antiq., A82.
Lemaître, Frédéric, actor, A76.
Mallet, Charles Auguste, philosopher, A69.
Périer, Casimir, financier, statesman, A65.
Sand, George (A. L. A. Dupin, Madame Dudevant), novelist, A72.
Sainte-Claire-Deville, Charles, geologist, A62.
Wolowski, L. F. M. Raymond, econ., A66.
1877 * * Aurelle de Paladines, Claude Michel Louis, general, A73.
Autran, Joseph, poet, A65.
Bertin, Louise Angélique, singer, comp., A72.
Caventou, Joseph Bienaime, chemist, A82.
Changarnier, Nicolas Anne Théodule, general, A84.
Conneau, Henri, physician, A74.
Courbet, Gustave, painter, A58.
Cournot, Antoine Augustin, math., A76.
Jeanron, Philippe Auguste, painter, A68.
Lanfrey, Pierre, historian, A49.
Leverrier, Urbain Jean Joseph, astronomer, A76.
Picard, Ernest, statesman, A56.
Sept. 4. Thiers, Louis Adolphe, historian, President, A80.
1878 * * Audiffret, Marquis d', Charles Louis Gaston, financier, senator, A91.
Baraguey d'Hilliers, Achille, marshal, A83.
Becquerel, Antoine César, physician, A90.
Bernard, Claude, physiologist, A65.
Charton, Édouard, littérateur, A71.
Daubigny, Charles François, painter, A61.
Dupanloup, Félix A. P., bishop of Orléans, writer, A76.
Fremy, Edmond, chemist, A64.
Garnier-Pagés, Louis Antoine, financier, A75.
Jacquand, Claudius, painter, A73.
Lomenie, Louis Léonard de, author, A60.
Naudet, Joseph, scholar, historian, A92.
Pape-Carpentier, Marie, educator, A63.
Raspail, François Vincent, chemist, revolutionist, A84.
Regnault, Henri Victor, chemist, born.
Rochet, Louis, sculptor, A61.

CHURCH.

1876 June 1. *Paris.* The Midmay Mission to the Jews is founded by Rev. John Wilkinson.

1877 * * A society of Catholic young people called the Militia of Jesus is organized to support the papal cause by moral agencies.

1878 * * *Rome.* Leo XIII. is pope.

1879 Mar. * *Paris.* M. Ferry introduces education bills to check clerical influences, abolishing Jesuit colleges, etc.

* * J. F. Desprez, archbishop of Toulouse, is consecrated cardinal priest.

* * *Rome.* The miracles claimed for the shrine of La Salette are discredited by the Pope.

* * *Paris.* Père Hyacinthe founds a Gallican congregation.

LETTERS.

1876 Jan. 10. *Paris.* The new Catholic university is inaugurated.

* * *Paris.* The National Library is said to contain 1,700,000 volumes and MSS.

* * *Flamarande*, by George Sand, appears.

* * *La Pasquet*, by Champfleury, appears.

* * *La Revue Philosophique* is issued.

* * *La Revue Historique* is issued.

* * *Le Divorce*, by Émile Augier, appears.

* * *Monuments divers*, by Mariette, appears. [1877, *Deir-el-Bahari;* later, *Itinéraire de la Haute-Égypte* and *Mastabas.*]

1877 * * *Le luthier de Crémone*, by F. E. J. Coppée, appears.

Apr. * Rochefort's *Lanterne* is republished.

* * *Trois Contes*, by Flaubert, appears.

* * *L'Assommoir*, by Zola, appears. [1880, *Nana;* 1882, *Pot-Bouille.*]

* * *Le démi-monde sous la Terreur*, by Boisgobey, appears. [1880, *La main coupée.*]

* * **-78** * * *History of a Crime*, by Victor Hugo, appears.

1878 June 17. *Paris.* An International Literary Congress meets, with Victor Hugo presiding. [June 28. The members form themselves into an International Literary Association.]

* * *Justice* and *Bonheur*, by Sully-Prudhomme, appear.

1879 July 9. *Paris.* M. Ferry's law of superior public instruction is passed by the House of Deputies.

* * *Les rois en exil*, and *Contes choisis, la fantaisie et l'histoire*, by Daudet, appear. [1881, *Numa Roumestan;* 1883, *Les cigognes*, and *L'Évangéliste.*]

* * *The Christian Church*, by Renan, appears. [1880, *Marc-Aurèle et la fin du monde antique.*]

* * *La philosophie française contemporaine*, by Paul Janet, appears.

SOCIETY.

1875 Dec. 27. Total Communists convicted to date, 9,596; sentenced to death, 110.

1876 Jan. 1. France adopts the postal system approved by the International Postal Convention.

June 28–Dec. 2. *Paris.* Many Communists are pardoned; others have their sentences commuted.

1877 Apr. 6. Paul de Cassagnac is fined and imprisoned for publishing a libel against the Chamber of Deputies in the *Pays.*

Aug. 25±. Léon Gambetta and editor Murat are prosecuted.

The *République Française* having published Gambetta's remark, that the Marshal "must submit or resign" [Sept. 11. Gambetta is sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $400. Sept. 22. Sentence reaffirmed on appeal].

Oct. 12. *Paris.* Léon Gambetta is convicted for placarding his address, and sentenced to pay $750, and imprisonment for three months.

1878 Apr. 7. *Paris.* The International Postal Congress meets.

July * **-Aug.** * Brief strikes of workingmen take place.

Sept. 3. *Paris.* The death of Thiers is solemnly commemorated at Notre Dame.

Sept. 4. *Paris.* The International Congress on Weights and Measures meets.

Nov. 16. Léon Gambetta and De Fortou fight a harmless duel.

1879 Jan 26. *Paris.* The drawing of the Great Lottery begins: total value of prizes, $1,150,000; tickets sold, 12,000,000.

The Lottery was organized to raise a fund to pay prizes to International Fair exhibitors, and the expenses of working-men as visitors.

STATE.

1875 Dec. 29. The National Assembly passes a new press-law, introduced Nov. 12.

By its provisions the state of siege is to be raised except in Algiers and the departments of the Seine, Rhône, Bouches-du-Rhône, and Seine-et-Oise. It also provides that numerous press offenses, such as insults to the authorities, false intelligence, and instigation to crime, shall be tried by the correctional tribunals, instead of by a jury.

1876 Jan. 17. The election of senators in the Departments commences. [Jan. 30. Louis Thiers and Victor Hugo are elected.]

Feb. 20-Mar. 5. General election of deputies; Republicans have a large majority. [Also in the Senate.]

Feb. 21. *Paris.* **M. Buffet,** having been defeated in four districts, resigns his office.

Mar. 8. The Senate and the Assembly meet.

One half of the Senators are Republicans, and the other half belong to the three Monarchical parties. The Republicans have a decisive majority of the Deputies.

Mar. 9. *Paris.* **Jules Dufaure** is appointed premier.

Cabinet: Louis Decazes (foreign), Jean Baptiste Say (finance), Ernest de Cissey (war), and others.

Mar. 13. The **Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier** is elected president of the Senate, and **Paul Jules Grévy,** president of the Assembly.

Mar. 21. Both Chambers unanimously vote urgency on Victor Hugo's motion proposing a general **amnesty** for all acts committed during the reign of the Commune. [May 18. Rejected by Deputies. Vote, 394–52.]

May 18. *Paris.* Gen. de Cissey, minister of war, is dismissed at his own request, and is succeeded by Gen. Berthaut.

Aug. 17. *Paris.* Pardon is granted to 68 **Communists.** [Dec. 2. Pardon and commutations are granted to many more.]

Dec. 2. *Paris.* The **Ministry resigns,** having been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on the question of giving military honors to civil legionaries, and in the Senate on a bill for the cessation of prosecutions of the Communists.

Dec. 12. *Paris.* **A new Ministry** is organized under **Jules Simon** (interior), **Louis Joseph Martel** (justice), other members same as before.

1877 Feb. 5. The severe Press Decree of Jan. 17, 1852, is **repealed.**

Feb. 22. *Paris.* The Ministry **removes 53 sub-prefects** who are hostile to the Republic. [May 22. Sixty-two more.]

Apr. 4–7. *Paris.* **A Catholic Congress** meets.

May 16. *Paris.* The Jules Simon **Ministry is displaced** by Marshal MacMahon, because it allows the repeal of a severe press law passed two years before.

May 17. *Paris.* The Duc de Broglie **forms a Ministry** of combined Royalists and Imperialists, representing the minority in the Chambers.

Members: M. De Fourtou (interior), M. Cailloux (finance), M. Paris (public works), M. De Méaux (agriculture), M. Brunet (instruction), Louis Decazes (foreign), M. Berthaut (war).

The Deputies pass a resolution offered by **Léon Gambetta** favoring **parliamentary government.** Vote, 355–154. [May 18. A protest against the arbitrary act of the President is signed by 363 Liberal deputies.]

May 20±. Louis Thiers becomes the leader of the Republicans.

June 1. *Paris.* **Bonnet Duverdier,** the chief of the municipality, is arrested for offensive remarks concerning President MacMahon. [June 8. Fined and imprisoned.]

June 19. The Deputies vote against the Government. Vote, 363–158.

June 22. The Senate votes for the **dissolution** of the Chambers. Vote, 150–130. [June 25. Decreed.]

Oct. 14. The Republicans defeat the Bonapartist and clerical parties in a **general election.** Deputies elected: 325 Republicans, 112 Bonapartists, 96 Monarchists.

Nov. 10. F. Paul Jules Grévy is re-elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Nov. 19. The Senate votes for a resolution indirectly reflecting on the **ministers.** [Nov. 20±. They **resign.**]

Nov. 23. *Paris.* Gen. Rochebouet forms a **Royalist Cabinet.**

Its members not connected with either Chamber, and in disregard of the sentiments of the majority in the Chambers, it is termed a "Ministry of Affairs." [Nov. 24. The Deputies vote **no confidence** in the Ministry. Vote, 323–208. Dec. 7. The Ministry resigns.]

Dec. 13. *Paris.* After repeated failures in forming Ministries opposed to the Chambers, Marshal MacMahon submits to the majority.

Dec. 14. *Paris.* Jules Dufaure is made premier, and forms a **Republican Ministry.**

Members: Dufaure (justice), M. De Marcère (interior), William H. Waddington, a Protestant (foreign affairs), Agenor Bardoux (instruction), Gen. Jean Louis Borel (war), Vice-Adm. Pothuau (marine), Leon Say (finance), Teisserenc de Bort (commerce), Charles Louis de Freycinet (public works).

Dec. 15. The Ministry remove restrictions on **the press.**

* * *W. I.* The Island of St. Bartholomew, ceded to Sweden in 1784, is restored to France.

1878 Jan. 24. The Assembly adopts a bill granting amnesty for **press offenses** from May 16 to Dec. 14, 1877.

Feb. 8. The Chamber passes a bill declaring that a **state of siege** cannot be proclaimed without its consent.

June 13–July 13. William H. Waddington represents France in the **Berlin Conference.**

Aug. 16. *Paris.* The first International **Monetary Congress** meets. [1881. Apr. 19. Meets again.]

* * The Court of Cassation decides that the **marriage of a priest is illegal,** and that the children of priests have no legal rights.

1879 Jan. 13. *Paris.* **Gen. Borel,** war minister, is forced to resign, and is succeeded by **Gen. Gresley.**

Jan. 15. Louis Joseph Martel is elected president of the Senate.

Jan. 17. *Paris.* The President issues a decree for the **pardon of 2,245 Communists.**

Jan. 26. *Paris.* The drawing of the **National Lottery** begins. (See Society.)

Jan. 28. *Paris.* President MacMahon refuses to change officers of the four army corps in the ministerial attempt to displace officials who are opposed to the Republic. President MacMahon escapes from his conflict with the Chambers by **resigning the presidency.**

Jan. 30. Jules Grévy is elected **President of the Republic of France,** by the Senators and Deputies assembled in joint meeting as **"The National Assembly."** Vote, 563 for Grévy, Republican; 99 for Gen. Antoine Eugène Alfred Chanzy, Monarchist.

Jan. 31. Léon Gambetta, a Republican, is elected president of the Chamber of Deputies. [Feb. 1. Jules Dufaure, the premier, resigns.]

Feb. 4. *Paris.* **William Henry Waddington** is made premier, and forms a new Ministry.

Members: M. le Royer (justice), Jules Ferry (instruction), M. Lepère (agriculture), Adm. Jauréguiberry (marine), Leon Say (finance), M. de Marcère (interior), M. de Freycinet (public works), Gen. Gresley (war).

Feb. 21. The Chamber of Deputies passes an **amnesty bill** in behalf of Communists. [Feb. 28. Passed by the Senate.]

Mar. 3. *Paris.* Owing to a police scandal, **M. de Marcère,** minister of the interior, resigns. [Mar. 4. Succeeded by **M. Lepère.**]

Mar. 15. Jules Ferry introduces in the Chamber of Deputies two **educational bills.**

One relates to higher education and the other to the Supreme Council of Public Instruction. [1880. Jan. 30. The latter is passed by the Senate. Feb. 21. By the Deputies.] Their object is to **secularize education,** and limit the influence of religious orders in institutions of learning.

Mar. 19. The Chamber of Deputies passes a bill providing that within four years **normal schools** for the instruction of primary schoolmasters and schoolmistresses should be established in every department of France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1876 Jan. * General prosperity prevails; the Government's **revenue** for the past year has not been surpassed.

June 9. The bodies of King **Louis Philippe** and others of his family, having been removed from England, are buried in the mausoleum at Dreux.

July * A great **destruction of vines** occurs by disease; $60,000 reward is offered for a remedy.

1877 Nov. 8. The census announces the population as 36,905,788, being an increase of 802,867 over 1872.

1878 May 1. *Paris.* President MacMahon opens the **International Exhibition.**

* * Many embarrassed subsidiary **railway lines** are purchased by the Government for $55,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

1880 Aug. 19. The great ironclad *Dévastation* is launched.

1881 Mar. * **–Apr.** * *Algeria.* An **expedition** is sent to chastise the Krumirs; it invades Tunis (p. 10).

May 12. A **treaty** with the Bey of Tunis is signed at Bardo (p. 10).

1882 * * France sends a force to occupy **Tongking** (p. 481).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1880 Oct. * **Ozone** is liquefied by Hautefeuille.

* * *Paris.* Maxime du Camp and Aimé Joseph Edmond Rousse are elected members of the National Academy. [1881. René François Armand Sully-Prudhomme, Louis Pasteur, Charles Victor Cherbuliez, Adolphe Louis Albert Perraud, Édouard Jules Henri Pailleron, and Louis Charles de Mazade-Percin; 1884, François Édouard Joachim Coppée, Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps, Jean Victor Duruy, Joseph Louis François Bertrand, and Ludovic Halévy; 1886, Charles Marie Leconte de Lisle, Aimé Marie Édouard Hervé, Vallery Clement Octave Gréard, and Jean Baptiste Léon Say.]

* * *Paris.* **Diamonds** are artificially made.

* * *Paris.* A prehistoric and Gaul **museum** is established.

1881 May * *Paris.* The **electric accumulator,** or secondary battery, a modification by M. Faure of Gaston Plante's powerful lead battery of 1860, is exhibited.

Aug. * *Paris.* An **electric tramway** is set up.

Sept. 22. *Paris.* An **Electrical Congress** is held.

Oct. 1. *Paris.* Louis Pasteur has successfully **vaccinated 68,900 sheep** up to this date.

Oct. 11-15. A **Phylloxera** Congress is held at Bordeaux.

* * *Paris. Herculanéum* is exhibited in the Salon by Hector Leroux.

1882 Aug. 12. The planet **Philosophia** is discovered by Paul Henry.

Sept. 4. Fourth International Congress of **Geographers** is held at Bordeaux.

* * *Paris. El Jaleo* is exhibited at the Salon by John S. Sargent.

* * Rosa Bonheur paints the *Lion at Home.*

* * **Ensilage,** a system of preserving corn and green fodder for cattle in pits made air and water tight, comes into practise.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1879 * * Bastide, Jules, journalist, A79.
Chenu, Jean Charles, naturalist, A71.
Chevalier, Michel, economist, A73.
Chevalier, J. B. Alphonse, chemist, A86.
Clairville, Louis François Nicolaie, dramatist, A68.
Couture, Thomas, painter, A64.
Douay, Félix Charles, general, A61.
Glaire, Jean Baptiste, theol., orientalist, A81.
Gervaise, Paul, naturalist, A63.
Le Moyne, Julius, advocate of cremation, d.
Minié, Claude E., inv. Minié rifle-bullet, A69.
Napoléon, Eugène Louis Jean Joseph, son of Napoléon III., A23.
Piorry, Pierre Adolphe, physician, A85.
Reybaud, Marie Roch Louis, author, A80.
Taillandier, René Gaspard Ernest, philosopher, critic, A62.
Viollet-Le-Duc, Eugène E., architect, A65.
Vaulabelle, Achille Tenaille de, journalist, statesman, A80.
1880 * * Auzoux, Théodore Louis, phys., A83.
Chasles, Michel, geometrician, A87.
Clinchamp, François E. V., paint., au., A93.
Crémieux, Isaac Adolphe, advocate, A84.
Favre, Jules G. C. orator, statesman, A71.
Flaubert, Gustave, novelist, A59.
Fournier, Édouard, littérateur, A61.
Galimard, Nicolas Auguste, painter, A67.
Granier de Cassagnac, Adolphe Bernard, journalist, politician, historian, A72.
Gudin, Jean A. T., marine painter, A78.
Gramont, Duc de, Antoine Agenor Alfred, statesman, A61.
Jacquemart, Jules F., author, A43.
Mirecourt, Eugène de, novelist, writer, A68.
Offenbach, Jacques, composer of comic operas, A61.
Poujoulat, Jean Joseph François, au., A80.
Péreir, Isaac, financier, a founder of Crédit Mobilier, A74.
Saulcy, Louis F. J. de Caignart de, archeologist, A73.
Seguin, Édouard, physician, alienist, A68.
1881 * * Auger, Hippolyte Nicolas Just, novelist, A84.
Blanqui, Louis Auguste, socialist, A76.
Drouyn de Lhuys, Édouard, statesman, A76.
Deville, Henri Étienne Sainte-Claire, chemist, A63.
Duvergier de Hauranne, Prosper, statesman, A83.
Fisch, George, Swiss-Fr. Protestant cl., A67.
Gatteaux, Jacques Édouard, artist, A93.
Girardin, Émile de, journalist, A75.
Giraud, Charles J. B., jurist, A79.
Graux, Charles, philologist, A39.
Littré, Maximilien Paul Émile, philologist, A80.
Mariette, Auguste Édouard, Egyptologist, A60.
Ulrich, Jean J. A., general, A79.
1882 * * Barbier, Henri Auguste, poet, A77.
Biard, François Auguste, painter, A82.
Blanc, Auguste Alexandre Charles, art-critic, A67.
Blanc, Jean Joseph Louis, pol., author, A69.
Cissey, Ernest L. O. C. de, general, pol., A70.
Ducrot, Auguste Alexandre, general, A65.
Dupré, Giovanni, Franco-Italian sculp., A65.
Gambetta, Léon Michel, statesman, A44.
Gignoux, François Regis, painter, A66.

CHURCH.

1880 Mar. 29. **Benedictine monks** with other orders are expelled. A decree is issued dissolving the **Order of Jesuits;** it also abolishes many convents.

[Apr. * Many bishops protest against the expulsion bills.]

June 30. The expulsion of the **Jesuit Order** is effected. [Oct. 16+. The **Carmelites** and other orders are expelled.]

* * **–82** * * The American **Baptist theological school** is reopened.

1881 Oct. 1. *Rome.* The Pope releases the **Capuchins** from their monastic vows.

1882 * * Charles Martial Allemand **Lavigerie,** archbishop of Carthage, is consecrated **cardinal priest.**

LETTERS.

1880 * * *Le Livre* is issued.

* * *Le roman d'un brave homme,* by About, appears.

* * *Daniel Rochat* and *Divorçons,* by Sardou, appear. [1885, *Georgette.*]

* * *Molière,* by Houssaye, appears. [1885–91, *Confessions.*]

* * *Amours fragiles,* by Cherbuliez, appears. [1881, *Noirs et rouges;* 1883, *La ferme du Choquart;* 1885, *Olivier Maugant.*]

* * **–82** * * *L'Histoire du tribunal révolutionnaire de Paris,* by Wallon, appears.

* * **–82** *Les origines de l'histoire d'après la Bible,* by François Lenormant, appears.

1881 Feb. 27. *Paris.* **Victor Hugo** is *fêted* by a number of his admirers; a procession of children assemble at his residence in the Avenue d'Eylau.

* * *La princesse de Bagdad,* by Alexandre Dumas, *fils,* appears. [1885, *Denise;* 1887, *Francillon.*]

* * *Petit Traité de Versification Française,* by de Banville, appears.

* * *Les quatre vents de l'esprit,* by Victor Hugo, appears.

* * *Madame de Maintenon,* by F. E. J. Coppée, appears.

* * *Serge Panine,* by Georges Ohnet, appears. [1882, *Le maître de forges;* 1883, *La comtesse Sarah;* 1884, *Lise Fleuron;* 1885, *La grande marinière;* 1886, *Les dames de Croix-Mort.*]

* * *La maison Tellier,* by Henri R. A. Guy de Maupassant, appears. [1882, *Mademoiselle Fifi;* 1883, *Contes de la bécasse,* and *Une vie;* 1884, *Miss Harriet, Les sœurs Rondoli, Au soleil, Clair de lune,* and *Yvette.*]

1882 Oct. 2. **The Compulsory Education Act** goes into operation.

* * *La Bibliographie artistique, historique, et littéraire de Paris avant 1789,* by L'Abbé V. Dufour, appears.

* * *La revanche de Fernande,* by Boisgobey, appears.

SOCIETY.

1879 Apr. 20. **Blanqui,** a convict, is elected to the Assembly, for Bordeaux. [June 11. Pardoned.]

June 1. *So. Afr.* **Napoléon IV.** is killed by natives in Zululand while serving under the British flag. [July 12. His remains are buried beside his father at Chiselhurst.]

1880 July 14. *Paris.* The first Grand Republican national fête is celebrated. The fall of the Bastille is celebrated with elaborate ceremonies.

Oct. 19. *Paris.* Félix Pyat, editor of the *Commune,* convicted of justifying **regicide,** is fined and imprisoned.

Oct. 21+. *Paris.* The 200th anniversary of the establishment of the **Comédie Française** is celebrated.

1881 Jan. 15. *London.* **The French National Society** is organized for social, commercial, and artistic purposes.

May 13+. **Much excitement** prevails at Marseilles following the signing of a treaty with the Bey of Tunis.

[June 22. Dissensions and conflicts occur between the French and Italians; several deaths occur and 200 arrests.]

Aug. 15-Nov. 15. *Paris.* The International **Electrical Congress** meets, and holds an exhibition. [1882. Oct. 11. Another opens. Oct. 16. An International **Submarine Conference** meets.]

1882 Aug. * An organization of **anarchists** is discovered.

It is alleged to have been originated in Geneva by Prince Krapotkin; tracts are used to disseminate their doctrines.

Oct. 27. **A mob** creates a panic at Lyons; business and amusement places are closed. [Oct. 28+. The troops restore order.]

Nov. 23. *Paris.* **Crown jewels** valued at $500,000 are **stolen** from the Cathedral of St. Denis.

Nov. 27. **Léon Gambetta** is accidentally shot by a revolver which he was

handling; the wound is fatal. [1883. Jan. 6. A state funeral is given.]

Dec. 20. Two directors of the **Union Générale** are imprisoned for gross frauds, which caused great distress.

This financial company was patronized by Legitimists, the clergy, and the middle classes.

Dec. 21±. **Prince Peter Krapotkin**, a Russian Socialist and Anarchist, is arrested under the law directed against the Internationalists.

[1883. Jan. 8+. He is tried at Lyons with 50 others. Jan. 19. He is sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine. 1886. Released.]

STATE.

1879 Apr. 8. *Paris.* The pardon of **252 Communists** is decreed. [May 24. Also 400 more. June 5. Also 288 more.]

June 4. The Chamber of Deputies annuls the election of **Louis Auguste Blanqui**, a Socialist and convict, elected for Bordeaux. [June 11. He is pardoned.]

June 29. The Congress of Senate and Deputies vote for the **return of the Legislature to Paris.** Vote, 526–249. [Nov. 27. It meets in Paris.]

July 9. *Paris.* The Deputies pass the Ferry Bill for **superior public instruction.** (See Mar. 15 and 19.)

July 20. **Prince Napoléon Jérôme** is coldly accepted by the Bonapartists as their leader.

Dec. 21. *Paris.* The Waddington **Ministry resigns.**

Dec. 28, 29. *Paris.* M. de Freycinet forms a **new Ministry**; it includes Jules Ferry (instruction) and Lepère (interior) [Gen. Farre (War)].

* * The Government sends out an **expedition to Central Africa**; a fort is built at Bafoulahé, thus bringing the French frontier nearer the Niger.

1880 Jan. 30. *Paris.* A proclamation is issued **disbanding the Jesuits.**

Feb. 12. *Paris.* The Chambers reject plenary **amnesty** for Communists.

Mar. 9. *Paris.* The clause of the Liberty of Education Bill abolishing Jesuit schools is rejected by the Senate. Vote, 149–129. [Mar. 15. Passed. Mar. 16. Passed by the Deputies.]

Mar. 29. *Paris.* Under the Ferry Educational Bill a decree is issued **dissolving the Order of Jesuits** and other religious orders.

[Apr. * Many bishops and other persons protest against it. May 1. M. Lepère, minister for the interior, resigns. May 18. M. Constan succeeds him.]

May 25. *Paris.* Gen. Martel, president of Senate, resigns, and is succeeded by Léon Say.

June 21. *Paris.* The Chambers pass the bill granting amnesty for political offenses committed since 1870, incendiaries and assassins excepted. Vote, 333–140. [July 3. Passes the Senate. Vote, 143–138.]

June 29. **Tahiti**, the largest island of the Society group, lying in the South Pacific Ocean, is annexed to France.

June 30. The **Jesuit Order is expelled** amid much opposition.

July 10. President Grévy grants a general **amnesty** to Communists.

July 12. *Paris.* **Henri Rochefort** is warmly received on his return from exile.

Aug. 1. The Republicans obtain a great majority at the **elections** held by the councils general on anti-clerical and anti-Bonapartist issues.

Sept. 20. *Paris.* **Premier de Freycinet** resigns because of his disapproval of the Jesuit exclusion decree.

A new Ministry is formed.

Members: Jules Ferry (premier and instruction), Adm. Cloute (marine), Marie Sadi Carnot (public works), Barthélemy Saint-Hilaire (foreign); other offices unchanged.

Oct. 9. *Paris.* The International **Postal Congress** meets.

Nov. * *Paris.* The Senate approves of a bill establishing a **high school** for girls, which had been previously passed by the Deputies.

1881 Feb. 15. *Paris.* A bill extending the **liberty of the press** is passed by the Deputies.

Mar. * **An expedition** is sent to Tunis ostensibly to enforce the claims of the **Société Marseillaise** to certain lands in Tunis; it ends in an attempt to establish a protectorate.

May 12. **A treaty** is signed with the **Bey of Tunis** establishing a French protectorate. [May 23. The Chamber ratifies a **treaty.** Vote, 453–1. Nov. 9. Confirmed by Deputies.]

May 18. *Paris.* A bill for the **scrutin de liste** urged by Gambetta is adopted by the Chamber of Deputies. Vote, 243–235. [June 9. Rejected by the Senate. Vote, 148–114.]

Aug. 21±. The **Republicans** make great gains in the general elections.

Nov. 3. *Paris.* M. Brisson is elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

Nov. 10. *Paris.* The **Ministry resign.**

Nov. 13. *Paris.* A new Ministry is formed.

Members: Léon Gambetta (premier, and foreign affairs), Marie Sadi Carnot (justice), Waldeck-Rousseau (interior), François René Allain-Targé (finance), Gen. Campenon (war), M. Gougeard (marine), Paul Bert (education and worship), M. Raynal (public works), Maurice Rouvier (commerce and colonies), M. Cochery (posts and telegraphs), M. Devès (agriculture), and M. Proust (arts).

1882 Jan. 9. *Paris.* **Republicans** predominate in the Senate; it now stands 207 Republicans and 93 opposition.

Jan. 26. *Paris.* The Government is defeated by the Deputies, who reject the *scrutin de liste.* Vote, 305–119.

Premier Gambetta resigns.

Jan. 30. *Paris.* A **new Ministry** is formed.

Members: Charles Louis de Freycinet (president of the council and foreign affairs), Léon Say (finance), Jules Ferry (instruction), M. Goblet (interior and worship), M. Humbert (justice), Gen. Billot (war), Adm. Jauréguiberry (marine), M. Varroy (public works), Pierre Emmanuel Tirard (commerce), M. Mahy (agriculture), M. Cochery (posts and telegraphs).

Mar. 31. *Paris.* A **new education** bill is passed, notwithstanding the interference of the Government.

May * *Paris.* The Deputies pass a bill establishing a **law of divorce.**

June 1. *Paris.* The Government receives a **vote of confidence.** Vote, 298–70. [July 20. Again respecting Egypt. Vote, 286–105.]

July 29. *Paris.* The Deputies negative the vote of credit for the **protection of the Suez Canal** on motion of M. Clémenceau. Vote, 416–75. The **Ministry resigns.**

Aug. 7. *Paris.* A new Ministry is organized.

Members: M. Duclerc (president of the council and foreign affairs), P. Paul Emmanuel Tirard (finance), M. Devès (justice), M. de Fallières (interior), Pierre Legrand (commerce and public works), Gen. Billot (war), Adm. Jaurréguiberry (navy), M. Cochery (posts and telegraphs), M. de Mahy (agriculture), M. Duvaux (instruction).

Aug. 31+. The **Bonapartists** select Prince Victor as leader of their party.

Aug. * An attempted insurrection by **Anarchists** at Montceau-les-Mines is suppressed. [Many are arrested and some convicted.]

July * *Paris.* The Ministry defends the claims of France to a protectorate over the northwest part of **Madagascar**, in diplomatic correspondence with Great Britain; the claim is founded on a treaty made in 1841 with rebel chiefs.

Nov. 21. The **treaty** negotiated with the King of [French] Kongo by Count Pierre Braganza is ratified.

* * **Nickel** is ordered to be substituted for bronze coinage.

1883 Jan. 16. **Prince Napoléon**, having published a manifesto against the Government, is arrested. [Feb. 9. Indictment quashed, and the prince released.]

—— *Paris.* M. Floquet introduces a bill for the **expulsion** of the Bourbons and the Bonapartes. A Government bill is introduced to effect the same end.

Jan. 28. *Paris.* The **expulsion** bill having been adopted by the committee, the Duclerc Ministry resigns. [Jan. 29. It is reconstituted under M. Fallières. Feb. 13. It resigns.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1879 June * The new French **transatlantic cable** to be laid from Brest to St. Pierre leaves by the *Faraday.* [Oct. * It connects with Halifax; 1880. June 1. The line from Paris to New York is opened.]

* * Seven vessels sail with **emigrants** for Port Breton, an isle near New Caledonia, South Pacific; they meet with misery, disease, and to a large extent with death.

1880 Mar. 3. *Paris.* **The Panama Canal Company** is organized.

Nov. 24. *L'Oncle Joseph*, a French steamer, is sunk by **collision** with the *Ortigia*, an Italian steamer, off Spezzia; about 250 lives are lost.

1881 Sept. 5. **A collision** occurs on the Lyons railway at Charenton; 20 persons are killed.

1882 Jan. 1. *Paris.* Over speculation causes a **panic** on the Bourse. [Jan. 30. The Union Générale Company fails, and the panic is renewed.]

Dec. * *Paris.* The Ex-Empress Eugénie presents the **Pharo Château and Park** to the city. [1883. July * Accepted.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1883 * * *Madagascar.* The French fleet, under Adm. Pierre, bombards **Tamatave.** (See Madagascar.)

1884 * * Gen. Georges Ernest J. M. Boulanger commands the army of occupation in Tunis.

* * Open war occurs with China respecting **Tongking** (p. 482).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1883 July 14. *Paris.* **A colossal statue of the Republic** is unveiled.

1884 Feb. * Messrs. Goupil's process of **photogravure,** rivaling mezzotint, is reported highly successful.

Apr.± * **–May** * *Paris.* An International Conference on electrical units is held.

Apr. 14. A **statue of Gambetta,** by Falquières, erected at Cahors, is unveiled by Jules Ferry.

July 4. *Paris.* **A colossal statue of Liberty,** made by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdé, to be given to the United States, is unveiled by Jules Ferry.

Aug. * Louis Pasteur discovers a method for **mitigating the effect of hydrophobia,** analogous to vaccination. He experiments successfully upon dogs.

Dec. 14. Louis Pasteur **inoculates** 40 persons against hydrophobia.

* * *Massacre of Marchicoul* is painted by François Flameng Flaurenc.

1886 Feb. *± *Paris.* **Volapük,** an attempt at a **universal commercial language,** is invented by L'Abbé Schlever.

May * *Paris.* An **international hospital** [afterwards termed the Pasteur Institute] is opened by President Carnot.

Aug. 10. A violent **storm** occurs in the northeast; much damage is done at Reims, Nancy, and other places.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1883 * Barrande, Joachim, geologist, A84.
Bescherelle, Louis Nicolas, grammarian, lexicographer, A81.
Chambord, Comte de, Henri C. F. M. D., head of the chief elder branch of Bourbon dynasty, A63.
Chanzy, Antoine Eugène A., general, A60.
Clésinger, J. B. Auguste, sculptor, A69.
Cloquet, Baron Jules Germain, physician, surgeon, A93.
Doré, Paul Gustave, artist, A51.
Dubufe, Édouard, portrait-painter, A63.
Gigault, Émile de la Bedollière, author, A71.
Halévy, Léon, poet, A81.
Hippeau, Célestin, educator, A80.
Laboulaye, Édouard René Lefebre, jurist, historical writer, A72.
Lagrange, Comte, Frédéric, horseman, A67.
Lenormant, François, archeologist, A46.
Martin, Bon Louis Henri, historian, A73.
Sandeau, Jules Léonard Sylvain, novelist, A72.
Veuillot, Louis, journalist, author, A70.
1884 * Altaroche, Marie Michel, humorist, A73.
Bastien-Lepage, Jules, painter, A36.
Damont, Charles Albert Eugène Auguste, archeologist, A42.
Dumas, Jean Baptiste, chemist, A84.
Dumont, Augustin Alexandre, sculptor, A83.
Fleury, Émile F., general, statesman, A69.
Lacroix, Paul, novelist, mis. writer, A77.
Massé, Victor, composer, A62.
Mignet, François Auguste Marie, historian, A87.
Moigno, L'Abbé, François Napoléon Marie, scientist, A80.
Pelletan, Pierre Clément Eugène, littérateur, A71.
Philippoteaux, Félix E. H., hist. painter, A69.
Quicherat, Louis, lexicographer, A85.
Regnier, Jacques Auguste Adolphe, philologist, A80.
Thenard, Arnould Paul Edmond, chemist, A64.
Ubicini, Jean H. A., author, A66.
Wimpffen, Emmanuel Félix de, general, A73.
Wurtz, Charles Adolphe, chemist, A67.
1885 May 22. About, Edmond, novelist, dramatist, journalist, A56.
Clément, Félix, composer, A65.
Hugo, Victor Marie, novelist, poet, A83.
Milne-Edwards, Henri, naturalist, A85.
Monnier, Marc, littérateur, A56.
Robin, Charles Philippe, anatomist, A64.
1886 * Baudry, Paul Jacques Aimée, painter, A58.
Castille, Charles Hippolyte, novelist, political writer, A66.
Falloux, Vicomte de, Frédéric Alfred Pierre, statesman, writer, A75.
Frère, Pierre Édouard, painter, A67.
Guibert, Joseph Hippolyte, cardinal, archbishop of Paris, A84.
Isabey, Eugène Louis G., painter, A82.

CHURCH.

1883 June 23. President **Grévy** receives a letter from the Pope **censuring** the hostility of the Government toward religious orders. [Aug. 8. *Rome.* A firm reply is returned.]

1884 Feb. 11. A papal encyclical urges the bishops to increased vigilance against heresy and infidelity.

1886 Apr. 1. *Paris.* Archbishop Guibert protests by letter against President Grévy **prohibiting monks and nuns** from teaching in the schools.

* * *Rome.* V. F. Bernardow, archbishop of Sens, and B. M. Langénieux, archbishop of Reims, are consecrated **cardinal priests.**

LETTERS.

1883 * * M. Pasteur's *L'histoire d'un Savant* appears.

* * Third series of *La légende des siècles,* by Victor Hugo, appears.

* * *Les maîtres de la pensée moderne* and *Les origines du socialisme contemporain,* by Paul Janet, appear. [1885, *Victor Cousin.*]

* * *My Reminiscences,* by Renan, appears.

1884 Mar. * An Anti-Clerical **Educational Bill** passes. (See State.)

* * *Tristesses et sourires* and *L'Enfant,* by Droz, appear.

* * *Sappho,* by Daudet, appears.

* * *Poèmes tragiques,* by Leconte de Lisle, appears.

1885 * * *Tartarin in the Alps,* by Daudet, appears.

* * *Bel-Ami, Contes du jour et de la nuit,* and *Contes et nouvelles,* by Maupassant, appear. [1886, *M. Parent, La petite Roque,* and *Toine;* 1887, *Contes choisis, Mont Oriol,* and *Le Horla.*]

1886 Apr. 6. *Avant la Bastille,* by M. Barthélemy, advocating the reconquest of Alsace and Lorraine, appears.

Oct. 26. *Paris.* **The Education Bill** permitting lay teachers only is passed by the Chamber.

* * *La fin de Satan,* and *Le théâtre en liberté,* by Victor Hugo, appear. [1887, *Choses;* 1888–93, *Tout la lyre;* 1889, *Les jumeaux;* 1890, *En Voyage: Alps et Pyrénées;* 1891, *Dieu.*]

* * *La bande rouge,* by Boisgobey, appears.

* * *La belle Nivernaise,* by Daudet, appears. [1887, *Trente ans de Paris;* 1888, *L'Immortelle;* 1890, *Port Tarascon;* 1892, *Rose et Ninette;* 1894, *La petite Paroisse.*]

SOCIETY.

1883 Mar. 9. *Paris.* **Louise Michel,** the anarchist, and others incite unemployed artisans to violence. [Many arrests are made. Mar. 30. Michel is arrested. June 23. Imprisoned for a term of six years.]

Sept. 29. *Paris.* The President receives Alfonso XII., **King of Spain;** the mob hoot him in the streets.

Oct. 29. *Paris.* An **International Conference** of Workmen meets.

1884 Oct. 10. Capt. Fournier and Henri Rochefort because of an attack in the *Intransigéant* **fight a duel;** both are slightly wounded.

1885 June 1. Victor Hugo is buried in the Panthéon; the funeral procession is three miles long, all Paris being spectators.

July 21. *Paris.* The Fourth International **Monetary Conference** meets.

Oct. 29. *Paris.* Minister **de Freycinet is shot at** in the Place de la Concorde.

1886 Jan. 13. M. Barrème, the prefect of Eure, is **assassinated** in a railway carriage.

Jan. 26. A reduction of wages causes a **strike** at the Decazeville iron mines and works in Aveyron.

Watrin, the engineer in charge, is trampled to death by the strikers, who number 3,000. [June 10. It ends by a compromise. June 20. Four of the murderers of Watrin are sentenced to eight or more years imprisonment.]

* * The reports show the average consumption of **wine** per capita to be 26.74 gallons; distilled **spirits,** 1.24 gallons.

Aug. * **–Oct.** * **Labor disturbances** occurring in Paris and in Vierzon are suppressed by the military.

STATE.

1883 Feb. 1. *Paris.* M. Fabre's bill permitting the Bourbon and Bonaparte princes to remain in France, but with the **loss of civil rights,** passes the Chamber. Vote, 343–163.

Feb. 12. *Paris.* The Senate **rejects the expulsion bill,** but adopts an amendment of MM. Say and Waddington providing for expulsion after trial and conviction. Vote, 165–127.

Feb. 15. *Paris.* The Deputies adopt the **Barbey Bill,** giving the President power to expel the princes when they become dangerous to the State. [Feb. 17. Rejected by the Senate.]

Feb. 21. *Paris.* **Jules Ferry,** Opportunist, or Moderate Republican, forms a **new Ministry.**

Members: Jules Ferry (premier and instruction), Pierre Marie Paul Amand Challemel-Lacour (foreign affairs), M. Waldeck-Rousseau (interior), Félix Martin Feuillé (justice), Gen. Thibaudin (war), Charles Marie Brun (marine), Paul Emmanuel Tirard (finance), David Raynal (public works), Félix Jules Méline (agriculture), Louis Cochery (posts and telegraphs), Anne Charles Hérisson (commerce). [Nov. 17±. Challemal-Lacour retires; other changes follow.]

Feb. 24. *Paris.* The Deputies approve the decree for the retirement of the **Orleanist princes** from the army. Vote, 295–103. It aims at the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Chartres, and the Duc D'Alençon.

Sept. 20. *Paris.* **A great Royalist meeting** is held.

Oct. 5. *Paris.* Gen. Thibaudin resigns as minister of war. [Oct. 9. Succeeded by Gen. Campenon.]

Oct. 27–31. *Paris.* The Deputies give the ministers a vote of confidence respecting **Tongking**, the French **protectorate** being threatened by the presence of Taiping refugees and Black Flags. [Dec. 10, 18. Also again.]

Dec. 28. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies votes to postpone the **Algerian colonization scheme**, appropriating tribal lands for French colonists.

* * The Chambers pass a bill for the **reform of the judicature.**

It proposes to reduce the excessive number of judges, increase the salaries, and recruit the bench entirely from the legal profession.

1884 Feb. 4. *Paris.* A committee of investigation to inquire into the condition of the **working class**, who are suffering from the commercial crisis, is appointed by the Deputies. Vote, 254–249.

Mar. 27. *Paris.* The Chambers vote to support French honor in **Madagascar.** Vote, 450–32.

Mar. * *Paris.* The Chambers pass a bill establishing **boards of arbitration** to settle future disputes between mine-owners and workmen.

Mar. * The Deputies pass a bill debarring the clergy and members of religious orders from the **direction of primary schools** as teachers, inspectors, members of the educational councils, or of the officially appointed school boards.

June * **Prince Victor** is acknowledged the leader of the Bonapartist party. His father publishes a painful correspondence.

July 31. *Paris.* The Deputies accept a modified Senate bill for the **revision of the Constitution.**

Aug. 4+. *Paris.* The Senate and Deputies meet as a **Congress.** [Aug. 13. The Congress accepts the **revision of the Constitution.** Vote, 509–172.]

The Congress provides for the gradual abolition of Senator for life as vacancies occur. New Senators are to be elected for nine years by the departments.

Aug. * The Senate passes a bill to provide for the transportation to Cayenne of **recidivists**, or persons convicted of repeated offenses of a certain class.

Oct. 4. *Paris.* A decree is issued creating a staff of French civilians for **Tunis**, thus establishing the **protectorate** over that country.

Nov. 4. *Paris.* A bill is introduced in the Senate for **revising the organization of the Senate.** [Dec. 15. Passed by both Chambers.]

It merges the 75 life-senatorships as they fall vacant with the 225 departmental senatorships. The scale of senatorial electors is to be: one elector to communes with 10 municipal councillors, 2 for 12 councillors, 3 for 15, 6 for 21, 9 for 23, 12 for 27, 15 for 30, 18 for 32, 21 for 34, 24 for 36, and 30 for Paris.

Nov. 28. *Paris.* The Deputies vote a credit for the **war in Tongking.** Vote, 282–187. [Dec. 11. Passed by the Senate.]

1885 Jan. 4. *Paris.* Gen. Campenon **resigns** as war minister, and is succeeded by Gen. Lewal.

Mar. 24. *Paris.* The Deputies pass a bill for the election of all the deputies of each department on a **single ticket** (the "*scrutin de liste*"). Vote, 402–91. [It is amended and passed by the Senate. June 8. Passed again by the Deputies.]

Mar. 28. *Paris.* The Senate votes a **duty on foreign grain and meal.**

Mar. 30. *Paris.* **The Ferry Ministry,** defeated in the Chamber of Deputies on a vote of credit for the Chinese war, **resigns.** Vote, 308–161. [Mar. 31. A credit of 50,000,000 francs is voted. Apr. 7. Also 150,000,000 more.]

Apr. 5. *Paris.* **A new Ministry** is formed by Henri Brisson.

Members: Henri Brisson (president and justice), M. de Freycinet (foreign), Allain-Targé (interior), M. Goblet (instruction and worship), Gen. Campenon (war), Adm. Galiber (marine), M. Clamageran (finance), Sadi-Carnot (public works), Pierre Legrand (commerce), Hervé-Mangon (agriculture), M. Sarrien (posts and telegraphs).

Apr. * *Paris.* The Government is incensed by the suppression by the British on Feb. 29, 1884 of the Cairo newspaper *Bosphore Égyptien.* [A dispute with Great Britain follows, but ends amicably.]

May 12. *Paris.* Bills for the **deportation** of relapsed criminals and misdemeanants and for abolishing public executions are passed by the Senate.

May 24. *Paris.* **Anarchists** make a demonstration at Père La Chaise, which is suppressed by the police.

June 9. **Peace** between France and China is declared.

July 17. *Paris.* The Deputies pass a bill imposing a duty of 50 per cent. on **imports from Roumania.**

Oct. 4. **The parliamentary elections** are held, returning 200 Conservatives, 230 Moderates or Opportunists, 150 Radicals. [Oct. 6. The ministers, Hervé-Mangon and Legrand, not being elected, **resign.**

M. Gomot becomes minister of commerce.]

Dec. 28. **F. P. Jules Grévy** is elected President of the Republic of France for seven years. Vote, Grévy, 457; M. Brisson, 68.

Dec. 29. *Paris.* **The Brisson Ministry resigns.**

Dec. * **Peace** between France and Madagascar is declared.

1886 Jan. 7. **A new Ministry** is formed.

Members: Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet (president and foreign affairs), Charles Étienne Demôle (justice), Jean L. F. Sarrien (interior), René Goblet (instruction), Marie François Sadi-Carnot (finance), Gen. Boulanger (war), Adm. Aube (marine and colonies), M. Baihaut (public works), M. Develle (agriculture), Édouard E. A. S. Lockroy (commerce), Étienne A. F. Granet (posts and telegraphs).

Jan. 14. *Paris.* **Amnesty** is granted to political prisoners.

Feb. 8. *Paris.* The **Senate** passes a **new school law** forbidding the employment of members of religious orders as teachers in the State schools. It will deprive 10,000 monks and nuns of employment. [Oct. 28. Passed by the Deputies.]

Feb. 16±. *Paris.* **The Republican majority** is increased by new elections. Republican Deputies, 400; the Right, 184.

June 11. *Paris.* The Deputies pass a bill providing for the immediate **expulsion** from France of the heads of families and the heirs of former dynasties. [June 22. Passed by the Senate. Vote, 137–122.]

June 23. **The Bonapartists leave** France. [June 24. **The Comte de Paris** and family leave. July 23. **The Duc d'Aumale** is exiled.]

Dec. 3. *Paris.* The **Deputies** having passed an amendment to the budget, abolishing sub-prefects, **the ministers resign.**

Dec. 12. *Paris.* **A new Ministry** is formed.

Members: René Goblet (president of council and interior), Léopold Émile Flourens (foreign), H. Albert Dauphin (finance), M. Berthelot (instruction), M. Sarrien (justice), Gen. Boulanger (war), Adm. Aube (marine), M. Granet (posts and telegraphs), Édouard Lockroy (commerce), Édouard B. P. Millaud (public works), Jean Paul Denelle (agriculture).

1887 Mar. 14. *Paris.* **The Deputies** adopt a bill for increasing the **duty on imported corn.** Vote, 318–248. [Mar. 25. It is adopted by the Senate. Later, **the duty on imported meat** is raised.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1883 June 20. A museum of **Revolutionary relics** is established at Marseilles.

* * **–84** * * The **phylloxera** is checked in West France, and **vintages** prosper.

1884 June 14. **The cholera** appears at Toulon. [June 28. Deaths to date, 45. June 27. It appears at Marseilles. Sept. 15. Total deaths at Marseilles, 1,671. July 6. **A cholera** panic occurs at Toulon. Sept. 15. Total deaths by cholera are 5,000. Oct. 26. Registered deaths at Toulon, 880 since June 18.]

* * *Paris.* **A crematory** is established.

1885 Apr. * **–May** * *Paris.* **The International Commission** sits; English and French schemes regarding the **Suez Canal** are discussed. [May * A treaty is prepared. 1886. June 13. The Commission adjourns.]

Aug. 1. **Cholera** rages at Marseilles; 1,250 deaths are reported. [Aug. 20. A slight outbreak appears at Toulon; six deaths occur; it soon diminishes.]

Dec. * Great **commercial depression** occurs; it is attributed to Government prodigality.

1886 * * *Paris.* An **International Trade-Union** Congress is held. International legislation for the protection of laborers is discussed.

Feb. * *Paris.* **Telephonic communication** is established with Brussels by means of Dr. Cornelius Herz's microtelephone.

ARMY — NAVY.

1887 Aug. 31. The 17th Army Corps is mobilized near Toulouse.

1888 Mar. 15. Gen. Boulanger is deprived of his command for insubordination in visiting Paris against orders.

[Mar. * He is tried by a court of five generals. Mar. 26. He is sentenced to retirement. Mar. 27. The sentence is confirmed.]

* * **The navy** numbers 256 vessels.

1889 Jan. 14±. The construction of two **iron-clad cruisers** and 15 torpedo-boats is authorized.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1887 Apr. 16–26. *Paris.* An **Astronomical Congress** is held; it makes arrangements for photographing charts of the heavens at different observatories.

May 27. The planet *Tirsa* is discovered by Charlois. [1888, Feb. 4, *Antonia;* May 3, *Elvira;* 1889, Jan. 4, *Clarinda;* Jan. 29, *Emma;* Feb. 8, *Amalia;* May 29, *Regina.*]

June 27. *Paris.* A British commission for inquiry, consisting of Sir James Paget, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, and others, arrives to **investigate Louis Pasteur's method of treating hydrophobia.** [Its report is highly favorable.]

Aug. 13. *Paris.* MM. Jovis and Mallet report that they reached the **altitude of 7,000 meters** in a balloon ascent.

Oct. 12. *Paris.* **The Astronomical Society of France** is inaugurated.

* * Nice is severely damaged by an **earthquake.**

1888 July 13. *Paris.* **A monument to Gambetta** is unveiled by President Carnot.

A central laboratory of electricity is inaugurated at Grenelle by the International Society of Electricians.

Oct. 14. *Paris.* **A statue of Shakespeare** is unveiled in the Boulevard Haussmann.

* * Othénin Paul de Cléron (Comte d'Haussonville), Jeanne Pierre Jurien de la Gravière, Jules Arnaud Arsène Claretie Henri Meihac, and Eugène Marie Melchior (Vicomte de Vogué), are elected members of the Academy. [1890, Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet; 1891, Louis Marie Julien Viand (Pierre Loti); 1892, Ernest Lavisse; 1893, Mar. 23, Paul Challemel Lacour; later, Vicomte Henri de Barnier, Paul Louis Thureau-Dangin, and Marie Ferdinand Brunetière; 1894, Feb. 22, M. de Heredia; May 31, Paul Bourget and Albert Sorel.

1889 Jan. 3. Floods in the southern departments of France cause enormous damage.

Jan. 7. A violent **storm** does much damage in Pyrénées Orientales.

Feb. 5. *Paris.* Two professors of the Pasteur Institute succeed in identifying the generative **microbe of diphtheria.** [May 1. The Institute has inoculated 1,673 patients for hydrophobia in one year.]

Feb. 24. The villages of Nivollet and St. Michel in Savoy are destroyed, and four persons are killed by **avalanches.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1887 * * Boussingault, Jean B. J. D., chemist, A83.
Faugère, Armand Prosper, author, A77.
Féval, Paul Henri Corentin, novelist, A70.
Michel, Françisque Xavier, archeol., A78.
Oudine, Eugène André, sculptor, A77.

1888 Sept. 23. Bazaine, François Achille, marshal, A77.
Baron, Félix Platel, writer, A55.
Carnot, Lazare Hippolyte, politic., wr., A87.
Colani, Timothée, Protestant cl., critic, A64.
Étex, Antoine, sculptor, A80.
Frère, Charles Théodore, painter, A73.
Labiche, Eugène Marin, dramatic au., A73.
Lebœuf, Edmund, general, marshal, A79.
Maquet, Auguste, novelist, A75.
Monselet, Charles, novelist, A63.
Nisard, Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré, critic, littérateur, A82.

1889 Jan. 29. Mariani, M., diplo., dies.
Jan. 23. Cabanel, Alex., painter, A66.
Mar. 14. Jaures, admiral, minister of marine, A66.

CHURCH.

1887 * * *Paris.* **A mission to the Jews** is founded by two English ladies.

1888 Feb. 14. The French **Society for the Evangelization of Israel** is founded.

LETTERS.

1887 * * *Studies respecting Napoleon I.,* by Taine, appears.

* * *La Tosca,* by Sardou, appears. [1889, *La Marquise,* and *Belle-Maman;* 1890, *Cléopâtre;* 1891, *Thermidor.*]

* * *History of Philosophy,* by Paul Janet and G. Seailles, appears.

* * *La Terre,* by Zola, appears. [1888, *The Dream;* 1890, *La Bête Humaine;* 1891, *L'Argent;* 1892, *La Debâcle;* 1893, *Le Docteur Pascal;* 1894, *Lourdes.*]

* * *Noir et Rose,* by Ohnet, appears. [1888, *Volonté* and *Docteur Rameau;* 1890, *Le dernier amour* and *L'âme de Pierre;* 1891, *Dette de haine;* 1892, *Nemrod et Cie.;* 1893, *Le Lendemain des amours.*]

* * *La Bête,* by Cherbuliez, appears. [1888, *La vocation du Comte Chislain;* 1890, *Une gageure.*]

* * -94 * * *History of the People of Israel,* by Renan, appears.

1888 May 8. Boulanger's (alleged) *German Invasion No. 1* appears; it has a great circulation at first [but soon falls off].

* * *Pierre et Jean, Sur l'eau,* and *Le rosier de Mme. Husson,* by Maupassant, appear. [1889, *Fort comme la mort* and *La main gauche;* 1890, *Histoire d'une fille de ferme, La vie errante, L'Inutile beauté,* and *Nôtre cœur.*]

1889 Feb. * *Paris.* An enterprising newspaper, on the day of the Boulanger election, engages **250 special reporters,** each of whom it provides with a cab, and 30 bicyclists, to bring in the results in each section with the greatest possible speed.

SOCIETY.

1887 July 31±. Pranzini, a profligate, is convicted of the **murder** of Marie Regnault and two other women. [Aug. 31. Executed.]

Nov. 14. Gen. Count D'Andlau and Mme. Rattazzi are fined and imprisoned for **selling decorations.** [M. Wilson, the son-in-law of President Grévy, is implicated.]

1888 Mar. 1. M. Wilson is fined 3,000 francs, sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and the loss of civil rights for five years, for trafficking in decorations. [Mar. 26. The Court of Appeal quashes the sentence.]

Apr. 29. *Paris.* M. Habert **kills** M. Félix Dupuis, an artist, in resentment for satirical verses.

May 27. *Paris.* **Anarchists** and Communists **fight** at an annual celebration of the Communist insurrection of Père La Chaise. [They are stopped by the police.]

July 13. Gen. Boulanger and M. Floquet **fight in a duel;** the former is seriously and the latter slightly wounded.

July 25–Aug. 20. *Paris.* Laborers in the building-trade, numbering 10,000, unsuccessfully **strike.**

Aug. * Unsuccessful **strikes** occur at Amiens, Bességes, and Calais.

1889 Jan. 14. *Paris.* Henri Rochefort, editor of *L'Intransigéant,* and M. Lissagaray, editor of *La Bataille,* fight in a duel.

Jan. 15. *Paris.* M. Euhrussi gains the $120,000 Panama Canal **lottery prize.**

Jan. 19. The **Freemasons** issue a pronunciamento against Gen. Boulanger.

Jan. 23. *Paris.* The *National* **exposes** Gen. Boulanger's private life.

Jan. 24. *Paris.* Deputy Comudett **fights in a duel** with editor Chabrouillaud.

Jan. 25. *Paris.* **The Woman's Congress** opens with an oration by M. de Raismes.

Feb. 14. Strikes increase in northern France.

Feb. 24±. The Socialists in many parts of France **are dispersed** by the police. They are not allowed to hold meetings.

Feb. 28. Paul de Roulède, president of the **Patriotic League,** and others are arrested for signing the Atchinoff manifesto, disapproving of the Government.

Mar. 4. *Paris.* The police seize 5,000 letters in the offices of the **Patriotic League.** [Mar. 17. They earch the residences of members.]

STATE.

1887 May 17. *Paris.* **The Ministry is defeated** on the Budget Bill. Vote, 275–257. It resigns.

May 30. *Paris.* Maurice Rouvier forms a **Moderate Ministry.**

Members: M. Rouvier (finance, posts, and telegraphs), Léopold É. Flourens (foreign affairs), M. Bousquet (justice), M. Fallières (interior and worship), M. Spuller (instruction), M. Barbey (marine and colonies), Gen. Ferron (war), M. de Heredia (public works), M. Barbe (agriculture).

Oct. 13. *Paris.* **A scandal** is brought to light in the war-office.

Gen. **Caffarel** is convicted by a military court of dishonorable conduct in selling **decorations.** [Nov. 7. His trial ends in acquittal.]

Oct. 14. Gen. Boulanger is under arrest [for 30 days] because of offensive remarks relating to the traffic in decorations.

Oct. 24. *Paris.* **Conventions** respecting the Suez Canal and the New Hebrides are signed.

Dec. 1. *Paris.* President Grévy **refusing to resign** when opposed by a combination of parties, caused by the action of Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy, the Chamber of Deputies immediately adjourn. Vote, 531–3.

President Grévy resigns the presidency.

Dec. 3. *Paris.* The Deputies and Senators meet as a Congress at Versailles, and

elect **Marie François Sadi-Carnot**, President of the Republic of France. Vote, Carnot, a Moderate Independent, 616; Gen. Saussier, 188.

Dec. 10. *Paris.* An unsuccessful attempt is made to **kill Jules Ferry.**

Dec. 12. *Paris.* **Pierre Emmanuel Tirard**, as premier, forms a new Ministry.

Members: M. Tirard (finance), M. Flourens (foreign affairs), M. Fallières (justice), M. Sarrien (interior), Étienne Léopold Faye (education and worship), François C. de Mahy [later, Adm. Krantz] (marine and colonies), Émile Loubet (public works), Lucien Dautresme (commerce), M. Viette (agriculture), Gen. Logerot (war).

Dec. 18. *Paris.* The **parliamentary session** of the Chambers closes. [1888. Jan. 10. It opens.]

1888 Mar. 15. Gen. Boulanger is arrested. (See Army.)

Mar. 30. *Paris.* **The Tirard Ministry resigns**, being defeated by the Deputies when opposing urgency for a revision of the Constitution. Vote, 268–234.

Apr. 3. *Paris.* Charles **Floquet**, as premier, forms a **new Ministry.**

Members: Charles Floquet (president and interior), M. de Freycinet (war), M. Goblet (foreign affairs), Adm. Krantz (marine and colonies), M. Peytral (finance, posts, and telegraphs), M. Édouard Lockroy (instruction, fine arts, and worship), M. Deluns Montaud (public works), M. Ferrouillat (justice), M. Pierre Legrand (commerce and industry), M. Viette (agriculture).

Apr. 8. Gen. Boulanger, an advocate of the revision of the Constitution, is elected a deputy for the Dordogne. Vote, 59,500–35,750. [Apr. 15. For the Nord. Vote, 172,528–75,901.]

Apr. 19. *Paris.* The Deputies give the Ministry a vote **of confidence.** Vote, 379–177.

The Ministry is defeated on the question of revising the Constitution. Vote, 340–215.

Apr. 28. *Paris.* The Chambers agree to the **Panama Canal Loan Bill.**

May 8. The circular attributed to Gen. Boulanger, entitled *German Invasion No. 1*, is in immense demand.

July 12. *Paris.* **Gen. Boulanger** creates an excitement in the Chamber of Deputies.

He demands dissolution; and during the debate which follows he accuses Premier Floquet of falsehood, resigns his seat, and leaves the Chamber. [A duel follows.] (See Society.)

July 17. *Paris.* The **Chambers** vote 67,000,000 francs for the **military defense** of Toulon, Cherbourg, and Brest, and pass the army bill **reducing the term of military service**, but making the obligation to serve universal.

Aug. 19. Gen. Boulanger is returned to the Chamber of Deputies by three departments, the Nord, Somme, and Charente.

Aug. * France has a **diplomatic dispute with Italy** respecting Massowah, Abyssinia.

Sept. * France takes possession of the **Marquesas Islands**, previously a French protectorate.

** **The League of the Rose** is formed, to promote the reestablishment of the monarchy.

Oct. 15. *Paris.* Premier Floquet introduces a bill for the **revision of the Constitution**, for which urgency is voted.

Oct. * The public demonstrations in favor of **Gen. Boulanger** multiply. [Oct. 30. The police seize Boulangist pictures.]

Dec. * The Government receives 1,218,000 francs by the termination of a **tontine** begun in 1791 to diminish the national debt.

1889 Jan. 14. *Paris.* The **Senate** passes the bankruptcy bill as desired by the **Panama Canal Company**, to enable it to judicially liquidate its obligations.

Jan. 18. *Paris.* The Senate approves the scheme for the utilization of the **sewage** of the city. [Mar. 25. It is passed by the Deputies.]

Jan. 27. *Paris.* **Gen. Boulanger** is elected deputy in the department of the Seine over M. Jacques, an advanced Republican. Vote, 245,236–162,000.

Feb. 2. *Paris.* Premier Floquet discovers that the **Patriotic League** has arsenals well supplied, and is ready to equip with arms 100,000 men.

Feb. 4. *Paris.* **M. Ferrouillat**, minister of justice, resigns. [Feb. 5. He is succeeded by M. Gulot-Dessagen.]

Feb. 11. *Paris.* The Deputies adopt a bill for **replacing the** *scrutin de liste* by the *scrutin d'arrondissement.* Vote, 268–222. [Feb. 13. The Senate approves. Vote, 228–54.]

Feb. 14. *Paris.* The Deputies reject the scheme of the ministers for a revision of the Constitution. Vote, 307–218. **The Ministry resigns**

Feb. 15. *Paris.* The Senate passes a bill providing that **press offenses** be punished by correctional police tribunals. [Rejected by the Chamber.]

Feb. 19. The Government expresses its determination to take possession of the **Leeward Islands** of the Society group, although stoutly opposed by the natives.

Feb. 21. *Paris.* M. Tirard forms a **new Ministry** of mixed parties.

Members: M. Tirard, Premier (commerce and agriculture), M. Constans (interior), M. Spuller (foreign affairs), M. de Freycinet (war), M. M. Rouvier (finance), M. Thévenot (justice), Adm. Jaurès [later Adm. Krantz] (marine), M. Fallières (education), Yves Guyot (public works), M. Faye (agriculture), M. De Courcel (foreign affairs).

Feb. 25. *Paris.* A bill providing for the freedom and **secrecy of the ballot** is passed in the Chamber.

Feb. 27. *Paris.* The Assembly Room of the **League of Patriots** is searched, and proceedings are begun against MM. Dermlede and Richard, signers of the call for subscriptions.

Feb. 28. *Paris.* The **League of Patriots**, numbering 240,000 members, **is suppressed** because of its devotion to Gen. Boulanger and its seditious spirit. [Mar. 2. Deputies approve.]

Mar. 7. *Paris.* The decree for the expulsion of the **Duc d'Aumale** is revoked by the Ministry.

Mar. 8. *Paris.* The Court of Appeals declares that the **Panama Canal Company** is a civil association, and not a commercial society as decided by the Tribunal of Commerce.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1887 May 12–23. *Paris.* **The crown jewels** are sold for nearly 7,000,000 francs.

May 25, 26. *Paris.* **The Opéra Comique** is destroyed by fire; 131 persons perish.

Oct. 24. *Paris.* A convention is signed for England and France, neutralizing the **Suez Canal**, and placing it under a joint commission.

1888 Jan. 9. *Eng.* The remains of **Napoléon III.** and son are removed from Chiselhurst to the mausoleum at Farnborough.

Mar. 1. The Panama Canal shareholders resolve to issue bonds for 340,000,000 francs to complete the canal.

June * Much indignation is caused by the German Government's adoption of vexatious **passport regulations** for the purpose of making the entrance into Alsace-Lorraine very difficult to Frenchmen.

Aug. 6. *Paris.* Communication by **telephone** with Marseilles is opened.

Sept. 13. The *La France* and the *Sud America* (Italian) **collide** off the Canary Islands; 87 lives are lost.

Nov. 3. A mine explosion occurs at Averyron; 40 lives lost.

Nov. 10. *Turk.* The first **through express-train** from Paris arrives at Constantinople.

1889 Jan. 7. A meeting of the bondholders of the **Panama Canal** offers M. de Lesseps the chairmanship of the new canal company.

Jan. 14. *Paris.* An agreement is signed with the Banque Parisienne for a fresh issue of 60,000,000 shares for sustaining work on **Panama Canal.**

Jan. 17. *Paris.* **A Russian loan** of $100,000,000 is announced.

The Banque Parisienne assumes the entire cost of the issue of the bonds and construction of the new **Panama Canal Company.**

Jan. 22. *Paris.* M. de Lesseps issues circulars inviting subscriptions for sixty thousand 500-franc **Panama Canal** shares.

Feb. 4±. The dissolution of the old **Panama Canal Company** is decreed, and M. Brunet is appointed the official liquidator.

Feb. 6. *Paris.* F. de Lesseps announces that the **Panama Canal** enterprise must be abandoned if the sixty thousand 500-franc bonds issued through the Banque Parisienne are not taken.

Panama Canal shares close at 60.

Feb. 11. *Paris.* **Leading** financial houses are trying to form a combination to complete the **Panama Canal.**

Feb. 18. *Paris.* The Tribunal of Commerce decides the **Panama Canal Company** to be a commercial company. [Reversed.]

Feb. * *Paris.* A fall occurs in the shares of the **Comptoir d'Escompte** through speculations in **copper.**

Mar. 8. *Paris.* A financial panic occurs. The Bank of France advances 100,000,000 francs to the **Comptoir d'Escompte** to meet the withdrawal of deposits.

Mar. 15. Six men are injured and 14 killed by a fire-damp **explosion** in a mine in Nîmes.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Mar. 23. A torpedo-boat founders off Cherbourg; the captain and 14 of the crew are drowned.

Aug. 20. Fifty-nine army officers are adjudged guilty of participation in political offenses, and suffer punishment.

Oct. 19. *Paris.* The Cabinet expels Laisant, a Boulangist, from the army.

Dec. * The Government orders three new ironclads, to cost $2,400,000 each; two will be cruisers, each carrying eight guns.

1890 Feb. *–Oct. 5. *W. Afr.* War with the King of Dahomey. (See North Guinea.)

It is caused in large measure by the arrogance of the new king, a young man who takes slaves from adjoining French territory.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Mar. 15. *Paris. Belle Maman*, by Sardou and Des Landes, is produced at the Gymnase.

Mar. 28. *Paris.* The Chamber grants credit of 20,000,000 francs for the erection of a memorial of the Revolution.

Apr. 17. *Paris.* The French version of Phillips's *As in a Looking Glass*, under title of *Lena*, is produced by Sarah Bernhardt, at the Variety Theater.

May 30. *Paris.* An earthquake shock is felt on left bank of the Seine. [June 7. Another at Brest.]

June * Severe storms have been raging, doing immense damage; in many places the country is almost devastated.

July 1. *Paris.* At a sale of M. E. Secretan's famous collection of paintings, Jean François' Millet's *The Angelus* is purchased for $111,000 by Proust.

Aug. * *Paris.* A colossal statue of Coligny is unveiled.

Sept. 21. Madame Pommery of Reims purchases Millet's *Les Glaneuses*, and presents it to the French nation for preservation in the Louvre.

Oct. 12. A monument commemorating Gambetta's escape from Paris in a balloon during the siege in 1870–71 is unveiled at Épinouse.

Oct. 16. *Paris.* A new statue of *The Republic* is placed on the Place de Nation.

1890 Jan. * *Paris.* The Pasteur Institute has treated 850 patients for hydrophobia without a single death.

Feb. * Sarah Bernhardt is announced to appear in a new Passion Play as the Virgin Mary. [In response to public sentiment the authorities prohibit the production.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889 Mar. 16. Schérer, Edmond Henri A., Protestant clergyman, critic, statesman, A74.

—— Ulbach, Louis, journalist, A67.

Apr. 2. Jobbe-Duval, Armand M. Félix, painter, A68.

Apr. 10. Chevreul, Michel Eugène, chemist, A103.

Sept. 28. Faidherbe, Louis Léon César, general, writer, A71.

Sept. * Coulanges Numa, Denis Fustel de, historian, A59.

Oct. 6. Melingue, Gaston, painter, dies.

Oct. 7. Dupré, Jules, painter, dies.

Oct. 21. Ricord, Philippe, physician, A89.

Oct. 25. Augier, Guillaume V. E., dramatist, author, A69.

Dec. 6. Polfrey, T. W., gen., historian, d.

Miazerolle, Alexis Joseph, painter, A63.

Pitra, Jean Baptiste, cardinal, schol., A77.

Pyat, Félix, agitator, dramatist, A79.

Ysabeau, Alexandre Clément, army officer, author, A69.

1890 Feb. 4. Montpensier, Duc de, A. M. P. L. d'Orléans, 5th son of Louis Philippe, A65.

Feb. 20. Daru, Comte Napoléon, statesman, A83.

CHURCH.

1889 Nov. 20. *Paris.* The papal nuncio is instructed by the Vatican to favor adhesion to the Conservative Republican party by Catholics.

Dec. 15. *Rome.* Pope Leo approves Cardinal Lavigerie's policy of uniting Church and State.

Dec. 31±. *Paris.* The Government prosecutes 300 priests for meddling with politics.

*** *** J. A. Foulon, F. M. Richard, and G. D'Annibile, prefect of the Sacred Congregation, are consecrated cardinal priests.

LETTERS.

1889 June 20. *Paris.* The International Literary Association meets.

June 28. The first Protestant seminary is created at Nîmes.

*** *** *Centenaire de 1789*, by Paul Janet, appears. [1890, *La philosophie de Lamennais* and *Lectures variées, etc.*]

*** *** *The French Army in Germany*, by M. Galli, appears.

*** *** *History of French Society during the Revolution*, by De Goncourt, appears.

*** *** *France and Ireland during the Revolution, Hoche and Humbert*, by M. E. Guillon, appears.

*** *** *La Chèvre d'Or*, by Paul Arène, appears.

*** *** *Diplomatic Correspondence of Talleyrand from 1791–1834* appears.

*** *** *The Journal (1810–14)* of Stendhal appears.

*** *** *A Chancellor under the Old Régime*, by Charles de Mazade, appears. [1893, *L'Europe et les Neutralités.*]

*** *** *Ma Vocation*, by Ferdinand Fabre, appears.

*** *** *Biography of the Emperor Frederick*, by M. E. Simon, appears.

*** *** *Cousin Babylas*, by Gaston Bergeret, appears.

*** *** *Henriette*, by François Coppée, appears. [1892, *Les vrais riches;* 1894, *Contes tout simples.*]

*** *** *Three Emperors of Germany*, by Ernest Lavisse, appears. [1890, *Vue Générale de l'Histoire Politique de l'Europe;* 1893, *Le Grand Frédéric avant l'avènement.*]

*** *** *Passionnément*, by Albert Delpit, appears.

*** *** *Life and Manners on the La Plata*, by M. Daireaux, appears.

*** *** *Autobiography of Michelet the Historian, with his Journal and Letters*, appears.

*** *** *The Works and Correspondence of D'Alembert*, edited by M. Chi Henri, appears.

SOCIETY.

1889 Mar. 19. *Paris.* Senator Naquet and Deputies Laguerre and Turquet of the Patriotic League are arraigned before a magistrate. [Apr. 2. Also one senator and four deputies are fined 100 francs each.]

Apr. 11. Dock-workers strike at Marseilles.

May 11. Ten thousand cotton-weavers strike at Thizy, Department of the Rhone.

June 1. *Paris.* Minister Reid assembles the Americans to express their sympathy for the sufferers in Pennsylvania by the Johnstown flood. [The U. S. Legation subscribes $10,000; the Paris Municipal League, 5,000 francs.]

June 12–18. *Paris.* The cabmen strike, and greatly incommode citizens and visitors.

June 13. *Paris.* Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show gives a benefit performance for the Johnstown sufferers. [$2,000 contributed.]

June 25. *Paris.* The International "Council of Women," advocating women's rights, meets.

June 30. The dock-laborers of Marseilles strike.

—— *Paris.* Deputy Fouquier wounds the editor of the *Matin* in a duel.

June * *Paris.* The International Electricity Congress meets.

July 5. *Paris.* Six Nihilists are sentenced to imprisonment for three years.

July 9. *Paris.* Bull-fights at the Exposition are stopped by the police.

July 14. Forty journals are fined for publishing the indictment against Gen. Boulanger.

July 18. *Paris.* The International Labor Congress meets.

It demands a universal maximum of eight hours for a day's labor, one holiday a week, and the non-employment of children under 14 years of age.

The centennial anniversary of the Fall of the Bastille is celebrated.

Aug. 26. *Paris.* The names of Gen. Boulanger and Count Dillon are erased from the roll of the Legion of Honor.

Sept. 9. *Paris.* The municipal authorities give a banquet to Thomas A. Edison, the American scientist. [Mr. Edison gives 10,000 francs for the relief of the poor.]

Sept. 16. *Paris.* The International Commercial Congress opens.

Sept. 27. *Paris.* A Sunday Observance Congress is in session.

It advises that when Sunday observance is impossible, that employees be given a weekly holiday and that pay-day be other than Saturday or Sunday.

Nov. 26. *Paris.* About 500 employees of the Western Railway Company strike for higher wages.

STATE.

1889 Mar. 17. Gen. Boulanger is enthusiastically greeted while journeying from Paris to Tours.

Mar. 18. Gen. Boulanger issues a manifesto to the Department of the Nord against the Government.

Mar. 29. *Paris.* The Senate passes a bill constituting itself a high court of justice in cases of plots against the State. Vote, 207–63.

Apr. 1. Gen. Boulanger, Henri Rochefort, and M. Dillon avoid arrest by a sudden departure in the night for Brussels.

Apr. 4. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies, at the Government's request, votes to sanction the **prosecution of Gen. Boulanger** for treason.

Apr. 10. *Paris.* Warrants are issued for the **arrest of Gen. Boulanger** and his companions in exile, Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort.

Apr. 12. *Paris.* The Senate meets as a high court of justice, and begins the **trial of Gen. Boulanger** for treason against the State and the embezzlement of 252,000 francs. [He pronounces the charges to be falsehoods.]

Apr. 24. *Belg.* Warned by the authorities, **Gen. Boulanger** leaves Brussels for London.

Apr. 27. *Paris.* A law is passed regulating the different **methods of burial.**

May 5. *Paris.* The **centenary of the meeting of the States-General** is celebrated; President Carnot delivers a eulogium on the Revolution before a grand assembly. [On his way to Versailles a lunatic named Perrin attempts to assassinate him. May 28. Perrin is sentenced to four months' imprisonment.]

June 11. *Paris.* The Senate passes the **Panama Canal Bill.** [June 28. The Chamber of Deputies passes it.]

It empowers the liquidator of the company to place, on the best conditions possible and regardless of the legal limit as to price, the 800,000 francs of the bonds which have not yet been subscribed for. It also authorizes a subscription of 34,000,000 francs to cover the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the works pending an inquiry into the question of the completion of the canal.

July 4±. *Paris.* The Government gives a final refusal to assent to the **Egyptian Conversion scheme.**

July 7. *Paris.* The **indictment against Gen. Boulanger** is presented.

It charges him, when director of infantry in 1882, with courting popularity by corruption and other means, and when Minister of War in 1886 with malversation of public money, and plotting against the State, with Count Dillon, H. Rochefort, and others; they are cited to appear on Aug. 6, or else suffer the loss of civil rights and sequestration of property.

July 9. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a **new army bill.**

It reduces the term of service from five years with exemptions to three years, nominally without exemptions.

July 10. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a bill providing for the **purchase of telephones** by the Government. [July 28. It takes formal possession; protests are unheeded.]

July 15. *Paris.* The Senate passes the **Multiple Candidate Bill.** The Chamber of Deputies approves the bill providing for a credit of **58,000,000 francs,** spread over five years, for **building war-ships.**

July 29. Election of Councils-General.

Out of 1,344 cantons the Boulangists carry only 12; 949 Republicans and 489 Conservatives are elected.

Aug. 7. *Paris.* The Senate, as a high court of justice, begins the **trial of Gen. Boulanger.**

[Aug. 14. It finds him and his confrères guilty of a "felonious attempt against the safety of the State and of embezzling public funds." Count Dillon and Henri Rochefort are guilty as accomplices, and all are sentenced to be deported to a fortified prison.]

Sept. 1. The **telephones** throughout the country **become the property of the Government** by law.

France declines to **annex** the New Hebrides Islands.

Sept. 6. Gen. Boulanger demands of the Prime Minister Tirard a trial by court-martial.

Sept. 11. *Paris.* An **International Bimetallic Congress** opens.

Sept. 22. The **general elections are held.** Results: Republicans, 158; Opposition, 89, elected; Chamber of Deputies, 365 Republicans and 211 Opposition.

Sept. 23. *Paris.* It is claimed that **Gen. Boulanger** is elected Deputy from Montmartre. [Nov. 27. The electoral bureau decides that he is not elected.]

Oct. 12. *Paris.* A committee of five—four Frenchmen and one Belgian—is appointed by the Government to inspect and report on the condition of the **Panama Canal.**

Nov. 12. *Paris.* A **Boulanger demonstration** is made. [The police arrest 150 participants.]

Nov. 11. *Eng.* Gen. Boulanger issues a **manifesto** to the French people from the Isle of Jersey.

Nov. 25. *Paris.* Deputy Farrail moves a resolution to **grant** 750,000 francs to **assist the striking miners.**

Nov. 28. *Paris.* The Senate rejects an amendment to a bill supported by Premier Tirard and the Chamber, to prohibit the employment of working-women in factories at night. Vote, 125–110.

Dec. 25. *Paris.* The Government no longer insists upon the **evacuation of Egypt** by England as a condition to the conversion of the Egyptian preference loan from five to four per cent stock.

Dec. * *Paris.* The Senate agrees to a law by which the Government assumes the **monopoly** of the manufacture of matches.

*** *** A law is passed providing for the **responsibility of employers** for accidents and the insurance of laborers.

1890 Jan. 14. *Paris.* **M. Floquet** is elected President of the Chamber of Deputies. [The Senate choses **M. Le Roger** president.]

Feb. 7. *Paris.* Louis Philippe Robert, **Duke of Orleans,** son of the Comte de Paris, applies for admission into the army; he is arrested for entering the country in violation of the law forbidding the territory of the Republic to royalist princes. [Feb. 12. He is tried, and sentenced to two years imprisonment. Feb. 24. He is removed to Clairvaux prison. June 3. He is pardoned by the president, and conducted across the Swiss frontier.]

Feb. 20. *Paris.* A **Libel Law** is passed in the Senate. Vote, 178–107.

Feb. 24. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies defeats a motion to grant amnesty to **convicted strikers.**

Feb. * *Paris.* A bill to **tax foreigners** and employers of foreign labor passes the first reading in the Chamber of Deputies.

1890 Feb. * *Paris.* Editor Dreyfus is wounded in a **duel** with the Marquis de Mores.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Mar. 16. *Paris.* **Financial panic;** 75,000,000 francs are taken out from Bank of France; in addition, 100,000,000 francs are advanced to Comptoir d'Escompte.

Mar. 18. *Paris.* The Société des Métaux stops payment, the **Comptoir d'Escompte** is in the hands of a receiver, and copper drops heavily in Paris, London, and New York.

Mar. 24. *Paris.* Twenty million francs are subscribed to the Comptoir d'Escompte on the condition that the Bank of France subscribes a million.

Mar. 31. *Paris.* **The Eiffel Tower** is inaugurated; Premier Tirard delivers an oration. [May 15. Opened.]

Mar. *–May * The Comptoir d'Escompte, supported by Messrs. Rothschild and other bankers, is successfully reorganized.

Apr. 21±. *Paris.* The liquidator of the **Panama Canal Company** makes an unsuccessful attempt to borrow $3,000,000 in London to continue the work.

May 6. *Paris.* President Carnot formally declares open the **Universal Exhibition** in France.

May 19±. *Paris.* The daily attendance at the **Exposition** averages 71,000 persons.

May 22. Two French **fishing-vessels,** with 175 fishermen on board, are lost.

May 26. *Paris.* In the Machinery Department of the Exposition, the **American exhibit** occupies one-third the space.

June 3. The **new harbor** at Calais is opened by President Carnot.

July 3. An explosion of fire-damp in a coal-pit at St. Étienne causes the death of 200 miners and 60 horses.

July 27. *Paris.* The issue of **Panama Canal** bonds to the amount of 8,935,000 francs at 105 has been fixed for July 27.

Aug. 1. *Paris.* M. Brunet, the liquidator, informs the shareholders that a financial syndicate has taken the whole amount of the new **lottery bonds** of the Panama Canal Company.

Aug. 4. *Paris.* The **bodies** of Carnot, Merceau, D'Auvergne, and Baudin are deposited in the Panthéon with imposing ceremonies.

Aug. 20. *Paris.* Lightning strikes **the Eiffel Tower** without injuring it.

Sept. 30. *Paris.* Although the day is rainy, 307,000 **tickets** are taken in at the **Exposition;** the highest record of the season.

Nov. 6. *Paris.* The **Exposition is closed.** Total number of visitors about 25,000,000.

Dec. 27. *Paris.* At a meeting of 4,000 **Panama Canal** bond-holders, they express unshaken confidence in De Lesseps and the canal.

1890 Jan. 27. *Paris.* **The Panama Canal Commission** reports that it will take 20 years and a cost of 1,737,000,000 francs ($347,400,000) to complete the canal.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Jan. 18±. The French troops rout the Sultan of Ahmadon's forces, and take 1,500 prisoners, including the sultan's wives.

Mar. 12. *E. I.* A French garrison in Tongking is overcome by natives, who sack the town, and kill the French officials.

May 7. A torpedo-boat collides with a cruiser, and goes down off Cherbourg.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 May * *Paris.* Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier's original picture, *1814*, is bought by M. Conchard for $170,000.

May * *Paris.* The new Salon is opened.

June 29±. A statue of Joan of Arc, by Emmanuel Fremist, presented by the city of Paris, is unveiled at Nancy.

July 31. A comet is discovered at Marseilles by M. Coggia.

Aug. 17. A monument to Admiral Courbet is unveiled at Abbeville.

Aug. 22. *Paris.* St. Cloud is struck by a violent wind-storm, which wrecks 20 houses, and kills and injures a number of the residents.

Nov. 13. *Paris.* Announcement is made that *The Angelus* has been sold to the Government for $150,000.

Nov. * A scientific expedition to explore Central Asia has been organized.

*** *** The planets *Nenetta*, *Brasilia*, *Felicia*, *Phœtusa*, *Cœcilia*, and *Clarissa* are discovered by Charlois. [1891, *Gordonia*, *Nike*, *Margarita*, *Claudia*, *Pierretta*, *Rosalia*, *Goberta*, *Roxana*, and two others; 1892, *Dembowska*, *Columbia*, and 10 others; 1893, twenty more (unnamed).]

1891 Jan. 9. *Paris.* The Committee of Physicians appointed to inquire into the Koch system of inoculation report that injurious effects sometimes follow the injection of the lymph.

Jan. 26. *Paris.* The Chamber votes 500,000 francs for excavations in Delphi.

Jan. 27. *Paris.* The performance of Sardou's *Thermidor* is suppressed by the Government. [Jan. 29. Sharply debated in the Chambers.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890 Sept. 30. Karr, Jean Baptiste Alphonse, novelist, A82.
Oct. 13. Calmon, Marc Antoine, economist, politician, A75.
Dec. 18. Belot, Adolphe, dram., nov., A61.
Dec. 28. Feuillet, Octave, nov., dram., A78.
Chatrian, Alexandre, littérateur, A64.
Robert-Fleury, Joseph Nicolas, historical painter, A93.
1891 Jan. 2. Peyret, Alphonse, senator, author, A78.
Jan. 6. Leuchtenberg, Duc de, Nicolas, A48.
—— Montaland, Céline, actor, A48.
Jan. 10. Carell, Comte, Louis S. F., senator, author, dies.
Jan. 11. Haussmann, Georges Eugène, magistrate, A82.
Jan. 14. Millet, Aimé, painter, sculptor, A75.
Jan. 31. Meissonier, Jean L. E., painter, A76.
Feb. 1. Berthet, Élie B., novelist, A76.
Feb. 26. Boisgobey, Fortuné du, novelist, A70.
Mar. 12. Banville, Théodore Faullain de, poet, A68.
Mar. 16. Campenon, J. B. M. E., general, statesman, A72.
Mar. 17. Bonaparte, Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul, Prince Napoléon, son of Jérôme, A69.
—— Bonaparte, Marianne, princesse, dies in Corsica.
Apr. 2. Pouyer-Quertier, A. T., states., A71.
Apr. 8. Pressenssé, Edmond D. de, Protestant theologian, orator, statesman, A67.
Apr. 21. Chapu, Henri M. A., sculp., A58.
May 13. Becquerel, Alexandre Edmond, physicist, A71.
May 19. Weiss, Jean Jacques, author, statesman, A62.
July 6. Félix, Célestin Joseph, pulpit orator, A81.

CHURCH.

1890 Feb. * *Paris.* A new semi-religious order is formed, called "Brothers of the Cross;" object, to propagate religious socialism.

1891 Feb. 5. Pope Leo declines to address the bishops as to their attitude toward the Republic.

LETTERS.

1890 * * *Histoire de la chanson populaire en France*, by Julian Tiersot, appears.
*** *** *Six Ans Soldat*, by Ch. Mismer, appears.
*** *** *La Cadet*, by Richepin, appears.
*** *** *Les Souvenirs des Comte de Rochechouart* appears.
*** *** *Letters of the Duke of Orleans*, edited by the Comte de Paris and the Duc de Chartres, appears.
*** *** *Question d'Alsace* appears.
*** *** *L'Inde française avant Dupleix*, by Castonnet des Fosses, appears.
*** *** *Life of Jesus*, by Père Didon, appears.
*** *** *Hélène* and *La maison de l'ogre*, by J. B. A. Karr, appears.
*** *** *The Purchase of the North Pole*, by Jules Verne, appears.

1891 Apr. 6. Émile Zola is elected president of the Société des Gens de Lettres.

*** *** *Memoirs of Prince Talleyrand*, by the Duc de Broglie, appears.
*** *** *Le Règne du Silence*, by M. Rodenbach, appears.
*** *** *Un Cœur de Femme*, by Paul Bourget, appears. [1892, *La Terre Promise* and *Cosmopolis*; 1894, *Outre-Mer*.]
*** *** *Hallali*, by Henri Rabusson, appears.
*** *** *Monsieur Bien-Aimé*, by Paul Foucher, appears. [1894, *Rechain Avare*.]
*** *** *La Reine Jeanne*, by M. F. Mistral, appears.
*** *** *Parliamentary History of the Second Republic*, by M. E. Spuller, appears.
*** *** *Romance of the Prince Imperial* and *Man-Hunting*, by Comte d'Hérisson, appear. [1892, *Les Responsabilités de l'Année Terrible*.]
*** *** *Les Réprésentants du Peuple en Misson, et la Justice Révolutionnaire*, by Henri A. Wallon, appears.
*** *** *Diplomatic History of Europe*, by M. Debidour, appears.
*** *** *La Politique française en Tunise* appears.
*** *** *Rêves et Impressions*, by Ch. Nô, appears.
*** *** *Xavière*, by M. F. Fabre, appears.
*** *** *Le Théâtre des Marionnettes de Nohant*, by M. Sand, appears.

SOCIETY.

1890 Apr. 24. *Paris.* Employers notify workmen that they will be dismissed on May 1st if absent from their work.

May 2, 3. Strikes and labor disturbances occur in the North, 40,000 men leaving work in Roubaix, Turcoing, Lannoy, Croix, and other places. [Louise Michel and the Marquis de Mores are arrested for inciting disturbances; the latter is sentenced to three months' imprisonment.]

May 5. *Paris.* M. Secretin and other directors of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris are tried for fraud in connection with the copper "corner" of last year.

[May 23. M. Secretin is sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of 10,000 francs; others receive lighter sentences.]

May 16. *Paris.* An International Telegraph Conference opens.

May 21. *Cuba.* Eyraud, the murderer, is arrested in Havana. [June 16. Delivered to French authorities. July 2. He confesses the murder of Notary Gouffé. Aug. 7. He fails in an attempt to commit suicide. Dec. 20. He is condemned to be executed, and Mlle. Bompard is sentenced to imprisonment for 20 years.]

May 28. *Paris.* Many Nihilists are arrested as conspirators against the Czar; 15 are charged with manufacturing explosives. [June 3. Another plot is discovered.]

Sept. 21. *Paris.* Cardinal Lavigerie opens the Antislavery Conference.

He says that he does not desire the immediate abolition of slavery, as it would entail the starvation of slaves, but that man-hunting must be suppressed.

Sept. 28. *Paris.* About 3,000 lace-workers in Calais strike.

Oct. 9. Madame Bonnet, who confessed that she was a spy employed by the German Government, is sentenced to imprisonment for five years at Nancy.

Oct. 14. *Paris.* The Americanist Conference opens.

Nov. 19. *Paris.* Gen. Seliverskoff, a Russian agent, is killed by Nihilists.

1891 Feb. 19. *Paris.* Anarchists meet at St. Denis, and denounce the conscription law; they resist the police, and 20 are arrested.

Feb. 28. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies decides to suppress immediately every kind of betting on races.

Mar. 31. *Paris.* The International Miners' Conference meets. [It decides to organize a general strike on principle only.]

Apr. 22. *Paris.* The police arrest 45 Anarchists.

Apr. 24. Gen. de Negrier, of the 7th Army Corps, is wounded in a duel with Gaston le Grand.

May 25. *Paris.* The stage-drivers strike. [May 26. The strike is settled in favor of the men.]

June 22-24. Horse-car employees in Bordeaux successfully strike.

June 23. *Paris.* Charles and Victor de Lesseps are examined before a magistrate in regard to the Panama Canal charges.

June 25±. *Paris.* About 6,000 bakers strike.

July 1. *Paris.* The strikers do not allow the omnibuses to run.

July 15. *Paris.* About 4,000 railroad employees order an immediate strike

along the line of the five great railroads entering Paris.

[July 16. Seven thousand men on the Northern Railroad strike. July 18. Six thousand strikers resolve to lay grievance before the Chamber of Deputies. July 23. The police of Paris disperse riotous mobs.]

July 25. *Paris.* An explosive powder is sent to Mme. Constans, wife of the Minister of the Interior.

July 26. *Paris.* Anarchists rout 4,000 Boulangists who attempt a demonstration.

STATE.

1890 Mar. 2. *Paris.* Minister Constans resigns, and is succeeded by Léon Bourgeois.

Mar. 13. *Paris.* The Government decides to occupy Whydah, a province of Dahomey on the west coast of Africa.

Mar. 14. A *modus vivendi* is agreed to between France and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries.

—— *Paris.* The commercial treaty with Turkey having expired on March 13, a temporary arrangement is made, to last till 1892.

The deputies from wine districts protest; the Government is defeated in the Senate, and the Ministry resigns.

Mar. 17. *Paris.* A new Ministry is formed.

Members: Charles de Freycinet (president of council, war), M. Ribot (foreign), M. Rouvier (finance), A. Fallières (public worship), M. Bourgeois (instruction and fine arts), M. Constans (interior), M. Yves Guyot (public works), Jules Roche (commerce), M. Develle (agriculture), Vice Adm. Barbey (marine).

Apr. 27. *Paris.* The Boulangists are totally defeated in the municipal elections.

Apr. 28–May 2. *Paris.* The Marquis de Mores, Louise Michel, and 300 others are arrested on suspicion of being engaged in an Anarchist plot.

Apr. 30. The discovery of the plot to proclaim the Duke of Orleans King of France leads to the flight of the Duke of Luynes.

May 14. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a bill imposing a penalty of three months' imprisonment on employers for dismissing unlawfully members of trades-unions.

May 18. Gen. Boulanger publishes a letter deprecating any further agitation in favor of his views.

June 3. France, Germany, Russia, and Switzerland sign a treaty for the repression of anarchy.

July 16. A French vessel, while taking bait, is fired on by the Newfoundland bait-cruiser *Fiona.*

Aug. 2. *Paris.* The Government issues a decree of partial or complete amnesty to persons convicted of offenses connected with labor-strikes.

Aug. 5. *London.* The Anglo-French Agreement respecting Africa is signed by Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Waddington.

The British protectorate over Zanzibar and the French protectorate over Madagascar are recognized; and the delimitation of territories in Africa, subject to the influence of France, is to be settled by two commissioners at Paris. [1893. July * A delimitation convention is signed.]

Aug. 20. The Government establishes a protectorate over the Society Islands, after subduing the natives and killing a number who refuse to submit to the invaders.

Oct. 5. A treaty of peace is concluded between France and the King of Dahomey, France to have possession of Kotonou, and a protectorate over Porto Navo. [Jan. 27. Rejected by Committee of Deputies.]

Oct. 20. *Paris.* A General Customs High Tariff Bill is introduced in the Chamber of Deputies.

It contains a clause empowering the Government to retaliate against all countries which discriminate against the products of France.

Oct. * *Paris.* The Union for the Promotion of Free Trade in Raw Material, etc., is formed.

Nov. 11. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes the Secret Service Vote. Vote, 310–120.

1891 Jan. 4. Elections for the Senate are held; Premier Freycinet receives 579 votes out of a total of 605, and Jules Ferry 723 votes out of a total of 997; in the first ballots the Republicans gain ten seats.

Jan. 13. *Paris.* The Senate and Chamber meet; M. Floquet is reelected president of the Chamber.

Jan. 22. *Paris.* A Supreme Council of Labor is created by law.

Mar. 14. *Paris.* President Carnot signs the agreement by which England and France undertake to submit to arbitration the Newfoundland dispute.

[Mar. 16. The arbitrators chosen by France are: Prof. Martens of the St. Petersburg University; M. River, the Swiss Consul at Brussels; M. Gram, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Norway.]

Mar. 16. *Paris.* The Government accedes to the request of the Chilean revolutionists that the Chilean warships, recently built at Toulon for the service of President Balmaceda, should be allowed to depart.

Mar. 17. *It.* Prince Napoléon, son of Jérôme dies; his will designates Prince Louis, his second son, as the head of the Bonaparte house, Prince Victor being disowned.

Mar. 25±. A formal treaty of alliance is concluded between France and Russia.

May 4. *Paris.* The Government is sustained by a vote of confidence. Vote, 356–33.

In the debate on the May-day tragedy at Fourmies, M. Rouche calls M. Constans, minister of the interior, a murderer, and is removed from the Chamber by force.

May 13. *Paris.* Race-tracks are placed under Government supervision, and betting on horses is regulated by law.

May 27. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a bill providing for the storage of grain in every fortified town of France, sufficient to feed its people for two months in time of siege.

May 28. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes the high Tariff Bill recommended by the Committee.

May 30. The Czar, as the arbitrator in the dispute between Holland and France regarding the Guiana boundary, decides in favor of Holland.

June 3. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies adopts a motion to limit the hours of labor of employees of public companies to 12 daily. Vote, 406–3.

June 8. *Paris.* The Senate passes the bill reducing the duties on corn. Vote, 208–49.

June 9. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies decides that cocoons and raw silk shall be admitted free of duty, but that manufactured silks shall be subject to a duty of 300 francs.

June 26. *Paris.* An injunction is issued ordering the sequestration of Chilean cruisers built in the shipyards at La Seyne, near Toulon.

July 8. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies adopts a bill to establish a Government Labor Bureau.

July 17. *Paris.* Senate passes a bill to regulate the working of women and children in factories, establishing a ten-hour working-day, forbids night duty, and prescribes one rest-day in seven.

July 18. *Paris.* The Deputies pass a protectionist customs tariff bill. Vote, 385–111.

July 26±. *Paris.* France annexes Tahiti on the death of King Pomare, and placates the heir-apparent by the payment of 12,000 francs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Apr. * *Paris.* The Eiffel Tower is opened again for the season. On the first day 10,000 persons ascend.

May 6. *Paris.* The report of the Special Committee on Panama Canal estimates that the total cost of completion would be 900,000,000 francs. Work done and material valued at 470,000,000. Time required, eight years.

May 11. Panama Canal shares fall 17 francs in consequence of the report of the Commission.

July 29. A fire-damp explosion at St. Étienne causes the death of 120 men and a number injured.

Aug. * *Paris.* The final report of the Panama Canal Company's affairs shows that its total expenditures amount to $262,000,000, and that its assets on March 3 were $3,200,000.

1891 Jan. 15. *Paris.* It is announced that a new Panama Canal scheme has obtained the approval of the Government, but the Bourse is not favorably disposed to the plan.

Mar. 18. Telephone communication is effected between Paris and London.

Apr. 19. *Paris.* Lieut. Wyse makes a report to the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company, in which he says that the canal can be completed in five years, at a cost of $120,000,000.

July 24. The official census report is made; population of 38,095,150, an increase of 208,584 since last census.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Aug. 21. *Eng.* The French and British fleets are reviewed by Queen Victoria off Spithead.

Sept. * Another expedition sails against the Dahomeans, West Africa. (See North Guinea.)

1892 Jan. 19±. *W. Afr.* A native force is repulsed by a French garrison in Dahomey; 250 natives are killed.

Jan. 22±. *Algeria.* A French force in the Sudan defeats a hostile tribe, killing hundreds of natives. [Feb. 5±. It routs the native forces.]

May 4±. The King Samadou, in the French Sudan, recaptures two towns from the French, taking 81 French prisoners and a number of Senegal natives.

May 18±. *E. I.* The French capture a pirate stronghold in Tongking, losing 58 men and the pirates 125.

[July 2±. In another battle with pirates at Thanhoa, the French carry the pirates' position.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Sept. 16. *Paris. Lohengrin* is successfully performed for the first time.

Oct. 4. The Mayor of Nice unveils a monument to Garibaldi in the presence of a representative of the Government.

1892 Apr. 24. A statue of Rouget de l'Isle is unveiled at Choisy-le-Roi.

July 12. St. Gervais-les-Bains is destroyed by an avalanche from Mont Blanc; 200 bodies are taken from the ruins.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 Aug. 5. Vitu, Auguste, dram. critic, A68.
Sept. 8. Bundy, Jonas M., journalist, A56.
Sept. 9. Grévy, François Paul Jules, President, A84.
Sept. 12. Ribot, Augustin T., painter, A68.
Sept. 30. Boulanger, Georges Ernest Jean Marie, general, politician, A54.
Dec. 22. Wolff, Albert, dram. critic, A56.
Dec. 25. Pommeray, Henri de la, crit., A52.
Roumanille, Joseph, Provençal poet, A73.
1892 Jan. 5. Cambriels, Albert, gen., A76.
Jan. 13. Quatrefages de Bréau, Jean Louis Armand de, naturalist, A82.
Jan. 20. Dupont, Henrique N., engr., A94.
Jan. 22. Müller, Charles Louis, historical painter, A77.
Jan. 24. Baudrillart, Henri J. L., political economist, A71.
Feb. 9. Arago, Étienne, dram., pol., A90.
Feb. 12. Maury, Louis Ferdinand, archeologist, librarian of the Tuileries, A75.
Mar. 6. De la Gravière, J. B. E. Jurien, vice-admiral, A79.
Apr. 14. Kock, Henri de, novelist, dramatist, A71.
Apr. 23. Duveyrier, Henri Daring, explorer, A52.
May 7. Guiraud, Ernest, composer, A55.
May 20. De Laveaucoupet, M., gen., A83.
May 26. Martin, Joseph, explorer in Asia, dies at Khokand.
July 15. De la Valette, Marquis, A58.
July 29. Bort de Teisserenc, Pierre, statesman, A78.
Aug. 17. Trebelli-Bettini, Zelia, opera-singer, A54.
Sept. 24. De Bourbon, Prince François de Paule, Comte de Trapani, A65.
Sept. 29. Crémieux, Hector J., dram., A64.
Sept. 30. Giraud, Charles, artist, A73.
Oct. 1. Erlanger, Michael, financier, dies.
Oct. 2. Renan, Joseph Erneste, critic, philologist, historian, A69.
Oct. 11. Marmier, Xavier, littérateur, A83.
Oct. 20. Rousset, Camille F. M., hist., A71.
Nov. 5. Hervé, Florimond, composer, A67.
Nov. 15. Failly, Pierre L. C. de, gen., A82.
Nov. 18. Reinach, Baron J., financier, A56.

CHURCH.

Aug. 16. The exhibition of a "Holy Coat" at Argenteuil attracts crowds of pilgrims.

Sept. 19. *Rome.* The Pope receives the first contingent of the pilgrimage of French workmen, whom he addresses on the labor question.

Sept. 29. Dr. Dreyfus is installed chief rabbi of France.

Oct. 5. *Rome.* French pilgrims, numbering 1,200, attend low mass celebrated by the Pope in St. Peter's.

Nov. 24. The Archbishop of Aix is fined. (See State.) [Nov. 30. The prelate is congratulated by the Right.]

Nov. 25. The Government sends a friendly note to the Pope.

Dec. 9. *Paris.* The Senate pledges the Government to avail itself of its rights to compel the clergy to respect the Republic, and to submit to its laws. Vote, 211–57.

Dec. 10. *Paris.* Notice is given in the Chamber of Deputies of a motion demanding the Government to introduce a bill as a prelude to the separation of Church and State.

Dec. 26. *Paris.* The Senate passes a resolution accusing the clergy of jeopardizing social peace, and of violating the rights of the state. Vote, 211–57.

1892 Jan. 2. *Paris.* Minister Faillières stops the salary of the bishop of Carcassone because he left his diocese without first obtaining legal permission.

Feb. 19. *Paris.* The Catholic papers publish an encyclical from Pope Leo to the clergy, saying that the Government must be obeyed.

May 7. Six bishops are cut off from treasury stipends for interfering in elections.

May 13. *Paris.* Pope Leo calls upon the French Catholic Congress to comply with the monitions in his encyclical enjoining obedience to the constituted government.

July 20. The Roman Catholic episcopate asks Pope Leo to arrange for the canonization of Joan of Arc.

* * *Rome.* B. L. Thomas, archbishop of Rouen, J. C. Ernest Bournet, archbishop of Rodez, Victor L. Lecot, archbishop of Bordeaux, and G. René Meignan, archbishop of Tours, are consecrated cardinal priests.

LETTERS.

1892 * *Souvenirs du Général Jarras* appears.
* *Autour de Bonaparte*, by L. Xavier de Ricard, appears.
* *Life of Mirabeau*, by A. Mézières, appears.
* *Correspondence of Madame Ackerman*, edited by Comte d'Haussonville, appears.
* *Enquête sur l'Évolution Littéraire*, by Jules Huret, appears.
* *Histoire Anecdotique des Marionnettes Modernes*, by Lemercier de Neuville, appears.
* *Le Culte du Moi*, by Maurice Barres, appears.
* *Feuilles détachées*, by Renan, appears.
* *Le Lait d'un Autre*, by Alexandre Hepp, appears.
* *Le Théâtre*, by Octave Feuillet, François Coppée, Ferdinand Dugue, Gondinet, and Jean Jullien, appears.
* *Michel Lando*, by Maurice Bonchor, appears.

SOCIETY.

1891 Aug. 11. *Paris.* The Grand Duke Alexis is received with enthusiastic demonstration.

Aug. 29. *Paris.* The May-day Anarchists are sentenced — Descamps to imprisonment for five years, and Darcare to three years — for firing at the police.

Sept. 30. *Belgium.* Gen. Boulanger commits suicide at Brussels.

Oct. 12. About 3,500 coal-miners strike in Lens.

Oct. 25. A league to establish a Socialist Republic is formed.

1892 Feb. 7. A Congress of Labor Exchanges agrees to federation.

Feb. 18. Edwin Parker Deacon, an American, shoots and kills his wife's lover, M. Abeille, at Cannes.

[May 20. He is sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Sept. 21. He is pardoned by President Carnot. Oct. 13. He brings an action against his wife for a divorce. Nov. 21. The Court of Appeal gives a judgment in favor of Mrs. Deacon.]

Feb. 27. *Paris.* An explosion of dynamite occurs in the Rue de Clichy; several persons are injured.

Feb. 28. *Paris.* The destruction of property by dynamite is made a capital offense by the Chamber.

Feb. 29. *Paris.* A dynamite explosion, attributed to Anarchists, occurs in the house of the Princess of Sagan.

Mar. 4. *Paris.* An attempt is made to blow up a police-station.

Mar. 12. *Paris.* An attempt is made to wreck the house of a judge with dynamite.

Mar. 15. *Paris.* A sensational duel is fought between M. Isaac, sub-prefect of Fourmies, and the Marquis de Morés; the latter champions the cause of the Socialists; the former is severely wounded.

Mar. 27. *Paris.* Seven persons are seriously injured by a dynamite explosion.

[Mar. * An Anarchist named Ravachol is supposed to have caused the recent explosion, and is arrested; 40 foreign Anarchists are to be expelled from France. Mar. 31. Several Anarchists under arrest confess to participation in two recent explosions, and turn informers against Ravachol, who admits the commission of several crimes. Apr. 2. Anarchists are leaving the city in haste. Apr. 3. Ravachol makes a full confession concerning the explosion. Apr. 13. He and his five accomplices are indicted. Apr. 26. He and another are found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for life; the other Anarchists are acquitted.]

Apr. 6. Anarchists blow up the police-station at Angers. [Apr. 7. Another explosion occurs in Roubaix.]

Apr. 22. *Paris.* The police arrest 45 Anarchists, also a large number in other cities. [Apr. 23. They arrest 200 more.]

Apr. 25. *Paris.* Café Véry is destroyed by dynamite in revenge for Ravachol's arrest; six persons are injured.

May 13. The house of a miner overseer at Lens is wrecked by dynamite.

May 21. *Paris.* **A dynamite cartridge** is found in the house of the public prosecutor.

May 23. *Paris.* Madame Reymond, in her husband's presence, **shoots** and then stabs his paramour to death.

May 28. **A dynamite explosion** occurs at Commentry.

June 23. *Paris.* The Marquis de Morés fights a **duel,** wounding his opponent, Capt. Mayer, fatally. [June 24. The Marquis de Morés is arrested. Aug. 2. He is tried. Aug. 30. Acquitted.]

June 25. *Paris.* The **plans of the French defenses** are sold to Germany and Italy.

The criminal is M. Grenier, a clerk in the office of the Keeper-General of the National Archives; Capt. Henry Borup, attached to the American Legation, is accused of being an accomplice. [Sept. 6. Grenier is sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude and 20 years' banishment.]

July 16. *Paris.* Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of President Grévy, is found guilty of using illegal means to secure his election, and is fined 1,000 francs.

July 26. Sixteen Anarchists are convicted at Liége; Moireau is sentenced to 25 years' penal servitude, Wolf and Beaujean to 20 years each.

July 28. *Paris.* Four Anarchists are convicted at Versailles of procuring dynamite for the May-day explosion.

Sept. 3. Three sacks of registered letters, valued at $3,500, are stolen from a train between Paris and Lyons.

Sept. 12. *Paris.* The **Social Congress** is in session.

Sept. 22. The **Centennial of the First Republic** is celebrated throughout France; brilliant ceremonies and illuminations take place in Paris.

Oct. 13. Striking miners at Carmaux tear down the prefect's decree forbidding public meetings; a large force of troops is present to preserve the peace.

[Oct. 20. The Carmaux miners decide to submit their dispute to arbitration. Oct. 26. The President of the Chamber of Deputies as arbitrator decides that M. Calvignac, whose discharge caused the troubles, shall be reinstated, and that all strikers except those convicted of rioting shall be taken back. Oct. 29. Ten of the rioters are pardoned. Oct. 31. The strike at Carmaux is ended, the miners returning to work, and the rioters are released from prison.]

Nov. 8. *Paris.* A dynamite bomb is exploded at the police-office in Bois de Boulogne.

STATE.

1891 Oct. 30. *Paris.* The bill imposing a **duty on salted meats** is passed by the Senate; the prohibition against **American pork** is removed.

Its entry is limited to four ports, Bordeaux, Dunkirk, Havre, and Marseilles. [Dec. 5. Decreed.]

Oct. * *W. Afr.* The **Senegambians** concede new territorial rights.

Nov. 24. **Archbishop Xavier Gouthe Soulard of Aix** is fined 3,000 francs for writing an **insulting protest** against a a circular of M. Fallières respecting pilgrimages.

Dec. 11-13. *Paris.* The Government's support of the **Concordat** is approved after a stormy debate in the Chamber of Deputies. Vote, 243–223.

Dec. 14. France **severs diplomatic relations** with Bulgaria on account of its expulsion of M. Chadonine, a French journalist.

Dec. 17. *Paris.* The Senate passes a new **Tariff Bill.** [Dec. 27. Passed by the Chamber of Deputies. 1892. Jan. 27. Approved by President Carnot. Feb. 1. Becomes operative.]

Dec. 22±. Ruptured relations exist between **France and Madagascar.**

Dec. 26. *Paris.* The Senate passes the **Commercial Treaties Bill.**

Dec. * *Paris.* The Chamber passes a resolution indirectly **censuring the clergy** for their political activity. Vote, 243–223.

1892 Jan. 5. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a resolution demanding that energetic measures be taken against those responsible for the condition of the **Panama Canal Company.**

Jan. 7. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a **tariff bill,** introducing **high protection.** Vote, 394–114.

Jan. 9. A **reconciliation** between France and Bulgaria is effected by Italy. [Jan. 21. The Government accepts Bulgaria's note of apology.]

Jan. 12. *Paris.* **The Senate and Chamber meet;** M. Floquet is again reelected president of the Chamber.

Jan. 13. A new **customs convention** is made with Norway and Sweden.

Jan. 15. **A commercial treaty** is concluded with Holland.

Jan. 26–Feb. 19. The **declaration** of Cardinal Lavigerie and four other cardinals recognizing the Republic is accepted by 76 bishops.

Feb. 16. Pope Leo's **encyclical to the French bishops** enjoining submission to the Republic is published.

France and the Sultan of Morocco reach an agreement touching the **sovereignty of the Touat Oasis,** in a measure favoring the former.

Feb. 18. *Paris.* The Deputies discuss the **Associations Bill,** abolishing licenses as requisite for associations.

M. de Freycinet denies that it is aimed at religious confraternities; his request for a vote of confidence is refused. Vote, 282–210. The Ministry resigns.

Feb. 19. **The Pope** issues an **encyclical** in which he takes exception to the attitude of the cardinals and archbishops.

Feb. 28. *Paris.* **A new Ministry** is formed by M. Loubet, after Maurice Rouvier declined to take office.

Members: M. Loubet (interior), M. de Freycinet (war), M. Ribot (foreign affairs), M. Rouvier (finance), M. Bourgeois (public instruction), M. Ricard (justice and public worship), M. Cavaignac (marine), M. Develle (agriculture), Jules Roche (commerce), M. Viette (public works).

Feb. 29. France and the United States come to an agreement for a **commercial treaty.** [Mar. 15. It is signed by President Carnot.]

Mar. 10. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies adopts a bill to **give women the right to vote** for members of the Conseils des Prudhommes, but disallows their election thereto as members.

Mar. 31. *Paris.* An **anti-dynamite bill** passes the Senate.

Apr. 11. *Paris.* The Budget Committee passes a credit of 300,000,000 francs for an **expedition** against Dahomey.

Apr. 22. *Paris.* Orders are issued for the prosecution of the archbishop of Avignon and four other bishops for **inciting Catholic electors** against the State.

May 10. *Paris.* The Cabinet votes 300,000 francs to pay for indemnity for loss from **dynamite outrages.**

May 25. Spain and France arrange a commercial *modus vivendi.*

June 9. *Paris.* The Duc de la Rochefoucauld's **letter to Pope Leo** declaring submission in matters of faith, but not in state affairs, is signed by 40 of the 70 Royalist deputies.

July 11. *Paris.* Minister Godefroy Cavaignac resigns because of censure in relation to Dahomey; he is succeeded by **M. Burdeau.**

July 13. *Paris.* A decree is signed for the **Universal Exhibition,** 1900, May 5–Oct. 31.

Aug. 1. **The triennial elections** held in the provinces for members of the Councils General show a Republican gain of 150 seats. [Aug. 8. By supplementary elections increased to 195.]

Aug. 23±. France takes possession of **Gloriosa Island** near Madagascar, also **St. Paul** and **Amsterdam Islands,** between Madagascar and Australia.

Oct. 27. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies rejects a motion to **grant amnesty** to the Carmaux rioters.

Oct. 29. *Paris.* A bill regulating the **labor of women and children in factories,** first introduced in 1879, is passed.

Nov. 15. *Paris.* A bill **abolishing the duty on wine, beer, cider,** and other "hygienic" drinks, and increasing the spirit duties, is introduced in the Chamber of Deputies. [Dec. 21. Passed. 1893. June 26. Passed by Senate.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 Dec. 6. In a mine in St. Étienne, 73 miners are killed by an **explosion of fire-damp.**

1892 Feb. 18. The 21st anniversary of the **Commune** is celebrated.

July 9. *Paris.* **Cholera** has recently appeared; several new cases are reported. [July 16+. More deaths are reported.]

July 13. *Paris.* President Carnot signs a decree providing for the holding of a Universal Exhibition in Paris in 1900, from May 5 to Oct. 31.

1892 Sept. 3. *Paris.* Physicians report 59 new cases of **cholera,** and 42 deaths. [Oct. 8. **Cholera** appears at Marseilles. Nov. 11. An alarming increase of cholera in France is reported. 1893. Feb. 8. Choleraic disease causes 44 deaths this day in Marseilles. Feb. 12. Eight more. Aug. 3. It is reported that 826 deaths have occurred in the last four weeks from **cholera.** Sept. 11. An alarming increase of **cholera** is reported in Nantes.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Apr. 4. *E. I.* The French take possession of Knone Island, in the Mekong River, the Siamese withdrawing without offering resistance.

May 17±. *E. I.* A battle, with considerable loss of life, is reported between the French and Siamese.

June 25±. *E. I.* Siamese islands are occupied by the French without resistance.

July 17±. *E. I.* French marines capture two Siamese forts on the Upper Mekong River; a Siamese force is repulsed with great loss by Annamite militia.

July 24. France gives notice to the powers of her intention to blockade the Siamese coast. [Aug. 4. Raised.]

Aug. 2. *Paris.* It is announced that Gen. Dodds will lead another expedition against the King of Dahomey in September.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Dec. 27. *Paris.* The gold medal of the Academy of Sciences is given to **Louis Pasteur** on his 70th birthday in the presence of a large company.

1893 Apr.* *Paris.* By the will of M. Meissonier the State receives many valuable paintings.

June 4. *Paris.* A statue of Théophraste Renaudot, the first editor of the *Gazette de France*, is unveiled.

June 11. *Paris.* A statue of the philosopher D. F. Arago is unveiled.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892 Nov. 26. Lavigerie, Charles Allemand, cardinal, archbp. of Carthage, A67.
Dec. 14. Lemoinne, John Émile, statesman, A77.
1893 Jan. 4. Delpit, Albert, dramatist, poet, A44.
Mar. 6. Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe, philosopher, critic, historian, A65.
Mar. 17. Ferry, Jules, statesman, A61.
July 6. Maupassant, Guy de, novelist, A43.
Aug. 18. Charcot, Jean Martin, physician, A68.
Sept. 12. Miribel, Marie François, general, A62.
Sept.* Yvon, Adolphe, hist. painter, A76.

LETTERS.

1893* *The total number of publications for the year is 11,076.

* * *Napoléon intime*, by Arthur Levy, appears.

* * *Napoléon et les Femmes* and *Napoléon chez lui*, by Frédéric Masson, appears.

* * *Memoirs of General Thiebault* appears.

* * *Mémoires du Chancelier Pasquier*, edited by the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, appears.

* * *Souvenirs du Général du Barail* appears.

* * *Histoire du Cardinal de Richelieu*, by Gabriel Hanoteaux, appears.

* * *Life of Madame de Lamballe*, by George Bertun, appears.

* * *Lamartine*, by Émile Deschanel, appears.

* * *Victor Hugo après 1852* (vol. iv.), by Edmond Bire, appears.

* * *Le Masque: Conte milésien*, by Gilbert Augustin-Thierry, appears.

* * *Les Trophées*, by J. M. de Heredia, appears.

* * *Jacqueline*, by Th. Bentzon, appears.

* * *Déborah*, by Count Stanislaus Rzewuski, appears.

SOCIETY.

1892 Nov. 15. A general strike of miners is declared in the north.

[Nov. 16. Sixteen thousand go out. Nov. 17. In the department of Pas-de-Calais 33,000 miners are out on strike; some rioting occurs. Nov. 18. Strong bodies of troops are at the scene of the strike. Nov. 19. The Chamber of Deputies considers the strike, and appoints an Arbitration Commission. Nov. 20. Disorderly strikers in Pas-de-Calais come in contact with the police who are guarding the miners, and are repulsed. Nov. 23. The striking miners refuse to accept the Government Arbitration Board. Nov. 29. The striking miners capture a mine at Rive de Gier. Nov. 30. The strike is ended.]

Nov. 25+. *Paris.* The committee appointed by the Chamber of Deputies to investigate the workings of the Panama Canal Company, which failed in September, 1891, is in session.

(Dec. 10.) Several witnesses testify; a sub-committee is appointed to examine documents. Charles de Lesseps testifies concerning the blackmail levied on the Panama Canal Company.

(Dec. 16.) Charles de Lesseps, Fontaine, and Sans-Leroy are arrested for alleged connection with the canal frauds; the police search many houses, and secure 14 van-loads of documents bearing on the scandal.

(Dec. 17.) Bail is refused in the case of Charles de Lesseps and the other Panama Canal officers under arrest.

(Dec. 18.) Drumont's paper says the aggregate amount of the Panama Canal Company's bribes is 20,000,000 francs. Letters incriminating senators and deputies are found in the Panama Canal Company's office.

(Dec. 24.) M. Castelbon, who was on the Thierry list as having had a check for 20,000 francs, testifies that he handed back 15,000 francs to Senator Deves, who cashed the check.

(1893, Jan. 20.) M. Andrieux refuses to say whose name he cut out of the list of 104 Deputies which he showed when he was examined in December; Dr. Herz is arrested in England.

(Jan. 21.) M. Clémenceau denies all knowledge of bribery by Dr. Herz or any other person.

(Jan. 23.) It is said that the committee's sub-committee has discovered enormous frauds among the records of syndicates which helped to float the Panama loans.

(Jan. 24.) M. Stéphane repeats his charges against M. Clémenceau.

(Jan. 25.) It is announced that the Parliamentary Commission of Inquiry has ended its investigations of the Panama Canal scandal.

Nov. 25. *Paris.* The International Emigration Congress opens.

Dec. 23. *Paris.* MM. Clémenceau and Deroulede fight a harmless duel with pistols.

Dec. 30. *Paris.* Anti-Socialist and Anarchist manifestoes are issued.

1893 Jan. 6. *Paris.* M. de Morés, at a great anti-Semitic meeting held at the Tivoli Vauxhall, bitterly assails the Hebrews, and holds them as primarily responsible for the Panama scandal.

Jan. 7. *Paris.* The persons implicated in the Panama frauds are tried.

MM. Baihout, Blondin, Fontaine, Cotta, and Charles de Lesseps are examined together. Charles de Lesseps and M. Fontaine make full statements to the Government.

(Jan. 12.) Charles de Lesseps admits having bribed public functionaries.

(Jan. 14.) Ex-minister Baihaut confesses the bribery charges.

(Jan. 27.) M. Franqueville, magistrate, returns true bills of accusation against 14 persons, among them ex-ministers Rouvier and Baihout, and Senator Albert Grévy and Charles de Lesseps, for connection with Panama frauds.

(Feb. 9.) The judges arrive at a decision. M. F. de Lesseps and M. C. de Lesseps each is sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs; M. Fontaine and M. Cotta each three years, and a fine of 3,000 francs; M. Eiffel, two years, and a fine of 20,000 francs.

(Feb. 10.) MM. C. de Lesseps, Baihaut, Blondin, Cotta, and others are arraigned on an indictment charging corruption in the matter of the Lottery Bonds Bill.

(Feb. 15.) M. Le Guay and M. Prevost are convicted of complicity in the frauds, and sentenced, the first to imprisonment for five years, and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs, and the latter, for three years, and a fine of 100 francs.

(Mar. 8.) The trial of those accused is begun in the Assize Court; Charles de Lesseps testifies at length.

(Mar. 9.) M. Baihaut, ex-minister of public works, confesses his guilt.

(Mar. 10.) MM. Floquet, Clémenceau, and Freycinet testify.

(Mar. 11.) Sensational disclosures are made by M. Andrieux and Mme. Cotta; M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, resigns; there is much excitement.

(Mar. 21.) In the Assize Court, the Panama trials culminate in the sentence of M. Baihaut, ex-minister of public works, to imprisonment for five years, to pay a fine of 750,000 francs, and to a forfeiture of civil rights; M. Blondin ("go-between" in the bribery of Baihaut), imprisonment for two years; M. Charles de Lesseps (who bribed Baihaut), imprisonment "to run concurrently with the five years' sentence already imposed;" the other defendants are acquitted.

Jan. 28. By decree, the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz has been expunged from the roll of the Legion of Honor.

Feb. 2. Serious bread riots occur in Marseilles. [May 1. More serious rioting.]

Feb. 21. The centenary of the execution of Louis XVI. is celebrated in various parts of France, both by Royalists and Republicans.

Feb. 22. *Paris.* The police seize large parcels of revolutionary proclamations imported by local Anarchists.

Mar. 14. The President of Haiti, sailing for Monte Cristo with $62,000 purloined from the French Bank, is captured by French cruisers.

Mar. 22. *Paris.* The State funeral of Jules Ferry, late president of the Senate, takes place at the Luxembourg.

Mar. 28. *Paris.* Otto Brandes, the Paris correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, is mobbed while leaving with his family.

Apr. 1. *Paris.* M. Andrieux and M. Henry Moret, editor of the *Radical*, fight a duel; neither is hurt.

Apr. 11. *Paris.* The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration holds a secret session of six hours. (See Index.)

Apr. 13. *Paris.* The Court of Cassation rejects the appeal of Charles de Lesseps from his last sentence to imprisonment and fine.

Apr. 28. At the navy-yard in Nantes, 8,000 workmen strike.

June 15. *Paris.* In the Court of Cassation, the sentences of the Panama defendants are set aside; MM. Eiffel and Fontaine are liberated, but C. de Lesseps has to serve out a concurrent sentence for bribery. [Sept. 1. Released.]

July 4. *Paris.* The streets are barricaded, and many injured on both sides by collisions between the cavalry and rioters.

[July 5. Troops occupy Paris. Several stubborn fights occur between soldiers, police, and rioters. July 7. Rioting is renewed; bitter speeches are made concerning the Government's action in closing the Labor Exchange. July 8. A

large number of rioters are under arrest, and quietness is gradually restored.]

July 13. *Paris.* **Émile Zola,** the novelist, is appointed an officer in the Legion of Honor.

July 14. *Paris.* M. Duloz, editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, disappears after having paid 16,250,000 francs to **blackmailers.**

Aug. 5, 6. *Paris.* Édouard Ducret is sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and a mulatto named Norton to three years, for concocting the **"Cocarde" forgeries.** (See State, June 22.)

Aug. 5. *Paris.* President Carnot confers the Cross of the Legion of Honor on **Baron Usedom.**

Aug. 17. Ten men are killed in **a fight** between French and Italian workingmen in Aigues-Mortes.

[Aug. 20. **Anti-French demonstrations** occur in Rome. They are caused by the Aigues-Mortes massacre of Italians; mobs attack a seminary, and threaten the French Embassy.

Aug. 21. The French government decides that all **foreign residents** in France must be registered.

STATE.

1892 Nov. 19. The Chamber of Deputies, after an exciting debate, passes a **Press Bill to check anarchical publications.**

Nov. 21. *Paris.* Deputies unanimously vote for a parliamentary inquiry into the **Panama Canal Company's affairs,** after a stormy debate.

Nov. 25. *Paris.* A motion of urgency on a proposition to enlarge the powers of the **Panama Canal Investigating Committee** is defeated by the Deputies, the Government opposing it.

Nov. 28. *Paris.* The Chambers censure the Government for neglecting an autopsy on the body of Baron Jacques, a suicide, and director of the Panama Canal Company, also for neglecting to seal his papers. Vote, 304–219. **The Ministry resign.**

Dec. 5. *Paris.* M. Ribot forms a **new Ministry.**

Members: M. Ribot (foreign affairs), M. de Freycinet (war), M. Rouvier (finance), M. Loubet (interior), Charles Sarrien (public instruction), M. Bourgeois (public worship and justice), M. Burdeau (marine), M. Sarrien (commerce), M. Develle (agriculture), M. Viette (public works).

Dec. 8. *Paris.* The new Cabinet states its policy, and the Deputies pass a **vote of confidence.** Vote, 306–104.

Dec. 15. *Paris.* **M. Rouvier,** Finance Minister, resigns, and is succeeded by **Pierre Emmanuel Tirard.**

The Chamber of Deputies decides against a proposal to invest the Panama Investigating Committee with judicial powers. Vote, 271–265.

Dec. 23. *Paris.* After a stormy debate, the Chamber of Deputies **votes confidence** in the Government. Vote, 353–91.

* * **A commercial treaty** is made with Switzerland.

The minimum tariff on watches, cheese, embroideries, silks, and other Swiss products, is lowered.

* * The Government and the United States of America **make reciprocal tariff arrangements.**

1893 Jan. 8. A formal **friendly agreement** is signed by France and Russia at the instigation of Pope Leo and others.

Jan. 10. *Paris.* **The Ministry resigns.**

Jan. 12. *Paris.* The Ribot cabinet is **reconstructed.**

Members: A. Félix J. Ribot (premier, interior), Jules Develle (foreign affairs), Pierre Emmanuel Tirard (finance), Léon Bourgeois (justice), Gen. J. L. Loizellon (war), CharlesDupuy (education), Albert Viger (agriculture), Jules Siegfried (commerce), François Viette (public works), Adm. Rieunier (marine and colonies).

Casimir Périer is elected president of the Chamber of Deputies in place of M. Floquet. Vote, 408–253.

The Chamber of Deputies sustains the Government's course in **expelling Nihilists.**

Jan. 25. *Paris.* News of the **occupation of Timbuctu** by a French expedition arrives.

Jan. 26. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies votes the **Secret Service Fund.** Vote, 303–182.

Feb. 3. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes the bill for punishing authors of baseless **attacks on savings-banks.**

Feb. 7. *Paris.* The Deputies sustain the Cabinet's refusal to interfere directly in getting an extension of the **Panama concessions.** Vote, 374–34.

Feb. 8. *Paris.* The Deputies adopt M. Cavaignac's motion for sustaining prosecution of **official corruption,** and order their action to be placarded throughout France. Vote, 446–3.

Feb. 9. *Paris.* A treaty for **reciprocal trade with Canada** is signed.

Feb. 24. *Paris.* **Jules Ferry** is elected to succeed Philippe Élie de Rover as president of the Senate. [Mar. 17. He dies. Mar. 27. He is succeeded by M. Challemel-Lacour.]

Mar. 6. *Paris.* The Deputies sustain the Cabinet by passing a bill directed at **libelous attacks on ambassadors.** Vote, 257–188.

Mar. 12. *Paris.* **M. Bourgeois resigns** as minister of justice, and is succeeded by **M. Develle.**

Mar. 29. *Paris.* The Deputies vote an annual pension of 6,000 francs to **Ernst Renan's widow.**

Mar. 30. *Paris.* The Deputies decide to retain the **Liquor-Law Amendment Bill** as part of the budget, though opposed by the Government. Vote, 247–242. **The Cabinet resigns.**

Apr. 4. *Paris.* Charles Dupuy forms a **new Ministry.**

Members: Charles Dupuy (interior), Jules Develle (foreign affairs), Paul Louis Peytrol (finance), Eugène Guérin (justice), Raymond Poincare (instruction), Gen. Loizellon (war), Adm. Rieunier (marine and colonies), Louis Terrier (commerce), François Viette (public works), Albert Viger (agriculture.)

Apr. 28. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies votes to separate the **liquor tax** from the budget at the request of the Government.

May 4. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a bill **to abolish the octroi** duties on articles of food and drink brought into towns, and empowering the municipal authorities to levy other taxes to make good the consequent loss.

June 11. Albert Ferry is elected senator to succeed the late Jules Ferry.

June 22. *Paris.* In the House of Deputies, **M. Millevoye,** a Boulangist, accuses M. Clémenceau and others of complicity in the publication in the *Cocarde* **of forged documents** alleged to have been stolen from the British embassy.

They consist of pretended letters from English diplomats, in which certain French politicians are spoken of as hired spies and intriguers, and gives a list of bribes paid by the British Government to the *Journal des Débats*, MM. Burdeau, Clémenceau, Rochefort, and Edwards.

The Deputies indignantly reject the documents as spurious. Vote, 389–4.

July 8. *Paris.* A Franco-Russian **commercial convention** is decreed. [July 12. Becomes effective.]

July 19. *Paris.* The Government sends **an ultimatum to Siam** demanding reparation for alleged outrages, and requiring an answer within 48 hours.

July 22. *Paris.* **The reply of Siam** is given; M. Develle refuses the request of the Siamese minister for an extension of time.

July 24. *Paris.* The reply of Siam being unsatisfactory, France gives notice to the powers of her intention to **blockade the Siamese coast;** the French minister at Bangkok informs the Siamese Government that he will leave the city. [Aug. 8. Returns.]

July 29. *Paris.* **Siam at last consents** to surrender territory and pay indemnity according to the French ultimatum. [July 30. Answer accepted. Aug. 1. Siam gives guaranties.]

Aug. 6. *Paris.* **The Franco-Siamese agreement** is ratified.

Aug. 20–Sept. 3. A general election is held; 292 Government candidates, 35 "Rallied" Republicans, and 58 Monarchists are elected.

Aug. 24. *Siam.* **The demands** of the French special envoy exceed those of the ultimatum.

[Aug. 29. France demands immediate acceptance. Aug. 30. The envoy presents for acceptance the **draft of a treaty** superseding the convention previously submitted, saying it must be accepted without alteration within 48 hours. Oct. 1. **Siam yields,** and the trouble is ended. Oct. 3. The treaty is signed.]

The Government agrees to call a conference of the members of the Latin Union to decide the question of the **nationalization of fractional silver currency.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Feb. 25. *Paris.* **The Panama Canal report.**

The Government accountant reports that the total amount received by contractors for real or supposed work and supplies was 462,620,064 francs, of which 102,358,444 represent labor said to have been paid for, and 77,747,504 profits of contractors

Apr. 4. *Paris.* The Bering-Sea Court of Arbitration begins its sessions. Arguments are made by counsel on both sides. [Apr. 25. It adjourns for a week.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Oct. 27. The war-ship *Jaureguiberry* is **launched** at Toulon.

1894 Jan. 2±. *W. Afr.* King **Behanzin surrenders** to the French commander in Dahomey, and will be sent to Senegal.

Jan. 8±. *Fr. Sudan.* The French are **badly defeated at Timbuctu** by Tuaregs. Col. Bonnier, commander of the force, is killed by the Tuaregs, with 78 officers and soldiers. (See p. 10).

Jan. 21. *E. I.* A French force at Tongking is attacked from ambush by **pirates**, and loses 20 men killed and wounded.

Apr. 15. The new ten-thousand-ton war-ship, the *Magenta*, is declared to be virtually worthless by M. Lockroy, who was sent to make an examination of the fortifications, etc., at Toulon; the findings not yet accepted.

* * The estimated strength of the **French army**, with its various reserve and territorial forces, is 4,375,000 trained men.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 Apr. 4. *Paris.* An International **Sanitary Congress** meets to adopt anti-cholera measures.

Dec. 6±. **Henry Houssaye** is elected a member of the Academy.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893 Oct. 17. **MacMahon, Marie Edme** Patrice Maurice de, marshal, Pres., A85.
Oct. 18. Gounod, Charles, composer, A75.
Nov. 4. Tirard, Pierre E., statesman, financier, A66.
1894 Jan. 13. Waddington, William Henri, statesman, A68.
Feb. 8. Sax, Adolph, inventor of musical instruments, A80.
Feb. 9. Du Camp, Maxime, author, A72.
Mar. 28. Darmeister, James, scholar, A45.
Apr. 2. Brown-Séquard, Charles, Édouard, physiologist, A66.
June 24. **Carnot, Marie François Sadi**, President, A57.
July 17. Leconte de Lisle, Charles Marie René, poet, A74.
Aug. 7. Cain, Auguste, sculptor, A72.
Sept. 8. Paris, Comte de, Louis P. A. d'Orléans, pretender, A56.
Oct. 15. Jacque, Charles Émile, artist, A81.
Nov. 8. Figuier, Guillaume Louis, writer, A75.
Nov. 18. Magnard, François, editor *Figaro*, A57.
Nov. 25. Duruy, Victor, states., hist., A83.
Nov. 28. Thierry, Édouard, dram., A81.
Dec. 7. **Lesseps, Ferdinand de**, financier, diplomatist, A89.
Dec. 10. Gigoux, Jean François, painter, A85.
Dec. 12. Burdeau, Auguste, politician, A43.

LETTERS.

1894 Feb. 2. The *Revue de Paris*, edited by MM. Gander, Long, and Darmesteter, first appears.

* * *Histoire générale du Second Empire*, by M. de la Gorce, appears.

* * *Histoire militaire du Siège de Paris par les Prussiens*, by Alfred Duquet, appears.

* * *Combats constitutionnels*, and other works, by J. J. Weiss, appear.

* * *Souveraineté du Peuple et du Gouvernement*, by Eugène d'Eichthal, appears.

* * *L'Année philosophique*, by MM. Beaunais and Binet, appears.

* * *Histoire de l'Art dans l'Antiquité*, vol. vi., by MM. Perrot and Chipiez, appears.

* * *Histoire ancienne des Peuples de l'Orient classique*, by G. Maspero, appears.

* * *Histoire de l'Art pendant la Renaissance italienne*, by M. Muntz, appears.

* * *Pleureuses*, by Henri Barbusse, appears.

* * *Les Demi-Vierges*, by Marcel Provost, appears.

* * *Le Lys rouge*, by Anatole France, appears.

* * *L'Armature*, by Paul Hervieu, appears.

* * *L'Éducation du Prince*, Maurice Dounay, appears.

* * *Marionnettes*, by Henri Lavedan, appears.

* * *Années d'Aventures*, by Alfred Capus, appears.

* * *Les Morticoles*, by Léon Daudet, appears.

* * *Myrrha*, by Jules Lemaître, appears.

* * *La Silence* and *Rochesblanches*, by Édouard Rod, appear.

SOCIETY.

1893 Oct. 13+. The visit of the Russian war-ships is enthusiastically welcomed.

(Oct. 13.) The Russian war-ships arrive at Toulon.
(Oct. 17.) The admiral and officers of the Russian fleet are enthusiastically welcomed at Paris; a dinner and ball are given in the evening at the Elysée in their honor.
(Oct. 19.) The Ministry of Marine entertains the Russian naval officers at a luncheon in Paris, and at night a large torchlight procession passes through the streets.
(Oct. 21.) They are entertained by Premier Dupuy; the Czar and President Carnot are toasted.
(Oct. 23.) They are guests at a luncheon at the War Office, at a banquet on the Champ de Mars, and at a supper at the Military Club; also at river *fêtes* and a fine display of fireworks.
(Oct. 24.) They leave Paris for Lyons.
(Oct. 26.) They are enthusiastically welcomed at Marseilles.
(Oct. 29.) The Russian fleet leaves Toulon for Ajaccio.
(Nov. 1.) It arrives at Ajaccio, Corsica.

Oct. 22. *Paris.* The public funeral of **Marshal MacMahon** is held; Premier Dupuy pronounces the eulogy.

Nov. 8. **Serious riots** occur at Marseilles.

Nov. 16. An **infernal machine** is exploded at the residence of Gen. Mathelin of the 15th Army Corps, at Marseilles; the houses adjoining suffer, all the windows being broken.

Dec. 9. *Paris.* A **dynamite explosion** occurs in the Chamber of Deputies; seven Deputies are hurt, one said to be dying; the usher is killed.

[Dec. 10. **Auguste Vaillant**, the Anarchist who threw the bomb in the Chamber, is arrested, and confesses he wanted to kill M. Dupuy; he himself is badly injured. Dec. 17. A package is found in the street containing ten dynamite cartridges, and papers threatening reprisals in case Vaillant is put to death.]

Dec. 15. *Paris.* The Government declares that it does not favor an **international league against Anarchists.**

Dec. 18. *Paris.* Jacques Merigeau, an **Anarchist**, tries to **murder** the leader of a body of police-officers who arrested him; a large quantity of explosives are found in his room; 220 supposed Anarchists are to be expelled.

1894 Jan. 1. *Paris.* The police have searched 10,000 houses occupied by supposed **Anarchists**, and made many arrests.

Jan. 4. *Paris.* The appeal of **Vaillant**, the bomb-thrower, for postponement of his trial, is rejected by the Court of Cassation.

[Jan. 9. The Vaillant jurors are especially guarded, both at home and to and from court. Jan. 10. Vaillant is convicted and sentenced to death in the Assize Court. Feb. 5. He is guillotined.]

Feb. 5. *Paris.* Nine more **Anarchists** are arrested.

Feb. 12. *Paris.* **E. Henry, an Anarchist**, throws a **bomb** in the *café* of the Hôtel Terminus, wounding 20 persons; he is captured after shooting a policeman.

Feb. 13. *Paris.* Paul Bernard, an **Anarchist** leader, is arrested.

Feb. 20. *Paris.* A **bomb** left in a hotel explodes, and injures several persons.

Feb. 23. *Paris.* An **Anarchist** who stabbed the Servian envoy is sentenced to penal servitude for life. [May. 4. Thirteen **Anarchists** are arrested. May 5. Nine more Anarchists are arrested.]

Apr. 4. *London.* The Anarchist **Meunier**, whose bomb destroyed a *café* in Paris two years ago, and killed the proprietor, is recognized by the police and arrested.

—— *Paris.* Three persons are injured by a **bomb explosion.**

Apr. 5. *Paris.* A **bomb explodes** in the Place du Luxembourg, near the Senate Chamber.

Apr. 26. *Paris.* A bureau chief of the War Department, Félix Féneon, is arrested on suspicion of being an **Anarchist.**

Apr. 27. *Paris.* The trial of **Émile Henry, the defiant Anarchist**, who threw a bomb in the *café* of the Hôtel Terminus, is begun.

[Apr. 28. He is found guilty, and is sentenced to death. The members of the jury receive letters threatening their lives. May 20. Guillotined.]

May 24. Editor Hinault, in Dijon, is sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, for **defaming the army.**

June 5. *Paris.* The Suez Canal Company **reelects Charles de Lesseps** a director, and **grants a pension** of 16,000 francs annually to Madame de Lesseps, and the same amount to the 13 de Lesseps children.

June 24. While visiting the Lyons Exhibition, **President Carnot is assassinated** by a young Italian named Santo Caserio, who is believed to be an Anarchist; intense excitement prevails.

[June 25. The body of President Carnot leaves Lyons for Paris; anti-Italian riots occur in Lyons and Paris. June 26. Anti-Italian riots continue throughout France; a caucus of senators and deputies at Paris, on the election of a new President, degenerates into a free fight. June 29. Investigation shows that Caserio drew the lot to kill President Carnot at a meeting of conspirators in Crete.]

July 1. *Paris.* **The funeral of President Carnot** takes place with imposing ceremonies.

Premier Dupuy and MM. Challemel-Lacour and de Mahy pronounce orations at the Panthéon; services are held in several European capitals.

July 13. An **Anarchist** attempts to burn the ironclad *Lazare Carnet* as she is being launched at Toulon.

July 20. *Paris.* Placards are posted throughout, **threatening bomb-explosions** in retaliation for the Anti-Anarchist Law.

July 26. *Paris.* **Meunier, the Anarchist,** is found guilty of having blown up Café Véry, and is sentenced to penal servitude for life.

July 27. MM. Clémenceau and Daschanel fight a sword **duel**; the latter is wounded.

Aug. 2. The trial of Santo Caserio, the murderer of President Carnot, begins at Lyons. [Aug. 3. He is found guilty, and sentenced to death. Aug. 16. He is guillotined.]

Aug. 30. Abbé Bruneau is guillotined at Laval for murder, robbery, and arson.

Oct. 1. Eight **Anarchists** are arrested in Marseilles.

Oct. 12. *Paris.* Casimir Périer **decorates Verdi** with the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor.

Oct. 16. *Paris.* The Government confers the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Captain von Susskind, the German military *attaché.*

Dec. 10. The Emperor of Germany telegraphs **a message of condolence** to M. de Lesseps.

Dec. 22. *Paris.* **Capt. Albert Dreyfus** is found guilty by the court-martial, and sentenced to life imprisonment in a fortress, and to degradation from all military rank and honors, for **stealing military documents,** and selling military secrets.

STATE.

1893 Nov. 26. *Paris.* The **Cabinet resigns** because of differences with President Carnot; violent attacks are made upon the Government in the Chamber of Deputies.

Dec. 2. *Paris.* Casimir Périer forms a **new Ministry.**

Members: Casimir Périer (premier and foreign affairs), David Caynal (interior), M. Dubost (justice), Auguste Burdeau (finance), Gen. Mercier (war), Adm. Pefore (marine), M. Marty (commerce), Théophile Delcassé (colonies), Eugène Spuller (public instruction), M. Viger (agriculture), M. Jonnart (public works).

* * *Paris.* **To check** undesirable **immigration,** it is enacted that all foreigners entering France for work or business shall declare themselves within a week of their entry.

Dec. 5. *Paris.* **Ex-Premier Dupuy** is elected president of the Chamber of Deputies to succeed M. Casimir Périer.

Dec. 9. *Paris.* Vaillant throws a bomb into the Chamber. (See Society.)

Dec. 11. *Paris.* The Senate passes a restrictive **press law** against Anarchists. Vote, 413–63.

Dec. 15. *Paris.* The Government disfavors an international **league against Anarchists**; the Chamber passes three anti-anarchist bills.

* * * France occupies Kerguelen Island in the Indian Ocean.

1894 Jan. 16. *Paris.* The Deputies pass the **Rentes Conversion Bill,** to convert the four and a half per cent Rentes into three and a half per cents. [Jan. 17. Adopted by the Senate.]

Feb. 8. *Paris.* The Cabinet decides to impose an additional **duty on wheat** imported from other countries than those of Europe.

Feb. 27. *Paris.* The Senate approves of the bill passed by the Deputies levying a **duty on corn** of seven francs per quintal.

Mar. 19. *Paris.* The Senate approves the creation of the **Ministry of the Colonies.** [Mar. 21. Senator Boulanger-Bernet is appointed minister.]

Apr. 19. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies rejects the bill **to abolish capital punishment** and the bill for private executions.

May 11. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes a motion of urgency regarding the method of **executing criminals.** Vote, 252–242.

May 17. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies sustains the Government's course in regard to the **papal nuncio's circular** to the bishops. Vote, 334–142.

May 23. *Paris.* The **ministers resign** because of defeat on a labor question.

May 29. *Paris.* M. Dupuy forms a **new Ministry.**

Members: Charles Dupuy (premier, interior, public worship), M. Poincaré (finance), M. Guerin (justice), Georges Leygues (public instruction), M. Hanotaux (foreign affairs), Gen. Mercier (war), Félix Faur (marine), M. Delcassé (colonies), M. Barthou (public works), M. Lourties (commerce), Albert Viger (agriculture).

June 2. *Paris.* Ex-Premier **Casimir Périer** is elected president of the Chamber of Deputies.

June 8. *Paris.* France enters a **protest** against the concession of 225 square miles in the rubber district on the south coast of **Madagascar,** granted to J. L. Waller, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, and declares that without her permission concessions shall not be made to foreigners in that region.

June 9. *Paris.* The Deputies approve of the bill, passed by the Senate, creating pensions for miners.

June 12. *Paris.* The Senate votes 1,900,000 francs for **African reenforcements.**

June 14. France and Italy consent to act with Spain in **averting civil war** in Morocco.

June 21. *Paris.* The Deputies uphold the Government in its treatment of **Socialistic professors in State colleges.** Vote, 389–71.

June 24. President Carnot is assassinated. (See Society.)

June 27. *Paris.* **M. Casimir Périer** is elected President of France by the National Assembly at Versailles. Vote, 451 out of 845 votes.

Order is restored in Lyons. More than 2,000 arrests are made of those who participated in the recent riots.

July 1. *Paris.* M. Dupuy and his Cabinet **agree to remain in office.**

July 5. President Casimir Périer **pardons** 374 political and other prisoners in recognition of his being chosen President of France.

July 13. *Paris.* The Board of Pardons confirms the death sentence of **Santo Caserio,** the murderer of President Carnot.

July 15. *Paris.* On the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile, President Casimir Périer signs **1,314 pardons and commutations.**

July 26. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies passes an **Anti-Anarchist Bill** after final protests by Radical and Socialist Deputies. Vote, 368–163. [July 27. It is passed by the Senate. Vote, 205–27.]

Sept. 11. France sends an **ultimatum to the Madagascar** Government.

Sept. 14. France makes her **demands** of Madagascar.

She claims the Bay of Diego-Suarez and the whole peninsula between that part of the coast and Cape Amber, together with privileges that are to be free to Frenchmen, but to no others except by consent of the French Resident General.

A French-Kongo treaty is signed.

The French territory will extend to the Kongo and Nile basins. The treaty modifies the Anglo-Kongo State treaty, the Kongo State renouncing the lease Great Britain granted.

Oct. 17. France's **ultimatum to Madagascar** is given, to be decided in eight days.

France claims to exercise an exclusive protectorate over the country, and demands that there shall be a permanent French garrison stationed at Antananarivo. [Nov. 5. The natives decide to resist.]

Nov. 10. Diplomatic relations between **France and Madagascar** are suspended.

Nov. 13. *Paris.* The Government asks the Chamber to vote 65,000,000 francs for the proposed **campaign against Madagascar.** [Nov. 26. Voted by the Deputies. Dec. 6. Approved by the Senate.]

Nov. 27. *Paris.* The Chamber of Deputies adopts a **commercial treaty** with Canada.

Nov. 29. *Paris.* The Malagasy Government **replies to the French ultimatum.**

It agrees that the French Resident shall become intermediary between Madagascar and other powers, and that France shall effect such public works as the Malagasy authorities shall deem necessary; also providing that the boundaries of the French territory around Diego-Suarez shall be definitely settled. [Dec. 7. France begins **hostilities.**]

Dec. 17. *Paris.* The Ministry escapes defeat by a majority of five on the question of depriving the **Panama swindlers** of their decorations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Apr. 29. The Lyons Exhibition of Arts, Sciences, and Industries is formally opened.

Sept. 22. *Paris.* New **Panama Canal** shares to the amount of 30,000,000 francs are issued. [Oct. 10. The new company for the completion of the canal is definitely constituted.]

Oct. 19. *Paris.* **Lafayette's grave** is decorated by Americans.

GERMANY is a country of Central Europe. The government is a constitutional monarchy, and the king of Prussia the hereditary emperor. The imperial legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two houses, free from veto, — the Bundesrath, or federal council, of 58 members, and the Reichstag, consisting of 397 members, who are elected for five years by universal suffrage and ballot. It has possessions in New Guinea, Bismarck Archipelago, the Solomon Islands, and the Marshall Islands. It has a protectorate called Cameroons, also Damara-land, on the west coast of Africa, and a section of the Zanzibar coast in East Africa. The language chiefly spoken is German; but Poles, Lithuanians, Wends, Czechs, Danes, French, and Walloons are numerous, and use their own tongues. The predominating religion is Protestant; but about 35 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics, who are numerous in the Southern States. **Area, 208,738 square miles; population in 1890, 49,428,470.**

ARMY — NAVY.

225 * * B. C. *It.* **The Romans** under Æmilius defeat 200,000 invading Germans under Britomar, near the River Telamon. (See Italy for German contests with Romans.)

31 * * B. C. **Augustus** makes the first serious attempt to **conquer Germany,** in order to give his legions employment.

13 * *–**9** * * B. C. **The Roman** attempt at **conquest** is defeated.

Drusus, stepson of Augustus, conducts several expeditions into Germany. He defeats the natives in many battles, builds fortresses, and constructs a canal from the Rhine to the Yssel, but makes no lasting conquests.

13 * * B. C. *Hesse.* **Drusus** erects a fortified camp [**Mentz**].

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21 * * A. D. *Saxony.* **The Romans** having been driven away, several tribes revolt, and **Arminius, the liberator of Germany** from the Romans, **is killed** by a confederacy of German chiefs.

69 * *–**71** * * **The Batavians revolt** (p. 662).

90± * * **The Romans build a line of fortifications.**

It extends from Aschaffenburg on the Maine to Regensburg on the Danube, following chiefly the line of the great rivers; soldiers are settled on bordering lands for its defense.

238 * * *Fr.* A confederation of German tribes, called **Franks,** invade Gaul.

250 * * The **Goths** from the Lower Danube and **Ostrogoths** from South Russia invade and ravage Germany.

376 * * *Hung.* Hermanric, King of the East Goths, is defeated by the Huns.

451 * * *Fr.* **Attila,** King of the Huns, "the Scourge of God," invades and ravages Gaul.

With 700,000 men he destroys Mentz, besieges Orleans, but fails to subdue it. He is defeated by Aëtius, the Roman general, on the Catalaunian Fields at Troyes, near Châlons-sur-Marne.

476 * * **Odoacer,** the leader of Herulian and other German bands, overthrows the Western Roman Empire (p. 663).

496 * * **Clovis I.** defeats the Alemanni (p. 662).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

* * * The chief **employments** of the ancient Germans are hunting, caring for cattle, and the use of arms.

276 * * The Emperor Probus reintroduces **the grape-vine.**

330 * * **Sawmills** are set up. (Haydn.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1st Century. A. D. Civilis, Claudius, Batavian hero, born and dies.
20 * * **Arminius,** soldier, patriot, A 37.
230 * * **Tertullian, Q. S. F.,** Christian Father, theological writer, A 70.
388 * * **Ulfilas,** bishop of the Arian Goths, scholar, author, A 70.
477 * * **Genseric,** King of Vandals, A 71.

CHURCH.

* * * B. C. The ancient Germans believe in the immortality of the soul, and worship or fear gods, demigods, or giants; they have non-professional priests, bards, and sacred groves, and believe in fairies, elves, and dwarfs, and use images in worship.

Woden and his wife Fria, or Friga, Ziu, and Fro are the principal divinities.

Woden, the "All-Father," is the superior divinity, and the god of the air and the sky, the giver of the fruits of the earth, and one who delights in war; and is represented as an imposing figure in a large white mantle, mounted on a white horse.

Donar (Thor) is armed with a hammer and a thunderbolt, and presides over thunder and the weather. Thiu (Tur) answers to the Roman Mars, the god of war. Fro (Freyr) is the god of love; Frauna (Freya) is his sister.

Worship consists in the formal repetition of invocations, and the offering of sacrifices.

Particular days [from which we have the modern names for the days of the week] are set apart for the worship of each deity; festivals are held in honor of the gods; sacrifices consist of domestic animals, including horses; human sacrifices, especially prisoners of war, are sometimes offered. The will of the gods is known by the chance of a lot, the neighing of wild horses, and by the movements of birds in their flight.

Lofty trees are esteemed sacred to the gods, and the oak and the red ash are set apart to Donar; trees are decorated with wreaths of flowers and lighted candles.

1st Century (?) A. D. *Rh. Prus.* **The bishopric of Treves is founded.**

3d Century. Lorraine. **Christianity** is introduced at Metz.

283 * * *Rome.* [St.] Caius becomes pope. (For following popes see Italy.)

284–305 *Bavaria.* **Christianity is introduced** into South Germany by Bishop Narcissus.

314 * * *Rh. Prus.* **Agricius** is bishop of Treves. **Cologne** is a bishopric.

366 * * *Rome.* St. Damascus is pope.

385 * * *Rh. Prus.* **A council of the church** is held at Treves.

4th Century. Rh. Prus. **The Church of St. Simeon** is founded at Treves.

480 * * **Persecutions of the Christians.**

Hunerich, son of Geiserich, persecutes the Catholics, and condemns Iodocas, patriarch of Carthage, to be burned alive in the market-place; he closes all the monasteries and Catholic churches, and sentences the priests, monks, and nuns to be broken on the wheel, or driven naked from the country.

500 * * **Graitis,** King of the Heruli, receives **Christian baptism,** and is consequently murdered by his subjects.

LETTERS.

4th Century. **Bishop Ulfilas prepares a clear, faithful, and simple rendering of the Scriptures for the Goths.**

SOCIETY.

* * * B. C. The ancient Germans have fair hair and blue eyes; they are taller than the Romans, and seem to them as giants; they pay great respect to women and aged people; they honor chastity in women as they do bravery in men; the women are the companions and subjects of their husbands, and work while their husbands are idle, or absent in war or the chase.

* * * B. C. The Germans, with their cattle, live together in rude huts built of wood, are fond of social gatherings, and indulge in the vices of gambling and intoxication.

* * * B. C. The people are divided into **three classes,** nobles, freemen, and serfs.

* * * B. C. The people are chiefly freemen and land-owners; they carry arms, and own serfs, later consisting chiefly of prisoners taken in war, with their offspring. The nobles are men of higher birth, but without special prerogatives; an intermediate class, called the *liti,* hold land under some superior.

* * * B. C. Courts are held in the open air; judges, assessors, or jurymen try causes.

* * * B. C. Private injuries are avenged by the person injured or his family.

* * * B. C. "The Germans are, above all, distinguished by a strong sense of personal independence. In their faithfulness, courage, and personal purity they are emphatically contrasted with other barbarous peoples." (Fisher.)

* * * B. C. The land surrounding the villages is held in common, the remainder being chiefly forests.

353 * * A. D. Magentius, on the eve of the great battle of Mursa, entreats the gods for victory, after **sacrificing a maiden** on the altar, and mixing her blood with wine, which the army drank.

408 * * The Vandal Stilichs **is murdered** by command of the Emperor Honorius, whom he had defamed.

STATE.

340 * * B. C. The Greek Pytheas gives to Southern Europe the **first authentic account** of the Germans who dwell on the Baltic coast. [222 B. C. First mentioned in the Capitoline records.]

320± * * B. C. **Prussia** is inhabited by the Venedi. [They are conquered by the Borussia.]

* * * The German freemen **elect their chiefs,** who are often called kings by the Romans.

113 * * B. C. The German nations, **Cimbri and Teutons**, begin a great migratory movement.

37± * * B. C. **Oppidum Ubiorum** [Cologne], the chief town of the Ubii, is founded on the Rhine.

27 * * B. C. The Roman provinces of **Upper and Lower Germany** are formed on the western bank of the Elbe.

21 B. C.–**14** A. D. **Cæsar Octavianus Augustus** is emperor of the Romans.

15 * * B. C. *Bavaria.* Augusta [**Augsburg**] is built by Augustus.

13 * * B. C. *Lorraine.* **Moguntiacum** [Metz] is built.

4 * * B. C. Tiberius establishes the **Roman power** over a part of the Germanic tribes on the right bank of the Elbe.

9 * * A. D. **Quintilius Varus** is Roman governor.

14–37 **Tiberius** is Roman emperor.

He settles 40,000 of the subdued Sicambri tribe at the **mouth of the Rhine.**

15 * * The Romans nominally **subdue the country.**

Tiberius begins the construction of fortresses and the planting of colonies.

* * * **The folly of Varus** alienates the Germans, and provokes a revolt.

* * * The Romans being driven away, **Arminius** is recognized as chief of the the tribes. [21. Assassinated.]

* * * **Augustus** abandons the attempt to subjugate the Germans.

37–41 *Rome.* **Caligula** is emperor.

[41–54, **Claudius** (Tiberius Claudius Nero).]

50 * *(51?) *Rh. Prus.* **Claudius Agrippa** plants a Roman colony on the Rhine [Cologne], at the suggestion of Agrippina, his wife.

54–68 *Rome.* Nero is emperor.

[68–69, Galba; 69, Otho and Vitellius; 69–79, Vespasian; 79–81, Titus; 81–89, Domitian; 96–98, Nerva; 98–117, Trajan; 117–138, Hadrian; 138–161, Antoninus Pius; 161–180, Marcus Aurelius; 180–190, Commodus.]

88 * * The Romans are forced to **pay tribute** to the Germans.

101 * * *E. Hung.*+ **Decebal**, the defeated king of the Dacians, agrees to become a dependent prince under the suzerainty of Rome.

105 * * *E. Hung.*+ The **Dacians revolt**, but are soon subdued or destroyed by Trajan.

107 * * *E. Hung.* Dacia is made a **Roman province** by Trajan. [It includes Wallachia, Moldavia, Eastern Hungary, and Transylvania.]

* * * **Roman towns** are founded.

* * * *Rh. Prus.* **Treves** is founded [and becomes one of the most **important cities** of the Roman Empire, and at times the residence of its emperors].

150 * * **The Saxons** dwell north of the Elbe estuary.

167 * * The German tribes enter a **confederacy** [and struggle against the Romans for 15 years]

180 * * Commodus **purchases peace** with the Germans by the payment of tribute.

* * * *E. Hung.* **The Goths** invade Dacia.

193–284 *Rome.* **Imperators rule the empire**; they are for the most part appointed by the soldiers.

[193. Pertinax is imperator; he is murdered after three months, and followed by Didius Julianus. 193–211, Septimus Serverus; 211–217, Caracalla; 217, Macrinus; 218–222, Elagabalus. 222–235. Severus Alexander; he is killed by his mutinous troops on the Rhine. 235–238. Maximinus Thrax is imperator; he devastates the German townships. 237, Gordianus is imperator; Gordianus II., his son, is co-regent; 238–244, Gordianus II.; 244–249, Philip "the Arabian"; 249–251, Decius; 251–253, Gallus; 253, Æmilianus; 253–260, Valerianus; 268–270, Claudius II.; 270–275, Aurelianus.]

251 * * **A confederacy of the Franks** is formed, extending from the Rhine to the Elbe.

274 * * *E. Hung.* Aurelianus **abandons Dacia** to the Goths and Vandals, who thereby have complete possession of the region north of the Danube.

* * * A period of almost **unbroken peace** between Goths and Romans prevails for 90 years.

276–282 *Rome.* Probus is imperator.

Probus drives out of Gaul the Burgundians, Franks, Alemanni, and Vandals; he enters Germany, and strengthens the line of fortifications connecting the Rhine and the Danube. He enrolls many generals in his army, rescues 70 towns, destroys 400,000 invaders, and exacts tribute in money from the Germans, besides 16,000 recruits.

[282–283, Carus; 282–284, Numerian, co-regent; 282–285, Carianus, co-regent. 284–305, Diocletian is imperator; his residence is at Milan. 286, **Maximian**, co-regent; 293, **Constantius** and **Galerius**, Caesars; 306, Constantius and Galerius, Augusti; 307, Severus, Licinius, and Constantine, Augusti; six persons wear the title augustus at the same time; 313–333, Constantine and Licinius alone.]

287 * * **The Saxons** aid the rebellion of the Roman general Carausius.

300 * * *Hung.* **Hermanric**, King of the East Goths, subdues the country from the Danube to the Baltic.

323–337 *Rome.* **Constantine the Great** is sole emperor.

[337–340, Constantine II. rules the West; 337–361, **Constantius** rules the East; 337–350, **Constans** rules Illyricum and a part of Africa. 361–363. Julian is emperor. 363–364, Jovian; 364–375, Valentinian, with his court at Milan; 364–378, Valens is co-regent; 367–383, Gratian is co-regent; 375–392, Valentinian is co-regent.]

330 * * Constantine the Great makes **Constantinople the capital** of the Roman Empire.

350 * *–**409** * * *Fr.* **Julian** drives the **German invaders** back from Gaul, and restores the fortresses which had been erected against them.

354 * * The city of **Borbetomagus** [Worms] is plundered by the Alemanni.

357 * * **Julian utterly defeats** the seven chiefs of the Alemanni near Argentoratum [**Strasburg**].

375 * * The Teutonic tribes begin to migrate westward.

376 * * **The Huns**, a Mongolian race, drive the Goths across the Danube, and about 200,000 of them are permitted to **settle in Germany** under the protection of the Romans.

* * * The Emperor Valens permits the Christian **Goths** to settle in **Mœsia**, with some others, when driven before the Huns.

378 * * **The Goths revolt** against their Roman protectors, and Valens is slain. [Theodosius purchases peace.]

379–395 *Rome.* Theodosius the Great becomes co-regent.

[383–388, Clemens Maximus, co-regent; 394–395, Theodosius becomes sole ruler; 395–423, Honorius. 424. *Ravenna.* John the Usurper rules a short time.]

395 * * On the death of Theodosius the Roman Empire is [permanently] divided. **Arcadius** rules the East, and **Honorius** the West.

400 * * *Alsace.* **Strasburg** is governed by the Alemanni.

406–413 *Hesse.* A Gothic tribe, of German origin, called **Burgundians**, settles on the middle Rhine [near **Worms**].

413 * * The Burgundians enter Gaul, and **found the first kingdom of Burgundy.** [It lasts till 534, when it is absorbed by the **Franks.**]

419 * * **Theodoric I.**, King of the West Goths, settles the region along the Danube.

425–455 *Ravenna.* Valentinian III. is imperator.

[455. *Ravenna.* Pretonius Maximus; 455–456, Avitus; 457–461, Majorian; 461–465, Libius Severus; 465–467, Interregnum; 467–472, Anthemius; 472, Olybrius; 473, Glycerius; 473–475, Julius Nepos; 475–476, Romulus Augustus.]

443 * * *Alsace.* **The Alemanni** settle in the Roman province of Germania Superior [Alsace and part of Switzerland.]

445 * * **Attila, "the Scourge of God,"** becomes King of the Huns [and extends his dominion over the Germanic tribes].

449 * * **The Britons** secure the aid of **the piratical Angles and Saxons**, who dwell on the coasts of the German ocean, to repel the incursions of Northern robbers, called **Picts and Scots.** [**Hengist** and **Horsa** found eight states in Britain.]

450 * * Germanic tribes **migrate to Gaul** in great numbers.

451 * * *Hesse.* Borbetomagus [**Worms**] is plundered by Attila.

453 * * **Theodosius II.** is King of the East Goths on the death of Attila; the German tribes become free.

475 * * *Hesse.* **Worms** is rebuilt by Clovis I.

476 * * The line of the Western emperors comes to an end by the overthrow of the empire by **Odoacer**, the German general, who rules as the vicar of the Eastern emperor, under the title of patricius.

477 * * *Eng.* Ælle, a Saxon, with his three sons, lands in the southwest, and conquers the country south of the forest of Andred's weald.

484 * * **Alaric II.** is king of the West Goths.

486 * * *Belg.* **The Merovingian monarchy** of the Salian Franks of the lower Rhine region is established by **Clovis I.**, who becomes sole ruler.

490± * * *Alsace.* **Strasburg** passes into the hands of the Franks.

493 Feb. 27. *Ravenna.* Peace is made between **Odoacer** and **Theodoric the Great.**

Theodoric gains the throne as joint king over the East Goths in Italy; Odoacer is to be Theodoric's military subordinate. [Mar. **Odoacer is slain**, and Theodoric becomes sole ruler.]

* * **The Franks** become the founders of the German and French kingdoms.

495 * * *Eng.* **Cedric and Cynric**, the Saxons, settle on the southwest coast.

ARMY — NAVY.

520 * * *Eng.* **The Saxon invaders** are repulsed by Arthur, King of the Silures, in the battle of **Mons Badonicus.**

596 * * *Prus.* **The Avars** from the Danube region, and also the Saxons, invade Thuringia.

687 * * *Fr.* **Battle of Testri** (p. 664).

716 * * **Charles Martel** leads the Austrasians against the Frisii [Friesians].

719 * * *Fr.* **Charles Martel** defeats the Basques and Goths, under Eudes, Duke of Aquitania, at Soissons. [725. He subdues the Bavarians.]

732 * * *Fr.* **Charles Martel,** at the head of the German Austrasians, **completely defeats the Saracens,** and delivers Europe (p. 664).

738 * * *Fr.* **Charles Martel** defeats the Goths and Arabs at **Narbonne.**

745 * * Carloman gains **victories over the Saxons.**

746 * * Carloman **defeats the Alemanni,** and executes Theudewald and many noted prisoners with great cruelty.

772-804 The Franks subjugate **the Saxons.**

772 * * **War with the Saxons** is resolved upon in the **May-field Assembly** at Worms.

* * The Franks capture **Eresburg,** and cast down the Irminsul. **Saxons** west of the Elbe are subdued.

775 * * The Franks **capture Sigiburg.**

778 * * **Charlemagne** is at war with Spain.

* * **The Saxons** are again **subdued** by the army of the East Franks and the Alemanni.

779 * * *Westphalia.* **Charlemagne** gains a complete victory over the Saxons at Bocholt on the Aa.

782 * * The Frankish army is **defeated** by the revolting **Saxons** while crossing the Sandel mountains. Charlemagne takes the field against the rebels. (See State.)

783 * * Charlemagne **defeats the Saxons,** led by Wittekind, at Detmold; again at Hase in a general engagement.

788 * * The Franks are at **war with the** Scandinavian Germans, called **Northmen,** and with the **Slavs.**

789 * * *Prus.* Charlemagne, at war with the Slavs, **defeats the Wiltzi,** and advances to the river Peene.

791-799 Charlemagne engages in **wars with the Avars** of the Danube region, the allies of the Duke of Bavaria; Charlemagne's son Pépin is commander-in-chief.

793-804 **War occurs with the Danes** for receiving Saxon refugees; Gottfried, King of Denmark, invades the Frankish mark.

796 * * *Hung.* Duke Erich storms the chief circular camp of the Avars (**The King's Ring**) between the Danube and the Theiss (p. 502).

799 * * Charlemagne undertakes **a naval expedition** against the Moors in Spain, but is called into Saxony.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

800 * * **Heraldry** is introduced by Charlemagne. He encourages **agriculture and horticulture.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

533 * * Remy, or Remi, Saint, apostle of the Franks, bishop of Reims, A58.

625 * * Theodelinda, Bavarian princess, wife of Autharic, dies.

657 * * Wilbrord, or Willibrod, Saint, apostle of the Frisians, b. [738. D. A81±.]

680 * * **Boniface, Wilfrid,** Saint, apostle of Germany, born. [755. Dies. A75±.]

694 * * **Charles Martel,** Duke of Austrasia, King of the Franks, grandfather of Charlemagne, born. [741. Dies. A47.]

714 * * Pépin le Gros, or Pépin of Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, father of Charles Martel, dies.

742 Apr. 2. **Charlemagne,** King of France, Emperor of the West, born. [814, Jan. 28. Dies. A72.]

CHURCH.

579 * * *It.* **The Langobardi** surrender their idols, and **embrace Christianity,** at the request of their favorite, Queen Theodolinda.

590-604 *Rome.* [St.] **Gregory I. the Great** is bishop and pope.

He is a great statesman as well as churchman, builds schools and churches, sends out missionaries to many lands, and increases the numbers and wealth of the church, and lays the foundation of the great power of the papacy.

717 * * **St. Boniface** [Winfried], an English missionary, begins the successful work of **converting the Germans to Christianity.** [Apostle to the Germans.]

He preaches in the country of the East Franks in Thuringia, Hesse, and **Friesland.** [723. He is consecrated bishop.]

731 * * *Rome.* [St.] Gregory III. becomes pope. [741. [St.] Zachary.]

732 * * **Winfried** is consecrated archbishop, and named Boniface, and becomes the apostle to the Germans.

* * *Fr.* By the victory of Charles Martel at Tours, over the Saracens, the liberties and **religion of Europe** are saved.

742 * * Germany **recognizes the Pope** as the head of the church (Concilium Germanicum).

745 * * *Hesse.* **Mentz** becomes the seat of an archbishopric.

746 * * **The Apostles' Creed** is translated into the Saxon tongue.

752 * * *Rome.* St. Stephen II. becomes pope.

[752, St. Stephen III.; 757, St. Paul I.; 768, Stephen IV.; 771, Adrian I.]

755 * * *It.* **The Popes' temporal power** begins in, the government of the exarchate of Ravenna.

June 5. *Neth.* Bishop **Boniface** is murdered [in Friesland].

779 * * Charlemagne **imposes tithes** for the support of the clergy, churches, schools, and the poor.

782 * * *Hanover.* Charlemagne **massacres** 4,500± Saxons at Verden, who had rebelled, and lapsed into **idolatry.**

785 * * *Saxony.* **The Saxons,** after a fruitless contest of 32 years, submit to Charlemagne, and **become Christians.**

787 * * *Asia Minor.* **Council of Nice** (p. 664).

794 *Prus.* **The Council of Frankfort** meets at Frankfort-on-the-Main under the presidency of Charlemagne.

It is attended by 300 bishops from Germany, Gaul, Italy, Spain, and England, and condemns Adoptionism and the worship of images.

795 * * *Rome.* St. Leo III. becomes pope. [799. He is attacked by a band of conspirators, and **driven out of Rome.** Later he is restored by Charlemagne.]

800 * * *Saxony.* Bishoprics are established.

Osnabrück, Verden, Bremen, Paderborn, Minden, Münster, Hildesheim, and Halberstadt become bishoprics.

* * **The Eastern Empire** is separated from the Western, and the Pope is recognized as supreme **bishop of the later.**

LETTERS.

689 * * **The Teutonic language** is introduced.

709 * * The Saxon **laws of Ina** are published.

* * * Charlemagne **revives learning** to some extent. (See France.) [809. His *Homilarium* appears.]

782 * * **Alcuin,** the Anglo-Saxon scholar, and **Paul, the Langobard,** are called to Charlemagne's court.

796± * * **Einhard,** the historian, becomes secretary to Charlemagne.

SOCIETY.

524 * * Sigismund, his wife and child, **are drowned in a well** because of his cruelty in murdering his son, Siegerich, for mocking the awkward walk of the queen, his stepmother.

* * * Under Charlemagne, freemen are liable at any moment to be ordered to a distant part of the empire to fight, leaving their fields neglected and their families in direst poverty.

* * * Wealthy freemen buy **exemption** from military service from the counts, so that the hardships of the wars fall on the poorest people.

* * * Vitiges, having conquered Milan, spares the garrison, but puts **300,000** of the inhabitants **to the sword,** and yields the city a prey to his Burgundian auxiliaries.

* * * Theodobert of Austrasia offers **a sacrifice of young children** (Goths) to the river god, casting them into the Po.

539 * * **The Gothic women,** indignant at the treachery and folly of the men, spit in their faces with contempt.

* * * **Ildebard is killed** by a jealous Goth, who severs his head with one stroke at a banquet, and rolls it upon the table.

552 * * Tejas, leader of the Goths, marches through Italy **murdering** every Roman that crosses his path; Marses, the Roman general, **murders** the Goths in like manner.

* * * The Langobardi put all their **old men to death,** and the widows voluntarily burn themselves alive.

572 * * Alboin conquers the Romans in the country of the Po, and reduces them **to servitude,** to which they submit without a struggle.

573 * * Beautiful Rosamunda, formerly wife of Alboin, **poisons her later hus-**

band, Helmichis; he discovers her crime in time to compel her to drink the dregs of the cup, and share his painful fate.

575 * * Kleph, King of the Langobardi, is killed by one of his subjects.

576 * * Sigebert I., made King of Paris, is assassinated by the tools of his brother.

* * * Prince Childebert, three years of age, is saved from murderers by the act of his nurse, who secretes him in a grain-bag.

* * * Brunehilde, the Visigoth princess, is a prisoner in the hands of Fredegunda.

579 * * Queen Theodolinda gains such influence over the people that they surrender their favorite gods, and embrace Christianity at her request.

* * * Queen Fredegunda has licentious relations with Landerich, her husband's major-domus. [584. Chilpéric discovers her infidelity, but dares not punish it.]

591 * * The Langobardi permit the beautiful Theodolinda, the widow of the king, to select his successor, as king and husband.

* * * Fredegunda is celebrated alike for her beauty and ferocity.

* * * Chilpéric marries Galaswintha; securing her rich dower, he soon murders her, and in a few days proclaims Fredegunda, his mistress, to be his wife.

* * Chilpéric is put to death, while following the chase, by the queen's tools.

* * * Brunehilde, Queen of Austrasia, takes bloody revenge on her nobles, who have deprived her of her husband, Merowich, and separated her from Lupus, her faithful attendant. [Later, Fredegunda attempts to assassinate her, but fails.]

* * * Brunehilde causes the Ægila Austrasian major-domus to be murdered, and his office given to her paramour.

* * * Brunehilde causes the Bishop Desiderius to be stoned to death for preaching repentance to her, and drives Columban, the Irish saint, out of the country, for reprobating her crime.

600± * * Brunehilde introduces carriages.

611 * * Romilda, widow of the grand duke of Gisulph, offers to betray the city of Frioul into the hands of Cacan, Khan of the Avari, the murderer of her husband, on condition that he make her his wife; the agreement is kept, and he takes her to Hungary, when the marriage is celebrated, and the following morning he causes her to be impaled alive.

612 * * Brunehilde causes her grandson Theudebert to be confined in a monastery, where he is murdered by his brother Theuderich, and the brains of his little son are dashed out on a rock.

* * * Brunehilde revenges herself upon her son Theuderich by administering poison to him.

* * * Brunehilde, alarmed at the general revolt at her feuds and crimes, flees to Metz, and attempts to murder her major-domus because of his wavering fidelity. [She is entirely deserted by her followers near Châlons, and she is delivered up to Clotaire, her adversary.]

613 * * Clotaire punishes Brunehilde, 80 years of age, by having her suffer excruciating tortures.

For three days she is tortured, then paraded through the camp on a camel's back; finally he ties her by one arm and one foot to the tail of a wild horse, and ends her miserable life.

* * Sigebert and Corous are murdered by order of Clotaire, as descendants of Brunehilde.

* * Adalulf's criminal advances to the Queen of Lombardy are scornfully rejected; and he revenges himself by accusing Tafo of illicit intercourse, and he is put to death. [Her innocence is afterwards fully proved.]

750 * * Profligacy and misery characterize the people.

STATE.

511 * * Clovis I., King of the Franks, dies; his kingdom is divided (p. 665).

512 * * *Lorraine.* Metz is the capital of Austrasia under Thierry, or Theodoric II.

530 * * The German confederations are nominally subject to the successors of Clovis, but are practically free; each is ruled by its own duke, and the office becomes hereditary in certain families.

530–532 *Thuringia.* Theodoric, the eldest son of Clovis, conquers the kingdom of Thuringia, and the two younger sons subdue the Burgundians.

536 * * *Fr.* Provence is ceded by the Burgundians to the Franks.

547 * * *Scot.* The Angles, under Ida, "the flame-bearer," settle in the Lowlands.

550–600 *Eng.* The Saxons settle the country north of the Thames [Essex].

553 * * *It.* The kingdom of the East Goths in Italy falls; Teja, the king, is killed in the battle at Mount Lactarius. [556. Narses terminates the kingdom.]

558–561 The whole kingdom of the Franks is again reunited. [561 and 567. Again divided. 613. Reunited.] (P. 665.)

560–788 Bavaria is governed by dukes of the Agilo-Finger family.

577± *Eng.* The Angles of North Germany [Schleswig-Holstein] settle in the west [Norfolk, Suffolk].

603 * * Witteric, the usurper, takes the throne of the West Goths.

610 * * Gundemar becomes King of the West Goths.

622–678 The kingdom of the Franks is divided into two parts; Austrasia and Neustria, together with Burgundy, are peopled chiefly by Germans (p. 665).

625 * * *Paris.* A general assembly is convoked to establish peace.

631 * * *Bohemia.* The Slavs break out in revolt.

638 * * *Lorraine.* Sigebert I. becomes King of Austrasia; Metz is the capital.

[674. Dagobert II. 676. Pépin of Heristal becomes major domus, or mayor of the palace.]

680 * * Pépin of Heristal, Duke of Austrasia, compels the German dukes to return somewhat to their allegiance as subjects of the Frankish kings (p. 565).

714 * * *Lorraine.* Charles Martel is practically king. [725. He becomes mayor. 741. He dies.] (P. 665.)

* * * The Saxons are independent, and unsubduable by the Franks.

741–987 The Carlovingian line of French kings (p. 665).

752 * * *It.* Pépin compels Astolphus, King of the Lombards, to cede Ravenna and the Pentapolis, the territory of Bologna and Ferrara, to the Pope, thus founding the Papal States. The city of Rome is not included in the gift. With the Pope's consent Pépin assumes the title, King of the Franks.

754 * * *It.* Pope Stephen anoints Pépin and his sons Charles and Carloman as kings of the Franks. Pépin commences the style "By the grace of God."

768–771 Charlemagne [Charles the Great], with his brother Carloman, reigns over the Franks [France and Germany, etc.]. (P. 665.)

768–814 *Rh. Prus.* Aachen [Aix-la-Chapelle], the northern capital of Charlemagne, is a free imperial city.

771 * * On the death of his brother Carloman, Charlemagne becomes sole ruler of the Franks, by usurping the government.

772 * * *Saxony.* A rebellion breaks out against Charlemagne. [It lasts 30 years; he subdues it seven times.]

* * *Hesse.* A May-field, or national assembly, held at Worms unanimously votes for war with the Saxons.

773–774 *It.* The kingdom of the Lombards is destroyed by Charlemagne because Desiderius, its king, threatens the Pope, and favors the succession of Carloman's sons.

774 * * Charlemagne becomes King of Northern Italy.

776–777 The Franks again subjugate the Saxons.

776 * * *Westphalia.* The first May-field, or national assembly, in the land of the Saxons assembles at Paderborn.

778 * * The Saxons again revolt against the Franks on receiving the news of Charlemagne's defeat in the Pyrenees; Wittekind of Westphalia, their leader, wastes the country of the Franks as far as Cologne.

780 * * *Westphalia.* A general revolt of the Saxons subject to Charlemagne breaks out under Wittekind.

The Saxon part of his army revolts, and suddenly cuts down the French part while crossing the Sandel Mountain. [782. He massacres 45,000 armed Saxons on the Aller in revenge, and this provokes a new and mad revolt.]

785 * * Wittekind, the leader of the revolting Saxons, submits to Charlemagne, and embraces Christianity.

788 * * *Bavaria.* Tassilo II., the revolting Duke of Bavaria, is deposed by Charlemagne, and the margravate is established.

* * Bremen is founded by Charlemagne.

791 * * *Hung.* The Avars are subdued after a war lasting five years (p. 503).

The country between the Ems and the Raab is annexed to the Frankish Empire, and settled by German colonists, chiefly Bavarians.

793 * * New revolts occur among the Saxons.

794 * * Frankfort is the residence of Charlemagne.

799 * * *Westphalia.* The Pope, being expelled from Rome by the relatives of his predecessor, finds refuge in the camp of Charlemagne at Paderborn. [Charlemagne restores the throne to the Pope.]

800 Dec. 25. *Rome.* Charlemagne is crowned (p. 667).

ARMY — NAVY.

808 * * The Danes are defeated by Charles, son of the emperor; they retire beyond the Eider. [810. Charlemagne himself takes the field against the Danes under King Gottfried.]

833 June 29. *Alsace.* Louis is deserted by all his troops in the night, on the Field of Lies, near Colmar.

841 June 25. *Fr.* Battle of Fontenay in Burgundy.

The Emperor Lothaire, claiming the imperial title, is defeated by his brothers, Louis the German and Charles the Bald; 100,000 men fall.

843 * * With ferocious energy the Scandinavian sea-warriors (Vikings) simultaneously attack the Franks.

845 * * The Northmen attack all three of the Frankish kingdoms.

848 * * The Slavs invade the Frankish lands.

858 * * *Fr.* Louis the German invades France, but is compelled to retire.

876 * * *Rh. Prus.* Battle of Andernach; Charles the Bald is defeated by the sons of Louis the German.

884+ * * *Hung.* The Magyars conquer Hungary.

891 * * *Belgium.* Arnulf of Bavaria defeats the Northmen on the river Dyle at Louvain.

893 * * By an alliance with the Magyars, a nomadic Finnish tribe, Arnulf defeats Svatopluk II., the founder of the kingdom of Moravia. [896 Arnulf takes Rome.]

899 * * Germany is furiously invaded by the Magyars of Hungary. [908. They overrun Bavaria and Franconia, enter Thuringia and Saxony, desolating the country.]

910 * * *Bavaria.* Louis the German is defeated by the Magyars in the vicinity of the river Lech.

910± * * Internecine feuds break out in Franconia.

The Conradines defeat Adalbert of Babenberg, and execute him before his castle.

911-918 Conrad is constantly at war.

He repels the invasions of the Danes, Slavs, and Magyars; his own subjects resist his sovereignty.

924 * * The Magyars renew their invasions.

Henry buys them off from Saxony and Thuringia by agreeing to the payment of tribute for nine years.

929 Sept. 4. *Brandenburg.* Henry defeats the Wends (Slavs) at Lenzen.

933 * * The Magyars renew their invasions; a great victory is won on the Unstrut by Henry. [934. The Danes, Vandals, and Bohemians also defeated.]

937 * * *Bavaria.* Hordes of Hungarians cross Franconia. (See Austria.)

938 * * Otho defeats the rebellious dukes of Bavaria and of Franconia.

939 * * King Otho's younger brother, Henry, leads a rebellion and is subdued.

946-950 Otho interferes in the French wars, protecting King Louis IV. against Hugo, Count of France,—all three are brothers-in-law.

951 * * *It.* Otho invades Italy nominally in support of Queen Adelaide, widow of Lothaire, but really for conquest. [952. July 29. Berengar II. is defeated in the battle of Firenzuola.]

* * War occurs with the Wends.

Margrave Gero commands the Germans; another war with the Danes, Otho in command; and another with Boleslav, duke of Bohemia.

953-954 Civil war shakes the throne of Otho, until the appearance of the Hungarians alarms and unites the people.

954 * * The Magyars sweep through Germany to France, and become allies of the rebel dukes, who, after a severe struggle, are reconciled to the king.

955 Aug. 10. Battle of Lechfeld [Augsburg]; Otho I. utterly defeats the Magyars. Conrad is killed. [* * He defeats the Wends on the Rekenitz.]

957 * * *It.* Berengar II. rebels, and Lindolf, son of Otho, is killed in the effort to subdue him. Otho defeats the Slavonian invaders in Saxony.

961 * * Second expedition to Italy.

Otho defends the Pope from Berengar II. [963. He captures Rome. 964. He captures Rome the second time, deposes Pope Benedict, and restores Pope Leo.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

802 * * Charlemagne is presented with a striking clock by Harun-al-Raschid the [famous] calif of Bagdad.

820 * * Hop-gardens flourish.

925 * * The first dyers' guild is established.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

9th Century. Otfried, monk, poet, born, dies.
806 * * Louis I., King of Bavaria and Germany, born. [876. Dies. A70.]
808 * * Gottschalk, monk, theologian, born. [860. Dies. A52±.]
856 * * Rabanus Maurus, archbishop of Mentz, scholar, author, A80.
876 * * Henry I., Emperor of Germany, born. [936. Dies. A60.]
883 * * Louis II., or III., King of Bavaria and Germany, dies.
890 * * Ulrich, Saint, bishop of Augsburg, statesman, born. [973. Dies. A83.]
Otho I., emperor, born. [973. Dies. A61.]
900 * * Louis III., or IV., King of Bavaria and Germany, A7.
918 * * Conrad, or Konrad I., Duke of Franconia, King of Germany, dies.
939 * * Adalbert, Saint, apostle of Prussians, born. [997. Dies. A58.]

CHURCH.

* * * Reign of Charlemagne.

The king rules the Church, setting up and putting down archbishops, bishops, and abbots; he begins a reformation.

* * * Bishoprics and many monasteries are founded by the king, and enriched by gifts of land.

* * * Prelates are invested with some of the authority pertaining to civil, but not criminal courts.

816 * * *Rome.* Stephen V. becomes pope.

[817, St. Paschal I.; 824, Eugenius II.; 827, Valentius; 827, Gregory IV.; 844, Sergius II.; 847, St. Leo IV.; 855, Benedict III.; 858, Nicolas I. the Great; 867, Adrian II.; 872, John VIII.]

825 * * Louis the Pious reintroduces the worship of images and pictures which Charlemagne had prohibited.

834-1223 Hamburg is the seat of an archbishopric.

836 * * *Westphalia.* The relics of St. Anthony Vitus are removed.

They are borne in solemn procession from Paris to the monastery of Corvey. Parisians weep at their departure.

9th Century. Rh. Prus. The archbishopric of Treves is founded. [It is the oldest in Germany.]

873 * * *Rh. Prus.* The Münsterkerche of Essen is consecrated.

882 * * *Rome.* Marinus I. becomes pope.

[884, Adrian III.; 885, Stephen VI.; 891, Formosus and Sergius, anti-pope; 896, Boniface VI.; 897, Stephen VII.; 898, Romanus, Theodorus II., and John IX.]

899 * * Frequent conflicts occur between the bishops and the nobles.

900 * * *Rome.* Benedict IV. is pope.

[903, Leo V. and Christopher; 904, Sergius III.; 911, Anastasius III.; 913, Lando; 915 John X.]

* * * Veneration for saints abounds; the passion for relics becomes very general.

921 * * The Bohemians are converted to Christianity.

928 * * *Rome.* Leo VI. becomes pope.

[929, Stephen VIII.; 931, John XI.; 936, Leo VII.]

936-973 * * *Prus.* Otho I. founds the bishoprics of Havelberg and Brandenburg.

937 * * *Saxony.* Otho the Great establishes a monastery at Magdeburg.

939 * * *Rome.* Stephen IX. is pope.

[Marinus II.; 946, Agapetus II.; 956, John XII. becomes pope; he contends with the emperor respecting investiture.]

* * * Monks have great influence.

LETTERS.

822-847 *Hesse-Nassau.* Rabanus Maurus is abbot of the monastery of Fulda; he makes Fulda "the first and most esteemed school of Germany."

830 * * The *Heljand*, a religious didactic poem, appears.

9th Century. The *Hildebrandslied* appears.

9th Century. Bavaria. The *Muspilla* appears.

870± * * A poetical version of the *Gospels*, by Otfried, a monk of Weissenburg, appears.

890± * * *Ludwigslied*, a poem celebrating the victory of Louis III. over the Normans, appears.

900 * * The first German book appears.

930 * * The poem, *Walter of the Strong Hand*, appears.

10th Century. The Merseburger Gedichte appears.

10th Century. Brunswick. Roswitha, a nun of Gandersheim, the first German poetess and dramatist, writes *Life of Otho the Great, Sacred Legends*, and *Gallicanus, Dulcitius, Abraham, Callimachus.*

SOCIETY.

850 * * Roman and common law are gradually introduced.

909 * * The growth of feudalism is promoted by the havoc caused by invading Magyars, while Germany is ruled by a child king, as the people are obliged to protect themselves.

* * * The feudal tenure of land prevails.

925 * * King Henry constructs fortresses and walled towns for defense.

To build them he requires the labor of every ninth man, and the eight men re-

maining in his group to till his fields; they are also to store one-third of their harvests for days of trouble.

941 * * Henry, Otho's youngest brother, fails in a murderous assault upon the monarch, after having been forgiven his rebellion; he is forgiven the second time.

951 * * Otho leads an army into Italy to release Queen Adelaide, widow of Lothaire, who is imprisoned by the King of Lombardy because she refused to marry his son. [Otho himself soon marries the fascinating widow.]

STATE.

802 * * Charlemagne adds a second head to the eagle to show that the empires of Italy and Germany are united in him.

806 * * *Lorraine.* The Diet of Diedenhofen, Thionville, is held.

* * Charlemagne distributes the administration of the empire among his three sons as his lieutenants, each having the title of king.

808 * * *Prus.* Hamburg is founded by Charlemagne.

813-1531 *Rh. Prus.* Aachen [Aix-la-Chapelle] is the crowning-place of the German emperors, and also the seat of numerous diets and councils.

814 June 28. *Rh. Prus.* Charlemagne dies at [Aix-la-Chapelle] [succeeded by Ludwig, his son.] (P. 667.)

814-840 Louis I. le Débonnaire is emperor.

817 * * Louis shares the realm with his three sons (p. 667).

829 * * A new division among his four sons. [Revolt and civil war.] (P. 667.)

833 June 29. *Alsace.* Louis's followers to a man desert him during the night near Colmar on the Field of Lies.

[He is deposed by three sons. 834. Restored. 835. A redivision. 837. Redivision. 838. Redivision rescinded.] (P. 667.)

838 * * *Hesse-Nassau.* Frankfort is enclosed with walls by Louis.

839 * * Pépin, one of the sons of Louis I., dies, and his part of the empire is divided between Lothaire and Charles; Ludwig, the other brother, rebels.

840 June 20. *Hesse.* Louis I., emperor, dies, near Mentz.

* * Lothaire I. assumes the imperial power. [He is defeated by his brothers at Fontenay.] (P. 666.)

* * *Poland.* The Slav dynasty is established.

842 Feb. 14. *Alsace.* Louis and Charles take the federation oath, which is repeated by their armies, at Strasburg.

843 Aug. * *Fr.* Treaty of Verdun; the Empire is divided by the two sons of Louis I. into France, Germany, and Italy (p. 667).

843-911 The Carolingian dynasty reigns.

843-876 Louis the German reigns.

Germany for the first time is ruled by a king who rules nowhere else.

843 * * *Hesse-Nassau.* Frankfort is made a capital city.

850 * * *Saxony.* The duchy is established.

± * * *Pr. Saxony.* Magdeburg is founded.

855 Sept. * *Prus.* Lothaire I. dies in a monastery at Prum. Lotharingia is divided among his three sons.

± * * Lorraine becomes a kingdom under Lothaire, son of the Emperor Lothaire.

856 * * Louis II., son of Louis the German, has Italy with imperial dignity. He establishes his court at Pavia in Lombardy.

861 * * *Lorraine.* Brunswick is founded by Bruns, Archbishop of Cologne.

870 * * Lorraine is divided by the treaty of Mersen (p. 667).

The German portion (Friesland, Lorraine) is ceded to the East Franks (France); the Romance portion (Burgundy, Provence) is ceded to the West Franks (Germany).

875 Dec. 25. Charles II., the Bald, King of France, invades Italy, and is crowned by the Pope Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, comprising the nations of western and central Europe, being chiefly German-speaking peoples. [877. Poisoned.]

876 Aug. 23. Louis II., the German, dies, and is succeeded by his brother.

877-887 Charles III., the Fat, son of Louis II., reigns.

He is emperor conjointly at first with his brothers Carloman and Louis. His claims are successfully resisted on the Rhine and in Italy.

881 * * Charles III., the Fat, becomes sole emperor, and is crowned.

[884. *Fr.* He is elected King of the West Franks with exception of a part of Burgundy; thus the Empire is again united.]

* * Germany is still called East Francia.

887 * * Charles III. is deposed by the great Diet at Tribur for cowardice in yielding to the Northmen at the siege of Paris; he abdicates the throne.

887-899 *Fr.* Arnulf reigns.

Arnulf, the illegitimate son of Carloman and grandson of Louis, is elected King of Germany by the East Franks. [896. Crowned at Rome. 897. Dec. 3. Dies at Ratisbon.]

895 * * *Bavaria.* The Margrave Leopold is styled the first duke.

899-911 Louis "the Child," son of Arnuf, six years of age, succeeds to the empire.

He is dominated by Hatto, Archbishop of Mentz. The Magyars invade Germany, and devastate the country. A period of national weakness and gloom follows. The monarchy is ready to fall to pieces, and form separate duchies, as Saxony, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Lotharingia.

900± * * *Silesia.* Breslau is founded.

* * * The empire becomes elective.

911 * * Otho the Illustrious, Duke of Saxony, is offered the crown, but declines it because of old age.

912 Nov. 8. The German princes declare their independence, and elect Conrad I., Duke of Franconia, their king.

His authority is strongly resisted by the Franks and by many of his own subjects.

919-1024 The Saxony Dynasty.

919-936 Henry I., "the Fowler," son of Otho, Duke of Saxony, is founder of the German monarchy.

He subdues the revolting Saxon lords, and abolishes the prevailing anarchy.

924 * * Henry prudently agrees to pay tribute to the Hungarians for nine years, and thus secures peace.

925 * * *Lorraine.* Lotharingia is regained by Henry I.

* * The margraves, or military governors, are first appointed.

* * * Germany is virtually a federal state. The growth of towns is promoted by Henry I.

930 * * *Prus.* The North Mark of Saxony is established by the Emperor Henry I., and forms the beginning of the Prussian State.

933 * * Henry I. refuses to pay tribute to the Magyars; they renew their invasions.

936 July 2. *Saxony.* Henry I. dies at Menleben [and is succeeded by his eldest son by Matilda].

936-973 Otho I., "the Great," is elected by the Saxons and Franks King of Germany.

* * The four court officers first appear. The Duke of Lotharingia as chamberlain; Duke of Franconis, steward; Duke of Swabia, cup-bearer; and Duke of Bavaria, marshal.

940 * * Burgundy becomes a fief of the empire.

941 * * Henry, the king's brother and an ex-rebel, is forgiven and becomes Otho's chief supporter. [946. Otho makes him Duke of Bavaria.]

944 * * *Lorraine.* Otho gives Lotharingia to Conrad the Red.

946-950 Otho interferes in the French wars, and protects Louis IV. against Hugh, Count of Paris.

948 * * *Baden.* Otho appoints his son Lindolf duke of Swabia.

950 * * The Bohemians pay tribute to Otho; Boleslav becomes the vassal of Germany.

* * Saxony is governed by the House of Billing.

952 * * *It.* The defeated king, Berengar II., accepts Otho as his suzerain.

953-954 Civil war prevails.

953 * * Bruno, archbishop of Cologne and Duke of Lorraine, becomes a chosen counsellor of Otho.

* * Otho's son Lindolf, and Conrad, Duke of Lotharingia, the king's son-in-law, rebel.

954 * * Hungarians cross the country in their invasion of France and ravage it; they become the allies of the rebellious dukes.

955 Aug. 10. *Bavaria.* The East Mark [duchy of Austria] is reestablished (p. 503).

10th Century. W. Prus. Danzig is founded.

957 * * *Rh. Prus.* Cologne becomes an imperial city.

962 Feb. 2. Beginning of the continuous union of Germany with the Holy Roman Empire. (962-1806.)

Otho by conquest includes Italy in his dominions, and is crowned emperor at Rome by the Pope. [Germany alone does not become an empire.]

ARMY — NAVY.

966-967 Otho leads a third expedition to Italy.

978 * *Fr.* Lothaire, King of France, surprises Otho, who escapes with difficulty; Otho reconquers Lotharingia [Lorraine], invades France, and makes an unsuccessful attempt to take Paris.

980-983 Wars in Italy.

Otho crosses the Alps, and advances on Rome, and into Southern Italy..

981 * *It.* Otho defeats the Saracens and Greeks at Colonne.

982 July 13. *It.* The German army under Otho is annihilated by the Saracens and Greeks in an ambuscade; he escapes only because of the swiftness of his horse.

983 * The Danes and Wends rise in rebellion.

They successfully invade Germany; the bishoprics of Brandenburg and Havelberg are destroyed.

996 * Otho's first expedition goes to Rome.

998-999 Otho's second expedition against Rome.

999 Apr. 29. *It.* Crescentius, the usurper, is defeated at St. Angelo.

He attempted to throw off the German yoke, and reestablish the ancient Roman Republic; he is executed.

1001 * Otho's third expedition against Rome. The Romans revolt against the Germans.

1002 * *Lorraine.* Civil war prevails [for ten years].

1003 * Henry's first expedition; the emperor defeats the Margrave Henry and Henry Count of Luxemburg at Creusen.

1004 * *It.* Ardoin of Ivrea, King of Italy, and a rival for the empire, is defeated by Henry.

1004-18 Henry II. is at war with Boleslav, King of Poland; he is compelled to surrender Bohemia, but retains Lusatia. [1015. Henry II. is defeated.]

1014 * *It.* Henry conducts a second expedition to Italy, to surprise the uprising under Ardoin.

1016-18 *Fr.* Henry II. leads an army to secure his inheritance in Burgundy, which had been resigned in his favor by Rudolf III. before his death.

1022 * *It.* Henry's third expedition to Italy.

He attacks the Greeks in Lower Italy, and is aided by the Norman settlers in subduing them.

1026 * *It.* Conrad II. leads an expedition into Italy.

He is crowned King of Italy at Milan, and maintains his sovereignty by force of arms in Pavia and Ravenna.

1029 * The Poles invade Germany, and carry into captivity 10,000 prisoners.

They ravage the country as far as the Saale. [1031. Conrad attacks the Poles, rescues prisoners, and restores Lusatia to the Empire.]

1030 * Conrad makes an unsuccessful attack on the Hungarians.

1041-44 Henry III. conquers the Bohemians in three campaigns, wasting the country with fire and sword.

1044 * *Hung.* Henry defeats the Hungarians at Menfew. (See State.)

1046 * *It.* Henry III. makes his first expedition to Rome to suppress the rival popes.

1049 * A protracted war ensues with Godfrey the Bearded, Duke of Upper Lotharingia, for the succession of the dukedom.

1052 * *Hung.* Henry III., after a ten months' siege of Presburg, is obliged to retreat in haste because of the disaffection of some of his nobles.

1055 * *It.* Henry's second expedition goes to Italy.

1075 * Henry IV. defeats the revolting Saxons on the Unstrut.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1000 * Glass-painting is invented.

* *Brunswick.* The Karzburg mines are opened.

1007 * *Alsace.* The cathedral at Strasburg, built by Clovis, is destroyed by lightning.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

965 * Bruno the Great, archbishop of Cologne, scholar, statesman, dies.

972 * Henry II., emperor, born. [1024. Dies. A50.]

10th Century. Hrotsvitha, nun, Latin poet, born, dies.

1000 * Adalbert, archbishop of Bremen, born. [1072. Dies. A72.]

1009 * Bruno, Saint, sometimes called Apostle of Prussia, dies.

1017 * Henry III., emperor, born. [1056. Dies. A39.]

1040 * Bruno, Saint, founder of Carthusians, born. [1101. Dies. A61.]

1050 * Henry IV., emperor, born. [1106. Dies. A56.]

1076 * Adam of Bremen, church hist., d.

11th Century. Franco, or Francon, scholar, writer on music, born and dies.

CHURCH.

963 * *It.* Pope John flees from Rome when it is taken by Otho.

* *It.* The Romans are compelled to promise never to elect another pope without the consent of the Emperor of Germany.

* *Rome.* Pope John is deposed by a synod, and Leo VIII., the anti-pope, is elected.

964 * *Rome.* Benedict V. is elected pope by a council of Romans.

[965, John XIII. becomes pope; his crimes and scandals cause his banishment.]

967 * *Saxony.* The archbishopric of Magdeburg is founded.

972 * *Rome.* Benedict VI. is pope.

[973, Donus II.; 974, Benedict VII.; 984, John XIV.; 985, Boniface VII, John XV.; 996, John XVI., Gregory V.; 999, Sylvester II.; 1003, John XVII.; later, John XVIII.; 1009, Sergius IV.; 1012, Benedict VIII.; 1024, John XIX.; 1033, Benedict IX., aged 10 years.]

975 * *Hesse.* The Cathedral of Mentz is founded.

993 * *Rome.* Saints are first canonized.

996 * *Prus.* St. Adalbert, bishop of Prague, devotes himself to missionary work among the Prussians. [997. Apr. 23. *W. Prus.* He is murdered.]

1000 * *Prus.* The emperor makes a pilgrimage to the bones of St. Adalbert at Gnessen, Poland; he founds the archbishopric of Gnessen.

1007 * *Bavaria.* The bishopric of Bamberg is founded.

* *Alsace.* The cathedral of Strasburg is destroyed by lightning. [It is reconstructed, and more than four centuries are required to complete it.]

1009 * The monasteries are reformed.

* Benedict IX. demands and receives ten times as much as was previously paid for the confirmation of German prelates.

Archbishops and bishops buy their places at public auction at the papal court, and in their jurisdiction sell the ecclesiastical offices to others.

1038 * *Rome.* The Pope is driven from the city because of his vices, but is restored by Conrad.

1039 * Morality among the clergy is at its lowest ebb, while simony is universally practised.

* * The papacy is despised because of the character of successive popes, and the rivalries of three contemporaneous popes, who excommunicate each other.

1042 * Henry III. claims the right of deposing and appointing popes. [He appoints successively Damascus II., Leo IX., and Victor II.]

1044 * *Rome.* The Pope is again dethroned, and followed by Sylvester III. as anti-pope. Gregory VI. is also pope.

1046 * *Rome.* Clement II., bishop of Bamberg, becomes pope.

The emperor enters with his army, and deposes the three contemporaneous popes, each of whom is accused of simony.

* *It.* The Council of Sutri gives the emperors the right to nominate the popes.

1048-49 *Rome.* Damascus II. is pope for 23 days, and followed by [St.] Leo IX., who is the first Pope to provide himself with a regular army.

1052 * *Prus.* Breslau is made the seat of a bishopric.

1054 * Pope Leo is defeated by the Normans, and taken prisoner.

* * *Rome.* The papal throne is vacant for one year.

1055 * *Rome.* Victor II. becomes pope.

[1057, Stephen X.; 1058, Giovanni de Velletri is pope for nine months; he is called "Benedict X." [by some anti-pope]; 1059, Nicholas II. A conclave of cardinals first elect a pope.]

The church improves in piety and purity under the influence of Hildebrand, its real head.

1061 * *Rome.* Alexander II. is pope.

The papacy is at the summit of its power; it claims supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over every Christian state.

1072 * *Rome.* The emperor is summoned before the Pope for selling the investiture of bishops; he regards the summons with contempt. [1073. Summoned the second time.]

1073 * *Rome.* [St.] Gregory (Hildebrand) is elected pope.

His chief endeavors are directed towards the establishment of the supremacy of the papacy within the church, and the supremacy of church over state, the strict celibacy of the clergy, and the abolition of simony and lay investiture.

1074 Mar. * *Rome.* A synod is held at which simony is condemned, and the old stringent laws of celibacy ordered to be enforced.

1075 Feb. * *Rome.* A synod condemns lay investiture, and approves

the decrees of the first synod, and threatens excommunication to those who disobey them.

1076 Jan.* *Rome.* The Pope summons the Emperor Henry IV. to Rome to answer to charges of simony, sacrilege, and oppression; Henry dismisses the Pope's legates with insults.

Jan. 24. *Hesse.* Henry IV. holds a Diet at Worms, and declares Pope Gregory deposed on charges of tyranny, magic, and adultery. [The Pope excommunicates Henry.]

Feb. 22. *Rome.* The Pope excommunicates all the bishops who attended the Diet of Worms, and deposes and excommunicates the emperor.

Sept.* *Hesse.* At a Diet at Tribur all the clergy withdraw from alliance with Henry, signify their contrition to the Pope, and discuss the election of a new emperor.

LETTERS.

995± * * The Emperor Otho III., because of his great intellectual endowments, is called the "Wonder of the World."

1020± * * Notker Labeo writes several philosophical works, and translates *De Consolatione* of Boethius and two of Aristotle's works into German.

1050± * * *Rudlieb*, a Latin poem, appears.

1065± * * *Bavaria.* A song on the *Life of Christ* is composed by Eggo and Willo, two priests of Bamberg.

* * * A prose translation and paraphrase of the *Song of Solomon*, by Williram, appears.

SOCIETY.

1016 * * The people of Europe are distressed by a severe famine.

1030 * * *Hesse.* Polygamy in Christian countries is prohibited by the Jewish synod at Worms.

STATE.

963 * * Otho, having captured Rome, requires the Romans to promise never to elect another pope without the consent of the emperor.

964 * * *It.* The Romans rise in a revolt; it is speedily suppressed.

973 May 7. *Pr. Saxony.* Emperor Otho I. dies at Menleben [and is succeeded by his son].

973–983 Otho II. is emperor (already crowned during the reign of his father).

976 * * *Bavaria.* A conspiracy is formed by Henry, Duke of Bavaria, the Quarrelsome, against Otho his cousin; he is subdued and deposed. Bavaria is given to Otho of Swabia, son of Lindolf; Carinthia is taken from Bavaria, and made a duchy; and the East Mark (Bavarian) is given to Luitpold of Babenberg.

978 * * *Lorraine.* Lothaire, King of France, is compelled to surrender to Otho all claim of Lorraine.

10th Century. Alsace is incorporated with the German empire.

983 Dec. 7. *Rome.* Otho II. dies [and is succeeded by his son, three years of age].

983–1002 Otho III. is King of Germany and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

983 * * Bavaria, without Carinthia, is returned to Henry the Quarrelsome.

* * The king's Grecian mother, Theophano, is regent in Germany, and his grandmother, Adelheid, regent in Italy.

985 * * *Lorraine.* Metz is made a free imperial city.

± * * *Prus.* The victorious Wends compel the Germans to confine themselves to the North Mark.

991 * * Theophano, the regent, dies; and Willigris, Archbishop of Mentz, and Adelheid conduct the Government.

995 * * Otho III., 15 years of age, assumes control of the Government. [996. Crowned emperor by Gregory V. at Rome.]

999 * * Young Otho III. cherishes a scheme to make a world-wide empire, with "Golden Rome" for its center and imperial residence. [This visionary and impracticable ruler is called the "Wonder of the World."]

1001 Jan.* *It.* Otho III. dies at Rome, and is succeeded by the son of Henry "the Quarrelsome."

1002–24 Henry II., "the Saint," Duke of Bavaria, is elected king at Mentz, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle.

He is the great grandson of Henry the Fowler, and is called the Holy and Lame.

Hermann of Swabia, his competitor, disputes the sovereignty.

1002 * * *It.* Ardoin, margrave of Ivrea, is elected King of Italy, and disputes the realm with Henry.

1004 * * *It.* Henry II. is invited into Italy by the German party; Ardoin resigns after losing most of the realm.

1005 * * *It.* Henry is crowned King of Italy at Pavia. [1014. *Rome.* Crowned emperor.]

1014 * * *It.* Ardoin ceases to resist Henry.

1015 * * Henry receives from Poland an annual tribute.

1018 * * *Prus.* Boleslav of Poland avenges the murder of St. Adalbert by terrible ravages in Prussia.

* * *Saxony.* Henry makes peace with Poland at Bautzen.

1024 July 15. Henry dies; he is the last of the Saxon house.

1024–1125 House of Franconia, or Salian emperors.

1024–39 * * *Hesse.* Conrad II., the Salic, is emperor.

He is elected at Oppenheim; the first election in which all the princes and tribes participate.

1025–30 Ernst, Duke of Swabia, revolts; he claims to be the heir of Henry II. in Burgundy. [1030. Dies in battle.]

1026 * * *It.* Conrad II. is crowned King of Italy at Milan. [And maintains his sovereignty by force of arms. 1027. Crowned emperor.]

* * The Eider is fixed as the boundary between Germany and Denmark, and Schleswig is surrendered thereby to the Danes.

1032 * * *Fr.* Burgundy is annexed to the empire, it having been bequeathed to Conrad by Rudolf III., whose niece Gisela is Conrad's wife.

* * Mieczeslav, Duke of Poland, becomes the vassal of the German emperor.

1036 July 4. Conrad returns from his expedition to Italy, and dies at Utrecht. [He is succeeded by his son, who had been crowned in his boyhood.]

1039–56 Henry III., "the Black," is emperor.

* * * The imperial power attains its greatest height.

1042+ * * The Bohemians struggle for independence, but are conquered by Henry III.; Peter, King of Hungary, becomes a vassal of the empire.

* * *Bavaria.* The Bavarian East Mark is extended to the river Leitha.

1043 *Fr.* Henry suppresses a revolt in Burgundy.

1046 * * *Rome.* Henry goes to Rome to remove the scandal of three reigning popes, and to cleanse the Church.

Dec. 25. *Rome.* Henry is crowned emperor by Clement II.

* * *It.* Henry creates Drogo, son of Tancred of Hauteville, duke of Apulia. [It results in the revolt of the Lombards.]

1050 * * The last years of Henry III. form a turning-point in German history; direct and absolute authority diminishes henceforth; feudalism develops.

Henry favors the "Truce of God," and proclaims a general king's peace throughout the empire.

11th Century. Bavaria. Nuremberg is founded.

Oldenburg begins to be ruled by counts.

1056 Oct. 28. *Brunswick.* Henry III. dies at Gozlar [and is succeeded by his son, six years of age, and already crowned.]

1056–1106 Henry IV. is emperor; the Empress Agnes is regent.

* * * The regent gives Bavaria to Otho the Saxon, Graf of Nordheim; Carinthia to Berthold of Zähringen, and Swabia, with Burgundy, to Rudolf, Graf of Rheinfeld, her son-in-law.

1062 * * *Rh. Prus.* The young king is abducted from Kaiserswert to Cologne by Archbishop Anno; his distressed mother resigns the regency.

1065 * * Adalbert, archbishop of Bremen, a rival for the regency, compels Archbishop Anno to yield the administration to him.

* * The Saxon princes through jealousy form a conspiracy against Adalbert, the favorite of the emperor.

1066 * * *Hesse.* An imperial diet is held at Tribur. [Adalbert is in seclusion for three years. 1072. Dies.]

* * *Bavaria.* Count Otho is accused of conspiracy; Bavaria is taken from him and given to Welf, son of the Margrave Azzo of Este, who becomes its duke.

* * The Saxons revolt because of the erection of fortresses by Henry IV.

1073 * * *Hesse.* Henry IV. secretly flees from Harzburg to escape the enraged Saxons, who besiege and take it; he is forced to agree to a humiliating peace.

1073–1123 The emperor has disputes with the Popes relating to ecclesiastical investitures.

1076 * * Pope Gregory VII. forms an alliance with Robert Guiscard, Duke of the Normans, and with certain disaffected princes in Germany.

* * The Pope excommunicates and dethrones the emperor, and releases his subjects from their oath of allegiance [the boldest step ever taken by a pope].

Oct.* *Hesse.* The Diet of Tribur suspends Henry IV. from the imperial office, and refers the final decision of his case to a future Diet [Augsburg, February, 1077].

ARMY — NAVY.

1078 Aug. 7. *Fr.* A pitched **battle** is fought at **Melridestadt** in Franconia, between the papal and anti-papal factions; it is bloody but indecisive.

1080 Jan. 27. *Thuringia.* Henry IV. again **attacks Rudolf,** the rival king, near Mühlhausen, and is defeated.

Oct. 15. *Saxony.* Henry IV. **invades Saxony,** and is again defeated by Rudolf of Swabia at Mölsen; Rudolf is mortally wounded.

1081 May 21. *Rome.* **Henry IV. appears** with a besieging army. (See Italy.)

1083 June 3. *Rome.* After a siege of seven months, Henry takes a part of Rome by storm. Pope **Gregory VII.** is besieged by Henry in the castle of St. Angelo. [He is released by Robert Guiscard.]

1086 Aug. 11. Henry is **defeated at Bleichfeld** by Eckbert, Welf, and Berthold.

1089–97 Henry goes on a **third expedition to Italy.**

He attempts the overthrow of the supporters of the papal power with only small success. Mantua surrenders after a siege of eleven months.

1097 * * **Henry returns** from Italy.

Germany is crossed by armed bands of the **first Crusaders** under Walter of Perejo and Peter the Hermit.

1109 * * *Poland.* Henry V. is defeated by Boleslav.

1113 * * *Saxony.* The emperor surprises his revolting subjects and defeats them near **Warmstädt.**

1115 * * The Saxons are victorious over the rebellious Wends at Kothen.

Battle of Welfesholze.

The imperial army is defeated by the Saxons on the same day; the emperor seeks safety by flight.

1122 * * The Saxons march against the emperor, whose situation is full of peril. [Sept. 23. Peace.] (See State.)

1140± War of the Ghibellines and the Guelfs (Welfs) — the Papal and Imperial parties; each contends for the possession of the crown.

*** *** *Würtemberg.* **Battle of Weinsberg.**

Conrad III. defeats Count Welf, and the city surrenders to him; the faithful women save the men by carrying them on their backs out of the city (p. 504).

1147–48 Conrad III., influenced by St. Bernard, leads an army which **joins the Second Crusade** [and is destroyed by Greek treachery].

1154–77 Wars in Italy between Frederick and the cities and the Pope.

Frederick's campaign is against the powerful Republican cities of Lombardy and Pope Alexander III.; he restores imperial rights, which have become much impaired by neglect; six expeditions are made.

1154–55 Frederick's **first expedition to Italy;** it maintains imperial authority in the cities.

1157 * * Frederick I. conducts a campaign against the Poles.

1158–62 Frederick's **second expedition to Italy;** it subdues Milan and other Lombard cities. [1159. July * He attacks **Crema.**]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1138–1208 Magnificent churches in Gothic style gratify and develop the feeling for art.

1150 * * *Bavaria.* The [modern] method of **gold-beating** is invented in Nuremberg. Here **glass-cutters** flourish.

12th Century. Rh. Prus. Franco of Cologne codifies the uses of **measured music.**

1152 * * Frederick **Barbarossa** introduces or improves the art of **heraldry.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1093 * * Conrad III., king, born. [1152. Dies. A59.]

1106 * * Adolphus, Count of Holstein, born. [1131. Dies. A25.]

Albert I., the Bear, Margrave of Brandenburg, founder of House of Brandenburg, born. [1170. Dies. A64.]

1121 * * **Frederick I., Barbarossa,** emperor, born. [1190, June 10. Dies. A69.]

1129 * * Henry "The Lion," Duke of Saxony and Bavaria, born. [1195. Dies. A. 66.]

1137 * * Adalbert, archbishop of **Mentz,** statesman, dies.

CHURCH.

1076 Dec. 20. Henry, finding resistance useless, sets out to make his **submission to the Pope.** (See State.)

1077 Jan. 25–27. *Rome.* **The Pope humbles the emperor.**

He compels Henry to stand three days, in the depth of winter, barefooted, at the gate of the castle of Canossa, to implore pardon, and then only gives him conditional absolution.

*** *** *It.* **Matilda** of Tuscany makes a revisionary **grant** of her vast estates in Northern Italy **to the Church** of Rome.

1078 * * *Rome.* **The Pope** sets up **Rudolf** as emperor of Germany.

1080 * * *Rome.* Henry IV. is **excommunicated** the second time; Clement III. becomes anti-pope.

1084 * * **The Order of Carthusian Monks** is founded by St. Bruno of Cologne at Chartreuse.

*** * *** **The War of Investitures,** between the emperor and the Pope, lasts for over 200 years, and is a prominent feature of medieval history.

1085 May 25. *It.* Pope Gregory dies in exile at Salerno.

1087 * * *Rome.* Victor III. is pope.

[1088, Urban II. becomes pope; 1099, Pascal II.; Albert and Theodoric, anti-popes.]

1095 * * **Peter the Hermit** preaches the Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulcher.

1097 * * **The First Crusade.** (See Army.)

1106 * * *Rome.* Henry V. is **excommunicated** by the Pope. [1112. Again by a second council at Vienna.]

*** *** *Rh. Prus.* The Empress **Helena** is said to have brought the **seamless "Holy Coat"** of Christ to Treves.

1109 * * *Rome.* Henry V. **makes the Pope a prisoner.**

1111 * * Emperor Henry V. determines **to separate the church from the state.**

He forces Pope Pascal II., his prisoner, to acknowledge the imperial right of investiture.

*** *** *Rome.* **The Lateran Council** declares the concessions to Henry V. invalid because extorted by force.

1118 * * *Rome.* Gelasius II. is pope.

[1119, Calistus II.; 1124, Honorius II.; 1130, Innocent II., Anacletus II., anti-pope; 1143, Celestin II.; 1144, Lucius II.; 1145, Eugenius III.; 1154, Adrian IV.; 1159, Alexander III.; he is opposed by four anti-popes; in 1159 by Victor IV., in 1164 by Pascal III., in 1164 by Calistus III., in 1178 by Innocent III.]

1122 Sept. 23. *Hesse.* **The disputes regarding investiture are compromised by the Concordat at Worms.**

The election of German bishops and abbots is to take place in the presence of the emperor or his representatives; investiture by the emperor must precede consecration, and to be conferred by the scepter instead of the ring and the staff.

In Italy and Burgundy investiture is to follow elections and consecration, and all ecclesiastics possessing secular benefices are to perform the feudal duties.

1125–37 *Sax. Prus.* **The Wends** are converted to Christianity in increasing numbers.

1146 * * *Rome.* **Arnold of Brescia** preaches the deposition of the Pope, and the restoration of the ancient republic.

1147–49 The Second Crusade; it is conducted by Conrad III. of Germany and Louis VII. of France [without result].

1155 * * *Rome.* **Arnold of Brescia,** a scholar of the schoolman Abélard, a popular preacher, opposed to the notorious corruption of the clergy, and an advocate of civil and religious reform, is condemned and burned.

1159–77 Schism in the Church.

A majority of cardinals elect Alexander III.; a minority, influenced by the emperor, elect Victor IV., who is recognized by the council held at Pavia and by the Emperor Frederick.

*** * The Carmelite Order** is instituted.

LETTERS.

1120± * * The *Alexanderlied,* by Lambrecht, appears.

1135–37 The poem, *King Rother,* appears.

1139± * * The *Rolandslied,* by Conrad, a priest, appears.

1140 * * Bishop Otto von **Freising** introduces the **peripatetic philosophy.** (?)

1143–46 *The Universal History,* by Bishop Otto von Freising, appears. [1157. The *Life of Frederick Barbarossa.*]

12th Century. The Nibelungenot, or *Nibelungenlied,* an epic poem composed of various ancient mythical poems, termed sagas, appears.

1157± * * The Latin drama, *Antichrist,* appears.

SOCIETY.

1077 * * Pope Gregory VII. **excommunicates the Emperor** Henry IV., and absolves his subjects from their allegiance. [His excommunicated body lies for five years above ground after death, no one daring to bury it.]

1089 * * **Matilda** of Tuscany marries Guelf V., son of Guelf, Duke of Bavaria.

1105 * * **Henry IV.,** the deposed emperor, is forced to **sell his boots** to obtain food.

1150 * * **Chivalry,** having much in its nature that is fantastic and insincere, keeps alive a grand ideal of manliness, courtesy, and generosity.

* * * The Crusades awaken the intellect and arouse the genius of the people.

* * * Women never held a higher place or received greater honor than during this period.

* * * The population is divided into classes, — prelates, dukes, palsgraves, margraves, landgraves, counts, knights, freemen, and serfs.

STATE.

1076 Dec. 20±. *Bavaria.* Henry IV. secretly leaves Speier with his wife, son, and a solitary knight, and makes a painful journey across the Alps in a severe winter to placate the Pope. (See Church.)

1077 Mar. * *Bavaria.* At the instigation of the Pope the emperor, Henry IV., is deposed by some of the German princes at Forchheim; they elect Rudolf, Duke of Swabia, as his successor.

1078 * * *Fr.* Franconia is the seat of war between the emperor's party and the party of St. Peter.

1079 * * Swabia is fortified, and given to Frederick of Hohenstaufen, Henry's son-in-law.

1080 Mar. 7. *Rome.* Henry IV. is excommunicated for the second time by the Pope.

* * Rudolf of Swabia, the rival king, is mortally wounded in battle.

1081 Aug. * Hermann, son of the Count of Luxemburg, is elected by the dissatisfied Saxon princes as a rival king at the suggestion of the Pope. [1088. Abdicates and dies.]

1089 * * Egbert, Margrave of Meissen, who had been set up as a rival king, dies.

* * *Saxony.* The Saxons submit to Henry, and are assured of the preservation of their ancient privileges and estates.

* * *It.* Matilda of Tuscany marries Welf V. (Guelf), son of Duke Welf of Bavaria.

1092 * * Conrad, son of the emperor, is encouraged by the Pope to rebel against his father. [1095. He is crowned at Milan.]

1100–1637 *Pomerania.* Stettin is the seat of the dukes of Pomerania.

1101 * * *Bavaria.* Guelf II. is duke.

1104 * * Henry, the emperor's youngest and beloved son, under encouragement by the Pope, rebels against his father, whom he imprisons.

1105 * * Henry IV. is betrayed by his followers, flees from his son Henry, and is forced to abdicate. [1106. Aug. 7. *Belg.* He dies at Lüttich [Liége], and is succeeded by his son Henry.]

1106–25 Henry V. is emperor.

1111 * * *Rome.* Henry V. forces Pope Pascal II., his prisoner, to perform his coronation, and acknowledge the emperor's right of investiture.

1112 * * *Aust.* The Synod of Vienna excommunicates Henry V. because he refuses to give up the right of investiture. [1122. Restored.]

1114 * * Lothaire and Louis, the rebellious princes, beg for mercy.

* * *Hesse.* The emperor marries Matilda, daughter of Henry I. of England, at Mentz, with ceremonies of great splendor.

1116 * * *Rome.* Henry V. is crowned by a Portuguese archbishop, Pope Pascal being a fugitive.

* * Henry V. takes possession of the lands of the Countess Matilda in the name of the empire.

1119 * * Pope Calixtus II. is enthroned, and immediately renews the alliance with Adalbert and the enemies of the emperor in Saxony.

1120 * * *Bavaria.* Henry the Black is duke.

1121 * * *Westphalia.* Münster, having sided with the emperor's party, and expelled its bishop, is besieged and burned by the Saxons.

1122 Sept. 23. The Concordat of Worms is agreed to, and settles the trouble with the Pope concerning investiture. (See Church.)

1125 May 23. *Neth.* Henry V. dies at Nimeguin.

1125–37 Lothaire, Duke of Saxony, is King of Germany.

1126 * * *Bavaria.* Henry the Proud, son-in-law of Lothaire, is duke. [Later, Duke of Saxony.]

1128–58 Lippe is governed by Bernard, the founder of the [present] reigning family.

* * * The decay of royal power progresses.

1130 * * The title landgrave commences with Louis III. of Thuringia.

1132–33 Lothaire II. visits Italy on his first expedition.

1133–37 Lothaire II. is emperor.

He is elected, but the Hohenstaufens, Frederick, Duke of Swabia, and Conrad, nephew of Emperor Henry V., reject his authority.

1133 * * *Rome.* Lothaire II. is crowned by Pope Innocent II.

He consents to restore to the Pope all the property confiscated to the empire by Henry V., and to receive them back as fiefs from the Pope. As a vassal of the Pope he receives the investiture of Matilda's heritage with his crown.

1134 * * *Prus.* Lothaire II. invests Albert the Bear with the North Mark [Margrave of Brandenburg. 1136. Albert conquers most of Mittelmark, and its name is changed to Brandenburg, from its chief city].

1136–37 Lothaire II. revisits Italy on his second expedition.

He curbs the insolence of Roger the Norman, and drives him out of Italy to Sicily, he having claimed to be King of the Two Sicilies.

1137 Dec. 3. *Bavaria.* The Emperor Lothaire II. dies at Breilenwang.

1138–1254 House of Hohenstaufen, or the Swabian Dynasty, reigns.

1138 Mar. 13. Conrad III., Duke of Franconia, is chosen king by an irregular election of the anti-Saxons.

1138–52 Conrad III. is emperor.

Oct. 20. Conrad III. puts Henry the Proud, of Bavaria, under the ban of the empire.

* * Germany's political power gradually diminishes.

* * *Bavaria.* Leopold, Margrave of Austria, is duke.

* * *Saxony.* Conrad III. gives Saxony to Albert the Bear.

1139 * * *Bavaria.* Henry the Proud dies, but the claims of his young son to Saxony are maintained by his relatives.

* * Welf VI., brother of Henry the Proud, claims Bavaria.

* * *Saxony.* Henry the Lion, of Saxony and Bavaria, becomes duke.

1140 * * The Guelfs and the Ghibellines begin their bitter contentions for the crown.

Otho of Saxony and the Papal party belong to the former, and Philip of Swabia, the Imperialists, and the Aristocratic party belong to the latter. [For 300 years they desolate Germany and Italy.]

* * The Hanseatic League is formed by the port towns for protection against the piracies of the Swedes and the Danes.

1141 * * Bavaria by inheritance falls to Henry Jasomirgott of Austria.

1142 * * *Saxony.* Duke Albert the Bear abdicates; the Mark of Brandenburg, an imperial fief, and his other possessions, are restored to him from his enemies.

1147–48 Conrad III. engages in the Second Crusade.

1152 Feb. 11. Conrad III. dies [and is succeeded by his nephew Frederick of Swabia].

1152–90 Frederick I., Barbarossa, is King of Germany.

He is elected without opposition, and becomes one of the most heroic persons in the history of the Middle Ages, and one of the greatest sovereigns of Germany. He carries on wars against the German nobility, and leads six expeditions into Italy.

1152 * * *Den.* Sven becomes king of Denmark, and a vassal of the German Empire.

1153 * * *Baden.* Frederick and the Papal See hold a convention at Constance.

1154 * * Bavaria is restored to Henry the Lion, son of Henry the Proud, the ancestor of the Brunswick family.

1155 * * *Rome.* Frederick is crowned emperor by Pope Adrian IV., who had solicited his aid against the Romans.

* * Lübeck is founded.

* * Austria is separated from Bavaria, and made an hereditary duchy in both the male and female line.

1156 * * Frederick holds the Diet of Ratisbon, and gives the duchy of Saxony to Henry the Lion.

12th Century. Brunswick flourishes under the rule of Henry the Lion. Hesse is ruled by the landgraves of Thuringia.

1157 * * *Bavaria.* The Diet of Würzburg assembles.

It has representatives from nearly all the German States of the West; the nobles do homage to the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

* * *Bohemia.* Frederick I. confers the kingly crown on Ladislaus, son of Belas I.

1158 Nov. 11. *It.* A Diet meets on the Roncaglian Plains.

The emperor's rights as against the cities are defined, and their jurisdiction transferred from the consuls to an officer of the empire; the cities are prohibited from the right of private war between each other.

* * *Bavaria.* Munich is founded by Henry the Lion.

ARMY — NAVY.

1160 Jan. 27. *It.* After a terrible siege Frederick takes **Crema**, the ally of Milan; the 20,000 burghers receive permission to depart with their wives and children.

1162 Mar. 6. *It.* After a resistance for three years, famishing **Milan surrenders** to Frederick. [Mar. 19. He orders all the inhabitants to leave Milan within eight days.]

Mar. 26. *It.* Frederick proclaims the utter destruction of Milan; the towers and walls are pulled down; the neighboring cities of Lombardy finish the destruction.

1163 * * Frederick makes a **third expedition** to Italy, without an army.

1164 * * *Würtemberg.* Frederick defeats the **Welfs** at Tubingen.

1165 * * *It.* **Pope Alexander III. revolts** against Frederick, and enters Rome in triumph.

1166–68 Frederick's **fourth expedition** to Italy to subdue the Pope is disastrous.

1167 * * *It.* Frederick **captures Rome**, but loses 25,000 soldiers in eight days by disease.

Aug. *–**Sept.** * *It.* **The Lombards** are masters of Upper Italy; they occupy the Alpine passes; the fragments of Frederick's army retreat through by-roads beyond the Alps to Pavia.

1172 * * Frederick restores German influence in **Poland, Bohemia, and Silesia** by a single campaign.

1174–77 Frederick's **fifth expedition** to Italy, by passing over Mont Cenis, ends in disaster. 1174. He unsuccessfully besieges **Alessandria. Henry the Lion** deserts the emperor, and returns to Germany.

1176 May 29. *It.* The Lombard League utterly **defeats Frederick** at the battle of **Legnano.** [An armistice with the cities and the Pope follows.]

1184–86 Frederick's **sixth expedition** goes to Italy without a military force.

1189 May * Frederick joins the **Third Crusade** at the head of an army numbering 150,000± men, and having 20,000± knights.

1190 * * **King Henry,** son and vicegerent of the emperor, takes the field against **Henry the Lion,** who prematurely returns from exile.

* * The vicegerent **makes peace** with him, granting a full amnesty and part of Lübeck.

1191 * * **The first expedition** of Henry VI. goes to Italy to overthrow Tancred, the usurper. [He destroys Tusculum, and besieges Naples unsuccessfully for three months, when sickness drives the army out of Italy. 1192–94. He subdues the Two Sicilies.]

1192 * * War is again waged **against Henry the Lion** for breaking the first treaty; it ends in a compromise.

1194 * * Henry conducts a **second expedition** to Italy, where he prosecutes a successful war with the widow and son of Tancred.

1197 * * **A third expedition** is sent to Italy; a conspiracy against the emperor is suppressed with great cruelty.

1198–1215 Civil war breaks out between the Hohenstaufen party and the Welfs.

1199 * * *Alsace.* **Strasburg** is besieged by Philip; Otho IV., with an army of relief, is defeated.

1214 July 27. *Fr.* **Battle of Bouvines** (p. 670).

1221 Apr. * **Battle of Bornhœved.**

The Danes are utterly defeated by the princes of North Germany, assisted by German Crusaders.

1221–26 *It.* Frederick **subdues the Saracens** in Sicily.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1200 * * A kind of **gunpowder** is used for blasting in the Hartz mountains.

* * * *Bavaria.* Augsburg has many breweries. **The Minnesingers,** lyric poets or love singers, flourish.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1165 * * **Henry VI.,** emperor, born. [1197. Dies. A52.]

1170 * * Walther von der Vogelweide, minnesinger, born. [1228. Dies. A58±.]

1177 * * Philip, Duke of Swabia, king, born. [1208. Dies. A31.]

1193 * * Albertus Magnus, theologian, philosopher, born. [1280. Dies. A87.]

1194 * * **Frederick II.,** Emp. of Germany, K. of Naples and Sicily, b. [1250. D. A56.] *12th Century.* Offerdingen, Heinrich von, minstrel, born and dies.

1218 * * **Rudolf of Hapsburg,** emperor, born. [1291. Dies. A73.]

1220 * * Eschenbach, Wolfram von, minnesinger, dies.

CHURCH.

1160 * * *Hesse.* **Arnold,** Archbishop of Mentz, is killed by the citizens for having expelled his predecessor.

1164 * * **Frederick I. quarrels** with the Pope. [1177. Reconciliation.]

1165 * * *Rh. Prus.* **Charlemagne is canonized** by Pascal III. at Aix-la-Chapelle.

1172 * * Henry the Lion **undertakes a pilgrimage** to Jerusalem.

1181 * * *Rome.* **Lucius III.** is pope.

[1185, Urban III.; 1187, Gregory VIII.; later, Clement III.; 1191, Celestine III.; 1198, Innocent III.]

1182± * * *Westphalia.* **The Vehmic Tribunals** flourish, and possess great power.

The secret tribunals are established to maintain religion and the public peace; they have their origin in the time of Charlemagne. Persons of exalted rank are subjected to their decisions, being frequently seized, tried, and executed. [The emperors are unable to suppress them until the 16th century.]

1189–92 The Third Crusade. Frederick II. leads an expedition from Regensburg [Ratisbon].

* * * *Rome.* **Henry VI.** is threatened with **excommunication** for withholding the vast estates of the Countess Matilda of Tuscany from the Pope.

1198 * * The **Order of the Holy Trinity** is established.

1202–04 The Fourth Crusade; it ends in the establishment of the Latin Empire at Constantinople.

1210 Nov. 18. *Rome.* The Pope **excommunicates** Otho IV. [1212. Deposed.]

1215 * * *Rome.* **The Lateran Council** is held.

Members: 71 prelates and archbishops, more than 400 bishops, and 800 abbots and priors, 8 kings, and countless princes and envoys from cities (p. 670).

1216 * * *Rome.* Honorius III. is pope.

[1227, Gregory IX.; 1241, Celestine IV.; 1243, Innocent IV.; 1254, Alexander IV.; 1261, Urban IV.; 1265, Clement IV.]

1220 * * Frederick promises the Pope to enter a **crusade.**

* * * Laymen are forbidden to read the Scriptures.

* * * The Order of Teutonic Knights, aided by the Knights of the Sword, **conquer Poland** in rescuing it from heathenism.

1225 * * Frederick again promises to enter a **crusade.**

Mar. 29. *Prus.* **Henry Minike,** provost of Goslar, condemned as a heretic, **dies at the stake** for saying in his sermons and poems "that the wisdom of God surpassed that of the Virgin Mary."

LETTERS.

1160± * * A satirical poem on the life of priests, and other satires, by Heinrich von Molk appear.

1170 * * The oldest German poem on *Reincke Fuchs* is written by Heinrich der Glichezarl.

* * The poems *Count Rudof*, *Floris*, and *Tristant* appear.

1173± * * *Herzog Ernst* and the *Anegenge* appear.

1184 * * The *Æneid*, by Heinrich von Veldeke, appears.

1187± * * The poem, *King Orendel*, appears.

1192–1202 Hartmann von Aue writes *Ereck*, *Gregorius*, *Buchlein*, *Armer*, *Heinrich*, *Iwein*, and other poems.

1205–20 Wolfram von Eschenbach writes *Parzival Tagelieder*, *Willehalm Titurel*, and other poems.

1210 * * The epic poem, *Tristan and Isolde*, by Gottfried of Strasburg, appears.

* * A translation of *Ovid's Metamorphoses* is begun by Albrecht von Halberstadt.

* * The epic of *Gudrum* and the *Wigalois* of Wirent von Grafenberg appear.

1215± * * *Welsche Gast*, by Thomasin Zerklar, appears.

1220–75 The *Sachsenspiegel* and the *Schwabenspiegel*, two great collections of local laws, the earliest prose works, appear.

SOCIETY.

1191 * * **The Teutonic Order** of military knights is established in the Holy Land by the Germans (Teutones).

They minister to the sick and wounded of the Christian army, under Guy of Lusignan, before Acre. [On their return the knights are invited to subdue and Christianize the Prussians.]

STATE.

1160 * * *Rome.* **Pope Alexander III. puts the emperor** and all his adherents **under the ban.** (See Church.)

1163 * * *Silesia.* **Breslau** becomes the capital of the duchy.

* * **Berlin is founded** by the Margrave Albert the Bear, who brings a colony from the Netherlands.

1164 May * *It.* Padua, Verona, Vicenza, and other cities of the March of Verona, **unite in a league** for mutual defense [the precursor of the Lombard League].

* * **Feuds and devastation** afflict Westphalia on the Rhine and Swabia; princes and lords are arrayed against each other.

* * *Hung.* Saxon emigrants found Hermannstadt.

1166 * * **A feud** arises between Henry the Lion and his enemies, the archbishop of Bremen and of Magdeburg, with Albert the Bear and others.

* * New **disturbances** arise in Italy.

12th Century. Brunswick. The city is enlarged and fortified by Henry the Lion, and becomes one of the most important cities of Northern Germany.

1167 Apr. 7. *It.* **The League of the Lombard cities** is formed.

Cremona, Bergamo, Mantua, and Ferrara, together with the cities of the Veronese March, — Verona, Vicenza, Padua, Treviso, — conclude a defensive alliance against the emperor.

Dec. 1. *It.* The cities sign another and **greater league** of all the cities of Northern Italy. [The emperor at Pavia soon **proclaims the cities** of the Lombard League **in outlawry.**]

* * *It.* The Guelfs and Ghibellines unite and **rebuild Milan** on a handsome scale, and also the city of Alessandria.

1168 * * *Bavaria.* **Diet of Bamberg;** peace is made between Henry the Lion and his enemies.

1169 * * The emperor causes his son Henry, five years of age, to be elected and **crowned king of Germany.**

1176 Nov. * The emperor and the League sign the **proclamations of peace.**

1177 June 22. *Venice.* **A peace is signed** by the emperor, Pope Alexander III., and the Lombard League for six years; and by Frederick and the king of Sicily for 15 years.

1180 Jan. 15. *Bavaria.* **Henry the Lion,** failing to appear at four Diets to which he had been summoned, is put **under the ban of the empire.**

1180–1212 *Saxony.* **Bernard** of Ascania is duke; Anhalt and Wittenberg become parts of Saxony.

1180 * * **Bavaria** is taken from Henry "the Lion" by Frederick, and granted to Otto, Count Wittelsbach, Henry having refused aid in the war in Italy against the Pope.

* * *Saxony.* **Duke Henry** is overthrown by Frederick, and the electorate is divided.

1181 Nov. 30. Henry the Lion, of Bavaria, throws himself at the emperor's feet at the Diet of Erfurth.

Frederick refuses to restore the old right, but permits Henry to hold the allodial estates of Braunschweig [Brunswick] and Lüneburg.

1183 June 25. *Baden.* **A perpetual peace** by a diet at Constance is made between the emperor and the Lombard cities.

The emperor renounces his regalian claims on the cities of the League, and consents to the reestablishment of the independence of the republics of Italy, acknowledging their right to levy armies, erect fortifications, and exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction, and also to extend their confederation. The cities are to maintain all just rights of the emperor and to acknowledge his overlordship by the payment of a sum of money, and each is to accept an imperial judge.

* * *Bavaria.* **Louis** becomes duke.

1184 * * *Hesse.* **A great imperial festival** is held at Mentz in celebration of unity and peace between Germany and Italy.

1184–86 Frederick's peaceful expedition **visits Italy.**

1186 Jan. 27. *It.* Frederick's son and heir, Henry, **marries Constance,** daughter of Roger II., aunt and heiress of William II., the last of the Norman kings of Naples and Sicily.

1189 Nov. * **William II.,** Norman King of the Two Sicilies, dies, and Prince Henry inherits the kingdom.

1190 May * *Bavaria.* Frederick leaves Ratisbon, and joins the **Third Crusade;** his son Henry is vicegerent in his absence.

June 10. The Emperor Frederick Barbarossa is drowned in the Saleph [Calycadnus] in Syria. [He is succeeded by his son.]

1190–97 Henry VI. is King of Germany.

1191 Apr. 15. *Rome.* Henry VI. receives the **imperial crown** of Germany, Italy, and the Two Sicilies, after surrendering Tusculum to the Romans.

He besieges Naples in vain to rescue his inheritance by Constance his wife, from Tancred of Lecce, the usurper, who had been elected king by the natives of Palermo.

1193 Mar. 23. Henry secures the surrender of the captive **Richard the Lion-Hearted,** by paying Duke Leopold of Austria 50,000 marks. (P. 505.)

July 29. *Hesse.* **Richard the Lion-Hearted** signs a treaty at Worms fixing his **ransom** at 100,000 marks of silver with other conditions. [1194. Feb. * He is liberated.]

* * *It.* Henry VI. is **crowned** King of Naples and Sicily at Palermo.

1195 Aug. 6. *Brunswick.* **Henry the Lion** dies.

1196 Apr. * *Bavaria.* **The Diet of Würzburg.**

Henry fails to secure the approval of his plan to make Germany and the Sicilies a great hereditary monarchy by allowing the great fiefs of the crown to be annexed by inheritance to the crown lands, also to make the monarchy hereditary through either the male or female line. It is opposed by the Saxon princes and the lesser nobility, to whom he vainly offered concessions for the surrender of the right of electing a sovereign.

Dec. * *Hesse-Nassau.* The princes of the empire at Frankfort-on-the-Main unanimously **elect** Frederick's son, **Frederick Roger,** two years of age, the emperor's successor.

1197 Sept. 28. *It.* **Henry VI. dies** at Messina when contemplating grand plans of conquest in the Eastern Empire.

1198–1208 Rival kings.

The princes elect and recognize Philip of Swabia, youngest son of Frederick Barbarossa, as King of Germany.

They ignore the pledges of December, 1196, "made to a child still unbaptized," and elect Philip of Hohenstaufen.

The Welfic, or Guelfic party, of inferior numbers, chiefly from Low Germany, elect Otho IV., son of Henry the Lion, as King of Germany.

1198–1208 Philip of Swabia reigns.

1198–1215 (1218) **Otho IV.** reigns.

1198–1215 Civil war prevails between the Hohenstaufen party and the Welfs.

The two parties divide the towns and homes of Germany. The former is upheld by the bishops of North Germany and the princes of Bavaria, Austria, etc.; the latter by a very weak faction in Germany, having England and Denmark as allies, and is favored by the Pope.

12th, 13th Centuries. **Prussia** is largely **repeopled** by colonies of Germans.

1201 Mar. 1. *Rome.* **Pope Innocent III.** acknowledges Otho as the lawful head of the empire, and releases high and low from their allegiance to the Hohenstaufen.

1208 June 21. *Bavaria.* **King Philip** is assassinated at Bamberg by the Count Palatine, Otho of Wittelsbach.

Oct. 4. *Rome.* **Otho IV. is crowned emperor** by the Pope, after renewing his former concessions to the Holy See, which include the surrender of the estates of Matilda of Tuscany.

* * **Cities rise** to new importance, and form leagues against the exactions of nobles.

1210 Nov. 18. Otho IV. withholds Tuscany, and is **excommunicated** by Pope Innocent III. [1212. **Deposed.**]

1212 * * The Pope puts forward his *protégé,* Frederick, King of Naples and Sicily, son of Henry VI., **as an anti-emperor.**

Apr. * *It.* **Frederick II.** leaves Sicily to take possession of the crown of Germany.

1212–50 Frederick II., son of Henry VI., is elected King of Germany by the Ghibelline party (Hohenstaufen). [He is the most brilliant of all the German emperors.]

1214 * * **The Palatinate** falls to Bavaria.

1215 Dec. 9. *R. Prus.* **Frederick II.** is crowned King of Germany at Aachen [Aix-la-Chapelle] by Archbishop Siegfried of Mentz.

Nov. 30. *Rome.* Innocent III., as president of a great council and "lord over kings and peoples," confirms the **deposition of the Emperor Otho IV.** [1218. May 19. **Otho dies** at Harzburg, Brunswick.]

1217 * * *S. Ger.* Frederick II. gives **Swabia** to his young son Henry.

1218 Apr. 15. *Switz.* **Berne** is made a free imperial city.

1219 * * *Bavaria.* **Nuremberg** is made a free imperial city.

1220 * * Frederick II. has his **son Henry** elected King of Rome.

* * Frederick leaves Germany [and is absent for 15 years].

Nov. 22. *Rome.* **Frederick II. is crowned** emperor by Honorius III., after pledging himself to support the feudal supremacy of the Holy See over his hereditary lands, which should ever be kept separate from Germany.

1222 * * *Rh. Prus.* **Henry,** son of the emperor, is crowned king at Aachen [Aix-la-Chapelle]; Archbishop Engelbert of Cologne is his royal adviser.

1225 Nov. * *It.* **Frederick marries Iolanthe,** daughter of John of Brienne, and heiress of Lombardy.

ARMY — NAVY.

1227 Sept. 9. Frederick embarks an army of 40,000 Crusaders.

1229 Sept. * *It.* Papal troops invade his realm, and Frederick drives them out.

1230–40 Prussia is conquered by the Order of Teutonic Knights, aided by the Knights of the Sword, the object being to convert it to Christianity.

1234 * * About 40,000 Crusaders attack the Frisian Stedingers as heretics, and nearly annihilate this tribe of peasants, which numbers 11,000.

* * *Hesse.* Henry rebels against Frederick, his father, and is repulsed at Worms by loyal Imperialists.

1236 * * *It.* The Lombards are defeated by Frederick, supported by the Ghibellines, in a brilliant campaign.

1237 Nov. 27. *It.* Battle of Cortenuova.

The Lombards are again decisively defeated and routed. The Pope interferes, his claims on Sardinia being threatened.

1239–50 *It.* Frederick is at war with the popes.

1239 * * *It.* Ancona is taken by King Enzio, a natural son of Frederick.

1241 Apr. * *It.* King Enzio gains a great naval victory near Meloria over the Genoese fleet. [1249. Mar. 28. He is captured at the battle of Fossalta, and imprisoned in a dungeon 23 years, till death.]

* * Germany is threatened with an invasion of Mongols. Breslau (in Silesia) is burnt by the Mongols (p. 504.)

1242 * * Civil war breaks out on the Lower and Middle Rhine between the Imperial and Papal parties. [It ends in favor of the emperor.]

1246 * *Frankfort.* Henry Raspe, the anti-king, defeats the young King Conrad.

1247 Jan. * *Würtemberg.* Raspe besieges Ulm, until driven by Conrad into Thuringia.

June 16. *It.* The Papal party, here the Aristocratic party, by the aid of the Lombard League, captures Parma from Frederick. [Aug. 2. He besieges Parma. 1248. Feb. 18. He is repulsed before Padua.]

* * Hordes of Mongols from the East appear on the Eastern frontier, and are bravely resisted by Henry, Margrave of Leignitz.

1253 Oct. 10. *It.* Naples surrenders to Conrad, and the revolters beg for mercy.

1254 Dec. 2. *It.* Battle of Foggia.

Manfred defeats the Papal party, and drives it out of Sicily.

1255 * * *Prus.* Ottocar II. of Bohemia conducts a crusade against the heathen Prussians. [1467. Another.] (P. 504.)

1262 Mar. 11. *Alsace.* The Strasburgers defeat Bishop Geroldseck at Hausberg.

1266 Feb. 26. *It.* Battle of Benevento (p. 672).

* * Prussia is nearly depopulated by the barbarity of the Teutonic Knights.

1267 Oct. * * *It.* Conradin, Duke of Swabia, the heir of Conrad IV., supported by an army, appears in Italy, and is welcomed as its liberator.

1268 Aug. 23. *It.* Conradin is defeated by the French Tagliacozzo on Sago di Celano [and soon captured and beheaded at Naples — the last of the Hohenstaufen line].

1274 * * Rudolph I. is at war with Ottocar II. (p. 504).

1276 Nov. 21. Peace. (See State.)

1278 Aug. 26. *Aust.* Battle of Marchfeld (p. 504).

* * Rudolph conquers the Austrians.

1285 July * Rudolph, with a strong force, marches against the false Frederick. [Captures him by trickery, and burns him as a heretic near Wetzlar.]

1286 * * *Würtemberg.* Rudolph reduces Swabia, Eberhard of Würtemberg, Rudolph of Baden, and sixteen other counts, who burn the castle of Stuttgart.

1289 * *Fr.* Rudolph conducts a campaign in Burgundy. [Also in Swabia, where by his direction the oppressed cities rise against Count Eberhard I. of Würtemberg.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1248 Aug. 15. *Rh. Prus.* The cathedral of Cologne is founded by Archbishop Conrad von Hochstade; the architect is Gerhard von Riehl, or Rile.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1225 * * Engelbert, Saint, archbishop of Cologne, dies.

1228 * * Conrad IV., Emperor of Germany, King of Italy, born. [1254. Dies. A26.]

1250 * * Eckhart, Meister, Father of German mysticism, born. [1328. D. A78±.]

1252 * * Adolphus of Nassau, emperor, born. [1298. Dies. A46.]

1262 * * Henry VII., emperor, born. [1313. Dies. A51.]

1286 * * Louis IV., or V., King of Bavaria, Emperor of Germany, b. [1347. D. A62.]

1290 * * Tauler, Johann, mystic, preacher, born. [1361. Dies. A71.]

CHURCH.

1228–45 The Pope excommunicates Frederick II. four times. [The ban is removed.]

1228–29 The Fifth Crusade; it is conducted by Frederick II. A contagious disease in the army compels him to relinquish the expedition.

1231 * * *Hesse.* The cathedral of Marburg is founded.

1234 Feb. * *Hesse-Nassau.* Heretical offenses are assigned to secular courts. (See State.)

1237 * * Frederick II. is accused of heresy by the Pope, and is excommunicated again.

1240 * * *Rh. Prus.* The cathedral of Wetzlar is finished.

1243 * * Innocent IV. abandons Italy to Frederick II., and fixes his residence at Lyons, France.

* * The Flagellant sect appears.

1245 June 28. *Fr.* Innocent IV. calls a council at Lyons, and renews the ban against Frederick, and formally deposes him, and provides for the election of his successor (p. 672).

1248 Aug. 15. *Rh. Prus.* The [great] cathedral of Cologne is commenced.

1248–50 The Sixth Crusade; it is conducted by Louis of France. (Fruitless.)

1255 * * *Bavaria.* The cathedral at Ratisbon is begun by Andrew Egl.

1262 * * *Hesse.* St. Catherine's cathedral at Oppenheim is begun. [1317. Finished.]

* * * The monastic orders, by their strict discipline, great numbers, wealth, and popular influence, greatly aid the Popes in accomplishing their purposes

* * * Clement IV. succeeds in his long struggle for the dominion of Italy, and places Charles of Anjou on the throne of Naples.

1268–71 *Rome.* The papal throne is vacant.

1270–71 The Seventh Crusade; it is conducted by Louis IX. of France. (Fruitless, p. 672.)

1271 * * *Rome.* Gregory X. is pope.

[1276, Innocent V., four months; Adrian V., one month; John XXI., eight months; 1277, Nicholas III.; he introduces nepotism, and enriches his family; 1281, Martin IV.; 1285, Honorius IV.; 1288, Nicholas IV., a distinguished patron of literature and art; St. Celestine V.; he soon abdicates; later, Boniface VIII.]

LETTERS.

1225± * * *Ortnit* and *Wolfdietrich* appear.

1225–54 Rudolph of Ems writes *Guter Gerhard*, *Barlaam and Josaphat*, and other poems, and *Wilhelm von Orleans*, *Alexander*, *Trojan War*, *Universal Chronicle*, and other prose works.

13th Century. The first systematic exposition of Aristotle is produced by Albertus Magnus.

13th Century. *The Saxon Chronicle*, a universal history, appears.

* * * *Bescheidenheit*, by Freidank, appears.

1260–70 The later *Titurel*, by Albrecht, is written.

1275 * * The *Frauendienst*, by Ulrich von Lichenstein, appears.

1276 * * Bruno von Schonebeck translates the *Song of Solomon*.

1290± * * *Bavaria.* A poem on the *Legend of Lohengrin* is written.

SOCIETY.

1235 * * Engelbert, archbishop of Cologne, is murdered.

1249 * * Enzio, the king's natural son, is taken prisoner by the Bolognese [and kept in a dungeon 23 years].

STATE.

1225 * * Anhalt becomes an independent principality.

1226 * * *It.* Frederick summons a Diet at Cremona for support against the cities of the Lombard League.

* * *Rome.* Frederick is placed under the ban of the church for abandoning the crusade; Frederick in return lays the ban of the empire on all the cities of the Lombard League.

± * * Lübeck becomes a free town and one of the leading cities of the Hanseatic League.

1227 * * By their defeat at Bornhœved, the Danes [permanently] lose the provinces of Holstein, Lübeck, Hamburg, Mecklenburg, and Pomerania.

1228 Mar. * *Rome.* The Pope repeats the promulgation of the ban against Frederick. [1230. He is released.]

June * *It.* **Frederick sails as a Crusader** from Brindisi for Palestine. [1229, June 10. *It.* Returns.]

1229 Feb. * Frederick signs a treaty with El Kemel, **ceding to Christians the Holy Land,** including Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Joppa, Nazareth, and Sidon.

Mar. 18. *Palestine.* Frederick crowns himself **King of Jerusalem.**

* * *Würtemberg.* **Stuttgart** is first mentioned.

1230 + * * **Prussia is conquered** for Christianity and civilization.

* * Frederick restores the office of **grand chancellor** of the empire, and appoints Bishop Siegfried of Ratisbon to fill it.

* * * *Switz.* To this period is assigned **the legend of William Tell** in the uprising against the House of Hapsburg.

1231 * * *It.* **A great diet** is held at Capua.

* * *W. Prus.* **Thorn** is founded by the Teutonic Knights.

* * *Bavaria.* **Otho II.** becomes duke; he is soon assassinated.

1234 Feb. * *Hesse-Nassau.* **The Diet of Frankfort.**

It decrees that offenses against the faith shall be tried in the **secular courts** and according to regular judicial procedure. *Rome.* [Gregory IX. publishes **ecclesiastical laws** opposing the codes of Frederick.]

* * The young King **Henry revolts** against Frederick, his father.

The lower German nobility and the Lombard cities support him as allies; he aims at the separation of Italy from Germany. [Henry is taken, and placed in close confinement till his death in 1241.]

* * *Hesse.* Henry **marries** his fourth wife, **Isabella,** the sister of Henry III. of England, at Worms.

1235 Aug. * *Hesse.* **The Diet of Mentz** sustains the war of the empire against the Italian cities.

* * *Brunswick.* **Otho,** grandson of Henry the Lion, becomes first duke.

* * *It.* Frederick draws up the **Constitutions of Melfi** for legislation in Lower Italy; **the feudal system** is repressed, and the power of the throne is exalted.

1237 June * *Bavaria.* At the Diet of Speier, the princes, by request of Frederick, **elect Conrad,** his son, as successor to the throne of Germany.

1239 * * *Rome.* The Pope again **excommunicates Frederick.**

1241 * * **The Hanseatic League** is fully established.

Lübeck, Cologne, Brunswick, and Danzig, and other towns on the Baltic coasts, unite for the protection of commerce against the exactions of the nobles. [1370. The League is composed of 66 cities and 44 confederates.]

1245 * * *Rh. Prus.* **Frankfort** is made an Imperial city.

* * *Fr.* **Frederick II. is deposed** by the Council of Lyons, and his subjects urged to revolt. (See Church.)

1246 May 22. Henry Raspe, Landgrave of Thuringia, is ineffectively set up by the Papal party as emperor.

He is nicknamed "the parsons' king." [The pope sends Raspe 10,000 marks, and latter 15,000 more. 1247. Feb. 16. **Henry Raspe,** the anti-king, dies at Wartburg.]

May * *Rome.* The Pope issues a **severe edict** against Frederick; his supporters are not to give testimony in court, and are denied the right of asylum, and prohibited from trade.

Oct. 3. *Rh. Prus.* William, Count of Holland, 20 years of age, is elected a second anti-king at Worringen by the Papal party, but he has a small following in Germany. [1256. Jan. * He falls in battle in Friesland.]

1249 Feb. * *It.* Frederick II. causes the arrest of **Peter de la Vigne,** the chancellor at Cremona, charged with attempting to **poison the emperor;** Frederick alleges that Peter is the tool of the Pope.

* * * Period of **national splendor.**

Frederick possesses six crowns, — the Imperial, German, Burgundian, Lombard, Sicilian, and the crown of Jerusalem.

1250 Dec. * *It.* **Frederick** dies at Florentino [and is succeeded by his son Conrad].

1250–54 Conrad IV. reigns; he remains in Italy, as did his father, and rarely visits Germany during his reign.

* * * Germany is **torn by the factions** supporting the rival kings, Conrad and William.

1252 * * **Conrad** abandons the struggle for the crown of Germany, and retires to his Sicilian kingdom.

1253 * * *Bavaria.* **Louis II.,** the Severe, becomes duke.

1254 Mar. * *It.* The Pope confers the kingdom of **Sicily on Edmund,** son of Henry III.

May 27. *It.* **King Conrad** dies at Lavello, perhaps by poison.

July 13. *Hesse.* The first great meeting of the **Rhenish League** of the cities is held at Mentz, the head of the League.

1255 * * *E. Prus.* **Königsberg** is founded by the Teutonic Knights.

* * *Bavaria.* **Munich** becomes the capital.

13th Century. Saxony. **Dresden** is founded.

1256–73 The Great Interregnum occurs; club-law; only the right of the strongest prevail.

1257 Jan. 13. Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, younger son of King John of England, is elected king by five of the princes. [He is crowned at Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), and his sovereignty recognized along the Rhine.]

Apr. 1. *Rh. Prus.* The elector of Treves secures the election of **Alphonso X.** of Castile at Cologne.

* * **The Electoral College** first appears.

It comprises the persons of seven powerful princes, who claim complete exclusive power to elect whom they will. The nation takes little interest in king or anti-king.

1258 Aug. * *It.* **Manfred,** brother of Conrad, as usurper, assumes the crown of Sicily. Conradin, son of Conrad IV., claims it [and struggles to gain it].

1260 * * **Saxony is divided** into two duchies, Saxe-Lauenburg and Saxe-Wittenberg; they are ruled by Duke Bernard's two grandsons, John and Albert.

1262 * * *Alsace.* **Strasburg** is made a free Imperial city.

1263 * * *Hesse.* **Henry of Brabant** becomes landgrave and prince.

1265 Feb. * *It.* The Pope transfers the **kingdom of Sicily** to Charles of Anjou, the brother of Louis IX. of France.

* * **Würtemberg** is set apart from Swabia, and made a county.

1266 Feb. * *It.* **King Manfred** of Sicily falls at the battle of Benevento.

1268 Oct. 29. *It.* **Conradin,** the last of the Hohenstaufen House, being captured, is beheaded at Naples.

1272 Aug. * The spiritual princes and the Pope unite in **offering the crown** of Germany to **Ottocar II.,** King of Bohemia.

1273 Sept. 29. Rudolph I., Count of Hapsburg and Ryburg, is elected (p. 505).

1273–1740 The House of Hapsburg.

1273–1291 Rudolph I. reigns.

Oct. 24. Rudolph is crowned by Engelbert II., archbishop-elector of Cologne.

1276 Nov. 21. Ottocar, King of Bohemia, and Rudolph agree to a [brief] treaty of peace.

Ottocar acknowledges Rudolph as king of Germany, agrees to abandon Austria, Styria, Carinthia, and Carniola, but to hold Bohemia and Moravia as fiefs of the empire. [Nov. 26. He does homage to Rudolph.]

* * The free cities, Frankfort, Freiberg, and Oppenheim, revolt, and raze the castles which Rudolph had erected within their precincts as threatening their freedom.

* * *Bavaria.* **Augsburg** becomes a free Imperial city.

1282 Dec. 25. *Bavaria.* **Diet of Augsburg.**

Rudolph proposes to raise his sons Albert and Rudolph to the rank of princes, and to invest them with Austria, Carniola, Styria, the Wendish Mark, and Parlenau. [The nobles consent.] Thus Rudolph becomes the **founder of the House of Hapsburg-Austria.**

* * *It.* **Peter of Aragon** is King of Sicily.

Charles of Anjou is King of Naples.

1283–85 A false Frederick deceives the people, and maintains himself in Western Germany against Rudolph. He is approved by the malcontents.

1283 * * Rudolph makes Albert his son **sole duke of Austria** by promising valuable considerations to his brother Rudolph.

1285 * * The Papal See **grants the tithes** revenues of four **German bishoprics** to the King of France as a "contribution for a war against the King of Aragon."

1286 * * *Prus.* The new city of **Königsberg** becomes the capital of Prussia.

1288 * * *Rh. Prus.* **Düsseldorf** is raised to the rank of a town.

* * *Fr.* Philip IV., the French king, takes advantage of Rudolph's weakness, and **annexes** the city and bishopric of **Verdun.**

1289 * * *Fr.* **Burgundy** is again forcibly united to Germany.

1290 * * *Fr.* Philip, King of France, **takes Lyons,** belonging to the German Empire, under French protection.

* * **The defection of the cities** from Rudolph increases because of oppressive subsidies demanded in the style of an absolute monarch.

ARMY — NAVY.

1294 * * *Saxony.* Adolf, with mercenaries, **enters Meissen,** and suppresses the revolt against confiscation to the empire by **wasting the country.**

1298 Apr. * **Albert of Austria** with all his forces marches through Bavaria, to the Rhine, for the overthrow of Adolf.

July 2. *Rh. Prus.* **Battle of Göllheim.**

Albert of Austria defeats Adolf, and kills him on the field.

1301 * * Albert defeats the allied ecclesiastical electors of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, with the Count Palatine, who conspire against him.

1307 May 31. *Thuringia.* Albert's army **is defeated at Luca** by the Thuringians under Philip of Nassau; the inheritances of Frederick and Diezmon are preserved for the emperor.

1310–13 Henry VII. conducts an expedition to Italy.

He goes **to restore order** and peace in the cities between the contending **Guelfs and Ghibellines.**

1313 May * *It.* Henry marches with a great force against Naples, where the **Guelfs** rule.

* * (1314?) A German monk first discovers **the use of cannons.**

1314–47 Civil war (p. 504).

1315 Nov. 15. *Switz.* Battle of **Morgarten** (p. 504).

1322 Sept. 28. Battle of Ampfing. The flower of the Austrian nobility is left dead or wounded on the field (p. 504).

1326 Jan. * *Prus.* At the Pope's suggestion, Wladislaw the Short, of Poland, with heathen allies, attacks the **Mark of Brandenburg.** [More than 6,000 Christians are killed or taken prisoners.]

1327–30 Italian expedition of Louis.

1327 Oct. 11. *It.* **Pisa** admits Louis after a siege of five weeks, promising to pay 60,000 gold pieces of Florence as indemnity, and to lose none of its liberties. [The king's promises are broken.]

1341 * * *It.* **The Bohemians** are driven out of **Tyrol** by Margaret and the nobility.

1347 * * **War** occurs with the Bavarian party.

1354–55 Charles makes his first **expedition to Rome.**

1361 * * **War** between the Hanseatic League and **Denmark.**

John Wittenborg of the Hansa invades Denmark, and captures Copenhagen, but is finally defeated before Helsingborg by Waldemar IV. [and is executed at Lübeck].

1367±–70 Second war between the Hanseatic League and Denmark.

The Hansa compels Waldemar IV. to fly; conquers several cities, including Copenhagen and Elsinore. [The war ends with an advantageous peace for the League.] (P. 636.)

1368 * * Charles makes his **second expedition** to Italy as the ally of the Pope against John Galeazzo Visconti, Duke of Milan.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1296 * **Sulfureous carbon** is produced by Lampadius.

1299 * * **Windmills** first appear.

1320–40 *Brunswick.* **Gunpowder** is invented (?) by Bertholdus or Michael Schwartz, a Cordelier monk of Goslar [but many authorities maintain that it was known long before in various parts of the world].

1322 * *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.* The play of *The Wise and Foolish Virgins* is produced at Eisenach.

* * *Bavaria.* **Sawmills** are introduced at Augsburg. [1427. In Breslau, Silesia.]

1324 * * *Lorraine.* **Firearms** are used in the defense of Metz.

1325 * * **Stoves** are first used.

1337 * * *Bavaria.* **A parchment factory** is established at Nuremberg.

1340(?) * * *Bavaria.* A process of **wire-drawing** is invented by Rudolph at Nuremberg. [1410 (?). By drawing the iron.]

1350 * * **Refining-houses** are built.

1365 * * *Bavaria.* **Pins** are invented at Nuremberg. [1370. **Needlemakers** are here incorporated and their sales are rapidly extended.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1318 * * Erwin von Steinbach, archeologist, architect, dies.
Frauenlob, Heinrich von Meissen, poet, d.
1365 * * **Jerome of Prague,** religious reformer, comp. of Huss, b. [1416. D. A51.]
1368 * * **Sigismund,** emperor, born. [1437. Dies. A69.]

CHURCH.

1298 July * The **Jews** are horribly **persecuted** throughout South Germany, chiefly through the lust of blood and plunder, but their enemies alleging "it is God's will."

1300 * * *Saxony.* The **cathedral** of Meissen is finished.

1303 * * *Rome.* Benedict XI. is pope.

[1305, Clement V.; 1314, *Avignon,* The papal throne is vacant. 1316. *Avignon,* John XXII.; 1334, *Avignon,* Benedict XII.; 1342, *Avignon,* Clement VI.; 1352, Innocent VI.]

1308 * * *Fr.* **The Pope's residence** is removed from Rome **to Avignon.**

1311 * * *Fr.* **The 6th General Council** at Vienne. (Synod of Vienne in Gaul, p. 672.)

1316 * * The Pope informs Louis IV. that he cannot wear the German crown without **papal sanction.**

1324 * * Louis IV. is **excommunicated** by the Pope, and his supporters interdicted; he appeals to a general council.

1337 * * *Würtemberg.* **The cathedral** at Ulm is begun.

1338 * * **Jews are persecuted.**

Mayer Bon, a Jew, accused of forgery and swindling, is condemned and burned; Archbishop Walram, his creditor, is thereby freed.

* * The Diet of Frankfort declares that the Pope has no **temporal power** in the empire.

* * * "A gay enjoyment of the world as it is existed side by side with almost superhuman spirituality."

* * * "All classes, clerical as well as lay, looked upon resistance to papal pretensions as a necessity imposed by national honor."

1348 * * *Alsace.* **The Jews** are accused of causing the **Black Death** by poisoning the wells; the mobs in Strasburg burn 1300 of these people before their synagogue.

1350 * * **The Flagellants** cruelly abuse their bodies for the comfort of their souls (p. 674).

1354 * * *Rome.* **Rienzi,** the reformer, is killed.

1362 * * *Avignon.* Urban V. is pope.

[1370, Gregory XI.; 1389, Boniface IX.; he resides at Rome; 1394, Benedict XIII.; 1404, Innocent VII.; 1406, Gregory XII.]

LETTERS.

1293 * * *The Legend of St. Martin,* **by** Hugo von Langenstein, appears.

1300 * * *Renner,* by Hogo von Trimberg, appears.

± * * Ulrich Boner, a Dominican monk of Bern, writes the *Jewel,* the oldest German Table-book.

* * * *Der Winsbecke* and *Krieg auf der Wartburg* appear.

1314 * * *Wilhelm von Oesterreich,* by Johannes von Wurzburg, appears.

1336–98 *Hesse-Nassau. The Limburg Chronicle* appears.

1340± * * *Die Jagd,* an allegory, is written by Hadamar von Laber.

1348 * * *Bohemia.* The Emperor Charles IV. founds a **University at Prague.**

1352 * * Rulmann Merswin writes the *Book of the Nine Rocks.*

SOCIETY.

1298 * * Adolf of Nassau, the King of Germany, falls in a **personal conflict** with Albert I. of Austria. [1308. May 1. Albert **is assassinated** by his nephew John.]

1313 Aug. 24. Henry VII. is poisoned by a priest by the consecrated wafer.

1348 * * *Europe.* **Massacre** of 1,500,000 Jews as the supposed cause of pestilence.

1350 * * The people are distressed by the **black plague.**

STATE.

1291 June 20. Rudolph's despotism towards Valenciennes [occasions a revolt of the citizens, who renounce the German Empire, and seek the protection of France].

July 15. King **Rudolph I.** dies.

Aug. 1. *Switz.* The men of the **Helvetian cantons** meet to throw off the yoke of Hapsburg despotism, and they form "a perpetual league." [It is the first authentic movement towards a **Swiss confederacy.**]

* * **Interregnum.**

1292 May 5. Adolf, Count of Nassau, a relative of the archbishop of Mentz, is elected king, excluding Albert, son of Rudolph.

1292–98 Adolf reigns; he is poor in possessions, in movables, and in prerogatives. [1298. He is deposed. July 2. Killed at the battle of Gölleim.]

1294 * * *Bavaria.* **Louis III.** becomes duke.

1296 * * **Hamburg** becomes a free Imperial city by permission of the Dukes of Holstein.

1298 July 27. *Rh. Prus.* **Albert of Austria,** son of Rudolph, is unanimously elected by the electors at Frankfort [and crowned king of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle].

1298–1308 **Albert I.** is emperor.

1299 **Dec.** * Albert enters an **alliance** with Philip the Fair of France against the Pope.

1300 **Oct. 14.** The three ecclesiastical electors and the Count Palatine **form an alliance** against the king, whose election was not confirmed by the Pope. [They are defeated.]

1301 * * **Wenceslaus** becomes King of Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.

1307 * * **William Tell** (?) shoots the tyrant Gesler, and the Swiss revolt.

1308 **May 1.** *Baden.* King **Albert is killed** (p. 505).

* * Henry, Count of Luxemburg, a half-Frenchman, is elected king.

1308–13 **Henry VII.** reigns.

* * *W. Prus.* **Danzig** passes under the rule of the Teutonic Knights.

1309 **Jan. 6.** *Rh. Prus.* **Henry VII. is crowned** king at [Aix-la-Chapelle.]

* * *Switz.* **A confederation** of three cantons is formed, consisting of Schwyz, Uri, and Unterwalden.

1310 * * *Bohemia.* Henry's son, [Blind] **John,** is enthroned by the National Assembly.

1311 **Jan. 6.** *It.* Henry VII. is crowned **King of Lombardy.**

1312 **June 29.** *Rome.* Henry is crowned **King of Italy,** and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

1313 **Aug. 24.** *It.* **Henry VII. dies** near Sienna, probably poisoned by the Guelfs.

1314 **Oct. 19.** *Hesse-Nassau.* The electors being unable to agree, those of Cologne, the Rhenish Palatinate, **elect Frederick,** Duke of Austria, son of Albert, in the suburb of Frankfort.

Oct. 20. *Hesse-Nassau.* The electors of Mentz, Treves, Brandenburg, and Bohemia elect **Louis of Bavaria** at Frankfort. The votes of electors are sold at high prices in both elections.

1314–47 **Louis IV. of Bavaria** reigns.

1314–30 **Frederick of Austria** reigns.

Nov. 25. *Rh. Prus.* **Louis IV. is crowned** King of Germany at Aix-la-Chapelle; **Frederick is crowned** at Bonn.

* * With **two kings** [**civil war** prevails for eight years].

1315 **Dec. 9.** *Switz.* The confederated cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden **renew their league** forever at Brunnen.

1316 * * *Switz.* King Louis IV. **confirms the confederation,** and recognizes the immediate dependence of the cantons on the empire; Austrian power is broken in Switzerland.

1322 **Sept. 28.** *Bavaria.* **Frederick** of Austria is captured by Louis at the battle of Ampfing [and imprisoned. 1325. Released]. (P. 505.)

1323 **Mar.** * *Brandenburg.* Louis IV. gives the Mark of Brandenburg, one of the great fiefs, to his son Louis [who later marries Margaret Multasch, the heiress of Tyrol and Carinthia].

Oct. 8. *Fr.* **Pope John,** at Avignon, summons King **Louis IV. to lay down** "his assumed **government** of the German Empire," as he had not obtained papal confirmation; excommunication is threatened.

1324 **Mar. 23.** *Fr.* The Pope at Avignon **excommunicates Louis IV.**

May 22. Louis IV. issues a **protest against excommunication,** and makes a statement of the sins of the Pope.

July 11. *Fr.* The Pope at Avignon declares **Louis IV. deposed,** and his adherents and territories under the curse of the church.

1327 **Jan. 17.** *Rome.* Louis IV. is **crowned emperor.** [May * Crowned King of Lombardy at Milan.]

1328 **Apr. 18.** *Rome.* Louis IV. **deposes Pope John** for heresy and treason.

Aug. 4. *Rome.* Louis IV., becoming unpopular because of his greediness and despotic acts, is driven out of the city by an **insurrection** of the people.

1329 * * The Palatinate is separated from Bavaria; yet a part of Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate, goes with it.

* * *Saxony.* The margrave obtains possession of **Altenburg.**

1330 **Jan. 13.** Frederick, the rival of Louis IV., dies.

1332 **Jan.** * *Baden.*+ Nine free cities of Swabia petition the Elector Baldwin of Treves that Germany **resume its original right to elect** an emperor, whether the Pope be for or against him. [Nothing more is done for six and a half years.]

* * *Alsace.* **The guilds** are admitted to a share in the government of Strasburg.

1333 **Nov. 14.** To ease his conscience, and secure the removal of the papal ban, Louis secretly signs a **renunciation of the crown.** [He denies it when aroused by the electors.]

1335 * * *Silesia.* **Breslau** passes under the jurisdiction of the Bohemian crown.

1338 **July 16.** **Electoral meeting** at Rense.

Six electors sign a declaration of **Germany's independence of the Holy See,** the emperor deriving his authority alone from the votes of a majority of the electors; it denies the Pope's temporal power in the empire.

* * **Louis IV. sides with the English** in the struggle with France.

1342 **Feb. 10.** *Tyrol.* Louis IV. marries his son Louis to the divorced Margaret of Tyrol, thereby gaining to his House this province.

Apr. 25. *Fr.* Pope Benedict XII., the enemy of Louis IV., dies.

1344 **Sept.** * *Hesse-Nassau.* **A national Diet** is held at Frankfort to consider the concessions to his temporal power demanded by the Pope.

1346 **Jan. 15.** Louis IV. invests his wife, the sister of the deceased Count William of Holland, with the latter's **estates,** thus alarming the electors by the **increase of family power.** [It provokes the setting up of an anti-king.]

July 11. **Charles of Luxemburg,** "The Parson King," is elected anti-king by five electors at Rense (p. 507).

They had revolted against Louis IV. because of his violence in increasing his power. The electors are paid a high price for their votes.

1346–78 **Charles IV.** is emperor.

1347 **Sept. 2.** *Bohemia.* Charles IV. is crowned **King of Bohemia.**

Oct. 11. *Bavaria.* **Louis IV.** dies at Munich.

* * The imperial **crown** is offered to **Edward III.** of England.

* * *Bavaria.* **Stephen I.** is duke.

1348 * * *Bohemia.* The city of **Prague** is rebuilt by the Emperor Charles IV., who makes it his **capital.**

* * **Mecklenburg** is made a duchy.

* * *Brandenburg.* **The false Waldemar** appears in opposition to Louis, and favorable to Charles IV.

1349 **Jan. 1.** *Hesse-Nassau.* **Günther,** Count of Schwarzburg, is **elected emperor** at Frankfort by the Bavarian party; Charles, King of Bohemia, bribes his friends to desert Günther. [June 14. Günther dies, alleged to have been poisoned.]

May 26. **King Günther sells** his claim to Charles IV. for 20,000 marks of silver for himself and men, besides deliverance from debt.

July 25. *Rh. Prus.* **Charles is crowned emperor** at Aix-la-Chapelle, having been elected by all the electors.

1350 * * The **league of the cities** greatly prospers. Town markets are established.

1355 **Apr. 5.** *Rome.* **Charles IV. is again crowned emperor** by two cardinals acting in the Pope's name.

* * *Bohemia.* **Silesia and Lower Lusatia** are united with Bohemia.

1356 * * *Hesse-Nassau.* **Frankfort-on-the-Main** is recognized as the seat of imperial elections.

* * Charles IV. issues the [famous] **Golden Bull** to regulate the election of sovereigns; it becomes the **fundamental law** of the empire.

The election is entrusted to seven electors, three ecclesiastics and four seculars, namely, the archbishop of Mentz as arch-chancellor of Germany; the archbishop of Treves as arch-chancellor of Italy; the archbishop of Cologne, arch-chancellor of Burgundy; the King of Bohemia, as arch-seneschal; Count Palatine, as arch-steward; Duke of Saxe-Wittenberg, as arch-marshal; and the Margrave of Brandenburg as arch-chamberlain. Practically the same electors as heretofore. [It continues in force till 1806.]

With this edict **commences the Diet of the German Empire;** it is composed of three colleges; viz., the electors, the princes, and the imperial towns.

* * *Saxony.* The dispute between the two Saxon duchies regarding electoral privileges is decided by the **Golden Bull** in favor of **Wittenberg.**

1363 **June 15.** *Bohemia.* **Wenceslaus,** son of Charles, is crowned King of Bohemia. [1376. June 12. Elected King of the Romans. Price of votes, 100,000 gulden.]

* * *Aust.* Tyrol acquired (p. 507).

1365± * * **A League of the Rhine cities,** with some others, is formed to insure a stricter enforcement of the public peace.

1370 * * **Peace is made with Denmark** by the Treaty of Stralsund.

± * * *Saxony.* **Rudolph II.** of Wittenberg is the first duke to style himself elector.

1373 * * *Brandenburg.* **Treaty of Fürstenwalde.**

Otho "the Lazy," in return for an annuity, transfers to Charles IV. the Mark of Brandenburg.

ARMY — NAVY.

1377± * * **Wars between the nobles and the cities** commence.

1377 May 21. Battle of Reutlingen.

The Swabian League severely defeats Ulrich, son of Eberhard, Count Eberhard "the Grumbler;" 86 noble knights fall.

1386 July 9. *Switz.* **Battle of Sempach.**

The South German cities withdraw their aid from Switzerland; the Austrians under Leopold are defeated by the Swiss peasants (p. 506).

1388 Apr. 9. *Switz.* **Battle of Nafels.**

Duke Albert, brother of Leopold, with German princes as allies, is defeated by a small body of Swiss, losing 2,000 men, including 188 knights and squires.

Aug. 24. *Würtemberg.* Battle of Doffingen, between the aristocrats and the citizens.

Eberhard of Würtemberg defeats the army of the Swabian cities at **Doffingen**; Count Ulrich is mortally wounded.

1401 Oct. 24. *It.* **Battle of Brescia.**

Visconti defeats Rupert.

1410 July 16. *E. Prus.* **Battle of Tannenberg.**

The Teutonic Order is disastrously defeated by the Poles; 200 knights and 40,000 warriors fall.

1419–36 *Bohemia.* **Hussite war** (p. 506).

1420 July 14. *Bohemia.* **Ziska** defeats the emperor at the siege of Prague, and drives him into Hungary. [1422. The imperial troops enter Bohemia, but are soon **driven out.**]

1422 Jan. 8. *Bohemia.* **Battle of Deutsch-Brod** (p. 506).

1431 Aug. 14. *Bohemia.* The imperial army, having 40,000 cavalry and 90,000 infantry, is defeated and routed by the Hussites near Riesenburg.

1434 May 30. *Bohemia.* **Battle of Bohmisch-Brod** (p. 506).

1438 * * *Bohemia.* **Civil war** rages.

1439 * * *Alsace-Lorraine.* The Count of Vaudemont, with French Armagnac hirelings, is at war with the bishop of Metz.

1440–46 *Switz.* **Zurich enters a treaty** with Frederick III., and **civil war** prevails.

Zurich, allied with Austria, oppresses the Swiss Confederation; Zurich troops are defeated, and the city is besieged.

1442 * * *Westphalia.* The city of **Soest** resists the oppressive exactions of Archbishop Dietrich II. of Cologne, and war follows.

1443 May 23. *Switz.* **Battle of Frienbach.**

Itel Roding, commanding the Swiss Confederates, defeats the Zurich-Austrian allies. [May 24. Again at Hirzel.]

1444 July * *Switz.* The King of France sends Frederick 24,000 **Armagnacs,** accompanied by 20,000 other ruffians, to subdue the Swiss Confederates.

[Aug. 26. The Armagnacs, 30 times as strong, cut down 1,600 heroic Confederate soldiers at St. Jacob. Aug. * The French army under the dauphin surprises **Mompelgard,** and abuses the citizens.]

* * *Lorraine.* **Metz** undergoes a seven months' siege by King Charles VII. of France. [The siege is raised on the payment of a ransom of 100,000 florins.]

1446 * * *Switz.* The Swiss defeat the Germans at **Ragaz,** and become practically independent.

* * **Casimir IV.** of Poland aids the natives of Prussia in an uprising against the oppression of the **Teutonic Knights.**

* * **War with Hungary.** Cause, its refusal to surrender the young prince Waladislas.

1447 July 2. *Westphalia.* The archbishop of Cologne **besieges Soest** with 60,000 men. [They ravage the country, and fail of provisions for their own support. July 20. The last assault is made and repelled.]

1449± * * A second great **war between the cities** and the princes breaks out, and lasts seven years; many counts and barons side with the German princes against civil liberty.

1450 Mar. 11. *Bavaria.* The **Nurembergers** severely defeat the Margrave of Pillenreut.

Apr. 14. *Bavaria.* **Albert** defeats the citizens of Nuremberg and part of their allies.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1375 * * *Bavaria.* **Diamond-cutters** ply their trade in Nuremberg.

1381 * * *Augsburg.* **The gun as a fire-arm** is known.

1390 * * The first mill for making **linen paper** is established.

1403 * * *Bavaria.* **Ribbon and lace workers** thrive at Augsburg.

1413 * * *Pr. Saxony.* **Fulminating gold** is discovered by Valentine, a monk, at Erfurt.

1419 * * *Bavaria.* **File-cutters** ply their trade in Nuremberg.

1423 * * *Bavaria.* The art of **engraving on wood** for printing pictures is invented by Kepler at Nördlinger.

1430 * * *Bavaria.* Gester invents an **air-gun** at Nuremberg.

1436 * * *Hesse.* **The art of printing** from movable type is invented by Johannes Gutenberg at Mentz.

1439 * * *Alsace.* The lofty tower of the **Strasburg cathedral** is completed.

1440 * * The art of **copper-plate engraving** is invented by Ruprecht Rüst.

1444± * * *Bavaria.* **Bleaching-works** are established in Nuremberg.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1376 * * **Huss, John,** religious reformer, born. [1416. Dies. A40.]

1380 * * **Kempis, Thomas à,** monk, ascetic, writer, born. [1471. Dies. A91.]

1400 * * **Gutenberg, Johann,** or **Henne,** inventor of printing, b. [1468. D. A68.]

1414 * * Albert, Flector of Brandenburg, born. [1486. Dies. A72.]

1423 * * Purbach, Georg, astronomer, born. [1461. Dies. A38.]

1434 * * Wohlgemuth, Michael, painter, b.

1435 * * Schoffer, Peter, impr. of printing, b.

1436 * * Behaim, Martin, navigator, geog., b.

Regiomontanus, Johann M., astronomer, born. [1476. Dies. A40.]

CHURCH.

1378 * * **"The Schism of the West."**

England and the empire acknowledge Urban VI. as pope, while France, Spain, and Scotland acknowledge Clement VII. Rival popes reciprocally excommunicate each other (p. 674).

* * * **Mysticism** awakens in many minds an aspiration which the church in its corrupt state could not satisfy. Mystics are much opposed, and charged with immorality, pantheism, communism, and maintaining private inspiration.

1386 * * Christianity is introduced into **Lithuania.**

1409 * * *It.* **The Council of Pisa.**

It deposes Popes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander V.; as neither of the deposed Popes will yield, there are **three Popes** (p. 506).

1410 * * *Rome.* John XXIII. is pope.

1412 * * *Bohemia.* **The Reformation** is begun.

John Huss denounces the bull of Pope John XXIII. against King Ladislaus of Naples, and together with Jérôme of Prague opposes the sale of indulgences.

1414–18 *Baden.* **The Council of Constance.**

It is a council of the empire, yet having prelatical visitors from Italy, France, England, and Spain, besides numerous princes with their imposing trains. The great Assembly includes Pope John XXIII., five patriarchs, 33 cardinals, 200 archbishops and bishops, and 80,000 laymen.

Its objects are to suppress the Bohemian heresy, heal the papal schism, and reform the church. It proclaims its superiority over the Pope, condemns the doctrines of John Huss, deposes Pope John XXIII., and prevails on Pope Gregory XII. to abdicate, and later deposes Pope Benedict XIII. It is proposed to reform the church, but by the action of Spain, the effort fails; Martin V. is elected pope; the council adjourns without accomplishing any effective reformation of abuses (p. 506).

(Mar. 20.) **Pope John XXIII. a fugitive.**

In disguise of a stable-boy he flees from Constance when it is proposed that the council investigate his crimes; many prelates and cardinals follow him, but they do not break up the council. [He is captured, imprisoned, and deposed.]

(June 15.) **Communion in one kind only** is authoritatively sanctioned by the council.

(1417. Mar. 16.) The University of Prague demands the **communion in both kinds** for both clergy and laity.

(1418 * *) The council **suspends** all the privileges of the university because of its demand.

(Apr. 22.) **Pope Martin V.** leaves the council.

1420 Mar. 17. *Bohemia.* **Sigismund burns Crasa** at the stake, after having dragged him through the streets of Prague.

1421 July * *Bohemia.* The emperor and the **Crusaders** against the heretics **attack the city of Prague.** (See Army.)

1423 * * *Rh. Prus.* **A church council** is held at Treves.

1429 * * *Rome.* **"The Schism of the West" is ended** by the resignation of Clement VIII.

1431 * * *Rome.* Eugenius IV. becomes pope. [Felix is anti-pope.]

July 23–49 May 7. *Switz.* **The General Council of Basel is held; Julian** is president.

(July 23.) It meets to effect the union of the Greek and Roman churches, reconcile the Protestants, and promote the reformation of the church.

(1433 * *) The council settles the Bohemian controversy by the **Compact of Prague,** by which the Hussites are **granted the use of the cup** in the Eucharist.

(1439. Oct. 29.) Eugenius, refusing to recognize its authority, is deposed. (Oct. 30.) Felix V. is elected (anti-pope).

[Its decisions are in part recognized

by the Gallican Church, but rejected by the Ultramontanes.]

1438 * *–**39** * * *It.* **The Council of Ferrara-Florence.**

It decrees the Seven Sacraments; viz., baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, extreme unction, holy orders, and matrimony. It proclaims the union of the Greek and Roman churches.

* * * The spiritual princes have all the faults of the secular princes, besides special defects of their own.

Simony universally prevails; the scandalous social life of the inferior clergy, with cold and unimpressive services, weakens the hold of the church on the public mind.

1445 * * The emperor attempts to frustrate the efforts made to **reform the church,** and compels the German bishops to quit their antagonism to Rome; he receives 100 prebends and other considerations from the Pope.

1446 Mar. * *Hesse-Nassau.* **A league is formed** at Frankfort by the Diet.

It proposes general resistance of the attacks of the emperor and pope on the rights of the leaguers, and to compel a recognition of the reforms of the Councils of Constance and Basel. [The league is broken up by bribery.]

* * *Vienna.* **The Concordat of Vienna** is concluded with the Pope, who abandons the reforms promised in the Council of Basel.

1447 * * *Rome.* Nicholas V. is pope.

1448 * * *Bavaria.* **The Concordat of Aschaffenberg** is signed by Frederick, thus perpetuating the evils in the church which had been partly reformed.

LETTERS.

1379 Sept. 16. *Pr. Saxony.* **The University of Erfurt** receives its charter from the anti-pope, Clement VII., as a "Studium generale" in all the faculties.

1385 Oct. 23. *Baden.* **The University of Heidelberg** receives its charter from Pope Urban VI. [1386. Oct. 19. Opened.]

1388 May 21. *Rh. Prus.* **The University of Cologne** is chartered as a "Studium generale," by Pope Urban VI.; it is under the influence of the Dominicans.

1389 May 4. *Pr. Saxony.* **The University of Erfurt** is founded afresh by Pope Urban VI. without any recognition of the former action of the anti-pope, Clement VII. It is under Franciscan influence.

1398 * * *Bohemia.* **John Huss** becomes a professor in the University of Prague.

1399 * * *Bohemia. Ackermann aus Bohmen,* by Johannes Ackermann of Saaz, appears.

1400–1500 *Bavaria.* **Nuremberg** is a great center of literature.

1409 Sept. 9. *Saxony.* **The University of Leipsic** is founded as a "Studium generale," by Pope Alexander V.

* * *Bohemia.* **The Hussite troubles** in Prague and a change in the university statutes occasion the withdrawal of all German professors and students from the university; they go to Leipsic.

1419 Feb. 13. *Mecklenburg-Schwerin.* **The University of Rostock** is founded and authorized by the Pope's bull.

1430± * * *The Thuringian Chronicle,* by Rothe, appears. (?)

1432 * * *Mecklenburg-Schwerin.* The faculty of theology is added to the University of Rostock.

1433 * *The History of the Emperor Sigismund,* by Eberhard Windeck, appears.

1442 * * *Hesse.* **Johann Fust establishes a printing-office** at Mentz, and prints the *Tractatus Petri Hispani.*

15th Century. The Heldenbuch appears. (?)

SOCIETY.

1400 * Frederick (III.) **is assassinated** immediately after his election. [He is seldom placed in the list of emperors.]

* * **Nuremberg is the center** of art, trade, and intelligence.

STATE.

1376 * * *Bavaria.* **John** becomes duke.

* * *Würtemberg.*+ **The Swabian city league** is formed for mutual defense against the nobility. [1377. Recognized by the emperor.]

* * **The Association of Nobles** (middle nobility) is organized to oppose the league of the cities.

The imperial knights of Swabia, Franconia, and on the Rhine, with others, unite to maintain their independence against the higher nobility, and especially the princes of the empire who were ambitious for territorial sovereignty.

The Martinsvogel, Schlegler, and Lowelbund **Associations** are formed.

1378 Nov. 29. *Prague.* **Charles IV. dies.**

He had already given his lands to his three sons, Bohemia and Silesia to Wenceslaus, Brandenburg to Sigismund, and Lusatia to John.

1378–1400 Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, is also King of Germany.

1381 * * **The Swabian League** of the cities unites with that of the Rhine.

1384 * * The emperor proclaims a **new public peace,** called the Heidelberg Statlung, for four years. [The king returns to Bohemia.]

1385 * * *Rh. Prus.* **Düsseldorf** is chosen as a place of residence by Count Adolf of Berg.

1389 May 2. *Bohemia.* **A council** of the princes meets at **Eger.**

A new **public peace** for eight years is proclaimed by Wenceslaus; he orders the dissolution of the Swabian League and all union of cities.

1393–94 *Bohemia.* **Wenceslaus is imprisoned** by the nobles at Prague because of his cruelty and indolence.

1397 * * *Bavaria.* **Ernest** becomes duke.

1400 * * *Brunswick.* **Wenceslaus is deposed** by a section of the Rhenish electors. [1410. German crown renounced. 1419. Aug. 16. Dies.] After much intrigue the crown is given to Rupert, Count Palatine.

1400–10 Rupert, Count Palatine, is King of Germany. His authority is feeble. He fails in his attempt to reach Rome.

1405 Sept. 14. *Alsace.* **The League of Marbach** is formed of 17 Swabian cities and Strasburg, for the purpose of resisting the oppressions of Rupert.

1409 * * *Brunswick.* **Henry I.** becomes duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg.

1410–37 Sigismund reigns. [1419. In Bohemia.] (p. 507.)

1410 May 18. *Hesse.* **King Rupert dies** at Oppenheim.

Sept. 20. Three electors, including the candidate, who is represented by proxy, **elect Sigismund,** the brother of Wenceslaus, King of Germany.

* * **Jossus,** Marquis of Moravia, is chosen emperor by a party of the electors. [1410. He dies. July 21. At a second election his two votes are given to Sigismund.]

1415 * * **The Swiss Republic** is formed.

* * Sigismund sells to Frederick IV. of Nuremberg the Margravate of Brandenburg.

1416 * * *Brunswick.* **William I.** and **Henry II.** become dukes of Brunswick.

1419 * * *Prus.* **Frederick I.** of Nuremberg, of the House of Hohenzollern, becomes elector.

1420–60 *Westphalia.* **Period** of the greatest power of the **secret tribunals.**

1422 * * *Saxony.* **The Ascanian line** becomes extinct at the death of Albert III., [and (1428) the Emperor Sigismund confers the electorate and duchy upon Frederick, Margrave of Meissen].

1431 * * *It.* **Sigismund** is crowned King of Italy. [1433. He is **crowned emperor** by Pope Eugenius IV.]

1437 * * **Sigismund** is driven from the throne; and **Albert II.,** his son-in-law, Duke of Austria and King of Hungary and Bohemia, is elected emperor. [Dec. 9. Sigismund dies.]

1438–1740 The Hapsburg Dynasty: the House of Austria reigns.

1438–39 Albert II. reigns.

1438 * * *Bohemia.* **Albert I.** is duke.

1439 Oct. 27. Albert II. **dies,** and is succeeded by Frederick, Duke of Styria, his cousin. [Destructive feuds follow.]

* * **The Pragmatic Sanction** is issued (p. 509).

1440–93 Frederick III. (or IV.) reigns. [1442. June 1. Crowned king. 1452. Crowned emperor at Rome, the last German ruler so honored.]

Feb. 2. Frederick III. is elected emperor.

He is a physical weakling of inferior intellect, and, unfortunately for his subjects, remains longer than any of his predecessors; he is powerless both in Germany and in his own lands. [1449, July * Piccolomini (later Pope Pius III.) is his adviser.]

Feb. 20. *W. Prus.* The estates of Prussia form a union, called the **Prussian League,** against the domination of the Teutonic Knights. [Confirmed by the emperor.]

1445 * *Saxony.* **Thuringia** is **separated** from Saxony. [1482. Reunited.]

1446 * * *Prus.* **Casimir IV.** of Poland assists the native Prussians in resisting the **oppressions of the Teutonic Knights.**

1448 * * *Den.* **Oldenburg** is annexed to Denmark (p. 637).

1449 Apr. 2. *Westphalia* **Peace** is made between the archbishop of Cologne and the **city of Soest,** which retains its independence.

1450 June 22. *Bavaria.* **The Peace of Bamberg** is concluded; each party is to restore all it has seized, and to forget the past.

ARMY — NAVY.

1451 * * *It.* Frederick leads an expedition to Rome.

* * * The discovery of **gunpowder** leads to the custom of depending on **hired troops**, a few of whom outmatch many who are armed in the former style.

1458 * * **Frederick I. of the Palatine** defeats eighteen princes and counts at Pfeddersheim.

1460 * * Frederick III. is at **war with Albert.**

1462 June 30. *Baden.* Battle of **Seckenheim.**

Frederick I. of the Palatine severely defeats the allied forces of Baden and Würtemberg.

* * *Vienna.* The emperor is **besieged** (p. 508).

1468 * * *Belg.* Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, destroys **Liége**, massacres the male citizens who surrender, and throws several thousand women, tied back to back, into the Meuse.

1469-80 The **Turks** invade the realm in aid of the Hungarians. (See Austria.)

1474 * * **War with Charles the Bold,** who demands the title, King of Burgundy.

1475 * * *Switz.* Charles the Bold massacres the garrison of **Granson** after its surrender under the promise of protection.

1476 Mar. 3. *Switz.* **Battle of Granson.**

An army of 20,000 Confederate Swiss utterly defeats 40,000± of the army of Burgundy, who lose 420 cannon and immense treasures.

June 22. *Switz.* **Charles the Bold** is again defeated and routed by the Swiss Confederates at **Morat.** [1477. Jan. 5. He is defeated and killed by the Swiss and Alsatians near Nancy.]

1485 * * Frederick III. is **driven out of Austria** by Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary.

1494 * * *It.* The emperor enters the **war in Italy** (p. 678).

1498-99 *Switz.* The emperor engages in **war** against the Swiss; the immediate cause is a dispute regarding landmarks; he is sustained by the Swabian League.

1499 * * *It.* Louis XII. of France **invades Italy** (p. 678).

1500 * * *Holstein.* The **Ditmarshes** enter a serious war with Denmark.

1502 Mar. 15. The Peasants' War begins in South Germany; it is caused by the oppressions of the clergy and nobles. [May-June. Cruelly suppressed.]

1504 * * *Bavaria.* The emperor is involved in a petty **war of succession.**

1509 * * *It.* Maximilian vainly **besieges Padua,** after taking part of Venetian lands.

1510 * * *It.* **Vicenza** is taken by the imperial troops.

1511 * * *Holstein.* **An invading army** of Danes is cut to pieces by the Ditmarsh peasants.

1512 * * *It.* The Swiss join the emperor and Pope, and **drive the French out of Milan.**

1513 * * *Fr.* The emperor joins **Henry VIII.** in the **Battle of the Spurs** (p. 680).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1450 * * *Bavaria.* A large-sized parabolical burning **reflector** is made by Johann Regiomontanus.

1457 Aug. 14. *Hesse.* Johann Fust and Schoeffer of Mentz make the **first book** with a printed date; it is the *Book of Psalms.*

1460 * * **Printing in dyes** is invented. **The decimal system** in arithmetic is worked out by Johann Regiomontanus.

1467 * * **Maps** are made by wood-engraving by the monk Donis.

1477 * * *Bavaria.* **Watches** are first made at Nuremberg. [1510. Here Philip Hele invents **pocket watches.**]

1486 * * *Bavaria.* **Dürer** studies under Michael Wohlgemuth.

1490 * * **Chiaroscuro** engraving is first practised.

1498 * * *Saxony.* **The rifled gun** is first used at Leipsic.

1506 * * *Bavaria.* Dürer paints *Christ on the Cross*, also *The Feast of Roses*, and *Garchus in Italy.*

1509 * * *Rh. Prus.* The building of the **cathedral of Cologne** is suspended.

1511 * * *Bavaria.* Albert Dürer paints the *Trinity.* [1512. He invents etching. 1515. Nuremberg gives him a yearly pension of 100 gulden.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1455 * * Reuchlin, Johann, philologist, Hellenist, Hebraist, born.
1458 * * Brandt, Sebastian, poet, born.
1459 * * Celtes, Conrad, poet, scholar, born.
1460 * * **Fust, Johann,** an inv. printing, d.
Froben, Johann, printer, born.
Maximilian I., emperor, born.
1461 * * Zasius, Ulric, jurist, born.
1465 * * Peutinger, Conrad, archeologist, b.
1466 * * Aventinus, Johannes, historian, b.
1470 * * Baldung, Hans, artist, born.
1471 * * Dürer, Albert, painter, engr., b.
1472 * * Cranach, or Kranach, Lucas von, painter, engraver, born.
1473 * * Burgkmair, Hans, engr., paint., b.
Feb. 19. Copernicus, Nicholas, astronomer, born.
1475 * * Faber, Johann, Dominican monk, theologian, adversary of Luther, born.
Murner, Thomas, satirist, controversialist, b.
1478 * * Pellican, Conrad, scholar, reformer, Biblical critic, born.
1479 * * Cochlaus, Johann, Catholic theologian, controversialist, born.
Folz, or Volz, Hans, poet, reformer, born.
1480 * * Berlichingen, Götz, or Gottfried von, soldier, born.
Capito, Wolfgang F., theol., reformer, born.
Faust, or Faustus, Dr. Johann, necromancer, born.
Margaret of Austria, daughter of Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy, born.
1481 * * Sickingen, Franz von, general, reformer, born.
1482 * * Oecolampadius, Johannes, reformer, born.
1483 * * Amsdorf, Nicolaus von, reformer, b.
Carlstadt, Andreas, reformer, born.
Nov. 10. Luther, Martin, monk, **leader of German reformation,** born.
1485 * * Bugenhagen, Johann, reformer, b.
1486± * * Agrippa, Heinrich C., physician, theological writer, born.
Eck, or Eckius, Johann von, theologian, b.
1487 * * Gonthier, Johann, physician, Hellenist, born.
1488 * * Altdorfer, Albrecht, paint., engr., b.
1489 * * Albert, archbp. of Magdeburg, born.
Aquila, Casper, theologian, born.
Hutten, Ulrich von, poet, theologian, born.
1490 * * Agricola, Georg, mineralogist, born.
Agricola, Johann, reformer, founder Antinomians, born.
Albert of Brandenburg, first Duke of Prussia, born.
Friedland, Valentin, educator, born.
Schwenckfeld, Kaspar, religionist, born.
1491 * * Bucer, Martin K., reformer, born.
1494 * * Sachs, Hans, shoemaker, poet, born.
1495 * * Apian, Peter, math., astronomer, b.
Lufft, Hans, printer, bookseller, born.
1496 * * Beham, Bartholomaus, painter, b.
Menno Simons, reformer, fdr. Mennonites, born.
1497 * * Holbein, Hans, painter, born.
Melanchthon, Philip, reformer, born.
1498 * * Althammer, Andreas, reformer, b.
Osiander, Andreas, reformer, born.
15th Century. Alkmar, Henry von, poet, b., d.
1500 * * Beham, Hans S., engraver, born.
Camerarius, Joachim, classical scholar, b.
Charles I. (V.), King of Spain, Emperor of Germany, born.
1501 * * Fuchs, or Fuchsius, Leonhard von, botanist, born.
1502 * * Schoeffer, Peter, impr. printing, A67.
1503 * * **Ferdinand I.,** emperor, born.
1504 * * Fagius, Paul, reformer, born.
1506 * * Behaim, Martin, nav., geog., A70.
Sleidan, Johann, historian, born.
1507 * * Sturm, Johann, classical scholar, teacher, born.
1508 * * Celtes, Conrad, poet, scholar, A49.
1511 * * Eber, Paul, clergyman, Hebraist, b.
1512 * * Aurifaber, Andreas G., physician, teacher, born.

CHURCH.

1455± * * *Hesse.* **The Bible** is first printed. (See Letters.)

1455 * * *Rome.* Calixtus III. is pope.

[1458, Pius II.; 1464, Paul II.; 1471, Sixtus IV.; 1484, Innocent VIII.; 1492, Alexander VI. (Borgia), a tyrannical ruler and moral monster. 1503. Pius III. is pope for 26 days; he is succeeded by **Julius II.,** a military pontiff, by whom Europe is embroiled in war, the church discipline neglected, and the spirit of religion discredited.]

1483 Nov. 10. *Pr. Saxony.* **Martin Luther** is born at Eisleben.

[1507. Becomes a priest. 1508. The vicar-general of the Augustinian monks sends **Martin Luther** from Erfurt to Wittenberg to be a professor of philosophy. 1510. Sent to Rome on the business of his order. Here he ascends Pilate's staircase on his knees with beggars and peasants, pausing to weep and pray when a voice seems to cry within him, "The just shall live by faith." 1512. He takes the degree of a doctor of divinity.]

1485 * * *Rh. Prus.* The **Jews** are expelled from Cologne.

1502 * * **John Diez** (Tetzel) begins the selling of absolutions. Tetzel's rates: witchcraft, two ducats; polygamy, six; murder, eight; sacrilege and perjury, nine.

1511 * * *It.* **A council** is called at **Pisa** by some of the cardinals, the French king, and the emperor, to restrain the ambitious Pope, and **reform religion.** [Its labors are fruitless.]

1512 * * *Rome.* **A council** is called at **the Lateran palace,** composed chiefly of Italians, which condemns the council of Pisa; Julius dies before the work is completed.

1513 * * *Rome.* Leo X. becomes pope.

[He needs much money for artists, scholars, the splendor of his court, for building **St. Peter's,** and as many allege, for the dowry of his favorite sister; he attempts to obtain money by "a voluntary tax of the Germans," collected by the **sale of absolutions.**]

* * * The general **state of religion** is deplorable; public worship is ceremonious and heartless, sermons are often mere theological quibbles, warnings of purgatory, and expositions of the utility of indulgences.

* * * Many of the bishops are luxurious and prodigal, and buy and sell sacred offices; priests are indolent, unchaste; monks are numerous and indolent; the Benedictines are wealthy and forgetful of their rules; the mendicants add ignorance to lax observance of rules; the Dominicans preside over the terrible tribunal of the Inquisition.

LETTERS.

1450 * * *Rh. Prus.* **The University of Treves** receives its charter.

1450 * *-55 * * The earliest book printed with movable type, a Vulgate Bible, set up by Gutenberg and Fust, appears at Mentz.

1451-53 Hermann von Sacksensheim writes *Spiegel*, *Mohrin*, and other poems.

1455 Apr. 20. *Baden.* The University of Freiburg is chartered by a papal bull.

1456 May. 29. *Pomerania.* The University of Greifswald is established by the bull of Pope Calixtus III.

1457 * * *Bavaria.* *The Gazette* appears at Nuremberg; it is the first newspaper printed from metal type.

1459 Apr. 7. *Bavaria.* The University of Ingolstadt receives a papal charter.

1460 * * *Baden.* The University of Freiburg opens its first session.

* * *Hesse.* *The "Catholicon,"* an attempt at a Latin lexicon, by Friar Johannes Balbus Januensis, is printed at Mentz.

1463 * * *Hesse.* *Cicero de Officiis* is printed by Fust at Mentz.

1472 * * *Bavaria.* The University of Ingolstadt is founded..

± * * Albrecht von Eyb translates the *Menchæmi* and *Baccides* of Plautus.

* * *Rh. Prus.* The University of Treves opens its first session.

1476 Nov. 9. *Würtemberg.* The University of Tübingen receives a papal charter.

Nov. 23. *Hesse.* The University of Mentz receives a papal charter.

* * The German ballads appear,—war-songs of Veit Weber.

1480 * * Theodorich Schemberg writes his play, *Frau Jutte.*

± * * *Buch der Abenteuer*, by Ulrich Futrer, appears.

1483 * * The stories of *Till Eulenspiegel* appear.

* * *Bavaria.* A Bible in the German language is printed at Nuremberg.

1486 * * *De Imitatione Christi*, by Thomas à Kempis (?), appears.

1494 * * *Ship of Fools*, by Sebastian Brandt, appears.

1498 * * *Lübeck.* *Reynard the Fox*, a Low-German version of the Flemish poet Willem's *Reinaert*, by Hermann Barkhusen, appears.

1502 Feb. 2. *Pr. Saxony.* The University of Wittenberg is constituted a "Studium generale" in all the faculties by the papal legate.

July 6. *Pr. Saxony.* The University of Wittenberg receives its charter from Maximilian I. by imperial rather than papal decree.

* * *Amores*, by Konrad Celtis, appears.

1505 * * Jacob Wimpfeling writes in Latin the first history of Germany.

* * *Pr. Saxony.* Martin Luther is made a master of arts and instructor at Erfurt.

1506 Mar. 15. *Brandenburg.* The University of Frankfort-on-the Oder is chartered by a papal bull. [Oct. 16. It receives an imperial charter.]

1508 * * *Pr. Saxony.* Martin Luther becomes a professor in Wittenberg.

1512 * * *Exorcism of Fools*, by Thomas Murner, appears.

SOCIETY.

1458± * * Leipsic becomes celebrated for its fairs.

1514-24 Bands of revolting peasants, termed the Bund, or league, of Poor Conrad, appear; about 100,000 lives are sacrificed; the insurrection of the Anabaptists is incited. (See State.)

STATE.

1450 * * Frederick III. is forced to give up portions of Austria to his brother and cousins.

1452 Dec. 1. *W. Prus.* The emperor dissolves the Prussian League. [Dec. 22. He is bribed with 5,400 gulden, and again recognizes the League.]

1453 Dec. 1. *W. Prus.* The bribes of the Teutonic order—80,000 gulden—secure a new order from the emperor for the immediate dissolution of the union of Prussian estates.

1454 * * *Würtemberg.* Esslingen puts itself under the protection of Baden for 60 years to escape taxation in the league of cities.

1455 * * *W. Prus.* Danzig is ceded to Poland.

1457 * * Hungary and Bohemia elect native kings, whom Frederick is forced to recognize (p. 509).

1457-1525 *E. Prus.* Königsberg is the residence of the Grand Masters of the Teutonic Order.

1460 * * *Bavaria.* John II. and Sigismund become dukes.

1462 * * *Vienna.* The emperor besieged, and delivered (p. 508).

1464 * * Saxony is divided between Albert and Ernest, sons of Frederick II.

Thus originate the Albertine and Ernestine lines. Albert receives Meissen and the remaining parts of eastern Saxony; and Ernest retains the electoral duchy, Thuringia, half of Osterland, and Naumberg.

1465 * * *Bavaria.* Albert II. is duke.

1466 Oct. 19. *W. Prus.* The Teutonic Order is forced to conclude a treaty at Thorn ceding West Prussia to the crown of Poland; East Prussia is left with the order.

1470 * * *Brandenburg.* Albert III. becomes margrave. [1476. John III.]

1474 May 9. Peter von Hagenbach, governor of Burgundy, is beheaded.

1477 Aug. 19. *Belg.* Maximilian marries Mary of Burgundy at Ghent; he thereby acquires for his House Burgundy and the Netherlands.

1482 * * *Brunswick.* Frederick and William II. become dukes of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. [Henry III. and Eric in 1495.]

* * *Würtemberg.* Stuttgart is made the capital.

1485 * * *Saxony.* Dresden becomes the residence of the Saxon sovereigns.

1486-1525 *Saxony.* Frederick III., the Wise, is duke of a part of Saxony; he is an imperial elector, and a champion of the Reformation.

1486 * * *Hesse-Nassau.* Maximilian, son of Frederick III., is elected King of the Romans by the Diet of Frankfort.

* * *Prus.* John III. becomes an imperial elector.

1488 Feb. * *Würtemberg.* The great Swabian League is formed at Esslingen, consisting of princes, nobles, and towns, for the establishment of peace.

1493 Aug. 14. Frederick III. dies.

1493-1514 Maximilian I. reigns.

Maximilian I. is elected emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, and crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle; one of the best and most popular emperors.

1493 * * *Aust.* All the Austrian lands are now in possession of Maximilian I.

1494 * * Würtemberg is made a duchy for Duke Eberhard I.

1495 Aug. * *Rh. Prus.* Imperial Diet of Worms.

Public and perpetual peace is proclaimed; the right of feud is abolished under the protection of the Swabian League.

1496 * * *Würtemberg.* Eberhard II. becomes duke.

* * *Hesse-Nassau.* Maximilian establishes the imperial chamber at Frankfort.

1498 * * *Alsace.* The first extensive conspiracy of the peasants is formed at Schettstadt.

* * *Würtemberg.* Ulric becomes duke.

1499 * * *Prus.* Joachim I. is elector.

± * * Switzerland, being practically independent, becomes gradually detached from the empire.

1500 * * *Saxony.* George becomes elector of a part of the duchy.

1501 * * The Imperial Aulic Council is established by Maximilian I. Germany is divided into six circles for the administration of justice (p. 509).

1504 * * *It.* Maximilian I. is forced to invest Louis XII. of France with the duchy of Milan by treaty, for 200,000 francs.

1508 * * Maximilian I. goes to Italy to be crowned by the Pope; Archbishop Lange of Salzburg takes the Pope's place.

* * Maximilian joins the League of Cambrai against Venice (p. 681).

* * *Bavaria.* William I. becomes duke.

1510 * * Hamburg is acknowledged as a free town.

1511 * * The Pope withdraws from the League of Cambrai, and enters the Holy League with Venice and Ferdinand against France.

1512 * * *It.* The French are driven out, and Max Sforza is restored to the ducal throne of Milan.

* * The Diet of Cologne increases the divisions of Germany to ten circles for the better maintenance of public peace.

The ten circles include (1) Austria, (2) Bavaria, (3) Swabia, (4) Franconia, (5) the Upper Rhine, (6) the Lower Rhine, or the three electorates of Mentz, Treves, and Cologne, (7) Burgundy, (8) Westphalia, (9) Lower Saxony, (10) Upper Saxony; Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Lusatia, Prussia, and Switzerland are not included in the circles.

1513 * * Maximilian joins the Holy League against France.

1514 * * *Würtemberg.* The "Poor Conrad" conspiracy.

It throws off the mask of a society for the amusement of peasants who suffer from oppression of the lords. [July 31. Suppressed.]

* * Henry IV. becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

ARMY — NAVY.

1515 * * The revolting peasants attack the fortresses of Maichau, take the nobles prisoners, and behead the two lords of Mundorf.

1521 * *-26 * * War in the Low Countries.

First war of Charles V. with Francis I. of France, in supporting his claims to Milan and the duchy of Burgundy.

1522 Apr. 27. *It.* Battle of Bicocca (p. 680).

Aug. 27. *Rh. Prus.* The war of the nobles begins against the oppression of spiritual principalities; it is conducted by Baron Franz von Sickingen and Ulrich von Hutten. [1523. They are defeated.]

* * *Rh. Prus.* Sickingen vainly besieges Treves. [1523. May * Besieged and killed at Landatuhl.]

1523-24 *It.* Disastrous French invasion under Seigneur de Bonnivert (p. 680).

1524-25 The Peasants' War.

It is occasioned by the oppression of the nobles and the clergy; terrible devastation and outrages occur in Swabia and Franconia. In Saxony it becomes a religious war.

(1525, FEB. 24.) Decisive battle of Pavia (p. 680).

(APR. 18.) *Würtemberg.* The peasants utterly defeat Count Louis Helfrich at Weinsburg; "The Revenge of Weinsburg.

(* *) *Thuringia.* Thomas Münzer, a preacher, leads 8,000 insurgent peasants against the nobility and clergy at Mühlhausen.

(MAY *) *Prus.* The peasants besiege Frauenburg. [May 15. Their assault is repulsed.]

(MAY 12.) *Würtemberg.* The peasants are defeated at Boblingen by the Steward of the Swabian League.

(MAY 15.) Münzer is defeated at Frankenhausen, and captured in flight. May 30. Executed.

(JUNE 9.) *Hesse-Nassau.* Florian Geyer, leader of the Black Band, is killed near Vellburg.

(JUNE 25.) *Prus.* Twenty-three thousand peasants are defeated in Upper Swabia by the Steward of the Swabian League.

(JULY 2.) *Prus.* The peasants are defeated at Königshofen by the Steward of the Swabian League.

(JULY 3.) *Aust.* The peasants surprise and defeat the nobles near Salzburg, killing 3,000 men.

(* *) Battle of Mühlhausen. The German princes defeat the peasants, 4,000 of whom are killed. The war ends after 130,000 lives have been lost in the struggle of the people against the princes.

1526 May **Aust.* The Salzburg peasants besiege Radstadt. [May 4. Michael Geismayer raises the siege.]

July 5. *Aust.* Geismayer escapes from the Leaguers at Radstadt by a retreat in the night, having disbanded the chief part of the peasant army.

1526-32 *Hung.* War with the invading Turks, who favor John Zapola (p. 508).

* * *Transylvania.* Zapola, aided by the Turks, defeats the emperor and establishes his independence (pp. 508, 509).

1527 May 6. *It.* Rome is assaulted and taken by Spanish and German mercenaries (p. 680).

1527-29 Second war with Francis I. (p. 680).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1516 * * *Saxony.* Encaustic painting is introduced by Lukas Cranach.

1517 * * *Bavaria.* The matchlock musket is invented at Nuremberg.

1518 * * *Bavaria.* Fire-engines are first made at Augsburg.

1520 * * *Saxony.* Lace-making is introduced into Annaberg by Barbara Uttlman.

* * *Prus.* Copernicus at Frauenburg describes attraction as an appetence or appetite which the Creator impressed upon all parts of matter.

1521 * * The musket is commonly employed in the armies of the Emperor Charles V.

1526 * * *Hanover.* Broiham, a kind of beer, is invented by Cord Broiham.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1519 * * Aurifaber, Johann, clergyman, pulpit orator, editor, born.
Maximilian I., emperor, A60.
Wohlgemuth, Michael, painter, A85.
1520 * * Faber, Basil, scholar, born.
Flacius, Matthias (Illyricus), theologian, b.
1521 * * Brandt, Sebastian, poet, A63.
Maurice, Elector of Saxony, born.
1522 * * Chemnitz, Martin, theologian, born.
Reuchlin, Johann, philologist, Hellenist, Hebraist, A67.
Waldseemüller, Martin, compiler, A52±.
1523 * * Hutten, Ulrich von, poet, theologian, A35.
Sickingen, Franz von, general, reform., A42.
1525 * * Frederick III., "the Wise," Elector of Saxony, A62.
1526 * * Berg, Joachim von, philan., born.
1527 * * Froben, Johann, printer, A57.
Maximilian II., emperor, born.
Ortelius, or Oertel, Abraham, geographer, b.

CHURCH.

1516 * * *Bavaria.* Balthazar Hubmeyer, an Anabaptist, preaches to great crowds in the cathedral at Ratisbon.

1517+ * * The Reformation begins and rapidly advances.

(1517. OCT. 31.) *Pr. Saxony.* Martin Luther nails to the church door at Wittenberg his thesis containing 95 propositions.

He condemns as wicked the traffic in indulgences by which John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, the bishop's agent, collected money, and all his accomplices; also the doctrine which lay at the root of the offense.

(* *) Sylvester Prierias, the general of the order of Dominican monks, James Hoogstrat of Cologne, and John Eckins of Ingolstadt furiously assail Luther.

(* *) Luther writes modest letters to the Pope to show the justice of his cause.

(1518 * *) *Bavaria.* Luther, summoned before the Diet of Augsburg, refuses to abjure, but appeals to the Pope.

(OCT. *) *Bavaria.* Luther holds three interviews at Augsburg with Cajetan, the Pope's legate, who requires submission without argument.

(NOV *) *Rome.* The Pope issues a bull condemning the attacks on indulgences. He asserts that he has the power of delivering sinners from all punishments due to every sort of transgression.

(NOV. 25.) *Pr. Saxony.* Luther at Wittenberg appeals from the Pope to a council of the whole church.

(1519. JAN. *) Karl von Miltitz, the Pope's legate, prevails upon Luther to write a very submissive letter to the Pope.

(MAR. 3.) Luther writes a letter to the Pope. He promises silence if the same be observed by his adversaries.

(* *) *Rome.* The Pope writes a kind letter to Luther.

(JUNE 26.-JULY 16.) *Saxony.* Luther and his friend, Andrew Bodenstein of Carlstadt, have a public disputation at Leipsic with John Eck at Pleissenburg Castle. The controversy takes a new shape; Luther attacks not only indulgences, but the authority of the church and of the Pope.

(* *) *Pr. Saxony.* Luther continues his preaching, lecturing, and writing, at Wittenberg, gaining many thousands of adherents.

(1520. JUNE 26.) *Pr. Saxony.* Luther issues an address to the German nobles. He attacks church corruption and the authority of the Pope, and advocates "Germany for the Germans," civil government uncontrolled by ecclesiastics, a married clergy, and a national system of education.

(JULY 15.) *Rome.* The Pope issues a bull condemning 41 of Luther's tenets. He adjudges his writings to the flames, and commands his submission, with supplication of papal clemency, within 68 days, on peril of being cast out of the church.

(OCT. 6.) *Pr. Saxony.* Luther issues his work, the *Babylonian Captivity of the Church*, in which he argues that faith alone is sufficient for salvation.

(OCT. 12.) *Rh. Prus.* The papal legate, Miltitz, has another interview with Luther, who expresses his willingness to test the questions in dispute by appeal to a council.

(OCT. *) *Saxony.* The Pope's bull is published at Leipsic by John Eck, and also posted up in the various German towns [where it is torn down by the students].

(DEC. 10.) At Leipsic Luther publicly burns the Pope's bull, with a copy of the canon law, thus signifying his withdrawal from the Roman Catholic Church.

(DEC. 17) *Saxony.* Luther draws up a solemn protest at Leipsic, appealing from the Pope to a council.

1518 * * *Pr. Saxony.* Philip Melanchthon becomes professor of Greek at Wittenberg. [1519. *Switz.* Ulrich Zwingli inaugurates the Reformation.]

1520 * * *Rome.* The Pope appeals to the new emperor, Charles V., to crush the reform movement; Frederick of Saxony advises caution and a regard for German laws; it is resolved to summon Luther to a Diet at Worms. [Mar. 6. Summoned.]

1521 Jan. 28±. The Diet of Worms.

(JAN. 28.) *Hesse.* The Diet is opened by the emperor.

The suggestion of the papal nuncio, Hieronymus Alexander, that Luther be condemned and punished without a hearing, is rejected; and a list of 100 grievances of the German nation against Rome is presented.

(APR. 5.) *Saxony.* Luther starts from Wittenberg, though strongly advised not to go.

(APR. 16.) *Hesse.* Luther arrives at Worms, and is met by more than 2,000 people.

(APR. 17.) *Hesse.* Luther appears before the Diet.

The distinguished assembly includes the emperor, the Archduke Ferdinand, six electors, 24 dukes, seven margraves, 30 bishops and prelates, and many princes, counts, lords, and ambassadors; Luther acknowledges his writings and opinions, and refuses to recant. "Here I stand; I cannot do otherwise. God help me. Amen." The emperor despotically declares his purpose to proceed against Luther as an open heretic.

(APR. 20.) The Diet condemns Luther, and places him under the ban of the empire.

(APR. 25.) Luther receives the imperial order to leave Worms, proceed to

Wittenberg, and cease to disturb people by preaching or writing.

(Apr. 26.) *Hesse.* **He rides out of Worms** accompanied by the imperial herald and many Franconian knights. [He is secretly hid in the castle of Wartburg.]

* * **Melanchthon** publishes *Loci Communes*, his principal theological work [which passes through 60 editions in his lifetime, and greatly advances the Reformation].

* * *Saxony.* **Anabaptists** first appear at Zwickau.

* * **Thomas Münzer** [organizer of the Anabaptist movement] becomes an evangelical preacher.

1522 * * *Saxony.* **Luther translates the** *New Testament* into the popular tongue.

Mar. * *Pr. Saxony.* **Luther** leaves the castle of Wartburg, and appears before his adherents at Wittenberg.

* * *Rome.* Adrian VI. becomes pope. [He reigns 13 months. 1523. Clement VII.]

* * The German princes, in the absence of the emperor, demand a free council, and pass a decree forbidding further innovations in religion till the council should determine what ought to be done.

1524 * * *Aust.* **Ferdinand** of Austria is hostile to the Reformation.

* * The **Reformation** spreads in Prussia.

* * The Emperor Charles joins in the Pope's demand for the **execution of the decree** of the Diet of Worms, which the princes engaged to enforce.

* * **The Reformation** gains strength daily throughout all Europe.

* * **The Sacrament controversy** disturbs the reformers.

* * Luther prepares the **German Catechism.**

* * The **Anabaptists** are active in Thuringia.

* * *Bavaria.* **Hans Kock** and **Leonard Meyster, the first martyrs** of the Reformation, suffer death at Augsburg.

1525 May 5. *Saxony.* Frederick III., the Wise, Elector of Saxony, Luther's powerful friend, dies.

June 11. Luther marries Katharina von Bora, an ex-nun.

* * *Brandenburg.* **Albert of Brandenburg,** grand-master of the Teutonic order, renounces Catholicism, **embraces Lutheranism,** and is acknowledged duke of East Prussia, a fief of Poland.

* * *Thuringia.* **Thomas Münzer** becomes preacher in Mühlhausen.

He makes himself master of the city, deposes the city council, and introduces a democratic communistic form of government. (See Army.)

* * *Bavaria.* **Nuremberg** is the first Imperial city to accept the Reformation.

1526 * *Saxony.* **The Alliance of Torgau** is formed by the Protestants. (See State.)

June 26-Aug. 27. *Bavaria.* **A diet is held at Speyer.**

It grants the German princes the control of religious matters in their own dominions till a general council assembles.

1527 * * **Michael Setler,** an Anabaptist, formerly a monk, has his tongue cut out, his flesh torn with red-hot pincers, and his body finally burned.

* * **The Pope's war** on the emperor helps the reformers' cause.

* * King Ferdinand declares death the **penalty for Anabaptism.**

LETTERS.

1515 * * *Pr. Saxony. Epistolæ Obscurorum virorum*, a collection of 41 letters denouncing the ignorance and corruption of the clergy, the work of Ulrich von Hutten, Crotus Rubianus, and other scholars of the University of Erfurt, appear. [1517. *Epistolæ Obscurorum virorum*, second part.]

1517 * * **Martin Luther's** *95 Theses against Indulgences* appear. [1520, June * *Address to the Christian Nobility of the German Nation on the Reformation of Christendom*: Oct. * *The Babylonian Captivity of the Church*; 1521, *Passional Christi und Antichrist*; 1522, Sept. 22, translation of the *New Testament*; 1534, *Old Testment.*]

* * **Hans Sachs** writes his first carnival play.

* * *Theuerdank*, by Melchior Pfinzig, appears.

1517-21 Hutten writes *Ich hab's gewagt mit Sinnen*, *Dialogi*, and several songs and dialogues.

1520 * * *Eccius dedolatus*, by Willibald Pirkheimer, appears.

1521 * * *Funfzehn Bundgenossen*, essays on the Reform movement, by Eberlin von Gunsberg, appears.

REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

1522 * * *The Great Lutheran Fool*, a satire on the Reformation, by Thomas Murner, appears.

* * *Jesting and Seriousness*, a collection of medieval anecdotes, by Johannes Pauli, appears.

1522-23 Luther writes *Contra Henricum regem Angliæ*, and more than 200 other treatises. [1530, *Æsop's Fables.*]

1523 * * *Wittenberg Nightingale*, a defense of Luther, by Hans Sachs, appears. [1524, *Dialogues*; 1527, *Lucretia.*]

1524 * * Luther, in conjunction with his friend Walther, issues a collection of poems for choral singing.

1526 * *Bavaria.* The Gymnasium Æidianum of Nuremberg, the precursor of **Altdorf University,** is founded.

1527 May 30. *Hesse-Nassau.* **Marburg University, the first Protestant university in Germany, is** founded by Philip the Magnanimous.

* * A German translation of the *New Testament*, by Hieronymus Emser, appears.

SOCIETY.

1525 * * **The peasantry revolt** under Thomas Münzer. (See Church.)

* * The Grand Master of the **Teutonic Order** is made a prince of the empire, and the order much weakened.

STATE.

1515-1798 *Alsace.* **Mühlhausen is** in close alliance with the Swiss Confederation. [1798. It is annexed to the French Republic. 1871. Annexed to Germany, with Alsace-Lorraine.]

* * **Eastern Friesland** submits to the emperor.

1519 Jan. 12. *Aust.* The Emperor Maximilian I. dies at Wels; Francis I. of France and Charles I. of Spain become **competitors for the empire.**

July 29. Charles, son of the archduke Philip of Austria, and grandson of Maximilian I. and Mary, Duchess of Burgundy, is elected emperor.

1519-56 Charles V. reigns.

1520 Oct. 22. *Rh. Prus.* The emperor visits Germany for the first time, and arrives from Spain **at Aix-la-Chapelle** for coronation.

1521 Jan. 28. *Hesse.* The emperor attends the **Diet at Worms.**

[Apr. 28. **The Diet** opens. Later, Luther is condemned.]

May 8. The young emperor makes a **secret treaty** with the Pope, agreeing to have the same friends and the same enemies.

* * **Brandenburg** incorporates a large part of the possessions of the Teutonic Knights.

* * The archduke Ferdinand of Austria, the emperor's brother, marries Anne, sister of Louis, thus bringing **Bohemia and Hungary** to the House of Hapsburg.

1522 * * *Prus.* **Franz von Sickingen** becomes the head of a league for the forcible introduction of the **Reformation** and the overthrow of the bishops and princes.

1523 * * *Mecklenburg.* **The Landes-Union** of prelates, nobility, and burghers is formed.

1524 Aug. 24. *Saxony.* **The 12 articles of Mühlhausen** are drawn up by Henry Pfeiffer, defining the rights of the peasants as being the true rights of man in a constitutional state.

* * *Bavaria.* **A Roman Catholic League** is formed at Ratisbon to exterminate Lutheranism.

* * **Ferdinand** of Austria, entrusted with the Hapsburg lands in Germany, at the instigation of the papal legate Campeggio, enters **an alliance to oppose the religious changes.**

1525-1618 *E. Prus.* **Königsberg** is the residence of the dukes.

* * *Aust.* A popular **uprising of the peasants** against the nobles occurs in Swabia and Franconia; a great struggle ends in failure.

Apr. 17. *Baden.* **The treaty of Weingarten** is signed by the Steward of the Swabian League with the armed peasants whose leaders are bribed.

Sept. 1. *Aust.* **The Salzburg peasants** enter a compact with Cardinal-Archbishop Lange.

The cause of the people against the princes is everywhere defeated, and the nobles are jubilant.

* * *E. Prus.* **Albert of Brandenburg,** Grand-Master of the Teutonic Order, having freed the land from the supremacy of the Poles, renounces the Roman Catholic religion, embraces Lutheranism, and makes the land a temporal dukedom for himself, to be held as fief of Poland.

* * *Saxony.* **John** becomes elector of a part of Saxony.

1526 Jan. 14. *Sp.* **The Peace of Madrid** (p. 681).

* * Charles V. **marries Isabella** of Portugal.

* * *Pr. Saxony.* **An alliance** is formed at **Torgau** by Saxony, Hesse, and other Protestant powers against the Roman Catholic Church.

1527-29 The concessions of the Peace of Madrid being forced, and therefore invalid, **Francis renews the war** with Charles V.

An alliance is formed at Cognac against the emperor; Francis, the Pope, Venice, and Francisco Sforza unite against him.

ARMY — NAVY.

1527 * * **The Pope** unites with the French and Venetians against Charles V.

1529 * * **The Turks** invade Germany (p. 510).

* * *It.* **The French** army is driven out of Italy by the plague.

1534 Easter. *Westphalia.* **The Anabaptists,** led by John of Leyden (Bockelson), seize Münster, and behead their opponents.

1535 June 25. *Westphalia.* **Münster is carried** by storm after a siege of 14 months, by the bishop and neighboring princes; the Anabaptists are utterly defeated.

* * **The emperor** sends an expedition against **Tunis;** the city is taken, the pirates subdued, and the Christian slaves are liberated.

1536–38 *It.* **The third war** between the emperor and Francis I.

After the death of Francesco Sforza II. without issue, Francis I. claims the duchy of Milan, and Charles resists. Charles invades Provence; and Francis enters Savoy and Piedmont, and finds an ally in Solyman II. the Turk, who appears in Hungary, and sends his fleets to ravage the coast of Italy; it ends by the truce of Nice (p. 680).

1541 * **Unsuccessful expedition against the pirates of Algiers** (p. 8).

1542–44 The fourth war between the emperor and Francis I. Charles V. gathers an army of 32,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry.

1543 * * The allied Turkish and French fleets **bombard and pillage Nice.**

1544 * **Charles V. finds an ally in Henry VIII.** of England, and subdues the Duke of Cleves.

* * Solyman **invades Hungary** and Austria as the ally of France.

1546± * * **War with Protestants.**

June 26. War occurs between the emperor and the Protestant princes united in the League of Schmalkald; its leaders are John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, and Philip, Landgrave of Hesse.

Dec. * *Saxony.* **The Elector of Saxony,** at the head of 20,000 men, completes the expulsion of the Imperialists under his cousin Maurice.

* * The allies conduct the **war with irresolution** in Northern Germany, and finally the elector and landgrave retire each to his own land.

* * The emperor places a **Spanish garrison** in the cities that submit.

* * **John Frederick** reconquers his electorate from Maurice of Saxony.

1547 Apr. 24. *Pr. Saxony.* **Battle of Mühlberg.**

Charles V. **defeats the Protestants,** and takes prisoner the Elector of Saxony.

* * **Philip of Hesse** throws himself on the mercy of Charles, and is detained a prisoner in violation of pledges.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1530± * * *Brunswick.* **The spinning-wheel** is invented by Jürgem at Wolfenbuttel.

* * *Saxony.* **The first mineral system** is laid down by Georg Agricola.

1532 * * *Bavaria.* **A striking machine ram** is invented by Weber at Nuremberg.

1533 * * *Bavaria.* **Brass** is made from copper and zinc by Elner at Nuremberg.

1540 * * *Bavaria.* **The padlock** is invented by Beecher at Nuremberg.

* * *Prus.* **The first meridional instrument** is invented by Copernicus.

1543 * * *Prus.* **The Copernican system** of astronomy is published.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1528 * * Andreä, Jakob, Lutheran theol., b.
Dürer, Albert, painter, engraver, A67.
Lotich, Peter, poet, born.
1530 * * Chytraus, David K., schol., theol., b.
Margaret of Austria, daughter of Maximilian I. and Mary of Burgundy, A50.
1531 * * Œcolampadius, Johannes, reformer, A48.
1532 * * Xylander, Wilhelm, classical scholar, translator, born.
1533 * * Caselius, Johannes, philol., wr., b.
1534 * * Aventinus, Johannes, Bavarian historian, A68.
Camerarius, Joachim, botanist, born.
Ursinus, Zacharias, cl., controversialist, b.
1535 * * Agrippa, Heinrich C., physician, theologian, writer, A49.
Zasius, Ulric, jurist, A74.
1536 * * Knipperdolling, Bernhard, fanat., d.
Murner, Thomas, satirist, controver., A61.
1537 * * Clavius, Christoph, Jesuit, math., b.
1538 * * Altdorfer, Albrecht, painter, engraver, A50.
Faust, Johann, necromancer, A58.
1540 * * Alberti, Salomon, anatomist, born.
Beham, Bartholomaus, painter, engr., A44.
Scapula, John, philologist, born.
1541 * * Capito, Wolfgang F., theologian, reformer, A61.
Carlstadt, Andreas, reformer, A58.
Faber, Johann, Dominican monk, theologian, adversary of Luther, A66.
1543 * **Copernicus, Nicholas,** astronomer A70.
Eck, or Eckius, Johann M. von, theol., A57.
Holbein, Hans, painter, A46.
1545 * * Albert, archbp. of Magdeburg, A56.
Fischart, Johann, satirist, born.
1546 * * Don Juan, or John, of Austria, general, statesman, born.
Luther, Martin, leader German Reformation, A63.
1547 * * Frischlin, Nicodemus, philologist, poet, born.

CHURCH.

1527 * * *Prus.* **The Reformation** flourishes.

1528 Mar. 10. *Aust.* **Balthazar Hubmeyer, Anabaptist,** having been taken to Vienna, is burned.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Leonard Schoener, an Anabaptist,** formerly a barefooted monk, is beheaded and burned at Rottenburg.

1529 Mar. 13–Apr. 22. *Bavaria.* **A Diet is held at Speyer.**

The Catholics, being in the majority, declare that the doctrines of Luther must not be spread; the minority, headed by the Elector of Saxony, the Landgrave of Hesse, and Melanchthon, protest against this decision. [Hence they receive the name **PROTESTANTS.**] The Diet ordains the punishment of **death for Anabaptists.** (See State.)

Oct. * *Prus.* **Luther and Zwingli,** and other Swiss reformers who hold to a free interpretation of the Bible, have a fruitless **conference for union at Marburg.**

* * *Baden.* **Louis Hetzer, Anabaptist, is beheaded** at Constance.

* * *Hesse.* **At Alzei 350 Anabaptists** are executed as fast as the executioner can put them to death.

1530 June 20–Nov. * *Bavaria.* **A Diet is held at Augsburg.**

(JUNE 20.) It meets at the call (Apr. 3) of the emperor to hear the reasons advanced by the reformers for breaking away from the Catholic Church. A statement of their doctrines, drawn up by Luther, Melanchthon, and other reformers, and called *The Confession of Augsburg,* is read (June 25) by Christian Bayer [and becomes the reformers' standard of doctrine]; the Diet breaks up with the decision that the Protestants should have till the following spring to consider whether they should return to the Catholic Church, or, being obstinate, measures shall be taken for their extermination. (See State.)

1531 Feb. 27. The Alliance of Schmalkald is formed.

It is a defensive alliance, composed of nine Protestant princes and 11 imperial cities, who **unite for protection** against the edict of Augsburg. [Later five other princes and 10 imperial cities join the league.]

* * **Sicke Snyde, an Anabaptist, is beheaded.**

Oct. 11. *Swits.* **Huldreich Zwingli** falls in the battle of Kappel.

1532–35 *Westphalia.* **The Anabaptists attempt to establish a theocracy.**

Fanatical persons announce a commission to set up a **holy empire** on the ruins of all human institutions, and place John Bockhold a tailor of Leyden, at the head of their new commonwealth in the city of Münster.

(1534. FEB. *) **They drive out of Münster** the bishop, Count Waldeck, together with all other evangelical or Roman Catholic opponents.

(APR. *) **Count Waldeck lays siege** to the city.

(APR. *) **The fanatic Mathieson makes a sally** from Münster with 30 followers, but is annihilated.

(1535. JUNE 24.) **The Anabaptists surrender Münster** to Count Waldeck.

(1536. JAN. *) Bockhold and other **Anabaptists are cruelly tortured** and executed at Münster.

1534 * * *Rome.* **Paul III. becomes pope.**

1535 * * *Fr.* **John Calvin** is exiled because of his religion, and goes to Basel, Switzerland. [1536–38. He abides in Geneva. 1538–41. He abides in Strasburg.]

* * **The emperor issues an edict against the Anabaptists.**

1536 * * **The empire is about equally divided** between Catholics and Protestants.

1537 * * **Menno Simons,** formerly a Catholic priest, becomes a teacher and leader of the Anabaptists. [His followers are known as **Mennonites.**]

1539 * * **Tiaeart Keynerts is put to death** for sheltering and refusing to reveal the hiding-place of Menno, his brother.

1540 * * *Rome.* **The Pope approves of the establishment of the Society or Company of Jesus by Ignatius Loyola,** who proposes the conversion of infidels and the checking of Protestantism.

± * * A sect of Lutherans called **Ubiquarians,** teaching that the natural body of Christ is everywhere, is founded by **Brentius.**

1541–64 *Switz.* **John Calvin is head of the state in Geneva,** where he introduces the Reformation, from whence it spreads to France and Scotland.

1541 * * *Bavaria.* **A Diet is held at Ratisbon for uniting the Protestants to the Church of Rome.**

Melanchthon and John Eckius and others discuss without agreement the 22 articles of faith drawn up by the Protestants. The emperor orders the controversy to be referred to a general council, the Protestants in the meantime being allowed to retain their religion.

1542 * * *Saxony.* **The first consistory** for regulating ecclesiastical discipline and worship in the churches is established at Wittenberg.

1545 Dec. 13-63 * * *Aust.* **The Council of Trent** meets (p. 510).

1546 Jan. 17. *Saxony.* **Martin Luther** preaches his final sermon at Wittenberg. [Feb. 18. **He dies** at Eisleben, his native town.]

* * *Bavaria.* A second **diet** is held at **Ratisbon.**

None of the Protestant princes being present, the Catholic majority resolves to abide by the decision of the Council of Trent.

July 20. The Emperor places the Protestant Confederates **under the ban** of the Empire. [They declare war.]

July 26. The Emperor and Pope Paul III. enter into a **secret league** against the Protestants.

1547 * * **Protestantism** is apparently **ruined** by the success of Charles V.

1548 May 15. *Bavaria.* **The Interim of Augsburg.**

A compromise composed of 26 articles of faith, for uniting the Catholics and Protestants, is drawn up by order of the Emperor. [It is rejected by both parties.]

LETTERS.

1527 * * *Fables*, in imitation of Æsop, by Burkard Waldis, appears. [1548, *Æsop's Fables.*]

1528 * * *Proverbs*, by Johann Agricola, appears. [1537, *Johann Huss.*]

1531 * * *A Universal History*, by Sebastian Franck, appears. [1532, *Proverbs;* 1534, *A History of the People of Germany.*]

1532 * * *Susanna*, by Sixt Birck, appears.

1533-39 *Fiersbras, Haimonskinder, Kaiser Octavianus, Dieschone Magelone*, and *Ritter Galmy*, appear; they are among the first German novels.

1534 * * A translation of the *Bible*, by Johann Dietenberger, appears.

1537 * * A translation of the *Bible*, by Johann Eck, appears.

1538 * * *Pammachius*, by Thomas Naogeorg, appears. [1540, *Mercator;* 1541, *Incendia;* 1543, *Hemanus;* 1551, *Hieremias;* 1552, *Judas Iscariotes.*]

1540 * * *Verlorner Sohn*, by Jorg Wickram, appears. [1550, *Tobias;* 1551, *Gabriotto und Reinhard;* 1554, *Knabenspiegel* and *Goldfaden:* 1555, *Rollwagenbuchlein;* 1556, *Gute und bose Nachbarn.*]

1543 * * *Bavaria.* **Copernicus** publishes at Nuremberg his *Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies*, and revives the true doctrine of the planetary bodies, and lays the foundation of modern astronomy.

1544 Aug. 17. *E. Prus.* **The Lutheran University of Königsberg** is founded by Albert III., Margrave of Brandenburg.

* * *Hofteufel*, by Johann Chryseus, appears.

SOCIETY.

1529 * * **The sweating sickness** afflicts North Germany.

* * * **The Levelers** appear.

They are fanatics headed by Muncer and Storck, who teach that all distinctions of rank are usurpations on the rights of mankind. Muncer, with a force of 40,000 men, commands the sovereign princes of Germany and the magistrates of cities to resign their authority.

STATE.

1529 Mar. 13+. *Bavaria.* **The second Diet of Speyer** meets for the settlement of the disturbances of the Empire.

The recent victories of the Emperor Charles V. in Italy and Ferdinand [the King of the Romans] make the Catholic party more aggressive, and decide on a more strict execution of the decree of the Diet of Worms.

(Apr. 19.) The minority in the **Diet of Speyer** favoring the Reformation — the Elector of Saxony, the princes of Hesse, Lüneberg, Anhalt, Brandenburg, and 14 imperial cities — **present a protest.** (See Church.)

Aug. 5. *Fr.* **The Peace of Cambrai.** (p. 681).

1529-32 **War with the Turks.**

The Hungarians are divided into two parties, each seeking the vacant kingship, one under Ferdinand, brother of the emperor, and the other under John Zapolya, who is aided by the Turks.

1530 * * *It.* **Charles V. is crowned emperor** at Bologna by the Pope; the last of the German emperors crowned by the pontiff.

Aug. 7. *Bavaria.* **Diet of Augsburg.**

The Landgrave of Hesse leaves the Diet of Augsburg after the emperor has demanded submission and threatened the Protestants, to prepare for defense. [The Catholic party assumes a gentler tone.]

(Sept. 23.) **The Protestant princes** declare that they **cannot conform** to the emperor's demand, as it is contrary to their consciences; they leave the city at noon; their representatives remain.

(Oct. 17.) Sixteen free cities have now united in a **refusal to pay the "Turkish tax"** unless they are assured of a general peace in their own country.

(Nov. 11.) **The decision of the Diet** is again read to the members; the Protestants object that the emperor has no right to give orders **in matters of faith,** and leave the city.

(Nov. 19.) **The decision of the Diet** against Protestants is proclaimed; the Diet adjourns.

1531 Feb. 27. *Hesse-Nassau.* **Nine** Protestant princes and 11 imperial cities enter the **League of Schmalkald.**

It is a defensive alliance against the emperor for nine years in his attack upon religion. [Later five other princes join, also 10 other imperial cities.]

The Elector of Saxony and the Landgrave of Hesse are appointed its chiefs.

* * The Emperor causes his brother Ferdinand of Austria to be **elected King of the Romans,** and to be crowned at Aachen [Aix-la-Chapelle]; the Elector of Saxony protests in the name of the Protestants.

1532-47 *Saxony.* **John Frederick** "The Magnanimous" is duke.

He is defeated in the Schmalkald war, and captured by the emperor Charles V., who compels him to sign the capitulation of Wittenberg, by which the electorate and various territories are transferred to Maurice, of the Albertine line.

July 23. *Bavaria.* The religious **Peace of Nuremberg** is signed.

The Turks and their French allies threatening war, it is deemed prudent to revoke the **edict of Augsburg,** suspend all processes, and permit freedom of worship to the Protestants, until the meeting of a new council to be held within a year.

1534 * * The Protestants consent to **recognize Ferdinand** as King of the Romans on condition that he renounces his claim on Würtemberg, which had been given him by the emperor.

1535 * * *Brandenburg.* **Joachim II.** becomes margrave.

1536+ * * **Difficulty with France.** (See Army.)

1538 June 18. *Fr.* **The Council of Nice** assembles.

The Pope, emperor, and King of France meet. **Peace** is concluded for 10 years on the basis of present possession.

1539 * * *Saxony.* **Henry** becomes elector of a part of Saxony. [1541. Maurice.]

1542 * *-44 * * **The fourth war** between the emperor and Francis I. occurs.

It is caused by the investiture of Philip, son of Charles, with Milan; its pretext is the killing at Milan of two secret agents sent there by Francis to Solyman the Turk, who, with the Duke of Cleves, becomes the ally of the French.

1544 Sept. 18. **The Peace of Crespy.**

The difficulty between the emperor and Francis is settled by the proposed marriage of the Duke of Orleans to a princess of the imperial family, who will receive Milan. [The duke dies, and the emperor retains Milan, but gives it nominally to his son Philip as a fief.] (P. 681.)

* * **A truce of five years is signed** with the Turks, and the emperor turns towards the Protestants.

* * The emperor prepares for a struggle with Francis I. in Italy.

The crown of France disputes with the House of Hapsburg for possession of Milan, Piedmont, Naples, Flanders, and Artois.

1546 June 17. The emperor gives assurance that he does not aim at a **religious war.**

June 26. The emperor makes an alliance with Pope Paul for a **religious war.**

He pledges himself **to compel the submission** of the Protestant princes to the Holy See, the Pope having promised 200,000 scudi for the expenses of the war, and 12,000 foot and 500 horse.

July 4. *Rome.* **The Pope** astonishes the Protestants by announcing his alliance with the emperor (June 26) for a new crusade to extirpate heresy.

July 20. Charles places the Protestant leaders under the ban of the empire.

July 29. *Rome.* The Pope announces a sentence of **outlawry** against the Protestant leaders, — the **Elector of Saxony** and the **Landgrave of Hesse.** [The Protestants prepare for war.]

1547 * * **Altenburg** is assigned to the Ernestine line of the House of Saxony.

* * *Bavaria.* The emperor holds a Diet at Augsburg.

1548 Mar. 15. *Bavaria.* Charles V. publishes an imperial **decree** from Augsburg, "how religion and church property were to be treated till the decision of a general council" — called the **Interim Law.** [It is disregarded by most of the Protestant princes.]

* * *Saxony.* **Duke Maurice** of the Albertine line is made elector in place of John Frederick the Protestant; he sustains the emperor; the Ernestine line retains Weimar, Jena, Eisenach Gotha, etc.

* * Even the Catholic princes are alarmed at the success and **domination of Charles V.**

* * *Pr. Saxony.* **Magdeburg** is placed **under the ban of the empire.**

* * *Saxony.* **Dresden** becomes the capital.

ARMY — NAVY.

1550-51 *Pr. Saxony.* **Magdeburg** is besieged and taken by Maurice of Saxony.

1552-56 *Fr.* **War between** Henry II. of France and the emperor.

* * **Maurice of Saxony** with an army suddenly marches southward, captures Augsburg, is repelled at Ulm, hastens to Allgau, defeats Imperialists posted at Reiti, and forces the Pass of Ehrenberg, opening the road to Innsbruck, nearly captures the emperor, who flees secretly in disguise.

Oct. 31-53 Jan. 15. *Lorraine.* **Metz** is successfully defended by the Duke of Guise (p. 682).

1553 July 9. *Prus.* **Maurice** of Saxony **defeats the predatory Albert,** Margrave of Brandenburg-Culmbach, at Sievershausen, but is mortally wounded. [Henry, Duke of Brunswick, continues the war.]

Oct. 18 *Fr.* **Terouanne** surrenders to the Imperialists after a siege.

1560 * * *Hung.* **Constant war** prevails. [1564. King Ferdinand is finally forced to abandon Hungary in great part to the Turks. 1566. A truce.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1550 * * *Bavaria.* **The sextant,** containing 60 degrees of the sixth part of a circle, is invented by Tycho Brahe at Augsburg.

* * *Saxony.* **The madder** is cultivated.

1557 * * *Saxony.* The first treatise on the *art of surveying* is published by Agricola.

1560 * * *Bavaria.* **A press for stamping leather** is invented by Hans Lobsinger at Nuremberg; also an **air-gun.**

16th Century. Germany is visited by a **band of English comedians,** who travel about, acting in their own language.

1561 * *Hesse-Nassau.* The first **observatory** is established at Cassel.

1565 * * **Veneer-mills** are invented by Reener at Augsburg.

1580 * * *Saxony.* **Serpentine** is first worked by Brendel.

1594 * * *Aust.* **Johann Kepler** studies the planets.

1597 * * *Bohemia.* **Kepler** joins Tycho.

1598 * * *Aust.* Kepler first satisfactorily explains the **theory of the tides.**

1599 * * *Aust.* Kepler's **Rudolphine tables** are begun.

1602 * * *Hesse.* **The measuring-compass** is invented by Jost Bing.

1603 * * *Bavaria.* **The pantagraph,** an instrument for copying, reducing, or enlarging plans, is invented by Christopher Scheiner.

* * The **areometer** is used for determining the density of cold water.

1609 * * **Kepler's first two laws** concerning planetary motions appear. [1618. *Bohemia.* Kepler's **third law.**]

1611 * * *Bohemia.* Kepler makes a **telescope.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1550 * * Baldung, Hans, artist, A80.
Beham, Hans S., engraver, A50.
Fagius, Paul, reformer, A46.
1551 * * Apian, Peter, math., astron., A56.
Bucer, Martin, reformer, A60.
1552 * * Cochlaus, Johann, R. C. theol., A73.
Gaultier, Leonhard, engraver, born.
Osiander, Andreas, reformer, A54.
Rudolph II., emperor, born.
1553 * * Agricola, Georg, mineralogist, A63.
Alber, Erasmus, preacher, poet, dies.
Cranach, or Kranach, Lucas von, painter, engraver, A81.
Maurice, Elector of Saxony, A32.
1555 * * Arnd, Johann, Lutheran cl., au., b.
1556 * * Calvisius, Sethus, chronologist, b.
Friedland, Valentin, educator, A66.
Pellican, Conrad, scholar, reformer, Biblical critic, A78.
Sleidan, Johann, historian, A50.
1558 * * Bugenhagen, Johann, reformer, A73.
Charles I. (V.). K. of Spain, Emp. Ger., A58.
1559 * * Aurifaber, Andreas G., physician, teacher, A47.
Burgkmair, Hans, painter, A86.
Tilly, Count of, Johann Tserclaes, gen., b.
1560 * * Albertinus, Ægidius, satirist, born.
Aquila, Casper, theologian, A71.
Lotich, Peter, poet, A32.
Melanchthon, Philip, reformer, A63.
Schwenckfeld, Kaspar, religionist, A70.
1561 * * **Menno Simons,** reformer, founder Mennonites, A65.
1562 * * Berlichingen, Gotz, or Gottfried von, soldier, A82.
1564 * * Althammer, Andreas, reformer, A66.
Buxtorf, Johann, Hebraist, born.
Ferdinand I., emperor, A61.
1565 * * Amsdorf, Nikolaus von, reformer, A82.
1566 * * Agricola, Johann, reformer, founder of Antinomians, A76.
Fuchs, or Fuchsius, Leonhard von, bot., A65.
Sigismund III., King of Poland, born.
1567 * * Acidalius, Valens, scholar, born.
1568 * * Albert, first Duke of Prussia, A78.
Aurifaber, Johann, Lutheran cl., A51.
Christian, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, general, born.
1569 * * Eber, Paul, cl., Hebraist, A58.
Vorstius, Conrad, cl., controversialist, born.
1571 * * **Kepler, Johann,** astronomer, born.
Prætorius, Michael, composer, born.
1572 * * Bayer, Johann, pul. ora., astron., b.
1574 * * Camerarius, Joachim, classical scholar, A74.
Elsheimer, Adam, painter, born.
Gonthier, Johann, physician, Hellenist, A87.
1575 * * Aurifaber, Johann, cl., ora., ed., A56.
Bohme, or Bohm, Jakob, mystic, born.
Faber, Basil, scholar, A55.
Flacius Matthias (Illyricus), theol., A55.
1576 * * **Maximilian II.,** emperor, A49.
Sachs, Hans, shoemaker, poet, A82.
Scioppius, Caspar, scholar, born.
Xylander, Wilhelm, class. schol., trans., A44.
1577 * * Ferdinand of Bavaria, archbishop of Cologne, prince-bishop of Liége and Münster, born.
Kirsten, Peter, physician, orientalist, born.
Vossius, or Voss, Gerard J., philol., au., b.
1578 * * Don Juan, or John of Austria, general, statesman, A32.
Ferdinand II., emperor, born.
1579 * * Kilian, Lucas, engraver, born.
Ludwig, Prince of Anhalt-Coethen, classical scholar, soldier, born.
1580 * * Cluver, Philipp, linguist, geog., b.
1581 * * Arnheim, Johann G. von, diplomatist, general, born.
Helvicus, Christopher, philol., chronolo., b.
1583 * * Alting, Heinrich, Calvinistic theological writer, born.
Lufft, Hans, printer, bookseller, A88.
Ursinus, Zacharias, cl., controversialist, A49.
Wallenstein, Count of, Albrecht Eusebius von, general, born.
1585 * * **Mansfeld,** Count, Ernest, gen., b.
1586 * * Andreä, Johann von, satirist, born.
Calixtus, Georgius, Lutheran cler., au., b.
Chemnitz, Martin, theologian, A64.
1587 * * Jung, Joachim, philosopher, born.
Reinesius, Thomas, physician, philologist, b.
1588 * * Alsted, Johann H., author, born.
1589 * * Sturm, Johann, classical scholar, teacher, A82.
1590 * * Andreä, Jakob, Luth. theol., A62.
Fischart, Johann, satirist, A45.
Frischlin, Nicodemus, philol., poet, A43.
1595 * * Acidalius, Valens, scholar, A28.
Carpzov, Benedict, jurist, author, born.
Scultetus, Johannes, surgeon, born.
1597 * * Opitz, Martin, poet, born.
1598 * * Camerarius, Joachim, botanist, A64.
Ortelius, or Oertel, Abraham, geog., A71.
1599 * * Buxtorf, Johann, Hebraist, born.
Olearius, or Olschläger, Adam, orientalist, b.
1600 * * Alberti, Salomon, anatomist, A60.
Busembaum, Hermann, Jesuit, author, born.
Chytraus, David K., scholar, theol., A70.
Galen, Christopher B. von, prince-bishop of Münster, general, born.
Scapula, John, philologist, A60.
1602 * * Berg, Joachim von, philan., A76.
Guericke, Otto von, natural philosopher, inventor of air-pump, born.
Kircher, Athanasius, Egyptologist, phil., b.
1603 * * Balde, Jakob, Jesuit, poet, born.
1604 * * Bernhard, duke of Saxe-Weimar, general, born.
Glauber, Johann R., chemist, born.
1605 * * Ayrer, or Eyer, Jacob, dram. poet, d.
1606 * * Gerhardt, Paul, clergyman, poet, b.
1607 * * Hollar, Wencelaus, engraver, born.
1608 * * Friensheim, Johann, scholar, born.
1609 * * Flemming, Paul, poet, born.
1610 * * Schneider, Conrad, anatomist, born.
1611 * * Hevelius, Johannes, astronomer, b.
1612 * * Calov, Abraham, Lutheran cl., born.
Clavius, Christoph, Jesuit, math., A75.
Dietrich, Johann C., philol., historian, born.
Rudolph II., emperor, A60.
Zwicker, Daniel, syncretist, born.

CHURCH.

1550 * * *Rome.* **Julius III.** is pope. [1555, **Marcellus II.**; 1559, Pius IV.; 1566, Pius V.]

1552 July 31. *Bavaria.* **The Peace of Passau** (p. 510).

1555 Sept. 25. *Bavaria.* **The Religious Peace of Augsburg** is agreed to by the Catholics and Lutherans.

All accepting the Augsburg Confession are declared exempt from the jurisdiction of the Holy See, and guaranteed equal rights in everything with the Catholics.

1556 * *Lippe.* **Bernard VIII.,** who styles himself Count of Lippe, embraces the tenets of the Reformation.

1564 * * The emperor favors the withdrawal of the state from religious disputes, and **Protestantism flourishes.**

* * New quarrels occur over the **ecclesiastical reservation.**

1571 * *Aust.* Maximilian grants liberty of conscience to his subjects.

1572 * * *Rome.* Gregory XIII. is pope. [1585, Sixtus V.; he displays activity, and corrects abuses in the church. 1590, Urban VII.; Gregory XIV.; 1591, Innocent IX. reigns two months; 1592, Clement VIII.; 1605, Leo XI. reigns 25 days; later Paul V. (Borghese).]

1576 * * **The Jesuits** gain ascendancy over the new emperor.

1576-1612 An anti-Protestant reaction occurs as the successful result of the labors of the Jesuits.

1578 * * **The concessions** made to Protestants are **revoked** by the throne.

1585 * *Rh. Prus.* The electorate of Treves becomes subject to the **archbishop.**

1594 * * *Würtemberg.* **Protestants unite** in a defensive league at Heilbronn.

1608 May 4. The Protestant Union. (See State.)

1609 * * **The Bohemians** receive religious liberty. (See State.)

* * **The Catholic League.** (See State.)

LETTERS.

1549 * * *Grobianus,* by Friedrich Dedekind, appears.

1550 * * *Bavaria.* **The Royal Library** is founded at Munich by Albert III.

1555 * * *The History of the Reformation and of Charles V.,* by Johannes Sleidanus, appears.

1556 * * *Carriage-Book,* by Jacob Frey, appears.

* * Menno Simons, founder of the Mennonites, publishes his *True Christian Belief.*

1557 * * *Journey-Shortener,* by Montanus, appears.

* * *Hurnen-Seufrid,* a tragedy, by Hans Sachs, appears.

1558 Feb. 2. *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.* **The Lutheran University of Jena,** founded by John Frederick the Magnanimous, Elector of Saxony, is opened.

1559 * * *Nachtbuchlein,* by Valentine Schumann, appears.

1561 Sept. 27. *E. Prus.* King Sigismund of Poland gives a charter to the **University of Königsberg,** as both the imperial and papal sanction are withheld.

1563 * * *Cheer for Low Spirits,* by Kerchhof, appears.

1566 * *Life of Luther,* by Johann Mathesius, appears.

* * *Speculum vitæ aulicæ* (Reineke Fuchs), by Hermann Schopper, appears.

1572 * A version of *Till Eulenspiegel,* by Johann Fischart, appears; also, *The Grandmother of all Prognostication,* a satire on prophetical calendars. [1573, *Flöhhatz* (Flea-hunt); 1575, *History of Garyantua;* 1576, *Fortunate Ship;* 1577, *Book of Comfort in Gout* and *Susanna;* 1578, *Marriage-Book;* 1579, *Beehive;* 1580, *Jesuit Hat.*]

1575 May 8. *Brunswick.* **The Lutheran University of Helmstadt** receives its charter from Maximilian II.

* * *Bavaria.* **The Gymnasium Ægidianum** of Nuremberg is removed to Altdorf, and is the nucleus of the **University of Altdorf.**

1576 * *Rebecca,* by Nicodemus Frischlin, appears. [1578, *Priscianus vapulaus;* 1579, *Hildegardis magna* and *Frau Wendelgard;* 1580, *Phasma;* 1584, *Julius redivivus.*]

1578 * * **Hans Sachs,** poet, dramatist, novelist, miscellaneous writer, dies; his works number more than 6,000.

* *A Grammar of the German Language,* by Johannes Clajus, appears.

* *Bavaria.* The University of Altdorf receives its charter from the emperor Rudolph II. [1580. Opened.]

1589 * *Pr. Saxony.* John E. Avenar's *Dictionarium Hebraicum* appears at Wittenberg.

1595 * *Froschmauseler,* by Georg Rollenhagen, appears.

1596 * *Mysterium cosmographicum,* by **Johann Kepler,** appears.

1605–12 *On True Christianity* and *Das Paradies-Gartlein voll christlicher Tugenden,* by Johann Arnd, appear.

1607 May 19. *Hesse.* **The University of Giessen** receives its charter from the emperor.

* *Ganskönig,* by Wolfhart Spangenberg, appears.

1609 * *Astronomia Nova,* by Kepler, appears. [1611, *Dioptrice.*]

1612 * *Aurora, or the Morning Redness,* by Jacob Boehme, appears.

SOCIETY.

1563 * *Bavaria.* The imperial knight, Wilhelm Grumbach, has a **feud** with the Bishop of Würzburg, and **plunders** the city. [1564. Grumbach **is protected** by John Frederick, Duke of Saxony. 1567. He is cruelly executed.]

STATE.

1550 * *Bavaria.* **Albert III.** becomes duke.

* *Würtemberg.* **Christopher** the Pacific becomes duke.

1551 Oct. 1. *Hesse.* **The Treaty of Friedewald.**

It is secretly agreed to by Henry II. of France, the League of Schmalkald, and Maurice of Saxony, whereby an alliance is formed against the emperor; nominally to release Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, really to advance German liberties and the Protestant religion.

1552 July 16. *Bavaria.* **The Treaty of Passau.**

It is signed by King Ferdinand for the empire, with Maurice of Saxony and the other five electors; it grants freedom of religion to the Lutherans until the next Diet.

1553 Mar. 3. *Saxony.* **Duke Maurice dies.** [**Augustus** becomes elector.]

* **Predatory nobles** disturb the peace, and create wild disorder.

1555 Sept. 25. The religious peace of Augsburg is established. (See Church.)

Oct.± * **Charles V.,** made despondent by ill-success, **resolves to abdicate his two thrones,** Germany and Spain, giving the former to his brother **Ferdinand** [later King of Hungary and Bohemia], and the latter to his son **Philip.**

Oct. 25. *Brussels.* **Charles V. resigns** the **Netherlands** to his son Philip. [1556. Jan. * **He cedes to Philip** the kingdoms of **Spain and Naples.**]

1556 Aug. 27. Charles V. signs a deed resigning the German Empire to his brother.

Sept. 7. The abdication of Charles V. is announced to the estates.

Oct.± The ex-emperor resolves to retire to a monastery.

1556–64 Ferdinand I. reigns.

The Hapsburg lands go with the imperial dignity; but the crown of Spain and the colonies — Naples, Milan, Franche Comte, and the Netherlands — go to Philip, son of Charles V.

* Coronation by the Pope is relinquished by the emperor.

1557 Feb. 27. *Sp.* **The ex-Emperor Charles V.** enters the monastery of St. Justus, not as a monk, but as a private individual, with only 12 domestics.

1558 Feb. 25. *Hesse-Nassau.* **The electors** at Frankfort formally transfer the imperial dignity to **Ferdinand I.**

Sept. 21. *Sp.* **Charles V., ex-emperor, dies.**

* *Hung.* **Ferdinand** is confirmed (p. 511).

1559 * *Holstein.* **The Ditmarsh** men submit to the rule of the King of Denmark.

1562 * **Maximilian II.** is elected King of the Romans. [1563. King of Hungary.]

1563± * * *Bavaria.* The imperial knight **Grumbach** is under the ban of the empire **for plundering Würzburg.**

1564 July 25. Ferdinand I. dies. [Succeeded by his son.] (P. 511.)

* **Maximilian II.,** King of Hungary and Bohemia and the Romans is elected emperor.

1564–76 Maximilian II. reigns.

1566 * **A truce** is entered with the Turks; Selim II. and the emperor agree that each shall retain his possessions.

1567 * **Hesse is divided** into Hesse-Cassel and Hesse-Darmstadt.

1568 * *Würtemberg.* **Louis** "The Pious" becomes duke.

* *Brunswick.* **Julius** becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

1571 * *Brandenburg.* **John-George** becomes elector.

1576 Oct. 12. Maximilian II. dies. [He is succeeded by his son Rudolph.]

Oct. * **Rudolph II.,** King of Bohemia and Hungary, is elected emperor.

1576–1612 Rudolph II. reigns.

1579 * *Bavaria.* **William II.** becomes duke.

* * The **princes** disregard imperial authority, and **war** among themselves.

1586 * *Saxony.* **Christian I.** becomes elector.

1589 * *Brunswick.* **Henry Julius** becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

1591 * *Saxony.* **Christian II.** becomes elector.

1593 * *Würtemberg.* **Frederick I.** becomes duke.

1594 * *Prus.* The dukedom of **Prussia is annexed** to the electorate of Brandenburg.

1596 * *Bavaria.* **Maximilian** the Great becomes duke.

1597 * **Hesse-Homburg** is separated from Hesse-Darmstadt, and established as a landgraviate.

1598 * *Brandenburg.* **Joachim-Frederick** becomes margrave.

1603–72 Altenburg is an independent state.

1606 * *Baden.* **Mannheim** is founded.

1608 May 4. The first meeting of the princes is held as the **Protestant Union of Germany,** with Frederick IV., Elector-Palatine, as leader; its object is mutual defense for ten years.

* *Brandenburg.* **John Sigismund** becomes elector, and duke of Prussia.

* *Würtemberg.* **John Frederick** becomes duke.

1609 * **The Catholic League** is formed in opposition to the Protestant Union, with Maximilian and the Duke of Bavaria leaders, "to see that the old, true religion, which alone could save, was not extirpated."

* Rudolph II. conciliates the Bohemians by granting them a **royal charter,** which permits the free exercise of religion by the three estates of lords, knights, and royal cities (p. 511).

* The elector of Brandenburg and the Prince of Neuburg are **claimants for the succession** to the duchy of Jülich-Cleves; a quarrel ensues.

1610 Oct. 29. The Protestant Union concludes a peace with the **Catholic League.**

1611 * *Saxony.* **John-George I.** becomes elector.

* **Rudolph II.** is forced to **abdicate** the crown of Bohemia.

1612 Jan. 20. Rudolph II. dies. [He is succeeded by his brother.]

June 13. Matthias is elected emperor. [Crowned June 24.]

1612–19 Matthias reigns.

He is strongly anti-Protestant, and secures for his Catholic cousin, Ferdinand, Duke of Styria, Corinthia and Carniola, the succession of **Bohemia** and Hungary, though much opposed by the Protestant estates.

ARMY — NAVY.

1618 * *–48 * * *Bohemia.* **The Thirty Years' War.** The emperor aims to destroy Protestantism (p. 510).

Nuremberg, Saxony, and Würtemberg suffer greatly during the war. Gustavus Adolphus is besieged in Nuremberg by Wallenstein; about 10,000 of the inhabitants die of want or disease during the blockade; Saxony changes sides frequently.

Leipsic is besieged and taken.

1618–23 The War in Bohemia and County Palatine.

Aug. * *Bohemia.* The imperial troops enter. [1640. Subdued.]

* * *Bohemia.* **The Margrave John George** of Jagerndorf brings 300 troops from Silesia and Lusatia to aid the revolt.

1619 * * *Aust.* Count Thurn marches on Vienna. [1619. Nov. * Again.] (P. 510.)

* * *Bohemia.* Counts Mansfeld and Thurn **defeat the imperial Army at Pilsen.**

1620 * * *Bohemia.* **Catholic invasion** (p. 510).

Nov. 8. *Bohemia.* **Battle of White Mountain** (p. 510).

1622 * **The seat of war** is transferred from Bohemia to the Palatinate, which is soon subdued.

Apr. 29. Mansfeld defeats the Imperialists under Tilly at **Wiesloch.**

May 6. *Hesse.* **Tilly** defeats the Margrave of Baden-Durlach at **Wimpfen.**

June 10. *Hesse-Nassau.* **Tilly** defeats Christian of Brunswick at **Höchst.**

1623 Aug. 6. *Westphalia.* **Tilly** again defeats the Administrator **Christian** of Halberstadt at **Stadtlohn.**

1625–29 *Saxony.* **The seat of war** is in Lower Saxony (Danish Period); **allies** aid the Protestants (p. 512).

* * Prince **Wallenstein** becomes commander of the **imperial army,** which he recruits himself, and then provisions by a system of robbery.

1626 * * *Anhalt.* **Wallenstein** defeats Count Mansfeld at the **Bridge of Dessau,** and then pursues him through Silesia to Hungary, where Mansfeld joins Bethlen-Gabor.

Aug. 27. *Brunswick.* **Tilly utterly defeats Christian IV.** of Denmark at Lutter.

1627 * * *Holstein.* **Tilly** and **Wallenstein** conquer Holstein.

* * *N. Ger.* **Wallenstein** alone conquers Schleswig and Jutland. The Dukes of Mecklenburg flee the country, and the Duke of Pomerania makes his submission.

1628 * * *Prus.* **Wallenstein** vainly **besieges Stralsund** for 10 weeks, while its heroic citizens defend themselves.

1629 * **Magdeburg** is blockaded, and successfully resists Wallenstein.

May * **Peace of Lübeck** (p. 637).

1630–35 * * **Swedish period** of the Thirty Years' War.

1630 June * **Gustavus Adolphus,** King of Sweden, becomes an ally of the Protestants (p. 512).

July * **Wallenstein** is dismissed from imperial service.

1631 Apr. * **Tilly opposes Gustavus.** [Gustavus captures Frankfort-on-the-Oder; later he takes Spandau.]

May 20. Tilly takes Magdeburg (p. 512). [May 21. Only 5,000 of 35,000 inhabitants remain alive.]

* * *Fr.* Gustavus takes Mentz. [* * *N. Prus.* He drives the imperial forces from Pomerania, and proceeds up the Oder.]

* * **Tilly** takes and burns Halle, Eisleben, Merseburg, and other cities.

Sept. 7 (o. s.). *Saxony.* **Gustavus** with the Saxons wins a brilliant victory over Tilly at the **battle of Leipsic.**

Imperial loss, 6,000 killed, besides the wounded and prisoners, and all their artillery; allies' loss, Saxons, 2,000, Swedes, 700 (p. 512).

* * *Bohemia.* **The Saxons** invade Bohemia.

* * **Gustavus** marches to the Rhine through Thuringia and **Franconia.** [*Hesse.* He crosses the Rhine at Oppenheim, and goes into winter quarters at Mentz.]

* * *Bohemia.* The Saxons under **Arnim capture Prague.**

1632 * *Bavaria.* **Gustavus** marches for the Danube by way of Nuremberg.

Apr. 15. *Bavaria.* **Gustavus** is victorious at Rain (p. 512).

* * **Wallenstein** is recalled, and by request of Ferdinand collects an army and receives **uncontrolled command.**

* * *Bohemia.* **Wallenstein recaptures Prague,** and drives the Saxons out of Bohemia.

* * *Bavaria.* **Gustavus** vainly besieges Maximilian in Ingolstadt; **Wallenstein** hastens to his relief. [**Gustavus** forces Munich to surrender.]

July *–**Sept.** * *Bavaria.* **Gustavus** and **Wallenstein** face to face in a fortified camp near Nuremberg, the latter declines a battle.

* * The Swedes receive reenforcements, and **attack Wallenstein's** entrenchments, but are repulsed with fearful loss.

* * **Gustavus advances** to the Danube, and Wallenstein enters defenseless Saxony, and fearful depredations are committed.

* * *Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.* **Gustavus** hastens back at the call of the elector of Saxony, and joins forces with Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar in Arnstadt.

Nov. 16. Battle of Lützen (p. 512).

1633 * *Bavaria.* **Gen. Bernhard,** having succeeded Gustavus, leads an expedition to Franconia; he takes **Bamberg** and **Höchstädt,** and drives back the Bavarians under Count Aldringer.

Feb. * *Bohemia.* **Wallenstein** tries and punishes many of his officers with death while at Prague.

* * *Silesia.* **Wallenstein,** having recruited his army, **marches into Silesia,** and fights the troops of Saxony, Brandenburg, and Sweden.

Oct. * *Hung.* A Swedish **corps** is captured at Steinam-on-the-Oder.

* * **Wallenstein** invades Brandenburg, sends raiders to Berlin, and plunders Lusatia.

Nov. * *Bavaria.* Gen. Bernhard captures Regensburg [**Ratisbon**].

1634 Feb. 25. *Bohemia.* **Wallenstein is assassinated** (p. 512).

Aug. 17. *Bavaria.* Swedes defeated at **Nördlingen** (p. 512).

Dec. 23. Siege of Heidelberg raised (p. 512).

* * *Hesse.* **Mentz** is taken by the Imperialists.

1635 May 30. *Bohemia.* **Peace.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1617 * * *Bohemia.* **Beacon telegraph** is invented by Kepler.

1625 * * *Bavaria.* **The helioscope,** a telescope for observing the sun without injury to the eye, is invented by Christopher Scheiner.

1627 * * *Saxony.* **Heinrich Schultz** writes **music** to a translation of *Perie Daful,* which is performed for a court wedding at Torgau.

Apr. 13. *Saxony. Daphne,* by Opitz, **the first German opera,** is produced at the court of the Elector John George I.

1628 * * *Bohemia.* **Kepler completes his Rudolphine tables,** and foretells **the transits of Venus and Mercury.**

1633 * * *Bavaria.* The *Passion of Christ,* **a miracle-play,** is performed at Ober-Ammergau.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1613 * * Caselius, Johannes, philol., wr., A80.
1614 * * Fischart, Johann, satirist, A69.
1615 * * Calvisius, Sethus, chronologist, A59.
1616 * * Gryphius, Andreas, poet, dram., b.
1617 * * Helvicus, Christopher, philol., A36.
1618 * * Alting, Jacob, theol., Hebraist, b.
Rachel, Joachim, satirical poet, born.
Vossius, Isaac, classical scholar, mis. wr., b.
1619 * * **Rupert, Prince,** gen. in Eng., born.
Struve, Georg A., jurist, born.
1620 * * Albertinus, Ægidius, satirist, A60.
Elsheimer, Adam, painter, A46.
Feb. 16. Frederick William, "the Great Elector," of Brandenburg, founder Prussian monarchy, born.
1621 * * Arnd, Johann, Luth. cl., au., A66.
Prætorius, Michael, composer, A50.
1622 * * Adam, Melchior, biographer, dies.
Clauberg, Johann, philosopher, born.
Vorstius, Conrad, clergyman. A55.
1623 * * Cluver, Philipp, linguist, geog., A43.
Meninski, Francis M., orientalist, born.
1624 * * Bohme, or Bohm, Jakob, mystic, A49.
1626 * * **Mansfeld,** Count, Ernst von, general, A41.
Seckendorf, Veit Ludwig von, scholar, theologian, statesman, born.
1629 * * Buxtorf, Johann, Hebraist, A55.
1630 * * Becher, Johann J., chemist, born.
Christian, Prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, general, A62.
Kepler, John, astronomer, A59.
1632 * * Gravius, Johann G., scholar, born.
Puffendorf, Baron, Samuel, jurist, born.
Sigismund III., King of Poland, A66.
Tilly, Count de, Johann Tserclaes, general, A73.
1634 * * Amman, Paul, botanist, born.
Wallenstein, Count of, Albrecht Eusebius von, general, A51.

CHURCH.

1618 * * *Rh. Prus.* The Protestants are expelled from Cologne.

1620 Nov. 8. *Bohemia.* **The disastrous battle of Prague ruins the Protestant Union;** Protestantism is extirpated in Bohemia (p. 510).

1621 * * *Rome.* Gregory XV. is pope.
[1623, Urban VIII.; 1644, Innocent X.; 1655, Alexander VII.; 1667, Clement IX.; 1670, Clement X.; 1676, Innocent XI.; 1689, Alexander VIII.]

1627 * * *Bohemia.* An edict of the emperor requires the Protestants to apostatize.

1629 Mar. 6. The Edict of Restitution (p. 512; see State).

1635 May 30. The Peace of Prague. (See State.)

LETTERS.

1615 * * *Frankfurter Journal* is issued.

* * The *Confessio Roseæ Crucis* appears. [Attributed to Valentine Andreas.]

The Rosicrucians swear fidelity, promise secrecy, and write hieroglyphically, and affirm that the ancient philosophers of Egypt, the Chaldeans, Magi of Persia, and Gymnosophists of the Indies taught the same doctrine.

1616 * * *Germania Antiqua*, by Philip Cluverius, appears.

* * The *Frankfurter Ober postants Zeitung* is issued, alleged to be the first daily paper in the world.

1617 Aug. 24. *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.* **The Fruchtbringende Society** for the advancement of the arts, sciences, and literature, is formed at Weimar.

1618-19 *Oden und Gesange*, by Rudolf Weckherlin, appears.

1619 * * *Harmonice mundi*, by Kepler, appears.

* * **A newspaper** is issued at Hildesheim.

1621 July 17. *Hesse-Nassau.* **The University of Rinteln** is founded by the emperor.

* * *Alsace-Lorraine.* **The University of Strasburg** is founded.

1623 * * *Bavaria.* **The University of Altdorf** is authorized to create doctors of law and medicine.

1624 * * *Opiccii Teutsche Poemata*, by Julius W. Zincgref, appears.

* * *Book of the German Art of Poetry*, by Martin Opitz, appears.

1625 * * *Hesse.* **The University of Giessen** is transferred to Marburg.

1627 * * *Tabulæ Rudolphinæ*, by Kepler, appears.

1630 * * *Westphalia.* A newspaper is issued at Herford.

* * *An Encyclopedia*, in seven volumes, by Johann H. Alsted, appears.

1634 * * *Musa teutonica*, by Johann Rist, appears.

SOCIETY.

1618-48 The Thirty Years' War reduces the population from 20,000,000 to 7,000,000, whole towns are laid in ashes, and fertile districts become deserts.

1627-29 *Bavaria.* At Würzburg 157 witches are burned; all classes are represented, old and young, learned and ignorant.

1631 May 20. *Saxony.* Magdeburg is captured, and the unbridled **soldiers massacre** the people, sack and burn the city.

STATE.

1613 * *Brunswick.* **Frederick-Ulric** becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

* * **Lippe is divided** among the three sons of Simon VI.

1618 * * *Prus.* The duchy of Prussia is united with Brandenburg.

* * *Bohemia.* The irritation of the Protestants is increased by **changing the administration** of the country, giving it to ten governors, seven of whom are Catholics.

May 23. *Bohemia.* **The Protestants revolt** (p. 511).

* * The Protestant Union sends **Count Mansfeld** to aid the Bohemians.

1619 May 20. Matthias dies. [He is succeeded by his cousin **Ferdinand,** King of Hungary.]

Aug. 18. *Bohemia.* The Assembly of Prague declares Ferdinand the hereditary enemy of the evangelical religion, and to have forfeited the throne of Bohemia. [Sept. 5. Deposed.] The Thirty Years' War follows.

* * The Bohemians **elect young Frederick V.,** Elector Palatine and head of the Protestant Union, as king; he is a son-in-law of James I. of England.

Aug. 28. Ferdinand is elected emperor by six electors, three of whom are Protestants. [Sept. 9. **Crowned** at Frankfort-on-the-Main.]

1619-37 Ferdinand II. reigns.

He seeks to extirpate Protestantism by energetic measures; the Bohemians refuse allegiance, and elect Rudolph V. in opposition.

* * Ferdinand II. enters a **league with Maximilian,** Duke of Bavaria, the head of the Catholic League, who becomes his ally in subduing the Austrian estates.

* * Ferdinand II. enters a **league with Spain.** Also with the **Lutheran Elector of Saxony.**

* * *Prus.* **George-William** becomes duke.

* * *Bohemia.* The elector **Frederick V.** of the Palatinate accepts the tendered **crown** of Bohemia.

1620 July 3. *Würtemberg.* **A treaty of peace** is signed at Ulm, by which Frederick V. of the Palatinate loses Bohemia.

Nov. 8. The Protestant Union is practically ruined by the disastrous battle of Prague.

Bohemia becomes Catholic, its royal charter destroyed, and the country nearly ruined by losing two-thirds of its population.

Nov. * **Frederick,** Count Palatine, is **put under the ban** of the empire, and his lands confiscated.

1621 Feb. 21, 22. *Bohemia.* **Frederick arrests 43 illustrious Bohemians;** 27 of them are executed on the scaffold at Prague.

May * **The Protestant Union** of princes holds its last meeting.

1622 * * **The Protestant Union** is dissolved.

1623 Feb. 25. *Bavaria.* **Maximilian II.** receives the electoral vote belonging to Frederick V. and the Rhine Palatinate, the electoral dignity being transferred to Bavaria by the Catholic electors at Ratisbon.

* * **Wallenstein** becomes a prince of the empire. [1624, Duke of Friedland; 1628, Duke of Mecklenburg.]

1625 * * **Christian IV.,** King of Denmark and Duke of Holstein, is leader of the Protestants of the Lower Saxon Circle.

1628 * * *Bavaria.* The restoration of the **Upper Palatinate** is secured.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Eberhard III.** becomes duke.

1629 Mar. 29. Ferdinand II. **issues the Edict of Restitution.**

The adherents of the Augsburg confession alone are to have free exercise of religion, all other sects to be exterminated. (Mar. 6?) (P. 512.)

May 22. The Peace of Lübeck.

Christian IV. receives his conquered lands back from the emperor, and promises to abandon his allies, and abstain from interference in German affairs.

May 25. King Christian of Denmark makes a **separate peace** with Wallenstein, leaving his allies in the lurch.

* * **The Dukes of Mecklenburg** are put under the **ban** of the empire, and their lands bestowed upon Wallenstein. [1630. Restored.]

1630 June 5. *Bavaria.* **An electoral assembly** meets at Ratisbon.

Wallenstein's enemies, chiefly from Bavaria and in the Catholic League, are alarmed at his power; they successfully demand his dismissal and the disbanding of a large part of the army, because of the terrible extortion and cruelty practised upon Catholics and others.

Oct. 13. *Bavaria.* The emperor concludes the **Peace of Ratisbon** with France, thus terminating the war for the Mantuan succession (p. 689).

1631 Apr. 6. *It.* **The Peace of Cherasco** (p. 689).

* * *Saxony.* The elector **John-George** forms an anti-imperialist alliance with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

1633 * * *Würtemberg.* **The League of Heilbronn.**

The Swedes and German Protestants form an alliance for the prosecution of the war against the imperialists.

* * **Wallenstein** loses favor with the imperial court, where the Spanish party seeks his overthrow.

* * **Treason of Wallenstein.**

He negotiates secretly with the Saxons, the Swedes, and the French; he proposes to use the army to secure independent action for himself, and deliver the emperor from the Spanish party, and compel a peace, if necessary, and then reorganize the empire; the court succeeds in detaching his leading generals from his cause. [1634. Jan. 24. The conspiracy is proclaimed. Feb. 18. He is deposed.]

1634 Feb. 24. *Bohemia.* **Wallenstein** goes to Eger, expecting to meet Bernhard Saxe-Weimar and Arnim.

Feb. 25. *Bohemia.* **Wallenstein is assassinated.**

He is killed by Capt. Devereaux, at the instigation of the Irish Gen. Butler, and with the evident approval of the emperor, but without his command. [The assassins of the great general and his friends are rewarded with riches and honors.]

* * *Brunswick.* Augustus becomes the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

1635 May 30. The Peace of Prague ends the war between the emperor and the Elector of Saxony.

(1) The elector receives Lusatia and the archbishopric of Magdeburg; the latter for his son August, only for life.

(2) Confiscated ecclesiastical estates to remain with the possessor, if confiscated before the convention of Passau; if after, it then to be held by the possessor for forty years, and in certain cases forever; those estates held immediately of the emperor excepted.

(3) Amnesty is granted, except to those guilty of disturbances in Bohemia and the Palatinate; Saxony is to aid the emperor against Sweden; the Lutherans (alone) are to have freedom in religion. The peace is accepted by most of the Protestant States.

ARMY — NAVY.

1636-48 Swedish-French period of the Thirty Years' War (p. 512).

Sept. 24 (o. s.). *Brandenburg.* Battle of Wittstock (p. 512).

* * Gallas defeats the Swedes.

1638 Mar. 3. *Switz.* Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar defeats the army of the Imperialists and the Bavarians at Rheinfelden.

1639 * * *Saxony.* The Swedish Gen. Banér defeats the Imperialists in the battle of Ölsnitz and Brandiez.

1641 * * Gen. Lennart Torstenson becomes commander of the Swedes.

1642 Nov. 2. *Saxony.* Second battle of Leipsic.

The Imperialists under Leopold of Austria and Gen. Piccolomini are defeated by the Swedes under Count Torstenson.

1643-45 War between Denmark and Sweden; it is caused by envy at Swedish success in Germany (p. 636).

Sept. * Schleswig-Holstein is conquered by Swedes. The Danes are compelled to desert Austria (p. 636).

* * *Würtemberg.* The French advance to Rottweil.

* * Battle of Duttlingen.

The French under Count Rantz are surprised and defeated by an Austro-Bavarian army under Gens. Mercy and Werth.

* * Marshal Turenne and the Duke of Enghien, 21 years of age, are appointed to command the French troops.

1644 * * The French force the Bavarians under Gen. Mercy to retreat.

* * *Baden.* The Duke of Enghien takes Mannheim, Speyer, and Philippsburg.

* * *Hesse.* Count Turenne takes Worms, Oppenheim, Mentz, and Landau.

* * Gen. Gallas with an Imperial army goes to the relief of the Danes against the Swedes (p. 636).

* * *Hung.* Prince Rakoczy invades Hungary. [* * *Hesse.* The French capture Mentz.]

1645 Jan. * Battle of Magdeburg (p. 636).

Mar. 6. *Bohemia.* Battle of Jankau (p. 512).

Mar. * *Aust.* Count Torstenson and Prince Rakoczy conquer the whole of Moravia, and threaten Vienna.

May * *Würtemberg.* Battle of Mergentheim (p. 636).

Aug. 3. *Bavaria.* Battle of Allerheim.

The French under Prince Condé and Hessians under Marshal Turenne defeat the Imperialists under Gen. Mercy, who is killed.

Aug. 7. *Bavaria.* Battle of Nördlingen (p. 512).

* * Peace is concluded between Sweden and Denmark.

* * *Bohemia.* The plague occasions the retreat of the Swedes from Bohemia after an ineffective siege of Brünn.

* * Gen. Wrangel succeeds Count Torstenson (ill) in command of the Swedes.

1646 * * *Bavaria.* The French and Swedish armies are joined at Giessen; they invade Bavaria (p. 512).

1647 * * *Bavaria.* Truce of Ulm (p. 512).

1648 * * *Bavaria.* Maximilian having broken the truce of Ulm, the French and Swedes make a second invasion, committing terrible ravages.

May 17. *Bavaria.* Marshal Turenne and Gen. Wrangel defeat the Imperialist and Bavarian army under Gen. Holzapfela-Susmarshausen; it is the last pitched battle of the Thirty Years' War.

Oct. 24. *Westphalia.* Peace of Westphalia. (See State.)

Nov. 2. *Bohemia.* The Swedes begin the bombardment of Prague.

Nov. 3. *Bohemia.* Messengers bring tidings of peace; the Thirty Years' War ends.

1658+ * * Holstein is overrun by Gustavus. [1659. By Frederick IV.] (P. 636.)

1661-64 The first war with the Turks. Cause (p. 513).

1664 * * Hungary is invaded by the Turks.

Aug. 1. *Hung.* Battle of St. Gothard. [A truce for 20 years which favors the Turks follows.] (P. 512.)

1673 * * War between France and Austria (p. 692).

1674 * * War with France. (Quadruple Alliance.)

June 16. *Baden.* Battle of Sinsheim (p. 692).

Oct. 4. Defeat at Entzheim. [Dec. 31. At Mühlhausen.] (P. 692.)

1675 Jan. 5. *Alsace.* Battle of Turkheim (p. 692).

June 18. *Brandenburg.* Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg, surprises and defeats the Swedes at Fehrbellin, near Berlin.

* * The French under Gen. Crequi are defeated by Gen. Consarbruck.

* * *Fr.* Treves is taken by the Austrians.

July 27. *Baden.* Action at Sasbach (p. 692).

1680 * * *Alsace.* A great part of Alsace is seized by the French.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1640 * * *It.* Athanasius Kircher invents the magic lantern.

1643 * * *Hesse.* Mezzotinto, a kind of copper engraving, is invented by Col. Ludwig von Siegen.

1647 * * *W. Prus.* A map of the moon's surface is first drawn at Danzig.

* * *Saxony.* Otto von Guericke of Magdeburg constructs the first electrical machine, — a globe of sulphur.

1648 * * Mezzotinto-engraving is improved by Prince Rupert.

1650 * * *Saxony.* Guericke invents the air-pump.

[He is the inventor also of the air-balance, and the anemoscope, a species of weather-cock, and is said to have discovered the property of electro-repulsion.]

* * The pearl-barley mill is invented.

1652 * * *It.* The speaking-trumpet is improved by Athanasius Kircher. [1660. He invents the eolian harp.]

1661 * * *Saxony.* The barometer, for use as a weather-glass, and the manometer, are invented by Otto von Guericke.

1667 * * Phosphorus is discovered by Brandt of Hamburg.

1670 * * *Bavaria.* Fluoric acid is used for etching by Schwanhard at Nuremberg.

1674 Feb. 5. *W. Prus.* A parhelion, or mock sun, appears on the horizon beneath the material sun; it is seen near Marienburg.

1678 * * *Bavaria.* An observatory is established at Nuremberg.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1635 * * Kirchmaier, Georg K., chemist, b.
Spener, Philipp J., theologian, born.
1636 * * Adelgreif, Johann A., fanatic, dies.
1637 * * Ferdinand II., emperor, A59.
Kilian, Lucas, engraver, A58.
1638 * * Alsted, Johann H., cl., author, A50.
Cellarius, Christoph, critic, geographer, b.
Eimmart, Georg C., artist, astronomer, born.
1639 * * Bernhard, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, general, A35.
Marhof, Daniel, scholar, born.
Netscher, Gaspar, or Kaspar, painter, born.
Opitz, Martin, poet, A42.
1640 * * Bohm, Johann, physician, author, b.
Flemming, Paul, poet, A31.
Kirsten, Peter, physician, orientalist, A63.
Leopold I. the Great, emperor, born.
1641 * * Arnheim, Johann G. von, diplomatist, general, A60.
1642 * * Abraham a Sancta-Clara, Augustinian friar, orator, author, born.
1643 * * Bach, Johann C., composer, organist, born.
1644 * * Alting, Heinrich, theol., au., A61.
1645 * * Scultetus, Johannes, surgeon, A50.
Wedel, Georg W., physician, writer, born.
1646 * * Leibnitz, Gottfried W. von, philosopher, born.
1648 * * Kneller, Sir Godfrey, painter, b.
1649 * * Vossius, or Voss, Gerard J., philologist, author, A72.
Scioppius, Caspar, scholar, A73.
1650 * * Ferdinand of Bavaria, archbishop of Cologne, prince-bishop of Münster and Liége, A73.
Fischer von Erlach, Baron Johann B., architect, born.
Ludwig, Prince of Anhalt-Coethen, classical scholar, soldier, A71.
1651 * * Kampfer, Engelbrecht, botanist, b.
1653 * * Gunther, Anton, Prince of Anhalt, general, born.
1654 * * Andreä, Johann V., satirist, A68.
Dantz, or Danz, Johann A., orientalist, born.
1656 * * Calixtus, Georgius, Lutheran clergyman, author, A70.
1657 * * Frederick I., first k. of Prussia, b.
Jung, Joachim, philosopher, A78.
1660 * * Bayer, Johann, preacher, astronomer, A88.
Freinsheim, Johann, scholar, A52.
Hardt, Hermann von der, philologist, born.
Hoffmann, Friedrich, physician, born.
Stahl, Georg E., chemist, born.
1661 * * Schulembourg, Johann M., general, born.
1663 * * Francke, August H., cl., philan., b.
1664 * * Buxtorf, Johann, Hebraist, A65.
Gryphius, Andreas, poet, dram., A48.
1665 * * Clauberg, Johann, philosopher, A43.
Camerarius, Rudolf J., phys., botanist, b.
1666 * * Carpzov, Benedict, jurist, au., A71.
Frisch, Johann L., naturalist, philol., born.
1667 * * Buddæus, Johann, Luth. theol., au., born.
Canstein Baron Carl H. von, philan., born.
Reinesius, Thomas, physician, philol., A80.
1668 * * Balde, Jakob, Jesuit, poet, A65.
Busenbaum, Hermann, Jesuit, author, A68.
Glauber, Johann, chemist, A64.
1669 * * Dietrich, Johann, philologist, historian, A57.
1670 * * Augustus I., Frederick, King of Poland, born.
1671 * * Olearius, or Olschläger, Adam, traveler, orientalist, A72.
Struve, Burkhard G., jurist, born.
1672 * * Schmolk, Benjamin, hymn-writer, b.
1673 * * Keiser, Reinhard, composer, born.
Seckendorf, Count Friedrich Heinrich von, general, diplomatist, born.
Wachter, Johann, scholar, archeologist, b.
1674 * * Eckhart, Johann G. von, antiquary, historian, born.
1675 * * Gerhardt, Paul, cl., poet, A69.
Hederick, Benjamin, philol., lexicog., born.
1676 * * Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, general, born.
1677 * * Hollar, Wenceslaus, engraver, A70.
1678 * * Galen, Christoph von, prince-bishop of Münster, general, A78.
Zwicker, Daniel, syncretist, A66.

1679 * * Alting, Jacob, theol., Hebraist, A61.
Wolf, Johann von, philosopher, born.
1680 * * Kircher, Athanasius, Egyptologist, philosopher, A78.
Schneider, Conrad V., anatomist, A70.

CHURCH.

1644 * * The peril of invasion forces the emperor to concede the demands of the Protestants.

1648 * * The Peace of Westphalia establishes the principle of toleration in religious belief. (See State.)

* * * The Cocceians, a small sect believing in a visible reign of Christ in this world after a general conversion of the Jews and all other people to the Christian faith, is founded by John Cocceius of Bremen.

LETTERS.

1638 * * *Melpomene*, by Philipp von Zesen, appears. [1645, *Adriatische Rosemund.*]

* * *De Vanitate Mundi*, by Jacob Balde, appears. [1643, *Carmina lyrica.*]

1640 * * *Geschichte Philanders von Sittewalt*, by Hans M. Moscherosch, appears.

1642 * * *Spiritual and Secular Poems*, by Paul Flemming, appears.

1643 * * *History of Arminius*, by Hagelgan, appears.

1648 Sept. 1. *Bavaria.* The University of Bamberg is opened.

1649 * * *Guldenes Tugendbuch* and *Trutz Nachtigall*, by Friedrich Spee, appear.

1650 * * *Leo Arminius*, by Andreas Gryphius, appears. [1657, *Katharina von Georgien, Cardenio und Celinde, Carolus Stuardus*, and *Peter Squenz;* 1659, *Papinianus;* 1660, *Die Geliebte Dornrose;* 1663, *Horriqilicribrifax.*]

* * *Hesse.* The University of Giessen is removed back to Giessen from Marburg.

1652 * * *Four Comic Poems*, by Johann Lauremberg, appears.

1654 * * *Sinngedichte*, a collection of epigrams, by Friedrich von Logau, appears.

1657 * * *Cherubimischer Wandersmann* and *Heilige Seelenlust*, by Johann Scheffler, appear.

1659 * * *Simplicissimus*, by Christoffel Grimmelshausen, appears.

1660 * * *Saxony.* A newspaper is issued at Leipsic.

1663 * * *Gotthold's Occasional Meditations*, by Christian Scriver, appears. [1675–91, *Soul's Treasure.*]

* * Justus G. Schottelius writes a grammar and history of the German language.

* * *Erbauliche Monatsunterredungen* is issued by Johann Rist.

1664 * * *Satirische Gedichte*, by Joachim Rachel, appears.

1665 * * *The Gothic Gospels* of Bishop Ulfilas are published by Franciscus Junius.

* * *Schleswig-Holstein.* The University of Kiel is founded.

1666 * * *De Arte Combinatoria*, by Gottfried W. Leibnitz, appears. [1671, *Theory of Concrete Motion* and *Theory of Abstract Motion.*]

1667 * * One hundred and twenty *Hymns*, by Paul Gerhardt, appear.

1668 * * *Uberflussige Gedanken der grünenden Jugend*, by Christian Weise, appears. [1671, *Die drei Hauptverderber;* 1672, *Die drei klugsten Leute.*]

1670–1704 *Miscellana curiosa medico physica* is issued.

1675 * * *Sinnliche Betrachtung der vier letzten Dinge*, by Johann Scheffler, appears.

* * *Pia desideria*, by Spener, appears.

1679 * * *Bundeslieder und Dankpsalmen*, by Joachim Neander, appears.

* * *Merks Wien*, by Father Abraham Sancta Clara, appears.

1680 * * *Anni Franciscanorum* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1660 * * The Order of Concord is instituted by Christian Ernest, Duke of Prussia, to commemorate the important part he had taken in restoring peace to Europe.

1662 * * *Bavaria.* The citizens of Passau are distressed by the burning of the greater part of the town, including the cathedral.

STATE.

1637 Feb. 15. Ferdinand II. dies.
[He is succeeded by his son Ferdinand.]

1637–57 Ferdinand III. is emperor.

* * *Pomerania.* The ducal house becomes extinct.

1640 * * *Brandenburg.* Frederick William of Prussia, "The Great Elector," succeeds his father.

1640–88 *Prus.* Reign of Frederick William.

Brandenburg-Prussia is raised to the head of the German States, and becomes recognized as a European power; its territory is increased to 43,000 square miles, its revenue multiplied fivefold, and its small army nowhere surpassed in efficiency.

* * *Saxe-Weimar.* The principality is founded by William, brother of Ernest the Pious.

* * *Schaumburg-Lippe.* Philip, the youngest son of Simon VI., inherits a large part of the countship of Schaumburg, including Bückeburg, and adopts the title of Count of Schaumburg-Lippe.

1641 * * *Hamburg.* Preliminaries of peace are discussed, and a Congress is agreed upon.

1643 * * *Hanover.* Negotiations for peace begin at Osnabrück between the Swedes and the emperor. [1644. Also in Münster with the French.]

1644 * * The emperor is forced to yield to the demands of the Protestants.

* * Eisenach is annexed to Saxe-Weimar.

1648 Oct. 24. *Westphalia.* The Peace of Westphalia is signed at Münster.

Switzerland and The Netherlands are recognized as independent States; Sweden receives territory including Stettin, three votes in the Imperial Diet, and a money indemnification; France receives the lower part of Alsace, and is confirmed in the possession of the cities of Metz, Toul, and Verdun; Brandenburg receives three bishoprics and the archbishopric of Magdeburg as a duchy; Hesse-Cassel a part of Minden and money; Mecklenburg receives two bishoprics as principalities; and Brunswick receives alternate presentation to the bishopric of Osnabrück.

Catholics and Protestants stand on an equality before the law; the "balance of power" is secured; the Thirty Years' War is ended (p. 513).

* * The Rhine Palatinate is restored by Bavaria to its former rulers, and an eighth electoral dignity is created for it; the Upper Palatinate is not detached from Bavaria.

* * Bremen is acknowledged a free city.

1651 * * *Bavaria.* Ferdinand Mary rules the duchy.

1656 * * *Saxony.* John George II. becomes elector.

1657 Apr. 2. Ferdinand III. dies.

* * Poland is constrained to acknowledge Prussia as an independent state under Frederick William, the Great Elector.

1658 July 18. Leopold of Austria, son of Ferdinand III., is elected emperor.

1658–1705 Leopold I. reigns.

1663 * * *Bavaria.* The Imperial Diet becomes a permanent body, meeting at Ratisbon. Corpus Catholicorum and Corpus Evangelicorum.

1664 * * *Prus.* Altona is made a city.

1665 * * *It.* The Tyrol is annexed to Austria.

* * Germany becomes a maze of little despotisms, with a few larger States as Prussia and Austria.

* * *Brunswick.* Rodolph Augustus becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

1666 * * The quarrel concerning the succession of Cleves-Jülich is settled.

Brandenburg receives Cleves, Mark, Ravenstein, and half of Ravensburg. [Later, all of Ravensburg in place of Ravenstein.]

1667 * * Oldenburg passes under the rule of Denmark.

1672 * * Altenburg is divided between Gotha and Weimar.

* * Saxe-Weimar is divided into Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Eisenach.

Apr. 26. *Prus.* Frederick William, the elector, concludes an armed alliance with Holland against France.

1673 June 6. Peace of Vossem (p. 693).

July 10. *Prus.* Frederick William signs a treaty of neutrality with France.

Aug. 15. League of The Hague.

1674 May 28. The German Empire unites in the quadruple alliance, and declares war against France (p. 693).

* * *Würtemberg.* William Louis becomes duke.

* * The Palatinate and Bavarian lands are again united.

1676 * * The Hungarians, led by Emeric, unite in a widespread revolt.

1677 * * *Würtemberg.* Eberhard Louis becomes duke.

1679 Feb. 6. The emperor signs a peace with France, ending the Seven Years' War.

June 29. *Brandenburg.* Frederick William is forced to sign a peace with France (p. 693).

* * *Baden.* Charles William becomes margrave of Baden-Dourlach.

* * *Bavaria.* Maximilian Emanuel becomes duke.

1680 * * *Saxony.* John George III. becomes elector.

* * Magdeburg is annexed to Brandenburg. Alsace is seized.

* * *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* The elder line of Saxe-Coburg is founded by Albert, second son of Ernest the Pious.

* * *Saxe-Meiningen.* The duchy is founded by Bernhard, third son of Ernest the Pious.

1681 Sept. 28. *Alsace.* Louis XIV. seizes Strasburg.

He also takes most of Alsace, claiming that, in gaining Austrian lands in Alsace, he should have all that had belonged to those lands. [1671. Confirmed by the Peace of Ryswick.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1681 * * *Alsace.* **Strasburg** is seized by Louis XIV of France.

1682–99 **Second war with the Turks.**

1683 July 14. **Vienna** is besieged by the Turks with an army of 270,000 men (p. 512).

Sept. 12. *Vienna.* Siege raised (p. 512).

1686 Sept. 2. *Hung.* **Buda** is stormed, and the Turks driven out.

1687 Aug. 12. *Hung.* Battle of Mohacs (p. 512).

1688–97 **Third war with France;** it aims to obtain the Palatinate (p. 694).

1688 * * *Hesse.* **Mentz** is again captured by the French.

Sept. 30. *Rh. Prus.* **French troops** under Gen. Melac suddenly appear. [They occupy Cologne and Treves, Mentz and Worms. The French devastate the Palatinate to make it a desert; 400,000 are made homeless.]

Oct. 29. *Baden.* **Philippsburg** is taken by Louis.

1690 * * Imperial troops **defeat the Turks.**

1691 Aug. 19. *Slavonia.* Battle of Slankamen (p. 512).

1693 * * **Louis of Bavaria** assumes the chief command of the forces brought against the French invaders.

1697 Sept. 11. *Hung.* Battle of **Zenta** (p. 512).

Sept. 20. *Neth.* **Peace.** (See State.)

1699 Jan. 26. *Hung.* The Turks conclude a peace (p. 513).

1701–14 **War of the Spanish Succession.**

The most of the German princes gradually come to the support of the emperor. Cause: (p. 695.)

Battles: 1703, Sept. 20, Hochstädt; 1704, July 2, Donauwörth, Bavaria; 1708, July 11, Oudenarde, Belg.; 1709, Malplaquet, Fr.; 1712, July 27, Denain, Fr. (pp. 694, 696).

1702 Aug. 15. *It.* **At Luzzara** a drawn battle is fought by the Imperialists under **Prince Eugene** and the French and Spanish allies under Duc de Vendôme.

Sept. 9. *Würtemberg.* Maximilian of Bavaria, an ally of France, **captures** the Imperial city of **Ulm.**

1707 Sept. 24. *Baden.* The Imperialists under Marshal Mercy **defeat the French at Offenburg.**

1713 Apr. 11. *Neth.* **Peace** (p. 697).

Sept. * *Würtemberg.* The French under Marshal Villars **cross the Rhine** and threaten Ulm. [Peace is negotiated.]

* * *Schleswig-Holstein.* **Altona** is burned by the Swedes.

1714–18 **War of the Turks** with Venice and after 1716 with Germany (p. 514).

1716 Aug. 5. *Hung.* **Battle of Peterwardein** (p. 514).

1717 Aug. 15. *Servia.* Prince Eugene **defeats the Turks** at Wisnetza near Belgrade.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1681 * * **Nitric ether** is discovered by Kunkel.

1685 * * Andreas Cassius describes the preparation of **gold purple** used by Kunkel to make red glass, and for other purposes.

1687 * * **Cinnebar** is prepared in the fluid state by Schultze.

1690 * *Bavaria.* **The clarionet** is invented by Johann C. Denner of Leipsic at Nuremberg.

* * *Saxony.* **Telescopes** with a single lens are invented by Ehrenfried W. Tschirnhausen.

* * *Saxony.* August Q. Rivinus proposes to give two names to **each plant.**

1698–99 *Pr. Saxony.* **The orphanotropheon** at Halle is established by August Francke.

1700 * * *Saxony.* The first European porcelain [Dresden china] is made at Dresden, by Johann F. Bottcher.

1702 * *Berlin.* **The Academy of Sciences** is established.

1709 * * **Prussic acid** is accidentally discovered by Diescach, a chemist [and first obtained in a separate state by Scheele].

1710 * * *Saxony.* **Spoons** are forged out of iron plate in the Erz-Gebirge.

1711 * *Berlin.* **The observatory** is erected under Leibnitz's direction.

1717 * * *Saxony.* Christoph G. Schroter, the inventor, presents a model of **his pianoforte** to the court of Saxony.

1720 * * **Paper** is made from asbestos.

* * *Saxony.* **Hose** without seam is invented by Bok at Leipsic.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1681 * * Heineccius, Johann, jurist, born.
1682 * * **Rupert, Prince of the Palatinate,** general in England, A63.
1683 * * Uffenbach, Zackarias C. von, scholar, born.
1684 * * Haas, Johann, historian, born.
Kohler, or Koehler, Johann D., historian, b.
Netscher, Gaspar, or Kaspar, painter, A45.
1685 * * **Bach, Johann S.,** composer, musician, born.
Becher, Johann J., chemist, A55.
Denner, Balthasar, painter, born.
Klein, Jacob, naturalist, born.
Händel, Georg Frederick, composer, born.
1686 * * Fahrenheit, Gabriel D., physicist, b.
Calov, Abraham, Lutheran clergyman, A74.
Guericke, Otto, natural philosopher, inventor of air-pump, A84.
Neuhof, Baron, Thedor von, adventurer, b.
1687 * * Bengel, Johann A., theol. wr., born.
Hevelius, Johannes, astronomer, A76.
1688 * * **Frederick William,** "the Great Elector" of Brandenburg, fdr. of Prussian monarchy, A68.
Vossius, Isaac, classical scholar, miscellaneous writer, A70.
1690 * * Bogatzky, Karl H., theol. writer, b.
Canz, Israel G., philosopher, born.
Schmauss, Johann J., legal writer, born.
1691 * * Amman, Paul, botanist, A57.
Gesner, Johann M., philologist, born.
Morhof, Daniel G., scholar, A52.
1692 * * Hahn, Simon, historian, publicist, b.
Pollnitz, Karl von, adventurer, hist. wr., b.
Seckendorf, Veit L. von, scholar, theologian, statesman, A66.
Struve, Georg A., jurist, A73.
1693 * * Bilfinger, Georg B., phys., math., b.
1694 * * Bayer, Gottlieb S., orientalist, born.
Hartzheim, Joseph, Jesuit historian, born.
Mosheim, Johann L. von, eccles. historian, b.
Puffendorf, Baron Samuel, jurist, A62.
Riemarus, Hermann S., philologist, born.
Schopflin, Johann D., historian, born.
1695 * * Riedinger, Johann, designer, engr., b.
Trew, Christoph J., botanist, anatomist, b.
1696 * * Albinus, Bernard S., anatomist, b.
Bruckner, Johann, cl., schol., historian, b.
Keith, James, field-marshal, born.
Saxe, Count of, Hermann Maurice, gen., b.
1697 * * **Charles VII.,** Charles Albert, emperor, born.
Hamberger, Georg E., physician, born.
Tersteegen, Gerhard, poet, mystic, born.
1698 * * Foque, Henri A., Baron de la Motte, general, born.
Meniski, Francis M., orientalist, A75.
1699 * * Daman, Christian, classical schol., b.
Hasse, Johann, composer, born.
Ziethen, Hans J. von, general, born.
1700 * * Gottsched, Johann, critic, born.
Kirchmaier, Georg K., chemist, A65.
Zinzendorf und Pottendorf, Count von, Nikolaus Ludwig, founder (or restorer) of Moravians, born.
1701 * * Hontheim, Johann N. von, jurist, b.
Moser, Johann J., jurist, born.
1702 * * Oetinger, Friedrich C., theol., born.
1703 * * Bach, Johann C., composer, organist, A60.
Gravius, Johann, scholar, A71.
1704 * * Cartheuser, Johann F., physician, b.
Spangenberg, August G., founder Moravian church in America, born.
1705 May 5. **Leopold I.,** the Great, emperor, A65.
Eimmart, Georg C., artist, astronomer, A67.
Spener, Philipp J., theologian, A70.
1706 * * Baumgarten, Sigismund J., theol., b.
1707 * * Cassel, Johann P., philologist, born.
Cellarius, Christoph, critic, geog., A69.
Ernesti, Johann A., critic, born.
1708 * * Engau, Johann R., jurist, writer, b.
Hagedon, Friedrich von, poet, born.
1709 * * Abraham a Sancta-Clara, Augustinian friar, pulpit orator, author, A67.
Gmelin, Johann G., botanist, born.
Holzer, Johann, fresco-painter, engr., born.
Ludwig, Christian G., botanist, born.
Marggraf, Andreas, chemist, born.
18th Century. Balthasar, Theodor, inventor of solar microscope, born.
1710 * * Bach, Wilhelm F., organist, born.
Breitkopf, Johann G. E., typographer, born.
1711 * * Mühlenberg, Henry M., founder of Lutheran church in America, born.
1712 Jan. 24. **Frederick II., the Great,** King of Prussia, born.
Dietrich, Christian W., painter, b.
1713 Feb. 25. Frederick I., first king of Prus., A56.
Hagedorn, Christian L., art critic, wr., born.
1714 * * Bach, Karl P. E., composer, born.
Baumgarten, Alexander G., philosopher, b.
Daries, Joachim G., jurist, philosopher, b.
Gleditsch, Johann G., botanist, born.
Gluck, Johann C. von, composer, born.
Gunther, Anton, Prince of Anhalt, gen., A61.
Meckel, Johann F., anatomist, born.
Trench, Baron Franz von der, general, b.
1715 * * Crusius, Christian A., theol., born.
Gellert, Christian F., poet, mis. wr., born.
Kleist, Ewald C. von, poet, born.
Wille, Johann G., engraver, born.
1716 Nov. 14. **Leibnitz, Gottfried W. von,** philosopher, A70.
Hasenclever, Peter, merchant, manuf., b.
Kampfer, Engelbrecht, botanist, A66.
Reiske, Johann J., Arabic scholar, born.
1717 May 13. **Maria Theresa,** Empress of Germany, Queen of Hungary, born.
Michaelis, Johann, orientalist, Bib. critic, b.
Oeser, or Oser, Adam F., paint., modeler, b.
Winckelmann, Johann J., archeologist, b.
1718 * * Bohn, Johann, physician, au., A78.
Fink, Friedrich A. von, general, born.
1719 * * Achenwall, Gottfried, statistician, b.
Canstein, Baron Karl H., philan., A52.
Kantner, Abraham, poet, math., born.
Lichtwer, Magnus G., poet, fabulist, born.
1720 * * Eckhof, Conrad, "the German Garrick," actor, born.
Eisenhart, Johann, F., jurist, born.
Haberlin, Franz D., historian, born.
Münchhausen, Baron. Karl Friedrich Hieronymus von, soldier, romancer, born.
Uz, Johann P., lyric poet, born.
1721 * * Baratier, Johann P., linguist, born.
Brunswick, Duke of, Ferdinand, general, b.
Camerarius, Rudolf J., botanist, phys., A66.
Semler, Johann S., theologian, born.
Wedel, Georg W., physician, writer, A76.

CHURCH.

1689± *Saxony.* **The Pietists,** a Lutheran sect, is founded in Leipsic by Philip James Spener, a professor of theology.

They assert that the church is corrupt, the ministry unfaithful, and the people cursed with spiritual death. [1760. He establishes "colleges of pietists."]

1691 * * *Rome.* Innocent XII. is pope.

[1700, Clement XI.; 1721, Innocent XIII.; 1724, Benedict XIII.; 1730, Clement XII.; 1740, Benedict XIV.; 1758, Clement XIII.; 1769, Clement XIV.]

1706 * * A Danish Protestant mission is planned by Frederick IV.

LETTERS.

1682 * * *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiensium* is issued under the editorship of Leibnitz.

1686 * * *Ephemericles Litterariæ* is issued at Hamburg.

1688 * * *The Asiatic Banise*, by Anselm von Zeigler, appears.

* * *Monatsgespräche* is issued by Christian Thomasius.

1689 * * *Monatliche Erzahlungen* is issued.

* * *Arminius und Thusnelda*, by Lohenstein, appears.

* *-98 * * *Monatliche Unterredungen* is issued.

1691 * * *Life of Jesus*, by Father Martin of Cochem, appears.

1693 Oct. 19. *P. Saxony.* **The University of Halle** is chartered by the emperor.

1694 * * *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanorum*, by Johann G. Grævius, appears.

1697 * * *Bavaria.* **The University of Altdorf** is authorized to create doctors of theology.

* * A volume of epigrams by Christian Wernicke appears.

1698-1708 *Nova Litteraria Maris Balthici et Septentrionis* is issued.

1700 * * *Nebenstunden unterschiedener Gedichte*, by Freiherr von Cauitz, appears.

* * *Observationes selecta ad rem litterariam* is issued.

1701 * * *Monatlicher Anzug* is issued.

1702 * * *Neue Unterredungen* is issued.

1703-09 *Nova Litteraria Germaniæ collecta Hamburgi* is issued.

1704 * *Curieuse Bibliothek* is issued (the continuation of *Monatliche Unterredungen.*)

1705 * * *Geistliche Cantaten*, by Erdmann Neumeister, set to music by **Johann Sebastian Bach**, appears.

1709 * * *Electa Juris Publici* is issued.

1710 * * *Saxony.* The *Rostocker Zeitung* is issued at Leipsic.

* * *Neuer Vorrath* is issued at Mecklenburg.

* * *Theodicee*, by Leibnitz, appears.

1711 * * *Works*, by Johann von Besser, appear.

1712 * * *Oratorio of the Passion*, an opera by Barthold H. Brockes, appears. [1721-48, *Earthly Pleasures in God.*]

* * *Thoughts on the Power of the Human Mind*, by Christian Wolf, appears. [1713-15, *Elements of Universal Science.*]

* * *Teutsche Acta Eruditorum* is issued.

1714 * * *Hamburg. Der Vernunftler*, the first German weekly newspaper, appears.

* * *Holsteinische Zeitungs-Correspondent* is issued. [1716. Changed to *Hamburgischer-Correspondent.*]

1715-23 *Neue Acerra Philologica* is issued.

1715-32 *Grundlingiana* is issued.

1715 * * *Neue Zeitungen von gelehrten Sachen* is issued.

1715-27 *Acta Philosophorum* is issued.

1718 * * *Württembergische Nebenstunden* is issued.

1718-20 *Literarische Analekten* is issued. *Pr. Saxony. Vermischte Bibliothek* is issued at Halle.

1718-21 *Pr. Saxony. Bibliotheca Novissima* is issued at Halle.

1721 * * *Die Discurse der Maller* is issued.

SOCIETY

1702 * * *Prus.* **Serfdom** is abolished by Frederick I.

STATE.

1683 * * **The Treaty of The Hague** is concluded against the French.

1686 July 9. The League of Augsburg is signed.

The emperor, kings of Sweden and Spain, the electors of Bavaria, Saxony, and the Palatinate, unite in a league to maintain the treaties of Münster and Nimeguen against France.

* * *Hung.* **Buda is taken** from the Turks after possession for 145 years.

1687 * * *Hung.* Joseph I. receives the crown of Hungary.

* * *Hung.* The Diet of Pressburg (p. 513).

1688 Apr. 19. *Prus.* **Frederick William**, the Great Elector, **dies. Frederick III.** becomes duke of Prussia.

1689 * * The French send a ravaging army into South Germany which rouses some of the princes. (See France.)

May 12. *Vienna.* **The grand alliance** is formed (p. 513).

1690 * * *Bavaria.* The Diet of Augsburg elects **Joseph I.** King of the Romans.

1691 * * *Saxony.* John Georg IV. becomes elector. [1694. Frederick Augustus II.]

1692 Dec. 19. Hanover becomes the ninth electorate.

1697-1763 *Saxony.* The electors are kings of Poland.

1697 Sept. 20. *Neth.* **The Peace of Ryswick** is signed (p. 695).

Oct. 30. *Neth.* **The Treaty of Ryswick** is ratified by the empire and the emperor (p. 513, 695).

* * *Saxony.* **Frederick Augustus I.**, elector, becomes the king of Poland; he adopts the Catholic faith.

* * **Schwarzburg-Sondershausen** is made a principality.

1699 Jan. 26. *Aust.* **Peace of Karlowitz** is signed by Austria, Poland, Russia, Venice, and Turkey (p. 513).

* * *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* Albert dying childless, **John Ernest**, seventh son of Ernest the Pious, succeeds as ruler.

1701-14 War of the Spanish Succession. Cause (see p. 512).

1701 Jan. 18. *Prus.* **Prussia first becomes a kingdom.**

Frederick III., Elector of Brandenburg, in an assembly of the States at Königsberg, crowns himself and his wife, and is proclaimed King of Prussia by the name of Frederick I.

* * **Mecklenburg** is divided into Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. [Their later history is generally the same.]

* * **Waldeck-Pyrmont** is made a principality.

Sept. 7. Second **grand alliance** against France (p. 695).

1702 * * **Crefeld** is transferred from the House of Nassau to Prussia.

* * *Neth.* **Gelderland** is seized by the Prussians.

1703 Apr. * *Bavaria.* The Elector Maximilian, as an ally of France, declares **war against the emperor.**

1704 * * *Brunswick.* **Anthony Ulric** becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. [1714, Augustus William; 1731, Lewis Rudolf; 1735, Charles.]

1705 May 5. *Vienna.* **The Emperor Leopold I. dies.** [His son Leopold, King of Bohemia, succeeds him.]

1705-11 Joseph I. is emperor.

1707 * * *Switz.* Neuchâtel, or Neuburg, and Valengia are seized and annexed by Frederick I.; the principality of Tecklenburg is purchased.

1709 June 28. *Saxony.* Saxony and Denmark and Russia enter an alliance at Dresden.

1710 * * **The Treaty of The Hague** is signed by England, Holland, and the Empire, to push the war away from German boundaries.

1711 Apr. 17. The Emperor Joseph I. dies. [Dec. * His brother Charles is elected emperor.]

1711-40 Charles VI. is emperor. [Count Linzendorf is his minister.]

* * **Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt** is made a principality.

1712 * * *Rh. Prus.* The principality of **Meurs** is annexed to Prussia.

* * **Bremen** is taken into the possession of Denmark.

1713-40 *Prus.* **Frederick William I.** is king.

He lays the foundation of Prussian greatness, acquires great influence in Europe, and leaves a well-disciplined army of 70,000 men at his death.

1713 Apr. 11. *Neth.* **Peace of Utrecht** (p. 697).

Apr. 19. Charles VI. issues the **Pragmatic Sanction** (p. 514).

* * *Neth.* **Gelderland** is ceded in great part to Prussia.

1714 Mar. 6. *Baden.* The preliminaries of **peace** with France are signed at Rastatt (pp. 514, 697).

Sept. 17. *Switz.* **Treaty of Baden** between the German Empire and France (p. 514).

* * *Bavaria.* Maximilian Emanuel is restored to his dominions.

* * *Berlin.* The five districts of Berlin are united under one magistracy.

1717 * * **Spain** seizes Sardinia.

Jan. 17. *Neth.* **At The Hague** a treaty is signed by Spain, Savoy, and Austria.

1718 July 22. Peace of Passarowitz (p. 515).

July 26. *London.* **The Quadruple Alliance** is formed against Spain. [1719. Holland joins.] (P. 697.)

* * **Spain** seizes Sicily.

1720 * * *Prus.* **Vompomern and Stettin** are annexed to Prussia.

* * **The Treaty of Stockholm** is signed by Sweden and Prussia.

Sweden cedes Hither Pomerania with Stettin and the islands of Usedom and Wollin to Prussia, and Bremen and Verden to Hanover, and receives a payment of money.

* * **The Pragmatic Sanction** is ratified by the estates of the Austrian Empire and many of the states of Europe.

Lands belonging to the House of Austria are to be indivisible; the inheritance of these lands shall devolve on the daughters of Charles in the absence of male heirs, according to primogeniture; if the line of Charles become extinct, the daughters of Joseph I. and their descendants shall inherit.

ARMY — NAVY.

1733-35 War of the Polish Succession (p. 514).

1734 * * *W. Prus.* Danzig, having declared in favor of Stanislas Leszczynski, is besieged and taken by the Russians and Saxons.

1736-39 War with Turks and Russians (p. 514).

1738 Nov. 18. *Vienna.* The Peace of Vienna ends the war of the Polish Succession (p. 701).

1740-48 *Prus.* War of the Austrian Succession (p. 514).

1740-42 The First Silesian War. Saxony is an ally of Prussia (p. 514).

1741 Apr. 10. *Silesia.* Battle of Mollwitz (p. 514).

* * *Silesia.* Glogau is captured by Prussians.

* * *Silesia.* Frederick II. captures Breslau from Austria.

1742 May 17. *Moravia.* Battle of Chotusitz near Czaslau (p. 514).

* * *Bohemia.* The French are driven out.

June 11-July 28. Peace of Breslau and Berlin (p. 515).

1743 * * The allies are driven out of Bavaria by the Austrians.

June 27. *Bavaria.* Battle of Dettingen (pp. 514, 700).

* * The French are compelled to recross the Rhine.

* * *Prus.* Frederick introduces flying horse artillery, and improves military tactics.

1744-45 Second Silesian War.

Battles: 1745, May 11, Fontenoy, Belg.; June 4, Hohenfriedburg, Silesia; Sept. 30, Soor, Bohemia; Dec. 15, Kesselsdorf, Saxony (pp. 514, 515).

1744 * * *Saxony.* Frederick with 80,000 men forces his way through Saxony and invades Bohemia. [Takes Prague.]

1745 Jan. * *Bavaria.* Munich is taken by the French and Bavarians.

Dec. 25. *Saxony.* Peace. (See State.)

1746 Oct. 11. *Belg.* Marshal Saxe defeats the allies of Austria at Rocoux, and completes the conquest of the Austrian Netherlands.

* * War in Italy between Spain, France, and Austria.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1722 * * *E. Prus.* Denis Papin's steam-engine is used for raising water by Weber and Potter at Königsberg, near Chemnitz.

1723 * * *Saxony.* Muslin is first made in Dresden.

1726 * * *Neth.* Gabriel D. Fahrenheit invents his thermometer.

1729 * * *Prus.* Georg E. Stahl founds a system of chemistry on the theory of phlogiston.

1731-63 *Saxony.* Johann A. Hasse produces many operas, chiefly at Dresden.

1732 * * *Reuss-Gera.* The French lock is invented by Freytag at Gera.

* * Martin, a snuffbox maker, is said to have learned the art of making papier-maché from one Lefèvre.

1746 * * *Bavaria.* The pedal harp is invented by J. P. Vetters at Nuremberg.

1747 * * Beet-root sugar is first produced by Andreas Marggraf, the chemist.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1722 * * Augustus Wilhelm, prince, brother of Frederick the Great, born.

1723 Oct. 19. **Kneller, Sir Godfrey,** painter, A75.

Basedow, Johann B., teacher, educational reformer, born.

Bloch, Markus E., Jewish phys., natural., b.

Cramer, Johann A., theologian, poet, born.

Cranz, David, hist., Moravian missionary, b.

Grimm, Baron Friedrich M., wit, critic, author, born.

Mayer, Johann T., astronomer, born.

Moser, Friedrich K. von, jurist, born.

1724 Apr. 22. **Kant, Immanuel,** metaphysician, philosopher, born.

Æpinus, Franz M. U. T., electrician, b.

Busching, Anton F., geographer, born.

Fischer von Erlach, Baron Johann B., architect, A74.

Guischard, Karl Gottlieb, colonel, author, b.

Klopstock, Friedrich G., poet, born.

1725 * * Dusch, Johann J., poet, born.

Putter, Johann S., publicist, born.

1726 * * Chodowiechi, Daniel N., engr., b.

Schwarz, Christian F., missionary, born.

Trench, Baron Friedrich von der, gen., b.

Walch, Christian W. F., eccles. hist., born.

Weisse, Christian F., poet, dram.. mis. wr., b.

Zacharia, Just F. W., poet, satirist, born.

1727 * * Dantz, or Danz, Johann A., orientalist, A73.

Francke, August H., cl., philanthropist, A64.

Gatterer, Johann C., geog., historian, b.

1728 * * Mengs, Anton R., painter, author, b.

Oeder, Georg L., botanist, born.

1729 Jan. 22. **Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim,** dramatist, critic, born.

Buddaeus, Johannes, Lutheran theologian, historian, A62.

Forster, Johann R., naturalist, traveler, b.

Fürstenberg, Baron Friedrich W. F., statesman, born.

Hahn, Simon, historian, publicist, A37.

Heyne, Christian G., philologist, born.

Mendelssohn, Moses, philosopher, born.

Panzer, Georg Wolfgang, cl., bibliog., born.

1730 * * Chemnitz, Johann, cl., naturalist, b.

Eckhard, John G., antiq., historian, A56.

Hamann, Johann G., philosopher, born.

Hedwig, Johann, botanist, born.

Knyphausen, Baron William von, general of Hessians in America, born.

Steuben, Frederick W. A., general, born.

1731 * * Dathe, Johann A., theol., orient., b.

1732 * * Adelung, Johann C., philologist, b.

Bach, Johann C., composer, born.

Haydn, Joseph, composer, born.

1733 * * Augustus I., Frederick, King of Poland, A63.

Mesmer, Friedrich A., founder of mesmerism, born.

Nicolai, Christoph F., littérateur, born.

Niebuhr, Karstens, traveler, born.

Wieland, Christopher Martin, poet, novelist, mis. writer, born.

1734 * * Stahl, Georg E., chemist, A74.

Tychsen, Olaus G., orientalist, philologist, b.

Uffenbach, Zacharias von, scholar, A51.

1735 * * Musaus, Johann K. A., mis. wr., b.

Schlozer, August L. von, historian, born.

Walter, Johann G., physician, anatomist, b.

1736 * * **Fahrenheit, Gabriel D.,** physicist, A50.

Rosenmüller, Johann G., theologian, born.

Schmidt, Michael I., historian, born.

1737 * * Hackert, Philipp, painter, born.

Koch, Christoph W. von, historical wr., b.

Schmolk, Benjamin, hymn-writer, A65.

1738 * * Abbt, Thomas, mis. writer, born.

Baldinger, Ernst Gottfried, phys., au., born.

Bayer, Gottlieb S., orientalist, A44.

Klotz, Christian A., scholar, critic, born.

Riedesel, Friedrich A. von, general in America in British service, born.

Struve, Burkhard G., jurist, A67.

1739 * * Amalie, Anna, Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, born.

Beckmann, Johann, naturalist, agricultural writer, born.

Eberhard, Johann A., philosopher, wr., b.

Hahn, Philipp M., mechanician, inventor, b.

Keiser, Reinhard, composer, A66.

Wrisberg, Heinrich A., anatomist, born.

1740 * * Baratier, Johann P., linguist, A19.

Holzer, Johann, fresco-painter, engr., A31.

Jacobi, Johann G., poet, scholar, born.

Jung-Stilling, Johann H., mystic, born.

Oberlin, Jean F., social reformer, philan., b.

Sturm, Christopher C., moralist, preacher, b.

1741 Mar. 13. **Joseph II.,** emperor, b.

Archenholz, Johann W., historical writer, b.

Bahrdt, Karl F., theologian, born.

Ebeling, Christoph D., scholar, historian, b.

Engel, Johann J., critic, mis. writer, born.

Heineccius, Johann G., jurist, A60.

Naumann, Johann G., composer, born.

Pallas, Peter S., naturalist, traveler, born.

1742 Dec. 16. **Blücher, Gebhard L. von,** field-marshal, born.

Esper, Eugen J. C., entomologist, born.

Haas, Johann M., historian, A58.

Hoffmann, Friedrich, physician, A82.

Lichtenberg, Georg C., physicist, born.

1743 * * Claudius, Matthias, poet, born.

Eschenburg, Johann J., littérateur, born.

Fabricius, Johann C., entomologist, born.

Frisch, Johann L., philol., naturalist, A77.

Jacobi, Friedrich H., novelist, philosopher, mis. writer, born.

Klaproth, Martin H., chemist, born.

Planer, Johann J., botanist, physician, born.

Rothschild, Mayer A., banker, born.

Zimmerman, Eberhard A. W. von, naturalist, author, born.

1744 Sept. 25. **Frederick William II.,** King of Prussia, born.

Bauer, Ferdinand, botanical, painter, born.

Bogatzky, Karl H., theological writer, A54.

Dalberg, Karl Theodor Anton Maria von, archbp. of Mentz, schol., writer, born.

Erxleben, Johann C. P., naturalist, born.

Gmelin, Samuel G., botanist, traveler, born.

Herder, Johann G. von, philosopher, au., b.

Knebel, Karl L. von, littérateur, born.

1745 * * Charles VII., Charles Albert, emperor, A48.

Frank, Johann P., physician, born.

Griesbach, Johann J., theologian, philol., b.

Schulembourg, Johann M., general, A84.

1746 * * Campe, Joachim H., philanthropist, mis. writer, born.

Hardt, Hermann von der, philologist, A86.

Zauner, Franz, sculptor, born.

1747 May 5. **Leopold II.,** emperor, born.

Bertuch, Friedrich J., journalist, mis. writer, born.

Bode, Johann E., astronomer, born.

Denner, Balthasar, painter, A62.

Leopold, Prince of Anhalt-Dessau, gen., A73.

Meiners, Christoph, historian, born.

Schultze, Johann A. P., poet, composer, b.

1748 * * Burger, Gottfried A., poet, born.

Fiorillo, Johann D., painter, art-writer, b.

Hederich, Benjamin, philol., lexicog., A73.

Hölty, Ludwig H. C., poet, born.

Weigel, Christian E. von, naturalist, born.

Weishaupt, Adam, jurist, philosopher, born.

1749 Aug. 28. **Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von,** poet, dramatist, novelist, philosopher, born.

Forkel, Johann N., composer, born.

Trench, Baron, Franz von der, general, A35.

CHURCH.

1722 June 17. *Saxony.* The town of Herrnhut is commenced by refugee Moravians.

1724 * * *W. Prus.* Several Protestants are put to death at Thorn under a pretended legal sentence of the chancellor of Poland, for being concerned in a tumult occasioned by a Roman Catholic procession.

1727 * * The Moravian Church in North Germany consists of 500 persons.

1730 Aug. 30. *Switz.* The German Christian Society is organized at Basel on the Upper Rhine; it is a mission-society.

LETTERS.

1722 * * *Bavaria. Parnassus Boieus* is issued at Munich.

* * *Gelehrtes Preussen* is issued.

1724 * * *Hamburg. Der Patriot* is issued.

* * *Erlautertes Preussen* is issued.

1724-25 *Poems,* by Christian Gunther, appear.

1725 * * The *Vernunftige Tadlernnen* is issued by Johann C. Gottsched. [1727. Continued as *Biedermann.*]

* * *Der musikalische Patriot* is issued.

* * *Nova Litteraria* is issued in Franconia.

* * *Thesaurus Antiquitatum et Historicum Italiæ, Siciliæ, etc.,* by Johann G. Graevius and P. Burmannus, appears.

* * *Hesse. Kurze Histoire* is issued.

* * *Der patriotische Medikus* is issued.

1728 * * *Die Matrone* is issued.

* * *A Treatise on Logic*, by Christian Wolf, appears. [1730, *Primitive Philosophy or Ontology*; 1732, *Moral Philosophy or Ethics*; 1734, *Rational Psychology*; 1738–39, *Universal Practical Philosophy*; 1740–49, *The Law of Nature* and *The Laws of Nations*.]

* * *Art of Rhetoric*, by Gottsched, appears. [1730, *Critische Dichtkunst*; 1732, *Cato*, and essays on literary history and the German language; 1734, *World-Wisdom*; 1736, *Poems*.]

1729 * * *Versuch einigen Gedichte*, by Friedrich von Hagedorn, appears.

* * *Bavaria.* **The University of Bamberg** adds a faculty of theology.

1730-32 *Acta Borussica* is issued in Prussia.

1731-36 *Hamburg. Medicinische Nachrichten* is issued.

1731-50 *The Universal Lexicon of Science and Arts*, 64 vols., by Johann H. Zedler, appears.

1732 * * *Versuch schweizerischer Gedichte*, poems by Albrecht von Haller, appear.

1736 Dec. 7. *Hanover.* **The University of Göttingen** is endowed by George II. of England, Elector of Hanover. [1737, Sept. 17. Opened.]

* * *Frankfurter gelehrte Zeitung* is issued.

1738 * * *Fabeln und Erzahlungen*, by Hagedorn, appears. [1747, *Odes and Songs*; 1750, *Moral Poems*.]

* * *Considérations sur l'état présent du corps politique de l'Europe*, by Frederick II. (the Great) of Prussia, appears. [1740, *L'Antimachiavel*; 1751, *Mémoires de Brandelbourg*.]

1739 * * *Zeitungen von gelehrte Sachsen* is issued at Gottingen.

1740-58 *Zuverlassige Nachrichten* (the continuation of *Teutsche Acta Eruditorum*) is issued.

1740-45 *German Stage*, by Gottsched, appears. [1745-54, *Neuer Buchersaal*; 1748, *Deutsche Sprachkunst*.]

1742 * * *Spring*, by J. P. Uz, appears.

1743 Feb. 21. *Bavaria.* **The University of Erlangen** is chartered by the emperor.

1744 * * *Essays in Humorous Poetry*, by J. W. L. Gleim, appears.

* * *Bremen Contributions* is issued by Magiste Schwabe and other Leipsic poets.

1746 * * *Fables and Tales* and *The Life of the Swedish Countess G.*, by Christian F. Gellert, appear. [1657, *Sacred Odes and Songs*.]

* * The *Anacreon* is translated by Uz and I. N. Gotz.

* * *Gelehrte Zeitung* is issued.

1747 * * *Theatrical Works*, by Elias Schlegel, appears.

1748 * * *The Young Scholar*, by Gotthold E. Lessing, appears. [1751, *Trifles*; 1753, *Complete Works*, Parts I. and II.; 1754, Parts III. and IV.; 1755, Parts V. and VI., and *Miss Sarah Simpson*.]

* * *Elements of Belles-Lettres, Metaphysica, Ethica Philosophia*, and *Æsthetica*, by Alexander G. Baumgarten, appear.

1748-73 *The Messias*, by Friedrich G. Klopstock, appears. [1758, *Religious Songs*.]

1749 * * *Spring*, by Ewald C. von Kleist, appears.

SOCIETY.

1725 Nov. * *Hanover.* **Peter, the Wild Boy,** is found in the Harzwald by King George I. of England and some friends while hunting; he is found walking on his hands and feet, climbing trees like a squirrel, and feeding on grass and moss.

1749 * * *Bavaria.* **Maria Renata** is burned at Würzburg for witchcraft.

STATE.

1722 * * *Würtemberg.* The duke becomes a Catholic. [Former dukes were Protestants.]

1726 * * *Bavaria.* **Charles Albert** becomes duke.

1728-48 *Saxe-Weimar.* Under the reign of **Ernest Augustus** the principality is reunited.

1731 * * **Bremen** is sold to Hanover.

1733-35 **War of the Polish Succession** (pp. 515, 699).

* * *Saxony.* **Frederick Augustus II.** becomes elector, and King of Poland.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Charles Alexander** becomes duke. [1737. Charles Eugene.]

1735 * * *Brunswick.* Ferdinand Albert becomes duke of Brunswick-Bevern.

* * *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* John Ernest's two sons ruling in common, acquire possession of Coburg, and, changing their residence, style themselves dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld.

1736 * * Francis I., Duke of Lorraine, marries Maria Theresa, the heiress of Austria.

1738 Nov. 18. *Vienna.* **The Peace of Vienna** (p. 701).

* * *Baden.* **Charles Frederick** becomes margrave of Baden-Durlach.

1740 May 31. *Prus.* **Frederick William I. dies.** [He is succeeded by his son Frederick.]

1740-86 *Prus.* **Frederick II.** [**Frederick the Great**] is King of Prussia.

He is the greatest soldier of his time; he elevates Prussia to the rank of a European power.

Oct. 20. **The Emperor Charles VI. dies,** and the male line of the House of Hapsburg becomes extinct. [Three rivals claim the Austrian throne against Maria Theresa.] (P. 515.)

1741 Jan. * *Silesia.* **Breslau** is conquered by Frederick II. of Prussia.

Mar. 13. *Hung.* Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, gives birth to a son [Joseph II.].

May * *Bavaria.* **Alliance of Nymphenburg** against Austria (p. 515).

* * *Bohemia.* **Prague** is taken into alliance with the Saxons.

* * *Aust.* **Charles Albert** of Bavaria causes himself to be proclaimed archduke of Linz, while homage is paid to Frederick in Silesia. [Dec. * He is crowned King of Bohemia.]

1742 Jan. 22. **Charles Albert,** Duke of Bavaria, who had never recognized the Pragmatic Sanction, is made emperor by the aid of Louis XV. of France.

[General war ensues. Maria Theresa exhibits undaunted spirit; with her infant son, Joseph II., in her arms, she appeals to the Hungarian Diet, and the chivalrous Magyars respond with enthusiasm.]

1742-45 **Charles VII.** is emperor of Germany.

Feb. 12. *Frankfort.* **Charles VII.** is crowned emperor at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

* * Frederick II. of Prussia **claims Silesia,** and the electors of Bavaria and of Saxony dispute Maria Theresa's claim to the Austrian lands. Frederick declares war.

June 11-July * **The Peace of Breslau and of Berlin** is signed by Austria and Prussia.

Terms: Frederick II. withdraws from the alliance against Maria Theresa; Austria cedes Upper and Lower Silesia and the county of Glatz to Prussia, and retains only the southwestern part of Neisse, Troppau, and Jägerndorf; Prussia assumes the debt of Silesia due to English and Dutch creditors to the amount of 1,700,000 rix dollars.

1743 * * **Frederick II.** concludes a second alliance with Charles VII. and France.

* * **Charles Theodor** becomes elector palatine of the Rhine.

1744 May 22. *Frankfort.* **The Union of Frankfort** is signed by Frederick II. with the Emperor Charles VII., the Swedes, and Hessians. [France also joins. The second Silesian war follows.]

* * *Hanover.* **East Friesland** falls to Prussia on the extinction of the reigning house.

1745 Jan. 20. *Munich.* **Charles VII. dies.** [He is succeeded by his son, Maximilian Joseph.]

Jan. * **Alliance against Prussia** (p. 515).

Apr. 22. *Bavaria.* **Peace of Füssen** (p. 515).

May 18. **Saxony** enters a **treaty of alliance** with Austria; the elector is to receive a portion of territory in the partition of Prussia.

Sept. 13. **Francis, Duke of Lorraine,** is elected emperor by the aid of England and Holland. He is an amiable nonentity; but Maria Theresa, his wife, becomes a ruling spirit in Europe.

1745-1806 **House of Lorraine.**

1745-65 **Francis I.** is emperor.

Dec. 25. *Saxony.* **The Peace of Dresden** is concluded between Prussia and Austria, with Saxony, her ally.

It ratifies the peace of Breslau and Berlin in the ceding of Silesia to Prussia, and ends the second Silesian war.

Frederick II. recognizes Francis I. as Emperor of Germany; Saxony agrees to pay to Prussia the impossible sum of 1,000,000 rix dollars.

* * *Bavaria.* **Maximilian Joseph I.** is duke.

* * * **Prussia is a first-class power** among the states of Europe.

1748 Oct. 7. *Rh. Prus.* **Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle** (p. 515).

* * A growing **envy** embitters Austria against Prussia since the latter came to be a great power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1725 * * *Nassau.* Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, builds the **Königstein Tun.**

It is made to hold 233,667 gallons of wine; and the top, enclosed by a railing, furnishes accommodation for 20 persons while regaling themselves.

ARMY — NAVY.

1756-63 The Third Silesian War, or Seven Years' War.

Prussia is attacked by Austria aided by France and Russia; it is occasioned by jealousy of Prussian power.

Battles: 1756, Oct. 1, Lobositz, Bohemia; Oct. 16, Pirna, Saxony; 1757, May 6, Prague; June 18, Kolin, Bohemia; June 26, Hastenbeck, Hanover; Aug. 30, Grossjägerndorf, E. Prus.; Nov. 5, Rossbach, Saxony (p. 516); Nov. 22, Breslau; Dec. 5, Leuthen, Silesia; 1758, June 23, Crefeld (p. 516) Rh. Prus.; Aug. 25, Zorndorf, Brandenburg; Oct. 14, Hochkirch, Saxony; 1759, July 23, Kay, Brandenburg; Aug. 1, Minden, Prus.; Aug. 12, Kunersdorf; Nov. 20, Maxen, Saxony; 1760, June 20, Landeshut; Aug. 15, Liegnitz; Oct. 30, Schweidnitz, Silesia; Nov. 3, Torgau, Saxony; 1762, July 21, Burkersdorf, Saxony. (pp. 514, 516.)

1756 Aug.* Frederick II. suddenly **invades Saxony** with 67,000 men, and subdues it in anticipation of a combined endeavor of great powers to partition Prussia. He captures Dresden.

1757** The Prussians opposing the French **are commanded by Ferdinand,** Duke of Brunswick, brother of the ruling duke.

****** The French send **a second army** under Soubise to unite with the Imperial army in liberating Saxony.

June 28. *Moravia.* The Austrians under Gen. Laudon cut off the convoy of the Prussian army, and **compel it to retreat.**

Nov.* *Silesia.* **Frederick II.** leads the victorious Prussians into Silesia, to restore the prestige lost in the defeat and capture of the Duke of Brunswick-Bevern by the Austrians.

Dec. 21. *Silesia.* Breslau is recovered by the Prussians after a siege, with 2,000 Austrian prisoners.

****** **Bremen** is taken by the French, also Verdun.

1758** **Moravia** is occupied by Frederick.

****** *Moravia.* Frederick unsuccessfully besieges **Olmütz.**

****** **The Russians** under Count Fermor advance to join the Austrians.

****** Ferdinand of Brunswick **drives the French** back across the Rhine.

****** *Prus.* The Russians conquer Prussia as far as the Mark, and then advance.

****** *Saxony.* **The Austrians** advance on Lusatia.

****** **Bremen** is taken out of the hands of the French by Hanoverians.

1759 Jan. 2. Frankfort-on-the-Main is surprised and captured by the French.

Apr. 13. Ferdinand, Duke of Brunswick, **is defeated** by the French under the Duke of Broglie, in the skirmish of Bergen, near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

July 1. *Silisia.* The fortress of Glatz is captured by Gen. Laudon.

July* *Saxony.* **Dresden** is unsuccessfully bombarded by Frederick.

July 31. *Westphalia.* **At Warburg** the **French are defeated** by the Duke of Brunswick and the allies.

1760 Oct. 9-13. *Berlin.* The Russians and Austrians under Gen. Todleben surprise, capture, and burn the city.

****** Berlin is laid under contribution by Gen. Lacy, with 15,000 Austrians and a Russian army; 800,000 guilders and 1,900,000 crowns paid, and magazines, arsenals, and foundries destroyed.

Oct. 30. *Silesia.* **At Schweidnitz** Frederick II. surprises and storms and captures the castle. [1761. Oct. 1. Recaptured by Austrians. 1769. Oct. 9. Recaptured by Frederick.]

1761** *Silesia.* Frederick is encamped opposite the united armies **at Bunzelwitz.**

****** The Russian and Austrian armies **separate** through jealousy of Gen. Laudon.

Dec. 13. *Pomerania.* The Russians **capture** the fortress of **Kolberg.**

1762 May 16. At Schweidnitz Frederick **defeats the Austrians.**

July 21. *Silesia.* Battle of **Burkersdorf** (p. 516).

Oct. 29. *Saxony.* Battle of **Freiberg** (p. 516).

1763 Feb. 15. The Peace of Hubertsburg **ends the Seven Years' War** (p. 517).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1752** **Musical notes** are printed by Johann G. E. Breitkoff.

1759** The theory of **epigenesis** is advanced by Kaspar F. Wolff in his *Theoria Generationis.*

1760** *Reuss-Gera.* **Candle-molds** of pewter are made by Freytag at Gera.

1766** Frederick Anthony Mesmer, a physician of Merseburg, publishes his doctrines respecting **"mesmerism."**

1767** *Rh. Prus.* A school of art, for landscape and religious painting, is founded at Dusseldorf [and becomes famous].

1769** *Hanover.* The first **waterspout machine** is made by Winterfried in the Hartz Mountains.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1750 July 28. Bach, Johann Sebastian, composer, musician, A65.
Bilfinger, Georg B., physicist, math., A57.
Hardenberg, Prince Karl A. von, states., b.
Jahn, Johann, R. C. cl., orientalist, born.
Saxe, Hermann Maurice, Count of, gen., A54.
Schneider, Johann G., naturalist, philologist, lexicographer, born.
Stolberg, Count, Friedrich von, poet, born.
Werner, Abraham G., geol., mineralogist, b.

1751** Klengel, Johann C., painter, born.
Nitzsch, Karl L., theologian, born.
Planck, Gottlieb J., theol., church hist., b.
Voss, Johann H., poet, philologist, born.

1752** Bengel, Johann A., theol. wr., A65.
Blumenbach, Johann F., naturalist, physiologist, born.
Eichhorn, Johann G., Biblical critic, born.
Tiedge, Christoph A., poet, born.
Thaer, Albert, agriculturist, writer, born.

1753** Achard, Franz K., chemist, born.
Canz, Israel G., philosopher, A63.
Gabler, Johann P., theologian, born.
Klinger, Friedrich M., dram., novelist, born.
Knapp, Georg C., theologian, born.
Meissner, August G., dram., littérateur, b.
Reinhard, Francis V., theol., preacher, born.

1754** Forster, Johann G. A., naturalist, writer, born.
Hagedorn, Friedrich von, poet, A46.
Niemeyer, August H., author, born.
Wolf, Johann C. von, philosopher, A75.

1755** Bauer, Georg L., rationalistic clergyman, orientalist, born.
Blumauer, Aloys, poet, born.
Bülow, Count Friedrich W. von, gen., b.
Clootz, Baron Anacharsis de, political enthusiast in France, born.
Engau, Johann R., jurist, writer, A47.
Gmelin, Johann G., botanist, A46.
Hahnemann, Samuel C. F., physician, fdr. of homeopathic system, born.
Hamberger, Georg E., physician, A58.
Mosheim, Johann L. von, eccles. hist., A61.
Kohler, or Koehler, Johann D., antiquary, historian, A71.
Sommering, Samuel T. von, anat., physiol., b.

1756 Jan. 27. Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, composer, born.
Ackermann, Johann C. G., physician, au., b.
Babon, Franz M. von, dramatic writer, b.
Chladni, Ernst F. F., philosopher, inv., b.
La Fontaine, August H. J., novelist, mis. writer, born.
Neuhof, Baron Theodor von, advent., A70.
Scharnhorst, Gerhard D. von, gen., au., b.

1757 Oct. 26. Stein, Baron Heinrich F. K. von, statesman, born.
Baumgarten, Sigismund J., theologian, A51.
Bechstein, Johann M., naturalist, born.
Beck, Christian D., historian, philologist, b.
Pleyel, Ignaz, composer, born.
Schmauss, Johann J., legal writer, A67.
Wachter, Johann G., scholar, archeol., A84.

1758** Augustus Wilhelm, Prince, brother of Frederick the Great, A36.
Dannecker, Johann H., sculptor, born.
Gall, Franz J., phys., fdr. of phrenology, b.
Keith, James, field-marshal, A62.
Olbers, Heinrich W. M., astronomer, born.
Reinhold, Karl L., philosopher, born.
Tychsen, Thomas C., philologist, born.

1759 Apr. 14. Händel, Georg F., composer, A74.
Nov. 10. Schiller, Johann C. F. von, poet, dramatist, historian, born.
Guts Muths, Johann C. F., founder of German system of gymnastics, born.
Klein, Jakob T., naturalist, A74.
Kleist, Ewald C. von, poet, A44.
Reil, Johann C., anatomist, born.
Wolf, Friedrich August, classical scholar, critic, born.

1760** Ahlwardt, Christian W., philol., b.
Bottiger, Karl A., archeologist, born.
Demme, Hermann K., novelist, born.
Dinter, Gustav F., teacher, wr. on educa., b.
Gneisenau, Count, August N. von, marsh., b.
Hebel, Johann P., poet, born.
Heeren, Arnold H., historian, born.
Ziegler, Friedrich W., actor, dramatist, b.
Zinzendorf und Pottendorf, Count, Nikolaus Ludwig, fdr. (or rest.) of Moravians, A60.

1761** Bardili, Christoph G., phil., born.
Gesner, Johann Matthias, philol., A70.
Kotzebue, August F. F. von, dram., b.
Matthisson, Friedrich von, poet, born.
Paulus, Heinrich E. G., theologian, born.
Staudlin, Karl F., theologian, born.
Tennemann, Wilhelm G., philosopher, born.
Tauchnitz, Karl C. F., printer, bookseller, b.

1762** Baumgarten, Alexander G., philosopher, A48.
Fichte, Johann G., metaphysician, born.
Hufeland, Christoph W., physician, born.
Kluber, Johann L., jurist, politician, born.
Mayer, Johann T., astronomer, A39.
Poniatowski, Prince, Joseph A., Polish general, born.
Vulpius, Christian A., author, born.
Zobel, Benjamin, artist, born.

1763 Mar. 21. Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich, poet, novelist, satirist, born.
Buhle, Johann G., historian of phil., born.
Hartzheim, Joseph, Jesuit, historian, A69.
Hayne, Friedrich G., botanist, born.
Seckendorf, Count, Friedrich H. von, general, diplomatist, A90.

1764** Buttmann, Philipp K., philol., b.
Ebel, Johann G., geologist, born.
Erman, Paul, physicist, born.
Gentz, Frederick von, states., pol. wr., born.
Hugo, Gustav, jurist, born.
Jacobs, Frederick, C. W., classical scholar, critic, born.
Schadow, Johann G., sculptor, born.

1765** Baader, Franz X. von, phil., born.
Daub, Karl, theologian, born.
Kielmeyer, Karl F. von, naturalist, born.

1766** Abbt, Thomas, mis. writer, A28.
Ammon, Christoph F. von, theol., preach., b.
Ancillon, Johann P., statesman, hist., born.
Bouterwek, Friedrich, phil., critic, born.
Ersch, Johann S., cyclopedist, born.
Fink, Friedrich A. von, general, A48.
Gottsched, Johann C., critic, A66.
Humboldt, Baron Karl W., statesman, philologist, born.
Ideler, Christian L., astron., linguist, born.
Kreutzer, Rudolf, composer, born.
Schelling, Friedrich G., novelist, born.
Scholl, Maximilian S. F., hist., publicist, b.
Sprengel, Kurt, botanist, born.

1767 * * Lehmann, Johann G., mineral., d.
Riedinger, John E., designer, engraver, A72.
Schlegel, August W. von, poet, orientalist, author, born.
Seetzen, Ulrich J., naturalist, traveler, born.
Wrede, Karl P., prince, field-marshal, born.
1768 Feb. 12. Francis II., emperor, b.
Adelung, Friedrich, philologist, born.
Eberhard, Konrad, sculptor, born.
Eschenmayer, Karl A., philosopher, metaphysician, mystic, born.
Kind, Johann F., poet, novelist, dram., born.
Koch, Joseph A., painter, born.
Krummacher, Friedrich A., theologian, poet, mis. writer, born.
Kuhnoel, Christian F., Biblical critic, born.
Reimarus, Hermann S., philologist, A74.
Rosenmüller, Ernst F. K., Bib., critic, born.
Schleiermacher, Friedrich E. D., theologian, critic, mis. writer, born.
Werner, Friedrich L. Z., dramatist, born.
Winckelmann, John J., archeologist, A51.
1769 Sept. 14. Humboldt, Baron, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von, naturalist, traveler, philosopher, born.
Accum, Friedrich, chemist, born.
Albertini, Johann B. von, Moravian cl., pulpit orator, born.
Arndt, Ernst M., poet, political writer, born.
Bernhardi, August F., philologist, born.
Gellert, Christian F., poet, mis. writer, A54.
Pichler, Caroline von, novelist, born.
Tersteegen, Gerhard, poet, mystic, A72.
Trew, Christoph J., botanist, anatomist, A74.
1770 Aug. 3. Frederick William III., King of Prussia, born.
Dec. 16. Beethoven, Ludwig van, composer, born.
Albinus, Bernhard S., anatomist, A74.
Bruckner, Johann J., cl., schol., hist., A74.
Ess, Karl van, R. C. theol., Bib. schol., born.
Hassel, Johann G. H., statistician, born.
Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich, phil., b.
Krug, Wilhelm T., philosopher, born.
Rapp, George, fdr. of sect of Harmonists, b.
Schopenhauer, Johanna, novelist, born.
Trommsdorff, Johann B., chemist, born.
1771 * * Augusti, Christian J. W., theol., b.
Creuzer, Georg F., antiquary, philologist, b.
Ernest, Augustus, King of Hanover, born.
Klotz, Christian A., scholar, critic, A33.
Rosenmüller, Johann C., anatomist, born.
Schopflin, Johann D., historian, A76.
Schwartzenberg, Prince, Karl P., gen., b.
Senefelder, Alois, inv. of tithography, born.
Vater, Johann S., theologian, philologist, b.
Zschokke, Johann H. D., mis. writer, born.
1772 * * Achenwall, Gottfried, statistic., A53.
Autenrieth, Johann H. F. von, phys., au., b.
Bast, Friedrich J., scholar, diplomatist, b.
Brockhaus, Friedrich A., pub., of Leipsic, b.
Collin, Heinrich J. von, poet, born.
Ess, Leander van, theologian, born.
Hardenberg, Friedrich (Novalis) von, philosopher, mystical writer, born.
Hermann, Johann G. J., philologist, born.
Lampadius, Wilhelm A., metallurgist, born.
Perthes, Friedrich C., publisher, born.
Schlegel, Karl W. von, philosopher, critic, b.

LETTERS.

1750 * * *Œuvres du Philosophe de Sans Souci*, by Frederick the Great, appears.

1752 * * *Arminius or Hermann*, by Christoph M. Wieland, appears. [1761, *Araspes and Panthea.*]

1755 * * *Reflections upon the Imitation of the Antique*, by Johann J. Winckelmann, appears. [1764, *History of Ancient Art.*]

* * *Universal Natural History and Theory of the Heavens*, by Immanuel Kant, appears.

1756–63 *War Songs of a Grenadier*, by Johann W. L. Gleim, appears.

1757 * * The *Bibliothek der schönen Wissenschaften* is begun by Lessing, Mendelssohn, and Nicolai.

1759 * * *Scenes from Faust, Philotas, Fabeln*, and other works by Lessing, appear. [1759–65, *Letters on Literature.*]

* * *Memorabilia of Socrates*, by Johann G. Hemann, appears.

1759–68 *Beitrag zum deutschen Theatre*, by Christian F. Weisse, appears. [1767, *Komische Opern.*]

1760–62 *The German Grandson*, by Johann K. Musäus, appears.

1762 * * *War-songs of a Royal Danish Grenadier*, by Heinrich W. Gerstenberg, appears. [1776, *Gedicht eines Skalden*; 1768, *Ugolino.*]

1762–66 *A translation of Shakespeare's dramas*, by Wieland, appears; it is the first German version of Shakespeare. [1764, *Don Sylvio von Rosalva*; 1766, *Agathon*; 1768, *Musarion* and *Idris.*]

1764 * * *Bavaria.* **The University of Bamberg** adds a faculty of medicine.

* * *Wilhelmine*, by Moritz A. Thummel, appears.

* * *Observations upon the Sentiment of the Beautiful and the Sublime*, by Kant, appears. [1766, *Dreams of a Ghost-seer.*]

1765–1806 *The Universal German Library* (162 vols.) is published under the editorship of Christoph F. Nicolai and others.

1765 * * *New Essays on the Human Understanding*, by Leibnitz, appears.

1766 * * *Laocoön, or the Limits of Poetry and Painting*, and *Humorous Tales*, by Lessing, appear. [1767, *Minna von Barnhelm*; 1769, *How the Ancients depicted Death*; 1772, *Emilia Galotti.*]

* * *Kritische Wälder* is issued.

1767 * * *Phædo, a Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul*, by Moses Mendelssohn, appears.

* * *Fragments concerning the More Recent German Literature*, by Johann G. Herder, appears. [1769, *Critical Forests*; 1772, *On the Origin of Language.*]

1767–69 *Hamburg. Dramaturgie* is issued by Lessing.

1769 * * *History of Osnabrück*, by Justus Moser, is begun. [1774, *Patriotic Fancies:*]

* * *Hermann's Schlacht*, by Klopstock, appears. [1771, *Oden*; 1774, *The Scholar's Republic.*]

* * *Der Postzug*, by Cornelius H. Ayrenhoff, appears.

1770 * * *The Graces*, by Wieland, appears. [1771, *Amadis*; 1772, *The Golden Mirror*; 1773, *Alceste*; 1776, *Gaudelin*; 1777, *Geron the Noble.*]

1770–74 *Poems*, by Johann G. Jacobi, appear.

1770–78 *The Journey of Sophia from Memel to Saxony*, by Johann T. Hermes, appears.

1771 * * *Usong*, by Haller, appears.

STATE.

1755 * * *Fr.* Madame Pompadour succeeds in overthrowing the Ministry, and induces the Government to give up Prussia and become an ally of Austria. **France joins the alliance of Russia and Austria** (p. 515).

1756 * * Austria brings on the Seven Years' War in seeking recovery from the disgrace of surrendering Silesia to a smaller power (p. 515).

1756–63 Hanover and Brunswick suffer greatly during the Seven Years' War.

1757 Jan. * * Prussia and England join in an alliance.

* * **War is declared** on Frederick II. (p. 516).

* * Sweden joins the alliance against Prussia.

Sept. 8. *Hanover.* Richelieu and the Duke of Cumberland enter into the treaty of the Monastery of Zeven, requiring the French to occupy Hanover. [The English Government rejects the treaty.]

Oct. 14. Frederick II. receives the summons of the Imperial Diet at Ratisbon to answer the **charge of treason** to the empire.

1758–1828 *Saxe-Weimar.* Under the reign of Charles Albert, Saxe-Weimar is a famous center of learning and literature.

1761 * * *Prus.* Frederick II. suffers for lack of the **English subsidies**, which have been withheld since the accession of George III. in 1760.

1762 Jan. 5. *Rus.* **Elizabeth**, Empress of Russia, Frederick's personal enemy, dies, and thereby Prussia is saved from destruction.

Mar. 16. *W. Prus.* **Peter III.**, Emperor of Russia (an admirer of Frederick), withdraws from the Austrian alliance (p. 516).

May 5. Peace of St. Petersburg between Russia and Prussia (p. 517).

May 22. The Peace of Hamburg is concluded betweeen Prussia and Sweden, restoring the situation existing before the war.

Nov. 24. Maria Theresa signs a separate peace **with Prussia**, leaving her allies in the lurch.

1763 Feb. 15. *Saxony.* **The Peace of Hubertsburg** is concluded between Prussia and Austria and Saxony (p. 517).

* * *Saxony.* **Frederick Augustus III.** becomes elector.

* * *Prus.* Frederick II. endeavors to restore prosperity; the ravages and ruin of war abound; magazine stores are distributed and taxes remitted in several provinces.

1764–1800 *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* Ernest Frederick I. reigns.

* * * The land is plunged into bankruptcy, and the measures adopted by an imperial commission to manage the finances of the nation cause a rebellion, which is not suppressed without the aid of troops from Saxony.

1765 Aug. 18. *Aust.* **The Emperor Francis I. dies** at Innsbruck. [He is succeeded by his son.]

1765–90 Joseph II. is emperor.

He is co-regent only with his mother Maria Theresa until 1780, for the Austrian lands.

1766 Feb. 23. Lorraine reverts to France on the death of Stanislaus of Poland.

1771 * * *Baden-Baden.* Charles Frederick, Margrave of Baden-Durlach, acquires Baden-Baden.

1772 July 25. A secret treaty is signed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia for the **partition of Poland.**

Aug. 5. Poland is partitioned for the first time by the three powers.

Austria gets East Galicia and Lodomeria; Prussia gets Polish Prussia (West Prussia) with the exception of Danzig, Thorn, and Ermeland, besides the Netze district. Russia gets the region lying between the Duna, Dnieper, and Drutsch. [1773. Agreed to by Poland.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1763 * * **Prussia is proud** of her king because of his heroic courage, his generalship, and his beneficent rule.

1770 * *-72 * * Many parts of Germany are afflicted with **famine.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1778–79 The War of the **Bavarian Succession.** (See State.)

* * The lower part of Bavaria is occupied by Austrians. Joseph II. and Frederick II. join their armies, and encamp on the boundary of Bohemia and Silesia. [July * Frederick and Prince Henry invade Bohemia. Autumn. Prince Henry withdraws to Saxony, and Frederick withdraws to Silesia. Skirmishes occur, but no battles are fought in the war.]

1779 May * The Peace of Teschen (p. 517).

1788 * * War with Turkey (p. 516).

Sept. 20. At Lugash the Austrians under the Emperor Joseph are surprised by the Turks, and compelled to retreat.

1789 Sept. 22. At Rimnik the Austrians and Russians are victorious.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1777 * * Georg C. Lichtenberg produces electrical figures.

1780 * * The circular saw is invented by Gervinus.

*** *** *E. Prus.* Pressing-boards are made by Kanter at Königsberg.

*** *** The Meteorological Society of the Palatinate is established.

1782 * * *Holstein.* Vaccination is first performed.

1785 * * *Fr.* A cylindrical printing-machine is invented by Christoph P. Oberkampf.

1786 * * Mozart's opera *Die Zauberflöte* appears. [1787, *Don Giovanni;* 1791, *La Clemenza di Tito* appears. He produces his *Requiem*, his last work.]

1789 * * Zirconium, the metallic base of the earth zirconia, is discovered by Martin A. Klaproth.

*** *** Uranium is discovered by Klaproth.

1790 * * Goethe writes on the metamorphosis of plants.

*** *** The glass harmonia, with glass tubes, is invented by Chladnitz.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1773 * * Aretin, Baron Johann C. A. M. von, mis. writer, born.
Bredow, Gabriel G., historian, born.
Burckhardt, Johann K., astronomer, born.
Fries, Jacob F., philosopher, born.
Hasse, Friedrich C. A., historical writer, b.
Ludwig, Christian G., botanist, A64.
Schill, Ferdinand von, soldier, born.
Tieck, Ludwig, poet, novelist, essayist, b.
Tittmann, Johann A., Biblical critic, born.
Witzeleben, Karl A. F. von, novelist, born.

1774 * * Bogatzky, Karl H., theol. wr., A84.
Buch, Leopold von, geologist, born.
Dietrich, Christian W. E., painter, A62.
Fouque, Henri A., Baron de la Motte, general, A76.
Fuchs, Johann von, chemist, born.
Gmelin, Samuel G., botanist, traveler, A30.
Hammer-Purgstall, Joseph von, orientalist, historian, born.
Meckel, Johann F., anatomist, A60.
Reiske, Johann J., Arabic scholar, A58.
Thibaut, Anton F. J., jurist, born.

1775 * * Crusius, Christian A., theol., A60.
Feuerbach, Paul J. A., jurist, born.
Grotefend, Georg F., scholar, antiquary, b.
Guischard, Karl Gottlieb, colonel, au., A51.
Habicht, Christian M., orientalist, born.
Hermes, Georg, R. C. theologian, born.
Jacobi, Maximilian, alienist, born.
König, Friedrich, inventor of steam printing-press, born.
Koppen, Friedrich, philosopher, born.
Pollnitz, Karl L., adventurer, hist. wr., A83.
Rotteck, Karl, jurist, statesman, historian, b.
Schelling, Friedrich W. J. von, phil., b.

1776 * * Bretschneider, Karl G., rationalistic theologian, born.
Gorres, Jakob J., mis. writer, publicist, b.
Herbart, Johann F., philosopher, born.
Hoffmann, Ernst W., story-teller, mis. wr., b.
Hölty, Ludwig H., poet, A28.
Kleist, Heinrich von, poet, novelist, born.
Nees von Esenbeck, Christian G. D., bot., b.
Niebuhr, Barthold G., hist., philologist, b.
Schlosser, Friedrich C., historian, born.
Spurzheim, Johann G., phys., phrenologist, b.
Tieck, Christian F., sculptor, born.
Treviranus, Gottfried R. K., physiologist, b.

1777 * * Berger, Ludwig, composer, born.
Brentano, Clemens, novelist, dramatist, b.
Cartheuser, Johann E., physician, A73.
Cranz, David, hist., Moravian mission., A54.
Erxleben, Johann C. P., naturalist, A33.
Gauss, Karl F., mathematician, born.
Fouque, Friedrich, Baron de la Motte, poet, novelist, born.
Rauch, Christian D., sculptor, born.
Rothschild, Nathan M., financier, millionaire, born.
Zacharia, Just F. W., poet, satirist, A51.

1778 * * Auer, Anton, Bavarian porcelain painter, born.
Ast, Georg A. F., scholar, teacher, born.
Damm, Christian T., classical schol., A79.
Eckhof, Conrad, "the German Garrick," actor, A58.
Harms, Claus, theologian, born.
Hummel, Johann N., pianist, composer, b.
John, Friedrich L., patriot writer, born.
Neukomm, Chevalier, Sigismund von, composer, born.

1779 * * Augustus Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich, Prince of Prussia, born.
Bartholdy, Jakob Salomon, diplom., au., b.
Leonhard, Karl C. von, geologist, born.
Mengs, Anton R., painter, author, A51.
Oken, Lorenz, naturalist, born.
Retzsch, Friedrich A. M., paint., designer, b.
Ritter, Karl, geographer, born.
Savigny, Friedrich K. von, jurist, born.

1780 * * Clausenitz, Karl von, Prussian general, born.
Crelle, August L., architect, born.
De Wette, Wilhelm M. L., scholar, theologian, Biblical critic, born.
Doebereimer, Johann W., chemist, born.
Hagedorn, Christian L., art-critic, wr., A67.
Hagen, Friedrich H. von der, philologist, b.
Günderode, Karoline von, poet, born.
Lichtenstein, Martin H. K., naturalist, born.
Lindenau, Bernhard A. von, astronomer, b.
Maria Theresa, Empress of Germany, Queen of Hungary, A63.
Marheineke, Philipp K., author, born.
Marggraf, Andreas S., chemist, A71.

1781 Feb. 15. Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim, dramatist, critic, A52.
Arnim, Ludwig A. von, poet, born.
Castelli, Ignaz F., dramatist, born.
Chamisso, Adelbert von, poet, naturalist, b.
Eichhorn, Karl F., jurisconsult, historian, b.
Ernesti, John A., critic, A74.
Littrow, Joseph J. von, astronomer, born.
Meckel, Johann F., anatomist, born.
Raumer, Friedrich L. G. von, historian, b.
Schinkel, Karl F., architect, born.

1782 * * **Biela, Wilhelm von**, astron., b.
Froebel, Friedrich, educationist, born.
Karsten, Karl J. B., mineralogist, born.
Maximilian, Alexander Philipp, Prince of Neuwied, naturalist, traveler, born.
Oetinger, Friedrich C., theologian, A80.

1783 * * Boisseree, Sulpice, arch., antiq., b.
Cassel, Johann P., philologist, A76.
Eichhard, Johann F., jurist, A62.
Hasse, Johann A., composer, A84.
Klaproth, Heinrich J. von, orientalist, born.
Lichwer, Magnus G., poet, fabulist, A64.
Tarnow, Fanny, novelist, mis. writer, born.
Theremin, Ludwig F. F., cl., author, born.

1784 * * Bach, Wilhelm F., organist, A74.
Bessel, Friedrich W., astronomer, born.
Depping, George B., scholar, littérateur, b.
Devrient, Ludwig, actor, born.
Dissen, Georg L., class. scholar, philol., b.
Klenze, Leo von, architect, born.
Menzel, Karl A., historian, born.
Spohr, Ludwig, composer, born.
Thiersch, Friedrich W., philologist, born.
Walch, Christian W. F., eccles. hist., A58.
Weicker, Friedrich G., archeologist, born.

1785 * * Arnim, Elizabeth von, mis. wr., b.
Bekker, Immanuel, philologist, critic, b.
Bockh, August, philanthropist, antiq., b.
Dahlmann, Friedrich C., historian, born.
Grimm, Jakob L., philologist, jurist, born.
Günther, Anton, philosopher, born.
Hanke, Henriette W., novelist, born.
Ledebour, Karl F. von, botanist, born.
Moser, Johann J., jurist, A84.
Planck, Heinrich L., theological writer, b.
Preuss, Johann D. E., historian, born.
Pückler-Muskau, Prince of, Hermann Ludwig Heinrich von, traveler, author, born.
Varnhagen von Ense, Karl August, au., b.

1786 Aug. 17. Frederick II. the Great, King of Prussia, A74.
Dec. 18. Weber, Baron Karl M. F. E. von, composer, musician, born.
Adam, Albrecht, painter, born.
Borne, Ludwig, political writer, born.
Gesenius, Friedrich H. W., orientalist, Biblical critic, born.
Gleditsch, Johann G., botanist, A72.
Kerner, Andreas J., lyric poet, born.
Louis I., King of Bavaria, born.
Mendelssohn, Moses, philosopher, A57.
Passow, Franz L. K. F., philol., lexicog., b.
Quaglio, Domenico, architectural painter, b.
Sturm, Christopher C., moral., preach., A46.
Voigt, Johannes, historian, born.
Ziethen, Hans J. von, general, A87.

1787 * * Bernstein, Georg H., orientalist, b.
Cornelius, Peter von, painter, born.
Dreyse, Johann N. von, inv. of needle-gun, b.
Dusch, Johann J., poet, A62.
Ennemoser, Joseph, physiologist, born.
Fraunhofer, Joseph von, optician, born.
Gluck, Johann von, composer, A73.
Gräfe, Karl F. von, oculist, born.
Haberlin, Franz D., historian, A67.
Mittermaier, Karl J. A., jurist, statesman, b.
Mühlenberg, Henry M., founder of German Lutheran church in America, A76.
Musäus, Johann K. A., mis. writer, A52.
Ohm, Georg S., electrician, born.
Passavant, Johann D., painter, author, born.
Uhland, Johann L., lyric poet, born.

1788 * * Bach, Karl P. E., composer, A74.
Baumgarten-Crusius L. F. O., theologian, b.
Cramer, Johann A., theologian, poet, A65.
Eichendorff, Baron Joseph von, poet, novelist, dramatist, born.
Flügel, Johann G., lexicographer, born.
Freytag, Georg W., orientalist, born.
Hamann, Johann G., philosopher, A58.
Kalkbrenner, Friedrich, pianist, comp., b.
Kunth, Karl S., botanist, born.
Reichenbach, Baron Karl von, chemist, b.
Rückert, Friedrich, poet, orientalist, born.
Schopenhaur, Arthur, philosopher, born.

1789 * * Carus, Karl G., physiol., phys., b.
Hase, Heinrich, antiquary, born.
Knyphausen, Baron William von, general of Hessians in America, A59.
Neander, Johann A. W., eccles. hist., b.
Overbeck, Friedrich, painter, born.
Planer, Johann J., botanist, physician, A46.
Schadow-Godenhaus, Friedrich W., paint., b.
Schulze, Ernst K., poet, born.
Fesca, Friedrich E., musician, composer, b.
Twesten, August D. C., theologian, born.
Winer, George B., theologian, orientalist, b.
Zimmermann, Clemens von, painter, born.

1790 Feb. 20. Joseph II., emperor, A49.
Basedow, Johann B., teacher, educational reformer, A67.
Brandis, Christian A., hist. of philosophy, b.
Diesterweg, Friedrich A. W., teacher, born.
Dieterici, Karl F. W., economist, born.
Gau, Franz C., architect, born.
Hahn, Philipp M., mechanician, inv., A51.
Hausemann, David J. L., statesman, financier, born.
Hontheim, Johann N. von, jurist, A89.
Leopold I., King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxony, born.
Maurer, Georg L. von, jurist, born.
Möbius, August F., mathematician, born.
Nitzsch, Gregor W., philologist, antiquary, b.
Zeditz, Joseph C. von, poet, A72.

1791 Dec. 5. Mozart, Wolfgang Amadeus, composer, musician, A35.
Amsler, Samuel, engraver, born.
Bopp, Franz, orientalist, born.
Breithaupt, Johann A., mineralogist, born.
Bunsen, Chevalier Christian K. J. von, philologist, diplomatist, theologian, born.
Choulant, Ludwig, physician, born.
Daries, Joachim G., jurist, philosopher, A77.
Dathe, Johann A., theol., orientalist, A60.
Doderlein, Ludwig, philologist, born.
Ebert, Friedrich, bibliographer, born.
Encke, Johann F., astronomer, born.
Körner, Karl T., poet, born.
Meineke, Johann A. F. A., classical schol., b.
Michaelis, Johann D., orientalist, Biblical critic, A74.
Oeder, Georg L., botanist, A63.
Ohlmüller, Joseph D., architect, born.
Semler, Johann S., theologian, A70.
Ritter, Heinrich, philosopher, born.

CHURCH.

1773 July 21. *Rome.* The Pope signs the brief abolishing the Order of Jesuits.

1775 * * *Rome.* Pius VI. becomes pope.

1780 * * *Würtemberg.* The Harmonist sect is founded by George and Frederick

Rapp; the members hold their property in common, and consider marriage a civil contract.

1781 * * The Emperor Joseph II. issues an **edict of tolerance**, granting freedom of worship to all Protestants and to members of the Greek Church.

1781–89 During eight years **700 monasteries** are closed, and **36,000 members** of orders are released from their vows.

1782 * * Pope Pius VI. visits Frederick William III., and vainly pleads that the Church be not attacked.

1785 July * **The nuns** are expelled from their convents throughout Germany. [The emperor **suppresses 2,000** religious houses.]

LETTERS.

1772 * * *General History of the North*, by August von Schlozer, appears.

* * *Leonore*, by Gottfried A. Bürger, appears.

* * *The Frankfurter gelehrten Anzeigen* is issued by Johann H. Merck, Herder, and Goethe.

* * *Songs for the People*, by Gleim, appears. [1773, *Poems after the Minnesingers;* 1779, *Poems after Walther von der Vogelweide.*]

1773 * * *Sebaldus Nothanker*, by Nicolai, appears.

* * *Götz von Berlichingen*, by Goethe, appears. [1774, *Sorrows of Young Werther* and *Clavigo;* 1776, *Stella.*]

1773–1810 *Der Deutsche Merkur* is issued by Weiland.

1774 * * *Oldest Record of Man, Provincial Leaflets for Clergymen*, and *Another Philosophy of History with Reference to the Development of the Human Race*, by Herder, appear. [1778–79, *Folk-Songs.*]

* * *Hofmeister*, by Jakob M. R. Lenz, appears.

* * *Orbis Pictus*, an elementary schoolbook, by Johann B. Basedow, appears.

1774–78 *Brunswick.* Lessing publishes *The Wolfenbüttel Fragments* (on the discrepancies of the Gospel narratives), by Hermann S. Reimarus, found by him in the Wolfenbüttel Library. [1775, *Minna von Barnhelm;* 1778, *Anti-Goerze and Ernst and Falk, Dialogues for Freemasons;* 1779, *Nathan der Weise;* 1780, *The Education of the Human Race.*]

1775–82 *The Kinderfreund*, a weekly paper for children, is issued by Weisse.

1775 * * *Storm and Stress, or Impulse*, by Friedrich M. Klinger, appears.

1775–78 *Physiognomic Fragments for the Promotion of the Knowledge and Love of Mankind*, by John C. Lavater, appears.

1776 * * *The Song of the Brave Man*, by Bürger, appears.

* * *Das Deutsches Museum* is issued by Martin Milier.

1779 * * *Poems*, by Counts Christian and Friedrich L. Stolberg, appears.

* * *Siegfried von Lindenberg*, by Gottwerth Müller, appears.

1780 * * *Oberon*, by Wieland, appears.

* * *De la littérature allemande*, by Frederick the Great, appears. [1788, *History of My Time.*]

1781 * * *The Robbers*, by Schiller, appears. [1783, *Fiesco;* 1784, *Love and Intrigue;* 1787, *Don Carlos.*]

* * *Critique of Pure Reason*, by Kant, appears. [1784, *What is Enlightenment?* 1788, *Critique of Practical Reason;* 1790, *Critique of the Power of Judgment.*]

* * *A Translation of Homer's Odyssey*, by Johann Voss, appears. [1784, *Luise;* 1789, *Vergil's Georgics.*]

1781–90 **Schools are established** by the Emperor Joseph II. with the property of the churches.

1782–83 *Popular Legends of Germany*, by Musäus, appears.

1783 * * *The Greenland Lawsuits*, by Jean Paul F. Richter, appears. [1788, *Selections from Papers of the Devil.*]

* * *Poems*, by Ludwig H. C. Holty, appears.

* * *The Berlin Monatschrift* is issued.

1784 * * *Jerusalem*, by Mendelssohn, appears. [1785, *Morning Hours.*]

1784–91 *Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind*, by Herder, appears.

1785 * * *Anton Reiser*, by Karl P. Moritz, appears. [1786, *Essay on German Prosody;* 1787, *Fragments from the Journal of a Visionary.*]

* * *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach. Allgemeine Literaturzeitung* is issued at Jena.

* * *The Emperor and the Abbot*, by Bürger, appears. [1786, *The Wild Huntsman.*]

1787 * * *Ardinghelo*, by Johann J. W. Heinse, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Friedrich von Matthisson, appears.

* * *Iphigenia*, by Goethe, appears. [1788, *Egmont;* 1790, *Faust*, a fragment, and *Tasso.*]

1788 * * The emperor seeks to control the universities.

* * *The History of the Revolt in The Netherlands, The Gods of Greece, The Artist*, and other poems, by Schiller, appear. [1790, *History of the Thirty Years' War.*]

* * *The Stranger* and *The Indians in England*, by August F. F. Kotzebue, appear.

1790 * * *Preparatory History of the World for Children*, by Schlosser, appears.

1791 * * *Peregrinus Proteus*, by Wieland, appears.

SOCIETY.

1772 * * *Hesse-Nassau.* **Meyer A. Rothschild begins** business as a money-lender and dealer in old coins in the house in which he was born at Frankfort, over which he places the sign of the red shield.

1776 May * *Bavaria.* A secret society bearing the name **Illuminati**, opposed to tyranny and priestcraft, is founded at Ingolstadt by Dr. Adam Weishaupt. [1784. Suppressed.]

1777 * **Socialism** makes progress in Germany.

1781 Nov. 1. The emperor, by edict, abolishes serfdom in his hereditary states.

STATE.

1773 * * *Oldenburg.* The King of Denmark agrees to a family compact for an **exchange of territory.**

He resigns Oldenburg to the Holstein-Gottorp line in return for a renunciation on their part of all claims to Schleswig and Holstein. Oldenburg is created a duchy.

1777 * * *Bavaria.* The electoral House of Bavaria **becomes extinct** by the death of Maximilian Joseph. [The **war of the Bavarian succession** follows.]

* * **Bavaria** again acquires the Rhine Palatinate.

1778–79 **Saxony** is an ally of Prussia in the war of the Bavarian succession. Germany takes possession of Bavaria (p. 516).

1778 Jan. * **The Treaty of Vienna** is concluded.

Joseph II. persuades Charles Theodor, elector palatine, and legal heir of Bavaria, to recognize certain old claims of Austria to Lower Bavaria.

* * *Bavaria.* **Charles Theodor**, elector palatine, becomes duke.

1779 May 13. *Silesia.* **The Peace of Teschen** is signed (p. 517).

1780 Nov. 29. *Vienna.* **Maria Theresa**, Empress of the Holy Roman Empire, dies.

1780–90 **Joseph II.** is emperor alone.

* * *Brunswick.* **Charles William Ferdinand** becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

1781 * * Edict of **tolerance.** (Church.)

* * Disputes occur with the **Dutch**; the emperor arbitrarily removes the barrier treaties in The Netherlands.

1782 * Civil **reforms** and **liberal changes** take place by direction of the emperor. [Only the abolition of serfdom and the edict of toleration, of all his reforms, survive him.]

1783 * * *Prus.* Frederick II. opposes the emperor (p. 517).

1785 * * *Fr.* **The Peace of Versailles** is concluded.

Joseph II. receives 10,000,000 florins from the Dutch, instead of the opening of the Scheldt, according to his previous demands.

* * The emperor proposes **an exchange of territory**, which Frederick II. opposes (p. 517).

July 23. Frederick II. unites the princes in the formation of the **Germanic Union** (p. 517).

* * *Oldenburg.* **Peter Frederick** becomes duke.

1786 Aug. 17. *Brandenburg.* **Frederick II., "The Great," dies** at San Souci. [He is succeeded by his nephew.]

1786–97 *Prus.* **Frederick William II.** is king of Prussia [an unworthy successor of a great king].

1789 * * *Belg.* **A revolt** is caused by the revocation of the Constitution of Brabant by the emperor (p. 517).

1790 Jan. 31. *Silesia.* **The Congress of Reichenbach** meets, and pacifies Prussia.

Feb. 20. The Emperor Joseph II. dies. [He is succeeded by his brother.]

Sept. 30. Leopold II. is elected emperor.

He restores the old Constitution and the old privileges in the Austrian Netherlands after suppressing the revolt; the empire gradually decays.

1790–91 **Leopold II.** is emperor.

* * * The nation is **divided** into two jealous factions that neutralize each other, and only official routine is possible in the diet; the empire **has practically ceased to exist**, only a loose confederation of principalities and free cities remaining.

1791 Jan. 21. *Fr.* "War to the palace, peace to the cottage." **Louis XVI. is executed.** [The sovereigns of Europe are aroused against France.]

Aug. 27. *Saxony.* **The Treaty of Pillnitz** (pp. 519, 709) is signed. It becomes the basis of the first coalition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1775 * * *Berlin.* **The Bank of Berlin** is established by Frederick.

ARMY — NAVY.

1792-97 War of the first **coalition** against France.

1792 * * Frederick William II. of Prussia invades France.

Sept. 20. *Fr.* Battle of **Valmy** (p. 708).

Sept. * *Fr.* The Prussians take Verdun [and hold it 43 days].

Oct. 28. Frankfort is captured by the French under Gen. Custine.

Nov. 6. *Belg.* Battle of **Jemappes** (p. 518).

Dec. 2. Frankfort is retaken by the Prussians.

1793-1803 Disastrous wars between Germany and France.

The emperor loses much territory, including The Netherlands, the country west of the Rhine, and his States in Italy.

1793 Mar. 18. French defeat at **Neerwinden** (p. 518).

July * *Hesse.* **Mentz** is retaken from the French.

Sept. 14. *Bavaria.* At Pirmasens the **Prussians** under the Duke of Brunswick **defeat the French** under Gen. Moreau.

Oct. 11-13. *Alsace.* The French fortifications at **Weissenburg** on the Rhine are **stormed and taken** by the Austrians and Prussians under Marshal Wurmser.

Nov. * *Bavaria.* At Kaiserslautern the Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick **defeat the French** under Gen. Hoche.

Dec. * *Fr.* The French under Gen. Pichegru **defeat the Austrians** under Marshal Wurmser.

* * **The allies retreat** across the Rhine. [They retake **Worms** in Hesse; also **Speyer** in Bavaria.]

1794 Apr. 18. Battle at **Turcoing** (p. 718).

May 25. *Bavaria.* **Battle of Kaiserslautern.**

The Prussians under the Duke of Brunswick **defeat the French** under Gen. Hoche. [Sept. * After a second battle at the same place the Prussians retire across the Rhine.]

June 26. *Belg.* **Battle of Fleurus.** [Austrians evacuate Belgium.] (P. 518.)

* * *Baden.* **Mannheim** and **Cologne** are taken by the French. [They bombard Düsseldorf. 1795. Sept. 6. Austrians driven back.] (P. 518.)

1795 Apr. 5. *Switz.* **Peace** (p. 711).

Oct. 31. *Baden.* Near **Mannheim** the Austrians under Marshal Wurmser defeat the French.

1796 * * *It.* **Napoleon Bonaparte** invades Italy (p. 712).

* * *It.* **Bonaparte** conquers the whole of Lombardy as far as Mantua, and compels the Dukes of Parma and Modena, the Pope, and Naples to purchase peace.

* * The French **invade South Germany.**

May 15. *It.* **Bonaparte** occupies Milan.

May * The **French cross** the Lower Rhine.

Aug. 10. *Bavaria.* Battle of **Neresheim** (p. 712).

Aug. 24. *Bavaria.* Battle of Amberg (p. 518).

Sept. 3. *Bavaria.* **At Würzburg** (p. 518).

1797 Apr. 18. *Aust.-Hung.* **Peace** of Leoben (p. 519).

Oct. 17. *It.* **Peace** (p. 519).

1799-1801 War of the **second coalition** against France (p. 712).

1799 Mar. 26. *Baden.* Battle at Stockach (p. 518).

Oct.± * Field-Marshal Suvaroff leaves Switzerland after a series of terrible battles, and returns with his army to Russia.

1800 May 3. *Baden.* The French under Gen. Moreau **defeat the Austrians** at Engen.

May 4. *Baden.* Battle of **Stockach,** [May 6, Biberach.] (P. 518.)

1801 Feb. 9. *Fr.* **The Peace of Luneville** (p. 519).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1796 * * *Bavaria.* **Lithography,** or drawing on stone, is invented by Alois Sennefelfer, a Bohemian, at Munich.

1798 * * *Saxony.* **Spinning** by machinery is introduced.

1798-1803 F. H. A. von **Humboldt** and Aimé Bonpland explore the northern part of **South America.**

1800 * **Alsace-Lorraine.* **A weighing-machine** is made by Jean Baptiste Schwilgué at Strasburg.

1801 * * *Bavaria.* Johann W. Ritter discovers **chemical rays.**

1802 Mar. 28. *Bremen.* *Pallas,* the asteroid, is discovered by Heinrich Olbers. [**Other asteroids** are discovered. 1807, Mar. 29. He discovers *Vesta.*]

Sept. 7. A remarkable **eclipse** of the sun is observed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1792 Mar. 1. Leopold II., emperor, A45.
Bahrdt, Karl F., theologian, A51.
Baur, Ferdinand C., theologian, critic, born.
Brunswick, Duke of, Ferdinand, gen., A71.
Eckermann, Johann P., littérateur, born.
Gieseler, Johann K., church historian, born.
Hahn, August, theologian, born.
Hanel, Gustav F., jurist, born.
Hauptmann, Moritz, composer, born.
Kosegarten, Johann G. L., orientalist, born.
Lewald, Johann K. A., littérateur, born.
Lücke, Gottfried C. F., theologian, born.
Rau, Karl H., political economist, born.
Spangenberg, August G., founder of Moravian Church in America, A88.
Zumpt, Karl G., classical scholar, born.

1793 * * Allioli, Joseph F., R. C. cl., au., b.
Busching, Anton F., geographer, theol., A69.
Friedmann, Friedrich T., teacher, born.
Eschscholtz, Johann H., naturalist, born.
Hasenclever, Peter, merchant, manuf., A77.
Lachmann, Karl, philologist, critic, born.
Reichenbach, Heinrich G. L., naturalist, b.
Schonlein, Johann L., physician, born.
Struve, Friedrich G. W. von, astronomer, b.
Veit, Philipp, painter, born.

1794 * * Amelia, Duchess of Saxony, poet, musician, born.
Begas, Karl, painter, born.
Breitkopf, Johann G. E., typographer, A84.
Bürger, Gottfried A., poet, A46.
Chelius, Maximilian J., physician, born.
Clootz, Baron Anacharsis de, political enthusiast in France, A39.
Diez, Friedrich C., philologist, born.
Diffenbach, Johann F., surgeon, born.
Follen, August, poet, born.
Forster, Johann G. A., naturalist, wr., A40.
Lappenberg, Johann M., historian, born.
Mädler, Johann H., astronomer, born.
Martius, Karl F. P. von, botanist, born.
Meyerbeer, Giacomo, composer, born.
Mitscherlich, Eilhard, chemist, born.
Moscheles, Ignaz, pianist, composer, born.
Müller, Wilhelm, lyric poet, born.
Rüppell, Wilhelm P. E. S., natural., trav., b.
Saphir, Moritz, humorous, satiric wr., born.
Schmidt, Michael I., historian, A58.
Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius, painter, b.
Steuben, Frederick W. A., general, A64.
Trench, Baron Friedrich von der, gen., A68.
Waagen, Gustav F., art critic, born.
Zunz, Leopold, Jewish theologian, born.

1795 Oct. 15. Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, born.
Bach, Johann C. F., composer, A63.
Ehrenberg, Christian G., naturalist, born.
Follen, Charles T. C., clergyman, theologian (in U. S. A.), born.
Gergard, Edward, archeologist, born.
Haidinger, Wilhelm, geologist, mineral., b.
Hansen, Peter A., astronomer, born.
Hermann, Friedrich B. W. von, publicist, economist, born.
Meinhold, Johann W., cl., poet, novelist, b.
Pertz, Georg H., historian, born.
Pfeiffer, Ida, traveler, born.
Ranke, Leopold von, historian, born.
Rose, Heinrich, chemist, born.
Umbreit, Friedrich W., theologian, born.

1796 * * Ahn, Johann F., grammarian, born.
Bohlen, Peter von, orientalist, born.
Casper, Johann, physician, born.
Hügel, Karl A. A. von, trav., naturalist, b.
Launitz, Edward Schmidt von der, sculptor, born.
Lorinser, Karl I., physician, born.
Löwe, Johann K. G., composer, born.
Möhler, Johann A., R. C. theologian, born.
Olshausen, Hermann, theologian, au., born.
Poggendorf, Johann C., physicist, chem., b.
Siebold, Philipp F. von, naturalist, born.
Spindler, Karl, novelist, born.
Ullmann, Karl, theologian, born.
Uz, Johann P., poet, A66.

1797 Jan. 31. Schubert, Franz, composer, born.
Mar. 22. William I., King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, born.
Nov. 16. Frederick William II., King of Prussia, A53.
Dec. 13. Heine, Heinrich, poet, born.
Berghaus, Heinrich, geographer, born.
Bluhme, or Blume, Friedrich, jurist, born.
Fichte, Immanuel H., philosopher, born.
Hagen, Ernest A., novelist, wr. on art, born.
Haring, Wilhelm, novelist, born.
Müller, Karl Otfried, classical scholar, historian, antiquary, born.
Münchhausen, Baron, Hieronymus K. F. von, soldier, romancer, A77.
Pöppig, Eduard, naturalist, traveler, born.
Radowitz, Joseph M. von, gen., states., b.
Wachter, Karl G. von, jurist, born.

1798 * * Auffenberg, Joseph von, poet, born.
Bähr, or Baehr, Johann C. F., classical scholar, mis. writer, born.
Baumgartner, Karl H., phys., embryolo., b.
Blumauer, Aloys, poet, A43.
Beneke, Friedrich, philosopher, born.
Devrient, Karl A., actor, born.
Forster, Johann R., traveler, naturalist, A69.
Gans, Eduard, jurist, born.
Hensel, Luise, religious poet, born.
Hoffmann, August, poet, born.
Menzel, Wolfgang, critic, historian, littérateur, born.
Moser, Friedrich K. von, jurist, A75.
Naumann, Moritz E., physician, born.
Neumann, Karl F., orientalist, born.
Reissiger, Karl G., composer, born.
Rose, Gustav, mineralogist, born.
Schwarz, Christian F., missionary, A72.

1799 * * Argelander, Friedrich W. A., astronomer, born.
Barthold, Friedrich W., historian, born.
Bloch, Markus E., Jewish physician, naturalist, A76.
Döllinger, Johann J. I., theologian, church hist., fdr. "Old Catholic" movement, b.
Gagern, Baron, Heinrich W. A. von, statesman, born.
Gatterer, Johann C., historian, A72.
Hedwig, Johann, botanist, A89.
Leo, Heinrich, historian, born.
Lichtenberg, Georg C., physicist, A48.
Oeser, or Oser, Adam F., paint., modeler, A82.
Priessnitz, Vincenz, fdr. of hydropathy, b.
Rothe, Richard, clergyman, author, born.
Schönbein, Christian F., chemist, born.
Tholuck, Friedrich A. G., cl., author, born.
Uhlich, Leberecht, rationalistic theol., born.

1800 Oct. 26. Moltke, Count von, Hellmuth Karl Bernhard, field-marshal, b.
Bandel, Ernst von, sculptor, born.
Beer, Michael, dramatist, born.
Chemnitz, Johann J., cl., naturalist, A70.
Daumer, Georg F., philosopher, born.
Dechen, Ernest H. C., mineralogist, born.

Fliedner, Theodor, philanthropist, born.
Förster, Ernst J., paint., wr. on art, born.
Förster, Heinrich, prince-bishop of Breslau, author, born.
Goppert, Heinrich R., botanist, born.
Haizinger, Amalie, actor, born.
Hase, Karl A., theologian, born.
Kastner, Abraham G., mathematician, A81.
Mohl, Julius von, orientalist, born.
Olshausen, Justus, orientalist, born.
Riedesel, Frederick A. von, general in British service in America, A62.
Schulze, Johann A. P., composer, poet, A53.
Uechtritz, Friedrich von, poet, dramatist, b.
Wöhler, Friedrich, chemist, born.
Zahn, Johann K. W., artist, born.

1801 * * Ackermann, Johann C., physician, author, A45.
Æpinus, Franz M. U. T., electrician, A77.
Chodowiecki, Daniel N., engraver, A75.
Devrient, Philipp E., actor, dramatic wr., b.
Fechner, Gustav T., natural philosopher, b.
Fleischer, Heinrich L., orientalist, born.
Gruner, Wilhelm H. L., engraver, born.
Hagenbach, Karl R., theologian, ecclesiastical historian, born.
Hardenberg, Friedrich (Novalis) von, philosopher, mystical writer, A29.
Heyt, August von der, statesman, born.
Jahr, Georg H. G., homeopathist, born.
John, King of Saxony, born.
Michelet, Karl L., philosopher, born.
Müller, Johann, physiologist, anatomist, b.
Müller, Julius, theologian, born.
Naumann, Johann G., composer, A60.
Petermann, Julius H., orientalist, born.
Plücker, Julius, physicist, born.
Rodiger, Emil, Hebraist, born.
Schulze-Delitzsch, Hermann, economist, b.
Volkmann, Alfred W., physiologist, born.

CHURCH.

1800 * * *Rome.* Pius VII. becomes pope.

1801 * * The archbishopric of **Cologne** is secularized.

LETTERS.

1792 * * *History of the World in Extracts and Connection*, by Schlosser, appears.

* * *The Critique of all Revelation*, by Johann G. Fichte, appears.

* * *Letters for the Advancement of Humanity*, by Herder, appears.

1793 * * *The History of the Seven Years' War*, by Johann W. Archenholz, appears.

* * *The Invisible Lodge*, by Richter, appears. [1794, *Hesperus;* 1796, *Quintus Fixlein;* 1796-97, *Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces* and the *Valley of Campau.*]

* * A translation of the *Iliad*, by Voss, appears.

1794 * * Goethe's version of *Reynard the Fox* in High (or literary) German hexameters, appears.

* * *Fundamental Principles of the Whole Theory of Science*, by Fichte, appears.

* * *Travels through Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Sicily*, by Count F. L. Stolberg, appears.

1795 * * *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship*, by Goethe, appears. [1796, *Alexis and Dora;* 1797, *Hermann and Dorothea;* 1804, *Eugenie.*]

* * *Prolegomena ad Homerum*, by Friedrich A. Wolf, appears.

* * *Abellino the Bandit*, by Johann H. D. Zschokke, appears. [1796, *Julius von Sassen.*]

1795-98 The *Horæ* is issued by Schiller and Goethe.

1795-1800 *The Almanac of the Muses* is issued by Schiller.

1796 * * *Die Xienen*, a series of satiric epigrams, by Schiller and Goethe, appear.

1797-99 *Hyperion*, by Johann C. F. Holderlin, appears.

1797 * * *Folk Tales*, by Ludwig Tieck, appears. [1798, *Franz Stembald's Wanderings;* 1799-1800, *Prince Zerbino, or Travels in Search of Good Taste.*]

* * *Ideas for a Philosophy of Nature*, by Schelling, appears. [1798, *On the Soul of the World;* 1799, *First Plan of a System of the Philosophy of Nature.*]

1798 * * *Allgemeine Zeitung* is issued (first called *Neueste Weltkunde*).

* * **The Universities of Mentz and Cologne suspend.**

1798-1810 *A Translation of Shakespeare's Works*, by August W. von Schlegel, appears.

1799 * * *Discourses on Religion*, by Friedrich E. D. Schleiermacher, appears.

* * *Ancient History*, by Arnold H. L. Heeren, appears.

* * *An Essay on Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea*, by Karl W. Humboldt, appears.

* * *Wallenstein*, by Schiller, appears. [1799-1803, *The Maid of Orleans, Mary Stuart*, and *The Bride of Thessina;* 1801, *The Song of the Bell;* 1804, *William Tell.*]

* * *Lucinde* and *Alarcos*, by Karl W. F. von Schlegel, appear. [1808, *On the Language and Wisdom of the Indians;* 1815, *Lectures on the History of Old and Modern Literature.*]

1799-1810 *Erlanger Literaturzeitung* is issued.

1800 * * *Heidelbergische Jahrbuch der Literatur* is issued.

1800-03 *Titan*, by Richter, appears. [1804-05, *The Years of Youth.*]

1800-34 *Leipziger Literaturzeitung* is issued.

1801 * *Urania*, by Christoph A. Tiedge, appears.

* * *Lorenz Stark*, by Johann J. Engel, appears.

* * *Arithmetical Disquisitions*, by Karl F. Gauss, appears.

* * *On the Differences between the Philosophical Systems of Fichte and Schelling*, by Hegel, appears. [1807, *Phænomenology.*]

* * *Heinrich von Ofterdingen*, by Friedrich von Hardenberg, appears.

* * Heinrich J. Colin writes *Regulus, Coriolanus, Balboa*, and three other tragedies.

* * *Bavaria.* **The University of Ingolstadt** is moved to Landshut.

SOCIETY.

1794 May 28. *Fr.* Gen. Beaurepaire, the commandant of Verdun, **executes 14 ladies** for going to the King of Prussia, and beseeching him for clemency for the town then besieged by him.

STATE.

1792 Jan. 25. *Paris.* The Assembly **declares war against the German Empire** if it does not issue a pacifying declaration concerning French exiles in Treves. [Feb. 10. Issued.]

Jan. 26. The King of Prussia issues a manifesto against France.

Feb. 7. Austria and Prussia unite in an alliance against France.

Mar. 1. The Emperor Leopold II. dies. [He is succeeded by his eldest son, Francis, the King of Bohemia and Hungary.]

1792-1806 Francis II. is emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

He reigns in the Austrian dominions, and as Francis I., Emperor of Austria, from 1804 [till 1835].

Nov. 6. *Belg.* **The Austrian Netherlands** are lost (p. 519). [**First coalition:** the sovereigns of Europe, except those of Sweden and Denmark, unite against France.]

1793 * * **Prussia** joins Russia in the **second partition of Poland.**

Prussia gets [Posen] and the western part of [Russian Poland], including Danzig and Thorn. Russia gets all the territory lying east of longitude 44°, being the greater part of Lithuania.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Louis Eugene** becomes duke.

* * * *Hesse.* **Hesse-Darmstadt** loses its territory on the left bank of the **Rhine** during the war of the French Revolution.

1795 Apr. 5. *Switz.* **Peace of Basel. Prussia** withdraws **from the coalition,** abandoning the German cause, and ceding to France her territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Frederick I.** becomes duke. [1797. Frederick II.]

* * **Third and last partition of Poland.**

Prussia gets a large part [Russian Poland], including Misovia and Warsaw, the region between the Vistula, Bug, and Niemen, and part of Cracow (New Silesia); area, 57,000 square miles; population, 2,500,000. Austria gets West Galicia as far as the river Bug, area, 45,000 square miles; population, 3,700,000. Russia gets all the remainder of Poland lying east of the Niemen and the Bug. Area, 57,000 square miles; population, 2,500,000.

1796 Sept. * **The Archduke Charles** of Austria, by brilliant military operations, recovers from the French the **entire right bank of the Rhine.**

1797 Apr. 18. *Hung.* Preliminaries of **Peace** signed at Leoben (p. 519, 713).

May 18. Frederick II., Duke of Würtemberg, marries the princess royal of England.

Oct. 17. *It.* **Peace of Campo Formio** signed by France and Austria (p. 519).

Nov. 16. *Prus.* King **Frederick William II.** dies.

1797-1840 *Prus.* **Frederick William III.** is king.

Dec. 8-99 Apr. 8. *Baden.* **The Congress of Rastatt** considers the question between France and Germany.

It agrees to cede to France the territory on the left bank of the Rhine, and to secularize certain German towns (p. 713).

* * *Hesse.* Mentz is ceded to France.

* * **Würtemberg cedes** Montbeliard and other possessions to France.

1798 * * *Alsace.* **Mülhausen** is annexed to France.

1799 * * *Bavaria.* **Maximilian Joseph II.** is elector.

1799-1801 The second coalition is formed against France.

It is joined by Russia, Austria, England, Portugal, Naples, and Turkey.

1800-06 *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* **Francis Frederick Antony** is duke.

1801 Feb. 9. *Fr.* Bonaparte dictates **the Peace of Luneville** (p. 519).

* * **Prussia** joins the Convention of the North against England.

Mar. * *Hamburg.* **British property is** sequestrated.

Apr. 3. Hanover is seized by Prussia.

ARMY — NAVY.

1805 * * Third coalition against France.

It is composed of Austria, England, Russia, and Sweden.

Sept. 9. *Bavaria.* **Austrians enter** (p. 518).

The Austrian army in Germany is under the **Archduke Ferdinand and Gen. Mack**; Napoleon in person commands the French.

Oct. 17. *Würtemberg.* **At Ulm** Gen. Mack surrenders (p. 518).

Dec. 26. *Hung.* **Peace of Presburg** (p. 519).

1806–07 France is at war with Prussia and Russia (p. 716).

*** * Prussia** is greatly imperiled by the separation of the **military and civil orders**, and the miserable condition of the half-trained army. The Prussian army, under the superannuated Duke of Brunswick, is concentrated in Thuringia.

Battles with the French: Oct. 10, Saalfeld; Oct. 14, Jena; also Auerstädt; Oct. 14, Prussians surrender; Nov. 6, Lübeck; Nov. 8, Magdeburg; 1807, Jan. * Breslau; Feb. 8, Eylau; May 24, Danzig; June 14, Friedland (p. 716).

Oct. 27. *Berlin.* **The French enter Berlin.**

The French take Hamburg, Brunswick, Stettin, and other cities.

1807 June 10. *E. Prus.* **At Heilsberg** the French under Soult and the Russians under Gen. Bennigsen engage in a bloody but indecisive battle.

June 16. *E. Prus.* **Königsberg** is taken by the French.

June 21. Russia signs a truce with France. [June 25. **Prussia** also.]

1809–13 *Prus.* The army is secretly reorganized on the basis of **universal military service**, by a commission headed by Gen. Gerhard J. D. von Scharnhorst.

1809 * * Napoleon is at war with Austria (p. 518).

Apr. 23. *Bavaria.* **Napoleon**, after five days' fighting, **drives the Austrians** under Archduke Charles into Bohemia.

Apr. * *Berlin.* Maj. Frederic von Schill, with 600 hussars, precipitates the war of liberation from France. (See p. 718.)

Oct. 14. Peace of Vienna (p. 519).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1802 * * *Rh. Prus.* **Bone-dust** is discovered to be a manure by Kropp at Solingen.

1803 * * A steam-press for printing is invented by König and Bauer.

1804 Sept. 1. The planet *Juno* is discovered by Harding.

*** *** Fraunhofer compares lines in the spectrum of the sun and stars.

1805–14 *Bavaria.* Telescopes are improved by Pierre Louis Guinaud and Fraunhofer.

1809 Aug. 29. *Bavaria.* An electric **telegraph** machine is exhibited at Munich by Sommering.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1802 * * Bohm, Theobald, Bavarian flutist, b.
Bube, Adolph, poet, born.
Dindorf, Wilhelm, philologist, born.
Engel, Johann J., critic, mis. writer, A61.
Ettmüller, Ernst M. L., philologist, born.
Feldmann, Leopold, dramatist, born.
Felsing, Jakob, engraver, born.
Flugel, Gustav L., orientalist, born.
Goldschmidt, Hermann, painter, astron., b.
Hauff, Wilhelm, novelist, born.
Hengstenberg, Ernst W., theologian, Biblical critic, born.
Kiss, August, sculptor, born.
Kühner, Rafael, philologist, born.
Lange, Johann P., clergyman, author, born.
Lenau, Nikolaus, poet, born.
Magnus, Heinrich G., chemist, born.
Pott, August F., philologist, born.
Ruge, Arnold, scholar, journalist, born.
Schwanthaler, Ludwig M., sculptor, born.
Sichel, Julius, oculist, born.
Stahl, Friedrich J., jurist, born.
Trendelenburg, Friedrich A., philosopher, b.
Vehse, Karl E., historian, born.
Wolff, Emil, sculptor, born.
Zwirner, Ernst F., architect, born.

1803 * * Amerling, Friedrich, painter, born.
Baltzer, Johann B., R. C. theologian, born.
Berthold, Arnold A., physiologist, born.
Camphausen, Ludolf, statesman, born.
Devrient, Gustav E., actor, born.
Dove, Heinrich W., meteorologist, born.
Ewald, Georg H. A., orientalist, Bib. cr., b.
Guericke, Heinrich E. F., theologian, born.
Gutzlaff, Karl, missionary, Chinese schol., b.
Herder, Johann G., preacher, philosopher, mis. writer, A59.
Klopstock, Friedrich G., poet, A79.
Kobell, Franz von, poet, mineralogist, born.
Leibig, Baron Justus, chemist, born.
Müller, Sophie, tragic actor, born.
Ollendorff, Henry Godfroy, edu., gram., b.
Roon, Albrecht T. E. von, Prussian gen., b.

1804 Feb. 12. Kant, Immanuel, metaphysician, philosopher, A80.
Baldinger, Ernst G., physician, author, A66.
Beck, Johann T., theologian, born.
Becker, Karl F., organist, composer, born.
Benedict, Sir Julius, composer, born.
Erdmann, Otto L., chemist, born.
Feuerbach, Ludwig A., philosopher, born.
Hildebrandt, Ferdinand T., painter, born.
Lachner, Franz, composer, born.
Panzer, Georg W., bibliographer, A75.
Perty, Joseph A. M., naturalist, born.
Preller, Friedrich, artist, born.
Rokitansky, Karl, physician, pathologist, b.
Ronne, Ludwig M. P., jurist, born.
Schomburgk, Sir Robert H., naturalist, traveler, born.
Schleiden, Matthias J., phys., botanist, born.
Schwetschke, Karl G., satirist, bibliog., b.
Semper, Gottfried, architect, born.
Siebold, Karl T. E. von, physiologist, born.
Strauss, Johann, composer, born.
Weber, Wilhelm E., physicist, born.
Weisse, Christian F., poet, dramatist, mis. writer, A78.

1805 May 9. Schiller, Johann C. F. von, poet, dramatist, hist., mis. wr., A46.
Albers, Johann F. H., physician, born.
Buschmann, Johann K. E., philologist, born.
Dirichlet, Peter G., geometrician, born.
Drake, Friedrich, sculptor, born.
Erdmann, Johann E., philosopher, born.
Fürst, Julius, orientalist, born.
Gervinus, Georg G., hist., critic, mis. wr., b.
Hahn-Hahn, Countess, Ida M. L. S. F. G. von, poet, novelist, born.
Herzog, Johann J., theologian, author, born.
Kaulbach, Wilhelm von, painter, born.
Kurz, Heinrich, orient. schol., littérateur, b.
Matzner, Eduard A. F., philologist, born.
Manteuffel, Baron Otto T., statesman, born.
Mohl, Hugo von, botanist, born.
Rodbertus, Karl, economist, socialist, pol., b.
Rosen, Friedrich A., philologist, born.
Rosenkranz, Johann K. F., philosopher, b.
Rubens, Christoph, painter, born.
Sohn, Karl F., painter, born.
Venedey, Jakob, jurist, politician, born.
Wagner, Rudolph, physician, anatomist, b.

1806 * * Abich, Wilhelm, geologist, au., b.
Adelung, Johann C., philologist, A74.
Auresperg, Count Anton A. von, poet, b.
Bauer, Georg L., rationalistic cl., orient., A61.
Diefenbach, Lorenz, philologist, born.
Erman, Gustav A., natural phil., trav., born.
Freund, Wilhelm, lexicographer, born.
Froebel, Julius, politician, mis. writer, born.
Günderode, Karoline von, poet, A26.
Harless, Gottlieb C. A., theologian, born.
Herz, Heinrich, pianist, composer, born.
Hubner, Rudolph J. B., painter, born.
Kuhne, Gustav F., novelist, born.
Laube, Heinrich, poet, novelist, mis. wr., b.
Mohr, Karl, physicist, philosopher, born.
Mücke, Heinrich K. A., painter, born.
Peters, Christian A. F., astronomer, born.
Sontag, Mme. Henriette, Countess Rossi, vocalist, born.
Ritschl, Friedrich W., philologist, born.
Speckter, Erwin, painter, born.
Stemberg, Alexander, novelist, born.
Ulrici, Hermann, scholar, critic, phil., born.
Vatke, Johann K. W., theologian, born
Wiesbach, Julius, mathematician, born.
Wille, Johann, engraver, A91.
Zeuss, Johann K., philologist, hist. wr., b.

1807 * * Ainmüller, Maximilian E., paint., b.
Amalie, Anna, Duch. of Saxe-Weimar, A68.
Bischoff, Theodor L. W., anat., physiol., b.
Blum, Robert, democratic politician, born.
Burmeister, Hermann, naturalist, born.
Detmold, Hermann J., statesman, born.
Fabricius, Johann C., entomologist, A64.
Gabelentz, Hans C. von der, politician, philologist, linguist, born.
Grimm, Baron Friedrich M., wit, critic, mis. writer, A83.
Hackert, Philipp, painter, A70.
Hitzig, Ferdinand, Biblical critic, born.
Meissner, August G., dram., littérateur, A54.
Nast, William, founder of German Methodism in America, born.
Putter, Johann S., publicist, A82.
Schmitz, Leonhard, class. schol., philol., b.
Vischer, Friedrich T., philosophical wr., b.

1808 * * Ahrens, Heinrich, jurist, author, b.
Andree, Karl T., geographer, born.
Bardilli, Christoph G., philosopher, A47.
Cotta, Bernhard, geologist, born.
Droysen, Johann G., historian, born.
Haase, Heinrich G. F. C., philologist, born.
Haupt, Moritz, philologist, born.
Kohl, Johann G., traveler, writer, born.
Kugler, Franz T., critic, writer on art, born.
Lessing, Karl F., painter, born.
Meyerheim, Friedrich E., painter, born.
Mundt, Theodor, mis. writer, born.
Oettinger, Eduard M., novelist, bibliog., b.
Schmid, Leopold, R. C. theologian, born.
Strauss, David F., rationalistic theol., b.
Trentowski, Ferdinand B., Polish phil., b.
Vangerow, Karl A. von, jurist, born.
Weber, Georg, historian, born.
Weil, Gustav, orientalist, born.
Wichern, Johann H., cl., philanthropist, b.
Wrisberg, Heinrich A., anatomist, A69.

1809 Feb. 3. Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix, composer, born.
Bauer, Bruno, rationalistic theol., critic, b.
Benfey, Theodor, orientalist, philologist, b.
Beust, Baron, Friedrich F. von, states., b.
Braun, August E., archeologist, born.
Dorner, Isaac A., theologian, born.
Duller, Eduard, historian, poet, born.
Eberhard, Johann A., philosopher, wr., A70.
Grassmann, Hermann G., mathematician, orientalist, born.
Haydn, Joseph, composer, A77.
Hefele, Karl von, R. C. bishop of Rottenburg, author, born.
Henle, Friedrich G. J., physician, born.
Koch, Karl H. E., naturalist, born.
Kurtz, Johann H., theologian, born.
Manteuffel, Baron Edwin H. K., gen., born.
Otto, Friedrich J., chemist, born.
Preller, Ludwig, class. scholar, antiquary, b.
Sauppe, Hermann, classical schol., philol., b.
Schlozer, August L. von, historian, A74.
Schill, Ferdinand von, soldier, A36.
Stockhardt, Julius A., chemist, born.
Zimmerman, Albert, painter, born.

CHURCH.

1805 * * *Berlin.* **Pastor Janicke founds a Bible Society**, which becomes the Prussian Central Bible Society. [1811, He founds a Tract Society.]

LETTERS.

1802 * * *Rome*, a poem, by K. W. Humboldt, appears.

1803 * * *Baden.* **The University of Heidelberg is reconstituted.**

*** *** *History of Serfdom in Pomerania and Rugen* and *Poems*, by **Ernst M. Arndt**, appear. [1805–06, *Spirit of the Time.*]

*** *** *Right of Possession*, by **Friedrich K.** von Savigny, appears.

*** *** *The Family Schroffenstein*, by Heinrich B. W. von Kleist, appears. [1808, *Penthesilea;* 1810–11, *Katchchen von Heilbronn, the Broken Jug*, and *Tales.*]

* * *Minnesongs*, by Tieck, appears. [1812–15, *Phantasus.*]

* * *Poems in the Alemannic dialect*, by Johann P. Hebel, appears.

1803–09 *Spanish Theatre*, by August W. von Schlegel, appears. [1809–11, *Lectures on Dramatic Art and Literature.*]

1804 * * *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.* *The Allgemeine Literaturzeitung* is issued at Jena.

* * **The Universities** of Bamberg, Dillingen, and Duisburg suspend.

1805 * * *The Cid*, by Herder, appears.

* * *Bavaria.* **The University of Altdorf** is united to that of Erlangen.

1807–32 *History of the Crusades according to Oriental and Western Accounts*, by Friedrich Wilken, appears.

1808 * * The first part of *Faust*, by Goethe, appears. [1809, *Elective Affinities;* 1810, *The History of the Doctrine of Colors;* 1811–31, *From My Life; Poetry and Truths.*]

* * *Pr. Saxony.* **The University of Halle** is closed.

* * *Die Einsiedlerzeitung* is issued.

* * *Das Heidelbergische Jahrbuch* is issued.

* * *Aspects of Nature*, by F. H. A. von Humboldt, appears.

* * *Sigurd the Dragon-Slayer* and *The Magic Ring*, by Friedrich Fouque, appear. [1811, *Undine.*]

1808–18 *History of the States and Law of Germany*, by Karl F. Eichhorn, appears.

1809 * * The Universities of Rinteln and Helmstadt suspend.

* * The University of Frankfort-on-the-Oder is united to that of Breslau.

* * *History of the Political Systems and Colonies of Europe*, by Heeren, appears.

* * *The Twenty-fourth of February*, by Friedrich L. Z. Werner, appears.

SOCIETY.

1807 June * *E. Prus.* **The Tugendbund**, or League of Virtue, is formed at Königsberg, for relieving the sufferers by the late wars, and the revival of morality and patriotism. [1809. It excites the jealousy of Napoleon; he demands its suppression. 1815. Dissolved.]

STATE.

1802 * * Prussia acquires **Erfurt.** [1803. Receives more territory.]

* * **Westphalia** is made over to Hesse-Darmstadt.

1803 June 5. **Hanover** is occupied and harassed by the French.

Bonaparte expresses his contempt for the vanishing empire by invading Germany.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Frederick II.** is made elector of Germany.

* * **Hesse-Cassel** becomes an electorate; **William I.** elector.

* * The county of **Hanau** is made a principality.

* * **Bavaria** is compelled by the Imperial delegations to give up certain territory, but receives Würzburg, Bamberg, Augsburg, and other accessions.

* * **Würtemberg** and **Baden** receive accessions of territory, and are made electorates.

* * **The Empire of Austria** is formed.

1804 Aug. 11. **Francis II.**, the elected Emperor of Germany, takes the additional title of Francis I., hereditary **Emperor of Austria**, in view of the approaching dissolution of the German Empire.

1805 Nov. 3. *Prus.* The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia conclude the **Convention of Potsdam**, and "swear eternal friendship."

* * **Third coalition** against France.

England, Austria, Russia, and Sweden unite against France and Spain.

Dec. 15. **Prussia** is deterred from joining the coalition by a treaty with France, in which Hanover is promised in exchange for part of Cleves.

Dec. 26. **The Peace of Presburg** adds to the humiliation of Austria (p. 519).

* * **Düsseldorf** becomes the capital of the Napoleonic duchy of Berg.

* * Prussia acquires Hanover in return for Ausbach, Cleves, and Neuchâtel.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Frederick II.**, Elector of Würtemberg, becomes king as Frederick I.

* * **Baden** receives more accessions of territory.

1806–44 *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* **Ernest III.** is the reigning duke.

1806 Jan. 1. **Bavaria becomes a kingdom**; Maximilian Joseph is made king; Augsburg is annexed.

Secession of German princes.

July 12. *Paris.* **The Confederation of the Rhine** is formed.

The allegiance of 16,000,000 people is transferred to a foreign State, 258,000 troops are pledged to aid Napoleon in case of war, and a Diet is established at Frankfort (p. 717).

Aug. 6. **End of the old German or Holy Roman Empire.**

The Union of the empire and the German kingdom is dissolved. The Emperor Francis renounces his imperial Roman title, and announces himself the first of the emperors of Austria, with the title Francis I.

Aug. 18. **Napoleon decrees the erection of the kingdom of Westphalia.**

It is to be composed of conquests from Prussia, including Hesse-Cassel, Hanover, and the smaller States to the west of the Elbe. [1813. Abolished.]

Oct. 6. **Prussia** joins the allies of England against France. [Oct. 9. **Declares war against France.**]

Oct. 14. **Prussia suffers** by the fatal battles of Jena and Auerstädt.

Oct. 27. *Berlin.* **Napoleon** enters the city.

Nov. 21. *Berlin.* Napoleon issues his famous **Berlin decree** (p. 717).

Dec. 11. **Saxony** withdraws from its alliance with Prussia (p. 717).

The Elector Frederick assumes the title of king; he receives as a reward the territory of Kottbus and the duchy of Warsaw, but surrenders some of his former territory to the new kingdom of Westphalia.

* * **Frankfort-on-the-Main** is granted to the prince primate Von Dalberg.

* * The landgraviate of **Hesse-Homburg** is absorbed by the grand duchy of Hesse.

* * *Bavaria.* **Nuremberg** is annexed to to Bavaria.

* * **Saxe-Weimar** is changed from a principality to a duchy.

* * *Baden.* **Charles Frederick** is made grand duke by Napoleon, and receives another addition of territory. Baden becomes a grand duchy.

* * **Hesse-Darmstadt** becomes a grand duchy, with additional territory. **Louis I.** becomes grand duke.

* * *Brunswick.* **William Frederick** becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. [1813. Oct * Actual reign begins.]

1807 Apr. 26. *E. Prus.* Alexander and the King of Prussia **form a compact** aiming to unite all Europe on a new political foundation. [Vienna refuses, and the compact fails.]

June 25. *W. Rus.* **Napoleon meets Czar Alexander** and Frederick William III. on a raft in the river **Niemen**; Napoleon detaches Alexander from his alliance with Prussia.

July 7–9. *E. Prus.* **The Peace of Tilsit.**

(JULY 7.) Peace with Russia is signed by France.

(JULY 9.) Peace with Prussia is signed by France.

Frederick William III. yields one-half the best part of his kingdom and more than half his subjects to France (p. 717).

July 9. *Saxony.* **Magdeburg** is annexed to the kingdom of Westphalia.

Dec. 1. *Westphalia.* **Jérôme Bonaparte** is appointed king by his brother; **Hesse-Cassel** and **Brunswick** are incorporated in the kingdom.

* * *E. Prus.* **The Tugendbund is organized** as a patriotic society, and is promoted by **Baron von Stein.**

* * *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* Napoleon occupies the country and deposes Duke Ernest.

* * *Waldeck-Pyrmont.* **Schwarzburg-Sondershausen** and **Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt** join the Confederation of the Rhine.

* * **Schaumburg-Lippe** is made a principality.

1807–20 **Lippe** prospers under the rule of the Princess Pauline.

* *–08 Nov. * *Prus.* **Baron von Stein** is chief minister.

He reorganizes the administration; serfdom is abolished, municipal rights granted, education encouraged, all classes to compete for civil offices, and drastic military rules enforced.

1808 Apr. 6. **Austria declares war** against France.

Nov. 5. *Berlin.* **The Convention of Berlin** is signed.

Napoleon remits to Prussia the sum due on the war-debt, and withdraws many of his troops to reenforce his armies in Spain.

* * **Mecklenburg-Schwerin** and **Oldenburg** join the Confederation of the Rhine.

1809 June * –July * *Saxony.* **Dresden** is held by Austria.

Oct. 14. *Vienna.* **The Peace of Vienna** (p. 519).

* * *Hesse-Nassau.* **Hanau** is incorporated with the duchy of Frankfort.

* * *Aust.* **The Tyrol** revolts from Bavaria and from French rule.

* * Lippe-Detmold joins the Confederation of the Rhine. [1813. It joins the German Confederation.]

* * *Bavaria.* **Salzburg** is annexed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1812 * * **Prussia is forced** to act as an ally of Napoleon in his Russian campaign, and furnishes 20,000 men [but afterwards goes over to Russia].

1813–14 War of Independence: the allies unite against Napoleon.

Mar. 10. *Prus.* The Order of the **Iron Cross** is instituted by King Frederick William.

1813 Feb. 3. *Silesia.* **At Breslau Frederick William III.** appeals to the patriotism of the young men; they enlist *en masse*.

Mar. 17. The people rally with enthusiasm to expel the French from Germany, and form the "**landwehr,**" or militia.

Mar. 27. Preparations are made for a great conflict.

The Russians and Prussians under Prince Willgenstein and Field-Marshal Blücher occupy Dresden. The French army and the troops furnished by the Confederacy of the Rhine concentrate in Franconia, Thuringia, and on the Elbe.

May * Napoleon has 180,000 men; **the allies,** 85,000. (See battles, p. 720.)

Battles: May 2, Lützen; May 20, 21, Bautzen; Aug. 23, Grossbeeren; Aug. 26, Katzback; Aug. 26, 27, Dresden; * * Torgau besieged; Sept. 6, Dennewitz; Sept. 17, Nollendorf; Oct. 3, Wartenburg; Oct. 16, Möckern; Oct. 16–18, Leipsic; Oct. 30, Hanau; Nov. 2, Hochheim.

June 4. *Prus.* **Armistice** of Poischwitz (p. 720). [The allies provide three great armies.] (Pp. 520, 720.)

* * **Many cities are retaken** by the allies. Nov. 11, Dresden; Nov. 21, Stettin; Dec. 5, Lübeck; Dec. 26, Zamosc, Modlin, and Torgau; Dec. 30, Danzig; 1814, Jan. 12, Wittenberg; Mar. 7, Kustrin.

[* * Many cities **maintain themselves against Napoleon** until the peace, as Glogau, Magdeburg, Hamburg, Erfurt, Würzburg, Wesel, and Mentz.]

* * * **Hamburg** is evacuated by the French before the advance of the Russians into Germany.

1814 Jan. 1. Danzig surrenders to the allies under the King of Würtemberg.

Jan. 14. *Saxony.* **Torgau surrenders** to the allies.

1815 June 16. *Belg.* **William Frederick,** Duke of Brunswick, falls at Quatre-Bras.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1810 * * *Prus.* **Krupp's** Cast Steel Factory at Essen is established. [1876. It employs about 10,500 men, besides 5,000 miners and others.]

* * **The harmonichord,** a keyed instrumant in which sounds are produced by friction, is invented by Thomas Kauffmann.

1811 * * *Pr. Saxony.* **A musical festival** is held at Erfurt.

1813 * * **Galvano-plastik** process is invented by Jacobi and Speneer.

1815 * * *Bavaria.* **Joseph von Fraunhofer,** an optician, discovers that the **solar spectrum** is crossed by 590 lines.

1816 * * **Gas-lighting** is introduced by Wilhelm A. Lampadius at Freiberg.

* * *Pr. Saxony.* The first **paper-making machine** in Germany is made by Kerfstan at Halle.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1810 * * Esper, Eugen J. C., entomol., A68.
Frankl, Ludwig A., poet, born.
Freiligrath, Ferdinand, poet, born.
Fürstenberg, Baron Friedrich W., statesman, A81.
Hasse, Karl E., physiologist, born.
Holtzmann, Adolf, philologist, born.
Juncker, Henry D., R. C. cl. (bp. in Am.), b.
Krupp, Alfred, manuf. of steel guns, b.
Meiners, Christoph, historian, A63.
Nicolai, Karl O. E., composer, born.
Reuter, Fritz, poet, novelist, born.
Schumann, Robert, composer, born.
Schwann, Theodor, physiologist, born.
Valentin, Gabriel G., phys., physiologist, b.
1811 * * Bast, Friedrich J., schol., diplo., A39.
Beckmann, Johann, naturalist, agricultural writer, A74.
Bendermann, Eduard, painter, born.
Brendel, Karl F., musical critic, born.
Collin, Heinrich J. von, poet, A39.
Gutzkow, Karl F., novelist, dramatist, born.
Hahnel, Ernst J., sculptor, born.
Hecker, Friedrich K. F., lawyer, pol., born.
Hiller, Ferdinand, composer, born.
Hoefer, Johann C. F., mis. writer, born.
Keller, Joseph, engraver, born.
Ketteler, Baron Wilhelm E. von, R. C. bishop of Mentz, statesman, mis. wr., b.
Kleist, Heinrich von, poet, novelist, A35.
Littrow, Karl L., astronomer, born.
Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, born.
Maria Louisa Augusta, wife of Emperor William I., born.
Nicolai, Christoph F., littérateur, A78.
Pallas, Peter S., traveler, naturalist, A70.
Seetzen, Ulrich J., naturalist, traveler, A45.
Vincke, Ernst G. von, orator, states., born.
1812 * * Archenholz, Johann W., historical writer, A71+.
Auerbach, Berthold, novelist, born.
Daniel, Hermann, theologian, geographer, b.
Duncker, Maximilian W., historian, born.
Flotow, Friedrich von, composer, born.
Galle, Johann G., astronomer, born.
Griesbach, Johann J., theol., philol., A67.
Heyne, Christian G., philologist, A83.
Junghuhn, Franz W., naturalist, born.
Kuhn, Adalbert, mythologist, philol., born.
Reinhard, Francis V., theologian, pulpit orator, A59.
Rothschild, Meyer A., banker, A69.
Schwarz, Karl H. W., rationalistic theol., b.
Thalberg, Sigismund, pianist, composer, b.
Windthorst, Ludwig, statesman, born.
1813 May 22. Wagner, Wilhelm Richard, composer, born.
Bergenroth, Gustav, historian, born.
Delitzsch, Franz, theologian, born.
Delius, Nikolaus, philologist, critic, born.
Fendler, August, botanist, born.
Fernkorn, Anton D., sculptor, born.
Frauenstadt, Christian M. J., philosopher, b.
Gass, Friedrich W. H. J., theologian, born.
Hebbel, Friedrich, dramatist, born.
Koch, Christoph W. von, hist. writer, A76.
Ronge, Johannes, R. C. cl., schismatic, b.
Körner, Karl T., poet, A22.
Lepsius, Karl R., trav., philol., antiq., born.
Laemlein, Alexandre, painter, born.
Meyer, Johann G., painter, born.
Peters, Christian H. F., astronomer, born.
Poniatowski, Prince, Joseph A., gen., A51.
Reil, Johann C., anatomist, A54.
Scharnhorst, Gerhard D. von, gen., au., A57.
Schenkel, Daniel, rationalistic theol., born.
Ulrich, Titus, poet, born.
Wagner, Moritz F., traveler, naturalist, b.
Wieland, Christopher Martin, poet, novelist, mis. writer, A80.
1814 * * Auer, Anton, Bavarian porcelain painter, A36.
Baltzer, Wilhelm E., rationalist, born.
Bredow, Gabriel G., historian, A41.
Caspari, Karl P., theologian, Bib. critic, b.
Curtius, Ernst, antiq., archeologist, hist., b.
Dingelstedt, Baron Franz von, poet, born.
Ernst, Heinrich W., musician, born.
Fichte, Johann G., metaphysician, A52.
Geinitz, Johann B., geologist, born.
Geissler, Heinrich, physicist, born.
Grisebach, August H. R., botanist, born.
Halbig, Johann, sculptor, born.
Hankel, Wilhelm G., physicist, born.
Heuselt, Adolph, pianist, composer, born.
Hubner, Karl, painter of genre pictures, b.
Jacobi, Johann G., poet, scholar, A74.
Kahnis, Karl F. A., theologian, born.
Lehmann, Heinrich, painter, born.
Mayer, Julius R., physicist, born.
Mülbach, Luise (Mrs. Theo. Mundt), nov., b.
Wolff, Albert, sculptor, born.
Zeller, Eduard, theologian, born.
1815 Apr. 1. Bismarck, Prince Otto Eduard Leopold, statesman, born.
Achenbach, Andreas, painter, born.
Claudius, Matthias, poet, A72.
Duringsfeld, Ida von, novelist, born.
Franz, Robert, composer, born.
Geibel, Emmanuel, poet, born.
Grassmann, Robert, philosopher, born.
Kinkel, Johann G., poet, writer on art, born.
Leonhardt, Gerhard A. W., jurist, born.
Lowe, Sophie, singer, born.
Mesmer, Friedrich A., founder of mesmerism, A82.
Michaelis, Friedrich, theologian, born.
Niebuhr, Karstens, traveler, A82.
Peters, Wilhelm K. H., zoologist, born.
Reuter, Julius, founder of Reuter's telegraph news agency, born.
Rosenmüller, Johann G., theologian, A79.
Stein, Lorenz von, political economist, b.
Tann, Baron Ludwig von der, general, born.
Tischendorff, Lobegott F. K. von, philologist, Biblical critic, born.
Tychsen, Olaus G., orientalist, philol., A81.
Wunderlich, Karl A., physician, born.
Zimmerman, Eberhard A. W., naturalist, author, A72.
Zumpt, August W., classical schol., antiq., b.

CHURCH.

1812 * * *Würtemberg.* The Würtemberg Bible Society is organized.

1813 * * *Rh. Prus.* The Berg Bible Society is organized at Elberfeld.

1814 * * The Hamburg Altona Bible Society is organized; also the Hanover Bible Society.

* * *Berlin.* The Prussian Central Bible Society is organized.

* * The Lübeck Bible Society is organized.

* * *Saxony.* The Saxon Bible Society is founded at Dresden.

* * *Rh. Prus.* Great collections are made by Prussia for resuming the building of the **cathedral** at Cologne.

1815 * * *Prus.* The Bremen, Brunswick, Schleswig-Holstein Bible Societies are organized.

LETTERS.

1810 * * *Poverty and Riches, Guilt and Repentance of the Countess Dolores,* by Ludwig A. Arnim, appears. [1811, *Halle and Jerusalem,* and *Isabella of Egypt.*]

* * *On German Nationality,* by Friedrich L. Jahn, appears.

* * *Berlin.* **The University of Berlin** is established.

1811 * * *Traveling Shadows, by the Magic Lantern Player,* by Andreas J. Kerner, appears.

* * *History of the Religion of Jesus Christ,* by Count F. L. Stolberg, appears. [1815, *Life of Alfred the Great.*]

1811–32 *Roman History,* by Barthold G. Niebuhr, appears.

1812 * * *Children's and Domestic Tales,* by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, appears. [1816, *German Legends.*]

* * *Divan des Hifas,* by Joseph von Hammer, appears.

* * *The Emperor Julian and his Times,* by Johann A. W. Neander, appears.

1812–16 *Science of Logic,* by Hegel, appears. [1817, *Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences.*]

1813 * * *What is the German's Fatherland?* and other songs, by Arndt, appear.

1813–16 *Wiener Literaturzeitung* is issued.

1814 * * *Lyre and Sword,* by Karl T. Körner, appears.

* * *German Poems by Freimund Raimar,* by Friedrich Rückert, appears.

* * *The Wonderful History of Peter Schlemihl,* by Adalbert von Chamisso, appears.

1814–16 *The Rheinscher Merkur*, edited by Jacob J. Görres, is issued.

1814–22 *Tales*, by E. T. W. Hoffmann, appears.

1815 * * *Des Epimenides Erwachen*, by Goethe, appears. [1816, *Art and Antiquity;* 1816–29, *Italian Journey;* 1817–24, *On Natural History.*]

* * *Poems*, by Max von Schenkendorf, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Uhland, appears. [1816, *Fatherland Poems;* 1817, *Duke Ernest of Swabia;* 1819, *Louis the Bavarian;* 1822, *On Walther von del Vogelweide.*]

* * *Presage and Presence*, by Joseph von Eichendorff, appears.

* * *Pr. Saxony.* **The University of Wittenberg** is united to Halle.

SOCIETY.

1812 * * *Prus.* The greater part of the **citizens are trained** to arms by successive terms of service in the army.

1813 Mar. 10. The Order of the Iron Cross is established by Frederick William III. to honor bravery in the Franco-Prussian War.

Aug. * *Silesia.* **Gen. Blücher** is made Prince of Wahlstatt because of his victory near that place.

1815 Aug. 12. *Hanover.* **The Guelphic Order** of knighthood is instituted for Hanover by the prince regent [George IV. of England].

STATE.

1810 Mar. 1. *Hanover.* A part of this province is **annexed to Westphalia.**

* * **North Germany is annexed to France** as far eastward as the Trave, beyond the Elbe.

It includes Oldenburg, a large part of Westphalia, the grand duchy of Berg, East Friesland, and the numerous Hanseatic cities, among which are Bremen, Hamburg, and Lübeck; the princes are humiliated, and their patriotism is aroused.

* * *Hesse.* **Frankfort** becomes a grand-duchy under Carl von Dalberg.

1811 * * **Napoleon,** the terror of Europe, is at the **summit** of his power.

* * *Baden.* **Charles Lewis Frederick** becomes grand duke. [1818. May 26. Baden becomes an hereditary **constitutional monarchy** by charter.]

1812 * **War with Russia.** (See Army.)

Sept. 16–19. The defeat of Napoleon at Moscow gives Germany an opportunity to free herself from France.

1813 Feb. 3. *Prus.* King Frederick William III. successfully appeals to German **patriotism,** and calls for volunteers.

Feb. 28. Prussia and Russia enter into an alliance against France **at Kalish.**

They agree to unite in offensive and defensive operations; the Prussian monarchy to be restored according to old political relations, and Austria and England to be invited to enter the alliance.

1813–14 Mar. 17. *Prus.* **The War of Liberation.**

Frederick William signs the declaration of war, and appeals to "my people" and "my army" (pp. 718, 720).

Mar. * *Saxony.* The King of Saxony flees from his kingdom. [Mar. 27. Napoleon enters Dresden; the King of Saxony returns.]

Mar. * *Mecklenburg.* The dukes withdraw from the Confederation of the Rhine.

Mar. * Great **preparations** are made for the struggle on both sides of the Elbe.

June 15. *Silesia.* England concludes a **subsidy treaty** against France, with Prussia and Russia, at Reichenbach.

July 5, 28, Aug. 11. France, Austria, and Prussia are represented in the **Congress of Prague;** negotiations for peace fail.

July 8. *Silesia.* Great Britain and Russia sign an alliance against France at the **Convention of Peterswaldau.**

Aug. 12. Austria **declares war** against France, supported by German allies, secured by means of English subsidies.

Sept. 9. *Bohemia.* Russia and Prussia enter an **alliance** with Austria against France **at Teplitz** (p. 521).

Oct. 8. *Aust.* **The Treaty of Ried** is signed. Bavaria becomes an ally (p. 521).

Oct. 19. Reconstruction of German States (p. 721).

Nov. 6. Hanover is regained for England by Marshal Bernadotte.

Nov. 13. *Neth.* **An insurrection** breaks out in Holland; French officials are expelled, and the House of Orange restored.

* * Saxony, Baden, Hesse, and Würtemberg leave the Confederation, and join the allies against France.

* * Bremen, Lübeck, and Brunswick regain their independence.

* * *Hesse.* **The electorate of Hesse-Cassel** is reestablished.

* * *Silesia.* **Breslau** is again surrendered to the French.

1814 Jan. 14. *Schleswig-Holstein.* **The Peace of Kiel** (p. 639).

Feb. 5–Mar. 19. *Fr.* **Congress at Châtillon-sur-Seine** (p. 721).

Mar. * *Fr.* The allies, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, sign a close **alliance at Chaumont,** and resolve to depose Napoleon. [The Pentarchy of the Great Powers.]

Mar. 13. *Paris.* The allies enter the city; the French Senate declares that **Napoleon** and his family have **forfeited the throne.**

Apr. 6, 11. *Fr.* **Napoleon abdicates** (p. 721).

May 30. *Paris.* **The First Peace of Paris** (p. 721).

May * **Hamburg** is restored to independence by the allies. **Magdeburg** is restored to Prussia.

June 7–22. *London.* The Czar Alexander and King Frederick William of Prussia, accompanied by their victorious generals, are enthusiastically received.

Sept. 30–15 June 10. *Vienna.* Important **Congress of Vienna,** to settle the conflicting claims of various States, especially of Germany (pp. 521, 721).

1814–15 Saxe-Weimar receives accessions of territory, and is formed into a grand duchy.

* * *Rh. Prus.* The French portion of the **Palatinate** lying west of the Rhine (including Düsseldorf and Cologne) is restored to Germany.

1815 Mar. 1. *Fr.* **Napoleon,** having escaped from Elba, arrives at Cannes to recover his throne. [Mar. 13. The ban against him is proclaimed by the allies.]

Mar. 20. *Paris.* **Napoleon** arrives, and resumes the government of France.

Mar. 25. *Vienna.* The great powers form a new alliance against Napoleon (p. 521).

May 22. *Prus.* **Frederick William III.** grants constitutional law.

May 8. *Saxony.* **Saxony is dismembered,** and a great part given to Prussia.

June 8. *Vienna.* **The Germanic Confederation** is constituted to supersede the Confederation of the Rhine and the Old Empire. [It lasts till 1866.]

The Confederation is founded.

It consists of 35 States — 31 monarchies and four republics. The States comprise: one empire, Austria; five kingdoms, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, and Würtemberg; one electorate, Hesse-Cassel; seven grand duchies, Baden, Hesse-Darmstadt, Luxemburg, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Saxe-Weimar, and Oldenburg; eight duchies, Holstein (with Lauenburg), Brunswick, Nassau, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Saxe-Altenburg, Anhalt-Dessau Köthen, and Anhalt-Bernburg; nine principalities, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schaumburg-Lippe, Lippe-Detmold, Waldeck, Reuss the elder, Reuss the younger, Hesse-Homburg, and Leichtenstein; four free cities, Lübeck, Frankfort, Bremen, and Hamburg. East and West Prussia and Posen are not included.

June 22. *Fr.* **Napoleon again abdicates.**

July 1. *Paris.* The allies again arrive.

July 15. Napoleon surrenders himself to the British.

Sept. 26. *Paris.* **The Holy Alliance** is signed (p. 521).

Nov. 20. *Paris.* **The Second Peace of Paris** is signed (p. 723).

* * *Mecklenburg.* The dukes are made grand dukes. **Frederick Francis I.** becomes grand duke.

* * **Bremen** is restored all its old franchises.

* * *Brunswick.* **Charles Frederick William** becomes duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

* * **Frankfort-on-the-Main** is made a free city, and appointed capital of the Germanic Confederation.

* * **Oldenburg** receives the addition of Birkenfeld.

* * **Prosperity** comes with 40 years of peace after many years of war.

1816 Nov. 16. *Frankfort.* The first session of the **First Diet of the Germanic Confederation** begins.

Nov. * *Hanover.* **The Duke of Cambridge** is appointed viceroy, and a representative government is established.

* * *Würtemberg.* **William I.** becomes king. [1819. He establishes representative government under a Constitution.]

* * Baden, Saxe-Weimar, Bavaria, Hesse, Würtemberg, and Waldeck-Pyrmont receive **new constitutions.**

1816–17 Hesse cedes Westphalia to Prussia; Mentz passes under the rule of Hesse-Darmstadt.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1817 * * *Bavaria.* A system of **stenography** is invented by Franz Gabelsberger.

1818 * * *Frankfort.* Louis Spohr's *Faust* appears.

1819± * * *Hesse-Nassau.* Spohr's *Zemire und Azor* appears at Frankfort.

1819-51 *Saxony.* Arthur Schopenhauer advocates the doctrine of pessimism.

1820 * * An electroscope is invented by Bohnenberger.

* * Color-printing is invented.

1821 June 18. *Berlin.* Weber's *Der Freischütz* appears. [1826. *Oberon.*]

* * *Rh. Prus.* A musical festival is held at Cologne.

1822 Sept. * "**Naturforscher Verein**" is formed by a scientific association.

1823 * * **Thermoelectricity,** produced by heating pieces of copper and bismuth soldered together, is discovered by Seebeck.

* * The **philosophical lamp** is constructed by Johann Wolfgang Dobereiner; he applies in it the property possessed by spongy platinum of causing the combination of oxygen and hydrogen, discovered by him.

1824 * * *Hesse.* **Etching** on metal for printing is invented by Eberhard at Darmstadt.

* * **Cobalt blue** is discovered by Johann G. Kopfner.

1825 * * **Sloping tramways** are used.

* * **Steam navigation** on the Rhine commences.

* * Dr. von Fuchs invents **water-glass,** a solution for hardening the exteriors of buildings.

1826 * * **Biela's comet** is observed.

1826-60 Heinrich S. Schwabe proves the **periodicity of sun-spots.** He discovers that a cycle of changes in the number of spots occurs in 11 years.

1827 Feb. * *Pomerania.* **Mendelssohn's** *Overture to Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream,* is performed at Stettin.

July 13. *Silesia.* Two waterspouts fall on the Glatz mountains, causing devastation to Hautenbach and many other villages, and destroying many lives.

* * **Ohm's Law,** discovered by Georg S. Ohm, for determining the quantity of the electromotive force of the voltaic battery, is published.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1816 * * Becker, Nikolaus, poet, born.
Bülow, Count Friedrich W. von, engineer, A61.
Formes, Karl, singer, born.
Freytag, Gustav, dramatist, novelist, born.
Gneist, Rudolph, jurist, born.
Hackländer, Friedrich W. von, novelist, b.
Jahn, Johann, R. C..cl., orientalist, A66.
Ludwig, Karl F. W., physiologist, born.
Müller von Königswinter, Wolfgang, poet, b.
Rethel, Alfred, historical painter, born.
Siemens, Ernst W., inventor, born.
Tauchnitz, Baron Christian B., Leipsic publisher, born.
Wolff, Wilhelm, sculptor, born.
Zacher, Ernst J. A., scholar, born.

1817 * * Carriere, Moritz, phil. writer, born.
Dalberg, Karl T. A. M. von, archbishop of Mainz, scholar, writer, A73.
Delbruck, Martin F. R., statesman, born.
Ebeling, Christoph D., scholar, hist., A76
Grätz, Hirsch, Jewish historian, born.
Herwegh, Georg, lyric poet, born.
Hildebrandt, Eduard, painter, born.
Jung-Stilling, Johann H., mystic, A77.
Klaproth, Martin H., chemist, A74.
Lotze, Rudolph H., philosopher, born.
Mommsen, Christian M. Theodor, jurist, antiquary, historian, born.
Schultze, Ernst, poet, A28.
Sybel, Heinrich von, historian, born.
Vogt, Karl, naturalist, physiologist, born.
Werner, Abraham T., geol., mineralogist, A67.

1818 * * Anderssen, Adolph, chess-player, b.
Campe, Joachim H., philan., mis. writer, A72.
Dreyschock, Alexander, pianist, composer, b.
Du Bois, Reymond E. H., physiologist, b.
Ebrard, Johann H. A., theologian, born.
Forkel, Johann N., composer, A69.
Fresenius, Karl R., chemist, born.
Häusser, Ludwig, historian, born.
Hofmann, August W., chemist, born.
Kiepert, Heinrich, geographer, born.
Kolbe, Adolf W. H., chemist, born.
Kollack, Theodor, composer, pianist, born.
Kolliker, Albert, physiologist, born.
Marx, Karl, economist, socialist, born.
Pettenkofer, Max von, chemist, born.
Schmidt, Heinrich J. critic, mis. writer, b.
Taschenberg, Ernst L., entomologist, born.
Walter, Johann G., phys., anatomist, A83.
Wuttke, Heinrich, historian, born.

1819 Sept. 12. Blücher, Gebhard L. von, field-marshal, A77.
Abt, Franz, composer, born.
Bodenstedt, Friedrich, poet, journalist, mis. writer, born.
Evers, Carl, composer, born.
Frerichs, Friedrich T., physician, author, b.
George V., King of Hanover, born.
Hofer, Edmund, novelist, born.
Jacobi, Friedrich H., philosopher, novelist, mis. writer, A76.
Jaffé, Philipp, historian, born.
Jordan, Wilhelm, poet, born.
Kotzebue, August F. F. von, dram., A58.
Schäfer, Arnold, historian, born.
Schwegler Albrecht, historian, born.
Stolberg, Count Friedrich L. von, poet, A69.
Tennemann, Wilhelm G., philosopher, A58.

1820 * * Ammon, Christoph F. von, theologian, preacher, A54.
Bernhardi, August F., philologist, A51.
Blind, Karl, political agitator, mis. writer, b.
Curtius, Georg, philologist, grammarian, b.
Eschenburg, Johann J., littérateur, A77.
Kalisch, David, poet, born.
Rosenmüller, Johann C., anatomist, A49.
Schwarzenberg, Prince, Karl P., gen., A49.
Spiegel, Friedrich, orientalist, born.
Teuffel, Wilhelm S., class. schol., philol., b.
Tweston, Karl, statesman, mis. writer, born.
Weber, Paul, landscape painter, born.

1821 * * Achard, Franz K., chemist, A68.
Barth, Heinrich, African explorer, born.
Buhle, Johann G., hist. of philosophy, A58.
Dieterici, Friedrich, orientalist, born.
Engel, Ernst, statistician, born.
Fiorillo, Johann D., painter, art-writer, A73.
Frank, Johann P., physician, A76.
Goldstucker, Theodor, Sanskrit scholar, b.
Gregorovius, Ferdinand, poet, historian, b.
Hartman, Moritz, poet, born.
Helmholtz, Hermann, physicist, born.
Mosenthal, Salomon H., dramatist, born.
Putlitz, Gustav H. G., littérateur, born.
Reinkens, Joseph H., "Old Catholic" bp., b.
Roth, Rudolf, orientalist, born.
Rustow, Wilhelm, military writer, born.
Schleicher, August, philologist, born.
Schwartz, Wilhelm, mythologist, born.
Vince, Samuel, mathematician, astro., dies.
Virchow, Rudolf, pathologist, born.

1822 * * Arrest, Heinrich L. d', astro., born.
Babo, Franz M. von, dramatist, A66.
Bauer, Wilhelm, engineer, inventor, born.
Bechstein, Johann M., naturalist, A65.
Bertuch, Friedrich J., jour., mis. writer, A75.
Clausius, Rudolf J. E., physicist, born.
Demme, Hermann C. G., novelist, A62.
Hardenberg, Prince Karl August von, statesman, A77.
Hergenröther, Joseph, cardinal, schol., au., b.
Hoffmann, Ernst T. W., story-teller, mis. writer, A46.
Meissner, Alfred, poet, born.
Moleschott, Jacob, naturalist, physiol., born.
Overweg, Adolf, African traveler, born.
Petermann, August H., geographer, born.
Schliemann, Heinrich, archeologist, b.
Schneider, Johann G., naturalist, philologist, lexicographer, A72.
Zauner, Franz, sculptor, A76.

1823 * * Bamberger, Ludwig, statesman, b.
Brockhaus, Friedrich A., Leipsic pub., A51.
Carus, Victor J., zoolcgist, author, born.
Charles I., King of Würtemberg, born.
Demmin, August F., art-critic, born.
Dillman, Christian F. A., orientalist, born.
Esmarch, Johannes F. A., surgeon, born.
Falk, Johann F. G., historian, born.
Gottschall, Rudolph, poet, born.
Hilgenfeld, Adolf B. C. C., Biblical critic, b.
Leuckart, Karl G. F. R., naturalist, born.
Pauli, Georg R., historian, critic, born.
Polke, Elise, novelist, born.
Reinhold, Karl L., philosopher, A65.
Siemens, Karl W., physicist, inventor, born.
Wagner, Rudolph J., chemist, born.
Werner, Friedrich L. Z., poet, dram., A55.

1824 * * Aretin, Baron, Johann C. A. M. von, missionary writer, A51.
Arnim, Count Harry Karl Kurt Eduard von, diplomatist, born.
Auberlen, Karl A., theologian, born.
Büchner, Friedrich K. C. L., materialistic philosopher, born.
Brachvogel, Albert E., mis. writer, born.
Ess, Karl, R. C. theol., Bib. scholar, A54.
Fischer, Kuno, philosopher, born.
Heuglin, Theodor von, traveler, author, born.
Kapp, Friedrich, historical, mis. writer, born.
Kirchhoff, Gustav R., astro., physicist, born.
Klengel, Johann C., painter, A73.
Lazarus, Moritz C., philosopher, born.
Wolf, Friedrich A., class. schol., critic, A65.

1825 Nov. 14. Richter, Jean Paul Friedrich, poet, novelist, satirist, A62.
Bartholdy, Jakob S., soldier, diplomatist, historical writer, A46.
Baumgarten, Hermann, historian, born.
Burckhardt, Johann K., astronomer, A52.
Coccius, Ernst A., oculist, born.
Eye, Johann L. A., art-historian, born.
Julg, Bernhard, philologist, born.
Knapp, Georg C., theologian, A72.
Lange, Ludwig, antiquary, archeologist, b.
Lassalle, Ferdinand, socialist, born.
Oppert, Jules, orientalist, born.
Schultze, Max, biologist, born.
Seemann, Berthold, botanist, born.
Strauss, Johann, composer, born.
Uhl, Friedrich, novelist, born.

1826 June 5. Weber, Baron Karl M. F. E. von, composer, musician, A40.
Bastian, Adolph, ethnologist, born.
Bauer, Ferdinand, botanical painter, A84.
Bode, Johann E., astronomer, A79.
Chrysander, Friedrich, musical critic, born.
Fesca, Friedrich E., musician, composer, A37.
Fraunhofer, Joseph von, Bavarian optician, A39.
Gabler, Johann P., theologian, A73.
Gegenbaur, Karl, anatomist, biologist, born.
Hebel, Johann P., poet, A66.
Krupp, Friedrich, iron manufacturer, dies.
Lang, Heinrich, clergyman, author, born.
Lübke, Wilhelm, historian of art, born.
Lutz, Johann von, statesman, born.
Oberlin, Jean F., social reform., philan., A86.
Ottendorfer, Oswald, journalist, politician in America, born.
Peschel, Oskar F., geographer, born.
Piloty, Karl T. von, painter, born.
Scheffel, Joseph V. von, poet, born.
Schlagintweit, Hermann, traveler, born.
Staudlin, Karl F., theologian, A65.
Ueberweg, Friedrich, philosopher, born.
Vater, Johann S., theologian, philol., A55.
Voss, Johann B., poet, philologist, A75.

1827 Mar. 26. Beethoven, Ludwig van, composer, A57.

CHURCH.

1816 * * The Strasburg, Frankfort, Lauenburg-Ratzeburg, Lippe-Detmold, and Rostock Bible Societies are organized.

1817 * * *Prus.* **The 300th anniversary** of the Reformation is celebrated by a jubilee.

* * The festival of the Wartburg in Saxony is held where Luther translated the Scriptures.

June 30. *Prus.* The Prussian Government orders the word **evangelical** to be used in place of **Protestant,** which has become obsolete.

* * The Eutin Bible Society for the Principality of Lübeck, and the Hesse-Darmstadt, the Waldeck, and Pyrmont Bible Societies are organized.

* * *Hesse-Nassau.* The Evangelical Church in Germany begins with a fusion of the Lutherans and Calvinists in Nassau. [It is followed by similar movements in many parts of Germany.]

1818 * * The Eisenach, Göttingen, Mülhausen, Hanau, and Hesse-Cassel Bible Societies are organized. [1820. The Colmar and Duchy of Baden Bible Societies.]

1821 * * The Anhalt, **Bernburg,** and Weimar Bible Societies are organized.

1822 Jan. 12. *Saxony.* **The Chief Mission Society** of Evangelical Lutherans, for promoting true Biblical knowledge among Israel, is formed at Dresden.

Feb. 1. *Berlin.* The Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is formed at the instance of Lewis Way and Prof. Tholuck.

1823 * * *Berlin.* Pastor Janick's Mission Seminary develops into the **Berlin Missionary Society.**

* * *Bavaria.* The Bavarian Protestant Institution at Nuremberg [Bible Society] is organized.

* * *Rome.* Leo XII. becomes pope. [1829. Pius VIII.]

LETTERS.

1816 * * *Pr. Saxony.* **The University of Erfurt** suspends.

* * *The Original Form of the Nibelungennoth*, by Karl K. F. W. Lachmann, appears.

* * A translation of Æschylus' *Agamemnon*, by K. W. Humboldt, appears. [1821, *Researches on the Aborigines of Spain by Means of the Basque Language.*]

* * *On the Conjugation System of the Sanskrit Language, Glossarium Sanscritum*, and a *Critical Grammar of the Sanskrit Tongue*, by Franz Bopp, appear.

1817 * * *Political Economy of the Athenians*, by August Bockh, appears.

* * A **Ministry of Education** is formed in Prussia.

* * *The Ancestress*, by Franz Grillparzer, appears. [1818, *Sappho;* 1821, *The Golden Fleece;* 1825, *King Ottokar's Fortune and End.*]

1817–18 *Geography in Relation to Nature and to the History of Man*, by Karl Ritter, appears.

1817–41 *History of the World in a Connected Relation*, by Friedrich C. Schlosser, appears. [1823, *History of the 18th Century:* 1824–36, *Universal Historical View of the History of the Ancient World.*]

* * *Wehmuller, Kasperl und Aunerl, Ponce de Léon, The Foundation of Prague*, and *Des Knaben Wunderhorn*, a collection of national ballads by Clemens Brentano, appear.

1818 * *Enchanted Rose*, by Ernst Schulze, appears.

* * *Miller Songs*, by Wilhelm Müller, appears. [1821, *Songs of the Greeks.*]

* * Friedrich A. Brockhaus's *Conversations Lexicon*, appears.

* * *Rh. Prus.* The University of Bonn—the Rhenish Frederick Wilhelm University—is founded.

* * *Literarisches Wochenblatt* is issued.

1819 * * *The World as Will and Appearance or Representation*, by Schopenhauer, appears.

* * The **universities** are placed under **police supervision** by the Government to repress the progress of liberal ideas.

* * Baron H. F. von Stein founds the society for the publication of the *Monumenta Germanis Historia*, the object being to promote the knowledge of ancient German History.

* * * **Free schools** are established.

1819–31 *Saxony. Hermes* is issued at Leipsic.

1820 * * *History of the Hellenic Races and Cities*, by Karl Otfried Müller, appears. [1824–30, *The Dorians:* 1825, *Introduction to a Scientific System of Mythology* and *On the Origin and Ancient History of the Macedonians;* 1828, *The Etruscans:* 1830, *Manual of the Archeology of Art.*]

1821 * * *Bertrand du Guesclin*, by Foque, appears.

* * *Ghaselin* and other poems, by August Platen, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Tieck, appears. [1826, *Revolt of the Cevennes.*]

* * *The Battle of Hermann* and *The Prince of Homburg*, by Kleist, appear.

* * *Wilhelm Meister's Traveling Years*, by Goethe, appears. [1829. Revised].

1821–22 * * *Christian Dogma according to the Fundamental Principles of the Evangelical Church*, by Schleiermacher, appears.

1822 * * *Memorable Occurences from the History of Christianity and Christian Life*, by Neander, appears. [1825–52, *General History of the Christian Religion and Church.*]

* * *Love's Spring* and *Eastern Roses*, by Rückert, appear.

* * *Poems*, by Heinrich Heine, appears. [1823, *Amansor* and *Radcliff;* 1826–31, *Pictures of Travel;* 1827, *Book of Songs.*]

* * *Saxony.* **The German Union of Natural Philosophers,** the forerunner of the British Association, is founded by Oken at Leipsic; its object is partly to promote political unity in Germany.

1823 * * *Walladmor*, by Wilibald Alexis (Wilhelm Haring), appears.

1823–30 * * *Indische Bibliothek* is issued by August W. von Schlegel.

1824 * * *Histories of the Romanic and the Teutonic Peoples, 1494–1535*, by Leopold von Ranke, appears. [1827, *Princes and Peoples of Southern Europe in the 16th and 17th Centuries;* 1829, *The Servian Revolution;* 1831, *The Conspiracy Against Venice in 1688.*]

* * The *Corpus Inscriptionum Græcorum* is begun by Bockh.

* * *Die Æschylische Trilogie Prometheus*, by Friedrich G. Welcker, appears.

* * *Ideas on the Politics, Commerce, and Trade of the Principal Nations of Antiquity*, by Heeren, appears.

* * *War on the Philistines*, by Eichendorff, appears. [1826, *From the Life of a Good-for-Nothing.*]

1825 Aug. 2. The *Wacht des deutschen Vaterland* ("Watch of the German Fatherland"), German national hymn, by Reichardt, is first publicly sung.

1826 * * *Bavaria.* **The University of Landshut** is moved to Munich, and united to the **Academy of Sciences.**

* * *The Fatal Fork*, by Platen, appears. [1828, *Poems;* 1829, *Romantic Œdipus.*]

* * *Lichtenstein*, by Wilhelm Hauff, appears. [1827, *The Man in the Moon, The Portrait of the Emperor*, and other tales.]

* * An edition of the *Nibelungenlied*, by Lachmann, appears.

* * *Die Menschenerziehung*, a work on education, by Friedrich Froebel, appears.

SOCIETY.

1818 * * *Würtemberg.* King William I. **abolishes serfdom.**

1819 Mar. 23. *Baden.* August F. F. von Kotzebue, a popular dramatist, on suspicion of being a Russian spy, **is assassinated** at Mannheim by a student named Sand.

* * The students organize a **secret society** (Burschenschaft). [**The secret societies** are hunted out by the Government in suppressing liberty.]

STATE.

1818 Aug. 22. *Bavaria.* **The king** grants a constitutional charter.

Oct. 9. *Rh. Prus.* **The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.**

The sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, aided by ministers of Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, sign a convention for the withdrawal of the army of occupation from France, and the reception of France into European concert.

* * *Baden.* **Louis William** becomes grand duke. [1830. Leopold.]

1819 Aug. 1. *Bohemia.* **The ministers of Austria and Prussia meet in the Congress of Karlsbad** with representatives of minor German States.

(Aug. 19.) The Congress is reactionary, and recommends the "Karlsbad Decrees," establishing the censorship of the press, the investigation of "demagogical" citizens, and the suppression of the Burschenschaft—a secret organization of students. Metternich is the controlling spirit. [Sept. 20. Adopted.]

* * *Prus.* **Baron W. von Humboldt,** minister and privy councilor to the king, resigns his office because of the king's opposition to a liberal constitution.

1820 Jan. 29. *Hanover.* **George Augustus Frederick [George IV., King of England]** becomes king. [1830. June 26. William Henry (William IV. of England).]

May 17. The Confederation gives **Austria and Prussia** preponderating influence.

May * *Vienna.* **The Final Act of Vienna** is signed by the Congress of Ministers in opposition to liberal government.

Oct. 20–Dec. * *Aust.* **Congress of Troppau.**

Russia and Austria and Prussia unite for the consideration of popular political movements, and the preservation of the Holy Alliance.

1821 Jan. * *Aust.* **The Congress of Laibach** resolves to put down popular insurrections (p. 521).

* * *Hesse.* **William II.** becomes elector. [1831. Sept. 30. He abdicates in favor of the electoral prince as co-regent.]

1822 * * *It.* **The Congress of Verona** (p. 521).

1823 Oct. 30. *Brunswick.* **Charles Frederick William** assumes the government of Brunswick. [The German Diet declares he is incapable of reigning. 1830. Sept. 7. An insurrection breaks out, followed by a revolution; the duke escapes by flight, and retires to England. He is succeeded by his brother William.]

1825 Oct. 13. *Bavaria.* **Louis I.** becomes king.

* * *Prus.* **Mail routes** are established.

1826 * * *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* Ernest resigns Saalfeld to Meiningen, receiving in return Gotha, and assuming the title of Ernest I.

* * **Altenburg** is assigned to the Duke of Saxe-Hildburghausen, who takes the title of Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

* * Saxe-Meiningen **acquires** Hildburghausen, Saalfeld, Kemburg, Kranichfeld, and other territory.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1827 * * Von Fuchs invents **stereochromy**, a mode of painting in which water-glass serves as the connecting medium between the color and the substratum.

* * The **needle-gun** is invented by Johann N. Dreyse of Soemmerda.

* * *Prus.* Ernst von Baer of Königsberg demonstrates that all mammals are developed from a minute egg not a hundredth of an inch in diameter.

1828 * * The rare metal **yttrium** is first obtained by Frederick Woler.

1829 Apr. 9. *E. Prus.* Danzig is **inundated** by the Vistula breaking through some of its dikes; 10,000 head of cattle and 4,000 houses are destroyed, and many lives are lost.

1830 Oct. 18. *Bavaria.* The **temple Walhalla**, the Hall of Glory, near Ratisbon, is begun by Louis, King of Bavaria, to receive the statues and memorials of the great men of Germany.

* * *Hesse.* Baron Justus von **Liebig's analysis** of organic substances appears at Giessen. [1732. He discovers **chloroform** and chloral.]

1831 * * **Meyerbeer's** opera, *Robert le Diable*, appears. [1836. *The Huguenots.*]

* * **Cholera morbus** prevails.

1833 * * **Electromagnetic telegraph** machines are invented by Gauss and Weber. The first telegraph actually constructed and used is set up at Göttingen.

1835 Dec. 7. *Bavaria.* The **first railway** in Germany is opened between Nuremberg and Fürth; worked by horses.

1836 May 22. *Rh. Prus.* **Mendelssohn's** *St. Paul* is produced at the Lower Rhine festival at Düsseldorf.

* * *Würtemberg.* The last guild of **meistersänger** is dissolved at Ulm.

1837 * * **Coal-tar** colors are invented by Otto P. Runge.

* * A **locomotive railway** is opened from Leipsic to Dresden.

1839 * * *Belg.* **The cell theory** is propounded by Theodor Schwann; it holds that the ultimate particles of all tissues consist of small cells.

* * **Agassiz** publishes his work on **freshwater fishes.**

1840 * * **Anilin** is invented by Hoffmann and Fritzsche.

* * **Agassiz** discourses on the **glacial period** and blocks carried over Europe by ice.

1841 * * A system of **stenography** is invented by Stolze.

Feb. 12. *E. Prus.* Frederick W. Bessel discovers the annual parallax of star 61 *Cygni.* [He calculates its distance from the earth to be about sixty billion of miles.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1827 * Brugsch Bey, Heinrich K., Egyptologist, b.
Chladni, Ernst F. E., phil., inventor, A71.
Eichhorn, Johann G., Biblical critic, A75.
Falk, Paul L. A., statesman, born.
Hauff, Wilhelm, novelist, A25.
Müller, Wilhelm, lyric poet, A33.
Schulte, Johann F., "Old Catholic" theol., b.
Vulpius, Christian A., author, A65.
Ziegler, Friedrich W., actor, A67.

1828 Nov. 19. Schubert, Franz, composer, A31.
Ahlwardt, Theodor W., orientalist, born.
Albert, King of Saxony, born.
Bargiel, Woldemar, musician, born.
Becker, August, poet, born.
Bouterwek, Friedrich, phil., critic, A57.
Cohn, Ferdinand, botanist, born.
Frederick Charles, Prince of Prussia, gen., b.
Ersch, Johann S., cyclopedist, A62.
Gall, Franz J., phy., fdr. of phrenology, A70.
Gräfe, Albrecht von, oculist, born.
Grosse, Julius, poet, dram., novelist, born.
Niemeyer, August H., author, A74.
Schrever, Adolph, painter, born.
Schilling, Johann, sculptor, born.
Thaer, Albert, agriculturist, writer, A76.

1829 * Brehm, Alfred E., naturalist, born.
Buttmann, Philipp K., philologist, A65.
Deutsch, Emanuel O. M., orientalist, born.
Dittes, Friedrich, educator, born.
Fick, Adolf, biologist, born.
Geiger, Lazarus, scholar, born.
Goldschmidt, Levin, jurist, born.
Hassel, Johann G. H., statistician, A59.
Hillebrand, Karl, historian, born.
Kayserling, Moses, Hebrew preacher, historian, born.
Kekulé, Friedrich A., chemist, born.
Lasker, Eduard, statesman, born.
Meding, Oskar, novelist, born.
Noire, Ludwig, monistic philosopher, born.
Schlagintweit, Adolf, traveler, born.
Schlegel, Karl W. von, scholar, hist., A57.
Spielhagen, Friedrich, novelist, born.
Vogel, Eduard, African traveler, born.

1830 * Ahlwardt, Christian W., philol., A70.
Becker, Ernst A., painter, born.
Behm, Ernst, geographer, born.
Bülow, Hans G. von, pianist, composer, b.
Dümmler, Ernst L., historian, born.
Ebel, Johann G., geologist, A66.
Heyse, Johann L. P., poet, dram., novelist, b.
Huber, Johann N., "Old Catholic" theol., b.
Meyer, Leo, philologist, born.
Müller, Sophie, tragic actor, A27.
Sommering, Samuel T. von, anatomist, physiologist, A75.
Weishaupt, Adam, jurist, philosopher, A82.

1831 June 29. Stein, Baron Heinrich F. K. von, statesman, A74.

Oct. 18. Friedrick III., Prince of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, born.
Albertine, Johann B. von, Moravian clergyman, pulpit orator, A62.
Arnim, Ludwig A., poet, A50.
Baumstark, Reinhold L., author, born.
Caprivi, de Caprara de Montecucoli, Georg Leo von, chancellor, born.
Clausewitz, Karl von, Prussian general, A51.
Conze, Alexander C. L., archeologist, born.
Dinter, Gustav F., educationist, A71.
Eschscholtz, Johann F., naturalist, A38.
Gneisenau, Count August N., marshal, A71.
Hegel, Georg W. F., philosopher, A61.
Hermes, Georg, R. C. theologian, A56.
Jadassohn, Salomon, composer, born.
Kreutzer, Rudolf, composer, A65.
Klinger, Friedrich M. von, dramatist, novelist, soldier, A78.
La Fontaine, August H. J., novelist, A75.
Matthisson, Friedrich von, poet, A70.
Niebuhr, Barthold G., hist., philol., A55.
Nitzsch, Karl L., theologian, A80.
Planck, Heinrich L., theological writer, A46.
Pleyel, Ignaz, composer, A74.
Tittmann, Johann A. H., Biblical critic, A58.
Weigel, Christian E. von, naturalist, A83.
Zobel, Benjamin, artist, A69.

1832 Mar. 22. Goethe, Johann Wolfgang, poet, dramatist, novelist, phil., A83.
Bartsch, Karl F., philologist, born.
Beck, Christian D., hist., philologist, A75.
Devrient, Ludwig, actor, A48.
Foerster, Wilhelm, astronomer, born.
Gomperz, Theodor, philologist, born.
Gentz, Friedrich von, states., pol. wr., A66.
Günther, Albert C. C. G., naturalist, born.
Hayne, Friedrich G., botanist, A69.
Junkermann, August, actor, born.
Rothschild, Nathan M., financier, A55.
Semper, Karl, traveler, naturalist, born.
Spiess, Heinrich, painter, born.
Spurzheim, Johann G., physician, phrenologist, A56.
Wundt, Wilhelm M., physiologist, born.

1833 * Becker, Jean, violinist, born.
Beer, Michael, dramatist, A33.
Brahms, Johannes, composer, born.
Christlieb, Theodor, clergyman, au., born.
Dove, Richard W., jurist, born.
Dühring, Eugen K., philosopher, born.
Dümichen, Johannes, Egyptologist, born.
Feuerbach, Paul J. A., jurist, A58.
Hauser, Kaspar, the mysterious Nuremberg foundling, dies.
König, Friedrich, inventor of steam printing-press, A58.
Meckel, Johann F., anatomist, A52.
Passow, Franz L. C. F., philologist, lexicographer, A49.
Planck, Gottlieb J., theol., church hist., A82.
Schlagintweit, Robert, traveler, born.
Scholl, Maximilian S. F., hist., pub., A67.
Sprengel, Kurt, botanist, A67.

1834 * Ebert, Fried. A., bibliographer, A43.
Haeckel, Ernst H., naturalist, born.
Knebel, Karl L. von, littérateur, A90.
Nachtigal, Gustav, traveler, born.
Rohlfs, Gerhard, explorer, born.
Schleiermacher, Friedrich E., theologian, critic, mis. writer, A66.
Senefelder, Alois, inv. of lithography, A63.
Tychsen, Thomas C., philologist, A76.
Zöllner, Johann K. F., physicist, astron., b.

1835 Mar. 2. Francis II., emperor, A67.
Autenrieth, Johann H. F. von, physician, author, A63.
Bayer, Adolf, chemist, born.
Böttiger, Karl A., archeologist, A75.
Brackel, Ferdinande von, poet, novelist, b.
Claus, Karl F. W., zoologist, born.
Goltz, Hermann von der, cl., author, born.
Humboldt, Baron Karl W. von, philologist, statesman, A68.
Klaproth, Heinrich J. von, orientalist, A52.
Rosenmüller, Ernst F. K., Bib. critic, A67.
Speckter, Erwin, painter, A29.

1836 * Daub, Karl, theologian, A71.
Hufeland, Christoph W., physician, A74.
Plitt, Gustav L., clergyman, author, born.
Schrader, Eberhard, Assyriologist, born.
Schweinfurth, Georg A., trav., explorer, b.
Tauchnitz, Karl C. F., printer, bookseller, A75.

1837 * Ancillon, Johann P. F., statesman, historian, A71.
Bandmann, Daniel E., actor, born.
Borne, Ludwig, political writer, A51.
Dissen, Georg L., class. scholar, philol., A53.
Ebers, Georg, novelist, Egyptologist, born.
Hummel, Johann N., pianist, composer, A59.
Kluber, Johann L., jurist, politician, A75.
Quaglio, Donenico, architectural paint., A53.
Rosen, Friedrich A., philologist, A32.
Treviranus, Gottfried R., physiologist, A51.
Trommsdorff, Johann B., chemist, A67.

1838 * Accum, Friedrich, chemist, A69.
Chamisso, Adalbert von, poet, natural., A57.
Dohrn, Heinrich, malacologist, born.
Möhler, Johann A., R. C. theologian, A42.
Wrede, Prince, Karl P., field-marshal, A71.

1839 * Cohnheim, Julius F., pathologist, b.
Euting, Julius, orientalist, born.
Gans, Eduard, jurist, A41.
Guts Muths, Johann C. F., founder of German system of gymnastics, A80.
Habicht, Christian M., orientalist, A64.
Koch, Joseph A., painter, A71.
Ohlmüller, Joseph D., architect, A48.
Olshausen, Hermann, theologian, au., A43.
Schelling, Friedrich G., novelist, A73.
Witzeleben, Karl A. F., novelist, A66.

1840 June 7. Frederick William III., King of Prussia, A66.
Blumenbach, Johann F., naturalist, physiologist, A88.
Bohlen, Peter von, orientalist, A44.
Dohrn, Anton, zoologist, born.
Follen, Charles T. C., clergyman, theologian in (U. S. A.), A45.
Gnauth, Gustav A., architect, born.
Götz, Hermann, composer, born.
Gräfe, Karl von, oculist, A53.
Hartmann, Eduard von, philosopher, born.
Littrow, Joseph J., astronomer, A59.
Müller, Karl Otfried, classical scholar, historian, antiquary, A43.
Olbers, Heinrich W. M., astronomer, A82.
Rotteck, Karl von, jurist, states., hist., A65.
Thibaut, Anton F., jurist, A66.

CHURCH.

1829 June 24. Several small societies are united under the name of the **Rhenish Mission Society.**

1830 * * **Methodism** is introduced.

1831 * * *Rome.* Gregory XVI. is pope.

1834 Apr. 23. *Hamburg.* **American Baptist** missionaries engage in mission-work in Germany; Rev. Barnas Sears baptizes seven persons in the River Elbe.

1833 * * A dispute occurs with the Holy See. [It is ended by concessions.]

Aug. 17. *Alsace-Lorraine.* The Society of Israel's Friends is founded at Strasburg.

1836 * * *Saxony.* **The Leipsic Evangelical Lutheran Society** is founded.

Apr. 9. The North German Missionary Society is organized.

* * The Society for Christian Care of Jewish Proselytes is formed as a supplement to the Berlin Society, which confines itself to purely missionary work.

* * The Anhalt-Dessau Bible Society is organized.

1837 * * *Rh. Prus.* The Archbishop of Cologne is confined in the fortress of Miden, having been forbidden attendance at Bonn.

1840 June 7. *Prus.* Frederick William IV. comes to the throne, and soon makes concessions to the church.

* * *Prus.* The Government disputes with Roman Catholic clergy begin; ultramontanism appears.

* * Rev. Johann G. Oncken, the Baptist pastor and missionary, is imprisoned by the Government.

He is prohibited from administering the sacraments, and all persons except his own household are prohibited attendance at his family worship.

LETTERS.

1827 * * *The Jew*, by Karl Spindler, appears.

1827–46 * *Jahrbuch für wissenschaftliche Kritik* is issued by Cotta.

1828 * * *Poet-life*, by Tieck, appears.

* * *Legal Antiquities of Germany*, by Jacob Grimm, appears. [1835, *German Mythology*.]

* * *A True Servant of His Master*, by Grillparzer, appears. [1831, *The Waves of Love and of the Sea*.]

1829 * * *The German Heroic Legend*, by Wilhelm Grimm, appears.

* * *The Seeress of Prevorst*, by Andreas J. Kerner, appears.

* * *Don Juan and Faust*, by Christian D. Grabbe, appears. [1829–30, *Friedrich Barbarossa* and *Heinrich IV.*; 1838, *Battle of Hermann*.]

1829–34 *The Collected Writings* of Ludwig Borne appear.

1829–53 *History of Philosophy*, by Heinrich Ritter, appears.

1830–35 *Hanover.* Prince Bismarck studies at the University of Göttingen.

* * *Hesse.* Polytechnic schools are established in Darmstadt.

* * *Original Documents for German History*, by Friedrich C. Dahlmann, appears. [1840–43, *History of Denmark*.]

1830–37 *Lexicon Arabico-Latinum* and *Proverbs of the Arabs*, by G. W. F. Freytag, appear.

1830–44 *The Dramatic Works* of Ernst B. S. Raupach appear.

1832 * * *The Second Part of Faust*, by Goethe, appears.

July 16. *Rh. Prus.* The Diet at Frankfort issues a protocol suppressing the liberty of the press in Baden.

* * *History of the Planting of the Apostolic Church*, by Neander, appears. [1837, *The Life of Jesus Christ in its Historical Relation*.]

1833 * * *History of Alexander the Great*, by Johann G. Droysen, appears. [1836–43, *History of Hellenism*.]

1833–35 *Origin of Christianity*, by Johann J. I. Dollinger, appears. [1838, *A Treatise on the History of the Church*.]

1834 * * *Repertorium der gesammten deutschen Literatur* is issued.

* * *Literarische Zeitung* is issued at Berlin.

1834–37 *Reisenovellen* (Tales of Travels), by Heinrich Laube, appears. [1843, *The Countess Châteaubriand*.]

1834–37 *The Popes of Rome*, by Ranke, appears. [1839–47, *German History in the Period of the Reformation*.]

1835 * * *Wally the Skeptic*, by Karl Gutzkow, appears. [1841, *Patkul*.]

* * *Poems*, by Ida M. S. L. Hahn-Hahn, appears. [1844, *Countess Faustine*.]

* * *Dr. Solon*, by Heine, appears. [1836, *The Romantic School*.]

1835–42 *History of the National Poetic Literature of the Germans*, by Gervinus, appears.

1836 * * *On the Myth of the Northern Legend of Thor*, by Uhland, appears.

1837 * * Frederick Froebel opens a kindergarten at Blankenburg in Thuringia.

* * *Spinoza*, by Berthold Auerbach, appears. [1839, *The Poet and Merchant*; 1842, *The Cultivated Citizen*; 1843, *Village Tales of the Black Forest*.]

* * *Art of German Prose*, by Theodor Mundt, appears. [1842, *History of Contemporary Literature*.]

* * *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* is issued.

* * *Hanover.* Seven professors of the University of Göttingen — Jacob and William Grimm, Dahlmann, Gervinus, Ewald, Albrecht, and Weber — are dismissed and banished for signing a protest against the King of Hanover's abrogation of the constitution.

1837–51 *Dictionary of Chemistry*, by Justus von Liebig, appears. [1840, *Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture and Physiology*; 1842, *Animal Chemistry in its Application to Physiology and Pathology*.]

1838 * * *Hallische Jahrbuch* is issued.

1839 * * *Platonic Studies*, by Eduard Zeller, appears. [1844–52, *The Philosophy of the Greeks*; 1847, *History of the Christian Church*.]

1840 * * *History of the Literature of Ancient Greece*, by Karl Otfried Müller, appears.

1840–41 *Thou shalt not have it, the Free German Rhine*, a song by Nikolaus Becker, appears, in response to the proposed annexation of the valley of the Rhine to France; it is answered by Alfred de Musset in the *Le Rhin Allemande*.

SOCIETY.

1829 June 11. [Emperor] William I. is married to the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar.

1830 * * The term "Philistines" is applied by the Liberal party to the opponents of progress — the Conservative party.

1833 * * *Hesse-Nassau.* A riot occurs at Frankfort.

1837 * * *Hesse.* A festival in honor of John Gutenberg is held at Mentz.

STATE.

1827 * * *Saxony.* Anthony Clement becomes king. [Sept. 13. A revolution occurs; Anthony abdicates; Frederick Augustus [II.] is regent. Liberal uprisings occur throughout Europe. 1831. Sept. 4. A constitution is adopted. 1836. Frederick Augustus becomes king.]

1828–53 *Saxe-Weimar.* Charles Frederick is grand duke.

± * * The Zollverein, or German Customs Union, is gradually formed among North German States. [It paves the way for a national union in 1834.]

1829 May 21. *Oldenburg.* Augustus becomes grand duke.

1830 July 27–39 * * *Paris.* The Revolution arrests the attention of Europe.

* * *Hesse.* Louis II. becomes grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

* * The Customs Union includes a population of 25,000,000, and a territory of 80,600 square miles.

1831 Jan. 5. *Hesse.* The Constitution of Hesse-Cassel is given; the Chamber receives the exclusive right of voting taxes.

1832 June 28. New Confederate laws are passed.

1833 * * *Frankfort.* Students make unsuccessful attempts at insurrection. 1834. [May * They fail the second time.]

Two policemen are overpowered for a few hours, and the reactionary spirit spreads rapidly throughout Germany.

* * *Bohemia.* A meeting of sovereigns takes place at Münchengrätz; Austria, Prussia, and Russia are represented. [Conference of ministers is held at Teplitz.]

1834 Jan. 1. The German Tariff Union is established.

It is finally accomplished after long endeavor by Prussia, and called the Zollverein by Maassen, the Prussian Minister of Finance. [It is gradually joined by all the States except Austria.]

* * *Vienna.* A conference of ministers is held.

* * * The French Revolution has stirred the people of Southwestern States to a more vigorous political life.

1835 Mar. 2. *Aust.* The Emperor Francis I. dies [and is succeeded by his son, Ferdinand I.].

Metternich is his councillor of state (p. 521).

1836 Oct. 30. *Alsace.* Louis Napoleon attempts to raise an insurrection at Strasburg (p. 727).

1837 June 20. *Eng.* Victoria succeeds William IV. of Hanover, her uncle, to the throne of Great Britain. [Hanover is separated from England on the death of William IV., under the operation of the Salic law.]

Ernest Augustus, duke of Cumberland, brother of William IV. of England, becomes king. [He abolishes the Constitution, and revives an older and less liberal one.]

* * *Rh. Prus.* Droste von Vischering, archbishop of Cologne, has a quarrel with the Government about marriages between persons of different religious beliefs; he is arrested.

1840 June 7. *Prus.* Frederick William III. dies [and is succeeded by his son].

1840–61 *Prus.* Frederick William IV. is king.

1840 * * *Prus.* Governmental disputes with Roman Catholic clergy increase.

July 15. England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia enter a treaty of alliance with Turkey, to the exclusion of France. [Austria and England force its decision.] (P. 729.)

ARMY — NAVY.

1842 Nov. 12. Berlin is declared in a state of siege.

1848 * * War with Denmark respecting Schleswig-Holstein, caused in part by the open letter of Christian VIII. (p. 641).

Mar. 24. *Schleswig-Holstein.* **Rendsburg** is taken. [Apr. 9. Defeat at Flensburg. Apr. 23. Danes defeated at the Danewerk.] (P. 640.)

Apr. * **-Aug.** * *Schleswig-Holstein.* Troops are furnished to the two duchies by Prussia and the German confederacy, to form a new army.

May 2. *Den.* The fortress of Fredericia is captured by the Schleswig-Holstein troops and Prussians.

July 25. The Italians are defeated at Custozza by Radetzky.

Aug. 26. *Sweden.* **The Truce of Malmö** for seven months (p. 640).

Nov. 10. *Berlin.* **Gen. Wrangel** enters Berlin without opposition.

Nov. 12. *Berlin.* A state of siege proclaimed; the burgher-guard is dismissed by the king, but it refuses to disband.

* * Austria and Hungary are at war (p. 521+).

* * War between Austria and Sardinia (p. 520+).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1841 * * A steam-railway is opened from Berlin to Magdeburg.

* * *Berlin.* Anastatic printing, in which printed matter is transferred upon zinc plates, is invented by Baldermus.

1842 * * Robert W. E. Bunsen constructs the first carbon battery.

1843 Jan. 1. *Alsace-Lorraine.* **The astronomical clock** of the Strasburg Cathedral, stopped for a long time, and repaired by M. Schwilgue, is inaugurated.

1845 Oct. 19. *Saxony.* **Wagner's** *Tannhäuser* appears at Dresden. [1848. *Lohengrin.*]

* * The name odyl is given by Baron Karl von Reichenbach to a so-called new "imponderable or influence," said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only.

1846 Sept. 23. *Berlin.* **The planet** *Neptune* is discovered by Johann G. Galle.

* * Guncotton is invented by Christian Friedrich Schönbein.

1847 * * The electric light is much improved by Moritz H. Jacobi.

1848 Aug. 15. *Rh. Prus.* The body of the cathedral at Cologne is opened in the presence of the king on the 600th anniversary of its foundation.

* * An induction electrometer is invented by Peltier.

* * Anti-phosphoric matches are invented by Böttger.

* * Meyerbeer's opera, *Le Prophète*, appears.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1841 * * Ast, Georg A. F., scholar, teacher, A63.
Auguste, Christian J. W., theologian, A70.
Baader, Franz X. von, philosopher, A76.
Dannecker, Johann H., sculptor, A83.
Herbart, Johann F., philosopher, A65.
Holst, Hermann E. von, historian, born.
Kuhnoel, Christian F., Biblical critic, A73.
Schinkel, Karl F., architect, A60.
Tiedge, Christoph A., poet, A89.

1842 * * Brentano, Clemens, novelist, dramatist, A65.
Gesenius, Friedrich H. W., orientalist, Biblical critic, A56.
Hase, Heinrich, antiquary, A53.
Heeren, Arnold H. L., historian, A82.
Hellwald, Friedrich A. H. von, geographer, b.
Krug, Wilhelm T., philosopher, A72.
Lampadius, Wilhelm A., chemist, A70.

1843 * * Adelung, Friedrich, philologist, A75.
Augustus, Friedrich, W. H., Prince of Prussia, A64.
Baumgarten-Crusius, L. F. O., theol., A55.
Fouque, Friedrich, Baron de la Motte, poet, novelist, A66.
Fries, Jakob F., philosopher, A70.
Hahnemann, Samuel C. F., physician, founder of homeopathic system, A88.
Kind, Johann F., poet, novelist, dram., A75.
Perthes, Christian F., publisher, A71.
Pichler, Caroline, novelist, A74.

1844 * * Held, Adolf, economist, born.
Hugo, Gustav, jurist, A80.
Kielmeyer, Karl F. von, naturalist, A79.

1845 * * Becker, Nikolaus, poet, A29.
Berger, Ludwig, composer, A68±.
Junghans, Sophie, novelist, born.
Krummacher, Friedrich A., theologian, poet, mis. writer, A77.
Schlegel, August W., poet, orientalist, critic, A78.

1846 * * Bessel, Friedrich W., astron., A62.
Ideler, Christian L., astron., linguist, A80.
Marheineke, Philipp K., author, A66.
Theremin, Ludwig F. F., cl., author, A63.
Zimmern, Helen, German author in Eng., b.

1847 Nov. 4. **Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, Felix**, composer, A38.
Dieffenbach, Johann F., surgeon, A53.
Ess, Leander von, theologian, A75.
Jacobs, Friedrich C. W., classical scholar, critic, A83.
Materna, Amalie, vocalist, born.
Rapp, George, founder of sect of Harmonists, A77.

1848 * * Blum, Robert, democratic pol., A41.
Bretschneider, Karl G., rationalistic theologian, A72.
Geiger, Ludwig, historian, born.
Gorres, Jakob J., publicist, mis. writer, A72.
Hasse, Friedrich C. A., historical wr., A75.
Hermann, Johann G. J., philologist, A76.
Schwanthaler, Ludwig M., sculptor, A46.
Zschokke, Johann H. D., mis. writer, A77.

CHURCH.

1842 June 28. *Berlin.* **The Gossner Missionary Society** is confirmed in its organization by the king's cabinet.

* * *Cologne.* The cathedral repairs are completed, and new buildings are founded.

1844–59 The *Codex Sinaiticus*, presumably written in the 4th century, is discovered by M. Constantine Tischendorf, a Biblical paleontologist, philologist, and critic, at St. Catherine's Monastery, Mount Sinai, Arabia.

* * *Lübeck.* The Society of Friends of Israel is founded.

* * *Rh. Prus.* **Johannes Ronge**, the Catholic priest and reformer, attacks Arnoldi, bishop of Treves, for offering for devotion an alleged relic which he called the holy seamless coat of Christ; being expelled, he initiates the German Catholic Movement.

* * *Berlin.* The Berlin Woman's Missionary Association is organized.

1846 * * *Rome.* Pius IX. becomes pope.

1848 Aug. 15. *Rh. Prus.* The body of the cathedral of Cologne is opened on the 600th anniversary of its foundation, in the presence of the king.

LETTERS.

1841 * * *History of the First Crusade*, by Heinrich von Sybel, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Robert E. Prutz, appears. [1847, *Political and Literary Essays*; 1847–49, *Dramatic Works.*]

1841–74 *Metaphysics*, by Rudolph H. Lotze, appears. [1842, *General Pathology and Therapeutics as Mechanical and Natural Sciences*; 1843–79, *Logic*; 1851, *General Philosophy of the Organic Life*; 1852, *Medical Psychology, or Physiology of the Soul.*]

* * *Lieder der Gegenwart*, by Rudolph Gottschall, appears. [1843, *Madonna and Magdeline.*]

1844 * * *The Acropolis of Athens*, by Ernst Curtius, appears. [1851–52, *History of Greeee*; 1852, *Peloponnesus.*]

* * *History of the English Revolution*, by Dahlmann, appears. [1845, *History of the French Revolution.*]

* * *Rambling and Hunting Excursions through the United States of North America*, by Friedrich Gerstacker, appears. [1845, *The Regulators of Arkansas*; 1847–48, *Mississippi Pictures*; 1848, *The River Pirates of the Mississippi*; 1849, *American Forest and Stream Pictures.*]

1844–45 *Ancient High and Low Dutch Popular Songs*, by Uhland, appears.

1844–47 *Life of Jesus*, by Johann P. Lange, appears. [1849–52, *Christian Dogmatic*; 1853–54, *History of the Church.*]

1845 * * *Physiological Letters*, by Karl Vogt, appears. [1852, *Pictures from Animal Life.*]

1845–58 *Kosmos*, by Friedrich H. A. von Humboldt, appears.

1846 * * *History of the 18th Century, and the 19th till the Fall of the French Empire*, by Schlosser, appears.

* * *Die Valentine*, by Gustav Freytag, appears. [1853, *Debit and Credit* and *The Journalists.*]

1846–51 *Comparative Lexicon of the Indo-Germanic Language*, by Lorenz Diefenbach, appears.

1847 July * *Deutsche Zeitung* is issued.

* * *Uriel Acosta*, by Gutzhow, appears. [1850–52, *Die Ritter von Geist.*]

* * *Atta Troll, a Summer Night's Dream*, by Heine, appears. [1851, *Romanzero, and Doctor Faust*; 1853, *Neuer Frühling* (New Spring); 1854, *Das Buch des Lagarus.*]

1847–48 *Nine Books of Prussian History*, by Ranke, appears. [1852–61, *French History, especially in the 16th and 17th Centuries.*]

1848 * * *Würtemberg.* **Workmen's** schools are established.

* * *History of Philosophy*, by Albrecht Schwegler, appears. [1853, *Roman History.*]

SOCIETY.

1842 May 4–7. Hamburg is distressed by a great fire, which destroys 2,000 houses.

1843 Aug. 6. The Thousand Years' Jubilee is celebrated in commemoration of the settlement by which the empire was divided among the three sons of Philip the Devout.

* * *Berlin.* The Workingmen's Union is established.

* * Riots occur at Frankfort and Cologne.

1844 July 26. *Prus.* Two shots are fired at the king by the assassin Tesch.

1847 July * **Bismarck** marries Johanna von Puttkamer.

Oct. 19. *Bavaria.* Lotteries are abolished by a unanimous vote of the deputies.

1848 Mar. 18. *Berlin.* An insurrection breaks out; an assassin wounds the king.

Sept. 18. *Hesse-Nassau.* Prince Felix Lichnowsky and Gen. Hans A. E. von Auerswald are killed by rioters at Frankfort.

1848-49 *Saxony.* Several riots occur.

STATE.

1841 June 22. *Berlin.* The First General Estates meet.

* * * Constitutional rights and larger liberties are demanded by the people.

1842 * * *Mecklenburg.* Frederick Francis II. becomes grand duke.

1843 * * Revolutionary tumults occur in Cologne and Frankfort; reforms are instituted in Hesse-Cassel and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

1844 July 26. *Prus.* The assassin Tesch makes a serious attempt on the life of the king, firing two shots at him.

1846 July 8. *Den.* Christian VIII. decrees the union of Schleswig-Holstein with Denmark (p. 641).

* * Insurrections break out in Poland and Galicia.

1847 Feb. 13. *Prus.* Summons are issued to the United Provincial Diet.

Sept. 12. *Baden.* The Liberals hold a meeting at Offenburg. [1848. Feb. 27. A revolutionary assembly at Mannheim, led by Itzlein, demands a German parliament, trial by jury, a free press, and the right of citizens to form societies.]

Oct. 10. *Hesse.* The Constitutional party hold a meeting at Heppenheim. [Nov. 20. Frederick William becomes elector of Hesse-Cassel. 1848. Mar. 11. The elector is constrained to grant the reforms demanded.]

* * Revolutionary agitation increases in Germany in consequence of the French Revolution.

* * *Prus.* A representative government is established; a united legislature is formed at Berlin called the Landtag.

1848 Jan. 20. *Den.* Frederick VII. becomes king. [Jan. 28. He proclaims a new constitution uniting Schleswig-Holstein more closely with Denmark.]

Feb. 24. *Paris.* Outbreak of the Revolution.

Mar. 6. *Bavaria.* Insurrectionists appear in Munich. [Mar. 20. Louis I. abdicates in favor of his son, Maximilian II.]

Mar. 13+. *Vienna.* A revolutionary outbreak occurs; Metternich flees (p. 521).

Mar. * *Prus.* The king promises liberty of the press.

Mar. 14. *Prus.* The king resists urgent demands for liberal measures.

Mar. 15. *Berlin.* The students fight the troops behind barricades.

Mar. 18. *Prus.* The king issues a decree demanding a federal union, and granting liberty of the press.

Another outbreak occurs; 274 people are killed; a new Ministry is formed.

Mar. 19-20. *Berlin.* By order of the king, the troops leave the city. [A burgher-guard is formed; anarchy prevails. The Liberal ministers are frequently changed. A constitutional assembly is called.]

Mar. 20. *Prus.* The king announces a general amnesty.

Mar. 23. *Schleswig-Holstein.* A revolt arises. [The aid of Prussia is required to subdue the rebels.] (P. 641.)

Mar. 24. *Den.* The Eider Danish Government declares Schleswig-Holstein incorporated.

Mar. 27. *Prus.* The king proposes to lead the agitation for the reconsolidation of the German Empire.

Mar. 30-Apr. 4. *Frankfort.* The German Preliminary Parliament meets; Karl J. Mittermaier, president.

It holds four sessions, and resolves to call a national German constituent assembly for the purpose of forming a constitution for the German Empire; 500 members present.

* * Insurrections arise throughout all Germany; the people demand freedom of the press, trial by jury, national instead of imperial armies, and national representation.

* * Kossuth the Liberator. Uprising of the Magyars (p. 521).

Apr. * *Baden.* A republican insurrection arises.

It is led by Frederick K. F. Hecker and Gustav von Struve and other radicals, and strengthened by the arrival of Georg Herwegh and others of the confederation of refugees and foreign republicans. The troops suppress the republicans in a short time. [Apr. 20. Gen. Frederick von Gagern of the army of the German Confederation is treacherously shot by the volunteers in the disturbance.]

Apr. 21. *Prus.* Bismarck in parliament votes in disapproval of the measures of reform granted by the king.

Apr. * The Schleswig-Holstein question occasions a struggle between Denmark and Prussia for possession of the duchies (p. 640).

May 15. *Vienna.* Another insurrection breaks out. [May 26. Another; the king departs.] (P. 521.)

May 18. *Frankfort.* The German National Assembly meets as a parliament. [It selects Heinrich von Gagern as president of the National Assembly; Bismarck is a member. It is fruitless for lack of discretion, energy, and promptness.] (Pp. 522, 523.)

May 21. *Würtemberg.* The larger number of representatives in the Assembly voluntarily resign their seats.

Four parties in the National Assembly advocate various schemes of union.

The Right advocates an imperial constitution in harmony with the governments of the various States; the Left, the sovereignty of the people, aims at a republican confederation by means of a revolution; the Right Center, a constitutional monarchy for Germany; the Left Center, a central monarchy, with the several States subordinate, and having as its basis the recognized sovereignty of the people.

May 29. *Frankfort.* The Archduke John of Austria is elected administrator of the empire (p. 523). [June 11. He enters Frankfort.] (P. 521).

June 2. *Aust.* A Slavonic Congress meets (p. 523).

June 29. *Frankfort.* The National Assembly issues a decree convening a central government.

July 12. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet remits its functions to the regent, Archduke John, and dissolves.

July 15. *Frankfort.* The Archduke John is installed.

The first imperial Ministry is appointed: for foreign affairs, Anton von Schmerling of Austria; for war, Gen. Eduard von Pencker of Prussia; for justice, Heckscher of Hamburg. [For the lack of real authority, the central power proves insufficient, both at home and abroad.]

Aug. 4. Capital punishment by civil authorities is abolished.

Aug. 26. *Swe.* Truce of Malmö (p. 640).

Aug. (±) * *Schleswig-Holstein.* A common government is established. Popular dissatisfaction and much agitation concerning the truce of Malmö.

Sept. 5. *Frankfort.* The Committee of the National Assembly rejects the compact of Malmö. [Sept. 16. It is accepted by the National Assembly.]

Sept. 17. *Frankfort.* A riot breaks out.

Oct. 6. *Vienna.* Vienna is in the hands of revolutionists (p. 523).

Nov. 1. *Prus.* The reaction in favor of despotism commences.

Nov. 9. Great excitement prevails in Germany, occasioned by the execution at Vienna of Robert Blum, a Leipsic publisher and agitator, for aiding the insurrection.

Nov. 10. *Berlin.* Gen. Wrangel enters the city unopposed by the Liberals. [Nov. 12. He declares it to be in a state of siege against the Liberal party.]

Nov. 22. *Aust.* Schwarzenberg becomes prime minister at Vienna; the first Diet of Austria meets at Kremsier.

Nov. 29. *Frankfort.* The National Assembly is removed from the city by the king because fair deliberation is alleged to be impossible at the capital, and it meets in Brandenburg Castle.

Dec. 2. *Aust.* Ferdinand II., Emperor of Austria, abdicates in favor of his nephew Francis Joseph.

Dec. 5. *Frankfort.* The king having given the National Assembly such a constitution as he pleased, without consulting the Assembly, dissolves it, there being no quorum present (p. 523).

Dec. 10. *Fr.* Louis Napoleon elected President.

* * Both Austria and Prussia are opposed to a constitution formed by a popular congress.

* * *Hanover.* King Ernest grants a constitution with electoral rights.

* * *Bavaria.* Maximilian Joseph II. becomes king.

* * *Rh. Prus.* Karl Marx issues a communist manifesto.

* * *Hesse.* Louis III. becomes grand duke.

* * Revolts occur in Venice and Milan and also in Austria and Hungary.

* * Lübeck receives a constitution.

* * *Mecklenburg-Schwerin.* Unsuccessful attempts are made to change the feudal conditions.

ARMY — NAVY.

1849 Mar. * –July * The second Schleswig-Holstein war.

Apr. 5. *Prus.* At Eckernförde the ship *Christian VIII.* is fired (p. 540).

Apr. 13. *Schleswig.* Düppel is stormed (p. 640).

Apr. 23. *Den.* The Schleswig-Holstein army under Gen. Bonin, a Prussian, defeats the Danes under Gen. Bülow at Kolding.

May * Prussian and other German troops become indifferent because of the threatening attitude of England, France, and Russia.

June 15. *Baden.* A Prussian force under the Prince of Prussia enters Baden, and defeats the republican insurgents at Waghäusel. [July 23. It captures Rastatt after a siege.]

*** *** *Den.* Sortie at Fredericia (p. 640).

June 23. *Baden.* The Prussian army enters Karlsruhe.

July 10. *Berlin.* The Truce of Berlin (p. 641).

*** *** *Prus.* Republican defection occurs in the army.

1850 Jan. * –51 July * Third Schleswig-Holstein war, having no aid from Germany (p. 640).

July 24–25. *Schleswig-Holstein.* Battle of Idstedt (p. 640).

Sept. 12. *Schleswig.* Defeat at Missunde. [Oct. 4. Friedrichstadt bombarded.] (P. 640.)

Nov. 6. *Hesse.* An Austro-Bavarian force enters Hesse.

Nov. 7. *Prus.* The whole Prussian army is called out, consisting of 223,000 infantry, 38,000 cavalry, 29,000 artillery, with 1,080 field-guns. A force enters Hesse in the north.

Nov. 9. *Hesse.* The Prussians hold positions on the military roads.

Nov. 14. *Baden.* The Prussians retire from the grand duchy.

Dec. 5. *Hesse-Cassel.* The Prussians begin their retreat.

1851 * * *Holstein.* Austrians occupy it (p. 640).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1850 Aug. 28. *Saxe-Weimar.* Wagner's *Lohengrin* is produced under the direction of Franz Liszt.

*** *** *Martyrdom of Huss* is painted by Karl F. Lessing.

*** *** Paraffin is made by Karl von Reichenbach.

*** *** Hermann F. Helmholtz invents the myographion, an apparatus for determining the velocity of the nervous current.

1851 May 31. *Berlin.* The colossal statue of Frederick the Great, made by Christian Rauch, is unveiled.

*** *** *Rh. Prus.* Alfred Krupp of Essen exhibits an ingot of steel weighing 4,500 pounds.

*** *** Helmholtz invents the ophthalmoscope, an apparatus for inspecting the interior of the eye.

1852 Sept. 19. The valleys of the Rhine and the Rhone are inundated.

*** *** The gyroscope is invented by Prof. Fessel of Cologne.

It is a rotatory apparatus, exhibiting the combined effects of the centrifugal and centripetal forces, and of the cessation of either, illustrating the great law of gravitation.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1849 * * Amsler, Samuel, engraver, A58.
De Wette, W. M. L., scholar, theologian, Biblical critic, A69.
Doebereimer, Johann W., chemist, A69.
Herkomer, Hubert, painter, born.
Kalkbrenner, Friedrich, comp., pianist, A61.
Nicolai, Karl O. E., composer, A39.
Schopenhauer, Johanna, novelist, A79.
Strauss, Johann, composer, A45.
Zolling, Theophil, poet, born.
Zumpt, Karl G., classical scholar, A57.

1850 * * Delitzsch, Friedrich, Assyriol., born.
Hertwig, Richard, zoologist, born.
Kalbeck, Max, poet, born.
Kunth, Karl S., botanist, A62.
Lenau, Nikolaus, poet, A48.
Neander, Johann A. W., eccles. hist., A61.
Schadow, Johann G., sculptor, A86.

1851 * * Erman, Paul, physicist, A87.
Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, A80.
Gutzlaff, Karl, mission., Chinese schol., A48.
Lachmann, Karl, critic, philologist, A58.
Ledebour, Karl F. von, botanist, A66.
Meinhold, Johann W., cl., poet, novel., A56.
Oken, or Ockenfuss, Lorenz, naturalist, A72.
Paulus, Heinrich E. G., theologian, A90.
Priessnitz, Vincenz, fdr. of hydropathy, A52.
Tieck, Christian F., sculptor, A75.

1852 * * Froebel, Friedrich, educa., A70.
Jahn, Friedrich L., patriot, writer, A74.
Overweg, Alfred, African traveler, A30.

CHURCH.

1849 Jan. 17. *Hamburg.* The first triennial conference of Baptists is opened. It reports 28 churches in Germany and 2,800 members.

Sept. 26. *Bavaria.* The Bavarian Evangelical Lutheran Association for Promoting Christianity among the Jews is formed.

*** *** The Hermannsburg Missionary Society is inaugurated by Pastor Louis Harms.

1851 * * *Berlin.* Rev. J. G. Oncken, a Baptist pastor and missionary, is expelled from the city for preaching on the Sabbath.

1852 * * *Berlin.* The Jerusalem Union to promote German evangelical institutions and undertakings in the Orient is founded.

*** *** The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary is made a dogma of the Roman Catholic Church.

*** *** The Altenburg Bible Society is organized.

LETTERS.

1849 * * *Researches on the Chemistry of Food*, by Liebig, appears.

*** *** *Military Life in Time of War*, by Friedrich W. Hackländer, appears. [1850, *Scenes from Life:* 1851, *Nameless Histories;* 1852, *Eugene Stillfried;* 1853, *Winter in Spain.*]

*** *** *First German Parliament*, by Laube, appears.

1850 May 21. *Der Evangelist*, organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is first issued.

*** *** *A Study of Shakespeare*, by Gervinus, appears. [1855–66, *A History of the 19th Century.*]

*** *** *History of Danish Politics from Acts and Documents*, by Droysen, appears.

*** *** *Deborah*, by Salomon H. Mosenthal, appears. [1856, *Sonnenwendhoff.*]

*** *** *Francesca von Rimini*, by Johann H. P. Heyse, appears. [1852, *The Brothers and Urika:* 1854, *Meleager;* 1858, *Thekla;* 1859, *The Sabine Women.*]

*** *** *Literarisches Centralblatt* is issued.

*** *** *Allgemeine Monatschrift für Literatur* is issued.

1851 * * *Lambertine de Méricourt*, by Gottschall, appears. [1852, *Die Gottinn.*]

1851–57 *Deutsche Museum* is issued.

1852 * * *Natur* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1850 May 22. *Prus.* An attempt is made by Sofelage, the assassin, to kill King William IV.

1851 Jan. 18. *Prus.* King William IV. celebrates the 150th anniversary of the Prussian monarchy.

Oct. * *Prus.* Permission is granted to the Jews to study law.

1852 May 28. *Berlin.* A Prussian Industrial Exhibition is opened.

1853 Mar. * *Baden.* George C. Gervinus, the historian, is tried for high treason for publishing his *Introduction to the History of the 19th Century*, a prophecy of the final victory of democracy; he is sentenced to 10 months imprisonment, and his book is ordered to be burned. [The sentence is not executed.]

STATE.

1849 * * The revised Constitution of the German Empire is completed.

It provides for a Diet composed of a chamber of state, and also a popular chamber; the former consisting of two classes of representatives, one half to be elected by the separate states, and the other half appointed by the Government, while the monarch has only a suspensive veto over its acts; the popular chamber is to be elected by universal (manhood) suffrage.

*** *** Two popular parties are formed, the Great German and Small German.

The first favors the inclusion of Austria, and the latter its exclusion, because of the preponderance its states would have, and thereby a smaller confederacy under the hegemony of Prussia.

Mar. 4. *Aust.* A general constitution for Austria is promulgated (p. 523).

Mar. 24. *Prus.* The king formally recognizes the claims of Schleswig-Holstein.

Mar. 28. *Frankfort.* The German National Assembly elects the King of Prussia "hereditary emperor of the Germans."

Apr. 3. *Prus.* Reaction of imperialism.

King William Frederick, not having the consent of all the German states, declines the imperial crown of the Germans, which is offered to him by a deputation of the National Assembly at Frankfort; his act grieves the patriots.

Apr. 12. *Frankfort.* The German National Assembly recognizes the provisional government of Schleswig-Holstein.

Apr. 14. Hungary asserts her freedom.

*** *** *Frankfort.* The National Assembly struggles for unity, but fails.

May 3. *Saxony.* An insurrection breaks out in Dresden. [It is soon suppressed by Prussian aid.]

May 10. Prussia is put under martial law.

May 11. *Baden.* A republican insurrection, commanded by Ludwig Mieroslawski, breaks out at Rastatt; the grand duke flees. [June 15. Insurrection subdued by Prussian soldiers. July * Again subdued. Aug. 18. Grand Duke of Karlsruhe enters.]

May 14. *Prus.* The king recalls Prussian members from the National Assembly at Frankfort. [Many representatives are recalled.]

May 26. The short-lived "alliance of the three kings" of Prussia, Hanover, and Saxony is formed. [Most of the smaller German states soon join it.]

May 30. *Frankfort.* The National Assembly transfers its sittings to Stuttgart; it is called the Rump Parliament. [June 18. Dissolved by the Government of Würtemberg.]

May * An insurrection in the County Palatinate occurs.

May * Republican defection weakens the army.

June 5. *Den.* The king sanctions a new constitution of liberal character.

June * *Prus.* A central power is provided (p. 523).

July 10. Peace with Denmark (p. 641).

Sept. 8. Bavaria comes out for an imperial constitution, with the King of Prussia on the throne.

Sept. 30. *Vienna.* The Treaty of Vienna.

Austria and Prussia provide a new central authority for a limited time; the governments of Germany are to be consulted.

*** * *** Prussia seeks the leadership of Germany while Austria, her rival, is prostrated by the Hungarian war.

*** *** Saxony, Hanover, and Prussia form an alliance. [1850. Feb. 25. Hanover withdraws; later, Saxony.]

Nov. 12. Austria protests against the alliance of Prussia with the smaller states of Germany.

Dec. 16. *Prus.* Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, foreign minister, resigns.

*** *** Bremen and Oldenburg receive new constitutions.

*** *** Bismarck is first chosen a deputy to the Landtag meeting in Berlin.

1850 Jan. 31. *Prus.* The new Constitution is adopted. [Feb. 6. The king takes the constitutional oath.]

Feb. 27. *Bavaria.* Bavaria, Saxony, and Würtemberg sign a treaty at Munich for a revision of the German Confederation, and to maintain the Federal Union. [Mar. 15. Announced.]

Feb. 29. *Hesse.* Hassenpflug is appointed minister in Hesse-Cassel.

Mar. 10. *Frankfort.* The Diet of Confederation meets.

Prussia strongly favors a German federal state with Austria excluded; the old party of the hereditary empire also favors it.

Mar. 20. *Saxony.* A union parliament, consisting of two houses, meets at Erfurt.

It is convoked by Prussia to discuss the new German union. [Apr. 27. Ends.] Bismarck advocates an alliance between Prussia and Austria. [In later years he revives this policy. Hesse-Cassel sends no representative.]

May 9–16. *Berlin.* A congress of princes meets (p. 523).

May 10. *Frankfort.* A confederate congress, summoned by Austria, meets.

July 2. Prussia and Denmark agree to a separate treaty of peace; Prussia abandons the two duchies to their fate.

July 12. *Hesse.* The Cassel Congress of deputies from the states included in the Prussian Zolverein opens.

July 19. Austria issues a call for an assembly of the old Confederation.

Aug. 17. *Frankfort.* The German sovereigns meet at the call of the Emperor of Austria to consider a plan of Federal reform.

Aug. 25. Prussia and Austria uniformly and mutually disagree.

Sept. 2. *Frankfort.* Reopening of the Parliament. It convenes to consider the restoration of the Confederacy; Prussia and her associates do not join it (p. 523).

Sept. * *Hesse.* A determined contest occurs; Hassenpflug repeatedly dissolves the Assembly of the Estates. [Sept. 7. The elector declares his dominions in a state of siege because of the attitude of the Chamber towards the budget; he flees. Sept. 21. Prussia declares to Austria its purpose to uphold the Constitution in Hesse-Cassel; a rupture between the states follows. Oct. 2. Gen. Hanau is appointed military dictator in electoral Hesse. Later, nearly all the corps of officers are dismissed.]

*** *** Germany is divided into pro-Austria and pro-Prussia States.

Oct. 11. *Aust.* Austria, Bavaria, and Würtemberg enter a league at Bregenz against Prussia.

Oct. 14. *Frankfort.* The Elector of Hesse applies to the Diet for aid in recovering his authority. [It is promised against the protest of Prussia.]

*** *** The Minister Joseph Maria von Radowitz is dismissed, and Prussia abandons her efforts for union.

Oct. 17. *Rus.* Minister Brandenburg meets the Czar at Warsaw on a mission for Prussia. [Oct. 26. He meets the Emperor of Austria. Nov. 6. Dies.]

Nov. 2. *Berlin.* The Ministerial Council decides to support peaceful measures.

Nov. 6. Austria sends an ultimatum (p. 523).

Nov. 9. *Vienna.* Minister Schwarzenberg demands the abolition of the Prussian Union.

Nov. 11. *Aust.* The Prussian policy in Hesse is declared a *casus belli* by the Russian ambassador at Vienna.

Nov. 29. *Moravia.* A convention opens at Olmütz for the pacification of Germany (p. 523).

Dec. 3. A treaty of amnesty is announced.

Dec. 23–51 May 15. *Saxony.* Conferences are held at Dresden respecting the German Constitution; by the advice of Russia it settles the contest between Prussia and Austria by a simple return to the Diet of the Confederacy.

Dec. 27. *Hesse.* The elector returns to his capital, the taxes having been paid under threat of imprisonment. [He remodels the Constitution; the Chamber receives the right to vote the taxes. Apr. 13. Proclaimed for Hesse-Cassel.]

Dec. * The proposed extension of the Germanic Confederation beyond the Alps occasions the remonstrances of France and Great Britain. [1851. July 17. The Confederation replies, denying England's right to interfere.]

1851 Apr. 30. *Prus.* The Constitution is modified.

May 30. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet in its old form is established. Bismarck is a member.

May 31. *Poland.* The King of Prussia and the Czar leave Warsaw for Olmütz to meet the Emperor of Austria.

*** *** Period of reaction; popular liberty is opposed.

Great hopes are crushed in Germany's humiliation at the feet of her princes; the press is persecuted, discontent punished arbitrarily, penalties inflicted; petty despotism is triumphant. Many of the people emigrate.

Aug. 20. The Emperor of Austria claims absolute government (p. 524).

Aug. 29. *Prus.* Bismarck is appointed a deputy to the Confederate Diet.

Sept. 7. Hanover becomes a member of the Tariff Union. [Oldenburg and Schaumburg-Lippe soon follow.] She also signs a commercial treaty with Prussia.

*** *** A postal and telegraphic union is formed between all the German States.

Nov. 18. *Hanover.* George V. becomes king.

1852 Jan. 12. *Prus.* The king revives the old Council of State as it was before the revolution of 1848.

Mar. 28. *Den.* The king issues a royal manifesto of a conservative tone.

May 5. The great powers sign an agreement concerning Neuchâtel, which revolted from Prussia in 1848.

May 8. The London Protocol, concerning the Danish succession, is signed.

The five great powers and Sweden sign a treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish monarchy. The treaty is not recognized by the German Confederation, but accepted by Hanover, Saxony, and Würtemberg (p. 641).

June 5. *Prus.* The Constitution is modified. [May 7, May 24, June 10; 1855, May 30; 1857, May 15. Again modified. June 7. A customs union with Austria is rejected.]

June * The German fleet is sold at auction.

July * Bismarck is sent as an envoy to Austria.

Dec. 23. Biennial parliaments are established by law.

1853 Feb. 19. Prussia and Austria agree to a treaty of commerce and navigation (p. 525). [Apr. 8. Approved by the Zollverein.]

Feb. 27. Peter becomes grand duke of Oldenburg.

Mar. 29. *Berlin.* A democratic conspiracy is discovered. [Apr. * Another.]

July 21. *Den.* The king proclaims a new constitution. [1855. Oct. 2. Another.]

*** *** Prussia lends Russia moral support in the Crimean war.

*** *** *Saxe-Weimar.* Charles Alexander becomes grand duke.

ARMY — NAVY.

1859 * * War of France and Sardinia with Austria (p. 524).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1853 * * Von Mohl discourses on protoplasm.

1855 Jan. 1. *Hamburg.* One-half of the city is inundated by the Elbe.

Apr. 17. *Rh. Prus.* Karl T. R. Luther, at the observatory of Billk, near Düsseldorf, discovers a new planet.

1856 * * *Daughter of Jairus* is painted by Gustav Richter.

1858 * * A telegraph line, connecting Cromer and Emden, is opened.

1859 * * Tungsten steel is manufactured.

* * Christian Schönbein announces his discovery of antozone, a modification of oxygen, hitherto found only in the compound state.

* * *Berlin.* A set of celestial maps is issued under the superintendence of the Royal Prussian Academy.

1860 Sept. 14. The planet *Eralo* is discovered by M. M. Foster and Lessing.

1862 * * *Rh. Prus.* Krupp of Essen exhibits an ingot of steel weighing 20 tons.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1853 * * Buch, Leopold von, geologist, A79.
Depping, Georg B., scholar, littérateur, A69.
Duller, Eduard, poet, historian, A44.
Friedemann, Friedrich T., teacher, A60.
Gau, Franz, architect, A63.
Grotefend, Georg F., scholar, antiq., A78.
Karsten, Karl J. B., mineralogist, A71.
Lorinser, Karl I., physician, A57.
Radowitz, Joseph M. von, gen., states., A56.
Tieck, Ludwig, poet, novelist, essayist, A80.
1854 * * Begas, Karl, painter, A60.
Beneke, Friedrich E., philosopher, A56.
Boisseree, Sulpice, architect, antiquary, A71.
Eckermann, Johann P., littérateur, A62.
Eichborn, Karl F., jurisconsult, hist., A73.
Ennemoser, Joseph, physiologist, A67.
Eschenmayer, Karl A., philosopher, metaphysician, mystic, A86.
Gieseler, Johann K. L., church hist., A62.
Lindenau, Bernhard A. von, astron., A74.
Ohm, Georg S., electrician, A67.
Schelling, Friedrich W. J. von, phil., A79.
Sontag, Mme. Henriette, Countess Rossi, vocalist, A48.
1855 * * Crelle, August L., architect, A75.
Flügel, Johann G., lexicographer, A67.
Follen, August, poet, A61.
Gauss, Karl F., mathematician, A78.
Harms, Claus, theologian, A77.
Lucke, Gottfried C. F., theologian, A63.
Menzel. Karl A., historian, A71.
Spindler, Karl, novelist, A59.
1856 Feb. 17. Heine, Heinrich, poet, A58.
Biela, Wilhelm von, astronomer, A74.
Braum, August E., archeologist, A47.
Detmold, Hermann J., statesman, A49.
Fuchs, Johann N. von, chemist, A82.
Hagen, Friedrich H. von der, philol., A76.
Hammer-Purgstall, Baron Joseph von, orientalist, historian, A82.
Schumann, Robert, composer, A46.
Vogel, Eduard, African traveler, A27.
Zeuss, Johann K., philol., hist. writer, A50.
1857 * * Auffenberg, Joseph von, poet, A59.
Eichendorf, Baron Joseph K. B. von, poet, novelist, dramatist, A69.
Lichtenstein, Martin H. K., naturalist, A77.
Rauch, Christian D., sculptor, A80.
Retzsch, Friedrich A. M., painter, A78.
Schlagintweit, Adolf, traveler, A28.
Schwegler, Albrecht, philosopher, A38.
1858 * * Barthold, Friedrich W., hist., A59.
Creuzer, Georg F., antiquary, philol., A87.
Jacobi, Maximilian, allenist, A83.
Koppen, Friedrich, philosopher, A83.
Kugler, Franz T., critic, writer on art, A50.
Müller, Johann, physiologist, anatomist, A57.
Nees von Esenbeck, Christian G. D., botanist, A82.
Neukomm, Chevalier Sigismund von, composer, A80.
Pfeiffer, Ida, traveler, A63.
Saphir, Moritz, humorous, satiric wr., A64.
Varnhagen von Ense, Karl August, au., A73.
Winer, Georg B., theol., orientalist, A69.
1859 May 6. Humboldt, Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von, naturalist, traveler, philosopher, A90.
Arnim, Elisabeth (Bettina), mis. wr., A74.
Dieterici, Karl F. W., economist, A69.
Dirichlet, Peter G., geometrician, A54.
Eberhardt, Conrad, sculptor, A91.
Reissiger, Karl G., composer, A61.
Rethel, Alfred, historical painter, A43.
Ritter, Karl, geographer, A80.
Spohr, Ludwig, composer, A75.
1860 * * Arndt, Ernst M., poet, pol. wr., A91.
Bernstein, Georg H., orientalist, A73.
Bunsen, Chevalier Christian K. J. von, philologist, diplomatist, theologian, A69.
Dahlmann, Friedrich C., historian, A75.
Kosegarten, Johann G. L., orientalist, A68.
Schopenhauer, Arthur, philosopher, A72.
Thiersch, Friedrich W., philologist, A76.
Umbreit, Friedrich W. K., theologian, A65.
1861 Jan. 2. Frederick William IV., King of Prussia, A66.
Baur, Ferdinand C., theologian, critic, A70.
Berthold, Arnold A., physiologist, A58.
Chelius, Maximilian J., physician, A67.
Choulant, Ludwig, physician, A70.
Freytag, Georg W., orientalist, A73.
Mundt, Theodor, mis. writer, A53.
Nitzsch, Gregor W., philol., antiquary, A71.
Passavant, Johann D., painter, writer on art, A74.
Preller, Ludwig, class. schol., antiq., A52.
Savigny, Friedrich C., jurist, A82.
Schlosser, Friedrich C., historian, A85.
Stahl, Friedrich J., jurist, A59.
Zwirner, Ernst F., architect, A59.
1862 * * Adam, Albrecht, painter, A76.
Castelli, Ignaz F., dramatist, A81.
Damrosch, Walter J., musician (in U. S. A.), born.
Hanke, Henrielle W., novelist, A77.
Harless, Gottlieb C. A., theologian, A56.
Kerner, Andreas J., lyric poet, A76.
Leonhard, Karl C. von, geologist, A83.
Schadow-Godenhaus, Friedrich W. von, painter, A73.
Tarnow, Fanny, novelist, mis. writer, A79.
Uhland, Johann L., lyric poet, A75.
Zedlitz, Joseph C. von, poet, A72.

CHURCH.

1857 Sept. * *Berlin.* The Evangelical Alliance meets.

1860 Apr. 7. *Baden.* Autonomy is granted to Catholic and Protestant churches by the grand duke.

Oct. 16. *Baden.* A new ecclesiastical law is promulgated, which is much opposed by the clerical party.

LETTERS.

1853 * * *Frederick the Great and his Court*, by Luise Mühlbach (Mrs. Theodor Mundt), appears.

* * *The Theological System of Zwingle*, by Zeller, appears. [1854, *Acts of the Apostles.*]

* * *How is it, really, in America?* by Gerstäcker, appears. [1855, *To America;* 1856, *California Sketches.*]

1853–67 *History of the Revolutionary Period of 1789–1800*, by Heinrich von Sybel, appears.

1854 * *German Dictionary*, by Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, is begun.

* * *Society, or High Life in Germany*, by Ida Hahn-Hahn, appears. [1858, *A Few Words about the Good Shepherd.*]

1854–55 *The History of Rome*, by C. M. Theodor Mommsen, appears.

1855 * * *History of Germany from the Death of Frederick the Great to the Formation of the Germanic Confederation*, by Ludwig Hausser, appears.

* * *Bazar* is issued.

* * *Hausblätter* is issued.

* * *Läuschen un Rimels, Potterabendgedichte*, and *Reis nach Belligen*, by Fritz Reuter, appear. [1857, *Blücher in Treptow;* 1858, *Kien Husung;* 1860, *Olle Kamellen.*]

* * *Berliner Revue*, is issued.

* * *Mittheilungen uber wichtige neue Erforschungen auf der Gesammtgebiete der Geographie*, a monthly journal (geographical), is founded by August H. Petermann.

1855-76 *History of Prussian Politics*, by Droysen, appears.

1856-64 *Microcosmus*, by Lotze, appears.

1856-76 *Bibelwerk*, or *Commentary*, by J. P. Lange, appears.

1857 * * *Ursere Zeit* is issued.

1857-70 *History of Literature in the 18th Century*, by Hermann J. Hettner, appears.

1857-73 *Poems*, by Dahn, appear. [1861–72, *The Kings of the Germans.*]

1858 * * *Preussische Jahrbuch* is issued.

1859 * * *The Fabians*, by Freytag, appears. [1859–62, *Pictures from the German Past;* 1863, *The Technic of the Drama;* 1864, *The Lost Manuscript;* 1870–80, *Our Ancestors.*]

1859-67 *English History in the 16th and 17th Centuries*, by Ranke, appears.

1860 * * *Outlines of Geology*, by Vogt, appears. [1863, *Lectures on Man, his Position in the Creation and in the History of the Earth.*]

* * *Problematic Nature*, by Friedrich Spielhagen, appears. [1862, *In der zwolften Stande;* 1863, *Die von Hohenstein;* 1864, *Roschen von Hofe* and *Through Night to Light;* 1866, *In Rank and File;* 1867, *Unter den Tannen;* 1869, *Hammer and Anvil.*]

1861 * * *The Papacy and the State of the Church*, by Döllinger, appears. [1869, *Papal Myths of the Middle Ages.*]

SOCIETY.

1854 Aug. 10. *Aust.* The King of Saxony is thrown from a carriage and killed at Innsbruck.

1857 Oct. * *Berlin.* Christian K. J. Bunsen, the scholar and diplomatist, is made a baron and a life peer by King William IV.

1858 Jan. 25. *Prus.* Prince Frederick William [Frederick III.] marries Victoria, princess-royal of England.

1859 Jan. 27. *Brandenburg.* Prince Frederick William, son of the princess-royal of England, is born.

* * *Prus.* Weltmann, a bookbinder at Posen, poisons four wives and two children.

Aug. 22. *Hesse-Nassau.* A peace congress meets at Frankfort in St. Paul's Church.

1860 Nov. * *Prus.* Oppression by the police is disclosed; Stieber, the director, is only censured.

1861 July 8–11. *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* The first meeting of the National Shooting Match is held at Gotha.

July 14. *Prus.* Becker, a Leipsic student, attempts to assassinate the king. [Sept. 23. He is sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.]

1862 * * Socialism first becomes a power in Germany through the labors of Ferdinand Lassalle, a scholar and publicist, a man of fortune, with luxurious habits, but eager for the elevation of the masses.

STATE.

1854 Mar. * **–Apr.** * Prussia vacillates on the Eastern Question.

Apr. 7. *Vienna.* Prussia agrees to a protocol for maintaining the integrity of Turkey (p. 525).

July 24. *Frankfort.* The Federal Diet joins in the alliance of Austria and Prussia. [1855. It decides to make preparations for war. 1856. Nov. 6. It resolves to assist Prussia in reconquering Neuchâtel, but its help is not needed.]

Sept. 6. Prussia declares neutrality in the war. [Oct. * Again.]

Dec. 2. Austria enters an alliance with the Western powers against Russia.

* * *Saxony.* John becomes king.

1855 Feb. * *Vienna.* Prussia is excluded from the conferences.

Apr. 12. *Hanover.* The Constitution of 1848, granting electoral rights, is annulled in obedience to the decree of the Federal Diet.

Aug. 18. Austria signs a concordat virtually submitting itself to the control of the church (p. 525).

* * *Frankfort.* A Diet is elected with scarcely a Liberal representative, owing to the violent suppression of the Government.

1856 Apr. 16. *Fr.* The representative of Prussia signs the Treaty of Paris, abolishing privateering, and defining the rights of neutrals in time of war. [May 15. Accepted by the Federal Diet.]

Nov. *–57 May * *Prus.* Disputes with Switzerland occur concerning the rights of Prussia in Neuchâtel. [1857. May 26. Prussia renounces its claims.]

* * The reaction of Feudalists reaches its height.

1857 Jan. 15. *Bavaria.* A conference at Nuremberg considers the general code of commerce.

July 9. *Baden.* Arrests are made for political offenses.

Oct. 23. *Prus.* The prince becomes temporary regent because of the alarming mental illness of the king. [1858. Oct. 9. Permanent regent.]

* * *Würtemberg.* King William I. enters into a concordat with Rome.

* * *Hanover.* The king claims from England crown jewels which belonged to George III., valued at £120,000. [1858. Jan. * Given up by arbitration.]

1858 Jan. 24. A currency convention is concluded between all the German states. [1859. Jan. 1. Becomes effective.]

* * *Frankfort.* The Federal Diet requires the Danes to submit their project of a new political organization to the duchies. [Feb. 11. It declares the Danish Constitution of 1855 to be illegal.]

Mar. 27. *Den.* The fortification of Copenhagen is decreed.

Nov. 6. *Den.* Frederick VII. concedes that the general Constitution is invalid in the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

Nov. * *Prus.* The Liberalists defeat the Federal party in a free election.

1859 Mar. 5. *Prus.* Bismarck goes to St. Petersburg as representative of Prussia.

Apr. 23. Austria demands the disarmament of Sardinia. [War follows.] (Pp. 524, 525.)

June 11. *Aust.* Prince Metternich dies

June 28. Baden signs a concordat with the Pope. [Apr. 7. Being greatly opposed by the Chambers, the grand duke annuls it.]

June * Great excitement prevails in the German states because of the French victories in Lombardy, and preparations for war are hastened.

July 17. *Saxe-Weimar.* The new Liberal party holds meetings in Eisenach.

* * * Austria and Prussia, the two rivals, continue to be the great impediments to German unity.

Aug. 14. *Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach.* A meeting is held at Eisenach for the establishment of the German National Association.

The Liberal party ask that the imperfect Federal Constitution be changed, that a strong central government substitute the German Diet, that a national assembly be held, and that Prussia take the lead.

Nov. 10. *Switz.* The Peace of Zurich is signed by Austria and France (p. 525).

1860 Jan. 12. *Prus.* Prince William, the regent, announces that "the Prussian army will be in future the Prussian nation in arms."

Feb. 10. *Prus.* The Government brings forward the military bills in the Diet; they relate to service and appropriation of money.

Mar. 24. *Frankfort.* The Hesse-Cassel Constitution of 1852 is maintained by the Federal Diet against the opposition of Prussia.

June 15. *Baden.* The German kings and princes, with the Prince-regent of Prussia, meet the Emperor Napoléon III. at Baden-Baden.

July 2. *Bohemia.* At Toplitz the Czar, Emperor of Austria, and the Regent of Prussia meet for conference.

July * *Hamburg.* A new Constitution is granted by the Senate. [1861. Jan. 1. Operative.]

Sept. 5. *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* A meeting is held at Coburg to promote German unity against French aggression.

Oct. 16. *Baden.* The new ecclesiastical law recently adopted by the Chambers is promulgated.

Oct. 20. An imperial diploma is issued promising the restoration of the old Constitution in Holstein.

Oct. 22. *Rus.* The Czar, Emperor of Austria, and the Prince-Regent of Prussia meet at Warsaw.

Oct. * *Aust.* The Emperor of Austria is crowned at Pesth.

Nov. * Germany disputes with Denmark respecting the rights of Holstein and Schleswig.

Dec. 6. *Hamburg.* The new Assembly of 191 deputies first meets.

* * *Mecklenburg.* William is grand duke.

1861 Jan. 2. *Prus.* King Frederick William IV. dies [and is succeeded by his brother William I.].

1861–88 *Prus.* William I. is king.

Feb. 26. *Aust.* A new Liberal constitution is published (p. 525).

Mar. 8. *Prus.* The Hohenzollern ministry resigns; August von der Heydt organizes a new one.

June 12. Hanover gives up the Stade dues for compensation.

Aug. 23. *Baden.* A meeting of the German National Federal Association is held at Heidelberg; it decides to form a fleet. [Soon after many subscriptions are made for it.]

Oct. 18. *E. Prus.* William I. and his queen are crowned at Königsberg; he declares that he will reign by the "Grace of God."

1862 Mar. 6. *Prus.* The Diet passes a bill for making the ministry responsible.

The Ministry is opposed by the Chamber of Representatives respecting the length of military service.

Mar. 8. *Frankfort.* The Austrian and Prussian members of the Diet demand the renewal of the Constitution from the Elector of Hesse.

Mar. 11. *Prus.* The Representative Chamber of the Landtag persists in discussing the items of the budget; the Schwerin Ministry resigns; the king dissolves the chambers, and retains the ministers against the request of the deputies.

Mar. 13. *Berlin.* The National Association recommends the formation of a federal form of government, with a central executive under the leadership of Prussia.

Apr. 12. *Prus.* The Liberal Ministry resigns, and is succeeded by reactionists under Van der Heydt.

May * *Prus.* The elections return a stronger opposition; only one minister is elected.

May 26. *Prus.* Bismarck is sent as an ambassador to Paris.

July 8.–Aug. 10. *Vienna.* Plenipotentiaries from the German states meet, and discuss federal reform.

Sept. 11–16. *Berlin.* The military reforms cause bitter disagreements.

The deputies vote for a reduction of the budget so as to maintain an army of only 135,000, instead of 200,000 men.

Sept. 28, 29. Deputies from the German States meet at Weimar; they advocate the formation of one federal state for all Germany.

Sept. 30. *Prus.* Bismarck informs the Representative Chamber of Deputies that the budget is deferred till 1863; he is met by the charge of unconstitutionality.

Oct. 8. *Prus.* Bismarck is appointed minister of state and president of the Council of Ministers.

Oct. 11. *Prus.* The Upper House sustains Bismarck, and passes the budget without the amendments of the other Chamber; the act is declared unconstitutional by the Chamber of Deputies. Vote, 237–2.

Oct. 13. *Prus.* The king closes the legislative session, saying, "The Government is under the necessity of controlling the public affairs outside the Constitution."

Nov. * *Prus.* Public agitation prevails respecting the violating of the Constitution; it ends in passive resistance. Liberal papers are suppressed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1863 Nov. * *Holstein.* The troops of Hanover and Saxony enter the duchies of Holstein and Lauenburg pending the settlement of the succession; the duchies belong to the Confederation.

Dec. 23. *Holstein.* German troops appear in the duchy for federal execution of the London Protocol (p. 641).

1864 Jan. 21. *Holstein.* Federal invasion (p. 640). (See Denmark.)

Feb. *–**Oct.** * *Schleswig-Holstein.* War of Austria and Prussia against Denmark (pp. 526, 640).

* * Prussia and Austria secede from the London Protocol, and failing in an agreement the war is renewed.

July 2. *Schleswig-Holstein.* Rendsburg is taken by the Prussians. [July 18. Another armistice. Aug. 1. Preliminaries of peace.]

1866 June 7. *Holstein.* The Prussians under Gen. Manteuffel enter the duchy; the Austrians retire.

June 13. *Hanover.* Prussian troops enter Hanover, it being on the side of Austria.

June 16–July 22. The Austro-Prussian War; The Seven Weeks' War.

The smaller states of North Germany and Italy are allies of Prussia, while Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and the two Hesses are allies of Austria. Gen. Benedek commands the Austrian northern army, 240,000 strong, in Bohemia and Moravia; the Archduke Albert commands their southern army, the army of Venice.

Five Prussian armies take the field. (1) Prince Frederick Charles commands 93,000 men in Lusatia; (2) The Crown Prince Frederick William commands the Silesian army (115,000); (3) Gen. Bittenfeld commands the army of the Elbe in Thuringia (46,000); (4) Gen. Von Mulbe commands the reserves at Berlin (24,000); (5) King William commands the army of the Main [later formed] (48,000); chief of the general staff, Gen. Von Moltke (p. 526).

June 16-20. Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Saxony, and Nassau, as allies of Austria, are occupied by Prussians; the Elector Frederick William is taken prisoner, and removed to Stettin.

June 18. *Silesia.* The Austrian northern army crosses over into Silesia. The Prussians enter and occupy Dresden, Saxony.

June 19. *Silesia.* The Saxon army, king, and government join the Austrians.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1865 * * The extract of meat is invented by Liebeg.

1866 Jan. 4. *Berlin.* The asteroid *Semele* is discovered by F. Tietjen.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1863 - * Döderlein, Ludwig, philologist, A72.
Grimm, Jakob L., philologist, jurist, A78.
Günther, Anton, philosopher, A78.
Hahn, August, theologian, A71.
Hebbel, Friedrich, dramatist, A50.
Mitscherlich, Eilard, chemist, A69.
Voight, Johannes, historian, A77.
1864 * * Auberlen, Karl A., theologian, A40.
Casper, Johann L., physician, A68.
Fliedner, Theodor, philanthropist, A64.
Haussmann, David J. L., statesman, financier, A74.
Junghuhn, Franz W., naturalist, A52.
Klenze, Leo von, architect, A80.
Lassalle, Ferdinand, socialist, A39.
Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, A53.
Meyerbeer, Giacomo, composer, A70.
Rose, Heinrich, chemist, A69.
Schönbein, Johann L., physician, A71.
Struve, Friedrich G. W. von, astron., A71.
Wagner, Rudolph, physician, anatomist, A59.
1865 * * Ahn, Johann F., grammarian, A69.
Barth, Heinrich, African explorer, A44.
Encke, Johann F., astronomer, A74.
Ernst, Heinrich W., musician, A51.
Kiss, August, sculptor, A63.
Lappenberg, Johann M., historian, A71.
Leopold, King of the Belgians, Duke of Saxony, A75.
Ollendorff, Henry Godfroy, educ., gram., A62.
Schomburgk, Sir Robert H., naturalist, traveler, A61.
Ullmann, Karl, theologian, A69.

CHURCH.

1866 Jan. * *Rh. Prus.* The dispute between the king and the chapter respecting the election of an archbishop for Cologne is settled.

LETTERS.

1863 * * *Novellen in Versen*, by Heyse, appears.

1864 * * *An Egyptian Princess*, by Georg Ebers, appears. [1867–68, *Egypt and the Book of Moses.*]

1865 * * *Pietra*, by Mosenthal, appears.

SOCIETY.

1863 Oct. 18. *Saxony.* The 50th anniversary of the battle of Leipsic is celebrated.

1865 June 2. *Rh. Prus.* An International Industrial Exhibition is opened at Cologne by the Crown Prince.

June 8. The 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Germanic Confederation is celebrated.

1866 May 7. Carl Cohen makes an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Bismarck.

STATE.

1863 Jan. 22. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet rejects the proposal of Austria.

Jan. 27. *Prus.* Bismarck offends the deputies by threatening to enforce his policy. [He recommends the king to dismiss the Ministry.]

Feb. 28. *Prus.* The deputies recommend Prussian neutrality in the Polish war.

Mar. 30. *Den.* The king issues an Eider Danish proclamation, abandoning the basis of 1852, and annexing Schleswig. [Germany is incensed. Apr. 17. Austria and Prussia protest.]

May * *Prus.* A controversy occurs between deputies and Ministry.

* * *Prus.* The king concludes to govern without a parliament.

June 1. The press is exceedingly restricted.

July 9. The Confederate Diet demands that Denmark annul the patent granting independent rights to Holstein, and annexing Schleswig. [Aug. 27. Denied.] (P. 641.)

July 31. The German sovereigns are invited to a Congress at Frankfort by the Emperor of Austria.

Aug. 2. *Aust.* The Austrian emperor meets King William at Gastein.

Aug. 16. *Frankfort.* The congress of nearly all the German princes meets.

By the advice of Bismarck the King of Prussia declines to participate. Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, presides; and the reorganization of Germany is considered, but without results. [Aug. 21. It declares in favor of unity. Sept. 1. They approve the Austrian plan of federal reform. Sept. 22. Disapproved by King William.]

Sept. 8. *Prus.* The crown prince is reconciled to the king.

Sept. 29. *Den.* The parliament receives a bill for the incorporation of Schleswig.

Oct. * *Prus.* A majority of Liberal deputies is elected.

Nov. 5. *Fr.* Napoleon III. proposes a European congress.

Nov. 16. *Schleswig-Holstein.* The dispute concerning the two duchies is revived (p. 641).

Nov. 26. *Schleswig-Holstein.* Several German powers, including Saxony, Bavaria, and Hesse, resolve to support Prince Frederick of Augustenburg. [Dec. 2. Prussia also.]

Dec. 7. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet decides to punish Holstein. [Dec. 24. Troops enter.] (P. 640.)

Dec. 21. *Frankfort.* Germany sends 900 representatives who pledge their states to support Prince Frederick as duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and proclaim their union inseparable; a committee of 36 is appointed.

There is great excitement concerning the Danish encroachments in Schleswig, and Prussia is urged to occupy the duchies.

Dec. 25. *Schleswig-Holstein.* The Federal Commissioners in control. [Dec. 30. Prince Frederick, as duke, enters Kiel.]

Dec. * *Frankfort.* The Chamber of Deputies refuses to defray the expenses of the war for the duchies.

* * *Prus.* The Socialistic party is organized by Ferdinand Lassalle.

* * Anhalt becomes a duchy by the union of the duchies Anhalt-Dessau-Kothen and Anhalt-Bernburg.

1864 Jan. 14. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet rejects by a majority of two votes the motion of Austria and Prussia to occupy Schleswig.

Jan. 16. Austria and Prussia issue a peremptory demand (p. 641).

Jan. 21. The demand being refused, German troops enter Holstein (p. 641). [Jan. 31. Austria and Prussia issue a joint note. Mar. 5. They sign a new agreement.]

Feb. 13. *Den.* The Federal Commissioners protest against the occupation of Altona by Prussia.

Apr. 25. *London.* A conference is opened for the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question. [June 25. Ends.]

June 22. *Bohemia.* King William and the Emperor Francis Joseph meet at Carlsbad.

July 9. *Den.* **Jutland** is placed under Prussian administration.

July 26. *Vienna.* **A peace conference** opens.

[Aug. 1. *Prus.* Preliminaries of peace are signed.]

Aug. 22. *Vienna.* The sovereigns of Prussia and Austria **meet at Schönbrunn.**

Oct. 27. *Aust.* Premier **Rechberg** resigns. [Count **Mensdorff Pouilly** is his successor.]

Oct. 30. Peace of Vienna (pp. 526, 641).

Prussia and Austria establish "a common government" in Schleswig city. The final disposition of the duchies is postponed because of disagreements between Austria and Prussia.

Dec. 5. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet agrees to the **withdrawal of the troops** from the two duchies.

* * *Bavaria.* **Louis II.** becomes king.

* * *Würtemberg.* **Charles I.** becomes king.

1865 Jan. 16. Constitutional agitation is renewed concerning the control of the **army budget.**

Feb. 22. Prussia sends to Vienna its **demand** concerning the ownership of the two duchies.

Mar. 24. Prussia orders the marine station to be transferred to Kiel.

Apr. 6. *Frankfort.* **Schleswig and Holstein are retained by Prussia.**

The contention between Austria and Prussia is considered by the Confederate Diet; it unites with Bavaria and Saxony requesting Austria and Prussia to give up Holstein to the Duke of Augustenburg. [Apr. 6. **Prussia declines.** Apr. 17. **It informs Austria** of its determination to retain control of the two duchies.]

May 29. *Berlin.* The Ministerial Council discusses the annexation of the duchies.

June 17. *Prus.* The Chamber of Representatives is prorogued.

It had rejected the army budget which provides for the reorganizing of the army, for increasing the fleet, and for war expenses in Denmark. [The king rules without the aid of the Lower House.]

June 27. *Vienna.* **The Schmerling Ministry** ends [and the **Belcredi** Ministry succeeds it].

July 5. *Prus.* The king issues at Carlsbad a **despotic decree** appropriating and disposing of the revenue.

July 18, 19. *Prus.* The Liberal members are *fêted* in the provinces.

July 23. *Aust.* King William and Von der Pfordten **hold an interview at Salzburg.**

July 27. *Frankfort.* In the Confederate Diet, Bavaria, Saxony, and Darmstadt move to summons the estates of the two duchies and to **admit Schleswig into the Confederation.**

Aug. 14. Treaty of Gastein for the disposal of the conquered duchies (p. 526).

* * **Disputes arise** between Austria and Prussia respecting the Treaty of Gastein (p. 526). [Oct. 1. Condemned by the Confederate Diet.]

Aug. 15. *Schleswig-Holstein.* The King of Prussia takes formal possession of **Lauenburg,** having purchased it with his own money of Austria; Manteuffel and Gablenz assume the administration of government in Schleswig-Holstein.

Aug. 16. Prussia concludes a **navigation treaty** with Great Britain.

Aug. 19. *Aust.* The sovereigns of Austria and Prussia **meet at Salzburg.**

Sept. 23. *Prus.* **Premier Van der Heydt** resigns, and is succeeded by the **Count Otto Edward L. Bismarck.**

Oct. 4. Bismarck first meets the Emperor Napoleon at Biarritz.

Dec. * The German states accept a **commercial treaty** with Italy, and recognize King Victor Emmanuel.

1866 Jan. 20. *Prus.* Bismarck demands of Austria the **banishment** of Prince Augustenburg of Schleswig-Holstein.

Jan. 26. *Prus.* **Bismarck** seeks a quarrel with Austria, and sends a sharp despatch complaining of Austria's infidelity. [Feb. 7. He receives a bitter reply; a cry for war arises on both sides.]

Jan. * *Prus.* The dispute between the king and the chapter respecting the election of an **archbishop of Cologne** is settled; the Pope appoints **Bishop Melchers.**

Mar. 7. *Vienna.* The Council decides to send more **soldiers to the north.**

Mar. 11. Prussia issues a decree asserting jurisdiction over Holstein.

Mar. 24. Prussia, by a circular letter, formally asks the neutral German states to decide whether they will aid Prussia or Austria in the war.

Mar. 27. *Prus.* The ministerial council decides to **prepare for war.**

[Mar. 29. Orders are issued for securing the **frontiers.**]

Mar. 31. *Bavaria.* **Baron Pfordten** issues a note to the two great powers of Germany. [Apr. 22. The **prime ministers** of the lesser German states meet at Augsburg.]

Apr. 7. Austria demands that Prussia demobilize its army. [Apr. 21. Prussia agrees to a common **disarmament.**]

Apr. 8. *Prus.* A treaty between **Prussia and Italy** against Austria is concluded (?), Italy having an eye to the acquirement of Venezia.

Apr. 9. *Frankfort.* At the Diet of the Confederation, Bismarck disregards Austria's demands, and requests the convocation of a German parliament at Frankfort on the basis of universal suffrage.

Apr. 15. *Berlin.* A great **peace meeting** is held.

Apr. 21. Austria decides to **mobilize** its forces. [Apr. 27. Italy also.]

Apr. * **–May** * Recriminatory correspondence passes between Austria and Prussia relating to **disarmament.**

Apr. * *Fr.* France professes **neutrality.**

May 4. *Aust.* Count Mensdorff declares the negotiations respecting **disarmament** to be at an end.

May 9. *Berlin.* **The Prussian Diet** is dissolved.

May 11. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet decides to **ask Prussia to specify its plans** of reform.

May 12. Bismarck secures **Italy as an ally.**

Austria has allies in Bavaria, Würtemberg, Saxony, Hanover, Baden, and the two Hesses.

May 19. *Frankfort.* The Confederate Diet calls on Austria and Prussia to **disarm.**

May 20. A meeting of **deputies** representing the **smaller German states** condemns the approaching war.

May 24. *Fr.* **Napoleon III.** officially invites the contending states to a Congress. [Austria declines.]

May 27–28. *Frankfort.* The **mediation** of France, England, and Russia is proffered.

Austria makes a condition that there shall be no reference to an alteration of boundaries in any peace conference, and thereby frustrates the mediation.

May 28. *Schleswig-Holstein.* Gov. **Anton von Gablenz** proposes a plan of mediation. [It is declined.]

June 1. Austria proposes to refer the matter of the two duchies to the Confederate Diet. [June 3. Bismarck protests against it.]

June 2. *Holstein.* The Austrian governor, Von Gablenz, holds **an assembly of states** in Holstein [and an open rupture with Prussia follows].

June 7. A Prussian force **enters Holstein,** the king claiming that the Treaty of Gastein is broken; Von Gablenz protests, and retreats with the Austrian brigade; he goes to Hanover.

June 10. *Frankfort.* **Bismarck** submits to the parliament the draft of a **new constitution** for Germany. He sends it to all the German states.

—— **Prussia** assumes the **administration** of Holstein.

June 11. Austria alleges that **Prussia has broken the treaty** by invading Holstein.

June 12. Austria breaks off **diplomatic relations** with Prussia.

June 13. *Hanover.* Invaded (p. 527).

June 14. *Frankfort.* The Germanic Confederation is dissolved. [The Diet continues its functions for a short time.] (P. 527.)

June 15. Prussia declares war against Hanover, Hesse, and Saxony, after each has declined her request to disregard the summons of the Confederacy, and to replace their troops on a peace footing, and join a new confederation under the lead of Prussia.

June 16–July 22. The Austro-Prussian War. (For causes, see p. 527.)

June 16. *Prus.* The Confederate Diet **decides for war;** the bund is to be mobilized.

* * *Frankfort.* **Prussia** sends a note to the **smaller states,** requesting their cooperation.

June 17. Austria and Prussia issue **justification manifestoes.**

June 18. War is declared against Austria by Prussia and Italy. [June 23. Nearly all the **Northern states** side with Prussia.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1866 June 20. *Saxony.* The Prussians occupy all Saxony except Königstein.

June 22. Bohemia becomes the seat of war.

The crown prince, with the second army, enters Bohemia to forestall the Austrians and protect Silesia.

June * Prussia resolves on an offensive war.

June 22-25. Bohemia is entered by Prince Frederick Charles and the first army, and also by the Army of the Elbe.

June 24. *It.* **At Custozza** 75,000 Austrians under the Archduke Albert **defeat** 130,000 **Italian** allies under King Victor Emmanuel.

June * **Prince Alexander of Hesse** is made commander of the Confederation army against Prussia.

June 26. *Bohemia.* Prince Frederick Charles and the **first army** and the **Army of the Elbe** are victorious in severe engagements at Liebenau, Turnau, and Podol.

June 27. *Frankfort.* **Prince Charles of Bavaria** is proclaimed by the Diet general of the Confederation troops.

—— *Bohemia.* **Several engagements** take place.

Prince Frederick Charles and the first army and the Army of the Elbe defeat the Confederation troops at **Hühnerwasser.**

The crown prince, with the second army, is **repulsed at Trautenau** by the Austrians.

The Prussians under Von Steinmetz, with needle-guns, defeat the Austrians **at Nachod.**

—— *Saxony.* **At Langensalza,** 18,000 Hanoverians under Gen. Arendtschildt, while on their way to join the Bavarians, are attacked by 8,700 **Prussians** under Gen. Von Flies; the **defeated Prussians** lose 1,000 killed and wounded, and 912 prisoners. [June 28. The Prussian force is increased to 40,000 men. June 29. The Prussians compel the **Hanoverians** to accept honorable terms, and **surrender.**]

June 28. *Prus.* **At Münchengrätz** Prince Frederick Charles, with the first army and the Army of the Elbe, drives back the Austrians and Saxons.

June 28-29. *Bohemia.* **Prussians are successful.**

At Soor the second army defeats Gen. Von Gablentz, and occupies Trautenau.

At Skalitz, the left column of the crown prince's army **defeats the Austrians** with heavy losses.

(JUNE 29.) **At Gitschin** Prince Frederick Charles, with the first army and the Army of the Elbe, defeats the Austrians.

The crown prince, with the second army, **defeats the Austrians** and captures Königinhof.

At Schweinschädel the left column of the crown prince's army **defeats the Austrians.**

June 30. *Berlin.* Having directed the armies by telegraph from Berlin, **King William I. and Gen. Von Moltke,** chief of staff, now leave for the seat of war.

July 3. *Bohemia.* **Decisive battle of Königgrätz** (Sadowa).

King William I., Crown Prince Frederick William, Prince Frederick Charles, and Gen. Von Bittenfeld, commanding 220,984 Prussians, defeat 250,000 Austrians under Gen. Benedek, who retreat towards Olmütz; Prussian loss, 10,000; Austrian loss, 40,000.

* * *Aust.* Prussia and Italy **reject** a proposed **truce.**

* * Two-thirds of the Austrian southern army is sent to the northern seat of war.

July 4. The Prussian army under Vogel von Falkenstein is sent against the army of the Confederation under Princes Charles of Bavaria and Alexander of Hesse; it defeats the allies **at Wiesenthal** and **Dermbach.**

July 10. *Bohemia.* The Prussians **occupy Prague.**

—— *Moravia.* **The united armies** under King William I. **advance,** defeat the Austrian cavalry in a skirmish at Saar, and compel them to retreat.

July 10, 11. *Bavaria.* The **united Prussian armies** under William I. are **victorious** at Hammelburg, Kissingen, Friedrichshall, Hausen, and Waldaschach.

July 12. *Hung.* **A Prussian corps** invades Hungary.

—— *Moravia.* Prince Frederick Charles **enters Brünn** while the main Prussian army **marches upon Vienna.**

—— Gen. Benedek with an Austrian army marches for the capital, but is compelled to take a circuitous route, while the Prussians make rapid and direct advance.

July 13. *Bavaria.* **At Laufach** the Hessians are defeated.

July 14. Frankfort is held by Prussians.

—— *Bavaria.* **At Aschaffenburg-on-the-Main** the Prussians defeat the united Hessian, Austrian, and Darmstadt troops, under Gen. Neipperg.

July 15. *Moravia.* **At Tobitschau** a Prussian brigade defeats an Austrian force.

July 16. Frankfort is entered by the Prussians under Gen. Falkenstein, who exacts heavy supplies.

July 17. *Bavaria.* The Prussians **occupy Würzburg and Nuremberg.**

July 18. *Hesse-Nassau.* The Prussians **occupy Wiesbaden.**

July 20. *Dalmatia.* The Austrians under Adm. Tegetthoff **defeat the Italians** under Adm. Persano in a **naval battle** near Lissa.

July 22. *Aust.* **At Blumenau** a battle is stopped on the reception of **tidings of peace,** and a truce for five days is signed.

July 23-Aug. 1. *Bavaria.* The Prussian reserves under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin occupy **Franconia.**

July 24. *Baden.* **The Prussians defeat** the troops of Baden at Tauberbischofsheim, Hochhausen, and Werbach.

July 25. *Brunswick.* The Prussians gain **victories** at Neubrunn, Helmstadt, and Gerscheim.

July 27. *Bavaria.* The citadel of **Würzburg** is bombarded by the Prussians.

July 31. *Aust.* King William I. **reviews his army** 15 miles from Vienna.

Aug. 1. *Bohemia.* **The Prussian army** begins its homeward march.

Aug. 2. *Bavaria.* Hostilities are suspended by **a truce.**

Aug. 18. Bohemia and Moravia are evacuated by the Prussians.

Aug. 23. *Bohemia.* **Peace of Prague.**

Sept. 20. *Berlin.* **The victorious Prussian army** makes a triumphal entry into the capital.

1867 Sept. 9. *Luxemburg.* The Prussian garrison **evacuates** the fortress.

1868 Apr. 25. *Eng.* The **iron-clad** *König Wilhelm* is launched at Blackwall [afterward bought by Prussia].

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1866 June 26, 27. *Fr.* **Krupp's needle-guns** win the victory for the Prussians.

1867 Aug. 14, 15. *Hesse-Nassau.* **The cathedral** of St. Bartholomew, founded in 1315, completed in 1512, is burned.

1868 June 21. *Bavaria.* **Wagner's** *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg* appears at Munich under the direction of Von Bülow.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1866 * * Diesterweg, Friedrich A. W., teacher, A76.
Goldschmidt, Hermann, astron., painter, A64.
Liebold, Philipp F. von, naturalist, A70
Rowe, Sophie, singer, A51.
Rückert, Friedrich, poet, orientalist, A78.
1867 * * Albers, Johann F. H., phys., A62.
Bockh, August, philan., antiq., A82.
Bopp, Franz, orientalist, A76.
Brandis, Christian A., hist. of phil., A77.
Cornelius, Peter von, painter, A80.
Dreyse, Johann N. von, inventor of needle-gun, A80.
Gerhard, Eduard, archeologist, A72.
Haase, Heinrich G. F. C., philologist, A39.
Häusser, Ludwig, historian, A49.
Maximilian, A. P., Prince of Neuwied, naturalist, traveler, A85.
Mittermaier, Karl J. A., jurist. states., A80.
Rothe, Richard, clergyman, author, A68.
Sohn, Karl F., painter, A62.
1868 * * Brendel, Karl F., musical critic, A57.
Hauptmann, Moritz, composer, A76.
Hermann, Friedrich B. W. von, publicist, economist, A73.
Hildebrandt, Eduard, painter, A51.
Juncker, Henry D., R. C. cl. (bp. in Am.), A58.
Louis I., King of Bavaria, A82.
Martius, Karl F. P., botanist, A74.
Möbius, August F., mathematician, A78.
Plücker, Julius, physicist, A67.
Pöppig, Eduard, naturalist, traveler, A71.
Preuss, Johann D. E., historian, A83.
Schleicher, August, philologist, A47.
Schönbein, Christian F., chemist, A69.
Sichel, Julius, oculist, A66.
Sternberg, Alexander, novelist, A62.
Waagen, Gustav F., art critic, A74.
Welcker, Friedrich G., archeologist, A84.

CHURCH.

1866 June 22. *Rome.* **Archbishop A. von Hohenlohe is created a cardinal priest.**

Sept. 5. *Berlin.* **A synagogue,** alleged to be the largest and most beautiful in the world, is consecrated.

1868 June 25. *Hesse.* **The Luther monument** is unveiled at Worms by the King of Prussia.

LETTERS.

1866 * * *China and Japan*, by Heinrich Schliemann, appears. [1869, *Ithaca, Peloponnesus, and Troy.*]

* * *Generelle Morphologie der Organismen*, by Ernst H. Haeckel, appears. [1868, *Natural History of Creation*; 1870, *On the Origin and Genealogy of the Human Race.*]

1867 * * *Lives of Fathers of the Desert*, by Ida Hahn-Hahn, appears. [1868, *Eudoxia, a Picture of the 5th Century.*]

1868 * * *History of Æsthetics in Germany*, by Lotze, appears.

* * *Military Life in Prussia*, by Häcklander, appears.

* * *The Salon* is issued.

1868–70 *History of Roman Literature*, by Wilhelm S. Teuffel, appears.

1868–71 *Bavaria.* **Anton Bachmaier** publishes a German-French-English dictionary of **pasigraphy,** a system professing to teach people to communicate with each other by means of numbers which convey the same ideas in all languages; **4334 mental conceptions,** it is claimed, may be communicated by the system.

SOCIETY.

1866 Nov. 17. *Baden.* **Civil marriage** is made obligatory.

1868 Apr. 1. *Saxony.* **Capital punishment** is abolished.

Sept. 26–29. *Berlin.* **A workmen's congress** to promote centralization is held.

STATE.

1866 July 3. Austria is prostrate at the feet of Prussia after the battle of Sadowa. **Prussian supremacy** in Germany is assured.

July 4. Austria cedes Venezia to France, and requests the **intervention** of Napoleon III.

July 13. The Prussian army under Gen. Frankenstein advancing, the **Confederate Diet retires** from Frankfort to **Augsburg.**

July 16. *Prus.* The king invites the states of North Germany to form a **new confederation,** to be called the **North German Confederation.**

July 26. *Moravia.* **A preliminary treaty of peace** is signed at Nikolsburg under French mediation.

Prussia demands Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort; **Austria withdraws from Germany.**

July 30. Prussia grants an **armistice** to the German states.

Aug. 4. *Bavaria.* **The dissolution of the German Confederation** is recognized by the Confederate Diet at Augsburg.

—— *Brunswick.* **A tariff convention** meets.

Aug. 13. Prussia makes **peace with Würtemberg.**

Aug. 17. *Berlin.* The bill for making **annexations to Prussia** is introduced in the Prussian parliament.

—— **Prussia** concludes peace with Baden.

Aug. 18. The North German Confederation is formed by an alliance of the North German states with Prussia.

Prussia enters a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with 15 states: Saxe-Weimar, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Anhalt, two Schwarzburgs, Waldeck, the younger Reuss, two Lippes, Lübeck, and Bremen.

Aug. 21. Hamburg joins the North German Confederation. The dukes of **Mecklenburg** also join.

Aug. 22. Prussia makes **peace with Bavaria.**

Aug. 23. The Peace of Prague between Austria and Prussia is signed. Prussia gains Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort (p. 527).

Aug. 24. *Bavaria.* The old **Confederate Diet** at Augsburg holds its final session, and is dissolved.

Aug. 29. *Prus.* Deputies hold a special meeting; cost of the war is given as $88,000,000.

Sept. 3. *Prus.* **Peace with Hesse-Darmstadt** is concluded by ceding Hesse-Cassel, Hesse-Homburg, and other territory. [Sept. 15. Dominions in the north part ceded to Prussia.]

Sept. 8. *Berlin.* **The treaty of alliance** between Prussia and the North German states is ratified.

Sept. 11. *Berlin.* **The Annexation Bill** is passed. The kingdom of **Prussia is enlarged** (p. 527).

Sept. 20. *Berlin.* A decree is issued for **annexing** to Prussia, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort. [Sept. 23. Hanover's king protests to Europe.]

Sept. 26. *Thuringia.* **The elder Reuss** joins the North German Confederation.

Oct. 6. *Hanover.* Prussia takes **possession.** [Oct. 8. Also of Hesse, Homburg, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfort.]

Oct. 8. *Prus.* Frankfort-on-the-Main is **annexed;** the legislative corps and 15,000 citizens protest against it.

—— **Saxe-Meiningen** joins the North German Confederation.

Oct. 21. Prussia and Saxony sign a treaty of peace.

Oct. 23. *Berlin.* **The electoral law** respecting the new German parliament is promulgated.

Oct. 27. Prussia and Oldenburg enter a special treaty.

Oct. *–**Nov.** * **The Schleswig-Holstein controversy** continues between the Diet and Austria and Prussia.

Dec. * *Berlin.* Parliament obstinately refuses to **defray the expenses of war.**

* * All the **allies of Austria** are forced to **join the North German Confederation.**

Bavaria is forced to cede some of its territory to Prussia because of its attitude as an ally of Austria during the war; **Würtemberg** is forced to pay an indemnity to Prussia.

1867 Jan. 24. *Berlin.* A decree is issued **incorporating Schleswig and Holstein** with Prussia.

Feb. 24. *Berlin.* The King of Prussia opens the **first North German Parliament.**

It has been elected by universal manhood suffrage, and comprises 295 deputies, from 22 states. [Mar. 2. **Dr. Simpson** is elected its first president.]

Apr. 17. The Federal Constitution is adopted.

The Prussian monarchy is made hereditary over the Confederation; a federal legislative council and a Diet elected by the whole people is established. [July 1. Operative.]

May 7–11. *London.* **A conference** settles the Luxemburg question. (See Great Britain.)

May 8. *Prus.* **The Prussians accept** the North German Constitution, thus sacrificing Prussian civil rights to German unity.

July * **Baden** joins the Tariff Union.

Aug. * **Fifty deputies** from parliaments of Bavaria, Würtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Darmstadt meet, and declare the **union of South German states with North Germany to be necessary.** The mass of the Catholic South Germany is opposed to union with Protestant North Germany.

Sept. 7. *Prus.* **Bismarck,** by a circular despatch, announces that the German nation will not submit to **interference** or guidance on the part of **any foreign power.**

Sept. 10. *Berlin.* The new North German **Parliament meets.**

Oct. 18. *Hanover.* **The treaty with Prussia** is ratified.

Oct. * **–Nov.** * **A new German Zollverein,** or Tariff Union, is formed.

Nov. 15. *Berlin.* King William opens the new **Prussian Landtag.**

1868 Feb. 22. *Berlin.* **A treaty with the United States** is signed relating to naturalization of aliens.

* * *Hanover.* The government **sequestrates** much of the **property of the king** because he maintains a Hanoverian legion.

Apr. 27.—May 23. *Berlin.* Delegates from the **Zollverein** meet in the first **customs parliament** in Germany.

May 20. *Hanover.* Hanoverians are convicted of incipient treason against Prussia.

June * *Berlin.* Chancellor **Bismarck** retires temporarily because of ill health.

Oct. * *Berlin.* A South German **Military Commission** is appointed after communicating with Bavaria, Würtemberg, and Baden.

Nov. 2. *Hesse.* The ex-elector has his **property sequestrated** for intriguing against Prussia.

Dec. 1. *Berlin.* Deputies strongly **oppose the government;** Minister Leonhardt makes a violent speech.

Dec. 8. *Berlin.* **Bismarck,** having recovered his health, returns to the chancellorship.

* * **Baden** proposes the union of the states of South Germany with the Northern Confederacy.

1869 Feb. 15. *Hanover.* The king's **property is sequestrated** because of his opposition to Prussia. [Feb. * And again for intriguing.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1870 July 19–71 Mar. 3. The Franco-Prussian War. (See France.)

July 23. *Berlin.* **War is declared** against France; great enthusiasm prevails in Germany.

Aug. 4. *Alsace-Lorraine.* The Germans invade France. **Battle of Weissenburg** (p. 738).

Aug. 4. William I. revives the order of the "Iron Cross." It is bestowed on the crown prince, "Unser Fritz." (The first crosses were distributed in the war of 1813.)

Aug. 6. *Fr.* The French army commences its retreat to the Moselle.

Sept. 4–16. *Fr.* The German armies all advance towards Paris.

Sept. 19–71 Jan. 28. The Siege of Paris.

Sept. 19. *Alsace-Lorraine.* At Metz the French under Gen. Ducrot make an unsuccessful sortie.

Sept. 30. *Alsace-Lorraine.* The victorious Germans enter Strasburg on the anniversary of its surrender to the French in 1681.

Oct. * *Alsace-Lorraine.* **Gen. Uhrich** receives the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor at Strasburg.

1871 Jan. 10, 11. Battle of Le Mans.

The French army under Gen. Chanzy is almost annihilated by the Germans under Frederick Charles.

Jan. 15-17. *Fr.* At Belfort a French army of 40,000 under Gen. Bourbaki unsuccessfully attacks the Germans under Gen. **Von Weder,** and is compelled to retreat to Switzerland.

Jan. 19. *Fr.* **Battle of St. Quentin.**

The last army of the French is completely defeated in several engagements near Paris (p. 744).

Jan. 28. *Fr.* An armistice is signed, while the Germans occupy the Paris forts. The capitulation of Paris is effected by the Convention of Versailles.

May 4. A provision is added to the **Imperial Constitution,** stipulating that every German fit for duty is liable to serve for seven years in the Imperial army.

May 10. Peace of Frankfort (p. 745).

June. 16. *Berlin.* **The victorious armies** enter the city.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1869 June 15. The second **expedition** of discovery sails for the Polar seas in the *Germania* and *Hansa;* it seeks to find a northeast passage.

July 20. *Bavaria.* An **International Exhibition** is opened in the Crystal Palace at Munich.

1871 June 16. *Berlin.* **A statue of Frederick William IV.** is inaugurated.

Aug. * *E. Prus.* Fatal **cholera** prevails in Königsberg.

1872 July 9. *Hesse-Nassau.* **A memorial** to Baron Heinrich F. K. von Stein, the patriotic statesman, is inaugurated at Nassau by the emperor.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1869 * * Bergenroth, Gustav, historian, A56.
Carus, Karl G., physiologist, physician, A80.
Erdmann, Otto L., chemist, A65.
Hengstenberg, Ernst W., theologian, Biblical critic, A67.
Launitz, Eduard Schmidt von der, sculptor, A72.
Lowe, Johann K. G., composer, A73.
Overbeck, Friedrich, painter, A80.
Reichenbach, Baron, Karl von, chemist, A81.
Ritter, Heinrich, philosopher, A78.
Schmid, Leopold, R. C. theologian, A61.
Trentowski, Ferdinand B., Polish phil., A61.
Zimmermann, Clemens von, painter, A80.

1870 * Ainmüller, Maximilian E., painter, A63.
Amelia, Duchess of Saxony, poet, musician, A76.
Flügel, Gustav L., orientalist, A68.
Geiger, Lazarus, scholar, A41.
Gräfe, Albrecht von, oculist, A42.
Holtzmann, Adolf, philologist, A60.
Hügel, Karl A. A. von, trav., naturalist, A74.
Jaffé, Philipp, historian, A51.
Magnus, Heinrich G., chemist, A68.
Meineke, Johann A. F. A., class. schol., A79.
Moscheles, Ignaz, pianist, composer, A76.
Neumann, Karl F., orientalist, A72.
Otto, Friedrich J., chemist, A61.
Rau, Karl H., political economist, A78.
Twesten, Karl, statesman, writer, A50.
Vangerow, Karl A. von, jurist, A62.
Vehse, Karl E., historian, A68.

1871 * * Baltzer, Johann B., R. C. theol., A63.
Bekker, Immanuel, philologist, critic, A86.
Chrysander, Friedrich, musical critic, A45.
Gervinus, Georg G., historian, critic, A66.
Haidinger, Wilhelm, geol., mineralogist, A76.
Häring, Wilhelm, novelist, A74.
Læmlein, Alexandre, painter, A58.
Lewald, Johann K. A., littérateur, A78.
Naumann, Moritz E. A., physician, A73.
Pückler-Muskau, Prince, Hermann Ludwig Heinrich von, traveler, author, A86.
Seemann, Berthold, botanist, A46.
Thalberg, Sigismund, pianist, composer, A59.
Ueberweg, Friedrich, philosopher, A45.
Venedey, Jakob, jurist, politician, A66.
Weisbach, Julius, mathematician, A65.
Zahn, Johann K. W., artist, A71.

CHURCH.

1869 May 31. *Hesse.* **A Pan-Protestant conference** is held at Worms; 1,000 delegates are present.

1870 May * *Rome.* Count Arnim, German representative at Rome, protests against the proposal to make the doctrine of **papal infallibility** a dogma.

July 18. *Rome.* The dogma of the **infallibility of the Pope** in regard to faith and morals, decreed by the Vatican Council, is promulgated. [It is much opposed.]

* * The opponents of papal infallibility, under the leadership of Dr. Johann J. I. von Döllinger of Munich, organize the "Old Catholics."

Aug. * **-Oct.** * *Alsace.* **The cathedral** of Strasburg is much injured in the siege.

Dec. * *Rh. Prus.* **The "Old Catholics"** of Bonn issue a circular asking for a church for their worship.

They declare opposition to the Vatican decrees, but do not secede from the Catholic Church; repudiate infallibility and supremacy of the Pope; sanction reading of the Bible, and divine worship in the vulgar tongue, and the marriage of priests.

1871 Apr. 13. *Rome.* Dr. Johann Joseph Ignaz **Döllinger** of Munich **is excommunicated** for antagonizing the doctrine of papal infallibility.

June 1. The Central Association of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission among the Jews is formed.

July 5. Dr. Wollner is excommunicated by the bishop of Ermland for denying papal infallibility.

* * Acts of excommunication for denying the Pope's infallibility are disapproved by the Government.

July 29. *Bavaria.* **Dr. Döllinger** is elected rector of the University of Munich.

Aug. 2. *Berlin.* **The Evangelical Church** meets in convention.

Sept. 22. *Rh. Prus.* **An "Old Catholic"** meeting is held at Bonn to oppose the dogma of papal infallibility.

Sept. 27. *Bavaria.* The dogma of **papal infallibility** is opposed by the Bavarian minister of public worship in a letter to the archbishop of Munich.

Sept. 30. *Bavaria.* **The "Old Catholic" church** is opened at Munich.

Nov. 26. A law is passed forbidding the **clergy to meddle with politics** in the pulpit.

* * The Roman Catholic clergy oppose the Government in respect to education.

1872 Jan. 22. Dr. Paul L. A. Falk is appointed minister of public worship and instruction. [He introduces measures giving the Government control of ecclesiastical affairs.]

* * The supremacy of the state in matters of education is asserted by the Government.

Mar. * Intense **Ultramontane agitation** arises against the Government. The Roman Catholic clergy vainly oppose Bismarck's school-inspection bill.

Mar. * Dr. Döllinger advocates **a union** of Old Catholics with the Church of England.

June 12. *Berlin.* The Reichstag votes (131–93) **to expel the Jesuits** because of their activity in behalf of papal infallibility.

July 5. *Berlin.* The Government publishes the law **for the expulsion of the Jesuits.**

Sept. 20–22. *Cologne.* **A Congress of Old Catholics** meets.

LETTERS.

1869 * * *Philosophy of the Unconscious,* by Karl R. E. Hartmann, appears. [1871, *The Thing in Itself and Its Constitution.*]

1870 Aug. * **-Oct.** * *Alsace-Lorraine.* **The library of Strasburg** is destroyed in the siege.

* * *The Country-House on the Rhine,* by Auerbach, appears. [1874, *Little Barefoot* and *Waldfried.*]

1871 * * *Die Pioniere,* by Spielhagen, appears. [1872, *Always Ahead;* 1873, *What the Swallow Sang;* 1874, *Ultimo;* 1875, *Love for Love;* 1876, *Hans und Grethe;* 1878, *Flood Tide.*]

1871–76 *The Provinces of the Roman Empire,* by Mommsen, appears.

1871± The term **"Reptile Bureaucracy"** is applied to those journalists in the pay of the Government.

1872 Feb. 8–10. *Berlin.* The Reichstag takes a stand against **clerical interference** with the national schools.

May 1. *Alsace-Lorraine.* **The University of Strasburg** is restored, and remodeled on German principles.

SOCIETY.

1872 Sept. 6. *Berlin.* **The Emperor of Austria arrives.**

1869 Sept. 14. The centenary of the birth of **Alexander von Humboldt** is celebrated.

1870 Sept. 3. Berlin rejoices over the surrender of the Emperor Napoleon.

1870–71 About 40,000 soldiers receive the decoration of the **Iron Cross.**

Oct. * Gen. Jean J. A. Uhrich, the defender of Strasburg, receives the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

1871 Jan. 3. Several **bankers** are condemned to imprisonment for subscribing to the French loan.

Mar. 22. *Berlin.* **Bismarck** is created a prince.

1872 Mar. 22. *Berlin.* The German princes have a meeting in honor of the emperor's birthday.

STATE.

1869 June 17. *Oldenburg.* The King of Prussia inaugurates the first German **military post,** Wilhelmshafen, at Hippens, Bay of Jahde.

Oct. 29. *Berlin.* The Landtag rejects the proposal to **disarm.**

—— *Baden.* **Universal suffrage** is adopted by the second chamber of the Landtag.

Nov. 25. *Bavaria.* The ministry resign (Dec. 9). [**Resignations** are partially accepted by the king.]

1870 Feb. 12. *Bavaria.* The Landtag votes a **want of confidence** in Prince **Hohenlohe,** its president. [Feb. 14. He resigns.]

July 5±. *Prus.* **Prince Leopold** of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen consents to become a candidate for the throne of Spain; [France makes this a **pretext for war.**]

July 12. With the king's consent **Prince Leopold declines** the candidacy for the Spanish throne because of the strong opposition of the French government.

July 13. The French Government requires King William to guarantee that no Hohenzollern prince shall again accept the candidacy for the Spanish throne. [The king refusing, diplomatic relations between the countries are severed, and Benedetti, the French minister, is not received at Berlin.]

A telegram from Ems [attributed to Count Bismarck], falsely stating that the French ambassador had been publicly insulted by King William, intensifies the irritation of the French, as it was designed to do.

July 15. *Fr.* Napoleon III. **declares war** against King William.

* * Contrary to Napoleon's expectations, Bavaria, Würtemberg, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Baden **uphold Prussia** in the war against their "hereditary enemy."

July 19. *Berlin.* Count Bismarck announces the **declaration of war** by France, and declares it groundless and presumptuous.

The North German **Parliament meets,** and votes to **support Prussia** against the French.

July 20+. *Bavaria.* The king announces his intention of joining Prussia against France. [July 20±. **Baden** also joins. July * **Frankfort** also.]

July 29. *Berlin.* Bismarck issues a **circular despatch** explaining to the German states his dilatory treatment of France.

July 31. *Berlin.* **William** issues a **proclamation** granting amnesty for political offenses, and accepting the battle for the defense of the Fatherland.

Aug. 3. *Berlin.* The king issues a **proclamation to the army,** and takes command of it.

Sept. * Negotiations are carried on between **Bismarck and Favre,** but without result, the French refusing any concession of territory.

* * The great victories in France facilitate **German unity.**

Sept. 6±. Munich, Stuttgart, and other cities of South Germany, **declare for union** with North Germany.

Sept. 13. *Berlin.* **Bismarck by circular letter** announces that Prussia will not make peace with France until she **possesses the fortifications** which threaten German frontiers on the west.

Sept. * -Nov. * *Berlin.* **The Socialists** oppose the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine.

Nov. 15. Baden and **Hesse-Darmstadt** join the North German Confederation by treaty. [Nov. 23. **Bavaria** also joins. Nov. 25. **Würtemberg** joins.]

Nov. 28. *Berlin.* The parliament votes 100,000,000 thalers to **continue the war.**

Dec. 3. *Berlin.* **The imperial crown** is offered to the King of Prussia.

Dec. 4±. *Bavaria.* The king, in a letter to the King of Saxony, proposes the nomination of the King of Prussia as **Emperor of Germany.**

Dec. 10. *Berlin.* The North German **Parliament** in an address requests the king to become emperor. Vote, 188–6. [Dec. 18. It is solemnly presented to King William in an assembly of princes, by President Simpson.]

1871. Jan. 1. The German Empire is reestablished.

Jan. 18. *Fr.* All the sovereign princes and the three free cities having offered the crown of Germany to the King of Prussia, **William I. is proclaimed Emperor of Germany** at Versailles.

Jan. * Hamburg joins the Empire.

Feb. 26. *Fr.* **The preliminaries of peace** are signed at Versailles (p. 745).

Mar. 21. *Berlin.* **First Imperial parliament** of Germany, called the **Reichstag, is opened** by Emperor William; 397 members are present.

Mar. 22. *Berlin.* **Bismarck** is made an hereditary prince.

Apr. 14. The Constitution of the new German Federal State **is adopted** almost unanimously by the Reichstag.

Provisions: The presidency is connected hereditarily with the crown of Prussia, with the title of German Emperor; he has authority to decide international relations, and to declare war and peace with the consent of the Federal Council, to conclude alliances, and to command the army and navy. A federal council, called the Bundesrath, is to consist of the representatives of the twenty-five governments of the empire, and the chancellor of the empire is to be its president. Prussia will have 17 votes, Bavaria six, Saxony and Würtemberg each four, Baden and Hesse each three, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick each two, and the rest of the states one vote each. Total, 58 votes.

The Imperial parliament, called the Reichstag, will consist of 382 members, who are to be chosen by manhood suffrage.

A centralized military system requires universal compulsory service of three years in the standing army, four years in the reserves, and five years in the Landwehr. The postal and telegraph system, the coinage, and weights and measures are to be uniform in the empire.

Apr. 17. Hamburg is confirmed in its privileges as a free port.

May 4. The new Constitution of the German Empire becomes effective.

May 10. *Frankfort.* **A treaty of peace** is signed (p. 745). [May 16. *Berlin.* Ratified.]

May 12. *Berlin.* The chancellery of the empire is established, with Prince Otto von **Bismarck as first chancellor.**

June 9. *Berlin.* The law completing the annexation of **Alsace** is enacted.

July * The Government disapproves of the **excommunication of bishops** who deny papal infallibility.

Nov. 6±. *Berlin.* The coinage is reformed; the introduction of a **gold coin** is approved by the Federal Council. [Nov. 18. The **Reichstag** approves.]

1872 Jan. 17. *Berlin.* **Von Mühler,** the minister of public instruction, an ultra Conservative, is forced to resign. [Jan. 22. Dr. **Paul L. A. Falk** is appointed.]

Feb. 8–10. *Berlin.* The Reichstag opposes **clerical interference** with schools.

May 14. Bismarck announces to the Reichstag that **the Pope has rejected** Cardinal Hohenlohe, the **German ambassador.**

May * The new **"National Conservative Party"** is formed.

* * *Berlin.* The Government creates **new peers** to sustain its measures in the German parliament.

June 19. *Berlin.* The Reichstag votes for the **expulsion of the Jesuits;** the session ends. Vote, 131–93. [July 5. The law is published.]

June 29. Germany and France enter **a new agreement.**

It fixes the payment of the fourth milliard for March 1, 1874; the fifth, March 1, 1875; a financial security for the fifth milliard is to be accepted by Germany in place of the continual occupation of French territory.

July 5. *Berlin.* Bismarck declares that Ultramontanes are a peril to the empire.

Sept. 5, 6. *Berlin.* **A meeting of sovereigns.** The Czar and the Emperor of Austria meet the Emperor of Germany; they form a secret alliance.

Sept. 20. *Alsace.* **Option day** arrives.

The people of Alsace finally choose their nationality, and emigrate with their property if they prefer France.

ARMY — NAVY.

1878 May 31. *Eng.* The **ironclad** *Grosser Kurfürst* is sunk by collision with *König Wilhelm;* 300 lives are lost. [1879. July.* **Adm. Batsch** is sentenced to six months' imprisonment.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1872 * * *Jeremiah at the Fall of Jerusalem* is painted by Eduard Bendermann.

1873 Sept. 2. *Berlin.* **A monument of victory** is unveiled.

It commemorates successes in three wars, with Denmark (1854), Austria (1866), and France (1870–71).

* * *The Triumph of Germanicus* is painted by Karl von Pilitz.

1873-75 Paul Gussfeldt conducts a scientific **expedition into West Africa.**

An attempt to explore the interior fails because of insuperable difficulties; but valuable collections and observations are made, brought back, and published.

1874 * * *Schleswig-Holstein.* The seat of the **observatory,** for a long time at Altona, is removed to Kiel.

1875 Aug. 16. *Lippe.* **A statue of Hermann** (Arminius), erected at Detmold by Ernst Bandel, is uncovered by the emperor.

1876 Aug. 13. *Bavaria.* Three series of performances of Wagner's *Ring des Nibelungen* in four parts open at Baireuth, in the presence of the Emperors of Germany and Brazil, the King of Bavaria, and many other sovereigns.

* * *The Holy Family* is painted by Ludwig Knaus.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1872 * * Bähr, or Baehr, Johann C. F., classical scholar, author, A74.
Daniel, Hermann A., theologian, geog., A60.
Devrient, Gustav E., actor, A69.
Devrient, Karl A., actor, A74.
Feuerbach, Ludwig A., philosopher, A68.
Goldstücker, Theodor, Sanskrit scholar, A51.
Hartmann, Moritz, poet, A50.
Kalisch, David, poet, A52.
Maurer, Georg L., jurist, A83.
Mohl, Hugo von, botanist, A67.
Oettinger, Eduard M., novelist, bibliog., A64.
Schnorr von Karolsfeld, Julius, paint., A78.
Trendelenburg, Friedrich A., phil., A70.
Uhlich, Leberecht, rationalistic theol., A73.
1873 * * Allioli, Joseph F., R. C. cl., au., A80.
Breithaupt, Johann A. F., mineralogist, A82.
Bube, Adolph, poet, A71.
Deutsch, Emanuel O. M., orientalist, A44.
Fürst, Julius, orientalist, A68.
John, King of Saxony, A72.
Keller, Joseph, engraver, A62.
Kurz, Heinrich, orientalist, A68.
Liebig, Baron Justus von, chemist, A70.
Menzel, Wolfgang, critic, historian, A75.
Mühlbach, Luise (Mrs. Theodor Mundt), novelist, A59.
Müller von Königswiter, Wolfgang, poet, A57.
Raumer, Friedrich L. G., historian, A92.
Rose, Gustav, mineralogist, A75.
1874 * * Ahrens, Heinrich, jurist, au., A66.
Bluhme, or Blume, Friedrich, jurist, A77.
Gabelentz, Hans C. von der, politician, philologist, linguist, A67.
Hagenbach, Karl R., theol., eccl., hist., A73.
Hansen, Peter A., astronomer, A79.
Haupt, Moritz, philologist, A66.
Heyt, August von der, statesman, A73.
Hildebrandt, Ferdinand T., painter, A70.
Hoffmann, August H., poet, A76.
Kaulbach, Wilhelm, painter, A69.
Mädler, Johann H., astronomer, A80.
Reuter, Fritz, poet, novelist, A64.
Rodiger, Emil, Hebraist, A73.
Schultze, Max, biologist, A49.
Strauss, David F., rationalistic theol., A66.
Tischendorf, Lobegott Friedrich Constantin von, philologist, Biblical critic, A59.
1875 * * Andree, Karl T., geographer, A67.
Argelander, Friedrich W. A., astron., A76.
Arrest, Heinrich L. d', astronomer, A53.
Bauer, Wilhelm, engineer, inventor, A53.
Daumer, Georg F., philosopher, A75.
Ewald, Georg H. A., orientalist, Biblical critic, A72.
Herwegh, Georg, lyric poet, A58.
Hitzig, Ferdinand, Biblical critic, A68.
Jahr, Georg H. G., homeopathist, A74.
Peschel, Oskar F., geographer, A49.
Rodbertus, Karl, economist, socialist, A70.
Rubens, Christoph, painter, A70.
Spiess, Heinrich, painter, A43.
Uechtritz, Friedrich von, dram., poet, A75.
Vincke, Ernest G. von, orator, states., A64.
1876 * * Auersperg, Count Anton A. von, poet, A70.
Bändel, Ernst von, sculptor, A76.
Chelius, Maximilian J., surgeon, A82.
Diez, Friedrich C., philologist, A82.
Düringsfeld, Ida von, novelist, A61.
Ehrenberg, Christian G., naturalist, A81.
Falke, Johann F. G., historian, A53.
Freiligrath, Ferdinand, poet, A66.
Gotz, Hermann, composer, A36.
Hensel, Luise, religious poet, A78.
Heuglin, Theodor von, traveler, au., A52.
Lang, Heinrich, clergyman, author, A50.
Michelet, Karl L., philosopher, A75.
Mohl, Julius von, orientalist, A76.
Pertz, Georg H., historian, A81.
Petermann, Julius H., orientalist, A75.
Ritschl, Friedrich W., philologist, A70.
Twesten, August D. C., theologian, A87.
Wuttke, Heinrich, historian, A58.
1877 * * Becker, Karl F., organ., comp., A73.
Devrient, Philipp E., actor, dram. wr., A76.
Erman, Georg A., natural phil., trav., A71.
Ettmüller, Ernst M. L., philologist, A75.
Grassmann, Hermann G., mathematician, orientalist, A68.
Hackländer, Friedrich W. von, novelist, A61.
Ketteler, Baron Wilhelm E. von, R. C. bishop of Mentz, statesman, author, A66.
Littrow, Karl L., astronomer, A66.
Mosenthal, Salomon H., dramatist, A56.
Poggendorff, Johann C., physicist, A81.
Tholuck, Friedrich A. G., cl., pulpit orator, author, A78.
Veit, Philipp, painter, A84.
Volkmann, Alfred W., physiologist, A76.
Wunderlich, Karl A., physician, A62.
Zumpt, August W., class. schol., antiq., A62.
1878 * * Beck, Johann T., theologian, A74.
Brachvogel, Albert E., writer, A54.
Fernkorn, Anton D., sculptor, A65.
George V., King of Hanover, A59.
Gutzkow, Karl F., novelist, dramatist, A67.
Hanel, Gustav F., jurist, A86.
Hoefer, Johann C. F., writer, A67.
Kohl, Johann G., traveler, writer, A70
Keim, Theodor, theologian, A53.
Kühner, Rafael, philologist, A76.
Leo, Heinrich, historian, A79.
Müller, Julius, theologian, A77.
Mayer, Julius R., physicist, A64.
Petermann, August H., geographer, A56.
Preller, Friedrich, artist, A74.
Rokitansky, Karl, phys., pathologist, A74.
Teuffel, Wilhelm S., class. scholar, A58.

CHURCH.

1872 * * *Berlin.* Government disputes arise with the Roman Catholic clergy because of their support of **papal infallibility;** the bishop of Ermland's salary is ordered to be suspended.

1873 Feb.* The archbishops of Cologne, and Gnesen and Posen **issue a declaration** against contemplated legislation on church affairs.

Mar. 12. *Berlin.* The **Reichstag** declares the church in **subjection to the state.**

May 11. *Berlin.* Dr. Falk, minister of public worship, secures the passage of the **May Laws.**

They require candidates for the clerical office to undergo a certain amount of secular training at the universities, and the sanction of the secular authorities to all ecclesiastical appointments, also providing for a royal tribunal for ecclesiastical matters; the Pope declares these laws invalid. (See State.)

* * A severe struggle occurs with the Roman Catholic clergy in establishing the supremacy of the state.

Many penalties imposed, refractory bishops imprisoned, deposed, and banished, and financial support withdrawn from the clergy; religious orders dissolved, and laymen are made administrators of church property instead of the clergy.

June 1. **The Old Catholics** elect their first bishop, Dr. **Joseph Reinkens.** [Aug.* He is recognized by the emperor and other powers.]

Aug. 7. The Pope writes the emperor complaining of ecclesiastical persecutions, and **asserting his authority** over all baptized persons.

Sept. 3. *Berlin.* **The emperor** sends a letter to the Pope justifying the Ministry and Government, and asserting that there is no mediator between God and man but Jesus Christ.

Sept. 18. *Switz.* **A Congress of Old Catholics** is held at Constance.

[1874, Sept. 6, at Freiburg, Hanover; 1875, Aug. 12, at Bonn, Prussia; 1877, Sept. 28, at Mentz, Hesse; 1880, Sept. 19+, at Baden.]

Oct.* Fines are imposed on Archbishop Ledochowski of Gnesen and Posen for threatening to excommunicate a professor, and on Archbishop Melchers for ordaining priests without permission of the Government.

1874 Feb. 3. **Archbishop Ledochowski** is imprisoned for his hostility to the May Laws. [Apr. 15. Deposed.]

Mar. 30. *Rh. Prus.* **The Government arrests Archbishop Melchers** of Cologne for resisting the May Laws.

May* The new ecclesiastical laws, restraining the bishops and punishing disobedience, are published.

May 27. *Rh. Prus.* **The first synod of** Old Catholics held in Germany meets at Bonn.

July 10. *Westphalia.* **Bishop Martin** of Paderborn resists the clerical laws. [Sept. 7. He is summoned to resign; he refuses. Sept. 21. He is sentenced to imprisonment for sedition.]

July 21. *Berlin.* **The Roman Catholic associations** are closed by the Government.

Sept. 14. *Bavaria.* Dr. Döllinger receives **delegates** from Eastern and Western churches at Bonn, with a view for **union** with the Old Catholics. [After much discussion agreement is obtained on certain preliminaries.]

Nov. 30. *Berlin.* **The first Old Catholic church** in Berlin is opened.

1875 Jan.* Catholic bishops and priests are **imprisoned** for violating ecclesiastical laws.

Feb. 5. **A papal encyclical** is issued, declaring the church laws, based on the new order of things, invalid; the Roman Catholic deputies in the Landtag protest against it.

Apr. 2. *Prus.* Roman Catholic bishops at Fulda address the emperor against **ecclesiastical legislation.** [Apr. 9. They are rebuked for disobeying the law.]

Aug.* The partial **submission** of the bishops to the laws is announced.

Oct. 6. *Silesia.* Prince-Bishop **Förster** of Breslau is deposed.

* * *Rome.* Archbishop Ledochowski is made a cardinal priest. [1876. Feb. 3. He is released from prison.]

1876 July* The quarrel with the Holy See occasions the deposition of six archbishops, four bishops; the expulsion of 600 persons, including 120 priests, from Cologne alone; the vacancy of 476 parishes in seven bishoprics alone.

1878 Feb. 7. *Rome.* **Pius IX.** dies. [**Leo XIII.** enthroned.]

LETTERS.

1872 * * *Molière*, by Paul Lindau, appears. [1875, *Beaumarchais;* 1877, *Alfred de Musset.*]

± * * *Die Gegenwart* is issued.

* * *Papyrus Ebers* and *Through Goshen to Sinai*, by Ebers, appear. [1877, *Uarda;* 1878, *Homo Sum* and *Egypt in Word and Picture.*]

1873 * * *Die Kinder der Welt*, by Heyse, appears.

* * *State and Church*, by Zeller, appears. [1880, *History of the Foundations of Grecian Philosophy.*]

1874 * * *Trojan Antiquities*, by Schliemann, appears. [1877, *Mycenæ.*]

* * *Anthropogenie*, by Haekel, appears.

* * *Literaturzeitung* is issued at Jena.

* * *Deutsche Rundschau* is issued.

1876 * * *The Struggle for Rome*, by Dahn, appears. [1878, *Primitive History of the Germanic and Romance People* and *Ballads and Songs;* 1879, *Reason in Law;* 1880, *Odin's Consolation.*]

1877 Sept. 26. *Hesse-Nassau.* The 32d Congress of German philologists meets at Wiesbaden; Ernst Curtius is president.

SOCIETY.

1872 Sept. * The conscription causes great emigration of young men to America.

Oct. 31. *Baden.* Gambling-houses are finally closed.

Dec. 2. *Berlin.* The Government creates 24 new peers.

1873 Apr. 21, 22. *Hesse-Nassau.* Riots occur in Frankfort through rise in the price of beer; they are suppressed by soldiers; 37 people killed, 100 wounded.

1874 July 13. *Bavaria.* At Kissengen, Kullman, a cooper's apprentice, attempts to kill Bismarck "because of the church laws." [Oct. 30. Sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment.]

Oct. 4. *Berlin.* Count Harry Arnim, formerly ambassador at Rome and Paris, is suddenly arrested and imprisoned for refusing to give up official ecclesiastico-political papers. [Oct. 28. Ill and released on bail. Nov. 12. Rearrested. Dec. 19. Tried and convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for three months. Later, he gets a new trial. Sentence confirmed.]

1875 Jan. * A law is passed requiring the registration of births, deaths, and marriages.

May 28. Berlin is visited by the King and Queen of Sweden.

Dec. 11. A dynamite fiend is arrested.

A man named Thomson consigns a cask containing dynamite to Bremerhafen, to be shipped by the steamer *Mosel.* A secret machine was to have exploded it in eight days, but a premature explosion occurs on the dock, killing 80 and wounding about 200 persons, mostly emigrants. [Thomson commits suicide.]

1877 Jan. 1. *Berlin.* The emperor celebrates his 70th military anniversary. [Jan. 22. Also his 80th birthday.]

* * Socialists are alleged to constitute about one-tenth of the entire body of voters.

1878 May 11. *Berlin.* Emil H. M. Hodel, a young Socialist, shoots at and misses the emperor. [June 2. Dr. Karl E. Nobiling, another Socialist, wounds the emperor. June *–Sept. * He gradually recovers.]

STATE.

1872 Sept. * The great emigration of young men to America to avoid the conscription is forbidden by the Government.

Oct. 31. *Berlin.* The Bundesrath, or House of Peers, defeats the Government on the districts' administrations reform bill, which would lessen the power of the peers in the provinces by granting representatives to the peasants in the local assemblies. Vote, 146–18.

Oct. * The Emperor William arbitrates the San Juan boundary dispute, and decides in favor of the United States.

Dec. 2. *Berlin.* In the Bundesrath 24 new peers have been created to give the Government additional votes.

Dec. 7. *Berlin.* In the Bundesrath the peers pass the principle of the reform bill. Vote, 114–87.

Dec. 18. *Berlin.* It is announced that Bismarck resigns the presidency of the Federal Council, but continues the foreign department.

Dec. 31. *Berlin.* Diplomatic relations with the Pope are severed.

Dec. * *Berlin.* Count Roon is made president of the Federal Council.

1873 Jan. 9. *Berlin.* A bill is introduced in the Reichstag by M. Falk, minister of public worship, for the establishment of a royal tribunal of ecclesiastical affairs in opposition to the authority of the Pope in Germany. [May 11. Passed.]

Mar. 12. *Berlin.* The subjection of the church to the state is announced by the Reichstag.

Mar. 15. *Berlin.* The May Laws are passed by the Reichstag. (See Church.)

May 11, 12. *Berlin.* The chancellors of Germany, Austria, and Russia meet.

[May 13. They agree to an urgent note to Turkey on the Eastern policy. May * France and Italy approve. May 19. England disapproves. Note not presented because of a revolution in Turkey.]

June 23. *Berlin.* The Reichstag passes the monetary reform law.

Nov. 12. *Berlin.* The Reichstag opens; the Government has 432 votes, the Opposition, 121.

Dec. 3. *Berlin.* Ultramontanes in the Reichstag join the Opposition, and defeat the Government in restricting the press.

Dec. * *Berlin.* In the Reichstag a new oath of implicit obedience to the state is proposed for the clergy; the Civil Marriage Bill is passed. [1875. Jan. 25. It is adopted by the Landtag.]

* * *Saxony.* Albert becomes king.

1874 Jan. 11. Parliamentary elections are held. [Of 397 members elected, about two-thirds are Nationalist Liberals, and about 100 Ultramontanists.]

Mar. * *Berlin.* The Army Bill, requiring permanently 401,659 men instead of 360,000, occasions a constitutional struggle in the Reichstag. [Apr. 10±. A compromise, settling the army for seven years, is agreed to.]

June * The German Liberal Association is formed against Particularists and Ultramontanists.

Oct. 1. *Berlin.* A law for compulsory civil marriage and the civil registration of births and deaths is introduced into the Reichstag. [1875. Jan. Passed.]

Oct. 4. *Berlin.* Count Harry Arnim, an opponent of Bismarck's anti-papal plans, is arrested. (See Society.)

Dec. 16. *Berlin.* The Reichstag gives an adverse vote to Bismarck, and he resigns the chancellorship.

Dec. 18. *Berlin.* The Reichstag gives Bismarck a vote of confidence; he decides to retain his office. Vote, 199–71.

1875 Mar. 16. *Berlin.* The clerical control of parish funds is taken away by the Reichstag; a bill for depriving the Roman Catholic clergy of state aid is introduced.

July 1. The international postal laws become operative.

1876 Jan. 1. *Berlin.* The Imperial Bank of Germany opens.

Mar. 20. The Southern states oppose the purchase of all railways by the Government.

Oct. 27. *Berlin.* The new Reichstag meets, with a Liberal majority.

1877 Jan. 10, 11. Parliamentary elections return a Liberal majority to the Reichstag; Socialist-Democrats represent Berlin.

Mar. 6. *Bavaria.* A new Ultramontane party, called the "Popular Catholic Party," is formed.

Mar. 21. *Berlin.* The Reichstag settles the Supreme Court at Leipsic. [1879. Sept. 1. Opens.]

* * The Reichstag enacts a new code of laws.

Apr. 3. *Berlin.* Bismarck resigns. [Apr. 8. He withdraws his resignation, but retires temporarily for his health. 1878. Feb. 15. Resumes his work.]

* * *Hesse.* Louis IV. becomes grand duke of Hesse-Darmstadt.

1878 Feb. 19. *Berlin.* Bismarck announces the German policy on the Eastern question; strict neutrality and non-interference are assured.

Mar. 6. Ministerial crisis; Camphausen, minister of finance, resigns.

May 24, 25. *Berlin.* The Reichstag rejects a stringent bill for the repression of Socialism. Vote, 251–57.

June 4, 5. *Berlin.* The crown prince rules on account of his father, the emperor, being wounded by Nobiling. [Dec. 5. The emperor resumes the government.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1874 June 13. *Bremen.* An International Agricultural Exhibition is opened.

1875 May 7. The Hamburg mail-steamer *Schiller* is wrecked in a fog on rocks off the Scilly Isles; 331 persons are drowned.

July 1. International postal regulations go into operation.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1878 * * *Rh. Prus.* **A colossal statue of Frederick William III.** is erected in Cologne.

It is 22 feet high, with figures of Blücher, Humboldt, and others at the base; it is erected by Rhinelanders; it is unveiled by the emperor.

1879 * * *Berlin.* **Dr. Robert Koch** identifies the microscopical **germs of cattle disease,** consumption, cholera, and other diseases.

1880 Aug. 14. *Rh. Prus.* **The cathedral** at Cologne, begun in 1248, **is completed.** [Oct. 15. Opened.]

1881 May 12. *Berlin.* **An electric railway** is opened near Berlin.

Aug. * *Hanover.* **Petroleum oil** is found in Lüneberger Heidee.

1882 June * The *Germania* sails on an **arctic expedition.** [Oct. 23. It returns.]

Nov. *–**Dec.** * *Hesse-Nassau.* **A great rise** of the Rhine and Danube occurs; five villages with 250 houses are destroyed near Wiesbaden.

* * *Berlin.* Dr. Koch demonstrates that **tubercular disease** can be propagated by organisms termed bacilli.

1883 Jan. * *Hesse.* **Floods** cause much destruction of life and property near Worms; 60 persons are drowned.

May 28. *Berlin.* **Statues of** Wilhelm and Alexander von Humboldt are unveiled in presence of the emperor.

Sept. 28. *Hesse-Nassau.* **Germania,** a colossal monument, a national memorial **of German unity and victories of** 1870–71, set up in the Niederwald at Rüdesheim on the Rhine, is uncovered by the emperor in the presence of German sovereigns.

1884 June 9. *Berlin.* **The foundation of the new Parliament House** is laid by the emperor.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1879 * * Anderssen, Adolph, chess-player, A61.
Cotta, Bernhard, geologist, A71.
Dove, Heinrich W., meteorologist, A76.
Fichte, Immanuel H., philosopher, A82.
Frauenstadt, Christian M. J., phil., A69.
Grisebach, August H. R., botanist, A65.
Hübner, Karl, painter of genre pictures, A65.
Koch, Karl H. E., naturalist, A70.
Meyerheim, Friedrich E., painter, A71.
Mohr, Karl F., physicist, philosopher, A73.
Reichenbach, Heinrich G. L., naturalist, A86.
Roon, Albrecht T. E. von, general, A76.
Rosenkranz, Johann K. F., philosopher, A74.
Semper, Gottfried, architect, A75.
Wolff, Emil, sculptor, A77.
1880 * * **Gagern, Baron Heinrich W. A. von,** statesman, A81.
Hagen, Ernest A., novelist, wr. on art, A83.
Hahn-Hahn, Countess Ida Marie Luise Sophie Friederike Gustave von, poet, novelist, A75.
Held, Adolf, economist, A34.
Leonhardt, Gerhard A. W., jurist, A65.
Lessing, Karl F., painter, A72.
Peters, Christian A. F., astronomer, A74.
Plitt, Gustav L., clergyman, author, A44.
Ruge, Arnold, publicist, journalist, A78.
Wachter, Karl G. von, jurist, A83.
Wagner, Rudolph J., chemist, A57.
1881 * * Arnim, Count Harry Karl K. E., diplomatist, A57.
Bahnsen, Julius F. A., philosopher, A51.
Benfey, Theodor, orientalist, philologist, A72.
Dingelstedt, Baron Franz von, poet, A67.
Förster, Heinrich, prince-bishop of Breslau, author, A81.
Hecker, Friedrich K. F., lawyer, pol., A70.
Kuhn, Adalbert, philologist, mytholo., A69.
Lotze, Rudolf H., philosopher, A64.
Ruge, Arnold, scholar, journalist, A79.
Schleiden, Matthias J., phys., botanist, A77.
Tann, Baron Ludwig von der, general, A66.
Wichern, Johann H., cl., philanthropist, A73.
1882 * * Auerbach, Berthold, novelist, A70.
Bauer, Bruno, rationalistic theol., critic, A73.
Drake, Friedrich, sculptor, A77.
Feldmann, Leopold, dramatist, A80.
Gruner, Wilhelm H. L., engraver, A81.
Halbig, Johann, sculptor, A68.
Herzog, Johann J., theologian, author, A75.
Höfer, Edmund, novelist, A63.
Hübner, Rudolph J. B., painter, A76.
Kinkel, Johann G., poet, wr. on art, A67.
Kullack, Theodor, composer, pianist, A64.
Lehmann, Heinrich, painter, A68.
Manteuffel, Baron Otto T., statesman, A75.
Olshausen, Justus, orientalist, A82.
Pauli, Georg R., historian, A69.
Schlagintweit, Hermann, traveler, A56.
Schwann, Theodor, physiologist, A72.
Vatke, Johann K. W., theologian, A76.
Wöhler, Friedrich, chemist, A82.
Zollner, Johann K. F., physicist, A48.
1883 Feb. 13. Wagner, Wilhelm Richard, composer, A70.
Diefenbach, Lorenz, philologist, A77.
Dindorf, Wilhelm, philologist, A81.
Felsing, Jakob, engraver, A81.
Fendler, August, botanist, A70.
Flotow, Friedrich von, composer, A71.
Marx, Karl, economist, socialist, pol., A60.
Schäfer, Arnold, historian, A64.
Schulze-Delitzsch, Hermann, economist, A72.
Siemens, Karl W., physicist, inventor, A60.
Valentin, Gabriel G., physiologist, phys., A73.
1884 * * Behm, Ernst, geographer, A54.
Berghaus, Heinrich, geographer, A87.
Brehm, Alfred E., naturalist, A55.
Cohnheim, Julius F., pathologist, A45.
Dorner, Isaac A., theologian, A75.
Droysen, Johann G., historian, A76.
Geibel, Emmanuel, poet, A69.
Goppert, Heinrich R., botanist, A84.
Haizinger, Amalie, actor, A84.
Hillebrand, Karl, historian, A55.
Kapp, Friedrich, historical writer, A60.
Kolbe, Adolf W. H., chemist, A66.
Lange, Johann P., clergyman, author, A82.
Lasker, Eduard, statesman, A55.
Laube, Heinrich, poet, novelist, writer, A78.
Lepsius, Karl R., trav., philol., antiq., A71.
Perty, Joseph A. M., naturalist, A80.
Peters, Wilhelm K. H., zoologist, A69.
Ruppel, Wilhelm P. E. S., naturalist, traveler, A90.
Ulrici, Hermann, scholar, philosopher, A78.
1885 Jan. 15. Frederick Charles, Prince of Prussia, general, A57.
June 2. Charles Anthony, Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, A73.
June 17. Manteuffel, Baron Edwin H. K., general, A76.
Abt, Franz, composer, A66.
Benedict, Sir Julius, composer, A81.
Curtius, Georg, philologist, gram., A65.
Heule, Friedrich G. K., physician, A76.
Hiller, Ferdinand, composer, A74.
Lange, Ludwig, antiquary, archeologist, A60.
Meissner, Alfred, poet, A63.
Nachtigal, Gustav, traveler, A51.
Schenkel, Daniel, rationalistic theol., 72.
Schlagintweit, Robert, traveler, A52.
Siebold, Karl T. E. von, physiologist, A81.

CHURCH.

1878 * * *Prus.* **The Mennonites,** being always opposed to war, emigrate to Odessa to escape military service, and from thence go to America.

1879 July 14. *Berlin.* **Dr. Falk,** minister of public worship and instruction, **resigns,** and Robert V. von Puttkamer is appointed his successor.

[He endeavors to establish peace with the Roman Catholics, and secures the passage of a measure in the Landtag repealing the obnoxious provisions of the May Laws.]

1880 July 3. Prussia passes a bill making all the **clergy subordinate** to the state.

Oct. 15. *Rh. Prus.* **The recently finished Cathedral** of Cologne is opened with many ceremonies by the emperor and the German princes.

Nov. 22±. *Berlin.* Mommsen, Virchow, and others condemn the **movement against the Jews;** the question is discussed in the Landtag without result. [Dec. * Many Jews leave Berlin.]

1881 Aug. 14. *Berlin.* **Bismarck** approves the papal nomination of **Dr. Felix Korum** to be bishop of Treves.

Aug. * *Berlin.* The emperor attempts to defend the **Jews from persecution** in Prussia.

1883 Oct. 31. The fourth centennial **of Luther's birth** is celebrated at Erfurt, Halle, and other cities with great enthusiasm.

Dec. 18. *Rome.* **The crown-prince visits the Pope.**

LETTERS.

1878 Dec. * One hundred and seventy-four clubs, 44 newspapers, and 157 other papers are **suppressed by injunctions.**

1879 Jan. * *Quid Faciamus nos?* by Count Arnim, appears.

* * Johann Martin Schleyer, inventor of **Volapük,** publishes a book on his system.

1880 * * *The Sisters,* by Ebers, appears. [1881, *The Emperor;* 1885, *Seraphis;* 1887, *Die Nilbraut.*]

1880–86 *Universal History,* by Ranke, appears.

1881 * * *Orchomesos, Reise in der Troas,* and *Ilios,* by Schliemann, appear. [1883, *Troja;* 1886, *Tiryus.*]

* * *Angela,* by Spielhagen, appears. [1883, *Uhlenhauns.*]

1882 * * *The Heritage of Blood,* by Gottschall, appears. [1883, *The Paper Princess.*]

1883–84 *Buch der Freundschaft,* by Heyse, appears.

SOCIETY.

1878 July 10. *Berlin.* Hodel, the would-be **assassinator** of the emperor, is condemned. [Aug. 10. Executed. Sept. 10. Dr. Nobiling commits suicide.]

* * Parliament gives the police special powers for the suppression of **Socialism.**

Nov. * A decree is issued for the expulsion of **Socialists** and other persons obnoxious to the Government.

Dec. 21. *Hanover.* The King of Hanover **marries** Princess Thyra of Denmark.

1879 Mar. 13. The Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia **is married** to the Duke of Connaught.

June 11. The Emperor William's **golden wedding** is celebrated.

1880 Aug. 25. *Bavaria.* **The seventh centenary** of the founding of the reigning dynasty of dukes is celebrated.

Oct. * **Socialists** are expelled from Germany.

1881 Jan. * *Berlin.* **The anti-Semitic league** is formed; it is opposed by the prince imperial and many others.

Feb. 27. Prince William, grandson of the emperor and of Queen Victoria, is married to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

* * The average annual consumption per capita of distilled spirits is 1.09 gallons; beer 24.99 gallons.

1883 * * *Berlin.* The Reichstag, influenced by Prince Bismarck, passes bills to compel the working people, with the assistance of their employers and the state, to provide a fund against sickness.

1884 Sept. 28. *Saxony.* **Eight dynamitards** are brought to trial at Leipsic

for attempting to kill the emperor. [Dec. 15–22. F. A. Reinsdorf, Rupsch, and Kuchler are sentenced to death; two are imprisoned and three acquitted.]

* * In six years **emigration** has increased fivefold.

1885 Apr. 1. The anniversary of **Bismarck's 70th birthday** is celebrated.

1886 Jan. 3. **The 25th anniversary** of the king's accession to the throne of Prussia is celebrated.

Feb. 11. **Sarauw,** having been tried for high treason, in giving to the French Government information respecting fortresses, is sentenced to 12 years of penal servitude.

STATE.

1878 June 13–July 13. **Congress of Berlin,** to settle questions relating to the Balkan peninsula. It is caused by the dissatisfaction of England and Austria with the Peace of San Stefano (p. 566).

Representatives present: Germany, Prince Bismarck; Russia, Prince Gortschakoff; Turkey, Alexander Caratheodori Pasha; Great Britain, Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury; Austria, Count Andrassy; France, M. Waddington; Italy, Count Corti.

Terms: (1) Montenegro, Servia, and Rumania are to be independent, the two former having new frontiers, and the latter losing Bessarabia, but receiving a larger territory.

(2) Bulgaria is constituted an autonomous principality, tributary to the Sultan, and restricted to the territory between the Danube and the Balkans, with the exception of Sophia and its territory of the Balkans.

(3) The new province of East Rumelia, formed out of Southern Bulgaria, having its boundaries narrowed towards the south and east, is to have a Christian governor-general appointed by the Sultan, and it will maintain a separate militia and administration.

(4) The occupation of East Rumelia by Russian troops is limited to nine months, and of Rumania to twelve months.

(5) Austria has the administration of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and the military occupation of the Sandshak of Nori Bazar.

(6) The Porte is advised to cede a part of Epirus and Thessaly to Greece; legal reforms are to be made in Crete.

(7) Russia receives enlargement in Asia, Batoum as a free harbor, Ardaghan and some border territories; and Alasgird and Bayazid are restored to Turkey, which is to grant religious liberty to all her subjects.

Aug. 3. The **Berlin Treaty** is ratified.

Sept. 9. *Berlin.* The **Reichstag** opens.

Division of parties: National Liberals, 123; Imperialists and Conservatives, 119; Center, including the Roman Catholics, 105.

Oct. 11. **Austria and Germany** abrogate the clause of the Peace of Prague favorable to freedom in Schleswig, by a secret treaty.

Oct. 19. *Berlin.* The Reichstag passes a bill, **repressing Socialism,** with a majority of 72.

Nov. * *Berlin.* A decree is issued for the **expulsion of Socialists** and others.

Dec. * The **Government has suppressed** by injunctions, to date, 174 clubs, 44 newspapers, and 157 other papers.

* * *Hanover.* **Ernest Augustus II.** becomes king.

* * In the Reichstag the enemies of national unity combine.

The Socialists, Ultramontanes, Polish deputies, members for Alsace and Lorraine, the so-called Particularists and Conservative members who are attached to ancient customs, unite against the Government.

1879 Jan. 9. In the Reichstag is introduced the **Parliamentary Discipline Bill** to "muzzle" speakers; also called **"the gagging bill."** [May 7. Defeated.]

Jan. * Bismarck enters a fruitless negotiation with the Roman curia respecting the Falk laws.

These require a certain amount of secular training for candidates for the clerical office, and the sanction of secular authorities to ecclesiastical appointments.

Feb. * The Treaty of Prague (of 1866) is abrogated.

May 9. *Berlin.* The chancellor's protectionist **tariff bill** is virtually passed by the Reichstag after an excited discussion. [July 12. Passed. Vote, 217–117.]

May 20. *Berlin.* **Von Forckenbeck** (Liberal), president of the Reichstag, resigns. [May 22. An **Ultramontane** is elected.]

June 30. *Berlin.* The **resignation** of Dr. Falk, minister of public worship, and other ministers, is announced.

July 9. **Bismarck** disclaims connection with the Liberal party.

July 14. *Berlin.* The **ministry** is reconstructed; **Von Puttkamer** is elected minister of religion.

* * **Russia** assumes a hostile attitude towards Germany, and attempts to form an alliance with France.

Sept. 16. *Aust.* **Bismarck** meets Jacobini, the Pope's nuncio, at Gastein, and attempts a reconciliation with the Pope.

Sept. 21. *Vienna.* Bismarck makes a **defensive alliance** with Austria against Russia.

Oct. 1. A new system of **jurisprudence** comes into force.

1880 Apr. 3. *Berlin.* Twenty-two small states **outvote Prussia,** Saxony, and Bavaria in the Federal Council, respecting new **stamp duties.** [Bismarck resigns. The emperor declines to accept. Apr. * The states yield.]

Apr. 9. *Berlin.* The Reichstag passes the **new army bill,** adding 27,000 men to the army. Vote, 186–96.

June 16–July 1. *Berlin.* The **Berlin Conference** is held.

It meets to consider the Grecian question, and questions relating to Montenegro; the resolutions of the Congress of 1878 being unexecuted. Great Britain, France, and Germany are represented. It agrees to a collective note to be presented to the Sultan urging the surrender of Dulcigno and cession of provinces to Greece.

June 28. *Berlin.* The Reichstag passes the amended **ecclesiastical laws.** Vote, 206–202.

Aug. * The **"New Liberal" party** is organized by former members of "National Liberals," who have become reactionary.

1881 Feb. 19. **Count Eulenburg,** minister of the interior, resigns through offense of Bismarck.

Oct. 28. The general elections favor a large **Liberal majority.**

Autumn. The German Reichstag and Prussian Landtag lean **towards Rome** and the clerical party.

Dec. 1. *Berlin.* **Bismarck is defeated** in the Reichstag on a financial question. Vote, 169–83.

1882 Jan. 7. *Berlin.* **The Imperial rescript** against parliamentary government is published.

Mar. 21. *Berlin.* The Economic Council rejects Bismarck's **tobacco bill.** [June 14. The Reichstag rejects it. Vote, 276–43.]

Dec. 11. *Berlin.* The Reichstag **rejects the budget.**

1883 June 5. *Berlin.* An amendment to the ecclesiastical laws of May, 1873, is introduced in the Reichstag [which leads to a reconciliation with the Vatican. July 2. **The bill is adopted**].

1884 May 10. *Berlin.* The Reichstag extends the **anti-Socialist law** two years. [Vote, 189–157.]

June 9. *Berlin.* The emperor lays the foundation of the new **House of Parliament.**

June 18. *Berlin.* **The Council of State** is revived, its members being the crown prince, president, and royal family.

Aug. * *Africa.* **A German colony** is founded at Cameroons, and Bimbia on the west coast, by Gustav Nachtigal.

Oct. 28. **A general election** is held, in which the Liberal vote is diminished; the Social Democrat vote is increased.

Nov. 26. *Berlin.* **Bismarck** is defeated in the Reichstag; votes for the **payment** of members, 180–99.

Dec. 3. *Berlin.* The Reichstag repeals portions of the May **ecclesiastical laws.** Vote, 217–93.

Dec. * *Berlin.* **Colonization** progresses.

Reports are received of the hoisting of the German flag on the north coast of New Guinea, New Britain, and other islands.

1885 Jan. 10. *Berlin.* The Reichstag votes 180,000 marks **for the protection of colonies.**

* * *Berlin.* Bismarck adopts a policy of **colonization.** [Acquisitions are made in Africa and islands of the Pacific.]

1886 Jan. 11. *Berlin.* **The "Schnapps"** (dram of spirits) **Monopoly Bill** is introduced in the Reichstag by Bismarck. [Mar. 12. It is rejected by the committee. Mar. 27. Rejected in the Reichstag. Vote, 181–3.]

Feb. * *Berlin.* In the Reichstag, Bismarck proposes to Germanize Posen by the purchase of Polish estates to be settled by Germans, and 5,000,000 marks to be raised for the expenses. [Apr. 7. The money is voted.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1879 July 19. *Bavaria.* **An International Exhibition** opens at Munich.

1882 Sept. 3. *Baden.* At Hugstetten, between Friedburg and Colmar, **an excursion-train** leaves the track; 70 persons are killed.

1883 May 12–15. *Berlin.* **The International Hygienic Exhibition** is held.

1885 Mar. 17. *Rh. Prus.* **A mine explosion** at Camphausen, near Saarbrück, causes 140 deaths.

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Jan. 23. Adm. Von Dergoltz is appointed chief of the admiralty.

Feb. 23. A fleet is sent to Samoa to protect German interests there.

Mar. 16. *Samoa.* The German war-vessels, *Adler*, *Olga*, and *Eber*, with three American war-vessels and 16 merchantmen, are driven on the reef at Apia; nine officers and 87 men are drowned.

Oct. * The Government appropriates the sum of 32,000,000 marks ($800,000,000±) for new men-of-war.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1886 May 2. *Berlin.* The International Art Exhibition is opened by the emperor.

1888 Oct. 20. *Hamburg.* The emperor with a hammer completes the great harbor works.

Feb. 16. *Brandenburg.* A white marble statue of the Emperor William is erected at Charlottenburg.

Apr. 1. *Würtemberg.* Statues of Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke are unveiled at Stuttgart.

June 5. *Saxony.* A hurricane and waterspout cause great loss of life and property at Reichenbach.

June 17. *Gastien.* A monument to Emperor William I. is unveiled.

Aug. 1. *Saxony.* A new art academy is opened in Dresden.

Dec. * *Berlin.* Emperor William confers upon Emin Pasha the decoration of the second-class Order of the Crown with the star.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1886 * * Abich, Wilhelm H., geolo., au., A80.
Beust, Baron Friedrich F. von, states., A77.
Duncker, Maximilian W., historian, A74.
Julg, Bernhard, philologist, A61.
Meyer, Johann G., painter, A73.
Michelis, Friedrich, theologian, A71.
Piloty, Karl T. von, painter, A60.
Ranke, Leopold von, historian, A91.
Scheffel, Joseph V. von, poet, A60.
Schmidt, Heinrich J., critic, writer, A68.
Stockhardt, Julius A., chemist, A77.
Zunz, Leopold, Jewish theologian, A92.

1887 * * Amerling, Friedrich, painter, A84.
Baltzer, Wilhelm, E., rationalist, A73.
Fechner, Gustav T., natural phil., poet, A86.
Kirchhoff, Gustav R., physicist, A63.
Krupp, Alfred, manuf., of steel guns, A77.
Pott, August F., philologist, A85.
Ronge, Johannes, R. C. cl., schismatic, A74.
Vischer, Friedrich T., philos. writer, A80.
Wagner, Moritz, traveler, naturalist, A74.
Werder, August von, general, A79.

1888 Mar. 9. William I., King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, A91.
June 15. Frederick III., emperor, A57.
Bartsch, Karl F., philologist, A56.
Clausius, Rudolf J. E., physicist, A66.
Delius, Nicolaus, philologist, critic, A75.
Ebrard, Johann H. A., theologian, A70.
Fleischer, Heinrich L., orientalist, A81.
Herz, Heinrich, pianist, composer, A82.
Kahnis, Karl F. A., theologian, A74.
Kuhne, Gustav, novelist, A82.
Mohl, Moritz von, politician, A86.
Storm, Theodor W., poet, A71.
Weber, Georg, historian, A80.

1889 Jan. 22. Montz, Count von, adm., d.
Feb. 18. Dechen, Ernest H. C., mineralogist, A88.
May 16. Mary, Queen of Bavaria, dies.
Aug. 29. Weil, Gustav, orientalist, A59.
Nov. 8. Henselt, Adolph, composer, pianist, A75.
Bendermann, Eduard, painter, A79.
Formes, Karl, singer, A73.
Lewald, Fanny, novelist, A78.
Noire, Ludwig, monistic philosopher, A60.

1890 Jan. 7. Maria Louisa Augusta, wife of Emperor William I., A79.
Jan. 10. Döllinger, Johann J. I., theologian, founder "Old Catholics" A91.
Jan. 20. Lachner, Franz, musician, A86.

CHURCH.

1886 Aug. 11. Prussia and the Vatican sign a convention.

1887 * * *Hanover.* Archbishop Melchers of Osnabrück is created a cardinal priest.

1888 Oct. 12. *Rome.* The emperor visits the Pope at the Vatican.

1889 Mar. 9. *Berlin.* The Salvation Army is prohibited from carrying on its work.

Aug. 15. *Westphalia.* The Archbishop of Cologne is stoned by anti-Catholics.

Nov. 15. *Bavaria.* The Government decides to readmit the clergy of the Redemptorist Order.

Dec. 7. *Berlin.* Pastor Kritzinger of Storkow, Brandenburg, is appointed court chaplain.

1890 Feb. 11. *Silesia.* The bishop of Breslau issues a pastoral letter favoring Catholic working-men's unions to frustrate the Socialists.

LETTERS.

1886 * * *The Alsace Çhronicle* appears.

1888 Sept. * Part of Prince Frederick's diary is published in the *Kieler Zeitung*.

1889 Jan. 4. *Berlin.* The emperor orders that the newspapers of the ultra-Conservative party be not received at any royal palace.

Mar. 18. *Berlin.* The Government suppresses the *Volks-Zeitung*, under the Socialistic law.

Oct. 10. *Saxony.* The Government decides to admit women to privileges of the universities.

* * *Joshua* and *Gred*, by Ebers, appear. [1892, *Per Aspera.*]
* * *Encyclopädie Allgemeine*, in 164 volumes, is published by Ersch and Gruber.
* * *New Pharaoh*, by Spielhagen, appears.
* * *Dahiel der Convertet*, by R. Voss, appears.
* * A. Huber's *History of Austria*, continued by E. Reimann, appears.
* * *Diego Velazquez und sein Jahrhundert*, by C. Justi, appears.

1890 Feb. * *Berlin.* The University of Berlin refuses to recognize the American diplomas of some 200 American students matriculated there; the authorities claim the American colleges do not come up to the German standards.

Feb. * There are 29,007 students in the universities; of these, 5,680 study theology, 6,872 jurisprudence, 8,714 medicine, and 7,741 philosophy.

SOCIETY.

1886 June 13. *Bavaria.* The King of Bavaria drowns himself in Starnberg Lake; Dr. Gudden is drowned in the attempt to save him.

* * Strikes increase.

1887 Mar. 22. *Berlin.* A grand celebration is held in honor of the emperor's 90th birthday.

Sept. 25. The 25th anniversary of Bismarck's premiership of Prussia is celebrated.

* * The Crown Prince Frederick William is attacked with cancer in the throat; Sir Morell Mackenzie of England is the attending physician.

1888 Feb. 9. Sir Morell Mackenzie performs the operation of tracheotomy to remove a malignant growth from the larnyx of the crown prince; German doctors differ with the English surgeon.

Mar. 16. *Berlin.* Solemn obsequies of the Emperor William take place.

The Kings of Belgium, Saxony, and Roumania, the Prince of Wales, Duke of Cambridge, the crown princes of Austria, Russia, Denmark, and other princes are present; Emperor Frederick, Bismarck, and Count Moltke are absent.

Apr. 15. *Berlin.* The health of the Emperor Frederick is stated to be alarming. [June 15. *Brandenburg.* He dies of cancer of the larynx. June 18. Impressive but simple funeral services are held.]

Apr. 24–26. Queen Victoria visits the emperor, and meets Bismarck.

May 24. *Brandenburg.* Prince Henry of Prussia is married to Princess Irene of Hesse at Charlottenburg.

July 19. The young Emperor William and the Czar of Russia meet off Cronstadt.

July 26. *Sweden.* The emperor visits Stockholm. [July 30. He visits Copenhagen. Oct. 3. He arrives at Vienna. Oct. 11. *It.* At Rome. Oct. 16. At Naples.]

1889 Feb. 18. *Bavaria.* King Otho becomes hopelessly insane.

Feb. 23. *Bavaria.* Prince Rupert, the eldest son of Prince Ludwig, and heir to the throne, is pronounced insane.

Feb. 25. *Bavaria.* Prince Luitpold, the regent, condemns the Countess of Larish, daughter of Louis of Bavaria, to perpetual exile for her part in the death of Rudolph, the crown prince of Austria.

Apr. 5. *Berlin.* The Courts decide that all the recent dispersions of Socialist meetings by the police were illegal.

Apr. 8. *Bavaria.* A serious riot breaks out at Nuremberg as the result of a lockout declared by master joiners against striking employees.

May 7. *Westphalia.* In a conflict between troops and miners near Gladbeck in Essen, three miners and several soldiers are killed.

May 8. *Westphalia.* About 39,000 men are out on a strike.

May 13. Coal-mine owners and striking miners appoint a committee to confer, and arrange a settlement of the points in dispute.

Nearly 100,000 miners are on strike.

—— *Berlin.* The Ministry decides to summon deputations from mine-owners and miners.

May 15. Several owners in Essen and Dortmund concede the demands of their employees, and the men resume work.

May 16–20. There are 110,000 strikers in Westphalia and 10,000 in Silesia.

May 21. Strikers in Dortmund, Bochum, and Essen districts resume work.

—— *Berlin.* About 3,000 masons strike.

May 22. The Gelsenkischen miners resolve to continue the strike, their terms being rejected by the owners.

May 24. It is legally enacted that working-classes make provision for old age and infirmity.

May 27. All meetings of **miners** are prohibited by the Government.

May 31. *Westphalia.* **The strike ends** by compromise.

June 24. *Berlin.* **The marriage** of Prince Frederick Leopold and Princess Louise of Schleswig is celebrated.

June 25. **Strikers** are sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from 18 months to five years.

June 27. *Berlin.* The editors of *Gleichheit*, Dr. Adler and Herr Bretschneider, are fined for being **Anarchists.**

—— Prince William of Hohenzollern is **married** to Princess Marie of Bourbon at Sigmaringen.

July 29. *Westphalia.* The police disperse a meeting of **miners** at Dortmund, and arrest Herr Dickmann, a member of the Socialists' Congress at Paris.

Aug. 19. *Westphalia.* **Rhenish** and Westphalian **miners form a union** in opposition to the union of mine-owners.

Aug. 24. Emperor William confers the **Order of the Red Eagle** of the first class upon the commander-in-chief of the Belgian army and upon Herr Eyschen, minister of state of Lusenburg.

Oct. 20. *Würtemberg.* Prince William of Würtemberg is shot at by an **assassin.**

Oct. 26. *Greece.* The crown prince of Greece and the Princess Sophie of Prussia are **united in marriage** at Athens.

1890 Jan. 16. *Hamburg.* Sixty thousand people attend the funeral of the **Socialist editor Wedde.**

Jan. * *Westphalia.* **The strike** is spreading.

The miners demand eight hours and increased wages. Troops have been ordered to suppress any demonstration looking toward violence.

Feb. 18. *Saxony.* **A Socialist riot** occurs at Mühlhausen; 30 persons are wounded.

Feb. 20. Elections to the Reichstag are attended with much **violence**; the mob is charged by the police, and many are wounded.

STATE.

1886 Mar. 31. *Berlin.* The Reichstag extends the **Socialist law** two years.

Apr. 13. *Berlin.* The Federal Council passes a bill greatly amending the **ecclesiastical laws.**

May 14. *Berlin.* A decree is issued prohibiting political meetings that are held without permission.

June 10. *Bavaria.* Prince Luitpold is **proclaimed regent** because of the king's mental illness.

Aug. 11. Prussia and the Vatican sign **a convention.**

Dec. 3. *Berlin.* A bill is introduced in the Reichstag for adding 41,000 men to the **army** for seven years. [Dec. 17. Opposed by Clericals, Socialists, and others.]

1887 Jan. 14. *Berlin.* **The army bill** is limited to three years, and then passes.

Feb. 21. **General elections** are held; efforts are made to **change the army** from Imperial to parliamentary; the Government gains a majority.

Mar. 11. *Berlin.* **The army bill** is passed in the Reichstag. Vote, 227–31.

Mar. 13. A treaty of alliance with Austria and Italy is signed.

Mar. 22. *Berlin.* In the Reichstag, Bismarck introduces a **bill** softening the Falk laws.

Dec. 19. **Cabannes,** having been convicted of selling military secrets to the French Government, is sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.

1888 Jan. 30. *Berlin.* In the Reichstag a more stringent **anti-Socialist bill** is urged by Von Puttkamer; opposed by all parties; it is committed. [Feb. 17. The bill passes.]

Mar. 8. *Berlin.* It is announced that **Prince William,** the emperor's grandson, is entrusted with **official powers** during the illness of the aged emperor; having so served since Nov. 17, 1887.

Mar. 9. Emperor William dies, and is succeeded by his son Frederick.

Mar. 9–June 15. The Emperor **Frederick III.,** "The Noble," reigns.

Mar. 21. *Berlin.* A rescript is issued authorizing the **Crown Prince William** to exercise official powers when required.

June 7. *Berlin.* **The** parliamentary **quinquennial bill** is promulgated.

June 15. The Emperor **Frederic III.** dies after a reign of 98 days; [he is succeeded by his son William.]

June 15+. Emperor **William II.** reigns.

Aug. 24. *Berlin.* The Government announces its occupation of Addelah, near Dahomey, West Africa.

Oct. 15. **Hamburg** surrenders its privileges as a free port, and joins the Tariff Union, being the last of the German free ports.

1889 Jan. 18. *Saxony.* The president of the Superior Court at Leipsic resigns on account of Bismarck's strictures.

—— *Berlin.* Bismarck asks for 2,000,000 marks to carry out his East Africa colonial scheme. [Jan. 23. The Federal Council **approves the East Africa Bill.** Jan. 30. **The bill** passes the Reichstag appropriating money for the protection of German interests, and the suppression of the slave-trade. Feb. 1. It is adopted by the Federal Council.]

Jan. 31. The Germans declare war on Mataafa in Samoa.

Feb. 4. England and Germany conclude an **alliance** for the protection of the northern seas and ports.

Feb. 7. *Hanover.* **Count William Bismarck** is appointed president of the Landtag.

Feb. 28. *Berlin.* **The Army Expenditure Bill** is introduced in the Federal Council; it provides for a loan of 12,492,304 marks to meet the supplementary estimate.

Mar. 19. *Prus.* The Government grants 6,000,000 marks to aid in construction of a **canal connecting the Elbe and Trave Rivers.**

Apr. 10. *Berlin.* Count von Schellendorf retires from the ministry of war, and is succeeded by Gen. Verdiz du Vernois.

Apr. 29. *Berlin.* The deliberations of the Conference on **Samoan affairs** begin. [Apr. 30. The British ambassador and Prince Bismarck categorically **deny the existence of a secret treaty** between England and Germany to partition between them the Tonga and Samoan Islands. May 21. **Germany accedes** to demands of the United States Commissioners to restore King Malietoa. June 15. Autonomy is assured, and the Conference closes.]

Oct. 11. *Berlin.* The Government submits a bill to the Federal Council authorizing a loan of 249,000,000 marks.

Oct. 17. Germany refuses to recognize **Mataafa** as King of Samoa.

Oct. 24. *Berlin.* The **Reichstag** re-elects Herr von Kevetzow president.

Oct. 25. *Berlin.* The Bundesrath creates a **Court of Appeals,** with 11 judges on the bench.

Nov. 26. *Berlin.* The Reichstag adopts the **Socialist Bill.**

Dec. * *Berlin.* **The Catholics** of the Center party in the Reichstag form a separate political organization, with a program demanding **liberty** for the church denominational schools, and direct representation in the Reichstag of the rural population.

1890 Jan. 23. *Berlin.* The Reichstag rejects the expulsion clause of the Socialist Bill. [Jan. 25. Rejected. Vote, 98–169.]

Jan. 27. *Berlin.* The conference agreement between the **Germans and Old Czechs** is ratified by both parties.

Feb 3. *Berlin.* **Prince** Bismarck resigns his position as **minister of commerce.**

Feb. 6. *Berlin.* **A new commercial treaty** is signed with Turkey.

Feb. 20. A general **election** is held. The Government parties lose 15 seats, and the Socialists double their vote in the Reichstag.

Dr. Nasse, an advocate of state Socialism, is appointed governor of the Rhine provinces.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1886 Sept. 24. *Westphalia.* **A mine explosion** causes 45 deaths.

1887 June 3. *Schleswig-Holstein.* The emperor lays the foundation-stone of the opening lock of **a ship canal** at Holtenau, near Kiel.

June 8. *Prus.* A mine explosion at Gekenkirchener causes 60 deaths.

1888 Aug. 14. Off Sable Island in the North Atlantic a **collision** between the *Thingvalla* and the *Geiser*, German steamers, occurs; 105 lives are lost in the *Geiser.*

1889 June 30. *Hanover.* **Fire destroys** 36 buildings in Lüneburg. Loss, 12,000,000 marks.

Oct. 2. *Würtemberg.* Ten persons are killed and 50 injured in a **railroad accident** at Stuttgart.

Nov. 3. *Silesia.* **An explosion** in a dynamite factory causes 20 deaths.

Nov. 13. At Rauban **20 miners** are burned by a mine explosion.

Dec. 9. *Berlin.* **The influenza epidemic** has spread from St. Petersburg to this city. [Dec. 15. Fifteen thousand persons are suffering.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Apr. * *Berlin.* The emperor issues an order reducing the amount of private income necessary to secure a commission in the army.

Apr. * **Dueling** is forbidden in the army, "except in cases where a council of men of honor, to which all the circumstances shall have been referred, shall declare that a duel is necessary."

1891 Feb. 9. Gen. von Schlieffen succeeds Gen. von Waldersee as chief of general staff.

July 8. Orders are issued to begin fortifications at Heligoland.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 July 7. *Bavaria.* An art exhibition is opened at Munich.

Aug. 4. *Berlin.* The tenth International Medical Congress opens; Prof. Virchow presides. There are present 2,500 German and 2,500 foreign delegates, including 500 American physicians.

Sept. * *Berlin.* The experiment of transmitting opera music by telephone is successfully made.

Nov. * *Berlin.* Dr. Robert Koch, director of the Imperial Hygienic Institute, announces the discovery of a remedy for tuberculosis in its incipient stage.

Nov. 17. *Berlin.* The method of preparing Prof. Koch's curative lymph is made public.

Nov. 25. Prof. Koch publishes the results of his experiments in the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift;* he is elected an honorary member of the Medical Society of Vienna.

Nov. 27. *Brandenburg.* A monument to William I. is unveiled at Charlottenburg.

1891 Jan. 15. *Berlin.* Dr. Koch issues a report as to the ingredients comprising his lymph; the remedy consists of a glycerine extract derived from the pure cultivation of the tubercle bacilli.

May 1. *Berlin.* The Art Exhibition opens.

May * *Prus.* The Lower House of the Prussian Diet votes $41,000 for Prof. Koch's Institute.

July 13. *Brunswick.* A monument erected by German-American musical societies in honor of Franz Abt is unveiled.

Sept. 9. *Pr. Saxony.* The Congress of Naturalists and Physicians opens at Halle; 1,215 delegates are present, including 218 women.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890 Mar. 4. Delitzsch, Franz, theol., A77.
July 19. Peters, Christian H. F., astronomer, A77.
Dec. 27. Schliemann, Heinrich, archeologist, A68.
Hase, Karl A., theologian, A90.
Hergenröther, Joseph, cardinal, scholar, author, A78.
Lutz, Johann von, statesman, A64.
1891 Mar. 14. Windthorst, Ludwig, statesman, A79.
Apr. 24. Moltke, Count, Hellmuth Karl Bernhard von, field-marshal, A91.
May 2. Gregorovius, Ferdinand, poet, historian, A69.
May 22. Hahnel, Ernest J., sculptor, A80.

CHURCH.

1890 Apr. 24. *Prus.* The Supreme Council of the Protestant Church of Prussia issues a circular counseling the clergy to denounce Socialism.

May 3. *Würtemberg.* The last stone of the spire of the Ulm cathedral, the highest in the world, is laid.

July 18. *Bavaria.* Professor Schoenfelder, of the Würzburg University, is nominated to be Archbishop of Bamberg.

Nov. 5. *Hesse.* The grand duke issues a prescript censuring the persecutors of Jews. [Dr. Stöcker, an anti-Semitic preacher, resigns the chaplaincy of the Prussian court in consequence.

Dec. 7. *Berlin.* Pastor Kritzinger is appointed court chaplain.

1891 Mar. 22. *Berlin.* The foundation of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Chapel is laid with elaborate ceremonies.

Aug. 15. *Rome.* Pope Leo approves the exhibition of the Holy Coat in the Cathedral of Treves as laudable and opportune, and promises indulgences to pilgrims. [Aug. 20. It is exhibited. Sept. 5. A nail from the true cross is added. Oct. 3. Closed. Much money received.]

Sept. 1. *W. Prus.* The conference of German Catholic societies assembles in Danzig, resolves that the time has come to convoke an International Catholic Congress to consider the restoration of temporal power to the Pope, and appoints a committee of arrangements.

LETTERS.

1890 May * *Berlin.* A motion to exclude Jews from public schools is passed in Upper House of Prussian Diet.

June 10. Prince Bismarck attributes disaffection in Germany and Russia to over-education.

Dec. 4. *Berlin.* The Emperor William speaks on the educational system.

[The speech has a marked effect upon school methods. The School Reform Committee votes unanimously to substitute modern for ancient languages in all lower classes, and to make other changes in accord with the emperor's ideas.]

* * *Deutsche Kaiserlieder*, by A. Moeser, appears.
* * *Eva* and *Alexandria*, by Voss, appear.
* * *Lebensmachte*, by S. Millow, appears.
* * *Skirnir*, by Dahn, appears.
* * *Wahrheit*, by K. Frenzel, appears.
* * *Schulter an Schulter*, by H. Heiberg, appears.
* * *Unsehnbar*, by Marie Von Ebner-Eschenbach, appears.
* * *History of the Moors in Spain*, by Count Adolf Schack, appears.
* * *Lebensbilder*, by M. Carrière, appears.
* * *Geschichte der Gründung des neuen deutschen Reichs*, by H. von Sybel, appears.

1891 Aug. 9. *Berlin.* Six schools are opened for training Socialistic laborers.

SOCIETY.

1890 Feb. * Westphalia mine-owners have founded an anti-strike insurance union with an initial capital of £60,000.

Mar. 9. *Berlin.* The emperor confers the order of the Black Eagle on Herr von Boettcher. [Mar. 21. Also on Jules Simon; June 18. Chancellor von Caprivi; June 27. Count von Hatzfeldt; Nov. 22. Prof. Koch.]

Mar. 15. *Berlin.* It is found that 41 per cent of the crimes for which prisoners are held in 32 German jails were committed under the influence of alcohol.

The first sitting of the International Labor Conference takes place; the Prussian Minister of commerce presides. [Mar. 19. The Committee favors the exclusion of children under twelve from factories. Mar. 22. The Children's Committee favors a maximum of six hours' labor for children under 14 years of age.]

Mar. 21. *Saxony.* Several Hebrews are arrested in Leipsic on the charge of treason.

Mar. 22. Prince Bismarck declines the dukedom offered him by Emperor William. [Apr. * He says, "I prefer to bear the name my work has made famous — Bismarck."]

Apr. 1. *Westphalia.* More than 1,800 greetings and several car-loads of presents are sent to Prince Bismarck on his 75th birthday.

Apr. 21. *Berlin.* Strikes occur.

May 4. Strikes prevail in many cities.

May 23. *Saxe-Weimar.* Prince William is pronounced a bankrupt through gambling.

May 31. Emperor William opposes the removal of the anti-Socialist law.

May * Over 50,000 workmen are on strike; employers in Leipsic and Berlin form a union to fight the strikers.

June 2. *Berlin.* Emperor William warns Prince Bismarck to stop his press utterances, or serious results may follow.

June 12. *Bremen.* American riflemen arrive at Bremenhafen.

Aug. 26. *Berlin.* Socialists hold a great mass-meeting; 7,000 are present at midnight.

Sept. 30. *Berlin.* Great rejoicing occurs over the expiration of the anti-Socialist law; many exiles return.

Oct. 12. *Pr. Saxony.* The Socialist Congress opens in Halle; 366 delegates are present. [Oct. 18. Closes.]

Nov. 9. *Pr. Saxony.* The shoe manufacturers at Erfurt declare a lockout against 3,000 men.

Nov. 12. *Berlin.* Emperor William makes a personal gift to Prof. Koch of $250,000 for the prosecution of his studies, and an equal amount to establish a national institute for the production of the lymph used in Koch's method.

Nov. 19. *Berlin.* Princess Victoria of Prussia and Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe are married.

Nov. * Minister von Gossler gives $50,000 for the creation of a special hospital for the treatment of consumption by the Koch method.

1891 Mar. 11. *Berlin.* The Reichstag rejects the petition to admit women to the liberal professions.

Apr. 8. *Bavaria.* Troops quell a labor disturbance, in which 25 men are more or less seriously injured.

Apr. 24. *Westphalia.* A strike of 10,000 miners occurs at Dortmund.

May 24. Baron Hirsch proposes to buy 5,000,000 acres of land in the Argentine Republic for a Jewish Colony.

June 11. *Bremen.* Strikers become riotous.

July 30. *Berlin.* The Deutsche Bank loses $295,000 by a clerk's frauds.

Aug. 16. *Berlin.* An International Social Workmen's Congress opens.

Sept. 5. *Berlin.* The centenary of Meyerbeer is celebrated.

STATE.

1890 Mar. 18. *Berlin.* Prince Bismarck, chancellor and foreign minister, and Count Bismarck, regent of Hanover, both tender their resignations.

Gen. von Caprivi is selected as Bismarck's successor as chancellor.

Mar. 20. *Berlin.* The emperor makes Prince Bismarck duke of Lauenberg and colonel-general of cavalry, and appoints Count Herbert Bismarck minister of foreign affairs.

Mar. 25. *Berlin.* Count Herbert Bismarck resigns, and Herr von Alvensleben is nominated to succeed him. [Mar. 26. Declined.]

Apr. 4. *Rome.* The Vatican instructs the papal nuncio in Berlin and Bishop Kopp to act with the Centrist party, and to yield to the Government on no point without obtaining an adequate concession.

Apr. 25. *Berlin.* The Bundesrath repeals the law of 1874, by which priests failing to comply with the May Laws rendered themselves liable to imprisonment.

Apr.* *Berlin.* The Government asks the new Reichstag for a military credit of about 50,000,000 marks.

May 3. *Berlin.* The peace-footing bill for the army adds 5,000 to the infantry, 6,000 to the artillery, and adds 54 batteries to the field artillery.

May 7. *Berlin.* Von Levetzow is elected president of the Reichstag.

May 20. *Berlin.* The Labor Bill is discussed by the Reichstag.

It prohibits labor on Sundays and holidays, and the employment of children under 13 in factories. Women will not be allowed to work at night, or after 5.30 o'clock on Saturday evenings or on the eve of holidays. The hours of work for women are limited to 11. The bill also provides for the protection of the life and health of workers, and for punishment for a breach of contract by master or man by a fine paid to the injured party.

May 26. *Berlin.* Bismarck's statements to correspondents of newspapers incense the emperor.

May 27. *Berlin.* Dr. von Scholz, minister of finance, resigns his office.

May* *Berlin.* The new army budget shows that a large increase in the army is to be made at a cost of 18,000,000 marks.

June 3. *Berlin.* The Factory Bill is amended in the Reichstag to provide for the closing of factories from midnight of Saturdays till six o'clock on Mondays. Vote, 15–10.

The Catholics in the Lower House of the Reichstag demand that the church authorities have full power to dispose of its funds; it is opposed by Minister Von Gossler as being politically impossible, even with specific stipulations as to how the money appropriated should be employed.

Germany, France, Russia, and Switzerland have signed the treaty for the repression of anarchy.

June 4. *Berlin.* The Clerical Fund Bill is passed in the Prussian Lower House.

June 13. *Berlin.* Germany and Morocco sign a commercial convention.

The Reichstag makes an African grant of 4,500,000 marks.

June 17. England and Germany define the boundaries of their respective possessions in Africa, with concessions on both sides.

June 26. *Berlin.* The Reichstag rejects all amendments to the Army Bill, but passes the first paragraph, which fixes the peace effective force at 486,983 men until April, 1894. Vote, 16–12.

June 27. *Berlin.* Gen. V. du Vernois, minister of war, resigns.

—— The Sultan cedes the Zanzibar coast to Germany.

June 30. *Berlin.* Herr Miguel, leader of the National Liberals, is appointed minister of finance.

July 1. *Berlin.* The Anglo-German Agreement, concerning African possessions, is signed by Chancellor von Caprivi and Dr. Krauel for Germany, and Sir E. B. Malet and Sir Percy Anderson for England.

July* A second large expedition of 2,000 persons is sent to Africa to take possession of German lands.

Aug. 10. Emperor William arrives at Heligoland, and takes possession.

Aug. 22. *Constantinople.* A treaty of commerce between Turkey and Germany is signed.

Sept. 13. Emperor William accepts the extension of the Triple Alliance Treaty to May, 1897.

Oct. 3. A treaty is signed by Germany and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Germany obtains the coasting-trade along the east coast of Africa on payment of 4,000,000 marks to the sultan.

Oct. 6. *Berlin.* The appointment of Gen. von Kaltenborn Strachan as minister of war is officially announced.

** Colonies are to be planted in Southwest Africa, Morocco, and Tripoli.

Dec. 5. *Berlin.* In the Reichstag the Center party moves to repeal the law excluding Jesuits from Germany.

Dec. 8. *Berlin.* The bill providing for the defense of Heligoland passes its third reading in the Reichstag; the Socialist members oppose it.

The Government recognizes the Republic of Brazil.

1891 Jan. 14. *Berlin.* An uproar is occasioned in the Reichstag by Herr Helldorf protesting against Herr Richter's "coarse and vulgar attack upon Prince Bismarck."

Jan. 22. *Berlin.* In the Reichstag a motion is made to repeal the prohibitions on American pork and bacon imports. [Jan. 23. Defeated. Vote, 133–103. Sept. 3. Repealed.]

Feb. 28. *Alsace-Lorraine.* A decree by the governor announces that passport regulations referring to Alsace-Lorraine will be carried out to the fullest extent. [July 9. Relaxed.]

Mar. 11. *Berlin.* The resignation of Dr. von Gossler, minister of public works, is accepted. [The minister of public worship also resigns.]

The Reichstag rejects the petition to admit women to the liberal professions.

Mar. 18. *Berlin.* Chancellor von Caprivi removes the embargo placed upon American cattle landed at Hamburg.

Apr. 6. *Berlin.* The Government decides to withdraw its embargo against American pork.

Apr. 30. *Hanover.* Bismarck is returned to the Reichstag.

May 3. The Austro-German commercial treaty is signed, to remain in force for 12 years from February, 1892.

May 9. *Berlin.* The Reichstag passes the Sugar Bill, the Spirit Taxation Bill, the Koch Institute Endowment Bill, and adjourns to Nov. 11.

June 11. *Berlin.* Herr Brandenburg, a member of the Center party in Bersenbrueck, is elected to succeed Dr. Windthorst in the Reichstag.

The Russo-German treaty negotiations are ruptured.

June 20±. A great Center European Customs League is formed by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland.

June 28. *Berlin.* Emperor William announces the renewal for six years of the triple defensive alliance of Germany, Austro-Hungary, and Italy.

July 30. *Berlin.* The imperial budget for 1890–91 shows a surplus of 15,148,201 marks over the estimates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 Feb.* Hanover is made an Imperial capital residence.

Mar. 7. *Silesia.* A meat famine occurs at Breslau. The law excludes American pork, and the native product is insufficient.

Mar. 26±. *Berlin.* Prince Bismarck leaves Berlin permanently for his country home at Friedrichsruhe.

May 16. *Bavaria.* Thirty-six children are drowned while returning from confirmation at Ratisbon by the upsetting of a ferryboat while crossing the Oder.

June 21. *Hesse.* The 450th anniversary of the invention of the art of printing commences at Mentz.

Aug. 11. *Rh. Prus.* At Crefeld a house falls during a heavy storm, and 13 persons are killed and 20 injured.

Aug. 22. *Berlin.* Several cases of cholera appear.

Nov. 1. *Bremen.* Within a week 11,000 Polish Jews arrive on their way to Brazil.

1891 Jan. 3. *Rh. Prus.* Sixteen persons are killed and 10 wounded by a coal-shaft explosion near Düsseldorf.

Jan. 25. Fifty-two persons are killed by a coal-mine explosion at Gelcenkirchen.

Feb. 5. *Hamburg.* A new Southwest African Company, with a capital of 20,000,000 marks, is formed.

Mar. 31. *Berlin.* Influenza is prevalent. [Dec. 3.± Epidemic.]

Aug. 12. *Berlin.* The action of the Russian ukase in prohibiting the export of rye causes a sensation; rye becomes dearer than wheat.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Apr. 7. *Berlin.* The Government decides to adopt the **Maxim gun**, and orders 180 for use in the navy.

Oct. 24. *Berlin.* The peace effective of the **army** is fixed at 492,068, and its war strength reorganization is at 4,400,000.

1893 Aug. 3. Two officers and seven men are killed and 17 injured by an **explosion** on the war-ship *Baden* at Kiel.

1894 Sept. 30. Non-commissioned artillery officers (183) are arrested on the charge of anarchism.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Jan. 5. Dr. Pfeiffer, son-in-law of Prof. Koch of Berlin, discovers **the influenza bacillus**, the smallest bacillus yet discovered, also the original cause of infection.

1893 May 1. *Berlin.* **The standard time** for the empire is fixed to longitude 15° east of Greenwich.

Oct. 18. *Bremen.* **A statue of Emperor William I.** is unveiled by the emperor.

1894 July 24. A monument to the memory of Field Marshal Von Blücher is inaugurated near Caub, where he crossed the Rhine into France on the New Year's night of 1814.

Sept. 4. *E. Prus.* Emperor William unveils **a monument** to the memory of his grandfather at Königsberg. [Oct. 16. Another at Wiesbaden.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 Oct. 6. Charles I., King of Würtemberg, A68.
1892 Jan. 7. Brucke, Ernest W., physiologist, A73.
Jan. 26. Ludovica, Duch. of Bavaria, A83.
Mar. 13. Hesse, Grand Duke of, A55.
Apr. 19. Bodenstedt, Friedrich, poet, journalist, A73.
Oct. 12. Bücher, Lothar, statesman, A75.
Dec. 6. Siemens, Ernest W., electric., A76.
1893 Jan. * Ratibor, Duke of (House of Hohenlohe), A74.
Apr. 16. Bismarck-Schierstein, Count von, Friedrich August Ludwig, councilor of legation, A83.
May 8. Adolphus George, Prince Schaumburg-Lippe, A76.
June 5. Hefele, Charles Joseph von, bishop of Rottenburg, eccl. hist., A84.
Aug. 22. Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, A75.
Dec. 16. Michelet, Karl L., phil., A92.
1894 Feb. 6. Billroth, Theodore, surgeon, A63.
Feb. 12. Bülow, Hans Guido von, pianist, composer, A64.
July 4. Dillman, Christian F. A., theologian, orientalist, A71.
July 24. Brunn, Henry, archeologist, A72.
Sept. 9. Helmholtz, Hermann L. F. von, physiologist, natural philosopher, A73.
Nov. 21. Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, Duke of, A50.

CHURCH.

1893 Apr. 23. *Rome.* **The Pope** receives the emperor and empress, and has a long interview with the emperor.

May 9. *Rome.* Pope Leo receives 500 **German Catholic pilgrims.**

* * Archbishop Philip Krementz of Cologne is made a cardinal priest.

* * *Prus.* **George Kropp,** archbishop of Breslau, is consecrated a cardinal priest.

LETTERS.

1891 * * *Haubenlerche*, by Wildenbruch, appears.
* * *Einsame Menschen*, by Gerhardt Hauptmann, appears.
* * *Sodom's Ende*, by H. Sudermann, appears.
* * *Eine Neue Welt*, by H. Bulthaup, appears.
* * *Aus Eiserner Zeit*, by Spielhagen, appears.
* * *Das Zweite Gesicht*, by Oscar Blumenthal, appears.
* * *Tino-Moralt*, by Walter Siegfried, appears.
* * *Steinerne Gast*, by Rudolph von Gottschall, appears.
* * *Letzte Rottenburgern*, by Louise von François, appears.
* * *Geschichte der Päpste der Renaissance*, by Ludwig Pastor, appears.
1892 * *Römischen Vignetten*, by Marie Eugenie dell Grazie, appears.
* * *Seitab vom Wege*, by Hans Hoffmann, appears.
* * *Jenseits von Gut und Böse*, by Friedrich Nietzsche, appears.
* * *Heimat*, by Hermann Sudermann, appears.
* * *Der Meister von Palmyra*, by Adolf Wilbrandt, appears.
* * *Merlin*, by Paul Heyse, appears.
* * *Sonntagskind*, by Spielhagen, appears.
1893 * * *Hannelle Mattern's Himmelfahrt*, by Gerhardt Hauptmann, appears.
* * *New Poems*, by Hermann Hango, appears.
* * *Poems*, by D. Saul, appears.
* * *Erster Frühling*, by Maurice Reinhold von Stern, appears.
* * *Vestigia Leonis*, by Richard Nordhausen, appears.
* * *Glänzendes Elend*, by Hans Hopfen, appears.
* * *Melusine*, by Paul Heyse, appears.
* * *Geschichte der Malerei im neunzehnten Jahrhundert*, by Richard Muther, appears.
1894 * * *Robespierre*, by Marie Eugenie delle Grazie, appears.
* * *Faust und Prometheus*, by Hermann Hango, appears.
* * The *Schmetterlingsschacht*, by Sudermann, appears; also *Es war*.
* * *Stumme des Himmels*, by Spielhagen, appears.
* * *Donna Lionarda*, by Paul Heyse, appears.
* * *Der Ring des Frangipani*, by Henry Thode, appears.

SOCIETY.

1891 Sept. 21. *Pr. Saxony.* **The Congress of Naturalists and Physicians,** consisting of 1,215 delegates, including 280 women, opens at Halle.

1892 Feb. 1. The police arrest 20 **Anarchists.**

Mar. 4. *W. Prus.* A riot occurs in Danzig, the rioters looting shops and wagons.

June 21. *Vienna.* Count Herbert Bismarck and Countess Margarethe Hoyes are married.

Nov. 1. *Berlin.* The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, an **Anarchist newspaper,** is suppressed.

1893 Jan. 8. *Rh. Prus.* An attempt is made near Rouple to blow up the Cologne express with a **dynamite bomb.**

Jan. 10. *Prus.* Princess Marie of Edinburgh and Prince Ferdinand are married at Sigmaringen.

Jan. 25. *Berlin.* Emperor William's sister Princess Margaret **is married** to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

Oct. 23. *Rh. Prus.* The National Congress of **Social Democrats** opens at Cologne.

Nov. 6. *Berlin.* **The Emperor William** issues an edict against **gambling** in the army.

Nov. 27. *Berlin.* Chancellor von Caprivi receives at his official residence a box containing an **infernal machine.** [Nov. 28. Another is sent to the Emperor William; both are from Orléans, France.]

Dec. 11. *Berlin.* Two persons are injured by an **infernal machine.**

1894 Jan. 26. *Berlin.* **Prince Bismarck** is received with tremendous popular enthusiasm; the emperor greets him with great warmth, and pays him notable honors.

Feb. 19. Emperor William visits Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe.

Mar. 25. Emperor William decrees that the 25th anniversary of **Sedan Day** shall be celebrated by the creation of a new order, to be called **The Veterans of 1870,** the medals to be worn only by soldiers who fought at the front.

Apr. 19. The marriage of the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg takes place at Coburg.

June 22. Emperor William causes the arrest of Imperial Chamberlain Von Kotze for sending scandalous anonymous letters through the mails.

Oct. 21. **The German-Socialist Congress** opens at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Oct. 28. *Berlin.* **The Sunday closing law** is strictly enforced; many trades which did their best business on Sunday have suffered heavy losses.

Oct. 29. Emperor William confers **decorations** upon Gen. von Caprivi and Count Eulenburg.

STATE.

1891 Nov. 5. *Berlin.* **An official decree** is issued permitting the importation of **American and British cattle** into Germany.

Dec. 1. *Berlin.* The German possessions in Southwest Africa are sold to a syndicate for 3,750,000 marks.

Dec. 18. *Berlin.* The Reichstag adopts **the commercial treaties** with Austro-Hungary, Italy, and Belgium.

1892 Jan. 23±. Active opposition to the emperor's **Sectarian Education Bill** arises throughout the empire.

Feb. 10. *Berlin.* In the Reichstag the Center withdraws its demand that the **Jesuits** should be allowed to return.

Mar. 1. *Berlin.* Chancellor von Caprivi is defeated in the Reichstag on **naval estimates.**

Mar. 21. *Berlin.* Count von Zedlitz's resignation from the Cabinet is accepted. [Mar. 24. Dr. von Bosse succeeds him.]

Mar. 23. *Berlin.* Count Eulenberg accepts the premiership.

Apr. 1. *Berlin.* The Lower House of the Landtag passes the **Guelph Fund Bill.**

May 16. *Berlin.* The **Government** agrees to take part in the **International Silver Conference.**

Aug. 9. Herr Herrfuth, minister of the interior, resigns.

Sept. 24. *Berlin.* The Federal authorities yield assent to the proposition for **two years' service** in the army.

Sept. 29. *Berlin.* **The Social Democrats** win in the municipal elections.

Dec. 6. *Berlin.* The majority of the members of the Center of the Reichstag vote to support the **Army Bill.**

It fixes the strength of the peace effective at 492,068 men, the war strength at 4,400,000; the time of service is generally reduced to two years.

Dec. 12. *Berlin.* In the Reichstag Chancellor von Caprivi announces that Germany will adhere to the **gold standard.**

1893 Feb. 18. Popular agitation in favor of the **Army Bill** is increasing.

Mar. 17. *Berlin.* The Reichstag Committee rejects the second reading of the **Army Bill,** and adjourns till after Easter.

May 6. *Berlin.* **The Army Bill is rejected.** Voted, 210–102. The emperor dissolves the Reichstag; Chancellor von Caprivi goes to Potsdam to tender his resignation; new elections are appointed to be held June 15.

May 23. The Center party declares against the Army Bill.

July 4. *Berlin.* The new Reichstag is opened by Emperor William, who urges the importance of passing the **Army Bill** immediately.

July 7. *Berlin.* Chancellor von Caprivi introduces the **amended Army Bill** in the Reichstag.

July 13. *Berlin.* The first article of the **Army Bill,** fixing for two years the peace effective at 479,229 men, is passed by the Reichstag by a vote of 198 to 187.

July 15. *Berlin.* **The Army Bill is passed** by the Reichstag by a vote of 200–183, in the fullest house ever known.

July 28. *Berlin.* The Federal Council resolves to increase the **duties on imports** from Russia 50 per cent.

Aug. 22. *Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.* **Duke Ernst dies;** he left no children, and the **Duke of Edinburgh,** the second son of Queen Victoria, is formally recognized as the ruler of the duchy.

Sept. 8. *Berlin.* Emperor William orders that all the exceptional laws enforced in **Alsace and Lorraine** since the war shall be abolished.

Sept. 19. *Berlin.* Emperor William appoints **Gen. Brousart Schellendorf** as minister of war in place of Gen. von Kaltenborn-Strachan, resigned.

Chancellor von Caprivi and the papal nuncio agree, if the Centrists will support the Government, **concessions will be granted** on the educational question, and the **Catholic orders** will be readmitted into Germany.

Oct. 23. *Rh. Prus.* The National Congress of **Socialists** opens in Cologne.

Dec. 1. *Berlin.* The Reichstag votes, by a majority of 37, to revoke the decree **expelling the Jesuits** from Germany.

1894 Jan. 16. *Bavaria.* The **Upper** House decides to **depose the insane King** Otho, and transfer the crown to Prince Luitpold, the regent and heir presumptive.

Mar. 10. *Berlin.* The Reichstag adopts the first part of the **Russo-German Treaty.** Vote, 200–146.

Apr. 16. *Berlin.* The bill permitting the **Jesuits to return** passes its third reading in the Reichstag. Vote, 168–145.

Apr. 19. *Berlin.* The Reichstag passes the **Bourse Taxation Bill.**

June 6. The German Imperial **Silver Commission** adjourns without having agreed on any solution of the silver problem.

June 8. *Berlin.* Dr. Lieber, leader of the Clerical party, resigns from the Reichstag.

July 9. *Berlin.* The Bundesrath rejects the bill passed by the Reichstag to repeal the **anti-Jesuit laws,** but approves the admission of the Redemptorists.

July 12. Germany declares a **tariff war** against Spain.

Sept. 25+. *Berlin.* Chancellor von Caprivi no longer opposes severe repressive measures against **Anarchists and Socialists.**

Oct. 14. Germany rejects England's proposals to join the powers in intervention in the **China-Japanese war.**

Oct. 26. *Berlin.* Chancellor **von Caprivi** resigns his office, and **Count Botho zu Eulenberg** resigns as president of the Council.

—— **Prince von Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst** is appointed imperial chancellor, also premier of Prussia.

Nov. 7. Germany formally recognizes the **Hawaiian Republic.**

Nov. 14. *Berlin.* **The anti-Anarchist Bill** is introduced in the Bundesrath; it is drastic in its provisions.

Dec. 6. *Berlin.* An exciting scene occurs in the Reichstag, caused by the refusal of the Socialists to cheer for the emperor.

Dec. 10. *Berlin.* **Baron von Berlespsch,** minister of commerce, tenders his resignation because the Ministry rejects bills he drafted.

Dec. 14. *Berlin.* **The Anti-Revolutionist Bill** is introduced in the German Reichstag.

Dec. 15. *Berlin.* The Reichstag rejects the Government's proposal to **prosecute the Socialists for lese-majesty.** Vote, 168–58.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Feb. 13. *Afr.* The German **colonization** of New Guinea is a complete failure.

Aug. 13. *Berlin.* Emperor William has withdrawn all official support to the proposed **Berlin exposition.**

Aug. 23. *Hamburg.* The authorities acknowledge the presence of **Asiatic cholera.**

Aug. 29. **Cholera** appears at Bremen; there is an apparent abatement in Hamburg.

Aug. 31. *Hamburg.* **The cholera is** becoming worse. [Sept. 2. There are upwards of 600 new cases of **cholera.** Sept. 6. **Cholera** cases increase. Sept. 14. Total cases of **cholera** from Aug. 17 to this day amount to 15,663, of which 6,764 proved fatal; the House of Burgesses appeals to the Senate for a grant of 1,000,000 marks for **relief** purposes.]

Sept. 29. New cases of **cholera** are reported in Berlin; the disease is decreasing in Hamburg. [Oct. 9. Only two new cases at Hamburg.]

Oct. 1. *Berlin.* **The private bank of Schultz fails,** with liabilities amounting to 30,000,000 marks.

Oct. 4. *Berlin.* **In the long-distance ride** between Berlin and Vienna, Lieut. Miklos (Austrian) and horse arrive first at Berlin, and Prince Leopold (German) and horse arrive first at Florisdorf.

Oct. 5. **Hamburg** reports 30 new cases of **cholera.**

Oct. 17. *Hamburg.* The official figures show that there have been 17,962 cases and 7,508 deaths from **cholera** in Hamburg. [Oct. 18, eight; Oct. 19, 11; Oct. 25, 25; Oct. 26, 6; Oct. 28, seven; Nov. 2, none.]

Nov. 2. **Hamburg** is officially declared to be free from **cholera.**

Dec. 3. The steamer *Spree* is heard from; she had broken her shaft when 1,000 miles out, and was towed into Queenstown by the steamer *Lake Huron.*

Dec. 8. *Berlin.* **Influenza** again prevalent.

Dec. 15. *Hamburg.* In one week 28 cases of **cholera** occur with two deaths. (Dec. 16, new cases; Dec. 22, four; Dec. 25, new cases; Dec. 27, two deaths; Dec. 29, two cases; Dec. 30, seven cases.]

1893 Jan. 1. *W. Prus.* Several persons are **frozen to death** at Thorn and other places on the Vistula.

Jan. 18. *Pr. Saxony.* Seven deaths from **cholera** are reported in the lunatic asylum at Halle.

Jan. 21. Seventeen new cases of **cholera** are reported at the Neitleben Lunatic Asylum. [Jan. 29. Four new cases at Altona; one death at Hamburg.]

Jan. 28. *Berlin.* **A fire** causes a loss of two million marks.

Apr. 18. *Prus.* **A fire** in the Hohenzollern Palace at Sigmaringen destroys many works of art.

June 18. *Fr.* The bodies of Prussians who fell at **Stail** in 1870 are delivered by French to German troops, and taken across for reburial.

Aug. 15. *Berlin.* **Cholera** appears.

Aug. 19. **Explosions** in two coal-pits kill 57 miners, and wound many others.

Aug. 27. The business depression consequent upon the **tariff war** between Germany and Russia is increasing.

Sept. 7. The authorities officially proclaim the Rhine to be **infected with cholera,** and bathing in it has been forbidden.

Sept. 10. Four new cases of **cholera** are discovered in Berlin. [Sept. 20, 10; Sept. 21, three; Sept. 23, 14 cases; Sept. 30, three deaths.]

Oct. 1. Three new cases of **cholera** and one death are reported in Hamburg.

Oct. 10. A policeman and a sanitary official are killed in a **cholera riot** in St. Paul, a suburb of Hamburg.

Oct. 14. **Berlin** reports eight cases of **cholera** with five deaths.

Oct. 29. *Schleswig-Holstein.* Two deaths from **cholera** occur in Kiel.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA is a dependency of the empire, lying near the equatorial region, between the Indian Ocean and the Great Lakes; its government is administered by an Imperial officer. Area, 380,000± square miles; population, 1,760,000±.

EXPLORATION — ARMY — STATE.

1866 Mar. 22. **David Livingstone** ascends the Rovuma River. [1869. Mar. 14. Livingstone reaches Ujiji, "a ruckle of bones." 1871. Oct 13. He returns to Ujiji. Oct. 18. H. M. Stanley, the correspondent of the New York *Herald*, finds Livingstone at Ujiji. 1871–72. They explore the north end of **Lake Tanganyika.** 1872. Mar. 15. They part at Unyanyembe. Aug. 15. **Livingstone** leaves Unyanyembe for Lake Bangweolo. 1874. He visits Lake Tanganyika.]

1867 * * **Lake Tanganyika** is discovered by John H. Speke.

1887 * * **Lieut. Wissmann** arrives at Zanzibar after crossing the continent.

1888 * * **The German East African Company** acquire from the Sultan of Zanzibar a lease of the coast for 50 years, with rights to all duties and tolls. This territory, with other concessions in Masai-land, constitutes a protectorate.

Jan. 12. The natives under **Bushiri,** the Arab chief, attack the German mission-station at Dar-es-Salaam, near Bagamoyo, but are repulsed with heavy loss. [They capture and reenslave 100± freed natives; German missionaries are captured. Jan. 22±. The fighting continues; the Arabs demand that the Germans evacuate the coast. Jan. 25. The Arabs are defeated.]

Jan. 21±. *Berlin.* Lieut. Wissmann is appointed **Imperial Commissioner** for German East Africa. [Apr. 6. Assumes command.]

Feb. 8. Complete **anarchy** prevails along the coast.
The Catholic missionaries are released by Bushiri on payment of a ransom of 9,000 marks by the Germans.

Mar. 3. The Germans **recapture Bagamoyo.**

Mar. 6. Capt. Wissmann punishes the Kibosh tribe.

Mar. 10. **H. M. Stanley** meets Tippoo Tib at Ujiji.

Mar. 22. A German force attacks Saadani. [Mar. 28. They burn Kondutchi.]

May 10. Capt. **Wissmann** captures Chief Bushiri's camp. [June 7. He defeats the Arabs.]

1889 June 1. Germans **proclaim war** against the revolting natives north of Bagamoyo.

July 9. Capt. **Wissmann** attacks the Arabs with gunboats, and occupies **Pangani** without loss. [July 10. Shells and takes Tanga.]

Sept. 6. Capt. Wissmann with 400 men starts for Mpwapwa to punish Bushiri for killing Officer Nielsen of the East African Company.

Sept. 11. Capt. Wissmann offers £5,000 reward for the head of Chief Bushiri, he having threatened to destroy the missions in the interior. [Oct. 22. Bushiri's camp is surprised by a German force. Oct. 26. Capt. Wissmann defeats Bushiri. Dec. 10. Again defeated. Dec. 17. Bushiri is captured and hanged.]

Oct. 27. **Vitu** is captured and burned.

Nov. 4. Capt. Wissmann's expedition encounters 6,000 **Bushiri,** and repulses the natives, who suffer great loss.

Nov. 12. The New York *Herald* sends an expedition, escorted by Capt. Wissmann, to meet **Henry M. Stanley.**

Dec. 4. Stanley and Emin Pasha arrive at Bagamoyo from Central Africa.

1890 Jan. 6±. Capt. Wissmann routs the Arabs, and captures one of their strongholds.

Jan. 16. Thousands of Arabs accept the German offer of **amnesty,** and come to the coast at Zanzibar.

Apr. 2. **Emin Pasha** arrives at Zanzibar.

Apr. 7±. The **German flag** is raised in the territories of the Sultan of Mandara, following the mission of Lieut. Ehlers.

Apr. 30. Capt. Wissmann leaves Bagamoyo with a large force to attack Kilwa. [May 4. Bombards and occupies the town. May 13. He captures Lind.]

May 14. Capt. Wissmann captures Mikindani; this places the whole coast as far as Zanzibar in the hands of the Germans.

May 26. **Capt. Wissmann** leaves Zanzibar for Europe. [June 23. Arrives at Berlin.]

June 27. The Sultan of Zanzibar consents to **cede** the coast to Germany. [July 3. **Dr. Peters** arrives at Usugara. July 22. He leaves Zanzibar for Europe.]

Aug. 11. The Sultan's army is defeated by rebel Arabs. [Aug. 20. Defeats the rebel Arabs at Zemmour.]

Aug. 13. **Slaves** are reported to be sold on German territory without abatement.

Sept. 29. **Herr Von Soden** is appointed governor of German East Africa.

Oct. 3. The Sultan of Zanzibar by treaty **surrenders** to Germany for $1,000,000 his **sovereign rights** over that portion of the East African Coast which is leased to the German East African Company. [Oct. 8. The Company purchase the whole property of the Vitu Company.]

Nov. 19. The Sultan of Vitu **raids** the German outposts, and is repulsed with heavy loss.

1891 Jan. 1. The **German flag** is formally raised at various points on the Zanzibar Coast, to mark its acquisition.

Jan. 9. **Emin Pasha** establishes a fortified station on the shore of the Victoria Nyanza.

Jan. 31. **Peace** is declared in Zanzibar.

May 16. The German government notifies the powers that Dar-es-Salaam will be the capital of the German colonies in East Africa.

Sept. 12. A German force defeats the natives, but loses 300 men, and all their guns and ammunition; only two non-commissioned officers escape.

Dec. 1. The **German** possessions in Southeast Africa are **sold** to a syndicate for 3,750,000 marks.

1892 Oct. 17. The Wahehe tribe attack the German station at Mpwapwa; many residents are killed or wounded.

1893 Mar. 14. A German force defeats hostile natives, killing Sikki, the leader, and a number of his followers. [Aug. 29. **An African** fortified camp is stormed.]

1894 Oct. 30. A German force storms and captures Kuiranga, the capital of the Wahehe country.

CHURCH — SOCIETY.

1862 * * The Universities **Mission** at **Magomero,** on Lake Shirwa, is moved to the mainland opposite Zanzibar.

1869 * * **Magila,** opposite Zanzibar, becomes a mission-station of Bishop Tozer. [1875 * * It becomes a mission-station of the Universities Mission.]

1878 * * **Ujiji** becomes a mission-station of the London Society. [1879, **Urambo;** 1887, **Fwambo,** near Lake Tanganyika.]

1882 * * The Moslems of Magila in Usambara close their mosques, and become Christians.

1889 Jan. 17. Arab slave-dealers **kill** eight German **missionaries** in Zanzibar, and mutilate their bodies; they sell as slaves the native inmates of German mission-premises at Tugu, 15 miles from Dar-es-Salaam.

Jan. 29. An English missionary and 16 of his followers are massacred by natives.

Feb. 27. The German missionaries held captive by the Arabs are liberated.

Sept. 28. Capt. Wissmann reports that **exportation of slaves** in his territory has stopped.

Oct. 30. A missionary party is **massacred.**

1890 Mar. 24. The German authorities hang a **slave-dealer** at Bagamoyo.

Sept. 14. The German authorities at Bagamoyo publish a notice permitting **slave-dealing,** but prohibiting the exportation of slaves by sea.

Sept. 22. A German merchant at Vitu and seven German employees are **massacred** by natives.

* * The English Church Missionary Society has a missionary station 180 miles inland, in the Uguru district; another (Mpwapwa) 40 miles farther, in Usugara, and another (Uyui) in the district of Unyanyembe.

* * **Mbweni,** on the Zanzibar coast, is a village of 300 **released slaves,** with permanent church, domestic chapel, workshop, traction-engine, lime-kiln, etc.

1891 May 22. Arab **slave-raids** are frequent on the shores of Lake Tanganyika.

Dec. 16. **Great cruelty** is practised by slave-traders near Lake Tanganyika; from 10 to 20 slaves are killed daily when they become exhausted by the march.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA is a dependency of the empire, and comprises a territory bordering the Atlantic, and extending from the Orange to the Kunene Rivers. Area, 330,000 square miles; population, about 150,000, of these 600 are whites. Walfish Bay on the coast belongs to Great Britain.

1884 * * **The German flag** is hoisted on land purchased around Angra Pequeña, by F. A. S. Lüderitz. 1885 * * **Hereroland** is annexed by treaty. 1886 * * Portugal recognizes the **boundaries.** 1888 * * **Hereroland** is given up. 1889 * * **Hereroland** is regained by force. 1890 * * England recognizes the **boundaries.** 1893 * * **Henric Witboy,** the civilized chief, is at last defeated by the Germans.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND is a country of Western Europe, and classed as one of the great powers. The government is an hereditary constitutional monarchy, having the executive authority lodged with the sovereign and a responsible ministry. The legislature consists of a Parliament of two houses; the House of Lords having about 560 members, and the House of Commons, 670 members.

The principal colonies and foreign possessions are Gibraltar, Malta, Aden, and Perim, and a protectorate along the Somali Coast, Bahrein Islands, British North Borneo including Brunei and Sarawak, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hongkong, India and its dependencies, Kamaran Island, Labuan, Straits Settlements, Ascension Island, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Cape Colony, Mauritius, British East Africa, Natal, Niger River Territories, British Zambesia, Oil Rivers Protectorate, Saint Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Gold Coast, Lagos, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Zanzibar, Zululand, Bermudas, Canada, Newfoundland, Falkland Islands, British Guiana, British Honduras, Islands in the West Indies including the Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Windward Islands, Leeward Islands, and Trinidad; Tasmania, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand, British New Guinea; also many groups of islands in the Pacific Ocean, including Fiji, Cook's Islands, Union, Phœnix, and Gilbert Islands; Heligoland in the North Sea is ceded to Germany in 1890.

Area of the United Kingdom, 120,979 square miles; population in 1891, 38,104,975. Total area of the empire and its protectorates and spheres of influence, 11,421,100 square miles; estimated population, about 381,404,960.

NOTE. — All items not having a locality word following the date are located in England. Scotland, Ireland, and Wales are designated by abbreviations. Many of the very early dates are of doubtful value.

ARMY — NAVY.

55 **Aug. 26** B. C. **Julius Cæsar** invades Britain, and encamps [on Barham Downs near Deal]. [54. Again invades it.]

54 * * B. C. **Cassivelaunus** leads the Britons against Cæsar, and is defeated.

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40 * * A. D. The Roman Emperor **Caligula** leads a mock invasion.

* * * **War between the Romans and Britons.**

43 * * The Emperor **Claudius lands an expedition** in Britain, parades 16 days, then [44] returns to Rome, assumes the title Britannicus, and is worshiped as a god.

45 * * [Gloucester] submits to the Romans.

50 * * **Battle of Shropshire.** The Britons are defeated by the Roman general, Ostorius Scapula.

Caractacus, King of the Silures, is taken prisoner, through the treachery of Cartismandua, Queen of the Brigantes.

* * * *W.* **The Silures** of South Wales maintain an obstinate resistance to the Romans.

58 * * **Suetonius Paulinus** commands the Romans.

61 * * **Britons under Boadicea revolt,** burn London, and kill 70,000 Romans and strangers.

Paulinus subdues the revolting Druids.

78 * * **Julius Agricola** commands the Romans.

He defeats and subdues the Britons in Anglesey, and completes the conquest of Britain.

79 * * Romans establish a military station at Mancenion [**Manchester**], a stronghold of the Brigantes.

81 * * Agricola **builds forts** between the Tyne and Solway to protect Britain against invasion from Caledonia.

84 * * *Scot.* Agricola defeats Caledonians under Galgacus in the battle of the **Grampians.**

* * Agricola **builds a line of forts from the Forth to the Clyde,** and sends a fleet around the north of Scotland for the first time.

121 * * The Emperor Hadrian builds a rampart from the Tyne to the Solway.

138 * * **The Caledonians** invade Britain and are repelled. **Antoninus Pius** commands the Romans.

140 * * Lollius Urbicus, lieutenant of Antoninus, strengthens by a turf rampart, called **Wall of Antoninus,** the line of forts between the Clyde and the Forth.

150± * * *Ire.* **Tuathal** organizes a standing army [afterwards known as the **Fiann, or Fenians**].

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

50 B. C.—250 A. D. *London.* **Gothic architecture** appears in St. Martin's Church, Canterbury.

15 * * B. C. *London.* The "**London Stone,**" fixed by the Romans, is placed [in Cannon Street] in the center of the city. [1742. Removed from the opposite side of the way. 1798. Placed in the wall of St. Swithin's Church.]

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84 * * A. D. A Roman fleet sails round the north coast, and **discovers Britain** to be an island.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

62 * * Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni, dies.

CHURCH.

54 * * B. C. **The Druids** serve the people as ministers of sacred things, teachers of the young, and arbiters and judges.

* * * The Druids **offer up criminals** in sacrifice to deity.

1st Century. A. D. **St. Paul** preaches in Britain. [Affirmed by some authorities, but without positive proof.]

* * *Ire.* **Christianity** is introduced (?) from the East.

LETTERS.

1300± B. C. *Scot.* — *Ire.* A colony from Spain introduces **Phenician letters.**

SOCIETY.

54 * * B. C. "**The population** is very great, and the **buildings** very numerous." (Cæsar.)

* * **The Equestrian Order** and the Druids possess the power and privileges. The people are clothed in skins, and live chiefly on milk and flesh.

78–84 A. D. Civilization makes rapid progress under the mild rule of **Agricola.**

STATE.

2048 * * B. C. *Ire.* Partholan, coming from Greece, lands in the island. (?)

1463 * * B. C. The Damnonii make their descent.

1300 * * B. C. *Ire.* Herber and Heremon, Milesian princes, **come from Spain,** and conquer the island. (?)

1000± * * B. C. **Phenicians** appear from Western Asia.

330 * * B. C. *Scot.* Camelon, King of the Picts, builds the castle of the "Hill of Edin" [**Edinburgh**]. (?)

* * B. C. *Scot.* **The monarchy** is founded by **Fergus,** an Irish prince. (?)

140 * * B. C. *Scot.* The southern lands are settled by Picts from England.

54 * * B. C. [London] is the capital of the Trinobantes.

* * B. C. **Roman rule begins** under Julius Cæsar.

4–24 A. D. *Ire.* Fearaidhach-Fionfachtnath reigns. (?) [24–27, Fiachadh-Fion (?); 127–54, Fiachadh-Fionohudh (?); 54–59, Cairbre-Cincait; 59–79, Elim (?); 79–109, Tuathal-Teachtmar. (?) He imposes the "boiroimhe," or cow tribute, on the province of Leinster. (?) 109–113, Malor Mail; 113–122, Feidhlimhidh; 122–125, Cathoire Mor, or the Great; 125–145, Conn Ceadchadhach, the "Hero of the Hundred Battles;" 145–152, Condir; 152–182, Art-Aonfhir; 182–212, Lughaidh (MacConn); 212–213, Fergus the Black Teeth.]

41 * * *Rome.* Claudius Britannicus is emperor. [58, Suetonius Paulinus; 81, Domitian; 117, Hadrian; 138, July 10, Antoninus Pius; 161, Marcus Aurelius; 180, Commodus; 193, Pertinax, (three months); later, Septimus Severus.]

* * **Caractacus** is leader of the native Britons.

61 * * **Boadicea** is queen of the Iceni.

* * Londinum [**London**] is a large town.

70 * * *Scot.* **Perth** is founded by Agricola [capital].

78 * * **Agricola,** the Roman consul, rules.

Many Roman towns are built. [84. Recalled.]

120 * * **Hadrian** is in Britain.

140 * * *Ire.* Asbcled [**Dublin**] is built, and becomes the capital. (?)

ARMY — NAVY.

184 * * *Scot.* **Ulpius Marcellus** drives back invading bands of Caledonians.

207 * * South Britain is **invaded** by the Caledonians.

208 * * **The Emperor Severus** arrives in Britain, advances north, and strengthens Hadrian's rampart by [the Wall of Severus], **80 miles long.**

209 * * Severus advances to the **Moray Firth,** and repels the Caledonians.

258 * * *Scot.* **The Scots** from Ireland **invade** Caledonia.

296 * * The usurper **Allectus is defeated** and slain by the Romans under Asclepiodotus.

360 * * **Picts and Scots** (Irish) from Ireland **invade** Britain.

367 * * The Roman general, **Theodosius, defeats the Saxons** on the sea, in their first attempt to invade Britain.

368 * * **Picts and Scots** devastate the country, and approach London, but are driven back by Theodosius.

406 * * **The 20th Roman legion,** Valeria Victrix, evacuates [**Chester**].

410 * * The Romans finally retire from Britain.

429 * * **Eugenius II.** of Scotland invades Britain.

446 * * The Britons invoke the **aid of the Romans** against invading Picts; but they are struggling with the Goths, and decline to assist the Britons.

449 * * **The Saxons are invited** to dwell in Thanet [Kent] to fight the invading Picts; they come, and the Angles follow.

455 * * **Horsa the Teuton** is killed in battle at Aylesford.

465 * * The Britons are defeated at **Wippidsfleet** by the English, the new invaders, under Hengist; and their power is overthrown in Northern Kent.

473 * * **Lymne** in Kent is taken by the English.

480 * * **Kent** is won by the English after a struggle of 30 years.

483 * * *Ire.* **King Oilioll** is defeated and killed at Ocha.

488 * * Mancenion [**Manchester**] is taken from the Britons.

491 * * **The South Saxons** under Ælle and Cissa storm Anderida [**Pevensey**], exterminate the inhabitants, and **establish the kingdom** of the South Saxons.

495 * * A Saxon tribe called Gewissas enters the great down, or Gwent, to take [**Winchester**].

519 * * The Britons are defeated by Cerdic the Saxon **at Carford.**

* * *W.* David orders his soldiers to place a leek in their caps, in honor of King Arthur's great victory over the Saxons. [It becomes the national emblem.]

520 * * The Saxons are defeated by Prince Arthur at **Badon Hill.**

534-556 Cymric, a West Saxon king, conquers [**Berkshire**].

542 * * **Prince Arthur is defeated** and killed at Comlan [**Cornwall**].

552 * * **West Saxons** capture the hill-fort of Old Sarum from the Britons.

568 * * The first recorded fight in Britain of **Englishmen against Englishmen** occurs at Wibbandun [Wimbledon]; Ethelbert, King of Kent, is defeated by Ceawlin, King of Wessex.

577 * * The English under Ceawlin defeat the British kings **at Deorham,** capture [Bath, Gloucester, and Cirencester].

* * * **Almost incessant wars** continue for 100 years between pagans and Christians.

* * * **Wars of the invaders** among themselves.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

245 * * Many thousand acres in Lincolnshire are **inundated** by the sea.

253 * * **An inundation** in Cheshire causes the loss of 3,000 lives and many cattle.

300 * * The country abounds in grain-fields and pastures.

The tin-mines of Cornwall, the lead-mines of Derbyshire, and the iron-mines of Birmingham are worked by the Romans.

5th Century. Aurelius Ambrosius erects an [alleged] sepulchral monument called **Stonehenge,** on Salisbury Plain, Wiltshire, to the memory of 460 Britons murdered by Hengist.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

211 * * Severus, Lucius Septimius, emperor, dies at York, A65.

282 * * **Fingal,** legendary prince of Morven, Caledonia, born.

293 * * Carausius, usurper, murdered.

3d Century. **Ossian,** Celtic bard, warrior, dies.

357 * * Fergus I., King of Scotland., dies.

373 * * **Patrick, Saint,** missionary, patron saint of Ire., b. in Scot., or Fr. [460±. Dies.]

383 * * Ursula, Brit. legendary st., Ger., dies.

420± * * Pelagius, monk, theologian, dies in Palestine.

455 * * Horsa, Jutish chief, killed in battle.

501 * * Fergus II., king, Scot., k. in battle.

5th Century. Vortigern, king, dies.

521 * * **Columba, Saint,** apostle of Caledonia, Ireland, born. [597. Dies.]

537 * * **Arthur,** legendary prince, dies.

543 * * Columbanus, Saint, Irish monk, born. [615. Dies.]

551 * * Gall, Saint, Irish theologian, bp. of Constance, apostle of Swiss, b. [646. d.]

CHURCH.

156± * * **Christianity is introduced** by Lucius, King of the Britons. [300. It is accepted.]

[200± Turtullian speaks of places not yet reached by the Romans, yet subject to Christ.]

179 * * *London.* **The bishopric** is erected [624, an archbishopric], also that of York. (Mythical.)

212 * * *Scot.* **Christianity** is introduced.

302 * * *London.* **The first St. Paul's Church** is built on the site of a temple to Diana.

[It is destroyed during the persecution of Diocletian. 337. Rebuilt.]

304 (?) **June 23** (?). **Saint Alban,** the protomartyr of Britain, is beheaded at Verulam. (June 17. ?)

314 * * *Fr.* Three British bishops attend the first **Council of the Church of Arles.**

345-500 The **Arian controversy** disquiets the Western Church; contentions also arise concerning the celebration of Easter.

347 * * British bishops attend the **Council of Sardica.** [359. Also that of Ariminum.]

350 * * The see of **Sodor and Man** is erected. (Or 447.)

* * The **archbishopric of York** is erected.

360 * * *Scot.* **The see of the Isles** is erected.

361 Apr. 23. George of Cappadocia is put to death after torture by Diocletian. [He is adopted as the patron saint of England.]

402 * * *Ire.* The bishopric of **Ossory** is established.

412 * * *Scot.* **St. Ninian** establishes Christianity in Galloway.

± * * **Pelagius,** the first British monk, founds the sect of Pelagians. Pelagianism disturbs the Western Church.

429 * * The British bishops call in **Sts.** Germanian and Lupus from Gaul to refute the Pelagians at the **Council of Verulam** (St. Albans).

430 * * *Scot.—Ire.* **Palladius,** a monk, is sent by the Pope to convert the Irish and Scots.

432 * * *Ire.* **St. Patrick,** a Scotch monk, arrives, and establishes Christianity. [Ireland is soon known as the Island of the Saints.]

* * *Ire.* The bishopric of **Trim** is created. [434, Killala, 444, Armagh, by St. Patrick; 450, Elphin; 454, Ardagh; 493, Clogher; 499, Down; 500±, Ardfelt, Aghadoe, and Connor.]

* * * *Dublin.* **St. Patrick's Cathedral** is founded.

434 * * *Ire.* The church of **Killala** is built by St. Patrick.

450 * * *Wales.* The see of **Llandaff,** St. David's, is erected. [642±. Asaph.]

* * *Ire.* The first cathedral at **Armagh** is built.

5th Century. Ire. The nunnery of **St. Bridget** is founded at Kildare.

[In a building called the fire-house, it is supposed, the nuns kept the inextinguishable fire which existed till the Reformation.]

* * * The Pelagian controversy provokes the disunion of the church.

473± * * **Idolatry** is revived by the Saxons.

* * **Relapse to heathenism,** except in Wales and Cornwall [for about 150 years].

The heathen Saxons invade Britain; and Christianity, with its churches and ministers and professors, is generally exterminated.

493 * * *Ire.* **St. Patrick** is buried in the Abbey of Saul at Down.

500± * * *Ire.* **St. Cailan** is consecrated the first bishop of Down. (?)

* * *Scot.* The see of **Galloway** is erected. [562, **Glasgow,** by St. Mungo.]

501 * * *Ire.* The see of **Tuam** is erected. [510, **Dromore**; 516, **Bangor**; 519, **Kildare**; 520, **Meath**; 550, **Achonry**; 534, **Louth**; 548, **Clonmacnois**; 558, **Clonfert** (or 562); 570, **Ross**; 598±, Ferns; 604±, Cloyne; 606±, Cork.]

550± * * *Ire.* A church is built and a bishopric is established at **Limerick** by St. Munchin.

563 * * *Scot.* St. Columba founds **Iona.**

LETTERS.

300 * * A. D. *Scot.* or *Ire.* **Ossian,** the Celtic bard, flourishes.

447 * * *W.* St. Germain visits Wales the second time, and **founds schools.**

473 * * The Teutonic invaders call themselves **Angles,** or English, while the Celtic inhabitants call all invaders **Saxons.**

516± **Gildas the Wise,** the first British historian, flourishes; he compiles the *De Excidio Britanniæ* — the subjection of Britain.

577± * * The English language **displaces** the Welsh in nearly every part of the island.

SOCIETY.

300 * * **Public roads** connect the towns, and facilitate the marketing of grain and the intercourse of the people.

* * Owners of land **dwell in towns** from which their serfs go forth to cultivate the fields and tend the herds. The "**curiales**" are the aristocracy; free laborers abound, but slaves are more numerous in the Roman cities.

449 * * The **Saxons** are energetic, aggressive, and practical; they love their homes.

457 * * *Scot.* Constantine I. is **assassinated** by Dougal for dishonoring his daughter.

516 * * **Order of the Round Table** is instituted by Arthur. (Or 528, or 540.)

538 * * The Council of Orleans **prohibits Sunday labor** in the country.

580 * * **Not a Briton remains** on English ground, all having retired before the conquerors, who rapidly disperse all over the land.

* * * By the laws of Ethelbert, **damages** are to be paid a bishop elevenfold, a clerk threefold, of the value of stolen property.

* * * **A value is fixed on men's lives** according to their degree, from 50 shillings to six shillings.

* * * **Slaves abound,** who may be murdered or mutilated by their masters without accountability.

STATE.

208 * * Caracalla rules under his father Severus.

210 * * *Scot.* Severus concludes **a treaty** with the Caledonian chiefs.

* * * During 70 years of peace the **history** of Britain is nearly **silent.**

211 * * *Rome.* Caracalla is emperor. [217, Macrinus; 218, Heliogabalus; 222, Alexander Severus; 235, Maximinus; 237, Gordianus; 238, Balbinus; 244, Philip the Arabian; 249, Decius; 251, Gallus; 253, Emilianus; later, Valerian.]

213 * * *Ire.* **Cormac Ulfada** is king.

"A prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland." [He revises and codifies the ancient laws of Ireland, known as the Brehon laws.]

253-254 *Ire.* Lughaidh-Gunait is king. [254-282, Cairbre Liffeachair. 282-315, Fiachadh.]

260 * * *Rome.* Gallinus is emperor. [268, Claudius; 270, Aurelian the warrior; 275, Tacitus; 277, Probus; 282, Carus; 283, Numerian, co-regent; 284, Diocletian; 286, Maximian, co-regent.]

286 * * **Carausius** usurps sovereign authority in Britain; it is independent of Rome for nine months. [292. He is killed by Allectus, his minister, who assumes sovereign power.]

292 * * **Constantius Chlorus** is assigned to the provinces of Britain, Gaul, and Spain. He overthrows Allectus.

296 * * **Roman rule** is reestablished; Britain is divided into four districts.

300 * * The active members of municipal bodies are the "**curiales.**"

There is much **taxation,** taxes being levied on polls, funerals, legacies, auctions, sales of slaves, and ores; oppressive levies of grain, hay, and cattle are made.

The Roman **government** is "suspicious, exclusive, rapacious, and utterly selfish." (Knight.) Mixed races of Romans, British, and Teutons inhabit the land.

305 * * *Rome.* Constantius and Gallerius are Augusti, co-regents. [306 July 25. Constantius Chlorus dies at York; his son Constantine is proclaimed emperor.]

306 * * *Rome.* Maxentius is emperor; four emperors reign at the same time. [307. Severus, Licinius, and Constantine are Augusti.]

± * * *London.* The original **walls** are built.

315 * * *Ire.* Colla Uais reigns. [319-352, Muireadhach Tireach; 352-353, Caolbhack; 353-360, Eochaidh Moighmesdhin; 360-375, Criomthan; 375-398, Niall; 398-421, Dathy; he is killed by a thunderbolt.]

323 * * *Rome.* **Constantine the Great** is sole emperor. [337, Constans is co-regent.]

350± * * **Paulus the Spaniard,** infamous as a notary sent by Constantius, oppresses and plunders the people for the increase of his own wealth.

353 * * *Rome.* Constantius is sole emperor.

357 * * *Scot.* Eugenius I., son of Fincormachus, is king.

[He is killed in battle by the Romans; his death temporarily ends the kingdom of the Scots.]

361 * * *Rome.* Julian the Apostate is emperor. [363, Jovian; 364, Valentinian I.; Valens is co-regent; 367, Gratian is co-regent; 375, Valentinian II., co-regent; 379, Theodosius the Great is co-regent; 392, Eugenius; 394, Theodosius the Great becomes emperor.]

368 * * **The Saxons** begin their invasion of Britain.

383 * * *Fr.* **A British colony** is founded in Gaul under the Roman general and usurper, Maximus. [It is joined by 100,000 warriors from Britain.]

395 * * **The Roman empire is divided.** Honorius is emperor of the West.

404 * * *Scot.* Fergus II. revives the Caledonian monarchy.

* * * *Scot.* **Scots from Ireland** settle on the west coasts.

410 * * Britain becomes **independent,** the Romans having withdrawn from the country.

420-451 *Scot.* Eugenius II. reigns. [451-457, Dongardus; 457-479, Constantine I.; 479-501, Congallus I.; 501-535, Goranus.]

421-453 *Ire.* Laoghaire is king; he is killed by a thunderbolt. [453-473, Oilioll Molt; 473-493, Lughaidh; he is killed by a thunderbolt; 493-515, Murtough; 515-528, Tuathal-Maolgarbh; 528-550, Diarmuid.]

445 * * The Britons send an **embassy to Rome** to ask for help against the Picts.

* * Vortigern is king.

449 * * **Hengist and Horsa,** Saxon chiefs, invited by King Vortigern, land in Kent to fight against the Picts. [The **Angles** follow.]

454-586 **The Heptarchy,** seven Saxon kingdoms, is formed.

454-488 **Hengist** is King of Kent.

465 * * **Ambrosius** is King of Britain.

488-512 Æsc, son of Hengist, is King of Kent. [512-542, Octa, son of Æsc. 542-560, Hermenric, son of Octa.]

491-514 Ælla is King of Sussex.

491 * * **Ælla and Cissa,** after taking the fortress of Anderida [Pevensey], establish the kingdom of the **South Saxons** [Sussex and Surrey].

492 * * Ælla, King of the South Saxons, becomes **Bretwalda I.,** or leader of all the Saxon chiefs in war against a common enemy.

500±-532± **Arthur is King of Britain.**

514-580 Cissa, son of Ælla, is King of the South Saxons.

519-534 Cerdic is King of the West Saxons, or **Wessex.** [534-560, Cynric; 560-591, Ceawlin.]

519 * * The Saxon chief **Cerdic** and his son **Cymric** found the kingdom of Wessex. [The royal line of Wessex becomes the **royal line of England.**]

520-560 Ida is King of Deira (Northumbria).

He forms the **kingdom of Northumbria,** including Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and Northumberland.

527±-587 Erchenwin is King of the East Saxons. He founds [Essex].

535-558 *Scot.* Eugenius III. succeeds his uncle, Goran. [558-569, Congallus II., brother of Eugenius; 569-570, Kinathal; 570-605, Aidanus; 605-606, Kenneth, son of Congallus II.; 606-621, Eugenius IV., son of Aidanus.]

546 * * *Ire.* Londonderry is first mentioned.

550-551 *Ire.* Feargus and his brother Daniel reign jointly. [551-554. Eochaidh and his uncle Baodan reign jointly; 554-557, Ainmereach; 557-558, Baodan; 558-587, Aodh; he convenes an assembly or parliament of nobility and clergy at Drumceat; 587-591, Hugh Slaine; 591-618, Aodh-Uaireodhnach.]

560-567 Adda, son of Ida, is King of Bernicia (Northumbria). [567-572, Glappa; 572-573, Headwulf; 573-580, Freodwulf; 580-588, Theodoric; 588-593, Ethelric.]

560-590 Ælla is King of Deira (Northumbria); sole King of Northumbria until 587.

560-616 **Ethelbert** is King of Kent.

He is the first Christian king; he promulgates a code of laws [which is in force for seven centuries].

560-593 Ceawlin, King of Wessex, is Bretwalda II.

568 * * **Surrey** is made West Saxon by the defeat of Ethelbert.

570 * * West Saxons become masters of [Oxfordshire and Berkshire].

571-578 **Uffa** is King of East Anglia. He founds the kingdom of **East Anglia** [including Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, and Ely], afterwards called **Angleland;** Britain becomes **England.**

578-599 Titilus, or Titulus, son of Uffa, is King of East Anglia. [599-624, Rædwald, son of Titulus.]

580-648 The South Saxons are almost totally dependent upon Wessex.

MISCELLANEOUS.

208 * * The **plague** carries off 50,000 Roman soldiers. [430. A desolating **plague** sweeps through Britain; the living are scarcely able to bury the dead. 644. *London.* It causes great ravages. 772. An **epidemic** at Chichester causes 34,000 deaths. 954. The **plague** destroys 40,000 lives in Scotland. 962. *London.* The **plague** prevails.]

ARMY — NAVY.

603 * * Ethelfrith defeats the Scottish king Aidan at Daegsastan. [607. He defeats the Cymry of Strathclyde at the battle of Chester. 617. He is defeated and killed by Redwald at the battle of the Idle.]

607 * * The war ceases to be English against Britons, and becomes English against English.

620 * * The Isle of Man is subdued by Edwin; also Mancenion [Manchester].

628 * * Penda attacks and dismembers Wessex.

633 * * Penda joins the Welsh King Cadwallon in an attack at Heathfield on King Edwin, who is defeated and killed.

634 * * Oswald defeats Cadwallon at Heavenfield.

642 Aug. 5. Penda defeats Oswald at Maserfield; Oswald is killed. [655. Penda is defeated and killed at Winæd [near Leeds] by Oswy, brother of Oswald.]

676 * * Ethelred ravages Kent, and destroys Rochester.

684 * * *Ire.* Egfrid, King of Northumbria, invades and wastes Ireland with an army under Beort. [685. *Scot.* He crosses the Forth to subjugate the Picts; he is defeated and killed by the Cymry at Nectansmere (Dunnechtan).]

694 * * The Saxons under Edric, son of Egbert, conquer Kent.

715 * * Ine defeats Ceolred, King of Mercia, at Wanborough.

733 * * Ethelbald defeats the West Saxons at Somerton. [740. Defeated by Eadbert. 752. Again by Ceolred the West Saxon, at Burford [Oxfordshire].

743 * * The Kings of Mercia and Wessex declare war against the Cymry.

757 * * The West Saxons again defeat the Mercians at Secandum, and thus maintain their independence.

775 * * Offa conquers Kent. [777. He conquers West Saxons at Bensington.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

600± * * Saddles are used in riding.

633 * * Glazed windows are occasionally seen.

640 * * Improvement in architecture is manifest.

Circular arches are introduced; many churches built, also forts, and the castles Castletown (Derbyshire), Conisborough (Yorkshire), and others.

674 * * Stone buildings come into use.

676 * * Benedict Biscop imports glass for windows.

678 Aug. 3. A morning comet shaped like a fiery pillar [is seen for three months].

758 * * *Scot.* Glasgow is inundated; 400± families are drowned.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

585± * * Edwin, King of Northumbria, born. [633. Dies.]
601 * * David, Saint, patron of Wales, dies.
604 * * Augustine, Saint, apostle of Eng., first archbishop of Canterbury, dies.
614 * * Hilda, Saint, abbess of Whitby, born. [680. Dies.]
616 * * Ethelbert, King of Kent, dies.
634 * * Wilfrid, Saint, archbishop, bishop of York, born. [709. Dies.]
651 * * Aidan, Saint, bishop of Lindisfarne, d.
673 * * Bede, Venerable, monk, historian, born. [735. Dies.]
680 * * Cædmon, poet, dies.
687 * * Cuthbert, Saint, monk, bishop of Lindisfarne, dies.
709 * * Aldhelm, bishop, poet, dies.
735 * * Alcuin, Flaccus A., scholar, teacher of Charlemagne in Fr., b. [804. Dies.]
767 * * Fergus III., King of Scotland, dies.
770 * * Einhard, or Eginhard, historian of Charlemagne, Scotland, born. [840±. D.]

CHURCH.

590± * * Christianity accepted in Kent.

A Christian queen, Bercta (Bertha), wife of Ethelbert, is accompanied from Gaul by a Christian bishop; and the ruined church of St. Martin, near Canterbury, is given for Christian worship.

597 * * Pope Gregory sends Austin [St.] (Augustine), his legate, and 40 monks, as missionaries to reintroduce Christianity into Britain; the Roman Catholic Church is established.

* * Choir service is first introduced at Canterbury.

± * * *London.* The pagan Saxons having destroyed St. Paul's Church, it is restored by Ethelbert and Sebert (604 ?).

* * Bretwalda, the Saxon king, is converted to Christianity.

* * St. Augustine introduces Benedictine monks.

598 * * King Ethelbert becomes a Christian, and Christianity spreads rapidly.

* * The archbishopric of Canterbury is created. [St.] Augustine is the first archbishop.

599 * * Rædwald, the East-Anglian king, resolves to serve Christ and the national gods together.

* * * The conversion of the English becomes one of the turning-points in the history of Christianity.

600 * * The Western Church is disturbed by the introduction of image worship.

* * A meeting of bishops is held at Augustine's Oak, near the Severn.

602 * * The Canterbury Cathedral is founded by Augustine.

604 * * The see of Rochester is erected.

605 * * Laurentius is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

607 * * Ethelfrid, King of Bernicia, causes the massacre of 1,200 monks of Bangor, and burns their monastery. (Or 612.)

609 * * The see of London is erected.

612 * * *Ire.* The see of Glendalough is erected. [618, Derry; 620±, Kilmacduagh; 628±, Leighlin, by St. Laserian; 631±, Lismore; 632±, Leighlin; 665, Mayo.]

617 * * Bretwalda IV. embraces Christianity.

* * *London.* St. Peter's [Westminster Abbey] is founded by Sebert.

619 * * Mellitus is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [624, Justus; 631, Honorius.]

627 * * King Edwin is converted by means of a vision and the instructions of Paulinus, the bishop of his Christian wife.

* * Northumbria is converted.

* * The inhabitants of Manchester become Christians.

630 * * The see of East Anglia is erected. [635, West Saxons.]

* * The first convent is erected at Folkstone by Eadbald.

634 * * *Scot.* The see of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island, is erected. [635, Aiden becomes bishop.]

* * The inhabitants of Wessex are converted.

* * * The conversion of England is the first strictly foreign mission movement of the Western Church; in about 100 years all the kingdoms become Christian.

636 * * Parish boundaries are first fixed by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury.

640 * * Churches are built at Canterbury, Glastonbury, St. Albans, and Winchester.

* * Lent is first observed in England by command of King Ercombert. (Or 641.)

645 * * *Ire.* The abbey of Kilmallock, Limerick, is founded by St. Mochoallog, or Molach.

655 * * The armed strife between Christianity and heathendom is ended by the defeat of Penda at Winwæd. The heathen national gods are forever abandoned.

655 * * Mercia becomes a Christian kingdom. [656. The see is erected.]

* * Deusdedit is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [668, Theodore; 693, Berhtuald.]

659 * * Rivalry exists between the Irish missionaries and Rome; a council is called by Oswin, which decides against the Irish.

660 * * Wina is consecrated the first bishop of Winchester.

664 * * A great ecclesiastical council is held at Whitby.

The English favor Rome; and the Irish Church refuses to bend to Roman authority, but finally yields.

* * Winfrid [St. Boniface] is made a priest. [665. He is consecrated archbishop of York. He builds churches, and teaches the industrial arts to the South Saxons.]

668 * * Theodore of Tarsus is sent from Rome.

He is made archbishop of Canterbury, and sent to hold England in loyalty to Rome. [The councils he gathers are the first national assemblies for English legislation. All England submits to his authority. 690. He completes the organization of the English Church.]

669 * * The see of Lichfield, formerly Mercia, is erected.

670 * * *Scot.* The first convent in Scotland is established at Coldingham, where Ethelreda takes the veil.

674 * * The abbey of Whitby is erected; the monastery of Gilling is founded.

676 * * The see of Hereford is erected. [680, Lindisse; also Worcester. 705, Winchester, formerly West Saxon; Sherborne.]

681 * * Sussex is converted from heathenism by the preaching of Wilfrith of Northumberland.

686 * * St. Cuthbert, prior of the monastery of Lindisfarne, dies.

690± * * Benedict Biscop founds the monasteries of Wearmouth and Jarrow.

700± * * The abbey of Gloucester is founded by King Wulfere. (Or 679.)

710 * * St. Michael is said to have appeared on the mount in Cornwall bearing his name. [It is reputed to be holy, and becomes the seat of a body of monks.]

716 * * St. Boniface (Winfrid) [the Apostle to the Germans] is sent from Rome as a missionary to the Friesians.

718 * * Glastonbury Abbey is rebuilt by Ine.

722 * * Priories are mentioned; they are dependent on the great abbeys.

725 * * Peter's pence are collected for the endowment of a Saxon college at Rome. (Or for a new bishop of Lichfield. Dic. of Eng. Hist.)

726 * * King Ine makes a pilgrimage to Rome.

731 * * Tætwine is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.
[735, Nothelm; 741, Cuthbert; 759, Breogwine; 763, Jaenbert; 793, Ethelheard.]

740 * * Jews are first mentioned in English chronicles.

747 * * Drunkenness of the clergy is forbidden by the canon law.

777 * * A Peter's-pence tax is confirmed by Offa.
It is levied on all families possessed of 30 pence yearly rent in land, out of which they pay one penny.

LETTERS.

597 * * The arts and letters, which disappeared in the Angles' conquest, return with the Christian faith.

620± * * Cambridge University is commenced by Sigebert.

* * Latin is first taught in England by Adelmus, brother of King Ina.

656–709 Aldhelm writes his songs, *De Laudibus Virginitatis*, *De Laudibus Virginium*.

669–671 The School of Canterbury is set up by Archbishop Theodore.

670 * * Cædmon, the "father of English song," flourishes; he is the first writer of note who composes in the Anglo-Saxon tongue; he writes poems on portions of the Bible; he is the prototype of Milton.

674–682 Benedict Biscop founds libraries at Wearmouth and Jarrow.

690± * * Ine's code of Saxon laws is published.

731± * * Bæda, the Venerable Bede, writes his *Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation*, in Latin, lives of saints, works on chronology and grammar, and commentaries on books of the Old and New Testament — 45 works in all.

735 * * Birth of Alcuin, or Flaccus Albinus. [He is scholar at York, preceptor to Charlemagne, and author of numerous theological and scientific works; he founds several schools, colleges, and monasteries.]

* * Egbert, archbishop of York, establishes the school and library of York.

766–782 York becomes the center of European learning, through the efforts of Ethelbert and Alcuin.

770± * * Cynewulf, bishop of Lindisfarne, writes *Elene*, *Juliana*, *Christ*, and several other religious poems.

775± * * *Poems*, by Cynewulf, appear.

SOCIETY.

621 * * *Scot.* King Ferchard, or Ferquhard, is confined to his palace for misdeeds.

668 * * *Scot.* King Maldumius is strangled by his wife for supposed infidelity. She is burned for the crime.

674 * * Freemasonry is introduced. (?)

* * * The Anglo-Saxons make rapid advance in civilization after the introduction of Christianity.

697 * * *Ire.* Women are exempt from military service.

* * * Alfred's laws are remarkable for the great amount of Scripture incorporated in them. He establishes trial by jury.

702 * * *Scot.* King Amberketus is assassinated.

704 * * *Scot.* Ruffians enter the King Eugenius's chamber to murder him; he being absent, they stab and kill his queen, Spontana.

709 * * Bishop Wilfrid of Northumbria is the first to use silver plate and vessels.

747 * * Drunkenness of the clergy is forbidden by the canon law.

761 * * *Scot.* Eugenius VIII. is put to death by his nobles.

764 * * *Scot.* Fergus III. is killed by his jealous queen; to escape death by slow torture she kills herself.

STATE.

585 * * The kingdom of Mercia, including the midland counties, is formed by Crida.

586–827 The Saxon Heptarchy. Period of fierce hostilities.

587–597 Sledda, son of Erchenwin, is King of the East Saxons. [597–614, St. Sebert, son of Sledda; 614–623, Saxred, Sigebert, and Seward rule jointly; 623–655, Sigebert II.; 655–661, Sigebert III.]

591–597 Ceolric, nephew of Ceawlin, is King of Wessex. [597–611, Ceolwulf; 611–643, Cynegils; 614, his son Cwichelm reigns jointly; 643–672, Cenwal.]

593–617 Ethelfrith the Fierce is King of Northumbria.

596±–616 Ethelbert, King of Kent, has the supremacy as Bretwalda III.; his wife is the Christian princess Bertha, daughter of the King of the Franks.

597–615 Wibba is King of Mercia. [615–626, Ceorl.]

600± * * Swearing on the Gospels is introduced into judicial proceedings.

605 * * (or 887) The Court of Chancery is instituted.

610–617 Rædwald, King of East Anglia, is Bretwalda IV.

616–640 Eadbald, son of Ethelbert, is King of Kent. [640–664, Ercenbert, son of Eadbald.]

617–635 Edwinis King of Northumbria, and Bretwalda V. [635–642, Oswald.]

618–622 *Ire.* Maolchaba is king. [622–635, Suibhne; 635–648, Domhnall; 648–661, Conall, jointly with his brother Kellach; 661–668, Diarmuid and Blathmac; 668–674, Seachnasch; 674–678, Cionfaola; 678–685, Fionachta Fleadha; 685–693, Loingseach; 693–702, Congal Cionmaghair.]

621–632 *Scot.* Ferchard, or Ferquhard, I., reigns — "a most execrable king." [632–646, Donald IV., brother of Ferquhard [he is drowned in Lough Tay]; 646–664, Ferquhard II., son of Ferquhard I.; 664–684, Malduinus, son of Donald IV; 684–688, Eugenius V.; 688–698, Eugenius VI.; 698–699, Amberketetus; 699, Eugenius VII.]

624–627 Erpwald, or Eorpwald, is King of East Anglia. [627–629, Richbert; 629–632, Sigebert; 632–635, Egfrid, or Egric; 635–654, Anna, or Annas.]

625–655 Penda is King of Mercia. [655–656, Peada, son of Penda; 656–675, Wulfhere.]

626 * * *Scot.* Edinburgh Castle is founded (or rebuilt) by Edwin of Northumbria.

630–634 *W.* Cadwallon, King of Gwynedd, reigns. [634–661, Cadwalader; 661–728, Idwal.]

634–635 Eanfrid is King of Bernicia, and Osric of Deira.

635–642 Oswald, King of Northumbria, is Bretwalda VI.

642–670 Oswy is King of Northumbria, and Bretwalda VII. 655. He is supreme over all Teutonic Britain except Wessex, Kent, and Sussex.

648–686 Edilwald is King of the South Saxons.

654–655 Ethelric is King of East Anglia; [655–664, Ethelwald; 664–713, Adulf, or Aldwulf.]

661–663 Swithelm, or Suidhelm, son of Sexbald, is King of the East Saxons. [663–693, Sigher; 693–700, Sigenard; 700–709, Offa; 709–738, Suebricht, or Selred.]

664–673 Egbert, son of Ercenbert, is King of Kent. [673–685, Lothar, or Lothair; 685–687, Edric; 694–725, Wihtred, or Wihgtred; 725–748, Eadbert, son of Wihtred; 748–760, Ethebert II.]

670–685 Ecfrid, or Egfrid, is King of Northumbria. [685–705, Alcfrid, or Ealdferth; 705–716, Osred, or Ealdferth; 716–718, Cenric; 718–729, Osric; 729–737, Ceolwulf; 737–757, Eadbert, or Egbert.]

672–674 Sexburga, wife of Cenwal, is Queen of Wessex. [674–676, Escwine and Centwine are joint kings; 676–685, Centwine alone; 685–688, Cædwallo.]

675 * * Ethelred is King of Mercia. [This reign is one of peace.]

678 * * Cædwalla, last king of the Britons, reigns.

686–689 Authun and Berthun, brothers, are kings of the South Saxons. [725. The kingdom is conquered by Wessex.]

688–728 Ine is King of Wessex. [He leaves an excellent code of laws.]

702–719 *Ire.* Feargall, son of Maolduin, reigns. [719–720, Fogartach; 720–724, Kionath, he is killed in battle; 724–731, Flahertach reigns. [He retires to a monastery, where he spends the last 30 years of his life. 731–740, Hugh Allan; 740–782, Daniel III.; 782–786, Niall Freasach; 786–815, Donagh, or Donchad.]

704–709 Cenred, or Cendred, is King of Mercia. [709–716, Ceolred, Celred, or Chelred; 716–755, Ethelbald; 755, Beornred, or Bernred.]

713–746 Selred, or Ethelred, becomes King of East Anglia. [746–749, Alphwuld; 749–758, Beorna and Ethelred jointly; 758–761, Beorna alone; 761–790, Ethelred; 790–792, Ethelbert, or Ethelbryght.]

715–730 *Scot.* Mordach, son of Amberketus reigns. [730–761, Etfinus, son of Eugenius VII.; 761–764, Eugenius VIII.; 764–767, Fergus III., son of Etfinus; 767–787, Solvathius, son of Eugenius VIII.; 787–819, Achaius.]

716 * * Ethelbald becomes King of Mercia. [He reigns 40 years; he is recognized as overlord by all Britain south of the Humber.]
Britain is controlled by three States of nearly equal power, — Northumbria, Mercia, and Wessex.

728–740 Ethelheard is King of Wessex. [740–754, Cuthred, his brother; 754–755, Sigebright, or Sigebert; 755–784, Cynewulf; 784–800, Beorhtric.]

728–755 *W.* Rhodri, or Roderic, reigns. [755–818, Cynan and Howel; 818–844, Mervyn and Essaylt.]

738–792 Swithred is King of the East Saxons. [792–799, Sigeric; 799–823, Sigered.]

757 * * Offa becomes King of Mercia.
[During his reign of 40 years he holds "a position as great as any English king before the union of the kingdoms."]

757–759 Oswulf, or Osulf, is King of Northumbria. [759–765, Edilwald, or Mollo; 765–774, Alred, Ailred, or Alured; 774–778, Ethelred; 778–789, Elwald, or Celwold; 789–790, Osred; 790–794, Ethelred restored; 794–806, Erdulf, or Ardulf; 806–808, Alfwulf; 808–809, Erdulf restored; 809–841, Eanred.]

760–794 Alric, son of Wihtred, is King of Kent. [794–796, Edbert, or Ethelbert Pryn; 796–805, Cuthred, or Guthred; 805–823, Baldred.]

ARMY — NAVY.

783 * * *Ire.* The **Danes** burn the abbey of **Londonderry.**

787 * * First recorded **landing of the Danes** and Northmen; they appear on the eastern and southern coasts. [794. They are defeated at Wearmouth.]

795 * * *Ire.* **The Danes invade Ireland.**

They pillage the Isle of Recrain [Rathlin] on the coast of Antrim.

798 * * *Ire.* **The Danes** with a fleet of 60 vessels **attack** and take possession of **Dublin**; they build walls round the city.

823 * * **Egbert,** King of the West Saxons, conquers Kent and Essex. [827. He conquers Mercia, and becomes virtually King of England.]

832 * * The Island of **Sheppey,** at the mouth of the Thames, is ravaged by Northmen.

833 * * The Northmen land from 35 vessels, and **defeat Egbert** in Wessex.

* * *Ire.* **Ulster** is ravaged by Feidhlime, King of Munster.

836 * * **Egbert** defeats the Danes and Welsh at **Hengestesdun** [Cornwall] in West Wales. [1838. They invade Kent.]

839 * * **London is pillaged** by the Danes. [840. They defeat Ethelwolf.]

843 * * *Scot.* **Kenneth II.** [MacAlpine] **takes Camelon,** the capital of the Picts; the inhabitants are massacred. Kenneth becomes sole king of Scotland.

851 * * **The Danes arrive** in 350 ships at the mouth of the Thames, land, and **take Canterbury and London.** [Ethelwolf defeats them **at Ockley.** 852. He defeats them in the Isle of Thanet (Kent).]

852 * * *Ire.* **Armagh** is ravaged by the Danes.

855 * * **The Danes winter** for the first time in England, at Sheppey.

867-870 The Danes conquer Northumbria and East Anglia; nine battles are fought; York is taken. [870. They take and burn **Cambridge and Manchester.** 871. They defeat the Saxons **at Merton.**]

872-901 Alfred makes all his subjects soldiers, forming the **first standing army** of England; hired instead of feudal troops are employed.

872 * * **The Danes** defeat Alfred **at Wilton**; they take London. [874. They conquer and ravage Mercia. 875. **Alfred** defeats seven Danish ships. This is the **first naval victory** of the English. 876. The Danes take Wareham and **Exeter.**]

877 * * **Alfred** compels the Danes to surrender at **Exeter.** They take **Chippenham,** but lose 120 vessels. [878. **The Danes** ravage Wessex.]

* * **Alfred** defeats the Danes in battle at **Edington**; they sue for peace.

882 * * Alfred creates a **fleet of warships.** [884. *London.* **He expels the Danes,** and repairs and fortifies the city.]

894 * * The Danes are defeated **at Farnham.** Alfred destroys the Danish fleet **at Appledore.** [896. He defeats and expels **Hasting,** the Scandinavian viking.]

897 * * **Alfred defeats the Danes,** and secures peace, his navy of 10 galleys capturing 300 Danish piratical vessels, near the Dorset and Hampshire coast.

901 * * **War is renewed** with the invading Danes. They devastate Wales. [904. *Scot.* Under Ivar they invade the country from Ireland.]

905 * * **Edward defeats** Ielwald and the Danes at Bury. [910. Aug. 6. And again **at Tettenhall.**]

918 * * **Ethelfleda,** "Lady of the Mercians," conquers the "five boroughs" of Derby, Lincoln, Leicester, Stamford, and Nottingham.

* * *Scot.* Invading Danes from Ireland under Reginald are defeated **at Tinmore.**

919 Sept. 15. *Ire.* **Danes defeat** King Niall Glundubh, near Dublin.

922 * * **Edward** the Elder defeats the Danes. [923. **Manchester is retaken** from the Danes.]

933 * * *Scot.* **An invasion** under Athelstan occurs.

937 * * **Athelstan,** aided by his brother Edmond, defeats the Danes, Scots, and Welsh, in the bloody **battle of Brunanburh.** [945. He conquers Cumberland.]

956 * * *Ire.* **The Danes** are victorious **at Leinster.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

800-1066 Gothic architecture appears in Earl's **Barton Church,** St. Peter's, Lincolnshire. [It is the earliest example now remaining of early English style.]

836 * * *Scot.* Thirty miles of country are **flooded** by the overflow of the Tweed.

872-901 King Alfred invents **lanterns** of scraped horn.

Horn is supposed to have been used as window-lights, glass not being commonly known. [886. He devises **time candles,** burning three inches an hour, six in 24 hours.]

937 Dec. 28. A severe **frost** occurs [and continues 120 days].

944 * * *London.* **A storm** destroys 1,500 houses.

951 * * The first authentic record is made of the use of **organs.**

959 * * **Candlesticks** are used.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

837 * * Egbert, King of Wessex, dies.
849 * * **Alfred the Great,** k., b. [901. D.]
858 * * Ethelwolf, king, dies.
860 * * Ethelbald, king, dies.
865 * * Ethelbert, king, dies.
870 * * Edward the Elder, k., b. [925. D.]
886± * * **Erigena, Johannes Scotus,** philosopher, Ireland, dies.
895 * * Athelstan, king, born. [940. Dies.]
910± * * Asser, monk, biographer of Alfred the Great, dies.
925 * * **Dunstan, Saint,** archbishop of Canterbury, statesman, born. [988. Dies.]
946 * * Edmund I., king, assassinated.
955 * * Edred, king, dies.
959 * * Edwy, king, dies.

CHURCH.

787 * * **Tithes** are first made compulsory.

794 * * Offa, King of Mercia, gives **tithes** of all his kingdoms to the church, to atone for his base murder of Ethelbert, King of the East Angles.

* * * Period of rapid increase of **monastic institutions** throughout Europe.

805 * * Wulfred is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

[832. Fleogild; 833, Ceolnoth; 870, Athelred; 890, Plegmund.]

816 * * **The Christian Era** is first followed in Britain.

838 * * Ethelwolf makes a **pilgrimage** to Rome.

870± * * *Scot.* The see of **St. Andrews** is created

872 * * **Anointing** at coronations is introduced.

878 * * The conquered **Danes** under Guthrum become **Christians** by treaty of peace with Alfred.

886 * * **Fairs** and **wakes** are introduced by Alfred.

* * The **veneration of the saints** and relics becomes a passion among the Christians of Europe.

901 * * *Ire.* The see of **Cashel** is created.

904 * * *Scot.* **Kellach** goes to Rome for confirmation.

909± * * The see of **Cornwall** [afterwards **Devonshire,** with Eudulphus as its first bishop, and later **Exeter**] is created; also the see of **Wells** [with **Ethelm,** or Adelmus, for its first bishop].

914 * * **Ethelm** is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [928, Wulfelm; 942, Odo; 958, Alsine.]

935 * * St. Burian's Church in Cornwall is made a **sanctuary** of refuge for criminals.

943 * * **Dunstan** becomes abbot of Glastonbury.

He dwells in a wretched hut or cave in which he cannot stand erect; his midnight groans under the self-inflicted scourge exalt him as a saint in the eyes of the people. [950. He becomes prominent, and establishes the supremacy of monastic orders, and the **celibacy** of the clergy. 960. He becomes archbishop of Canterbury.]

10th Century. Violent **disputes** rage between the monks and the clergy.

958 * * Dunstan makes King Edgar submit to **seven years' penance** for his licentious attack upon a nun.

LETTERS.

802 * * Pope Martin II. describes an **academy** as being in existence at Oxford.

849-901 King Alfred the Great flourishes; he is the restorer of learning, neglected during the devastation of the Danes; he writes the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle;* he translates into Anglo-Saxon Bede's *Ecclesiastical History,* Boethius's *Consolation of Philosophy,* Pope Gregory's *Book on the Care of the Soul,* the *Universal History* of Orosius, the *Soliloquies of St. Augustine,* and many other works; he buys a book on cosmography, and pays an estate for it.

867-876 The seats of learning in Northumbria are destroyed by the Danes.

880 * * Johannes Scotus Erigena of Malmesbury writes *On the Division of Nature.*

886± * * **The University of Oxford** is founded (?) by King Alfred.

* * King Alfred makes a **code of laws,** which is the foundation of the common law of England.

915 * * Cambridge, neglected during the Danish invasions, from which it had suffered much, is restored by Edward the Elder.

925-988 Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, lives. He writes a commentary on the Benedictine rule, a *Regularis Concordia,* and other works.

937 * * *The Song of Brunanburh* is written.

10th Century. Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, translates into English St. Benedict's *Rule of a Monastic Life.*

10th Century. Neunius, a Celtic author, writes a *History of the Britons,* in Latin.

958± * * **The monks become eminent** as architects and painters, and write his-

tory, copy the Scriptures, and preserve in use the Latin tongue.

SOCIETY.

800 * * Edburga, wife of Beortric, the daughter of King Offa, gives **poison** to her husband's friend, which by accident kills her husband also; the people drive her into exile.

809 † * *Scot.* The **Order of the Thistle** is instituted by King Achaius I.

831 * * *Scot.* King Alpine is **beheaded** by the Picts.

837 * * King Ethelwolf **marries** Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, King of the West Franks.

843 * * *Scot.* Kenneth II. takes Camelon, the capital of the Picts, and **puts every living creature to death.**

854 * * *Scot.* Donald V., being dethroned, **commits suicide.**

858± * * *Scot.* Constantine II., taken by the Danes in battle, is **beheaded.**

* * Ethelbald **marries Judith, his father's widow.** [Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror, is descended from her by union with **Baldwin,** Count of Flanders.]

870 * * *Scot.* **Drunkenness** is punished with death by King Constantine.

874± * * King Eth, or Ethus, imprisoned for his **sensuality** and crimes, dies of grief.

878 * * **Alfred the Great,** deserted by his subjects, retires to the woodlands of Somersetshire.

* * * A turf cut from the sward, and handed over to the purchaser by the vender, is the **Saxon conveyance of land.**

896 * * Alfred **surveys and subdivides** the country into counties, hundreds, and tithes.

927 * * **King Athelstan** is the protector and defender of deposed and exiled princes.

* * * King Athelstan **encourages commerce** by legalizing the elevation of all merchants to the rank and privileges of a thane, who should make three voyages over the high seas with a ship and cargo of their own.

946 Mar. 26. **King Edmund** seizes an uninvited guest by the hair of his head, and dashes him to the ground, for which he receives a dagger-thrust, and dies.

950 * * King Edwy **banishes Dunstan.**

954 * * *Scot.* Malcolm I. is **murdered.**

958 * * Elgiva, wife of Edwy, is dragged from her husband by his enemies, **disfigured by hot searing-irons,** and exiled to Ireland; she returns, and is **hamstrung,** dying in great agony.

* * * **The monks** render great service to civilization as architects and artists, by copying the Scriptures, and preserving knowledge from decay.

* * * The **ostentatious and cruel King Edgar** is rowed down the Dee in his royal barge by eight royal vassals, or under-kings.

* * * King Edgar **kills his friend and foster-brother,** Athelwold, by his own hand, and marries his widow.

* * * A day is appointed for paying **tithes,** and nine-tenths of one's tithable property are forfeited by non-payment.

* * * **Pegs** are ordered to be put in drinking-cups so as to prevent quarrels among the drinkers regarding the amount belonging to each one.

STATE.

787 * * **First invasion** of the Danes.

794 * * Egfrid, or Egferth, is **King of Mercia.** [794-819, Cenulph, Cenwulf, or Kenulph; 819, Kenelm, or Cenelm; 819-821, Ceolwulf; 821-823, Beornwulf; 823-825, Ludecan; 825-838, Withlafe, or Wiglaf.]

795 * * *Ire.* Ost- or Ox-mantown [a part of Dublin] is built by the Danes and Normans (Easterlings).

798 * * *Dublin.* The Danes surround the city with **walls.**

800 * * **Egbert** becomes King of Wessex. [He convenes a witenagemot — a council or **parliament** of the Anglo-Saxons — at Winchester.]

815-837 *Ire.* Hugh VI., surnamed Oirnigh, is king. [837-851, Connor, or Conchabhar; 851-866, Niall-Caillie; 866-879, Turgesius, the Norwegian chief, he expels the Irish historians and burns their books; 879-897, Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy, I.; 897-913, Hugh Fionnliath.]

819-824 *Scot.* Congallus III. is king. [824-831, Dougal, son of Solvathius; 831-834, Alpine, son of Achaius; 834-854, Kenneth II., his son (Mac Alpine); after conquering the Picts, he becomes (843) **first sole monarch** of Scotland; 854-858, Donald V., his brother; 858-874, Constantine II., son of Kenneth II.]

827±-1066 **Supremacy of the West Saxon kings** (Wessex).

827-839 **Egbert,** King of Wessex, is Bretwalda VIII.; after many victories he becomes **King of England.** [As such he reigns 12 years; in his reign the Saxon Heptarchy ends.]

828± * * Egbert holds a **council at Winchester,** at which the name **England** (Angles-land) is applied to the whole country.

838-852 Berthulf, or Bertulf, is King of Mercia. [852-874, Burhred, or Burdred; 874-877, Ceolwulph.]

839-858 Ethelwolf, son of Egbert, is King of Wessex.

844-877 *W.* **Roderic the Great** rules over the Welsh.

857-860 Ethelbald, son of Ethelwolf, is King of Wessex, by a compulsory partition of the kingdom. [860-866, Ethelbert, second son of Ethelwolf; 866-871, Ethelred, third son of Ethelwolf.]

858-874 *Scot.* Constantine II., son of Kenneth II., is king.

866 * * **The Danes** settle in East Anglia. [867. In Northumbria. 868, In Mercia.]

870 * * St. Edmund becomes (vassal) King of East Anglia. [Killed by the Danes.]

871-901 **Alfred the Great,** fourth son of Ethelwolf, is King of Wessex.

872 * * Alfred is the first king of England to receive the royal crown. (?) Anointing at **coronations** is introduced.

* * **Birmingham** is a small town.

874-876 *Scot.* Eth, surnamed Lightfoot, reigns. He dies in prison. [876-893, **Gregory the Great;** 893-904, Donald VI., son of Constantine II.; 904-944, Constantine III., son of Eth.]

877-915 *W.* Anarawd is prince. [915-943, Idwal Voel.]

878 * * **Alfred retires** to the Isle of Athelney [Somersetshire], being left without the support of his people.

* * Alfred's fortunes revive after the defeat of the Danes at Edington.

± * * *Ire.* **Waterford** is built.

882 * * *Scot.* Gregory **founds Aberdeen.** [893. It is made a city.]

886± * * **Trial by jury** is introduced by Alfred. He institutes a **Court of Chancery.** [890. Frames a **code of laws.**]

* * * Alfred begins the **division** of the country into **shires** [counties]. [895. He forms a **privy council.**]

901-925 **Edward** the Elder, son of Alfred, reigns.

908 * * Ethelfleda builds the city walls of **Chester.**

913-916 *Ire.* Flan Sionna reigns. [916-954, Niall Glundubh, son of Hugh VII.; Cormac MacCulinan is King of Munster, and bishop of Cashel; 954-974, Donnagh, or Donough; 974-984, Congal; 984-1002, Daniel.]

920 * * **Mercia** is annexed to Wessex.

924 * * **Edward** the Elder, after many victories, is generally acknowledged **"lord and protector" of Britain.**

925-940 **Athelstan,** son of Edward the Elder, is King of Wessex.

928 * * Athelstan enacts regulations for the government of the **mint.**

934 * * **A league** is formed against Athelstan by the under-kings of Scotland and Cumberland. [937. This confederacy is overthrown by Athelstan's victory at Brunanburh.]

940-946 **Edmund,** son of Athelstan, reigns.

943-948 *W.* Howel Dha the Good is prince of all Wales. [948-972. Ieform and Iago.]

944-953 *Scot.* Malcolm I., son of Donald VI., reigns. [953-961, Indulfus, or Gondolph; 961-965, Duff, or Duffus, son of Malcolm; 975-970, Cullen, or Cullenus, son of Indulfus.]

945 * * Edmund gives **Cumberland** as a fief to Malcolm of Scotland.

946-955 **Edred,** brother of Edmund, reigns.

952 * * **Dunstan,** abbot of Glastonbury, becomes the favorite of the king, and **chief director** of public affairs.

954 * * Northumberland, East Anglia, and half of central England — called the **Danelaugh** — submit to Edred.

955-975 **Edwy,** nephew of Edred and son of Edmund, reigns.

Dunstan insults the king at his coronation banquet; he is banished from the kingdom on a charge of malversation in office.

958 * * The Mercians and Northumbrians **revolt,** proclaim Edgar, Edwy's brother and second son of Edmund, their king; they **recall Dunstan.**

* * **Elgiva,** Edwy's queen, is mutilated and exiled.

959 * * **Dunstan** is made archbishop of Canterbury.

He becomes chief minister of the king, and real ruler of the realm. [Laws are revised, and a powerful navy is built, with which the sea is swept of pirates.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

798 * * *London.* A great **fire** nearly consumes the city. [962. Again.]

823 * * **Famine** causes thousands of deaths in England, Wales, and Scotland. [868-869. **Famine** and pestilence do much damage. 954-958 Much suffering is caused by **famine.**]

888± * * **Fairs** and **markets** become known.

ARMY — NAVY.

961 * * *Scot.* **Indulf** defeats the Danes near **Cullen** [Banffshire], but he himself is killed.

965± * * King **Edgar** has 350 galleys, and claims to be "**lord of the ocean**" surrounding Britain.

974 * * *Scot.* The Scots under Kenneth III. defeat the Danes at **Luncarty**, near Perth.

980 * * The last series of **Danish invasions** begins.

* * *Ire.* **Malachi II.** defeats the Danes at **Tara.**

* * **The Danes** ravage Chester. [982. They ravage and plunder the southwest counties.]

990 * * The **Danes** arrive in Essex and Suffolk.

991 * * **Battle of Maldon** [Essex]. The Danes burn the city.

994 * * **Sweyn**, King of Denmark, and Anlaf make their **first invasion**; they ravage Kent. [1003± * * Second invasion. Sweyn is **bought off** by the promise of an annual tribute of £36,000. 1006. A **Danish fleet** anchors off the Isle of Wight. 1010. Sweyn with Canute, his son, make a third invasion. 1016. May * He besieges **London.**]

997-999 **The ravages** of the Northmen afflict England.

1002 **Nov. 2.** There is a general **massacre** of the resident Danes. [1010. They burn Cambridge. The Saxons are defeated by the Danes in **Suffolk.** 1011. They capture **Canterbury**, and massacre the inhabitants.]

1014 **Apr. 23.** *Ire.* **King Brian Boroihme** (Boru) totally defeats the Danes at **Clontarf**, near Dublin.

1016 * * **Edmund II.**, King of the English, **and Canute**, King of the Danes, fight six battles, and finally divide the kingdom between them. [1031. *Scot.* **Canute** advances into Scotland.]

1054 * * *Scot.* The Chieftain **Macbeth** is defeated at **Dunsinane** by Siward, Earl of Northumberland.

1056 **Dec. 5.** *Scot.* **Macbeth is** defeated and **killed** by Macduff, Earl of Fife, at **Lumphanan**, Aberdeen. (Or 1057, Aug. 15).

1063 * * **Wales is subjugated** by Earl Harold.

1066 **Sept. 25. Harold II.** defeats the Norwegians under Tostig, Earl of Northumbria, and Hardrada, **at Stamford Bridge.** Tostig and Hardrada are killed.

Sept. 29. William, Duke of Normandy, lands at Pevensey.

Oct. 14. Battle of Hastings. William defeats King Harold at Senlac [Battle] near Hastings.

Thirty thousand men, including Harold, are killed. **The Saxon dynasty falls**, and the Norman rises.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1014 * * *London.* **A bridge** over the Thames is built of wood. [1078. Another is built by Peter Colechurch.]

* * A number of seaport towns are destroyed by an **inundation.**

1016 * * A prayer for Ethelred II. is **set to music** written on the lines and in the spaces of a staff of four lines.

1036 * * The fruit is destroyed by a **frost** on a midsummer day.

1062 * * *London.* The Thames is **frozen** over for 14 weeks.

1066-1135 **Gothic architecture** appears in the Rochester Cathedral nave, in St. Bartholomew's at Smithfield, and St. Cives at Hants.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

975 * * Edgar the Peaceable, king, dies.
995± * * **Canute**, King of England, Denmark, Norway, born. [1035. Dies.]
1004 * * Edward the Confessor, king, born. [1066. Dies.]
1005 * * Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, born in Pavia, Italy. [1089. Dies.]
1014 * * Sweyn, Danish king, dies.
Brian-Boroihme, King of Ireland, killed in battle.
1016 * * Ethelred II., king, dies.
1017 * * Hardicanute, King of England and Denmark, born. [1042. Dies.]
1025 * * Malachi II., King of Ireland, dies.
1027 * * **William I., Conqueror**, born in Normandy. [1087. Dies.]
1030 * * Ingulphus, abbot of Croyland, born. [1109. Dies.]
1033 * * Anselm, Saint, archbishop of Canterbury, born in Piedmont. [1109. Dies.]
1040 * * Harold I., king, dies.
1053 * * Godwin, earl of Wessex, states., d.
1056 * * **Macbeth**, king, Scotland, dies.
William II., Rufus, king, born. [1100. D.]
1063 * * Dermot, King of Leinster, Ire., d.
1066 * * Banquo, thane, accomplice of Macbeth, Scotland, dies.
Harold II., king, killed at Hastings.

CHURCH.

960 * * One-tenth of the produce is paid as **tithes** for the churches, priests, and the poor.

* * The **Sabbath day** is ordained to be kept holy from Saturday at three P. M. to Monday at break of day.

964 * * The **married priests** of the cathedral at Worcester are substituted for monks.

984 * * Alfheah [**St. Alphege**] becomes bishop of Winchester. [1005, archbishop of Canterbury. 988, Ethelgar; 990, Sigerec; 995, Elfric.]

995 * * The see of **Durham**, formerly Lindisfarne, is named.

* * The **Church of Rome** is at the summit of its power in Europe, and claims both spiritual and temporal supremacy.

1003 * * *It.* John XVIII. is elected pope; later, John XIX. [1009, Sergius IV.; 1012, Benedict VIII.; 1024, John XX.; 1033, Benedict IX.; 1044, Gregory VI.; 1046, Clement II.; 1048, Damasus II.; 1049, [St.] Leo IX.; 1055, Victor II.; 1057, Stephen X.; 1058, Benedict X.; 1059, Nicholas II.; 1061, Alexander II.; 1073, St. Gregory VII.; 1087, Victor III.; 1088, Urban II.; 1099, Paschal II.]

1012 **Apr. 19. Alphege**, the brave archbishop of Canterbury, is killed by the Danes.

1013 * * Lyfing is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [1020. Æthelnoth; 1038, Eadsige; 1050, Robert; 1052, Stigand; 1070, Lanfranc.]

± * * King **Canute**, the son of Sweyn, an apostate, becomes a convert to Christianity.

1015 * * A see is erected at **Mortlach** in Banffshire, with St. Beaunus as bishop. [1125. Removed to Aberdeen.]

1016 * * King **Canute** patronizes the church. [1026. He makes a pilgrimage to Rome with staff in hand.]

1019 * * The doctrine of **transubstantiation** is opposed. [1066. Accepted.]

* * *Ire.* The archbishopric of **Killaloe** is created.

1038 * * *Dublin.* **Christ's Church** is built by the Danes.

1040 * * The sees of Devonshire and Cornwall are united.

1042 * * The see of Salisbury, formerly Sherborne, is named.

1050 * * **Leofric** is first bishop of Exeter. This see, formerly Devonshire and originally Cornwall, is named.

* * The Abbey of St. Mary's is founded at York by Earl Siward.

1055-65 *London.* **Westminster Church**, becoming ruinous, is splendidly rebuilt by Edward the Confessor, and occupied by monks from Exeter. [1065. Dec. 28. Dedicated.]

1063 * * **Anselm** becomes prior of Bec. [1078, abbot.]

1065 * * *London.* The **Pope** appoints **Westminster Abbey** as the place for inaugurating the kings of England.

* * Harold is **crowned** by Eldred, archbishop of York.

LETTERS.

960 * * **Oxford** is restored by Alfred.

971 * * The Blicking *Homilies* are written; they are the result of the labors of Æthelwold, bishop of Winchester, and Archbishop Dunstan and Oswald of Worcester.

991-996 Ælfric, the abbot, writes his *Homilies;* he is the author also of the **first English translation of the Bible**, a *Latin Colloquy*, and a *Latin-English Glossary.*

991 * * *Song of the Battle of Maldon* is written.

1000± * * The introduction of the **English language** in law-deeds, instead of Latin, is begun.

1041-66 A poem entitled *The Grave* is written by an unknown author.

1042-65 **French Romance** first becomes known in England.

1066 * * The *Lay of Roland* is brought from France.

1066-1250 **Norman French** is the language of the court, and is taught in all the schools.

SOCIETY.

968 * * *Scot.* King Duff **is murdered** by Donald, the governor of Forres Castle.

* * *Scot.* King Cullen himself avenges the murder of Duff, but he is **assassinated** by a thane whose daughter he had dishonored.

979 **Mar. 18.** While drinking a goblet of wine at Corfe Castle, King Edward is **stabbed to death** at the instigation of his stepmother, Elfrida.

995 * * *Scot.* Constantine IV. **is slain.**

1002 **Nov. 13.** By order of Ethelred, **a general massacre** of the Danes takes place in the southern counties.

It is most bloody at London, the churches being no sanctuary. Gunilda, sister of Sweyn, King of Denmark, left in hostage for the performance of a treaty but newly concluded, is among the victims.

1014 * * *Ire.* **Brian Boroihme** is assassinated in his tent by a Dane, while praying, after having defeated the Danes at the battle of Clontarf.

1020 * * **Jews** are banished from England by Canute. (?)

*** The old custom of English parents selling their children to the Irish for slaves is prohibited by Canute.

*** The Saxons and Danes become blended with the Angles into an English people.

1033 ** *Scot.* King Malcolm is assassinated on his way to Glamis; in their flight across a frozen lake the assassins are drowned.

1039 ** *Scot.* Duncan I. is assassinated by Macbeth, the thane of Fife.

1041 Nov. 12. The people rise against the tax-gatherers and kill them.

1042 ** The Truce of God is adopted. (See France.)

** *Scot.* The Saxon title of nobility of thane is abolished by King Malcolm III., and the title of earl adopted in its stead.

1058 ** Scrofula, or king's evil, is [first supposed to be] cured by the touch of King Edward the Confessor.

1062 ** Surnames are first employed by the nobility.

1066 ** The French language, laws, and customs are introduced by William I.

** Jews return to England [and settle chiefly in London and Lincoln].

STATE.

961 ** Edgar demands as a tribute from Wales 300 wolves' heads.

964 ** *Ire.* Dublin is named by Edgar in the preface to his charter, "Nobilissima Civitas."

970-994 *Scot.* Kenneth III., brother of Duff, reigns. [994-995, Constantine IV.; 995-1003, Kenneth IV., or Grimus, son of Duff.]

972-984 *W.* Howel ap Iefan the Bad is prince. [984-985, Cadwallon, his brother; 985-992, Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dha; 992-998, Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel; 998-1015, Aedan.]

975-979 Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar, reigns. [Opposed by many of the clergy, but is supported by Dunstan.]

979-1013 Ethelred II., the Unready, brother of Edward the Martyr, reigns. [He drowses on the throne, fighting the Danes with gold instead of with steel.]

991 ** Ethelred compounds with the Danes for peace, paying them 10,000 pounds of silver to depart. [One pound equals three of modern money. 994. The Danes are paid 16,000 pounds to depart. 1001. Paid 24,000 pounds to depart.]

** Ethelred makes a treaty of alliance with Normandy, which is the first connection between Normandy and England.

1002-14 *Ire.* Malachi resigning, Brian Boroihme, or Boru, reigns. [1014-22. Malachi restored. 1022-48. Disputed succession. 1048-98. Donough, or Denis, O'Brien. 1098-1110. Terloch.]

** Sweyn invades England to avenge the Danes massacred by Ethelred; he resolves to conquer the country.

1005-33 *Scot.* Malcolm II., son of Kenneth III., reigns; he publishes a new code of laws. [1004. He establishes the feudal system.]

1007 ** The Danes are bought off by the payment of 36,000 pounds of silver. [1012. Again, by 48,000 pounds.]

*** The total amount of the Danish tribute, or Danegelt, is equal to a fee simple of nearly one-tenth of the acreage of England.

1013 ** The Danes under Sweyn become masters of England.

** Ethelred flees to Normandy. [1014. He returns on the death of Sweyn; he is received as king by part of the nation.]

1015-23 *W.* Llewelyn ap Sitsylht reigns. [1023-39. Jago ap Idwal ap Meyric. 1039-67. Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht.]

1016 Apr. 24. Ethelred dies.

Apr.*-Nov. 30. Edmund Ironside, son of Ethelred, reigns.

He divides the kingdom with Canute, son of Sweyn; he is murdered at Oxford.

1016-42 Danish supremacy.

1017-35 Canute reigns as sole king; from a barbarian conqueror he develops into a wise ruler.

*** Canute creates four provincial governments, or earldoms, Mercia, Northumberland, Wessex, and East Anglia.

1018 ** Canute holds a national council at Oxford.

1020 ** *Scot.* Lothian is ceded to the Scottish king by Earl Eadulf.

** Godwin is made Earl of Wessex; he is the first English statesman who is neither king nor priest.

1031 ** Canute compels Malcolm, King of the Scots, to acknowledge himself vassal for Cumberland and England.

1032 ** *Scot.* The country is divided into baronies.

1033-39 *Scot.* Duncan I., grandson of Malcolm, reigns; he is assassinated by Macbeth.

1035 Nov. 12. Canute dies.

** The kingdom is divided between Harold, called Harefoot, and Hardicanute, sons of Canute.

1037-40 Harold, illegitimate son of Canute, reigns as sole king; his life having been infamous, Ethelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, refuses to consecrate him; his government is cruel and unpopular.

1039 ** *Scot.* Macbeth, having assassinated Duncan I., usurps the crown.

1039±-57 *Scot.* Macbeth reigns.

1040 Mar. 17. Harold I. dies.

1040-42 Hardicanute, son of Canute, reigns; his government is violent and oppressive.

1042-66 Saxon supremacy restored.

1042 June 8. Hardicanute dies.

1042-66 Edward the Confessor, son of Ethelred, reigns.

[His chief minister for some years is Earl Godwin, who rules firmly and wisely. Siward, Earl of Northumbria, and Leofric, Earl of Mercia, are also prominent and powerful in the state.]

*** In this reign is compiled a body of laws which is "long the object of affection to the English nation." The king, having been educated in Normandy, introduces many Normans at court, where they soon have great influence.

1051 ** Earl Godwin rebels against the influence of Normans at court; he and his son Harold are banished, and his son Sweyn, who had murdered his cousin, is outlawed.

** The Danegelt tax is abolished by Edward.

** William of Normandy [afterwards King William the Conqueror] visits England.

1052 ** Earl Godwin returns to England with a fleet; he is reconciled to the king, and the Norman foreigners are banished.

1053 Apr. 14. Godwin dies; his power and earldom of Wessex pass to his son Harold.

1055 ** Siward dies, and Tostig, Harold's brother, becomes earl of Northumberland.

1057-93 *Scot.* Malcolm III., Canmore, son of Duncan, reigns. [1068. He marries Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, heir in the Saxon line to the throne of England; he is killed while besieging Alnwick Castle.]

1066 Jan. 5. Edward the Confessor dies.

Jan. 6-Oct. 14. Harold II., son of Godwin and brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor, reigns.

** On the death of Edward, William, Duke of Normandy, claims the crown because of the alleged bequest of Edward the Confessor; by an oath taken by Harold about 1064 pledging himself to marry William's daughter, and to secure the succession to William; and by the right of Matilda his wife, a descendant of Alfred.

1066-1154 The Norman Line.

1066-87 William I., the Conqueror, reigns.

(1066. Dec. 25. Crowned at Westminster.) He subjugates the Anglo-Saxons with terrible severity and robbery of estates. Two nationalities—French and English—exist side by side, Mercia and Northumberland alone remaining aloof.

1067 ** (or 1070). The Court of Chancery is refounded by William I.

** Taxes in specie are introduced by William I.; he raises them arbitrarily.

1067-73 *W.* Bleddyn reigns. [1073. Trahaern ap Caradoc. 1079-1137. Griffith ap Cynan.]

** Arfastus, or Herefast, chaplain to the king, is appointed lord chancellor.

At this time [and to a much later period] the chancellor is merely a state functionary who admits suitors to the presence of the sovereign.

MISCELLANEOUS.

981 ** *Ire.* Waterford is destroyed by fire. [982. *London.* A great fire occurs. 1087. *London.* A great part of the city, including St. Paul's Cathedral, is destroyed by fire. 1122 May 19. Lincoln is also destroyed. Also the second abbey of Gloucester.]

1016 ** An awful famine occurs. [Another in 1037.]

1066 ** Shoeing of horses is introduced by William I.

ARMY — NAVY.

1067 * * **Oxford** is stormed by William. [1068. Kent and Herefordshire **revolt** against him; he besieges Exeter.]

The revolt in the north is crushed by William in a winter campaign; Northumberland is ravaged with fire and sword.

1069 * * The Danes **burn York,** and kill its 3,000 Normans; western England is subdued. **The Irish invade England** without success.

1070 * * **Malcolm III.,** King of Scotland, **invades England,** and ravages Durham. [1072. William in turn invades Scotland, and exacts homage of Malcolm.]

1071 * * **A revolt of the English** under Edwin and Morcar ends in the capture of Ely and the death of Edwin.

1073 * * English troops are sent to **reconquer Maine** [**France**] for William.

1075-76 Revolt of Norman barons.

Ralph, Earl of Norfolk, and **Rodger Fitzosbern,** Earl of Hereford, aided by mercenaries and adventurers, rebel against William. The Danes aid the barons, and retire when they are suppressed.

1077 * * **Godred Crovan,** son of Harold the Black, of Iceland, conquers the **Isle of Man.**

1080 * * **Robert Curthose,** son of William I., builds a castle [at **Newcastle**].

1085 * * **An invasion** of Danes is averted by the killing of King Canute by his own subjects.

1088 * *Fr.* **Odo** of Bayeux and others support Robert, Duke of Normandy, in **a rebellion** against his brother William II. [1099. Suppressed.]

* * The barons plunder **Cambridge.**

1090 * * **The revolt** of the Norman barons is suppressed by aid of the English of Normandy.

1093 * * **The Scots** under Malcolm III. **invade England.**

Malcolm is defeated and killed by Rodger de Mowbray, at the **siege of Alnwick Castle.**

1095 * * **Newcastle** is taken by William II.

1096 * * **The Crusades begin.**

1098 * * Magnus of Norway subdues the **Isle of Man.**

1101 Aug. 1. Robert, Duke of Normandy, brother of Henry, **invades England,** but is persuaded to retire after landing at Pevensey.

1106 Sept. 28. *Fr.* Battle of **Tinchebray.** Henry I. **conquers Normandy** (pp. 668, 669).

1119 Aug. 20. *Fr.* Battle of **Brenneville;** Normandy secured (pp. 668, 669).

1136 * * **Exeter Castle** surrenders to King Stephen.

1138 * * **The Earl of Gloucester takes Bristol,** in defense of his sister Matilda, against King Stephen.

Aug. 22. Battle of the Standard, at Northallerton, Yorkshire.

Stephen's force under the Earl of Albemarle defeats David, the Scotch king; in the center of the English forces a ship's mast, fixed to a wagon, bore upon its top a consecrated host. [Hence the name of the battle.]

1139 * * **The Empress Matilda** unsuccessfully **invades England** in person. (See State.)

1139-53 Civil war and utter anarchy prevail. (One of the darkest periods of English history.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1078 * *London.* **The Tower** is begun by William I.

1086 * *London.* **St. Paul's Cathedral** is destroyed in the great conflagration; Mauritius, bishop of London, undertakes to rebuild it. [1087. The first stone is laid. 1240. Completed.]

1089 * * A widespread **earthquake** is felt.

1091 Oct. 5. A **wind-storm** in several parts of England destroys many churches; 500 houses in London fall.

1097 * *London.* **Westminster Hall** is built by William Rufus for banqueting purposes.

1100 * * The sea **overflows** 400 acres of Earl Godwin's lands, and forms an immense sand-bank on the coast of Kent. [Known as Godwin-Sands.]

1101 * * **The yard measure** is founded on the length of the arm of King Edgar.

1110± * * Henry I. enlarges **Windsor Castle,** which William the Conqueror began as a residence for the British sovereigns.

* * The **miracle-play** of St. Catherine is written; it is acted at Dunstable, and it is **the first** [known] **dramatic production** in England.

1120± * * **Kenilworth Castle** in Warwickshire is built by Geoffrey de Clinton [whose grandson sells it to Henry II.].

1135-1272 Gothic architecture appears in the Temple Church, London, and in parts of the cathedrals of Winchester, Wells, Salisbury, and Durham; also in Westminster Abbey.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1068 * * Henry I., king, born. [1135. D.]
1075 * * Ordericus Vitalis, hist., b. [1143±. D.]
1080 * * Walcher, bishop of Durham, Earl of Northumberland, killed.
1083 * * Matilda, queen of William I., dies.
1086 * * Tirloch, king, Ireland, dies.
1093 * * Malcolm III., Canmore, k., Scot., d.
1095 * * Malmesbury, William of, historian, born. [1143. Dies.]
1101 * * Matilda, daughter of Henry I., born. [1165. Dies.]
1105 * * Stephen, king, born. [1154. D.]
1112± * * Wace, Master Robert, Anglo-Norman poet, born. [1174±. Dies.]
1117 * * **Becket, Thomas à,** archbishop of Canterbury, born. [1170. Dies.]
1120 * * Salisbury, John of, scholastic, born. [1180. Dies.]
1124± * * Eadmer, or Edmer, monk, hist., d.
1126 * * Beverley, Alfred of, historian, dies.
1133 * * Henry II., king, born. [1189. D.]

CHURCH.

1072 * * **Barons** are created, and **bishops** receive the honor.

1073 * * The [present] **Winchester Cathedral** is begun.

1076± * * William checks the **aggrandizing policy** of the church. (See State.)

He refuses to pay homage to the Pope, and retains for himself the appointment of bishops. No papal letter can be received or papal synod held in England, or appeal made to Rome, without his consent.

1078 * * **Jews** first arrive in England. (?)

± * * Sidnacester, or Lindisse, and Dorchester, two distinct sees in Mercia, are united. [1086. The see is removed to Lincoln by Bishop Remigius de Feschamp, who builds a cathedral.]

1079 * * The **Pope's authority** is fully established.

* * *Dublin.* The archbishop of Dublin is consecrated by Lanfranc.

1088 * * The see of **Batti** is erected.

* * The [Norwich] **cathedral** is first erected by Bishop Herbert Losinga. [1280. Completed.]

1091 * * The see of **Norwich,** formerly East Anglia, is named.

1093 * * [**St.**] **Anselm** is consecrated archbishop of Canterbury. [1114, Ralph de Turbine; 1123, William de Curbellis; 1139, Theobald.]

1096 * *Ire.* **Trinity Cathedral,** Waterford, is dedicated by Malchus, its first bishop.

1108 * * The see of **Ely** is erected. [1182. Carlisle.]

1111 Feb. * Emperor Henry V. gives up the right of investiture of ecclesiastics, by treaty [but other sovereigns resolutely refuse to concede it].

1118 * * *It.* Gelasius II. is elected pope. [1119, Calixtus II.; 1124, Honorius II.; 1130, Innocent II.; 1143, Celestine II.; 1144, Lucius II.; 1145, Eugenius III.; 1153, Anastasius IV.; 1154, Adrian IV.; 1159, Alexander III.; 1181, Lucius III.; 1185, Urban III.; 1187, Gregory VIII.; later, Clement III.; 1191, Celestine III.; 1198, Innocent III.]

1120 * *Edinburgh.* **St. Giles Church** is founded (845?). [1124–1153. Improved by King David.]

1124 *Scot.* King David **endows** several sees; the see of **Ross** is erected. [1130, **Dunkfeld;** 1139, **Holyrood.**]

1128 * * The first **Cistercian monks** arrive.

They observe silence, abstain from flesh, sleep on straw, and wear neither shoes nor shirts; Gifford, bishop of Winchester, founds the abbey at Waverley.

1135 * * *London.* **St. Stephen's Chapel** of Westminster is built by King Stephen.

1136 * * *Ire.* The see of **Kilmore** is erected. [1151. **Armagh** is reestablished.]

1139 * * *Scot.* **Melrose** and **Kelso** monasteries are founded.

LETTERS.

1071± * * *The Exeter Codex* and *The Verceli Codex,* containing a collection of ancient poetry, are compiled.

11th Century. A Life of King Edward the Confessor is written by an unknown author.

1080 * * *Scot.* English fugitives escaping from the Normans **introduce the Saxon-English** language.

1087± * * William tries to **learn the** English language.

1090± * * The *Charlemagne,* a Norman poem, is written.

1100± **Education** is chiefly confined to the clergy; the king's chief clerks are sometimes rewarded with bishoprics.

1100± * * Henry I. is called the Scholar.

1118 * * The *Chronicle* of Florence of Worcester ends.

1120 * * *Homilies,* popular expositions of Scriptures, are written by an unknown author.

1129 * * The Earl of Simeon of Durham's *Chronicle* ends.

1132-35-47 Geoffrey of Monmouth writes his *History of British Kings.*

1135-54 Henry of Huntingdon writes a *Chronicle* in seven books, and *On the Contempt of the World.*

SOCIETY.

1068 * * Ringing of the **Curfew Bell** at eight o'clock in the evening is introduced; all fires and candles are to be extinguished under severe penalties.

* * The rights of **primogeniture** come into English jurisprudence with the feudal law.

1074 * * William introduces **beheading** as a less ignominious mode of execution than others for high-born criminals.

1079 * * William I. lays waste a large tract in Hampshire to **form a forest** for his pleasure.

1087 * * *Fr.* William I. **burns the town of Nantes,** not because the people had offended him, but because their king had uttered a silly jest at his expense.

1094 * * *Scot.* Duncan II. **is murdered.**

1096 * * **Trial by Combat** is introduced.

A prisoner who pleads not guilty may choose whether he will put himself for trial upon God and his country by 12 men, as at this day, or upon God alone. [A battle by single combat is fought before William II., and the peers, between Geoffrey Baynard and William, Earl of Eu, who was accused by Baynard of high treason; Baynard having conquered, Eu is deemed convicted, and then blinded and mutilated.]

1098 * * *Scot.* King Edgar, having dethroned Donald Bane, his rival, **puts out his eyes.**

1099 * * *London.* William Rufus, on his return from Normandy, celebrates in royal style the feast of **Whitsuntide** in Westminster Hall.

1100± * * **Chivalry** and **knighthood** are introduced.

1106 * * Henry **puts out his brother Robert's eyes,** and confines him in a castle of Wales.[during life, 28 years].

1132 * * The **Hospital of Holy Cross,** Winchester, is founded by Bishop Henry de Blois.

STATE.

1068 * * The **Danegelt tax** is revived.

"Every hide of land, i.e., as much as one plow can plow, or as much as can maintain a family, is taxed at first one shilling [afterwards as much as seven shillings]."

* * **Cornwall** is given by William to his half-brother, Robert de Mortein.

* * **Malcolm** of Scotland does homage to William for Cumberland.

1070 * * The **feudal system** is introduced by William.

The estates of many of the Anglo-Saxon nobility are confiscated, and their owners reduced to poverty; most of the kingdom is divided into **baronies,** which are conferred on Norman followers of the king, on condition of stated military service and payments; all government offices are given to Normans.

1071 * * The great **earldoms** of Wessex, Mercia, and Northumberland are **abolished** by William, and sheriffs are nominated for the government of the shires [counties].

1074 * * *Edinburgh.* The city **is fortified,** and the castle is rebuilt by Malcolm Canmore.

1076 May 31. **Waltheof,** a powerful English earl, **is beheaded** at Winchester, as a political enemy of William; he is regarded as a martyr by the English.

* * **Justices of the peace** are first appointed. (?)

* * William refuses to pay **homage to the Pope** for the kingdom of England, or receive papal letters, or allow a **papal synod** or a bishops' appeal to Rome without his sanction.

* * *London.* The bishop of London erects a small **prison** in connection with the gate of the city. [It is gradually enlarged, and is the origin of the present Newgate.]

* * **Domesday Book,** a record of the results of a statistical survey of the kingdom, is completed.

[It is one of the oldest and most valuable records of England, and is still preserved in the Public Record office at London.]

1087 Sept. 9. **William I. dies** from injuries caused by the plunging of his horse amid the burning cinders at Nantes, France.

1087-1100 **William II.,** surnamed Rufus, son of William I., reigns. Ralph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, is his chief minister.

1090 * * John, the king's chaplain and physician [afterward bishop of Bath and Wells], is the first mentioned **physician to the king.**

1092 * * **Carlisle** is built.

1093-94 *Scot.* **Donald VII.,** Donald Bane, brother of Malcolm Canmore, reigns.

1094 * * **Duncan,** illegitimate (?) son of Malcolm Canmore, wrests the crown from Donald Bane; he reigns but six months, when he is assassinated, and Donald Bane recovers the throne.

1098-1107 *Scot.* **Edgar,** son of Malcolm Canmore and Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, reigns.

1100 Aug. 2. William II. dies; he is accidentally shot with an arrow by Walter Tyrrel. (Perhaps intentionally shot.)

1100-35 Henry I., surnamed Beauclerc, youngest son of William I., reigns. (1100. Aug. 5. Crowned.)

Nov. 11. Henry marries Matilda, or Maud, niece of Edgar Atheling, thus **uniting the Norman and Saxon interests.**

± * * The power of **bequeathing** lands by the last will and testament of the owner is confirmed to English subjects, but with great restrictions and limitations respecting the feudal system.

* * *London.* Henry grants **a charter** to the city.

It secures to the citizens "trial by oath," the right of electing sheriffs and justiciary, and protecting their trade "from toll or exaction over the length and breadth of the land."

1101 * * Henry publishes **a charter of liberties,** in which he engages to put in force the laws of Edward the Confessor.

1105 * * The **Court of Exchequer** [so called from the chequered table at which it sits] is established by Henry (?), its function being to try causes relating to the public revenue, and common-law causes between subject and subject.

* * Henry imprisons Robert. (Society.)

1107 Jan. 8-24 *Scot.* **Alexander I.,** the Fierce, and David, brothers of Edgar, reign; Alexander having the western, David the southern part.

1109 * * **Matilda,** daughter of Henry I., is betrothed to Henry V., Emperor of Germany. [1114. Jan. 7. *Ger.* They are married at Mentz.]

1110-30 *Ire.* **Mortough** reigns.

He is in strict friendship with Henry I. of England; he makes alliances with many foreign princes; and he gives one of his daughters in marriage to Sicard, son of Magnus, King of Norway.

1120 Nov. 25. Henry's son and heir, **William,** with 140 knights, **perishes** in the *White Ship,* which sinks in the British Channel.

1124 Apr. 27-53 * * *Scot.* Alexander having died, **David I.,** the Saint, brother of Alexander the Fierce, reigns in the West, sole king.

He forms Scottish burghs (?), and establishes feudal barons.

1125 * * Henry takes severe measures against **false coining;** nearly 50 false coiners are hanged or mutilated.

1127 June 17. Henry's daughter **Matilda,** widow of the Emperor of Germany, **is married to Geoffrey Plantagenet,** son of Fulk, Earl of Anjou. [1136. She claims the crown of England, and is assisted by David of Scotland.]

1130-50 *Ire.* Turlough O'Connor reigns. [1150-68. Murtough MacNeil MacLachlin. 1168-72. Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor.]

1135 Dec. 1. *Fr.* Henry I. dies in Normandy from eating too plentifully of lampreys.

1135-54 **Stephen of Blois,** son of Adela, sister of Henry I., usurps the throne. (1134. Dec. 26. Crowned.)

His reign is one of almost constant civil strife, and oppression of the people by the nobles, who multiply fortified castles throughout the country.

1137-69 *W.* Owen Gwynedd reigns. [1169. Howel. 1169-94. David ap Owain Gwynedd.]

1138 * * The Norman **Theobald** [later archbishop of Canterbury] introduces **the study of civil law.**

1139 July * Stephen **arrests Roger,** Bishop of Sarum [Salisbury], and **Alexander,** Bishop of Lincoln, suspecting them to be in sympathy with the claim of Matilda.

Sept. 30. **Matilda,** accompanied by the Earl of Gloucester and a retinue of knights, **lands** in Suffolk to assert her claim to the throne. [1141. Feb. 2. Stephen is captured.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1071 * * **Fairs** are encouraged by William.

1086 * * *London.* St. Paul's Cathedral **is burned.**

1092 * * *London.* The **mortality** is very great.

1095 * * *Ire.* The **mortality** is unusual.

1111 * * *London.* The unusual **mortality** sweeps away, besides human beings, cattle, fowls, and other domestic animals.

1120 Nov. 25. Prince William and 140 noblemen lose their lives by **shipwreck** in the German Ocean.

1125 * * The first great **park** in England is formed at Woodstock by Henry I.

1135 * * **Rents** are first paid in **money** instead of in kind.

* * English **commerce** consists in the exportation of wool.

1136 * * *London.* The London Bridge **is burned.**

1137 June 3. The Rochester **Cathedral** is burned. [June 4. The greater part of **York,** including the cathedral and 39 churches, **is burned.** June 27. The city of Bath is destroyed by **fire.**]

ARMY — NAVY.

1141 Feb. 2. Battle of Lincoln: Stephen is defeated and captured by the Earl of Gloucester, Matilda's brother. [1142. The earl is defeated and captured.]

1142 * * **Matilda** is besieged at **Oxford** by Stephen, who had been exchanged.

1150 * *Ire.* **Connor O'Brien** defeats Turlough O'Connor.

During the 12th century the five kings of Ireland and its petty princes are almost continuously at war with each other.

1153 * *Scot.* **Somerled** of the Isles invades England.

1157 * *W.* **Henry II.** leads an unsuccessful **expedition into Wales.** [1163. **Second Welsh war**; South Wales is subdued. 1165. Third Welsh war.]

* *Fr.* **War** occurs **with Louis** of France for the succession of Toulouse.

1169 * *Ire.* **Fitz-Stephen** with 500 Anglo-Normans makes a successful **invasion.**

1170 Aug. 23. *Ire.* **Richard Strongbow,** Earl of Pembroke, **lands** with an army at Waterford. [He takes Dublin.]

1171 Oct. 18. *Ire.* **Henry II. lands** near Waterford with 4,500 men.

1172 * *Ire.* **Cork** is garrisoned by Henry II.

[The conquest of Ireland is gradually effected, with the exception of Ulster, whose princes refuse to submit to English authority.]

1173 * **Rebellion.** (See State.)

* **Henry defeats Louis VII.** of France.

1174 July 13. The Scots under **William I.,** the Lion, **invade England** to recover Northumberland; they are defeated **at Alnwick** by Ranulf de Glanville. William is taken prisoner.

1180 * *Ire.* The castle of **Carlow** is erected by John.

1181 * **The assize of arms** is held; **the militia service** restored.

1189 * **Conspiracy** of Henry's sons. (See State.)

1190-94 Richard I., with Philip Augustus of France, and Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, engages in the **Third Crusade.**

1191 * *Syria.* Richard I. **defeats Saladin** at **Ascalon,** and concludes a truce for three years.

1194-96 *Fr.* **War** occurs **with France,** caused by Philip's intrigues against Richard with King John. [1194. Battle **at Fréteval** (p. 670). 1198. Sept. 20. Battle of **Gisors**; Richard defeats the French.]

1195 * *Ire.* **The castle of Kilkenny** is built by William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1140 Mar. 21. A total **eclipse** of the sun occurs, and complete darkness prevails in England.

1142 * A severe **earthquake** is felt in Lincoln.

1150 Dec. 9+. A severe **frost** continues for two months and ten days.

12th Century. The **bridge at Burton** over the Trent is built; length, 1,545 feet.

1171 * The [present] building of **York Minster** is begun.

1175 * **Canterbury Cathedral** is begun under the direction of a French architect, William of Sens.

1176-1209 *London.* **A bridge of stone** is built over the Thames.

1177 * **Imported glass** is used in the windows of private houses.

1191 June 23. An eclipse of the sun occurs. The stars are visible near midday; with the true sun another appears, so that glasses are necessary to distinguish the difference.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1146 * **Giraldus** Cambrensis, historian, born. [1220. Dies.]

1154 * Monmouth, Geoffrey of, chronicler, dies.

1157 Sept. 8. Richard I., king, Cœur de Lion, born. [1199. Apr. 6. Dies.]

1160± * Robin Hood, legendary outlaw, born. (?)

1166± * Langton, Stephen, card., archbp. of Canterbury, states., b. [1228. Dies.]

1167± * **John,** king, born. [1216. Dies.]

1170 * Madoc, legendary Welsh prince, d.

1173± * Edmund, Saint, archbishop of Canterbury, born. [1240. Dies.]

1176 * Clare, **Richard** de (Strongbow), Earl of Pembroke, dies.

1190 * Paris, Matthew, hist., b. [1259. D.] Glanville, Ranulf de, jurist, dies.

CHURCH.

1143 * Peter de **Gousla,** or Gousel, founds the first monastery of the **White Canons** in Lincolnshire.

1148 * Archbishop **Theobald** is sent into **exile** because of a quarrel with King Stephen.

1150 * *Scot.* The sees of **Brechin** and **Caithness** are erected.

1151-52 *Ire.* Cardinal John Paparo, the Pope's legate, **divides the bishoprics,** and constitutes **prelacies.**

* The archbishoprics of Dublin, Armagh and **Cashel,** and **Tuam** are created.

1154 * The first **appeals** are made to **the Pope** from the decisions of English tribunals.

* **Thomas à Becket** becomes archdeacon of Canterbury. [1162. Archbishop.]

1155 * Pope Adrian IV. **gives Ireland to England** for Peter's Pence. (?)

He permits King Henry II. to invade Ireland on condition that every Irish family shall pay a carolus to the Pope, and that Ireland be regarded as a fief of the church.

1160 * **Heretics** are **inhumanly treated.**

Thirty Germans who came to propagate their doctrines are branded in the forehead, whipped, and turned into the streets naked, to perish of the winter's cold, as none dare to show them compassion.

1161 * *It.* Henry II. pays **homage to the Pope** by holding his stirrup while he mounts his horse. [1170. July 22. He does the same for **Archbishop** à Becket.]

1162 * *Scot.* The see of **Moray** is erected.

1170 Dec. 29. Thomas à Becket returns from France.

He is murdered at the altar. (See State.) [1172. Canonized.]

* *It.* The Pope puts all England under an **interdict.** [1174. July 8. Henry makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of the murdered à Becket, and **expiates his sin** by prostration and public scourging.]

1174 * Richard is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [1185, Baldwin; 1191, Reginald Fitz-Joceline; 1193, Hubert Walter.]

1178 * The clergy of Berkshire are relieved from keeping the archdeacon's dogs and hawks, during his visitation, by a special act of the Pope.

1181 * *Scot.* **The cathedral,** or high church, of **Glasgow,** dedicated to St. Kentigern, or Mungo, is begun.

1183± * *Ire.* **The cathedral of Down,** formerly dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is, at the instance of John de Courcy, the conqueror of Ulster, rededicated to St. Patrick.

1185 * *London.* **The Temple** is founded; also the church built by the Knights Templars; it is consecrated by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem.

1189 Sept. 3. *London.* Priests instigate the mob to massacre the **Jews** at the coronation of Richard.

* King Richard I. engages in the **Third Crusade.**

1190 * *Dublin.* **Archbishop Comyn** founds **St. Patrick's Cathedral** on the site of an old church.

LETTERS.

12th Century. **Bookselling and booksellers** are first mentioned.

Oxford is a center for clerical study. [1136. Chartered.]

William of Malmesbury writes the *History of the Kings of England* (449 to 1120), and *History of English Prelates.*

Nigel Wireker, a Benedictine monk, writes *On the Corruptions of the Church* and *Brunellus, or Speculum Stultorum, The Mirror of Fools,* and other works against clerical irregularities.

1155 * Robert Wace writes *Le Brut d'Angleterre.*

1156-59 John of Salisbury, bishop of Chartres, writes *Polycraticus,* or *De Nugis Curialium et Vestigiis Philosophorum,* on the trifles of courtiers and tracks of the philosophers.

1160 * The *Moral Ode* is written.

1160-70 Robert de Boron's *Le petit Saint Graal* is written.

Walter Mapes writes *De Nugis Curialium.* [1170-90, *Le Grand Saint Graal, Queste de Saint Graal, Lancelot du Lac,* and *Morte d'Arthur,* contributions to the King Arthur legends.]

1170 * The *Roman de Rou* is finished by Wace.

1181 * Randulph de Granville writes *Upon the Laws and Customs of the Kingdom of England;* it is the **first digest of English laws and customs.**

1190 * **Alexander Neckam** writes, in Latin verse, a *Treatise on Science.* He is the author of many other Latin poems, grammatical and theological treatises, and commentaries on Aristotle and other works.

± * * Educated men use **three languages,** English, the common tongue; French, the polite, literary, and fashionable language; and Latin, the language of learning.

SOCIETY.

1148 * *London.* **St. Katherine's Hospital** is founded by Queen Matilda.

1154 ± * * Rosamond, the mistress of Henry II., is poisoned.

A conspiracy is formed against her by the queen, Prince Henry, and the king's other sons. Henry keeps her in a labyrinth at Woodstock, where Queen Eleanor discovers her apartment by the clue, a silk thread, and poisons her.

1155 * * **Foreigners are banished** because they are considered too numerous.

1158 * * *London.* **Population,** 40,000.

1170 Dec. 29. Assassination of Becket. (See State.)

1180 * * *London.* **Skating** is known.

1181 * * *Ire.* The title Baron Kinsale is created.

* * * The **surname** of a family is begun to be handed down from father to son; the system is introduced by the Normans.

1189–90 *London.* **Riots** against the **Jews** occur.

Some few pressing into Westminster Hall at the coronation of Richard I. are put to death by the people, and a false alarm being given that the king had ordered a general massacre of them, the people in many parts of England kill all they meet. Jews besieged in York Castle cut each other's throats to escape the fury of the mob.

± * * **Robin Hood,** the [legendary] robber, flourishes.

STATE.

1141 Mar. * **Matilda is crowned queen** by the Bishop of Winchester and other clergy. [She alienates her supporters by her severe and unwise government.]

1147 * * After a **civil war** of six years, Matilda, being defeated, retires to Normandy.

1153–65 *Scot.* Malcolm IV., grandson of David I., reigns. (1153. May 24. Crowned.)

* * **Henry Plantagenet,** Matilda's son, **lands** in England to assert his claim to the crown.

1154 Oct. 25. Stephen dies.

1154–1399 House of Plantagenet.

1154–89 Henry Plantagenet, son of Matilda, and grandson of Henry I., reigns as Henry II. (1154. Dec. 19. Crowned.)

He becomes the greatest monarch of the age; his non-English realm includes (1) Touraine and Anjou, inherited from his father; (2) Maine and Normandy in right of his mother; (3) the seven provinces of Poitou, Saintonge, Auvergne, Périgord, Limousin, Angoumois, and Guienne, in right of his wife Eleanor; and Brittany annexed; being altogether more than a third part of France.

1155 * * **Thomas à Becket** is made chancellor [and becomes Henry's favorite and chief minister].

* * Pope Adrian IV. issues a bull giving Henry **sovereign** authority **over Ireland.** (See Church.)

1162 * * Henry introduces the **scutage system,** permitting lower tenants to commute military service by payment of money.

1163 * * **Becket** opposes the king's attempt to reform the law relating to the **punishment of clerical criminals.**

1164 Jan. 25. The barons and bishops in a council at Clarendon, Wiltshire, adopt the **"constitutions of Clarendon,"** which diminish the power and privileges of the clergy. [1164–70. Contested by Henry II. and Becket.]

* * **Becket flees** to France after trial on a charge of "contempt of royal authority."

1165–1214 *Scot.* William the Lion, brother of Malcolm IV., reigns in the West. (1165. Dec. 9. Crowned.)

1166 * * The **Assize of Clarendon** revives the **frank-pledge.**

By this the freemen of villages are mutually responsible for one another's "good behavior;" it orders that juries of "12 lawful men" present to the courts for trial persons suspected of crime; it abolishes compurgation proof of innocence by oath of neighbors.

1168 * * *Ire.* Dermod McMurrough, King of Leinster, is banished by King Roderic and other Irish princes, for his crimes and cruelties.

1170 * * Under threat of excommunication by the Pope, **Henry becomes reconciled to Becket,** who returns to England.

* * *Ire.* **Kilkenny** is made an English settlement.

Dec. 29. Becket is assassinated in the Cathedral of Canterbury by Reginald Fitzurse, William Tracy, Hugh de Moreville, and Richard Brito, who had been instigated to the deed by passionate expressions of Henry.

1171 Oct. 18. *Ire.* **Henry II. lands** at Waterford with an army.

He receives the submission of some of the chiefs of Munster and Leinster, and becomes "Lord of Ireland," by which title the kings of England are styled until the reign of Henry VIII., who takes the title, King of Ireland.]

1172 * * *Ire.* Henry appoints **Hugh de Lacy** governor of Dublin, and lord justice of Ireland; he divides Ireland into counties, and regulates the government.

1173 * * **A rebellion** is led by the king's son Henry; the French and English nobles unite in a league against the English king.

1174–86 *Edinburgh.* The castle is held by the English against the French and English nobles and the King of Scotland.

* * *Ire.* **The parliament of Ireland** begins with conferences of English at Tara. (?)

* * *Dublin.* Henry grants **a charter** to the city.

* * *Scot.* **William the Lion,** who has been taken prisoner by the English, agrees by the treaty of Falaise, Normandy, to recognize Henry as lord paramount, and to render him homage for Scotland. [1175. Aug. 10. The treaty is executed, and the homage rendered in the Cathedral of York.]

1176 * * England is divided into **six circuit court districts** for the administration of justice.

± * * *Ire.* John de Courcy is made Earl of Ulster.

* * *Ire.* **William** Fitzaldeln de Burgo, or Burke, is appointed lord deputy, or viceroy.

1180 * * *Scot.* **Glasgow** is made a **burgh** by King William the Lion.

1185 * * *Ire.* Henry grants its first **charter to Cork.**

Apr. 1. *Ire.* **Prince John,** son of of Henry II., lands at Waterford. [Irish chieftains pay him homage.]

1189 * * Richard and John, sons of Henry, enter into **a conspiracy** with the King of France against their father.

July 6. Henry II. dies.

1189–99 Richard I., Cœur de Lion, the lion-hearted, eldest surviving son of Henry II., reigns. (1089. Sept. 3. Crowned.)

* * **John,** King Richard's brother, **marries Avisa,** daughter of the Earl of Gloucester. Richard **gives** him the **earldoms** of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Nottingham, Dorset, Lancaster, and Derby.

* * Richard for 10,000 marks **releases William** of Scotland from vassalage, and cedes to him the fortresses of Roxburgh and Berwick.

* * *London.* The **Fleet prison** is erected.

1189–1213 *London.* Henry Fitz-Alwyn **is the first mayor.**

* * *Ire.* **Hugh de Lacy** the younger is made lord deputy, and Stephen Ridel, chancellor.

± * * The mode of levying money by **licenses** is introduced by Richard I.; it is confined to such of the nobility as desire to enter the lists at tournaments.

1190 * * **Richard leaves England** for the Crusade.

He entrusts the administration of the Government to the chancellor, William de Longchamp, bishop of Ely. [Later it is directed by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and yet later by Geoffrey Fitz-Peter.]

1191 May 12. Richard I. marries Berengaria, daughter of the King of Navarre.

Oct. 8. *London.* At a meeting of nobles and prelates, Chancellor **Longchamp is deposed,** and Prince John is chosen chief justiciary of the kingdom.

1192 * * *Aust.* **Richard,** in returning from Palestine, **is shipwrecked** in the Adriatic, and driven on the coast of Istria.

Dec. 20. *Aust.* **Richard,** while traveling in disguise, **is arrested** at Vienna by Leopold, Duke of Austria.

1193 Mar. * Leopold, for 60,000 pounds, **delivers Richard** to Henry VI., Emperor of Germany, who **imprisons him** in a castle in the Tyrol (pp. 505, 779). [1194. He returns to England.]

* * John, in the absence of his brother Richard, attempts to **seize the crown.**

1194–1240 *W.* **Llewelyn the Great** is prince.

1195 * * *Ire.* Its first **charter** is given **to Limerick.** [1198. Adam Servant is its first mayor.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1172 * * *Ire.* The **plague** compels Henry II. to leave the country.

1193–95 Famine and **pestilence** devastate the country.

ARMY — NAVY.

1211 * * *Scot.* **Guthred** lands an invading force from Ireland. [He is defeated, captured, and put to death.]

1214 * * *Fr.* **Battle of Bouvines.** The French defeat the English (p. 670).

1215 May 17. The barons elect Robert **Fitzwalter** as their leader, with title of marshal.

1216 * * King **John,** with an **army of mercenaries,** overruns the country, and wreaks his vengeance in blood.

May 30. Louis, son of Philip II. of France, with 680 vessels, **lands at Sandwich** (p. 670).

1217 * * **Louis withdraws** from England, after suffering defeat near Lincoln by the Earl of Pembroke.

1222 * * *Scot.* **The tithe rebellion** commences in Caithness. [1228. **The McScolane** rebellion breaks out in Moray. 1233. The Galloway rebellion.]

1229 * * *Fr.* King Henry III. leads his first **expedition** to recover Poitou from the French.

1232 * * *Ire.* **Galway** is conquered by Richard de Burgh.

1232-72 The barons' war. (See State.)

1240 * * *Palestine.* **Richard,** Earl of Cornwall, leader of the Seventh Crusade, **delivers Jerusalem.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1200 * * **Chimneys** are introduced.

1220 Apr. 28. The building of **Salisbury Cathedral** is begun.

* * *London.* The first stone is laid for [the present] **Westminster Abbey.**

1234 * * **Coal** is discovered at Newcastle. [1245. Used as a fuel.]

1235 * * *London.* **The lawyers are** brought from Westminster Hall in boats on account of the **rising of the Thames.**

1237 * * **Water** is first conveyed to London **in leaden pipes.**

1240 * *London.* St. Mary's, or the Temple, Church is erected. (See 1185.)

* * The earliest [extant] piece of **music** for several voices, a "six men's song," is written.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1201 * * Hovedon, Roger of, historian, dies.
1203 Apr. 3. Arthur, Duke of Brittany, murdered, A15.
1205 * * Hubert, Walter, archbishop of Canterbury, dies.
1206± * * **Montfort, Simon de,** Earl of Leicester, leader of barons, b. [1265. D.]
1207 Oct. 1. Henry III., king, born. [1272. Nov. 16. Dies.]
1210 * * Layamon, poet, A60±.
1210± * * Maps, Walter, archdeacon, poet, A73±.
1214 * * **Bacon, Roger,** friar, scholastic, born. [1294. Dies.]
1219 * * Pembroke, Earl of, Protector, dies.
1237 * * Orm, monk, poet, A50±.
1239 June 17. Edward I., "Longshanks," king, born. [1307. July 7. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1198 * * The King of England is a **vassal of the Pope,** the same as all other kings.

1200 * * *Scot.* The see of **Argyll** is erected.

* * *Ire.* The cathedral of **Limerick** is founded by Donald O'Brien.

1204 * * **Jews** of both sexes are imprisoned by King John.

Their eyes or teeth are plucked out, and numbers are butchered with great savagery.

1205 * * The death of **Hubert Walter,** archbishop of Canterbury, is followed by a disputed election, which is referred to Rome.

1206 * * *It.* The Pope **excommunicates** the citizens of Dublin.

1207 * * *It.* Pope Innocent III. commands the election of **Stephen Langton** as archbishop of Canterbury by the English monks.

June 27. Innocent finally **consecrates Langton** primate of England.

1208 * * **John refuses to receive Langton** as archbishop of Canterbury.

Mar. * *It.* The Pope lays an **interdict** on King John and all England for six years.

The church bells are silent, the sacraments unadministered, and the dead lay on the ground unburied.

1209 * * **John is excommunicated.**

He retaliates by banishing the obedient bishops, and confiscating the lands of the clergy.

1212 * * *It.* **The Pope deposes John.**

He also proclaims a crusade against him; his subjects are released from allegiance, and he is proclaimed an enemy of Christendom.

1213 May 15. John yields, and becomes the Pope's **vassal.**

He kneels in homage to Pandulf, the Pope's legate, for his dominions, and binds himself and his successors to an annual payment of 1,000 marks. He also cedes Ireland to the Pope.

1215 May 19. *It.* The barons are censured by the Pope. [Dec. 16. They are excommunicated, and London is interdicted. **1216** * * *Scot.* The papal **interdict** is laid against the barons and their allies.]

* * *It.* Honorius III. is elected pope. [1227, Gregory IX.; 1241, Celestine IV.; 1243, Innocent IV.; 1254, Alexander IV.; 1261, Urban IV.; 1265, Clement IV.; 1271, Gregory X.; 1276, Innocent V.; later, Adrian V.; and later, John XXI.; 1277, Nicholas III.; 1281, Martin IV.; 1285, Honorius IV.; 1288, Nicholas IV.; 1294, [St.] Celestine V.; later, Boniface VIII.]

1217 * * *Ire.* John forbids the consecration of **native bishops.** [1224. The Pope restores them.]

1225 * * *Dublin.* **Christ's Church** is rebuilt.

1226 * * **The tenths** of the whole kingdom are collected for the Pope; large sums are exacted.

* * * **Archbishop Langton divides the Bible** into chapters and verses. [1228. July 9±. Great loss falls to the church and state by his death.]

1229 * * Laymen are forbidden to read **the Scriptures** by the Pope.

* * Richard Weathershed is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

[1233, Edmund de Abbendon; 1245, Boniface of Savoy; 1272, Robert Kilwardly; 1279, John Peckham; 1293, Robert Winchesley.]

1236 * * The [celebrated] nunnery of **Exeter** is founded.

LETTERS.

1198 * * William of Newbury writes the *History of English Affairs.*

1199± * * *Chronicle of Richard of Devizes, Annals of Barnwell, Chronicle of Joselyn of Brakelond,* and many other chronicles, are written.

1200± * * The *Sayings of Alfred* is written by an unknown author.

1202± * * Roger of Hoveden writes *Annals of England, 732-1201.*

1205 * * Layamon writes the poem *Brut.*

1215 * * Orm, or Ormin, writes *The Ormulum,* a set of religious services in meter.

1216 * * **Giraldus Cambrensis,** a Welsh historian, dies.

He is the author of *Topography of Ireland, History of the Conquest of Ireland, Itinerary of Wales, Gemina Ecclesiastica,* or Jewel of the Church, *De Rebus a se Gestis,* Of the things done by himself, and a *Symbolum Electorum,* a literary miscellany.

* * *The Chronicle* of Roger of Wendover is written at St. Albans.

1220± * * *Ancren Riwle,* Rule of the Anchoresses, is written by Bishop Poor.

13th Century. Nicholas of Guildford writes *Owl and Nightingale.*

1224 * * The Franciscans establish themselves as **teachers** at Cambridge.

1225-35 The *Bestiary* is written.

1229-31 Great numbers of **students** come to Cambridge from Paris and Oxford. [1230. Henry III. grants it **a charter.**]

1232 The University of Oxford is founded by William, archdeacon of Durham. (?) [1248. **A charter** is granted.]

1235-73 Matthew Paris writes his *Greater Chronicle, History of England,* and *Lives of Earlier Abbots.*

13th Century. First mention is made of **university chests** at Oxford; they are benefactions designed as funds for the assistance of poor students.

SOCIETY.

1200± * * *Ire.* **English settlers** generally adopt Irish names and manners.

1209 Mar. 30. *Dublin.* **The "Black Monday" massacre** occurs.

A British colony from Bristol, while diverting themselves at Cullen's Wood, are attacked by the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles of Wicklow, and 300 of them are killed.

1213 * * *London.* **St. Thomas's Hospital,** Southwark, is founded by Prior Richard, as an almshouse.

1218 * * **Trial by ordeal** is abolished.

1220 * * **Tournaments** are prohibited by Henry III.

1221 * * *London.* **Riotous citizens** demolish the convent belonging to Westminster Abbey; the ringleader is hanged, and the rest have their hands and feet amputated.

1228 * * *Scot.* The title Earl of Sutherland is created.

1236 Jan. 1. Henry III. causes **6,000 poor persons** to be entertained in Westminster Hall, and in the other rooms of his palace, as a celebration of Queen Eleanor's coronation.

STATE.

1197 * * *Scot.* **An insurrection** raised by Harold, Earl of Caithness, is suppressed by King William. [Harold's son Torphin, who renews the rebellion, is seized, and put to death.]

1199 Apr. 6. *Fr.* **Richard I. dies** of an arrow-wound inflicted by Bertrand de Gourdon at the siege of the Castle of Chalus.

1199–1216 John, surnamed **Lackland,** brother of Richard, reigns. (1199. May 28. Crowned.)

* * *Fr.* Touraine, Maine, and Anjou **acknowledge Arthur,** son of John's elder brother, Geoffrey, as the rightful heir to the throne. [1201. King Philip supports the claimant.]

* * *Ire.* **Meyler Fitzhenry,** natural son of Henry II., is viceroy.

* * King John begins the use of "We" as the common language of kings.

1200 * * *Fr.* **John,** having divorced Avisa, takes as his second wife **Isabella,** daughter of the Count of Angoulême, who had been betrothed to Hugh, Count of La Marche.

1203 * * *Fr.* **Prince Arthur is murdered** in the Castle of Rouen by, or at the instigation of, his uncle, King John.

* * *Fr.* King Philip secures the **trial of John** by French peers on a charge of "felony and treason;" he is unanimously condemned, and sentenced to forfeiture of all his territories in France.

1204 * * *Fr.* **John,** being unsuccessful in a war with Philip, **loses** all his provinces in France, which are **"reannexed** to the French crown after a separation of 292 years" (pp. 670, 671).

1205 * * The barons refuse to aid John to recover **Normandy,** which is now **lost to the English crown.**

* * *Ire.* **Hugh de Lacy** is viceroy.

* * *Dublin.* The foundation of the castle is laid by Henry de Loundres. [1213. It is finished.]

1208 Mar. 24. Pope Innocent III. lays England under an **interdict** because of King John's refusal to accept Cardinal Stephen Langton as archbishop of Canterbury. [1214. Removed.]

1210 June 20. *Ire.* **King John lands** at Waterford with a numerous army.

He marches to Dublin, where 20 chiefs pay him homage; he divides the Anglo-Irish provinces into shires or counties; he establishes sheriffs and other officers to govern the country according to English law; he remodels the coin, decreeing the same to pass in England and Ireland; he also introduces English customs duties.

1212 * * The Pope **absolves the vassals** of John from their oaths of fealty, exhorts all Christian princes to unite in **dethroning** him, and commits the execution of the sentence to King Philip of France.

May 13. John yields to the demands of the Pope, including the admission of Langton to the archbishopric of Canterbury.

May 15. John gives a **charter** to the Papal legate, Pandulph.

It grants to Pope Innocent and his successors **the kingdoms of England and Ireland, to be held for the Roman see** by the king and his heirs for an annual tribute of 1,000 marks; he also takes an oath of **fealty to the Pope.** [1313. Oct. 3. Deed delivered.]

1213 Nov. 15. First writ summoning representatives of counties **to Parliament** is issued, ordering that "four discreet knights" from each county be sent to Oxford to treat with the king concerning the affairs of the kingdom.

1214 May 19. *London.* King John grants **a charter** authorizing the annual election of mayor and common council.

Nov. 20. The barons meet at St. Edmonsbury, Suffolkshire [and determine to **demand reforms** from the king].

1214–49 *Scot.* Alexander II., son of William the Lion, reigns. (1214. Dec. 6. Crowned.)

1215 Jan. 6. *London.* **The barons** meet, and **demand** from the king a renewal of **the charter** of Henry I., and a confirmation of the laws of Edward the Confessor.

May 22. *London.* **The barons,** with "the army of God and Holy Church," led by **Robert Fitzwalter,** enter the city; the citizens make common cause with them against the king.

June 15. King John signs **Magna Charta,** the Great Charter, **at Runnymede,** near Windsor, after several days' conference with the barons.

It ratifies Henry's charter, and provides that no freeman be arrested, or imprisoned, or deprived of his property, except by the lawful judgment of his peers; it regulates feudal dues and obligations; and it provides for the convening, and the selection of members, of a great council, to control the granting of supplies to the king, and regulates national taxation.

June 23. The barons disperse after appointing 25 of their number to secure the execution of the provisions of the Charter.

Aug. * Pope Innocent issues a bull **annulling Magna Charta.**

Dec. * Pope Innocent **excommunicates** the barons for their refusal to submit to King John, and he lays London under an interdict.

* * *Ire.* **Geoffrey** de Mariscis is viceroy. [1229. **Maurice Fitzgerald.** 1232. Reappointed.]

1216 Apr. * **Louis** of France accepts **the crown of England** from the barons, who declare it forfeited by John (p. 671).

Oct. 19. King John dies.

1216–72 Henry III., 10 years of age, son of John, reigns. (1216. Oct. 28. Crowned.)

Nov. 11. William, Earl of Pembroke, is chosen at a great council at Bristol **regent** and guardian of the kingdom, and **Magna Charta** is revised and confirmed.

1217 Sept. 11. A treaty is signed at Kingston-upon-Thames.

By it Louis of France, after an unsuccessful conflict, withdraws his claim to the English crown; this is the **first written treaty** made by England with a foreign nation.

1219 * * The regent Pembroke dies; the administration is entrusted to **Hubert de Burgh,** the justiciary, and Peter des Roches, bishop of Winchester, who are assisted by the papal legate, Pandulph.

1220 * * Doubts having been raised respecting the coronation at Gloucester, **Henry is again crowned,** Archbishop Langton officiating.

* * Pope Honorius decrees that no baron shall hold more than two of the royal castles.

1222 * * The **Great Charter is renewed** and confirmed in the king's name at a council at Oxford.

1225 Feb. 11. Henry III. subscribes the **Great Charter** of English liberties in the presence of 13 bishops, 20 abbots, and 32 earls and barons. [It has since remained as revised.]

1227 * * **Henry declares himself of age,** and begins his personal government. In 1222 he had been so declared by the Pope.

1229 * * Henry grants **a charter** of corporation to **Liverpool.**

1230 * * *Fr.* Henry receives homage in **Poitou and Gascony.**

1232 * * **Hubert de Burgh** is charged with "avarice and despotism," and deprived of his office of justiciary; **Peter des Roches,** bishop of Winchester, is made chief minister [and **foreigners** become favorites of the king, and are appointed to high offices of government].

1232–72 The barons' war.

It is caused by the faithlessness of King Henry, and oppression by his favorites; it is led by Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester; it ends in the defeat of the barons.

1233 * * *London.* Henry III. grants **a charter** to the city. [1142. Aldermen are appointed. 1253. The watch is organized.]

1236 Jan. 14. King Henry **marries Eleanor,** daughter of Raymond, Count of Provence.

* * **Peter des Roches is dismissed** from the office of chief minister, owing to the barons' opposition to foreigners.

* * **A great council** is held at Merton, Surrey, at which the "provisions of Merton" are passed, including an ordinance against the violation of commonage.

1238 * * **Simon de Montfort,** Earl of Leicester, **marries Eleanor,** King Henry's sister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1199–1220 *London.* **Foreign merchants** are invited to settle in the city.

1200 * * The price of **wine** is raised to sixpence per quart for red, and eightpence for white, "that the sellers may be enabled to live by its sale."

1204 * * *Ire.* Vast numbers die of **disease.**

1208 * * **Cider** is first made in England, and called wine.

1212 July 10. London Bridge **is burned;** 3,000 lives are lost.

1216 * * St. Nicholas Church at Newcastle is **burned.**

1220 * * The bones of **Thomas à Becket** are **enshrined** in gold and jewels.

1232 * * The **steelyard society** is established; it is the oldest commercial company in England.

1238 * * The first **elephant** said to have been seen in England is one of enormous size, presented by the King of France to Henry III.

1239 * * Henry III. gives a charter for digging **coal** at Newcastle.

ARMY — NAVY.

1242 May 19. Henry III. embarks on his second expedition for France, to recover his estates, taking with him 30 hogsheads of silver. [July 20. Defeated at Taillebourg. July 21. Battle of Saintes.] (P. 670.)

1249 * * *Scot.* **Alexander II.** leads an expedition against Argyle, to subdue the Western isles.

1263 * * *Scot.* Hakon, King of Norway, with 20,000 men in 160 ships, arrives. [Oct. 2. They are defeated at Largs by Alexander III.]

1264 May 14. Battle of Lewes, Sussex.

King Henry III. and his son Edward are defeated and imprisoned by the barons under Simon de Montfort.

1265 Aug. 4. Battle of Evesham, Worcestershire.

Prince Edward [Edward I.] defeats the barons; Montfort, their leader, is killed, and King Henry released from captivity, and the barons' party is broken up.

1266 * * **Simon,** son of Montfort, surrenders to the forces of Henry III., after sustaining a siege of six months in Kenilworth Castle.

*** *** The Scots subdue the Isle of Man.

1270 * * **Prince Edward** departs on the Eighth Crusade.

1276 * * *W.* Edward I. begins the conquest of Wales.

1282 Mar. 21. *W.* Llewellyn and his brother David, princes of Wales, surprise and capture **Hawarden Castle.** [They also destroy Flint and Rhuddlan castles.]

1283 * * *W.* **Llewellyn** is defeated and slain at Aber Edw. The Welsh are finally subdued by Edward I.

1286 * * **The first English admiral** is appointed, William de Leybourne.

1290 * * Edward I. occupies the **Isle of Man** by the wish of the inhabitants.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1245 * * *London.* Peter of Savoy builds **Savoy palace.** [He gives it to the fraternity of Mountjoy; Queen Eleanor, his niece, purchases it for her son Edmund.]

1250 * * **Roger Bacon** describes the principle on which **telescopes** [are afterwards] constructed. He invents the **magic lantern.** [1290±. Also the camera obscura. 1280±. Spectacles.]

1260 * * *London.* **Reliefs of angels** are executed [in Westminster Abbey].

1267 * * The *Opus Major,* by **Roger Bacon,** appears, teaching the sphericity of the globe.

1268 * * **Street plays,** or pageants, are first performed.

1270 * * **The Chester Mysteries** are performed.

1272-1377 The **pointed** or pure Gothic **architecture** appears in building Exeter Cathedral; Waltham Cross, and St. Stephen's, Westminster.

1274 * * A widespread **earthquake** occurs; Glastonbury is destroyed.

1280 * * **The sea rises** at Winchelsea; more than 300 houses are inundated.

1290± * * **Tallow candles** commonly substitute the tallow-dipped splinters of wood formerly used.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1249 * * **Baliol,** John de, king, Scotland, born. [1315. Dies.]

1253 * * Albans, St. John of, physician, theologian, philosopher, dies.

Grosseteste, Robert, theologian, bishop of Lincoln, dies.

1255 * * **Robert of Gloucester,** historian, born. [1307. Dies.]

1269 * * Baliol, Sir John de, founder Baliol college, Oxford, dies.

1273± * * Manning, Robert, monk, chronicler, born.

1274 July 11. Robert I., Robert Bruce, king, Scotland, born. [1329. June 7. D.]

Wallace, William, hero, patriot, Scotland, born. [1305. Aug. 23. Dies.]

1280± * * Occan, or Ockham, William of, scholastic, born. [1347. Dies.]

1282 * * Llewellyn, Prince of Wales, killed.

1284 Apr. 25. Edward II., king, born. [1327. Sept. 21. Dies.]

1287 * * Mortimer, Roger, Earl of March, statesman, born. [1330. Dies.]

1290 * * Bradwardine, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, writer, born. [1349. Dies.]

Margaret, "Maid of Norway," Scotland, d.

CHURCH.

1250 * * *Ire.* The Irish **forbid the English clergy** taking orders.

± * * **Religious plays** are encouraged by the church; **miracle plays** are given.

1254 * * *Ire.* The see of **Kilfenora** is erected.

1260 * * *London.* **Massacre of the Jews.**

A Jew having forced a Christian to pay him more than two shillings per week as interest upon a loan of 20 shillings, 700 Jews are slain.

1261 * * The right of presenting to every **benefice** in the world is claimed by Pope Urban IV.

13th Century. The Pope makes an intervention in regard to **electing bishops.** King John originates the **Congé d'Elire** of the king to choose a bishop.

1264 * * The festival of **Corpus Christi** is instituted.

1269 * * A statute is passed that no Jew should enjoy a freehold.

*** * *** **The Scotists** appear.

They adopt the doctrines of John Dun Scotus on divine grace, freewill, the origin of the moral law, the conception of the Virgin Mary. They are strongly opposed by the **Thomists,** who follow the teachings of St. Thomas Aquinas.

1274 * * *Fr.* **The 14th General Council of the Church** is held at Lyons.

1276 * * *London.* The corporation gives the Dominican friars two streets near the Thames, where they erect a large convent [Blackfriars].

May 24. Capitation tax of three pennies is laid on all **Jews** above the age of 12 years, and all above seven years are to wear a yellow badge.

1279 * * **The Statute of Mortmain** prohibits further alienation of land to religious bodies, so that it shall not render its due service to the king.

1280± * * **Norwich Cathedral** is completed by Bishop Middleton.

1285 * * **The alien priories** are seized by the king on the breaking out of war with France. [Restored on the return of peace.]

1287 * * In one day **15,660 Jews are apprehended,** and are all banished from England. [1290. **All Jews** are ordered to leave under penalty of death; 16,511 prefer exile to apostasy.]

1290 * * *London.* **Edward I. expels 16,511 Jews.**

LETTERS.

1250 * * The poem *Genesis and Exodus* is written in English by an unknown author.

± * * Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, writes *Château d'Armour,* a religious allegory, sermons, treatises on physical and mental philosophy, commentaries on Aristotle, and Latin and French verse.

1257 * * **Peterhouse College,** Cambridge, is founded by Hugo de Balsham, bishop of Ely.

*** *** Bonaventura, the general of the Franciscan order, interdicts **Roger Bacon's** lectures at Oxford, and sends him to France.

13th Century. *The Lay of Havelok the Dane, King Horn,* and *Romance of Alexander,* French poems by unknown authors, are translated into English.

13th Century. The Dominicans establish themselves as **teachers** at Cambridge.

1261 * * The records of Cambridge University are **wantonly burned** by the townsmen.

1263 * * **Baliol College,** Oxford, is founded by John Baliol and Deborah his wife.

1264± * * **Merton College,** Oxford, is founded by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester.

1268± * * **Roger Bacon** returns to Oxford; he completes his philosophical work, *Opus Major* (Greater Work); he also writes *Opus Minus* (Lesser Work), and *Opus Tertium* (Third Work).

1272-1307 The *Alexander Romance* and the *Tristan Story* become popular, and many versions of them are written in English; **romances** begin to be written in Northumbria.

1276 * * **The discipline of Cambridge** is reformed; every student has a master within 15 days of his entrance.

SOCIETY.

1241 * * Maurice, the son of a nobleman, is hanged, drawn, and quartered for piracy, the first execution of its kind in England.

1244 * * Robert Fitz-Walter makes his curious **tenure of the Manor of Dunmow, Essex.**

Whatever married couple will go to the priory, and, kneeling on two sharp-pointed stones, will swear that they have not quarreled nor repented of their marriage within a year and a day after its celebration, shall receive a flitch of bacon.

1247 * * The depredations of **Robin Hood** come to an end by his death. (?)

1256 * * **The pillory** is recognized by statute.

It is a scaffold for persons to stand on to render them publicly infamous, and is designed for persons convicted of forgery, perjury, libeling, etc. Sometimes the head is put through a hole, the hands through two others, the nose slit, the face branded with one or more letters, and one or both ears are cut off. Persons die in the pillory by being struck with stones by the mob, and pelted with rotten eggs and putrid offal.

1260 * * *London.* Seven hundred **Jews** are slain because a Jew forces a Christian to pay him more than 2*s.* per week as interest on a loan of 20*s.*

*** *** *London.* Riotous **Goldsmiths' and Tailors'** companies fight in the streets; several killed; the sheriffs restore order, and hang 13 of them.

1264 * * **The title Baron De Ros** is created.

[1283, Baron Mowbray, Segrave (1295), and Stourton (1448). 1295, Baron Hastings; 1299, Baron De Clifford; 1308, Baron Zouche of Haryngwark; 1309, Baron Beaumont.]

1267 * * Adulteration of food is prohibited.

1269 * * Jews are prohibited by statute from owning a freehold.

1271 * * Rioters at Norwich burn the cathedral and monastery; the king comes to see the ringleaders executed.

1273 * * Sea-coal is prohibited from being used in and near London as being "prejudicial to human health;" even smiths are obliged to burn wood.

* * *London.* St. Katherine's Hospital is refounded by Eleanor, Queen of Henry III.

1274 * * *Ire.* The title Baron Dunboyn is created.

* * Every Jew lending money on interest is compelled to wear a plate on his breast to show he is a usurer, or quit the realm.

1278 * * 267 Jews, accused of clipping coin, are hanged and quartered.

1282 * * A child at Northampton is crucified by Jews, for which 50 are drawn at horses' tails and hanged.

1286 * * Silk mantles are worn by noble ladies at a ball at Kenilworth Castle.

1289 * * Judges are punished for bribery; Thomas de Weyland is banished for this crime.

STATE.

1240-46 *W.* David ap Llewellyn reigns. [1246. Llewellyn ap Griffith; he is the last Welsh prince. 1282. He is killed in battle.]

1249-85 *Scot.* Alexander III., eight years of age, son of Alexander II., reigns. (1249. July 8. Crowned. 1251. He is married to Margaret, daughter of Henry III. of England.)

1253 * * Simon, Earl of Leicester, Henry's lieutenant in Gascony, returns to England.

1254 * * Pope Innocent offers the kingdom of Sicily, a fief of the Holy See, to Henry for his son Edmund; Henry accepts.

1256 * * Richard, Earl of Cornwall, brother of Henry III., goes to Germany, where he disburses vast sums under the promise of being elected next emperor. [He is elected "King of the Romans" instead.]

1257 * * The king demands a money aid from the laity to support his war alliance with the Pope against Germany; the laity refuse, and an aid of a tenth of their rents is demanded from the clergy.

* * The English gold coin first appears.

1258 June 11. A great council, known as the "Mad Parliament," assembles at Oxford under the direction of Simon de Montfort.

It meets to "correct abuses and enact salutary laws;" it appoints a "committee of reform" of 24 members, who swear to allow no consideration, "neither of gift nor promise, profit nor loss, love nor hatred, nor fear," to influence them in discharge of their duty.

July * The "committee of reform" adopt the "provisions of Oxford."

These ordain that three sessions of Parliament be held annually, that sheriffs for the counties be annually elected by the freeholders, and that four knights elected by the freeholders of counties present to Parliament statements of grievances.

1259 * * Further payments to Rome, secular or ecclesiastical, are prohibited.

1260 * * Henry forbids the summoning of a parliament.

1261 June * Henry produces a bull from the Pope annulling the provisions of Oxford, and freeing him from his oath.

* * *London.* Free-trade privileges are granted by Henry to the Hanse merchants.

1263 * * Simon de Montfort lands in England, and leads the barons.

* * Henry's refusal to observe the provisions of Oxford leads to civil war.

* * *Scot.* Alexander III. obtains the sovereignty of the Western Isles. (See Army.)

1264-65 The barons hold the government.

1264 Jan. * King Louis of France arbitrates in the "mise of Amiens" between King Henry and the barons; he annuls the provisions of Oxford.

May 15. In the treaty, or "mise," of Lewes, it is agreed between Henry's son, Prince Edward, and Montfort, that the provisions of Oxford be again submitted to arbitration.

* * *Ire.* Walter de Burgh is made Earl of Ulster. (Or 1265.)

Dec. * Simon de Montfort issues writs to the sheriffs of counties, commanding the election of two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for each borough, to serve in Parliament.

1265 Jan. 28. *London.* The knights, citizens, and burgesses, elected in obedience to de Montfort's writs, meet; they form the first "English House of Commons."

Sept. * Parliament confirms the violence of the restoration, annuls the charter of London, and decrees the banishment of the house of de Montfort.

1266 * * The Dictum de Kenilworth is issued.

It enacts a payment from all who had borne arms against the king of the value of their lands for periods from six months to seven years.

1267 * * A parliament held by King Henry at Marlborough, Wiltshire, passes the "Statutes of Malbridge."

1272 Nov. 16. Henry III. dies.

1272-1307 Edward I., surnamed Longshanks, eldest son of Henry III., reigns.

[He is called the English Justinian, because of the improvements made during his reign in the laws and the administration of justice.]

* * The name parliament first appears in a statute.

* * Edward makes a treaty of commerce with the Flemings; it is the first English commercial treaty with a foreign nation.

1274 Aug. 3. Edward arrives in England from the Crusade.

Aug. 19. *London.* Edward and his queen, Eleanor of Castile, are crowned at Westminster.

1275 * * Parliament imposes export duty on wool of six shillings and eightpence on each sack.

1276 * * Parliament passes the statute of bigamy.

1277 * * *W.* Edward forces the Welsh to cede the coast district as far as Conway, and to do homage for the rest as far as Snowdon.

1278 * * A royal writ is issued, ordering that all freeholders holding land to the value of £20 receive knighthood at the king's hand.

* * The "quo warranto" statute is passed, authorizing the issue of a writ calling upon any person to show by what warrant he holds any public office or privilege.

1279 * * The Statute of Mortmain is passed. (See Church.)

1281 * * *W.* The sons of Grufydd being treacherously drowned in the river Dee by the Earl Warrenne and Roger Mortimer, a great insurrection breaks out.

1283 * * Wales is united to England. (See Army.)

* * The "Statute of Merchants," for the registration of debts, and recovery by distraint of debtor's goods, is passed.

1284 Apr. 25. *W.* Edward's son [Edward II.] is born at Carnarvon.

Oct. * The [celebrated] "Statute of Winchester" is passed.

It revives the custom of requiring sureties from lodgers and strangers, it establishes "watch and ward" from sunset to sunrise in all cities, and regulates the hue and cry. The king issues a commission to knights in every shire, authorizing them to enforce the provisions of the statute; [these conservators of the peace are later styled justices of the peace.]

* * *W.* The "Statute of Wales" is promulgated at Rhuddlan; it proposes the introduction of English jurisprudence into Wales.

1285 Mar. 16. *Scot.* Alexander III. is killed by a fall from his horse near Kinghorn, Fife.

* * The second "Statute of Westminster" is passed.

It defines the jurisdiction of the courts of King's Bench, Exchequer, and Common Pleas, and enacts that two judges hold assizes in each county three times a year.

* * *London.* The water-works are completed after nearly 50 years of labor. Cheapside conduit is erected. Water is brought from Tyburn to West Cheapside.

1285-90 Margaret, granddaughter of Alexander III., the "Maid of Norway," reigns.

1289 * * Edward returns to England from France, after an absence of three years, and punishes judges found guilty of corruption; Weyland is banished, Hengham is heavily fined, and Stratton is fined and imprisoned.

* * Edward I. issues a mandate for the destruction of wolves in several counties of England.

1290 * * The third Statute of Westminster, known as "*quia emptores*," is passed; it provides that sub-tenants of alienated lands shall hold directly of the superior lord instead of from the tenant.

* * Edward expels Jews. (See Church.)

Sept. * *Scot.* Margaret, the infant queen, dies on her journey to Scotland from Norway. [A contest for the crown arises between John de Baliol and Robert Bruce, both descendants of King David I.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1248 * * The Merchants' of St. Thomas à Becket's Company is organized.

1267 * * Toll bars first appear, on the grant of a penny for every wagon passing through a certain manor.

1269 Oct. 13. The bones of Edward the Confessor are enshrined in gold.

1286 * * Wheat is one shilling per quarter.

ARMY — NAVY.

1294 * * **War** occurs with **France,** followed by war with **Scotland** as its ally.

1296 * * **Berwick is captured** by the English, and its inhabitants are massacred.

* * *Scot.* **Dunbar** is taken by the English.

* * *Edinburgh.* The city **is taken** by the English. [1385. Burned by the English. 1401. Again.]

1297 Sept. 12. *Scot.* **Battle of Stirling,** near Cambuskenneth. **William Wallace** defeats and expels the English.

1298 July 22. *Scot.* **Battle of Falkirk.**

The English under Edward I. defeat the Scotch under Wallace. Scotch loss, 15,000 killed.

1303 Feb. 24. *Scot.* **Battle of Roslin,** near Edinburgh. **John Comyn** defeats the English under Segrave and Neville.

* * *Fr.* Edward **recovers Gascony.**

1304 * * *Scot.* **Stirling** is taken by Edward, after a siege of three months.

1307 May 10. *Scot.* **Robert Bruce** defeats the English under the Earl of Pembroke, at **Loudon Hill,** Ayrshire.

1308 * * **The insurrection of the barons** breaks out against Robert, the king's favorite.

1311 * * *Scot.* **Bruce** captures Linlithgow. [1312. Perth.]

1312 * * The lords spiritual and temporal **rebel against Edward II.** on account of his favorites, the Gavestons; [later on account of the Spencers].

1313 * * **The Isle of Man** is recovered by the Scots.

* * *Scot.* Robert **Bruce takes Edinburgh** and Inverness.

1314 June 23. *Scot.* The Scots **besiege Stirling** Castle, but are repulsed by the Earl of Moray. Edward invades Scotland with 100,000 men.

June 24. *Scot.* **At Bannockburn** near Stirling Edward's great army is defeated by Bruce with 30,000 men. [Stirling Castle and the rest of the fortresses in the hands of the English, except Berwick, surrender to Bruce.]

1315 * * *Ire.* **Edward Bruce,** the brother of Robert, invades Ireland.

1318 Oct. 5. *Ire.* **Edward Bruce** is defeated and killed **at Tagher,** near Dundalk, by the English under Sir John de Bermingham.

* * *Scot.* Robert **Bruce** takes Berwick.

1321 * * The lords rebel on account of the Spencers.

1322 Mar. 16. Edward II. defeats the barons **at Boroughbridge,** Yorkshire.

1326 * * **Isabella,** queen of Edward II., successfully **invades England,** with the help of the hostile barons.

1327 June 1. Sir James Douglas and Randolph, Earl of Moray, **invade England** with a Scotch army of 24,000 men.

[June 7–Aug. 15. They ravage Cumberland and vicinity. Edward III. with 40,000 men leads an unsuccessful expedition against them. He is forced to make a treaty with them.] (See State.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1300 * * *London.* **The two bronze effigies** on the tomb of Henry III. and Queen Eleanor [in Westminster Abbey] are executed by William Torell.

1318 Nov. 14. The greatest **earthquake** ever recorded in England occurs.

1320 * * **Gunpowder** is known to Roger Bacon.

1326 * * Linna, an Oxford monk and astronomer, constructs a **map** of the Northern Seas.

1331 * * Edward III. settles 70 families of **cloth-workers** from the Netherlands.

* * **Woolen manufacture** is established at York by two weavers from Brabant. [1390. Begun at Kendal.]

* * Total darkness occurs from the **eclipse** of the sun.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1291 * * Scott, Michael, philosopher, supposed magician, Scotland, dies.

1300 * * Mandeville, Sir John de, physician, traveler, writer, born. [1372. Dies.]

1308 * * **Duns Scotus, John,** scholastic theologian, A40±.

1310 * * Langham, Simon de, cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, born.

1312 Nov. 13. Edward III., king, born.

1316± * * Robert II., King of Scotland, first of the Stuarts, born.

1318 * * Bruce, Edward, brother of Robert, d.

1320 * * Barbour, John, poet, hist., Scot., b.

1324± * * **Wyclif, John,** reformer, born. [1384. Dies. A60±.]

Wykeham, William of, bishop, statesman, born. [1404. Dies. A80.]

1325 * * Gower, John, poet, lawyer, born.

1328± * * **Chaucer, Geoffrey,** poet, courtier, diplo., schol., b. (1340?) [1400±. D. A72.]

1330 * * **Edward (Black Prince),** son of Edward III., born. [1376. Dies. A46.]

CHURCH.

1292 * * **St. Mary's Church,** Bristol, is built.

1294 * * The king demands of the **clergy** one-half of their annual income. [1297. Refusing it, they are placed under a ban.]

1300–1400 The great cloisters, abbots' houses, and the principal **monastic buildings** are erected.

1303 * * *It.* Benedict XI. is elected pope. [1305, Clement V.; 1316, John XXII.; 1334 Benedict XII.; 1342, Clement VI.; 1352, Innocent VI.; 1362, Urban V.; 1370, Gregory XI.; 1378, Urban VI.; 1389, Boniface IX.]

1309–76 *Fr.* **The residence of the popes** is established at Avignon.

1313 * * Walter Reynolds is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

[1327, Simon de Mœpham; 1333, John Stratford; 1348, John de Ufford; 1349, Thomas Bradwardine, later Simon Islip; 1366, Simon Langham; 1375, Simon Sudbury; 1381, William Courtenay; 1396, Thomas Arundel.]

LETTERS.

1292 * * John of Oxnead, a monk of the Abbey of St. Benet Holme, writes in Latin the *Chronicle* (449–1292).

13th Century. Nicholas Trivet writes the *Annals of the Six Kings of the House of Anjou.*

Peter Langtoft writes in French verse a *Chronicle of England* to the death of Henry III.

The *Land of Cockaygne,* a satire on the clergy, is written by an unknown author.

1297± * * Robert of Gloucester writes his *Chronicle of England* in rhyme, the first literary work of the kind known in England; he also writes *Lives and Legends of the English Saints.*

1300–38 Robert Manning of Brunne writes *Handlyng Synne,* a book of verse, and a translation into English of Peter Langtoft's *Chronicle.*

± * * **Duns Scotus** writes several theological and scholastic treatises.

1310–12 *London.* **Lincoln's Inn** becomes an inn of court.

1312 * * **Hertford College,** Oxford, is founded. [1314. **Exeter College,** by Walter Stapleton, bishop of Exeter. 1326. **Oriel College,** by King Edward II. 1333. **St. Mary's Hall.** 1340. **Queen's College,** by Robert de Eglesfield, clerk, confessor of Queen Philippa.]

1320± Many stories are written about Sir Tristem, Sire Otuel, Guy of Warwick, and Bevis of Hampton.

1320–30 *Cursor Mundi,* a chronicle of events from the creation, is written in rhyme.

1322 * * The records of Cambridge University are again **wantonly burned** by the townsmen.

1326 * * **Michaelhouse College** is founded at Cambridge; also "**King's Scholars;**" later, King's Hall, by Edward II.

SOCIETY.

1295 * * The use of **privateers** is adopted by Edward I. against the Portuguese.

1296 * * **Crosses** in honor of Queen Eleanor are set up in the places where her hearse rested.

1300 * * The dance called the **hornpipe** is introduced.

* * **Wine** is sold by apothecaries as a cordial [and so continued for some time after].

± * * **Silver** knives, spoons, and cups are classed as great luxuries.

± * * **Wax candles** are esteemed a luxury, being but little used. Common people **light their houses** with splinters of fatted wood.

1306 Feb. 10. *Scot.* **John Comyn** is murdered by **Robert Bruce.**

* * The rich petition against the use of **coal,** as being "prejudicial to human health."

* * * **The Normans become absorbed** into the substance of the nation.

1312 June 19. Piers Gaveston, the favorite of Edward II., is executed because of his pride and cruelty.

1319 Oct. 10. *London.* Edward II. holds a **tournament** in Smithfield.

1323 * * The title Baron Grey de Ruthyn is created. [1332. Baron Clinton.]

1324 * * A law is passed ordering that "The king shall have the custody of the lands of **natural fools.**"

1327 Sept. 21. Edward II. is cruelly murdered in Berkeley Castle by the contrivance of his queen, Isabella, and her paramour, Mortimer, Earl of March.

1328 * * **The Preston Guild Merchants' Festival,** "instituted by the Saxons," is celebrated.

1329 Sept. 25. *London.* Solemn **tournaments** are held by Edward III.

STATE.

1292 * * **Barristers** are first appointed by an ordinance of King Edward in Parliament. (?)

Nov. 17. *Scot.* The claims of Baliol and Bruce having been referred to the judgment of King Edward of England, he decides in favor of **Baliol,** who **becomes King** of Scotland; [Baliol swears fealty to Edward in the Castle of Norham, Northumberland.]

1292–96 *Scot.* **John de Baliol reigns.**

1295 * * **Writs** are issued by King Edward ordering the attendance in Parlia-

ment of two knights from every shire, and two burgesses from every city, borough, and leading town. [Parliament assumes substantially its present form.]

1296 July 2. *Scot.* **John de Baliol surrenders his crown** and kingdom to King Edward I. at Perth. [He and his son Edward are sent as prisoners to the Tower of London, where they are held for three years.]

* * *Scot.* King Edward carries from Scone, Perthshire, and places in Westminster Abbey, London, **the famous stone** on which the Scottish kings had been crowned for centuries. [This stone is still in Westminster Abbey, and is used at the coronation of English monarchs.]

1297 * * Edward issues a proclamation of **outlawry against the clergy** for refusing his demand for money.

* * **The barons refuse** to follow the king to Flanders to aid him in his war with the King of France.

* * Edward is compelled by the barons and prelates to sign a confirmation of **the charter of liberty** and the forest charter.

He signs articles binding him and his heirs not to levy taxes without the consent of the "prelates, earls, barons, knights, and burgesses and other freemen" of the realm.

1298 * * *Scot.* The Scots **appeal to Pope Boniface VIII.** for protection against Edward's attempt to assert sovereign authority over Scotland.

1299 June * Pope Boniface VIII., in a letter to King Edward, claims **suzerainty** over Scotland, and demands that the controversy between the Scots and Edward be referred to him. [1301. Jan. * A parliament summoned by Edward at Lincoln rejects the claim, and refuses the Pope's demand.]

Sept. 12. Edward **marries** for his second wife **Margaret,** sister of the King of France.

* * *London.* The Common Council **fixes the price** of provisions as follows: two pullets, three halfpence; a partridge, or two woodcocks, three half-pence; a fat lamb, sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide; the rest of the year fourpence.

1301 * * **Manchester** receives a warrant or **charter** of municipal liberties and privileges from Thomas Gresley, lord of the manor.

* * Edward again renounces the claim of **taxing** the people without the consent of Parliament.

1305 Aug. 23. *London.* **William Wallace,** betrayed into the hands of King Edward, is **executed** as a rebel at Smithfield.

1306 * * The Statute of **Præmunire** is passed.

Its object is to prevent the disposal by the Pope of ecclesiastical benefices in England before they become vacant.

Feb. 10. *Scot.* **John Comyn,** nephew of John Baliol, is killed at Dumfries by Robert Bruce, grandson of Robert, the competitor for the crown in 1292.

1306–29 *Scot.* **Robert Bruce** reigns.

May 27. Robert Bruce is crowned King of Scotland at Scone, Perth. [Being defeated at Methven and at Strathfillen, he flees for refuge to Rathlin Island, off the north coast of Ireland.]

1307 July 7. Edward I. dies at Burgh-on-the-Sands, near Carlisle.

1307–27 Edward II., son of Edward I., reigns. [1308, Feb. 25. Crowned.]

He is a weak ruler; **Piers Gaveston,** a foreigner and one of his favorites, is his chief minister.

1308 Jan. 25. *Fr.* **Edward marries Isabella,** daughter of the King of France.

Feb. 28. The barons demand the **banishment of Piers Gaveston,** whom Edward had made Earl of Cornwall, and who is chief dispenser of royal favors. [Gaveston leaves England, but Edward appoints him viceroy of Ireland.]

* * *Dublin.* John de Decer is appointed [the first] **provost,** and Richard de St. Olave and John Stakebold [the first] **bailiffs.**

1309 Mar. 17. At a Parliament at Westminster, Edward is compelled to consent to the appointment of a committee of peers, under the name of **ordainers, to regulate the king's household,** and redress the grievances of the nation. [A committee of 21 prelates, earls, and barons is appointed.]

1311 * * The **ordainers** present ordinances to the king providing for the reform of abuses.

They specify the banishment of Gaveston and other favorites, and require that the great officers of government be chosen with the advice and assent of the baronage in Parliament, that the king shall not levy war without the consent of the baronage, and that parliaments shall be held at least once a year. The king reluctantly consents to sign and publish the ordinances.

1312 * * The barons, under the leadership of **Thomas,** Earl of Lancaster, grandson of Henry III., **rebel** because of the king's recalling Gaveston, who had been banished in accordance with the ordinances.

June 19. Gaveston, who had been made prisoner at the Castle of Scarborough, **is beheaded** at Blacklow Hill, near Warwick.

* * *Ire.* **Edmund le Botiller** is appointed viceroy. [1320. **Thomas Fitzgerald** is appointed governor. 1321. **John de Bermingham.**]

1316 * * *Ire.* **Edward Bruce,** brother of Robert, is crowned king.

1321 * * The earls and barons **rebel** on account of the favorites, the **two Spencers.**

In Parliament they pronounce a decree of exile against father and son on the charge of usurping the royal authority, causing estrangement between the king and the lords, and recommending unconstitutional measures.

* * The king recalls **the two Spencers.**

1322 Mar. 23. Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, one of the leaders of the revolting barons, after being defeated by the king's forces, is **beheaded** at Pontefract, Yorkshire.

1323 May * Edward makes a **truce for 13 years** with King Robert Bruce of Scotland.

1325 * * **Queen Isabella** goes to France to treat with her brother, the French King Charles IV., concerning the latter's claim of homage from Edward for the province of Guienne.

* * *Fr.* **A conspiracy** is formed against Edward by the Lancastrian faction, encouraged by Queen Isabella and her favorite, Roger, Lord Mortimer.

1326 Sept. 24. Queen Isabella and the barons hostile to Edward **land in England** with a force of 3,000 men. [They declare that their purpose is to free the king and the nation from the tyranny of the Spencers.]

Nov. 19. Edward, after an unsuccessful attempt to escape, **surrenders himself** to the Earl of Leicester, who sends him a prisoner to the Castle of Kenilworth.

* * *Scot.* **A great council** or parliament is held at Cambuskenneth, Stirling; it is the **first Scotch parliament** at which representatives of cities and burghs are called to attend. (?)

1327 Jan. 8. Edward II. is deposed by a parliament sitting at Westminster, and his eldest son Edward is declared king. [Feb. 1. Crowned.]

1327–77 Edward III. reigns.

* * *Ire.* **The Earl of Kildare** is appointed governor. [1328. **Roger Outlaw,** prior of Kilmainham. 1332. Sir John D'Arcy. 1337. Sir John Charlton. 1340. Richard Outlaw again.]

1328 Mar. 1. A parliament meets at York at which **Scotland** is recognized as an **independent kingdom,** and Robert Bruce acknowledged as king. [Mar. 17. *Edinburgh.* **Peace** is concluded with England. May 4. The peace is ratified by England.]

1329 June 7. Robert Bruce dies. His son, **David II.,** six years of age, becomes king; Thomas Randolph, Earl of Moray, becomes regent.

1329–71 *Scot.* **David II. reigns.**

* * *Scot.* The town of **Leith** is granted to Edinburgh.

1330 Oct. 30. Edward assumes personal direction of **the Government,** which hitherto since his coronation had been controlled by Queen Isabella and Mortimer.

Nov. 26. Mortimer is tried by Parliament, and condemned as a "traitor and enemy of the king and kingdom." [Nov. 29. He is **hanged** at Tyburn, and is the first publicly put to death at this place of execution.]

Dec. 22. Queen Isabella is sent as a **prisoner** to her own house at Castle Risings [where she passes the remaining 27 years of her life].

1332 * * *Scot.* Randolph dying, the **Earl of Mar,** Robert Bruce's nephew, is made regent.

Sept. 24. *Scot.* **Edward Baliol,** son of John Baliol, after having, by the aid of English barons, defeated the regent Mar at Dupplin Moor, is crowned king at Scone.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1315 * * **A famine** occurs; it is so dreadful that the people devour the flesh of horses, dogs, cats, and vermin.

* * The Leeds bridge is built.

1326 * * *London.* The **Merchant Tailors'** Company is formed. [1327, **Skinners';** 1327, **Goldsmiths';** 1345, **Grocers';** 1363, **Vintners';** 1368, **Linen Weavers'.**]

* * **Livery companies** are incorporated.

ARMY — NAVY.

1332 ** *Scot.* **English** invaders under Edward III. come to the aid of Edward Baliol.

Aug. 11. *Scot.* **Baliol** and the English defeat the Regent, Earl of Mar, **at Dupplin Moor,** Perthshire.

Dec. 16. *Scot.* Sir Archibald Douglas and other barons **defeat Baliol at Annan**; Baliol becomes a fugitive.

1333 July 19. The English under Edward III. defeat the Scots under the regent Archibald Douglas **at Halidon Hill** near Berwick, killing 14,000 men, including Douglas and others of the nobility.

** **Edinburgh** surrenders to Edward III. [1344. Burned. 1356. He ravages the country.]

1336 ** *Scot.* **Aberdeen is burned** by the English.

1339 Aug. * *Scot.* **Perth is besieged** and taken by the **Regent Robert.**

1340 June 24. The English and Flemish allies under Edward III. defeat the French in a naval battle off the coast of Holland.

1343 ** Montacute [afterwards Earl of Salisbury] takes **the Isle of Man.**

1346 Aug. 26. *Fr.* **Battle of Crécy.**
The French defeated (p. 674).

Oct. 17. Battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham.
The English, under Queen Philippa, defeat and capture David of Scotland.

1347 Aug. 4. *Fr.* Edward III. **takes Calais** (p. 674).

1350 Aug. 29. Edward III. **defeats** 40 Spanish ships in the Straits of Dover, capturing 26.

1354 ** Robert Stuart, the regent, captures **Berwick.**

1356 Sept. 19. *Fr.* The French defeated at Poitiers (p. 674).

** *Scot.* **Edward III.** again invades Scotland, but want of supplies forces him to retire.

1359 ** *Fr.* **Edward III.** lands an invading army, and ravages and wastes the country.

1360 May 8. The Peace of Bretigny ends the war with France (p. 675).

1362 ** *Sp.* **The Black Prince** aids **Don Pedro** (Peter the Cruel) to recover his throne in Castile [Spain].

1364 ** **War** again breaks out **with France.**

1367 Apr. 3. *Sp.* **Battle of Nájera:** the Black Prince defeats Henry of Trastamare. [1370. He captures Limoges.]

1369 July 20. *Scot.* **A truce** is made with England for 14 years.

1376 ** **A border war** with the Scots breaks out.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1337 June * A remarkable **comet** is visible.

1340–1483 *London.* The western parts of the nave and aisles of **Westminster Abbey** are rebuilt.

1340 ** *Fr.* **Gunpowder** is first used at the battle of Crécy.

** **The first wool** is spun in Worsted, Norfolk [whence its name].

** **Blankets** are first made in England. (?)

1347 ** **Manufactures** develop rapidly.

1356 ** Edward III. takes down all the walls of **Windsor Castle,** except three towers, and reerects it under the direction of William Wykeham, architect.

1360 Apr. 14. "Black Monday" occurs.
It is "so full dark of mist and hail, and so bitter cold that many men died on their horses' backs with the cold." (Stow.)

1368 ** *London.* **A striking clock** is set up in Westminster.

1377–1509 Florid pointed Gothic architecture appears in Westminster Hall, King's College, Cambridge, St. George, Windsor, and Henry VII.'s chapel at Westminster.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1332± ** Langland, William, clergyman, moralist, born. [1400±. Dies. A68.]

1340 ** **Gaunt, John of,** Duke of Lancaster, founder of House of Lancaster, born. [1399. Dies. A59.]

Manning, Robert, monk, chronicler, A67.

1349 ** Rolle, Richard, hermit, writer, dies.

1358 ** **Whittington, Sir Richard,** lord mayor of London, born.

1359± ** Glendower, Owen, chieftain, Wales, born. [1416±. Dies.]

1360 ** Oldcastle, Sir John, Lord Cobham, reformer, martyr, born. [1417. Dies.]

1362 ** Chichele, Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, born. [1443. Dies.]

1363 ** Higden, Ralph, monk, writer, dies.

1366 ** Richard II., k., b. [1400. D. A34.]

1370 ** Beaufort, Henry, cardinal, bishop of Winchester, born. [1447. Dies. A77.]

Occleve, Thomas, poet, b. [1429. D. A60.]

1374± ** Lydgate, John, poet, born.

1376 ** Langham, Simon de, cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, A66.

1377 June 21. Edward III., king, A65.

CHURCH.

1347 ** *London.* **St. Stephen's Chapel,** Westminster, is rebuilt by the king. He makes it a collegiate church, to which are appointed a dean and 12 secular priests.

*** **A period of religious credulity** and superstition, with ecclesiastical dominance, is fostered by a blind obedience.

1351 ** The Statute of **Provisors** forbids any one receiving a papal provision or appointment.

1353 ** A statute is enacted **to restrain the Pope** in promoting his favorites.
He bestows most of the bishoprics, and the charge of abbeys is given to the favorites of the papal power before vacancies occur, under color of providing successors with better qualifications.

14th, 15th Centuries. **The Lollards** arise.
They are political, socialistic, and religious agitators. They oppose the worship of images and relics, pilgrimages to tombs, temporal lordship of the clergy, the hierarchy, the papal authority, the celebration of the mass, transubstantiation, religious decorations, war, and capital punishment.

1359 ** **St. Nicholas Church,** Newcastle, is rebuilt.

1361 ** **John Ball** ("the mad priest") attracts attention as a preacher; he promotes the Wat the Tyler insurrection.

1363 ** *Ire.* The see of **Waterford** is united with that of **Lismore.**

** Parliament refuses the **Holy See's demands** on England.

1366 ** *Ire.* The English Parliament **prohibits Irish ecclesiastical investiture** by the Irish.

1370± ** **Popular hatred of the papacy** prevails, owing to the greed and scandal of many of its leaders.

1375 ** **Rivalry** exists between the monastic orders and secular priests.

** **Clergymen** performing divine service are privileged from arrest for debt.

1376 ** **The residence of the popes** is changed from Avignon to Rome again, after an absence of 65 years.

1377 Feb. * *London.* **John Wyclif,** a popular preacher, is summoned before the bishop of London as an enemy to Rome.
He had attacked the inordinate wealth and power of the hierarchy.

LETTERS.

1340± ** Richard Rolle writes the poem, *Pricke of Conscience.*

±** *London.* **The Inner and Middle Temple** are made inns of law.

+** Dan Michel of Northgate writes *Ayenbite of Inwyt.*

1341 ** Chancellor Richard de Bury purchases 30 or 40 books from the abbot of St. Albans **for 50 pounds' weight of silver.**

1342 ** **Clare College** is founded at Cambridge by Elizabeth de Bourg, sister of the Earl of Clare; originally founded in 1326 by Dr. Richard Baden, but destroyed by fire. [1347. **Pembroke Hall** College. 1348. **Gonville Hall College,** and Caius. 1350. **Trinity Hall,** Cambridge, by Wm. Bateman, bishop of Norwich. 1352. Corpus Christi College.]

±** Ralph Higden writes the *Polychronicon.*

1344± ** Richard Aungervyle de Bury writes in Latin *Philobiblon.*

1345 ** *London.* **Clifford's Inn of Court** is established.

14th Century. Thomas Bradwarden, archbishop of Canterbury, writes *On the Cause of God against Pelagius.*

1352 ** **Sir John Mandeville,** the first English traveler, concludes his *Travels,* after 30 years of work; he believes that the earth is spherical in form, and can be circumnavigated.

** Lawrence Minot, **the first English song-writer,** composes war-lyrics.

1355 ** Edward III. grants a **charter** to the University of Oxford.

1357 ** *London.* **Gray's Inn of Court** is founded.

1361 ** William Langland writes the *Vision of Piers Plowman.*

14th Century. Education is confined chiefly to the clergy.

1362 ** **Geoffrey Chaucer,** the "Father of English Poetry," writes *The Court of Love.* [1362–69? *Compleynt unto Pite.* 1369. *Boke of the Duchesse.*]

1373 ** A school is established at **Winchester** by Bishop William Long; [it is the oldest school in England.] (1387?)

SOCIETY.

1340 ** **Highway robbery** is frequent, and undeterred by capital punishment.

** **Masquerades** are in fashion at the court.

1344 Jan. 19. A tournament is held at Windsor.

** The order of the **Knights of the Round Table** is revived.

** **Patents** are granted for titles of nobility first made by Edward III.

1349 ** A law is passed enacting **that none shall give alms to a beggar able to work.**

By the common law the poor are to be sustained by "parsons, rectors of the church, and parishioners, so that none should die for default of sustenance."

Apr. 23. Edward III. institutes the **Order of St. George.** [Later called the **Order of the Garter.**]

1350 * * There is a **scarcity of laborers** after the plague; laborers are forbidden to leave their own parishes.

* * An Act of Parliament allows haymakers but **one penny a day,** master carpenters, masons, not more than threepence, and their servants one and one-half pence.

1351 * * William de Thorpe is hanged for **bribery.**

1352 * * **Harlots** are by statute required to wear striped hoods of party colors, and their garments wrong side out.

1357 May 24. *London.* Edward, the Black Prince, conducts his royal captive, **John, King of France,** through the streets.

1360± * * **Chivalry** is at its height.

± * * Edward III. establishes the **Poor Knights of Windsor,** or Alms Knights, as a charity, for the support of 24 [later 26] poor persons eminent for military services.

1363 * * **Excess in dress** is restrained by sumptuary laws.

* * Edward III. begins the custom of **giving alms on Maunday Thursday.** Alms, food, and clothing are given to as many persons as the sovereign is years of age.

1367 * * *Ire.* The **Statute of Kilkenny** is passed. (See State.)

1368 * * The title Baron Botreaux is created. [1383, Baron Camoys.]

1370 * * The **working-classes** are poor, fretful, and eager for the easing of bondage.

1371 * * The Black Prince visits **Exeter.**

STATE.

1332 Dec. 16. *Scot.* **Baliol** being defeated at Annan by the barons, flees from the country.

1333 * * Edward III. **claims the throne** of Scotland in the right of his mother.

1334 Feb. 9. *Scot.* **Baliol,** by the aid of Edward III, **is again made king,** as a result of the English defeat of the new regent, Douglas, at the battle of Halidon Hill.

1337 * * King Edward makes **Cornwall a duchy,** and confers it on his eldest son Edward.

* * Edward lays claim to the **crown of France** in right of his mother Isabella, sister of the French King Charles IV. [The English monarchs struggle for more than a century to possess the French crown.]

* * Laws are passed prohibiting the wearing of any cloth but of **English manufacture,** and prohibiting the exportation of wool or woolen goods.

1338 Nov. 17. Edward by writ permits the abbots of Reading **to coin money.**

* * **Liverpool** is made an independent port.

1339 * *Scot.* **Baliol** withdraws to England, where he is pensioned by the king.

1340 Jan. * Edward **assumes the title King of France,** and quarters in his arms the French lilies with the English leopards.

* * Parliament votes Edward a **subsidy** of 20,000 sacks of wool to aid him in his war with France.

1341 June 4. *Scot.* **David Bruce returns** from France, to which he had fled during the usurpation of Baliol. [1342. He recovers his throne.]

* * Parliament prohibits **usury.**

±** **Parliament is separated into two Houses,** the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the latter consisting of knights of the shire and burgesses,—representatives of the counties and of the cities and towns; responsibility of ministers is established. (?)

1344 * * *Ire.* **Sir Ralph Ufford** is appointed governor. [1346. **Sir Roger Darcy;** later, **Sir John Morris.**]

±* * **A duty** of two shillings on every tun of **wine imported,** and sixpence on every pound of goods imported or exported, is granted to the king. [This is known as tunnage and poundage.]

1347 * * Edward III. is offered the **imperial crown** of Germany. [Declined.]

1348 * * *Ire.* **Walter de Bermingham** is appointed governor. [1356, Mar. 30, Maurice, Earl of Desmond; July 26, Thomas de Rokeby.]

1350 * * Parliament passes the **Statute of Laborers,** fixing the rate of wages.

1351 * * The **Statute of Treasons,** defining the crime of high treason, is passed.

1352± * * **Lionel,** second son of Edward, **marries Elizabeth,** daughter of William de Burgo, and thus becomes Earl of Ulster and "Lord of Connaught."

1353 * * Another **Statute of Præmunire** is passed.

1354 * * *London.* Edward grants the mayor the title of **lord mayor.**

1355 * * **London** has four representatives in Parliament.

1356 * * *Scot.* Baliol sells to Edward III. his right to the Scottish throne for 5,000 marks and a pension of 2,000 pounds a year.

1357 * * *Scot.* **King David II.,** imprisoned in England since his capture at the battle of Neville's Cross in 1346, **is ransomed** by the Scottish parliament [for £4,000 in modern money].

* * *Ire.* **Almeric de St. Amand** is appointed governor. [1359, **James,** Earl of Ormond; 1361, **Lionel,** King Edward's son.]

1360 May 8. *Fr.* **The Peace of Bretigny** is signed (p. 675).

1362± * * The use of the **French language** in law pleadings and public deeds **is abolished,** and the use of English introduced.

1364 * * Statutes are confirmed prescribing penalties against persons seeking from the papal court **ecclesiastical benefices** in England.

1367 * * *Ire.* The **Statute of Kilkenny** is enacted at a parliament held in Kilkenny by Lionel, who has been made Duke of Clarence.

It prohibits the English settlers, under penalties of **high treason,** from holding any **intercourse** with the native Irish, to form **alliances** with them by marriage, to speak their **language,** or to adopt their **names** or modes of **dress.** [Not enforced.]

* * *Ire.* **Gerald Fitzmaurice,** Earl of Desmond, is appointed governor. [1369, July * **Sir William de Windsor;** 1372, **Sir Robert de Ashton.**]

1371± * * Edward's fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, marries Constance, daughter of the Castilian king, Don Pedro, Peter the Cruel, and **assumes the title of King** of Castile, Don Pedro having been murdered by his brother, Henry, Count of Trastamare.

1371-90 *Scot.* **Robert II. reigns.**

Mar. 26. The crown passes to the House of Stuart. Robert Stuart, nephew of David II., is crowned at Scone, and proclaimed king as Robert II.

1372 * * Sir Thomas Hungerford **is chosen Speaker of the House of Commons,** and is the first so styled.

1373 * * Edward grants to **Bristol** the rights of a city and a county.

1374 * * *Fr.* Edward, after a war of four years with France, **loses all his French possessions** except Calais, Bordeaux, and Bayonne.

* * *Ire.* **Sir William de Windsor** is again appointed governor. [1376. **Maurice, Earl** of Kildare; later, **James Butler,** Earl of Ormond.]

1376 * * The House of Commons elects Peter de la Mare Speaker. [He is the **first regular Speaker** of the House.]

* * The Commons in Parliament, through their Speaker, Peter de la Mare, denounce oppressive taxation, and **demand an account** of expenditure; they impeach the king's ministers, several of whom are dismissed and imprisoned. [It is called the **Good Parliament.**]

* * The Duke of Lancaster, the leader of the nobles, **arbitrarily annuls the Acts** of the Good Parliament, and casts Peter de la Mare into prison.

1377 * * **By illegal returns** made by the sheriffs at the request of the Duke of Lancaster, the House of Commons **is packed** with the duke's adherents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1343 * * *Ire.* **Wool staples** are established at Waterford, Cork, and Drogheda.

1347 * * Wheat is **imported** for the first time.

1348 * * A great **plague** occurs at Norwich.

1348-49 The **plague of Black Death** occurs; more than half the population die; 200 are buried daily in London; labor becomes scarce. [1361. The plague returns; the mortality in London is very great. 1369. It returns for the last time.]

1353 * * A **famine** occurs.

1362 * * Edward III. orders all **law-pleadings to be made in English** instead of French, as formerly done.

1367 * * *London.* The **mortality** is great.

1370 * * *Ire.* The **mortality** record is very large.

1377 * * **Subsidies** in kind, as in wool, leather, and other products of the country, are levied.

* * *London.* Population, 3,500.

ARMY — NAVY.

1381 June * The Peasants' revolt begins. Wat the Tyler kills a tax collector, and heads a party to oppose the tax.

[June 12. The rebel peasants assemble on Blackheath near London, to the number of 100,000 men. June 15. Wat is killed by the mayor of London, and the insurrectionists are appeased.]

1384 * * The Scots invade England. [1385. They receive aid from France.]

1385 Aug. * Richard invades Scotland with 80,000 men. The Scotch fly before him. Edinburgh, Dunfermline, Perth, and Dundee are burned.

1388 Aug. 19. Battle of Otterburn, Chevy Chase, Northumberland.

The English under the Earl of Northumberland are defeated by the Scots, under the Earl of Douglas, who is killed by Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur); both of the Percys are captured by the Scots.

1394 Oct. * *Ire.* Richard II. lands at Waterford with 4,000 men-at-arms and 30,000 archers.

1399 July 4. Henry, Duke of Lancaster, returns from France [and incites a successful rebellion].

1400-05 *W.* Great rebellion of Owen Glendower.

[1401. He takes Radnor and other places. 1402. Aided by the Scots and the Percys, besieges Carnarvon. 1404. He seizes Harlech castle. 1405. Mar. 11. Prince Henry defeats the Welsh rebels under Griffith, son of Glendower, at Grosmont in Monmouthshire. The rebellion is soon after suppressed.]

1400 Aug. * The English under Henry IV. unsuccessfully invade Scotland.

1402 May 7 (or June 22). **Battle of Nesbit Muir,** Northumberland.

The Scots, under Sir P. Hepburn, are defeated by the English, under Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) and the Earl of March.

Sept. 14. Battle of Homildon Hill, Northumberland.

The English, under Sir Henry Percy (Hotspur) and the Earl of March, defeat the Scotch, under the Earl of Douglas, who surrenders.

1402-03 A rebellion against Henry IV. is incited by many of the English nobles.

1403 July 23. Battle of Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

The insurgent lords are defeated by Henry IV.; Henry Percy (Hotspur), son of the Earl of Northumberland, is killed, and his ally, the Earl of Douglas, taken prisoner.

1405 * * *W.* The English defeat the French in a naval battle near Milford Haven, capturing eight and destroying 15 of their ships.

1407 * * The Welsh, aided by the French, cross the border, and threaten Worcester. [1409. Again invade England.]

1408 Feb. 19. Battle of Bramham Moor, Yorkshire.

The royal forces under Sir Thomas Rokeby defeat the Earl of Northumberland and Lord Bardolf, the leaders of the revolting nobles; Northumberland is killed.

1411 July 24. *Scot.* The Battle of Harlaw, Aberdeenshire.

Royalists under the Earl of Mar defeat the Highlanders under Donald, Lord of the Isles; many noble families lose all their male members.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1397 * *London.* The parish clerks at Clerkenwell perform plays and represent miracles in the fields.

* * *London.* The king repairs Westminster Hall.

He raises the walls, alters the windows, and adds a new roof, as well as a stately porch and other buildings.

1404 Jan. 13. *London.* Parliament enacts that no chemist shall use his craft to multiply gold or silver.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1381 * Tyler, Wat, rebel, dies.
Sudbury, Simon of, archbp. Canterbury, d.
1382 * Beauchamp, Richard, Earl of Warwick, general, born.
1388 * Henry V., king, born.
1390 * Robert II., king, founder of House of Stuart, Scotland, A74.
1394 * James I., king, Scotland, born. [1437. D. A43.]
1395 * Barbour, John, poet, Scotland, A75±.
Fortescue, Sir John, jurist, born.
± Pecock, Reginald, bishop of St. Asaph, author, born. [1460±. Dies.]
1401 * Cirencester, Richard of, monk, historian, dies.
1402 * Littleton, Sir Thomas, jurist, born.
1403 * Percy, Henry (Hotspur), warrior, killed at Shrewsbury.
1408 * Gower, John, poet, A83.
Northumberland, first Earl of, Henry Percy, dies.

CHURCH.

1378 * *Rome.* Papal schism (p. 674).

1380 * Wyclif teaches the doctrine that the Bible is the sole rule of faith, and opposes the church of Rome.

1381 * Wyclif denies transubstantiation, and the Reformation begins.

1383 * John Wyclif completes his translation of the Bible.

1384 Dec. 31. Wyclif, virulently persecuted by the church, escapes martyrdom by a paralytic attack, which causes his death.

1385 * *Edinburgh.* St. Giles Church is destroyed. [1387. Rebuilt.]

1390 * The persecution of the followers of Wyclif becomes severe.

1391 * Parliament forbids the English clergy to cross the sea for benefices.

1401 * The first law directed against heretics is passed, permitting the bishops to arrest and burn them.

Feb. 19. *London.* William Sautre, a clergyman, is burned for heresy by the clergy; presumably the first execution in England on account of religion.

1404 * *It.* Innocent VII. is elected pope. [1406, Gregory XII.; 1409, Alexander V.; 1410, John XXIII.; 1417, Martin V.; 1431, Eugenius IV.; 1447, Nicholas V.; 1455, Calixtus III.; 1458, Pius II.; 1464, Paul II.; 1471, Sixtus VI.; 1484, Innocent VIII.; 1492, Alexander VI.]

1409 * *It.* Three popes claim the throne. The council of Pisa deposes Popes Gregory and Benedict, and elects Alexander, but neither will yield the office to another.

1410± * * Religion is chiefly the accomplishment of ceremonies.

LETTERS.

1377 * * *Scot.* John Barbour, archdeacon of Aberdeen [earliest Scotch poet], writes *The Bruce.*

1378 * John Wyclif writes *Summa in Theologia.* [1383. *Trialogus.*]

1380 * The New College, or the college of St. Mary Winton, Oxford, is founded by Bishop William Long. [1382. Chartered. 1392. New Inn Hall.]

1381 * In Wat Tyler's and Jack Straw's insurrection the rebels seize the Cambridge University records, and burn them.

1381-1400 Geoffrey Chaucer writes *Assembly of Foules, Complaint of the Black Knight, House of Fame, The Legend of Good Women, Troilus and Cressida,* and *The Canterbury Tales.*

1385 * All the grammar schools teach in English instead of French.

1387 * John Trevisa completes a translation of Higden's *Polychronicon,* and makes additions to it.

± * * The poems, *The Cuckoo and the Nightingale* and *The Flower Leaf,* are written by unknown authors.

± * * The *Testament of Love,* an imitation of Boetius, is written by an unknown author.

1408± * * John Gower writes *Speculum Meditantis* (The Mirror of the Speculating), *Vox Clamantis* (Voice of One Crying), and *Confessio Amantis* (Confession of a Lover).

1411 * *Scot.* The University of St. Andrews is founded by Bishop Henry Wardlaw.

1412 * Thomas Occleve writes the *De Regimine Principum,* or "Governail of Princes."

SOCIETY.

1381 * The price of wine is regulated by statute.

June 14. Wat the Tyler's rebels murder Simon of Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, and Sir Robert Hales, the royal treasurer.

* * Judge de Cavendish is beheaded by the Suffolk rebels.

1385 * The first Englishman given the title of marquis is the favorite of Richard II., Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford; he is created Marquis of Dublin, and placed in Parliament between the dukes and earls.

1388 * Chief Justice Tresilian, Sir Nicholas Brember, Lord Mayor of London, and others are executed as traitors.

1394 * *Ire.* Richard II. visits the country, and confers the honor of knighthood on the Irish chiefs.

1397 * *London.* In Westminster Hall Richard II. holds his Christmas festival; 10,000 guests are entertained each day.

1398 Nov. 1. King Henry marries Isabella of France, who is seven years of age.

* * *Scot.* The title Earl of Crawford is created. [1404, Earl of Mar.]

1399 Oct. 11. The Order of the Bath is formally instituted by Henry IV.

Two days previous to his coronation he confers the order on 46 squires, who had watched the night before and bathed.

* * The title of Grace is assumed by Henry IV. on his accession.

1406-23 James I. of Scotland is imprisoned at Windsor.

STATE.

1377 * * The first poll-tax is imposed.

It is a tax of one shilling on every beneficed clergyman, and of fourpence on every other person, male or female, above the age of 14 years, with the exception of mendicants.

June 21. Edward III. dies.

1377-99 Richard II. reigns.

Richard, son of Edward the Black Prince, and grandson of Edward III., 11

years of age, becomes king as **Richard II.** (July 16. He is crowned at Westminster.)

1378 * * **Parliament** meets in Gloucester.

* * The **Statute Scandalum Magnatum** is enacted.

It prescribes penalties of fine and imprisonment for persons found guilty of speaking words derogatory to peers, judges, or high officers of Government.

1379 Apr. * **A poll-tax** is assessed to sustain the war in France. [1380. Dec. 6. Another poll-tax follows.]

1380 * * *London.* William of Walworth is lord mayor.

* * *Ire.* Edward Mortimer, fourth Earl of March and Ulster, is appointed governor. [1381, John Colton, Dean of St. Patrick's; 1383, Philip Courtney, a relative of King Richard; 1385, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, Lord Lieutenant, Sir John Stanley, deputy; 1389, Sir John Stanley, deputy.]

1381 June * The peasants of Essex, under the leadership of a priest who assumes the name of **Jack Straw, revolt** against the poll-tax.

June * The peasants of Kent and other counties, led by **Wat the Tyler, revolt** against the poll-tax and serfdom.

They are incited to insurrection by John Ball, an itinerant preacher, who harangues them on the natural equality of men. They are appeased by the grant of a "charter of liberation." (See Society.)

1382 Jan. * King Richard **marries Anne** of Bohemia, daughter of the German Emperor Charles IV., and sister of Wenceslaus, King of the Romans. ["Good Queen Anne."]

* * *London.* The system of **electing common councilmen** at wardmotes, or ward meetings of the citizens, is introduced.

1385 * * *Ire.* **Robert de Vere,** Earl of Oxford, is appointed governor. [He is created Marquis of Dublin and Duke of Ireland.]

1386 * * Richard is compelled to agree to the appointment of a **Continual Council** or Commission to manage the affairs of government; it is under the control of the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Arundel.

* * Parliament **impeaches Robert de Vere,** Earl of Oxford, Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and other favorites of the king.

It requires that officers of state be appointed either by the Parliament or by the Continual Council; it is called the "Wonderful Parliament," or the "Merciless Parliament."

* * *London.* **The crown** and regalia of England are **pledged** to the city by Richard II. for £2,000.

1389 May * Richard **dismisses the Council,** and takes the control of government into his own hands.

* * Richard grants a **charter to York,** the mayor receiving the title of lord mayor.

1390 May 13. *Scot.* Robert II. dies, and his eldest son John becomes king; he assumes the title **Robert III.,** the name John being unpopular because of the unpatriotic actions of John Baliol.

1390-1406 *Scot.* **Robert III.** reigns.

1392 * * *Ire.* **James,** Earl of Ormond, is appointed governor. [1393, the Duke of Gloucester, the king's uncle; 1394, Sir Thomas Scroop.]

1393 * * Another **Statute of Præmunire** is introduced.

It contains provisions against papal bulls granting ecclesiastical benefices in England without the approval of the king.

1394 * * *London.* The system of electing **aldermen for life** is introduced.

* * *Ire.* **Richard II.** with an army lands at Waterford.

Many of the native chiefs do him homage; he confers the honor of knighthood on those of them who are willing to receive it.

1395 * * *Ire.* **Roger Mortimer,** Earl of March, heir apparent to the English crown, is appointed governor.

1396 Sept. 27. Richard marries as his second wife **Isabella,** eight years old, daughter of the French King Charles VI.

* * **A truce** is made with France for 28 years.

1397 * * The **Duke of Gloucester** and the **Earls of Arundel and Warwick are arrested** and imprisoned for alleged treason; they are impeached in Parliament and condemned, Warwick and Arundel to suffer death, and Gloucester to confiscation of estate.

1398 * * **Henry, Duke of Hereford,** son of the Duke of Lancaster, and cousin of Richard, accuses the Duke of Norfolk of slanderous speech against the king.

Norfolk denies the charge, and offers to prove his innocence by **duel,** to which Hereford agrees; Richard forbids the combat, and banishes Norfolk for life, and Hereford for 10 years.

* * *London.* **Richard Whittington** is elected lord mayor. [1406. Again. 1419. Again.]

* * *Ire.* **Roger Mortimer,** fourth Earl of March, the viceroy and heir apparent to the crown, is killed in an insurrection.

* * *Ire.* **Thomas Holland,** Duke of Surrey, is appointed lord trustee.

1399 May 31. *Ire.* **Richard lands** in Waterford on a second Irish expedition.

July 4. Henry of Bolingbroke, Duke of Hereford, who had become Duke of Lancaster by the death of his father, **lands** in England, and incites a successful rebellion.

Aug. 24. Richard II., having returned from Ireland, **is taken prisoner** by Henry of Lancaster [and sent a captive to the Tower of London].

1399-1461 House of Lancaster, a branch of the House of Plantagenet.

Sept. 30. Parliament **deposes Richard.**

It gives the crown to Henry of Lancaster, son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., as against the right of Roger Mortimer, grandson of Lionel, third son of Edward. [Oct. 13. Crowned.]

1399-1412 Henry IV. reigns.

1400 Jan. * **A conspiracy** in favor of Richard is suppressed; and the leaders, the Earls of Huntingdon, Salisbury, and Kent, and Lords Spencer and Lumley, are put to death.

Mar. * **Richard II. is murdered** (?) in Pontefract Castle.

* * *W.* Owen Glendower proclaims himself the Prince of Wales, and **rebels** against Henry IV. He is a descendant of the last Prince Llewellyn.

1401 * * *Ire.* **Thomas, Duke of Clarence,** King Henry's son, is appointed governor. [1406. Again.]

1403 * * **The Percys lead a revolt** in favor of Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, the true heir to the crown.

* * **Henry IV. marries** as his second wife **Jane,** daughter of the King of Navarre, and widow of the Duke of Brittany.

1404 May 10. *W.* Owen Glendower makes a treaty with the French.

Oct. 6. A parliament meets at Coventry, from which **lawyers are excluded.** ["Parliamentum Indoctum," or "Parliament of Dunces."]

1405 Apr. 12. Prince James, aged 14 years, son and heir of the King of Scotland, having been captured by an English cruiser off Flamborough Head [is taken to King Henry, who keeps him in custody. He is detained in England for 18 years].

Apr. * *Ire.* **James, Earl of Ormonde,** who has been appointed lord lieutenant, convenes a parliament in Dublin, at which the **Statute of Kilkenny** is confirmed.

May * **Another revolt** in favor of the Earl of March and against the alleged tyranny of Henry IV. is suppressed; and its leaders, Scrope, archbishop of York, and Lord Mowbray, son of the banished Duke of Norfolk, are executed.

1406 Apr. 4. *Scot.* Robert III. dies.

1406-37 *Scot.* **James I.,** son of Robert III., reigns. The Duke of Albany is regent.

* * **The Isle of Man** is granted in perpetuity to Sir John Stanley, to be held of the crown of England by rendering to the English kings a **cast of falcons** at their coronation.

* * *Ire.* **Gerald,** Earl of Kildare, is chosen lord justice.

1406-23 Every county in England is **assessed** to send workmen to build Windsor Castle.

1409 Mar. * *Ire.* The lord lieutenant, having appointed **Thomas Butler,** prior of Kilmainham, his deputy, returns to England.

± * * *Dublin.* King Henry grants a gilded sword and the title of mayor to the provost; Thomas Cusack is the first mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1381 * * *London.* The Savoy Palace is **burned** by Wat the Tyler and his followers.

* * **Coal** is first made an article of trade from Newcastle to London.

1383 * * *Ire.* A great **pestilence,** called **"the fourth,"** prevails.

1388 * **Side-saddles** are introduced by Queen Anne.

1390 * * **Wheat** is one shilling and one penny the bushel.

1393 * * *London.* **Mercers' Company** is formed.

1399 * * King Richard II. in his will directs his body to be clothed **"in velveto."**

1400 * * **Wine** is 12 shillings a pipe.

* * **Spurs** [of the present kind] come into use.

* * *London.* Notwithstanding the many previous complaints against **coal** as a public nuisance, it is generally burned.

1407 * * The great **plague** causes 30,000 deaths.

ARMY — NAVY.

1415 Aug. 15. *Fr.* Naval battle off Harfleur.

The English, under the Duke of Bedford, take or destroy nearly 500 French ships (p. 676).

Oct. 25. *Fr.* Battle of Agincourt; the French defeated (p. 676).

1417 July 23. *Fr.* King Henry V., with 40,000 men, invades Normandy. [It is soon conquered.] (P. 676.)

* * An invasion is attempted by the Scots under the Duke of Albany, who retreats before the Duke of Bedford. ("The foul raid.")

1421 * * *Fr.* The third invasion of France.

Henry V., as regent, attempts to subdue the dauphin, who still holds out (p. 676).

1424 Aug. 17. *Fr.* Battle of Verneuil (p. 676).

1428 Oct. 12. *Fr.* The English besiege Orleans (p. 676).

1429 Feb. 12. *Fr.* Battle of Rouvrai, or of "the herrings" (p. 676).

Apr. * *Fr.* Joan of Arc appears against the English (p. 676).

June 18. *Fr.* The English are defeated at Patay (p. 676).

1430 May 24. *Fr.* Joan of Arc is captured (p. 676).

1436 * Hostilities are renewed with Scotland.

1443 May 28. A truce of 22 months is concluded between England and France.

1450 June± * Jack Cade (John Mortimer), cousin to the Duke of York, raises a brief insurrection; he has 20,000 followers.

(JUNE 24.) Cade defeats the king's forces under Duke Humphrey and Stafford at Sevenoaks, in Kent.

(JULY 2.) Cade enters London in triumph.

(JULY 4.) Lord Treasurer Say and several other eminent persons are put to death by Cade.

(JULY 12.) The insurrection is suppressed, and Cade is killed in Sussex.

1453 July 17, or 20. *Fr.* Battle of Castillion [Castillion-sur-Dordogne] (p. 678).

Oct. 17. *Fr.* Bordeaux surrenders to the French (p. 678).

1455–85 War of the Roses, between the houses of York and Lancaster.

The red rose is the emblem of the Lancastrians, — the party favorable to King Henry VI.; the white rose is the emblem of the Yorkists, — the party opposed to the king.

1455 May 23. First battle of St. Albans, Herefordshire.

The Lancastrians are defeated by the Duke of York; their leaders, Somerset, Northumberland, and Clifford, are killed, and the king made prisoner.

1459 * The Earl of Warwick defeats and captures a Spanish and Genoese fleet in the Downs.

Sept. 23. Battle of Blore Heath, Staffordshire.

The Yorkists under the Earl of Salisbury defeat the Lancastrians under Lord Audley.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1416 * *London.* Guildhall is completed.

1425 * Pumps are in general use.

1433 June 7. *Scot.* An eclipse of the sun is observed, and called the "black hour."

1434 Nov. 24. The Thames is frozen over from London Bridge to Gravesend, [until the following February].

1446 * Excitement prevails over the reported discoveries on the West Coast of Africa by the Portuguese.

* * Guildhall at York is erected.

1457± * * Printing is introduced at Oxford.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1412 * Trevisa, John, chronicler, dies.
1413 * Henry IV., king, A47±.
1419 * Gascoigne, Sir William, jurist, dies.
1423± * * Caxton, William, printer, born.
1427 * Whittington, Sir Richard, lord mayor of London, A65±.
1428± * * Warwick, Earl of, Richard Neville, "king-maker," general, b. [1471. D.]
1430 * James II., king, Scotland, born. [1460. Dies. A30.]
1431 * Elphinstone, William, clergyman, statesman, Scotland, born.
1442 * Edward IV., king, born.
Grocyn, W., Prof. of Greek at Oxford, born.
1450 * Cade, John, Irish insurgent, dies.
± Fabyan, Robert, chronicler, born.
1452 * James III., k., Scot., b. [1488. Dies. A36.]
Richard III., last Plantagenet, born.
1457 Jan. 28. Henry VII., king, born.

CHURCH.

1413 * Sir John Oldcastle (Lord Cobham) is tried and condemned for heresy; he escapes from prison.

1414 * The king suppresses 110 priories.

* * An insurrection of the Lollards is under the direction of Oldcastle. [1418. Hanged in chains and burned as a heretic.]

* * Henry Chichele is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [1443, John Stafford; 1452, John Kemp; 1454, Thomas Bouchier; 1486, John Morton; 1501, Henry Dene; 1503, William Warham.]

* * Alien priories are dissolved, and their estates vested in the crown.

* * *Switz.* The Council of Constance decrees that John Wyclif's bones be disinterred and burned. [1415. The bishop of Lincoln executes the order, and casts his dust into the River Swift.]

1415 * The Church of the Blackfriars [now St. Andrew's Hall] is erected at Norwich.

1435 * *Ire.* The sees of Cork and Cloyne are united.

* * *Fr.* Joan of Arc is burned by the English. (See France.)

1441 * *Ire.* The see of Down is united with that of Connor.

* * *London.* St. Paul's Church is nearly destroyed by fire.

15th Century. Parishes are enlarged and the number reduced; total number, 10,000±.

1454 * *Ire.* The cathedral of Kilmore is erected.

LETTERS.

1415 * *London.* Staple's Inn of Court is founded. [1420. Lyon's Inn of Court.]

1421 * *Troy Book*, by John Lydgate, appears. [1424–25, *Falles of Princes* and *The Story of Thebes*; 1456±, *London Lickpenny*.]

1422–1505 The *Paston Letters* are written.

1424 * *London.* Sir Richard Whittington founds a college, and dedicates it to the Holy Ghost and the Virgin Mary.

1437 * *Scot.* King James I. writes *The King's Quair* (the King's Little Book), and other poems.

* * All Souls College, Oxford, is founded by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury. [1456. Magdalen College, by William of Waynflete, bishop of Winchester.]

1440 * Galfridus Grammaticus publishes his *Promptoriam Parvulorum*, the earliest known complete English-Latin dictionary.

1441 * Eton College, Buckinghamshire, is begun by King Henry VI. [1490±. Completed.]

* * King's College, Cambridge, is founded. [1442. Christ's College. 1448. Queen's College, by Margaret of Anjou.]

1449 * *The Repressor of Overmuch Blaming the Clergy*, a defense of the clergy, is written by Bishop Reginald Pecock.

1450 Jan. 7. *Scot.* The College [University] of Glasgow is founded by Pope Nicholas V. (papal bull) and Bishop Turnbull.

± * * Ballads are popular, especially among the lower classes.

1456 * *Edinburgh.* The College of St. Salvator's, St. Andrews University, is founded by Bishop James Kennedy.

SOCIETY.

1420 * The Irish are expelled from England.

1421 * The title Baron Berkeley is created. [1442, Earl of Shrewsbury.]

1427 * *London.* Mayor Rainwell condemns 150 butts and pipes of wine for being adulterated; they are emptied into the channels of the streets.

1429 * *London.* Sir Richard Whittington's charitable almshouses are founded.

1437 * *Scot.* The title Earl of Rothes is created. [1442. Baron Forbes; 1445. Baron Saltoun.]

1439 * *Ire.* The title Baron Dunsany is created.

1440 Feb. 10. John, Lord Beaumont, is created Viscount Beaumont by Henry VI., and is given the precedence above all barons; he is the first viscount created by patent.

* * *Edinburgh.* William Douglas is murdered.

* * The Duke of Gloucester marries his mistress, Eleanor Cobham.

1444 * * A law is passed fixing the wages of a bailiff of husbandry at 23 shillings, four pence per annum, and clothing of the price of five shillings, with meat and drink; chief hind, carter, or shepherd, 20 shillings, clothing four shillings; common servant of husbandry, 15 shillings, clothing 40 pence; woman-servant, 10 shillings, clothing four shillings.

1447 * * Five gentlemen attached to the Duke of Gloucester are arraigned and condemned for treason, and at the place of execution are hanged, cut down alive instantly, stripped naked, and their bodies marked for quartering, and then pardoned.

1452 * * *Scot.* The title Baron Borthwick is created; also Earl of Errol. [1454, Baron Cathcart; 1455, Earl of Caithness; 1458, Earl of Morton. 1461. *Ire.* Baron Trimlestown.]

STATE.

1413 Mar. 20. Henry IV. dies.

1413-22 Henry V., son of Henry IV., reigns.

Oct. * *Ire.* **Sir John Stanley,** appointed lord lieutenant, lands at Clontarf. [1414. Jan. * He dies at Ardee.]

1414 Jan. 11, 12. The Lollard insurgents, under the leadership of Sir John Oldcastle, having attempted to seize the king, are tried and condemned. [Many of them are put to death; Oldcastle escapes. 1418. He is hanged as a traitor.]

Jan. * *Ire.* **Thomas Crawley,** archbishop of Dublin, is appointed lord justice by the nobles. [Sept. **John Talbot,** Lord Furnival, is appointed lord lieutenant. 1420. **James Butler,** Earl of Ormond.]

July 10. Henry makes claim to the **crown of France** as the heir of Isabella, queen of Edward II. and daughter of the French King Philip IV.

* * The **House of Commons** adopts the use of the **English language.** (?)

1415 * * *London.* The city is first **lighted by lanterns.**

July * **A conspiracy** to proclaim the Earl of March heir to the crown is discovered.

[The leaders, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, cousin to the king, Sir Thomas Grey, and Lord Scrope, are tried, condemned, and executed.]

1420 May 21. *Fr.* **The Treaty of Troyes** is signed (p. 677).

June 2. *Fr.* **Henry V. is married to Catherine** (p. 677).

Sept. 3. *Scot.* The Duke of Albany dying, his son **Murdoch** assumes the regency.

1421 Feb. 23. *London.* **Henry V.** and Queen Catherine enter the city with magnificent pageant, and are received with great enthusiasm; Catherine is **crowned at Westminster.**

1422 Aug. 31. Henry V. dies.

1422-61 Henry VI. reigns.

Dec. 5. Protectorate of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.

The king being only nine months old, his uncle, the Duke of Bedford, is appointed protector and guardian of the kingdom; but being in France as regent, his younger brother, the Duke of Gloucester, is appointed during his absence "protector of the realm and Church of England."

1423 Sept. * **James I.,** King of Scotland, is released from captivity in England.

For this he agrees to forbid his subjects to enter the service of France, and the payment of £40,000 compensation for his expenses during detention.

* * *Ire.* **Edmund Mortimer,** Earl of March and Ulster, is appointed governor. [1425. **Lord John Talbot,** lord lieutenant. 1427. **Sir John Grey.** 1428. Sir John Grey returns to England after appointing **Edward Dantzy,** bishop of Meath, his deputy.]

1424 Feb. 13. James I., King of Scotland, **marries Jane Beaufort,** daughter of the Earl of Somerset, and niece of Cardinal Beaufort. The ceremony is performed in the cardinal's palace at Southwark.

May 21. *Scot.* James I. and his queen are **crowned** at the Abbey of Scone by Henry Wardlaw, bishop of St. Andrew's.

* * *Ire.* **John Sutton,** Lord Dudley, is appointed deputy. [1431. **Sir Thomas Stanley** is appointed lord lieutenant.]

1429 * * *Ire.* Lord Deputy Sutton convenes a **parliament,** which makes regulations for juries to investigate criminal prosecutions.

* * The crime of **arson** is made high treason. (?)

* * **Parliament:** Laws are passed limiting the **right of voting** at parliamentary elections to resident **possessors of land** worth 40 shillings a year, and requiring that the representatives of cities and burghs be inhabitants of the same.

Dec. 17. *Fr.* **Henry VI.,** the boy-king of England, **is crowned** at Paris by Cardinal Beaufort.

* * * **Parliament:** A law is passed for the **personal security** of members of Parliament while attending to their duties.

1435 * * *Fr.* **The Congress of Arras** is held.

The Duke of Burgundy abandons the alliance with England, and concludes peace with France (p. 677).

1436 Apr. 13. *Fr.* **Paris is lost** to the English, the city being taken by King Charles VII.

1437 * * *Parl.* The first act of **naturalization** is passed.

Feb. 21. *Scot.* **James I. is murdered** at Perth by conspirators headed by Sir Robert Graham and the Earl of Athol [both of whom are executed].

1437-60 James II., son of James I., reigns.

* * *Scot.* Because of the murder of James at Perth, the court and **capital** are transferred to **Edinburgh.**

1438 * * *Ire.* Leon, **Lord Wells** is appointed lord lieutenant. [1443. James, **Earl of Ormond,** again.]

1440± * * The term **"Grace of God"** is assumed by kings as signifying their divine origin.

1442 * * *Dublin.* Lord Lieutenant Wells nominates his brother William deputy. The deputy holds **a parliament,** which appoints commissioners to acquaint the king with "the wretched state of affairs in Ireland."

1444 * * *Fr.* **Maine and Anjou** are surrendered to the French, in a negotiation for the marriage of King Henry VI. to Margaret, daughter of René, titular King of Sicily and Jerusalem, and Duke of Anjou.

1445 Apr. 22. Henry VI. marries Margaret of Anjou. [May 30. She is crowned at Westminster.]

1446 * * *Ire.* **John Talbot,** Earl of Shrewsbury, is appointed lord lieutenant. [1449. July ± * Richard, **Duke of York.**]

1447 Feb. 11. The **Duke of Gloucester** is arrested on a charge of high treason [and murdered (?) in prison].

Apr. 11. Cardinal Beaufort, adviser of King Henry, dies. [William de la Pole, **Earl of Suffolk,** succeeds him.]

* * *Ire.* A parliament held at Trim passes a law prohibiting **taxes** on merchandise or provisions, except in towns.

1448 Feb. 12. Parliament grants Henry a **poll-tax** of six shillings and eightpence on every merchant stranger, and 20 pence on their clerks, and a general poll-tax of sixpence.

* * *Fr.* **Rouen** is surrendered to France.

1450 * * *Fr.* The second **French conquest of Normandy** is completed.

* * The **Duke of Suffolk** is arrested on a charge of treason, and condemned to banishment for five years. [He is captured at sea on his way to France. May 2. He is beheaded.]

June * **-July** * **An insurrection** breaks out, headed by **Jack Cade.** (See Army.)

* * The Government is conducted by **Richard, Duke of York,** grandson of the fifth son of Edward III., and son of Anna Mortimer, heir of the claims of the third line; the **Duke of Somerset,** grandson of John of Gaunt, is his rival.

1451 * * *Scot.* James II. grants a **charter to Glasgow.**

1452 * * *Scot.* **William, Earl of Douglas,** having himself committed many murders, **is killed** at Stirling Castle by King James II.

* * Richard, **Duke of York,** claimant to the crown, is persuaded to disband his army; he is then arrested, but released on swearing fealty to the king.

* * *Edinburgh.* James II., by **charter,** gives the city preeminence over other Scotch burghs.

1453 Oct. 13. The queen gives birth to **a son,** who is called **Edward.**

Oct. 19. *Fr.* **Guienne** is lost to England by the surrender of the English forces occupying it.

Oct. * King Henry sinks into a state of **mental incapacity.** [1454. Dec. * He recovers from his malady. 1455. Oct. * The king relapses.]

Nov. 25. *London.* The **Duke of Somerset** is sent a prisoner to the Tower.

* * *London.* Sir John Norman goes by water to Westminster, to be sworn in as lord mayor; he institutes the **lord mayor's show.**

1455-85 War of the Roses. (See Army.)

1455 Nov.± * The **Duke of York** becomes **protector** as a consequence of the Yorkist victory at the battle of St. Albans.

1456 Feb. 25. The Duke of York's commission as protector is revoked, and **Henry, having recovered** his health, is reinstated in sovereign authority.

1458 Mar. * *London.* After a series of conferences, a formal but insincere **reconciliation** is effected between the Yorkists and the Royalists.

1459 Nov. 20. A parliament meets at Coventry, at which the **Duke of York,** his family, and chief supporters are **attainted** of treason.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1415 * * *London.* **Street lights** are introduced.

1430 * * England extends her **trade** into the Mediterranean.

1438 * * *London.* **A Drapers' Company** is formed. [1448, a **Haberdashers'.**]

* * **A famine** occurs; it is so great that bread is made from fern.

1439 July 16. A terrible **pestilence** breaks out. [It continues for two years.]

1447 * * *Edinburgh.* An annual **fair** is granted to the city by James II.

ARMY — NAVY.

1460 July 10. Battle of Northampton.

The Yorkists under the Earls of Salisbury, Warwick, and March defeat the Lancastrians under King Henry; the king is taken prisoner.

Dec. 31. Battle of Wakefield, Yorkshire.

The Royalist forces under Queen Margaret defeat the Yorkists; the Duke of York is killed. [1461. Jan. 1. The Earl of Salisbury is captured and killed.]

1461 Feb. 2. Battle of Mortimer's Cross, Herefordshire.

The Lancastrians under the Earl of Pembroke are defeated by Edward, the young Duke of York [afterwards King Edward IV.].

Feb. 17. Second battle of St. Albans, Herefordshire.

The Yorkists under Warwick are defeated by the Royalists under Queen Margaret, who rescues the king. [Feb. 28. Edward, Duke of York, having joined his forces to those of Warwick, marches into London.]

Mar. 29. Battle of Towton, near York.

Edward IV., with an army of 50,000, defeats the Lancastrians under the Duke of Somerset, with an army of 60,000; over 30,000 men are killed.

1464 Apr. 25. Battle of Hedgley Moor.

The Lancastrians under Queen Margaret, aided by the Scots and French, make another effort to retrieve their fallen fortune, but are defeated by Lord Montague in Northumberland.

May 8. Battle of Hexam, Northumberland.

Lord Montague totally defeats the Lancastrians under the Duke of Somerset; Somerset is captured [and beheaded].

1470 * * The war is continued by the Lancastrians, aided by the French, the Earl of Warwick, and the Duke of Clarence.

1471 Mar. 14. King Edward lands 2,000 men at Ravenspur. [He is soon welcomed at York.]

Apr. 14. Battle of Barnet, Hertfordshire.

Edward IV. defeats the Lancastrians under Warwick, who, with his brother, is killed.

May 4. Battle of Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.

Margaret, wife of Henry VI., and her forces are defeated by Edward IV. and his brothers, the Dukes of Gloucester and Clarence; Margaret and her consort are taken prisoners, and her son Edward is murdered after his surrender.

1475 June 22. *Fr.* **Edward IV. invades France** (p. 678).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1470 * * John Hamboys is the first doctor of music. (1463? The first.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1459 * * Fisher, John, bishop of Rochester, cardinal, scholar, martyr, born.
1460 * * Dunbar, Wm., friar, courtier, poet, Scotland, born.
Linacre, Thomas, scholar, physician, born.
± Skelton, John, poet, born.
York, Richard Plantagenet, Duke of, dies.
1461 * * Lydgate, John, poet, A86.
1465 * * Boethius, or Boece, Hector, hist., b.
1468± * * Lilly, W., teacher, grammarian, b.
1470 * * Edward V., king, born.
+ Latimer, Hugh, reformer, b. (1490 + ?)
1471± * * Wolsey, Thomas, card., states., b.
1472 * * James IV., king, Scotland, born.
1473 * * Howard, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, statesman, general, born.
1474 * * Douglas, Gawin, or Gavin, poet, Scotland, born.
1475± * * Barclay, Alexander, poet, Scot., b.
1477± * * Cabot, Sebastian, navigator, b.
1478 Feb. 7. More, Sir Thomas, theologian, historian, statesman, born.
1481 * * Littleton, Sir Thomas, jurist, A67.
1483 * * Edward IV., king, A41.
Edward V. and his brother, murdered.
Fortescue, Sir John, chief justice, au., A92.
Gardiner, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, statesman, born.
1484 * * Tyndale, William, reform., wr., b.

CHURCH.

1470 * * *Scot.* The archbishopric of St. Andrews is founded. (?)

1474 * * *Scot.* **St. Andrews is raised to an archbishopric.** [1488. The see of Glasgow also.]

1483 Apr. 9. *London.* Dr. Shaw, brother of the Lord Mayor, preaches from the text "**Bastard slips shall not thrive.**"

LETTERS.

1460± * * Juliana Berners, prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell, near St. Albans, the first English female author, writes in verse, a *Book of Hunting*, and in prose, the *Art of Hawking*, and the *Laws of Arms*.

1460–1524 Thomas Linacre writes an *Elementary Latin Grammar*, a work on Latin composition, *De Emendata Structura Latini Sermonis*.

1461 * * *Scot.* Henry the Minstrel writes the poem *Wallace*.

1465± * * The printing types in use are Gothic or old German.

1470 * * Sir Thomas Malory writes the *History of King Arthur*. [1485. It is printed by William Caxton.]

± * * The *Court of Love* is written by an unknown author.

1471–74 *The Recuyel of the Historyes of Troy*, by Raoule le Feure, is translated into English, and set up in the types of Colard Mansion in Bruges, by William Caxton; (?) it is the first book printed in English. (?)

1471 * * **William Caxton, a London mercer, sets up at Westminster the first printing-press known in England.**

1473± * * *Scot.* The Glasgow University Library is founded.

*** * St. Catherine's College, or Hall, Cambridge, is founded.**

1474 * * *The Game and Playe of the Chesse*, a translation from the French, is set up and printed by Caxton; it is the first book printed in England.

1475 * * **The University Library, Cambridge, is founded.**

1477 * * *The Dictes and Wise Sayings of the Philosophers* is written by Anthony Woodville, Lord Rivers; it is printed by Caxton.

1478 * * *London.* **Clement's Inn of Court is established.** [1385. The New Inn Court.]

1479 * * **Lincoln College, Oxford, begun in 1427 by Richard Fleming, is completed by Rotherham, bishop of Lincoln.** [1487. St. Mary Magdalen Hall is established.]

*** *** *The Temple of Glass*, by John Lydgate, is printed by Caxton.

1480 Mar. 29. Wm. Caxton finishes the *Cordial* in folio.

*** *** William Caxton prints the *Chronicles of England*.

1481 * * *The Court of Sapience*, by John Lydgate, is printed by Caxton.

*** *** Caxton prints in English the *Boke of Tulle of Old Age* — Cicero's *De Senectute*.

1482 July 2. William Caxton finishes the printing of the *Polychronicon;* it contains the *Berynges and Dedes of many Tymes in eight Bokes*.

1483 * * **Statutes are first printed.**

Sept. 2. Caxton publishes the *Confessio Amantis*. (?)

1483–84 * * **The Herald's College is incorporated and endowed by King Richard III.**

± * * Sir John Fortescue writes *De Laudibus Legum Angliæ*, and the *Difference between Absolute and Limited Monarchy*.

1484± * * *Scot.* Robert Henryson of Dunfermline writes *The Morall Fables of Esope the Phrygian, Robeno and Makyne*, **the first pastoral poem in English,** and *The Bludy Serk*.

Mar. 26. *Æsop's Fables*, printed by William Caxton, appears; it is the first book having the leaves numbered.

*** *** *The Life of Our Lady*, by John Lydgate, is printed by Caxton.

*** *** John Skelton writes the poem *On the Death of King Edward IV.;* [he writes also the *Speculum Principis, Speke Parrot, Why come Ye not to Court, Colin Clout*.]

*** *±** *Concordance of History*, a history of Britain, is written by Robert Fabian.

SOCIETY.

1460 Aug. 3. *Scot.* **James II. is killed by the bursting of a cannon.**

1462 * * **The people wear the beaks or points of their shoes so long that they encumber themselves in walking, and are forced to tie them up to their knees; the fine gentlemen fasten theirs with chains of silver or silver gilt, and others with laces.** [1467. This is prohibited, and punished by the forfeiture of 20 shillings, and cursing by the clergy.]

1465 * * *Ire.* **The Head Act is passed at Trim by the deputy, Earl of Desmond.**

It provides "that . . . any persons going or coming, having no faithful man of good name and fame in their company in English apparel, that it shall be lawful to take and kill those, and to cut off their heads, without any impeachment of our sovereign lord the king."

1469 * * *Scot.* The title Duke of Rothesay is created; also Earl of Buchan. [1470, Baron Lovat.]

1471 * * **Edward, Prince of Wales, is murdered.**

1476 * * *Scot.* Cochrane, Earl of Mar, **is murdered.**

*** *** *Scot.* James Stuart, second son of James III., is made **Marquis of Ormonde,** without territories. [Created Earl of Ross.]

1478 * * *Ire.* The title Viscount of Gortmanston is created.

*** *** George Neville, Duke of Bedford, son of John, Marquis of Montague, **is degraded from the peerage** by Parliament because of his poverty.

*** *** **Witches are convicted and executed.**

1483 * * **The title Baron of Norfolk is created.** [1485, Earl of Derby.]

STATE.

1460 June * The Earls of Salisbury and March and Warwick arrive in England.

July * After the defeat of Henry at Northampton, **Queen Margaret**, with her son, flees to Scotland.

Aug. 23. *Scot.* King **James II.** is accidentally killed by the bursting of a cannon at the siege of Roxburgh Castle.

1460-88 *Scot.* **James III.**, son of James II., reigns.

Oct. 7. A parliament meets at Westminster; Richard, Duke of York, claims the crown.

He bases his claim on his lineal descent from Lionel, third son of Edward III., King Henry being descended from John of Gaunt, Lionel's younger brother.

Oct. 24. Parliament, having considered the claim of the Duke of York, agrees to a compromise that Henry shall reign during his life, and that on his death the Duke and his heirs shall succeed to the throne.

Dec. 31. Richard, **Duke of York**, is killed at the battle of Wakefield; his son **Edward** succeeds him as heir to the throne.

* * * Debt is first incurred on the security of Parliament during Henry's reign.

1461-85 House of York, a branch line of the House of Plantagenet.

1461 Mar. 4. Henry VI. is deposed, and Edward, son of the deceased Richard, Duke of York, is proclaimed king as **Edward IV.**

1461-83 Edward IV. reigns.

Apr. * The deposed King Henry and Margaret retreat to Scotland.

June 29. Edward IV. is crowned at Westminster; he creates his brother George Duke of Clarence, and his brother Richard Duke of Gloucester.

1462 * * *Ire.* George, **Duke of Clarence**, is appointed lord lieutenant for life.

Mints are established in Dublin, Trim, Drogheda, Waterford, and Galway.

1463 Apr. 8. *Scot.* Queen Margaret sails for France to seek the aid of the French king.

* * *Parl.* A Statute of Apparel is passed, prohibiting excess in dress.

* * *Parl.* It is enacted that no cloths shall be imported except from Wales or Ireland.

1464 May 1. King **Edward** secretly marries **Elizabeth Woodville**, daughter of Lord Rivers, and widow of Sir John Grey, a Lancastrian.

The Earl of Warwick is incensed, having by Edward's authority negotiated a marriage between him and the Princess Bona of Savoy, sister of the Queen of France.

1465 * * *Ire.* A parliament at Trim enacts that the Irish in the English provinces shall dress in the English fashion, and that they shall assume English names, and take the oath of allegiance.

* * Parliament: The Surname Act is passed.

1468 * * *Scot.* Christian, King of Norway and Denmark, cedes the **Orkney and Shetland Isles** in mortgage to James III. as security for portion of the dowry of his daughter Margaret, to be married to James. [The money not being paid, the Isles remain attached to the crown of Scotland.]

* * *Ire.* Thomas, **Earl of Kildare**, is appointed deputy. [1470. The **Earl of Worcester**, lord lieutenant.]

1469-71 Warwick, the King-Maker.

1469 * * The Earl of Warwick intrigues against the king in the interests of the king's brother, George, Duke of Clarence, to whom he gives his daughter in marriage. [July 11. Isabella, Warwick's daughter, is married to Clarence.]

July * *Scot.* **Margaret**, daughter of the King of Norway and Denmark, is married to **James III.**

July * An insurrection breaks out in Yorkshire, headed by Robert Hilyard, commonly called Robin of Redesdale.

July 26± * * Edward IV. is taken prisoner after the Yorkist defeat at Banbury. [He obtains his liberty in a few weeks.]

1470 Mar. * An insurrection, ostensibly against extortions by officers of the royal household, but instigated by Warwick, breaks out in Lincolnshire; it is headed by Sir Robert Welles. [Suppressed.]

Apr. 15. Warwick and Clarence flee to France, having been declared traitors after the suppression of the Welles insurrection.

Sept. * **Edward IV. flees** to Holland, Warwick and Clarence having returned from France, and defeated the royal forces. [1478. Mar. 14. Returns.]

Oct. 6. *London.* **Henry VI. is released** from the Tower, and restored to the throne.

1471 Apr. 15. *London.* **Henry VI.** is again sent a prisoner to the Tower after Edward's victory at Barnet, where Warwick, the "King-maker," is killed.

May 21. *London.* **Henry VI. is murdered** (?) in the Tower by Richard, Duke of Gloucester (?), King Edward's brother.

May * Henry Tudor, **Earl of Richmond**, [later Henry VII.], escapes to Brittany.

1474 * * Edward IV. intrigues with the Duke of Burgundy for the crown of France.

He raises money for his war with France by voluntary (?) "benevolences," without the consent of Parliament.

1475 Aug. * *Fr.* **Peace of Picquigny** with France (p. 679).

1477 * * The Piepowder Court — the *pied poudreux*, or Dusty-foot Court — is introduced.

It is established for the summary administration of justice at fairs and markets between buyers and sellers.

1478 Feb. 7. The **Duke of Clarence**, the king's brother, is condemned to death for treason. [Feb. 18. He dies in the Tower by drowning in a butt of Malmsey.] (?)

* * *Ire.* Richard, **Duke of York**, aged six years, son of Edward, is appointed lord lieutenant; **Lord Grey** is appointed his deputy. Later, the **Earl of Kildare**.]

1481 * * *Scot.* A conspiracy of the nobles is formed, encouraged by Edward IV., to dethrone James, and make his brother, the Duke of Albany, king. [The conspirators take **King James** prisoner.]

* * A secret treaty is made at Fotheringay Castle, Northampton, by which the Duke of Albany undertakes to surrender Berwick and other forts to the English.

1482 Aug. 25. *Fr.* **Margaret**, widow of King Henry VI., dies at Saumur.

Dec. * *Fr.* Louis XI. breaks the treaty of Picquigny by preventing the marriage of his son to Edward IV.'s daughter.

* * *Edinburgh.* By the **Golden Charter**, James III. confers on the provost and magistrates power to hold courts, levy fines, and impose duties on goods entering at Leath.

1483 Apr. 9. Edward IV. dies.

Apr.*—June.* **Edward V.**, aged 12 years, son of Edward IV., reigns.

May * *London.* The boy-king Edward is sent to the Tower; and his uncle, the **Duke of Gloucester**, is made protector by a great council of the nobles.

June * Lords Hastings and Rivers, Sir Richard Grey, and Sir Thomas Vaughn, friends of the late king, are executed through the agency of Gloucester.

June * The crown is claimed for the Duke of Gloucester by his adherents.

They declare Edward IV.'s marriage with Elizabeth Grey to have been invalid, and the attainder of the Duke of Clarence to have debarred him from the succession.

June 26. The **Duke of Gloucester**, brother of Edward IV., **usurps** the crown, and assumes the title of king as **Richard III.**

1483-85 Richard III. reigns.

July 6. Richard is crowned at Westminster with his queen, Anne, daughter of the late Earl of Warwick.

* * *London.* The boy-king Edward V. and his brother, the Duke of York, are murdered in the Tower by order of King Richard III.; Miles Forest and John Dighton, employed by Sir James Tyrrel, are the assassins.

Sept. 8. Richard is again crowned at York.

Oct. * The Duke of Buckingham heads a revolt in favor of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, great-great-grandson of John of Gaunt, son of Edward III. [Nov. 2. The duke is executed as a traitor, at Salisbury.]

* * The importation of lace is prohibited.

1484 Jan. 23. A parliament meets at Westminster [at which Richard's title to the crown is confirmed; the parliament also passes an act abolishing exactions of money by "benevolences"].

MISCELLANEOUS.

1464 * * *London.* **Ironmongers' Company** is formed. [1480, **Clothworkers'**.]

1466 * * *Ire.* A plague follows famine, and a great number of people die.

1467 * * Sheep are exported to Spain [and the breed thereby improved to the detriment of English woolen manufacture].

1470 * * *Dublin.* A plague wastes the city.

1471 * * Chester is nearly destroyed by fire.

* * A pestilence afflicts Oxford.

1478 * * The plague prevails throughout the realm; more people die than have fallen during the continual wars of 15 preceding years.

1481 * * Riders on post-horses go stages of the distance of 20 miles from each other in order to procure the king the earliest news from the war with the Scots.

ARMY — NAVY.

1485 Aug. 7. Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven. [He is welcomed by the enemies of Richard III.]

Aug. 22. Battle of Bosworth Field, Leicestershire.

Henry Tudor [Henry VII.] defeats Richard III., who is killed in action; this ends the **War of the Roses.**

Oct. 30. The yeomen of the guard are appointed at the coronation of Henry VII.; it is the first **permanent military** band instituted in England.

1486 Apr. * The unsuccessful **insurrection** of Lords **Lovell and Stafford** breaks out.

1487 * * Insurrection.

Lambert Simnel, pretending to be Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son of Edward IV.'s brother, the Duke of Clarence, claims a right to the crown. [June 16. **Simnel** and his followers are defeated at **Stoke-upon-Trent,** Nottinghamshire, by the royal forces under Henry VII. Later, Simnel is pardoned, and employed as a menial in the king's domestic service.]

1488 * * Henry VII. builds the *Great Harry*, considered to be **the first ship of the royal navy.**

1492 Oct. * *Fr.* Henry VI., with an invading army, supports Maximilian, King of the Romans, in his claim on the duchy of Bretagne; he besieges Boulogne with 26,000 men.

Nov. 9. Peace. (See State.)

*** *** *Ire.* **Perkin Warbeck,** pretending to be a son of Edward IV., lands at Cork, and assumes the name of **Richard Plantagenet.**

1495 July * Warbeck, attempting to land in Kent, is driven off by the inhabitants; 169 of his followers are captured.

1496 * * James IV. of Scotland, with an invading army, supports the claims of Warbeck.

1497 * * An insurrection in Cornwall against the levying of taxes to support the war with Scotland is led by Thomas Flammock.

June 22. The anti-tax **insurgents are defeated** with great loss by the king's troops **at Blackheath,** near London; their leaders are captured, and 24 are hanged.

Sept. 7. Perkin Warbeck lands in Cornwall, where he is joined by 3,000 men.

[Sept. 17. He attacks Exeter, and burns part of the city. * * His force is dispersed by the king's troops at Taunton, Somerset; Warbeck flees to the monastery of Beaulieu in Hampshire. Oct. 5. He is taken prisoner, 1499. Nov. 23. He is hanged at Tyburn.]

1513 Sept. 9. Battle of Flodden Field, Northumberland.

The Earl of Surrey, with 26,000 English, defeats 50,000 Scotch under their king, James IV.; the Scotch king and 10,000 of his men are killed.

1523 * * The Duke of Albany, as regent of Scotland and brother of James III., **invades England;** he is driven back.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1496 Mar. 5. John Cabot secures a patent to make **discoveries** and occupy territory in America.

1497 June 24. *Can.* **John Cabot** makes important discoveries (p. 570). (See Canada for Arctic expeditions.)

1498 May * Sebastian Cabot sails from Bristol, visits Davis Strait in the Arctic regions, and discovers the coast of **North America.** [1512. He discovers Hudson Bay.]

1502 Jan. 24. Henry VII. commences the **chapel** in Westminster Abbey which bears his name.

1505 * * Spinning by the distaff is introduced.

1508± * * Ornamental gardening is introduced, chiefly from The Netherlands.

1509–1625 Rise of **Elizabethan** Gothic **architecture.**

1510 * * Hats are first manufactured in England by Spaniards.

1513 * * London has only **13 surgeons and doctors;** they are exempted from bearing arms or serving on juries.

1520 * * The art of **knitting** flourishes. [1577. Becomes common.]

*** *** Lettuce is introduced from Flanders.

1527 * * Robert Thorpe of Bristol sails in search of a **Northwest Passage.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1485 * * Catherine, or Katherine of Aragon, born.
Richard III., king, A33.
1487 * * Coverdale, Miles, bishop of Exeter, translator of the Bible, born.
1488 * * Audley, Thomas, lord chancellor, b.
1489 * * Cranmer, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, statesman, born.
1490± * * Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, statesman, born.
1491 June 28. Henry VIII., king, born.
Caxton, William, first English printer, A79.
Lindsay, Sir David, poet, Scotland, born.
1494 * * Beaton, David, cardinal, statesman, Scotland, born.
1495 * * Bonner, Edmund, bishop of London, lawyer, statesman, born.
Elyot, Sir Thomas, diplomatist, lexicog., b.
1496 * * Maitland, Sir Richard, of Leithington, poet, Scotland, born.
1500 Mar. 3. Pole, **Reginald,** cardinal, archbishop of Canterbury, statesman, b.
Ridley, Nicholas, bishop. of London, martyr, born.
Rogers, John, clergyman, martyr, born.
Somerset, Duke of, Edward Seymour, statesman, born.
1502 * * Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Warwick, statesman, born.
1503 * * Wyatt, Sir Thomas, poet, states., b.
1504 * * Parker, Matthew, archbishop of Canterbury, reformer, born.
1505 * * Cavendish, Sir William, courtier, writer, born.
Knox, John, reformer, Scotland, born.
1506 * * Buchanan, George, historian, poet, Scotland, born.
Leland, John, antiquary, linguist, born.
Udall, Nicolas, dramatist, born.
1507 * * Boleyn, Anne, wife of Henry VIII., born.
Sadler, Sir Ralph, diplomatist, historian, b.
1509 * * Henry VII., king, A53.
Bacon, Sir Nicholas, statesman, b.
1511 * * Craig, John, reformer, Scotland, b.
1512 * * Fabyan, Robert, chronicler, A62±.
James V., king, Scotland, born.
Poynings, Sir Edward, statesman, Ireland, d.
1513 * * James IV., king, Scotland, A40.
1514 * * Douglas, Archibald, "Bell the Cat," Earl of Angus, Scotland, dies.
Elphinstone, William, cl., states., Scot., A83.
1519 * * Grocyn, William, prof. Greek at Oxford, A77.
1520 Sept. 13. Burleigh, Lord, William Cecil, statesman, born.
1522 * * Douglas, Gawin, or Gavin, poet, Scotland, A49.
Jewel, John, bishop of Salisbury, author, b.
1524 * * Linacre, Thomas, phys., schol., A64.

CHURCH.

1490 * * Papal admonitions are given to correct the gross profligacy of the **monasteries.**

1503 * * *It.* Pius III. is elected pope; later; Julius II. [1513, Leo X.; 1522, Adrian VI., 1523, Clement VII.; 1534, Paul III.]

1504 * * *It.* The pope grants a **dispensation** permitting **Henry VIII.** to marry Catherine, his brother's widow.

1523 * * *Ire.* **Bishop Doran** is appointed to the see of Leighlin.

[He is murdered by his archdeacon, Maurice Cavenagh, who is hanged on the spot where the crime was committed.]

1525 * * William Tyndale translates the **Bible** from the Greek.

LETTERS.

1489 * * Sea-charts are first introduced by Bartholomew Columbus to explain the theory of his brother Christopher respecting a western continent.

1490 * * The *Boke of Eneydos* is printed by Caxton.

1491 * * William Grocyn settles at Exeter College, Oxford; he is the **first teacher of Greek** in England.

1494 * * *Scot.* **King's College,** Aberdeen, is founded by Bishop William Elphinstone.

± * * *A Lytel Geste of Robin Hode, Robin Hood and the Potter, Robin Hood and the Monk,* and many other Robin Hood ballads and stories are written by unknown authors.

1497 * * *The Hylle of Perfection* is printed "at the instance of the reverend religyous fader Tho Prior of the hous of St. Ann."

15th Century. The ballads of the *Battle of Otterburn* and *Chevy Chase* are written by unknown authors.

1500–06 *Scot.* The **University of Aberdeen** is founded.

1500 * * Stephen Hawes writes his *Temple of Glass,* an imitation of Chaucer's *House of Fame.* [1506. *The Pastime of Pleasure.*]

1501 * * Acts of Parliament are first begun to be printed.

*** *** *Scot.* Gavin Douglas writes his allegory, *The Palace of Honor.*

1502 * * The **divinity professorship** is founded at Cambridge.

1505 * * Christ's College, Cambridge, is endowed by Margaret, Countess of Richmond.

*** *** *Edinburgh.* **The Royal College of Surgeons** is incorporated.

1507 * * *Edinburgh.* **The first printing-press** is set up by William Chepman and Andrew Myllar in the Cowgate.

*** *** John Skelton writes *Bowge of Court,* and *Boke of Phyllip Sparrowe.*

1508 * * *Scot. The Golden Terge, Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins, Lament for the Makaars, The Joust between the Tailor and the Soutar,* and *Amends to the Tailors and Soutars,* poems by William Dunbar, appear; together with William Kennedy he writes *The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy.*

1509 * * Brazenose College, Oxford, is founded by William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton.

*** *** The journals of the House of Lords are commenced.

*** *** Alexander Barclay writes *The Ship of Fools.*

* * *London.* **St. Paul's school** is founded by Dean Colet.

1510 * * Henry VIII. grants another **charter** to the University of Oxford.

1511 * * St. John's College, Cambridge, is **endowed** by Margaret, Countess of Richmond.

1512 * * *Scot.* **St. Leonard's College,** University of St. Andrews, is founded by Archbishop Stuart and John Hepburn.

St. Mary's College, University of St. Andrews, is founded by the Beatons.

1513–1625 Renaissance Period.

The revival of letters in Italy spreads into other lands, and reaches England.

1513 * * *Latin Grammar,* by William Lily, appears.

* * *Scot.* **Gavin Douglas** finishes his translation of Vergil's *Æneid;* it is the **first translation of Vergil,** or any Latin classic into English verse; [he also writes an allegory, *King Hart*].

* * Sir Thomas More writes *History of Edward V. and Richard III.* [1516. *Utopia,* in Latin; it is translated into English by Ralph Robinson, and published in 1551.]

1516 * * **Corpus Christi College,** Oxford, is founded by Bishop Fox of Winchester.

1518 * * *Edinburgh.* **The High School** is founded.

1520–40 John Heywood composes his *Interludes.*

1521 * * *Scot. History of Great Britain,* in Latin, by John Mair, appears.

1526 * * *Scot. History of the Scots,* in Latin, by Hector Boece, appears. [It is translated into English and published in 1536 by John Bellenden.]

SOCIETY.

1489 * * *Scot.* The title, Baron Sempill, is created; also Baron Sinclair and Baron Herries. [1492. *Eng.* Baron Willoughby de Broke.]

1494 * * Any two justices have the power to **suppress unnecessary ale-houses.**

1495 * * **Wages are regulated by law.**

A freemason, master carpenter, rough mason, bricklayer, mason tiler, plumber, glazier, carver, or joiner, are allowed from Easter to Michaelmas to take six pence a day without meat and drink, or with meat and drink, four pence; from Michaelmas to Easter, to abate a penny; a master having under him six men is allowed a penny a day extra. [1496. The law is repealed.]

1497 Sept. 21. Perkin Warbeck finds **sanctuary** at the monastery of Beaulieu, New Forest.

1501 Nov. 6. *London.* Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII., is **married** to Catherine of Aragon, at St. Paul's.

1503 June 25. Prince Henry [VIII.], aged 12, is **betrothed** to Catherine of Aragon, his brother's widow.

* * **Princess Margaret,** daughter of Henry VII., **marries James IV.,** King of Scotland.

* * The privilege of **sanctuary** being much abused, is limited by the Pope at the request of King Henry VII. [1540. It is further limited.]

1504 * * The penalties for **vagrancy** are somewhat mitigated in cases of sickness and old age.

1508 * * *London.* **Avaricious** King Henry **extorts money** from merchants by prosecutions under obsolete laws.

* * *Scot.* The title, Earl of Eglinton, is created. [1509. Baron Elphinston, and Earl of Cassilis.]

1509 June 11. Henry VIII. **marries** Catherine of Aragon. [1533. Divorced.]

* * The title, Baron Conyers, is created. [1523, Baron Vaux of Harrowden, Baron Windsor, Baron Braye, and Earl of Huntingdon.]

STATE.

1485 June 23. Richard issues a **proclamation** against Henry Tudor.

July 24. Richard establishes **cavalry posts** on the high-roads for the speedy conveyance of intelligence.

* * Richard levies "**benevolences**" in disregard of the law recommended by himself.

1485–1603 House of Tudor.

Aug. 22. Richard III. is killed at the battle of Bosworth Field.

Henry Tudor, descendant of John of Gaunt, becomes King, as **Henry VII.;** he is crowned on the battle-field.

Oct. 30. *London.* Henry is **again crowned at Westminster,** King of England and France.

1485–1508 Henry VII. reigns.

* * Henry sends the **Earl of Warwick,** son of the Duke of Clarence, to the **Tower.**

* * *Ire.* **The Duke of Bedford** is appointed lord lieutenant; Gerald, Earl of Kildare, retains the office of deputy.

1486 Jan. 18. King Henry marries Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV., thus **uniting the red and white roses.**

* * **Insurrection.** (See Army.)

* * **The Star Chamber Court** is instituted or revived.

It is composed of the chancellor, Treasurer, keeper of the privy seal, with a bishop, a lord of the Council, and chief and other justices, and has jurisdiction to punish certain offences without trial by jury.

1487 Insurrection. (See Army.)

1488 June 11. *Scot.* **James III.,** escaping from the battle-field of Sauchieburn, **is killed** by the rebel Borthwick.

1488–1583 *Scot.* **James IV.,** son of James II., reigns.

1489 * * A law is made prohibiting any one from selling any **hat** for above 20 pence, or **cap** for above two shillings, eight pence.

1492 Nov. 9. The Peace of Étaples ends the war with France.

* * *Ire.* Warbeck's **rebellion.** (See Army.)

1494 * * *Ire.* The king's son, **Henry, Duke of York,** aged three years [later Henry VIII.], is appointed lord lieutenant; Sir Edward Poynings is appointed his deputy. [1496. Apr. * Henry Deane, bishop of Bangor, later, Gerald, Earl of Kildare, deputies.]

Sept. 13. *Ire.* **Poynings's Law** is passed at a parliament in Drogheda by Lord Deputy Poynings.

It prohibits the convening of any parliament, or the enacting of any law, in Ireland, unless first approved of by the king and his council.

1497 * * **Insurrection.** (See Army.)

1498 Aug. * A parliament at Trim enacts that **custom-house laws** passed in England shall be adopted in Ireland.

1502 Jan. * A treaty of **perpetual peace** is concluded between England and Scotland; James is to **marry Margaret,** the daughter of Henry VII.

1504 * * **William Warham** is made **lord high chancellor.**

* * *Ire.* Gerald, Earl of Kildare, is appointed deputy.

* * The true English **shilling** is first coined by Henry VII. (?)

1508 * * *Edinburgh.* James IV. grants **the city a charter.**

1509 Apr. 21. King Henry VII. dies.

1509–47 Henry VIII., son of Henry VII., reigns.

* * Archbishop Warham, Bishops Fisher and Fox, the Earl of Surrey, Sir Edward Poynings, and Sir Thos. Lovel are among the **ministers and advisers of the king.**

June 3. Henry VIII. marries Catherine of Aragon, sister of King Philip of Spain, and widow of his brother Arthur.

June 24. *London.* Henry and Catherine are **crowned** at Westminster.

* * **John Fineux** is appointed chief justice.

1510 Jan. 21. Parliament meets. [Feb. 23. Dissolved.]

* * **Thomas Wolsey** becomes a member of the Council.

1511 Feb. 4. Parliament meets. [1513. Mar. 4. Dissolved.]

* * Henry becomes a member of the **Holy League** with the Pope, Ferdinand of Aragon, and Venice, the object being to expel the French from Italy.

* * Henry receives from the Pope the title "**Most Christian King.**"

1513 Sept. 9. *Scot.* James IV. is killed at the battle of Flodden Field.

1513–42 *Scot.* **James V.,** son of James IV., reigns.

He being but one year old, his mother is made regent. [1514. She marries the Earl of Angus, head of the house of Douglas.]

1514 Feb. 5. Parliament meets. [1515. Dec. 22. Dissolved.]

* * **Thomas Wolsey** becomes bishop of Lincoln and archbishop of York. [1515. He is made **cardinal,** and appointed **lord high chancellor.**]

1515 * * *Scot.* **The Duke of Albany** becomes regent.

1521 * * *Ire.* Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey and lord admiral of England, is appointed lord lieutenant.

May 17. The **Duke of Buckingham** is executed after trial and condemnation for high treason.

1525 * * *Scot.* The **Earl of Angus** usurps the ruling power while keeping the young king a captive. [1528. **The king escapes.** Angus and his family are banished.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1485 * * *London.* Many people die of the **Sudor Anglicus,** or sweating sickness.

1490 June 17. Claret wine is first imported.

1499–1500 *London.* The **plague** being so dreadful, Henry VII. removes his court to Calais.

1502 * * *London.* The **Fleet ditch** is navigable.

1505 * * Norwich is nearly consumed by fire.

1506 * * **Sweating sickness** breaks out again. In many of the chief towns half the inhabitants die, and Oxford is depopulated.

1522 * * *Ire.* Many thousands die of the **plague** at Limerick.

ARMY — NAVY.

1534 * * *Ire.* The insurrection of the Fitzgeralds or Geraldines breaks out in Kildare.

It is led by Thomas, son of the Earl of Kildare, known as "Silken Thomas;" it is suppressed. [1537. Jan. 3. Five of the Fitzgeralds and "Silken Thomas" are hanged at Tyburn, London.]

1536 * * **The insurrection** against the suppression of monasteries, called the "**Pilgrimage of Grace,**" begins.

The 30,000 insurrectionists are suppressed by the royal forces under the Duke of Norfolk; [Lord Darcy, Robert Aske, and other leaders are put to death.]

1542 Oct. * *Scot.* The Duke of Norfolk, with an invading army of 20,000 men, ravages the country.

Nov. 25. Battle of Solway Moss in Cumberland, "the rout of Solway Moss."

The Scotch under Lord Maxwell are defeated by the English under Dacre and Musgrave; a thousand of the Scotch are taken prisoners.

1544 May 5. *Scot.* The English, under the **Earl of Hereford,** with 200 ships, appear in the Frith of Forth, and attack and **burn Leith and Edinburgh.** [They retire after devastating the country.]

June * *Fr.* **Henry VIII.** comes with 45,000 men to assist the Emperor Charles V. in the reduction of France.

July 18. A French fleet of 150 ships, under command of Annebaut, ravages the southeastern coast.

They attempt to destroy Portsmouth, but are compelled to retire by Viscount Lisle, commanding the *Great Harry* and 60 other vessels.

Aug. * **-Sept. 14.** *Fr.* Henry VIII. besieges and **captures Boulogne,** and then returns to England.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1540 * * *London.* **Barbers** and **surgeons** are united in one company.

It is enacted that "no person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood, or other matter excepting only the drawing of teeth."

* * **Pins** are brought from France; first used by Queen Catherine Howard. [1543. First made in England.]

1541 * * **Dancing** by cinque paces is introduced from Italy.

1543 * * Ralph Page and Peter Baude make **cast iron** in Sussex.

* * The first **cannon cast** in England is made at Uckfield, Sussex, by Hugget. **Mortars** are also cast.

1544± * * **Pistols** are first used by the cavalry of England.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1530± * * Dunbar, William, poet, Scot., A70±.
Morton, Earl of, James Douglas, regent, Scotland, born.
Whitgift, John, archbishop of Canterbury, b.
1533 Sept. 7. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII., queen, born.
Moray, Earl of, James Stuart, regent, Scot., b.
1535 July 6. More, Sir Thomas, theologian, historian, statesman, A57.
Cartwright, Thomas, Puritan clergyman, b.
Fisher, John, bishop of Rochester, lawyer, statesman, A76.
Gascoigne, George, poet, born.
1536 * * Boethius, or Boece, Hector, historian, A71.
Bothwell, James husband of Mary Queen of Scots, born.
Dorset, Earl of, Thomas Sackville, poet, statesman, born.
Frobisher, Sir Martin, navigator, born.
Howard, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, born.
Tyndale, William, reformer, writer, A52.
Walsingham, Sir Francis, statesman, born.
1537 * * Edward VI., King, born.
Grey, Lady Jane, born.
1539 * * Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, navigator, b.
1540± * * Barclay, William, jurist, Scot., b.
Birde, William, comp., organist, born.
Craig, Sir Thomas, lawyer, antiq., Scot., b.
Cromwell, Thomas, Earl of Essex, statesman, A50.
* * **Drake, Sir Francis,** navigator, born.
Egerton, Thomas, Baron of Ellesmere, statesman, born.
Gilbert, William, physicist, born.
Vere, Thomas de, miscellaneous writer, b.
1541± * * Essex, Earl of, Walter Devereux, statesman, general, born.
1542 Dec. 7 (8?). Mary Queen of Scots, Scotland, born.
Allen, Thomas, mathematician, born.
James V., king, Scotland, A30.
Wyatt, Sir Thomas, poet, A39.
1544 * Audley, Thomas, Lord Chancellor, A56.
Bodley, Sir Thomas, founder of Bodleian library, born.
1545 * * Bannatyne, George, antiquarian, Scotland, born.
Harvey, Gabriel, author, born.
Melville, Andrew, reformer, scholar, Scot., b.

CHURCH.

1531 * * **Henry VIII.** declares the English Church **independent of Rome;** he is recognized as its head.

1533 * * **Thomas Cranmer** is appointed archbishop of Canterbury.

1534 Nov. 3. The **Act of Supremacy** is passed, severing the connection of the English Church with Rome. The king is the supreme head of the church.

1535 Apr. 29. The **monks** of the Charter-house are hanged and beheaded for refusing to acknowledge the king as head of the church.

* * **Persecution.** All conscientious **Catholics** are liable to the death of traitors.

* * **Thomas Cromwell** is appointed vicar-general to inspect monasteries. June * A commission visits the **monasteries** and reports much dissipation in the smaller ones. [1536. They are dissolved.]

June 22. *London.* **Bishop Fisher** is executed for denying the king's spiritual supremacy. [July 6. **Sir Thomas More,** "the greatest thinker of his generation," is executed for like cause.]

* * **Religious primers** for private devotion, containing the Ten Commandments and **Lord's Prayer,** are published.

* * *Ire.* The **Reformation** is promoted by Archbishop George Browne.

* * Coverdale's translation of the **Bible** is appointed to be read in all the churches.

1536 June 8. A convocation of English clergy agrees to articles, which are published.

It acknowledges transubstantiation, communion of one kind, vows of chastity, private masses, celibacy of the clergy, and auricular confession. Offenders are to be punished as heretics.

June 9. The clergy of London agree upon a form of petition soliciting permission to **read the Bible** for the people.

Sept. * **The Pilgrimage of Grace.**

An insurrection occurs of 30,000 men opposed to the dissolution of monasteries. [Oct. * They are subdued by the Duke of Norfolk after taking Hull, York, and other towns.]

* * **Henry VIII.,** with all England, is put under a **papal interdict.** [Published in 1538.] Catholics are absolved from allegiance to the king.

* * **William Tyndale is burned** at the stake. "Lord, open the King of England's eyes."

* * *Scot.* **The Reformation spreads.**

* * The **clergy** are excluded from Parliament.

* * A convocation of the National Church declares the doctrines of the **Baptists** to be detestable heresies.

1537 * * **The Pilgrimage of Grace** is revived.

The religious insurgents opposed to the dissolution of the monasteries again take arms, but are promptly suppressed, and the leaders, several abbots, and many others are executed.

* * *Matthew's Bible* a translation of the Bible into English, by John Rogers, appears.

1538 Nov. 16. Henry VIII. proclaims that **Thomas à Becket** was no saint, but a rebel.

* * Archbishop Cranmer is ordered to proceed against the **Baptists** and burn their books.

1539 May 13. A bill is introduced in Parliament confiscating to the Crown the **monastic institutions.**

[Six hundred and forty-five monasteries, 90 colleges, 2,374 chantries, and 110 hospitals, having a revenue of £161,000, soon after fall. **St. Bartholomew's monastery** of London is changed into an hospital.]

* * *Scot.* The **Protestants are persecuted** by the regent Cardinal Beaton.

* * Parliament passes the **Six Articles Statute defining heresy.**

It is heresy to deny (1) transubstantiation; (2) communion in one kind to laymen; (3) celibacy of the clergy; (4) inviolability of the vows of chastity; (5) the necessity of private masses; (6) the necessity of auricular confession.

* * The enshrined bones of **Thomas à Becket** are burned by Henry VIII.

* * The abbots of Glastonbury, Reading, and others, are **executed.**

* * **Two new versions** of the Bible appear, — Taverner's Bible, by Richard Taverner, and Cromwell's, or the Great Bible, by Miles Coverdale.

* * The **clergy** are regulated by Parliament.

1540 * * A revision of Tyndale's Bible (**Cranmer's Bible**), by Archbishop Cranmer, appears.

1541 * * The words "**Lord Pope**" are stricken out of all English books.

* * The see of **Peterborough** is created; also **Gloucester.** [1542, **Bristol;** also Chester and Oxford.]

* * *Dublin.* **Christ's Church** is made a deanery and chapter by Henry VIII.

* * The privilege of **sanctuary** is moved from Manchester to Chester.

1542 Apr. 30. The Houses of Convocation approve the new creed, called the **King's Book.** [It becomes the standard of English orthodoxy.]

* * *It.* The tribunal of the **Inquisition** is established at Rome by Cardinal Caraffa.

1543 Jan. 16. Parliament forbids **women,** apprentices, etc., **reading the New Testament** in English.

* * *Ire.* Some of the English settlers embrace the **reformed religion.**

* * During **Lent** Henry VIII. permits the use of **white meats** by a proclamation.

1544 * * The **first English litany** is commanded to be used in the Reformed churches by Henry VIII.

1546 Jan. 18. *Aust.* **The Council of Trent** assembles, and proceeds to prepare a confession of faith (p. 510).

Mar. 29. *Scot.* **George Wishart,** reformer, is burned at St. Andrews. [May 29. Cardinal Beaton is murdered at the same place.]

July 16. Anne Askew, an accomplished Protestant lady, is burned for heresy after enduring torture.

* * *Dublin.* St. Patrick's Cathedral is **desecrated,** and used as a law court.

LETTERS.

1528 * * *Scot.* Sir David Lyndsay writes *Lyndsay's Dream.* [1529, *Lyndsay's Complaint;* 1530, *The Testament of the Papinge,* or Popinjay; 1535, *A Satire of the Three Estates;* 1536, *Answer to the King's Flyting, Complaint and Public Confession of the King's Old Hound,* and *Bagsche;* 1553, *The Monarchie.*]

* * The *Dialogue* and the *Supplication of Souls,* by Sir Thomas More, appear.

1530 * * *The Practice of Prelates,* by William Tyndale, appears.

* * *The Royal Injunctions,* recording the views of Thomas Cromwell, mark the downfall of the old scholastic methods of study at the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford.

1537 * * A papal bull dedicates **St. Mary's College** to the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Assumption, and adds endowments.

1538 * * Sir Thomas Elyot produces the **first Latin-English dictionary** published in England; he is the author also of *The Governor,* a treatise on education, *The Castle of Health,* and a *Defence or Apology of Good Women.*

1539 * * **Regius Professorship** is established at Cambridge; also **professorships** of law, Hebrew, Greek, and physic.

* * **Professorships** of divinity, law, medicine, Hebrew, and Greek, are established at Oxford.

* * Sir Thomas Wyatt writes *Sonnets and Lyrics.* He is the **first writer of sonnets** in English, and the first writer of satires in classical form.

* * Henry Howard, **Earl of Surrey,** writes sonnets, lyrics, and satires.

1541 * * *Ralph Roister Doister,* a play, is written by Nicholas Udall; it is the **earliest known English comedy.**

1544 * * Roger Ascham writes *Toxophilus,* a book on archery.

SOCIETY.

1533 Jan. 25. Henry VIII. **marries** Anne Boleyn. [1536. May 19. Beheaded for infidelity.]

June 1. *London.* The great conduit **runs with white and claret wine,** the whole afternoon, in honor of the wedding of Anne Boleyn.

1535 May 8. Henry VIII., having had his **head shaved,** commands all about his court to follow his example.

* * Society punishes the **poor.**

A vagrant a second time convicted is to lose the upper part of the gristle of his right ear; a third time convicted, is to be put to death.

1536 May 20. Henry VIII. **marries** Jane Seymour, maid of honor to Anne Boleyn, on the day following the execution of Anne. [1537. Oct. 24. She dies after the birth of her son Edward VI.]

1537 Dec. 5. The expulsion of Gipsies is ordered.

* * Regulations for **wakes** are enacted.

1538 * * *London.* Bills of **mortality** are ordered to be kept. [1539. First compiled.]

* * *Scot.* James V. **marries** Mary of Guise.

1540 Jan. 6. Henry VIII. **marries** Anne of Cleves. [July * Divorced. July 28. He **marries** Catherine Howard. 1542. Feb. 12. Executed for treason.]

* * The order of the **Knights of Malta** is suppressed. [1557. Restored.]

* * *Scot.* **The Order of the Thistle** is instituted by James V.

It consists of the sovereign and 12 knights, in imitation of Christ and his 12 apostles. [1543. The order is discontinued. 1687. Renewed.]

1541 May 27. The venerable **Countess of Salisbury** is beheaded, after resisting the executioner and being horribly mangled.

* * Margaret Davie, a young woman, is **boiled to death** for poisoning.

* * A statue is enacted declaring all **witchcraft and sorcery** to be felony without benefit of clergy.

* * *Ire.* The title, Baron Louth, is created. [1543, Baron Inchiquin.]

1542 Dec. 13. People deemed the better sort are permitted to read the Bible.

* * *Scot.* Princess Mary, only eight days old, is sent to France.

1543 July 12. Henry VIII. marries **Catherine Parr.** [1548. Sept. * She dies.]

1545 * * Circulating slanderous **libels** is made a felony.

* * The property of **guilds** is confiscated.

1546 May 29. *Edinburgh.* Cardinal Beaton, archbishop of St. Andrews, is **assassinated** at St. Andrews by the Protestants.

STATE.

1529 Nov. 3. Parliament meets. [1536. Apr. 4. Dissolved.]

* * **Sir Thomas More** is made lord chancellor, Cardinal Wolsey having incurred the king's displeasure.

* * *Ire.* Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, natural son of the king, is appointed lord lieutenant.

1532 May 17. *Scot.* A statute is passed instituting the **Court of Session,** the highest Scotch civil tribunal.

* * Sir Thomas More resigns, and **Sir Thomas Audley** is made lord keeper of the seal.

* * **Thomas Cranmer** is made archbishop of Canterbury, and one of the king's ministers and advisers. Thomas Cromwell is one of the king's favorites and ministers.

1533 * * Parliament **fixes the price of** beef and pork at a halfpenny a pound, and veal three farthings.

1534 Nov. 3. A Parliament meets, at which the Act of Supremacy is passed declaring the king the only supreme **head of the church;** and other acts are passed totally abolishing the papal power in England.

1536 * * An act is passed uniting and **incorporating Wales** with England.

June 8. Parliament meets. [July 18. Dissolved.]

It passes an Act ratifying the **divorce** of Anne Boleyn, and declaring the issue of the king's former marriage illegitimate.

* * **Thomas Cromwell** is made lord privy seal.

1539 Apr. 28. Parliament meets. [July 24. Dissolved.]

* * **Sir Edward Montague** is appointed chief justice.

1540 * * Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Henry, Earl of Surrey, Thomas, Lord Audley, Bishop Gardiner, and Sir Ralph Sadler are **ministers.**

Apr. 17. Thomas Cromwell is created Earl of Essex.

July 28. Cromwell, **Earl of Essex,** is executed on a charge of treason. He had incurred the king's displeasure by recommending the marriage with Anne of Cleves.

* * *Scot.* **The Hebrides** are annexed by James V.

1541 Jan. 16. Parliament meets. [1544. Mar. 28. Dissolved.]

1542 * * **Parliament:** An act is passed making **Ireland a kingdom.** Henry assumes the title King of Ireland, instead of "lord of Ireland" used by previous kings.

* * **Parliament:** Members are **exempted from arrest** on civil action.

Dec. 13. *Scot.* James V. dies.

1542–67 *Scot.* **Mary Queen of Scots** reigns.

She being an infant one week old, the **Earl of Arran** is made regent.

1543 Feb. 11. Henry forms an **alliance** with the Emperor Charles V.

1544 * * **Thomas Wriothesley** is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * Parliament declares Henry's daughters, Mary and Elizabeth, **heirs** to the crown, in the event of Edward dying without issue.

* * Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Lord Lisle, Sir William Petre, and Sir William Paget are the **king's ministers.**

* * *Ire.* **Anthony St. Leger** is appointed deputy.

* * The subsidies are expended, and **"benevolences"** are extorted.

1545 Jan. 30. Parliament meets. [Dissolved at an uncertain date.]

Nov. 23. Parliament meets. [1547. Jan. 31. Dissolved.]

* * The **coin** is debased; the **rate of interest** is fixed at 10 per cent.

1546 June 7. Peace is concluded with France; England is to surrender Boulogne on the payment of a heavy former debt due by France.

* * **Sir Richard Lyster** is appointed chief justice.

* * * The king **suppresses** 645 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2,374 chantries and chapels, and 110 hospitals, and **confiscates** their revenue, amounting to £161,100.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1537 * * *London.* The **Fishmongers' United Company** is formed.

1544 * * **Land** is [said to have been] let generally for one shilling per acre.

1545 July 20. The *Mary Rose* from Portsmouth, bound for Spithead, is **upset in a squall;** all on board drowned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1547 Sept. * *Scot.* The Duke of **Somerset**, with a fleet and 16,000 men, invades the country.

Sept. 10. *Scot.* **Battle of Pinkie**, near Edinburgh. The Duke of Somerset defeats the Scotch under Earls Angus and Huntley; Scotch loss, 10,000 killed.

1549 * * **A rebellion** breaks out in the southern and western counties.

It is an uprising against the introduction of the **New Church liturgy**, is suppressed by the royal forces under Lord Grey at Bridgewater, Somersetshire; the leaders are put to death.

* * **Robert Ket**, a tanner and landowner of Norfolk, heads an **insurrection** against the new liturgy, and the "oppression of the commons by the rich."

He gathers an army of 20,000 men and attacks Norwich, setting fire to part of the city; he is defeated at **Dussingdale** by the royal troops under the Earl of Warwick, and, with other insurgent leaders, hanged.

1550 * * The regiment of **Horse Guards** is first raised.

1554 Feb. * Sir Thomas Wyatt, son of the poet, leads a **rebellion** of Kent men against the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip of Spain. [Feb. 6. He is taken prisoner. Apr. 11. Executed.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1550 * * **Pencils** are made of black lead.

16th Century. Orlando Gibbons **writes music** for the Anglican service, as well as secular music.

1551± * * The **first regular comedy** is performed in England.

* * A musical sacred drama is first performed in an oratorio [hence its name] by St. Philip Neri.

1553 May 20. An expedition sails from the Thames under Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor to find a **northeast passage** to China. [He discovers Spitzbergen in the Arctic Ocean, and calls it Greenland, supposing it to be a part of the Western Continent.]

* * The art of **starching linen** is brought into England by Mrs. Dinghein, a Flemish woman.

1554 Aug. 3. The first letter in Europe [known to be] sealed with sealing-wax, bears this date.

±* * *Rus.* The Arctic explorer, Richard Chancellor, in the *Edward*, reaches Archangel and Moscow; the rest of the expedition have perished off the coast of Lapland.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1546 * * Beaton, David, cardinal, statesman, Scotland, A52.
Darnley, Lord, Henry Stuart, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, Scotland, born.
Elyot, Sir Thomas, diplomatist, lexicog., A51.
Wishart, George, martyr, reformer, Scot., b.
1547 * * Baker, Peter, caligraphist, one of the inventors of shorthand writing, born.
Surrey, Earl of, Henry Howard, poet, dies.
1549 * * Savile, Sir Henry, hist. and math., b.
Sternhold, Thomas, versifier of Psalms, born.
1550 * * Amidas, Philip, navigator, born.
Bellenden, John, archdeacon of Moray, historian, Scotland, dies.
Brown, Robert, Puritan theologian, founder of the Brownists, born.
Lancaster, Sir James, navigator, born.
Napier, John, inventor of logarithms, born.
1551 * * Camden, William, antiquary, born.
1552 * * Barclay, Alexander, poet, Scot., A77.
Coke, Sir Edward, jurist, statesman, born.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, poet, courtier, historian, traveler, statesman, born.
Somerset, Duke of, protector, A52.
Spenser, Edmund, poet, born.
1553 * * Dudley, John, Duke of Northumberland, Earl of Warwick, statesman, A51.
Edward VI., king, A16.
Hakluyt, Richard, historian, geographer, b.
Lilly, or Lyly, John, dramatist, born.
1554 Feb. 12. Grey, Lady Jane, claimant to the crown, A17±.
Greville, Sir Fulke, Lord Brooke, statesman, author, born.
Hooker, Richard, clergyman, author, born.
Sidney, Sir Philip, poet, courtier, statesman, born.
Willoughby, Sir Hugh, arctic navigator, d.
1555 Oct. 16. Latimer, Hugh, reformer, martyr, A65.
Nov. 12. Gardiner, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, lawyer, statesman, A72.
Bradford, John, clergyman, martyr, dies.
Hooper, John, reformer, martyr, A55.
Lyndsay, Sir David, poet, Scotland, A55±.
Ridley, Nicholas, bishop of London, martyr, A55.
Rogers, John, clergyman, martyr, A55.

CHURCH.

1546 * * *Scot.* The name **Congregation of the Lord** is taken by the Reformers headed by John Knox. [1547. **John Knox** becomes a preacher.]

1547 * * The **six articles** defining heresy are **repealed.** (See 1539.)

* * **Protestantism** is formally established by Edward VI. A committee is appointed to draw up a liturgy.

1548 Mar. * The Privy Council set forth a new **commission office.**

Apr. 16. The reading of **evening prayer** in English begins in the chapel of King Edward.

Dec. * The first **prayer-book** of Edward approved by the Commons. [1549. Jan. * Lords approve.]

* * A *Book of Homilies*, a manual for the use of ministers who are unable to compose sermons, is published by order of Archbishop Cranmer. [1563. A second book is published by order of Queen Elizabeth.]

1549 Jan. 15. The Uniformity Act passes.

It establishes uniform service in all the churches, and provides fine and imprisonment as its penalties. [May 20. Operative.]

Feb. 19. Parliament permits **clergymen to marry** on the ground that it is less evil than compulsory chastity.

Apr. 12. Joan of Kent, an Anabaptist, is condemned to be burned.

July 2. Vicar Welsh, of St. Thomas's, Exeter, **is hanged** on the tower of his church as a Cornish rebel.

Aug. * An insurrection in Devon and Cornwall against the **Protestant liturgy** is defeated by Lord Russell.

* * **John Knox** finds shelter in England, and is offered a bishopric in Northumberland. [Refuses.]

* * The first Book of **Common Prayer** is issued.

* * The offices of **morning and evening prayer** are set forth [in nearly their present form].

* * The **English liturgy** is completed, superseding the Latin missal, and established by Act of Parliament.

* * A new form of **ordination** of ministers is prepared by a committee of six prelates and six divines.

* * The **communion service** is instituted [as now observed in the Church of England].

1550 *It.* **Julius III.** is elected pope. [1555, Marcellus II.; later, Paul IV.; 1659, Pius IV.]

* * *Ire.* Thomas Lancaster becomes the first Protestant bishop of **Kildare.**

* * The words "so help me God and all the saints" are no longer used in concluding an **oath.**

1551 Mar. 8. John Hooper is consecrated bishop of Gloucester. [1552. Bishop of Worcester.]

* * **Protestantism** is established by order of the king.

* * *Ire.* The Irish bishops are summoned before the deputy, Sir Anthony St. Leger, to receive the new **English liturgy** which is to supersede the Latin Service Book.

* * George Van Pare, a Dutch **Baptist, is burned.**

* * At the solicitation of Calvin and others **the liturgy is revised and altered.**

1552 Nov. * **The second prayer-book** is issued.

* * The **Church of England** retains the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian creeds, with 42 articles of religion.

* * Parliament confirms the **Act of Uniformity** of 1549. [1554. Repealed by Mary.]

1553 May * The **Articles of Faith** drawn up by Cranmer are ratified by convocation and signed by the king.

* * *Dublin.* **St. Patrick's Cathedral** is restored to church uses.

1553-58 The Reformation is annulled, and **Roman Catholicism is restored** by Mary; the Catholic bishops are again in ascendancy.

1554 * * Persecution of Protestants by Mary begins. [More than 300 are put to death in five years.]

Feb. 6. John Wyatt and others are executed as heretics.

Nov. 20. The assembled Parliament at Lambeth is solemnly absolved, and the nation **reconciled to Rome.**

Dec. 6. Cardinal Pole, the pope's legate, **absolves and reconciles the clergy** in convocation. [Dec. 24. Restores their church property.]

* * Seven bishops are **deprived** of their office for being married.

1555 Feb. 4. *London.* **John Rogers**, prebendary of St. Paul's, and the protomartyr, is burned at Smithfield.

Feb. 9. Bishop John Hooper is burned at Gloucester; also **Bishop Taylor.** [Mar. 30. **Bishop Farrar** is burned at Carmarthen, Wales.]

Oct. 16. Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, and **Hugh Latimer**, bishop of Worcester, are burned at Oxford.

Dec. 18. John Philpot, a Reformer, is burned at Smithfield.

* * Cruel **Persecution of Protestants.**

During three years of Mary's reign 277 persons are brought to the stake, besides those punished by imprisonment, fines, and confiscations. Among those who suffer by fire are five bishops, 21 clergymen, eight lay gentlemen, 84 tradesmen, 100 husbandmen, servants, and laborers, 55 women, and four children. The principal agents of the queen are the Bishops Gardiner and Bonner. (Haydn.)

LETTERS.

1546 * * Trinity College, Cambridge, **is endowed** by Henry VIII.

1547 * * The **journals** of the House of Commons are begun.

* * **St. Alban's Hall**, Oxford, is established.

1548 * * John Bale writes in Latin the *Summary of the Illustrious Writers of Great Britain;* it is the first serious attempt at a history of English literature.

1550+ * * Hugh Latimer writes volumes of sermons.

* * *Ire.* Humphrey Powell publishes the *Liturgy*, the first book printed in Ireland. (?)

1552 * * Shenfield's grammar-school, Leeds, is founded.

1553 * * A grammar-school is founded at Birmingham by King Edward VI.

* * Books of astronomy and geometry are destroyed because it is alleged they are infected with magic.

* * Thomas Wilson writes *Rhetoric and Logic;* it is the first systematic treatise on the English language.

1554 * * Trinity College, Oxford, is founded. [1555. St. John's College.]

* * George Cavendish writes the *Life of Wolsey.*

SOCIETY.

1547 * * The name Merry-Andrew is first given to Andrew Borde, a physician, because of his facetious manners.

* * An act respecting runaways is passed.

It enacted that a runaway, or any one who lived idly for three days, should be brought before two justices of the peace, and marked V with a hot iron on the breast, and adjudged the slave of him who bought him for two years.

* * *London.* The Bethlehem Hospital for lunatics is incorporated. [It is the oldest in the world.]

* * The title, Duke of Somerset, is created. [1550. Viscount of Hereford; 1551, Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl of Pembroke and Montford (1605); 1553, Earl of Devon; 1554, Baron North; 1559, Baron St. John of Bletsoe.]

1549 Aug. 6. An annual festival is established at Exeter.

1550 * * *Ire.* The title, Viscount of Mountgarret, is created.

* * The Family of Love, founded by David George, an Anabaptist of Holland, called also Philadelphians, from the love they profess to bear to all men, assemble at Brewhouse Yard, Nottingham.

1551-52 The first license law is passed.

It requires that none shall keep alehouses who are not authorized to do so by the Sessions of the Peace or two justices, and those permitted or licensed are to give bond for good order, and are not to allow unlawful gaming. Any person selling without license is to be fined 20 shillings.

1553 * * *Dublin.* In a trial by combat in Dublin Castle, before the lords, justices, and council, between Connor MacCormack O'Connor and Teig Mac-Gilpatrick O'Connor, the former has his head cut off, and presented to the lords.

1553-54 It is enacted that none shall sell wines excepting in cities and market-towns, and then only in restricted numbers and under licenses issued by the mayors and sessions respectively; the penalty for unlawful selling is £5.

* * *London.* Forty taverns and public houses are allowed in the city, and three in Westminster.

* * *London.* Christ's hospital is founded by King Edward VI.

* * Elizabeth Croft, a girl of 18 years of age, is secreted in a wall, and, with a whistle made for the purpose, utters many seditious speeches against the queen and the prince, and also against the mass and confession, for which she does penance.

STATE.

1547 Jan. 19. The Earl of Surrey is beheaded on a charge of high treason.

Jan. 28. Henry VIII. dies.

1547-53 Edward VI., son of Henry VIII., reigns.

Ministers: Lord Wriothesley, as lord chancellor; the Earl of Hertford, who is made Duke of Somerset and lord protector; Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury; Lord Russel, the Earl of Arundel, Lord Seymour, Sir William Paget, Sir William Petre, and others.

Nov. 4. Parliament meets. [1552. Apr. 15. Dissolved.]

* * William St. John is appointed lord keeper. [Richard Rich, lord high chancellor.]

1548 * * *Ire.* Sir Edward Bellingham is appointed deputy.

Aug. 7. *Scot.* Mary Queen of Scots, escorted by a French fleet, sets sail at Dumbarton for France. [Aug. 13. She lands at Brest.]

Nov. 15. *Ire.* Sir Francis Bryan is appointed lord marshal.

* * Posting is fixed at a penny a mile.

1549 Jan. 15. Parliament: The Uniformity Act. (See Church.)

* * *Dublin.* Bailiff is changed to sheriff, and John Ryan and Comyn are the first appointed.

Mar. 20. Sir Thomas Seymour, after being attainted of treason without a hearing, is beheaded on the charge of seeking to marry the Princess Elizabeth.

Oct. * Somerset is deprived of the office of protector [and sent a prisoner to the Tower; the Earl of Warwick becomes protector].

* * Francis Russel, son of the Earl of Bedford, sits in the House of Commons —the first time for a peer's eldest son.

* * *Ire.* Sir Francis Bryan is chosen deputy by the Irish Privy Council. [1549. Feb. 2. He dies. 1550. Sir William Brabazon is chosen to succeed him.]

1551 * * The Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Bedford, Bishop Goodrich, and Sir William Cecil are ministers.

* * Thomas Goodrich is appointed keeper of the great seal.

* * *Ire.* Anthony St. Leger is again appointed deputy.

1552 Jan. 22. The Duke of Somerset is beheaded on a charge of treason.

* * Thomas Goodrich is appointed lord high chancellor; Sir Roger Cholmely chief justice.

1553 Mar. 1. Parliament is opened. [Mar. 31. Dissolved.]

* * Northumberland intrigues to settle the crown on his daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, the granddaughter of Mary, sister of Henry VIII.; he persuades King Edward to sign a will bequeathing the crown to her.

* * *Ire.* The office of Ulster king-of-arms, chief heraldic officer, is created by letters patent.

July 6. King Edward VI. dies, aged 16 years.

July 10-19. Through the influence of Northumberland and others, Lady Jane Grey reigns as queen.

July 19. Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon, is proclaimed queen. [She is by some called "the bloody." Oct. 1. She is crowned.]

1553-58 Mary reigns.

Aug. 22. The Duke of Northumberland and others, after trial and conviction, are executed for high treason in connection with the proclaiming of Lady Jane Grey.

Aug. 23. Bishop Stephen Gardiner is appointed lord high chancellor.

Oct. 5. Parliament meets. [Dec. 3. Dissolved.]

* * A treaty of marriage between Queen Mary and Prince Philip of Spain [later Philip II.] is concluded.

Philip is to have the title of King of England, without authority in its government, or right of succession to the English crown; the treaty excites much popular opposition, in which Sir Thomas Carew, the Duke of Suffolk, and Sir Thomas Wyatt are leaders.

Nov. 13. Lady Jane Grey, Archbishop Cranmer, and others, are arraigned on charges of high treason. [1554. Feb. 12. Lady Jane Grey is executed.]

* * Sir Thomas Bromley is made chief justice.

1554 Mar. 18. The Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, is sent a prisoner to the Tower.

Apr. 2. Parliament opens. [May 5. Dissolved.]

Apr. 11. Sir Thomas Wyatt is executed.

Apr. * *Scot.* Mary Queen of Scots appoints her mother, Mary of Guise, regent.

July 19. Philip of Spain lands in England. [Sept. * He leaves.]

July 25. Queen Mary marries Philip of Spain.

Nov. 12. Parliament meets. [1555. Jan. 16. Dissolved.]

* * Sir William Portman is appointed chief justice.

* * Ministers: Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester; Bonner, Bishop of London; William, Marquis of Winchester; and Sir Edward Hastings.

* * *London.* The Uniformity Act is repealed.

1555 Jan. * The Princess Elizabeth is released from prison.

June * *Ire.* Pope Paul IV. issues a bull confirming the title of Ireland as a kingdom.

Oct. 21. Parliament meets. [Dec. 9. Dissolved.]

* * *Ire.* Thomas Radcliffe, Viscount Fitzwalters, is appointed lord lieutenant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1550 * * *W. Afr.* English merchants visit Guinea.

* * The Turkey trade commences.

1551 * * The sweating sickness appears for the fifth time.

Apr. 16. A pestilence breaks out at Shrewsbury.

1553 * * *London.* The Russian trading company is established.

1554 Mar. 1. Queen Mary's household expenses include 15 shillings given to a yeoman for bringing her a leek this day.

1555 * * *London.* Poultry Compter [one of the old city prisons] is made a prison-house.

ARMY — NAVY.

1557 Aug. 10. *Fr.* The English and Spaniards **defeat the French** at St. Quentin (p. 682).

1558 Jan. 8. *Fr.* **The French take Calais** (p. 682).

July 13. *Fr.* The English, with twelve ships under Adm. Malin, and the Spanish under Count Egmont, defeat the French under Marshal de Thermes at **Gravelines.**

1559 June 25. *Scot.* **The reformers take Perth,** which had been held by a French garrison under Mary Queen of Scots.

1564 * * *Ire.* **Shane (John) O'Neill,** the Proud, makes war against the authority of the English in Ulster, and devastates a part of that province. [1567. June 2. **He is defeated** in battle by the Ulster chief, O'Donnell.]

* * The Catholic earls, Northumberland and Westmoreland, head an **unsuccessful insurrection** to "reestablish the religion of their ancestors."

1568 May 13. *Scot.* **Battle of Langside,** near Glasgow.

The regent, Earl of Murray, defeats Mary Queen of Scots, who had escaped from prison in Loch Leven Castle, Kinross, and raised an army 6,000 strong; Mary escapes [and four days after the battle flees to England.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1555 * * Rude carriages are used.

1557 * * *London.* The manufacture of **glass** is begun at Crutched-friars. **Glass bottles** are first manufactured.

1560 * Sewing-needles are made by Chreening.

1561 Jan. 18. *London.* The **first tragedy,** entitled *Gorboduc,* by Thomas Sackville, is performed at Whitehall before the queen.

1563 * * *London.* **Knives** are first made by Matthews of Fleet Bridge.

1564± * * **Knit worsted stockings** are first made in England.

1566 June 7. *London.* The foundation of the **Royal Exchange** is laid by Sir Thomas Gresham.

1567 * * *London.* **Physic gardens** are first planted by John Gerard, a surgeon.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1556 Mar. 21. **Cranmer, Thomas,** archbishop of Canterbury, statesman, A67.
Lodge, Thomas, poet, born.
Udall, Nicholas, dramatist, A50.

1557 * * **Cabot, Sebastian,** navigator, A81±.
Chapman, George, poet, dramatist, born.
Cheke, Sir John, statesman, scholar, A43.

1558 Nov. 17. Mary I., queen, A42.
Nov. 18. Pole, Reginald, cardinal, statesman, A58.
Peele, George, poet, born.

1560 * * Cecil, Robert, Earl of Salisbury, b.
Greene, Robert, poet, dramatist, born.
Harriott, Thomas, mathematician, astron., b.

1561 Jan. 22. Bacon, Francis. Lord Verulam, lawyer, statesman, phil., born.
Briggs, Henry, mathematician, born.
Harington, Sir John, translator, born.
Liddel, Duncan, physician, math., born.

1562 * * Abbot, George, archbishop of Canterbury, born.
Spelman, Sir Henry, historian, antiquary, b.
Daniel, Samuel, poet, born.

1563 * * Bale, John, bishop of Ossory, reformer, author, A68.
Drayton, Michael, poet, born.

1564 Apr. * **Shakespeare, William,** poet, dramatist, actor, born at Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire.
Cavendish, or Candish, Thomas, navigator, b.
Marlowe, Christopher, dramatist, born.
Nash, Thomas, dramatist, born.

1565 * * Ales, or Alane, Alexander, theologian, reformer, Scotland, A65.

1566 June 19. James VI. [James I., England], king, Scotland, born.
Alleyn, Edward, scholar, actor, friend of Shakespeare, fdr. of Dulwich college, b
Boyle, Richard, "the great Earl of Cork," soldier, statesman, born.

1567 * * Darnley, Lord Henry, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, A21.
Essex, Earl of, Robert Devereux, courtier, general, born. [1601. Dies, A34.]
O'Neill, Shane, chieftain, Ireland, dies.

1568 * * Ascham, Roger, lecturer, schoolmaster, author, A53.
Wotton, Sir Henry, wit, poet, diplomatist, b.

1569 * * Bonner, Edmund, bishop of London, lawyer, statesman, A69.
Davies, Sir John, poet, statesman, born.

CHURCH.

1555 * * *London.* **Dissenting meetings** which are essentially congregational are held.

* * *Scot.* **John Knox,** having returned from Geneva, gathers a congregation.

1556 Mar. 21. Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, is burned at Oxford.

Mar. 22. Cardinal Reginald Pole succeeds Cranmer as archbishop of Canterbury.

* * *London.* **The Abbey of Westminster** is reestablished by Mary.

1567 Dec. 3. *Edinburgh.* **The First Covenant** is signed.

The mass of the signers is known as the congregation, the nobility, and leading subsentries as the lords of the congregation.

1558 * The queen orders the church services to be read in **English.**

* * **Rise of the Puritans.**

1558–1603 Roman Catholicism is abolished, and Protestantism is restored. Puritan dissensions begin.

1559 May 31. *Scot.* **The Second Covenant** is signed at Perth.

The former covenant having met with dissimulation and treachery, the Scotch bind themselves to render mutual assistance in the defence of religious rights.

June 24. The use of the **prayer-book** of 1552 is made binding in the churches.

Dec. 17. Matthew Parker is consecrated archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth by four bishops in regular form. The "**Nag's Head Story**" alleged that he was consecrated at the Nag's Head Tavern, Cheapside. He is a firm opponent of Puritanism.

* * Parliament restores to the crown its ancient **ecclesiastical jurisdiction.**

* * Queen Elizabeth demands the **title** "Supreme Governor of the Church" on the earth.

* * **Uniformity** in religion is reenacted. **Conformity** is exacted in Scotland.

1560 Apr. * *Scot.* The Privy Council appoints John Knox and four others "to commit to writing their judgments touching the reformation of religion." [They issue for the Scotch church the *First Book of Discipline,* which is rejected by the nobles, who cling to the patrimony of the old church.]

* * *Scot.* **The Reformation** is established under John Knox.

Aug. 17–24. *Edinburgh.* The Scotch estates **abolish Roman Catholicism,** and adopt a confession of faith

Dec. 20. *Edinburgh.* **The first General Assembly** of the Scottish Church opens, consisting of six ministers and 34 laymen.

* * *London.* **Westminster Abbey** is made a collegiate church by Elizabeth.

1561 June 15. *London.* The massy spire of **St. Paul's** Church, 460 feet high, is struck by lightning and consumed.

* * *Scot.* **The Reformers** organize themselves into "**the Congregation of the Lord.**"

Having defeated in battle the queen-mother, Mary of Guise, their Parliament replaces bishops with "superintendents," after the Genevese model.

1562 Aug. * **The papacy** pronounces the joining in the common prayer schismatical, and forbids attendance of Catholics at church.

* * **Separatists** begin to appear.

1563 Mar. 26. A bill is introduced into Parliament permitting the **Bible** and the church service to be translated into the Welsh and British tongues, and used in the **Church of Wales.**

* * The **Anglican Church,** or Church of England, is established.

The convocation of the clergy arranges and agrees to the Thirty-nine Articles, but the queen quietly interpolates the opening clause of Article XX. before ratifying them.

1563–1608 Many **Puritans emigrate** to Holland.

Dissenters or non-conformists abound as Presbyterians, Puritans, Brownists, Separatists, etc.

1564 Jan. 26. *It.* The Pope issues a **bull** confirming the decrees of the Council of Trent.

± * * The name **Puritan** becomes common.

It is given to persons who aim at greater purity of doctrine, a more holy life, and stricter discipline than others.

1566 * Scruples against the **surplice** leads to a formal schism.

* * *It.* St. Pius V. is elected pope. [1572, Gregory XIII.; 1585, Sixtus V.]

1567 * **Separatists** are committed to Blackwell for assembling in worship.

1568 * Archbishop Matthew Parker publishes *The Bishop's Bible.*

1570 Feb. 25. The Pope issues a **bull of excommunication** against Elizabeth.

He anathematizes her and her adherents as heretics, absolving her subjects from their allegiance, enjoins them not to obey her commands. It leads to another schism.

LETTERS.

1556 * *London.* **The Company of Stationers,** in existence long before the introduction of printing, is incorporated, and has powers to repress obnoxious publications.

1557 * *Scot. First Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regiment of Women,* an invective against Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Mary of England, by **John Knox,** appears.

* * *Miscellany of Uncertain Authors,* by Richard Tottel, appears.

1558 * **Gonville and Caius College,** Cambridge, is enlarged by Dr. John Caius.

1559 * The *Mirror for Magistrates,* by Thomas Sackville, appears.

1560 * *London.* The Outer Temple is made an **Inn of Court.**

* * Queen Elizabeth founds **Westminster School,** or St. Peter's College, for preparing 40 boys — the queen's scholars — for the university.

1561 * * Richard Edwards writes the comedies, *Damon and Pythias*, *Palamon and Arcite*, and the poem *Paradise of Dainty Devices*.

1562 * * John Heywood writes his *Epigrams and Proverbs*.

* * *Apologia Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*, by John Jewel, appears.

* * A translation of nine books of Vergil's *Æneid*, by Thomas Phaer, appears.

1563 * * *London.* Furnival's Inn of Court is established.

* * *Tancred and Grismunde* is produced.

* * *Book of Martyrs*, by John Fox, appears.

* * The drama *Appius and Virginius* is produced.

1564 * * *Edinburgh.* Highgate School is founded by Sir Roger Cholmeley.

1566 * * Two plays, *The Supposes*, a translation from Ariosto, and *Jocasta*, an adaptation from Euripides, are produced by George Gascoigne.

1567 * * Rugby School is founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a tradesman of London.

1568 * * Roger Ascham completes his work on education, *The Schoolmaster*. [1570. Published.]

SOCIETY.

1556 * * Crime increases. Men of rank become robbers. Fifty robbers are hanged at one time at Oxford.

1557 Mar. 6. Lord Stourton is hanged at Salisbury in a halter of silk to mark his dignity.

1558 * * *London.* Citizens' wives who are not aldermen's wives, nor gentlewomen by descent, are obliged to wear minever caps, being white woolen, knit three-cornered, with peaks projecting three or four inches beyond their foreheads: aldermen's wives wear them made of velvet.

1559 * * The Poor Knights of Windsor, or Alms Knights, are established by Elizabeth.

1560 * * A pair of knit black silk stockings is presented to Queen Elizabeth by her silk-woman, Mrs. Montague [and she never wears cloth ones any more.]

1561 * * A commission is appointed to consider the question of social pauperism.

1562 Oct. * The slave-trade is begun.

Sir John Hawkins sails with an expedition to the coast of Africa and secures a cargo of negroes [which he takes to the West Indies and sells.]

* * A statute against witchcraft is issued.

* * Forgery of deeds, or giving forged deeds in evidence, is made punishable by fine, by standing in the pillory, having both ears cut off, the nostrils slit up and seared, the forfeiture of land, and perpetual imprisonment.

* * *Scot.* The title, Earl of Moray, is created. [1564, Baron Torphichen; 1565, Earl of Mar and Kellie (1619).

* * An act is passed requiring the mayors of the towns and church wardens to draw up lists of all inhabitants able to contribute for the relief of the poor, and enforce payments.

* * *London.* An inquisition officially taken by order of Queen Elizabeth discloses only 58 Scotchmen in the city.

1563 * * A severe statute against sorcerers is passed.

1566 Mar. 9. *Edinburgh.* David Rizzio, Queen Mary's confidential secretary and favorite, is murdered in her presence by Mary's husband, Lord Darnley.

* * *London.* Two marshals are appointed to clear the streets of vagrants, and to send the sick, blind, and lame to asylums and hospitals for relief.

1569 Jan. 11–May 6. A lottery [the first mentioned in English history] is held at the western door of St. Paul's Cathedral.

It contains 40,000 "lots" at 10*s.* each lot; the prizes are pieces of plate, and the profits are for repairing the harbors.

STATE.

1556 * * Nicholas Heath is appointed lord chancellor; Sir Edward Saunders, chief justice.

1557 Mar. * Philip returns to England.

June * *Dublin.* A Parliament is convened.

Acts are passed confiscating for royal use the districts of Leix and Offaly, giving them the names King's County and Queen's County, and giving to the forts Dingen and Leix the names of Philipstown and Maryborough, in honor of the king and queen.

1558 Jan. 30. Parliament meets. [Nov. 17. Dissolved.]

Apr. 24. *Paris.* Mary Queen of Scots is married at the Cathedral of Notre Dame to Francis, son of the French King Henry II.

Oct. * *Edinburgh.* A Parliament meets at which the title, "King and Queen of Scotland," is conferred on Francis and Mary.

Nov. 17. Queen Mary dies.

1558–1603 Elizabeth reigns. She is the daughter of Henry VIII. 1559. Jan. 15. Crowned; she assumes the title semper eadem.

Dec. 22. Sir Nicholas Bacon is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * *Ire.* Sir Henry Sidney is appointed Deputy.

* * Ministers: Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Edward Clinton, Sir Robert Dudley, and Sir William Cecil.

1559 Jan. 21. Parliament meets. [May 8. Dissolved.]

Statutes are passed repealing the Catholic legislation of Mary, declaring the queen head of the Church of England, and reenacting the laws of King Edward relating to religion.

Jan.± * Mary Queen of Scots and her husband, Francis, assume the title of King and Queen of Scotland, England, and Ireland, Mary being great-granddaughter of the English King Henry VII.

Apr. 23. *Fr.* The Treaty of Le Château-Cambrésis is concluded between Elizabeth and the kings of France and Spain; it postpones for eight years the restoration of Calais to England.

Aug. * *Ire.* Thomas, Earl of Sussex, is appointed lord deputy.

* * Sir Robert Catlyn is appointed chief justice.

1560 July 6. *Edinburgh.* A treaty between Scotland and France and England, is signed.

It stipulates that the King and Queen of France and Scotland shall abstain from bearing the arms of England, or assuming the title of the English sovereignty. [Only partly ratified.]

Dec. 5. *Fr.* Francis II., husband of Mary Queen of Scots, dies.

* * *Ire.* Thomas, Earl of Sussex, is appointed lord lieutenant.

* * *Ire.* A shilling is struck, worth nine pence, but it is to be current at twelve.

1561 Aug. 19. *Scot.* Mary arrives in Leith after an absence of 13 years in France. [She is strongly opposed by the Calvinists.]

1562 * * *Ire.* The country is divided into counties.

1563 Jan. 11. Parliament meets. [1567. Jan. 2. Dissolved.]

1564 Apr. 29. *Fr.* The Peace of Troyes is concluded with France. England, for the sum of 220,000 crowns, abandons her claim to Calais.

* * Lord Robert Dudley, who is a favorite of the queen, is created Earl of Leicester.

* * The name Puritans is first used.

It is applied to those who refuse to conform to the liturgy of the English church, and who adopt simpler forms of worship and a strict discipline of conduct.

1565 July 29. *Scot.* Mary marries Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley; they are styled king and queen of Scotland.

1567 Feb. 10. *Scot.* Lord Darnley is killed by a gunpowder explosion at the Kirk of Field, near Edinburgh; Mary is charged with complicity in the deed.

May 15. *Scot.* Mary marries James Hepburn, Earl of Bothwell, who is accused of the murder of Darnley.

June 15. *Scot.* Mary is made prisoner by her nobles at the head of an armed force at Carberry hill.

June 23. *Scot.* Mary, a prisoner in Loch Leven Castle, signs an abdication in favor of her son, James VI., one year old.

Aug. 22. *Scot.* The Earl of Murray is proclaimed regent.

1568 May 2. *Scot.* Mary escapes from Loch Leven Castle.

May 16. *Scot.* Mary, after the defeat of her army at Langside, crosses the Solway into England. [July 15. She is sent a prisoner to Bolton Castle, Yorkshire.]

1569 Jan. 26. Mary is removed from Bolton Castle to Tutbury, Staffordshire.

1570 Jan. 23. *Scot.* The regent Murray is assassinated at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1556 * * Sealing-wax is introduced.

1557 July 15. Great dearth of breadstuffs is reported; wheat is £2 13*s.* 4*d.* per quarter.

* * Fatal, or Black, Oxford Assizes.

The high sheriff and 300 persons die suddenly of an infection from the prisoners.

1558 * * *London.* The Salters' Company is formed. [1564. The Merchant Adventurers'.]

1559 * * Liverpool is a paved town.

1560 * * Milk is sold, three pints ale measure, for one halfpenny.

1563 Aug. 2. *London.* The plague becomes a great scourge.

1564 * * Excitement attends the introduction of carriages.

1565 * * Potatoes are [said to have been] brought to England from Santa Fé, New Mexico, by Sir John Hawkins. [1586. Also by Sir Francis Drake.]

* * An aulnager (measurer) is stationed at Manchester.

1567 * * Flemish dyers, cloth-drapers, linen-makers, silk-throwers, etc., settle at Canterbury, Norwich, Colchester, Southampton, and other places, on account of the Duke of Alva's persecution.

ARMY — NAVY.

1574-83 *Ire.* **The Desmond revolt** against persecution of the Catholics is led by James Fitzmaurice and his kinsman, the Earl of Desmond.

1577 * * *Ire.* **The Castle of Carlo** surrenders to Rory Oge O'More, after a siege.

1579 July * *Ire.* **James Fitzmaurice** lands in Kerry with 800 Italians and Spaniards to fight for the Catholics. [They are treacherously lured into a surrender, and slaughtered by the queen's forces under the guidance of the Earl of Ormonde. [1583. Desmond is surprised, captured, and killed, his head sent to England, and exposed to public view on London Bridge.]

1585 * * **War with Spain** follows English aggression in the Netherlands.

1586 * * *W. I.* **Sir Francis Drake** attacks and captures San Domingo, Carthagena, and several other Spanish possessions.

Sept. 22. *Neth.* The Spanish and Dutch under the Prince of Parma are **defeated at Zutphen** by the English under the Earl of Leicester and Sir Philip Sidney.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1570 * * Campeachy (Brazilian) wood is introduced.

± * * Leonard Digges dies; alleged to have arranged **glass lenses** so that he could see very distant objects.

1571 Feb. 17. An **earthquake** at Herefordshire removes a hill of 26 acres a considerable distance.

1572 * * *London.* **The Temple Hall** is built.

* * *London.* **A Society of Antiquarians** is formed by Bishop Parker and others for the preservation of national antiquities. [1604. Broken up by King James I.]

1574 May 10. Queen Elizabeth licenses the performance of **stage plays.**

Nov. 14. A remarkable **aurora borealis** appears.

1575 Jan. 22. Queen Elizabeth grants an exclusive patent for **printing music** to Thomas Tallis and William Byrde for 21 years.

1576 * * *London.* **Blackfriars Theater,** the first regular theater, is built by the Earl of Leicester's servants.

* * The notion of the **earth's magnetism** is suggested by William Gilbert.

* * *London.* Robert Norman discovers the dip of the **magnetic needle.**

* * Sir Martin Frobisher makes an attempt to find a **Northwest Passage** to China. [1577. He sails again in search of gold.]

1577 * * **The log** is first mentioned by William Bourne.

Dec. 13. Francis Drake commences his voyage **around the world.** [1580. Nov. 3. He completes his undertaking.]

1578 Spring. *London.* A "mineral man" pronounces a stone brought from Meta Incognita [Labrador] to be gold, and **15 vessels sail with gold-seekers.** [They return with worthless cargoes.]

1579 * * **The art of staining linen** is known.

1580 Apr. 6. An **earthquake** is felt throughout England; bells ring and chimneys fall; parts of St. Paul's and the Temple Churches in London fall.

* * The first **paper-mills** are erected at Dartford by Sir John Spellman, a German. (1588?)

1582 * * **The Gregorian reformation of the calendar** is adopted in most of the Catholic states of the Continent; [but not in England until 1752].

1585 * * *London.* The "Fellowship for the Discovery of the **Northwest** Passage" is organized.

* * **Greenland** is discovered by Sir Francis Drake.

* * Capt. John Davis's expedition sails to find the **Northwest Passage.** [1586 and 1587. Sails again.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1570 * * Fawkes, Guy, leader of Gunpowder Plot conspirators, born.
Middleton, Thomas, dramatist, born ±.
Murray, or Moray, Earl of, James Stuart, regent, Scotland, A37.
1571 * * Jewel, John, bishop of Salisbury, author, A49.
1572 Nov. 24. Knox, John, reformer, Scotland, A67.
Howard, Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, dies.
1573 Oct. 7. Laud, William, archbishop of Canterbury, statesman, born.
Jonson, Ben, poet, dramatist, actor, born.
Donne, John, dean of St. Paul's, preacher, poet, born.
Kirkaldy, Sir William, statesman, Scot., d.
Southampton, Earl of, Henry Wriothesley, statesman, born.
1574 * * Barnfield, Richard, poet, born.
Hall, Joseph, bishop of Norwich, author, b.
Parker, Matthew, archbishop of Canterbury, reformer, A71.
1575 * * Stuart, Arabella, cousin of James I. of England, born.
Marston, John, poet, dramatist, born.
1576 * * **Bothwell, Earl of, James Hepburn,** husband of Mary Queen of Scots, Scotland, A50.
Burton, Robert, philosopher, author, born.
Dekker, Thomas, dramatist, pamphleteer, b.
1577 * * Coryatt, Thomas, traveler, born.
Purchas, Samuel, clergyman, author, born.
Sandys, George, traveler, born.
1578 Apr. 1. Harvey, William, physician, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, born.
1579 * * Smith, John, traveler, explorer, historian, born.
Fletcher, John, dramatist, poet, born.
1580 * * Alexander, Sir William, Earl of Stirling, poet, Scotland, born.
Anderson, Alexander, mathematician, born.
Cameron, John, cl., scholar, Scotland, born.
Holinshed, Raphael, chronicler, dies.
Taylor, John, "the Water Poet," born.
Usher, or Ussher, James, archbishop of Armagh, schol., hist., antiq., chron., Ire., b.
1581 * * Gunter, Edmund, math., astron., b.
Morton, Earl of, James Douglas, regent, Scotland, A51.
Wilson, Thomas, dean of Durham, rhetorician, dies.
1582 * * Buchanan, George, historian, poet, Scotland, A76.
Corbet, Richard, poet, born.
Fiennes, Wm., Lord Saye and Sele, statesman, born.
Fletcher, Phineas, religious poet, born.
Juxon, William, archbp. of Canterbury, b.
1583 Sept. 9. Gilbert, Sir Humphrey, navigator, A44 ±.
Balfour, Sir James, judge, Scotland, dies.
Digges, Sir Dudley, statesman, born.
Gibbons, Orlando, organist, composer, born.
1584 * * Baffin, William, navigator, born.
Hales, John, clergyman, critic, born.
Massinger, Philip, poet, dramatist, born.
Pym, John, patriot, orator, born.
Selden, John, scholar, antiquary, author, b.
1585 * * Drummond, William, of Hawthornden, poet, Scotland, born.

CHURCH.

1570 * * **The Presbyterian Church** of England is virtually founded when Thomas Cartwright, a Puritan clergyman, opposes Episcopal intolerance.

* * **Puritan** clergymen hold meetings called **prophesying,** for prayer and instruction in the Scriptures, especially at Northampton.

1571 June 1. *London.* **Dr. John Story,** the persecutor of the Puritans, is hanged at Tyburn.

* * **The Bible** is appointed to be read in churches.

1572 Nov. 20. The first Presbyterian meeting-house in England is established at Wandsworth, in Surrey.

* * *Scot.* **The Presbyterian discipline** is introduced.

1572-73 *Scot.* The regent Morton nominally restores Episcopacy.

His bishops are called tulchan bishops; tulchan is a stuffed calf's skin set up before a cow to facilitate milking.

1575 Jan. 10. Edmund Grindal is elected archbishop of Canterbury.

July 22. *London.* **John Peters** and Henry Tervoort, **Anabaptists,** are burned in Smithfield.

* * *London.* A congregation of **Baptists** is formed without Aldgate.

1577 May 7. The meetings of Puritans for prayer and exposition of the Scriptures are forbidden by Queen Elizabeth; they immediately suspend.

1579 June 1. Matthew Hammond, a heretic, is burned in a ditch at Norwich for asserting that Christ was not the Son of God.

1580 Jan. 16. Parliament **enacts a penalty** of £20 for persons absenting themselves from **church.**

* * *Scot.* The Scotch assembly **abolishes** the office of **bishop.**

* * A sect called the **Family of Love** is repressed by Elizabeth [but is revived in the following century].

1581 July * **Edmund Champion,** a Roman Catholic, is tortured.

* * *Scot.* **A Second Book of Discipline** is adopted by the Scotch Assembly of Presbyteries. [1592. Confirmed by King James, and now in force.]

1583 * * John Whitgift is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

1584 Jan. 9. *London.* **William Carter,** a printer, is hanged, disemboweled, and quartered at Tyburn for printing lewd and "popish" pamphlets, especially a *Treatise on Schisme.*

* * **The Jesuits** and all priests are ordered by Parliament to leave England within 40 days.

* * All **preaching** or reading in private houses is forbidden, and all the clergy are requested to sign the three articles.

1585 ± * * **Robert Brown** preaches Congregational doctrines, but after 32 imprisonments he eventually conforms to the Established Church.

LETTERS.

1570 * * *The Elements of Geometrie of the most auncient Philosopher Euclide of Megara,* the first English translation of **Euclid,** appears.

* * The University of Oxford is **incorporated** by Queen Elizabeth.

1571 * * **Jesus College,** Oxford, is founded by Dr. Hugh Price and Queen Elizabeth.

* * **Harrow School,** Harrow-on-the-Hill, Middlesex, is founded by John Lyon for the education of poor children.

* * *Dublin.* **Printing in Celtic letters** is introduced by N. Walsh, chancellor of St. Patrick's. (?)

1574 * * George Gascoigne writes *The Princely Pleasures at the Court at Kenilworth.* [1576, *The Steele Glas;* later, *A Hundreth Sundrie Floures Bound up in one Small Poesie, The Complaint of Philomene, A Delicate Diet for Daintiemouthde Droomkards,* and translations from Euripides and Ariosto.]

1575± * * *Gammer Gurton's Needle* is printed.

* * *London.* **Gresham College** is founded by Thomas Gresham.

1576 * * *Paradise of Dainty Devices*, a poetical miscellany by various authors, appears.

* * The *Discourse to Prove a Passage by the North-West to Cathay and the East Indies*, by Sir Humphrey Gilbert, appears.

1577 * * *Scot.* The University of Glasgow receives a **new charter.**

* * Raphael Holinshed, with the assistance of John Hooker, Richard Stanihurst, Boteville, Harrison, and other scholars, compiles the *Chronicles of England, Scotland, and Ireland.*

* * John Stow writes *Annals or General Chronicle of England.*

* * William Camden writes *Britannia*, a work on English history.

1578 * * Sir Philip Sidney writes *The Lady of May.*

* * *Gorgeous Gallery of Gallant Inventions*, a poetical miscellany, appears.

* * *Promos and Cassandra*, by George Whetstone, appears.

1579 * * *The Shepherd's Calendar*, by Edmund Spenser, appears.

* * *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit*, by John Lyly, appears. [1584, *The Woman in the Moon, The Maid's Metamorphosis, Alexander and Campaspe, Sapho and Phao.*]

* * Thomas Kyd writes his *Spanish Tragedy.*

* * A translation of *Plutarch's Lives*, by Sir Thomas North, appears; it is the first English translation of Plutarch.

1580–90 *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, by Sir Philip Sidney, appears. [1581, *Defence of Poesy*, in reply to the *School of Abuse*, written by Stephen Gosson in 1579; 1582±, *Arcadia*, it is published in 1590; 1583, *Astrophel and Stella.*]

* * Thomas Lodge writes a *Defence of Poetry, Music, and Stage Plays.*

1581 * * *Ten Books of Homer's Iliades*, by Arthur Hall, appears; it is the first attempt at a translation of Homer into English verse.

* * *Four Books of the Histories of Cornelius Tacitus*, and a *Life of Agricola*, by Sir Henry Savile, appears.

1582 * * *Scot.* The **College of Edinburgh** is chartered by James VI.

* * *Scot. Rerum Scoticarum Historia*, a history of Scotland in Latin, by George Buchanan, appears; he is the author also of the *Casket Letters*, papers dealing with the murder of Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots; he writes also several poems, satires, and plays, all in Latin.

* * **Richard Hakluyt** publishes his first book of *Voyages.*

It contains accounts of discoveries made in America by Englishmen, Frenchmen, and others. He is the author also of *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, and Discoveries made by the English Nation* [which is published in 1589].

* * *Hecatompathia, or Passionate Century*, by Thomas Watson, appears.

1584 * * *The Arraignment of Paris*, a pastoral play, by George Peele, appears. [1589. *The Tale of Troy.*]

* * *Handful of Pleasant Delights*, a poetical miscellany, appears.

* * *Scot. Historie of the Reformation of Religion within the Realm of Scotland*, by John Knox, appears.

* * Emmanuel College, Cambridge, is **endowed** by Sir Walter Mildmay.

1585 * * Every book and publication in England ordered to be **licensed.**

* * Christopher Marlowe produces his first play, *Tamburlaine the Great.* [1588. *Tragical History of Dr. Faustus.*]

* * George Puttenham writes *The Art of English Poesie.*

* * William Webbe writes *A Discourse of English Poetrie.*

* * *Scot.* King James VI. writes *The Essayes of a Prentise in the Divine Art of Poesie.*

SOCIETY.

1570 * * **Excess in dress** is restrained by sumptuary laws.

1571 **Sept. 6.** *Scot.* The regent Lennox is **murdered.**

* * Laws are passed punishing **vagrancy** by whipping, jailing, boring the ears, and death for a second offense.

* * A law is passed compelling every person above seven years of age to **wear** on Sundays and holidays a cap of wool, knit, made, thickened, and dressed in England by some of the trade of cappers, under the forfeiture of three farthings for every day's neglect; certain classes are excepted.

1572 * * **Masks, and muffs, fans, and false hair** for the women, devised in Italy, are brought to England from France.

* * A statute requires justices and mayors to make registers of the **impotent poor**, and find them habitations at the expense of the inhabitants of their locality.

1575 * * Peter Wentworth **protests** against the queen's interference in **freedom of speech**, and is sent to the Tower by Parliament.

1578 * * John Middleton, giant, of Lancashire is born.

He is commonly called the child of Hale; his hand from the carpus to the end of his middle finger is 17 inches long; his palm 8½ inches broad; his whole height 9 feet 3 inches.

1583 * * Edward Arden is executed for **treason**, being a party to a plot against the queen.

1584 * * *Scot.* The Earl of Gowrie is executed for **treason.**

* * A **National Association** is formed, headed by the Earl of Leicester, to protect Queen Elizabeth from assassination, in consequence of the discovery of several plots.

1585 **Mar. 2.** Dr. William Parry is executed for **conspiracy** against the queen.

1586 **Sept. 20, 21.** Fourteen members of **Babington's conspiracy** to assassinate the queen and to make Mary of Scotland queen, are executed.

STATE.

1570 **July 12.** *Scot.* The **Earl of Lennox**, Lord Darnley's father, is appointed regent.

1571 **Apr. 2. Parliament meets.** [May 29. Dissolved.]

Sept. 3. *Scot.* The regent **Lennox is killed** at Stirling, and the **Earl of Mar** is made regent.

* * Liverpool petitions the queen to be relieved from a subsidy.

1572 **Jan.** * The **Duke of Norfolk is tried** on a charge of plotting for the invasion of England by Spain in the interests of Mary Queen of Scots. [June 2. Executed after conviction.]

May 8. Parliament meets. [1583. Apr. 19. Dissolved.]

Oct. 28. *Scot.* The regent Mar dies.

Nov. 24. *Scot.* **James Douglas**, Earl of Morton, is made regent.

* * Lord Burleigh (Sir William Cecil) and Sir Nicholas Bacon are **ministers** of the queen.

1573 * * **Sir Christopher Wray** is appointed chief justice.

1578 * * *Scot.* The **Earl of Morton** resigns the regency; **James rules** in person.

1579 **Oct. 20.** *Scot.* **Parliament** decrees that **householders** having lands or goods worth £500 shall **have a Bible** for family instruction.

* * **Sir Thomas Bromley** is appointed lord chancellor.

* * **Ministers:** Lord Burleigh, Sir Thomas Bromley, the Earl of Essex, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir Walter Mildmay, and Sir Francis Walsingham.

1580 * * *London.* To **restrict the enlargement** of the city, a law is made forbidding the erection of buildings "where no former hath been known to have been."

1581 * * Thomas Randolph is appointed **first postmaster-general.**

1582 **Aug. 23.** *Scot.* **Raid of Ruthven.**

The Earl of Gowrie invites King James to his Castle of Ruthven, Perthshire [and keeps him a prisoner there for nearly a year, to deliver him from the influence of his favorite, the Earl of Arran].

1583 **June** * *Scot.* **James escapes** from Ruthven Castle.

1584 **June** * *Ire.* **Sir John Perrot** is appointed deputy.

July * [*U. S. A.*] **Sir Walter Raleigh** lands at Roanoke Island [Virginia], and takes possession in the name of the queen.

Nov. 23. Parliament opens. [1585. Sept. 14. Dissolved.]

1585 **June 20.** *London.* **Henry Percy**, Earl of Northumberland, is found shot and dead in the Tower, where he has been imprisoned on a charge of plotting against the queen.

June 29. Elizabeth is **offered** the sovereignty of the **Netherland States.** [She declines, but sends an army to aid the Dutch Protestants against Spain.]

1586 * * Anthony Babington, John Ballard, John Savage, and the Catholics engage in a **plot** against the life of the queen.

It is discovered by Walsingham, and the conspirators are seized, tried, and executed. Mary of Scotland is implicated in the conspiracy.

Oct. 14. The **trial of Mary** Queen of Scots begins at Fotheringay Castle.

She is charged with an attempt to transfer the sovereignty of England to the King of Spain, and with complicity in the plot to assassinate Elizabeth. [Oct. 29. Mary is convicted at Westminster and sentenced to death. 1587. Feb. 1. Elizabeth signs the death-warrant. Feb. 8. Mary is executed at Fotheringay Castle.]

Oct. 29. Parliament meets. [1587. Mar. 23. Dissolved.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1577 * * **Watches** are first brought from Germany.

* * **Whales** are killed at Newfoundland and Iceland for their **oil only.**

1579 * * Elizabeth charters the **Turkey or Levant company.**

1580 * * **Cambrics** are first worn.

1580–94 *London.* The Thames water is conveyed into the city by leaden pipes.

ARMY — NAVY.

1588 * * *Sp.* King Philip organizes a fleet of 130 vessels and collects over 50,000 men for the **invasion of England.** The "**Invincible Armada.**"

May 28. *Port.* King Philip's **Armada sails** from Lisbon. [It is soon afterwards dispersed by a storm.]

July * **The "Invincible Armada,"** having been recollected, enters the English Channel.

July 21-29. The English fleet of 80 vessels, commanded by **Lord Howard and Sir Francis Drake,** in several engagements almost destroys the Armada. The Spanish retreat northward, and most of their remaining vessels are destroyed by storms.

1589 * * *Fr.* Queen Elizabeth sends a force of 4,000 men to **assist the Protestant King,** Henry IV., in his conflict with the French Catholic nobility, supported by Philip of Spain.

1596 * * *Sp.* An English force of over 7,000 men, under the Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh, and Lord Howard, **invades** the country.

Sept. 15. *Sp.* **Cadiz** is taken and burned by the Earl of Essex.

1597 * * *Sp.* King Philip forms **another armada.**

The Earl of Essex sails from Plymouth with a fleet to attack it; a storm disperses both fleets.

* * *Ire.* **A revolt in Ulster,** led by Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, begins. O'Neill storms and captures the garrison of **Portmore,** on the River Blackwater.

1598 Aug. 14. *Ire.* **Battle of Blackwater,** near Armagh, called by the Irish the battle of the "**Yellow Ford;**" Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, defeats the English forces under Marshal Sir Edward Bagnal.

1601 Feb. 8. *London.* **The Earl of Essex** attempts to incite an insurrection; the attempt fails. [Feb. 25. Essex is beheaded.]

Sept. 23. *Ire.* **Spanish forces** under Don Juan Del Aguila land at Kinsale, Cork.

Here they are besieged by the English under Sir George Carew and Deputy Mountjoy; the Irish, under O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, O'Donnell, and Tyrrel, attack the besiegers. [Dec. 24. They are defeated. 1602. Mar. 16. **The Spaniards,** having surrendered Kinsale, depart for Spain.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1586 * * **William Shakespeare** leaves Stratford for London.

* * *London.* **A statue** of Queen Elizabeth is erected in St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street.

* * *Scot.* J. Napier invents **logarithms.**

1589 * * The art of **weaving stockings** in a frame is invented by the Rev. William Lee, of Cambridge.

1590 * * **A copper-plate mill** is invented by a German named Box.

1591 * * The first patent is granted for **printing.**

1593 Sept. 5. The Thames is almost **dry** by reason of westerly winds and low tides.

1594 * * *London.* **Shakespeare's Globe Theater** is built.

Shakespeare being part proprietor, some of his plays are first produced here, and he himself performs in them. The building is of a horseshoe form, and partly covered with thatch. (1599?)

1598 * * *London.* **Taffeta,** a kind of silken goods, is first manufactured by John Tyce of Shoreditch.

* * English **whale-fishing** commences at Spitzbergen.

1599 * * *London.* **Lord Chamberlain's Company** of actors, including **Shakespeare** and **Richard Burbage,** occupies the Globe Theater.

* * *Scot.* The **Faculty** of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow is founded.

1600 * * Gilbert makes experiments in **electricity.** He publishes his work *On the Magnet and Magnetic Bodies.*

* * **The Lord Admiral's Company of actors** occupies the Fortune Theater.

* * Davis's quadrant, or backstaff for **measuring angles,** is invented.

± * * Mulberry-trees and **silkworms** are propagated throughout the kingdom.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1586 * * Beaumont, Francis, dramatist, b.
Ford, John, lawyer, dramatist, born.
Maitland, Sir Richard, of Lethington, poet, Scotland, A90.
Sidney, Sir Philip, courtier, poet, A32.
1587 Feb. 8. Mary Queen of Scots, A45.
Fox, John, martyrologist, A70.
Sadler, Sir Ralph, diplomatist, historian, A80.
1588 * * Fletcher, Giles, poet, born.
Hobbes, Thomas, philosopher, born.
Wither, George, poet, born.
1589 * * Carew, Thomas, poet, born.
Clifford, Anne, Count. of Pembroke, au., b.
Junius, Franciscus, philologist, born.
Littleton, Lord Edward, statesman, born.
1590 * * Eliot, Sir John, statesman, orator, b.
1591 * * Grenville, Sir Richard, vice-admiral, A51.
Hatton, Sir Christopher, lord chancell., A51.
Herrick, Robert, poet, born.
1592 * * Arundel, Earl of, Thomas Howard, statesman, born.
Buckingham, Duke of, George Villiers, lord high-admiral, born.
Cavendish, or Candish, Thos., navigator, A32.
Essex, Earl of, Robert Devereux, parliamentary general, born.
Greene, Robert, dramatist, A32.
Newcastle, Duke of, William Cavendish, general, born.
Quarles, Francis, poet, born.
Ravenscoft, Thomas, composer, born.
1593 Apr. 13. Strafford, Earl of, Thomas Wentworth, statesman, born.
Herbert, George, poet, born.
Walton, Izaak, author of *The Complete Angler,* born.
1594 * * Cosin, John, bp. of Durham, au., b.
Frobisher, Sir Martin, navigator, A58.
Hampden, John, statesman, born.
1595 * * **Drake, Sir Francis,** admiral, A57.
Hawkins, Sir John, rear-adm., A75.
Shirley, James, dramatist, born.
1597 * * Glisson, Francis, anatomist, born.
Waller, Sir William, parliamentary general, born.
1598 Aug. 4. Burleigh, Lord, William Cecil, statesman, A78.
Peele, George, dramatist, A40.
1599 Apr. 25. Cromwell, Oliver, general, statesman, protector, born.
Baillie, Robert, theologian, hist., Scot., born.
Blake, Robert, admiral, born.
Spenser, Edmund, poet, A47.
1600 Nov. 19. Charles I., king, born.
Craig, John, reformer, Scotland, A89.
Goodwin, Thomas, Puritan cl., author, born.
Hooker, Richard, clergyman, author, A47.
Lilly, or Lyly, John, dramatist, A47.
Nash, Thomas, dramatist, A36.
Ogilby, John, poet, geographer, Scot., born.
Prynne, William, Puritan clergyman, au., b.
Puttenham, George, poet, critic, born.

CHURCH.

1587 ± * * Three hundred **priests** arrive to organize an insurrection, and circulate a book proving it to be the bounden duty of Catholics to take up arms at the Pope's bidding against the queen and English heretics.

1588 Nov. 24. *London.* Special national **thanksgivings** are offered at St. Paul's Cathedral for the defeat of the **Spanish Armada;** Queen Elizabeth is present.

1589 * * **Alliance** is made with Henry IV. of France favorable to Protestantism.

1590 * * *It.* Urban VII. is elected pope; later Gregory XIV. [1591, Innocent IX.; 1592, Clement VIII.; 1605, Leo IX.; later, Paul V.]

1592 July 28. William Hacket, having **personated the Saviour,** is hanged and quartered.

Sept. * *London.* **A Congregational church** is founded; it is the first [known] modern Congregational church formally organized.

* * *Scot.* **Episcopacy is formally abolished,** and the Calvinistic organization of the church largely sanctioned by King James.

1593 Apr. 6. Two **Congregational martyrs** are executed — John Greenwood and Henry Barrowe.

May 29. John Penry, a Congregationalist and principal writer of the Marprelate tracts is cruelly executed for writing seditious works against the queen. (See Letters 1586.)

* * The act for **conformity** in religion is passed.

1595 * * **The Lambeth Articles,** with Calvinistic leanings, proposed by Archbishop Whitgift, are withdrawn to please Queen Elizabeth.

1597 * * *Scot.* James succeeds in **bridling the liberty** of the church.

1600 * * *Ire.* The see of **Leighlin** is united to Ferns.

* * *Scot.* King James succeeds in sending two bishops to Parliament, and proclaims his **divine right** over all orders of men.

LETTERS.

1586 * * *Albion's England,* by William Warner, appears.

1588 * * *Characterie, or the Arte of Shorte, Swifte, and Secrete Writing,* by Dr. Timothy Bright, appears. It is the **first English work on shorthand.**

1589 * * Thomas Nash writes an *Anatomy of Absurditie.* [Later, *Summer's Last Will and Testament.*]

± * * *Marprelate Tracts* appear.

They are written by Martin Marprelate, John Penry, John Udall, John Field, and Job Throckmorton, and are invectives against priestly orders and episcopacy, whose defenders are Bishop Cooper, John Lyly, and Thomas Nash.

* * *Spanish Masquerado, Tullies' Love,* and *Orpharion,* by Robert Greene, appear. [1592, *Philomela;* later, *Pandosto, or the Triumph, Perimendes,* a collection of stories, poems, and reflections, *A Looking-Glass for London and England, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay,* and *Alphonsus, King of Arragon.*]

1590 * * Thomas Lodge writes *Rosalynde.* [It suggests the plot of Shakespeare's *As You Like It.*] [1593, *Phillis. Life and Death of William Longbeard,* and the *History of Robin the Divell:* 1794, *Tragedy of the Wounds of the Civil War of the Roses;* later, *Domestic Medicine,* a *Treatise of the Plague, Fig for Momus,* and *A Margarite of America.*]

* * *The Tragedy of Sir Thomas More* is produced.

1590–96 Edmund Spenser writes the *Faerie Queene.* [1591, *Complaints;* 1595,

View of the Present State of Ireland, later, *Amoretti* and *Epithalamion*.]

* * **Peter Bales**, "the famous penman," publishes a book on **stenography**.

* * **William Shakespeare** begins to write; *Henry VI.*, part 1, and *Pericles* are his first plays. (?)

1591 * * *Dublin.* **Trinity College** is founded.

* * Marlowe writes *The Second Part of Tamburlaine the Great*. [Later, *The Jew of Malta*, *Edward II.*, the *Massacre of Paris*, and *Dido, Queen of Carthage*.]

* * *The Troublesome Reign of King John* is printed.

* * A translation of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, by Sir John Harington, appears.

* * **Patents** are first granted for the exclusive privilege of printing books.

± * * **Shakespeare** writes the *Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

1592± * * **Shakespeare** writes *The Comedy of Errors*.

* * Samuel Daniel writes *Sonnets*. [1595–1604, *Books of the Civil Wars*.]

1593± * * Shakespeare writes his poem *Venus and Adonis*.

* * *True Chronicle History of King Lear* is produced.

* * *Satires*, by John Donne, appears.

* * *Scot.* **Marischal College**, of Aberdeen University, is founded by George Keith, fifth Earl of Marischal.

1594–1600 Richard Hooker writes the *Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity*, a work in defense of the Church of England.

± * * Shakespeare writes the *Rape of Lucrece*.

* * Michael Drayton writes *Ideas Mirrour*, and *Matilda*. [1598. *Heroical Epistles*.]

1595–1600 Shakespeare writes his poems, *A Lover's Complaint* and the *Passionate Pilgrim*, and his plays, *Love's Labor's Lost*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Henry VI.*, parts 2 and 3, *Richard III.*, *Richard II.*, *Henry IV.*, parts 1 and 2, *Henry V.*, *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, *The Merchant of Venice*, *Hamlet*, *King John*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *The Taming of the Shrew*, and *Titus Andronicus*.

* * George Chapman writes *Ovid's Banquet of Sense*.

1596 *Rerum Anglicarum Scriptores post Bedam*, by Sir Henry Savile, appears. [1598, *A View of Certain Military Matters*, or *Commentaries concerning Roman Warfare*.]

* * *The Discovery of Guiana*, by Sir Walter Raleigh, appears.

* * Ben Jonson writes *Every Man in his Humour*.

1597–98 Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich, writes *Satires* upon the poets and stage-players of the day. [1608–11. *Meditations*; later, *Epistles*.]

1597–1624 Francis Bacon writes his *Essays*, observations and precepts on men and society.

* * *The Pilgrimage to Parnassus*, a play satirizing poor authors, is acted at Cambridge.

1598 * * John Stow publishes his *Survey of London*.

* * John Marston writes *The Scourge of Villainy*. [Later, *The Malcontent*.]

* * **Sidney-Sussex College**, Cambridge, is founded by Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex.

* * Du Bartas's *La première semaine*, or *La Création*, is translated by Sylvester.

* * **The Bodleian Library**, Oxford, is founded by Sir Thomas Bodley. [1602. Nov. 8. Is opened. 1895. It has 400,000 books and 30,000 MSS.]

1598–1601 *The Return from Parnassus* is acted at Cambridge.

1598–1609 A translation of **Homer's** *Iliad*, by George Chapman, appears.

1599 * * James VI. of Scotland [James I. of England] writes *Basilicon Doron*, a treatise on the art of government. Later, *Poeticall Exercises at Vacant Houres*, *Demonologie*, and *Counterblast to Tobacco*.]

* * *Musophilus*, by Samuel Daniel, appears.

1600–16 Shakespeare writes his *Sonnets*, and his plays,—

All's Well that Ends Well, *Much Ado about Nothing*, *As You Like It*, *Troilus and Cressida*, *Timon of Athens*, *The Winter's Tale*, *Measure for Measure*, *King Lear*, *Cymbeline*, *Macbeth*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, *Coriolanus*, *The Tempest*, *The Twelfth Night, or What You Will*, *Henry VIII.*, and *Othello*.

1600 * * *London.* **The Cottonian Library** is founded by Sir Robert Cotton. [1753. Is incorporated in the British Museum.]

* * *England's Helicon*, *England's Parnassus*, and *Belvedere*, poetical miscellanies, appear.

* * Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* is translated by Edward Fairfax.

* * Thomas Dekker writes *The Shoemakers' Holiday*. [Author also of *The Wonder of a Kingdom*, and other plays, and *The Gulls' Horn-book*.]

* * *Cynthia's Revels*, by **Ben Jonson**, appears. [1601, *The Poetaster*; 1605, *Volpone*, or *the Fox*; 1609, *The Silent Woman*; 1610, *The Alchemist*.]

SOCIETY.

1586 * * **Tobacco is introduced** by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake. [Or by Sir John Hawkins, 1565.]

* * A proclamation is issued against the use of **tobacco**.

1587 * * Fighting with **small swords** is introduced.

1594 * * **Patrick York**, an Irish fencing-master, is hired by Spaniards to kill the queen.

June 7. Roderigo, a Jewish royal physician, is charged with being bribed to poison the queen, and is executed.

1597 * * *Scot.* For acquitting persons charged with witchcraft King James orders the **prosecution of a whole assize**.

* * The title, Baron Howard de Walden, is created. [1603, Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire; (1626), Baron Saye and Sele, and Baron Petre; 1608, Baron Clifton].

1599 * * *Scot.* The title, **Marquis** of Huntly, is created. [1602. Baroness Kinloss; 1605, Earl of Home and Earl of Perth and Melfort (1686); 1606, Earl of Abercorn, and Baron Blantyre; 1607, Baron Balfour of Burleigh; 1609, Baron Colville of Culross, and Baron Dingwall.]

1600 Aug. 5. *Scot.* **Conspirators decoy the king** into the house of Ruthven, Earl of Gowrie, for the purpose of dethroning him; the plot is frustrated, and the earl and his brothers are slain on the spot.

1601 * * An **anti-effeminacy** act is passed, forbidding men to ride in coaches.

* * **Overseers of the poor** are appointed in parishes.

1601-02 Monopolies are so numerous that Parliament petitions against them, and many are abolished.

STATE.

* * * **Sir Christopher Hatton** is appointed lord chancellor, though not a lawyer. **Masters in Chancery** are for the first time appointed to assist him in his legal duties.

1586 * * **Ministers**: Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Christopher Hatton.

1588 Nov. 12. Parliament meets. [1589. Mar. 20. Dissolved.]

1589 Nov. 23. *Sweden.* **James VI.** of Scotland is married at Upsal to **Anne**, daughter of the King of Denmark.

1591 * * The judges decree that England is an absolute empire, of which the **sovereign is the head**.

* * The **great seal** is put in commission.

* * **Sir Walter Raleigh** is sent **to prison** for an offence at court.

1592 June 2. Sir John Popham is appointed chief justice.

* * **Sir John Puckering** is appointed lord keeper of the seal.

1593 Feb. 19. Parliament opens. [Apr. 10. Dissolved.]

* * **Sir Edward Coke** is chosen speaker of the House of Commons.

1596 * * **Sir Thomas Egerton** is appointed lord high chancellor, or "lord keeper."

1597 Oct. 24. Parliament meets. [1598. Feb. 9. Dissolved.]

1598 * * A large, but very base, **coinage** is struck for Ireland.

1599 Apr. * *Ire.* **Robert Devereux**, Earl of **Essex**, is appointed lord lieutenant.

* * **Ministers**: Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst [Earl of Dorset], Sir Thomas Egerton [Lord Ellesmere], and Sir Robert Cecil [Earl of Salisbury].

1600 * * **St. Helena** is acquired by settlement.

Dec. 31. Queen **Elizabeth** grants a **charter** to "the Governor and Company of Merchants of London to the East Indies" [known as the East India Company].

1601 Oct. 27. Parliament meets. [Dec. 19. Dissolved.]

* * It is declared in Parliament that the **queen has the power** to make or unmake laws.

"By her prerogative she may set at liberty things restrained by statute-law or otherwise, and by her prerogative she may restrain things which be at liberty."

* * The first law relating to **insurance** is passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1588 * * Queen Elizabeth grants a patent to an **African company**.

1590 * * **Hair-powder** comes into use.

1591 * * **Tea** is introduced.

1592 * * **Potatoes** are generally introduced into England.

1595 * * **Mahogany** is brought to England by Sir Walter Raleigh.

1598 * * *Scot.* The **first coach** is seen in the country.

1600 Dec. 31. The **East Indian Company** is established by charter.

* * The commercial **docks** at Rotherhithe are erected.

* * *London.* The population is 300,000±. The city is built almost entirely of wood.

ARMY — NAVY.

1608 * * *Ire.* The insurgents surprise and capture Londonderry; Sir George Powlett, the governor, and the entire garrison are massacred.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1602 * * George Weymouth and John Knight sail on an Arctic expedition. [They stop at the entrance to Hudson Bay because of a mutiny of the crew.]

* * Mr. Beaumont operates a railway about Newcastle.

It has wooden rails and bulky four-wheel coal-cars drawn by horses.

1603 * * William Harvey, physician and anatomist, engages in the practise of midwifery.

1604 * * Silk is manufactured.

1606 * * John Knight is sent on an Arctic expedition by the Muscovy Company.

* * Edmund Gunter invents Gunter's chain for measuring land.

1607 May 1. Henry Hudson starts from Gravesend on his first voyage, instructed to sail northwest, and directly across the pole. [1608. Apr. 22. He sails on his second voyage of discovery.]

July 1. *London.* "God save the King," is first vocalized in Merchant Tailors' Hall by the choir of the Royal Chapel.

* * The waters of a great freshet rise above the tops of the houses in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire; 100 lives are lost.

* * Rev. William Barlow invents the compass box and hanging compass.

1610± * * Lambeth Palace is founded by Archbishop Bancroft.

* * Hudson Bay is rediscovered by Henry Hudson, when in search of a Northwest Passage to the Pacific Ocean.

1611 * * Robert Johnston writes the original music for Shakespeare's *Tempest*.

1612 * * Sir Thomas Button sails on an Arctic voyage. [He passes Hudson Strait and winters at Fort Nelson.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1602 * * Chillingworth, William, theological author, born.
Bradshaw, John, judge, born.
Greaves, John, orientalist, mathematician, b.
Leigh, Sir Edward, theol., critic, philol., b.
Lightfoot, John, theologian, Hebraist, born.
Lilly, William, astrologer, born.
Manchester, Earl of, Edward Montagu, statesman, born.
1603 Mar. 24. Elizabeth, Queen, A70.
Cartwright, Thomas, Puritan cl., A68.
1604 * * Bagshaw, Edward, lawyer, au., b
Eliot, John, "the Apostle of the Indians," b.
Morley, Thomas, musical composer, A59±.
Whitgift, John, archbp. of Canterbury, A74.
1605 * * Browne, Sir Thomas, physician, b.
Crashaw, Richard, poet, born.
Davenant, Sir William, dramatist, born.
Davis, John, navigator, A75±.
Gauden, John, bishop of Exeter, author, b.
Habington, William, poet, born.
Urquhart, Richard, translator, Scotland, b.
Waller, Edmund, poet, born.
Whitelocke, Bulstrode, statesman, born.
1606 * * Barclay, Wm., jurist, Scot., A66±.
Castell, Edmund, cl., lexicographer, born.
Fawkes, Guy, Gunpowder Plot consp., A36.
Lyly, John, dramatist, A52.
1607 * * Rushworth, John, historian, born.
1608 Dec. 9. Milton, John, poet, statesman, author, born.
Clarendon, Earl of, Edward Hyde, statesman, historian, born.
Craig, Sir Thomas, lawyer, antiq., Scot., A67.
Dee, John, mathematician, astrologer, A81.
Fanshawe, Sir Richard, poet, diplomatist, b.
Feltham, Owen, religious author, born.
Fuller, Thomas, preacher, author, born.
Greville, Robert, parliamentary general, b.
Monk, George, duke of Albemarle, gen., b.
Tradescant, John, botanist, born.
1609 * * Cooper, Samuel, painter, born.
Hale, Sir Matthew, chief justice, author, b.
Muggleton, Ludowick, fanatic, born.
Suckling, Sir John, dramatist, born.
1610 * * Butler, James, 12th Earl and 1st Duke of Ormonde, general, born.
Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland, author, b.
Chilmead, Edmund, mathematician, born.
Dobson, William, painter, born.
Ireton, Henry, parliamentary general, b.
Wharton, Thomas, anatomist, born.
1611 * * Allein, Richard, Puritan cl., au., b.
Daye, Stephen, first printer Am. colonies, b.
Fairfax, Lord Thomas, parl. general, b.
Harrington, James, political author, born.
Hudson, Henry, navigator, explorer, d±.
Leighton, Robert, archbishop of Glasgow, author, born.
1612 * * Bodley, Sir Thomas, founder Bodleian library, Oxford, A68.
Butler, Samuel, poet, born.
Gascoigne, William, inv. of micrometer, b.
Killigrew, Henry, dramatist, born.
Montrose, Marquis of, James Grahame, soldier, born.
Stafford, Viscount, William Howard, statesman, born.
Vane, Sir Henry, statesman, born.

CHURCH.

1602 * * A Congregational church is organized in Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

* * Parliament orders the expulsion of the Jesuits.

1603 July * The Council informs the leading Catholics that the fines for recusancy will be no longer enforced.

1603-04 The canons and constitutions of the Church of England are passed by a convocation of the clergy, and become the chief English Church law. [1604. Ratified by the king.]

1604 Jan. * Jesuits and seminary priests are ordered out of the land by proclamation.

Jan. 14, 16, 18. The [celebrated] conference at Hampton Court is held.

The prelates and Puritan dissenters meet to effect a union of the church. It leads to the production of King James's translation of the Bible, and but little else.

* * Public excitement over reported conversions to the Catholic faith; the king is said to be a convert.

* * Richard Bancroft is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [1611. Jan. * George Abbot; 1633, William Laud.]

* * The Convocation of the clergy meets.

Its acts are oppressive to Puritans, 300 of whom soon leave their livings rather than conform.

* * James orders the judges to enforce the Elizabethan statutes against the Catholics. Roman Catholic priests are to be banished.

1606 * * Penal laws are enacted against Catholics.

One act provides for levying one shilling on every person absent from church on Sundays.

* * A Congregational church is founded at Southwark.

* * An Independent church is organized at Scrooby, Nottinghamshire.

1606-10 *Scot.* King James consecrates three bishops, and attempts to reintroduce Episcopacy.

1608 * * The Independent church in the North of England is finally transplanted to Leyden, Holland.

1608-11 *Ire.* Protestant settlements are formed in Ulster.

Oct. 21. *London.* Bishops are consecrated at Lambeth for the sees of Glasgow, Galloway, and Brechin.

1611 * * King James's version of the Bible is completed.

1612 Apr. 11. Edward Wightman, a Baptist, is burned at Lichfield.

LETTERS.

1602 * * John Willis publishes his *Stenographie*, the second English work on shorthand.

1603 * * John Florio translates Montaigne's *Essays*.

* * John Fletcher writes *The Woman Hater*, and *Thierry and Theodoret*. [1610. *The Faithful Shepherdess*.]

* * The *History of the Turks*, by Richard Knolles, appears.

1604 * * Oxford University receives the elective franchise to send two members to Parliament.

1605 * * George Chapman writes his comedy, *All Fools*.

* * *Eastward Ho*, a comedy, is written by Jonson, Chapman, and Marston.

* * Francis Bacon writes his *Advancement of Learning*.

1606-16 Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher write plays together.

Plays: *Philaster*, *The Maid's Tragedy*, *A King and No King*, *The Knight of the Burning Pestle*, *Cupid's Revenge*, *The Coxcomb*, *Four Plays in One*, *The Scornful Lady*, *The Honest Man's Fortune*, *The Little French Lawyer*, *Wit at Several Weapons*, *A Right Woman*, and *The Laws of Candy*.

1606 * * *London.* The melody, *God Save the King*, is [said to have been] composed by John Bull for a dinner given to James I. at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

1607 * * *The Family of Love*, by Thomas Middleton, appears.

1609 * * *London.* The Stationers' Company agree to give a copy of every book published to the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

* * *Dublin.* A charter is granted to Trinity College by James I.

1610 * * Giles Fletcher writes *Christ's Victory and Triumph in Heaven and Earth over Death*. [Author of the *Russe Commonwealth*, *Sorrow's Joy*, and a collection of verses.]

1611 * * King James's edition of the Bible is completed, after seven years' labor, by 47 ministers.

* * The *History of Great Britain*, by John Speed, appears.

* * *News from Spain* is issued by Nathaniel Butter.

* * *London.* The Charter-House, a school for poor children, is founded by Thomas Sutton.

1612 * * *The White Devil, or Vittoria Corombona*, by John Webster, appears. [1616, *The Duchess of Malfi*; 1623, *The Devil's Law Case*.]

* * *History of England*, by Samuel Daniel, appears.

1612-20 Thomas Shelton translates *Don Quixote*.

SOCIETY.

1603 June 1. *London.* A man is whipped through the streets for going to court when his house was infected with the plague.

* * James I. is proclaimed King in violation of the will of Henry VIII.

* * A law is passed making the pretension to **sorcery** capital.

* * The title of "**Majesty**" is begun to be used in addressing the king.

1603-04 Tippling Acts are passed.

They apply to both ale and wine-selling, and impose a fine of 10 shillings upon each seller allowing townsmen to tipple.

1604 Sept. 29. New laws **against witchcraft** become operative.

* * *Ire.* **Tanistry** is abolished.

It was the equal division of lands, after the decease of the owner, among his sons, legitimate or illegitimate; if one of the sons died, his son did not inherit, but a new division was made by the tanist or chief.

1605 Aug. 5. Walter Calverly of Yorkshire is **pressed to death**, a large iron weight being placed upon his breast; he had murdered two of his children, and had stabbed his wife in a fit of jealousy, and being arraigned for his crime at the York assizes, stood mute.

Nov. 4. The **Gunpowder Plot** is discovered. (See State.)

1606 * * Englishmen are forbidden to enter foreign service without taking an oath not to be **reconciled to the Pope.**

* * **Drunkenness** is legally punished by a fine of five shillings, or confinement for six hours in the stocks.

1609-10 A law is made providing that any **alehouse-keeper** convicted of violating the law shall be disqualified for three years from keeping a public house.

1611 May 23. The hereditary order of **baronets** is instituted by James I. **Sir Nicholas Bacon** is made the first baronet. Patents are sold for £1,095 each, and the money applied for the army in Ulster.

1612 June 29-July 20. *London.* A **lottery**, granted by the king for the benefit of Virginia, is drawn near St. Paul's; the prizes are pieces of plate.

1613 Feb. 13. Princess Elizabeth Stuart [**Queen of Bohemia**], daughter of James I., marries Frederick, Elector Palatine.

Sept. 15. Sir Thomas Overbury is poisoned while a prisoner in the Tower; he is a victim of the malice of Somerset. [1616. The Earl of Somerset and his wife are tried and condemned for the murder.]

STATE.

1603 Mar. 24. Queen Elizabeth dies.

Apr. 5. *Edinburgh.* **James VI.** leaves for London, to be crowned king of England.

1603-49 (1714) The House of Stuart.

1603-25 James I. reigns.

James VI. of Scotland becomes King of England as **James I.** He is the son of Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, and Mary Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV. of Scotland and his queen Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. of England. [July 25. *London.* He is crowned.]

* * **The Millenary Petition** is presented to the king.

It is signed by 1,000± Puritan ministers, who ask for a reform in church services and a stricter observance of Sunday.

* * **Ministers**: The Earl of Dorset, Lord Ellesmere, the Earl of Nottingham, the Earl of Suffolk, the Earl of Worcester, and Robert Cecil [Earl of Salisbury].

* * **Sir Thomas Egerton**, Lord Ellesmere, is appointed lord chancellor.

* * **The "Main" conspiracy** is exposed; Lords Cobham and Grey and Sir Walter Raleigh are accused of conspiring for the dethronement of James in favor of **Arabella Stuart**, a cousin of James I.; also the "**Rye plot**" for the seizure of the king's person is devised by the priest Watson and others.

* * **An alliance with France** is negotiated by the French minister, Baron de Rosny, Duke of Sully.

* * **Cambridge University** is empowered to send two members to Parliament. (?)

* * *Ire.* The whole country becomes subject to the **rule of the English.**

1604 Jan. 14, 15, 16. The king holds **a conference of clergy** at Hampton Court; he resolves to make no concessions to the Puritans.

Mar. 19. Parliament assembles. [1611. Feb. 9. dissolved.]

[It receives unfavorably a scheme of the king for the union of England and Scotland, but appoints commissioners to treat with the Scots upon the question.]

Aug. 18. A treaty of peace is concluded with Spain.

Oct. 24. James is proclaimed "**King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.**"

Nov. 17. *London.* **Sir Walter Raleigh** is tried for treason. [Convicted and imprisoned in the Tower. 1618. Oct. 29. Executed.]

* * **Sir Francis Bacon** is appointed the first **king's sergeant**, the highest member of the bar, he alone being permitted to plead in the Court of Common Pleas.

1605 Oct. 26. The Gunpowder Plot is disclosed.

It is a conspiracy by Robert Catesby, Thomas Winter, John Wright, Guy Fawkes, Thomas Percy, and others, to blow up the Parliament building during the sitting of both houses and the presence of the king. [Nov. 5. **Guy Fawkes** is discovered in a vault under the Parliament house with matches and touchwood in his possession, and 36 barrels of gunpowder are found close by. 1606. Jan. 30, 31. Guy Fawkes, Sir Everard Digby, Rookwood, Winter, and other conspirators are executed. May 3. Henry Garnet also.]

* * *W. I.* English colonists first settle in **Barbados.**

They land from the *Orange Blossom*, erect a cross as a memorial, and cut in the bark of a tree the words, "James, King of England and of this island."

1606 Apr. 10. James grants a **charter** to the London Company, and one to the Plymouth Company, for **colonies in North America** (p. 27).

Apr. 12. The Union Jack is made the national flag. [1801 complete.]

1607 May 13. [*U. S. A.*] An English settlement is formed at **Jamestown**, Virginia.

June 25. Sir Thomas Fleming is appointed chief justice.

1608 * * By the sole power of the crown, **duties** are imposed on nearly every article of foreign commerce.

1609 * * **Ministers**: Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, Lord Ellesmere, the Earl of Northampton, and the Earl of Suffolk.

* * *W. I.* Sir George Somers plants an English colony in the **Bermudas.**

1609-12 *Ire.* English and Scotch Protestants are planted in Ulster.

In consequence of repeated rebellions and forfeitures, 511,465 acres of land in Ulster become invested in the crown, and James I., after removing the Irish from their hills and fastnesses, divides the land among such of his English and Scotch Protestants as choose to settle there. The colonization is begun by the Honorable Irish Society, a committee of citizens of 12 London companies.

1610 * * The **Isle of Man** is restored to Stanley, Earl of Derby, from whose family it had been taken by Elizabeth.

* * *Parl.* **The "Great Contract"** is discussed, but not decided on.

It proposes to grant the king a fixed sum of £200,000 per annum, in return for the surrender by him of his claim to revenue from feudal privileges.

* * *London.* Twelve new **granaries** are built at Bridewell to hold 6,000 quarters of corn, and two storehouses for sea-coal to hold 4,000 loads, to prevent the sudden dearness of these articles by great increase of inhabitants.

1611 * * **Arabella Stuart** is imprisoned at Lambeth.

* * *Ire.* James grants **Belfast** to Sir Arthur Chichester, lord deputy. [1613. It is erected into a corporation.]

* * *Scot.* **Glasgow** has freedom to elect its own magistrates.

1612 * * **Ministers**: The Earl of Northampton, Lord Ellesmere, the Earl of Worcester, Sir Ralph Winwood, the Earl of Nottingham, Robert Carr, Viscount Rochester [Earl of Somerset].

Nov. 6. Henry, **Prince of Wales**, dies.

1613 May 19. James issues **farthing tokens** by proclamation. (?)

* * **Sir Edward Coke** is appointed chief justice. [1616. **Sir Henry Montague.**]

* * Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, dying, **Robert Carr**, Viscount Rochester, becomes **a favorite of the king**, and is made **Duke of Somerset.**

* * *Ire.* The London Irish Society obtains a charter of incorporation for Derry under the name of **Londonderry.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1603 Apr. 10. Bristol men fit out two vessels to bring **sassafras** from America; it is much overrated for its medicinal virtue.

1603-04 *Ire.* **A plague** infests the country.

* * *London.* **A plague** sweeps away 20,578 people.

1606 * * The springs at **Tunbridge Wells**, Kent, are discovered by Dudley, Lord North, who is restored to health by the use of the waters.

1607 * * **Windsor Forest**, situated to the south and west of the town of Windsor, is restricted to but 77½ miles round.

1610 Dec. 3. Great Tom, a bell seven feet in diameter, is placed in the steeple of St. Mary's Cathedral, Lincoln.

1613 June 29. *London.* Shakespeare's Globe Theater is **burned.**

Aug. 7. Dorchester is destroyed by **fire.**

Sept. 29. *London.* The **New River** is opened.

It is an artificial stream, 48 miles long, rising in Chadwell and Amwell in Hertfordshire, and projected by Sir Hugh Myddleton for the purpose of supplying London with water.

ARMY — NAVY.

1623 * * The British **militia** numbers 160,000 men.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1614 * * **Medleys,** or mixed broadcloth, are first made.

* * *Scot.* John Napier, the inventor of **logarithms,** the indexes of the ratio of numbers one to another, publishes his canon or table. [1616–18. Completed and published by Henry Briggs at Oxford.]

1616 * * Bylot's and Baffin's **Arctic expedition** sets out. (See Canada.)

* * **Engines for plowing land** are patented by David Ramsey and Thomas Wildgoose.

1619 * * The art of **making tapestry** is introduced by William Sheldon, and established at Mortlake by Sir Francis Crane.

1620 * * **Bone-setting** is first scientifically practised.

* * **Broad silk** is woven from raw silk.

* * **Paper-hangings** made of velvet and floss, for hanging apartments, are used.

* * Francis Bacon suggests that **heat** may be a motion.

* * The Drebbel alcohol **thermometer** appears.

1621 * * Sir Anthony Van Dyck paints the portrait of **James I.**

* * Thomas Ravenscroft's collection of printed **harmonizations of tunes** [which has become standard with the psalms] appears.

1622 * * The **botanic garden** at Oxford is established by the Earl of Danby.

1623 * * **Middle latitude sailing** is introduced.

1625 * * **Grecian architecture** is revived.

The Banqueting House, Whitehall, London, and other buildings are erected in this style.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1613 * * Cleaveland, John, poet, born.
Liddell, Duncan, phys., math., Scot., d.
Overbury, Sir Thomas, courtier, poet, A32.
Taylor, Jeremy, Anglican clergyman, preacher, author, born.
1614 * * Annesley, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, statesman, born.
More, Henry, poet, theologian, phil., born.
Wilkins, John, bishop of Chester, author, b.
1615 Sept. 27. Stuart, Arabella, cousin of James I., A40.
Baxter, Richard, clergyman, author, born.
Biddle, John, theologian, author, born.
Denham, Sir John, poet, born.
1616 Apr. 23. **Shakespeare, William,** poet, dramatist, actor, A52.
Beaumont, Francis, dramatist, A30.
Faithorne, William, engraver, born.
Hakluyt, Richard, historian, geog., A63.
Maitland, J., Duke of Lauderdale, states., b.
L'Estrange, Sir Roger, political author, born.
Sancroft, William, archbishop of Canterbury, born.
Thurloe, John, statesman, born.
Wallis, John, mathematician, born.
1617 * * Ashmole, Elias, antiquary, born.
Coryate, Thomas, traveler, A40.
Cudworth, Ralph, religious author, born.
Egerton, Thomas, Baron Ellesmere, statesman, A77.
Hutchinson, John, colonel, politician, born.
Napier, John, laird of Merchiston, inventor of logarithms, A67.
1618 * * Cowley, Abraham, poet, born.
Lancaster, Sir James, navigator, dies.
Lilburne, John, political agitator, born.
Lovelace, Richard, poet, born.
Raleigh, Sir Walter, navigator, statesman, courtier, historian, A66.
1619 * * **Anne,** queen, dies.
Dalrymple, James, first Viscount Stair, jurist, Scotland, born.
Daniel, Samuel, poet, A57.
Horrox, or Horrocks, Jeremiah, astron., b.
Lambert, John, parliamentary general, born.
1620 * * Anderson, Alexander, mathematician, Scotland, A40.
Bathurst, Ralph, poet, philosopher, theol., b.
Evelyn, John, writer, born.
Ludlow, Edmund, judge, born.
Marvell, Andrew, poet, politician, born.
Oates, Titus, contriver of sham popish plot, b.
1621 * * Boyle, Roger, Earl of Orrery, general, littérateur, born.
Cooper, Anthony, Earl of Shaftesbury, statesman, born.
Dewsbury, William, preacher (Friends), b.
Finch, Heneage, first Earl of Nottingham, statesman, born.
Harriott, Thomas, math., astronomer, A61.
Penn, William, admiral, born.
Vaughan, Henry, poet, born.
Vaughan, Thomas, alchemist, born.
Willis, Thomas, physician, born.
1622 * * Baffin, William, navigator, A38.
Melville, Andrew, reformer, scholar, A77.
Savile, Sir H., mathematician, historian, A73.
Sidney, Algernon, statesman, born.
1623 * * Camden, William, antiq., hist., A72.
Fletcher, Giles, poet, A55.
Petty, Sir William, economist, born.
1624 * * **Fox, George,** founder (Friends), b.
Howard, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, admiral, A88.
1625 Mar. 27. **James I.,** (VI. of Scotland), king, A59.
Cameron, John, theologian, Scotland, A45.
Fletcher, John, dramatist, A49.
Florio, John, grammarian, A80.
Lodge, Thomas, poet, A69.
Montagu, Edward, E. of Sandwich, adm., b.
Moreland, Sir Samuel, mechanician, inv., b.
Sydenham, Thomas, physician, born.

CHURCH.

1614 * * Members of both Houses of **Parliament** are ordered to **take the sacrament** to guard against the reintroduction of Roman Catholics.

* * *Dublin.* The Protestant Convocation establishes the Thirty-nine Articles of religion.

1618 May 24. The *Book of Sports* is published.

It treats of the sports which may be lawfully engaged in after prayers on the Sabbath, and discusses the authority for Sabbath observance.

Aug. 25. *Scot.* The **"Articles of Perth,"** relating to religious ceremonies, are agreed to by the General Assembly.

* * *Scot.* A proclamation is issued allowing **sports on Sunday** after the morning service.

1620 Dec. 21. *U. S. A.* **New England** is founded by the Puritan followers of John Robinson at Plymouth, Mass.

1621 Jan. 29. *Scot.* William Laud is made bishop of St. David's.

* * *It.* Gregory XV. is elected pope. [1623, Urban VI.; 1644, Innocent X.]

1625 * * The **Maids of the Cross** are established.

A community of young women make vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience.

1626 July 1. **Chaplains** are first appointed to each ship in the navy.

LETTERS.

1613 * * George Wither writes *Abuses Stript and Whipt.* [1615. *Shepherd's Hunting.*]

* * *Scot. Tears on the Death of Meliades,* by William Drummond, of Hawthornden, appears. [1616. *Poems.*]

* * **Wadham College,** Oxford, is founded by Nicholas Wadham.

1613–14 *Polyobion,* by Drayton, appears.

1613–16 *Britannia's Pastorals,* by William Browne, appears. [1614. *The Shepherd's Pipe.*]

1613–25 *Purchas, his Pilgrimage,* by Samuel Purchas, appears.

1614 * * John Shelden writes *Titles of Honor.* [1618. *History of Tithes.*]

* * **Sir Walter Raleigh** publishes *The History of the World,* written during his twelve years' imprisonment in the Tower.

* * A translation of Homer's *Odyssey,* by George Chapman, appears.

1615 * * The king grants to his **poet-laureate** (Samuel Daniel?) a yearly pension of 100 marks.

* * *Travels,* by George Sandys, appears.

1617 * * Thomas Heywood writes *A Woman Killed with Kindness.* [Later, *War without Blows and Love without Suit, Joan as good as my Lady, An Apology for Actors,* and *General History of Woman.*]

1618 * * The first *Book of Sports* under the title of *The King's Majestie's Declaration to His Subjects concerning Lawful Sports to be used on Sundays after Evening Prayers,* is published by King James.

* * *Non Nobis, Domine!* ("Not unto us, O Lord," etc., Psalm cxv. 1), a musical canon, sung as a grace at public feasts, is composed by W. Birdie.

* * *Pharmacopœia,* a book giving directions for the preparation of medicine, is published by the London College of Physicians; it is the first work of its kind known in England.

June * *London. A Relation of all matters done in Bohemia, Austria, Sletia, France, etc., that is worthy of Relating since the 2nd of March, 1618, to the 4th of May,* is issued by Ralph Remithwaite.

1619 * **Dulwich College,** Surrey, called "God's-Gift-College," is founded by Edward Alleyn.

* * **Francis Bacon** completes his great work, *Novum Organum,* in Latin (The New Organ), "on the proper methods of inquiry into nature;" it is the foundation of the "inductive" system of philosophy. [1621, *The History of Henry VII.;* 1622, *Historia Ventorum;* 1623, *De Augmentis Scientiarum* and *Historia Vitæ et Mortis;* 1624, *Apothegms;* 1626, *The New Atlantis.*]

* * Francis Quarles writes *A Feast for Worms.* [1624, *Job Militant.*]

1621 Nov. * *London. The Courant, or Weekly News from Foreign Parts,* is issued.

* * *The Anatomy of Melancholy,* by William Burton, appears.

* * *The Witch,* by Thomas Middleton, appears.

1622 * * *Communion of Saints,* a mosaic of Scripture quotations, is compiled by Henry Ainsworth.

* * *London. The Weekly News from Italy, Germany, etc.,* is issued.

* * *London. The Certain News of this Present Week* is issued.

* * *The Spanish Curate,* by John Fletcher, appears.

1623 * * *London.* **The Sion College and Hospital** is founded by the legacy of Dr. Thomas White, who bequeathed £3,000 for the purpose. [1630. Incorporated.]

* * **Edmund Waller** writes his first poems.

* * *The Duke of Milan,* by Philip Massinger, appears.

* * *Scot. The Flowers of Zion,* by William Drummond, appears.

* * The first collected edition of **Shakespeare's works** appears.

1624 * * **Pembroke College**, Oxford, is founded by Thomas Teesdale and Richard Wightwick.

* * *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*, by John Fletcher, appears. [Later, *A Woman Hater*.]

1625 * * *An Anatomy of the World*, by John Donne, appears. [Later, *Biathanatos*.]

SOCIETY.

1615 * * The title, Baron Dormer, is created. [1616, Baron Teynham; 1622, Earl of Denbigh; 1624, Earl of Westmoreland; 1626, Earl of Lindsay.]

* * **George Villiers**, son of a poor knight, of great personal beauty, having become the king's favorite, is raised to the peerage, and given lands valued at £80,000. [He soon passes to the head of the English nobility.]

* * A hospital and almshouses are erected at **Sheffield** by the Earl of Malmesbury.

1617 * * *London.* **Francis Bacon**, lord chancellor, disgusts the public by his vanity, love of show, meanness, and corruption.

May 16. *Edinburgh.* **James I.** visits the city.

1619 * * *Scot.* The title, Earl of Haddington, is created. [1620, Viscount of Falkland; 1621, Viscount of Stormont; 1623, Earl of Galloway; 1624, Earl of Lauderdale; 1627, Baron Fairfax of Cameron, and Baron Napier; 1628, Baron Reay.]

* * **Transportation of criminals** to America begins.

1620 * * *U. S. A.* **Ninety** respectable English women are imported by the planters of Jamestown, Virginia, for wives, at the price of 120 pounds of tobacco, worth 50 cents a pound.

* * *London.* Games and gaming-houses are **licensed.**

* * *Ire.* The title, Earl of Cork and Orrery (1660) is created; also Viscount of Grandison and Baron Digby. [1621, Earl of Westmeath; 1622, Earl of Desmond, and Viscounts Valentia and Dillon; 1627, Earl of Meath, and Baron Sherard; 1628, Earl of Fingall, and Viscounts Lumley and Taaffe; 1647, Earl of Cavan.]

1621 * * Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchell are punished for their abuse of **monopolies.**

1624 * * *Edinburgh.* **George Heriot's hospital** is founded by his will.

1625 * * An act **restraining amusements** is passed.

STATE.

1614 Apr. 5. **Parliament** meets. [June 7. Dissolved.]

[The session is occupied in disputes with the king over proposed impositions; no bill is passed, hence it is called the "**Addled Parliament.**"]

1615 * * **Ministers**: Thomas, Lord Ellesmere, Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, Charles, Earl of Nottingham, and Sir George Villiers [Duke of Buckingham].

* * Oliver St. John refuses to contribute to a "benevolence" for the king, and is fined £5,000.

* * **Sir Thomas Roe** is sent on a mission to the Great Mogul in India.

1616 Mar. 20. *London.* **Sir Walter Raleigh** is released from prison. [1617. Aug. 19. He sails from Cork with 14 vessels to seek for gold-mines in Guiana.]

* * **George Villiers** becomes a **favorite** of the king. [He is made **Duke of Buckingham.**]

1617 Mar. 27. *London.* Sir **Francis Bacon** is made lord high chancellor and lord keeper of the great seal. He gets the title Lord Verulam [and is made Viscount St. Albans.]

1618 Oct. 29. *London.* **Sir Walter Raleigh is beheaded** in compliance with the demand of Spain because of his invasion of Spanish territory in America.

* * *London.* Tothill Fields, **Bridewell Prison**, is built.

* * *Scot.* King James establishes **troy weight** Scots.

* * *W. Afr.* **The Gold Coast** is settled.

1619 * * Matthew de L'Eguster is appointed foreign postmaster.

* * A commercial **treaty** is made with the Dutch in relation to the East Indies.

* * *Ire.* Derry, with 210,000 acres, is granted to various companies.

1620 * * **Sir Henry Montague** [Viscount Mandeville and Earl of Manchester] is one of the king's ministers.

± * * **The Court Party** and the **Country Party** are formed.

[The latter becomes the Tory or landed interest, the former the Whig or trading interest.]

* * *W. Afr.* **The English start a factory in Gambia.**

1621 Jan. 30. **Parliament** opens. [1622. Feb. 8. Dissolved.]

[It grants the king a supply to aid the war in support of his son-in-law, the elector palatine.]

Apr. *–May * **Parliament: Lord High Chancellor Bacon** is impeached for bribery and corruption.

He is condemned to pay a fine of £40,000, and declared incapacitated for life for sitting in Parliament, or holding office under the crown. [The fine is remitted.]

May * **Parliament**: Sir Giles Mompesson and Sir Francis Mitchell are impeached and banished for fraudulent use of **purchased monopolies** of inn-licensing and gold and silver thread manufacture.

Nov. * **H. C. The Commons** request the king to enforce the laws against "**papists,**" and to marry his son to a Protestant princess.

Dec. 3. **H. C.** James writes to the **Commons** in angry terms, forbidding them to inquire into affairs of state, or to concern themselves about his son's marriage

Dec. 18. **H. C.** The Commons, after several communications with the king, enters on its journals the **Great Protestation**, in declaration of its rights. The king tears the record from the journal.

* * **Sir James Ley** is appointed chief justice, and **John Williams**, bishop of Lincoln, lord keeper.

* * **Ministers**: Lionel, Lord **Cranfield** [Earl of Middlesex]; Edward, Earl of Worcester]; John, Earl of Bristol; John Williams, Dean of Westminster; George Villiers, and Sir Edward Conway.

* * King James grants **Acadia** to Sir William Alexander, and its name is changed to **Nova Scotia.**

* * The **great seal** is in commission.

1622 * * *London.* Sir Edward Coke, Sir Robert Philips, and the Earls of Oxford and Southampton, popular leaders in Parliament, are **imprisoned for their opposition** to the king.

1623 * * *E. I.* The Dutch **massacre Englishmen** on the island of Amboyna in the Moluccas.

* * The **Statute of Limitations** is passed.

It enacts that actions for trespass or debt, or simple contract, must be commenced within six years after the cause of action, and actions for assault, menace, or imprisonment, within four years.

± * * *W. I.* The island of **St. Christopher** is settled by the English.

1624 Feb. 19. **Parliament** meets. [1625. Mar. 27. Dissolved.]

[It grants £300,000 to prosecute the war in the Palatinate; it passes an act making monopolies illegal, and an act prohibiting subsidies.]

* * **Sir Ranulph Crew** is appointed chief justice.

1625 Mar. 27. James I. dies.

1625–49 **Charles I.** reigns.

He is a son of James I. [1626. Feb. 22. Crowned at Westminster.]

May 13. Charles marries Henrietta Maria, daughter of Henry IV. of France.

June 18. **Parliament** meets. [Aug. 19, dissolved.]

It grants "tonnage and poundage" for one year, and £140,000 for the war with Spain.

July 11. Parliament is adjourned because of the **great plague.**

* * **Sir Thomas Coventry** is appointed lord keeper.

1626 Feb. 6. **Parliament** meets. [June 15. Dissolved.]

Sir Nicholas Hyde is appointed chief justice.

Feb. * **H. C.** The House appoints **three committees**—of religion, of grievances, and of evils, causes, and remedies.

Mar. * **H. C.** The House resolves to **impeach Buckingham** for oppressions and extortions.

May 11. **H. C. Sir John Eliot** and **Sir Dudley Digges**, leaders of Buckingham's opponents, are sent to prison by the king. [They are released in a few days, the Commons refusing to do any business till they are discharged.]

June 15. Charles dissolves Parliament to save Buckingham from impeachment.

July * Charles dismisses the **queen's servants**; this leads to a quarrel with France.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1616 * * *London.* The principal streets are **paved.**

1617 * * The apothecaries' and grocers' trades are **separated.**

1620 * * *London.* The **New River Company** is incorporated, and supplies the city with its water by conveyance of wooden pipes in the streets, and small leaden ones in the houses.

1621 * * *Ire.* A large part of Cork is **burned.**

1624 * * *London.* The Thames is made navigable to Oxford.

1625 * * *London.* The **mortality** is very great, 35,417 persons dying.

* * Coal is in common use.

* * *London.* **Hackney coaches** are first used.

ARMY — NAVY.

1627 June 27. *Fr.* The Duke of Buckingham sails with a fleet to the aid of the Huguenots besieged in Rochelle. [The Huguenots declining to receive him, he returns to England.]

1633 * * The Royal Scots regiment is organized.

1637 * * The *Sovereign of the Seas* is launched.

1639 Apr. * *Scot.* War against the Scotch Covenanters begins; it is called the "Bishops' War."

June 18. *Scot.* The Scots under Sir A. Leslie meet the English under King Charles, at Dunse, near Berwick, where the "Pacification of Dunse" is made, which prevents a battle.

1640 * * The *Constant Warwick*, first frigate known in England, is built by Peter Pett.

Aug * *Scot.* The second Bishops' War occurs.

Aug. 20. The Scots invade England. [Aug. 28. They defeat the English at Newburn, on the Tyne.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1628 * * William Harvey makes the positive discovery of the circulation of the blood. It furnishes an entirely new system of physiological and pathological speculation.

1629 * * Peter Paul Rubens purchases seven of the cartoons of Raphael at Flanders for Charles I. to adorn Hampton Court Palace.

They represent the *Miraculous Draught of Fishes*, *The Charge to Peter*, *Peter and John Healing the Lame at the Gate of the Temple*, *The Death of Ananias*, *Elymas the Sorcerer struck with Blindness*, *The Sacrifice to Paul and Barnabas by the People of Lystra*, *Paul Preaching at Athens*.

1631 * * Richard Norwood is the first to measure a degree of the meridian.

* * Luke Fox's Arctic expedition sails.

1632 * * Sir Anthony Van Dyck paints the portraits of Charles I. of England and his queen.

1633 * *London.* A wind sawmill, invented by a Dutchman, is erected near the Strand.

* * An optical signaling telegraph is made by the Marquis of Worcester.

1634 * *London.* Jerome Lanyer patents his "velvet paper."

1635 * * Cannon are made of brass.

* * *Dublin.* The Werburg Street Theater is commenced; it is the first one erected.

1639 Nov. 24. The first transit of Venus over the face of the sun is observed by the Rev. Jeremiah Horrox, or Horrocks, and his friend, William Crabtree, as predicted by Horrox in 1633.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1626 Apr. 9. Bacon, Francis, Lord Verulam, lawyer, statesman, philosopher, A65.
Alleyn, Edward, actor, A60.
Aubrey, John, topographer, antiquary, born.
Boyle, Robert, chemist, philosopher, Ire., b.
Dalgarno, George, philosopher, born.
Gunter, Edmund, math., astronomer, A45.
Patrick, Simon, bishop of Chichester, commentator, born.
Purchas, Samuel, clergyman, author, A49.
1627 * * Middleton, Thomas, dramatist, A57.
Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham, statesman, author, born.
1628 * * Bunyan, John, preacher, author, b.
Cromwell, Richard, protector, born.
Greville, Sir Fulke, Lord Brooke, poet, philosopher, A74.
Grew, Nehemiah, vegetable anatomist, born.
Ray, or Wray, John, naturalist, born.
Temple, Sir William, statesman, wr., b.
Villiers, George, Duke of Buckingham, statesman, A36.
1630 * * Barrow, Isaac, cl., math., born.
Child, Sir Josiah, economist, merchant, b.
Cotton, Charles, humorist, poet, born.
D'Urfrey, Thomas, dramatist, poet, born.
Godolphin, Earl of, Sidney, statesman, b.
Halifax, Marquis of, George Savile, statesman, born.
Harvey, Gabriel, author, A85±.
Howe, John, chaplain to Cromwell, born.
Tillotson, John, archbp. of Canterbury, b.
1631 * * Cocker, Edward, engraver, arithmetician, author, born.
Briggs, Henry, mathematician, A70.
Danby, Earl of, Thomas Osborne, states., b.
Donne, John, clergyman, poet, A58.
Dryden, John, courtier, poet, critic, born.
Lower, Richard, anatomist, born.
1632 Aug. 29. Locke, John, statesman, scientist, philosopher, born.
Allen, Thomas, mathematician, A90.
Compton, Henry, bishop of London, au., b.
Cumberland, Richard, moral philosopher, b.
Eliot, Sir John, statesman, A42.
Firmin, Thomas, philanthropist, born.
Herbert, George, poet, A39.
Pepys, Samuel, sec. to the admiralty, au., b.
Wood, Anthony, antiquarian, born.
Wren, Sir Christopher, architect, born.
1633 Oct. 14. James II., king, born.
Abbot, George, archbp. of Canterbury, A71.
Brown, Robert, Puritan theologian, founder (Brownists), A80.
Flatman, Thomas, poet, born.
Roscommon, Earl of, Wentworth Dillon, poet, born.
South, Robert, clergyman, wit, poet, au., b.
1634 * * Allein, Joseph, Puritan cl., born.
Chapman, George, poet, dramatist, A77.
Coke, Sir Edward, jurist, statesman, A82.
Marston, John, dramatist, A59±.
1635 * * Betterton, Thomas, actor, born.
Burnet, Thomas, author, born.
Capel, Arthur, Earl of Essex, statesman, b.
Fairfax, Edward, poet, dies.
Hooke, Robert, mathematician, born.
Parr, Thomas, centenarian, A153.
Stillingfleet, Edward, bishop of Worcester, author, born.
Verstegan, Richard, antiquary, dies.
1636 * * Etherege, Sir George, dramatist, b.
Glanvill, Joseph, clergyman, phil., au., b.
Mackenzie, Sir George, lawyer, statesman, writer, Scotland, born.
Russell, Lady Rachel, author, born.
Sprat, Thomas, bishop of Rochester, poet, mis. writer, born.
1637 * * Cave, Wm., canon Windsor, au., b.
Dorset, sixth Earl of, Charles Sackville, wit, poet, born.
Jonson, Ben, dramatist, actor, poet, A63.
Ken, Thomas, bishop of Bath, author, born.
North, Francis, Baron Guilford, jurist, born.
1638 * * Bernard, Edward, clergyman, astronomer, born.
1639 * * Burton, Robert, author, A63.
Carew, Thomas, poet, courtier, A50.
Creighton, Robert, cl., musical comp. born.
Ford, John, dramatist, A53.
Russell, Lord William, statesman, born.
Rymer, Thomas, antiquary, born.
Sedley, Sir Charles, poet, dramatist, born.
Wotton, Sir Henry, poet, diplomatist, A71.

CHURCH.

1627-29 Charles I. intercedes for the persecuted Waldenses of France.

1628 * * Theophilus Brabourne, a clergyman, publishes the first work favoring the Seventh day (Saturday) as the true Christian Sabbath; he and several others suffer great persecution for this opinion.

1630 Oct. 16. Sir John Gayler escapes from a lion in Arabia.
To commemorate the event a Lion Sermon is preached annually at the St. Katherine Cree church, London.

1631 Apr. 2. *London.* A commission is granted to Bishop William Laud to restore St. Paul's Cathedral.

1633 Sept. 12. *London.* The first Particular Baptist church is formed; John Spelsbury, pastor.

Oct. 18. Royal declaration is ordered to be read in churches reviving wakes, lawful sports, and recreations on the Sabbath after divine service.

* * *Scot.* The see of Edinburgh is erected.

1635 * * Clergymen are ejected from their churches for refusing to read the *Book of Sports* to their congregations.

1637 Apr. 30. Puritans are forbidden to emigrate to New England.

July 23. *Scot.* By order of the king the liturgy is read in the churches; a tumult follows at St. Giles and in Grey Friars church, Edinburgh.

1638 Mar. * *Scot.* Scotland rejects Episcopacy. The National Covenant is signed, all over Scotland, with great enthusiasm.

It is a repetition of former covenants, and also contains a solemn protest against prelacy. They defy the king's orders to accept the prayer-book. [War follows.]

Nov. 21. *Scot.* A General Assembly of the Scottish Church meets at Glasgow.

It abolishes the Episcopacy, new liturgy, and the canons. The church is declared independent of the state.

Dec. * *Scot.* The Covenanters' Parliament abolishes Episcopacy, deposes the king's bishops, and excommunicates four of them.

1639 June 18. *Scot.* The Pacification of Dunse.

1640 * * *Ire.* Bishop Atherton suffers an ignominious death for an unnatural crime.

* * *London.* The building of the western parishes, including St. Giles is begun.

* * The Broadmead Baptist church at Bristol is founded.

* * *London.* The Devonshire Square Baptist church is formed.

* * The bishops are excluded from voting on temporal affairs. [1641. Dec. 30. Several protesting bishops are sent to the Tower.]

LETTERS.

1628 * * *The Alexandrian Codex*, a manuscript of the Septuagint translation of the Bible, in Greek, said to have been written in the 6th century, is presented to Charles I. by Cyrillus Leucaris, Patriarch of Constantinople.

* * *Essay on the Motion of the Heart and the Blood*, by William Harvey, appears.

1629 * * *Ode on the Meaning of Christ's Nativity*, by John Milton, appears. [1633, *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso*; 1634, *Arcades*, *Comus*, and *Lycidas*.]

* * *The Lovers' Melancholy*, by John Ford, is produced. [1633, *The Broken Heart*; 1634, *Perkin Warbeck*.]

1630. Mar. 26. Charles I. renews the patent granted by his father to Ben Jonson, as poet laureate, increasing the 100 marks to £100, with the grace cup of "one tierce of Canary Spanish wine."

1631 * * *The Temple*, by George Herbert, appears.

1632 * * An Arabic professorship is established at Cambridge.

* * *Emblems Divine and Moral*, by Francis Quarles, appears.

1633 Oct. 18. *The Second Book of Sports*, with a ratification by Charles I., is published.

* * *The Purple Island*, by Phineas Fletcher, appears.

* * *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, by Philip Massinger, appears.

* * *Histriomastix*, by William Prynne, appears. [1637. For indirectly criticising the king and queen he is sentenced to imprisonment and fined £5,000.]

* * *Cælum Britannicum*, by Thomas Carew, appears.

1635 * * *The Lady of Pleasure* and *The Traitor*, by James Shirley, appear.

1636 * * *The Wonder of a Kingdom*, by Thomas Dekker, appears.

1637 July 1. The Star Chamber imposes seventy restraints upon the **liberty of the press**, and limits the number of master printers in London and Westminster.

* * *Dublin.* Trinity College receives a charter.

* * *The Religion of Protestants: A Safe Way to Salvation*, by William Chillingworth, appears.

* * *Aglaura*, by Sir John Suckling, appears. [1639, *Brennoralt;* later, *Constancy*, *Ballad on a Wedding*, and *Tell Me, Ye Juster Deities.*]

SOCIETY.

1627 * * A law is passed subjecting alehouse-keepers to a penalty of whipping for the first offense of **illegal selling**, and for the second offense imprisonment for one month.

1628 Aug. 23. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, is **assassinated** at Portsmouth by John Felton.

* * The title, Duke of Chesterfield, is created; also Earl of Winchelsea, and Nottingham (1681) and Earl of Stamford.

1630 * * The first **lottery** for sums of money is drawn.

1631 * * The king prevents a **trial by combat** between Lord Reay and David Ramsay.

1633 June * *Edinburgh.* Charles I. visits the city.

* * *Scot.* The title, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine (1647), is created; also Earls Wemyss and March (1697), Loudon, Southesk, Kinnoull, Dalhousie, Lindsay, and Baron Forrester. [1639. Earl of Airlie.]

* * **Shoes** [as at present worn] are introduced.

1634 * * **Forgery** is first made punishable by death.

1635 * * In order to discourage English subjects from traveling to foreign countries and spending money there, a tax is levied by way of **license for going abroad**, to be paid to the crown.

1637 June 14. William Prynne, Henry Burton, and Robert Bastwick are sentenced to fine and the **pillory** for speaking and writing against popery and Sabbath-breaking.

July 23. *Edinburgh.* The **cutty-stool** is thrown by a woman at the head of the bishop in St. Giles Church.

1639 * * The title, Earl of Carnwath, is created. [1640, Baron Stafford; 1643, Baron Byron.]

1640 * * The **rack** is abolished.

STATE.

1627 * * Charles exacts a **forced loan** to carry on the war with France, and imprisons five persons who refuse to contribute.

1628 Mar. 17. Parliament meets. [1629. Mar. 10. Dissolved.]

June 26. Charles I., after much delay and opposition, assents to the **Petition of Rights** formulated by the House of Commons.

It claims that no loan or tax shall be imposed without the consent of Parliament; that no person be imprisoned except on a specified charge, and by due process of law; that soldiers shall not be billeted in private houses; and that martial law shall not be executed in time of peace.

* * **Ministers**: Richard, Lord Weston [Earl of Portland]; Sir Thomas Coventry [Lord Coventry]; Henry, Earl of Manchester [succeeded by the Earl of Marlborough, and Viscount Conway]; William Laud, Bishop of London; and Sir Albert Martin.

* * *W. I.* **Nevis** is settled by the English.

* * The king levies **tonnage and poundage**, and seizes the goods of merchants who refuse to pay.

* * **Liverpool** is separated from the duchy of Lancaster.

1629 Jan. 20. Parliament assembles. [**Oliver Cromwell** speaks in the House for the first time.]

Mar. 2. H. C. Sir John Eliot reads resolutions of **remonstrance.**

They declare that any person introducing innovations in religion, or levying tonnage and poundage without consent of Parliament, or paying such duties, shall be regarded as an enemy to the kingdom; the Speaker, being forbidden by the king, refuses to put the resolutions; he is held forcibly in the chair while they are being put and carried.

Mar. 4. The **Massachusetts Bay Colony** is chartered (p. 31).

Mar. 5. H. C. Sir **John Eliot** and other members are sent to prison. [1632. Nov. 27. Eliot dies in prison.]

Mar. 10. The king **dissolves Parliament** [and rules for **11 years without a Parliament**, extorting money by illegal taxation and sale of monopolies].

* * *W. I.* The English settle New Providence in the **Bahamas.**

Nov. * **Thomas Wentworth** [Earl of Strafford] is privy councillor. [1632. He is the king's chief adviser.]

1630 Apr. * **Peace** is made with France. [Nov. * **Peace** is made with Spain.]

* * Fifteen hundred **Puritans emigrate** in 17 ships.

1631 Oct. 24. Sir **Thomas Richardson** is appointed chief justice.

* * *London.* **Postal communication** is opened with Edinburgh, West Chester, Holyhead, Ireland, Plymouth, Exeter, and other places.

The **rates of postage** are: one letter carried 80 miles, 2*d.*; under 140 miles, 4*d.*; above that distance in England, 6*d.*; to any part of Scotland, 8*d.*

1632 * * *W. Afr.* An English colony is planted in **Gambia.** (?) Also in Montserrat and Antigua, West Indies.

* * *N. Amer.* **Newfoundland** is settled by the English.

* * William Frizell and Thomas Witherings are appointed foreign postmasters.

1633 June 18. *Edinburgh.* **Charles is crowned** at Holyrood.

1634 * * Charles levies the **ship-money impost.**

Each county is assessed for a sum necessary to provide a certain number of ships for the navy, and its sheriff is required to levy the sum on the inhabitants; the impost excites a spirit of resistance throughout the country.

* * Liverpool is rated for **ship-money** in only £20.

1635 * * **Ministers**: William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Cottington, the Marquis of Hamilton, the Earl of Dorset, Sir John Coke, and Sir Francis Windebank.

Apr. 14. Sir **John Brampston** is appointed chief justice.

1636 * * **John Hampden** refuses to pay the 20 shillings ship-money assessed upon him. [1637. June 12. The judges decide that **ship-money is legal.**]

* * *Scot.* **Glasgow** fully becomes a royal burgh.

* * *Scot.* Charles tries to set aside the Scotch Presbyterian Church and **enforce Episcopacy**, thus causing war.

* * The Irish Society for the colonization of Ulster loses its charter. [1670. Restored.]

1639 June 18. *Scot.* **Charles meets** the deputies of **the Covenanters** at Dunse.

A treaty of peace is concluded; the Scotch army is to disband, and differences are referred to Parliament and a general assembly.

* * *Ire.* Wentworth, **Earl of Strafford**, is appointed lord lieutenant; he boasts of his policy and measures as "**thorough.**"

1640 Apr. 13. Parliament meets, the first time for 12 years. [May 5. Dissolved.]

[It refuses to grant supplies without redress of grievances, it is dissolved by the king; it is called the "**Short Parliament.**"]

* * **Ministers**: William Juxon, Bishop of London, Sir John Finch [Lord Finch], Lord Cottington, the Earl of Strafford, the Earl of Northumberland, the Marquis of Hamilton, Archbishop Laud, Sir Francis Windebank, and Sir Henry Vane.

Oct. 26. The **treaty of Ripon** is concluded between the king and the Covenanters.

Charles agrees to pay the Scottish army £850 pounds a day until a permanent treaty is signed.

Nov. 3. Parliament opens. [**William Lenthal**, Speaker. This Parliament continues in existence for 20 years, — the "**Long Parliament.**"]

Nov. 11. H. C. The Commons **impeach Strafford** for high treason. [Dec. 18. Also Archbishop Laud.]

* * **Parliament**: It is enacted that **no monopolies** shall in future be created by royal letters patent.

* * *E. I.* **Madras** is founded by Francis Day of the East India Company.

* * *London.* **Fleet prison** is allotted for debtors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1631 * * **Calico** is first imported.

* * **Clocks** and **watches** are in common use.

1635 * * **Hackney coaches** are limited by the Star Chamber.

ARMY — NAVY.

1641 * * *Ire.* **Roger O'More** and other Irish chiefs head a **revolt** against the granting to British colonists the estates taken from native owners.

Oct. 23. *Ire.* **A "rising"** of the natives in Ulster attempts to expel the British "planters." [Newry, Carrickmacross, and Castle-Blayney are taken by the Irish.]

1642-47 The First Civil War.

1642 Oct. 23. Indecisive **battle of Edgehill,** Warwickshire, is fought between the Royalists under Charles I. and the Parliamentarians under the Earl of Essex.

* * **Volunteer forces,** in aid of the Parliamentarians, are raised by **Oliver Cromwell** [under whose stern discipline they become famous as the "**Ironsides**"].

1643 Feb. 22. Queen Henrietta, wife of Charles I., lands at Burlington, Yorkshire, with arms and troops from Holland.

Apr. 24. Reading surrenders to the Earl of Essex.

May 16. Battle of Stratton Hill, Cornwall: the Royalists defeat the Parliamentarians under Lord Stamford.

June 19. John Hampden is mortally wounded at Chalgrove, Oxfordshire, in a skirmish with the Royalists under Prince Rupert.

July 5. Battle of Lansdown, Somersetshire: the Royalists defeat Sir William Waller.

July 27. Bristol surrenders to the Royalists under Prince Rupert, after an assault with heavy losses on both sides.

Sept. 8. Essex **relieves Sir Edward Massey** at Gloucester, which is besieged by the Royalists.

Sept. 20. Indecisive **battle at Newbury,** Berkshire: the Parliamentarians are under the Earl of Essex, and the Royalists under Prince Rupert. Lord Falkland, a Royalist, is killed.

Sept. * **Exeter** is taken by Prince Maurice for King Charles I.

* * Sir Thomas Fairfax takes **Manchester.**

* * **Birmingham** is besieged and taken by Prince Rupert.

1644 Jan. 16. *Scot.* **A Scotch army** crosses the Tweed to aid the Parliamentarians.

Jan. 29. Battle of Nantwich, Cheshire: Lord Fairfax defeats the Irish Royalists under **Lord Byron.**

Feb. * **Charlotte,** Countess of Derby, defends **Lathom House,** Lancashire, against the Parliamentarians. [May 27. She is relieved by Prince Rupert.]

Apr. * **York is besieged** by the English and Scotch Parliamentary armies under the Earl of Manchester, Fairfax, and Leslie, the Earl of Leven. [July 16. Taken.]

June 26. Liverpool is taken by Prince Rupert.

June 29. King Charles defeats Sir William Waller at **Cropredy Bridge,** near Banbury, Oxfordshire.

July 2. Battle of **Marston Moor,** near York.

About 22,000 Royalists under **Prince Rupert** are totally defeated by 24,000± Parliamentarians under **Cromwell and Fairfax.**

* * *Scot.* The Marquis of Montrose — formerly with the Covenanters, but now on the side of King Charles — organizes an army of Highlanders and Irish; he then raises the royal standard.

Sept. 1. The army of **Essex surrenders** to King Charles at **Lostwithiel,** Cornwall, Essex himself escaping in a boat to Plymouth.

—— *Scot.* Montrose defeats the Covenanters under Lord Elcho at **Tippermuir,** Perthshire.

Sept. 2. *Scot.* **Montrose** captures and plunders Perth.

Sept. * *Scot.* On the approach of the Marquis of **Argyll,** with 40,000 men, Montrose retreats to Athole, Perthshire.

Oct. * *Scot.* **Montrose** captures Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire. [During the remainder of the year he plunders and ravages many parts of the country.]

Oct. 27. Battle of Newbury, Berkshire: the Parliamentarians under Essex, Waller, and Manchester, defeat the Royalists under Charles I.

Dec. * *Scot.* **Montrose** invades and ravages Argyllshire.

1645 Feb. 2. *Scot.* Montrose defeats Argyll at **Inverlochy,** Inverness-shire.

Apr. * The Parliamentarian **army is reorganized;** Essex and other leaders resign their commissions, and **Lord Fairfax** is appointed commander, with **Cromwell** as lieutenant-general.

May 4. *Scot.* **Montrose** defeats the Covenanters at **Auldearn,** near Nairn.

June 14. Decisive **battle of Naseby,** Northamptonshire.

The Royalists under Charles and Prince Rupert are totally defeated by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax and Cromwell. Each side has about 11,000 men; Cromwell's cavalry decide the struggle. The Royalists lose 5,000± prisoners.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1641 Dec. 9. *London.* Van Dyck dies, and is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.

* * *London.* The **pendulum** is constructed by Richard Harris, a clockmaker, and the younger Galileo.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1640 * Alexander, William, Earl of Stirling, poet, statesman, Scotland, dies.
Dekker, Thomas, dramatist, A65±.
Massinger, Philip, dramatist, A56.
Shadwell, Thomas, poet, born.
Tradescant, John, traveler, naturalist, dies.
Wharton, Marquis of, Thomas, statesman, b.
Wycherly, William, poet, dramatist, born.
1641 May 12. Strafford, Earl of, Thomas Wentworth, statesman, A48.
Horrox, or Horrocks, Jeremiah, astro., A22±.
Sherlock, William, cl., religious writer, born.
Spelman, Sir Henry, historian, antiq., A79.
1642 * * Behn, Aphra, novelist, dramatist, b.
Hicks, George, non-juring cl., author, born.
Holt, Sir John, jurist, born.
Newton, Sir Isaac, mathematician, scientist, greatest of natural philosophers, born.
Sunderland, second Earl of, Robert Spencer, statesman, born.
Tyrrell, James, historian, born.
1643 June 24. Hampden, John, statesman, A49.
Burnet, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, historian, writer, Scotland, born.
Cary, Lucius, Viscount Falkland, classical scholar, author, A33.
Graham, John, Viscount of Dundee, Scot., b.
Greville, Robert, parliamentary gen., A35.
Guy, Thomas, philanthropist, born.
Pym, John, statesman, A59.
Strype, John, clergyman, biographer, born.
1644 Oct. 14. Penn, William, Quaker, founder of Pennsylvania, statesman, born.
Boyle, Richard, Earl of Cork, statesman, A78.
Chillingworth, William, theol. au., A42.
Gascoigne, Wm., inv. of micrometer, A32±.
Quarles, Francis, poet, A52.
Sandys, George, poet, A67.

CHURCH.

1641 Oct. 23. *Ire.* **The Catholics in Ulster uprise** on St. Ignatius's day and **massacre 40,000 Protestants** in order to expel the English.

* * A version of the **Bible** by Francis Rous, provost of Eton, is first published. [1646. Parliament orders its use in the churches.]

1642 * * The Puritans become **divided** into two parties, the Presbyterians and the Independents.

* * **Thomas Hobbs advocates materialism.**

1643 May 5. Parliament orders the *Book of Sports* to be **burned** by the hangman.

July 1. *London.* **The Westminster Assembly.**

It is convoked by Parliament and comprises 18 clergymen and 18 laymen, to consider the liturgy, government, and doctrines of the church.

[The Scotch Covenant is adopted, and the Directory for public worship, confession, and catechism, now used by the Church of Scotland are drawn up. It continues for six years.]

Aug. 17. *Scot.* The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland approves **The Solemn League and Covenant.**

It is also ratified by the Convention of estates. [Sept. 25. It is accepted and subscribed by the English Parliament and the Westminster Assembly.] It is a compact binding the united kingdoms to mutual aid in the extirpation of "popery" and prelacy, and for the preservation of true religion and liberty.

1644 Dec. * The **Common Prayer** is voted out of doors by Parliament, and the Directory of Worship is set up in its place.

Dec. * **Christmas** is made a fast by Parliament.

* * *London.* **The Baptists** publish a confession of faith.

1645 Jan. 3. The **liturgy** of the Church of England is abolished by ordinance.

Jan. 10. Archbishop Laud, a supporter of the king, is martyred on the petty ground that cumulative infractions constitute treason.

LETTERS.

1640 * * *Poems,* by Thomas Carew, appears.

1641 Nov. * *London. Diurnal Occurences, or the Heads of several Proceedings in both Houses of Parliament* is issued, its earliest authentic report.

* * *Of Reformation touching Church Discipline in England,* by **John Milton,**

appears. [1642, *The Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*]

1641-1705 John Evelyn writes his *Diary.*

1642 Aug. 22. *The London Gazette* is issued.

** *De Cive*, by Thomas Hobbes, appears. [1650, *Human Nature, or the Fundamental Elements of Policy.*]

** *The Holy State and the Profane State*, by Thomas Fuller, appears.

1643 ** Parliament passes acts repressing "disorders in printing." [Also in 1649.]

Aug. 22. *London. Mercurius Britannicus*, is issued by Marchmont Needham. [1647, He issues *Mercurius Pragmaticus.*]

Sept. 7. *The Scotch Intelligence* is issued.

** *Mercurius Aulicus* is issued.

** *Ire. Ireland's True Diurnal* is issued.

** *Religio Medici*, by Sir Thomas Browne, appears. [1658, *Hydriotaphia.*]

** *Cooper's Hill*, by Sir John Denham, appears.

** *Mundus Alter et Idem*, by Joseph Hall, appears.

1644 ** *Areopagitica; or, a Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing*, by John Milton, appears. [1649, *Eikonoklastes;* 1650, *Pro Populo Anglicano Defensio;* 1654, *Defensia Secunda.*]

** *Poems*, by Edmund Waller, appears.

** *Ire. Mercurius Hibernicus* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1641 Feb. 13. Judges are threatened with impeachment, and Berkeley is taken off the bench and committed by the Commons, on a charge of treason.

** *Edinburgh.* King Charles visits the city.

** *Scot.* The title, Earl of Leven and Melville (1690), is created; also Viscount of Arbuthnot. [1643, Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Dysart, and Baron Elibank; 1647, Earl of Northesk, and Baron Belhaven and Stenton; 1651, Earl of Balcarres, Baron Rollo, and Baron Ruthven.]

1642 ** Parliament forbids dramatic representations.

STATE.

1640 ** Sir John Finch is appointed Lord High Chancellor.

** *Edinburgh.* The Parliament House is finished.

1641 ** Viscount Falkland and Lord Digby are administrators.

** The struggle between the king and Parliament begins.

Feb. 15. Parliament: The Triennial Act is passed, providing for meetings of Parliament every three years, without summons by the king.

Mar. 22. Parliament: The trial of Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, on impeachment commences. [The impeachment is dropped, and a bill of attainder introduced in Parliament. Apr. 21-29. The bill passes both houses. May 12. He is executed.]

Mar. * Parliament: A bill for the abolition of Episcopacy is introduced; it is called the "root and branch bill."

May 10. The king reluctantly gives his assent to the bill of attainder against Strafford, and to another prohibiting the dissolving or proroguing of the present Parliament without its own consent.

May 18. Sir Edward Littleton is appointed lord keeper.

June * **H. L.** A bill disqualifying clergymen to hold civil office is rejected.

July * Parliament: The Star Chamber Court and the High Commission are abolished.

Aug. * A treaty of pacification is concluded with Scotland.

Sept. 8. Parliament adjourns after each House has appointed a committee to sit during the recess.

Oct. 23. *Ire.* An insurrection breaks out in Ulster under Roger O'Moore and Phelim O'Neill.

Oct. * *Scot.* The Marquis of Montrose plots to seize the Duke of Argyll, the leader of the Presbyterians; Charles is suspected of complicity, and makes a favorable treaty with Argyll.

Nov. * Great indignation prevails because of a reported massacre of Protestants in Ireland; but Parliament is reluctant to trust Charles with an army.

Dec. 1. The Grand Remonstrance is presented to the king by the House of Commons; it recites the grievances of the people and the king's oppressive acts.

Dec. 28. *London.* Several bishops, who protest against Acts of Parliament passed while they are deprived of votes, are committed to the Tower.

** The adherents of the Parliament are called Roundheads, from having their hair closely cut; the adherents of the king are called Cavaliers.

1642 Jan. 3. H. C. The king impeaches members of Parliament.

He accuses Lord Kimbolton, Pym, Hampden, Haselrig, Holles, and Stroud of treasonable correspondence with the Scots in the late war; the Commons refuse to order their arrest.

Jan. 4. H. C. The king attempts to arrest the five members.

He visits the House of Commons with 500 troops, but the accused are not found. The Commons withdraw and form a committee at Guildhall, guarded by citizens.

1642-46 The Civil War; the great rebellion.

Jan. 10. *London.* Charles leaves the city, and the five members return in triumph to Westminster.

Jan. 12. A Royalist rising takes place at Kingston under Lord Digby and Colonel Lunsford.

Buckinghamshire freeholders, to the number of 4,000, arrive and offer their services to Parliament.

The king signs the bill excluding the bishops from the House of Lords, but refuses to sign the bill giving to Parliament the command of the militia.

Mar. * Charles retires to York.

Apr. 23. The king appears before Hull with a body of horse, but is denied admission.

Apr. * Charles is joined by 32 peers and 65 members of the Commons; Parliament is divided, and the king has the great seal.

May * Parliament ceases to pass bills, and passes ordinances.

May 5. Parliament passes an ordinance giving to itself the control of the militia.

June 2. Parliament submits 19 propositions to the king, which he angrily rejects.

Parliament requires the king's assent to the militia bill; the control of fortified places; the reformation of the liturgy and of church government; power to dismiss ministers and appoint guardians of the king's children, and to exclude from the House of Lords peers in future created.

July * Parliament appoints a committee of public safety. [Sept. 2. It passes an ordinance closing the theaters.]

Oct. 23. *Ire.* Irish independence is assumed by an assembly of Confederate Catholics at Kilkenny; 11 bishops, 14 peers, and 226 English and Irish commoners present.

1643 Feb. *-**Apr.** * Negotiations for peace are renewed, and fail.

June *-**July** * The plot of Edmund Waller, the poet, against the Parliamentarians is detected and punished; he is permitted to emigrate.

Sept. 25. The Solemn League and Covenant is signed by 25 peers and 288 members of the Commons.

It adopts the Protestant religion, and agrees to establish church uniformity in England, Scotland, and Ireland; nearly 2,000 beneficed clergymen refuse to sign it, and are deprived of their livings.

Sept. * Charles alienates friends by making peace with Irish insurgents, and enlisting them in his army.

** An enlarged post-office is erected by order of Parliament.

Dec. 8. John Pym, the popular leader of the Parliamentary party, dies.

** *Ire.* The Marquis of Ormonde is appointed governor.

** Sir Robert Heath is chief justice by patent. [1642. Appointed.]

** *London.* The excise system is established by Parliament; duties are levied on wines, beer, and tobacco.

1644 Jan. 22. The king convenes his Parliament at Oxford.

Feb. 15. A committee of the two kingdoms is appointed to follow Pym's plans in the conduct of the war.

Mar. 12. Archbishop Laud is tried for treason. [1645. Jan. 10. Beheaded.]

Mar. 26. Parliament enjoins upon every family to contribute to the kingdom the value of one meal per week.

July * By the victory at Marston Moor Parliament acquires supremacy over the northern counties, the king retaining those in the west.

Oct. 24. Parliament orders that no quarter is to be given any "Irish Papist" in arms for the king.

** A naval pay office is organized. (?)

1645 Jan. 30. Royalist and Parliamentarian commissioners meet at Uxbridge, Middlesex, to consider proposals of peace. [Feb. 22. Charles rejects the proposals of Parliament; the commissioners separate without agreement.]

Mar. 24. Parliament votes for the omission of the clause for the preservation of his majesty's person from Sir John Fairfax's commission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1641 ** Coffee is introduced by Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan.

ARMY — NAVY.

1645 June 17. Leicester city surrenders to the Parliamentarian army under Fairfax. [June 28. Carlisle, Cumberland, surrenders to the Parliamentarians.]

July 2. *Scot.* Montrose defeats the Covenanters under Baillie at Alford, Aberdeenshire.

July 23. Bridgewater, Somersetshire, is surrendered to the Parliamentarians.

Aug. 15. *Scot.* Battle of Kilsyth, Stirlingshire: the Parliamentarians under Baillie are defeated by Montrose with heavy loss.

Sept. 11. Bristol is surrendered to Fairfax and Cromwell by Prince Rupert.

Sept. 13. *Scot.* Battle of Philiphaugh, near Selkirk.

The Covenanters under David Leslie, totally defeat the Royalists under Montrose.

Sept. 24. King Charles is defeated by the Parliamentarians under Pointz and Jones at Chester.

* * Devizes, in Wiltshire, and Winchester, in Hampshire, surrender to Cromwell. He takes Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire, and Basinghouse Castle, Hampshire, by storm.

1646 Jan. 18. Dartmoor, Devonshire, is taken by Fairfax.

Feb. 19. The Royalists, 8,000 strong, under Sir Ralph Hopton are defeated by Fairfax at Torrington, Devonshire.

* * Fairfax defeats the Royalists at Truro, Cornwall, and takes Exeter, Devonshire.

May 5. Charles I. surrenders himself to the Scotch generals at Newark, Nottinghamshire.

June 5. *Ire.* Battle of Benburb, Tyrone. Owen Roe O'Neill defeats the English under Monroe.

June 24. Oxford surrenders to Fairfax.

1647 Feb. 22. *Dublin.* The Marquis of Ormonde surrenders the city to the Parliamentarians.

June 16. The army, through Gens. Henry Ireton and John Lambert, demands the impeachment of 11 members of the House of Commons, including the chief Presbyterian leaders, Denzil Holles, Glyn, Sir William Waller, Stapleton, and Clotworthy.

[June 25. The army marches towards London. June 26. The 11 obnoxious members retire from Parliament, and the army falls back to headquarters at Reading. Aug. 6. London submits to the army under Fairfax.]

Aug. 8. *Ire.* Battle of Dungan Hill, Meath.

The Irish Royalists under Preston are defeated by the Parliamentarians under Gen. Jones.

1648–50 Second Civil War.

1648 Apr. 28. The Scots, under the Duke of Hamilton, make an invasion.

July 10. *W.* Pembroke surrenders to Cromwell.

Aug. 17. Battle of Preston, Lancashire: Cromwell defeats the Scots under the Duke of Hamilton.

Aug. 20. The Duke of Hamilton surrenders to the English Gen. Lambert at Uttoxeter, Staffordshire.

Aug. 27. Colchester, Essex, surrenders to Fairfax, after a siege of two months.

Sept. 20. *Scot.* Cromwell enters the country [and is welcomed in Edinburgh].

1649 Aug. 2. *Dublin.* Gen. Jones, besieged by the Irish Royalists under the Marquis of Ormonde, sallies forth and defeats the besiegers at Rathmines.

Aug. 15. *Dublin.* Cromwell arrives with 9,000 foot and 400 horse.

Sept. 11, 12. *Ire.* Cromwell storms and takes Drogheda, and massacres the governor, Sir A. Aston, and the garrison of 3,000 men.

Oct. 12. *Ire.* Cromwell takes Wexford, and massacres 2,000 of the inhabitants.

* * *Ire.* The Royalist garrisons of Cork, Youghal, Bandon, and Kinsale declare for the Parliament.

1650 Mar. 28. *Ire.* Kilkenny, after a siege, surrenders to Cromwell. [May 10. Clonmel surrenders.]

Apr. 27. *Scot.* Montrose is defeated and captured at Corbiesdale, Caithness. [May 21. He is hanged in Edinburgh.]

May 29. *Ire.* Cromwell sails from Youghal for England.

June 23. *Scot.* Charles II. lands in Scotland.

Sept. 3. *Scot.* Cromwell defeats the Scots under David Leslie at Dunbar; Scotch loss, 4,000 killed, 10,000 taken prisoners.

Dec. 24. Edinburgh Castle surrenders to Cromwell. [1651. Perth surrenders.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1645 * * *London.* The first meetings of the Royal Society are held.

1648 * * Prince Rupert invents mezzotint, a peculiar manner of engraving figures on copper. [1662. Improved by Sir Christopher Wren.]

1650 * * A railroad with wooden rails is built near Newcastle.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1645 Laud, William, archbishop of Canterbury, statesman, A71.

1646 * * Arundel, Earl of, Thomas Howard, statesman, A54.
Essex, Earl of, Robert Devereux, parliamentary general, A54.
Flamsteed, John, astronomer, born.
Riley, John, portrait painter, born.

1647 * * Aldrich, Henry, theol., logician, b.
Rochester, Earl of, John Wilmot, states., b.

1648 * * Barclay, Robert, Quaker, religious writer, Scotland, born.
Dartmouth, George Legge, 1st Lord, adm., b.
Gibbons, Grinling, sculptor, born.
Jeffreys, Lord George, jurist, states., b.
Prideaux, Humphrey, dean, historian, born.

1649 Jan. 30. Charles I., King, A48
Carstares, Wm., chaplain to William III. b.
Claridge, Richard, Quaker preacher, born.
Drummond, William, of Hawthornden, poet, Scotland, A64.
Johnson, Samuel, clergyman, author, born.
Monmouth, Duke of, James Scott, natural son of Charles II., born.
Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckinghamshire, poet, statesman, born.
Tyson, Edward, anatomist, born.

CHURCH.

1645 Aug. 30. Parliament orders a fast to invoke a blessing on Scotland and the abatement of the plague.

* * Ranters, zealous religionists, appear.

* * *Scot.* The General Assembly again ratify the Solemn League and Covenant, together with the Directory of Worship.

± * * Fifth-Monarchy Men arise.

They suppose the period of the millennium to be just at hand, when Jesus Christ shall descend from heaven, and erect the fifth universal monarchy. They proceed to elect him king at London.

1646 Apr. 3. Presbyterianism is established by Parliament, with concessions to the Independents.

Oct. 9. The whole order of bishops is abolished by Act of Parliament.

± * * The Friends or Quakers first appear.

George Fox, 22 years of age, George Keith, William Penn, and Robert Barclay of Ury, and others are leaders. Fox rejects all religious ordinances, explains away the commands relative to baptism, discards the ordinary names of days and months, and uses thee and thou as more harmonious with truth.

* * The Independents appear as advocates of religious liberty.

* * The Parliament is Presbyterian and the army chiefly Independents; the latter favor toleration.

1647 * * A proclamation is issued against the Book of Common Prayer.

* * The Westminster Confession is adopted by the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

* * George Fox traverses England on foot, preaching, at his own cost; his disciples are called Seekers.

1649 July 27. A missionary movement is incorporated by Parliament.

A corporation for the promoting and propagating the Gospel of Jesus Christ in New England is authorized for work among the Indians. It is influenced by the example and success of John Eliot.

* * The Episcopal Church is suppressed, and the clergy driven off; using the prayer-book is declared to be a crime.

1650 * * The Seventh-day Baptists form an organization.

* * The Friends are reproachfully called Quakers.

Justice Bennet of Derby gives them the name because George Fox admonished him to quake at the Word of the Lord.

LETTERS.

1646 * * *Steps to the Temple*, by Richard Crashaw, appears.

1647 * * *Liberty of Prophesying*, by Jeremy Taylor, appears. [Later, *Holy Living and Holy Dying.*]

* * *The Mistress*, by Abraham Cowley, appears. [1656, *Pindaric Odes.*]

1648 * * *Psyche, or Love's Mystery*, by J. Beaumont, appears.

* * *Noble Numbers* and *Hesperides*, by Robert Herrick, appear. [Later, *Cherry Ripe*, *To Blossoms*, *To Daffodils*, and *Gather Rosebuds While You May.*]

1649 * * *Lucasta, To Althea from Prison*, and other songs, by Sir Richard Lovelace, appear.

* * *The Saint's Everlasting Rest*, by Richard Baxter, appears. [1657, *A Call to the Unconverted.*]

1650 * * *Scot.* Francis Rous's version of the *Bible* appears.

* * Dr. Wallis publishes a work on the instruction of deaf mutes.

SOCIETY.

1645-47 Matthew Hopkins, the "witch-finder," causes the judicial murder of about 100 persons in Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

1648 * * The Puritans describe actors as rogues, and order every theater to be destroyed.

STATE.

1645 Aug. 30. Sir Richard Lane is lord keeper of the seal.

1646 * * Dissensions occur in Parliament between the Presbyterians and a new sect called Independents.

Apr. 3. Parliament: The Self-denying Ordinance is passed; it prevents members of either House from holding offices of command in the army. [1647. Reenacted.]

May 5. Charles surrenders to the Scottish army at Newark.

July 24. Charles rejects the terms submitted to him at Newcastle.

It is proposed that Parliament have control of the militia for 20 years; and that the king subscribe to the Covenant and support the Presbyterian Church.

* * The great seal is in the hands of commissioners.

1647 Jan. 30. The Scots, for £400,000, **surrender Charles** to a commission from Parliament; he is taken to Holmby House, Northamptonshire.

* * There is **strife** between the army and Parliament.

The commission vote for the disbanding of the troops, except those needed for garrisons or duty in Ireland; the army refuses to disband till its back pay is received.

May 12. Charles **agrees to accept,** with modifications, the propositions of Parliament.

June. 4. Charles is removed from Holmby House to the army by Col. Joyce.

Oliver Cromwell flees to the army at Triploe Heath to escape his Presbyterian enemies in Parliament. [**The army takes an oath** not to disband until liberty of conscience is secured; it appoints a council of adjudicators.]

June 10. The army of St. Albans **petitions** Parliament on the subject of arrears and the service in Ireland.

June 16. The army demands that 11 members obnoxious to it be expelled from Parliament. (See Army.)

July 24. The army makes proposals to the king, which he rejects.

It proposes that religious worship be free; that Parliament have military control for 10 years, and the power to appoint officers of state; that Parliament meet triennially; and that the House of Commons be reformed.

July 26. Apprentices assault members of the House of Commons for changing commanders of the London militia; for safety two Speakers, 14 lords, and 100 commoners **flee to the army.**

Aug. 6. The army conveys the refugee members of Parliament to London and restores them to their places; **Charles is removed** to Hampton Court.

Sept 7. Parliament submits to the king **a modification** of the 19 propositions; he rejects it.

Nov. 11. Charles escapes from Hampton Court to the Isle of Wight; he is detained at Carisbrooke Castle by the governor.

Dec. 24. Parliament submits the **"Four Bills"** to the king. [He rejects them.]

They provide that Parliament command the army for 20 years; that the king recall all proclamations and declarations against Parliament; that all peers created since the great seal was sent to the king be prohibited from sitting in the House; and that the House adjourn at their own pleasure.

Dec. 26. Charles signs a **secret treaty** with the Scots called "the engagement."

He agrees to abolish Episcopacy, and restore Presbyterianism; they agree to restore him by force to the throne.

* * *Ire.* **Philip de Lisle** is appointed governor.

1648 Jan. 15. Parliament **renounces allegiance** to Charles, and resolves to sever communication with him.

* * **The Second Civil War**; Scotland is against England; Royalists against Roundheads; Presbyterians against Independents.

Mar. * A council of **army officers** resolves that the king be put on trial.

Apr. 24. Parliament: By a reaction of sentiment the **Presbyterians regain control**; they incline to conciliation with the king.

May 2. Parliament: An ordinance is passed **suppressing blasphemies and heresies**; it is designed against Independents, especially their leaders, Cromwell, Ireton, and others.

July * **Parliament:** A resolution is passed to open negotiations with the king. [Sept. 18.–Nov. 29. Negotiations are concluded at Newport between Charles and its representatives.]

Aug. 14. H. C. Holles, a leading Presbyterian, resumes his seat after being driven out by the army.

Nov. 15. Henry Rolle is appointed chief justice.

Nov. 16. A strong **remonstrance is made by the army** against reconciliation with the king. [Nov. 30. Parliament refuses to consider it.]

Dec. 1. The king is seized and taken to Hurst Castle by the army.

Dec. 5. Parliament approves the king's proposals in the Treaty of Newport as **the basis of an agreement**; the army is indignant, and it proceeds to take control of the government.

Dec. 6. Col. Pride, by the direction of **Cromwell, coerces Parliament** with military force.

He surrounds the house with troops, orders 160 members of the Commons home, seizes 41 who are favorable to reconciliation with the king, imprisons them in a low tavern known as "hell," and permits only 60 Independents to enter the house. These are called the **"Rump Parliament,"** and the act of exclusion is known as **"Pride's Purge."**

Dec. 13. The Rump Parliament **cancels the motion** to proceed with the Treaty of Newport, and it votes to bring the king to trial.

Dec. 23. The king is taken under guard to Windsor.

* * *Ire.* **The Marquis of Ormonde** is appointed lord lieutenant.

1649 Jan. 1. H. C. A court of 135 members is appointed by ordinance for **the trial of the king.**

Jan. 2. H. L. The Common's ordinance for **the king's trial** is rejected; the Commons vote that the king has been guilty of treason in making war on Parliament.

Jan. 4. H. C. The Commons resolve that, as representatives of the people, they are **the sole law-making power.**

Jan. 6. H. C. The Commons declare the ordinance for the **king's trial** to be law without the approval of the House of Lords.

Jan. 20. The army draws up a form of government.

Jan. 20-27. *London.* **Charles I. is** tried before the High Court of Justice in Westminster Hall, John Bradshaw presiding, and 67 members present; the king makes no defense, but denies the jurisdiction of the court.

Jan. 27. Charles I. is condemned to death. [Jan. 30. He **is beheaded** at Whitehall.]

1649-60 The **Revolution** ends in the commencement of the **Commonwealth.**

Feb. 5. *Edinburgh.* **Charles II.,** son of Charles I., is proclaimed king.

Feb. 6, 7. The Rump Parliament passes resolutions **abolishing monarchy, and the House of Lords.**

* * *London.* **A Council of State** is formed of three chief judges, three commanders of the army, five peers, and 30 members of the Commons; John Bradshaw is president.

Mar. 15. John Milton (poet) is appointed Latin Secretary to the Council of State.

Apr. 25. The House of Lords meets again.

Apr. 27. Lockyer, leader of the Levelers, **is shot** by order of Government.

May 30. *London.* **The Commonwealth** is proclaimed.

Aug. 13. Cromwell embarks for Ireland to suppress a Royalist **insurrection** under the Marquis of Ormonde.

* * *Ire.* **Oliver Cromwell** is appointed lord lieutenant.

* * **Parliament:** A peer sits as a member of the Commons.

* * The great seal is in commission for the Commonwealth.

1650 May 21. *Edinburgh.* **The Marquis of Montrose is executed,** after being defeated by the Covenanters.

June 24. *Scot.* **Charles II.,** having agreed to the Covenant, is proclaimed king. [1651. Jan. 1. He is crowned at Scone.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1649 Jan. 4. *London.* Sixty houses in Tower Street are destroyed by an **explosion**; a child in its cradle lands unhurt on the roof of Barking Church.

1650 * * **Chocolate** is introduced from Mexico.

ARMY — NAVY.

1651 July * *Scot.* **Charles II.,** with 16,000 men, **invades England.**

Sept. 3. Charles II. is defeated at **Worcester** by Cromwell. [He escapes to France.]

1652 May * *Ire.* **The subjugation of the country** is completed. [Three of its provinces are occupied by English colonists.]

May 19. Naval battle in the Downs: Adm. Robert Blake defeats the Dutch under Adm. Van Tromp. [War between Holland and England follows.]

1652–54 War with Holland over navigation laws.

Sept. 28. Adm. Robert **Blake defeats** Cornelius De Witt and Adm. De Ruyter in a naval **battle in the Channel.**

Nov. 30. Naval battle in the Downs. Adm. Van Tromp defeats Adm. Robert Blake, and sails the Channel with a broom at his masthead, to show that he had swept the seas.

* * The walls and fortifications of **Manchester** are razed.

1653 Feb. 18–20. Adm. Van Tromp is defeated by Adm. Robert Blake off Portland, after a hard struggle. [June 2, 3. Again off North Foreland.]

July 31. *Neth.* **Naval battle** off the Texel, at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee. **Van Tromp is defeated** and killed by the English under Gen. George Monk. [Rewards and medals are granted by the House of Commons to the victors.]

1655 Mar. * **–Apr.** * Admiral Robert **Blake punishes pirates** in the Mediterranean, and bombards Algiers.

May 10. *W. I.* **Jamaica is captured** by the English under Adms. Penn and Venables.

1656–59 War with Spain is caused by English aggression on the sea.

1656 Sept. 9. One of Admiral Blake's captains captures two **Spanish treasure-ships** of great value, off Cadiz.

Oct. * *London.* Parliament reduces the authority of major-generals.

* * *Belg.* Charles II. first raises the **Royal Regiment of Guards** in Flanders, with Lord John Wentworth as colonel.

1657 Apr. 20. Blake destroys a Spanish fleet off Santa Cruz, Canary Isles.

1658 May * *Fr.* Dunkirk is besieged by the English and French under Marshal Turenne.

June 4. (O.S.) *Fr.* **Battle of the Dunes,** near Dunkirk: The English and French under Marshal Turenne defeat the Spaniards under Condé.

June 17±. *Fr.* **Dunkirk capitulates.** [It is given to the English. Ypres and other Flemish towns also submit.]

1659 Aug. * A Royalist **insurrection** in Cheshire, led by Sir George Booth, **is crushed** at Winnington Bridge by the army under John Lambert.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1656 * * *London.* Mrs. Colman appears in *The Siege of Rhodes* at Rutland House in the character of **Ianthe**; the **first female** to take a part in a public musical or **dramatic performance** in England.

1657–59 Dr. Robert Hooke claims to discover the method of regulating the movement of watches by means of a **balance-wheel.**

1658 Sept. 3. A hurricane prevails throughout Europe, doing very considerable damage on the day of Cromwell's death.

* * **The Thames** ebbs and flows twice in three hours.

* * **Pocket watches** are first made.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1650 June 24. Marlborough, Duke of, John Churchill, general, statesman, b.
Benbow, John, admiral, born.
Collier, Jeremy, clergyman, critic, au., b.
Crashaw, Richard, clergyman, poet, A44.
Fletcher, Phineas, poet, A68.
Gwyn, Eleanor, actor, mistress, born.
Hauksbee, or Hawksbee, Francis, phy., b.
Heywood, Thomas, dramatist, dies.
Montrose, Marquis of, James Graham, general, Scotland, A38.
Rooke, Sir George, admiral, born.
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, admiral, born.
1651 * * **Ireton, Henry,** general, A41.
Otway, Thomas, poet, dramatist, born.
Webster, John, poet, dramatist, dies.
1652 * * Dampier, William, navigator, born.
Jones, Inigo, architect, A80.
Tate, Nahum, poet, born.
Pitcairne, Archibald, phys., au., Scot., b.
Somers, Lord John, statesman, born.
1653 * * Fletcher, Andrew, of Saltoun, political writer, Scotland, born.
Oldham, John, satirical poet, born.
1654 * * Blount, Charles, deistical writer, b.
Selden, John, scholar, antiquary, au., A72.
Sewel, William, Quaker historian, born.
Taylor, John, poet, A74.
1656 * * Fleetwood, William, bishop of Ely, orator, born.
Hall, Joseph, bishop of Exeter, au., A82.
Halley, Edmund, astronomer, math., born.
Molyneaux, William, mathematician, born.
Usher, James, archbishop of Armagh, scholar, historian, chronologist, Ire., A76.
1657 * * **Blake, Robert,** admiral, A58.
Dennis, John, poet, critic, born.
Derham, William, cl., natural phil., born.
Fenwick, George, administrator, dies.
Harvey, William, physician, discoverer of circulation of blood, A79.
Lee, Nathaniel, dramatist, born.
Lindal, Matthew, theological writer, born.
1658 * * **Cromwell, Oliver,** protector, general, statesman, A59.
Lovelace, Richard, poet, A40.
Patterson, William, fdr. Bank of Eng., b.
Peterborough, Earl of, Charles Mordaunt, general, admiral, statesman, born.
Purcell, Henry, musical composer, born.

CHURCH.

1650 * * **The Muggletonians** become prominent.

They follow the teachings of Ludowick Muggleton, a tailor, asserting that God the Father suffered death in human form on the cross, and that Muggleton and John Reeve were the last witnesses of God before the end of the world.

± * * The term **Reverend** as an honorary appellation is first given to the clergy.

* * **Baptist churches** begin to form associations, they being the most numerous of all Dissenters.

1652 * * **Jews** are readmitted into England by Cromwell, after being excluded for 365 years.

1653 July 25. *Scot.* **The General Assembly** of the Scottish Church, convened at Edinburgh, is dismissed by Cotterel under the laws forbidding that as many as three of them be seen together.

* * **John Bunyan** is converted, and the burden of his sins is gone; he becomes a Baptist. [1657. He begins to preach.]

1654 June 23. Southwick, a **Catholic clergyman** in his 72d year, is executed.

1655 Oct. 19. *Scot.* **The kirk refuses** to observe the **fast** appointed by Cromwell — the civil power; it is alleged that only the **kirk can make such appointments.**

* * Oliver Cromwell, by threats, obtains some degree of toleration for the persecuted **Waldenses** in France.

* * *London.* The festival of the **Sons of the Clergy** [held annually at St. Paul's Cathedral] is instituted as a charity. [1678. July 1. Incorporated.]

* * **Anglican clergymen** are forbidden to officiate as preachers or teachers; **priests** are ordered to leave the kingdom.

* * *It.* Alexander VII. is elected pope.

1656 * * *London.* The first **Portuguese synagogue** is erected in King Street, Duke's Place.

1658 * * *London.* The Independents publish an **epitome of their faith** drawn up at a conference at the Savoy.

* * *Dublin.* The first meeting of the **Quakers** in Ireland is held.

LETTERS.

1651 * * *The Leviathan*, by Thomas Hobbes, appears. [1654, *Of Liberty and Necessity.*]

* * *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, by Sir Henry Wotton, is published by Izaak Walton.

* * *Gondibert*, by Sir William Davenant, appears.

1651–52 Richard Marvell writes his *Garden Poems.*

1651–56 *Silex Scintillans*, by Henry Vaughan, appears.

1652 * * *Priest to the Temple*, by George Herbert, appears.

1653 Oct. 8. *London. The Public Intelligence* is issued.

Oct. * *Scot. Mercurius Politicus* is issued at Leith.

* * **Cheetham College,** or Blue-coat Hospital, is founded at Manchester.

1653–55 *The Complete Angler*, by Izaak Walton, appears.

* * *Revenge for Honor*, by George Chapman, appears.

1655 The censorship of the press by a **license** is established.

* * *A Panegyric to my Lord Protector of the Present Greatness and Joint Interest of His Highness and this Nation*, by Edmund Waller, appears; also, *On a War with Spain.*

1656 * * *Oceana*, by James Harrington, appears.

* * *Church History of Britain*, by Thomas Fuller, appears. [1662, *Worthies of England.*]

1657 * **Durham University** is founded. [It collapses at the Restoration.]

1658 * * *Oroonoko*, by Aphra Behn, appears.

* * *Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell*, by John Dryden, appears.

1658–65 *Paradise Lost* is written by **John Milton.** [1667. Published.]

SOCIETY.

1650 * * **The Jews** return to England by permission of Cromwell, after having been banished 365 years.

* * **The first coffee-house** known in England is kept by a Jew, named Jacobs, in Oxford.

1652 Apr. 29. General alarm prevails because of an **eclipse of the sun.**

* * *London.* Pasquet, a Greek servant of an English Turkey merchant, opens the first **coffee-house** known in the city, in George Yard, Lombard Street.

1653 Aug. 24. Parliament **permits marriages** to be solemnized by justices of the peace.

1654 Mar. 31. Parliament prohibits **cock-fighting.** [It is called an act of usurpation.]

1655 * * An unsuccessful attempt is made to **assassinate Cromwell** by Penruddock. [1657. Jan. * Another, by Sindercombe and others.]

STATE.

1651 Sept. * Cromwell **unites Scotland** with the English Commonwealth.

Oct. 9. Parliament: The first **navigation law** is passed.

It forbids the importation of goods in non-English vessels, excepting vessels of the country producing the goods; it is designed to cripple the commerce of the Dutch, with whom it causes war.

1652 Feb. * *London.* The Act of **Indemnity and Oblivion** is passed.

Aug. 12. Parliament: The "Act for the **settlement of Ireland**" is passed.

It prescribes various degrees of punishment, including death, banishment, and confiscation of estates, for Catholics and Royalists.

* * **Parliament:** The "Rump" **contends with the army,** and opposes the election of a new Parliament unless the seats of present members are retained.

* * **Parliament:** Members of the Commons are **bribed** in connection with the ransom of confiscated estates by Royalists.

1653 Apr. 6. Sir Edward Herbert is appointed the king's lord keeper.

Apr. 20. Cromwell dissolves the Rump or the **Long Parliament** by the aid of the military, and locks the doors of the house; he also dissolves the Council of State.

July 4. A new Parliament, summoned by Cromwell, assembles.

It has 140 members [and is called the Little, or **Barebone's Parliament**].

Sept. 26. Parliament: A second "**Act of Settlement** of Ireland" is passed.

It sets aside the confiscated estates in Leinster, Munster, and Ulster for **Protestant colonists** and supporters of Cromwell. [Those who have borne arms against the Parliament, mainly Catholics, are required to "remove and transplant" themselves into Connaught before May, 1654.]

Dec. 12. Parliament: The **partisans of Cromwell** surrender their powers to him. [The majority approve the act.]

1653–59 The Protectorate.

1653–58. Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector.

Dec. 16. Parliament: An act is passed declaring Oliver Cromwell **lord protector** for life of the Commonwealth of England, Ireland, and Scotland.

A written constitution is the "instrument of government;" it provides for a council, not to exceed 21 members, or be less than 13; a standing army of 30,000 men; a triennial Parliament, consisting of 460 members, and not to be dissolved in less than five months, and to have the sole power of levying taxes and granting supplies.

* * The **post-office** is farmed to John Manley.

1654 Apr. 5. Peace is concluded with Holland.

Apr. 23. *Fr.* **A proclamation** is sent out by Charles II. against "a certain base mechanic fellow, by name Oliver Cromwell, and a usurper. (?)

Sept. 3. Parliament opens. [1655. Jan. 22. Dissolved.]

Sept. 12. Parliament: The protector **excludes members** who refuse to sign a pledge to support him.

In this Parliament members from Scotland and Ireland for the first time sit side by side with members from England.

Oct. 13. Parliament resolves that the office of **Protector** shall be elective, not hereditary.

* * The great seal is in commission [during the Protectorate].

1655 Mar. * A Royalist **insurrection,** headed by Sir Joseph Wagstaff, Lord Wilmot, Grove, John Penruddock, and others is **suppressed.** [May 16. Penruddock and Grove are beheaded at Exeter.]

May 10. *W. I.* **Jamaica** capitulates [and is ceded to England].

June 15. Sir John Glynne is appointed chief justice.

Oct. * *It.* **The Pacification of Pinerolo** is concluded with Louis XIV.

Cromwell secures protection for the persecuted Vaudois (Waldenses), and it is stipulated that Charles II. be expelled from France.

* * **Parliament:** An ordinance is issued imposing a **tax** of 10 per cent on the estates of Royalists.

* * **Parliament: England is divided** into 12 military districts, with a major-general in charge of each, to levy the 10 per cent tax, to disarm Papists and Cavaliers, and imprison suspected persons.

* * A "Board of Trade and Plantations" is appointed, and is the first movement toward a **board of trade.**

1656 Sept. 17. Parliament opens. [1658. Feb. 4. Dissolved.]

Sept. * Members are again excluded from the Commons.

Dec. * The House of Commons **assumes judicial powers.**

In the case of James Naylor, a Quaker, who proclaims himself the Redeemer, the House votes him guilty of blasphemy, and punishes him by the pillory and branding with hot irons.

1657 Jan. 3. Miles Sindercomb's **plot to kill the protector** is discovered. [He is condemned to execution, but is found dead in his bed.]

Jan. * The power of the major-generals is reduced.

Mar. 25. H. C. The Commons adopt the "**Humble Petition and Advice,**" and present it to the protector.

Its 18 articles provide for two Houses of Parliament, the non-exclusion of members, for toleration for all Christians except Roman Catholics and Episcopalians, and that the head of the state have the title of king.

May 8. The title of **king is offered** to Cromwell, but refused.

May ±* A tract entitled *Killing no Murder,* written by Col. Titus (?), is extensively circulated; it applauds the attempt of Sindercomb, and incites to the killing of the protector.

May 9. *Paris.* A secret treaty is alleged to have been signed at this date by Cromwell and Louis XIV., for the ruin of the monarchy of Spain. (It is a forgery.)

June 26. Oliver Cromwell, for the second time, is solemnly inaugurated **lord protector.**

Dec. 11±. Cromwell issues writs to 60 persons to meet at Westminster and compose a **House of Lords.**

* * A **post-office** is erected "to benefit commerce, convey the public despatches, and as the best means to discover and prevent many dangerous wicked designs against the Commonwealth by the inspection of the correspondence."

* * *Ire.* Henry Cromwell is appointed governor.

1658 Jan. 20. Parliament meets. [Feb. 4. Dissolved.]

* * Popular feeling is hostile to Cromwell.

Roman Catholics, sceptics, mystics, **ceremonialists,** latitudinarians, and Presbyterians are against him; he is upheld by the army alone.

Sept. 3. Oliver Cromwell dies, aged **59.** [Sept. 4. Richard Cromwell, his son, is proclaimed protector.]

1658–59 Richard Cromwell, Protector of the Commonwealth.

* * *London.* A council of **army officers** rules at Wallingford House.

1659 Jan. 17. Sir Richard Newdigate is appointed chief justice. **Robert Nicholas** is also appointed.

Jan. 27. Parliament opens. [Apr. 22. Dissolved.]

* * **H. C. Sir Ashley Cooper** bitterly attacks the Government; the army officers hotly reply, and demand the dissolution of Parliament.

Apr. 22. Yielding to the demand of the army, Richard **dissolves the Parliament.**

May 7. The Rump Parliament reassembles through the action of the army; it has 160 members, and William Lenthall is Speaker. [1660. Mar. 16. Dissolved.]

May 25. Richard Cromwell resigns the Protectorate.

Aug. * **A royalist rising** in Cheshire, headed by Sir George Booth, is suppressed by Parliamentary forces under Gen. John Lambert.

Oct. 13. *London.* The army under Gen. Lambert **expels the Rump Parliament.** [It appoints a military committee of safety, which causes divisions in the army, and rouses opposition in the navy.]

Dec. 26. *London.* Forced by popular opposition, the army **restores the Rump Parliament.** [The tyranny of the army weakens.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1652 * * *Scot.* Glasgow is wasted by a great fire.

ARMY — NAVY.

1660 Feb. 3. London is entered by Gen. Monk with his army.

Apr. * John Lambert makes an unsuccessful attempt to rouse the army against the Royalists.

May 16. James, Duke of York, is appointed lord high admiral, and warden of the Cinque Ports.

July 7. Gen. Monk is created Earl of Torrington and Duke of Albemarle; he is made captain-general.

* * Special privileges are granted to the Third Buffs Regiment, formerly the London train-band.

* * Col. John Russell raises a royal regiment of guards. The first foot guards [Grenadiers] are raised.

* * The wall of Gloucester is demolished by order of the king, because of its successful resistance to Charles I. 17 years before.

1661 Dec. * The victualling office is instituted for managing the royal navy.

The Coldstream Guards are constituted by Duke of Albemarle the Second Regiment, and are the beginning of the standing army.

* * The Horse Guards are revived by the king.

* * The Second Queen's Royal Regiment is raised.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1659 * * The sugar refining process is practised (perhaps previous to this date).

1660± * * Astronomy, chemistry, medicine, and physiology make decided advancement.

1660-63 *London.* Sir Robert Moray is president of the Royal Society.

1660-1702 The spirit level and many other inventions are devised by Dr. Robert Hooke.

1661 * * Boyle's law of compression of gases appears.

1662 Feb. 18. *London.* An unprecedented storm occurs.

Apr. 8. *Scot.* An eclipse of the sun is observed on ["Mirk Monday"].

Apr. 22. *London.* The Royal Society is incorporated by Charles II.

Its appellation is "The President, Council, and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge."

* * *Dublin.* The Orange Street [Smock-Alley] Theater is erected.

* * Charles II. is the first to encourage the public appearance of females on the English stage.

* * *London.* St. Bartholomew's Hospital, with William Harvey the physiologist for its physician, has a medical school.

1663 Apr. 2. The British Royal Society of Arts is chartered.

Nov. 30. *London.* The first anniversary meeting of the Royal Society is held. Lord Brouncker becomes president.

* * *Scot.* James Gregory invents a reflecting telescope.

* * A telegraph is suggested by the Marquis of Worcester in his *Century of Inventions;* he also suggests the steam-engine as "a way to drive up water by fire."

* * The first wire-mill in England is erected at Mortlake. A sawmill is erected.

Their introduction is violently opposed; one is erected by a Dutchman. [1665. He is forced to abandon it.]

1663-66 The journeys of the botanists, John Ray (Wray) and Francis Willoughby, are made in France, Germany, and Italy.

1664 Dec. 24. A comet called the blazing star appears.

* * Sir Isaac Newton discovers the Differential Calculus, or method of fluxions. [Discovered about the same time by Leibnitz.] He obtains a suggestion of gravitation by observing the fall of an apple.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1659 * * Arrowsmith, John, Puritan cl., A57.
Bradshaw, John, judge, A57.

1660 * * Ainsworth, Robert, gram., lexic., b.
Harcourt, Viscount, Sir Simon, statesman, b.
Marlborough, Duchess of, Sarah Jennings, born.
Macgregor-Campbell, Rob Roy, freebooter, Scotland, born.
Shrewsbury, Duke of, Charles Talbot, poet, statesman, born.
Sloane, Sir Hans, physician, naturalist, b.
Southerne, Thomas, dramatist, Ireland, b.
Urquhart, or Urchard, Richard, translator, Scotland, A55±.

1661 * * De Foe, Daniel, jour., novelist, b.
Fuller, Thomas, preacher, hist., au., A53.
Garth, Sir Samuel, poet, physician, born.
Halifax, Earl of, Charles Montague, statesman, born.
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, states., b.

1662 Apr. 30. Mary II., queen, daughter of James II., wife of William III., born.
Atterbury, Francis, bishop of Rochester, states., controversialist, author, born.
Baillie, Robert, theologian, historian, A63.
Bentley, Richard, classical scholar, born.
Biddle, John, Unitarian theologian, au., A47.
Fiennes, William, Lord Saye and Sele, statesman, A80.
Gauden, John, bishop of Exeter, au., A57.
Henry, Matthew, clergyman, author, born.
Heylin, Peter, hist., polemical writer, A62.
Innes, Thomas, historian, Scotland, born.
Wesley, Samuel, f. of John Wesley, cl., au., b.

1663 * * Brown, Thomas, satirist, born.
Byng, George, Viscount Torrington, ad., b.
Juxon, William, arch. of Canterbury, A81.
Sanderson, Robert, bishop of Lincoln, moral philosopher, A76.

1664 Feb. 6. Anne, queen, born.
Cowper, Earl, William, statesman, born.
Prior, Matthew, poet, statesman, born.

CHURCH.

1659 * * Quakers are persecuted.

It is stated in Parliament that 2,000 Friends have endured sufferings and imprisonment in Newgate; and 164 Friends now offer themselves by name to the Government to be imprisoned as substitutes for the relief of an equal number who are in danger of death from close confinement.

1660 Oct 25. The king issues a declaration avowing himself an Episcopalian, and commending toleration.

Nov. 20. The bishops again take seats in the House of Lords.

* * John Bunyan refuses to conform to the Church of England, and is taken to Bedford jail under a sentence for 12 years.

* * William Juxton is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [1663. Gilbert Sheldon.]

1660-88 *Scot.* The Scottish Church is "in the wilderness," suffering cruel persecutions.

1661 Jan. 6. *London.* About 80 Anabaptists rise in insurrection, headed by their preacher; they fight desperately, but are subdued; 17 are executed.

Apr. * **-July** * Fruitless Savoy Conference of Episcopalians and Presbyterians is held for the revision of the liturgy, to make it acceptable to both parties.

* * *Scot.* James Sharpe is made archbishop of St. Andrews, and attempts to introduce Episcopacy.

May 17. Parliament votes that every member shall receive the sacrament according to the forms of the Anglican Church.

May 22. *London.* The Solemn League and Covenant is burned by the common hangman [and afterwards throughout the country].

Oct. 19. John James, a Sabbatarian Baptist, is dragged out of his pulpit to prison. [Afterwards hanged and quartered.]

Dec. 15. *Scot.* Episcopacy is restored, and three bishops are consecrated by Sheldon, Bishop of London.

* * *Scot.* The National Covenant is signed in Greyfriars Church.

* * *Scot.* The Scottish Parliament, in the interest of the king, reestablishes the royal supremacy, and annuls the Solemn League and Covenant.

1662 May 10. Parliament: The Uniformity in Religion Act is passed.

It restores the Church of England, obliges all the clergy to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, use the same forms, and the same book of common prayer. It requires all clergymen, fellows, and schoolmasters to accept and use the Book of Common Prayer.

Aug. 24. "Black Bartholomew's Day."

The Uniformity Act goes into operation [which causes 2,000 non-conforming ministers to resign their benefices, and quit the Church of England.]

Dec. * The king suspends the Conformity Act by proclamation, out of respect for peaceable people having tender and misguided consciences, but aiming at toleration for Catholics.

* * The Prayer-book is revised.

* * Non-conformists begin to be called Dissenters.

1663 July 27. A bill for the better preservation of the Sabbath is stolen from the House of Commons before it receives the king's signature.

1664 May 17. Parliament: The Conventicle Act is passed.

It forbids more than five persons meeting for religious worship, except such as are regulated by the Book of Common Prayer; also forbidding any person over 16 years of age attending any meeting other than such as the liturgy of the Church of England allows; banishment is the penalty for the third offense.

LETTERS.

1659 * * *The Whole Duty of Man* appears. [Authorship uncertain.]

1660 * * *To the King on His Majesty's Happy Return*, by Edmund Waller, appears. [Later, *Go, Lovely Rose, To Chloris*, and many other poems.]

* * *Astræa Redux*, celebrating the Restoration, by John Dryden, appears.

1660-69 Samuel Pepys writes his *Diary*.

1661 * * The Government represses "disorders in printing."

* * *Scot. Mercurius Caledonius*, the first Edinburgh newspaper, appears.

1662-85 *Treatise of Taxes and Contributions*, by Sir William Petty, appears.

1663 * * The Lucasian professorship of mathematics is established at Cambridge.

* * Coffee-houses — the literary clubs of the day — abound.

** *Hudibras*, by Samuel Butler, appears.

** *The Wild Gallant*, John Dryden's first play, appears. [1667, *Annus Mirabilis.*]

* Algernon Sidney writes *Discourses Concerning Government.* [1698. Published.]

1664-65 Mar. 6. *Philosophical Transactions* is first published.

SOCIETY.

1660 July 6. Charles II. resumes touching for the curing of scrofula.

Aug. 13. Charles II. issues a proclamation against dueling.

** The theaters are reopened.

** Titles created, Earl of Sandwich. [1661, Earl of Essex, and Earl of Carlisle; 1663, Earl of Doncaster.]

** *Ire.* Titles created, Viscount of Massereene and Ferrard (1797). [1661, Earl of Drogheda, and Viscount of Cholmondeley; 1665, Viscount of Charlemont.]

** *Scot.* The title, Earl of Newburgh, is created.

** With the abolition of tenures in capite, knights' service, etc., serfdom is finally extinguished.

** Masquerades are frequent among the citizens.

1660-85 Tennis is introduced from France, and becomes fashionable.

1661 Jan. 1. *Edinburgh.* Parliament meets, and "has a mad and roaring time," the men of affairs being almost all drunk.

Jan. 3. *London.* The comedy of *Beggar's Bush* is produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields. "Here the first time that ever I saw a woman on the stage." (Pepys's *Diary.*)

Jan. 30. The bodies of Cromwell, Bradshaw, and Ireton are dragged from their grand tombs in Westminster and hanged on the gallows, and their heads set on poles at Westminster Hall.

Apr. 25. An act for licensing sellers of wine is passed.

1662 ** Notorious profligacy of the king and his court.

Charles presents his mistress, Lady Castlemaine, to the queen in the presence of his court.

1663 Apr. 8. *London.* The first playbill is issued from Drury Lane Theater, entitled *Humovrous Lieutenant*, play to commence at three o'clock precisely.

1664 May 18. "His Sacred Majesty," Charles II., advertises that he will attend to healing by touching during May.

** Sir Matthew Hale burns two persons for witchcraft.

STATE.

1659 ** *London.* The ballot-box is used at a Rota Club meeting.

1660 Feb. 3. *London.* Gen. Monk enters at the head of the army [and assumes control of the Government].

Feb. 21. Members of Parliament excluded in 1648 are restored by Monk; the Long Parliament is reestablished.

Mar. 16. The Long Parliament is finally dissolved by its own act.

Apr. * Gen. Lambert makes a last attempt to rouse the army for the overthrow of the Royalists; he is defeated and arrested.

Apr. 14. *Neth.* Declaration of Breda.

Charles II., at Breda, promises a general pardon, religious toleration, satisfaction to the army, settlement of confiscated estates on their present possessors.

Apr. 25. Parliament opens. [Dec. 29. Dissolved.] It has 556 members, chosen without restriction ["the Convention Parliament"].

May 1. Parliament votes that the government of England shall be by King, Lords, and Commons, and loyally accepts the king's Breda declaration.

May 8. Restoration of the Stuarts.

1660-85 Charles II. reigns.

Charles II., son of Charles I., is proclaimed by both Houses of Parliament as king of England, Scotland, and Ireland. [May 25. He lands at Dover. May 29. He enters London.]

June * Parliament: Tonnage and poundage are granted to Charles for life.

Aug. * An act of general amnesty for political offenders, except regicides, is passed, and receives the royal assent.

Sept. 3. James, Duke of York, the king's brother, secretly marries Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

Sept. 4. Parliament grants to the king an annual income of £1,200,000. [For this Charles consents to the abolition of the feudal claims of knights' service, wardships, and purveyance.]

Oct. * *London.* Twenty-nine persons are tried and convicted for connection with the execution of Charles I.

Of the regicides, 25 are dead, 19 are in exile, 19 having surrendered under the king's proclamation are imprisoned for life, and 10 are executed — Harrison, Scot, Carew, Jones, Clements, Scroope, Cook, Axtele, Hacker, and Peters.

Oct. * The army is disbanded, except 5,000 men.

Oct. * Bishops are restored to their sees and to Parliament.

Dec. 27. Parliament: An act is passed for erecting a general post-office. (See 1657.) It is enacted that none but the postmaster or his deputies shall furnish post-horses for travelers.

** Ministers: Sir Edward Hyde [Earl of Clarendon], George Monk [Duke of Albemarle], Edward Montagu [Earl of Sandwich], Lord Saye and Sele; Earl of Manchester, Lord Seymour, and Sir Robert Long.

** Parliament: A tax of eightpence is levied on every gallon of tea made for sale.

** Charles establishes two Councils of Trade for controlling the commerce of the country and foreign plantations.

** *London.* The East India Company, with a capital of £30,000, is chartered.

** Sir Robert Foster is appointed chief justice.

** Edward, Lord Hyde [Earl of Clarendon], is appointed lord high chancellor.

1661 Jan. 1. *Edinburgh.* The Scottish Parliament meets.

Jan. 6. *London.* A rising of Fifth Monarchy men takes place under Thomas Venner, a cooper.

They proclaim Jesus Christ as their king, and they kill many persons who resist them. [Venner and 16 of his followers are tried and executed.]

Apr. 23. *London.* Charles II. is crowned.

May 8. Parliament opens. [1679. Jan. 24. Dissolved. It is called the "cavalier," or Pension Parliament.]

May 27. *Scot.* The Marquis of Argyll is beheaded as an Anti-Royalist.

Nov. 20. Parliament: The Corporation Act is passed.

It requires all municipal officers and magistrates to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, to renounce the League and Covenant, and to take oath declaring it to be unlawful to bear arms against the king for any cause.

** Parliament: The Covenant between England and Scotland, which Charles II. accepted in 1650, is declared to be illegal, and ordered to be burned.

** *E. Ind.* Bombay is ceded to Charles by Portugal, as part of the dowry of his queen.

1662 May 19. Act of Uniformity passed. (See Church.)

May 20. Charles II. marries Catherine of Braganza, daughter of John IV., King of Portugal.

Nov. * Dunkirk is sold to France for £400,000.

** Parliament: The Hearth, or Chimney Tax, is imposed. [It produces about £200,000 "hearth money" a year. Milled shillings are coined.]

** Parliament: The Act of Settlement for Ireland is passed.

It makes regulations respecting the disposal of confiscated estates, and operates largely against Catholics.

** *Ire.* The Duke of Ormonde is appointed lord lieutenant.

1663 Oct. * There is another rising of Fifth Monarchy men in the northern counties.

** Guineas are first coined from gold brought from Guinea.

** Sir Robert Hyde is appointed chief justice. Sir Francis North is first (modern) king's counsel. The post-office is farmed to Daniel O'Neil.

1664 May 17. Parliament: The Conventicle Act. (See Church.)

Sept. 8. [*U.S.A.*] New Amsterdam [New York] is taken from the Dutch.

** Parliament: The Triennial Act of 1641 is repealed.

Dec. * Parliament: £2,500,000 is voted for the expenses of war with Holland, growing out of commercial rivalry in African gold-dust and slaves.

** *W. Afr.* Cape Coast Castle is taken by the English.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1660 May 29. The new conduit runs with wine for a few hours in honor of the restoration of Charles II.

Sept. 25. Samuel Pepys records his first "cup of tea."

** *London.* Banking is begun by Francis Child.

** Toll-gates and turnpikes are first set up.

1665 Apr. 26. *London.* The great plague occurs.

Fires are kept up night and day for three days to purify the air; 68,596 persons, some say 100,000, perish. [The infection is not totally destroyed till the great conflagration.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1665 Feb. 22–67 July 21. War with Holland.

June 3. The Duke of York **defeats the Dutch** fleet off **Lowestoft,** taking 18 ships, and destroying 14; Adm. Opdam, in command of the Dutch, and his crew are blown up.

Sept. 4. The Earl of Sandwich takes 12 men-of-war and two India ships from the Dutch.

1666 Jan. 16–67 July 21. War with France.

June 1–4. *Neth.* **Battle of the Downs:** George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, with 54 ships, defeats the Dutch under Adms. De Ruyter and De Witt, with 80 ships, off North Foreland; English loss, nine ships; Dutch loss, 15 ships.

July 25, 26. Naval battle at the mouth of the Thames: The Dutch are driven to their ports, losing 24 ships, four admirals, and 4,000 men.

* * *Scot.* The Scotch **Presbyterians rebel** against the establishment of **Episcopacy** by Charles II.

Nov. 28. *Scot.* Gen. Dalziel defeats the insurgent Covenanters at **Pentland Hills,** near Edinburgh.

1667 Jan. *–June * The sailors mutiny because of non-payment of wages.

June 11. The Dutch admiral **De Ruyter sails up the Thames,** within 20 miles of London, destroys some ships, and burns Sheerness.

July 21. The war with France and with Holland **ends.**

1671 May 10. Sir Edward Spragg destroys 12 Algerine ships-of-war.

1672 Mar. * Lord Ossory attacks a fleet of Dutch merchantmen in the Channel, and captures four ships.

Mar. 17. War with Holland begins.

May 28. De Ruyter is defeated by the Duke of York in a **naval battle at Solebay,** or Southwold Bay, Suffolk.

1673 Aug. 11. Sir Edward Spragg is killed in a naval battle off the coast of Holland; Adms. d'Estrees and De Ruyter are defeated.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1665 * * Robert Boyle experiments on **air,** discovers its elasticity, and improves the air-pump.

* * Robert Hooke studies the use of **air in combustion;** he also propounds the first elements of the **undulatory theory of light.**

1666–71 Newton discourses on **dispersion of light,** and proves its compound nature by means of the prismatic lens. He constructs his **reflecting telescope.**

* * Robert Hooke conveys sounds to a distance by a distended wire [**telephone.**] [1674. He devises a system of gravitation.]

* * **Broadcloth** is first dressed and dyed by Adrian Breauwer.

1669± * * **A diving-bell** is used on the coast of Mull in searching for the wreck of a part of the Spanish Armada.

* * Newton lectures on the **analysis of light.** He originates the emission theory, and opposes the undulatory theory. [1670. He proves the law of gravitation].

1670 * * **John Mayow** discourses on **respiration.** He discovers **fire-air,** and shows how it is used in burning.

1670–77 *London.* **A monument of London,** commemorating the great fire, is erected by Christopher Wren.

The pedestal is 40 feet high, and the edifice altogether 202 feet; cost, £14,500.

* * *London.* **Drury Lane Theater** is rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren at a cost of £200,000.

1672 * * The experiments of Jean Richer (France) lead **Newton** to prove the earth to be in the shape of an oblate spheroid. He is elected a member of the Royal Society. [1674. He makes discoveries in **colors.**]

* * *Edinburgh.* The **Theater of Music** is erected.

1673 * * **Glass plate** for coach windows and mirrors is made at Lambeth by Venetians, under the patronage of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1666 * * Calamy, Edmund, Presbyterian clergyman, chaplain to Charles II., A66.
Cowper, William, anatomist, born.
Digby, Sir Kenelm, phys. philosopher, A62.
Howell, James, traveler, lexiocog., wr., A71.
Shirley, James, dramatist, A70.
Vanbrugh, Sir John, poet, dram., arch., b.
1667 Nov. 30. Swift, Jonathan, dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, satirist, au., Ire., b.
Arbuthnot, John, physician, wit, miscellaneous writer, born.
Centlivre, Susannah, dramatist, Ireland, b.
Cowley, Abraham, poet, A49.
Granville, George, Viscount Lansdowne, poet, dramatist, statesman, born.
Lovat, Lord, Simon Fraser, sol., pol., Scot., b.
Pomfret, John, poet, born.
Taylor, Jeremy, Anglican cl., au., A54.
Whiston, William, cl., math., translator, b.
Wither, George, poet, A79.
Worcester, Marquis of, Edward Somerset, inventor (steam-engine), A66.
1668 * * Astell, Mary, author, born.
Davenant, Sir William, dramatist, A63.
Daye, Stephen, first printer Amer. col., A57.
Denham, Sir John, poet, A53.
Maittaire, Michael, bibliographer, born.
Waller, Sir Wm., parliamentary gen., A71.
1669 * * Balchen, Sir John, admiral, born.
Beaumont, Basil, rear-admiral, born.
Gibson, Edmund P., bp. of London, born.
King, Peter, jurist, born.
Prynne, William, Puritan cl., antiq., au., A69.
1670 * * Clarke, Jeremiah, musical comp., b.
Congreve, William, poet, dramatist, born.
Fitzjames, James, Duke of Berwick, marshal, peer of France, natural son of James II., general, born.
Gagnier, Jean, professor at Oxford, born.
Monk, George, Duke of Albemarle, general, statesman, A62.
Toland, John, leader of English deists, born.
1671 * * Calamy, Edmund, cl., author, b.
Cibber, Colley, actor, poet, dramatist, born.
Fairfax, Lord Thomas, parl. general, A60.
Hyde, Anne, queen, mother of Mary II. and Anne, A34.
Law, John, financier, Scotland, born.
Montagu, Edward, Earl of Manchester, statesman, A69.
Philips, Ambrose, poet, born.
Shaftesbury, third Earl of, Anthony Cooper, philosopher, born.
Steele, Sir Richard, poet, essay., pol., Ire., b.
1672 May 1. Addison, Joseph, poet, essayist, under Secretary of State, Secretary of State, born.
Hoyle, Edmund, writer on games, born.
Manley, Mary de la Rivière, novelist, dramatist, born.
Montague, Edward, Earl of Sandwich, admiral, A47.
Sacheverell, Henry, cl., polemical wr., b.
Wilkins, John, bishop of Chester, au., A58.
1673 * * Oldmixon, John, historian, born.
Rowe, Nicholas, poet, dramatist, born.
Stanhope, first Earl, James, gen., states., b.
Wharton, Thomas, anatomist, A63.
1674 Nov. 8. Milton, John, poet, statesman, A66.
Ayscue, Sir George, statesman, dies.
Clarendon, Earl of, Edward Hyde, statesman, historian, A66.
Gibbs, James, architect, born.
Halyburton, Thomas, cl., author, Scot., b.
Herrick, Robert, poet, A83.
Hutchinson, John, philosopher, born.
Nash, Richard, "Beau Nash," master of ceremonies, born.
Potter, John, archbishop of Canterbury, antiq., author, born.
Sunderland, third Earl of, Charles Spencer, statesman, born.
Watts, Isaac, dissenting clergyman, poet, b.

CHURCH.

1665 Oct. 31. Parliament: The Five Mile Act is passed.

It forbids all persons from coming within five miles of any incorporate town, or nonconformist ministers from returning to any place where they had formerly been settled as ministers, unless they have subscribed to the Act of Uniformity, and have on oath declared it unlawful to take up arms against the king under any pretense. They are also declared incapable of teaching or keeping boarders. It prevents their filling the pulpits made vacant by the plague.

1666 * * Non-conformists are **persecuted; William Penn** is tried under the Conventicle Act.

1667 * * *It.* Clement IX. is elected pope. [1670, Clement X.; 1676, Innocent XI.; 1689, Alexander VIII.; 1691, Innocent XII.]

* * **Roman Catholics** are excluded from corporate offices.

* * *London.* **Moravians** form two small societies.

1669 * * *Scot.* The Duke of Lauderdale publishes a royal **decree,** enabling many **Presbyterian** ministers to return to their flocks.

1670 * * **A second Conventicle Act** is passed, fining minister, people, and the owner of the place of meeting.

1672 * * *Ire.* The **Regium Donum,** or **Royal Gift,** is founded.

It consists of an allowance from the sovereign for the support of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland. [Later revived by William III.]

* * **John Bunyan** is released from jail, and preaches to great crowds of people.

1673 Mar. 29. Parliament: The Test Act is passed.

It prohibits any person holding governmental office unless he takes the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and partakes of the Lord's Supper according to the rites of the Church of England, and makes a declaration against transubstantiation. [1828. It is repealed.]

LETTERS.

1665 Nov. 14. *The Oxford Gazette* **is** issued. [After the 24th number it becomes *The London Gazette.*]

1666 Feb. 5. *The London Gazette* is removed from Oxford to London; it is issued bi-weekly.

* * Parliament **censures** Hobbes's *Leviathan* and *De Cive.*

* * *London.* **Serjeant's Inn,** Chancery Lane, is established.

1667 Apr. 27. John Milton sells the copyright of *Paradise Lost* for £5. [His widow is paid £8 more.]

* * *London.* The Royal Society **Library** is founded.

* * *Dublin.* **The College of Physicians** is founded.

* * *Essays,* by Cowley, appear.

1668 * * *An Essay on the Present State and Settlement of Ireland,* by Sir William

Temple, appears. [1671, *The Empire*, etc., a survey of the different governments of Europe and their relations to England; 1672, *Observations Upon the United Provinces* and *Essay Upon the Original and Nature of Government*; 1679–92, *Miscellanea*.]

1669 * * *The Lexicon Heptaglotton*, by Edmund Castell, appears.

1670 Aug. 18. John Dryden is created poet laureate.

* * *A Collection of English Proverbs*, by John Ray, appears.

1671 * * *Paradise Regained*, and *Samson Agonistes*, by **John Milton**, appear. [1673, *Of True Religion, Heresy, Schism, Toleration, etc.*]

* * *The Rehearsal*, by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, is produced.

* * *Love in a Wood*, by William Wycherly, appears. [1673, *The Gentleman Dancing Master*; 1675, *The Country Wife*; 1676, *The Plaindealer*.]

* * *Conquest of Granada* and *Essay on Heroic Plays*, by John Dryden, appear. [1678, *All for Love*.]

SOCIETY.

1665 Feb. 24. *London.* **A Dutch impostor** is whipped through the streets.

Mar. 31. An order is issued for the arrest of **George Fox** for preaching on the crime of building meeting-houses with steeples on them.

* * *Scot.* The **Scottish Corporation**, charitable, is established.

1666± * * Valentine Greatrix, an Irish **impostor**, pretends to cure all diseases by stroking the patient; his imposture deceives the credulous and occasions very warm discussion in England and Ireland.

1667 * * Charles builds a **stand-house** at the race course at Newmarket for his own diversion. [From this time to the present races are annually held.]

1667–74 Management of the House of Commons by **bribery** is [said to have been] begun by Clifford of the Cabal Ministry. [Afterwards continued by the Whigs and Tories.]

* * Actresses become the **mistresses of the king** by gradual promotion from their being the mistresses of the king's servants.

1668 May 4. *London.* **A riot** occurs under the pretense of destroying the brothels.

1670 Jan. * **Claude Duval** is executed at Tyburn as a highwayman.

Aug. 14. William Penn is arrested for preaching to Friends. [Sept. 3. He is brought to trial. The jury acquit him and are outrageously abused.]

Dec. 6. Col. Thomas Blood seizes the Duke of Ormonde, wounds him, and prepares to hang him, but is beaten off by the duke's servants.

* * **Louise la Querouaille**, mistress of King Charles, is created Duchess of Portsmouth. [1671 Oct. 10. London. She is installed as chief "**Miss**," with ceremonies little short of those of the altar, "after the manner of a married bride."

* * *Dublin.* **A blue-coat hospital** is incorporated.

1671 May 9. Col. Thomas Blood unsuccessfully attempts to **steal the royal regalia** from the Tower. He is seized and imprisoned.

1672 June 12. A proclamation is issued to suppress the spreading of **false news**, and licentious talking of matters relating to state and government.

* * **John Bunyan** is released from an imprisonment of 12 years by the Act of Toleration.

* * Titles created, Earl of Shaftesbury, and Baron Clifford of Chudleigh. [1675, Duke of Richmond and Gordon (1876), and Duke of Grafton; 1679, Earl of Berkeley; 1682, Earl of Abingdon, and Baron of Beaufort; 1684, Baron of St. Albans.]

1673 * * *Scot.* Titles created, Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry (1684). [1675, Duke of Hamilton, and Viscount of Dumblane; 1677, Earl of Breadalbane, Earl of Strathmore, and Earl of Kintore; 1681, Baroness Nairne; 1682, Baron Kinnaird, Earl of Aberdeen, and Marquis of Queensberry.]

STATE.

1665 Oct. 9. Parliament meets at Oxford because of the plague in London.

Oct. 31. Five Mile Act passed. (See Church.)

* * **H. C.** The Commons enforce the **right** of appropriating the **supplies** to specified objects.

* * **Sir John Kelyng** is appointed chief justice.

1666 * * **Parliament**: An act is passed empowering judges to sentence criminals to **transportation** to any of the king's dominions in North America.

* * *Scot.* Presbyterians rise in **rebellion** against Episcopacy. (See Army.)

* * *W. I.* **Tortola, the Virgin Islands**, and **Anguilla** are settled.

1667 July 31. The **Treaties of Breda** (p. 691).

England gains Albany, New York, Antigua, Montserrat, and part of St. Christopher; Holland retains Surinam; France receives Acadia [Nova Scotia].

Aug. * The **Earl of Clarendon** is impeached and banished because of the unpopular acts of the Government.

* * George Monk, **Duke of Albemarle**, is appointed first commissioner of the treasury.

* * **Ministers**: Sir T. Clifford [Lord Clifford], Lord Ashley, the Duke of Buckingham, Lord Arlington, and the Duke of Lauderdale. They are the "**Cabal Ministry**" (the initials of their names spell the word cabal). [1672. Broken up.]

* * Sir Orlando Bridgman is appointed lord keeper of the great seal.

* * The **poll-tax** is assessed by the head; a duke has to pay £100, a marquis, £80, a baronet, £30, a knight, £20, an esquire, £10, and every single private person, one shilling.

1668 Jan. 23. The Triple Alliance is formed (p. 691).

1669 * * *Ire.* **Lord Roberts** is appointed lord lieutenant. [1670, **Lord Berkeley**; 1672, Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex.]

1670 May 22. The secret **Treaty of Dover** (p. 693).

* * *Cent. Amer.* **British Honduras** is partly acquired by treaty. [1786. Absolutely.]

* * The **Irish Society** for the colonization of Ulster again receives its charter, with various changes.

1671 * * **Sir Matthew Hale** is appointed chief justice.

1672 Jan. 2. Charles gains fresh supplies by closing the Exchequer, and seizing **£1,200,000**; a commercial panic follows.

Mar. 15. Charles makes a **Declaration of Indulgence.**

He proclaims "that all manners of penal laws in matters ecclesiastical against whatsoever sort of non-conformists or recusants be suspended;" Catholics are excepted, but they may have their religious service in private houses. [1673. Pronounced illegal, and withdrawn.]

Mar. * **Lord Ossory** falls upon a fleet of Dutch merchantmen in the Channel, and captures four ships in order to replenish the king's treasury.

Nov. * **Anthony Ashley Cooper**, Earl of Shaftesbury, is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * **Ministers**: Lord Clifford, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Arlington, the Earl of Anglesey, Sir Thomas Osborne, Viscount Latimer, Henry Coventry, Sir George Carteret, and Edward Seymour.

1673 Mar. 20. The Test Act. (See Church.) [The Duke of York (lord admiral) and Lord Clifford (lord treasurer) decline to take the test, and resign their offices.]

June 14. Charles II. becomes first lord of the admiralty. [July 9, Prince Rupert; 1679, Feb. 14, Sir Henry Capel; 1680, Feb. 19, Daniel Finch; 1681, Jan. 20, Lord Finch; 1683, Apr. 17, The Earl of Nottingham.]

June 26. Thomas Osborne, Viscount Latimer [Earl of Danby], is appointed lord high treasurer.

Oct. 20. H. C. The Commons declare against the **proposed marriage** of the Duke of York to the Catholic Princess of Modena. [Nov. 21. **He marries Mary d'Este**, Princess of Modena.]

Nov. 4. The king **prorogues Parliament** because of the Commons' desiring to address him against grievances.

* * **The Earl of Shaftesbury** becomes leader against the court.

* * **Sir Heneage Finch** is appointed lord keeper of the seal.

1674 Feb. 9. Treaty of Westminster (p. 693).

June 9. Parliament is prorogued on account of irreconcilable differences between Lords and Commons; £200,000 has been spent in **bribing** the Commons.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1665 * * **Gibbets** and **gallows** are so numerous as to be used for road-marks.

1666 * * **Tea** is brought into England by Lord Ossory and Lord Arlington from Holland; being admired by persons of rank, it is imported and sold for 60 shillings per pound.

* * **Lanterns** are hung before one house in ten from 6 to 12 o'clock.

Sept. 2–6. *London.* The great **fire** occurs.

Four hundred and thirty-six acres of ashes; 13,200 houses consumed; 200,000 people encamped in Islington and Highgate fields. It is extinguished by blowing up houses.

1667 * *London.* **Insurance** of houses and goods against fire begins.

* * *London.* The first **run on the bankers** occurs.

Oct. 23. *London.* Charles II. lays the foundation stone of the **Royal Exchange.** [1687. Sept. 28. Opened.]

1669 * * The East India Company first imports **tea.**

1671 Apr. 25. Oxford is nearly **destroyed by fire.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1674 * * The Dutch agree to strike to the English colors in the British seas.

* * The Duke of Monmouth is made commander-in-chief. [1678. Made captain-general.]

1679 * * *Scot.* Brutal slaughterings of Convenanters occur by the authority of the Duke of Lauderdale.

June 1 (O. S.). *Scot.* The Covenanters under Balfour defeat Viscount Claverhouse at Drumclog, Lanarkshire.

June 22. *Scot.* The Covenanters are defeated by the Duke of Monmouth and Claverhouse at Bothwell Bridge, Lanarkshire.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1675 Aug. 10. Greenwich Observatory is founded.

* * Henry Purcell composes his opera *Dido and Æneas*.

* * John Flamsteed is astronomer royal.

* * Newton, Robert Boyle, and others use glass in generating electricity.

1676± * * *London.* The weaver's Dutch loom is used.

* * Repeating-clocks and watches are invented by Peter Barlow.

* * Boyle publishes his electrical experiments.

* * Edmund Halley proves the motion of the sun round its own axis. He observes the transit of Mercury.

* * *Dublin.* The Essex bridge is built by Sir H. Jervis.

1677 * * *London.* Sir Joseph Williamson becomes president of the Royal Society. [1680, Sir Christopher Wren; 1682, Sir John Hoskyns.]

* * Violins are introduced.

1678 Jan. 12. A remarkable darkness occurs.

* * *London.* A statue of Charles I. is set up at Charing Cross. It is the first equestrian statue erected in Great Britain.

* * Odometers, or road-measures, are improved by Butterfield.

1679 May 15. The Ashmolean Museum at Oxford is founded.

Nov. 3. A comet becomes visible, and terrifies the people by its near approach to the earth. [1680. Mar. 9. Disappears.]

* * *London.* Walbroke Church, a masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, is completed.

* * Newton applies mechanics to astronomy, parallelism of forces, and laws of motion.

1680 * * Button manufactories are established at Birmingham.

1681 * * The tinning of iron is introduced from Bohemia.

1682 * * Hydraulic engines are invented.

* * John Ray publishes an important system of anatomical classification, called *A New Method of Plants*.

* * Newton works out and publishes the laws of gravitation.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1675 * * **Clarke, Samuel**, cl., philosopher, b.
Cocker, Edward, engraver, math., au., A44.
Ditton, Humphrey, mathematician, born.
Erskine, eleventh Earl of, John, soldier, b.
Freind, John, physician, medical writer, b.
Graham, Geo., mechanician, watchmaker, b.
Lightfoot, John, theologian, Hebraist, A73.
Willis, Thomas, physician, A54.

1676 Aug. 26. Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, statesman, born.
Boston, Thomas, polemical writer, Scot., b.
Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, scholar, statesman, Ireland, born.
Clifford, Anne, Countess of Pembroke, author, A87.
Collins, Anthony, freethinker, phil., au., b.
Hale, Sir Matthew, chief justice, author, A67.
Hoadley, Benjamin, bp. of Winchester, au., b.
Newcastle, Duke of, William Cavendish, general, A84.
Ogilby, John, poet, geographer, Scot., A76.
Philips, John, poet, born.
Selkirk, Alexander, sailor (Robinson Crusoe), Scotland, born.
Thornhill, Sir James, historical painter, b.
Townshend, Viscount, Charles, states., b.

1677 * * Barrow, Issac, cl., math., A47.
Croft, William, organist, composer, born.
Glisson, Francis, physician, anatomist, A80.
Hales, Stephen, natural philosopher, born.
Harrington, James, political writer, A66.

1678 * * Argyll, second Duke of, John, statesman, Scotland, born.
Barrington, Viscount, John Shute, statesman, theological writer, born.
Bolingbroke, Viscount, Henry St. John, statesman, author, born.
Farquhar, George, poet, dramatist, Ire., b.
Ligonier, Earl of, John, field-marshal, born.
Marvell, Andrew, poet, A58.
Neal, Daniel, historian, born.
Ockley, Simon, orientalist, born.
Sherlock, Thomas, bishop of London, au., b.

1679 * * Boyle, Roger, Earl of Orrery, general, littérateur, A78.
Catesby, Mark, naturalist, born.
Chubb, Thomas, deistical writer, born.
Goodwin, Thomas, Puritian cl., author, A76.
Hobbes, Thomas, philosopher, A81.
Parnell, Thomas, poet, Ireland, born.
Poole, Matthew, Bible commentator, A55.

1680 * * Abernethy, John, Nonconformist clergyman, author, Ireland, born.
Butler, Samuel, poet, A68.
Cameron, Richard, founder of the "Cameronians," Scotland, dies.
Chambers, Ephraim, cyclopedist, born.
Collier, Arthur, cl., metaphysician, born.
Erskine, Ebenezer, preacher, chief founder of the Secession Church, Scotland, born.
Glanvill, Joseph, cl., phil., author, A44.
Long, Roger, astronomer, born.
Sale, George, historian, orientalist, born.

1681 * * Booth, Barton, actor, born.
Lilly, William, astrologer, A79.

CHURCH.

1674 * * The Hutchinsonians appear.

They do not form a sect, but accept the doctrines of John Hutchinson of Yorkshire. They reject the Newtonian system, and contend that the Bible contains a complete system of natural philosophy.

* * *London.* Work is begun preparatory to the rebuilding of [the present] St. Paul's Cathedral. [1675. June 21. First stone is laid.]

* * Parliament: A Sabbath Observance Act is passed.

It restrains the performance of all servile works, the sale of all provisions except milk at certain hours and meat in public houses, and allows works of necessity and charity.

1677 * * William Sancroft is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

* * Roman Catholics are excluded from Parliament.

1678 * * *Ire.* The sees of Cork and Cloyne are separated.

1681 Nov. * *Scot.* Test Act against Presbyterians. (See State.)

Dec. 15. *Scot.* Frst meeting of the United Societies of Covenanters at Logan House, Lanarkshire, called "The Persecuted Remnant," also "Society People."

* * *Scot.* The Reformed Presbyterian Church secedes from the Scottish Church.

LETTERS.

1675 Nov. * *London. The City Mercury, or Advertisements concerning Trade*, is issued.

1676 * * *The Man of Mode*, by Sir George Etherege, appears.

1677 * * *London.* The first city *Directory* is published. (Or 1679?)

* * *Cocker's Arithmetic*, compiled by Edward Cocker, and edited by John Hawkins, appears.

1678 * * *The True Intellectual System of the Universe*, by Ralph Cudworth, appears.

1678-84 *The Pilgrim's Progress*, by John Bunyan, appears. [1684, *The Holy War*.]

1679 * * *London. Domestick Intelligence published gratis for the Promoting of Trade* is issued.

* * *History of the Revolution*, by Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, appears.

1680 * * *Edinburgh.* The Advocates' Library is extensive and valuable.

* * The printing of newspapers and pamphlets is prohibited.

* * *London. Mercurium Librarius, or a Faithful Account of All Books and Pamphlets*, the first literary periodical in English, is issued.

* * *Patriarcha*, a treatise on government in defense of the divine right of kings, by Sir Robert Filmer, appears.

1681 Jan. 16. *Weekly Memorials for the Ingenius* is issued.

* * *Edinburgh.* The College of Physicians is incorporated.

* * *Telluris Theoria Sacra*, by Thomas Burnet, appears.

* * *Absalom and Achitophel*, by John Dryden, appears. [1682, *The Medal, MacFlecknoe*, and *Religio Laici*.]

SOCIETY.

1674 * * *London.* The court spends £200,000 in bribing members of Parliament; "they save no man's neck, but they break his purse."

1675 * * *Dublin.* The Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, for aged and disabled soldiers in Ireland, is founded by Arthur, [Earl of Granard], marshal-general of the army in Ireland. [1679. Improved by the Duke of Ormonde.]

1676 * * At St. Osyths, Essex, 17 or 18 persons are burned for witchcraft.

1677 * * *Edinburgh.* Coffee-houses are first opened.

1678 Sept. * The "Popish Plot" revelations of Titus Oates cause great excitement. (See State.)

Oct. 17. Sir Edmundbury Godfrey is found murdered.

Nov. 17. *London.* Popular anti-Catholic demonstrations take place, with pageants and ridiculous effigies of the Pope.

1679 * * *Scot.* The Duke of Lauderdale cruelly persecutes the Covenanters.

Mar. 9. The Council issues a declaration forbidding pardon to any person killing another in a duel.

May 3. *Scot.* Archbishop Sharp is murdered near St. Andrew's by fanatics led by John Balfour of Burley, because of his apostasy.

1680 * * Three judges are impeached for favoring the levying of ship-money.

* *Ire.* The title Viscount of Downe is created. [1684, Earl of Granard.]

1681 Jan. 26. *Edinburgh.* Two Cameronian women are hanged for calling

the king and bishops "perjured, bloody men."

1682 Feb. 12. *London.* Thomas Thynne, "Tom of Ten Thousand," a wealthy man, is murdered at the instance of Charles John, Count Königsmark, a paramour of Thynne's wife. [The assassins are executed, but Königsmark is acquitted.]

Mar. 11. Chelsea Hospital is founded.

Dec. 13. A provost marshal is appointed to seize ballad singers, and suppress stage-plays.

** *London.* A riot takes place at Guildhall at the election of sheriffs.

STATE.

1675 Nov.* Charles receives 500,000 crowns from Louis XIV., in consideration of which he prorogues Parliament to prevent the adopting of a war policy against France.

Dec. 29. A proclamation is issued recalling the licenses of coffee-houses because of the "treasonable discourses" carried on in them against the Government. [The proclamation is withdrawn, owing to the indignation of the people.]

** Lord Finch [Earl of Nottingham] is appointed lord high chancellor.

1676 ** Sir Richard Rainsford is appointed chief justice.

1677 Oct.± * William, Prince of Orange [William III.], pays a visit to England.

Nov. 4. Mary, daughter of James, Duke of York [James II.], and presumptive heiress to the Crown, is married to William, Prince of Orange [William III.].

** Charles makes a treaty with Holland for the preservation of Flanders.

** English troops are withdrawn from the French service.

** The *Writ de hæretico comburendo* (for the burning of a heretic) is abolished.

** *Ire.* James Butler, Duke of Ormonde, is appointed lord lieutenant.

1678 May 17. A secret treaty is concluded with France.

Aug. 10. Peace of Nimeguen (p. 693).

Sept.* Titus Oates discloses the fictitious "Popish Plot."

This clerical adventurer discloses a rising of Catholics, a massacre of Protestants, the burning of London, the assassination of the king, and a French invasion of Ireland; Don John of Austria and Père La Chaise, the confessor of Louis XIV., are the alleged authors.

Oct. 23. Five Catholic peers, the Earl of Powis, Viscount Stafford, and Lords Petre, Arundel, and Belasyse, accused of complicity in the "Popish Plot," are arrested and sent to the Tower. [two thousand persons are imprisoned, and Catholics are ordered to quit London.]

Oct. 31. H. C. On the evidence of Oates, a resolution is passed declaring the existence of the "Popish Plot."

Nov. 30. Parliament: The Disabling Act is passed, excluding Catholics from Parliament.

Dec. 3. Coleman, secretary to the Duchess of York, is executed on a charge of complicity in the Popish Plot.

Dec.* H. C. The disclosure of the king's intrigues with France causes surprise and excitement in the Commons. (See 1675.)

Dec.* The Earl of Danby is impeached for criminal correspondence with France. [1679. Apr. 16. Committed to the Tower till 1685.]

** Sir William Scroggs is appointed chief justice.

1679 Jan. 24. Parliament is dissolved; it is the "Pension" Parliament, which had been in existence since 1661.

Feb.* Election bribery is practised on an extensive and systematic scale.

Mar. 4. James, Duke of York, departs for France, because of the violent opposition to him as a Catholic.

Mar. 6. Parliament meets. [July 12. Dissolved.]

Mar. 7. H. C. The king refuses to approve of the choice of Sir Edward Seymour as Speaker. [William Gregory is made Speaker.]

Apr. 20. The king, on the advice of Sir William Temple, forms the Council of Thirty to direct public affairs.

It is provided that half the members shall be high officers of State, that the other half shall be popular leaders in Parliament, and that the income of the thirty shall not be less than £300,000.

May 26. The Habeas Corpus Act is signed by the king.

It compels judges to issue, on application, a writ ordering the jailer to produce the prisoner in court, and show cause for his detention; it requires that accused persons shall be tried or bailed at the first assizes after arrest, and discharged if not tried at the second; and it prohibits recommitment for the same offense after discharge.

May 27. Parliament is prorogued. [Oct. 7. Meets and again prorogued, without advice of the council. Oct. 17. Meets. 1680. Oct. 21. Reassembles.]

July* The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles, and James, Duke of York, are rivals for succession to the throne.

Oct. 20. The alleged Meal Tub Plot is disclosed by Dangerfield.

It is a pretended conspiracy against the life of the king, the particulars of which are found in fabricated papers concealed in a tub of meal. [Dangerfield is imprisoned, and whipped several times. 1685. He dies under the lash.]

Oct.* The Earl of Shaftesbury is deprived of his office of President of the Council.

Oct.* Sir William Temple and Lords Essex and Halifax resign from the Council; they are succeeded by the Earl of Godolphin and Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester.

Nov.* At the suggestion of Shaftesbury, numerous popular petitions are sent to the king, asking for the assembling of Parliament.

The court or government supporters issue declarations expressing abhorrence at the conduct of the petitioners; hence there are two parties, — petitioners and abhorrers [later called Whigs and Tories].

1680 Nov. 15. H. C. The Exclusion Bill is passed, to prevent the succession of the Duke of York to the throne. [Under the influence of Halifax the Lords reject the bill.]

Dec. 7. Lord Stafford is condemned on impeachment for complicity in the alleged Popish Plot. [Dec. 29. Beheaded.]

** *London.* The city receives a charter from Charles II.

1681 Jan. 18. Parliament is dissolved.

Mar. 14. Charles makes a secret treaty with Louis XIV.

Louis agrees to pay Charles 2,000,000 livres for one year, and 500,000 crowns for two years; Charles agrees to withdraw from the alliance with Spain.

Mar. 21. Parliament meets. [Mar. 28. Dissolved.]

Mar. 28. The king dissolves Parliament, a new bill for the exclusion of the (Catholic) Duke of York from the throne having been introduced, and compromise refused by the Commons.

Apr. 1. Sir Francis Pemberton is appointed chief justice.

Apr. 16. The province of New Jersey [U. S. A.], a country almost as large as England, is offered for sale for $25,000.

July 1. *London.* Oliver Plunket, Catholic archbishop of Armagh, is executed at Tyburn on a charge of high treason [later proved innocent].

July 2. *London.* The Earl of Shaftesbury is committed to the Tower on a charge of high treason. [The grand jury refuse to find a true bill against him, and he is discharged; he escapes to Holland. 1683. Jan. 21. He dies.]

Aug. 31. Stephen College, the "Protestant Joiner," convicted of attempting to seize the person of the king, is executed.

—— *Scot.* Parliament declares religious difference does not bar the right of succession or impair authority.

Nov.* *Scot.* The Duke of York, high commissioner in Scotland, secures the passage of a test act against Presbyterians.

It renounces the Covenant, asserts the king's supremacy, indorses passive obedience, and disclaims any attempt to change civil or religious establishments; about 80 Episcopal clergymen resign.

Dec.* *Scot.* The Earl of Argyll is tried and found guilty of treason for opposing the Test Act; he escapes to Holland.

1682 Jan.± * The Duke of Monmouth makes a tour of the northern counties, to add to the number of his partisans. [He is arrested at Stafford, and sent a prisoner to London, where he is admitted to bail in the sum of £10,000.]

Sept. 1. William Penn sails with 100 colonists for America in the *Welcome*. One-third die of small-pox on the voyage.

** The Earl of Sunderland is restored to the office of Secretary of State.

** Sir Francis North [Lord Guilford] is made lord keeper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1675 ** A canal is cut from Exeter to Topsham.

1676 ** *London.* Sixty houses are burned in Southwark.

1680 ** Tea, coffee, and chocolate are increasing in use.

1681 ** *London.* The streets are first lighted with oil-lamps.

** *London.* The penny post is set up by Robert Murray, an upholsterer. (?)

** *Edinburgh.* The Merchants' Company is incorporated.

ARMY — NAVY.

1685–88 James II. forms the **Dragoon Guards, Royal Irish,** and the **Scots Greys.**

1685 May 2. *Neth.* **The Earl of Argyll's expedition** sails from Holland in three ships. [June 30. After many disasters, Argyll is taken, tried, and beheaded.]

June 11. The Duke of Monmouth lands at Lyme, Dorsetshire. (See State.)

June 29. Grenadiers are introduced in the service. (See 1660.)

* * The Fifth **Northumberland Fusileers** are raised.

* * The Fourth **King's Own Regiment** is raised.

July 6. The Duke of Monmouth is defeated by the king's forces under the Earl of Feversham at the **battle of Sedgemoor,** Somersetshire; he is taken prisoner. [July 15. Executed.]

1688 Oct. 19. *Neth.* **William of Orange** sails from Holland to invade England.

He is accompanied by a fleet of 50 warships, 25 frigates, and 400 transports, under the command of Adm. Herbert, and an army of 10,000 infantry and 4,000 cavalry under Marshal Schomberg. [He is driven back by a storm.]

* * The Earl of Feversham commands the royal army, and Adm. Dartmouth commands the navy.

Nov. 1. *Neth.* **William starts the second time** to invade England. [Nov. 5. He lands at Torbay, on the west coast.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1682 * * Edmund Halley foretells **the return of a comet.**

1682–86 *Ire.* **The long bridge** of 21 arches is built at Belfast; length, 2,562 feet.

1683 May 1. A patent is given to Robert Fitzgerald for **making salt water fresh.**

Dec. 1–84 Feb. 5. Continuous frost prevails; oxen are roasted and bulls are baited on the ice-covered Thames.

The forest-trees, and even the oaks in England, are split by the frost; most of the hollies are killed. The Thames is covered with ice 11 inches thick, and nearly all the birds perish.

* * *London.* **Sadler's Wells** are opened as an orchestra for the visitors who use the waters medicinally.

* * Charles II. begins a **palace at Winchester,** with Christopher Wren as architect.

* * Edmund Halley's theory of **magnetic variations** is published.

* * The theory of the **tides,** first satisfactorily explained by Kepler in 1598, is more completely explained by Sir Isaac Newton.

1684 * * A professorship of **music** is founded at Cambridge.

* * The first idea of the modern **telegraph** is suggested by Dr. Robert Hooke.

* * *London.* William Davenport introduces a species of **operas** into England. [1692. The first regularly performed opera is produced at York buildings.]

* * *London.* Samuel Pepys, author of *Diary,* becomes president of the Royal Society. [1686, John, Earl of Carberry; 1689, Thomas, Earl of Pembroke; 1690, Sir Robert Southwell.]

1685 * * The manufacture of **velvet,** long confined to Italy and later to France, is introduced into England.

* * **Iron pens** are mentioned by Chamberlayne.

1685–88 James II. systematizes **sea-signals.**

1686 Apr. 28. *London.* Newton presents to the Royal Society the manuscript of his *Principia.* [1687. Published.]

* * An **inundation** occurs in Yorkshire; a rock opens and spouts water to the height of a church steeple.

1687 May 5. The Government issues a proclamation to establish a manufactory for making **white paper.**

* * *London.* **A statue of James II.** is erected at Whitehall.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1682 * * **Browne, Sir Thomas,** phys., A77.
Cotes, Roger, mathematician, astronomer, b.
Finch, Heneage, Earl of Nottingham, A61.
Purcell, Thomas, musical composer, born.
1683 Nov. 10. George II., King, born.
Fenton, Elijah, poet, born.
Lambert, John, parliamentary gen., A63.
Leighton, Robert, archb. of Glasgow, au., A73.
Middleton, Conyers, clergyman, author, b.
Oldham, John, satirical poet, A30.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, Anthony Ashley Cooper, statesman, A62.
Sidney, Algernon, statesman, A61.
Walton, Izaak, author, A90.
1684 * * Bathurst, Earl, Allen, **statesman,** b.
Lardner, Nathaniel, clergyman, author, b.
Miller, Joseph, comic actor, born.
Roscommon, Earl of, Dillon Wentworth, poet, A51.
Vernon, Edward, admiral, born.
Young, Edward, poet, born.
1685 * * **Berkeley, George,** bishop of Cloyne, metaphysician, Ireland, born.
Budgell, Eustace, essayist, born.
Castell, Edmund, lexiocographer, A79.
Erskine, Ralph, cl., author, poet., Scot., b.
Forbes, Duncan, statesman, Scotland, born.
Gay, John, poet, born.
Kent, William, painter, architect, born.
Monmouth, Duke of, James Scott, natural son of Charles II., A36.
North, Francis, Baron Guilford, jurist, A48.
Otway, Thomas, poet, dramatist, A34.
Taylor, Brook, mathematician, born.
Vertue, George, engraver, born.
1686 * * Annesley, Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, statesman, A72.
Baxter, Andrew, metaphysician, Scotland, b.
Clayton, John, botanist, born.
Dugdale, Sir William, antiquary, A81.
Law, William, mystic, clergyman, author, b.
Pearson, John, bishop of Chester, au., A73.
Ramsay, Allan, poet, Scotland, born.
Ramsay, Andrew Michael, wr., Scotland, b.
Tickell, Thomas, poet, essayist, born.
1687 * * Cotton, Charles, humorist, poet, A57.
Dalgarno, George, of Aberdeen, philol., A60.
More, Henry, poet, theologian, phil., A73.
Petty, Sir William, pol. economist, A64.
Stukeley, William, antiquary, born.
Waller, Edmund, poet, A82.
Wyndam, Sir William, statesman, born.

CHURCH.

1684 Apr. 19. *Scot.* **The Synod of Edinburgh** changes the year of the confirmation for children from eight to 16 years.

1685 Apr. 19. About 1,200 **Catholics and Quakers** are released from prison by order of the king.

* * The **Christian Community** is founded.

Its members visit and preach the gospel in workhouses, asylums, rooms, and in the open air; they also distribute tracts. [1772. Reorganized by John Wesley.]

* * *London.* A settlement of **French Protestants** is made.

1686 * * King James favors the **Catholics.** [Mar. 5. He forbids the bishops preaching on controversial topics.]

* * The king is empowered to dispense with the **Test Act.** He proceeds to attempt to **revive the Roman Catholic religion.**

* * **Roman Catholic worship** is allowed. Protestants are forbidden by order of the king to preach **doctrinal sermons.**

* * Seven commissioners are appointed for the **government of the church,** with Lord Jeffreys at the head.

July * *London.* **Henry Compton,** Bishop of London, having refused to remove the rector of St. Giles for preaching doctrinal sermons, is tried and **suspended** by the New Court of Ecclesiastical Commission.

* * **Monastic institutions** are revived. Jesuits' schools also are opened. Catholic priests installed in their worship.

Dec. 29. A Roman Catholic bishop is consecrated, and John Massey (R. C.) installed as dean of Christ's Church.

1687 Jan. 1. The **clergy** are punished for defying the laws of the church.

Rev. Samuel Johnson is publicly whipped after standing three times in the pillory for an alleged libelous publication.

Feb. * James II. issues a declaration of **liberty of conscience.**

Apr. * The king favors **Non-conformists.**

He grants a declaration of indulgence, suspending penal laws against them. [Baxter, Hume, and Bunyan refuse to receive it, it being illegal.]

July 3. The king receives the **papal nuncio** with magnificent pomp; 36 coaches, each with six horses, proceed to the Castle of Windsor.

* * Many anti-Catholic **charity schools** are established for the preservation of the Protestant religion among the poor.

* * **Cambridge University** sides against the king.

He recommends the bestowal of the degree of M. A. upon Alban Francis, a Benedictine monk, and it refuses; he commands that the presidency of Magdalen College be given to Farmer, a Roman Catholic, and it refuses to obey.

1688 Apr. * The king issues a second **declaration of liberty of conscience.**

[May. 4. He commands it to be read in all the churches of London on May 20. Few of the clergy obey, and the people rush for the door when the reading begins.]

May 18. A great **meeting** of prelates and divines at **Lambeth** issues a temperate protest against the illegal reading of the declaration.

June 8. *London.* **Seven bishops** are sent to the Tower.

William Sancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishops Ken, Lake, Lloyd, Turner, Trelawney, and White are brought by summons before the king on the charge of seditious libel, for refusing to read the king's declaration for liberty of conscience, by which the Roman Catholics would acquire civil and ecclesiastical rights. [June 29, 30. They are tried and acquitted.]

LETTERS.

1682 * * *Venice Preserved,* by Thomas Otway, appears.

1685 * * *Ire. The Dublin News Letter* is issued.

1686 Jan. * **–93** * * *London. Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique,* begun by Jean Le Clerc, is issued.

1687 * * *London.* **Charity schools** are first established.

* * *The Hind and the Panther,* by John Dryden, appears.

* * *City Mouse and Country Mouse*, by Matthew Prior, appears.

1688 Nov. 12. *Scot.* The first auction sale of books in Scotland is conducted by Andrew Anderson.

SOCIETY.

1683 May 8. The Duke of York is awarded £100,000 damages in the trial of ex-sheriff Pilkington for saying "he had fired the city, and he was now come to cut our throats."

1684 * * Titus Oates is fined £100,000 for libel against the Duke of York.

[1685 May 7. Titus Oates is tried for perjury. Later, he is sentenced to be pilloried five times a year, and imprisoned for life, after being whipped with 1700 lashes in two days. 1689. He is pardoned, and gets a pension of £300.]

1685 * * Richard Baxter is charged with sedition by Jeffreys, and is sentenced to pay 500 marks, and kept in prison 18 months for non-payment.

Autumn. A reign of terror prevails in western England, caused by Jeffreys' barbarous prosecutions and persecutions of those who engaged in or favored the rebellion of Monmouth.

Jeffreys hangs 350 rebels in the "Bloody Circuit," passing through Dorset and Somersetshire. He sells more than 800 into slavery beyond the sea; more are whipped and imprisoned; men, women, and children are beheaded; pardons are sold by the queen, maids of honor, and even the judge himself. Sept. 2. Lady Alice Lisle is beheaded for harboring a rebel. Elizabeth Gaunt is burned at Tyburn for sheltering a rebel who afterward betrayed her.

* * The wages of agricultural laborers, per week, in Warwickshire, are: 3 shillings and 4 shillings; Devonshire, 5 shillings; Suffolk, 5 shillings and 6 shillings; wool-weavers, about 3 shillings and 4 shillings.

1686 Mar. 10. James II. grants a general pardon, excepting among others the girls of Taunton who gave a Bible and sword to Monmouth.

* * Sunderland, the prime adviser of the king, receives a pension of £25,000 from the King of France to espouse his interests and prevent the reassembling of Parliament.

* * *Scot.* The title, Earl of Dunmore, is created; also Viscount of Strathallan. [1690, Baron Polwarth.]

1687 * * The last of the Heralds' Visitations takes place.

They were occasionally held in former times, and the landed gentry were required to attend to prove their pedigrees, which were then entered in a book.

STATE.

1683 * * A secret political confederacy is formed by the Duke of Monmouth, the Earl of Essex, Lord William Russell, Lord Grey, Lord Howard, Algernon Sidney, and John Hampden.

It proposes to incite simultaneous risings in several parts of England and Scotland, aiming to compel the king to assent to their demands for a change in the policy and proceedings of Government.

June 12. The Rye House Plot is disclosed by Josiah Keeling, one of the conspirators.

It was devised by Col. Rumsey, Lieut.-Col. Walcot, and others to assassinate the king and his brother James at Rye House farm on their return from the Newmarket races.

The Court of King's Bench decides that "the franchise and liberty of the city of London should be taken and seized into the king's hands." This is done at the instigation of the court party, who desire to have the sheriffs who select the juries nominated by the crown instead of chosen by the representatives of the city. [Other city corporations are coerced into surrendering their charters.]

June 18. London is humbled.

The mayor, sheriffs, and aldermen kneel before the king and beg clemency for the city; they are required to consent to accept the king's nominations for mayor and sheriffs in certain cases; their forfeited charter is ransomed.

July 21. Lord Russell is executed after conviction as a conspirator against the king. [Dec. 7. Algernon Sidney also.]

July 28. Anne, daughter of James, Duke of York, is married to George, Prince of Denmark.

* * Sir Edmund Saunders is appointed chief justice. [Later, Sir George Jeffreys.]

± * * *London.* The Court of King's Bench adjudges the penny post to belong to the Duke of York, as a branch of the general post; it is annexed to the revenue of the crown.

1684 * * Ministers: Sidney, Lord Godolphin, the Earl of Rochester, the Earl of Nottingham, the Earl of Sunderland, Sir Thomas Chicheley, Lord Dartmouth, the Earl of Clarendon, and the Earls of Bath and Radnor.

Feb. 12. The Earl of Danby is liberated after five years' imprisonment. [The Earl of Powis and Lords Arundel and Belasyse also are liberated.]

* * The name Trimmer is applied to Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, and others who hold opinions half-way between those of the Whigs and Tories.

* * King Charles is made first lord of the admiralty. [1685. May 17. James II.]

1685 Feb. 6. Charles II. dies, after having on his death-bed accepted the Catholic faith.

1685-89 James II. reigns. He is a brother of Charles II. [Apr. 23. Crowned.]

Feb. * Ministers: The Earl of Rochester, the Marquis of Halifax, Sir George Jeffreys, the Earl of Clarendon, Sir John Ernley, and Viscount Preston.

May 19. Parliament meets; its members are almost all subservient to the wishes of the king. [1687. July 2. Dissolved.]

June 11. The Duke of Monmouth, natural son of Charles II., lands in Dorsetshire with about 150 followers, to claim the throne. [June 20. He proclaims himself king as James II. Captured. July 15. Beheaded on Tower Hill.]

July ± * Col. Kirke's soldiers are quartered on the people in the western counties, and commit many outrages, including murders. They are called "Kirke's lambs."

* * James appoints Roman Catholics to office in disregard of the Test Act.

Sept. 28. Lord Jeffreys is appointed lord high chancellor.

Oct. 16. Sir Edward Herbert is appointed chief justice.

Oct. 22. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes [drives many French refugees to England]. (P. 693.)

Nov. 9. Parliament meets; it refuses to grant supplies for the army while the Test Act is ignored by the king. [Commons, vote, 183-182.]

Nov. 20. Parliament is prorogued.

* * Sugar is first taxed.

* * *Ire.* Henry Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, is appointed lord lieutenant. [1687. Removed; succeeded by Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel.]

1686 Jan. * King James sends Lord Castlemaine as royal ambassador to Rome.

July * Father Petre, a Jesuit, and the Catholic Lords Powis, Arundel, Belasyse, and Dover are admitted to the Privy Council in violation of the Test Act; even moderate Catholics are alarmed.

* * The power assumed by James of dispensing with the Test Act is approved by the Court of King's Bench.

1687 Jan. * Rochester is dismissed from office for refusing to renounce the Protestant faith.

Lord Belasyse, a Catholic, is appointed lord treasurer; the Earl of Sunderland is made president of the council, and Viscount Preston secretary of state.

Feb. 12. A declaration of indulgence granting liberty of conscience to all denominations in Scotland is made by the king. [Apr. * Another for England.]

* * King James reestablishes the Court of High Commission.

* * Sir Robert Wright is appointed chief justice.

* * Many justices and lord lieutenants are dismissed for refusing to control the elections in favor of the king's course.

1688 June 30. An invitation is secretly sent to William, Prince of Orange, the son-in-law of James II., to intervene with arms for the restoration of English liberty and the protection of the Protestant religion.

It is signed by the Earls of Devonshire, Shrewsbury, and Danby, by Compton, Bishop of London, Henry Sidney, Lord Lumley, and Adm. Russell.

Sept. 30. *Neth.* William issues a declaration to the people of England accepting the invitation. [Oct. 19. He embarks at Helvoetsluys for England. His vessels are driven back by a storm. Nov. 1. He again embarks. Nov. 5. He lands at Torbay.]

Oct. * James relents, and restores to London and other corporations their charters.

Nov. 22. The Duke of Grafton and Lord Churchill join William.

Nov. 26. *London.* The Princess Anne, daughter of James, flees, and deserts the cause of her father.

Nov. 28. James issues writs for a new Parliament, and sends three commissioners, Halifax, Nottingham, and Godolphin, to treat with William.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1684 * * The king prohibits the cultivation of tobacco.

* * *Ire.* Dublin Castle is burned.

1684-85 *London.* The city is partly lit at night by Edward Heming's patent.

ARMY — NAVY.

1688 Nov. * The **treachery** in the army towards the king becomes infectious. [Nov. 25. The army **retreats** from near Salisbury without a battle.]

1689 Mar. 12. *Ire.* **James II. lands a force** from France at Kinsale.

Apr. 20–July 30. *Ire.* The army of James, under Richard Hamilton and others, **besieges Londonderry,** which is persistently defended by the Rev. George Walker. The city is relieved by Gen. Kirke; Gen. Rosen retires with James's army after losing 9,000 men.

May 7–Sept. 20. War with France.

July 27. *Scot.* **Revolting Highlanders** under Viscount Dundee rout William's force under Gen. Mackay at **Killiecrankie,** Perthshire; Dundee falls, and his force vanishes.

* * *Ire.* **Enniskillen,** Fermanagh, resists the army of James II.

* * *Scot.* The Twenty-sixth **Cameronian Regiment** is raised.

July 30. *Ire.* **Battle of Newtown Butler,** Fermanagh.

Gen. M'Carthy, with 6,000 of King James's troops (Irish Catholics), is defeated by 15,000 Enniskilleners (Irish Protestants) under Gustavus Hamilton; 3,000 are killed and the others captured, with a loss of only 20 men to the victors.

1690 June 14. *Ire.* **William III.** lands at Carrickfergus.

* * *Ire.* **King Louis XIV.** reinforces James in Ireland (p. 694).

June 30. Naval battle off Beachy Head, Sussex (p. 694).

July 1. *Ire.* **Battle of the Boyne.**

William III., with 36,000 men, defeats James II. with 30,000. James's loss 15,000 killed; William's loss, 500 killed. [James retreats to Dublin, and sails for France.]

July 23. The French devastate Teignmouth, Devonshire.

Aug. 9. *Ire.* **The first siege of Limerick** by William commences. [Aug. 27, 28. **William** assaults the city, but is **repulsed** by Patrick Sarsfield, the leader of the Catholics. Aug. 29. Siege raised.]

Sept. 18. The Duke of Marlborough embarks for Ireland with an army of English, Dutch, Danish, and French.

Sept. 24. *Ire.* **Marlborough takes Cork** after a siege of two days; the Duke of Grafton, a son of Charles II., is killed. [Kinsale is taken.]

1691 July 12. *Ire.* **Battle of Aghrim.**

The English under Ginkell defeat the Irish under St. Ruth and Patrick Sarsfield; St. Ruth is killed.

July * *Ire.* **Galway capitulates** to the English.

Aug. 15. *Ire.* The second **siege of Limerick** by the English begins. [Oct. 3. Surrenders under treaty.]

Sept. 1. The *Coronation,* with 90 guns, **founders** off the Ramhead; the crew is saved.

The *Harwich,* with 70 guns, **is wrecked on Mount Edgcumbe;** the crew perishes.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1688 * * **A catalogue of the stars** is made by John Flamsteed, astronomer royal.

* * *London.* **The weaving of silk** is much improved by French refugees at Spitalfields.

* * The **manufacture of cloth** is greatly improved by Flemish settlers.

1690 Oct. 17. *Dublin.* A severe **earthquake** occurs.

* * The French refugees teach the English improved methods in **paper-making.** Only coarse white paper had previously been made in England.

1691 * * Halley's method of **measuring the sun's distance** by the transit of Venus appears.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1688 June 10. Stuart, James Francis Edward, Chevalier de St. George, son of James II., the "Old Pretender," born.
Astbury, John, of Shelton, potter, born.
Buckingham, Duke of, George Villiers, politician, A61.
Cheselden, William, anatomist, born.
Cudworth, Ralph, religious writer, A71.
Pope, Alexander, poet, born.
1689 * * Behn, Aphra, novelist, dram., A47.
Cooper, Samuel, miniature painter, born.
Dundee, Viscount, John Graham of Claverhouse, soldier, A46.
Etherege, Sir George, dramatist, A53.
Jeffreys, George, jurist, statesman, A41.
Radcliffe, James, Earl of Derwentwater, statesman, born.
Richardson, Samuel, printer, novelist, b.
Sydenham, Thomas, physician, A65.
1690 * * Barclay, Robert, Quaker, author, Scotland, A42.
Carteret, John, Earl Granville, states., b.
Clinton, Charles, general, born.
Eliot, John, "Apostle of the Indians," A86.
Ged, William, inventor of stereotype, born.
Gwyn, Eleanor, mistress of Charles II., A40.
Hardwicke, Earl of, Philip York, jurist, b.
Hooke, Nathaniel, historian, born.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, writer, born.
1691 * * **Baxter, Richard,** non-conformist, clergyman, author, A76.
Cave, Edward, printer, founder of *The Gentleman's Magazine,* born.
Challoner, Richard, bp. of London, au., b.
Dartmouth, George Legge, lord-adm., A43.
Dodington, George Bulb, Baron Melcombe, statesman, born.
Faithorne, William, painter, engraver, A75.
Fox, George, founder (Friends), A66.
Leland, John, cl., controversialist, born.
Lower, Richard, anatomist, A60.
Mackenzie, Sir George, lawyer, statesman, writer, Scotland, A45
Onslow, Arthur, statesman, born.
Pocock, Edward, scholar, historian, A87.

CHURCH.

1688 Dec. 11. *London.* **Anti-Catholic mobs** burn Roman Catholic chapels, and insult ambassadors from Roman Catholic states.

* * The **Convocation of Clergy** "refuses to be lowered to the grade of dissenting bodies, and be numbered as one of several holding the Protestant religion."

1689 Mar. 1. Oaths of allegiance and supremacy are taken by the clergy.

Archbishop Sancroft and the five bishops (Bath and Wells, Ely, Gloucester, Norwich, and Peterborough) are suspended for refusing to take the oaths to the new sovereigns, William and Mary.

Mar. 14. *Scot.* **A committee votes to reestablish Presbyterianism.**

* * The **Toleration Act** is passed.

The state formally renounces the claim to impose religious conformity, and permits non-Episcopal worship.

Apr. 11. *Scot.* **Episcopacy** is again abolished, and bishops expelled on the succession of William and Mary. [Sept. 19. **Episcopacy** is formally abolished.]

May 7–July 20. *Dublin.* James II. convenes the Irish Parliament, which **attaints 3,000 Protestants.**

July * **Roman Catholics** are excluded from the throne.

* * *London.* **Baptists** put forth a Confession of Faith.

* * The **Compensation Bill** for Dissenters is introduced.

1690 * * *Scot.* **"An Act of Settlement"** is passed.

It abolishes prelacy in Scotland, and recognizes the Westminster Confession as the creed of the church.

* * *Ire.* **Regium Donum,** or Royal Gift, is revived. (See 1672.)

* * The **bishops** who refuse the oaths are deprived of their bishoprics.

1691 Feb. 1. The **non-juring bishops** and others are deprived of their benefices. They proceed to form a separate communion.

Apr. * **John Tillotson** is made archbishop of Canterbury [1694, Thomas Tenison], and John Sharp archbishop of York.

July 18. Robert Boyle, the philosopher, institutes by his will and a legacy the **Boyle Lectures** in vindication of Christianity. [The **Christian Faith Society** is formed.]

* * *It.* Innocent XII. is elected pope. [1700, Clement XI.]

* * **Roman Catholics** are excluded from Parliament.

* * *Ire.* William and Mary **depose two bishops** for not taking oaths to their sovereigns.

* * Many of the **General Baptist** churches adopt Unitarian views.

LETTERS.

1688 * * John Dryden, poet laureate, **is deposed** at the Revolution, and is succeeded by **Thomas Shadwell.**

* * *London. Universal Intelligence, The English Courant, The London Courant, The London Mercury, The Orange Gazette, The London Intelligence, The Harlem Courant,* and other papers, are issued.

1689 * * *Dublin.* Trinity College is made a **barrack** for soldiers.

* * *Concerning Toleration,* by **John Locke,** appears. [1690, *Essay Concerning the Human Understanding* and *Two Treatises on Government;* 1693, *Some Thoughts Concerning Education.*]

* * *Table Talk,* by John Selden, appears.

1689–95 *London. The Athenian Gazette or Caustical Mercury, resolving all the most Wise and Curious Questions,* is issued.

1690 * * *The Worcester Postman* is issued [now known as *Barrow's Worcester Journal*].

* * *Ire. The Dublin Intelligencer* is issued.

* * *Journal,* by George Fox, appears.

1691 * * *History of Learning* is issued.

Aug. * **–93 Dec.** * *Works of the Learned* is issued.

1691–94 *The Gentleman's Journal* is issued.

1691–1709 *Memoirs,* by Sir William Temple, appears. [1695, *Introduction to the History of England.*]

SOCIETY.

1688 Dec. 11. *London.* The royal army being suddenly disbanded, restraints of discipline are gone. **Anti-Catholic riots** occur; chapels are burned, and houses of ambassadors from Roman Catholic countries are attacked by mobs.

Dec. 12. *London.* **The "Irish Night."**

A false report that Faversham's Irish troops are marching on the city causes consternation; the citizens arm, bells are rung, and candles are set at all windows.

1689 * * **Samuel Wesley** marries Susannah Annesley (parents of John Wesley.)

1690 * * Titles created, Earl of Scarborough. [1694, Duke of Bedford, Duke of Leeds, and Duke of Devonshire; 1696, Duke of Albemarle; 1697, Earl of Jersey, and Earl of Coventry; 1698, Baron Barnard.]

1691 Aug. 19. *Ire.* The [famous] **robber, MacCabe,** is hanged at Naas.

* * Societies for the **reformation of manners,** aiming at the suppression of vice, are organized.

STATE.

1688 Dec. 11. *London.* King James tears up the unissued writs for Parliament, and **flees,** throwing the great seal into the Thames. [He escapes to France].

Dec. 12–89 Feb. 13. Interregnum. England is without a government.

Dec. 12. H. L. The Peers establish **provisional government** under the presidency of Lord Halifax.

Dec. 13. Lord Chancellor Jeffreys is taken in disguise, rescued from the mob, and committed to the Tower [where he dies in a few months].

Dec. 14. James is arrested by fishermen, rudely taken ashore at Sheerness from his vessel, and brought back to London.

Dec. 19. *London.* **William enters** and holds court at St. James.

Dec. 22. James again escapes; he sails for France [and becomes a pensioner of Louis XIV.].

1689 Jan. 22. *London.* **The Convention Parliament,** summoned by the advice of the Peers, meets. [1690. Feb. 6. Dissolved.]

Jan. 28. The House of Commons declares the **throne vacant.**

Jan. 30. H. L. A motion favoring a **regency** is lost. Vote, 49–51. A motion denying **"divine right"** is carried. Vote, 53–46. A motion declaring the **throne vacant** is lost. Vote, 41–55.

[The question becomes an issue between the two houses; the decision of William to decline a regency, and of Mary to accept only a joint rule, brings unity.]

Feb. 13. Both houses offer the **crown to William and Mary** jointly, and accompany the offer with a declaration of the **rights of subjects.**

The declaration condemns as illegal the making or suspending laws, the levying of money for the crown, or the maintaining of a standing army, without the consent of Parliament, the erecting of a Court of Commission for ecclesiastical causes, or the granting of estates forfeited before the conviction of the offender; it claims the right of petitioning the sovereign, of bearing arms, of freedom of election, and of freedom of debate in Parliament; it demands that Parliament shall be frequently held, that excessive bail shall not be exacted, and that juries shall be impanelled and returned in every trial; and it prescribes a new oath of "allegiance and supremacy," in which it is declared that "no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, preeminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this realm."

The Revolution is completed.

William, Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary, daughter of James II., accept the crown; they are proclaimed King and Queen of Great Britain, Ireland, and France.

1689–94 Mary reigns.

1689–1702 William III. reigns.

Feb. * **Ministers:**

Viscount Mordaunt; Thomas Osborne, Earl of Danby [created Marquis of Carmarthen, afterwards Duke of Leeds]; George, Marquis of Halifax; Arthur Herbert [Lord Torrington]; the Earls of Shrewsbury, Nottingham, Sunderland, Dorset, and Middlesex; William, Earl [Duke] of Devonshire, Lord Godolphin, Lord Montague, and Lord De la Mere.

Feb. 18. The Convention Parliament becomes a regular Parliament by the passage of a **Transforming Act.**

Feb. * Members of Parliament **take the oaths** of allegiance and supremacy.

The archbishop of Canterbury, seven spiritual **peers,** several lay peers, and a few members of the Commons **absent themselves.**

Feb. * William proposes the abolition of the **hearth tax.**

Mar. 8. Arthur Herbert is made first lord of the admiralty. [1690, Jan. 20, Thomas, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery; 1692, Mar. 10, Charles, Lord Cornwallis; 1693, Apr. 15, Anthony, Viscount Falkland; 1694, May 2, Edward Russell [Earl of Orford]; 1699, June 2, John, Earl of Bridgewater.]

Mar. 12. *Ire.* **James II. lands** with an armed force. (See Army.)

[He is joined by Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, his former deputy, and is welcomed by the Catholics. Mar. 24. He enters Dublin.]

Mar. * *Edinburgh.* A Convention of the Estates passes an act settling the **crown of Scotland** on William and Mary.

Mar. * **The Habeas Corpus Act** is **suspended for the first time.**

Mar. * **Parliament:** The attainder of **Lord Russell** and **Algernon Sidney** is reversed.

Mar. * **Parliament:** The first **Mutiny Act** is passed.

It is occasioned by a mutiny among the troops at Ipswich. [A mutiny act is passed annually to make legal the existence of a standing army.]

Apr. 11. William and Mary are crowned; Compton, bishop of London, officiates.

Apr. 17. Sir John Holt is appointed chief justice.

May 7. *Dublin.* James II. opens the **Irish Parliament.** [July 20. Closed.]

[It repeals the Act of Settlement, gives religious freedom, asserts Ireland's legislative independence, and provides that the Catholic clergy shall be entitled to all tithes paid by Catholics.]

May 24. Parliament: The Toleration Act is passed.

It exempts Protestant dissenters from penalties for non-attendance at the services of the Established Church.

May * Parliament orders the release from prison of **Titus Oates,** and grants him a pension of £300 a year.

July * *Scot.* Graham of Claverhouse raises the **standard of James II.**

Oct. * **Parliament: The Bill of Rights** is passed.

Its title is "An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and settling the Succession of the Crown" in a Protestant line.

* * The great seal is in commission.

* * The public debt is £664,263.

* * *London.* The **charter** is restored.

* * *Ire.* James orders the issue of a **coinage of brass money.**

* * Hearth, or **chimney tax,** and **poll-tax** are abolished.

1690 Mar. 20. Parliament meets. [1695. Oct. 11. Dissolved.]

The majority is Tory, and the **administration** consists of Sidney, Lord Godolphin; Thomas, Earl of Danby; Richard Hampden; Thomas, Earl of Pembroke; Henry, Viscount Sydney; Daniel, Earl of Nottingham.

May 20. Parliament: The Act of Grace is passed.

It gives **indemnity** to all partizans of James II., except persons guilty of treasonable correspondence with him.

May 23. Parliament is prorogued.

July 4. London receives with great rejoicing the news of William's victory at **the battle of the Boyne.**

Dec. 29. *Ire.* **Sir Charles Porter** is appointed lord chancellor.

* * Sir John Trevor, Sir William Rawlinson, and Sir George Hutchins are appointed **keepers.**

* * *Ire.* Henry Sidney, **Lord Sidney,** is appointed lord lieutenant.

1691 Jan. 5. Parliament is prorogued.

Jan. 18. William goes to Holland, and is present at the Congress of The Hague for the promotion of the **alliance against France.** [Apr. 13. He returns. May 1. He again leaves for Holland.]

Aug. * *Scot.* The Government proclaims **indemnity** to all rebellious Highland chiefs who take the oath of allegiance before the last day of the year.

Oct. 3. *Ire.* **The Treaty of Limerick** is signed.

It is agreed that the Irish surrender; that all Irish officers and soldiers desiring it shall be permitted to enter the service of France, and shall have free transportation thereto; that all attainders shall be annulled, and all outlawries reversed; that Catholics shall have the same freedom in the exercise of their religion as they enjoyed in the reign of Charles II.; that only the oath of allegiance shall be required; and that there shall be a general amnesty. [The treaty is violated by the Irish Parliament, consisting wholly of Protestants, which passes severe penal laws against Catholics.]

Dec. 31. Lord Preston and two associates are arrested while conveying treasonable correspondence to James II. [Lord Preston and Ashton are tried, and the latter is executed.]

1692 Jan. 10. The **Earl of Marlborough,** having been detected in treasonable correspondence with James II., is dismissed from his military command. [May 5. Arrested, charged with **conspiracy** to restore James. (Innocent.) May 23. Dismissed from office as privy councilor.]

Jan. 16. King William signs the order for the extirpation of the **Macdonalds of Glencoe.** (See Society.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1691 * * **Goldfish** are brought to England from China.

ARMY — NAVY.

1692 May 19. Naval battle off La Hogue (p. 694).

Aug. 3. *Belg.* William is defeated at Steenkerke (p. 694).

* * The match-lock and wheel-lock are superseded by the flint-lock.

1693 Apr. 17. Parliament orders that officers, seamen, and marines shall receive, as rewards, one-eighth the proceeds of prizes.

June 29±. *Port.* The English defeated off Cape St. Vincent (p. 694).

July 29. *Belg.* William defeated at Landen; 20,000 allies are killed (p. 694).

Sept. 24. The ring bayonet is adopted.

1695 July 1. *Belg.* King William III., with an army of English, Dutch, and Germans, lays siege to Namur. [Aug. 26. Taken.]

Aug. 19. *Belg.* The French, with 80,000 men under the Duke of Villeroy and Marshal Bouffiers, attempt to relieve Namur, but are defeated with great loss.

1696 Jan. 29. The *Royal Sovereign*, with 100 guns, is wrecked and burned in the Medway.

1697 Sept. 20. *Neth.* The Peace of Ryswick ends the war with France.

1699 * * William III. sends 30 ships under Sir George Rooke to aid Charles XII. of Sweden against Denmark.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1694 * * *Te Deum and Jubilate*, written for St. Cecilia's Day by Henry Purcell, appears.

1695 Nov. 15. *Ire.* A shower of greasy matter falls; it becomes offensively odorous when drying.

* * *London.* Lincoln's Inn Theater is opened.

* * The spiral pendulum spring is invented by Robert Hooke.

* * *London.* John Lofting, from Holland, establishes the manufacture of thimbles at Islington.

* * The cylinder and escapement for watches is invented by Thomas Tompion.

1696 Apr. 2. *Ire.* Dew resembling butter in its consistency and color is formed in many places. [It falls frequently in low places, and sometimes remains a fortnight.]

* * A storm occurs on the east coast of England; 200 colliers and coasters are lost, with most of their crews.

1697 * * *Scot.* The problem of the catenary, with the analysis, is solved by Dr. David Gregory.

1698 * * Capt. Thomas Savery invents a heat-engine. He also suggests the use of steam as a motive power (?).

* * *Ire.* The manufacture of cloth is outrageously restrained by law.

1700 * * George Graham invents the dead-beat and horizontal escapements for watches.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1692 * * Anderson, Adam, econo., Scot., b.
Butler, Joseph, theologian, philosopher, b.
Henley, John, preacher, born.

1693 * * Blount, Charles, deistical wr., A39.
Bradley, James, astro., mathematician, b.
Carew, Bamfylde, Moore, "king of the beggars," born.
Collinson, Peter, botanist, born.
Edwards, George, ornithologist, born.
Fawkes, Francis, poet, A61.
Harrison, John, mechanician, born.
Lilly, George, dramatist, born.
Ludlow, Edmund, judge, A73.
Newcastle, Duke of, Thomas Holles Pelham, statesman, born.
Sancroft, William, archbishop of Canterbury, A77.
Sarsfield, Patrick, patriot, gen., Ire., dies.
Somerville, William, poet, born.

1694 Sept. 22. Chesterfield, Earl of, Philip D. Stanhope, statesman, author, b.
Dec. 27. Mary II., queen, A32.
Hutcheson, Francis, metaphys., Scot., b.
Tillotson, John, archb. of Canterbury, A64.

1695 * * Busby, Richard, master of Westminister school, A90.
Dalrymple, James, first Viscount Stair, jurist, Scot., A76.
Erskine, John, jurist, Scotland, born.
Glas, John, cl., fdr. (Glassites), Scotland, b.
Purcell, Henry, musical composer, A37.
Wood, Anthony, antiquarian, A63.

1696 * * Greene, Maurice, composer, born.
Hervey, Lord John, statesman, b.
Home, Henry, Lord Kames, jurist, philosopher, Scotland, born.
Keith, James Francis Edward, marshal, Jacobite general, Scotland, born.
Oglethorpe, James Edward, gen. fdr. Ga., b.
Pelham, Sir Henry, statesman, born.

1697 * * Anson, Lord George, circumnavigator, vice-admiral, born.
Aubrey, John, topographer, antiquary, A71.
Gill, John, Baptist clergyman, Rabbinical scholar, author, born.
Hogarth, William, paint., engr., humo., b.
Muggleton, Ludowick, fanatic, A88.

1698 * * Baker, Henry, naturalist, born.
Jortin, John, cl., preacher, author, born.
MacGeoghegan, James, abbé, scholar, historian, Ireland, born.
Maclaurin, Colin, math., phil., Scotland, b.
Savage, Richard, poet, born.
Warburton, William, bishop of Gloucester, author, born.
Wharton, Duke of, Philip, orator, poet, b.

1699 * * Bates, William, non-conformist clergyman, A74.
Child, Sir Josiah, merchant, economist, A69.
Longman, Thomas, fdr. publishing house, b.
Temple, Sir William, states., mis. wr., A71.

1700 * * Amory, Thomas, clergyman, au., b.
Arbuckle, James, poet, Scotland, born.
Dyer, John, poet, born.
Mallet, or Mallock, David, poet, Scot., born.

CHURCH.

1692 * * *Dublin.* The Quakers' first meeting-house is opened in Eustace Street.

1695 * * The Congregational Fund Board is established to assist poor ministers.

1696 * * *Edinburgh.* Thomas Aikenhead is executed for heresy; he is the last heretic executed in Great Britain.

1697 Dec. 2. *London.* The choir of St. Paul's Cathedral is reopened [after the fire] on the General Thanksgiving Day for Peace.

1698 * * Liverpool is made a separate parish.

* * First Bible Society is formed.

It is called "The Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge."

1699 * * Parliament passes an act to prevent the growth of "popery."

It provides a payment of £100 to prosecutors of Catholics, and the forfeiture of Catholic estates. Teachers and priests are liable to imprisonment for life.

1700 * * The Unitarians of Central Europe come to England.

LETTERS.

1692 * * Nahum Tate is made poet laureate.

1692–93 *The Complete Library* is issued.

1693 * * The censorship of the press is established by a license.

* * *Memoirs for the Ingenious* is issued.

* * *The Old Bachelor* and *The Double Dealer*, by William Congreve, appear. [1695, *Love for Love*; 1697, *The Mourning Bride*; 1700, *The Way of the World.*]

1695 * * The censorship of the press having been abolished, newspapers are begun to be regularly issued.

* * *The Mercury* is issued at Stamford [now known as *The Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury.*]

1696 * * *London. Lloyd's News* is issued by Edward Lloyd.

1697 * * *Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris*, by Richard Bentley, appears.

* * *The Relapse, Æsop*, and *The Provoked Wife*, by Sir John Vanbrugh, appear. [1702, *The False Friend.*]

* * *Translation of Vergil's Works*, and *Alexander's Feast*, by John Dryden, appear. [1700, *Fables.*]

1698 * * *London.* [Queen] Anne founds Grey-coat School, Westminster.

* * *Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the English Stage*, by Jeremy Collier, appears.

* * A metrical version of the *Psalms* is prepared by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brady.

* * *Love in a Bottle*, by George Farquhar, appears. [1699, *A Constant Couple*; 1701, *Sir Harry Wildair*; 1702, *The Inconstant, or the Way to Win Him*, and *The Twin Rivals*; 1704, *The Stage Coach*; 1707, *The Beaux' Stratagem.*]

1699 Mar. * *Scot. The Edinburgh Gazette* is issued.

1699–1712 *London. A History of the Works of the Learned* is issued.

1700 * * *Dublin. Pue's Occurances* is issued.

* * *Carmen Seculare*, by Matthew Prior, appears. [1709. *Poems.*]

SOCIETY.

1692 Feb. 13. *Scot.* Massacre of Glencoe.

MacIan Macdonald and about 60 of his clan, including women and children, are murdered by royal troops under Capt. Campbell (Glenlyon), at the instigation of Sir John Dalrymple [Earl of Stair], for not having taken the oath of allegiance before Jan. 1; the troops had been Macdonald's guests for 12 days.

* * *London.* Robert Young, a prisoner in Newgate, forges the hands of the Earls of Marlborough and Salisbury, and other nobility, to a pretended association for restoring King James; the lords are imprisoned, but the imposture being detected, Young is fined £1,000, and put in the pillory. [He is afterwards hanged for coining.]

1693 * * Lotteries are established [and for more than 130 years yield a large annual revenue to the crown].

1694 * * Many persons are executed for clipping the coins.

Mar. 12. Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, is expelled from the chair and the House for taking a gratuity after the act for the benefit of orphans had passed.

1695 Oct. 10. William III. is received on his return from the continent with illuminations and public rejoicings.

* * A tax is laid on marriages; a duke has to pay £50, a common person, two shillings and sixpence.

* * Births of children are taxed; a duke, £30, a common person two shillings.

* * A statute declares that the slave-trade "is highly beneficial and advantageous to the kingdom and the colonies."

* * Widowers are taxed; a duke, £12 10*s.*; lower peers, smaller sums; a common person, one shilling.

* * **Profane swearing** is made punishable by a fine; a laborer or servant forfeiting one shilling, others two shillings, for the first offense; for the second offense, four shillings; for the third offense, six shillings.

1696 Feb. * The **Assassination Plot**, to kill William III., is discovered.

It was organized by Sir George Barclay and other Jacobites, and was to have been simultaneously executed with one for an insurrection to be aided by French invaders. About 40 ruffians undertook to kill William, near Turnham Green, Middlesex, on Feb. 14, but their scheme was disclosed by Prendergast, a Roman Catholic.

Feb. * A **national loyal association** is organized.

It is to protect the king from assassins; and the members of both houses of Parliament, and the majority of the male population join it immediately; all persons holding office under the Government are required to be members.

Mar. *–**Apr.** * Robert Charnock, Edward King, Thomas Keyes, Sir William Parkyns, Sir John Friend, Ambrose Rookwood, Charles Cranburne, and Edward Lowick are tried, convicted, and executed for complicity in the plot for the assassination of the king.

* * **Plate**, with the exception of spoons, is prohibited in public houses.

* * *Scot.* The title, Earl of Orkney, is created.

1697 Jan. 28. **Sir John Fenwick** is executed after trial by bill of attainder for complicity in the assassination plot. [He is the last person executed in England by act of attainder.]

Nov. 26. *London.* There is great public rejoicing on **William's entry** into the city, on the restoration of peace, and the return of commercial prosperity.

Dec. 2. **National thanksgiving is observed** for the restoration of peace.

* * Sunderland orders a correction of the profaneness and **immorality of the drama.**

1698 Jan. 11. **Peter the Great**, Czar of Russia, arrives in England.

* * **Hawkers and pedlers** are first licensed.

* * *London.* Thomas Firmin advocates a popular and benevolent scheme for setting the **poor** at work.

* * Societies for "**the reformation of manners**" abound.

They lay informations of swearers, drunkards, and Sabbath-breakers before magistrates, and apply the informer's portion of the fines paid to charities.

* * Prevailing **immorality and indecency of the stage.**

Charity is represented as the thin disguise of scheming women, and adultery a proper pursuit of refined gentlemen, and virtuous people the butt of ridicule.

1699 Feb. 13. The Government **notifies the play-houses** that they are to enact nothing contrary to religion and good manners.

* * **John Archdale**, a **Quaker**, is elected to Parliament; having refused to take the oaths, his election is declared void.

* * A statute is passed making **shoplifting** a felony without benefit of clergy.

* * **The Charitable Society of Natives**, Winchester, is founded.

1700 * * **Calico** is prohibited to be printed or worn.

* * **The vending of spirits** is first regulated.

A justice's license is required before anybody is entitled to sell; but distillers are permitted to retail without license, provided they do not tolerate tippling in their houses.

STATE.

1692 * * **The Administration** is directed by the "**Junto**" **Whigs.**

John Somers, lord keeper, Edward Russell, Shrewsbury, and Thomas Wharton, secretaries of state, and Charles Montagu, chancellor of the exchequer.

1693 Jan. 20. **Parliament**: The permanent **national debt begins** in an act for raising money for carrying on a war against France. [One million pounds are borrowed on annuities at 10 per cent.]

Nov. * **Government by party** is introduced.

The king selects his ministers from the party having the majority in the House of Commons.

* * Sir John Somers is appointed lord keeper.

1694 Mar. 12±. **H. C. Sir John Trevor**, Speaker, is expelled for receiving a bribe.

May * The **Earl of Marlborough** writes a treasonable letter to James II.

July 23. *London.* The **Bank of England**, projected by **William Paterson**, a Scotch merchant, is established; it is granted certain privileges in return for a loan of £1,200,000 to the Government.

Dec. 22. **Parliament**: The act providing for **triennial Parliaments** is signed by the king.

Dec. 28. **Queen Mary dies.**

1695 June 7. **Sir Richard Tyne** is appointed chief justice.

Nov. 22. **The first triennial Parliament** meets; the Whigs are in a majority. [1698. July 7. Dissolved.]

* * *Ire.* **Lord Capel** is appointed lord lieutenant.

* * **Parliament**: The censorship of the **press** in the form of license is abolished.

* * **Parliament**: A **recoinage** act is passed.

It authorizes the withdrawal of coins depreciated by clipping, and the issue of new coins, the loss of the difference in value to be borne by the public exchequer. [It causes a commercial panic.]

* * *Edinburgh.* The **Bank of Scotland** is founded.

* * *Dublin.* The Protestant Parliament makes **severe laws against Catholics.**

They make it a penal act for a Catholic to bear arms, or to teach school, or to have his children instructed in the Catholic faith, or to own a horse worth more than £5; and it is enacted that all popish archbishops, bishops, and other clergy shall quit the kingdom before May 1, 1698.

* * The window-tax is first enacted, to defray the expense of and the deficiency in the recoinage of silver.

1696 Feb. 24. The king informs Parliament of a **Jacobite plot** to assassinate him and invade the kingdom in favor of James II. (See Society.)

Feb. * The **Habeas Corpus Act** is temporarily suspended.

* * **Parliament**: **The Trial for Treason Act** is passed.

It provides that the accused shall be permitted to have the aid of counsel, and that evidence of two witnesses be required to prove an overt act.

* * *Ire.* **The free exportation of flax**, hemp, linen, yarn, and thread is enacted; but the exportation of English wool and the importation of Irish wool into England are prohibited.

* * *Ire.* An act is passed permitting **Quakers to affirm** instead of taking oaths in courts of law.

1697 Jan. 12. *Ire.* Sir John Jeffreyson, Thomas Coote, and Nehemiah Donellan are appointed lord keepers. [Dec. 21, Edward, Earl of Meath; Francis, Earl of Longford and Murrough; and Viscount Blessington.]

Mar 11. *Ire.* **J. Metheun** is appointed lord chancellor.

* * **Sir John Somers** is appointed lord high chancellor, and created a peer; **Russell** is created Earl of Orford.

Sept. 20. *Neth.* **Peace of Ryswick** (p. 695).

1698 May * **Charles Montagu** is appointed first commissioner of the treasury. [1699, **Ford**, Earl of Tankerville.]

Aug. 24. **Parliament** meets. [1700. Dec. 19. Dissolved.]

Sept. 5. A new **East India Company** (the "English") is chartered, and the old (the "London") is suspended for three years. [1702. Both are united.]

Oct. 11. *Neth.* **First Partition Treaty.** [1700. Mar. 13. The second.] (P. 695.)

* * **Parliament.** Laws are passed to discourage the **woolen**, and encourage the **linen**, manufacture of **Ireland.**

1699 Feb. * **Parliament**: An act is passed **reducing the army** from 14,000 to 7,000 men, and dismissing the Dutch troops.

1700 Apr. 11. **Parliament**: An act is passed **resuming** for public uses the **Irish** forfeited **estates** granted to King William's Dutch favorites.

Apr. * **Somers** is dismissed from office.

July 30. **The Duke of Gloucester**, the last of Anne's 17 children, dies.

* * Lord Chief Justice **Sir George Treby** and Chief Baron **Sir Edward Ward** are appointed lord keepers. [Later, **Sir Nathan Wright.**]

* * *Ire.* Lawrence Hyde, **Earl of Rochester**, is appointed lord lieutenant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1692± * * *London.* **Lloyd's**, a coffee-house near the Royal Exchange, kept by Edward Lloyd, becomes a place of meeting for merchants.

1694 * * **Water-works** are erected at Exeter.

1695 * * *Edinburgh.* The **African and East India Company** is incorporated.

1696 * * *London.* The **Hand-in-Hand** is the first regular **fire insurance** office set up in the city.

1696-99 The first **Eddystone lighthouse** is erected.

1697 * * The displays of **fireworks** in celebration of the Treaty of Ryswick cost £10,000.

1698 Jan. 4. *London.* The palace of Whitehall, except the banqueting house, is burned.

1699 * * The old **dock**, Liverpool, is constructed. [1700. June 2. The *Marlborough* is the first ship to enter it.]

1700 * * The first **auction sale** in England takes place.

ARMY — NAVY.

1701 Feb.+ * *Neth.* **The French** seize the seven **Dutch "barrier fortresses,"** including Luxemburg, Mons, and Charleroi, thereby precipitating hostilities with England (p. 695).

1701-13 War of the Spanish Succession (pp. 512, 694).

1702 May 4. War with France is proclaimed.

Aug. 19+. *Sp.* **A naval battle off Cartagena** (p. 694).

Aug. * *Sp.* Cadiz attacked (p. 696).

Sept. 19. *Neth.* **Marlborough,** commanding the allies, **takes Venlo** by storm. [He besieges and takes Ruremonde and Stevenswart.]

Oct. 12. *Sp.* French are defeated **off Vigo** (p. 696).

Oct. 23. *Belg.* Liége taken (p. 696).

1703 Nov. 27. A great storm wrecks the war-ships *Stirling Castle*, *Mary*, *Northumberland*, *Vanguard*, *Resolution*, *Newcastle*, and *Reserve*.

* * **Marlborough** invades the Spanish Netherlands and takes Bonn, Huy, Limburg, and Guelders.

1704 July 24. *Sp.* **Gibraltar taken** (page 696). [Oct. 11. Besieged by the French and Spanish. Nov. 11. The French retire, after losing several ships and 10,000 men.]

Aug. 13. *Ger.* **Battle of Blenheim** (p. 696).

—— *Sp.* **In a naval battle off Malaga,** the English under Sir George Rooke defeat the French under Comte Toulouse.

1705 July 18. *Belg.* **Battle of Tirlemont** (p. 696).

Oct. 4. *Sp.* **Barcelona** surrenders (p. 696).

1706 Apr. 6. *Sp.* King Philip of Spain lays siege to Barcelona.

[May 11. The English under Sir John Leake compel him to raise it. The English and Portuguese shortly afterwards occupy Madrid, but evacuate it the following August.]

May 23. *Belg.* **Battle of Ramillies** (pp. 542, 696). [The surrender of Louvain and Brussels follows.]

1707 Apr. 25. *Sp.* **Battle of Almanza** (p. 696).

Oct. 22. *It.* Adm. Sir C. Shovel and his ship *Association* are lost off the Scilly Isles.

1708 May 22. Adm. Leake captures 60 French vessels laden with provisions in the Mediterranean.

July 11. *Belg.* **Battle of Oudenarde** (p. 696).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1702 * * *London.* **The Haymarket Theater** is built.

1703 Nov. 27. The Great Storm rages.

It causes immense loss of life and property on the land and water. The loss in London alone is estimated at £2,000,000; 8,000 lives are lost in the Severn and Thames, and by wrecks on the coast of Holland, and by ships which founder at sea; 17,000 trees are torn up by the roots in Kent alone; the Eddystone lighthouse is destroyed. It is regarded as a national calamity.

* * *London.* **Sir Isaac Newton** becomes president of the Royal Society.

1704 * * A comet approaches the earth, and is visible for several months, the people being much frightened.

* * Newton publishes his *Optics*, first explaining the phenomena of the spectrum.

1705 * * Halley predicts the return of the comet in 1758.

* * Thomas Newcomen sets up the first steam-engine to do mining work.

* * *London.* **Her Majesty's Theater** [Italian Opera House] is first opened.

1706 * * **A life assurance** company is established by Bishop Allen.

* * The **Eddystone lighthouse** is rebuilt.

1707 * * *London.* **The Society of Antiquaries,** for preserving the national antiquities, is partially revived. [1717. Reconstructed. 1750. Chartered.]

* * *London.* An extraordinary **plague of fleas** occurs; they cover the clothes of the people.

* * Samuel Newton and others obtain patents for obtaining **starch** from potatoes.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1701 * * Cruden, Alexander, author concordance, Scotland, born.
Dryden, John, courtier, poet, critic, writer, A69.
James II., king, dies in France, A78.
Kiffin, William, (Particular Baptist), A85.
Sedley, Sir Charles, poet, dramatist, A62.
Thomson, James, poet, Scotland, born.
1702 * * **Benbow, John,** admiral, A52.
Doddridge, Philip, non-conformist clergyman, theologian, philosopher, born.
Lally, Count, Thomas Arthur, Baron of Tollendal, French general in India, Ire., b.
Sunderland, Earl of, Robert Spencer, statesman, A60.
1703 June 17. Wesley, John, founder of Methodism, b.
Dodsley, Robert, poet, dramatist, writer, b.
Hooke, Robert, math., inventor, A68.
Law, Edmund, metaphysician, born.
Pepys, Samuel, secretary to admiralty, author of famous *Diary*, A61.
Wallis, John, mathematician, A87.
Warren, Sir Peter, admiral, born.
1704 Oct. 28. Locke, John, statesman, scientist, philosopher, A72.
Bathurst, Ralph, poet, philosopher, theologian, A84.
Buxton, Jedediah, arithmetician, born.
Byng, Honorable John, admiral, born.
Jenyns, Soame, poet, writer, politician, b.
L'Estrange, Sir Roger, political writer, A88.
Pococke, Richard, bp. of Meath, traveler, b.
1705 * * Birch, Thomas, hist., biographer, b.
Browne, Isaac Hawkins, poet, born.
Hartley, David, founder of English Association of psychologists, born.
Loudoun, John C, fourth Earl of, general, b.
Mansfield, Earl of, William Murray, jurist, b.
Oates, Titus, contriver of Popish plot, A86.
Ray, or Wray, John, naturalist, A77.
Tucker, Abraham, philosopher, born.
1706 * * Baskerville, John, printer and type-founder, born.
Brooke, Henry, novelist, poet, Ireland, born.
Dorset, Earl of, Charles Sackville, poet, A69.
Evelyn, John, miscellaneous writer, A86.
1707 * * Farquhar, George, comic dramatist, Ireland, A29.
Fielding, Henry, poet, dram., novelist, b.
Foulis, Robert, printer, publisher, Scot., b.
Pringle, Sir John, physician, Scotland, born.
Robins, Benjamin, mathematician, natural philosopher, born.
Sherlock, William, clergyman, author, A66.
Shovel, Sir Cloudesley, admiral, A57.
1708 Nov. 15. Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham, statesman, orator, born.
Phillips, John, poet, A32.
Tyson, Edward, physician, anatomist, A59.
Wesley, Charles, cl., hymn-writer, born.

CHURCH.

1701 June 16. The **first charter** is granted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by King William III. (See America.)

1702 Nov. 12. A **national thanksgiving** is observed for Marlborough's victories. [1704. Sept. 7. Again observed.]

1703 Jan. 19. A general **fast** is observed after the great storm.

June 17. John Wesley is born in the Epworth parsonage.

Nov. * **Queen Anne's Bounty** is established to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy.

* * *Ire.* Severe laws against Roman Catholics are promulgated.

1704 * * The sacramental **test** is imposed by the Popery Act.

1707 * * *Scot.* The **union of England and Scotland** is consummated. **Presbyterianism** is recognized as the national religion, and is fully guaranteed in its rights.

1708 * * **Roman Catholics** are forbidden to marry Protestants.

1709 Aug. 14–Nov. 5. *London.* **Dr. Henry Sacheverell,** of St. Saviour's, Southwark, preaches two sermons against the Whig Ministry.

[They excite the people with apprehension for the safety of the church, and fire their hostility against dissenters, whose meeting-houses they assault. The High Church and Low Church parties are developed. 1710. Mar. 23. He is suspended for three years. 1713. Apr. 13. Reinstated.]

LETTERS.

1701 * * *The Funeral*, by **Steele,** appears. [1703, *The Lying Lover*; 1705, *The Tender Husband*.]

1702 * * A **chemistry** professorship is established at Cambridge.

* * *A New Short Treatise of Algebra, together with a Specimen of the Nature and Algorithm of Fluxions*, by John Harris, appears.

* * *The Shortest Way with Dissenters*, by Daniel Defoe, appears.

1703 * * *London. The Daily Courant* is issued.

Feb. * *London. The Review*, the first critical periodical of the kind, is issued by Daniel Defoe.

* * The complete works of **Euclid** in Greek, edited by Dr. David Gregory, appear at Oxford.

1704 * * An **astronomy** professorship is established at Cambridge.

* * *Ire.* An edition of the *Bible*, the first printed in Ireland, appears.

* * *The Tale of a Tub* and *The Battle of the Books*, by **Jonathan Swift,** appear. [1707, *Argument Against Abolishing Christianity* and *Baucis and Philemon*.]

* * *The Lexicon Technicum*, by John Harris, appears; it is the first English encyclopedia.

1705 * * *Scot. The Edinburgh Courant* is issued.

* * Edward Harley, Earl of Oxford, begins the collection of a library of manuscripts and rare books [the "Harleian Library" of the British Museum.]

* * *The Campaign*, by **Joseph Addison,** appears.

1706 * * *London. The Country Gentleman's Courant* is issued.

* * *The Norwich Postman* is issued.

1707 * * *History of the Great Rebellion*, by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, appears.

* * An anatomy professorship is established at Cambridge.

1708 Oct. * *Scot.* *The Edinburgh Flying Post* is issued.

1709 Apr. 13–11 Jan. 13. *The Tatler* is founded by **Sir Richard Steele.**

SOCIETY.

1701 * * *Scot.* The title, Earl of Seafield, is created; also Duke of Argyll. [1703, Duke of Athole, Earl of Rosebery, Earl of Glasgow, Earl of Hopetoun, and Earl of Stair; 1707, Duke of Montrose, and Duke of Roxburghe.]

1702 * * Titles created: Duke of Marlborough. [1703, Earl of Poulett; 1711, Earl of Dartmouth, Baron Boyle, Duke of Ferrers, Baron Middleton, Baron Brandon, and Baron Hay.]

1703 July * *London.* **Daniel Defoe** is condemned to stand three times in the pillory, and suffer imprisonment for writing *The Shortest Way With Dissenters.*

Dec. 23. Archduke Charles of Austria, Charles III. of Spain, visits England.

* * May-poles are again set up.

* * *London.* The Kit-Cat Club is founded.

It consists of about 30 members, including the Duke of Marlborough, Sir Robert Walpole, Addison, Steele, and Garth, and its object is to promote the Protestant succession.

* * *Dublin.* The House of Commons **expells Mr. Asgill** from his seat because he had written a book in which he asserted the possibility of translation to the other world without death.

* * Queen Anne "**touches**" for the cure of the king's evil.

1705 * * Two alleged **witches** are executed at Northampton. [1712. Five more.]

1706 Dec. 21. *Edinburgh.* The signing of the Articles of Union causes a **tumult.** [Also at Dumfries.]

1708 * * Edward Colston's hospital, a **free school,** and other charities are established at Bristol.

* * A committee of the Commons declares the **slave-trade** "is important and ought to be free."

STATE.

1701 Feb. 6. Parliament meets; the Tories are in a majority; **Robert Harley, Speaker.** [Nov. 11. Dissolved.]

Apr. 4. The Earl of Pembroke is made first lord of the Admiralty. [1702, May 20, George, Prince of Denmark (lord high admiral); 1708, Nov. 29; Earl of Pembroke; 1709, Oct. 8, Earl of Orford; 1710, Oct. 4, Sir John Leake; 1712, Sept. 30, Earl of Stratford; 1714, Oct. 14, Earl of Oxford; 1717, Mar. 19, Earl of Berkeley.]

May 8. *H. C.* **Kentish men petition** the Commons to support the king with supplies to assist his allies. [May 13. The petitioners are committed to prison by the Commons for attempting "to subvert established government."]

June 12. Parliament: The Act of Settlement is passed.

It settles the crown on the Princess Sophia of Hanover, granddaughter of James I., and her issue; it enacts that the sovereigns of Great Britain shall be Protestants; they shall not leave the kingdom without consent of Parliament; ministers shall be responsible for the acts of the sovereign, and judges shall hold office for life.

July 1. The king embarks for Holland. [Nov. 4. Returns.]

Sept. 6. *Fr.* **James II. dies.**

Sept 7. William forms the **Grand Alliance** (p. 695).

Sept. * Louis XIV. acknowledges James's son, James Francis Edward Stuart [**the Old Pretender**], as king of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Dec. 30. Parliament meets. [1702. July 2. Dissolved.]

* * **Parliament:** A law is passed wholly prohibiting the **exportation of cloth from Ireland** except to certain ports in England.

1702 Feb. 21. William falls from his horse and fractures his collar-bone. [Mar. 8. He dies.]

1702–14 Anne reigns.

Anne is daughter of **James II.**, and wife of Prince George of Denmark.

Mar. * The Earl of Marlborough is sent as **envoy** extraordinary to the States General.

May 8. The Godolphin Administration is formed.

Ministers: Lord Godolphin, high treasurer; Sir Charles Hedges and the Earl of Nottingham [1704, succeeded by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford], secretaries of state; Sir Nathan Wright, keeper; Marquis of Normanby, privy seal; Henry Boyle, chancellor of the exchequer; and Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, president.

* * **Parliament:** The crown's power of granting **pensions** is checked by statute.

Aug. 20. Parliament meets; Robert Harley, Speaker. [1705. Apr. 5. Dissolved.]

Aug. 26. *Ire.* **Lord Methuen** is appointed lord high chancellor.

Dec. 10. Marlborough is created duke for eminent services.

* * The **National debt, £16,394,702.**

1703 * * *Ire.* Further **severe laws** are passed against Catholics.

May * *Edinburgh.* **Parliament** assembles. It passes the **Act of Settlement.**

Nov. * **Parliament: Queen Anne's Bounty** is established.

It is a grant of the "first fruits" and "tenths" accruing to the crown from spiritual preferments, in trust for increasing the incomes from small benefices; the "first fruits" being the whole profits for the first year, and the "tenths" the tenth of the annual profit.

Dec. 27. The **Methuen Treaty** is concluded with Portugal by Paul Methuen.

Heavy Portugal wines are admitted at one-third lower rate than light French wines; Portugal agrees to import her woolens from England.

* * *Ire.* Jas. Butler, **Duke of Ormonde,** is appointed lord lieutenant. [Aug. 6. **Sir Richard Cox** becomes lord high chancellor.]

1704 * * France formally assents to **honor the British flag** by the flag-salute at sea.

1705 Oct. 25. Parliament meets; the Whigs are in a majority. **John Smith,** Speaker. [1708. Apr. 11. Dissolved.]

* * Wilhelmina Carolina Dorothea, of Brandenburg Anspach, marries **Prince George** [George II.].

Dec. 21. Ex-Queen Catherine, widow of Charles II., dies.

* * **William Cowper** [Lord Cowper] is appointed lord keeper. [1707, lord high chancellor.]

1706 Apr. 16. *London.* Thirty-one commissioners from each of the two kingdoms meet to negotiate terms of **legislative union** between England and Scotland. [July 22. They agree upon Articles of Union.]

Dec. * **Lord Sunderland** is appointed secretary of state.

1707 Jan. 16. *Edinburgh.* **The Act** of the Scottish Estates (Parliament) for the **union** of England and Scotland is passed. Vote, 110–69.

Provisions: The Princess Sophia of Hanover and her Protestant heirs shall succeed to the crown of the United Kingdom; there shall be one Parliament, to which Scotland shall send 16 elective peers and 45 members of the Commons; no more peers shall be created for Scotland; Scotch law and legal administration remain unchanged; the Episcopal Church in England and the Presbyterian Church in Scotland remain unchanged; the Union Jack shall be the national flag of Great Britain.

Mar. 25. *Edinburgh.* **The Scottish Parliament** meets for the last time.

The regalia of Scotland — crown, scepter, and sword of state — are deposited in an oaken chest in Edinburgh Castle.

May 1. The union of England and Scotland **as Great Britain** goes into effect.

Oct. 23. The **first Parliament of Great Britain** meets, it being a second Parliament of **Anne** revived by proclamation.

* * **Harley and St. John are dismissed** from the Cabinet; **H. Boyle** and **Robert Walpole** take their places, the latter as secretary of war.

* * **Mrs. Masham** (Abigail Hill) is the new favorite of the Queen.

* * **H. C.** It is enacted that members of the House accepting any **office of profit** under the crown thereby **vacate their seats.**

* * *Ire.* Thomas, **Earl of Pembroke,** is appointed lord lieutenant and **Richard Freeman** lord chancellor.

* * The queen **vetoes a militia bill** for Scotland. [It is the last exercise of the royal veto power.]

1708 Mar. * *Scot.* James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George, **the Old Pretender,** makes an unsuccessful attempt to land with a French force.

Nov. 18. Parliament meets; the majority is Whig; **Sir Richard Onslow,** Speaker; the **Whig leaders** are Somers, Halifax, Wharton, Oxford, and Sunderland. [1710. Sept. 10. Dissolved.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1703 * * **The registering of deeds** and conveyances disposing of real estate is appointed to be effected in Yorkshire and in Middlesex. [Because of the greater security thus given, the value of estates increases in those counties.]

1705 Jan. 13. A fireworks establishment **blows up,** destroying 120 houses and killing 120 persons.

1706 * * The Amicable is the **first life insurance office** established in England.

1708 Apr. 4. *Ire.* The Castle of Belfast is **burned.**

* * *London.* The united British East India Company is **incorporated.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1709 Sept. 11. *Fr.* **Battle of Malplaquet** (p. 696).

Dec. 25. *Mass. U. S. A.* The *Solebay*, with 32 guns, **is lost** near Boston Neck; her crew perishes.

1711 Sept. 13. *Fr.* **Marlborough** takes Bouchain (p. 696).

Oct. 15. The *Edgar*, 70 guns, **blows up** at Spithead, and all on board perish.

Oct. * **Charles III.** leaves Spain. [Nov.* Philip V. enters Madrid.]

* * **Marlborough is dismissed** in disgrace from his command of the army by the Tories.

1712 July * **A truce** of four months is made with France.

1713 Apr. 11. *Neth.* Peace (p. 697).

1714 * * **The Duke of Marlborough** is appointed captain-general.

1715 Sept. * *Scot.* **A Jacobite rising.** (See State).

Sept. 9. *Edinburgh.* An attempt to seize the castle is defeated.

Nov. * *Scot.* **The Jacobites** under Forster invade England.

At Preston, Lancashire, they are besieged by the English under Gens. Carpenter and Wills, and compelled to surrender.

Nov. 13. *Scot.* **The indecisive battle of Dumblane**, or Sheriff-muir, Perthshire; the Earl of Mar and the Earl of Argyll are leaders.

Dec. 22. *Scot.* The **"Old Pretender"** lands at Peterhead. [1716. Feb. 5. He returns to France.]

1716 Feb. * *Scot.* **The Jacobite rebellion is suppressed with great severity.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1710 * * T. Gurney introduces his system of **stenography.**

Dec. 8. Thomas Harriot observes solar spots.

* * A society of eminent professors institutes the **Ancient Academy of Music** to promote the study of vocal harmony.

1711 Feb. 24. *London.* Händel performs his opera *Rinaldo* at the Haymarket, successfully overcoming previous restrictions.

* * *London.* A private academy is started for the study of art; Sir Godfrey Kneller, president.

* * **Stereotyping** is known.

1712 * * *London.* **A statue** of Queen Anne is erected in St. Paul's Churchyard.

1713 * * Savery and Newcomen invent **an atmospheric engine.**

1714 * * Newton explains the correct **theory of fluids and the oscillation of waves.**

* * **A silk-throwing mill** is erected at Derby by Sir Thomas Lombe, modeled from the original mill in Sardinia.

1715 * * Manufacturers of cloth are encouraged by legislation.

May 3. A total eclipse occurs; the darkness is so intense that the stars can be seen, and the birds roost at noon.

Red flames, or protuberance, are observed by Edmund Halley.

1716 Mar. 6. England is alarmed by a brilliant array of the **aurora borealis.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1709 Sept. 18. Johnson, Samuel, poet, essayist, biographer, lexicographer, philosopher, born.
Armstrong, John, phys., poet, Scotland, b.
Cowper, William, anatomist, A33.
Harris, James, of Salisbury, philologist, b.
Holt, Sir John, jurist, A67.
Lyttleton, Lord George, poet, born.
Rooke, Sir George, admiral, A59.
1710 * * Aldrich, Henry, logician, theol., A63.
Arne, Thomas Augustine, musician, comp., b.
Barrington, Lord Wm. Wildman, states., b.
Betterton, Thomas, actor, A75.
Butler, Alban, R. C. cl., hagiologist, born.
Cullen, William, phys., med. teacher, au., b.
Lowth, Robert, bishop of London, author, b.
Reid, Thomas, philosopher, Scotland, born.
Simpson, Thomas, mathematician, born.
1711 * * Boscawen, Edward, admiral, born.
Hume, David, historian, phil., Scot., born.
Ken, Thomas, bp. of B. and W., au., A64.
1712 * * Cockburn, Mrs. Alison, poet, writer, Scotland, born.
Cromwell, Richard, states., protector, A86.
Fothergill, John, physician, born.
Foulis, Andrew, printer, publisher, Scot., b.
Glover, Richard, poet, born.
Halyburton, Thomas, cl., author, Scot., A38.
Steuart, Sir James D., jurist, political economist, Scotland, born.
1713 * * Bute, Earl of, John Stuart, statesman, born.
Capell, Edward, annotator of Shakespeare, b.
Cave, William, canon of Windsor, au., A76.
Newcomen, Thomas, an inventor of steam-engines, dies.
Pitcairne, Archibald, physician, au., A61.
Ramsay, Allan, portrait painter, Scot., born.
Rymer, Thomas, antiquary, born.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, Anthony Astley Cooper, philosopher, A42.
Sprat, Thomas, bp. of Rochester, poet, A77.
Sterne, Lawrence, humorist, Ireland, born.
1714 Aug. 1. Anne, queen, A50.
Camden, Earl, Charles Pratt, statesman, b.
Farmer, Hugh, clergyman, author, born.
Henry, Matthew, cl., au., commentator, A52.
Hervey, James, clergyman, author, born.
Monboddo, Lord, James Burnet, jurist, b.
Shenstone, William, poet, born.
Taylor, Sir Robert, sculptor, architect, born.
Whitefield, George, orator, Evangelist, founder Calvanistic Methodists, born.
Wilson, Richard, painter, born.
1715 * * Alcock, John, musical composer, b.
Braddock, Edward, general, born.
Brown, John, clergyman, author, b.
Bryant, Jacob, theol., philos. writer, born.
Burnet, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, historian, theological, writer, A72.
Burnet, Thomas, author, A80.
Carstares, William, chaplain to William III., Scotland, A66.
Ditton, Humphrey, mathematician, A40.
Dampier, William, navigator, A63.
Hawke, Edward, lord admiral, born.
Hickes, George, theologian, philologist, A73.
Johnson, Sir William, general, born.
Nares, James, musician, composer, born.
Tate, Nahum, poet, A63.
Whitehead, William, poet, born.
Wycherley, William, poet, dramatist, A75.

CHURCH.

1709 * * *Scot.* The Scottish Society for **Promoting Christian Knowledge** is formed and incorporated.

* * *London.* The **"Sons of Clergy"** annual musical performance at St. Paul's is begun.

1710 * * *London.* **St. Paul's Cathedral** is completed by Sir Christopher Wren, with the exception of decorations. [1723. Decorations completed.]

* * **Parliament**: An act is passed for building **50 new churches.**

1712 * * *Scot.* Ecclesiastical **patronage** is restored. Episcopacy is tolerated.

* * *Scot.* The Episcopal bishops adopt the English **Book of Common Prayer.**

1713 * * **Parliament**: Lord Bolingbroke introduces the **Schism Act**; teachers are to declare their conformity to the established faith. [1719. Passed.]

1714 Nov. 27. The disturbers of **Dissenters** by insults and breaking windows are tried at Bristol.

Dec. 11. **The clergy** are ordered not to meddle with the affairs of state in their sermons.

1715 * * **William Wake** is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [1737. John Potter.]

LETTERS.

1709 * * *The Worcester Postman* is issued.

* * *Essay toward a New Theory of Vision*, by George Berkeley, appears. [1710, *A Treatise concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge*; 1713, *Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous.*]

* * *The Pastorals*, by Alexander Pope, appears. [1711, *Essay on Criticism*; 1712, *Rape of the Lock*; 1713, *Windsor Forest.*]

1710 Mar. 1–14 Dec. 20. *London. The Spectator* is conducted by Addison and Steele.

Nov. * **Swift** begins the *Journal to Stella.*

* * *The Courant* is issued at Nottingham [now the *Nottingham Journal*].

* * *Ire. The Dublin Gazette* is issued.

* * *London. The Examiner, or Remarks upon Papers and Occurrences* is issued.

1710–14 *London. The Memoirs of Literature* is issued.

1711 * * *The Newcastle Courant* is issued.

* * *The Conduct of the Allies* and *Remarks on the Barrier Treaty*, by **Swift**, appear.

1712 May * *The Liverpool Courant* is issued.

Aug. 12. The first **stamp** on newspapers is used this day.

* * *The Courant* is issued at Norwich.

1713 Mar. * **–Oct. 1.** *London. The Guardian* is founded by Steele.

* * *The Hereford Journal* is issued.

* * *Cato*, by Joseph Addison, appears.

* * *The Public Spirit of the Whigs*, by **Swift**, appears. [1714, *Free Thoughts on the State of Public Affairs.*]

1714 Jan. * *The Englishman* is founded by Sir Richard Steele. [1718, *The Plebeian*; 1719, *The Theatre.*]

* * **Worcester College**, Oxford, is founded by Sir Thomas Coke.

* * *London.* **The Scriblerus Club**, a literary club, is founded by Dean Swift. [Bolingbroke, Pope, Gay, and Arbuthnot are members.]

* * *The Shepherd's Week*, by John Gay, appears. [1727. *Fables.*]

1715 * * *London.* **Welsh charity schools** are established in Gray's Inn Road.

* * George I. purchases Bishop Moore's **library** of 30,000 volumes for 6,000 guineas, and presents it to Cambridge University.

* * *The Salisbury Postman* is issued.

* * *Scot. Glasgow Courant*, the first newspaper published in Glasgow, is issued.

* * **Nicholas Rowe** is appointed poet laureate.

* * *Felix Farley's Journal* is issued. [Afterwards merged into the *Bristol Times*, and both conjoined with *The Bristol Mirror* to form *The Daily Times and Mirror.*]

SOCIETY.

1709 * * **A blue-coat hospital is founded** at Liverpool.

1710 Feb. * **–Mar.** * *London.* **The Sacheverell riots.** (See State.)

Apr. 18. *London.* Four **Indian chiefs** arrive from America, and are carried in the royal coaches to their audience with the queen.

* * The **October Club** is organized.

It consists of a party of country gentlemen in the House of Commons, who profess high church principles, and favor Bolingbroke and the Jacobite cause.

1711 Mar. 8. A Frenchman, who assumes the title of Marquis of Guiscard, attempts to **assassinate** Chancellor Harley.

* * The *Hue and Cry*, a gazette for **advertising felons,** is established; it publishes descriptions of felons, thereby greatly aiding in their capture.

Nov. * **H. C.** The Duke of Marlborough is accused of **peculation,** condemned by the Commons, and dismissed from all his offices.

1712 Mar. 12. *London.* Queen Anne officially announces in the *London Gazette* her intention to "**touch**" publicly for the cure of **scrofula.**

Nov. 15. *London.* A **duel** is fought between the **Duke of Hamilton** and **Lord Mohun** at Hyde Park. Small swords are used; Lord Mohun is killed on the spot, and the duke expires of his wounds as he is being carried to his carriage.

* * **Apothecaries are exempted** from serving on juries or other civil offices.

* * *London.* Arbuthnot's satire, *John Bull*, appears. [The nickname of "**John Bull,**" applied to England, is alleged to have been derived from this.]

* * *London.* Ruffians, called **Mohocks,** go about the city at night, wounding and disfiguring the men, and indecently exposing the women. £100 is offered by royal proclamation for apprehending any one of them.

* * Titles created, Viscount Bolingbroke and St. John (1716). [1714, Earls Aylesford, and Tankerville; 1716, Duke of Portland; 1718, Earl Cowper, Earl of Stanhope, and Viscount of Cobham; 1719, Duke of Manchester; 1720, Viscount of Falmouth; 1721, Earl of Macclesfield, and Viscount of Torrington; 1722, Earl of Graham; 1729, Earl of Waldegrave; 1730, Earl of Ashburnham.]

* * *Ire.* Titles created, Baron Conway. [1715, Baron Carbery; 1716, Earl of Fitzwilliam, and Viscount of Molesworth; 1717, Viscount of Middleton, Viscount of Boyne, Viscount of Charlemont, and Viscount of Chetwynd; 1718, Baron Aylmer; 1719, Viscount of Grimston; 1720, Viscount of Gage, and Viscount of Barrington; 1722, Earl of Kerry and Shelburne (1753).]

1713 July 13. The Treaty of Utrecht obliges the Government to furnish annually to Spanish America **4,800 negroes** for 30 years. [1748. Renewed. 1750. Abandoned.]

1715 May 29. **Riots** of the Whig and Tory mobs, called Ormonde and Newcastle mobs, occur.

June * **Jacobite riots** occur.

Meeting-houses of Dissenters are destroyed, prisons opened, and the health of James is openly drunk at Manchester. [July * Jacobites commit outrages on Dissenters in the midland counties.]

Aug. 3. *London.* A cobbler of Highgate is whipped from Holloway to London for **criticising the Government.**

* * A **tumult** is raised at Manchester by "Syddall, the barber." [He is afterwards hanged.]

* * It is a capital crime to cut down a cherry-tree.

STATE.

1709 * * **Parliament:** The first **copyright act** is passed. It gives copyright for 14 years, or for the life of the author.

* * **Sir Thomas Parker** is appointed chief justice.

Dec. 24. *Ire.* **Alan Brodrick** is appointed chief justice. [**The Earl of Wharton,** lord lieutenant.]

1710 Feb.*–**Mar.*** **Dr. Henry Sacheverell** is impeached for preaching seditious sermons, favorable to Tory principles.

He is suspended from preaching for three years, and his sermons are burned by the hangman.

* * **Robert Harley** becomes chancellor of the exchequer, and St. John secretary of state.

Aug. * The **Whig ministers** are dismissed.

Nov. 25. Parliament meets; the Tories are in majority. [1713. Aug. 13. Dissolved.]

* * The great seal is in commission; Sir Simon Harcourt, **Lord Harcourt,** is keeper. [1713. Lord chancellor.]

* * A new charter is granted to **Bristol.**

* * *Ire.* The **Duke of Ormonde** is appointed lord lieutenant. Nov. 28. Robert, Earl of Kildare, Archbishop Hoadley of Dublin, and Thomas Keightley are commissioners of the seal.

1711 Jan. 22. *Ire.* **Sir Constantine Phipps** is appointed lord high chancellor. [July 5. **Sir Richard Cox,** chief justice.]

* * **Mrs. Masham** succeeds the Duchess of Marlborough as keeper of the privy purse.

June 1. Robert Harley is created **Earl of Oxford,** and appointed lord treasurer; **Sir Simon Harcourt** is appointed minister.

Nov. * **Parliament:** The **Occasional Conformity Bill** is passed. [1718. Repealed.]

Dec. 30. Parliament: The Qualification Act is passed. It requires certain declarations to qualify for public office.

* * **Parliament: The stamp duty** is imposed.

1712 * * **H. L.** The Ministry creates **12 Tory peers** to obtain a majority.

July * **Henry St. John** is created Viscount Bolingbroke.

1713 Apr. 11. *Neth.* **The Peace of Utrecht** is signed by Ministers of Great Britain, France, and Spain (p. 697).

Nov. 11. Parliament meets. [1715. Jan. 15. Dissolved.]

* * *Ire.* The **Duke of Shrewsbury** is appointed lord lieutenant.

1714 May 28. The Princess Sophia of Hanover dies.

* * **Parliament:** The **Schism Act** is passed. It prohibits dissenters from keeping schools and acting as tutors.

* * **Lord Bolingbroke intrigues** in the interest of the Old Pretender.

July 27. The **Earl of Oxford** (lord treasurer) is dismissed [and **Charles Talbot,** Duke of Shrewsbury, is appointed to succeed him].

Aug. 1. Queen Anne dies.

House of Hanover or Brunswick.

1714–27 George I. reigns.

He is a son of Princess Sophia of Hanover, the granddaughter of James I. [Aug. 10±. He is proclaimed king. Sept. 18. **He lands at Greenwich.** Oct. 31. Crowned.]

Oct. * **Ministers:** The Earl of Halifax (lord treasurer), Lord Townshend (secretary of state), Sunderland (lord lieutenant of Ireland), Lord Cowper (lord chancellor), Earl of Nottingham (president Council), and the Duke of Marlborough (commander-in-chief).

Oct. 11. *Ire.* **Alan Brodrick** [Viscount Middleton] is appointed lord chancellor. [Oct. 14. **W. Whitshed,** chief justice.]

* * **The national debt** is £54,145,363.

1715 Mar. 17. Parliament meets. [1722. Mar. 10. Dissolved.]

June 9. Lord Bolingbroke and the Earl of Oxford are **impeached** of high treason in complicity with Jacobite intrigues, Bolingbroke having joined the Pretender in France. [June 21. **The Duke of Ormonde** also, who flees to France; anti-Whig mob **riots** follow the impeachments.]

Sept. 6. *Scot.* The Earl of Mar **proclaims the "Old Pretender"** as James III. at Braemar, Aberdeenshire; [the **Jacobite rebellion** follows. Dec. 25. **The Pretender lands** at Peterhead, Aberdeenshire.]

Oct. * **Robert Walpole** is appointed premier and chancellor of the exchequer.

Nov. 16. *Belg.* **The Barrier Treaty** is signed (p. 543).

1716 Jan. 19. H. L. Seven rebel Jacobite lords, Derwentwater, Widdrington, Nithsdale, Winton, Carnwath, Kenmure, and Nairn appear for trial on impeachment. [Feb. 9. They are sentenced to death. Feb. 24. Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure are executed on Tower Hill; later, Winton and Nithsdale make their escape.]

Feb. * *Scot.* **The Pretender** and the Earl of Mar abandon their followers and sail for France.

May 7. Parliament: The Septennial Act is passed. It makes the term of Parliaments seven instead of three years. [1717. Feb. 20. The first one meets.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1710–20 The South Sea Bubble.

The Earl of Oxford proposed the funding of a floating debt of £10,000,000, the purchasers of which were to become stockholders of a corporation known as the **South Sea Company,** which was to have a monopoly of the trade with Spanish South America, and a part of the capital stock of which was to constitute the fund. The scheme collapsed on the refusal of Spain to enter into a commercial treaty with England, and thousands of families were ruined, causing great distress throughout the country.

* * *London.* The **Sun Fire Office** is established.

1711 * * *Ire.* The **Irish Linen** Board is established.

* * **Races** are begun at Epsom [and annually continued since 1730].

1715 * * **Green tea** is introduced.

* * *London.* 150 houses are **burned** in Wapping; 50 lives are lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1718 June 15. Sir George Byng sails with a fleet against Spain. [Aug. 11. *It.* He defeats a Spanish fleet in the Straits of Faro, near Naples.]

Dec. 17-20 * * War with Spain. England is an ally of France.

1719 Apr. 16. *Scot.* The Earl Marischal and a few others land Spanish troops in aid of a Jacobite rebellion. [They soon return to Spain.]

1720 * * A royal arsenal is established at Woolwich, Kent.

1721 Apr. 11. *Sp.* Gibraltar is attacked by 20,000 Spaniards, who retire after losing 5,000 men.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1716 Nov. 24–17 Feb. 29. Severe cold prevails. Oxen are roasted at a fair held on the thick ice-covered Thames.

* * Rails for railroads are covered with iron.

* * Edmund Halley suggests that the distance of the earth from the sun might be estimated by observing the transit of Venus, and devises a plan for doing so.

* * *London.* James Quin makes his first appearance on the stage at Drury Lane.

1718 * * Rev. Stephen Hales makes experiments on gases.

1719 * * Edmund Halley becomes astronomer royal.

1720 * * *Esther*, Händel's first English oratorio, is composed.

* * Caslon casts the first types in England.

1720-36 Electrical phenomena are discovered by Wheeler and Stephen Gray.

They discover that the human body is a conductor of electricity, and that electricity acts at a distance.

1721 * * Inoculation for the small-pox is made known by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

* * The pendulum clock with compensation pendulum is invented by George Graham.

1723 Aug. 6. The cursus near Stonehenge is discovered by Dr. Stukeley; the ancient Britons held annual meetings here, made laws, and administered justice.

1724 May 22. A total eclipse is observed from near Salisbury.

* * John Hutchinson's work, *Moses' Principia*, is published. He derives all things from the air — fire, light, and spirit, types of the Trinity.

* * Cathedral music is performed on a grand scale for charitable purposes at the festivals at Gloucester.

* * *London.* Sir James Thornhill opens an Academy of Art in the Piazza, Covent Garden.

1725 * * Marine watches are invented by John Harrison.

* * *London.* Charles Macklin, an Irish actor, appears at Lincoln's Inn Theater.

1726 * * *London.* A statue of George I. is erected in Grosvenor Square.

1727 * * *London.* Sir Hans Sloane becomes president of the Royal Society.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1716 * * Abercromby, Patrick, political and historical writer, Scotland, A60±.
Brindley, James, canal engineer, born.
Cotes, Roger, mathematician, astron., A34.
Fletcher, Andrew, of Saltoun, political writer, Scotland, A63.
Gray, Thomas, poet, born.
Parker, Sir Peter, admiral, born.
Sackville, Viscount George, general, statesman, born.
Somers, Lord John, statesman, A64.
South, Robert, cl., wit, poet, author, A83.
1717 Feb. 19. Garrick, David, actor, b.
Amherst, Lord Jeffrey, statesman, general, born.
Carter, Elizabeth, scholar, poet, translator, b.
Walpole, Horace, Earl of Orford, statesman, historical writer, born.
1718 July 30. Penn, William, Quaker, religious writer, statesman, founder of Pennsylvania, A74.
Blair, Hugh, cl., rhetorician, Scotland, born.
Canton, John, natural philosopher, born.
Cumberland, Richard, moral phil., A86.
Hunter, William, physician, physiologist, anatomist, Scotland, born.
Kennicott, Benjamin, cl., Biblical critic, b.
Parnell, Thomas, poet, Ireland, A39.
Rodney, Baron, George Brydges, admiral, b.
Rowe, Nicholas, dramatist, A45.
Shrewsbury, Duke of, Charles Talbot, poet, statesman, A58.
1719 June 19. Addison, Joseph, poet, journalist, essayist, statesman, A47.
Boydell, John, engr., ld. mayor of London, b.
Campbell, George, theol., Bib. critic, Scot., b.
Flamsteed, John, first astronomer royal, A73.
Garth, Sir Samuel, physician, poet, A52.
Hawkins, Sir John, author, born.
Landen, John, mathematician, born.
1720 * * Conway, Henry S., field-marshal, b.
Foote, Samuel, humorist, actor, born.
Gage, Thomas, general in American Rev., b.
Gibbons, Grinling, sculptor, born.
Hurd, Richard, bp. of Worcester, au., born.
Montagu, Elizabeth, writer, born.
Stuart, Charles Edward, "Young Pretender," grandson of James II., born.
1721 * * Akenside, Mark, poet, born.
Collins, William, poet, born.
Cumberland, Duke of, William Augustus, son of George II., general, statesman, b.
Granby, Marquis of, John Manners, gen., b.
Potter, Robert, cl., poet, translator, born.
Prior, Matthew, poet, A57.
Robertson, William, cl., historian, Scot., b.
Sheffield, John, Duke of Buckinghamshire, poet, statesman, A76.
Smollett, Tobias George, poet, dramatist, novelist, historian, Scot., born.
Strange, Sir Robert, engraver, Scotland, b.
Walmesley, Charles, monk, math., born.
1722 June 16. Marlborough, Duke of, John Churchill, statesman, general, A72.
Brocklesby, Richard, physician, au., born.
Brown, John, clergyman, author, Scot., b.
Warton, Joseph, poet, critic, born.
Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden, statesman, b.
1723 * * Blackstone, Sir William, jurist, b.
Byron, Honorable John, admiral, born.
Centlivre, Susannah, dramatist, Ire., A56.
Cowper, Earl, William, statesman, A59.
Cox, David, landscape painter, born.
D'Urfey, Thomas, dramatist, A95.
Ferguson, Adam, historian, moral philosopher, Scotland, born.
Fleetwood, William, bp. of Ely, orator, A67.
Price, Richard, cl., philosopher, writer, b.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, portrait painter, b.
Selkirk, Alexander, sailor, prototype of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," Scotland, A49.
Smith, Adam, pol. economist, phil., Scot., b.
Wren, Sir Christopher, architect, A91.
1724 * * Carleton, Sir Guy, gen., states., b.
Guy, Thomas, philanthropist, A81.
Harley, Robert, Earl of Oxford, statesman, A63.
Home, John, poet, dram., hist., Scot., born.
Hood, Viscount Samuel, admiral, born.
Howe, George Augustus, gen. in America, b.
Manly, Mary de la Rivière, novelist, dramatist, political writer, A52.
Prideaux, Humphrey, cl., historian, A76.
Sacheverell, Henry, clergyman, controversialist, author, A52.
Smeaton, John, civil engineer, born.
Stubbs, George, painter, born.
1725 Sept. 29. Clive, Lord Robert, general, statesman, born.
Howe, Earl Richard, adm. in Am. Rev., b.
Keppel, Viscount Augustus, admiral, born.
Kippis, Andrew, clergyman, author, born.
Lindley, Thomas, composer, born.
Mason, William, clergyman, poet, born.
Newton, John, clergyman, author, born.
Sandby, Paul, painter, born.
Townshend, Charles, statesman, born.
1726 * * Burney, Charles, doctor of music, composer, author, born.
Chambers, Sir William, architect, born.
Coote, Sir Eyre, gen., statesman, Ire., b.
Dalrymple, Sir David, Lord Hailes, jurist, historian, Scotland, born.
Howard, John, philan., prison reformer, b.
Hutton, James, mineralogist, geol., Scot., b.
Jones, William, Hutchinsonian cl., au., b.
Pennant, Thomas, naturalist, antiquary, b.
Roy, William, geodesist, general, Scot., born.
Vanbrugh, Sir John, poet, dram., arch., A60.
Wotton, William, scholar, misc. writer, A56.

CHURCH.

1717 Mar. 31. The Bangorian controversy begins.

The bishop of Bangor preaches a sermon before the king on the text, "My kingdom is not of this world," demonstrating the spiritual nature of the kingdom of Christ, and receiving great abuse from nearly all the clergy.

1719 * * The two Houses of Convocation cease to meet after being denied some of their privileges.

1720 * * *Scot.* The see of Edinburgh is again founded. [1721, The see of Aberdeen and the Isles.]

* * *Ire.* Toleration is granted to the Dissenters, who are chiefly Presbyterians.

* * John Wesley enters Christ's Church College, Oxford, at the age of 16 years.

1721 * * *It.* Innocent XIII. becomes Pope. [1724, Benedict XIII.; 1730, Clement XII.; 1740, Benedict XV.]

1722 Aug. * Great ferment in the church party is caused by the arrest of Bishop Francis Atterbury. [1723. He is banished as a Jacobite.]

1723 * * Jews acquire the right to possess land.

* * A union is proposed with the Greek Church and the Church of England.

* * The bishops preach against masquerades, and occasion their suppression.

1725 June 4. *Edinburgh.* A General Assembly of the kirk meets.

1725-35 *Ire.* The proceeds of a coal duty build the cathedral at Cork.

1727 May 19. The Bishop of London declares that "Christianity and the embracing of the Gospel does not make the least alteration in civil property" (slaves).

LETTERS.

1717 * * Downing College, Cambridge, is founded by Sir George Downing, by will.

* * *The Kentish Gazette* is issued [now *The Kentish Post*].

* * *The Exeter Mercury*, *The Protestant Mercury*, and *The Postmaster, or Loyal Mercury* are issued at Exeter.

1718 * * Rev. Laurence Eusden is appointed poet laureate.

* * *The Leeds Mercury* is issued.

* * *Essay on Witchcraft*, by Bishop Hutchinson, appears.

1719 * * *The Manchester Weekly Journal* is issued.

* * *Robinson Crusoe*, by Daniel Defoe, appears. [1722, *Journal of the Plague.*]

* * *Busiris*, by Edward Young, appears. [1721, *Revenge.*]

1720 Apr. 28. *Scot.* *The Edinburgh Mercury* is issued.

* * *The Weekly Mercury, or Protestant Packet* is issued at Norwich.

* * A translation of Homer's *Iliad*, by Alexander Pope, appears. [1725, Homer's *Odyssey*.]

1722 * * A Naval College is founded at Portsmouth.

1722–24 *London. Bibliotheca Literaria* is issued by Dr. Samuel Webb.

* * *The Conscious Lovers*, by Sir Richard Steele, appears.

1724 * * The first professor of modern history in English universities is established by George I.

* * *Dublin. The Drapers' Letters*, by Jonathan Swift, appears.

1724–34 *History of His Own Time*, by Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, appears.

1725 * * *Historiæ Cœlestis*, by John Flamsteed, appears.

* * *Scot. The Gentle Shepherd*, by Allan Ramsay, appears.

1725–28 *London. New Memoirs of Literature* is issued.

1726 * * *London.* John Henley, "Orator Henley," opens an "oratory" in Newport Market, where he gives lectures.

* * The *London Daily Post and General Advertiser* is issued. [1738. Changed to *General Advertiser*. 1752. Changed to *Public Advertiser*.]

* * *London. Lloyd's List* is issued by Edward Lloyd.

1726–27 *Dublin. Gulliver's Travels*, by Jonathan Swift, appears.

1726–30 *Scot. The Seasons*, by James Thomson, appears.

1727 * * The first racing calendar is published by John Cheney.

* * *Sally in Our Ally*, and other poems, by Henry Carey, appear.

SOCIETY.

1716 July * *London.* The Mug-house riot, in Salisbury Court, between the Whigs and Tories, occurs. It is quelled by the guards; five rioters are hanged.

* * Mrs. Hicks and her daughter, aged nine, are hanged at Huntingdon as witches.

* * The daily wages of harvest men are ninepence.

1717 * * The first grand lodge of Freemasons in England is established.

1718 * * Judges are authorized to sentence offenders to transportation "into any of his Majesty's dominions in North America."

* * James Shepherd, an enthusiast, unsuccessfully attempts to assassinate George I.

1719 * * *London.* Westminster Hospital is founded.

1720 Nov. * Parliament makes an investigation of the South Sea Bubble. It expels Aislabie, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and several members of Parliament, and seizes the estates of the directors valued at £2,014,000.

1721 Apr. 28. The council orders the suppression of the Hell Fire Clubs.

* * *London.* Guy's Hospital is founded by Thomas Guy; it costs £18,793, and he endows it with £219,499.

1722 July 24. *Edinburgh.* The wearing of broadswords is prohibited.

* * *Scot.* The last execution in Scotland for witchcraft takes place at Dornoch.

* * Forging letters of attorney is made a capital crime.

* * Sending letters, whether anonymously written, or with a fictitious name, demanding money, or threatening to kill a person, or fire his house, is made punishable as a felony without benefit of clergy.

1723 May * Non-jurors are subjected to double taxation, and obliged to register their estates.

May * *London.* Christopher Layer, a barrister, conspires with other persons to seize George I., the Prince of Wales, Lord Cadogan, and the principal officers of state, to seize the Tower, to plunder the Bank, and to bring in the Pretender. [May 17. Layer is hanged.]

1724 June 24. *Scot.* The tax on malt causes a great tumult at Glasgow.

* * It is agreed to hold festivals at Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester, in rotation annually; at first for two days, later for three evenings.

1725 May 18. The Order of the Bath is revived by George I.

* * Thomas Parker, Earl of Macclesfield and lord chancellor, is impeached for selling masterships in the Court of Chancery, and other corrupt practises.

* * *Ire.* Titles created, Earl of Darnley. [1727, Viscount of Galway; 1733, Earl of Egmont.]

1726–29 Voltaire visits England.

1727 May 16. Mr. Ward, a wealthy member of Parliament, is expelled by the Commons for forgery [and consigned to the pillory].

STATE.

1716 * * Parliament: The Sinking Fund Act is passed to redeem the debt to the Bank of England.

1717 Jan. 4. The Triple Alliance is formed (p. 697).

Mar. * Parliament: The Act of Grace is passed.

It releases Lords Carnwath, Widdrington, Nairne, and others under death sentence or in prison for participation in the Jacobite rebellion.

Apr. * James, Earl Stanhope, becomes prime minister; James Craggs, secretary of war; and the Earl of Sunderland and Joseph Addison become secretaries of state.

Nov. * The king and his son, the Prince of Wales, quarrel about sponsors at the baptism of the prince's child; the prince is put under arrest; he supports the opponents of his father's Cabinet.

* * *Ire.* The Duke of Bolton is appointed lord lieutenant.

1718 Aug. 2. *London.* The Quadruple Alliance treaty is signed.

It is formed by Great Britain, France, Germany, and Holland to guarantee the succession of the reigning families in France and England, and to settle the partition of the Spanish monarchy. It forbids the union of the French and Spanish crowns. [1720. Jan. 26. Spain joins.]

* * Charles, Earl of Sunderland, becomes lord treasurer, Earl Stanhope and J. Craggs, secretaries of state; and Mr. Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer.

* * Sir John Pratt is appointed chief justice.

* * Sir R. Tracy and others are commissioners of the great seal.

* * Baron Macclesfield is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * Parliament: An act is passed forbidding the export of wool. The Schism Act is repealed.

1719 May * *Scot.* A Spanish expedition in favor of the Pretender fails.

Nov. 20. The Treaty of Stockholm is concluded. Sweden cedes to England the duchies of Bremen and Verden for 1,000,000 rix-dollars.

Dec. * H. L. A bill passed to limit the creation of peers is rejected by the Commons. Vote, 269–167.

* * Parliament: The non-resistance oath, declaring that it is unlawful to take up arms against the king for any cause, is repealed.

1721 * * Robert Walpole is prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer: Lord Townshend is secretary of state.

* * *Ire.* Charles, Duke of Grafton, is appointed lord lieutenant.

1722 * * Christopher Layer, a barrister, Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and others engage in a movement in favor of the Pretender. [Layer is condemned and executed. 1723. May 6. Atterbury is put on trial for treasonable conspiracy; later, condemned, but permitted to leave the country.]

Oct. 9. Parliament meets. [1627. Aug. 7. Dissolved.]

* * The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended for a year.

* * Parliament: An act is passed giving a patent to William Wood for supplying Ireland with a copper coinage of halfpence.

[1724. *Ire.* Dean Swift, by his *Drapers' Letters*, raises such a public clamor against the scheme that it is withdrawn.]

1724 * * *Ire.* John, Lord Carteret, is appointed lord lieutenant.

* * New postal rates charge a penny for every sheet.

1725 Mar. 2. Sir Robert Raymond is appointed chief justice.

Sept. 3. The Treaty of Hanover, or alliance of Herrenhausen, is concluded.

It is formed by England, France, and Prussia as a league of defense against the designs of Germany and Spain, formulated in the Treaty of Vienna.

* * The great seal is in commission. Later, Sir Peter King, Lord King, is lord chancellor.

* * *Ire.* Richard West is appointed lord chancellor. [1726, Thomas Wyndham, Lord Windham of Finglas.]

1727 Apr. 3. *Ire.* John Rogerson is appointed chief justice.

June 11. *Ger.* George I. dies at Osnaburg, Hanover.

1727–60 George II. reigns.

He is son of George I.

1727–42 Robert Walpole is prime minister.

June * National debt, £52,092,238.

Aug. 2. Viscount Torrington is made first lord of the admiralty. [1733, June 25, Sir Charles Wager; 1742, Mar. 19, Earl of Winchelsea; 1744, Dec. 27, Duke of Bedford; 1748, Feb. 10, Earl of Sandwich.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1718 * * *Scot.* The first Glasgow vessel sails to America for tobacco.

1720 * * Mahogany comes into general use.

* * Cross posts in the penny post institution are established by Ralph Allen.

* * *London.* The Royal Exchange Insurance and the London Insurance Companies are the first marine insurance companies.

1722 * * *London.* The Chelsea waterworks are formed.

1723 * * *London.* Smallpox appears; one case out of 14 is fatal.

1726 * * Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, is built.

1727 * * *Edinburgh.* The Royal Bank is founded.

ARMY — NAVY.

1736 * * The rank of **marshal** is first conferred upon John, Duke of Argyll, and George, Earl of Orkney, by George II.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1727 * * The **aberration of the light of stars** is discovered and explained by Dr. James Bradley.

1728 * * John Gay's *Beggar's Opera* is produced at the Lincoln's Inn Theater.

* * *Dublin.* The Aungier Street **Theater** [Victor] is erected.

1730 * * *Edinburgh.* **Stereotyping** is practised by William Ged.

* * *London.* **The Academy** in St. Martin's Lane is opened.

* * The first **cotton stockings** are made.

1730–33 *London.* The **Serpentine** is formed at Hyde Park.

1731 * * *Dublin.* Crow Street **Music Hall** is erected.

* * *Dublin.* The **Royal Dublin Society** is formed.

* * A **reflecting sextant** is made by John Hadley.

* * *London.* The first **Copley medal** is awarded to Stephen Gray by the Royal Society.

1732 Dec. 7. *London.* **Covent Garden Theater** is first opened.

± * * *Edinburgh.* The first **threshing-machine** attempted in modern times is invented by Michael Menzies.

* * *London.* **Rise of the English opera;** the first oratorio is performed in Lincoln's Inn Theater in Portugal Street.

1733 * * *The Harlot's Progress,* by William Hogarth, appears. [Soon followed by *The Rake's Progress.*]

1734 * * *London.* Viscount Harcourt, Lord Halifax, the Duke of Dorset, and others establish the **Society of Dilettanti** for the encouragement of fine arts in Great Britain.

1734–43 *London.* The **Royal Academy of Music** is founded.

1735 * * *London.* John Harrison produces his **first time-piece.** [1739. His second. 1749. His third.]

1736 Feb. 16. *London.* Unprecedented **high tide** occurs; the council at Westminster Hall are carried out in boats to their coaches.

* * Jonathan Hull's patent first sets forth the idea of **steam navigation.**

* * *Edinburgh.* **Allan Ramsay's Theater** is erected.

1737 * * Dr. James Bradley discovers the **variation of the earth's axis.**

* * *Edinburgh.* **The Medical Society** is instituted.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1727 Mar. 20. Newton, Sir Isaac, mathematician, scientist, greatest of natural philosophers, A85.
Barrington, Daines, jurist, naturalist, antiquary, born.
Gainsborough, Thomas, painter, born.
Hoole, John, poet, dramatist, translator, b.
Liverpool, first Earl of, Charles Jenkinson, statesman, born.
Murphy, Arthur, dram., writer, Ireland, b.
Wilkes, John, statesman, born.
Wolfe, James, general, born.

1728 * * Adam, Robert, architect, Scot., b.
Black, Joseph, chemist, anatomist, Ire., b.
Boulton, Matthew, engineer, born.
Cook, James, explorer, naval captain, b.
Freind, John, physician, author, A53.
Goldsmith, Oliver, poet, novelist, dramatist, essayist, Ireland, born.
Hunter, John, anatomist, surgeon, Scot., b.
Orme, Robert, historian, born.
Warton, Thomas, poet, critic, born.

1729 Jan. 12. Burke, Edmund, statesman, orator, author, Ireland, born.
Clarke, Samuel, clergyman, philosopher, A54.
Collins, Anthony, theologian, freethinker, philosopher, A53.
Congreve, William, dramatist, poet, A59.
Howe, Sir William, general, born.
Law, John, financier, Scotland, A58.
Lloyd, Henry, soldier, author, born.
Moore, John, physician, Scotland, born.
Percy, Thomas, bishop of Dromore, au., b.
Steele, Sir Richard, poet, essayist, journalist, politician, A58.

1730 * * **Bruce, James,** traveler, Scot., b.
Burgoyne, John, general, Am. Rev., born.
Fenton, Elijah, poet, A47.
Hamilton, Sir William, antiquary, statesman, Scotland, born.
Horne, George, bp. of Norwich, author, b.
Jackson, William, musician, composer, born.
Rockingham, Marquis of, Charles W. Wentworth, statesman, born.
Wedgwood, Josiah, potter, born.

1731 * * Aiton, William, botanist, Scot., b.
Astell, Mary, religious writer, A63.
Boyle, Charles, Earl of Orrery, scholar, major-general, statesman, Ireland, A75.
Cavendish, Henry, chemist, nat. phil., born.
Churchill, Charles, poet, born.
Cowper, William, poet, born.
Darwin, Erasmus, physiologist, poet, born.
Defoe, Daniel, printer, pamphleteer, journalist, novelist, A70.
Duncan, Viscount, Adam, admiral, Scot., b.
Dunning, John, Baron Ashburton, lawyer, b.
Grose, Francis, antiquary, author, born.
Wharton, Duke of, Philip, orator, poet, A33.

1732 Dec. 6. Hastings, Warren, statesman, governor-general of India, born.
Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of spinning-jenny, born.
Atterbury, Francis, bishop of Rochester, statesman, controversialist, author, A70.
Collier, Arthur, cl., metaphysician, A52.
Colman, George, dramatist, born.
Cumberland, Richard, dramatist, born.
Falconer, William, poet, born.
Flood, Henry, statesman, orator, Ireland, b.
Gay, John, poet, A47.
Hauksbee, Francis, physicist, A82.
Horsley, John, antiquary, historian, A47.
Mar, Earl of, John Erskine, gen., Scot., A57.
Maskelyne, Nevil, astronomer, born.
North, Lord Frederick, statesman, born.
Thurlow, Lord Edward, statesman, born.
Walker, John, lexicographer, born.

1733 * * Booth, Barton, actor, A52.
Denman, Thomas, physician, born.
Horsley, Samuel, bp. of Rochester, au., b.
Kenyon, Lord Lloyd, jurist, statesman, b.
Ogilvie, John, poet, Scotland, born.
Priestly, Joseph, philosopher, born.
Wedderburn, Alexander, Baron Loughborough, Earl of Rosslyn, jurist, states., b.

1734 * * Abercromby, Sir Ralph, general, Scotland, born.
Arbuckle, James, poet, Scotland, A34.
Barclay, John, clergyman, founder of Barclayites, Scotland, born.
Creighton, Robert, cl., composer, A96.
Dennis, John, poet, critic, A77.
King, Peter, jurist, statesman, A65.
Macgregor-Campbell, Rob Roy, freebooter, A71.
Mickle, William Julius, poet, Scotland, b.
Romney, George, painter, born.
Sharp, Granville, philanthropist, born.
St. Vincent, Earl of, John Jervis, admiral, b.
Thornhill, Sir James, painter, A58.

1735 * * Arbuthnot, John, phy., wit, wr., A68.
Astle, Thomas, antiquary, born.
Banks, Thomas, sculptor, born.
Beattie, James, poet, Scotland, born.
Bickerstaff, Isaac, dramatist, Ireland, born.
Brown, John, physician, founder of Brunonian theory, Scotland, born.
Derham, William, cl., natural phil., A78.
Granville, George, Baron Landsdowne, poet, dramatist, statesman, A68.
Langhorne, John, poet, translator, born.
Raikes, Robert, fdr. of Sunday-schools, b.
Ramsden, Jesse, optician, inventor, born.
Richmond, Duke of, Charles Lennox, gen., b.
Peterborough, Earl of, Charles Mordaunt, general, admiral, statesman, A77.
Wodrow, Robert, ecclesiastical historian, Scotland, A55.

1736 * * **Bridgewater, Earl of, Francis Egerton,** projector of canals, born.
Cogan, Thomas, physician, author, born.
Copley, John, painter, born.
Lee, Ann, founder of Shakers, born.
Jebb, John, clergyman, physician, born.
Sale, George, historian, orientalist, A56.
Steevens, George, Shak. comment., au., b.
Tooke, John Horne, politician, philologist, b.
Watt, James, inventor condensing steam-engine, Scotland, born.

1737 Apr. 27. Gibbon, Edward, historian, born.
Eginton, Francis, painter on glass, born.
Geddes, Alexander, Roman Catholic theologian, Biblical critic, author, Scotland, b.
Hutchinson, John, philosopher, founder Hutchinsonism, Scotland, A63.
Hutton, Charles, mathematician, born.
Macartney, Earl of, George, diplom., Ire., b.
Landsdowne, Marquis of, William Petty Fitzmaurice, statesman, Ireland, born.
Nollekens, Joseph, sculptor, born.
Paine, Thomas, politician, author, born.
Strype, John, theologian, historian, A94.
Watson, Richard, bishop of Llandaff, au., b.

CHURCH.

1727 * * *Scot.* The see of **Moray** is again erected. [1731, **Brechin** and also **Glasgow.**]

* * *Scot.* Rev. John Glas (or Glass) becomes the founder of the **Glassites** [called Sandemanians in America].

He opposes the national church as inconsistent with the gospel. [1728. He is deposed by the General Assembly.]

1727–29 John Wesley is curate to his father. [1738. Apr. 1. He resolves to pray indifferently, with a form or without one.]

1729 * * **Rise of Methodism.**

The Holy Club (Methodist) is formed at Oxford University. Its members unite to read the Holy Scriptures in the original languages, and to aid each other in mutual spiritual improvement. Original members: John Wesley of Lincoln College, Charles Wesley, tutor, Mr. Morgan of the Christ's Church College, and Mr. Kirkham of Merton College. They are derisively called **Methodists.**]

1730 * * Many of the original English Presbyterians become **Unitarians.**

1732 * * **George Whitefield** is admitted a servitor at Oxford, where he becomes a companion of the Wesleys, and aids them in establishing Methodism. [1736. June 20. Ordained.]

1733 * * *Scot.* Ebenezer Erskine with others secedes from the Scottish Church, and forms the Associate Presbytery, commonly called the Secession Church. [1740. The eight seceders are deposed.]

* * *Scot.* The see of **St. Andrews** is again erected.

1735 Oct. 14. The two **Wesleys** sail for Georgia in America.

John Wesley, having declined a quiet rectory, sets out with his brother Charles for Georgia, to become missionaries to the Indians. Charles Wesley is also to be secretary to the governor.

* * John Wesley observes the **Moravians.**

A terrible storm convinces Wesley that the German Moravians on board the vessel have a fellowship with God to which he is a stranger.

* * **George Whitefield** joins the Methodist Holy Club. [1736. He is ordained a deacon, and preaches his first sermon.]

1737 * * Many clergymen are apathetic and indifferent for fear of being called **Methodists.**

1738 Jan. * **John Wesley** returns from America.

He commences itinerant preaching, and gathers many followers, chiefly among the poor. Many churches are shut against him, so he builds spacious meeting-houses in London, Bristol, and other places.

Jan. * **Whitefield** first sails for America.

[He returns the same year, seeking aid for his orphanage in Georgia. 1739. Sept. * He sails again for America. 1741. His preach-

ing produces great excitement in New England. 1744. Aug. * Sails again. 1769. He sails on his seventh and last voyage.]

* * *It.* **Freemasons** are excommunicated by the Pope.

May 21. Charles Wesley obtains "rest to his soul."

LETTERS.

1727-28 * * *Miscellanies*, by Pope and Swift, appears.

1728 Jan. * **-36 Dec.** * *London. The Present State of the Republick of Letters* is issued.

* * *Ire.* George **Faulkner** establishes *Faulkner's Journal*.

* * Ephraim Chambers's *Cyclopædia* appears.

* * *The Dunciad*, by Alexander Pope, appears.

* * *Love in Several Masques*, by Henry Fielding, appears. [1730, *The Temple Beau* and *Tom Thumb*; 1732, *The Modern Husband* and *The Mock Doctor*; 1733, *The Miser*; 1734, *The Intriguing Chambermaid*; 1743, *The Wedding Day*.]

1729 * * *London.* A **public library,** built by bequest of Dr. Daniel Williams, is opened at 49 Redcross Street.

* * *The Salisbury Journal* is issued.

* * *Ire. The Waterford Flying Post* is issued.

1730 * * *London.* **Colley Cibber** is appointed poet laureate.

* * *The Manchester Gazette* is issued.

* * *The Literary Journal* is issued.

1730-34 *London. Historia Literaria* is issued.

1731 * * **Disuse of Latin language** is authorized in the courts.

* * *London. The Gentleman's Magazine* is issued by Edward Cave.

* * *Treatise concerning Eternal and Immutable Morality*, by Ralph Cudworth, appears.

1732 * * *Ire.* The Dublin College **Library** is erected.

* * *Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher*, by George Berkeley, appears.

1732-34 *Essay on Man*, by Alexander Pope, appears. [1732-35, *Moral Essays*.]

1732-38 *History of the Puritans*, by Daniel Neal, appears.

1732-84 *London. The London Magazine, or Gentleman's Monthly Intelligencer*, is issued.

1733 * * *Ire.* **Charter schools** are established.

1733-34 *London. The Bee* is issued by Eustace Budgell.

1735 * * Translation of *Lobo's Voyage to Abyssinia*, **Samuel Johnson's** first work, appears. [1738, *London*; 1744, *Life of Savage*.]

1735-36 *London. The Literary Magazine* is issued.

1736 May 13. The Ratcliffe Library, Oxford, is founded. [1749. Apr. 13. Opened.]

* * *Analogy of Religion*, by Joseph Butler [Bishop of Bristol and of Durham], appears.

1737 * * *Ire. The Belfast News-Letter* is issued.

* * *The Schoolmistress*, by William Shenstone, appears.

* * *Concordance of the Holy Scripture*, by Alexander Cruden, appears.

1737-43 *History of the Works of the Learned* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1727 * * **Races** are begun at Ascot by the Duke of Cumberland.

* * **Sanctuaries** for offenders are abolished.

1728 * * **A duel** is fought between Capt. Peppard and Mr. Hayes, the latter being killed.

* * *Dublin.* The **Infirmary,** Jervis Street, is founded.

1729 * * The **first gin-law** is made, imposing a license of £20 on every seller of gin, in order to restrain the traffic. [1733. As it does not check gin-drinking, it is repealed.]

* * Robert Raikes of Gloucester is called to the bar of the Commons, and rebuked for **printing speeches delivered in the House.**

* * *Ire.* **Linen scarfs** are introduced at funerals.

1730 * * A select committee of the Commons reports on the horrible oppression and cruelty practised in **prisons.**

* * *Ire.* The first grand lodge of **Freemasons** in Ireland is established.

1731 Jan. 2. *London.* A prisoner at Newgate is reprieved on condition that he submit to an experiment on the **tympanum.**

June 4. *London.* A person is sentenced to be hanged for **forgery.** [It is supposed to be the first case so punished.]

Sept. 27. *London.* A gang of 130 felons are taken from Newgate for **transportation to America.**

1732 * * **Customs frauds** abound.

On tobacco alone one-third of the duties are lost to the Government by perjury, forgery, and collusion.

1733 Apr. * There are many public **demonstrations** against the Excise Bill; the popular cry is "**Liberty, Property, and no Excise.**"

1734 * * *London.* The **Society of Dilettanti** is founded. [1735. Also the Beefsteak Club.]

1735 * * *London.* A petition against the **excessive use of spirituous liquors** is presented to the House of Commons by the justices of the peace for Middlesex.

1736 Feb. 28. The Commons consider the harm done to the poor by **distilled spirits;** it is stated some signs read, "Drunk for a penny, dead drunk for twopence; clean straw for nothing."

Apr. 15. *Edinburgh.* **The Porteous riots** break out.

Capt. John Porteous fires on a mob, who threaten to rescue a prisoner from execution. [He is tried for murder, and sentenced to death; later he is reprieved. Sept. 7. He is dragged out of prison by a mob, who hang him to a lamp-post, and kill or wound 17 or 18 persons.]

* * *Edinburgh.* The **Royal Infirmary** is incorporated.

* * A **riot** occurs among the Spitalfields weavers because of the employing of workmen from Ireland; it is quelled by the military after many lives are lost.

* * *Scot.* The first grand lodge of **Freemasons** in Scotland is established.

* * *London.* **White's Club** is established.

* * A fine of £100 and imprisonment for three months are made the penalties for persuading **artisans** to leave the country.

1737 Mar. 5. *London.* A **riot** occurs at Drury Lane Theater because of the attempt to exclude footmen from the gallery.

* * **Riotous nailers** in Worcester march to Birmingham, and make terms with iron merchants there.

* * **The clergy** are given to fox-hunting, the bottle, and frequently to gambling.

1738 Mar. 11. About 1,200 persons are reported to have been convicted in a few months for **selling gin without a license.**

STATE.

1728 Jan. 23. Parliament meets; **Arthur Onslow,** Speaker. [1734. Apr. 18. Dissolved.]

1729 Nov. 9. *Sp.* **The Treaty of Seville** is concluded.

Spain restores its conquests, and confirms to England the control for supply of slaves to Spanish America (p. 699).

1731 Mar. 16. The Treaty of Vienna is concluded with Holland and the German Empire (p. 515).

* * *Ire.* Lionel, Duke of Dorset, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

1733 Mar. 14. Parliament: Walpole introduces a comprehensive **Excise Bill.**

Apr. 11. *London.* Sheriffs and merchants go to Parliament in 200 carriages, bearing a monster petition against the pending Excise Bill.

* * **Charles Talbot,** Lord Talbot, is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * Sir Philip Yorke is appointed chief justice.

1735 Jan. 14. Parliament meets; **Arthur Onslow** is chosen Speaker. [1741. Apr. 28. Dissolved.]

Feb. * **H. C.** William Pitt [**Earl of Chatham**] enters as member for Old Sarum.

1736 Apr. 27. The Prince of Wales marries the Princess of Saxe-Gotha.

June 24. The laws against **witchcraft** are repealed.

* * **Parliament: The Porteous riots** in Edinburgh, arising out of the execution of the laws against smuggling, are debated.

The lord provost of Edinburgh is disqualified for office, and the city is fined £2,000, for failing to protect Porteous from lynching by the mob.

1737 June 8. Sir William Lee is appointed chief justice.

* * **Parliament:** An act licensing plays is passed.

* * **Philip Yorke,** Lord Hardwicke, is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * *Ire.* William, Duke of Devonshire, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1727 * *Edinburgh.* The board of trustees of trade and manufactures is appointed.

1728 * * *Dublin.* The **Linen Hall** is opened.

1729 * * *Dublin.* The **Parliament House** is begun.

1730-40 *London.* The post is transmitted only three times a week to Edinburgh; on one occasion London **sends a single letter.**

1731 * * *E. I.* The Ostend East India Company is **dissolved;** the emperor removing this rival of the English company.

Aug. 2. *London.* The first stone is laid of the **Bank of England.**

1733 Aug. 31. *London.* **Fifty tons of halfpence and farthings** are sent from the Tower to Ireland.

1736 * * *London.* **Fifty houses are burned** at Shadwell.

1737 * * *London.* Fleet ditch is covered, and **Fleet Market** is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1739 Oct. 19–46 * * War against Spain because of its interference with Great Britain's American trade.

Oct. * **Vice Adm. Vernon** is sent to attack Spanish possessions in America.

Nov. 22. *Colombia.* Porto Bello, in Darien, is captured by Adm. Vernon.

1740 Sept. * A squadron of six vessels sails under Com. Anson to attack Chile and Peru. [It returns unsuccessful.]

1740–48 War of the Austrian Succession. England is an ally of Austria in the Pragmatic army (p. 514).

1741 Mar. * **–Apr.** * *Colombia.* An unsuccessful attack is made upon Cartagena by Adms. Vernon and Wentworth; 175 ships, 15,000 sailors, and 12,000 soldiers are in the expedition.

1743 June 27. *Ger.* George II. defeats the French at Dettingen. (See France.)

1744 Mar. 15. France declares war against Great Britain.

Sept. 21. The *Colchester*, 50 guns, is lost on Kentish Knock; 50 men perish.

Oct. 5. The *Victory*, the finest man-of-war in the English navy, is wrecked near the Isle of Alderney; Adm. Sir John Balchen and the entire crew are lost.

* * The Duke of Cumberland is appointed captain-general. The Earl of Stair commander-in-chief.

1745 May 11. *Belg.* Battle of Fontenoy (p. 700).

June 17. *N. S.* Louisburg, the chief French stronghold in America, is taken (p. 66).

July * *Scot.* The second Jacobite Rebellion.

Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," grandson of James II., lands on the western coast, and is joined by a large number of Highlanders and some of the nobility. [Aug. * He takes Perth and Edinburgh. Sept. 21. He defeats the royal forces under Sir John Cope at Prestonpans, near Edinburgh. Nov. * He invades England.]

Nov. 10. Carlisle is invested by the Jacobite army. [Nov. 17. Taken. Nov. 28. Charles Edward makes his quarters at Manchester. Dec. 4. He enters Derby with 400 cavalry and 2,000 infantry.]

Dec. * The Royalist army under the Duke of Cumberland and Gen. Wade advances northward to suppress the Jacobites. [Dec. 6. The Jacobites commence their retreat. Dec. 18. They gain an advantage over Cumberland at Clifton, Cumberland.]

* * The Royal Military Academy at Woolwich is efficiently organized.

* * Field-Marshal Wade is appointed commander-in-chief.

1746 Jan. 17. *Scot.* The Royalists under Gen. Hawley are defeated by Charles Edward at Falkirk Moor, Stirlingshire.

Apr. 16. (o. s.) *Scot.* Battle of Culloden, near Inverness.

The Jacobites (6,000±) are totally defeated by the Duke of Cumberland with a force of 10,000±; a great slaughter of the vanquished follows. [Charles Edward, after wandering about for several weeks, escapes to France. This is the last serious effort of the Stuarts to recover the throne.]

Sept. * *E. I.* The French attack Madras (p. 700).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1738 Sept. 13. *London.* The Westminster bridge is begun.

* * Railroads for collieries, with rails made of iron, are laid at Whitehaven.

* * Lewis Paul secures a patent for a spinning-machine. [Unsuccessful.]

* * *Edinburgh.* The Royal Society of Edinburgh is founded.

1739 * * Dr. Clayton describes the theory of gas-lights as the inflammable aëriform fluid, carburetted hydrogen.

* * Gas is first evolved from coal.

1740 * * Benjamin Martin makes great improvements in the microscope; he invents and sells pocket microscopes.

* * Benjamin Huntsman sets up a manufactory for cast steel at Handsworth, near Sheffield.

1741 May * *London.* Rev. Stephen Hales invents ventilators, and describes them to the Royal Society.

Oct. 19. David Garrick makes his *début* as Richard III. in the Theater of Goodman's Field, Ipswich. [1742. May 1. At Drury Lane, London.]

* * Händel composes his sublime oratorio, *The Messiah*, in 23 days. [1742. Apr. 13. First performed in Dublin.]

* * *London.* Martin Folkes becomes president of the Royal Society.

* * *London.* The Madrigal Society is established.

* * *Dublin.* Fishamble Street Music Hall is erected.

1742 * * *Scot.* Andrew Gordon uses a glass cylinder instead of a globe in electrical apparatus. [1770±. A plate is substituted.]

* * James Bradley becomes astronomer royal.

* * *Scot.* Calico-printing is begun at Glasgow.

1743 * * Parliament offers £20,000 for the discovery of the Northwest Passage.

* * The first cotton-mill is erected at Birmingham; it is unsuccessful.

* * *Scot.* The first Paisley handkerchiefs are made.

1745 * * Baskewill, a printer at Birmingham, takes up the art of making papier-mâché, and it soon spreads over the entire district.

* * *London.* The surgeons and barbers are made distinct corporations.

* * *Dublin.* The Chapel Street Theater is erected.

* * *London.* The Society of Surgeons is reorganized.

1745–56 Three million cattle die of the plague in England and West Europe.

1746 Apr. 23. *London.* Johann Christoph Glück plays the harmonica, or musical glasses. [He writes an Italian opera.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1738 * * Almon, John, pub., pamphleteer, b.
Asgill, John, author, A88±.
Boucher, Jonathan, political wr., philol., b.
Chandler, Richard, archeologist, born.
Clinton, Sir Henry, general, born.
Cochran, William, artist, born.
Cornwallis, Earl and Marquis of, Charles, general, statesman, born.
Herschel, Sir Frederick William, astronomer, author, born.
Macpherson, James, poet, Scotland, born.
Miller, Joseph, comedian, A54.
Portland, Earl of, William H. C. Bentinck, statesman, born.
Wolcott, John (Peter Pindar), painter, satirist, born.
Vaughan, Sir John, general, born.

1739 * * Anderson, James, econ., Scot., b.
Beauclerk, Topham, wit, born.
Parker, Sir Hyde, admiral, born.
Saunderson, Nicholas, mathematician, A57.
Walter, John, founder of *London Times*, b.

1740 * * Abernethy, John, Nonconformist clergyman, author, Ireland, A60.
Arnold, Samuel, musical composer, born.
Bacon, John, statuary, born.
Baring, Sir Francis, financier, born.
Boswell, James, biographer of Dr. Johnson, Scotland, born.
Cartwright, John, major, pol. reformer, b.
Chambers, Ephraim, cyclopedist, A60.
Cosway, Richard, painter, born.
Francis, Sir Philip, states., au., Ire., born.
Gagnier, Jean, Hebrew and Arabic professor at Oxford, A70.
Ker, John, bibliographer, born.
Latham, John, ornithologist, born.
Sharp, William, engraver, born.
Tickell, Thomas, poet, essayist, A54.

1741 * * Adam, Alexander, grammarian, geographer, antiquary, Scotland, born.
Barry, James, historical painter, Ireland, b.
Coombe, William, satirist, born.
Courtenay, John, states., pol. wr., Ire., b.
Dundas, Henry, Viscount Melville, statesman, born.
Malone, Edmond, Shakespearean commentator, Ireland, born.
Piozzi, Hester Lynch, author, born.
Young, Arthur, traveler, writer, born.

1742 * * Amhurst, Nicholas, pol. wr., A45.
Bentley, Richard, classical scholar, A80.
Chalmers, George, historian, biographer, b.
Halley, Edmund, astronomer, math., A86.
Lukin, Lionel, inventor of lifeboat, born.
Oldmixon, John, historian, A69.
Rennel, James, major, geog., traveler, b.
Reed, Isaac, critic, editor, born.
Strutt, Joseph, antiquarian, engraver, born.

1743 * * Ainsworth, Robert, grammarian, lexicographer, A83.
Argyll, second Duke of, states., Scot., A65.
Astbury, John, potter, A55.
Banks, Sir Joseph, naturalist, born.
Barbauld, Anna Letitia, poet, author, born.
Blizard, Sir William, anatomist, surgeon, b.
Cartwright, Edmund, poet, inventor of power-loom, born.
Edwards, Bryan, historian, born.
Hervey, Lord John, statesman, A47.
Neal, Daniel, clergyman, author, A65.
Paley, William, cl., writer, philosopher, b.
Ramsay, Andrew Michael (Chevalier Ramsay), miscellaneous writer, Scotland, A59.
Rees, Abraham, cyclopedist, born.
Savage, Richard, poet, A45.
Wyatt, James, architect, born.

1744 May 30. Pope, Alexander, poet, A56.
Allan, David, painter, Scot., born.
Arnold, John, horologer, inventor, born.
Edgeworth, Richard Lovell, mis. wr., Ire., b.
Ferguson, Patrick, major, born.
Hadley, John, astronomer, A61.
Hill, Rowland, preacher, born.
Innes, Thomas, historian, Scotland, A82.
Lake, Viscount Gerard, general, born.
Milner, Joseph, cl., ecclesiastical hist., b.
Mitford, William, historian, politician, born.
Mulgrave, Lord, Constantine John Phipps, Arctic navigator, born.
Theobald, Lewis, dramatist, littérateur, A56.

1745 Mar. 18. Walpole, Sir Robert, Earl of Orford, statesman, A69.
Oct. 19. Swift, Jonathan, satirist, statesman, Ireland, A78.
Alvanley, Lord, Richard P. Arden, jurist, b.
Asbury, Francis, Meth. bp. in U. S. A., b.
Calder, Sir Robert, admiral, born.
Cruikshank, William, anatomist, Scot., b.
Dibdin, Charles, song-writer, born.
Ellis, George, miscellaneous writer, born.
Hayley, William, poet, born.
Hearne, Samuel, traveler, born.
Holcroft, Thomas, dramatist, born.
Mackenzie, Henry, novelist, Scotland, born.
More, Hannah, religious writer, born.
Nichols, John, printer, pub., ed., antiq., b.
Pye, Henry James, poet, born.
Stowell, Baron, William Scott, jurist, born.
Woodfall, William (Junius's), publisher, b.

CHURCH.

1738 May 24. Conversion of John Wesley.

He finds his "heart strangely warmed" under the instructions of the Moravians.

[Aug. 1. He visits the Moravians at Herrnhut, Germany.]

1739 Jan. 5. The **Methodists** meet in an informal **conference** at Islington; seven ministers are present.

Feb. 17. **Whitefield** leads the Methodist movement into field-preaching at Kingswood. He is the most eloquent preacher of his day. [May 2. John Wesley also preaches for the first time near Bristol.]

Nov. * *London.* The first **Methodist Society** is organized at the Foundry by John Wesley.

1740 Mar. * A mob at Bengeworth takes **John Wesley** to the water and ducks him, and then relent under his singing.

July 20. *London.* The **Methodists** separate from the Moravians.

* * *Scot.* A Declaration and Testimony are published by the **Reformed Presbytery.**

1741 * * **Wesley** traverses the kingdom, preaching almost daily, and sometimes four sermons on the Sabbath.

* * A chapel is erected for Whitefield in **Moorfields.**

It being a temporary structure, it is called the **Tabernacle,** the name afterwards given to their chapels by the Calvinistic Methodists. He separates from the Wesleys, he holding the doctrine of election, which they reject.

1743 Aug. 1. *Scot.* The **Reformed Presbyterians** are first organized as a presbytery at Braehead, Lanarkshire.

1744 June 25. *London.* The **first Methodist Conference** is held at the Foundry. Six regular clergymen and several lay preachers are present.

* * Mobs frequently attack the Methodists, and Wesley is defamed by slanderers.

1745 Aug. 1. The **second Methodist Conference** is held at Bristol; questions of theology and economy are considered. [1746, May 12, the 3d; 1747, June 6, the 4th, at London; 1748, June 2, the 5th, at London; 1749, Nov. 16, the 6th, also at London.]

LETTERS.

1739 * * *Scot. The Scots Magazine* is issued.

* * *Treatise on Human Nature*, by David Hume, appears. [1741–42, *Essays, Moral and Political*; 1748, *Enquiry concerning the Human Understanding*; 1753, *Enquiry Concerning the Principle of Morals* and *Political Discourses.*]

1740 * * The first **circulating library** for public use is established by Samuel Fancourt, a Dissenting minister of Salisbury.

1740–41 *Pamela*, by Samuel Richardson, appears. [1751, *Clarissa Harlowe*: 1754, *Sir Charles Grandison.*]

1741 * * *Aris's Gazette* is issued at Birmingham.

* * *Life of Cicero*, by Conyers Middleton, appears.

* * *The Divine Legation of Moses Demonstrated*, by William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester, appears.

1742 * * *Joseph Andrews*, by Henry Fielding, appears. [1743, *Jonathan Wild the Great*; 1749, *Tom Jones*; 1751, *Amelia.*]

* * Edmund Hoyle publishes his *Short Treatise on Whist.*

1742–46 *Night Thoughts*, by Edward Young, appears.

1742–69 *Poems*, by Thomas Gray, appears.

1744 * * *The Chronicle* is issued at Cambridge.

* * *Scot. The Edinburgh Weekly Journal* is issued.

* * *Dublin. Esdaile's News-Letter* appears. [1754, Changed to *Saunders's News-Letter.*]

* * *Siris, a Chain of Philosophical Reflections and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar-water, etc.*, by George Berkeley, appears.

* * *The Pleasures of the Imagination*, by Mark Akenside, appears.

1744–49 *Dublin. A Literary Journal* is issued, the first review published in Ireland.

1745 * * *London.* The **College of Surgeons** [Royal College of Surgeons of England] is chartered.

SOCIETY.

1738 * * The **Royal Society of Musicians** is established.

* * **Hawkers of liquor,** unable to pay their fines, are publicly whipped.

1739 Oct. * *London.* Capt. Thomas Coram obtains a charter for his foundling hospital. [1756. June 2. Opened.]

* * The association for the **relief of the widows of naval men** is founded.

* * **Parliament:** An act for the **suppression of races** by ponies and weak horses is passed.

* * *Ire.* The title Earl of Bessborough is created. [1743, Viscount of Powerscourt; 1748, Earl of Carrick.]

* * *Dublin.* The **Foundling Hospital** is incorporated.

1740 Nov. * *London.* **London Hospital,** Whitechapel, for seamen, laborers, and others, is instituted. [1745. Middlesex Hospital.]

* * The daily **wages of harvestmen** is tenpence.

1741 * * The using of **torture** to compel persons to plead when arraigned for treason or felony is abolished.

1742 * * **Marriages with lunatics** are made void.

* * Titles created, Earl of Harrington.

[1743, Earl of Portsmouth; 1746, Earl of Buckinghamshire, and Earl of Fitzwilliam; 1747, Viscount of Leinster; 1749, Earl of Fortescue, and Baron Ponsonby; 1752, Earl of Guilford; 1754, Earl of Hardwicke; 1756, Earl of Ilchester, and Duke of Newcastle; 1759, Earl of Warwick and Brooke (1746).]

1743 * * **John Wesley** takes advanced temperance ground, requiring his followers to avoid "drunkenness, buying or selling spirituous liquors, or drinking them, except in cases of extreme necessity."

1745 Mar. * *Dublin.* The **first lying-in hospital** is established by Dr. Bartholomew Mosse, a physician, amid strong opposition.

* * *Scot.* **Glasgow is plundered** by the Jacobites.

1746 Aug. 12. *Scot.* Parliament forbids the wearing of the **Highland dress.**

* * *London.* A **smallpox hospital** is established; Lock Hospital is also founded. [1747. A Jews' Hospital. 1749. The British Lying-in Hospital. 1750. The City of London Lying-in Hospital.]

Aug. 18. *London.* **Lord Kilmarnock** and **Lord Balmerino** are executed on Tower Hill.

STATE.

1738 Sept. 7. *Ire.* **Robert Jocelyn** [Lord Newport and Viscount Jocelyn] is appointed lord chancellor.

* * **Parliament:** An act is passed to prevent the running of wool from Ireland to France. [1739. Duty is repealed.]

1741 Dec. 1. **Parliament** meets; Arthur Onslow, Speaker. [1747. June 18. Dissolved.]

Dec. 29. *Ire.* Thomas Marlay is appointed chief justice.

1742 Feb. 1. **Walpole** resigns the premiership, having a majority of but one in the Commons. [He is created Earl of Orford.]

Feb. * The **Earl of Wilmington** becomes first lord of the treasury. [Deceased. 1743. Aug. * Succeeded by **Henry Pelham.** Lord Carteret, the Earl of Harrington, and the Duke of Newcastle are in the administration.]

1744 Mar. 15. **France** declares **war** (pp. 514, 701).

Nov. * * Henry Pelham forms the coalition, **"Broad-bottom," administration,** with Newcastle, Harrington, and Bedford as colleagues.

1744–45 The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended because of the Jacobite rebellion in Scotland.

1745 July 25. *Scot.* The **Young Pretender** lands [and proclaims his father king].

Dec. * A proclamation is made to magistrates requiring them to discover and bring to justice all **"Jesuits and popish priests,"** and offering a reward of £100 for the apprehension of such persons.

* * *Ire.* Philip, Earl of Chesterfield, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

1746 Feb. 5. **Parliament:** The **window-tax** is increased. [1851. Repealed.]

Feb. 10. The **"Short-Lived" Administration** is formed.

It consists of William Pulteney, the Earl of Bath, and Lords Carlisle, Winchelsea, and Granville. [Continues for two days.]

Feb. 12. **Henry Pelham** forms an administration with the Earl of Chesterfield and the Duke of Bedford as colleagues.

Feb. * **William Pitt** is appointed treasurer for Ireland. [June * Appointed paymaster of the forces.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1739 * * *Ire.* **Famine** causes great ravages.

* * *London.* The new Mansion House is begun. [1753. Completed.]

1740 * * *London.* The **"hard winter"** occurs.

The Thames is frozen hard for nine weeks; coaches ply upon the Thames, and festivities and diversions of all kinds are enjoyed upon the ice.

1741 * * The Duke of Devonshire's race-horse, **Flying Childers,** dies, aged 26 years.

He was acknowledged by sportsmen to have been the fleetest horse that ever ran at Newmarket, or that was even seen in the world; he ran four miles in six minutes and 48 seconds, or at the rate of 35½ miles an hour, carrying nine stone two pounds.

* * The **new Exchange** at Bristol is erected.

ARMY — NAVY.

1747 May 3. *Sp.* **The French defeated off Cape Finisterre** (p. 700).

June 16. Com. Fox takes 40 **French ships** sailing from the West Indies.

July 2. *Neth.* **Defeat at Raucoux** and Laffeldt by the French Marshal Saxe (p. 700).

Oct. 14. *Fr.* Victory **off Finisterre** (p. 700).

1748 Oct. 7. *Prus.* **The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle** is signed.

1749 Apr. 13. *E. I.* The *Namur*, 74 guns, **founders** near Fort St. David; only 26 of her crew are saved.

—*E. I.* The *Pembroke*, 60 guns, **is wrecked** near Porto Novo; 330 of her crew perish.

1751–54 *E. I.* **War with the French** in India. Arcot defended (p. 700).

1754 * * *Pa.* The English establish **forts** west of the Alleghanies in hostility to France. **The struggle for supremacy** in the New World begins.

1755–63 War with France.

The Seven Years' War of Europe, and the French and Indian War in America. It is caused by disputes respecting the boundaries of territory in America.

Apr. * [*U. S. A.*] Three expeditions are planned against the French (p. 68).

June 10. *N. F.* **Adm. Boscawen** takes the *Alcide* and *Lys*, two men-of-war, from the French in a **naval battle** off Newfoundland.

July 9. *Pa.* **Gen. Braddock** is defeated; **Col. George Washington** saves a remnant of the army (p. 68).

Sept. 5. *N. S.* **The exile of the Acadians** is announced (p. 68).

* * *E. I.* Col. Robert Clive **conquers Orissa**, in Bengal.

1756 May 17. England declares war against France. [June 9. **France** declares war.]

May 20. *Sp.* The French besiege the island of Minorca, in the Mediterranean; Adm. Byng is sent to relieve it; he fails to do so. [July * It surrenders. 1757. Mar. 14. Byng is shot at Portsmouth for this failure.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1746 * * Morris and Smith's **Northeast Passage** expedition sails.

1747 * * *London.* **A chess club** is formed at Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's Lane.

* * Creed projects a machine having an object similar to that of the **phonograph.**

* * Watson shows the **transmission of electricity** by an insulated wire.

* * **Mathematical tripos** are instituted at Cambridge.

1748 July 14. *London.* An **eclipse** of the sun is observed.

1749 * * Thomas Frye introduces **painted porcelain.**

* * **The fly shuttle** is generally used.

* * An **astronomy** professorship is again founded at Cambridge.

1750 Feb. 8. *London.* An **earthquake** occurs. [Feb. 19. Another.]

* * Railroads, called **tramways**, in and about Newcastle, are made of wood, and are used for transporting coal a short distance to vessels.

* * A system of **shorthand**, called Brachygraphy, based on Mason's system, is introduced.

* * *London.* **Westminster Bridge** is opened.

1750–70 *Scot.* The common-sense system of philosophy is originated by **Thomas Reid.**

1751 Jan. 21. Händel's last oratorio, *Jephthah*, is composed. [1752. Feb. 26. Performed.]

* * **Amalgam** is introduced by John Canton for the rubber in electrical experiments.

1752 Sept. 3. (o. s.) **The Gregorian calendar** is adopted.

The new style blots 11 days from the calendar, this day being accounted the 14th of September.

* * *London.* George, Earl of Macclesfield, becomes president of the Royal Society. [1764, James, Earl of Morton.]

1753 Apr. 5. *London.* **The British Museum** originates. (See Letters.)

* * The Queen's Theater, Manchester, is opened. [1775. Rebuilt.]

* * *London.* **The Society of Arts** is established.

1754 * * *London.* **John Harrison** is voted £50 by the Society of Arts for a "masterly improvement of the spinning-wheel."

1755 July 14. A statue of Sir Isaac Newton in marble, by Louis François Roubillac, is erected at Trinity College, Cambridge.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1746 * * Atwood, George, math., mechan., b.
Blair, Robert, poet, Scotland, A46.
Bruce, Michael, poet, Scotland, born.
Chubb, Thomas, deistical writer, A67.
Grattan, Henry, orator, statesman, Ire., b.
Jones, Sir William, orientalist, born.
Maclaurin, Colin, math., phil., Scot., A47.
Macneil, Hector, poet, Scotland, born.
Malmesbury, Earl of, James Harris, diplo., b.
Mawe, John, mineralogist, born.
Northcote, James, hist. portrait painter, b.

1747 * * Aikin, John, phy., biog., writer, b.
Bourne, Vincent, Latin poet, A50.
Coke, Thomas, first bishop of M. E. church, U. S. A., born.
Coxe, William, archdeacon, traveler, hist., b.
Forbes, Duncan, statesman, Scotland, A62.
Hutcheson, Francis, metaphys., Scot., A53.
Jones, John Paul, naval advent., Scot., b.
Lovat, Lord Simon Fraser, sold., Scot., A80.
O'Keefe, John, dramatist, Ireland, born.
Parr, Samuel, teacher, clergyman, author, b.
Potter, John, archbishop of Canterbury, author, A63.
Scott, Thomas, cl., Bible commentator, b.
Seward, Anna, poet, born.
Tytler, Alex. Fraser, jurist, hist., Scot., b.

1748 * * **Bentham, Jeremy**, jurist, philosopher, author, born.
Duckworth, Sir John T., admiral, born.
Kent, William, painter, architect, A65.
Playfair, John, math., physicist, Scot., born.
Thomson, James, poet, Scotland, A48.
Watts, Isaac, cl., sacred poet, au., A74.

1749 * * Bramah, Joseph, mechanician, b.
Catesby, Mark, naturalist, A69.
Daniel, Thomas, landscape painter, born.
Fearne, Charles, jurist, legal writer, born.
Fox, Charles James, orator, statesman, b.
Ged, William, inventor of stereotype, A59.
Jenner, Edward, physician, discoverer of vaccination, born.
Philips, Ambrose, dramatist, A78.
Wilkins, Sir Charles, Sanscrit scholar, born.

1750 * * Arrowsmith, Aaron, geographer, b.
Barnard, Lady Anne, poet, Scotland, born.
Belsham, Thomas, Unitarian cl., author, b.
Butler, Charles, historian, jurist, author, b.
Collingwood, Lord Cuthbert, admiral, b.
Curran, John Philpot, orator, statesman, Ireland, born.
Ellenborough, Lord, Edward Law, chief justice, born.
Erskine, Lord Thomas, statesman, born.
Gordon, Lord George, fanatic, born.
Herschel, Caroline L., astronomer, born.
Ireland, Samuel, author, born.
Kirwan, Richard, chemist, geologist, Ire., b.
Knight, Richard Payne, author, born.
Lee, Sophia, novelist, born.
Middleton, Conyers, clergyman, controversialist, author, A67.
Peel, Sir Robert, cotton manufacturer, b.
Southcott, Joanna, fanatic, religious wr., b.
Tomline, George, bp. of Winchester, au., b.
Windham, William, orator, statesman, b.
Young, Matthew, physicist, born.

1751 * * Adam, William, lawyer, Scotland, b.
Bolingbroke, Viscount, Henry Saint John, statesman, author, A73.
Doddridge, Philip, Nonconformist clergyman, theologian, philosopher, A49.
Eldon, Earl of, John Scott, statesman, born.
Frederick Louis, father of George III., A44.
Milner, Isaac, mathematician, born.
Shaw, George, naturalist, born.
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley, poet, dramatist, orator, statesman, Ireland, born.
Sherwin, John Keyse, engraver, born.
Teignmouth, Lord, John Shore, statesman, b.

1752 * * **Butler, Joseph**, theol., phil., A60.
Chatterton, Thomas, poet, born.
Cheselden, William, anatomist, A64.
D'Arblay, Madame, Frances Burney, novelist, born.
Erskine, Ralph, cl., author, Scotland, A67.
Hansard, Luke, parliamentary printer, born.
Ritson, Joseph, antiquary, born.
Warren, Sir Peter, admiral, A49.
Whiston, William, cl., math., trans., A85.

1753 * * Beechey, Sir William, portrait-painter, born.
Bell, Andrew, cl., educationalist, Scot., born.
Berkeley, George, bishop of Cloyne, metaphysician, Ireland, A68.
Bewick, Thomas, artist, wood-engraver, b.
Bligh, William, admiral, born.
Gleig, George, clergyman, author, Scot., b.
Inchbald, Elizabeth, novelist, born.
Nicholson, William, natural phil., author, b.
Roscoe, William, author, born.
Stanhope, third Earl of, Charles, statesman, scientist, born.
Stewart, Dugald, philosopher, Scotland, b.
Thompson, Sir Benjamin, Count Rumford, philanthropist, statesman, scientist, born.

1754 * * Cave, Edward, printer, bookseller, fdr. of *The Gentleman's Magazine*, A63.
Crabbe, George, clergyman, poet, born.
Erskine, Ebenezer, theologian, preacher, chief fdr. of Secession Church, Scot., A74.
Fielding, Henry, poet, dramatist, novelist, judge, A47.
Fuller, Andrew, Baptist preacher, wr., b.
Hastings, Marquis of, Francis Rawdon, major-general, statesman, born.
Marsden, William, orientalist, born.
Pelham, Sir Henry, statesman, A58.
Sinclair, Sir John, agriculturist, statistician, author, born.
Tarleton, Bannastre, general, born.
Warren, Sir John Borlase, admiral, born.

1755 * * Barrington, George, pickpocket, b.
Bone, Henry, enamel painter, born.
Braddock, Edward, general in America, A38.
Cathcart, first Earl of, Wm. Shaw, diplom., b.
Dyer, George, scholar, antiquary, born.
Flaxman, John, sculptor, born.
Grant, Anne, novelist, essayist, Scotland., b.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, Can. ex., Scot., b.
Siddons, Sarah, actor, born.
Sutton, Charles Manners, archbp. of Cant., b.
Vancouver, George, navigator in Am., born.

CHURCH.

1746 * * *Ire.* Royal assent refused to the bill to naturalize the professors of the **Jewish religion.**

1747 Aug. 9. *Dublin.* **John Wesley** first visits Ireland. [Thomas Williams forms the first **Methodist** Society in Dublin. 1748. Mar. 8. Wesley makes a second visit.]

* * James Wardley revives the society of **Friends** (Quakers).

* * *Scot.* The followers of Ebenezer Erskine are divided into **Burghers** and **Anti-Burghers**, on the question of interpreting the Burghers' oath.

* * *Scot.* **The Secession** and **Relief Presbyterian Churches** unite.

* * **Thomas Herring** is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

1748 May * *W.* **Lady Huntingdon** and other Methodists make an evangelizing tour through Wales.

* * **Whitefield's followers** are called "The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion," she being an effective supporter of Methodists, and the founder of a theological school at Trevecca.

1749 * * *Dublin.* The spire of **St. Patrick's Cathedral** is erected.

* * The **Clergy Orphan corporation** is organized as a benevolent institution.

1750 Mar. 8. *London.* The **Methodist Conference** opens.

[1753, at Leeds; 1754, May 22, at London; 1755, May 6, at Leeds; 1756, Aug. 26, at Bristol.]

* * *London.* The Society for promoting **Religious Knowledge** among the Poor is organized.

* * *Scot.* **Whitefield** itinerates and preaches here. [1757. He makes a second visit.]

* * **Joanna Southcott,** a fanatic, is born.

She comes from Exeter to London, where her followers increase to many thousands, being chiefly the poor and ignorant.

1751 * * *Ire.* **George Whitefield,** the Methodist evangelist, visits Ireland.

* * *Scot.* **John Wesley** makes his first visit. [1753. Apr. * A second. 1757. A third visit.]

1752 May 23. *Scot.* **The Relief Church** of Scotland is initiated.

Thomas Gillespie is deposed from the ministry for opposing the doctrine of passive obedience to the law of the Church of Scotland respecting the settlement of ministers. (See 1757.)

* * The **Western Theological College** (Congregational) is founded at Plymouth.

1754 Mar. * **Whitefield** again sails for America.

May 22. *London.* The **Methodist Conference** opens. [1755. May 6. At Leeds. 1756. Aug. 26. At Bristol.]

LETTERS.

1746 * * *The Museum* is issued.

* * *Odes,* by William Collins, appears.

1747 * * *Scot.* Parliament **enacts** the union of the two colleges, St. Salvator and St. Leonard, as the **University of St. Andrews.**

* * *London. The Universal Magazine* is issued.

1747–49 *Howitt's Journal* is issued.

1748 * * Thomas, Duke of Newcastle, is elected chancellor of Cambridge.

* * *Scot. The Aberdeen Journal* is issued.

* * *Scot. Castle of Indolence,* by James Thomson, appears.

* * *Roderick Random,* by Tobias George Smollett, appears. [1751, *Peregrine Pickle;* 1753, *The Adventures of Ferdinand, Count Fathom;* 1755, Translation of *Don Quixote.*]

* * *Scot. Essay on Quantity,* by Thomas Reid, appears.

* * *London.* A **circulating library** is established at Crane Court.

1749 * * *Irene,* by **Johnson,** appears.

1749–1845 *London. The Monthly Review* is issued.

1750 Mar. 20–52 Mar. 14. *The Rambler* is issued by **Samuel Johnson.**

* * *Hermes, or a Philosophical Enquiry Concerning Universal Grammar,* by James Harris, appears.

* * *The Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins,* by Robert Pultock, appears.

1751 * * *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard,* by Thomas Gray, appears.

1753 Jan. 4. First number of the *World* is issued.

Apr. 5. Parliament enacts that £20,000 be raised by lottery to purchase the library of Sir Henry Sloan, deceased. [It thus originates the **British Museum.**]

* * *The Oxford Journal* is issued.

1754–61 *Scot. History of England,* by David Hume, appears. [1757, *Natural History of Religion* and *Four Dissertations.*]

1755 * * *Yankee Doodle* is written by Dr. Richard Schuchburg, (?) a surgeon of the British army, in contempt of the motley assembly of militiamen assembled from the colonies to aid against the French in Canada.

* * *Dictionary of the English Language,* by Samuel Johnson, appears. [1759. *Rasselas.*]

1755–80 *The London Review* is issued.

1756 May * *The Liverpool Advertiser* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1748 Jan. 16. *London.* Public excitement is raised over a conjurer who announces that he will **jump into a quart bottle** at the Haymarket Theater.

Apr. 27. *London.* The close of the war is celebrated by a splendid display of **fireworks.**

1749 Feb. 20. *London.* Usher Gahagan, a gentleman and scholar, is executed at Tyburn for **clipping coin.**

* * An **infirmary** is established at Liverpool.

* * It is made a punishable offense for hatmakers, or workers in textile substances and leather, to **combine for the increase of wages.**

1750 * * The **Jockey Club** is founded. [It chiefly regulates races of the present day, and the betting connected with them.]

* * *London.* St. Luke's Hospital for **lunatics** is established. [Oct. 15. The foundation of the [present] **London Hospital building** is laid by Adm. Sir Peter Warren. * * Queen Charlotte's **Lying-in Hospital** is founded.]

1751 * * *Ire.* Titles created, Viscount of Ashbrook.

[1756, Earl of Shannon, Earl of Lanesborough, and Baron Farnham; 1758, Baron Lisle; 1759, Earl Fife; 1760, Earl of Mornington; 1762, Baron Clive, and Earl Arran; 1763, Earl Milltown, and Viscount of Montmorres.]

1752 Apr. 7. *London.* To avoid the effects of an earthquake shock predicted by a madman for April 8, thousands of persons, particularly those of rank and fortune, **pass the night in their carriages** and in tents in Hyde Park.

* * The **Seamen's Hospital,** Liverpool, is founded.

* * The Manchester **infirmary** is instituted.

* * Acts are passed **licensing music and dancing** in public houses.

1753 * * *London.* The British Museum is founded by the aid of a **lottery.**

* * Bread riots occur at Bristol.

* * The proposed English **census** is opposed as profane.

1755 Apr. 15. *London.* Buyers of **lottery** tickets break down the counters of the Bank of England in their eagerness to buy tickets.

STATE.

1747 Nov. 10. **Parliament** meets; Arthur Onslow, Speaker. [1754. Apr. 8. Dissolved.]

* * *Ire.* William, Earl of Harrington, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

1748 Oct. 7. *Prus.* **The Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle** is concluded (p. 515).

1751 June 22. Lord Anson is made first lord of the admiralty. [1756, Nov. 19, Earl Temple; 1757, Apr. 6, Earl of Winchelsea; July 2, Lord Anson; 1762, June 19, George M. Dunk, Earl of Halifax; 1763, Jan. 1, George Grenville; Apr. 23, Earl of Sandwich; Sept. 10, Earl of Egmont; 1766, Sept. 10, Sir Charles Saunders; Dec. 10, Sir Edward Hawke.]

Aug. 27. *Ire.* **Sir George Caulfield** is appointed chief justice.

* * **Parliament: A Regency Bill** is passed.

1752 Jan. 1. The New Style calendar, according to the Gregorian reform of 1582, is operative.

* * **The journals of Parliament** are ordered to be printed.

1753 * * **Parliament: The Irregular Marriages Act** is passed.

It prohibits the Fleet-prison marriage system, — marriages without license or certificate.

1754 Apr. * Thomas H. Pelham, **Duke of Newcastle,** becomes first lord of the treasury.

Nov. 14. Parliament meets; **Arthur Onslow,** Speaker. [1761. Mar. 21. Dissolved.]

* * *Edinburgh.* The magistrates are assigned **gold chains.**

* * **Sir Dudley Ryder** is appointed chief justice.

1756 May 17. War is declared against France after fighting for two years. [June 9. France declares war against England.]

May * **Parliament: The Plate Act** is passed. [1780. Repealed.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1746 * * The **Windsor marches** are drained, and the trees planted, for William, Duke of Cambridge.

1748 Mar. 25. *London.* **A fire** in Shadwell destroys 200 houses.

* * *London.* A display of **fireworks** is given in the Green Park in honor of the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.

* * A general **famine** occurs.

1749 * * The **town hall,** Liverpool, is begun.

1750 May * *London.* **During** some trials in the Old Bailey court, the lord mayor, one alderman, two judges, the greater part of the jury, and numbers of spectators, catch the **jail distemper,** and die.

1753 * * The **Salthouse dock,** Liverpool, is opened.

1755 July 17. The ship *Doddington* is lost; 23 out of 273 persons are saved.

Dec. 4. The Eddystone lighthouse is **burned.** [1758–60. It is rebuilt; it is the first true lighthouse erected in England.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1756 June 20. The Earl of **Loudoun** sails with an army for Halifax, N. S. [He is reenforced later by additional troops, making 11,000 men, and 16 men-of-war.]

—— *E. I.* **Black Hole** tragedy of Calcutta. The Nabob of Bengal seizes Calcutta, and imprisons 146 British in a room 18 feet square; only 23 survive the night.

1757 Jan. 2. *Ind.* Col. **Clive** recaptures Calcutta. **The conquest of India begins.**

June 23. *Ind.* **Col. Clive,** with a force of 3,000, vanquishes the Surajah Dowlah, with 68,000 men, at **Plassey.**

Aug. 9. *N. Y.* Col. Monroe surrenders to Gen. Montcalm (p. 70).

* * [*U. S. A.*] [Lord] **Jeffrey Amherst** commands (p. 70).

Oct. 21. Three English ships defeat seven French ships off Cape Français.

* * **Lord Ligonier** is appointed commander-in-chief.

1758 Jan. * [*U. S. A.*] **Lord Loudoun** is retired, and Gen. Abercrombie succeeds him (p. 70).

Mar. 2. A battle is fought in the **North Sea** between two French and two British frigates; one of the French vessels escapes.

Apr. 13. The *Prince George* **is burned** while on its way to Gibraltar; about 400 men perish.

May 28–July 26. *N. S.* Louisburg is captured (p. 70).

June * *Fr.* The British **burn** about 100 vessels in Concale Bay.

July 8. *N. Y.* Defeat at **Ticonderoga** (p. 70).

July 26. *N. S.* England **takes Nova Scotia** (p. 70).

Aug. 27. *Can.* **Fort Frontenac** [Kingston] is taken (p. 70).

Oct. 4. *E. I.* The French **take Arcot.**

Nov. 29. The *Lichfield* **is lost** on the coast of Barbary.

Dec. 12. *E. I.* The French assume the offensive against the British besieged at Madras.

* * *Fr.* The English destroy the fortifications of **Cherbourg.**

* * *E. I.* Lord Clive forces the **Dutch** to capitulate at Chinsurah.

1759 Jan. * *Amer.* Gen. Amherst [Lord Jeffrey] **chief commander** (p. 70).

Aug. 17, 18. *Port.* The French under Adm. De la Clue are defeated in a naval battle, in the Bay of Lagos, by Adm. Boscawen.

Sept. 13. *Can.* First battle on the **Plains of Abraham** (p. 72).

Sept. 18. *Can.* **Quebec capitulates** to the English (p. 72).

Sept. 25. *N. S.* The *Tilbury*, with 60 guns, **is lost** off Louisburg.

* * *E. Ind.* **Adm. Pocock** defeats the French fleet. The French lose nearly all their military power in India.

* * The British **Hussars** are enrolled.

Nov. 20. *Fr.* **Adm. Hawke** defeats the French fleet (p. 702).

1760 Feb. * *Ire.* **French invasion** (p. 702).

Feb. 15. The *Ramillies*, with 90 guns, **is lost** on the Bolt-head; 26 persons are saved.

The *Conqueror* **is lost** on St. Nicholas Island, Plymouth.

Apr. 22. Lord George Sackville is tried by court-martial for disobedience, found guilty, and dismissed.

July 2. *E. I.* **French defeat at** Wandiwash.

All Canada is taken by the British.

Sept. 8. *Can.* **Montreal,** under Gen. Vaudreuil, surrenders (p. 72).

1761 Jan. 1. War with Spain.

—— *E. I.* The *Duc d'Aquitaine* and the *Sunderland* **are lost** off Pondicherry, and all perish. [Jan. * **Pondicherry** capitulates to the British.]

June 7. *Fr.* The British capture **Belle Isle.**

* * *Ire.* **The "Whiteboys"** cause an **insurrection,** and commit numerous depredations; they are suppressed by military force.

1762 Jan. 2. England declares **war against Spain.**

Feb. 3. The *Raisonnable*, with 64 guns, **is lost** in an attack on Martinique.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1756 * * The first **cotton velvets** and quiltings in England are made.

* * *Edinburgh.* **Joseph Black** makes known his discoveries on the nature of **lime** and of **fixed air** (carbonic acid gas).

1757 * * John Dolland constructs an achromatic **telescope** without any knowledge of Hall's invention. He also makes an important discovery respecting the **aberration of light.**

* * *Edinburgh.* Joseph Black establishes his theory of **latent heat.** [1760. He discovers **latent heat** in melting ice and in steam. 1763. He evolves new theories in heat.]

* * *Scot.* **James Watt** is the maker of mathematical instruments for the University of Glasgow. [1760. He invents the shot-tower.]

1758 * * *Dublin.* Crow Street Theater Royal is erected.

1759 Jan. 15. *London.* **The British Museum** is first opened.

Oct. 1. The Eddystone lighthouse is rebuilt the second time by John Smeaton.

* * The Carron smelting-works are established; following Dr. John Roebuck's invention, **iron** is made by the use of **mineral coal.**

1760 Apr. 21. *London.* The first public **exhibition** is made of the works of living artists, Reynolds, Wilson, Roubillac, Wilton, Woolett, Strange, and others.

* * **Pressing-boards** are invented.

* * **Cotton-carding machines** are improved by James Hargreaves.

± * * The gradual revolution of the peaceful arts is accomplished.

* * Many of the bishops and clergy preach against the practise of **inoculation.**

* * *London.* **The theatrical fund** of Covent Garden is established.

± * * John Kay's plan of **throwing the shuttle** is introduced, doubling the product of looms.

1761 June 6. The **transit of Venus** is observed by the astronomer royal, Nevil Maskelyne, at St. Helena.

July 17. The Bridgewater canal, from Worsley to Manchester, 18 miles long, is opened; it is the first great canal in England.

* * The first patent for the **spinning-wheel** is granted to Sir Richard Arkwright [which he further improves].

± * * James Brindley practises **puddling of clay** in making the walls of canals water-tight.

* * *London.* **The Catch** (musical) Club is formed.

1762 Jan. 29. *London.* The Thames is [alleged to be] **frozen** five feet thick.

Feb. 24. A great **hurricane** and snowstorm occurs; several whales are driven ashore on the Essex and Kentish coast.

July 9. *Ire.* **Honeydew** falls near Raithiermuc; it is gathered with scoops.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1756 * * Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, general, b.
Burgess, Thomas, bishop of Salisbury, au., b.
Currie, James, physician, scholar, author, editor of Burns, Scotland, born.
Fitzherbert, Maria, wife of George IV., b.
Gambier, Lord, James, admiral, born.
Godwin, William, dramatist, novelist, historian, political writer, born.
Henley, John, preacher, A64.
Lee, Harriet, novelist, born.
Macadam, John Loudon, invent. of **Macadam** roads, born.
Raeburn, Sir Henry, portrait-painter, Scotland, born.
Rowlandson, Thomas, caricaturist, born.
Vertue, George, engraver, A72.
Wakefield, Gilbert, classical scholar, theologian, politician, born.
1757 * * Addington, Henry, Viscount Sidmouth, statesman, born.
Alison, Archibald, cl., au., Scot., b.
Baird, Sir David, general, born.
Blake, William, poet, painter, born.
Burney, Charles, class. schol., author, born.
Byng, Honorable John, admiral, A53.
Cibber, Colley, poet, dramatist, actor, A86.
Colchester, Lord, Charles Abbott, states., b.
Exmouth, Viscount, Edward Pellew, adm., b.
Foley, Sir Thomas, admiral, born.
Gifford, William, poet, dramatist, journalist, miscellaneous writer, born.
Hartley, David, founder of English **Association** school of psychologists, A52.
Kemble, John Philip, actor, born.
Romilly, Sir Samuel, jurist, statesman, born.
Sowerby, James, artist, naturalist, born.
Telford, Thomas, engineer, Scotland, born.
Vernon, Edward, admiral, A73.
1758 * * **Bridgewater, Earl of, Francis Henry,** cl., fdr. *Bridgewater Treatises*, b.
Dyer, John, poet, A58.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, novelist, miscellaneous writer, Ireland, born.
Nasmyth, Alexander, portrait and landscape painter, Scotland, born.
Nelson, Viscount Horatio, admiral, born.
Pinkerton, John, archeologist, numismatist, historian, geographer, author, Scot., born.
Ramsay, Allan, poet, Scotland, A72.
1759 Jan. 25. Burns, Robert, poet, Scotland, born.
Carlyle, Joseph Dacre, orientalist, born.
Chalmers, Alexander, journalist, editor, biographer, Scotland, born.
Coffin, Sir Isaac, admiral, born.
Collins, William, poet, A38.
Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, novelist, b.
Kirby, William, entomologist, born.
Lauderdale, Earl of, James Maitland, statesman, Scotland, born.
Pitt, William, orator, statesman, born.
Porson, Richard, Greek scholar, author, b.
Pughe, William Owen, philologist, antiquary, Wales, born.
Smith, Sir James E., botanist, naturalist, b.
Wilberforce, William, philanth., states., b.
Wolfe, James, general in America, A33.
1760 Oct. 25. George II., king, A57.
Beckford, William, author, born.
Beddoes, Thomas, physician, author, born.
Bewick, John, artist, wood-engraver, born.
Carew, Sir Benjamin Hallowell, admiral, b.

Clarke, Adam, Wesleyan clergyman, Bible commentator, author, born.
Clarkson, Thomas, philanthropist, anti-slavery advocate, author, born.
Lempriere, John, scholar, author, born.
MacGeoghegan, James, Abbé, scholar, historian, Ireland, A62.
Wellesley, Marquis of, Richard Cowley Wesley, or Wellesley, statesman, born.
1761 * * Baillie, Matthew, physician, anatomist, Scotland, born.
Boscawen, Edward, admiral, A50.
Carey, William, Bap. mis., orientalist, born.
Hales, Stephen, natural philosopher, A84.
Hoadley, William, bishop of Winchester, author, A85.
Lambert, Aylmer B., botanist, born.
Landseer, John, engraver, born.
Law, William, mystic, clergyman, au., A75.
Moore, Sir John, general, Scotland, born.
Nash, Richard (Beau Nash), master of ceremonies at Bath, A87.
Opie, John, painter, born.
Rennie, John, engineer, architect, Scot., b.
Richardson, Samuel, novelist, A72.
Simpson, Thomas, mathematician, A51.

CHURCH.

1756 * *London.* **Whitefield's Tabernacle** in Tottenham-court Road is built. [1760. Enlarged.]

1757 May 6. The 14th **Methodist Conference** meets at Leeds. [After a debate of three days declines to separate from the Established Church.]

* * **Ann Lee** [Shaker] begins a series of surpassing assumptions.

* * **Matthew Hutton** is chosen archbishop of Canterbury. [1758, **Thomas Secker**; 1768, **Frederick Cornwallis.**]

* * Wesley and Whitefield endeavor once more to establish societies of young men for the promotion of personal piety. They are defeated by the indifference or actual hostility of the authorities.

1758 * *Ire.* **John Wesley** itinerates and preaches on the western coast.

* * *It.* **Clement XIII.** becomes pope. [1775. **Pius VI.**]

Aug. 10. The **Methodist Conference** is held in Bristol. [1759. Aug. 8. In London. 1760. Aug. 29. In London. Great revivals are reported.]

1760 * **Sabbath instruction** is given to children by Rev. Joseph Alleinet and by the Rev. David Blair at Brechin. (Haydn.) [1763. By Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, at Catterick, Yorkshire. (Haydn.)]

1761 Oct. 22. *Scot.* A second secession from the Established Church of Scotland of "**The Relief**" Church. The first presbytery is formed. [1773. Its first great synod is formed at Edinburgh.]

LETTERS.

1756 Dec. 14. *Edinburgh.* *Douglas*, by John Home, is produced.

* * Jonas Hanway founds **the Marine Society** for the maintenance and instruction of boys for the navy.

* * *Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, by Edmund Burke, appears; also the *Vindication of Natural Society.*

1756–58 *London. The Literary Magazine* is issued.

1757 * * The Liverpool **Library** is founded.

* * **William Whitehead** is appointed poet-laureate. [1785. Thomas Warton.]

1757–58 *History of the Last Four Years of Queen Anne*, by Swift, appears.

1757–65 *A Complete History of England*, by Smollett, appears. [1760–61, *The Adventures of Sir Lancelot Greaves;* 1761, translation of *Gil Blas.*]

1758 Apr. 5. *London.* The first issue of Johnson's *Idler* appears.

* * *History of Ireland*, by Abbé James MacGeohegan, appears.

1759 * *Dublin.* The principal or west front of **Trinity College** is erected.

* * *London. The Public Ledger* is issued.

* * *Scot. Theory of Moral Sentiments*, by Adam Smith, appears.

* * *Scot. History of Scotland during the Reigns of Mary and James VI.*, by William Robertson, appears.

* * *Discourses on Art*, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, appears.

* * *Scot. The Braes of Yarrow*, and other poems, by William Hamilton appears.

1759–60 *Tristram Shandy*, by Laurence Sterne, appears.

1759–71 *The Royal Magazine* is issued.

1760–65 *Scot. Ossian*, by James Macpherson, appears.

1761 * *The Rosciad*, by Charles Churchill, appears. [1761–64. *Poems.*]

1762 Apr. 20. *Edinburgh.* **Dr. Hugh Blair** is appointed first professor of rhetoric at the University.

Apr. 29. *London. The North Briton*, edited by John Wilkes, is issued.

SOCIETY.

1756 * Seamen are **privileged from arrest** for debts under £20.

* * *London.* The **foundling hospital** has received 14,934 infants in the last four years, of which only 4,400 have lived to be apprenticed.

1757 Mar. 7. *Edinburgh.* The General Assembly enacts that no comedies, tragedies, or such plays shall be made on Scripture history, nor acted on the Sabbath.

1758 May 1. William Vaughan, a linen draper of Stafford, the first **forger** on the Bank of England, is executed.

* * An asylum for **female orphans** is instituted at Lambeth. [Removed to Beddington, near Croydon.]

1759 May 3. A young woman, on a wager to **ride 1,000 miles in 1,000 hours**, completes her task in two-thirds of the time, and is welcomed with flowers and applause.

Aug. 6. Eugene Aram is executed at York for the murder of Daniel Clark in Knaresborough in 1745.

1760 June 16. In Leicestershire two old women are thrown into the water to determine by their sinking or swimming whether or not they are **witches.**

* * A **theatrical fund** is established.

* * The daily wages of harvestmen is one shilling.

* * **Political corruption.** (See State.)

1761 Feb. 11. *London.* A usurer is fined £300 for having exacted six guineas to discount £100 for six weeks.

* * *Ire.* **Whiteboys,** a body of ruffians, so called because of their wearing linen frocks over their coats, commit dreadful outrages. They resist the enclosure of commons and the exaction of tithes. [1762. Suppressed by military force; ringleaders executed.]

* * Titles created, Earl of Delawarr, Barons Scarsdale, and Boston. [1762, Baron Vernon; 1765, Earl of Spencer, Earl of Radnor, and Baron Digby; 1766, Duke of Northumberland; 1772, Earl of Bathurst, and Earl of Hillsborough.]

STATE.

1756 Nov. * **Newcastle** resigns.

Nov. * **King's Ministers:**
The Duke of Devonshire (commissioner treasury, premier), William Pitt (secretary state), Earl Temple (first lord admiralty), and H. B. Legge (chancellor exchequer). [1757. Apr. * Pitt, Temple, and Legge are dismissed.]

* * **William Murray** [Earl of Mansfield] is appointed chief justice.

* * The great seal is in commission.

1757 Feb. * **H. C.** An **alliance subsidy** of £200,000 is voted to the King of Prussia.

Mar. 22. *Ire.* **John Bowes** [Lord Bowes of Clonlyon] is appointed lord high chancellor.

June * The **Duke of Newcastle** becomes first lord of the treasury, and **William Pitt** secretary of state.

* * *Ire.* The **Duke of Bedford** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

* * **Sir Robert Henley** [Lord Henley] becomes [last] lord-keeper.

1759 Sept. * **Canada** becomes a British colony by conquest.

* * *E. I.* **Surat** is taken by the East India Company.

1760 July 31. *Ire.* **Warden Flood** is appointed chief justice.

Oct. 25. George II. dies.

1760–1820 George III. reigns.
He is grandson of George II.
The Duke of Newcastle is premier, and **William Pitt** secretary of state.

* * **Bribery** in politics extensively prevails.
The Ministry open an office at the treasury for the purchase of votes in Parliament, and the royal revenue is partly used to buy seats and votes; civil and military promotion are reserved for the king's friends.

1761 Sept. 8. George III. marries Charlotte Sophia of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. [Sept. 22. They are **crowned.**]

Oct. 5. William Pitt resigns office.
His colleagues refuse to adopt his policy of war against Spain because of her "Family Compact" with France; [he receives a pension of £3,000 a year, and his wife gets a peerage under the title Baroness Chatham].

Oct. * **Lords Egremont** and **Bute** are secretaries of state.

Nov. 3. Parliament meets. [1768. Mar. 12. Dissolved.]

* * The commissions of judges are made permanent, notwithstanding the demise of the crown.

* * *Ire.* **The Earl of Halifax** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

1762 May * The **Earl of Bute** becomes prime minister, and George Grenville secretary of state. [1763. Apr. 8. They resign.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1758 Apr. 11. *London.* The wooden bridge over the Thames is **burned.**

* * **Colored Cloth Hall,** Leeds, is built.

1759 * * The inhabitants of Manchester are discharged from their obligations to grind their corn at **Irk Mill.**

1760 May * A **bridge** is built at Bristol.

July 3. The dockyard at Portsmouth is fired; loss, £400,000.

Oct. 31. *London.* **The Blackfriars' Bridge** over the Thames is begun.

* * Cotton goods are first exported.

* * *Ire.* **Linen** manufacture is encouraged.

1761 * *Edinburgh.* The **Royal Exchange** is completed.

* * Patrick Cotter, the **Irish giant,** is born. [He attains the height of eight feet seven inches.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1762 * * *N. B.* The French gain [temporary] possession of **St. John.**

Aug. 13. *Cuba.* **Havana** captured (p. 631).

* * An English force takes possession of the **Philippine Islands.**

1763 Feb. 10. The Peace of Paris (p. 72, 73).

Nov. 6. *Ind.* Patna taken from the Nawab. (See India.)

1764 Oct. 23. *Ind.* Natives defeated at **Buxar.** (See India.)

1766 * * **The Marquis of Granby** is appointed commander-in-chief.

1767 * *Ind.* **War occurs in Mysore** with Hyder Ali. (See India.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1762 * * The **subterranean canals** of Worsley are completed. [The price of coal is soon reduced one-half at Manchester.]

* * Thomas Augustina Arne's opera *Artaxerxes* is composed.

* * Josiah Wedgwood of Staffordshire produces **Wedgwood ware pottery,** stone china, and porcelain.

It soon takes the place of the wooden platter and the cottager's brown dish. [1771. He founds the Etruria potteries.]

* * The cylinder **carding-machine** is invented by Sir Robert Peel.

* * Nathaniel Bliss becomes astronomer royal.

1763 *London.* **Sadler's Wells** Theater is opened.

1764 Apr. 1. *London.* An **annular eclipse** of the sun is observed.

* * *London.* **Mozart,** only eight years of age, visits England, and plays the most difficult music at sight.

* * **A single-acting steam-engine** is made by James Watt.

* * John Harrison's **time-keeper** is used.

1765 Dec. 25-66 Jan. 15. *Scot.* Extraordinary **cold** weather prevails.

* * *London.* The first annual **scientific lecture** before the Royal Society is delivered by Peter Woulfe (Bakerian Lecture).

* * James Watt invents a method of **condensation** for steam-engines in a separate cylinder.

1766 Jan. 18-22. Remarkably **cold** weather prevails.

Apr. 21. A **sun-spot,** three times the size of the earth, passes the sun's center.

July 26. Capt. Wallis sails on his **voyage** round the world.

±* * James Brindley builds the first **tunnel** in England, on the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, near Manchester.

* * Henry Cavendish discovers that hydrogen gas is eight times **lighter** than the atmosphere.

* * The **glass electrical machine** is invented by Jesse Ramsden.

* * The **first piano** is made in England.

* * Capt. Philip Carteret sails on a voyage of discovery in the **South Sea.**

1767 * * *London.* **The Haymarket Theater** is rebuilt.

* * The **Agricultural Society** is instituted at Manchester.

* * **Railroads** are built by Wilkinson.

* * The **spinning-jenny** is invented by James Hargreaves, an optician of Lancashire; it has eight spindles.

* * John Byron's system of **stenography** is introduced.

* * **Cast-iron rails** substitute wood on railroads.

* * Lane's discharging **electrometer** is completed.

1768 May * *Scot.* James Watt completes his model of the **steam-engine.**

June * **James Bruce** leaves for Abyssinia in an attempt to discover the source of the Nile. [1770. Nov. 14. He sights the source of the Blue Nile.]

July 30. Capt. James Cook sails on his first voyage.

[He goes to the South Sea to observe the transit of Venus (second measurement), and makes other discoveries. He is accompanied by Sir Joseph Banks and other scientists.]

Dec. 10. *London.* **The Royal Academy of Arts** is instituted.

* * Hammond, a framework knitter of Nottingham, adapts his stocking-frame to the manufacture of lace.

* * *London.* **Sir Joshua Reynolds** becomes president of the Royal Academy. [Later, James West; and yet later, James Burrow.]

* * *Harvest Wagon* is painted by Thomas Gainsborough.

* * *Dublin.* The Queen's Bridge is rebuilt.

1769 * * A brilliant **comet** appears. It passes with great swiftness, and within 2,000,000 miles of the earth; its tail forms an arch 36,000,000 miles long.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1762 * * **Anson, George,** circumnavigator, vice-admiral, A65.
Asgill, Sir Charles, general, born.
Baillie, Joanna, poet, dramatist, Scotland, b.
Bowles, William Lisle, poet, critic, born.
Bradley, James, astronomer, A69.
Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton, mis. writer, b.
Coleman, George, the Younger, poet, dramatist, born.
Douce, Francis, antiquarian, born.
Kelly, Michael, composer, singer, Ireland, b.
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley, author, A72.
Perceval, Spencer, statesman, born.
Tenterden, Lord, Charles Abbott, jurist, statesman, born.
Winsor, Frederick, introducer of gaslight, b.

1763 * * Adair, Sir Robert, diplomatist, born.
Bell, John, surgeon, anatomist, Scotland, b.
Byrom, John, poet, author, A72.
Fitzgerald, Lord Edward, a leader of United Irishmen, Ireland, born.
Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, son of George III., born.
Maclure, William, geologist, Scotland, born.
MacNeven, William J., physician, teacher, Ireland, born.
Morland, George, animal and subject painter, born.
Radcliffe, Anne, novelist, born.
Rogers, Samuel, poet, born.
Shenstone, William, poet, A49.
Smith, Sir William Sidney, admiral, born.
Tone, Theobald Wolfe, a leader of United Irishmen, Ireland, born.

1764 * * Abernethy, John, phy., au., Ire., b.
Barrow, Sir John, traveler, born.
Churchill, Charles, poet, A33.
Emmet, Thomas Addis, lawyer, pol., Ire., b.
Good, John Mason, author, born.
Grey, second Earl, Charles, statesman, born.
Haldane, Robert, cl., philanthropist, au., b.
Hall, Robert, cl., pulpit orator, author, b.
Hardwicke, Earl, Philip Yorke, jurist, A74.
Hogarth, William, painter, engraver, humorist, A67.
Morton, Thomas, dramatist, born.
Pulteney, William, Earl of Bath, statesman, A82.
Roche, Marie Regina, novelist, born.

1765 Aug. 21. William IV., king, born.
Birch, Thomas, historian, biographer, A61.
Colebrooke, Henry Thomas, orientalist, b.
Drew, Samuel, Methodist preacher, au., b.
Grahame, James, lawyer, clergyman, poet, philanthropist, Scotland, born.
Howley, William, archbp. of Canterbury, b.
Mackintosh, Sir James, historian, statesman, philosopher, Scotland, born.
Plunkett, William C., baron, lawyer, orator, statesman, Ireland, born.
Pococke, Richard, bp. of Meath, trav., A61.
Stuart, James Francis Edward, Chevalier de St. George, son of James II. (Old Pretender), A67.
Stukeley, William, antiquary, A78.
Ward, Robert Plumer, statesman, author, b.
Westall, Richard, historical painter, born.
Young, Edward, poet, A81.

1766 * * Bloomfield, Robert, poet, born.
Callcott, John Wall, musician, composer, b.
Cobbett, William, grammarian, historical, political, and miscellaneous writer, born.
Dalton, John, physicist, mathematician, b.
D'Israeli, Isaac, historian, critic, miscellaneous writer, born.
Elgin, seventh Earl of, Thomas Bruce, diplomatist, Scotland, born.
Halford, Sir Henry, physician, mis. writer, b.
Lally, Count, Thomas Arthur, Baron of Tollendal, French gen. in India, Ire., A64.
Leslie, Sir John, geom., physicist, Scot., b.
Malthus, Thomas Robert, pol. economist, b.
Nairne, Caroline Oliphant, poet, Scotland, b.
Wollaston, William Hyde, physicist, born.
Wilson, Alexander, naturalist, Scotland, b.

1767 Nov. 2. Kent, Duke of, Edward Augustus, father of Queen Victoria, b.
Barrington, Sir Jonah, lawyer, hist., Ire., b.
Bruce, Michael, poet, Scotland, A21.
Dodwell, Edward, antiquary, born.
Edgeworth, Maria, novelist, born.
Lyle, Edward, philologist, antiquary, A63.
O'Connor, Arthur, a leader of United Irishmen, Ireland, born.
Pond, John, astronomer, born
Prevost, Sir George, general, born.

1768 * Adolphus, John, lawyer, hist., b.
Anglesey, Marquis of, Henry William Paget, general, born.
Beresford, Viscount, William Carr, gen., b.
Carlisle, Sir Anthony, surg., physiologist, b.
Cooper, Sir Astley Paxton, surgeon, born.
Lardner, Nathaniel, clergyman, au., A84.
Macaulay, Zachary, antislavery states., b.
Marshman, Joshua, Baptist mis., orient., b.
Onslow, Arthur, statesman, A77.
Sterne, Laurence, humorist, Ireland, A55.

CHURCH.

1763 * * Thomas Maxfield leads a **secession** from the Wesleyan Methodists.

1764 * * A torrent of **deistic literature** issues from the press.

1765 Aug. 20. The 22d **Methodist Conference** is held in Manchester.

Tobacco and drams are not to be touched by preachers on "any pretense," and to be denounced among the people.

* * *Edinburgh.* **A Baptist Church** is organized. (?)

1768 Mar. 12. Six **students** of Edmund Hall, Oxford, are **expelled** the university as **Methodists,** for praying, singing psalms, and expounding the Scriptures.

* * *It.* **Clement XIV.** is pope.

LETTERS.

1762 * * *Scot. The Shipwreck,* by William Falconer, appears.

* * *Scot. Elements of Criticism,* by Henry Home, Lord Kames, appears.

1763 * * *Dublin. The Freeman's Journal* is issued.

* * *London. The St. James's Chronicle* is united with the *Press.*

1764 * * *London.* **The Literary Club** is founded by Dr. Samuel Johnson and Sir Joshua Reynolds. Sir John Hawkins, Topham Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Burke, and Bennet Langton are among the first members.

* * *Scot. Enquiry into the Human Mind on the Principle of Common Sense,* by Thomas Reid, appears.

* * *The Traveller,* by Oliver Goldsmith, appears. [1766, *The Vicar of Wakefield;* 1768, *The Good-natured Man;* 1770, *The Deserted Village.*]

1764–70 *Poems,* by **Thomas Chatterton,** appears.

1765 * * *Gore's General Advertiser* is issued at Liverpool.

* * *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, by Bishop Thomas Percy, appears.

1765-68 *Love of Fame, the Universal Passion*, by Edward Young, appears.

1765-68 *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, by Sir William Blackstone, appears.

* * *Castle of Otranto*, by Horace Walpole, appears.

1766 * * *Ire. The Waterford Chronicle* is issued.

* * *Ire. The Limerick Chronicle* is issued.

* * *Scot. Essay on the Nature and Immutability of Truth*, by James Beattie, appears. [1771, *The Minstrel.*]

* * *The Fool of Quality*, by Henry Brooke, appears.

1767 * * *London. A Nautical Almanac* is first published.

1768 * * Cheshunt College is opened for Calvinistic Methodists at Trevecca House, Talgarth, near Brecon, by the Countess of Huntingdon and George Whitefield. [1792. Removed to Cheshunt, Herts.]

* * Augustus Henry, Duke of Grafton, is elected chancellor of Cambridge.

* * *London. The Gospel Magazine* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1762 * * *London.* The Cock Lane ghost imposture.

Much excitement is caused by the reported appearance of a ghost in the house of William Parsons in Cock Lane, Smithfield. Mar. 6. It is discovered to be an imposture. July 10. Parsons and his wife are condemned to stand thrice in the pillory for imposture and defamation.

Dec. 25. *London.* A great riot occurs at Drury Lane Theater, because half admissions had been cut off.

* * *London.* Boodle's Club is established.

1763 Apr. 3. Unknown persons cut down all the gibbets on the Edgeware road, near London, on which many malefactors had been hung in chains.

Apr. 30. *London.* John Wilkes and others, for libeling the king, are arrested, and committed to the Tower.

Wilkes's house is searched, and his papers are seized. [May 6. Wilkes is brought by a writ of habeas corpus before Chief Justice Pratt, and discharged, his arrest being declared illegal. Dec. 6. General warrants are declared illegal by Chief Justice Pratt; £1,000 damages are awarded to Wilkes for the seizure of his papers.]

July 6. *London.* For false imprisonment £300 damages are granted to a printer.

* * *London.* Lambeth General Lying-in Hospital is established.

1764 Apr. 1. A girl of 18 years is burned for murdering her mistress.

± * * Protestants [Oakboys] in Ulster organize to resist landlord and other exactions.

* * *Scot.* A theater is opened at Glasgow.

1765 Jan. 26. Lord Byron [great-uncle of the poet] kills Mr. Chaworth in a duel. [Apr. 17. He is convicted before the House of Lords of manslaughter, and being a peer he is not burned in the hand, but pays a fine.]

Feb. 9. The peruke-makers petition the king for redress because the people wear their own hair.

May * A riot occurs among the Spitalfield weavers; the Duke of Bedford narrowly escapes death, and many lives are lost.

* * Wesleyan preachers prohibit snuff and other indulgences.

* * *Dublin.* The Hibernian Society is organized.

* * A lunatic asylum is founded at Manchester.

1766 Apr. 11. *London.* More than 100 convicts leave Newgate for the American colonies, led by a band of music.

Aug. 11. Ann Sowerby is burned at York for poisoning her husband.

* * *Dublin.* The Marine Society is organized.

* * Rousseau visits England as the guest of David Hume.

* * Titles created, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Winterton, and Earl Mexborough. [1767, Baron Mulgrave; 1768, Earl Kingston; 1771, Earl Roden, and Earl Sefton; 1776, Baron Massy, Baron Kensington, Baron Newborough, Baron Macdonald, Baron Wescote, Earl Clanwilliam, Earl Lisburne, Viscount de Vesci, and Viscount Southwell.]

* * Dr. Ash's Hospital, Birmingham, is founded.

1767 * * James Hargreaves completes his spinning-jenny; and soon his neighbors compel him to fly for his life.

1768 Apr. 15. A mob demolishes a house opened for inoculation for smallpox at Peterborough.

May 10. *London.* A mob turns out in St. George's Fields to see John Wilkes in the King's Bench prison; the military aid is indiscreetly called for by the justices of the peace, and several innocent persons are killed. [1769. Nov. 10. John Wilkes obtains £4,000 in an action against Lord Halifax.]

* * The first Birmingham musical festival is given for the benefit of Dr. Ash's Hospital.

STATE.

1763 Feb. 10. The Treaty of Paris is concluded by Great Britain, France, and Spain (pp. 73, 703).

Apr. 23. No. 45 of the *North Briton*, issued by John Wilkes, a Commoner, appears, containing strongly offensive remarks on the king. [Nov. 15. The House of Commons resolves that the paper is a libel, and orders that it be burned by the common hangman. A riot follows the execution of the order. 1764. Jan. 20. Wilkes is expelled.] (See Society.)

Apr. * George Grenville becomes prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer, and Lords Egremont and Halifax are appointed secretaries of state.

* * *Ire.* The Earl of Northumberland appointed lord-lieutenant.

1764 Mar. 10. H. C. George Grenville moves resolutions for imposing stamp duties on the American colonies.

Aug. 24. *Ire.* John Gore [Earl Annaly] is appointed chief justice.

1765 Mar. 22. Parliament: The Stamp Act, being passed, receives the royal assent (p. 75).

Apr. * Parliament. The Mutiny Act is extended to the English colonies.

July 10. The Marquis of Rockingham becomes prime minister; Gen. Conway is secretary of state and leader in the Commons.

* * The Isle of Man is partly sold to the crown. [1821. Entirely given up.]

* * *Ire.* The Earl of Hertford is appointed lord-lieutenant.

* * *E. Ind.* Great Britain obtains the virtual sovereignty of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

1766 Jan. 14. H. C.: Pitt makes a great speech against taxing the American colonies without their consent (p. 75).

Feb. 3. H. C. Benjamin Franklin is examined respecting the Stamp Act.

Mar. 7. Parliament: The Declaratory Act is passed (p. 75).

Mar. 18. Parliament: The Stamp Act is repealed (p. 75).

Apr. 22. H. C. General warrants are declared illegal.

July 29. William Pitt is created Earl of Chatham.

Aug. * The Earl of Chatham becomes prime minister, with the Duke of Grafton and Charles Townshend as colleagues.

* * Lord Camden is appointed lord high chancellor.

1767 June 20. Parliament: The act is passed imposing duty on tea in America.

Oct. 14. *Ire.* Viscount Townshend is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Dec. * The Duke of Grafton becomes prime minister.

Townshend (chancellor of the exchequer), Gen. Conway and Lord Shelburne (secretaries of state), the Earl of Chatham (privy seal), and Lord Hillsborough (first colonial secretary).

* * H. C. For the first time since the Revolution Ministers are left in a minority on the land-tax bill.

* * A custom-house and Board of Commissioners are created for America.

1768 Jan. 9. *Ire.* James Hewitt [Viscount Lifford] is appointed lord high chancellor.

May 10. Parliament meets. [1774. Sept. 30. Dissolved.]

Charles James Fox is a member, and John Wilkes is a member for Middlesex.

1769 Jan. 21. *London.* The letters of "Junius" begin in the *Public Advertiser.*

[They severely attack members of the Government and other public men, especially the Duke of Grafton and Lord Mansfield.]

Feb. 3. H. C. John Wilkes is expelled for an alleged libel on Lord Weymouth.

[Middlesex three times elects him, and he is three times expelled; the last time his opponent, Col. Luttrell, though in the minority at the poll, is declared duly elected.] (See Society.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1762 * * *London.* Shop signs are removed.

1763 Oct. 21. *Edinburgh.* The North Bridge is founded.

* * *Dublin.* The Queen's Bridge is destroyed by a flood.

1764 * * The Soho works are established by Matthew Boulton at Birmingham.

1766 July 14. The Grand Junction Canal, connecting the Trent with the Mersey, is commenced.

* * *London.* "Tattersall's" is established by Richard Tattersall, near Hyde Park Corner, for the sale of horses.

1768 * * The tea-plant is brought to England.

ARMY — NAVY.

1774 Apr. 3. *Ind.* **The Rohilla War** begins.

1775–83 War with the 13 American colonies, called the War of the **American Revolution.**

Apr. 19. *Mass.* **Battle of Lexington,** near Boston (p. 80).

June 17. *Mass.* **Battle of Bunker Hill,** Boston (p. 80).

Nov. 12. *Can.* Gen. Montgomery captures Montreal (p. 80).

* * The *Repulse* **founders** off Bermuda; the crew perish.

1776 Mar. 17. *Mass.* **Boston is surrendered** to Washington (p. 82).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1769 * * *Dublin.* The Royal Exchange is begun. [1779. Opened.]

Apr. 26. *London.* The first **exhibition** of the Royal Academy is held at Pall Mall.

June 3. The **transit of Venus** over the sun's disk is observed.

Nov. 6. An Arctic expedition sets out under Samuel Hearne. It is the first to enter the ocean north of the American continent.

* * A mechanical automaton **chess-player** is exhibited.

* * *London.* **A grape-vine** is planted in the gardens of Hampton Court Palace. [It is 72 feet by 20, with a stem 13 inches in girth; in one season it produced 2,272 bunches of grapes.] (Haydn.)

* * *London.* **The Royal Exchange** is repaired and beautified.

* * *Scot.* James Watt receives his first **patent for a steam-engine.** [1775. Renewed.]

* * The motion of **sun-spots** is observed by Dr. Wilson.

* * Sir William Chambers builds the **observatory** at Richmond.

* * *Scot.* Matthew Boulton and James Watt enter into partnership.

* * *Edinburgh.* The **Theater Royal** is erected.

* * **Richard Arkwright** extends James Hargreaves's principles for spinning by water-power, and applies a large and small roller to expand the thread, which he patents. [1771. He **introduces steam** in the place of horse-power in his cotton-mills at Cromford, on the Derwent.]

1770 * * **Cast steel** is first made in Sheffield.

* * *London.* **A statue** of the Duke of Cumberland is erected in Cavendish Square.

* * *Ire.* An old **coal-mine** is discovered at Ballycastle, Antrim.

* * **Sawmills** are first erected near London.

* * **A statue** of Mars is executed by John Bacon.

1771 * * **The Ripon flood,** a devastating inundation, occurs in Yorkshire.

* * About 80 villages are destroyed by the overflow of the Solway Moss in Cumberland.

* * Dr. Hornsby, Savilian professor of astronomy, is instrumental in the founding of the **Radcliffe Observatory** at Oxford. [1794. Completed.]

* * **Josiah Wedgwood** founds his potteries called Etruria.

1772 Jan. 27. *London.* **The Pantheon,** erected by James Wyatt, is opened.

July 13. Capt. James Cook sails on his second [and important] voyage of discovery in the **South Sea.** [1775. July 30. Returns.]

* * James Burrow becomes president of the Royal Society. [Later, Sir John Pringle. 1778. Sir Joseph Banks.]

* * Henley's discharging **electrometer** is invented.

* * Dr. Joseph Priestley discovers **hydrochloric acid,** the only compound of hydrogen and chloride. He invents the eudiometer to ascertain the purity of atmospheric air, or the quantity of oxygen gas in it.

* * *Edinburgh.* **Daniel Rutherford** describes **nitrogen.**

* * **Parliament:** A bill is passed prohibiting the **export of machinery** used in cotton-factories.

* * **The Liverpool Theater** is opened.

1773 Aug. * Capt. Constantine John Phipps sails in command of the *Sea-Horse* and the *Carcase* in search of the **Northwest Passage.** [Unsuccesful.]

* * The establishment of the British Plate Glass Company in Lancashire greatly improves the manufacture of **plate glass.**

* * The Plate **Assay Office** is established at Sheffield.

* * **Miss Farren** [Countess of Derby], an actor, makes her first appearance in Liverpool.

* * *London.* **Astley's Amphitheater** is first opened.

* * *London.* **The Medical Society** is formed.

* * Henry Cavendish and others investigate **electricity** as developed in fishes.

1774 * * The Birmingham **steam-engine works** are established.

* * Nevil Maskelyne measures **the earth's density** by the Schiehallion experiments.

* * **A submarine boat** is tried at Plymouth, previous attempts having been made in the Thames early in the 17th century.

1774–79 Samuel Crompton, an artisan, invents the **spinning-jenny or mule.**

1775 May 8. The great **canal tunnel** at Norwood Hill is opened; it is 1¾ miles long.

Oct. 29. Many vessels are lost in the severe **storms** in the north.

* * *London.* **An obelisk** is erected in Fleet Street at the head of Bridge Street.

* * The *Duchess of Devonshire* is painted by Thomas Gainsborough. [1779, *Blue Boy;* 1784, *Mrs. Siddons.*]

1776 June 10. *London.* **David Garrick** makes his last appearance on the stage.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1769 Apr. 30. Wellington, Duke of, Arthur Wellesley, commander-in-chief, statesman, born.
Brunel, Sir Marc I., engineer, born.
Castlereagh, Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, born.
Clarke, Edward Daniel, traveler, mineralogist, author, writer, born.
Daniell, William, landscape painter, born.
Falconer, William, poet, Scotland, A37.
Frere, John Hookham, poet, diplomatist, miscellaneous writer, born.
Hardy, Sir Thomas Masterman, naval captain, born.
Hoyle, Edmund, writer on games, A97.
Huskisson, William, statesman, financier, b.
Jay, William, dissenting cl., author, born.
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, painter, born.
Lowe, Sir Hudson, general, Ireland, born.
Malcolm, Sir John, major-general, diplomatist, administrator, historian, Scot., b.
Merrick, James, poet, A49.
Opie, Amelia, novelist, born.
Ouseley, Sir William, orientalist, born.
Riall, Sir Phinehas, general, born.
Smith, William, "Father of English geology," born.

1770 Sept. 30. Whitefield, George, orator, preacher, fdr. Calvinistic Meth., A56.
Akenside, Mark, poet, A49.
Allen, John, politician, metaphysician, au., b.
Allen, William, chemist, born.
Burdett, Sir Francis, statesman, born.
Canning, George, states., orator, poet, b.
Chatterton, Thomas, poet, A18.
Codrington, Sir Edward, admiral, born.
Cruden, Alexander, author Biblical concordance, Scotland, A69.
Fosbroke, Thomas Dudley, clergyman, archeologist, born.
Foster, John, clergyman, essayist, born.
Granby, Marquis of, John Manners, gen., A49.
Hogg, James (Ettrick Shepherd), poet, Scotland, born.
Hope, Thomas, miscellaneous writer, born.
Ligonier, Earl, John, field-marshal, A92.
Liverpool, Earl of, Robert Banks Jenkinson, statesman, born.
Long, Roger, astronomer, A90.
Montagu, Basil, jurist, author, born.
Shee, Sir Martin Archer, portrait painter, Ireland, born.
Wordsworth, William, poet, born.
Yorke, Charles, statesman, born.

1771 June 5. Ernest August, Duke of Cumberland, King of Hanover, son of George III., born.
Britton, John, topographical antiq., an., b.
Gill, John, Baptist clergyman, author, A74.
Gray, Thomas, poet, A55.
Lingard, John, R. C. cl., historian, born.
Owen, Robert, philanthropist, founder of English socialism, Wales, born.
Parke, Mungo, African traveler, Scot., b.
Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, Scot., b.
Smith, Sydney, clergyman, essayist, wit, miscellaneous writer, b.
Smollett, Tobias George, poet, dramatist, novelist, historian, A50.

1772 * * Ballantyne, James, printer, journalist, Scotland, born.
Brindley, James, canal engineer, A56.
Canton, John, natural philosopher, A54.
Cary, Henry Francis, poet, trans. of Dante, b.
Cockburn, Sir George, admiral, born.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet, philosopher, miscellaneous writer, born.
Congreve, Sir William, military engineer, inventor, born.
Hill, Viscount Rowland, general, born.
Lambert, Sir John, general, born.
Lyndhurst, Baron, John Singleton Copley, jurist, statesman, born.
M'Crie, Thomas, cl., author, Scotland, born.
Ricardo, David, financier, political economist, born.
Richmond, Legh, clergyman, author, born.
Stevenson, Robert, civil engineer, lighthouse designer, Scotland, born.

1773 Jan. 27. Sussex, Duke of, Augustus Frederick, son of George III., born.
Amherst, Lord, William Pitt, diplomatist, b.
Brisbane, Sir Thomas M., general, astronomer, Scotland, born.
Brown, Robert, botanist, Scotland, born.
Butler, Alban, R. C. cl., hageologist, au., A63.
Chesterfield, Earl of, Philip D. Stanhope, statesman, miscellaneous writer, A79.
Cotton, Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, general, born.
Elmsley, Peter, classical scholar, critic, author, writer, born.
Faber, George Stanley, clergyman, author, b.
Glass, John, cl., fdr. of Glassites, Scot., A78.
Holland, third Baron, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, statesman, historian, born.
Jeffrey, Francis, jurist, critic, essayist, statesman, Scotland, born.
Lyttleton, Lord George, poet, states., A64.
MacCulloch, John, geologist, Scotland, born.
Mill, James, historian, economist, political, mental philosopher, author, Scotland, b.
Young, Thomas, physicist, natural philosopher, scientific writer, born.

1774 * * Ashburton, Lord, Alexander Baring, statesman, born.
Baily, Francis, astronomer, born.
Baines, Edward, journalist, historian, born.
Braham, John, English-Hebrew vocalist, b.
Buxton, Jedediah, arithmetician, A70.

Cambridge, Duke of, Adolphus Frederick, son of George III., born.
Chenevix, Richard, miscellaneous writer, b.
Clive, Lord Robert, general, states., A49.
Constable, Archibald, publisher, Scot., born.
Goldsmith, Oliver, poet, novelist, dramatist, essayist, A46.
Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert, math., au., b.
Southey, Robert, poet, historian, biographer, miscellaneous writer, born.
Tannahill, Robert, poet, Scotland, born.
Tucker, Abraham, philosopher, A69.
Watt, Robert, bibliographer, Scotland, born.

1775 * * **Austen, Jane**, novelist, born.
Baskerville, John, type-founder, printer, A69.
Bathurst, Earl, Allen, statesman, A91.
Dermody, Thomas, poet, Ireland, born.
Dibdin, Thomas Frognall, dramatist, songwriter, born.
Dick, Thomas, scientific author, born.
Dundonald, tenth Earl of, Thomas Cochrane, admiral, born.
Foulis, Andrew, printer, publish., Scot., A63.
Kemble, Charles, actor, born.
Lamb, Charles, poet, dramatist, essayist, miscellaneous writer, born.
Landor, Walter Savage, poet, mis. wr., b.
Lewis, Matthew Gregory, novelist, dram., b.
Leyden, John, poet, orientalist, Scot., born.
Murray, Alexander, linguist, Scot., born.
O'Connell, Daniel, lawyer, orator, statesman, Ireland, born.
Phillips, William, mineralogist, geologist, b.
Porter, Sir Robert Ker, painter, born.
Richardson, Charles, philologist, born.
Robinson, Henry Crabb, lawyer, miscellaneous writer, born.
Rose, William Stuart, miscellaneous wr., b.
Smith, James, poet, wit, born.
Turner, Joseph Mallord William, painter, b.
Westmacott, Sir Richard, sculptor, born.
White, Joseph Blanco, theological writer, b.

CHURCH.

1769 Aug. 1. The 26th **Methodist Conference** meets at Leeds. [Richard Boardman and Joseph Pilmoor volunteer to go to America as missionaries, and they are appointed.]

Sept. * **Whitefield** sails on his seventh and last voyage to America [where he dies].

* * **Hannah Ball**, a **Methodist** young woman, establishes a **Sunday-school** at Wycombe, and teaches the Scriptures to children.

1770 * **Orthodox Baptists form the New Connection.**

* * **A Baptist theological seminary** is founded at Bristol.

1772 * * The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel sends Rev. Mr. Andrews to the **Indians of New York.**

1773 * * Mr. Rankin supersedes Francis Asbury as John **Wesley's "general assistant" in America.** [Driven back by war.]

LETTERS.

1769 * * **The first Shakespeare jubilee** is celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon under the auspices of David Garrick.

* * *London. The Morning Chronicle* is issued.

* * *History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V.*, by William Robertson, appears. [1777, *History of America.*]

1769–72 *London.* The *Letters* contributed to the *Public Advertiser* by **Junius**, an unknown author [but presumably Sir Philip Francis], appear.

1770 * * *Present State of the Nation*, by Edmund Burke, appears; also *Thoughts on Present Discontents.*

1771 * * The first edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, edited by William Smellie, appears.

* * *The Expedition of Humphrey Clinker*, by Smollett, appears.

1772 Nov. 2. *London. The Morning Post* is issued.

* * *London. The Lady's Magazine* is issued.

* * *Scot. Institutes of Moral Philosophy*, by Adam Ferguson, appears.

1773 * * *She Stoops to Conquer*, by Goldsmith, appears. [1774, *History of the Earth and Animated Nature.*]

* * *Scot. Poems*, by Robert Fergusson, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Mrs. Anna Letitia Aikin, appears.

1773–76 *Scot. The Edinburgh Magazine and Review* is issued.

1774–81 *History of English Poetry*, by Thomas Warton, appears.

1775 * * *A Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland*, by **Johnson**, appears. [1779–81, *Lives of the English Poets.*]

* * *The Rivals, St. Patrick's Day*, and *The Duenna*, by Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan, appear. [1777, *The School for Scandal* and *A Trip to Scarborough*; 1779, *The Critic.*]

SOCIETY.

1770 * * The **exhibiting of the insane** at St. Mary at Bethlehem (Bedlam) asylum as a show for money is stopped.

* * The **House of Industry**, Liverpool, is founded.

1771 Nov. 1. John Eyre, a wealthy man, is **transported for stealing a few quires of paper.**

Nov. 22. *London.* Mr. Stephen is expelled from the Temple for writing a book on the **impolicy of imprisonment for debt.**

1772 June 22. *London.* The Court of King's Bench decides that **slavery cannot exist in Great Britain.**
A slave named Somerset, brought to England, was, because of his ill state, turned adrift by his master. When restored to health, his master again claimed him. A suit was brought, and ended in favor of Somerset, the judges declaring that slavery cannot exist in Great Britain.

* * *Ire.* In the south and west **steelboys'** societies resist the oppressions of landlords and anti-Catholics.

* * Charles James Fox **gambles for 72 hours**, and loses £11,000.

* * A law is made awarding judgment against **mutes**, as if they were convicted or had confessed.

1773 Feb. 1. Lord Townsend wounds Lord Bellamont in a **duel.**

June 16. *London.* An act is passed for the sale of buildings of the Adelphi by **lottery.**

* * *London.* Cox's museum, containing many rare specimens of art and articles of vertu, is disposed of by **lottery.**

* * John Howard, the philanthropist, is made sheriff of Bedford. [He begins his **investigation of prisons.**]

* * *Edinburgh.* The first regular **academy for the deaf and dumb** in Great Britain is opened.

1774 * * John Howard gives evidence to Parliament of the **bad state of English prisons.**

* * *London.* **The Royal Humane Society**, for the saving of drowning persons, is founded.

1775 * * **Transportation** for crime ceases [for several years].

* * A **regatta** takes place on the Thames; it is introduced from Venice.

1776 Apr. 15–22. *London.* The Duchess of Kingston is arraigned before the House of Lords in Westminster Hall on a charge of **bigamy.**
She is found guilty; but on pleading the privilege of peerage, the punishment of burning in the hand is remitted, and she is discharged on paying the fees.

STATE.

1770 Jan. 28. The **Duke of Grafton** resigns.

Jan. * **Lord North** is appointed prime minister. [He directs the war with America.]

* * **H. C.** The Commons relinquish the privilege of **freedom from arrest** of the servants of its members.

* * **Charles Yorke**, Lord Morden, is lord high chancellor. [1771, Henry Bathurst, **Lord Apsley**; the great seal in commission.]

* * **Edmund Burke** becomes agent for the colony of New York.

1771 Jan. 12. The **Earl of Sandwich** is made first lord of the admiralty.

May 27. *London.* Lord Mayor Crosby and Alderman Oliver are committed to **the Tower** for remonstrating to the king in the case of Wilkes.

* * Spain cedes the **Falkland Islands** to Great Britain.

* * **Reporting debates of Parliament**, hitherto forbidden as a breach of privilege, is permitted.

1772 Mar. * **Parliament: The Royal Marriage Act** is passed.
It prohibits the marriage of any British prince or princess without the consent of the sovereign.

Aug. 4. The Earl of **Dartmouth** is appointed secretary for the colonies.

Nov. 30. *Ire.* The **Earl of Harcourt** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

1773 * * **Warren Hastings** is appointed governor-general of India; he decides to pay no more tribute to Shah Alam, the great mogul or emperor of Delhi.

* * **Charles James Fox** is appointed a lord treasurer.

1774 Mar. 31. Parliament: The Boston Port Bill is passed (p. 79).

Apr. 19. H. C. Edmund Burke makes a great speech against American taxation.

Oct. 8. *London.* **John Wilkes** is elected lord mayor.

Oct. * **John Wilkes** is elected member of Parliament for Middlesex for the fifth time. [He is permitted to take his seat.]

Nov. 29. Parliament meets. [1780, Sept. 1. Dissolved.] **Charles James Fox** is in opposition.

* * *Ire.* **Stamp duties** are announced.

1775–83 Thirteen British **colonies in America** struggle for **independence.**

1775 Nov. 10. H. L. Richard Penn, governor of Pennsylvania, U. S. A., is examined respecting **public opinion in America.**

Nov. * Parliament votes to **increase the army** in America (p. 80).

Dec. 21. Parliament: An act is passed for **confiscating American vessels** and impressing their crews into the British navy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1769 Nov. 19. *London.* **Blackfriars Bridge** is opened.

1773 * * The **sessions house**, Exeter, is built.

* * **Exporting machinery** used in making cotton fabrics is prohibited.

* * *Dublin.* An act is passed for the **general paving of the city.**

1774 Aug. 2. *London.* The **mails** are conveyed by coaches; the first mail leaves London for Bristol.

* * *Dublin.* A **penny post** is first established.

* * *Edinburgh.* The **register office**, Princess Street, is begun.

1775 * * **White Cloth Hall** is built at Leeds.

ARMY — NAVY.

1776 July 12. [*U. S. A.*] The war is transferred to New York (p. 84).

1777 June * *N. Y.* Burgoyne enters the State from Canada with 10,000 men. [Oct. 17. Surrenders his army at Saratoga.] (P. 86.)

* * **Torpedo shells** are invented by David Bushnell, an American. His attempt to destroy H. M. S. *Cerberus* fails.

1778 Mar. * **War with France,** caused by a French alliance and treaty with the Americans.

Apr. * *Scot.* **Paul Jones,** commanding a privateer, cruises on the coast, accompanied by an American frigate.

Apr. * **Paul Jones** makes a descent on Whitehaven with only two vessels.

May 8. *U. S. A.* **Sir Henry Clinton** assumes command (p. 88).

June 16. Two **French frigates** captured (p. 704).

July 10. France **declares war** against England.

July 27. A French fleet is driven back (p. 704). English loss, 400 killed and wounded; French loss, over 1,000 killed and wounded.

Oct. * *E. I.* **Pondicherry** is captured from the French by the British.

* * **Lord Amherst,** a general on the staff, is appointed commander-in-chief.

* * [*U. S. A.*] **Adm. Byron** succeeds Adm. Lord (Richard) Howe (p. 88).

* * **Liverpool equips 120 privateers,** carrying 1,986 guns and 8,754 seamen, at the opening of the war with France.

1779–82 *Sp.* **Gibraltar** is besieged (p. 704).

1779–83 Spain joins in the war against Great Britain.

1779 Sept. 23. The American Com. Paul Jones captures two ships (p. 90).

Sept. 30. The prisoners of war in England number 12,000 — Spanish, French, and American.

1779–82 *E. I.* The first **Mahratta War.** (See India.)

1780 Jan. 2. The Dutch Adm. **Count Byland** refuses to let the British Adm. Fielding search his convoy.

An action ensues; two Dutch ships, two of the line, and two frigates surrender; Fielding detains seven of the convoy, and permits the remaining vessels to proceed; Byland refuses to sail without all his convoy [and returns to Spithead].

Jan. 16. Adm. Rodney defeats a Spanish fleet under Adm. Don Langara in a naval battle near St. Vincent.

Oct. * Several British war-ships are **lost in a storm** in the West Indies.

Among them the *Thunderer, Stirling Castle, Defiance, Phœnix, La Blanche, Laurel, Shark, Andromeda, Deal Castle, Penelope, Scarborough, Barbadoes, Cameleon, Endeavor,* and *Victor.*

* * *W. I.* [Adm.] **Horatio Nelson** distinguishes himself in the West Indies.

1780–81 *E. I.* War with **Mysore.** (See India.)

Dec. 30–83 * * **War with Holland** for naval supremacy.

1781 Feb. 3. *W. I.* **Adm. Rodney** captures St. Eustacius [Leeward Island] together with 250 trading-vessels, which are confiscated with all other property.

Mar. 16. *W. I.* The French surrender **St. Bartholomew's Island.**

Apr. 16. Com. Johnstone defeats Mons. Suffrein in a naval battle at St. Jago.

June * About **44,000 prisoners** are exchanged by cartel with France since the opening of the war.

July 1. *E. I.* **Hyder Ali** is defeated. (See India.)

Aug. 5. *Ger.* **A naval battle** is fought at Dogger-Bank (German Ocean) between Adm. Parker and the Dutch Adm. Zoutman, both sides losing 400 men.

Oct. 19. *Va.* The British army under **Lord Cornwallis surrenders** to Gen. Washington at Yorktown.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1776 July 12. Capt. James Cook sails on his third voyage of discovery, for Bering Strait. [1778. Dec. * He discovers Owhyhee, or **Hawaii,** an island in the Pacific. 1779. Feb. 14. He is killed on the return voyage at Hawaii.]

July 25. *Edinburgh.* The Calton Hill **observatory** is founded.

* * Dr. Joseph Priestley discovers **nitrous oxide gas** [laughing gas].

* * *Scot.* Andrew Meikle invents a **thrashing-machine.**

* * **Artificial stone** for statues is introduced, having been manufactured by a Neapolitan.

* * *London.* **The Ancient Concerts,** or King's Concerts, begin.

* * An **iron railway** is built near Sheffield by John Curr. [Destroyed by colliers.]

* * The science of **political economy** is recognized.

It has for its object the improvement of the condition of mankind and the promotion of civilization, wealth, and happiness; dated from the publication of the *Wealth of Nations* by Dr. Adam Smith.

1777 * * The **first large iron bridge** is erected over the Severn, in Shropshire, by Abraham Darby of Coalbrookdale.

Nov. 24. *London.* The Thames **ebbs and flows** twice in three hours.

* * **Subscription concerts** are established at Manchester.

1778 * * **Umbrellas** are introduced from Spain.

* * James Watt invents the **expansion engine.** [1780. Also a copying machine.]

* * A rotary motion is given by the **steam-engine.**

1779 Apr. 19. Two **sun-spots,** whose combined length extends 50,000 miles, are measured by Herschel.

Dec. 24. Mrs. Mary Robinson makes her last appearance as **Perdita.**

* * Dr. Falck proposes a **double-acting steam-engine** on Newcomen's principle.

* * Mr. Tilloch invents an improved method of **stereotyping.**

1779–80 John Singleton Copley paints the *Death of Chatham.* [1783. *Death of Major Pierson.*]

1780 Dec. 18. *Edinburgh.* The **Society of Antiquaries** is instituted.

* * Dr. Edward Jenner conceives the idea of **vaccination.** [1798. Published.]

* * An attempt is made to manufacture **muslin** at Manchester.

1780–83 *Intemperance* is painted by Thomas Stolhard.

1781 Mar. 13. The planet **Uranus** is discovered by William Herschel.

* * The **Bramah safety lock** is invented by Joseph Bramah. [1784. Patented.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1776 * * Abercromby, James, Lord Dunfermline, lawyer, statesman, Scotland, b.
Barlow, Peter, mathematician, born.
Blackwood, William, founder of *Blackwood's Magazine,* Scotland, born.
Chitty, Joseph, jurist, born.
Congleton, Lord, Henry Brook Parnell, statesman, born.
Constable, John, landscape painter, born.
Copleston, Edward, bishop of Llandaff, scholar, author, born.
Foulis, Robert, printer, publisher, Scot., A69.
Harrison, John, mechanician, A83.
Hume, David, historian, phil., Scot., A65.
Mathews, Charles, actor, humorist, born.
Porter, Jane, novelist, Scotland, born.
Stanhope, Lady Hester Lucy, eccentric traveler, born.

1777 * * Campbell, Thomas, poet, born.
Children, John George, chemist, born.
Dodd, William, miscellaneous writer, A48.
Ellis, Sir Henry, antiquary, born.
Foote, Samuel, humorist, actor, A57.
Gell, Sir William, classical schol., antiq., b.
Hallam, Henry, historian, mis. wr., b.
Hamilton, William Richard, archeologist, b.
Hume, Joseph, statesman, reformer, born.
Ireland, Samuel W. H., author of Shakespeare forgeries, born.
Kater, Henry, physicist, born.
Leake, William M., traveler, antiquarian, topographer, born.
Morgan, Lady, Sydney Owenson, novelist, miscellaneous writer, Ireland, born.
Ross, Sir John, arctic explorer, admiral, b.

1778 * * Acland, John Dyke, general, dies.
Arne, Thomas Augustine, musician, composer, A68.
Brougham, Henry, first Lord Brougham and Vaux, jur., ora., states., au., Scot., b.
Brown, Thomas, psychologist, Scotland, b.
Brummell, George Bryan (Beau Brummell), wit, man of fashion, born.
Brunton, Mary Balfour, novelist, Scot., b.
Crabb, George, philologist, born.
Davy, Sir Humphry, chemist, natural philosopher, born.
Emmet, Robert, United Irishman, patriot, Ireland, born.
Hargreaves, James, inv. spinning-jenny, d.
Hazlitt, William, essayist, critic, miscellaneous writer, born.
Horner, Francis, political economist, essayist, statesman, born.
Lancaster, Joseph, educationist, born.
Londonderry, Marquis of, Charles William Stewart Vane, general, born.
Murray, John, publisher, born.
Pitt, William, Earl of Chatham, states., A70.

1779 * * Bethan, Sir William, antiquary, genealogist, born.
Bunting, Jabez, Wesleyan clergyman, b.
Callcott, Sir Augustus Wall, landscape p., b.
Campbell, Baron, John, jurist, statesman, miscellaneous writer, Scotland, born.
Cockburn, Lord, Henry Thomas, jurist, Scot., born.
Cook, James, explorer, naval captain, A51.
Denman, first Baron, Thomas, chief jus., b.
Elphinstone, Mountstuart, states., hist., b.
Gaisford, Thomas, classical scholar, born.
Galt, John, miscellaneous writer, Scot., b.
Garrick, David, actor, dramatist, A63.
Gough, Viscount Hugh, general, Ire., b.
Langhorne, John, poet, translator, A44.
M'Culloch, John Ramsay, political economist, statistician, Scotland, born.
Melbourne, Viscount, William Lamb, statesman, born.
Merivale, John Herman, poet, scholar, translator, born.
Smith, Horace, poet, novelist, born.
Warburton, William, bishop of Gloucester, author, A81.

1780 * * Abercrombie, John, phys., Scot., b.
Blackstone, Sir William, jurist, A57.
Chalmers, Thomas, clergyman, au., Scot., b.
Croker, John Wilson, states., wr., Ire., b.

Fothergill, John, physician, A68.
Fry, *née* Gurney, Elizabeth, philanthropist, prison reformer, born.
Harris, James, of Salisbury, philologist, A71.
Horne, Thomas Hartwell, Bib. critic, hist., b.
Hone, William, political satirist, misc. wr., b.
Laing, Samuel, traveler, author, Scotland, b.
Lansdowne, Marquis of, Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, statesman, born.
Moore, Thomas, poet, Ireland, born.
Morier, James, traveler, misc. writer, born.
Porter, Anna Maria, novelist, born.
Steuart, Sir James Denham, jurist, political economist, Scotland, A58.
Smirke, Sir Robert, architect, born.
Somerville, Mary, astronomer, author, born.
Sumner, John Bird, archbishop of Canter., b.

CHURCH.

1776 * * The congregations of the Free and United Presbyterian churches unite, and form the **Presbyterian Church of England.**

1778 * * **Indulgences** are granted to the Catholics by the Relief Bill.

* * Obsolete laws against **Roman Catholics** are repealed.

1779 Feb. 2. *Edinburgh.* A great commotion is made against the **Roman Catholics.**

1780 May 10, June 2-9. *London.* Gordon's "**No Popery**" riots disturb the city. (See Society.)

* * The Naval and Military **Bible Society** is organized.

* * The **Roman Catholics** have various disabilities removed.

* * *Ire.* The **Sacramental Test Act** is repealed.

* * *London.* The **Bible Society** is organized.

* * *London.* The **Protestant Association** is formed.

* * * The **Evangelical party** of the Established Church of England appears; Thomas Newton and William Romaine are prominent leaders.

1781 * * The **Sunday Act** of Bishop Porteus is passed.

LETTERS.

1776 * * *Fragment on Government*, by Jeremy Bentham, appears.

* * *Scot. The Wealth of Nations*, by **Adam Smith,** appears.

* * *Scot. Philosophy of Rhetoric*, by George Campbell, appears.

1776-88 *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, by **Edward Gibbon,** appears.

* * *Rock of Ages*, by Augustus Montague Toplady, appears.

1777 * * *A, Shorthand Dictionary* appears.

* * *Two Essays*, by Hume, appears. [1779, *Dialogues concerning Natural Religion.*]

* * *Scot. Sermons*, by Hugh Blair, appears. [1783, *Lectures on Rhetoric.*]

1778 * * *London. The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine* is issued.

* * *Evelina*, by Frances Burney [Madame d'Arblay], appears. [1782, *Cecilia.*]

1779 * * *Olney Hymns*, by William Cowper, appears. [1782, *Moral Satires*; 1785, *The Task* and *John Gilpin.*]

1780 Mar. 26. *London. The British Gazette and Sunday Monitor* is issued; it is the first Sunday newspaper.

* * *London. The Morning Herald* is issued.

* * The first of the **Bampton annual theological lectures** is given at Oxford by Rev Dr. Bandinel, John Bampton having left an estate for the purpose.

1781 * * The **Manchester Literary and Phibsophical Society** is founded.

SOCIETY.

1776 * * **Punishment by labor** in the Hulks commences.

* * Titles created: Duke of Clarendon, Earl of Mansfield, Barons Hawke and Foley. [1780, Barons Walsingham, Southampton, Dynevor and Bagot; 1782, Baron Grantley].

* * *London.* **Masquerades** are revived, and carried to a shameful excess in violation of the laws; and tickets of admission to a masquerade at Ranelagh on some occasions are subscribed for at 25 guineas each.

1777 Feb. 24. *London.* **William Dodd,** a clergyman, is convicted of **forgery,** and sentenced to be hanged. [June 27. Executed.]

* * An Act is passed levying **a duty on male servants.** 1781. Augmented.]

* * *London.* **The Gaelic Society** is founded.

* * **Bath and West of England Society** is founded.

1778 July 2. A fanatic calling herself Queen Beck **assaults George III.**

Aug. * A law is made compelling **lottery** office keepers to take out licenses, and pay £50 for each. This reduces the number from 400 to 51.

* * *London.* **A man refusing to plead** is condemned and executed at the Old Bailey on a charge of murder.

1779 Oct. 9. Riots against machinery occur at Manchester.

Nov. 13. Mr. Donovan and Capt. Hanson fight a **duel,** the latter being killed. [Nov. 30. Charles James Fox is wounded in a duel by Mr. Adam. 1780. Mar. 22. Col. Fullerton wounds Lord Shelburne in a duel.]

1780 June 2-8. *London.* **Gordon's "No Popery" riots** break out.

The petition of the Protestant Association asking Parliament to repeal the Acts granting indulgences to Roman Catholics being rejected, Lord George Gordon heads a mob of 40,000 persons, marches to the Houses of Parliament, and again presents the petition; it is again rejected. The mob once raised cannot be dispersed, but proceeds to the most daring outrages, pillaging, burning, and pulling down the chapels and private houses of the Roman Catholics first, but afterwards of several other persons, breaking open prisons, setting the prisoners free, even attempting the Bank of England; it totally overpowers the civil authority for six days.

[1781. Feb. 5. Lord George Gordon is tried and acquitted on charges of high treason. 1793. Nov. 1. He dies a prisoner for libel.]

* * *Dublin.* A state lottery is drawn.

* * The **Lunar Society** is organized at Birmingham.

The members, Joseph Priestley, James Watt, Erasmus Darwin, Dr. Withering, and others, meet near the full of the moon to discuss philosophy and politics.

1781 * * Sir Aston Lever establishes a society of **toxophilites,** lovers of the bow.

STATE.

1776 July 4. *U. S. A.* **The Declaration of Independence** is issued by the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, Pa. (p. 85).

July * *New York.* **Adm. Howe and Lord Howe arrive** as commissioners to receive the submission of the colonists.

* * **Lord George Sackville** becomes secretary of state.

1777-79 The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended because of the American war.

1777 Jan. 25. *Ire.* **The Earl of Buckinghamshire** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Feb. 17. Parliament: Lord North introduces **conciliatory bills.**

They renounce the claim of right to tax the American colonies, and authorize the appointment of commissioners to treat with the colonists.

1778 Mar. * France having made a treaty of amity with America, the British **Minister is withdrawn from Paris.**

* * *Ire.* Indulgences are granted to the Catholics by the **Relief Bill.**

* * **Parliament:** Penal laws against **Catholics** in England are repealed.

* * **Edward Thurlow** [Lord Thurlow] is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * **Parliament: Gen. Burgoyne** makes his defense for his military reverses in America.

1779 June 16. Spain declares war against England.

Dec. 12. Parliament: Bills are passed **removing** trade and commerce **restrictions** on Ireland.

* * *Ire.* The cultivation of **tobacco** is allowed.

1780 Feb. 8. The **Yorkshire petition** is presented to Parliament.

It prays for the reduction of national expenditure and the redress of grievances.

June 2. Lord George Gordon, attended by a riotous mob, goes to the House of Commons, and presents a **petition** for the repeal of the recent Act in favor of Catholics. (See Society.)

Oct. 31. Parliament meets. [1784. Mar. 25. Dissolved.]

Charles James Fox leads the opposition. **Richard Brinsley Sheridan** is a member of the Commons.

Dec. 23. *Ire.* **The Earl of Carlisle** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

* * **Parliament: The Plate Act** is repealed.

* * The **Armed Neutrality** is formed.

It is agreed to by Denmark and Sweden against England's claim to search vessels at sea; it stipulates free passage of neutral ships between the ports and along the coasts of combatants, security in neutral ships of enemy's goods except contraband of war, exact definition of blockaded port, and the ignoring of blockake not sufficiently enforced. [Prussia, Austria, Portugal, Spain, and France subsequently recognize the principle.]

1781-82 England loses her **West India Islands** possessions, and Minorca in the Mediterranean.

1781 Nov. 25. *London.* News of **Lord Cornwallis's surrender to Washington** arrives, and causes a sensation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1778 * * A new **bridge** is built at Exeter.

1779 * * The Earl of Derby begins the **Oaks races.**

1780 Jan. 15. *Ire.* **Woolen goods** are first exported.

June 7. *London.* **King's Bench Prison,** Southwark, long used for the confinement of debtors, is burned down by the "No Popery" rioters. [1781. Rebuilt, containing about 230 rooms.]

* * **Windsor Forest** is surveyed, and found to contain 59,600 acres.

* * The first **Derby** is won by **Diomed.**

1781 * * *Dublin.* A **custom-house** is begun. [1791. Opened.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1782 Feb. 4. *Sp.* Spaniards get **Minorca** (p. 704).

Feb. * *E. I.* The French are defeated (p. 704).

Apr. 12. *W. I.* Adm. Rodney defeats Adm. de Grasse (p. 704).

Aug. 4. *Ire.* The sloop-of-war *Swan* is **wrecked** off Waterford; 130 men are drowned.

Aug. 29. The *Royal George* **sinks** at Spithead with 600 men on board.

Sept. 21. *Sp.* **Naval victory** off Gibraltar (p. 704).

—The *Centaur*, with 74 guns, **founders** in her passage from Jamaica; Capt. Inglefield and some of his crew are saved.

* * **Gen. Seymour Conway** is appointed commander-in-chief.

1783 Jan. 20. *Fr.* **Preliminaries of peace** end the war with France, Spain, Holland, and the United States (p. 95).

Feb. 6. *Sp.* **The siege of Gibraltar** ends by treaty, after being invested three years, seven months, and 12 days.

Nov. 5. *E. I.* The *Superb*, 74 guns, is **wrecked** in Tellicherry Roads.

Nov. 25. *N. Y.* The British **evacuate New York City** (p. 96).

* * The *Cato*, Adm. Sir Hyde Parker's fleet, is **wrecked** on the Malabar coast.

1784 * *E. I* **Peace is concluded** with Tippoo Saib.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1781 * Henry Cort invents **puddling**, and introduces great improvements in the manufacture of iron.

* * Johann J. Becher, a chemist, proposes to make **tar** from pit-coal.

* * Henry Cavendish explodes oxygen and hydrogen, forming **water**.

1781-84 The composition of **water** is demonstrated by Henry Cavendish and James Watt.

* * Watt secures the patent for the **first double engine**.

* * Hornblower invents a double **cylinder engine**.

* * The **Philosophical Society** is established at Manchester.

1782 * * *London.* **Machines for ruling** account-books, papers, etc., are invented by a Dutchman.

* * Alessandro Volta improves his invention of the **electrophorus**, an apparatus for obtaining frictional electricity.

* * The first importation of **raw cotton** is received from Brazil.

* * Dr. Thomas Percival is the first to recommend **cod-liver oil** as a remedy for chronic rheumatism.

1783 Mar. 29. *Edinburgh.* **The Royal Society of Edinburgh**, formerly (1739) the Philosophical Society, is chartered.

Nov. 4. *London.* **The Surrey Theater** is opened.

* * A bounty on the exportation of certain **cotton goods** is granted.

* * A theater is erected at Exeter.

* * Walker produces **ice** in summer by means of chemical mixtures.

* * Gen Roy begins the trigonometrical **survey** of the coast.

* * John Walter and H. Johnson secure a patent on **logographic printing** in which words cast in one piece are used.

* * Herschel proves the binding **rotary motion** of the stars. [1786. He discovers star clusters and nebulæ, and the motion of the solar system towards **Hercules**. 1787. Apr. 19. He observes three lunar volcanoes. 1787. He discovers two of the satellites of **Uranus**.]

* * *London.* **Hunter's Museum** is begun in Leicester square.

* * *Dublin.* An **observatory** is erected by Dr. Andrews.

1784 May 26. *London.* The first of **Händel's commemorations** is held in Westminster Abbey.

King George III. and Queen Charlotte and 3,000 persons are present. The band consists of 268 vocal and 245 instrumental performers.

Sept. 15. *London.* The first balloon ascension in England is made by Vincent Lunardi at Moorfields.

Dec. 5. A terrific **storm** is very destructive to shipping.

* * A **rope-making** machine is patented by Richard March.

* * Aimé Argand, a Swiss, invents an improved **lamp**.

* * **Lee Priory**, Kent, is erected by James Wyatt.

* * The first **musical festival** is held at Liverpool.

1785 Sept. 4. William W. Sadler is the first Englishman to make an **aerial voyage**; ascends in a balloon from Oxford.

* * Henry Cavendish demonstrates the nature of **nitric acid**.

* * More **cloth** is manufactured in Yorkshire than in all the rest of England.

* * Dr. Edmund Cartwright invents the **power-loom**, throwing the shuttle without hands; it is opposed by the weavers.

* * **Coachmakers** are made subject to a license.

* * Lionel Lukin is granted a patent for a **lifeboat**.

* * *London.* The **Cæcilian Musical Society** is founded for the performance of sacred music.

* * Joseph Bramah secures the first patent on a hydrostatic or **hydraulic press**.

* * *London.* The **Royal Society of Music** is established by the nobility to promote the performance of Händel's operas.

* * **Cotton** is imported from the United States.

* * Sir James Hall experiments on **melted rocks**.

* * *Edinburgh.* James Hutton experiments on **granite veins**. [1788. His theory of the earth is published.]

1785-92 Encaustic painting, enameling by fire, is revived by Miss Greenland.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1781 * Abercrombie, James, general, A75.
Bagot, Sir Charles, diplomatist, born.
Brewster Sir David, natural philosopher, Scotland, born.
Capell, Edward, Shakespearean critic, A68.
Challoner, Richard, bp. of London, au., A90.
Chantry, Sir Francis Legatt, sculptor, born.
Clinton, Henry Fynes, classical scholar, Grecian and Roman chronologist, born.
Cottenham, Earl of, Charles Christopher Pepys, lord chancellor, born.
Elliott, Ebenezer, poet, born.
Martyn, Henry, Indian missionary, oriental scholar, born.
Novello, Vincent, musician, born.
Parker, Sir William, admiral, statesman, b.
Raffles, Sir Stamford, trav., states., hist., b.
Stephenson, George, perfecter of locomotive, born.

1782 * * Allan, Sir William, painter, Scot., b.
Burgoyne, Sir John Fox, general, born.
Elmes, James, architect, civil engineer, writer on art, born.
Field, John, composer, pianist, Ireland, b.
Head, Sir George, miscellaneous writer, b.
Home, Henry, Lord **Kames**, rhetorician, jurist, philosopher, Scotland, A86.
Maturin, Charles Robert, clergyman, dramatist, poet, novelist, Ireland, born.
Monckton, Robert, general, A56.
Morrison, Robert, Chinese schol., mis., b.
Napier, Sir Charles, major-general, statesman, historian, Ireland, born.
Pringle, Sir John, physician, Scot., A75.
Robinson, Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, statesman, born.
Sale, Sir Robert Henry, general, born.
Wilson, Richard, painter, A69.
1783 * * Brooke, Henry, novelist, poet, Ireland, A77.
Brodie, Sir Benjamin Collins, physiologist, surgeon, born.
Coote, Sir Eyre, general, statesman, A57.
Fraser, James Baillie, diplomatist, traveler, author, Scotland, born.
Heber, Reginald, bishop of Calcutta, poet, author, born.
Hunter, William, physician, physiologist, anatomist, Scotland, A65.
Kennicott, Benjamin, cl., Bib. critic, A65.
Lawrence, William, surgeon, physician, anatomist, born.
Lee, Samuel, oriental scholar, born.
Lloyd, Henry, maj.-gen., wr. on tactics, A54.
Loudon, John C., horticulturist, botanist, Scotland, born.
Prout, Samuel, water-color painter, born.
Sturgeon, William, electrician, inventor, b.
1784 Dec. 13. Johnson, Samuel, poet, essayist, biog., lexicographer, philos., A75.
Aberdeen, Earl of, George Hamilton Gordon, statesman, misc. writer, Scotland, born.
Barton, Bernard, Quaker poet, born.
Buckland, William, clergyman, geologist, b.
Christie, Samuel Hunter, physicist, born.
Colby, Thomas, eng., ordnance surveyor, b.
Crosse, Andrew, electrician, born.
Cunningham, Allan, poet, cr., au., Scot., b.
Gwilt, Joseph, architect, author, born.
Hunt, Leigh Henry James, poet, essayist, b.
Knowles, James Sheridan, dram., Ire., b.
Lee, Ann, founder of Shakers, A48.
Palmerston, Viscount, Henry J. Temple, statesman, born.
Ramsay, Allan, portrait painter, Scot., A73.
Tennant, William, poet, Scotland, born.
Yarrell, William, naturalist, born.
1785 * * Croly, George, cl. mis. wr., Ire, b.
Cubitt, Sir William, civil engineer, born.
De Quincey, Thomas, essayist, critic, miscellaneous writer, born.
Fleming, John, naturalist, Scotland, born.
Glover, Richard, poet, A73.
Hardinge, Viscount, Henry, general, governor-general of India, born.
Hooker, Sir William Jackson, botanist, b.
James, John Angell, clergyman, author, born.
Metcalfe, Baron, Charles T., general, statesman, born.
Napier, Sir William Francis Patrick, lieutenant-general, historian, born.
Oglethorpe, James E., general, founder of Georgia, A89.
Peacock, Thomas Love, novelist, poet, born.
Sedgwick, Adam, geologist, born.
White, Henry Kirke, poet, born.
Whitehead, William, poet, A70.
Wilkie, Sir David, painter, Scotland, born.
Wilson, John (Christopher North), miscellaneous writer, Scotland, born.

CHURCH.

1781 * * **Robert Raikes**, publisher of the *Gloucester Journal*, aided by [Mrs. Samuel Bradburn], a Methodist woman, establishes the first **Sunday-schod** at Gloucester. [1783. Nov. 3. Noticed in the *Gloucester Journal*. 1784 He publishes his plan.]

* * **Richard Hurd** is consecrated bshop of Worcester.

1783 * * **John Moore** is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

1784 Feb. 28. John Wesley signs the deed of declaration, establishing the **Methodist Conference**.

Sept. 2. Dr. Thomas Coke is ordained "superintendent" (bishop) of Methodist societies in America by Wesey and others.

* * *Scot.* **Mr. Burnett,** gentleman, dies; he bequeaths moneys to be awarded as prizes every 40 years for essays on the existence of God.

LETTERS.

1781 * *London.* *The Morning Herald* is issued.

1782 * *Scot.* *The Glasgow Herald* is issued.

* * *Sacred Dramas*, by Hannah More, appears.

1782-1826 *The European Magazine* is issued.

1782-86 *A New Review* is issued.

1783 * A **natural and experimental philosophy** professorship is founded at Cambridge.

* * *Poetical Sketches*, by William Blake, appears. [1789, *Songs of Innocence.*]

* * *The Village*, by George Crabbe, appears.

1783-96 *The English Review* is issued.

1784-1810 *History of Greece*, by William Mitford, appears.

1785 Jan. 1. *London. The Times* is first issued as the *Daily Universal Register*, price twopence halfpenny. Types containing syllables and words are used instead of single letters.

* * *Moral and Political Philosophy*, by William Paley, appears. [1790, *Horæ Paulinæ, or the Truth of the Scripture History of St. Paul.*]

* * *Scot. Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man*, by Thomas Reid, appears. [1788, *Essay on the Active Powers of the Human Mind.*]

* * *Chambers's Cyclopædia*, edited by Abraham Rees, appears.

SOCIETY.

1781 * * Titles created: Viscounts of Bangor, of Lifford, of Clifden, Baron Muskerry, and Earl Mountcashel. [1782, Barons Hood; 1783, Muncaster; 1785, Earls Mayo, Portarlington, Antrim, Longford, and Viscount Doneraile; 1789, Earls Erne, Enniskillen, Annesley, Craysfort, Marquises of Waterford, of Downshire, Barons Cloncurry, Auckland, and Kilmaine.]

1782 June 18. Rev. Mr. Allen kills Lloyd Dulany in a **duel.**

* * The **Board of Trade and Plantations** is abolished.

1783 Feb. 5. The Knights of St. Patrick are instituted by George III.

Sept. * Col. Thomas is killed in a **duel** by Col. Gordon.

* * *Ire.* The Genevese are given an asylum in the county of Waterford.

* * All **licenses are consolidated** on the basis of ale-house licenses.

* * The **births of children** are again taxed. (See 1695.)

* * The Society of Friends makes the first united effort for the suppression of the **slave-trade.**

* * The **Eclectic Society** is instituted for the discussion of religous questions.

1784 May 21. *London.* **Lord Mansfield,** Chief Justice, makes the [famous] **declaration,** "that no fiction of law shall ever so far prevail against the real truth of the fact as to prevent the execution of justice."

* * *London.* **St. Patrick's Benevolent Society** is instituted.

* * Titles created: Barons Sherborne, Somers, Lovaine (Earl Percy), Berwick, Marquis of Lansdowne; the Earl of Talbot is added to that of Shrewsbury. [1786, Marquis of Townshend, Earl of Strange, Barons Carleton, Tyrone, Dorchester, and Suffield; 1788, Barons Kenyon and Braybrooke; 1789, Marquises of Salisbury, of Bath, and Earl of Edgcumbe.]

1784-85 A **lottery** is set up for the benefit of Leverian Museum.

1785 June * **Thomas Clarkson,** at a spot in Wadesmill, Hertford, devotes his life to the abolition of the slave-trade.

* * *London.* The **Strangers' Friend Society** is established; also **The Highland Society.**

* * About **500 power-looms** are destroyed by an incendiary.

* * *London.* Ninety-seven persons are executed for **shoplifting.**

* * The **shop-tax** is enacted. [1789. It causes such commotion that it is repealed.]

* * A tax is imposed on **female servants.** [1792. Repealed.]

1786 June 8. Lord Macartney is wounded in a **duel** by Maj.-Gen. Stuart.

Aug. 2. Margaret Nicholson, a lunatic calling herself Queen of England, unsuccessfully **attempts to assassinate George III.**

STATE.

1781 * *Can.* **Vancouver's Island** is acquired by settlement.

1782 Feb. 20. *Ire.* **Catholic Relief Bills** are introduced in the Irish Parliament [and passed].

They give Catholics freedom to exercise their religion, the right to hold property in land, and the right to educate their children.

Apr. 1. Augustus Keppel is made first lord of the admiralty. [July 18, Viscount Keppel; 1783, Jan. 28, Viscount Howe; 1788, July 16, Earl of Chatham.]

May 27. *Ire.* **"Poynings' Law" is repealed** by the Irish Parliament; **Irish legislative independence** is thereby accomplished.

July 1. Rockingham dies.

July 13. Lord Shelburne is appointed prime minister, with **William Pitt,** son of the Earl of Chatham (chancellor exchequer); **Thomas Townshend** [and **Lord Grantham** secretaries of state].

Sept. 15. *Ire.* **The Earl of Temple** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Nov. 30. *Paris.* **Preliminary** treaty with Americans (p. 95).

* * **Parliament: Stamp duty** is laid on notes and bills of exchange.

* * **Parliament: Duty** is first laid **on insurances.**

* * **Parliament: Contractors** and revenue-officers are declared ineligible for Parliament.

1783 Apr. * William Henry Cavendish, **Duke of Portland,** forms a coalition Ministry of Whigs and Tories; Portland is chancellor of the exchequer; **Lord North and Charles James Fox** are secretaries of state, **Edmund Burke** is paymaster of the forces.

May * **H. C. William Pitt's motion for reform** of the system of representation in Parliament is defeated by a majority of 144.

June 3. *Ire.* **The Earl of Northington** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Sept. 3. *Fr.* **The Peace of Versailles and Paris** is signed between Great Britain and France and Spain.

It acknowledges the independence of the 13 American colonies, with the western territory to the Mississippi; it cedes the free navigation of that river; Tobago and St. Lucia in the West Indies are surrendered to France; Grenada and St. Vincent are restored to England, and Minorca and the Floridas ceded to Spain.

Dec. 17. H. L. A bill for **reform** of the government **in India,** presented by Fox, is rejected.

Dec. 19. The coalition Ministry is dismissed.

Dec. 22. Earl Temple resigns as secretary of state.

Dec. 23. William Pitt becomes premier. His cabinet includes Earl Gower, the Duke of Rutland, Grenville, Duke of Portland, Lord Thurlow, Viscount Howe, and the Duke of Richmond.

* * *Dublin.* **The Bank of Ireland** is instituted.

* * Wagons, carts, and other vehicles are taxed, [1784. Also horses.]

1784 Jan. 23. H. C. Pitt's **East India Bill** is thrown out.

Feb. 24. *Ire.* **The Duke of Rutland** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

* * **Lord Loughborough** and others are commissioners of the great seal. Later, Lord Thurlow, lord chancellor. [1792, Great seal in commission; 1793, Lord Loughborough, lord chancellor.]

Apr. 29. *Ire.* **John Scott** [Earl of Clonmel] is appointed chief justice.

May 18. Parliament meets. [1790. June 21. Dissolved.]

June * **Parliament: the Commutation Act** is passed.

It reduces the duty on tea from 50 to 12½ per cent, and taxes windows instead.

Aug. 13. Parliament: Pitt's India Bill becomes law.

It associates commissioners with the Company in the government of India. [The united body is the Board of Control.]

* * The **national debt,** at conclusion of American war, is £249,851,628.

1785 Apr. 18. H. C. Pitt's bill for **disfranchisement** of "rotten boroughs," and the extension of the county franchise, is defeated by a majority of 74.

* * **Parliament:** Pitt's bill to remove obstacles to **free trade with Ireland** is passed by a considerable majority [but being approved only by a small majority in the Irish Parliament, it is withdrawn].

* * **John Adams** of Massachusetts is appointed first Minister from the United States to Great Britain.

1786 Mar. 29. Parliament: Pitt's **Sinking-Fund Bill** is passed.

Apr. 4. H. C. Edmund Burke moves the **impeachment** of Warren Hastings.

* * [May 1. He defends himself at the bar of the House. May 10. The articles of impeachment are presented by Burke at the bar of the House of Lords.] (See Society, 1788, Feb. 13.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1783 Mar. 13. *Ire.* The Indiaman *Count Belgioso* is **wrecked** off Dublin Bay; 147 lives are lost.

* * *Scot.* The Glasgow **Chamber of Commerce** is formed.

1784 * * The **first mail-coach** leaves London.

1785 Apr. 1. *Edinburgh.* **The South Bridge** is commenced.

Dec. 5. The ferry-boat *Menai* is **wrecked** in Menai Strait; 60 drowned.

* * **King's Dock,** Liverpool, is constructed.

* * **New Bailey Bridge,** Manchester, is completed.

1786 Jan. 6. The East Indiaman *Helswell* is **wrecked;** 386 lives are lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1787 * * **Sir Arthur Wellesley** [Duke of Wellington] enters the army.

1789-90 *E. I.* **Second Mysore War.** (See India.)

Apr. 28. The crew of the war-ship *Bounty* **mutiny,** and put their captain and 19 men in an open boat with few provisions.

* * *Can.* The Spaniards capture the settlement on Vancouver's Island on the Pacific coast.

1791 Jan. 29. *E. I.* **Lord Cornwallis** assumes command.

[Mar. 21. **Bangalore** taken. May 15. Victory at Arikeza. Dec. 21. **Severndroog** taken. 1792. Feb. 6. **Seringapatam** stormed. Peace follows.]

Aug. 28. The frigate *Pandora* **is wrecked** on a reef, and 100 men perish.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1786 * * **Oxymuriatic** is first used as a blacking agency.

* * *Dublin.* The **Dublin Surgeons' Society** is founded.

* * The **first iron railroad** of importance is laid at Colebrookdale.

* * Taylor's **stenography** is introduced.

* * *Edinburgh.* The **first steamboat** in Great Britain is built.

* * *Dublin.* A charter is granted the **Royal Irish Academy.**

1787 Apr. 20. John Braham, the vocalist, makes his first appearance at the Royalty.

Nov. 12. Dublin is **flooded** by the Liffey.

* * Watt's **rotary engine** is first used in the manufacture of textiles in Lancashire.

* * *London.* **Glee Musical Club** is formed.

* * **Quicksilver** is frozen without the aid of snow or ice.

* * **Paddle-wheels** are patented by Wm. Patrick Miller.

* * Jesse Ramsden completes the great **theodolite.** It is an instrument for measuring horizontal angles.

1787-90 Henry Cavendish and Antoine F. de Fourcroy **decompose water** by electricity.

1788 May 14–July 21. *London.* **Italian opera** is successfully revived.

* * Sir Joseph Banks forms the **African Association** for the purpose of exploring Central Africa.

Oct. 23. *Edinburgh.* **A leathern cannon** is fired three times.

* * **Coal and coke** supplement wood charcoal in the smelting of iron.

* * *Edinburgh.* **A panorama** giving a bird's-eye view, painted on the wall of a circular building, is exhibited; it is the first of the kind.

* * *London.* **The Linnæan Society** is organized. [1802. Chartered.]

* * *London.* **A statue** of George III. is erected at Somerset House.

* * *Hercules Strangling the Serpent* is painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

* * *Edinburgh.* **The Royal College of Surgeons** is incorporated.

1788-96 Stephen Storace's **opera,** the *Waterman,* is produced.

1789 Aug. 28. Herschel completes his great reflecting **telescope** at Slough, near London. [He discovers two satellites of *Saturn;* 1790, two others; 1794, two more.]

* * **Wood engraving** is greatly improved by Bewick, his brother, and pupils.

Nov. 24. *London.* Madame **Anna Storace** makes her first appearance on the stage.

* * Sir Alexander Mackenzie sets out to explore the **polar regions.**

* * Mavor's **stenography** is introduced.

* * The Rev. A. Bennet invents the **gold-leaf electrometer.**

1789-90 Copley paints the *Siege of Gibraltar.*

1790 Feb. 10. Philidor, the **chess-player,** wins two games while blindfolded.

* * *Scot.* W. Symington makes a passage in a **steamboat** on the Forth and Clyde canal.

* * **Nails** are first made by machinery.

* * Thomas Saint patents a machine for **sewing boots and shoes.**

* * Capt. Duncan starts on his **polar voyage.**

* * *London.* **Charles Benjamin Incledon,** a vocalist, makes his first appearance on the stage.

* * The **circular saw** is introduced.

1791 * * **Galvani's and Volta's scientific** researches are made public.

* * *London.* Cherubini's **opera** *Lodoiska* is performed under the author's direction.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1786 * * **Barnes, Thomas,** editor of *London Times,* born.
Bickersteth, Edward, theol. writer, born.
Bishop, Sir Henry R., musical composer, b.
Blomfield, Charles James, bishop of London, scholar, author, born.
Buckingham, James Silk, traveler, born.
Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell, philan., born.
Byron, Honorable John, vice-adm., A63.
Callcott, Maria Graham, author, born.
Campbell, Alexander, fdr. of Campbellites, b.
Elliotson, John, physician, med. writer, b.
Franklin, Sir John, arctic explorer, born.
Haydon, Benjamin Robert, his. painter, b.
Hobhouse, John Cam, Lord Broughton, author, statesman, born.
Keppel, Viscount, Augustus, admiral, A61.
Mitford, Mary Russell, poet, mis. writer, b.
Mulready, William, painter, born.
Napier, Sir Charles, admiral, born.
Pollock, Sir George, field-marshal, born.
Prout, William, chemist, author, born.
Raeburn, Henry, painter, born.
Southey, Mrs. Robert, poet, born.
Stratford de Redcliffe, Viscount, Stratford Canning, diplomatist, born.
Wilson, Horace Hayman, orientalist, historian, born.

1787 * * Bickerstaff, Isaac, dram., Ire., A52±.
Brown, John, clergyman, author, Scot., A65.
Charles, Duke of Rutland, Ireland, dies.
Clarke, Charles C., Shakespearean critic, author, born.
Conybeare, William D., cl., geol., author, b.
Cunard, Sir Samuel, civil engineer, founder of *Cunard* line, born.
Etty, William, painter, born.
Evans, Sir George De Lacy, general, born.
Farmer, Hugh, clergyman, author, A73.
Fielding, Copley Vandyke, water-color painter, born±.
Forbes, Sir John, physician, au., Scot., born.
Gage, Thomas, general, A67.
Harlow, George Henry, painter, born.
Jenyns, Soame, poet, pol., mis. writer, A83.
Kean, Edmund, actor, born.
Lowth, Robert, bp. of London, author, A77.
Procter, Bryan W., poet, mis. writer, born.
Rich, Claudius James, orientalist, traveler, b.
Richardson, Sir John, naturalist, born.
Smart, Benj. Humphrey, lexicographer, b.
Taylor, Isaac, philosophical, theol. writer, b.
Whately, Richard, archbishop of Dublin, theologian, logician, rhetorician, phil., b.

1788 * * Applegath, Augustus, inventor of vertical printing-press, born.
Arnott, Neil, physician, physicist, natural philosopher, Scotland, born.
Baily, Edward Hodges, sculptor, born.
Barham, Richard Harris, humorist, au., b.
Brande, William Thomas, chemist, born.
Brown, John, physician, founder of **Brunonian theory** of physic, Scotland, A53.
Byron, Lord, George Noel Gordon, poet, born.
Clapperton, Hugh, African traveler, Scot., b.
Cockerell, Charles Robert, architect, born.
Collins, William, painter, born.
Combe, George, phrenologist, Scotland, born.
De Vere, Sir Aubrey, poet, author, Ire., b.
Gainsborough, Thomas, painter, A61.
Hall, Basil, traveler, author, Scotland, born.
Hamilton, Sir William, logician, philosopher, metaphysician, Scotland, born.
Hooke, Theodore E., nov., dram., humorist, b.
Holland, Sir Henry, physician, born.
Mickle, William Julius, poet, Scot., A54.
Nugent, Lord, George G., states., au., Ire., b.
Palgrave, Sir Francis, antiquary, historian, born.
Peel, Sir Robert, statesman, born.
Raglan, Baron, Fitzroy Henry Somerset, general, born.
Sabine, Edward, astronomer and physicist, born.
Stuart, Charles Edward (Young Pretender), A60.
Tredgold, Thomas, civil engineer, born.
Tryon, William, statesman, A63.
Wesley, Charles, Meth. cl., hymn-wr., A80.

1789 * * Bright, Richard, physician, born.
Bosworth, Joseph, lexicographer, born.
Collier, John Payne, Shakespearean critic, commentator, born.
Dilke, Charles W., journalist, born.
Fairbairn, Sir William, mechanical, scientific writer, born.
Hodgkinson, Eaton, mechanical engineer, b.
Keightley, Thomas, mis. writer, Ireland, b.
Martin, John, painter, born.
Petrie, George, archeologist, antiq., Ire., b.
Pringle, Thomas, poet, traveler, Scot., born.
Pottinger, Sir Henry, diplomatist, born.
Scoresby, William, arctic explorer, born.
Stephen, Sir James, statesman, hist., b.
Swainson, William, naturalist, born.

1790 * * Alison, William Pulteney, physician, Scotland, born.
Arrowsmith, John, geographer, born.
Blessington, Countess of, **Margaret Power,** novelist, Ireland, born.
Bowdich, Thomas Edward, Afr. traveler, b.
Cullen, William, physician, au., Scot., A80.
Daniell, John Frederick, chemist, phys., b.
Eliot, George Augustus, Baron Heathfield of Gibralter, general, A72±.
Ellenborough, first Earl of, **Edward Law,** statesman, born.
Everest, Sir George, surveyor, geographer, b.
Hall, Marshall, physician, born.
Howard, John, philan., prison refor., A63.
Hunt, William Henry, water-color p., born.
Leach, William Elford, naturalist, born.
Lyons, Lord, Edmund, admiral, born.
Mathew, Theobald, R. C. cl., "Apostle of Temperance," Ireland, born.
Monteagle, Lord, Thomas Spring Rice, statesman, born.
Parry, Sir William Edward, arctic exp., b.
Senior, Nassau W., political economist, b.
Smith, Adam, political economist, philosopher, Scotland, A67.
Warton, Thomas, poet, critic, author, A62.

1791 * * **Faraday, Michael,** chemist, electrician, philosopher, born.
Flood, Henry, statesman, orator, Ire., A59.
Gibson, John, sculptor, born.
Knight, Charles, editor, hist., mis. wr., b.
Milman, Henry Hart, dean of St. Paul's, poet, dramatist, historian, born.
Napier, Robert, ship-builder, eng., Scot., b.
Price, Richard, cl., philosopher, author, A68.
Tytler, Patrick Fraser, historian, Scotland, b.
Sheil, Richard Lalor, orator, states., Ire., b.
Wolfe, Charles, poet, Ireland, born.

CHURCH.

1787 * * The episcopal see of **Nova Scotia** is erected. It is the first colonial bishopric.

1788 June 13. Seven clergymen dispossess George Lakins of **seven devils,** in the Temple Church, Bristol.

* * *London.* The disciples of **Swedenborg** first meet as an organized body.

1789 Apr. 23. *London.* The king goes to St. Paul's, and returns **thanksgiving** for the recovery of his health.

1790 * * A reaction against **deism** occurs.

1791 * * Various disabilities are removed from **Roman Catholics.**

LETTERS.

1786 * * *London.* The **Library** of the Royal College of Surgeons is founded.

* * *Poems*, by Samuel Rogers, appears.

* * *London. Curtis's Botanical Magazine* is issued.

* * *Scot.* **Robert Burns's** first *Poems* are published at Kilmarnock. [1787, 1793, more poems.]

* * *Epea Pteroenta, or Diversions of Purley*, by Horne Tooke, appears.

1787 * * *Dublin.* The Royal College of Surgeons is **incorporated.**

* * *London. The County Chronicle* is issued.

1788 Jan. 1. *London. The Daily Universal Register* is changed to the *Times.*

* * *La Gazette de Guernsey* is issued.

* * *London. The Analytical Review* is issued.

* * *Classical Dictionary*, by John Lemprière, appears.

1789 * * *London. The Mail* is issued.

Nov. 16. *Edinburgh.* First stone of the [present] **University** is laid.

* * *Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, by Gilbert White, appears.

* * *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, by Jeremy Bentham, appears.

* * **Henry James Pye** is appointed poet-laureate.

* * *General History of Quadrupeds*, by Thomas Bewick, appears. [1797–1804, *British Birds.*]

* * *The Nature and Principles of Taste*, by Archibald Alison, appears.

1791 * * *Ire.* The Dublin **library** is instituted.

* * *Scot.* Walter Stirling's **public library** is founded by will at Glasgow.

* * *London. The Observer* is issued.

* * *Life of Johnson*, by James Boswell, appears.

SOCIETY.

1786 * * *London.* The Marine Society institutes the first **training-ship** on the Thames.

* * One hundred and thirty-six ships carry off **42,000 slaves.**

* * The **National Truss Society,** to assist indigent persons, is established.

1787 May * The first transportation of felons to **Botany Bay** takes place. [1788. Jan. 20. Gov. Phillip arrives with 800±.]

Dec. 1. A **riot** breaks out at Worcester against the introduction of spinning-machines.

Dec. * **Fox** is duped by the **Prince of Wales,** and renounces his acquaintance with him.

* * The **Society for the Suppression of the Slave-Trade** is founded by Clarkson, Wilberforce, and Dillwyn.

* * A royal proclamation is made against **vice.**

* * Mr. **M'Keon** kills George N. Reynolds in a **duel.** [1788. Feb. 16. He is executed.]

1788 Feb. 13.–95 Apr. 23. Warren Hastings, governor-general of India, **is tried** by the peers of Great Britain for high crimes and misdemeanors. Among other charges was his acceptance of a present of £100,000 from the nabob of Oude. The trial occupies 145 days, and lasts seven years and three months, terminating in his acquittal.

Dec. * Mr. Purefoy kills Col. Roper in a **duel.**

* * The **Philanthropic Society,** for the reformation of criminal boys, is established. [1806. It is incorporated. It supports a farm-school at Redhill, Reigate, Surrey.]

* * The **Royal Masonic Institution** for girls, at Battersea, is founded.

* * The association for the **relief of medical men** is founded.

* * The daily **wages** of harvest men is one shilling and fourpence per day.

1789 Apr. 23. A **national thanksgiving** is observed because of the recovery of the king from lunacy.

May 26. The Duke of York and Col. Lennox, Duke of Richmond, **fight a duel** for an insignificant cause.

1790 Jan. 27. *London.* **Wilberforce** secures the reference of the **anti-slave-trade** subject to a select committee of the House of Commons to take evidence.

Apr. 7. Mr. Curran and Maj. Hobart **fight a duel.**

* * Titles created: Baron Fisherwick, Baron Gage, and Marquis of Abercorn. [1792, Baron Thurlow; 1793, Duke of Carnarvon, Marquis of Hertford, and Baron Auckland; 1796, Barons Gwdyr, Stewart, Calthorpe, Broderick, Saltersford, Stuart, Marquis of Bute, and Viscount Hood; 1797, Viscount of Ferrard with Massereene, Barons Balton, Ribblesdale, Lilford, Carrington; 1799, of Cumberland.]

* * *Ire.* Titles created: Baron Clonbrock. [1791, Viscounts of Haberton, of Hawarden, and Marquis of Donegal; 1792, Earl Courtown, and Baron Waterpark; 1793, Earls Wicklow, Desart, and Clonmell; 1794, Barons Bridport and Graves; 1795, Earls Leitrim and Lucan; 1796, Barons Rossmore, Carrington, and Huntingfield; 1797, Earl Howth, Barons Hotham, Headley, Teignmouth, Crofton, and Earl Belmore; 1798, Baron Ffrench; 1799, Earl of Armagh, and Baron Henly.]

1791 Apr. * The House of Commons votes against the abolition of the **slave-trade.** Vote, 88–163.

July 14. Riots break out in Birmingham against Dr. Priestley and other Dissenters because of their **sympathy with the French Revolution,** and commemorating the taking of the Bastile. [Property to the value of £100,000 is destroyed.]

Sept. 22. George Barrington, an **accomplished pickpocket,** is transported.

* * The **Royal Literary Fund,** to relieve literary men of all nations, is founded by David Williams.

* * The buckle-makers petition against the use of **shoe-strings.**

STATE.

1786 Sept. 26. A navigation and commercial **treaty** is concluded with France. It fixes a scale of duties, and establishes perfect freedom of intercourse, without passports, between subjects and inhabitants of both countries.

* * *E. I.* Prince of Wales Island (**Penang**) is ceded to the East India Company.

1787 Nov. 2. *Ire.* The **Marquis of Buckingham** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Dec. 21. The **Prince of Wales** marries Mrs. Fitzherbert, a Catholic. He thereby violates the Royal Marriage Act, and renders himself incapable of succession to the crown according to the provisions of the Act of Settlement.

* * *Australia.* **Botany Bay** is made a penal settlement.

* * *W. Afr.* **Sierra Leone** is acquired by settlement.

* * **Parliament: Tunnage and poundage** are repealed, and a new system of **excise and custom** is introduced.

* * The **registering of shipping** is introduced.

1788 Feb. 25. Parliament: The Declaratory Bill for India, relating to the power to raise and pay troops, is introduced [and passed].

June 9. Lord Kenyon is appointed chief justice.

Oct. 12. King George becomes **insane.**

* * *S. Pacific.* **Norfolk Island** is annexed by occupation.

1789 Feb. * **H. C. The Regency Bill** is passed. Fox advocates the right of the Prince of Wales to be regent; Pitt contends that it belongs to the legislature to provide for the temporary exercise of the royal authority. [Feb. 26. The bill is dropped on the king's recovery.]

June 5. H. C. Henry Addington [Viscount Sidmouth] is chosen Speaker.

June 20. *Ire.* **John Fitzgibbon** [Earl of Clare] is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * The Government demands reparation for the forcible **seizure by Spain** of two English ships and English trade settlements at Nootka Sound, Vancouver's Island. [War is averted by a convention which insures free commerce to England.]

* * **H. C.** A bill for the **relief** of Protestant **Dissenters** from the impositions of the Test Act is **rejected** by a small majority.

1790 Jan. 5. *Ire.* The **Earl of Westmoreland** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Nov. 25. Parliament meets. [1796. May 20. Dissolved.]

* * **Parliament:** A bill for the repeal of the **Corporation and Test Acts,** in favor of Dissenters, **is defeated** by a large majority; a popular clamor is raised for the preservation of the Church of England.

1791 * * Parliament **divides Canada** into Upper and Lower, and gives to each a representative government.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1786 * * Jonas Hanway, the first person to carry an **umbrella** in London, dies.

* * *London.* The **registering of shipping** in the Thames is begun.

* * The first considerable iron **railway** is built at Colebrookdale.

* * *Dublin.* **Police** are established by statute.

1787 * * *Ire.* A **bank** is built at Belfast.

1788 * * **Merino sheep** are imported from Spain.

1789 June 17. *London.* Her Majesty's Theater, Italian Opera House, **is burned.** [1791. Sept. 22. Having been rebuilt, it is reopened.]

June 19. The Queen's Theater, Manchester, **is burned.** [1790. Reerected.]

Nov. 19. The Thames and Severn are joined by a **canal.**

* * The **New Bailey Court,** Manchester, is built.

1790 Oct. * The **Windsor Chapel** is repaired and opened.

Dec. 22. The *Charlemont Packet*, from Holyhead to Dublin, **is wrecked;** 104 lives are lost.

1791 * * *London.* A **fire-watch** is instituted. The building of **Camden Town** is begun. **Regent's Park,** originally part of the grounds belonging to a palace of Queen Elizabeth, near to the north end of Tottenham Courtyard, **is demolished.** Horsemonger Lane jail is built.

ARMY — NAVY.

1792 Aug. 24. The warship *Impétueux* is burned at Portsmouth.

1792–97 War of the **First Coalition** against France (p. 518).

1793 Apr. 17. It is ordered that prize money arising from captures from the enemy be divided into eight equal parts, and distributed by order of ranks.

May 8. *Fr.* The English defeat the French at **St. Amand.**

May 23–July 28. *Fr.* The English besiege and capture Valenciennes (p. 708).

Aug. 23. *E. I.* **Pondicherry** is again taken from the British by the French.

Sept. 8. *Fr.* **Defeat at Dunkirk** (p. 710).

Nov. 15. *Fr.* **Toulon** is taken by the English. [Dec. 19. **Retaken.**] (P. 710.)

* * **Lord Amherst** is again appointed commander-in-chief.

* * **Volunteers enlist** to resist the threatened French invasion.

1794 Mar. 16. *W. I.* **Martinique** is taken.

Apr. * The *Ardent*, 64 guns, **is burned** near Corsica.

June 1. A naval battle is fought in the English Channel.

The British, with 25 ships, under Lord Howe, defeat the French fleet of 26 ships, under Vice-Adm. Villaret de Joyeuse.

* * The English armies are unsuccessful in Holland, and the **Duke of York is recalled**; Holland is lost (p. 710).

1795 Feb. 11. The Duke of York is appointed commander-in-chief.

Mar. 8. A French fleet defeated. [Mar. 14. Another defeat. **Apr. 5. Peace.] (P. 710.)

June 19. The British *Sceptre* takes 11 Dutch East Indiamen.

June 23. *Fr.* **Lord Bridport** defeats the French fleet off L'Orient.

1796 Jan. 27. The first great English ship, *Royal Sovereign*, **is burned** by accident.

Aug. 9. [Adm.] **Nelson** captures the isle of Elba in the Mediterranean.

Aug. 17. Adm. Lucas, commanding the **Dutch fleet, surrenders** to Sir George Keith Elphinstone, in Saldanha Bay, in the South Atlantic, near Cape of Good Hope.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1791 * * **A veterinary college** is established at Camden Town.

* * *Dublin.* Henry Jackson constructs the first **steam-engine** set up in Dublin.

1792 Apr. 18. *Ire.* A terrific **storm** occurs at Waterford.

Oct. * *Scot.* **Mineral tar** is discovered.

* * **A rope-making machine** is patented by Edmund Cartwright, reducing the labor nine-tenths.

* * **Benjamin West** is president of the Royal Academy.

* * William Murdoch experiments in Cornwall with **coal-gas as an illuminating agency.**

1793 * * Fowler makes **electro-galvanic experiments** on animals.

1794 Oct. 6. Several hundred vessels are wrecked in a **storm** which prevails throughout England.

Dec. *–**95 Feb. 14.** A severely **cold winter** prevails, with only one day's thaw, on Jan. 23.

* * A patent for a **propeller** is taken out by William Lyttelton. [Ineffective. 1799. Another to Edward Shorter; valuable.]

1794–95 *London.* **The Lyceum,** English Opera House, is built.

1795 Jan. 31. *London.* **Miss Mellon** makes her first appearance as **Lydia Languish.**

May 22. Mungo Park starts on his first voyage of exploration to Africa [from which he never returns].

* * Capt. Vancouver returns in the *Discovery* from a voyage of survey and discovery of the northwest coast of America.

* * *Scot.* Spinning machinery worked by steam is introduced at Glasgow.

* * **Fonthill Abbey,** on Lansdowne Hill, near Bath, is erected by James Wyatt.

1795–96 Thomas Talford's **iron bridge** is erected over the Severn.

1796 May 14. Dr. **Jenner** makes the first experiment in **vaccination.**

He transfers to a healthy child the pus taken from the pustule of a milkmaid who had contracted the cowpox. [1798. Jan. 21. He announces in a memoir his success in **vaccination.** After much opposition the practise becomes general.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1792 * * Adam, Robert, arch., Scotland, A64.
Adelaide, queen, wife of William IV., born.
Alison, Sir Archibald, historian, born.
Arkwright, Sir Richard, inventor of spinning-jenny, A60.
Babbage, Charles, math., machinist, born.
Bell, Thomas, naturalist, born.
Bowring, James, statesman, political economist, author, born.
Burgoyne, John, general in America, A62.
Campbell, Sir Colin, Lord Clyde, general, Scotland, born.
Cruikshank, George, pictorial satirist, b.
Dalrymple, Sir David, Lord Hailes, jurist, historian, Scotland, A66.
Durham, Earl of, John George Lambton, statesman, born.
Harris, Sir William Snow, electrician, born.
Haviland, John, architect, born.
Hearne, Samuel, traveler in Br. Amer., A47.
Herschel, Sir John Frederick William, astronomer, author, born.
Irving, Edward, cl., author, Scot., born.
Jones, John Paul, naval adventurer, Scotland, A45.
Keble, John, clergyman, poet, born.
Linnell, John, painter, born.
Marryat, Frederick, naval capt., novel., b.
Mulgrave, Lord, C. John Phipps, arctic navigator, A48.
Murchison, Sir Roderick Impey, geologist, Scotland, born.
Northumberland, fourth Duke of, Algernon Percy, vice-admiral, born.
Potter, Cipriani, composer, born.
Reynolds, Sir Joshua, painter, A69.
Robinson, J. T. R., astronomer, inv., Ire., b.
Rodney, Baron, George Brydges, adm., A74.
Russell, Lord, John, statesman, born.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet, born.
Smeaton, John, civil engineer, A68.
Strange, Sir Robert, engraver, Scot., A71.

1793 * * Aiton, William, botanist, Scot., A62.
Anster, John, poet, Ireland, born.
Austin, Sarah Taylor, author, born.
Browne, James, editor, historian, Scot., b.
Clare, John, poet, born.
Danby, Francis, painter, born.
Eastlake, Sir Charles Locke, painter, born.
Fonblanque, Albany William, journalist, b.
Gordon, Lord George, fanatic, A43.
Grant, Robert E., physiologist, zoologist, Scotland, born.
Hampden, Renn Dickson, bishop of Hereford, moral philosopher, born.
Head, Sir Francis Bond, lieut., author, b.
Hunter, John, anatomist, surgeon, Scot., A65.
Laing, Alexander Gordon, Afr. trav., Scot., b.
Lardner, Dionysius, scientific writer, cyclopedist, Ireland, born.
Macready, William Charles, actor, born.
Maginn, William, journalist, essayist, miscellaneous writer, Ireland, born.
Mansfield, Earl of, William Murray, jurist, A88.
Robertson, William, cl., hist., Scot., A72.

1794 * * **Bruce, James,** traveler, Scot., A64.
Cathcart, Sir George, general, born.
Chelmsford, Lord, Frederick Thesiger, jurist, statesman, born.
Colman, George, dramatist, A62.
Ellis, William, missionary, author, born.
Fearne, Charles, jurist, legal writer, A45.
Hemans, Felicia D., poet, born.
Gibbon, Edward, author, historian, A57.
Grote, George, historian, philosopher, b.
Jones, Sir William, orientalist, A48.
Leslie, Charles Robert, artist, born.
Lockhart, John Gibson, novelist, critic, biographer, miscellaneous writer, Scot., b.
Marshman, John Clark, historian, born.
Whewell, William, phil., hist. of science, b.
Stanfield, Clarkson, marine painter, born.

1795 * * **Arnold, Thomas,** clergyman, classical scholar, historian, born.
Barry, Sir Charles, architect, born.
Blakey, Robert, metaphysician, born.
Boswell, James, biographer of Dr. Johnson, Scotland, A55.
Carlyle, Thomas, essayist, historian, philosopher, Scotland, born.
Clinton, Sir Henry, gen. at Bunker Hill, A57.
Collier, Sir George, admiral, A57.
Conolly, John, physician, born.
Daubeny, Charles Giles Bridle, chemist, botanist, geologist, born.
Davis, Sir John Francis, statesman, born.
Geikie, Walter, subject painter, Scotland, b.
Hare, Julius Charles, theologian, scholar, b.
Havelock, Sir Henry, general, born.
Herring, John F., animal painter, born.
Hill, Sir Rowland, advo. of penny postage, b.
Howitt, William, poet, miscellaneous wr., b.
Inglis, Henry David, tourist, writer, Scot., b.
Keats, John, poet, born.
Kingsborough, Lord, states., author, Ire., b.
Kippis, Andrew, clergyman, author, A70.
Lindley, Thomas, composer, A70±.
Moffat, Robert, Afr. missionary, Scot., b.
Peabody, George, merchant, philan., born.
Talfourd, Sir Thomas Noon, jurist, dram., b.
Veitch, William, Hellenist, Scotland, born.
Wakley, Thomas, physician, founder *London Lancet*, born.
Wedgwood, Josiah, potter, A65.
Wright, Frances, social reformer, born.

CHURCH.

1792 Oct. 2. The **Baptist Missionary Association** is founded, chiefly by the zealous endeavors of William Carey.

* * *Scot.* **Episcopalians** are relieved from the penal laws.

* * **Johanna Southcott** announces herself as the woman spoken of in Rev., chap. xii.; a disease favors the delusion that she would become the mother of the promised Shiloh.

1793 Mar. * **William Carey** and John Thomas sail for India as Baptist missionaries.

* * The see of **Quebec** is erected.

1794 Nov. 4. *London.* **The London Missionary Society** is founded.

* * **The nuns** from Lady Percy's convent at Brussels are received by Bishop Milner, and placed at Winchester.

1795 * * *Ire.* **Maynooth College** is founded by Parliament for the education of students intended for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

* * *Ire.* **The Orangemen** organize a society for their defense.

They allege that the treachery shown at the "Battle of the Diamond" convinces them that unless banded together the Protestants will become an easy prey to the Catholics.

LETTERS.

1791 * * *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, by Mary Wollstonecraft, appears.

* * *The Castaway*, and *Letters*, and translations of Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, by William Cowper, appear.

* * *An Historical Disquisition concerning the Knowledge which the Ancients had of India*, by William Robertson, appears.

* * *Whist*, a poem, appears.

* * *Curiosities of Literature*, by Isaac D'Israeli, appears. [1793, 1817, revised and added to; 1796, *Miscellanies.*]

1791–92 *The Rights of Man*, by Thomas Paine, appears. [1794–95, *Age of Reason.*]

1792 * * *The Evangelical Magazine* is issued; also *The Courier.*

* * *London. The Sun* is issued; also *The Observer.*

* * *Scot. Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, by Dugald Stewart, appears.

1792–94 *Travels in France*, by Arthur Young, appears.

1793 * * A Literary and Philosophical Society is founded at Newcastle.

* * *Essay on Meteorology*, by John Dalton, appears.

* * *Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*, by William Wordsworth, appear. [1798, *Lyrical Ballads.*]

* * *Inquiry Respecting Political Justice*, by William Godwin, appears. [1794, *Caleb Williams.*]

1793–1843 *The British Critic* is issued.

1794 Feb. 8. *London. Morning Advertiser* appears.

Feb. * The legality of fair criticism is established in the courts.

* * *The Fall of Robespierre*, by Coleridge and Southey, appears.

* * *View of the Evidences of Christianity*, by William Paley, appears. [1802, *Natural Theology.*]

* * *The Baviad*, by William Gifford, appears. [1795, *The Mæviad.*]

* * *Songs of Experience*, by William Blake, appears.

1795 May 7. *Scot.* Anderson's university is founded at Glasgow.

* * *Dublin.* Maynooth College is founded by Parliament.

It is endowed by a yearly grant voted for the education of students designed for the Roman Catholic priesthood.

* * Lindley Murray's *English Grammar* appears.

* * *Poems*, by Walter Savage Landor, appears. [1798, *Gebir*, and other poems.]

SOCIETY.

1791 * * *London.* The Corresponding Society of London is formed. It aims to spread liberal opinions, and check the severity of the Government.

1792 June 9. The Earl of Lonsdale and Capt. Cuthbert fight a duel.

June 14. *London.* A plot to blow up the King's Bench prison is discovered.

* * Enlightened principles for the treating of lunatics are introduced by William Tuke, at the Society of Friends' "Retreat," at York.

* * The gradual abolition of the slave-trade is provided for.

* * Duelling in the army is checked.

* * *London.* An asylum for deaf and dumb children is opened through the exertions of Mr. Townshend.

* * The Liverpool Lunatic Asylum is founded.

1793 Sept. 30. A furious riot occurs at Bristol, owing to the erection of a new toll-gate on the bridge; several persons are killed or wounded by the military.

1794 Oct. 29–Dec. 5. *London.* Messrs. Horne Tooke, Hardy, Joyce, Thelwall, and other members of the Corresponding Society, are tried on charges of high treason; they are acquitted.

* * *Scot.* Thomas Muir is sentenced to 14 years' transportation and Thomas F. Palmer to seven years, for agitating a reform in the representation of the people in Parliament.

* * *London.* Coldbath Fields prison is built at the suggestion of Howard, the prison reformer.

* * The daily wages of harvestmen are one shilling and sixpence.

1795 Apr. 8. The Prince of Wales marries the Princess Caroline of Brunswick.

Apr. 13. The high price of food causes riots.

May 5. The law imposing a tax of one guinea on every person using hair-powder becomes operative. [It yields in England under £7,000 a year, and in Scotland £250.]

Oct. 29. *London.* A mob obstructs the king's way to Parliament, crying "Bread, peace, no Pitt;" a bullet pierces the glass of his coach.

Dec. 8. The gagging-bill, to protect the king and government from the harangues of seditious meetings, is enacted.

* * A lunatic asylum is founded at Exeter.

* * *Ire.* The United Irishmen, a secret political society, whose object is the establishing of an Irish republic, is very active.

* * *Ire.* The first lodge of Orangemen (Orange Society) is formed at Armagh.

1796 Jan. 28. *London.* The Prince of Wales is attacked in his carriage by a mob.

Feb. 1. *London.* A stone is thrown at George III. when returning from Drury Lane Theater; it hits the queen's face.

Feb. * H. C. Wilberforce's slavery abolition bill is defeated. Vote, 70–74.

May 27. William Pitt and George Tierney fight a duel. [June 28, Lord Valentia is wounded in a duel by Mr. Gawler.]

STATE.

1792 Mar. 19. *Ind.* A Treaty of Peace is concluded with Tippoo Sahib; his two sons are held as hostages.

Apr. 2. H. C. William Wilberforce moves for a committee of the whole House to consider the African slave-trade, with a view to its immediate abolition; a large majority resolves that the trade be gradually abolished.

May 21. A royal proclamation is issued against the publication of seditious writings; it is aimed at the agitation for parliamentary reform.

June 11. H. C. Fox's Libel Bill is passed.

It authorizes juries to give general verdict of guilty or not guilty upon the whole matter at issue.

June 26. The First Coalition is formed against France. [It is organized and directed by England.]

Aug. 1. *London.* The system of district police magistrates, three presiding in each of the seven divisions of the city, is commenced.

Dec. 28. H. C. The "dagger scene" occurs.

In the debate on the Alien Bill, Edmund Burke casts a dagger on the floor of the House, exclaiming, "This is what you are to gain by an alliance with France."

* * The Whig party is broken up on the question of war with France.

* * A money-order office is set up; it is not generally used.

1793 Jan. 4. Parliament: The Alien Act is passed.

It empowers the Government to banish aliens from the kingdom, and is designed against French Revolutionists.

Feb. 1. The French Republic declares war against Great Britain. [Feb. * Great Britain declares war against France. Feb. 11. It issues letters of marque and reprisal against France.]

Mar. 23. Spain declares war against England.

* * The Government issues £5,000,000 exchequer bills because of the commercial panic.

* * H. C. George Canning enters the House as a Tory, representing Newport, Isle of Wight.

Apr. 9. *Ire.* A Catholic Relief Act, passed in the Irish Parliament, receives the royal assent.

It enables Catholics to vote at parliamentary and municipal elections, admits them to the bar and to commissions in the army and navy, and gives them the right of bearing arms and serving on juries.

* * A tax is laid on funerals.

1794 May 23. The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended because of the French Revolution.

June 8. Corsica is annexed.

Nov. 19. A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation is concluded with the United States (p. 105).

Dec. 10. *Ire.* The Earl of Fitzwilliam is appointed lord-lieutenant. [1795. Mar. 11. The Earl of Camden.]

Dec. 20. Earl Spencer is made first lord of the admiralty. [1801. Feb. 19. Earl of St. Vincent.]

1795 Apr. 8. George, Prince of Wales, marries Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick.

July * Holland joins the French against England.

The British take from the Dutch the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and other possessions in the East.

Sept. 28. Great Britain, Russia, and Austria form an alliance.

* * The coalition against France falls to pieces.

* * A tax of one guinea is laid upon persons using hair-powder.

1796 Sept. 27. Parliament meets. [1802. June 29. Dissolved.]

Oct. 11. Spain in alliance with France declares war against England.

Dec. 5. *London.* A subscription loan of £18,000,000 to carry on the war against France is taken up in 15 hours and 20 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1791 * * *Scot.* The Trades' Hall, Glasgow, is built.

1792 * * *London.* The Assembly rooms, Mosley Street, are built.

1793 * * A commercial panic is caused by the French war.

1794 Feb. 3. *London.* The royal visit occasions an immense crowd and crush at the Haymarket Theater; 16 persons are killed and others wounded.

Feb. 13. *W.* The canal in Merthyr-Tydvil is opened.

July 21. An East India warehouse containing 35,000 bags of saltpeter, and 630 other houses, at Wapping are burned; loss, £1,000,000.

1795 * * A famine occasions much suffering.

ARMY — NAVY.

1796 Dec. 18. The *Courageux*, Capt. Hallowell, is wrecked near Gibraltar.

1797 Feb. * *W.* **French invaders** land in Pembrokeshire; they soon surrender to the country people.

Feb. 14. Battle of St. Vincent (p. 712).

Feb. 20. Nelson is knighted, and made rear-admiral.

Apr. 15. Mutiny breaks out in the fleet at Spithead, off Portsmouth. [It is settled by granting the advance of wages demanded.]

May 22. A mutiny at the Nore, on the Thames, blocks the trade of the river. [It is quelled, and the ringleaders executed.]

July 24. *Canary Islands.* In an unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz, Adm. Nelson loses his right arm.

Oct. 11. *Neth.* Adm. Duncan defeats the Dutch in a naval battle off Camperdown.

Nov. 16. *N. S. La Tribune* is wrecked off Halifax; 300 men are lost.

1798 Feb. 1. The frigate *Proserpine* is wrecked in the Elbe.

May 4. *Ire.* **The insurrection of "United Irishmen"** commences.

May 23. *Ire.* The British under Gen. Dundas are defeated by the insurgents at **Kilcullen.**

May 24. *Ire.* The royal troops rout the insurgents at **Carlow.** [May 26. They (400 strong) defeat 4,000 insurgents near **Tara,** Meath.]

May 27. *Ire.* About 500 insurgents attack and defeat the king's troops at **Oulard Hill,** Wexford.

June 5. *Ire.* United Irishmen are repulsed at **New Ross;** the British put to death 221 prisoners.

June 9. *Ire.* **Battle at Arklow,** Wicklow.

The British (16,000) defeat 20,000 United Irishmen, led by Fathers John and Michael Murphy; Michael Murphy is killed, and the Irish retire after desperate fighting.

June 12. *Ire.* United Irishmen are defeated, and many killed, at **Ballinahinch,** Down, by Gen. Nugent; this suppresses the rebellion in the north.

June 21. *Ire.* British troops defeat the Irish insurgents under Father John **Murphy** at **Vinegar Hill,** Wexford.

July 24. The *Resistance* **is blown up** in the Strait of Banca.

Aug. 1. *Egy.* **Battle of the Nile.**

Nelson, with 14 ships carrying 1,012 guns and 8,068 men, defeats the French fleet of 19 ships, 1,196 guns, and 11,230 men; *L'Orient*, with Brueys and 1,000 men on board, **blows up;** only 70 or 80 men escape. French loss, 9,000 men.

Aug. 27. *Ire.* French troops land at **Killala,** Mayo (p. 712).

Sept. * England holds **27,000 French prisoners,** and France estimates the number of her English prisoners at 6,000.

Oct. 12. *Ire.* Sir John Borlase Warren captures five French ships.

These were sent to help the Irish in a naval battle off the north coast of Ireland, near Derry. Theobald Wolfe Tone, leader of the United Irishmen, is among the prisoners taken. [Nov. 12. He commits suicide in prison.]

Nov. 24. Napper Tandy, United Irishman, flees to Hamburg after his defeat in Ireland [and is there delivered up to the English].

1799 Feb. 9. The British ship *Dedalus* captures the French frigate *La Prudente* in 57 minutes; losses: French, 27 killed; British, two.

* * *Ind.* **Third Mysore War** (p. 1046).

Aug. 30. *Neth.* The Dutch fleet of 12 ships of the line and 13 Indiamen surrenders to Adm. Mitchell at the Texel Island.

Sept. 19. *Neth.* Duke of York defeated at Bergen (p. 712). [Oct. 2. He defeats the French under Brune at Bergen.]

Oct. 6. The Duke of York surrenders (p. 712). [Afterwards his army is exchanged for 6,000 French and Dutch prisoners in England.]

Oct. 9, 10. *Neth.* H. M. S. *Lutine* is wrecked off Vlieland, and all her crew lost.

Oct. 13. Napoleon Bonaparte declares war against Hamburg for the delivering of Napper Tandy, a United Irishman, to the English. [1802. Tandy is liberated after Peace of Amiens.]

Oct. 19. The *Impregnable* is wrecked off Langstone Inlet.

Oct. 25. *Neth.* The *Nassau* is wrecked on the Haak Bank; 100 persons are drowned.

Nov. 5. *S. Afr.* The *Sceptre* is wrecked in Table Bay (Cape of Good Hope); 291 of the crew perish.

Dec. 24. *Fr.* The *Ethalion* is wrecked on the Penmarks.

* * **The Duke of York** is appointed captain-general.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1796 Dec. 25. *London.* This day is supposed to be the coldest ever known in this city; 16° below zero.

1796-98 Haydn's oratorio, *Creation*, is composed.

* * *London.* **A statue** of John Howard is erected in St. Paul's.

1797 * * **Hydropathy** is revived by Dr. James Currie in Liverpool.

* * **Electrolyzation** is discovered by Sir Humphry Davy.

* * **Gas** is used extensively for the first time by Murdoch in Watt's engine factory.

* * *London.* Count Rumford boils water by friction.

1799 Nov. 4. Ralph Gout secures a patent on the **pedometer,** an instrument for numbering the steps taken by a walker.

* * A tabular view of **British strata** is published in the Geological Map of England and Wales by **William Smith,** the father of British geology.

* * *Scot.* The **stone bridge** of Kelso is commenced by John Rennie.

* * Sir Humphry Davy melts ice by friction.

* * A **mowing-machine** is invented by Boyce.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1796 * * Allan, David, painter, Scot., A52.
Back, Sir George, arctic explorer, born.
Beechey, Frederick William, arctic explorer, author, rear-admiral, naturalist, born.
Bohn, Henry George, publisher, born.
Booth, Junius Brutus, actor, born.
Burns, Robert, poet, Scotland, A37.
Campbell, George, theologian, Biblical critic, Scotland, A77.
Charlotte, princess, daughter of George IV., born.
Coleridge, Hartley, poet, mis. writer, born.
De la Beche, Sir Henry T., geologist, born.
Gleig, George Robert, cl., au., Scotland, b.
Grattan, Thomas Colley, novelist, Ireland, b.
Henslow, John Stevens, botanist, born.
Landseer, Thomas, engraver, born.
Macgillivray, William, ornithologist, author, Scotland, born.
Macpherson, James, poet, Scotland, A58.
Medhurst, Walter Henry, Chinese miss., b.
Miller, William, engraver, Scotland, born.
O'Connor, Fergus, journalist, politician, Chartist, Ireland, born.
Planché, James Robinson, dramatist, au., b.
Powell, Baden, clergyman, physicist, born.
Reid, Thomas, philosopher, Scotland, A86.
Roberts, David, landscape painter, Scot., b.
Wakefield, Edward Gibbon, political economist, statesman, born.
Williams, John, missionary, born.

1797 * * Amherst, Lord, Jeffrey, statesman, general, A80.
Bayly, Thomas Haynes, song-writer, born.
Burke, Edmund, orator, states., au., A68.
Cardigan, Earl of, James Thomas Brudenell, general, born.
Combe, Andrew, physiologist, Scotland, b.
Drummond, Thomas, captain, civil engineer, Scotland, born.
Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, novelist, A38.
Hutton, James, geologist, Scotland, A71.
Jameson, Anna, writer on art, Ireland, born.
Lyell, Sir Charles, geologist, Scot., born.
Lover, Samuel, novelist, artist, song-writer, Ireland, born.
Motherwell, William, poet, antiquary, journalist, Scotland, born.
Normanby, Marquis of, C. H. Phipps, novelist, statesman, born.
Reid, Sir William, engineer, meteorologist, Scotland, born.
Shelley, Mrs. Mary, novelist, mis. wr., b.
Thirlwall, Connop, bishop of St. David's, historian, statesman, born.
Wilkes, John, statesman, A70.
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardiner, Egyptol., b.
Walmesley, Charles, Benedictine monk, mathematician, A76.

1798 * * Banim, John, novelist, Ireland, b.
Barclay, John, clergyman, founder of Bereans, Scotland, A64.
Carleton, William, novelist, Ireland, born.
Croker, Thomas Crofton, antiquary, humorist, Ireland, born.
Donovan, Edward, naturalist, author, born.
Douglas, David, botanist, Scotland, born.
Dyce, Alexander, dramatist, editor, literary historian, Scotland, born.
Fitzgerald, Lord, Edward, a leader of the United Irishmen, Ireland, A33.
Harding, James D., landscape painter, born.
Henderson, Thomas, astronomer, Scot., b.
Hood, Thomas, poet, humorist, born.
Howitt, Mary Botham, poet, author, born.
Labouchere, Henry, Baron Taunton, states man, born.
Moir, David Macbeth, poet, novelist, Scot., b.
Neele, Henry, poet, author, born.
Pennant, Thomas, naturalist, antiquary, A72.
Pollok, Robert, poet, Scotland, born.
Tone, Theobald Wolfe, a leader of the United Irishmen, Ireland, A35.
Wrottesley, Baron, John, astronomer, born.

1799 * * Atkinson, Thomas William, landscape painter, traveler, born.
Bacon, John, founder British school of sculpture, A59.
Baines, Matthew Talbot, statesman, born.
Belcher, Sir Edward, adm., arctic navig., b.
Black, Joseph, chemist, anatomist, Ire., A71.
Craik, George Lillie, miscellaneous wr., b.
Derby, Earl of, Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, statesman, author, born.
Fellows, Sir Charles, traveler, antiquary, b.
Finlay, George, historian, born.
Gore, Catherine Grace Frances Moody, novelist, born.
Howe, Earl, Richard, admiral, A74.
Key, Thomas Hewitt, philologist, born.
Lindley, John, botanist, born.
Monboddo, Lord, James Burnet, jurist, A85.
Nicolas, Sir Nicolas Harris, antiquary, b.
Syme, James, surgeon, author, born.
Thom, James, sculptor, Scotland, born.

CHURCH.

1797 * * The **New Connection Methodists** are the first to separate from the parental Wesleyan body.

* * **John Fisher** is consecrated bishop of Salisbury.

1798 Jan. * *Dublin.* The **Orangemen** publish a declaration of their principles upholding the maintenance of the church and state under the House of Brunswick.

1799 Apr. 16. *London.* Sixteen clergymen meet at the Castle and Falcon, and organize the Society for **Missions** to Africa and the East.

May * *London.* The **Religious Tract Society** is established.

LETTERS.

1796 * * *Camilla*, by Madame D'Arblay, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Coleridge and Charles Lamb, appears.

* * *Letters on the Proposals for Peace with the Regicide Directory of France*, by Edmund Burke, appear.

* * *A Dictionary of Quotations*, compiled by Macdonnel, appears.

* * *London. Bell's Messenger* is issued.

* * *Scot.* A translation of Burger's *Lenore*, by [Sir] **Walter Scott**, appears. [1799, translation of *Gotz von Berlichingen;* 1802, *Border Minstrelsy.*]

* * *Estimate of the Religion of the Fashionable World*, by Hannah More, appears. [1799, *Strictures on Female Education.*]

1796–1843 *London. The Monthly Magazine* is issued.

* * *Poems*, by Coleridge, Lamb, and Chas. Lloyd, appears.

1797 Oct. * *Dublin. The Press*, a revolutionary journal, is issued. [1798 Mar. 6. It is suppressed by military force.] Arthur O'Connor, Robert Emmett, and other conspicuous men, contribute to it, and inflame the public mind on the eve of the rebellion.

* * *Practical Christianity*, by William Wilberforce, appears.

* * *London. The Methodist New Connection Magazine* is issued.

1798 * * *London. The Philosophical Magazine* is issued.

* * *The Ancient Mariner*, by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, appears. [1800, translation of Schiller's *Wallenstein.*]

* * *Vernal Walk*, by Ebenezer Elliott, appears.

* * *Essay on the Principles of Population*, by **Thomas Robert Malthus**, appears.

1798–1821 *London. The Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine* is issued.

1799 May 3. Benjamin Flower, printer, is fined £100, and **sentenced to imprisonment** for six months, by the House of Lords, because of his freedom with the speech of the bishop of Llandaff.

May 30. The editor, printer, and publisher of the *London Courier* are **fined and imprisoned** for saying that the Emperor of Russia is a tyrant among his own subjects and ridiculous to the rest of Europe.

July * The law requires **licenses** to be taken for presses, and that the printer's name be placed on both the first and last pages of every book.

* * **William Smith**, the father of British geology, after walking over a large part of England, constructs his geological map.

* * *Pizarro*, by Sheridan, appears.

* * *Modern Infidelity*, by Robert Hall, appears. [1802, *Reflections on War.*]

* * *Scot. The Pleasures of Hope*, by Thomas Campbell, appears.

* * The Sandhurst **Royal Military College** is founded at Wycombe. [1802, removed to Great Marlow.]

SOCIETY.

1796 * * *Dublin.* The **city armed association** is formed.

* * Joseph Lancaster, a youthful Quaker, begins to **instruct the children of the poor** [and becomes very successful].

1797 Mar. 11. Ladies Buckingham, Luttrel, and Stuart are fined for **playing faro**, on the testimony of two discharged servants.

May 30. *London.* **Kosciusko** arrives in the city.

* * The **window-tax** is increased.

* * *Scot.* The enforcing of the Militia Act causes **riots** in many parts, several people being killed.

1798 Apr. 3. H. C. Wilberforce's **antislavery** motion is rejected. Vote, 88–83.

Apr. 21. *London.* O'Connor, O'Coigley, and other members of the Corresponding Society, are tried for **corresponding with the French Directory.** [June 7. James O'Coigley is executed.]

May 22. A **riot** occurs at Maidstone on the occasion of the trial of Arthur O'Connor and others. [1799. Apr. 25. The Earl of Thanet, Mr. Ferguson, and others are tried and convicted for endeavoring to rescue O'Connor.]

Nov. * *Ire.* **Theobald Wolfe Tone**, founder of the United Irishmen, commits **suicide** in prison.

Dec. 17. *London.* The **Smithfield Club**, to promote improvements in the breed of cattle, is established.

* * A bank for the **earnings of poor children** is established at Tottenham.

* * *Ire.* At a barn in Scullabogue, 184 men, women, and children, chiefly Protestants, are **burned, shot, or pierced to death** by pikes, by the insurgent Irish.

* * For giving the toast, "**The majesty of the people,**" the names of Duke of Norfolk and Charles James Fox are struck off the list of privy councilors.

* * *London.* The **Royal Masonic Institution** for boys (Wood Green) is founded.

1799 Mar. * Parliament rejects Wilberforce's motion for immediate **emancipation of slaves.** Vote, 54–84.

Nov. 30. Mr. Adams wounds Charles James Fox in a **duel.**

* * Joseph Smith of Wendover begins a **Benevolent Association** for the saving of money.

1800 Jan. 10. *London.* The first **soup-house** for the poor is opened at Spitalfields.

Jan. 15. Henry Grattan wounds Isaac Cory in a **duel.**

STATE.

1797 Feb. 27. The Bank of England **suspends cash payments.**

Feb. * **Trinidad** is acquired by capitulation. [1802. Confirmed.]

* * **Parliament:** Watches and clocks are **taxed.** [1798. Repealed.]

1798 * * The **land-tax** is fixed permanently at four shillings in the pound.

Apr. 20. The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended because of the prospect of rebellion in Ireland.

May 19. *Dublin.* Lord Edward Fitzgerald, insurgent leader, is arrested. [June 4. Dies in prison.]

June 13. *Ire.* **Arthur Wolfe** [Lord Kilwarden] is appointed chief justice. [June 20. The **Marquis Cornwallis** as lord-lieutenant.]

* * *Ire.* **A rebellion** breaks out.

* * *London.* The **river police** is established.

* * *London.* The **Bank of England** makes a voluntary contribution to the Government of £200,000.

July * *Ire.* An Act is passed granting **conditional amnesty** to rebels in Ireland, the leaders excepted.

1799 Jan. 22. *Ire.* **Legislative union** with Great Britain is recommended in the speech from the throne to the Irish Parliament.

Jan. 24. *Dublin.* A proposal **against legislative union** with Great Britain, offered by George Ponsonby as an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, is defeated in the Irish Commons. Vote, 105–106. A second debate ends in the carrying of an amendment against legislative union. Vote, 111–105.

Jan. 31. H. C. Pitt proposes eight resolutions forming the basis of **legislative union** with Ireland. [Feb. 12. Carried. Vote, 120–16. Later carried in the Lords.]

June 22. Second Coalition against France (p. 713).

1800 Feb. 5. *Dublin.* Lord **Castlereagh**, on behalf of the Government, proposes in the Irish House of Commons the printing and circulation of articles of **legislative union** with Great Britain, with a view to their future adoption; the motion is carried. Vote, 158–115. Carried in the Irish House of Lords. Vote, 75–26.

Feb. * *Dublin.* Lord Castlereagh and Under-Secretary Cook employ **bribery** on an extensive scale to secure votes for the union; votes are purchased by money, and by the promise of titles of nobility.

Feb. 17. *Dublin.* Lord Castlereagh proposes in the Irish House of Commons the adoption of the **legislative union** articles one by one. Vote, 161–115. [Feb. 21. Vote, 152–108. Mar. 22. Agreed to in the Irish Commons. Mar. 27. Agreed to in the Irish Lords.]

The articles provide that on and after Jan. 1, 1801, the two countries shall be united under the name United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that they shall be represented in one legislature to be styled the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, that in the united parliament Ireland shall be represented by four spiritural and 28 temporal peers, and 100 commoners, and that the churches of England and Ireland shall be united as the established Church of England and Ireland; the articles also provide for the financial and commercial relations to exist between Great Britain and Ireland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1797 Feb. 27. *London.* The Bank of England **suspends specie payments.** [It partly resumes 20 years later.]

* * *Edinburgh.* **Bridewell**, Calton Hill, is erected.

1799 Jan. 1. The **Athenæum**, Liverpool, is opened.

Jan. 20. The London **docks** are opened.

July 7. The Kennet and Avon **canal** is opened.

1800 Jan. 14. The transport *Queen* is **wrecked** on Trefusis Point; 369 persons are drowned.

Jan. 17. The Church of St. Mary, Chelmsford, built in 1428, **falls.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1800 Mar. 17. The flagship *Queen Charlotte*, 110 guns, takes fire in the Mediterranean off Leghorn; 700 out of a crew of 850 perish.

July 29. The French brig *Cerbere* is captured in L'Orient.

* * * The sloop-of-war *Brazen* is wrecked off Newhaven; only one man survives.

1801 Mar. 12. Adm. Hyde Parker leaves for the Baltic with a fleet of 18 sail of the line. [Apr. 1. *Swe.* He and Adm. Nelson, in defiance of strong fortresses, effect the passage of the sound separating Zealand from Sweden.]

Mar. 16. The *Invincible*, Capt. Rennie, is lost near Yarmouth; only 126 men are saved.

Mar. 21. *Egy.* Battle of Alexandria (p. 714).

Apr. 2. *Den.* Adms. Nelson and Parker bombard Copenhagen (p. 638).

July 6. The war-ship *Hannibal* is lost in an engagement in Gibraltar Bay between the English and French fleets.

July 12. *Sp.* The British under Sir James Saumarez defeat the French and Spanish fleet off Cadiz; allies' loss, 3,000 men and three ships.

Dec. * *Ire.* Men of the naval squadron under Adm. Mitchell, in Bantry Bay, mutiny [17 of the mutineers are condemned and executed].

1802 Mar. 27. *Fr.* Peace of Amiens (p. 715).

1803 May 18. War begins with Bonaparte (p. 714).

May 20. Adm. Nelson is appointed to the chief command in the Mediterranean.

July 23. *Ire.* An insurrection breaks out under Robert Emmet; Lord Justice Kilwarden is killed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1800 Mar. 11. *London.* The Royal Institution for the promotion of the fine arts holds its first meeting.

Nov. 8. A storm does much damage in London and throughout all England.

* * A British Mineralogical Society is established.

* * Herschel discovers dark heat-rays.

* * The Stanhope printing-press is invented.

* * The manufacture of shear-steel begins in Sheffield.

* * Humphry Davy produces electric light with carbon points. He also discourses on laughing-gas.

* * Water is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen gases by the voltaic battery by Henry Alleyne Nicholson and Sir Anthony Carlisle.

* * The Rumford medal is awarded to Count Rumford himself by the Royal Society.

* * *London.* The Royal Institution Laboratory, the first of importance in London, is established. [Davy, Faraday, Tyndall, and Franklin make discoveries here.]

1801 * * A first experimental steamboat is tried on the Thames by Mr. Symington. [1802. Successfully repeated.]

July 24. An iron tramroad, to be worked by horses, is completed from Croydon to Wandsworth.

* * Thomas Young, by experiments, confirms the undulatory theory of light.

* * *Hamlet with Yorick's Skull* is painted by Sir Thomas Lawrence.

* * Thomas Young discourses on the interference of light.

* * *Scot.* The Glasgow Philosophical Society is founded.

1802 Jan. 19. *London.* The Royal Jennerian Institution is founded for vaccination.

June 2. Parliament grants Dr. Jenner £10,000, as the introducer of vaccination. [1807. An additional £20,000.]

June 26. The London docks are commenced. [1805. Jan. 20. Opened.]

Aug. 27. *London.* The West India docks are opened.

* * *London.* A telescope is made for the observatory of Madrid; cost, £11,000.

* * Dr. William Hyde Wollaston observes dark lines (Fraunhofer's lines) in the solar spectrum.

Dec. 2, 3. *Dublin.* The Liffey valley is inundated, causing great damage.

* * Photographs are first produced in England by Thomas Wedgwood and Mr. Davy.

* * *London.* Westminster Hall is thoroughly repaired.

* * A patent is granted to Trevethick and Vivian for a high-pressure locomotive engine.

± * * A planing-machine for wood is constructed by Bramah.

* * Thomas, Earl of Elgin, begins the collection of the Elgin Marbles during his mission to the Ottoman Porte.

1803 * * *London.* A copper-plate engraving-machine is invented by Turrel.

* * *Scot.* Woodmason, Payne, and Brown improve the ruling-machine.

Dec. 1. *London.* Master William Henry West Betty, 12 years of age (Roscius Infant) appears at Covent Garden as Selim in Barbarossa.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1800 Oct. 25. Macaulay, Lord Thomas Babington, essayist, historian, states., b.
Arnold, Thomas K., scholar, editor classical text-books, born.
Baines, Edward, politician, born.
Barnes, William, cl., poet, philol., born.
Barrington, Daines, jurist, naturalist, antiquary, A73.
Bell, Robert, journalist, miscellaneous writer, born in Ireland.
Bray, Mrs. (Anna Eliza Kempe), novelist, misc. writer, born.
Cattermole, George, painter, born.
Chambers, William, editor, miscellaneous writer, Scot., born.
Clarendon, Earl of, George W. F. Villiers, b.
Codrington, Sir William John, general, b.
Cowper, William, poet, A69.
Cruikshank, William, anatomist, Scot., A55.
Denison, John Evelyn, statesman, born.
Digby, Kenelm Henry, mis. writer, born.
Doo, George Thomas, historical engr., born.
Egerton, Francis Leveson Gower, Earl of Ellesmere, statesman, born.
Gowan, O. B., editor, fdr. of Orange lodges, Ireland, born.
Gray, John Edward, naturalist, born.
Hall, Samuel Carter, critic, author, Ire., b.
Jones, William, Hutchinsonian cl., au., A74.
Long, George, classical schol., hist., author, b.
Marsh, Anne, novelist, born.±
Mechi, John Joseph, rural economist, born.
Montagu, Elizabeth, mis. writer, A80.
Phillips, John, geologist, born.
Pusey, Edward Bouverie, cl., author, b.
Ramsden, Jesse, optician, inventor, A65.
Ross, Sir James Clark, adm., arc. navig., b.
Rosse, Earl of, William Parsons, astr., born.
Sinclair, Catherine, writer, Scotland, born.
Steevens, George, Shakspearean commentator, author, A64.
Talbot, Wm. Henry Fox, discoverer of photography, born.
Taylor, Sir Henry, poet, dramatist, born.
Webster, Thomas, painter, born.
Willis, Robert, physicist, mechanician, born.
Young, Matthew, clergyman, physicist, A50.

1801 Feb. 21. Newman, John Henry, cardinal, theological writer, born.
Abercromby, Sir Ralph, gen., A67.
Airy, George Biddel, astronomer, born.
Blair, Hugh, cl., rhetorician, Scotland, A83.
Chadwick, Edwin, social economist, born.
Choules, John Overton, cl., Baptist au., b.
Chapone, Hester, miscellaneous writer, A74.
Clive, Caroline, novelist, born.
Inman, Henry, portrait, landscape painter, b.
James, George Payne Rainsford, novelist, b.
Millar, John, jurist, Scotland, A66.
Madden, Sir Frederick, antiquarian au., b.
Orme, Robert, historian, A73.
Saint John, James Augustus, born.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, Anthony Ashley Cooper, philanthropist, born.
Wakefield, Gilbert, schol., theolog., pol., A45.

1802 * * Arnold, Samuel, mus. comp., A62.
Bentinck, Lord, William George Frederick Cavendish, statesman, born.
Barre, Col. Isaac, officer, A76.
Buckstone, John B. actor, author, born.
Carlisle, Earl of, Geo. Wm., statesman, born.
Cautley, Sir Proby T., engineer, born.
Chambers, Robert, publisher, Scotland., b.
Chitty, Thomas, legal writer, born.
Cockburn, Sir Alexander J. E., jurist, b.
Dermody, Thomas, poet, Ireland, A27.
Garbett, James, theologian, born.
Geddes, Alexander, R. C. theologian, Biblical critic, author, Scotland, A65.
Graves, Lord, Thomas, admiral, A77.
Haghe, Louis, painter, lithographer, born.
Kenyon, Lord, Lloyd, jurist, statesman, A69.
Kiss, C., sculptor, born.
Lance, George, painter, born.
Landon, Letitia Elizabeth [Mrs. George Maclean], poet, novelist, born.
Landseer, Sir Edwin, painter of animals, b.
Lane, Edward William, orientalist, born.
Lister, Thomas Henry, novelist, author, b.
Martineau, Harriet, author, born.
Miller, Hugh, geologist, Scotland, born.
Moore, John, physician, Scotland, A73.
Moseley, Henry, scientific writer, born.
Praed, Winthrop Mackworth, poet, born.
Roebuck, John Arthur, statesman, born.
Romney, George, painter, A68.
Strutt, Joseph, antiquary, engraver, A60.
Wiseman, Nicholas Patrick Stephen, cardinal, author, born.

CHURCH.

1800 * * *It.* Pius VII. is elected pope.

* * The Church of England is united with that of Ireland by the Act of Union.

1801 * * The Clergy Incapacitation Act is passed. Clergymen are prohibited from becoming members of Parliament.

1802 ± * * Bishops elected:
1802, George I. Huntingford for Gloucester and Bristol. [1815. June * Translated to Hereford.] 1803, John Fisher for Exeter. [1807. Translated to Salisbury.] 1807, George Pelham for Exeter. [1820. Sept. * Translated to Lincoln.] 1808, Folliott H. Cornwall for Worcester; 1813, John Parsons for Peterborough.

* * The Sunday-school Union is formed.

* * *London.* A Bible Society for Wales is formed.

LETTERS.

1800 * * Downing College, Cambridge, is chartered.

* * *London.* The *Post-Office Directory* first appears.

* * *Castle Rackrent*, by Maria Edgeworth, appears. [1801, *Belinda* and *Moral Tales;* 1804, *Popular Tales;* 1806, *Leonora;* 1809–12, *Tales of a Fashionable Life.*]

* * *London.* The library of the East India Company is founded.

* * *Scot.* *The Edinburgh Farmer's Magazine* is issued.

1801 *London.* *The Weekly Dispatch* is issued.

* * *Scot.* *The Dundee Advertiser* is issued.

* * *Thalaba*, by Southey, appears. [1805, *Madoc;* 1810, *Curse of Kehama* and *History of Brazil.*]

1802 Oct. 10. *Edinburgh.* **The *Edinburgh Review*** is first issued.

* * The **Lyceum,** Liverpool, is erected.

* * *Porcupine's Works*, by William Cobbett, appears.

* * John Boydell's edition of *Shakespeare's Works*, with numerous plates, is published in nine volumes folio.

* * Luke Howard's work on the *Clouds* appears.

1802-19 Abraham Rees's *Cyclopædia* appears.

1802-28 *Essays*, by Sydney Smith, appears. [1807, *Peter Plymley's Letters.*]

1802-57 *London.* **The *Christian Observer*** is issued.

1803 * * *Edinburgh.* **The Royal College of Surgeons** is incorporated.

* * *London.* **The *Globe*** is issued.

* * *Poems*, by Henry Kirke White, appears.

* * *Thaddeus of Warsaw*, by Jane Porter, appears. [1810, *The Scottish Chiefs.*]

SOCIETY.

1800 May 15. *London.* An unsuccessful attempt is made to **assassinate** George III. during a review in Hyde Park; a spectator is wounded by the shot. Hatfield, the lunatic, makes another attempt with a pistol in Drury Lane Theater in the evening.

* * Wm. Spence, a Yorkshire schoolmaster, is prosecuted for advocating a **redivision of all the lands** of the country.

* * Daily **wages** of harvest men are two shillings.

* * Titles created:

Earls Kinmare, Castle-Stuart, Bandon, and Donoughmore, Marquises of Sligo, Headfort, and Ely, Viscounts of Monck and Avonmore, Barons De Blaquire, Wallscourt, and Clanmorris, Henniker, Gardner, Dufferin, Ventry, Radstock, Langford, Ashtown, Dunalley, and Clarina. [1801, Earl of Caledon; 1803, Earl of Limerick, and Earl Clancarthy; 1806, Earls Normanton, Gosford, Rosse, Viscount of Lismore and of Templeton, and Baron Rendlesham.]

* * Titles created:

Earl of Malmsbury, Duke of Cadogan. [1801, Dukes of Chichester and Craven, Marquis of Exeter, Earls of Onslow, Romney, and Wilton, Viscount of St. Vincent, and Barons Cragsford, Abercrombie, and Loftus; 1802, Viscount of Melville, and Baron Sandys; 1804, Earl of Powis; 1805, Earl of Nelson, and Viscount of Sidmonth; 1806, Barons Monteagle, Granard, Erskine, and Gardner, and Earls of Orford, Manvers, and Grey; 1807, Earl of Lonsdale, and Barons Manners, Morris, and Hopetoun; 1809, Earl of Harrowby.]

1801 Jan. 31. *London.* The **sale** of fine **wheaten bread** is prohibited, and brown bread substituted.

* * *Scot.* Robert Owen unsuccessfully attempts to establish **socialism.**

* * The Society for the **Suppression of Vice** is established.

* * The Bank of England loses by **Aslett's frauds** £342,697.

1801-04 *London.* **A charitable bank** for the savings of servants and laborers is instituted at Tottenham by Miss Percilla Wakefield.

STATE.

1800 Apr. 21. H. C. Pitt proposes a measure providing for **legislative union** with Ireland.

May 21. *Dublin.* **The articles of union** in the form of a bill are proposed in the Irish House of Commons by Lord Castlereagh; the bill is read a first time. Vote, 160–100.

[May 25. Read a second time. June 7. A third time and passed. June 13. The Union Bill is read a third time and passed in the Irish House of Lords.]

June 24. H. C. The Irish legislative **Union Bill** is passed. [June 30. Passed in the House of Lords. July 2. Receives the royal assent, and becomes the **Act of Union.**]

July 12. Parliament: The **brutalities** of Governor Aris in Coldbath Fields prison are exposed.

July 28. Parliament: The **Thellusson Act** is passed.

It prohibits bequeathing property for purposes of accumulation for longer than 21 years after death, any other direction to be void.

Aug. 2. *Dublin.* **The Irish Parliament meets for the last time.**

Dec. 16. Russia, Denmark, and Sweden conclude a treaty of **armed neutrality** in respect to the war between England and France.

Dec. * Great Britain **remonstrates** against the armed neutrality; Russia replies by **laying an embargo** on British ships in Russian ports.

* * *London.* Sir William Staines is elected lord mayor. [1801. Sir John Eamer.]

* * **Malta** is acquired by conquest. [1814. Annexed.]

1801 Jan. 1. The cross of St. Patrick is amalgamated with the Union Jack, forming the **flag** of the United Kingdom.

A new **imperial standard** with the Irish harp is first displayed on the Tower of London and on Bedford Tower, Dublin Castle.

Jan. 14. The Government issues a proclamation authorizing **reprisals,** and laying **an embargo,** on Russian, Swedish, and Danish vessels.

Feb. 1. Pitt writes to the king urging the expediency of **repealing the laws** excluding Catholics from Parliament, and Catholics and Dissenters from public office. [Feb. 2. The king informs Pitt of his refusal, believing that it would be a breach of his coronation oath. Feb. 3. **Pitt resigns.**]

Feb. 2. The **first Parliament** of the United Kingdom of **Great Britain** and Ireland meets.

Feb. 15. H. C. Sir John Mitford [Baron Redesdale] is elected **Speaker.**

Mar. 17. Henry Addington becomes prime minister and chancellor of the exchequer. [The **new Ministry** includes Lords Hawkesbury, Hobart, and **John Scott,** Lord Eldon, the last being lord high chancellor.]

Mar. 24. The **armed neutrality** against England is **dissolved** by the death of Paul I., Emperor of Russia.

Apr. 19. The **Habeas Corpus Act** is again suspended.

May 25. *Ire.* The **Earl of Hardwicke** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

June 17. *Rus.* **A treaty** is concluded at St. Petersburg between England and Russia; it terminates the armed neutrality.

Oct. 1. *London.* Preliminary **articles of peace** between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Holland are signed.

1802 Feb. 10. H. C. Charles Abbot [Lord Colchester] is chosen **Speaker.**

Feb. 15. *Ire.* **Baron Redesdale** is appointed lord chancellor.

Mar. 27. The **Peace of Amiens** (p. 715).

Apr. 12. Sir Edward Law [Lord Ellenborough] is appointed chief justice.

May * Napoleon makes **insolent demands.**

He calls upon the British Government to stop publications offensive to him, and to banish from England French emigrants in sympathy with the Royalist cause in France.

Nov. * **Parliament** meets. [1806. Oct. 24. Dissolved.]

* * George III. discontinues to use the title **King of France.**

* * **Parliament:** A General **Militia Act** for Great Britain is passed.

* * *London.* Charles Price is elected lord mayor. [1803. John Perring. 1804. Apr. 6. Peter Perchard. 1805. Sir James Shaw.]

1803 Mar. 13. Napoleon insults Lord Whitworth, the English ambassador.

He tells him that he has an army of 40,000 with which he will attack England, and that he will sacrifice army after army till he succeeds.

May 18. War is declared against France; the refusal to surrender Malta is the alleged cause of the war.

June * *W. I.* **St. Lucia** is acquired by capitulation. [1814. Confirmed to England.]

July 23. *Ire.* **An insurrection** breaks out under Robert Emmet.

Aug. * **Napoleon** makes extensive preparations for **invading England;** England is **panic-stricken;** 379,943 volunteers are enrolled.

Sept. 12. *Ire.* **William Downes** [Lord Downes] is appointed chief justice.

Sept. * *Br. Guiana.* **Berbice** capitulates, and becomes a British colony. **Demerara** and **Essequibo** are acquired by capitulation.

* * *Ire.* **The Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended.

* * *E. I.* **Much territory** is surrendered to the English by treaty with the Raja of Nagpur.

* * **Tasmania** is settled, and becomes a British colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1800 * * The **union news-room,** Liverpool, is opened.

* * The first considerable **railway** is sanctioned by Parliament — the Surrey iron railway (by horses) from the Thames at Wandsworth to Croydon. [1803. July 26. Opened.]

* * **A famine** occurs from poor harvests.

1802 Sept. 27. *London.* **A fire** in Stone Street, Tottenham Court Road, causes immense loss.

* * **Races** at Goodwood are begun by the Duke of Richmond in his park.

1803 July 9. *London.* The great tower over the choir of Westminster Abbey is burned.

Sept. 1. *London.* Astley's Amphitheater is **burned.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1803 * * *E. I.* The Mahratta war. (See India.)

* * The First **Middlesex Volunteers** are formed as the Duke of Cumberland's sharpshooters.

1804 Mar. 28. The Irish militia offers its service in England.

Oct. 5. Nearly one-half the adult population of England is formed into volunteer corps to resist the expected invasion of Napoleon.

Oct. 5. Four Spanish **treasure-ships**, homeward bound from South America, containing upwards of $4,000,000, are captured by a British squadron under Capt. Moore.

1804–05 *E. I.* War against Holkar. (See India.)

1805 Mar.*–Aug.* Adm. Nelson pursues the French and Spanish fleet.

July 22. *Sp.* Sir Robert Calder, with 15 sail, takes two out of 20 ships of the French and Spanish fleets, off Ferrol.

Oct. 21. *Sp.* Battle of Trafalgar (p. 716). [Dec. 4. Nelson's ship, the *Victory*, arrives off Portsmouth with his body.]

1806 June 27. *S. Amer.* A British fleet and army under Sir Home Popham and Gen. Beresford capture Buenos Ayres. [Aug. 12. Retaken by the Spaniards. Oct. 29. Again taken by the British. 1807. July 7. British evacuate.]

July 10. *E. I.* Mutiny of Sepoys. (See India.)

1807 * * *W. I.* The Dutch surrender Curaçoa to Sir Charles Brisbane. [1814. Restored to the Dutch.]

Jan. 22. *Sp.* The *Felix*, 12 guns, is lost near Santander; 79 men perish.

Feb. 1. *Ind. Ocean.* The *Blenheim*, 74 guns, and the *Java*, 23 guns, are lost near Rodriguez.

Feb. 14. The *Ajax*, 74 guns, is burned off the island of Tenedos, Ægean Sea; 250 men perish.

Feb. 19. *Tur.* Adm. Sir John Duckworth forces the passage of the Dardanelles on an expedition in aid of Russia against Turkey and France.

Mar. 4. The frigate *Blanche* is wrecked on the French coast; 45 men perish.

Mar. * *Tur.* Adm. Duckworth fails in his attempt upon Constantinople; he repasses the Dardanelles after losing 300 men killed and wounded.

Apr. 4. A mutiny breaks out in the British garrison at Malta.

The mutineers, chiefly Greeks and Corsicans, blow themselves up by setting fire to a magazine containing over 400 barrels of gunpowder.

July 7–9. Treaty of Tilsit (p. 717).

July 26. War with Denmark (p. 638).

Nov. 28. The man-of-war *Boreas* is wrecked upon the Hannois rock in the Channel.

Dec. 29. The war-ship *Anson*, 44 guns, is wrecked in Mount's Bay, Cornwall; 60 lives are lost.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1803 * * Steel pens are invented by Mr. Wise.

* * A mammoth's remains are found at Harwich.

* * Devon and Exeter Institution for the promotion of science is established at Exeter.

* * Osmium is discovered by Tennant.

* * The Philological Society is instituted at Manchester.

± * * *London.* A large planetarium is constructed by the Rev. Wm. Pearson for the Royal Institution.

* * *Edinburgh.* The College of Surgeons is founded.

* * Palladium is discovered in platinum ore by Dr. William H. Wollaston.

* * Congreve military rockets are invented by Sir William Congreve.

1804 Jan. 30. Mungo Park starts on his second voyage to Africa.

Sept. 1. Juno is discovered by Harding.

* * *London.* The [Royal] Horticultural Society is established. [1809. Chartered.]

* * Woolf's double cylinder expansion engine is constructed.

* * *London.* The atomic theory is announced by John Dalton in a lecture. Each body is composed of atoms of definite size and weight. [1808. Publishes his views in his *New System of Chemical Philosophy*.]

* * The invention of a sewing-machine is ascribed to John Duncan; also an embroidery machine.

* * *London.* Stereotyping is revived by Wilson.

* * Rhodium is discovered in platinum ore by Dr. Wollaston.

* * *London.* The Ophthalmic Hospital Royal, at Finsbury, is established.

1804–09 The docks at Bristol are built.

1805 Dec. 26. The great aqueduct on the Ellesmere Canal is opened; length, 1,007 feet; height, 126 feet.

* * Power-looms are successfully and widely introduced.

* * *London.* The London Institution for the diffusion of knowledge is founded by Sir Francis Baring and others.

* * *London.* The British Institution is founded for the encouragement of artists. [1806. June 18. Opened.]

* * The Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society is formed. [1834. Chartered.]

* * James Wyatt becomes president of the Royal Academy. [1806. Benjamin West.]

1806 Aug. 4. *London.* The East India docks are opened.

Sept. 18. *London.* Olympic Theater is opened.

Nov. 27. *London.* The Adelphi Theater, formerly Sans Pareil, is opened.

* * *London. The Goddess of Discord* is exhibited by Joseph M. Turner at the British Institute. He paints *Garden of Hesperides*.

* * Manufactories are warmed by steam.

* * Davy studies electrolysis; discovers sodium and potassium.

* * The Theater Royal, Manchester, is built.

* * The Stanhope iron printing-press is in general use.

1806–09 *Afr.* Henry Salt makes explorations in Africa.

1806–10 *Scot.* Bell Rock lighthouse is erected for Frith of Tay; height, 115 feet.

1807 Apr.* The Rev. Mr. Forsythe patents the percussion method of igniting gunpowder in muskets.

Oct. 6. *London.* Sir Humphry Davy separates potassium, sodium, etc., by the galvanic current.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1803 * * Astle, Thomas, antiquary, A68.
Barry, Martin, physiologist, born.
Beattie, James, poet, Scotland, A68.
Beddoes, Thomas Lovell, poet, born.
Blanchard, Laman, journalist, born.
Borrow, George, traveler, born.
Brooke, Sir James, Raja of Sarawak, born.
Bulwer Lytton, Edward George Earle Lytton, poet, novelist, statesman, born.
Coleridge, Sarah, author, born.
Cooper, Thomas S., painter, born.
Costello, Dudley, journalist, author, born.
Cullen, Paul, cardinal, archb. of Dublin, b.
Emmet, Robert, United Irishman, A25.
Grant, Sir Francis, artist, Scotland, born.
Griffin, Gerald, novelist, Ireland, born.
Guthrie, Thomas, cl., philan., Scotland, b.
Hamilton, Sir William., antiquary, statesman, Scotland, A73.
Horne, Richard Hengist, traveler, author, b.
James, Sir Henry, engineer, inventor of photozincography, born.
Jerrold, Douglas Wm., humorist, novelist, b.
Liversegge, Henry, painter, born.
Lubbock, Sir John William, math., au., b.
Miller, Wm. H., physicist, mineralogist, b.
Outram, Sir James, general, born.
O'Brien, William Smith, patriot, Ireland, b.
Paxton, Sir Joseph, arch., horticulturist, b.
Ritson, Joseph, antiquary, A51.
Rose, Hugh Henry, Lord Strathnairn, gen., b.
Salt, Sir Titus, manufacturer, born.
Stephenson, Robert, engineer, born.
Swain, Charles, poet, born.
Thoms, William John, antiquary, born.
Whitworth, Sir Joseph, mechanician, born.
Winterhalter, Franz Xavier, court painter, b.

1804 * * Allom, Thomas, painter, born.
Boydell, John, engr., lord mayor of L., A85.
Boucher, Jonathan, pol. writer, phil., A66.
Bryant, Joseph, author, A89.
Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton Earle, statesman, diplomat, born.
Carlyle, Joseph Dacre, orientalist, A45.
Cobden, Richard, statesman, born.
Duncan, Viscount Adam, admiral, A73.
Gould, John, naturalist, born.
Hervey, Thomas Kibble, born.
Howitt, Mary Botham, mis. writer, born.
Johnston, Alex. Keith, geographer, Scot., b.
Ker, John, bibliographer, A64.
Kitto, John, Biblical scholar, author, born.
Lander, Richard, African traveler, born.
Lough, John Graham, sculptor, born.
Michel, Sir John, general, born.
Owen, Sir Richard, anatomist, zoologist, b.
Priestley, Joseph, philosopher, A71.
Salter, William, painter, born.
Schomburgk, Sir Robert Hermann, German-English, traveler, born.
Tennant, Sir James Emerson, states., hist., b.

1805 Dec. 24. **Beaconsfield, Earl of, Benjamin Disraeli**, statesman, born.
Ainsworth, William Harrison, novelist, born.
Banks, Thomas, sculptor, A70.
Burnes, Sir Alex., traveler, dipl., Scot., born.
Buchan, William, phys., author, Scot., A76.
Cornwallis, second Earl and first Marquis of, Charles, general, statesman, A67.
Currie, James, phys., editor, au., Scot., A49.
Fitzroy, Robert, vice-adm., meteorologist, b.
Graham, Thomas, chemist, born.
Hamilton, Sir William Rowan, mathematician, philosopher, Ireland, born.
Kean, Ellen Tree, actor, born.
Landsdowne, first Marquis of, William Petty Fitzmaurice, statesman, Ireland, A68.
Lewis, John Frederick, painter, born.
Mahony, Francis (Father Prout), clergyman, author, Ireland, born.
Martineau, James, Unit. cl., author, born.
Merivale, Herman, author, born.
Murphy, Arthur, dramatist, au., Ire., A78.
Nelson, Viscount Horatio, admiral, A47.
Newman, Francis William, author, born.
Paley, William, clergyman, theological writer, philosopher, A62.
Stanhope, Earl of, Philip Henry, Lord Mahon, historian, statesman, born.
Wilberforce, Samuel, bishop of Oxford and Winchester, philan., statesman, orator, b.

1806 May 20. **Mill, John Stuart**, political economist, logician, philosopher, born.
Alcock, John, musical comp., A91.
Barry, James, painter, Ireland, A65.
Brunel, Isambard K., engineer, born.
Buller, Charles, statesman, born.
Carter, Elizabeth, scholar, poet, Ire., A89.
De Morgan, Augustus, mathematician, born.
Duff, Alexander, missionary, Scot., born.
Dyce, William, historical painter, Scot., b.
Fox, Charles James, orator, states., A57.
Gauntlett, Henry John, composer, born.
Grant, James, journalist, novelist, born.
Harvey, Sir George, painter, Scotland, born.
Lawrence, Henry Montgomery, general, b.
Lever, Charles James, novelist, Ireland, b.
Lewis, Sir George Cornewall, statesman, b.
Macartney, Earl of, George, dipl., Ire., A69.
Pardoe, Julia, novelist, born.
Parker, John Henry, archeologist, born.
Pitt, William, orator, statesman, A47.

Strickland, Agnes, historian, born.
Thurlow, Lord Edward, statesman, A74.
White, Henry Kirke, poet, A21.
1807 * * Ashpitel, Arthur, arch., archeol., b.
Doran, John, miscellaneous writer, born.
Gibson, Thomas Milner, statesman, born.
Herbert, Henry William, novelist, born.
Hilton, John, surgeon, author, born.
Hunt, Robert, physician, author, born.
Kemble, John M., scholar, historian, born.
Lucas, John, painter, born.
M'Clure, Sir Robert J. Le Mesurier, arctic explorer, born.
Malmesbury, third Earl of, James Howard Harris, statesman, born.
Manning, Henry Edward, cardinal, au., b.
Montgomery, Robert, poet, Scotland, born.
Schmitz, Leonard, classical schol., philol., b.
Trench, Richard Chenevix, poet, philologist, theologian, Ireland, born.
Trevelyan, Sir Charles Edward, states., b.
Walker, John, lexicographer, A75.
Warren, Samuel, legal writer, novelist, born.
York, Duke of, Henry Benedict Stuart, grandson of James II., last of the Stuarts, A82.

CHURCH.

1804 Mar. 7. *London.* A meeting of 300 persons of all denominations leads to the organization of **The British and Foreign Bible Society.**

1805 * * Charles Manners **Sutton** is elected archbishop of Canterbury.

1806 * * **The Hibernian Bible Society** is formed.

LETTERS.

1803–08 *The History of Cornwall*, by R. Polwhele, appears.

1805 * * **Hertford College**, Oxford, is dissolved.

* * *Principles of Human Action*, by William Hazlitt, appears.

* * *Twiss's Index to Shakespeare* appears.

* * **London Institution**, for the advancement of literature and the diffusion of useful knowledge, in imitation of the Royal Institution, is founded by Sir Francis Baring and others.

* * *Scot. The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, by Sir Walter Scott, appears. [1808, *Marmion;* 1810, *Lady of the Lake;* 1811, *The Vision of Don Roderick;* 1813, *The Bride of Triermain.*]

1806 * * **Haileybury College**, Herts, for preparing students for service in India, is founded by the East India Company.

* * The Portico, **Manchester**, is erected.

* * *Essays*, by John Foster, appears.

1806–16 *History of British India*, by James Mill, appears.

1806–37 *London. The Monthly Repository* is issued.

1807 * * **A subscription library** is founded at Exeter.

* * *The North Wales Chronicle* is issued.

* * *The Parish Register*, by George Crabbe, appears. [1812, *Tales in Verse.*]

* * *Tales from Shakespeare*, by Charles Lamb, appears. [1808, *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets Contemporary with Shakespeare.*]

* * *Scot. Poems*, by Robert Tannahill, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Wordsworth, appears.

* * *Hours of Idleness*, by Lord Byron, appears. [1809, *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*]

SOCIETY.

1805 Jan. 17. The **Order of the Garter** is reconstituted; it is to consist of the sovereign, the Prince of Wales, 25 knights companions, and lineal descendants of George III. when elected.

* * **A fever hospital** is erected at Manchester.

* * *London.* **A Refuge** for the Destitute (criminal young females) is instituted at Dalston.

1807 May 5. Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Paull wound each other in a **duel.**

STATE.

1803–14 *S. Amer.* **Guiana** is obtained by conquest and cession.

1804 Feb. 12–Apr. 23. The king's mind is again affected.

May 10. Addington resigns.

May 15. Pitt again becomes premier, but on the condition dictated by the king that he must not support proposals for Catholic emancipation, or repeal of the Test Act. **Lord Eldon** and **George Canning** are ministers.

Viscount Melville is made first lord of the admiralty. [1805, May 2, Lord Barham; 1806, Feb. 10, Charles Grey; Oct. 23, Thomas Grenville; 1807, Apr. 6, Lord Mulgrave; 1809, May 10, Charles Yorke; 1812, Mar. 25, Viscount Melville,]

Dec. 12. Spain as an ally of **France declares war** against England.

1805 Apr. 11. A treaty with Russia is signed, forming an alliance against France.

July * *E. I.* **Lord Cornwallis** is governor-general. [Oct. * **Sir G. Barlow,** temporarily.]

Sept. 8. A third coalition is formed against France by Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Austria, and Naples (p. 715).

Oct. 21. Nelson's naval victory at **Trafalgar** destroys Napoleon's hopes of successfully **invading England.**

1806 Jan. 9. *S. Afr.* **The Cape of Good Hope** is taken from the Dutch by Sir Home Popham.

Jan. 23. William Pitt dies.

Feb. 11. Lord Grenville is appointed premier. [He forms a Ministry known as "All the Talents;" it includes **Lord Erskine** as lord chancellor, **Charles James Fox** as foreign secretary, and Sir Charles Grey [**Lord Howick** and Earl Grey] as first lord of the admiralty.]

Mar. 18. *Ire.* The **Duke of Bedford** is appointed lord-lieutenant. [Mar. 26. **George Ponsonby,** lord high chancellor.]

Mar. 31. Parliament: The **antislavery question** is introduced with the concurrence of Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox.

May 29. A warrant is issued for the **"delicate investigation"** by a committee of the Privy Council into the conduct of Caroline, the Princess of Wales [later queen of George IV. 1807 and 1813. Charges disproved].

June 26. Lord Melville is acquitted after trial on impeachment.

July 2. *S. Amer.* Sir Home Popham, without authority, **takes Buenos Ayres** from the Spanish.

Oct. 6. Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Saxony form the **fourth coalition** against France.

Nov. 21. Napoleon **issues the Berlin decree** (p. 717).

Dec. 15. Parliament meets. [1807. Apr. 29. Dissolved.]

* * **Sir Arthur Wellesley** enters Parliament.

* * **Thomas Erskine** [Lord Erskine] is appointed lord chancellor.

* * *London.* Sir William Leighton is elected lord mayor. [1807, John Ainsley; 1808, Sir Charles Fowler; 1809, Thomas Smith; 1810, Joshua Jonathan Smith.]

1807 Jan. 7. Orders in Council are made against the Berlin decree; it declares France and all countries under her control to be in a state of blockade.

Mar. 8. Russia declares war against Great Britain.

Mar. 25. A bill for the abolition of the **slave-trade** receives the royal assent after passing **Parliament.**

Mar. 31. The Ministry refusing to give a pledge demanded by the king that they will "never under any circumstances propose any concession to the Catholics," a **new administration** is formed.

The **Duke of Portland** (premier), Spencer Perceval (Chanc. Excheq.), Lord Eldon (L. Chanc.), Lord Hawkesbury (Home Sec.), George Canning (Foreign Sec.), Lord Castlereagh (War and Col. Sec.), the Duke of Richmond (L. Lieut. Ire.), and Sir Arthur Wellesley (Chief Sec., Ire.).

Apr. 29. Parliament proscribes slavery in the West Indies.

May * *Ire.* **Thomas Manners Sutton** [Lord Manners] is appointed lord high chancellor.

June 22. Parliament meets. [1812, Sept. 24. Dissolved.]

July 2. *U. S. A.* The President orders British ships to **evacuate American ports** in consequence of the capture of the *Chesapeake* by an English war-ship.

July 7–9. *Prus.* **The Peace of Tilsit** (p. 717.)

July 31. *E. I.* **Lord Minto** is appointed governor-general.

Aug. * England demands from Denmark the **surrender of her fleet** (p. 639). Denmark refuses. [Sept. 8. It is surrendered after the bombardment of Copenhagen for four days.]

Sept. 5. *Ger.* **Helgoland** is taken from Denmark.

Oct. * **The ports** of Portugal **are closed** to English shipping under a menacing demand by Napoleon.

Dec. 17. Napoleon issues the **Milan decree,** declaring British dominions blockaded in all parts of the world.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1805 Feb. 6. The East Indiaman *Abergavenny* is **wrecked** on the Bill of Portland; 300 persons are drowned.

Aug. 12. *London.* The Surrey Theater **is burned.**

Oct. 25. The transport *Æneas* **founders** off Newfoundland; 340 persons are drowned.

Dec. 2. The transport *Aurora* is **wrecked** on the Goodwin Sands; 300 are drowned.

1806 Sept. 21. The packet *King George*, from Parkgate to Dublin, **is lost** on the Hoyle bank; 125 persons are drowned.

1807 Oct. 15. A fire panic, caused by a false alarm, occurs in Sadler's Wells; 18 persons are trampled to death.

Nov. 16. Part of the **Brighton cliff** falls.

Nov. 19. *Ire.* The Parkgate packet *Prince of Wales* and the transport *Rochdale* are **wrecked** on Dunleary Point, near Dublin; 300 persons are drowned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1808 Mar. 8. *E. I.* The defeated French frigate *Piedmontaise*, 50 guns, surrenders to the frigate *St. Fiorenza* off Cape Comorin; Capt. Hardinge, commander of the British, is killed.

1808-14 Period of the **Peninsula War.**

Spain and Great Britain unite against France; it is caused by Napoleon's attempt to place his brother Joseph upon the Spanish throne.

Aug. 21. *Port.* Battle of **Vimeiro** (p. 716). The 16,000 British lose 800 killed and wounded; 14,000 French lose 2,000 killed and wounded, and 400 taken prisoners, including Brennier.

Sept. 3. *Port.* **A Russian fleet** of several sail is captured in the Tagus by the English.

1809 Jan. 2. The British under **Lord Cochrane** capture two French ships-of-war and 11 victuallers bound for Barcelona, Spain.

Jan. 16. *Sp.* **Battle of Corunna** (p. 718); 14,000 British lose 1,000 killed and wounded; French loss, 3,000 killed and wounded.

Mar. 25. Sir David Dundas is appointed commander-in-chief.

Apr. 2. Sir Arthur Wellesley [Duke of Wellington] is ordered to Portugal.

Apr. 11-29. *W. Fr.* Lords **Gambier and Cochrane** destroy 14 **French ships** of the line while riding at anchor in Basque Roads.

* * *W. Afr.* **Senegal** is taken by the British.

July 27, 28. *Sp.* **Battle of Talavera** (p. 718). The 45,000 French lose 8,700 killed and wounded; British loss, 6,260 killed and wounded. [Sept. 4. Wellesley is thanked by Parliament, and created a peer, with the titles Baron Douro of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and with a pension of £2,000.]

July 28-Dec. 25. The [unsuccessful] **Walcheren** expedition.

An expedition is sent under the command of the Earl of Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan to the Scheldt Netherlands, to make a diversion in favor of the allies, who are pressed in Austria by Napoleon; it consists of 35 ships of the line and 200 smaller vessels, and 40,000 troops.

(AUG. 15.) Flushing, Isle of Walcheren, is bombarded and captured.

(DEC. 25.) The ravages of the marsh fever force the British to evacuate Walcheren in the face of the enemy, and relinquish a costly expedition.

Aug. 23. *E. I.* **A mutiny** at Seringapatam is quelled.

Oct. 25. *Sp.* Lord Collingwood **attacks a French fleet** off the northeast coast of Spain, and drives on shore two frigates, which are burned by their crews.

Nov. 1. *Sp.* Lieut. Tailour with a British fleet takes or destroys **11 French ships** in the Bay of Rosas.

Dec. 18. *W. I.* **Two French frigates** are taken and destroyed in Basse-Terre-Roads by Sir A. Cochrane.

1810 July 17. *Fr.* The British ships *Armide* and *Cadmus* take or destroy **17 vessels** at the Isle of Rhe.

Aug. 23. The war-ships *Sirius* and *Magicienne* are **wrecked** while advancing to attack the French, off the Isle of France.

Sept. 27. *Sp.* Battle of **Busaco** (p. 718).

Oct. 9. *Port.* **Wellington at Torres Vedras,** near Lisbon (p. 718).

Dec. 22. *Neth.* The war-vessel *Minotaur* **is lost** on the Haak Bank; 60 persons perish.

1811 Jan. 16. Capt. Barrett, with the merchant ship *Cumberland*, **defeats four privateers,** and takes 170 prisoners.

Feb. 13. The war-ship *Pandora* **is wrecked** off Jutland; 30 persons perish.

Feb. 22. The ships *Cerberus* and *Active* take 22 vessels from Otranto, Italy.

Mar. 5. *Sp.* **Battle of Barrosa.**

Gen. Graham [Lord Lynedoch] with 4,000 infantry and 200 cavalry defeats 9,000 French under Marshal Victor; French loss, 2,000 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners; British loss, 1,200 killed and wounded.

Mar. 13. Capt. Wm. Hoste with four British frigates **defeats a French fleet** in the Adriatic Sea, off Lissa; French loss, two ships taken and one destroyed.

Mar. 25. *Fr.* The French frigate *Amazon* **is destroyed** off Cape Barfleur.

May 1. *Fr.* Capt. Barrie **burns** two French store-ships in Sagone Bay, Corsica.

May 5. *Sp.* **Wellington defeats the French** (p. 718); 1,500 are killed on both sides. [May 10. He captures **Almeida.**]

May 16. *Sp.* **Battle of Albuera** (p. 718).

French loss, 8,000 killed and wounded; allies' loss, over 6,000 killed and wounded.

May 20. Three British frigates under Capt. Schomberg **engage three French** frigates, with troops on board, off Madagascar, and capture two.

May 29. The Duke of York is again appointed commander-in-chief.

Nov. 29. The French frigates *Pauline* and *Pomone* are **captured** by the frigates *Alceste*, *Active*, and *Unite*.

Dec. 4. The war-frigate *Saldanha* **is lost** on the Irish coast; 300 persons perish.

Dec. 24. The war-ships *St. George*, *Defence*, and *Hero* **are wrecked** on the coast of Jutland; Adm. Reynolds and nearly 2,000 persons perish.

1811-12 *S. Afr.* **War** with the Kafirs (p. 597).

1812 Jan. 19. *Sp.* **Wellington** storms and captures Ciudad Rodrigo.

Feb. 21. The French ship *Rivoli*, 84 guns, **is taken** by the British ship *Victorious*, 74 guns.

Apr. 6. *Sp.* **Wellington** storms and **takes Badajoz**; British loss during the 20 days' siege, 72 officers and 963 men killed, and 306 officers and 3,483 men wounded.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1807 * * *London.* **Gas** is introduced in Pall Mall.

* * *London.* **The Geological Society** is organized. [1826. Chartered.]

* * Dr. Wollaston invents a **camera lucida.**

* * Wm. Southwell patents his **cabinet pianos.**

* * Sir George Cayley invents a **hot-air engine.**

1808 Feb. * **A life-saving** apparatus, invented by Capt. Manby, is brought into use. Communication with the distressed vessel is effected by a rope attached to a shot thrown from a mortar.

* * **Magnesium** is first obtained from magnesia by Sir Humphry Davy.

1809 * * **A zinc-mine** is discovered at Craven, Yorkshire.

Oct. 25. The **statue of George III.** is commenced at Liverpool.

* * The statue of the Duke of Bedford, in Russell Square, is erected.

* * *London.* The English Opera House is opened as the Lyceum.

* * The composition **pedal** in the organ is invented by Bishop.

1810 * * *Apollo and Python* is painted by Turner.

* * Steel is cast.

* * *Scot.* Sir John Leslie freezes **water** in an air-pump by placing a vessel of sulphuric acid under it.

1810-57 The Liverpool and Birkenhead docks are built. [1821. July 19. Princes' dock, Liverpool, opened.]

1811 May 9. *London.* The first stone of the **Vauxhall Bridge** is laid. [Cost of the bridge, £150,000. 1816. June 4. Opened.]

Oct. 11. *London.* **The Waterloo Bridge** is commenced by John Rennie.

Oct. 15. A brilliant **comet** is especially conspicuous. [It is visible all the autumn.]

* * *Hercules restoring Alcestis to Admetus* is executed by E. H. Baily.

* * Sir William Herschel publishes the **nebular hypothesis.**

* * *Scot.* Leslie and Melloni study **heat rays.**

* * *Scot.* Henry Bell has a **steam passage-boat** on the Clyde.

* * **Steam-power** is used to convey coals on a railway.

* * **John Pond** becomes astronomer royal.

* * The **steam printing-press** is invented by Friedrich König, a German.

* * John Burn patents a machine for making **bobbin lace.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1808 * * Anderson, James, econ., Scot., A69.
Balfe, Michael William, musician, composer, Ireland, born.
Balfour, John H., botanist, physician, born.
Beddoes, Thomas, phys., chemist, au., A48.
Carleton, Sir Guy, maj.-gen. in Am., Ire., A84.
Falconer, Hugh, geologist, born.
Ferrier, James, metaphysician, Scot., born.
Francis, Sir Philip, states., au., Ire., A68.
Gray, George Robert, ornithologist, born.
Home, John, dram., hist., poet, Scot., A84.
Hurd, Richard, bp. of Worcester, au., A88.
Lake, Viscount Gerard, general, A64.
Merivale, Charles, historian, born.
Nasmyth, James, inventor, born.
Norton, Caroline Elizabeth, poet, novelist, b.
Porson, Richard, Greek scholar, au., A49.
Rothschild, Baron Lionel Nathan, banker, b.
Russell, John, engineer, Scotland, born.
Taylor, Meadows, novelist, born.
Thorpe, Benjamin, philosopher, author, b.
1809 Feb. 12. Darwin, Charles R., naturalist, philanthropist, author, born.
Dec. 29. Gladstone, William Ewart, statesman, author, orator, scholar, born.
Aug. 6. Tennyson, Alfred, poet-laureate, born.
Adam, Alexander, grammarian, geographer, antiquary, Scotland, A68.
Bartlett, William H., artist, traveler, au., b.
Bennett, Sir James Risdon, physician, born.
Bentinck, William H. C., statesman, A69.
Blackie, John Stuart, author, Scotland, b.
Boulton, Matthew, engineer, A81.
Browning, Elizabeth Barrett, poet, born.
Burton, John Hill, historian, Scotland, born.
Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden, mis. wr., b.
Donovan, John, archeologist, Ireland, born.
Eden, Sir Fred. Morton, statistical wr., A43.
Elphinston, James, poet, gram., Scot., A88.
Forbes, James David, physicist, Scot., born.
Holcroft, Thomas, dramatist, mis. writer, b.

Lambert, Daniel, giant (739 pounds), A40.
Lemon, Mark, journalist, humorist, born.
MacCullagh, James, philosopher, Ire., born.
Mackenzie, Robert Shelton, journalist, Ire., b.
Milnes, Richard Monckton, statesman, born.
Moore, Sir John, lieut.-general, Scot., A48.
O'Shaughnessy, Sir William Brooke, electrician, Ireland, born.
Sandby, Paul, painter, A84.
Selwyn, George Augustus, bishop, author, b.
Seward, Anna, poet, A62.
Todd, Robert B., physiologist, anatomist, b.
1810 * * A'Becket, Gilbert Abbott, comic writer, born.
Alford, Henry, clergyman, poet, born.
Amelia, princess, dau. of George III., A27.
Armstrong, Sir William George, inv., b.
Baring, Sir Francis, financier, A70.
Cavendish, Henry, chemist, nat. phil., A79.
Chandler, Richard, archeologist, A72.
Collingwood, Lord Cuthbert, adm., A60.
Dilke, Charles Wentworth, pol. econ., b.
Fox, Sir Charles, civil engineer, born.
Gaskel, Elizabeth Cleghorn Stevenson, novelist, born.
Grosse, Philip Henry, naturalist, born.
Herbert, Lord Sidney, statesman, born.
Hinton, James Howard, Bapt. cl., au., born.
Kane, Sir Robert, chemist, Ireland, born.
Lawrence, Lord, John L. M., gov.-gen., b.
Miller, William, poet, Scotland, born.
Molesworth, Sir William, statesman, born.
Napier, Baron, Robert Cornelis, general, b.
Poole, Paul Falconer, painter, born.
Rawlinson, Sir Henry C., orientalist, diplomatist, born.
Tannahill, Robert, poet, Scotland, A36.
Trollope, Thomas Adolphus, author, born.
Twiss, Sir Travers, jurist, born.
Tupper, Martin Farquhar, writer, born.
Windham, William, orator, statesman, A60.
Warburton, Eliot B. G., author, Ireland, b.
Wright, Thomas, antiquarian writer, born.
1811 **July 18. Thackeray, William Makepeace**, poet, novelist, born.
Abercorn, Duke of, James Hamilton, statesman, born.
Bowyer, Sir George, jurist, born.
Bright, John, orator, statesman, born.
Budd, William, physician, born.
Cope, Charles West, painter, born.
Cooke, Edward William, historical p., born.
Cumberland, Richard, dramatist, A79.
Domett, Alfred, poet, born.
Donaldson, John N., classical scholar, born.
Draper, John W., chemist, born.
Dundas, Henry, Viscount Melville, statesman, Scotland, A70.
Grahame, James, lawyer, poet, philanthropist, Scotland, A46.
Hallam, Arthur Henry, essayist, poet, born.
Kean, Charles John, actor, born.
Kemble, Frances Anne, actor, born.
Kinglake, Alexander William, historian, b.
Leyden, John, poet, orientalist, Scot., A36.
Liddell, Henry Geo., classical schol., hist., b.
Lowe, Robert, statesman, born.
Maskelyne, Nevil, astronomer, A79.
McCosh, James, metaphysician, Scot., b.
Maclise, Daniel, hist. painter, Ireland, b.
Newcastle, Duke of, Henry Pelham Clinton, statesman, born.
Percy, Thomas, bishop of Dromore, au., A82.
Raikes, Robert, fdr. Sunday-schools, A86.
Simpson, Sir James Young, phys., Scot., b.
Scott, Sir George Gilbert, architect, born.
Tait, Archibald Campbell, archbishop of Canterbury, born.

CHURCH.

1808 * * The London Society for **Promoting Christianity** among the Jews is formed.

1810 * * The **Primitive Methodists** are organized.

* * The **Swedenborg Society** is founded.

LETTERS.

1807–34 *Irish Melodies*, by **Thomas** Moore, appears. [1813, *The Twopenny Postbag.*]

1808 * * A **mineralogy** professorship is founded at Cambridge.

1808–81 *London. The Examiner* is issued.

1809 **Feb.** * *London. The Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *Cœlebs in Search of a Wife*, by Hannah More, appears. [1813, *Christian Morals.*]

* * *Scot. Gertrude of Wyoming*, by Thomas Campbell, appears.

1810 * * *Scot. Philosophical Essays*, by Dugald Stewart, appears.

* * *Scot. History of the Revolution of 1688* and *Progress of Ethical Philosophy*, by Sir James Mackintosh, appear.

* * *London.* **Baptist College**, Regent's Park, is founded.

* * *The Friend*, by Coleridge, appears. [1813, *Remorse*, a tragedy; 1816, *Christabel* and *Kubla Khan;* 1817, *Biographia Literaria.*]

* * *Scot. The Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, edited by Sir David Brewster, is begun.

* * *Poems*, by Allan Cunningham, appears.

1811 * * **Training-schools** are begun by the National Society.

* * *Sense and Sensibility*, by Jane Austen, appears. [1813, *Pride and Prejudice;* 1814, *Mansfield Park;* 1816, *Emma;* 1818, *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion.*]

1811–25 *London. The British Review* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1807 * * The Government reports that since 1702 more than 3,500,000 Africans have been torn from their country as **slaves**, and had either perished on the passage or been sold as slaves in the West Indies.

* * *London.* The **African Institution**, for the abolition of the slave-trade and the civilization of Africa, is founded.

* * *London.* The **Female Penitentiary**, Pentonville Road, is established.

1808 **May 23. Riots** occur among weavers on account of low wages.

June 25. Major Campbell kills Capt. Boyd in a duel. [Oct. 2. Executed.]

* * The **death penalty** for **pickpockets** stealing to the value of five shillings is abolished. [1809. Also for stealing goods from bleaching-grounds.]

1809 **Jan.** * The Duke of York, commander-in-chief, is charged with grossest **indecency** in connection with Mrs. Mary Ann Clarke; sales of commission by her, the Duke's mistress, are alleged.

June 27. A quarrel between a party of dragoons and a press-gang occasions a **riot** in Liverpool.

Sept. 18–Dec. 16. *London.* The **O. P.** (old prices) **riots** occur in the new Covent Garden Theater; they are caused by the increased prices of admission, and cease only when the old prices are restored.

Sept. 21. Lord Castlereagh wounds George Canning in a **duel.**

Oct. 25. The nation celebrates the 50th year of the reign of George III. by a **jubilee.**

* * A sheriffs' fund for assisting discharged **prisoners** commenced.

1810 **Sept. 6.** Mr. Clarke kills George Payne in a **duel.**

* * *Edinburgh.* An **asylum** for the deaf and dumb is opened by T. Braidwood.

* * Henry Duncan establishes the Parish Bank Friendly Society.

1811 **Mar. 4.** Ensign de Balton kills Capt. Boardman in a **duel.**

Nov. * **–12 Jan.** * Machinery-frame breaking **riots** occur at Nottingham.

Caused by popular opposition to the introduction of labor-saving machinery; the rioters are called Luddites, from Ned Lud, an idiot, who began the practice. [The act is made a capital offense.]

1812 **Mar. 16.** *London.* William Cundell, alias Connell, and John Smith, British subjects, taken in the enemy's service in the Isles of France and Bourbon, are **beheaded** at Horsemonger Lane.

STATE.

1808 **July** *–**Nov.** * The **Walcheren expedition**, sent to Antwerp to destroy the locks and shipping, fails; the failure causes a rupture between Lord Castlereagh and Canning, and both resign.

Aug. 30. *Port.* **The Convention of Cintra** (p. 717).

Nov. 5. *Ger.* The **Convention of Berlin** is entered.

Napoleon agrees to remit war-debt money to Prussia in order to withdraw troops from Prussian fortresses to reenforce his army in Spain.

1809 **Mar. 17.** The **Duke of York**, son of King George, commander-in-chief of the army, is **acquitted** by the House of Commons after trial by impeachment on charges of maladministration of his office.

Apr. 9. Great Britain and Austria form the **fifth coalition** against France.

Apr. * A new **Order in Council** is issued confining the blockade to France, Holland, part of Germany, and the north of Italy.

Dec. 2. A new administration is formed: **Spencer Perceval**, premier; the **Earl of Liverpool**, secretary of state; and **Lord Palmerston**, secretary of war.

* * A general **militia act** for Ireland is passed.

1810 **Apr. 9. Sir Francis Burdett**, member of the Commons, is committed **to the Tower** for publishing a letter denying the authority of the House to imprison for the Gale-Jones case of breach of privilege. [A three days' riot follows.]

Oct. * **The king becomes insane.**

Dec. * *Ind. Ocean.* **Mauritius** is acquired.

1811 **Feb. 5. Parliament: The Regency Bill** is passed, making the Prince of Wales regent of the United Kingdom.

Feb. 6. The **prince regent** takes the oaths before a privy council. [Perceval continues premier.]

* * *London.* Sir Claudius S. Hunter is elected lord mayor. [1812, George Scholey; 1813, Sir William Domville; 1814, Samuel Birch; 1815, 1816, Matthew Wood; 1817, Christopher Smith.]

* * The **Mint** is finished.

1812 **Feb. 19. Marquis Wellesley** (foreign affairs) resigns because the Government does not prosecute the war with vigor. [**Castlereagh** succeeds him.]

Apr. 3. An **Order in Council** revokes previous orders regarding America on condition that British armed vessels are not excluded from her ports while those of France are admitted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1808 **Aug. 4.** The Corn Exchange at Liverpool is opened.

* * *London.* **Covent Garden Theater** is burned. [1809. Sept. 18. Rebuilt and reopened.]

1809 **Feb. 11.** *London.* Three West India warehouses burned; loss, £300,000.

* * Manchester and Salford **water-works** are established at Manchester.

* * The Royal Exchange, Liverpool, is completed.

1810 **Feb. 11.** St. Nicholas **Tower**, Liverpool, **falls**, killing 28 persons.

Mar. 9. *London.* The city is rendered impassable for several hours by a **heavy rain.**

Dec. * A great **commercial embarrassment** occurs.

ARMY — NAVY.

1812 May 22. Capt. Hotham, with the *Northumberland*, captures and destroys two French frigates near L'Orient.

June 18–1815 Feb. 17. War with the United States (pp. 118–123).

July 22. *Sp.* **Battle of Salamanca.**

Wellington, with 45,000 men, defeats the French Marshal Marmont, with about the same number; allies' loss, 5,200 killed and wounded; French loss, 14,000±.

Aug. 12. *Sp.* Wellington enters Madrid.

Sept. 19-Oct. 21. *Sp.* **Wellington** unsuccessfully besieges the Castle of Burgos, losing 2,000 men killed and wounded.

* * Non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Engineers get the name of Sappers and Miners.

1813 Feb. 7. In an engagement with a French frigate the British frigate *Amelia* loses 46 men killed and 95 wounded.

June 21. *Sp.* **Battle of Vittoria.**

Wellington, with an army of 80,000, defeats 70,000 French under Joseph Bonaparte and Jourdan; the loss of the French is enormous; besides 6,000 killed and wounded, they lose their military chest containing £1,100,000, also 151 brass guns, and a vast quantity of ammunition; British loss, 5,180 killed and wounded.

July 25-Aug. 2. *Sp.* **Battles of the Pyrenees** between the British under Wellington and the French under Soult; the British are generally successful; the French retreat to France.

Aug. 31. *Sp.* The British take Saint Sebastian (p. 720).

Oct. 23. The French frigate *La Trave*, 44 guns, is captured by the *Andromache*, 38 guns.

Oct. 31. *Sp.* The Spaniards capture Pamplona and its garrison of 4,000 men.

Nov. 18. *Fr.* **Wellington** crosses the river Nivelle, driving the French before him, and takes up his position at St. Jean de Luz. [Dec. 10, 11, 12. He resists the attacks of Marshal Soult.]

1814 Jan. 6. The British ship *Tagus* captures the French frigate *Ceres*.

Jan. 16. The British ship *Venerable* captures the French frigates *Alcmene* and *Iphigenia*.

Feb. 3. The *Majestic* **captures** the French frigate *Terpsichore*.

Feb. 25. The *Dryad* and *Achates* capture the French ship *Clorinde* after an action with the *Eurotas*.

Feb. 27. *Fr.* **Battle of Orthez.**

Wellington with 37,000 men defeats 35,000 French under Marshal Soult; French loss, 3,900 killed, wounded, and prisoners; British loss, 2,300.

Mar. 20. *Fr.* **Wellington** defeats Soult at Tarbes.

Mar. 27. The *Hebrus* captures the French frigate *L'Étoile*.

Apr. 10. *Fr.* Battle of Toulouse; 51,000 allies defeat 138,000 French (p. 720).

* * The British navy numbers 901 ships, 177 of the line.

1814–15 *E. I.* The Goorkha war. (See India.)

1815 Mar. 13–June 22. The Hundred Days' War (p. 722).

It is caused by the escape of Napoleon from Elba, March 13, and his resumption of the government of France. England and her allies renew hostilities against him.

June 16. *Belg.* Battle of Quatre-Bras (p. 722).

June 18. *Belg.* **Battle of Waterloo** (p. 722).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1812 * * *London.* *Hannibal Crossing the Alps* is exhibited by Joseph M. W. Turner, at the Royal Academy.

Aug. 12. The Plymouth breakwater is begun; length, 5,280 feet; base, 360 feet across.

* * *Scot.* Steam-vessels begin to ply on the Clyde. [1815. First steam-vessel on the Thames.]

± * * J. W. Ritter constructs his "secondary pile."

1813 * * *London.* The Philharmonic Society is established. [Mar. 8. First concert.]

* * Davy exhibits the voltaic arc.

* * The Antiquarian Society is established at Newcastle.

* * The first locomotive or traveling engine is made by William Hedley of Wylam Colliery, as a substitute for animal power in a colliery.

* * *London.* Marylebone Church is commenced by Hardwick.

1814 Feb. 4. *London.* Ice forms on the Thames above the bridges [and a fair is held thereon for eight days].

June 1. *London.* Mrs. Dorothy Bland Jordan makes her last appearance as Lady Teazle.

Nov. 29. *London.* The *Times*, the first newspaper printed by steam-power, issues 1,200 copies per hour.

Dec. 16–17. A terrific storm sweeps over Great Britain and Ireland; immense damage is done, and many ships wrecked.

Dec. 20. Wm. Charles Macready, the tragedian, makes his first appearance at Bath as Romeo.

* * John Martin's painting, *Joshua*, is completed. [1818, *Fall of Babylon*; 1821, *Belshazzar's Feast*; 1826, *The Deluge*; 1828, *Fall of Nineveh*.]

* * *Scot.* The kaleidoscope is suggested by David Brewster. [1817. Perfected.]

1814–20 *London.* Gas-light is generally introduced.

* * The Columbian printing-press of Clymer is produced.

* * George Stephenson constructs his first locomotive; it travels six miles an hour.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1812 Feb. 7 Dickens, Charles, nov., b.
Allman, Geo. James, zoologist, b.
Ballantine, William, lawyer, born.
Browning, Robert, poet, born.
Creasy, Sir Edward Shepherd, hist., born.
Canning, Earl, Charles John, states., b.
Dalhousie, first Marquis of, James A. B. R., statesman, born.
Donaldson, John William, philologist, born.
Ellis, Sarah Stickney, author, born.
Fullerton, Lady Georgiana, novelist, born.
Hullah, John, musical composer, Scot., born.
Kirwan, Richard, chemist, geol., Ire., A62.
Latham, Robert Gordon, philologist, born.
Linton, William James, engraver, born.
Lindsay, Lord, Alexander W. Crawford, traveler, born.
Mackay, Charles, poet, Scotland, born.
Malone, Edmund, Shakespearean commentator, author, Ireland, A71.
Martyn, Henry, Indian miss., orient., A31.
Perceval, Spencer, statesman, A50.
Prestwich, Joseph, geologist, born.
Pugin, Augustin Welby Northmore, arch., b.
Selborne, Lord, Sir Roundell Palmer, statesman, born.
Tooke, John Horne, politician, philol., A76.
Walter, John, founder *London Times*, A73.
Wornum, Ralph Nicholson, art-critic, born.
Yonge, Charles Duke, philologist, born.

1813 * * Aytoun, William E., poet, Scot., b.
Bessemer, Henry, engineer, inventor of Bessemer-steel process, born.
Birch, Samuel, Egyptologist, born.
Carpenter, William Benjamin, physiol., b.
Fortune, Robert, botanist, born.
Gascoigne, Caroline Leigh, novelist, born.
Levizac, Sir John, math., natural phil., b.
Livingstone, David, African explorer, missionary, Scotland, born.
Macfarren, George Alexander, composer, b.
MacCheyne, Robert Murray, cl., Scot., born.
Pitman, Isaac, author stenography, born.
Marshall, William Calder, sculptor, Scot., b.
Murray, Alexander, linguist, Scot., A38.
Robertson, James C., cl., historian, born.
Scrivener, Frederick Henry, Bib. critic, b.
Sharp, Granville, philanthropist, A79.
Thomas, John, sculptor, born.
Torrens, William T. M., author, Ireland, b.
Tytler, Alex. Fraser, jurist, hist., Scot., A66.
Wyatt, James, architect, A70.

1814 * * Astley, Philip, equestrian, A72.
Auckland, Lord, William, statesman, born.
Bramah, Joseph, mechanician, A65.
Burdett-Coutts, Baroness, Angela Georgina, philanthropist, born.
Burney, Charles, composer, author, A88.
Coke, Thomas, first bishop of M. E. Church, U. S. A., A67.
De Vere, Aubrey Thomas, poet, Ireland, b.
Dibdin, Charles, song-writer, A69
Eadie, John, Pres. clergyman, author, born.
Elmes, Harvey Lonsdale, architect, born.
Faber, Frederick W., R. C. cl., poet, au., b.
Gilbert, Josiah, painter, author, born.
Howe, Sir William, general, A85.
Inglis, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, maj.-gen., b.
Kerr, Robert, mis. writer, Scotland, born.
Lankester, Edwin, phys., botanist, author, b.
Lawes, Sir John Bennett, rural economist, b.
Maskell, William, archeologist, born.
Ogilvie, John, poet, Scot., A81.
Paget, Sir James, physician, born.
Ramsay, Andrew Crombie, geologist, born.
Reade, Charles, novelist, born.
Smith, Sir William, classical scholar, journalist, author, born.
Southcott, Joanna, fanatic, A64.

1815 * * Absolon, John, painter, born.
Barker, Thomas Jones, painter, born.
Bird, Golding, physician, physicist, born.
Buchanan, Claudius, clergyman, writer, d.
Burke, Sir John Bernard, genealogist, born.
Clarke, Henry, philologist, engineer, born.
Corbould, Edward Henry, water-color p., b.
Darling, Grace, of Farne Island, heroine, b.
Ellis, George, author, A70.
Eyre, Edward John, explorer, diplomatist, b.
Forbes, Edward, naturalist, born.
Frere, Sir Henry Bartle Edward, states., b.
Fuller, Andrew, Baptist preacher, au., A61.
Granville, Earl, George Leveson-Gower, statesman, born.
Holl, Francis, engraver, born.
Jenner, Sir William, physician, author, b.
Legge, James, sinologist, Chinese scholar, Scotland, born.
Maguire, John Francis, author, Ireland, b.
May, Thomas Erskine, historian, born.
Mitchel, John, patriot, historian, journalist, Ireland, born.
Quekett, John Thomas, microscopist, nat., b.
Rawlinson, George, hist., orient., theol., b.
Stanley, Arthur Penrhyn, dean of Westminster, littérateur, born.
Trollope, Anthony, novelist, born.
Wallace, William Vincent, composer, Ire., b.

CHURCH.

1812 * * *Scot.* The Congregational Union is organized.

* * The City of London Auxiliary Bible Society is formed.

* * The name of the Society for Africa and the East is changed to the "Church Missionary Society." A year elapses before the society receives a "verbal, indirect non-disapproval on the part of

a bishop, and many years before any clergyman of the Church of England offers his services to the Society."

1813-28. Parliament: Bills in favor of the **Roman Catholics** are frequently brought in without effect.

1813 * * An Act is passed to exempt **Unitarians** from penalties.

1814 Jan. 13. National thanksgiving is ordered for the defeat of Bonaparte.

June 22. *London.* **Prayer-meetings for seamen** on the Thames are established, the first on the brig *Friendship.*

July 7. The three estates of the realm unite to offer public **thanksgiving** at St. Paul's for the peace of Europe.

* * **Bishoprics established.** Calcutta. [1824, Jamaica and Barbados.]

1815 * * The **Bible Christian Society** (Methodist) is founded by William O'Bryan.

LETTERS.

1812 * * The **Royal Military College** is removed from Great Marlow to Sandhurst.

* * The **Roxburghe Club,** in memory of John, Duke of Roxburghe, is instituted by Earl Spencer for the republication of rare books or unpublished MSS.

* * The **Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society** is established.

* * *Count Julian,* by Landor, appears.

* * *Scot. Isle of Palms,* by John Wilson, appears. [1816, *City of the Plague.*]

* * *Calamities of Authors,* by Isaac D'Israeli, appears. [1814, *Quarrels of Authors.*]

* * *Rejected Addresses,* by James and Horace Smith, appears.

* * *Domestic Affections,* by Mrs. Felicia Dorothea Browne Hemans, appears.

1812-18 *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage,* by Byron, appears.

[1813, *The Giaour* and *The Bride of Abydos:* 1814, *The Corsair* and *Lara;* 1815, *Siege of Corinth* and *Parisina;* 1816, *Prisoner of Chillon* and other poems; 1816, *Manfred;* 1819, *Mazeppa,* and the beginning of *Don Juan;* 1821, *Cain* and other dramas.]

1813 * * **Robert Southey** is appointed poet-laureate.

* * *The Eclectic Review* is issued.

* * *Life of Nelson,* by Southey, appears. [1814, *Roderick, the Last of the Goths.*]

* * *Researches into the Physical History of Man,* by James Cowles Prichard, appears.

* * *Scot. The Queen's Wake,* by James Hogg, appears.

* * *Queen Mab,* by Shelley, appears.

1814 * * The **Royal Institution,** Liverpool, is founded.

* * *Le Chronique de Jersey* is issued.

* * *London. The New Monthly Magazine* is issued.

* * *Ire. Patronage,* by Maria Edgeworth, appears. [1817, *Ormond.*]

* * *Historic Doubts Relative to Napoleon Bonaparte,* by Richard Whately, appears.

* * *The Excursion,* by Wordsworth, appears.

[1815, *The White Doe of Rylstone,* and other poems; 1816, *Thanksgiving Ode;* 1819, *Peter Bell* and *The Waggoner.*]

* * *Scot. Evidences of Christianity,* by Thomas Chalmers, appears. [1817, *Astronomical Discoveries;* 1820, *Commercial Discoveries.*]

* * *Scot. Waverley* and *The Lord of the Isles,* by Scott, appear.

[1815, *Guy Mannering* and *The Field of Waterloo;* 1816, *The Antiquary, Old Mortality,* and *The Black Dwarf;* 1817, *Harold the Dauntless;* 1818, *The Heart of Mid-Lothian;* 1819, *The Bride of Lammermoor* and the *Legend of Montrose;* 1820, *Ivanhoe, The Monastery,* and the *Abbot;* 1821, *Kenilworth;* 1822, *The Pirate* and *Fortunes of Nigel;* 1823, *Peveril of the Peak* and *Quentin Durward;* 1824, *Redgauntlet* and *St. Ronan's Well.*]

SOCIETY.

1812 Apr. 14. Rioters at Sheffield destroy 800 muskets belonging to the local militia.

May 11. Spencer Perceval, the prime minister, is **assassinated** at the House of Commons.

Oct. 7. Lieut. Stewart kills Lieut. Bagnal in a **duel.**

* * The **Dublin Institution** is founded.

* * Titles created:

Marquises of Northampton and Camden, Earl of Harewood. [1813, Earl of Minto; 1814, Duke of Cathcart, Viscount of Gordon, and Baron of Wellington; 1815, Earls of Verulam, St. Germains, and Morley, Marquises of Anglesey and Cholmondeley, Dukes of Beauchamp, Brownlow, and Bradford, and Barons Foxford, Grimstead, Meldrum, Churchill, and Harris; 1816, Viscount of Exmouth; 1817, Baron Colchester; 1821, Earls of Horve and Stradbroke, Marquis of Ailsbury, Duke of Eldon, Viscount of Hutchinson and Barons Clanbrassil, Forester, Delamere, Rayleigh, Wemyss, Minster, Silchester, Oriel, Ormonde, and Ker.]

* * *Ire.* **Titles created,** Barons Castlemaine and Decies. [1816, Earl Sheffield, Marquises of Londonderry and Conyngham, and Viscounts Gort and Frankfort; 1818, Baron Garvagh.]

* * The **National Benevolent Institution,** for granting pensions to decayed gentry, and to professional people, teachers, and others in reduced circumstances, is established. [1859. Incorporated.]

1813 July 9. Edward Maguire kills Lieut. Blumdell in a **duel.** [1814 Apr. * Lieut. Cecil kills Capt. Stackpole.]

* * *London.* The London **Orphan Asylum** is founded. [1823. Removed to Clapton.]

* * The **waltz** is introduced from Germany by Baron Neumann and others.

1813-15 *London.* **Whitecross Street** prison for debtors is erected.

1814 Aug. 1. A jubilee celebrates the general peace and the centenary of the accession of the Brunswick family.

Dec. 16+. *Dublin.* **A riot** occurs at the Theater Royal on account of the celebrated *Dog of Montargis* on several nights.

* * **Luddite riots** occur at Nottingham. [1816. More riots.]

1815 Jan. 31. Daniel O'Connell kills Mr. D'Esterre in a **duel.**

Feb. 7. Col. Quentin and Col. Palmer fight a **duel.**

Mar. 6. *London.* **A riot** occurs around the Parliament House on account of the corn-bill; many lives are lost.

Apr. 6. A riot occurs at the depot at Dartmoor; seven American prisoners-of-war are killed and 35 wounded.

STATE.

1812 June 9. The **Earl of Liverpool** is appointed premier. [Lords **Eldon, Palmerston,** and **Castlereagh,** and **N. Vansittart** are ministers.]

June 18. The United States **declares war** against Great Britain (p. 119).

June 23. The **Orders in Council** relating to blockade are unconditionally suspended in regard to America.

July 6. A treaty of peace is concluded with Sweden.

Nov. 24. Parliament meets. [1818. June 10. Dissolved.]

* * The "fertile belt" in Hudson Bay territory is settled by Lord Selkirk.

* * An Act is passed that **bankrupt members** of the House of Commons not paying their debts shall vacate their seats.

1813 Mar. 3. *Swe.* The **Treaty of Stockholm** is concluded with Sweden.

July 8. *Hung.* The **Convention of Peterwardein** is entered by England and Russia against France.

July * **Parliament:** An Act is passed opening **trade with India.**

Aug. 26. *Ire.* **Earl Whitworth** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Oct. 3. *Bohemia.* The **Treaty of Teplitz,** forming an alliance between Great Britain and Austria, is signed (p. 521).

Oct. 4.–23 Jan. 13. *Ind.* **Lord Moira,** Marquis Hastings, is governor-general.

1814 Jan. 14. *Prus.* The **Treaty of Kiel** is entered by Great Britain, Sweden, and Denmark (p. 639).

Mar. 9. *Fr.* The **Treaty of Chaumont** is concluded between Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

Apr. 11. *Fr.* **Napoleon abdicates.**

May 3. Wellington is created a duke, and is accorded a grant of £13,000 and an additional grant of £400,000.

May 30. *Fr.* **The Treaty of Paris** is concluded between Great Britain and her allies, and Napoleon (p. 721).

June 28. H. L. The Duke of Wellington first appears in the House.

Aug. 13. *S. Afr.* **Cape Colony** is finally ceded to England.

Sept. 30. *Aust.* **The Congress of Vienna** holds its first meeting.

It assembles for the general settlement of the affairs of Europe, and is attended by representatives from most of the European nations (p. 721).

Dec. 24. *Belg.* **The Peace of Ghent** is concluded with the United States (p. 123).

1815 Mar. 23. The **Treaty of Vienna** is signed by Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia (p. 521).

Sept. 26. *Paris.* The **Convention of the Holy Alliance** is concluded (p. 521).

Nov. 9. *Aust.* A formal **treaty** is concluded and signed at the Congress of Vienna.

Nov. 20. *Fr.* The Second **Peace of Paris** is concluded between France and Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia (p. 723).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1814 * * *London.* Great improvements commenced under the direction of Mr. Nash in **Regent's Park.** The Park consists of about 450 acres; within it are the gardens of the Zoological Society and the Royal Botanical Society.

* * *Scot.* There are five **steam-vessels** in operation.

* * **Wellington-rooms** at Liverpool are erected.

* * *Edinburgh.* A **savings institution** is opened.

1815 Oct 25. *Ire.* The interior of the **cathedral** of Waterford is destroyed by fire.

ARMY — NAVY.

1816 Jan. 31. *Ire.* The *Lord Melville* and the *Boadicea*, transports, are lost near Kinsale; but few men escape.

July 28. A fleet under **Lord Exmouth** is sent to the Mediterranean to chastise the pirates of the Barbary States.

Aug. 27. *Afr.* **Battle of Algiers** (p. 8).

Sept. * Several regiments of light dragoons are armed with lances, and get the name **Lancers.**

Nov. 10. The *Harpooner* transport is **wrecked** near Newfoundland; 200 persons are lost.

1817 * * *E. I.* **War with the Pindarees.** (See India.)

1818 Jan. * *Ind.* **Peace prevails.**

1819 * * *S. Afr.* **War with the Kafirs** (p. 597).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1815 * * *London.* The prince regent purchases the **Phigalian Marbles** for the British Museum. Portions of the frieze of the temple of Apollo Epicurus at Phigalia in Arcadia comprise the collection.

* * *Distraining for Rent* is a painting by Wilkie.

* * *Building of Carthage* is painted by Turner. [1817. *Decline of Carthage.*]

* * Wollaston improves the **voltaic battery.**

* * Davy's **safety-lamp** appears; the flame is enclosed with wire meshes.

* * *Edinburgh.* Nelson's monument is completed.

* * The **first steamer** is built in England.

* * The **first steam-vessel** on the Thames is brought by Mr. Dodd from Glasgow.

* * The **"Geordy" safety-lamp** is invented by George Stephenson, engineer.

1816 * * The **electric telegraph,** with index and clock-work, is invented by Sir Francis Ronalds.

* * **Iron ships** are constructed.

* * *London.* The Government purchases the **Elgin Marbles** for £35,000, and places them in the Museum. (See 1802.)

* * **Stereo plates** are employed in bookprinting by James Watt.

* * *London.* The **statue** of Charles James Fox is erected in Bloomsbury Square.

* * The Albion **printing-press** is introduced.

1817 Feb. 12. **Junius Brutus Booth** makes his first appearance.

June 18. *London.* **The Waterloo Bridge,** completed by John Rennie, is opened. Length, 1,242 feet; width, 42 feet; and the span of each of the nine arches, 120 feet; cost, £475,000.

* * **The Nelson pillar,** a fluted column 140 feet in height, is erected at Yarmouth.

* * **Lithography** is introduced. (Partially known since 1801.)

* * The **hydraulic press** is invented by Joseph Bramah (or 1796).

* * Sir William Cubitt of Ipswich invents the **treadmill** for prisoners. The first is erected at Brixton jail.

1818 May 3. **Capt. Sir John Ross** and Lieut. Wm. Edward Parry sail from Shetland in the *Isabella* and *Alexander* in search of a Northwest Passage.

Nov. 2. The **Royal Institution** is opened at Liverpool. [1822. Incorporated.]

* * Capt. David Buchan's and Lieut. Sir John Franklin's **polar expedition** in the *Dorothea* and *Trent* sails. [It fails.]

* * *London.* The **Institution of Civil Engineers** is organized. [1828. Chartered.]

* * *Edinburgh.* Victoria (Coburg) Theater is opened.

± * * Loudon Macadam's improved **roads** are introduced.

* * **Steam** is first used for warming houses.

1819 Feb. * *London.* **The Hunterian Society** (surgical) is organized.

Mar. 24. *London.* Southwark Bridge is opened.

May 4. Lieuts. Parry and Liddon sail in the *Hecla* and *Griper* on a **polar expedition.** [1820. Nov. 3. Return.]

June 20. **The Savannah,** the first transatlantic steamer, arrives at Liverpool (p. 126).

June * About 5,000 acres are deluged in the Fen countries.

* * Subcarbonate of soda is employed in **photography** as a fixing medium by Sir John Herschel.

* * The Cambridge Philosophical Society is established. [1832. Chartered.]

* * **Engraving** on soft steel, which is afterwards to be hardened, is introduced by Perkins and Heath of Philadelphia, U. S. A.

* * *London.* St. Pancras Church is commenced by William Inwood. [1822. Completed.]

* * *Babylon,* a painting by Martin, is completed.

1819–22 **Franklin's** second expedition visits the Arctic Sea.

* * The publication of the maps made by the trigonometrical **surveyors** of England is commenced. [1862. Completed.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1816 July 7. **Sheridan, Richard Brinsley,** poet, dramatist, orator, statesman, Ireland, A65.
Aguilar, Grace, novelist, born.
Bailey, Philip James, poet, born.
Bennett, Sir William, pianist, composer, b.
Brontë, Charlotte, novelist, born.
Caird, James, agriculturist, born.
Courtenay, John, statesman, au., Ire., A75.
Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan, patriot, statesman, journalist, author, Ireland, born.
Ferguson, Adam, historian, moral philosopher, Scotland, A92.
Gilbert, Joseph Henry, chemist, born.
Gull, Sir William, physician, born.
Hamilton, Elizabeth, author, Ireland, A58.
Hargraves, Edmund Hammond, traveler, discover gold-fields, born.
Hood, Viscount Samuel, admiral, A96.
Hooker, Joseph D., physician, botanist., b.
MacCabe, Edward, cardinal, Ireland, born.
Molesworth, William Nassau, cl., hist., b.
Prevost, Sir George, general, A49.
Quain, Richard, physician, born.
Robertson, Frederick, W., lecturer, born.
Ryle, John Charles, bishop, author, born.
Smiles, Samuel, journalist, au., Scot., b.
Smith, Albert, novelist, humorist, born.
Stanhope, Earl of, Charles, statesman, inventor, author, A63.
Thomson, James, civil engineer, born.
Ward, Edward Matthew, painter, born.
1817 * * Armitage, Edward, painter, born.
Austen, Jane, novelist, A42.
Brown, Samuel, poet, chemist, Scot., born.
Charlotte Augusta, Princess, daughter of George IV., A21.
Cook, Eliza, poet, born.
Curran, John Philpot, ora., states., Ire., A67.
Duckworth, Sir John T., admiral, A69.
Edgeworth, Richard L., author, Ire., A73.
Gilbert, Sir John, painter, born.
Helps, Sir Arthur, essayist, dramatist, born.
Holycake, George Jacob, agitator, born.
Horner, Francis, political economist, statesman, A39.
Layard, Sir Austen Henry, trav., dip., born.
Leech, John, artist, caricaturist, born.
Lewes, George Henry, author, born.
Miller, William Allen, chemist, born.
Taylor, Tom, dramatist, born.
1818 Aug. 22. **Hastings, Warren,** statesman, A85.
Bain, Alexander, logician, philosopher, author, Scotland, born.
Brunton, May Balfour, novelist, A40.
Denman, Thomas, physician, A85.
Drew, Mrs. John (Louisa Jane), actor, b.
Ellenborough, Lord, Edward Law, chief justice, A68.
Forster, William Edward, statesman, born.
Foley, John Henry, sculptor, born.
Froude, James Anthony, historian, born.
Joule, James P., physicist, born.
Lewis, Matthew Gregory, nov., dram., A43.
Macneil, Hector, poet, Scotland, A72.
Mason, George Hemming, painter, born.
Northcote, Sir Stafford Henry, Earl of Iddesleigh, statesman, born.
Palmer, John, projector mail-coaches, A76.
Reid, Capt. Mayne, novelist, Ireland, born.
Romilly, Sir Samuel, jurist, statesman, A61.
Smith, Robert Payne, orientalist, born.
Stirling-Maxwell, Wm., hist., pol., Scot., b.
Vaux, William Sandys Wright, orientalist, b.
Wilson, George, chemist, physician, Scot., b.
Wolcott, John, "Peter Pindar," painter, satirist, A81.
1819 * * Adams, John Couch, astronomer, b.
Albert, Prince, of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, husband of Victoria, born.
Brydone, Patrick, traveler, Scot., born.
Cairns, Lord, Hugh McCalmont, lawyer, orator, statesman, Ireland, born.
Clough, Arthur Hugh, poet, born.
Edwards, Sir Herbert Benjamin, general, b.
Fraser, Alexander Campbell, metaphysician, Scotland, born.
George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, son of George III., commander-in-chief, born.
Henfrey, Arthur, botanist, born.
Hook, James Clark, painter, born.
Kingsley, Charles, cl., novelist, author, b.
Lejaune, Henry, painter, born.
Lewes, Mary Ann Evans, **George Eliot,** novelist, born.
McClintock, Sir Francis Leopold, arctic explorer, born.
Playfair, John, physicist, mathematician, Scotland, A71.
Ruskin, John, art critic, poet, author, b.
Salmon, George, mathematician, Ireland, b.
Shairp, John Campbell, scholar, religious writer, Scotland, born.
Stokes, George Gabriel, mathematician, b.
Watt, James, engineer, inventor (steam-engine), A83.

CHURCH.

1815+ * * **Bishops elected:**
1815. Henry Ryder for Gloucester and Bristol. [1824. Translated to Lichfield.] 1819, Herbert Marsh for Peterborough; 1820, William Carey for Exeter. [1840. Mar. * Translated to St. Asaph] and George Pretyman Tomline for Winchester; 1824, Christopher Bethell for Gloucester and Bristol. [1830. Translated to Exeter.]

* * The General Baptist **Missionary Society** is formed.

1817 * * The London Association in aid of **Moravian Missions** is formed.

1818 Feb. 6. **The Church Building Society** is established.

Mar. 18. **The Port of London Society,** for preaching the gospel to seamen on a floating ship, is organized.

* * Parliament votes £1,000,000 for **church erections.**

1819 Nov. 12. *London.* **The Bethel Union Society** is organized.

* * The **Home Missionary Society** is organized.

* * *London.* The **Poultry Chapel** is erected on the site of the Poultry Compter.

LETTERS.

1815 * * *Scot.* **Infant schools** are first opened at New Lanark.

* * *Caius Gracchus,* by James Sheridan Knowles, appears. [1820, *Virginius.*]

1816 * * *London. The Asiatic Journal* is issued.

* * *Alastor,* by Shelley, appears. [1817, *Revolt of Islam;* 1819, *Prometheus Unbound* and *The Cenci;* 1821, *Adonais* and *Epipsychidion.*]

* * *A Story of Rimini,* by Leigh Hunt, appears.

* * *Dictionary of English Synonymes,* by George Crabbe, appears.

1817 * * *Edinburgh. The Scotsman* is issued; also *Blackwood's Magazine.*

* * *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation,* by David Ricardo, appears.

* * *Modern Greece*, by Mrs. Hemans, appears. [1823, *The Voice of Spring, Vespers of Palermo*, and other lyrics; 1826, *The Forest Sanctuary* and other poems; 1828, *The Records of Women.*]

* * *Lalla Rookh*, by Moore, appears. [1825, *Life of Sheridan;* 1827, *The Epicurean.*]

* * *Ire. Burial of Sir John Moore*, by Rev. Charles Wolfe, appears.

* * *Paris in 1815*, by George Croly, appears. [1822, *Catiline.*]

* * *Poems*, by John Keats, appears. [1818, *Endymion;* 1820, *Hyperion* and other poems.]

* * *Characters of Shakespeare's Plays*, by William Hazlitt, appears. [1818, *A View of the English Stage* and *English Poets;* 1819, *English Comic Writers;* 1821, *Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth* and *Table Talk;* 1825, *Spirit of the Age;* 1826, *Plain Speaker;* 1828–30, *Life of Napoleon.*]

1817–26 *Edinburgh.* The *Scot's Magazine* is changed to the *Edinburgh Magazine.*

1817–45 The *Encyclopædia Metropolitana* appears.

1817–62 *The Literary Gazette* is issued.

1818* * *London.* **Infant schools** are first opened.

* * *View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages*, by Henry Hallam, appears. [1827, *Constitutional History of England.*]

* * *Frankenstein*, by Mrs. Shelley (Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin), appears. [1823, *Valperga;* 1826, *The Last Man.*]

* * *A Grammar of the English Language*, by William Cobbett, appears.

1819* * *London.* The **Egyptian Society**, the **Cambridge Philosophical Society**, and the **Hunterian Society** are founded. [1832. The last is chartered.]

1819–68 *The Christian Remembrancer* is issued.

* * *Tales of the Hall*, by George Crabbe, appears.

1819–30 *History of England*, by John Lingard, appears.

SOCIETY.

1815 * * Horrible **cruelties** in the Bethlehem lunatic hospital are exposed.

* * An **asylum** opened for deaf and dumb children is founded at Birmingham by T. Braidwood.

* * The **Prison Discipline Society** is established for the improvement of jails, the classification and employment of the prisoners, and the prevention of crime.

* * Loose **trousers** begin to be worn in place of "breeches."

1816 Mar. 10. The **Blanket meeting** at Manchester is suppressed by the military.

Mar. 15. A child ten years of age is under **sentence of death** for shop-lifting.

May 2. The **Princess Charlotte** marries Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg.

May 22. A **riot** of fen men occurs at Littleport, Ely, and elsewhere.

June 27. *London.* **Milbank prison** receives convicts as a penitentiary.

Dec. 2. The **Watch and Ward Act** is enforced because of riotous weavers at Nottingham.

—— *London.* Popular meetings take place at Spa-fields; the shops of the gunsmiths are attacked for arms.

* * *London.* The Westminister Royal Ophthalmic **Hospital** is established.

* * **Savings-banks** are brought under parliamentary control.

1817 Jan. 28. A **riot** occurs in St. James's Park on the prince regent going to the House of Lords; it is alleged that an air-gun was fired at him.

Mar. 10. The **Blanketers** rise, and march towards London.
A host of operatives meet in St. Peter's Field, Manchester, with the alleged purpose of starting an insurrection; many of them carry blankets rolled up and tied on their backs; they are dispersed by the military, and some are arrested.

Apr. 11. A man **sells his wife** in the market-place at Dartmoor, having a rope round her neck as in olden time; her first lover buys her for two guineas.

Apr. 17. Seven **Luddites** (breakers of labor-saving machinery) are **hanged** at Leicester.

* * *London.* The **Peace Society**, for the promotion of universal peace, is established.

* * *Dublin.* **An asylum** for the deaf and dumb is opened at Claremont.

* * The Bank of England has 17,885 **forged notes** presented; 104 persons convicted, 18 executed.

* * The Society of Spencerian Philanthropists is established; it advocates the **redivision of all the lands.**

1818 Jan. 12. Mr. O'Callaghan kills Lieut. Bayley in **a duel.**

Feb. 10. *London.* An unsuccessful attempt is made by Cantillon to **assassinate** the Duke of Wellington.

Apr. 27. **St. Michael and St. George** order of knighthood is founded for the Ionian Isles and Malta. [1869. It is reorganized to admit servants of the crown connected with the colonies.]

July 11. **William IV. marries** Adelaide Amelia Louise Theresa Caroline, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.

Sept. 8. Dr. Halloran, tutor to the Earl of Chesterfield, is transported for **forging** a frank for tenpence postage.

* * *London.* The **Mendicity Society** is established for the suppression of public begging and other impositions.

1819 Aug. 16. A **reform meeting** is held in St. Peter's Field, Manchester (Peterboro), attended by 60,000 to 100,000 people.
The meeting is suddenly assailed by a charge of cavalry, assisted by a Cheshire regiment of yeomanry, the outlets being occupied by other military detachments. The unarmed multitude are driven upon each other; many are ridden over by the horses, or cut down by their riders. Eleven men, women, and children are killed, and 600 injured.

Sept. 16. *Scot.* Riots occur at Paisley and Glasgow.

Oct. * Mr. Swan, M. P. for Penryn, and Sir Manasseh Lopez, are fined and imprisoned for **bribery.**

* * **Lock Hospital** is established at Manchester.

* * *Dublin.* Several nights' **rioting** takes place at the Theater Royal.

* * Lord Braybrooke's experiment in Essex, of allotting small portions of land **to poor families** to assist them and relieve the parish poor-rates, is reported successful.

STATE.

1815 * * **Parliament:** A law is passed to **close the ports** against wheat till it rises to 80 shillings a quarter, in order to relieve the agricultural distress.

* * *Atlantic Ocean.* **Ascension Island** is occupied by colonists.

* * *E. Ind.* **Ceylon** becomes a British possession.

* * The national debt is £861,039,049.

1816 Nov. * The *Twopenny Register*, a weekly political paper, issued by **William Cobbett**, advocates parliamentary reform, including universal suffrage, and **becomes a power** among the common people.

Dec. 9. *London.* The Bank of England commences to pay specie on certain one or two pound notes.

* * **Radicals** agitate for government and parliamentary reform; they establish **Hampden clubs**, of which Sir Francis Burdett, Lord Cochrane, Maj. Cartwright, and **William Cobbett** are prominent members.

1817 Jan. 5. The English and Irish **Exchequers** are consolidated.

Feb. 1. The national **debt** is £840,850,591.

Feb. 3. The **"Green Bag Inquiry."**
Lord Sidmouth (?) lays before Parliament a **green bag** full of documents respecting alleged seditions. [Feb. 19. Secret committees present their report. Feb. 21. Bills are introduced to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and prohibit seditious meetings. Mar. 3. Passed. Mar. 29. Operative.]

Mar. 27. Lord Sidmouth addresses a circular letter to lord-lieutenants of counties, urging the suppression of **seditious** publications.

June 2. H. C. **Charles Manners Sutton** [Viscount Canterbury] is chosen **Speaker.**

June 10. An **insurrection** in Derbyshire, led by Jeremiah Brandreth, is suppressed.

July 5. The gold sovereign is first put in circulation.

Oct. 9. *Ire.* **Earl Talbot** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

1818 May * **A treaty** is concluded with the Netherlands for the suppression of the **slave-trade.**

Nov. 4. **Sir Charles Abbott** [Lord Tenterden] is appointed **chief justice.**

* * *E. Ind.* The dominions of the **Peshwa** are annexed.
The Raja of Nagpur and the states of Rajputana are placed under British protection.

* * *London.* John Atkins is elected lord mayor. [1819, George Brydges; 1820, John T. Thorpe; 1821, Christopher Magnay.]

1819 Jan. 14. **Parliament** meets. [1820. Feb. 29. Dissolved.]

May 3. H. C. Henry Grattan moves for a Committee of the Whole House to consider the laws **excluding Catholics** from public offices; the motion is defeated. Vote, 241–243.

May 24. Alexandrina Victoria [**Queen Victoria**] is born at Kensington Palace.
She is the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III., and Maria Louisa Victoria of Saxe-Coburg, a sister of Leopold I. of Belgium.

July * Agitation for **parliamentary reform** is revived.

* * **Parliament: The Six Acts** are passed to facilitate the prevention of seditious meetings and the punishment of seditious libels.

* * *E. Ind.* **Singapore** becomes a British settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1815 * * One-horse **hackney-carriages** [afterwards cabriolets] licensed.

1816 Jan. * The first London **savings-bank** is established.

1817 Sept. 22. **Specie payments** are resumed.

Oct. 23. The packet *William and Mary* is **wrecked** on the Willeys Rocks, near the Holmes lighthouse, Bristol Channel; 60 persons are drowned.

1818* * *Edinburgh.* **A gas-company** is incorporated.

* * The last one of the ancient **gates** at Exeter is removed.

1819* * *Edinburgh.* **A water-company** is incorporated.

ARMY — NAVY.

1822 June 20. The *Drake*, 10 guns, is wrecked near Halifax; many are lost.

* * A military academy is founded at Sandhurst.

1824–26 *E. I.* War with Burma. (See India.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1820 Feb. * The Fairlop Oak, having a trunk 48 feet in circumference, the growth of five centuries, in Hainault forest, Essex, is blown down.

July 18. The first chain bridge in England is thrown over the Tweed; it is 437 feet long.

Sept. 7. A great solar eclipse is observed.

* * *Ire.* The first steamer in Ireland is built.

± * * Combustible gas is made from coal.

* * Sir Humphry Davy becomes president of the Royal Society; later, Sir Thomas Lawrence and Dr. Wm. H. Wollaston.

* * The process of decarbonizing in steel engraving is invented by Charles Heath.

* * *London.* The Royal Astronomical Society is founded.

* * Ramage's reflecting telescope is erected at Greenwich.

* * Friction matches are invented by Walker of Stockton-on-Tees.

* * Steel pens, made long before, begin to come into general use.

* * Barlow's theory of the deviation of the compass is published.

* * Sir Charles Wheatstone conveys the sounds of a musical box from a cellar to upper rooms by means of a deal rod; he calls it the enchanted lyre.

* * Faraday experiments in electro-magnetism.

* * New Brunswick Bridge, Manchester, is built.

1820–30 Percussion-caps come into use.

1820–38 Sir J. Herschel studies the stars of the southern hemisphere, — Magellanic clouds.

1821 May 8. Capts. Parry and Lyon sail in the *Fury* and *Hecla* on a polar expedition. [1823. Return.]

July 4. *London.* The Haymarket Theater is rebuilt by Nash.

Nov. * A destructive storm visits the coast from Durham to Cornwall; many vessels are lost.

* * *Dublin.* The Theater Royal is opened.

* * The Yorkshire Philosophical Society is organized.

* * The Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society is organized.

* * *Edinburgh.* The Caledonian Theater is erected.

* * *Edinburgh.* The Society of Arts is founded. [1842. Incorporated.]

* * John Frederick Daniel constructs a pyrometer. [1830. Awarded the Rumford medal.]

* * *Cleopatra's Arrival in Cilicia* is painted by Wm. Etty.

* * *Eve* is executed by E. H. Baily.

* * *London.* The Bank of England is completed; designs by Sir John Soane.

* * The Natural History Society is projected at Manchester.

* * *Dublin.* Hawkins Street Theater is erected.

* * *London.* The Medico-Botanical Society is organized.

± * * The pantagraph is improved by Prof. Wallace, and called the "Eidograph."

1822 Jan. * Faraday describes his discovery of electro-magnetic rotation.

Feb. 16. The Wellington shield, commemorating his victories, and costing £11,000, is presented to the duke.

Mar. 6. *London.* The river Thames is very low because of a southwest wind; persons ford it near London Bridge.

June 18±. *London.* A colossal statue of Achilles, cast from captured cannon, is erected in Hyde Park.

* * The wind regulator in the organ is invented by Bishop.

* * The first elements of spectrum analysis are worked out by Sir David Brewster.

* * Dixon Denham, an Englishman, with Clapperton and Dr. Oadney, cross the Sahara Desert to Lake Tchad.

* * The Royal Academy of Music is established.

* * The horticultural garden at Chiswick is commenced.

* * *London.* Ball and cross are restored to St. Paul's Cathedral by Mr. Cockerell.

1823 May 1. The entire skeleton of a mammoth is found at Ilford in Essex.

May 21. The Society of British Artists is founded. [1824. First exhibition.]

Oct. 15. *London.* The Meteorological Society first meets.

* * Floral and Horticultural Society, Manchester, is established.

* * *London.* The Royal Society of Literature is organized. [1826. Chartered.]

* * *London.* The Royal Asiatic Society is organized. [1824. Chartered.]

* * The Royal Academy of Music is established. [1828. Dec. 8. First concert. 1830. June 23. Chartered.]

* * The chain pier of Brighton, 1,134 feet long, 13 wide, is completed.

* * Color-printing with metal plates in bookbinding is employed by Congreve.

* * *London.* The Mechanics' Institution is founded.

* * The liquefaction of gases is discovered by Faraday.

* * Sir Francis Ronalds describes his electric telegraph.

* * The Royal Institution and the Mechanics' Institution are organized at Manchester.

1824 May 8. Capt. Sir William Edward Parry's third polar expedition, with the *Hecla*, sails to discover a Northwest Passage.

May * *London.* Joseph Shepherd Munden, comedian, makes his last appearance.

* * *London.* The National Gallery makes its first purchase; the British Government buys the Angerstein collection of 38 pictures for £57,000.

* * Portland cement is first mentioned.

* * A steam-gun is invented by Perkins.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1820 * * Balkie, William B., explorer, born.
Banks, Sir Joseph, naturalist, A77.
Brown, Thomas, metaphysician, A42.
Colquhoun, Patrick, stat. wr., Scot., A75.
Dasent, Sir George Webbe, novelist, born.
Faed, John, painter, Scotland, born.
Gilbert, Mrs. George H., actor, born.
Glaisher, James, meteorologist, born.
Grattan, Henry, orator, states., Ire., A74.
Halliwell, James Orchard, antiq., phil., b.
Kent, Duke of, Edward Augustus, father of Queen Victoria, A53.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander, Canadian explorer, Scotland, A65.
Mansel, Henry Longueville, metaphysician, theologian, born.
Milner, Isaac, mathematician, A69.
Nightingale, Florence, philanthropist, b.
Oliphant, Maragaret Wilson, novelist, born.
Pickersgill, Frederick Richard, painter, b.
Sant, James, painter, born.
Spencer, Herbert, philosopher, author, b.
Tyndall, John, physicist, phil., au., born.
Watts, George Frederick, painter, born.
Vizetelly, Henry R., author, publisher, born.
Wyatt, Matthew Digby, architect, born.
Young, Arthur, traveler, writer on agriculture and social economy, A79.
Yule, Henry, geographer, born.

1821 * * Baker, Sir Sam. White, explo., b.
Bonnycastle, John, mathematician, d.
Brown, Ford Madox, painter, born.
Buckle, Henry Thomas, historian, sociologist, born.
Burke, Robert O'Hara, explorer, Ireland, b.
Burton, Sir Richard Francis, traveler, orientalist, author, born.
Callcott, John Wall, musical composer, A55.
Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, queen, wife of George IV., A53.
Keats, John, poet, A26.
Levi, Leone, writer on commercial law, b.
Muspratt, James Sheridan, chemist, Ire., b.
Paton, Sir Joseph Noel, painter, born.
Patterson, Robert Hogarth, publicist, Scot., b.
Plumptre, Edward Hayes, theol., Scot., b.
Reach, Angus B., journalist, au., Scot., b.
Rennie, John, architect, Scotland, A60.
Rich, Claudius James, traveler, orient., A34.
Russell, William Howard, journalist, b.
Scott, Thomas, clergyman, Bible commentator, Scot., A74.
Tuchbald, Elizabeth, novelist, A68.
Vince, Samuel, mathematician, astr., born.

1822 * * Abdy, John Thomas, lawyer, born.
Aikin, John, physician, author, A75.
Arnold, Matthew, poet, essayist, au., born.
Auchmuty, Sir Samuel, general, A66.
Boucicault, Dion, dramatist, actor, Ire., b.
Castlereagh, Viscount, Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, states., Ire., A55.
Clarke, Edward Daniel, traveler, mineralogist, author, A53.
Cobbe Frances Power, author, Ireland, born.
Galton, Francis, scientist, born.
Grant, James, novelist, Scotland, born.
Goodall, Frederick, painter, born.
Herschel, Sir William Francis, astronomer, A84.
Maine, Sir Henry S., jurist, antiq., au., b.
Morley, Henry, author, born.
Osborn, Sherard, arctic explorer, admiral, author, born.
Shelley, Percy Bysshe, poet, A30.
Sowerby, James, naturalist, A65.
Wallace, Alfred Russell, naturalist, born.
Warren, Sir John Borlase, admiral, A68.

1823 * * Argyll, Duke of, George Douglas Campbell, states., au., Scot., born.
Arrowsmith, Aaron, geographer, A73.
Asgill, Sir Charles, general, A61.
Baillie, Matthew, phy., anatomist, Scot., A62.
Baynes, Thomas Spencer, logician, journalist, author, born.
Cairnes, John Elliott, pol. economist, born.
Cartwright, Edmund, poet, inventor (power loom), A80.
Coombe, William, satirist, A82.
Erskine, Lord, Thomas, statesman, A73.
Freeman, Edward Augustus, hist., born.
Hind, John Russell, astronomer, born.
Hughes, Thomas, author, born.
Hutton, Charles, mathematician, A86.
Jenner, Edward, physician, discoverer of vaccination, A74.
Jervis, John, Earl St. Vincent, adm. A88.
Keith, George Keith Elphinstone, adm., A77.
Kemble, John Philip, actor, A66.
Meagher, Thomas Francis, patriot, orator, journalist, Ireland, born.
Müller, Friedrich Maximilian, Sanskrit scholar, philologist, born.
Nollekins, Joseph, sculptor, A86.
Patmore, Coventry K. D., poet, born.
Radcliffe, Anne, novelist, A59.
Raeburn, Sir Henry, portrait p., Scot., A57.
Ricardo, David, financier, pol. econ., A51.
Siemens, Sir Charles William, inventor, physicist, born.
Smith, Goldwin, statesman, author, born.
Tulloch, John, theologian, Scotland, born.
Vaughan, Alfred, poet, critic, born.
Warren, Charles, engraver, born.
Wolfe, Charles, clergyman, poet, Ire., A32.
Yonge, Charlotte Mary, novelist, born.

CHURCH.

1820 * * *Scot.* The Burgers and Anti-burgers in the Scotch Church reunited.

* * The Protestant Reformation Society is organized; it employs missionaries and readers.

1821 * * The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts first becomes a distinct missionary agency.

* * The Missionary and Tract Society of the New Church is organized.

* * The Bible Christian Foreign Missionary Society is organized.

1823 * * *It.* Leo XII. is pope. [1829. Pius VIII.]

* * *London.* The Newfoundland School Society is organized for carrying the gospel to parents and children.

1824 * * *Ire.* The New Connection Methodists take their first steps in mission-work.

LETTERS.

1820 * * A law library is founded at Manchester.

* * The Literary and Philosophical Society of Leeds is established.

* * *London. John Bull* is issued.

* * *The Retrospective Review* is issued.

* * *Popular Ignorance*, by Foster, appears.

* * *Life of John Wesley*, by Southey, appears. [1881, *A Vision of Judgment.*]

1820-21 *The Ayrshire Legatees*, by John Galt, appears. [1321, *Annals of the Parish;* 1822, *Sir Andrew Wylie*, and *The Provost;* 1823, *The Entail;* 1830, *Lawrie Todd.*]

1821 * * *London. Bell's Life*, a sporting paper, is issued.

* * *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*, by Thomas De Quincey, appears. [1827, *Murder Considered as one of the Fine Arts.*].

1821-23 *Essays of Elia*, by Charles Lamb, appears.

1822 * * *Wales.* St. David's College, Lampeter, is founded.

* * The Hull Literary and Philosophical Society is founded.

* * *London.* The *Sunday Times* is issued.

* * The *Liberal* is issued by Byron, Shelley, and Leigh Hunt; only four numbers are published.

* * *Bride's Tragedy*, by T. L. Beddoes, appears.

1822-35 *Edinburgh. Noctes Ambrosianæ* (in *Blackwood's Magazine*), by Christopher North (John Wilson), appears.

1823 Aug. 16. *Dublin.* The Hibernian Academy is founded.

* * *London.* The Royal Society of Literature is founded. [1826. Sept. 13. Chartered.] Also the Mechanics' Institution.

* * A deaf and dumb school is instituted at Manchester.

* * *London.* The *Lancet* is issued.

* * *The Mechanics' Magazine* is issued.

1823-49 The *Mirror* is issued.

* * The valuable library of George III. is presented to the nation. [1829. Deposited in the British Museum.]

* * *Milton*, by Thomas Babington Macaulay, appears.

1824 * * *London.* The Athenæum Club is founded.

* * *London. The Westminster Review* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1820 June 7. Henry Grattan and the Earl of Clare engage in a duel.

Nov. 19. *Edinburgh.* The acquittal of Queen Caroline causes rioting.

* * *Scot.* The United Secession working men's insurance is established.

* * The American seamen's hospital is established at Liverpool.

* * *Ire.* The Ribbon Society is organized to retaliate on landlords any injuries done to their tenants.

1821 Aug. 12. *Dublin.* George IV. pays a visit to Ireland.

Aug. 14. A riot occurs on the occasion of the removing of Queen Caroline's remains to Brunswick; two persons killed.

* * The public baths at Exeter are erected.

* * *London.* The Dreadnought (seamen's) Hospital is established.

1822 Apr. 19. A riot occurs in the Westminster colliery.

Aug. 22-27. *Edinburgh.* George IV. makes a visit.

Dec. 14. *Dublin.* A riot occurs at the theater; it is called the "bottle conspiracy" against the Marquis Wellesley, lord-lieutenant.

* * *Ire.* Titles created:

Earls Listowel, Dunraven, Mont-Earl, and Kilmorey are created. [1825, Marquises of Clanricarde and Ormonde; 1827, Earl Norbury; 1831, Viscount of Guillamore, Earl Ranfurly, and Baron Talbot de Malahide.]

* * Titles created:

Earl of Temple of Stowe. [1823, Earl of Vane and Viscount of Clancarty; 1824, Baron Gifford; 1826, Earls of Amherst and Cawdor, Marquis of Bristol, Viscount of Combermere, and Barons De Tabley, Wigan, Somerhill, and Ranfurly; 1827, Barons Plunket and Tenterden; 1828, Barons Rosebery, Clanwilliam, and Heytesbury; 1829, Baron Wynford.]

1823 * * *Edinburgh.* The Bannatyne Club is founded.

* * Liverpool Marine Humane Society is formed.

* * Oxford Union Society is established as a debating-club.

1824 * * *London.* The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is instituted.

* * *London.* Queen Adelaide's lying-in hospital is founded.

STATE.

1820 Jan. 29. King George III. dies at Windsor Castle.

1820-30 George IV. reigns.

He is the eldest son of George III.

The Earl of Liverpool continues as premier.

Feb. 14. The Cabinet refuses to favor a bill for the divorce of Queen Caroline.

Apr. 23. Parliament meets. [1826. June 26. Dissolved.]

June 6. *London.* Queen Caroline arrives from the Continent, and is received with great popular demonstrations of welcome. [Aug. 3. She establishes herself at Brandenburg House.]

The king sends a "green bag" to each House of Parliament, containing papers respecting the conduct of the queen while abroad.

June 8. H. L. A secret committee is appointed to examine charges of incontinence against Queen Caroline.

July 5. H. L. Lord Liverpool introduces a bill of "Pains and Penalties" to dissolve the marriage of Queen Caroline. [Aug. 17. Her trial begins in the House of Lords; she is defended by Lord Brougham. Nov. 10. The bill is read a third time. Vote, 108–99. The majority being so small, Lord Liverpool moves the abandonment of the bill, which is agreed to, and the trial ends.

1821 Jan. * *Aust.* The Laibach Congress meets (p. 521).

May * The Bank of England resumes specie payments.

July 10. The Privy Council decides against the claim of Queen Caroline to be crowned with the king.

July 19. *London.* George IV. is crowned at Westminster Abbey.

Queen Caroline goes in state, and presents herself for admission to the ceremony, but her demand is refused. [Aug. 7. She dies. Aug. 14. Tumult at her funeral.]

Aug. 1. George IV. sails for Dublin. [Aug. 18. He arrives at Leith, Scotland.]

Sept. * The Duke of York is appointed lord justice to rule while the king is absent in Hanover.

Dec. 29. *Ire.* Marquis Wellesley is appointed lord-lieutenant.

1822 Feb. 14. Charles Kendal Bushe is appointed chief justice.

Sept. * George Canning is appointed foreign secretary.

* * Robert Peel is appointed home secretary.

* * *London.* William Heygate is elected lord mayor.

1823 Feb. 15. William Huskisson is appointed president of the Board of Trade.

Mar. * Lord Amherst embarks for India as governor-general.

* * *S. Afr.* Immigrants settle in Natal.

* * The Earl of Chichester is appointed postmaster-general.

* * Parliament: The window-tax is reduced.

* * *London.* Robert Waithman is elected lord mayor. [1825, William Venable; 1826, Anthony Bowne; 1827, Matthias Prime Lucas; 1828, William Thompson.]

1824 Feb. 4. H. C. It is announced that, at a convention, England agrees to accept £2,500,000 as a compensation for claims on Austria, amounting to £30,000,000 sterling.

* * *Ire.* The Roman Catholic Association is organized to agitate the removal of the religious and civil disabilities of Roman Catholics.

* * The law forbidding the exportation of wool is repealed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1820 Jan. 7. The Birmingham Theater is burned.

Aug. 1. The Regent's Canal is finished. It is nine miles long, beginning at Paddington and flowing into the Thames at Limehouse.

* * The Chamber of Commerce, Manchester, is established.

1821 Jan. 22. *London.* A great fire occurs at Mile End; loss, £200,000.

* * Steamboats are established between Dover and Calais, and London and Leith.

1822 Feb. * St. John's Market, Liverpool, is opened.

Nov. 1. *Scot.* The Caledonian Canal, from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, is opened.

* * The poor endure great suffering through scarcity of food; £356,000 is granted for their relief.

1823 Mar. 26. The packet *Alert* is wrecked; 70 persons are drowned.

May 16. The *Robert*, from Dublin to Liverpool, is wrecked; 60 persons are drowned.

* * *London.* Cabs are introduced.

* * Raw cotton is first imported from Egypt.

ARMY — NAVY.

1825 Feb.*-Dec.* *Ind.* Sir Archibald Campbell **invades Burma**, gains many victories, captures several towns, and compels the Burmese king to sue for peace. (See India.)

1827 Jan. 22. The Duke of Wellington is appointed commander-in-chief. [Apr. 30. He resigns. Aug. 27. Reappointed.]

Oct. 20. *Gr.* **Battle of Navarino.**

The Turkish and Egyptian fleets under Ibrahim Pasha are nearly destroyed by the combined fleets of Great Britain, France, and Russia. [1828. Oct.* The Turks evacuate Greece. 1829. Sept. 19. Acknowledge its independence.]

1828 Feb. 25. Lord Hill is appointed commander-in-chief.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1824* * Pins are first manufactured by machinery under an American patent.

* * The **Observatory** is erected at Cambridge.

1824-80 Windsor Castle is repaired and enlarged.

1825 Feb. 16. Capts. Sir John Franklin and George Francis Lyon again sail from Liverpool on a **polar expedition.**

Sept. 27. The Stockton and Darlington **railway,** Edward Pease and George Stephenson, builders, is opened.

* * John Crowther's **hydraulic crane** is patented.

* * The Mechanics' Institution is opened at Exeter.

* * *Highlander's Home* is painted by Sir David **Wilkie.**

* * Faraday discovers **benzin** in oils.

* * *Ire.* The Mechanics' Institute is established at Belfast.

* * *London.* The Melodists' Club is established.

* * *W.* A **chain suspension bridge** is erected at Menai Strait by Thomas Telford.

± * * *London.* Isambard Kingdom Brunel begins the first shaft of the **Thames tunnel.**

± * * The **concertina** is invented by [Sir] Charles Wheatstone.

± * * A **planing-machine** for iron is constructed by Joseph Clement.

± * * Gideon Algernon Mantell discovers the remains of huge **extinct animals** at Weald of Kent, Sussex.

± * * The **steam-jet** is applied by Timothy Hackworth.

± * * **Gothic architecture** is revived.

* * The **actinometer** is invented by Sir John Herschel; it measures the heating power of the solar rays.

* * Liverpool Theater is opened.

* * McEnery discovers **flint tools** and bones of extinct animals in Kent's cave.

1826* * *Scot.* **The Scotch Academy of Arts** is organized.

* * *London.* **The Zoological Society** is founded. [1827. Apr.* Opened. 1829. Mar. 28. Chartered.]

* * Fox Talbot observes the orange line of strontium in the **spectrum.**

* * Lieut. Thomas Drummond produces **lime-light** by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen on the surface of lime (**Drummond light**).

1827 Apr.* The Gloucester and Berkeley **canal** is completed.

May 27. A patent is given Palliser for **chilled metal shot** cast in cold iron molds.

June 22. Capt. Sir William Edward Parry again sails from Deptford in the *Hecla* [and reaches a point 435 miles from the North Pole. Oct. 6. He returns].

* * The **spectrum analysis** is worked out by Herschel.

* * William Snow Harris invents the **thermoelectrometer.**

* * The first atmospheric engine is invented by John Ericsson.

* * Davies Gilbert becomes president of the Royal Society.

* * **Printing for the blind** (by raised characters) is commenced.

1827-31 *London.* The new **London Bridge** is built; cost, £1,458,000.

1828 Jan. 12, 13. A storm **sweeps** the coast; many vessels are lost, and 13 driven ashore in Plymouth alone.

* * *Scot.* James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, patents his **hot-air blast.**

* * A musical festival is first held at Manchester.

* * *London.* **Queen's Theater,** Tottenham-court Road, is opened.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1824* * Bowdich, Thomas Edward, African traveler, A34.
Byron, Lord, George Noel Gordon, poet, A36.
Cartwright, John, major, pol. reformer, A84.
Collins, William Wilkie, novelist, born.
Dobell, Sydney, poet, born.
Fayrer, Sir Joseph, physician, born.
Huggins, William, astronomer, born.
Jessel, Sir George, jurist, born.
Kavanagh, Julia, novelist, Ireland, born.
Knight, Richard Payne, author, A74.
Lempriere, John, scholar, author, A64.
MacDonald, George, novelist, Scot., born.
Turner, Francis Palgrave, art critic, born.
Thomson, Sir William, physicist, math., b.
1825* * Bates, Henry, Walter, naturalist, b.
Barnard, Lady Anne, poet, Scotland, A75.
Bell, John, surgeon, anatomist, physiologist, Scotland, A62.
Bogue, David, clergyman, founder of London Missionary Society, A75.
Boyd, Andrew K. H., essayist, Scotland, b.
Chalmers, George, hist., biog., Scot., A83.
Davidson, George, astronomer, born.
Elmsley, Peter, classical scholar, critic, A52.
Frankland, Edward, chemist, born.
Huxley, Thomas Henry, nat., phil., au., b.
Keary, Annie, novelist, born.
McGee, Thos. D'Arcy, journalist, Ire., born.
Ouseley, Sir Frederick, cl., musician, born.
Parr, Samuel, clergyman, writer, A78.
Procter, Adelaide Anne, poet, born.
Rees, Abraham, cyclopedist, A82.
Tait, Peter Guthrie, mathematician, born.
Woolner, Thomas, sculptor, poet, born.
1826* * Adams, Andrew Leith, naturalist, b.
Bagehot, Walter, journalist, author, born.
Buckland, Frank Trevelyan, naturalist, b.
Clark, Sir Andrew, physician, born.
Craik, Mrs., Dinah Maria Mulock, nov., b.
Derby, Earl of, Edward Henry Stanley, statesman, born.
Doyle, Richard, caricaturist, born.
Dufferin, Earl of, Frederick T. Blackwood, statesman, born.
Field, Thomas, painter, born.
Flaxman, John, sculptor, A71.
Gifford, William, poet, dramatist, editor, author, A66.
Grant, Sir Alexander, scholar, educator, Scotland, born.
Hastings, Marquis of, Francis Rawdon, general, governor-general, A72.
Heber, Reginald, bishop of Calcutta, poet, author, A43.
Kelly, Michael, composer, singer, Ire., A64.
Kimberley, Earl of, John Wodehouse, statesman, born.
Laing, Alex. Gordon, Afr. trav., Scot., A33.
Nichols, John, printer, pub., ed., antiq., A81.
Palgrave, William Gifford, author, trav., b.
Raffles, Sir Thomas Stamford, traveler, statesman, historian, A45.
1827* * Blake, William, poet, painter, A70.
Bradley, Edward, novelist, born.
Canning, George, states., orator, poet, A57.
Clapperton, Hugh, Afr. traveler, Scot., A39.
Constable, Archibald, publisher, Scot., A53.
Cox, George W., clergyman, author, born.
Emmett, Thomas Addis, politician, Ire., A63.
Fane, Julian C. H., poet, born.
Frederick, Duke of York and Albany, son of George III., A64.
Good, John Mason, physician, Hebraist, littérateur, A63.
Grant, James Augustus, traveler, Scot., b.
Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Vernon, statesman, born.
Hunt, William Holman, painter, born.
Lawrence, George Alfred, novelist, born.
Lister, Sir Joseph, physician, born.
Mitford, William, historian, phiologist, A83.
Mivart, Saint George, nat., phil., au., b.
Pinkerton, John, archeologist, numismatist, historian, geographer, Scotland, A69.
Pollok, Robert, poet, Scotland, A29.
Richmond, Legh, clergyman, author, A55.
Robinson, George Frederick Samuel, Marquis of Ripon, statesman, born.
Rowlandson, Thomas, caricaturist, A71.
Sala, Geo. Aug., journalist, novelist, au., b.
Salt, Henry, antiquary, A42.
Speke, Capt. John H., Afr. traveler, born.
Wood, John George, naturalist, born.
1828* * Allingham, William, poet, Ire., b.
Bewick, Thomas, artist, wood-engraver, A75.
Congreve, Sir William, military engineer, inventor, A56.
Cosway, Richard, painter, A88.
Coxe, William, archdeacon, historian, A81.
Hansard, Luke, parliamentary printer, A76.
Liverpool, Earl of, Robert Banks Jenkinson, statesman, A58.
Massey, Gerald, poet, born.
Meredith, George, novelist, born.
Richardson, Benj. W., physiologist, born.
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, poet, painter, b.
Sanderson, J. S. Burdon, physiologist, born.
Sawyer, William Kingston, poet, author, b.
Smith, Sir James Edward, botanist, naturalist, A69.
Stewart, Balfour, physicist, born.
Wollaston, William Hyde, physicist, A62.

CHURCH.

1825* * Bishops elected:

Thomas Burgess for Salisbury. [1827, Charles Richard Sumner for Winchester; 1830, Christopher Bethell for Exeter; later, translated to Bangor, and is succeeded by Henry Phillpotts; James Henry Monk for Gloucester and Bristol; 1831. Robert James Carr for Worcester; 1837, Edmund Denison for Salisbury; 1839, George Davys for Peterborough; 1841, Henry Pepys for Worcester; 1845, John Medley for Fredericton, N. B.]

* * *Scot.* The Presbyterian Church of Scotland appoints its first foreign **Missionary Committee.**

* * *Scot.* A society of young men is organized in Glasgow [**Young Men's Christian Association**].

1827* * *London.* **The Protestant Society** is established.

1828 May 9. Corporation and Test Acts repealed. (See State.)

LETTERS.

1824* * A translation of Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister*, by Thomas Carlyle, appears.

1824-28 *History of the Commonwealth*, by William Godwin, appears.

1824-29 *Imaginary Conversations*, by Landor, appears.

1824-32 *Our Village*, by Mary Russell Mitford, appears. [1828. *Rienzi.*]

1825* * A professorship of **political economy** is established at Oxford by Henry Drummond.

* * The **Western Literary Institution** and the **Eastern Literary Institution** are founded.

* * *Scot. Principles of Political Economy*, by John Ramsay M'Culloch, appears.

* * *Scot. The Betrothed* and *The Talisman*, by Scott, appear. [1826. *Woodstock;* 1827, *The Two Drovers, The Highland Widow, The Surgeon's Daughter*, and *Life of Napoleon.* 1827-30, *Tales of a Grandfather;* 1828, *The Fair Maid of Perth;* 1829, *Anne of Geierstein;* 1829-30, *History of Scotland;* 1830, *Letters on Demonology;* 1831, *Count Robert of Paris* and *Castle Dangerous.*]

* * *William Tell*, by James Sheridan Knowles, appears.
* * *Aids to Reflection*, by Coleridge, appears.

1825-44 *Essays*, by **Macaulay**, appear.

1826 Feb. 11. *London.* The **London University** is chartered. [1828. Opened.]

* * *London.* **Highbury College** is founded.
* * *Edinburgh. The North British Advertiser* is issued.
* * *London.* The *Atlas* is issued.
* * *Poems by Two Brothers*, by Charles and Alfred Tennyson, appears.
* * *Elements of Logic*, by Whately, appears. [1828. *Elements of Rhetoric.*]
* * *Whims and Oddities*, by Thomas Hood, appears.
* * *Poems*, by Elizabeth Barrett [Browning], appears.

1827 Feb. 23. *Edinburgh.* **Sir Walter Scott** acknowledges the authorship of the **Waverley novels.**

* * *London.* The **Society for the Promotion and Diffusion of Knowledge** is founded.
* * The **Incorporated Law Society** is founded.
* * *London.* The *Standard* is issued; also the *Medical Gazette.*

1827-46 *London.* The *Foreign Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *Vivian Grey*, by Benjamin Disraeli [Earl of Beaconsfield], appears.
* * *The Christian Year*, by Keble, appears.
* * *Scot. Minstrelsy, Ancient and Modern*, by William Motherwell, appears. [1832. *Poems Narrative and Lyrical.*]
* * *Salathiel*, by George Croly, appears.
* * *Chemical Manipulation*, by Michael Faraday, appears.
* * *Scot. Course of Time*, by Robert Pollok, appears.

1828 * * **A political economy** professorship is established at Cambridge.

* * *London.* The *Court Journal* is issued; also the *Athenæum*, the *Spectator*, the *Record*, the *Medical Times*, and the *Police Gazette.*
* * The **Ashmolean Society**, Oxford, is founded.

1828-46 *London.* The *Foreign Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *Ire. The Collegians*, by Gerald Griffin, appears.
* * *Pelham*, by Sir Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, appears. [1829, *The Disowned* and *Devereux;* 1830, *Paul Clifford;* 1832, *Eugene Aram;* 1833, *Godolphin;* 1834, *Last Days of Pompeii.* 1837, *Ernest Maltravers* and *Alice, or the Mysteries;* 1838, *The Lady of Lyons, Richelieu*, and *Leila.*]

SOCIETY.

1824-29 The **death penalty** is abolished in a great number of cases.

* * Weekly **wages** of laborer, seven shillings and sevenpence.
* * The **British Code of Duel** is published. It is approved by the Duke of Wellington and others.
* * A Steam-engine Maker's (**trades union**) Society is established.
* * A new House of Industry is erected at Liverpool.

1825 Jan. 20. The British and Foreign **Temperance Society** is formed.

* * The combination laws against **trades unions** are repealed.
* * Norfolk Island in the Pacific Ocean is reoccupied as a **penal settlement.**

1826 Apr. 23-30. In Lancashire 1,000 **power-looms are destroyed** by distressed operatives.

Aug. 4. *London.* The **last stocks** for criminals are removed from St. Clement Danes Strand.

Oct. * **Lotteries** are abolished. [Oct. 18. The last one is drawn.]

* * *Ire.* A total **abstinence society** is organized in Skibbereen, County Cork, by Jeffery Sedwards, a nailer.

1827 June * **Benefit of clergy** is totally abolished.

* * An Act is passed directing the court to enter a plea of "**not guilty**" when the prisoner will not plead.
* * *London.* The British **Orphan Asylum**, Clapham-rise, is established. Also one at Wanstead.
* * *London.* A society for **artists' widows** is formed.

1828 Oct. 9. *Ire.* **A riot** occurs at Ballybay.

Dec. 27. Rowland Stephenson, M.P., absconds, **defaulting** £200,000.

* * *London.* The **Free Royal Hospital**, Gray's Inn Lane, is founded.

STATE.

1824 * * *E. I.* **The Straits Settlements**, including Malacca, Penang (Prince of Wales Island), and Singapore, are acquired.

1825 Apr. * **H. C.** A bill to repeal the **disabilities of Catholics**, to enact a state provision for the Roman Catholic Church, and to raise the qualification of the Irish franchise from 40 shillings to £10 is passed. [It is rejected by the Lords.]

* * *E. I.* **Assam** is acquired.
* * *London.* The **Bank of England** suddenly diminishes its circulation to the extent of £3,500,000. [Dec. * The exertions of the bank and mint save the credit of the country.]

1826 Jan. 1. The **currency** of England and Ireland is made uniform.

Feb. 24. *E. I.* **A treaty** of peace is concluded with the **Burmese**; they cede an immense territory, and agree to pay £1,000,000 towards the expenses of the war.

Nov. 13. Convention with the United States for **indemnities** (p. 135).

Nov. 14. **Parliament** meets. [1830. July 24. Dissolved.]

* * **Joint-stock banks** are legalized; this breaks the monopoly of the Bank of England.
* * **Lord Frederick Montague** is appointed postmaster.

1827 Jan. 5. Frederick, Duke of York, son of George III., dies.

Apr. 24-30. The **Canning Administration** is formed.

George Canning (lord treasurer and chancellor exchequer), Earl of Harrowby (president council), Duke of Portland (privy seal), Viscount Dudley, Viscount Goderich, and Sturges Bourne (foreign, colonial, and home secretaries), C. W. W. Wynn (president India board), William Huskisson (board of trade), Lord Palmerston (secretary of war), Lord Bexley (chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Duke of Clarence (lord high admiral), Lord Lyndhurst (lord chancellor), Marquis of Landsdowne, without office [afterwards home secretary], Earl of Carlisle (woods and forests).

July 6. Great Britain, France, and Russia enter an **alliance** against Turkey because of its treatment of Greece (p. 726).

Aug. 8. George Canning dies.

Sept. 8. The **Goderich Administration** is formed.

Viscount Goderich, Earl of Ripon (lord treasurer), the Duke of Portland (president council), Lord Lyndhurst (lord chancellor), the Earl of Carlisle (privy seal), Viscount Dudley, Mr. Huskisson, and the Marquis of Lansdowne (foreign, colonial, and home secretaries), Lord Palmerston (secretary of war), C. W. W. Wynn (president of the India board), Charles Grant [Lord Glenelg] (board of trade), J. C. Herries (chancellor exchequer), Mr. Tierney (master of the mint), and John Singleton Copley, **Lord Lyndhurst**, (lord chancellor).

Nov. 5. *Ire.* **Sir Anthony Hart** is appointed lord chancellor.

1828 Jan. 8. **Lord Goderich** resigns his office.

Jan. 25. **The Wellington Administration** is formed.

The Duke of Wellington (lord treasurer), Lord Lyndhurst (lord chancellor) Henry Gouldburn (chancellor exchequer), **Earl Bathurst** (president of council), Lord Ellenborough (privy seal), Sir Robert Peel, Earl Dudley, and William Huskisson (home, foreign, and colonial secretaries), Viscount Melville (board of control), Charles Grant (board of trade), Lord Palmerston (secretary of war), J. C. Herries (master of the mint), Earl of Aberdeen (Duchy of Lancaster).

Feb. 26. **H. C.** **The Corporation and Test Acts** are repealed on the motion of Lord John Russell. Vote, 237-193.

Mar. 1. *Ire.* **Henry, Marquis of Anglesey**, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

May 9. Parliament repeals the **Corporation and Test Acts**, and substitutes for the **Sacramental Test** these words in the declaration "on the true faith of a Christian." **Dissenters become eligible** for office.

May * **-June** * The **Ministry is reconstructed** on the retirement of the Earl of Dudley, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Grant, Mr. Huskisson.

July 5. *Ire.* **Daniel O'Connell** is elected to Parliament from Clare; he is the **first Roman Catholic** Commoner elected since the Revolution. [1829. July 30. Reelected.]

July 15. **Parliament:** The Act called the "**sliding scale**" is adopted; it modifies the restrictions on the importation of breadstuffs.

July * The **sinking-fund** is limited to one-fourth of the actual surplus of revenue.

July * *E. I.* **Lord William Bentinck** is governor-general.

Sept. 19. Viscount Melville is made first lord of the admiralty.

* * The more advanced Whigs and Reformers are called **Liberals.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1825 Aug. 16. Capt. Johnson sails in the *Enterprise* from Falmouth on the first **steam voyage** to India. [Rewarded with £10,000.]

* * Dublin is lighted with **gas.**

1825-26 Through **bubble companies**, 770 banks suspend.

1826 * * **Joint-stock banks** are established.

1827 May 3. *London.* **St. Katherine's docks** are begun.

1828 Feb. 29. At a launch of a vessel at Manchester which keeled and upset, 200 persons are precipitated into the river; 51 are drowned.

* * *London.* The **wall** of Brunswick Theater **falls** during a rehearsal; 12 persons are killed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1828–45 *Ire.* Lord Rosse erects a great telescope at Parsonstown; cost, £20,000.

1829 Oct. 5. *London.* **Fanny Kemble** makes her first appearance.

* * The **locomotive Rocket** travels 25 to 35 miles per hour.

* * *London.* **Trafalgar Square** is begun.

* * *London.* The new **post-office** is completed.

* * A new concert-room is established at Manchester.

1830 June 1. Capt. Sir John Ross discovers **Boothia Felix.**

Sept. 15. The **Liverpool and Manchester Railroad** is opened. [It marks the real beginning of the modern era of railways.]

Sept. * The **Clarence Dock,** Liverpool, is completed.

* * **Wardian cases** are devised, by N. B. Ward, for growing small plants.

* * **Pattinson's process for obtaining silver from lead ore** is introduced.

* * John Braithwaite constructs a **steam fire-engine.**

* * Sir Martin A. Shee becomes president of the Royal Academy; later, the Duke of Sussex.

* * *London.* The **Royal Geographical** Society is organized. [The African Association unites with it.]

* * *London.* The Garrick **Theater** is opened.

1831 Feb. 15. Wm. Payne's **pocket pedometer** is patented.

June 1. The **magnetic north pole** is discovered by Commander James Clark Ross. He locates it in 70° 5′ 17″ north latitude, and 96° 46′ 45″ west longitude.

June 3. The Norwich **canal** and harbor are opened.

July 31. *London.* **London Bridge** is completed after eight years of labor. [Aug. * It is opened by the king.]

July * *Scot.* The **Edinburgh and Dalkeith railway** is opened.

Aug. 4. *Ire.* A **waterspout** near Killarney destroys property and 17 lives.

Sept. 27. The **British Association for the Advancement of Science** holds its first meeting and organizes at York. [1832, 2d at Oxford; 1833, 3d at Cambridge.]

* * **Faraday** discovers that an **electro-magnetic rotative force** is developed in a magnet by voltaic electricity. He discovers the induction of electric currents.

* * John Constable paints *Yarmouth Pier.*

* * *London.* A **statue of William Pitt** is erected in Hanover Square.

* * The **Surrey Zoological Gardens** are established by Mr. Edward Cross.

* * *London.* The violinist **Paganini** appears.

* * Sir William Snow Harris invents various forms of the **compass.**

* * *London.* The **statue of Maj. John Cartwright** is erected at Burton Crescent. Also one of **George Canning** in New Palace Yard, Westminster.

* * *London.* The **Strand Theater** is first opened.

* * *London.* The Harveian Society is organized.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1829 * * Ampthill, Lord, Odo Russell, dipl., b.
Belsham, Thomas, Unitarian cl., au., A79.
Callanan, James Joseph, poet, A34.
Davy, Sir Humphry, chemist, natural philosopher, A51.
Duff, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, statesman, born.
Forbes, Charles S., commander, author, b.
Gardiner, Samuel Rawson, historian, born.
Long, Edwin, painter, born.
Mawe, John, mineralogist, A83.
Millais, John Everett, painter, born.
Nares, Robert, critic, theologian, A76.
Oliphant, Lawrence, traveler, author, born.
Phillips, Watts, dramatist, born.
Robertson, Thomas William, dramatist, b.
Rossetti, William Michael, poet, writer, b.
Sclater, Philip L., ornithologist, born.
Scoresby, William, arctic explorer, A69.
Young, Thomas, physicist, author, A56.

1830 * * Barry, Edward M., architect, born.
Burke, Thomas N., R. C. clergyman, orator, Ireland, born.
Calderwood, Henry, philosopher, Scot., b.
Chenevix, Richard, writer, Ireland, A56.
Hazlitt, William, essayist, critic, au., A52.
Hoey, Frances Sarah Cashel, novelist, Ire., b.
Ingelow, Jean, poet, born.
Johnson, Sir John, general, A88.
Lawrence, Sir Thomas, painter, A61.
Leighton, Sir Frederick, painter, born.
McCarthy, Justin, journalist, novelist, historian, statesman, Ireland, born.
Palliser, Sir William, soldier, inventor, born.
Peel, Sir Robert, cotton manuf., pol., A80.
Rennell, James, major, geog., traveler, A88.
Rossetti, Christina Georgina, poet, born.
Salisbury, Marquis, Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, statesman, born.
Smith, Alexander, poet, Scotland, born.
Veitch, John, philosopher, Scotland, born.
Wright, William, orientalist, born.

1831 * * Abernethy, John, physician, author, Ireland, A67.
Barr, Matthias, poet, Scotland, born.
Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert Lytton, Earl Lytton, poet, novelist, diplomatist, born.
Edwards, Amelia Blandford, novelist, born.
Farrar, Frederick William, archdeacon of Westminster, author, born.
Goschen, George Joachim, statesman, b.
Hall, Robert, clergyman, orator, au., A67.
Hope, Thomas, author, A61.
Jeaffreson, John Cordy, novelist, born.
Mackenzie, Henry, novelist, Scotland, A86.
Magee, William, archbishop of Dublin, A66.
Maxwell, James Clerk, physicist, born.
Northcote, James, hist. portrait painter, A85.
Oliphant, Thomas L. W., hist., essayist, b.
Pond, John, astronomer, A64.
Siddons, Sarah, actor, A76.
Wraxall, Sir Nathaniel W., trav., hist., A80.
Yates, Edmund Hodgson, novelist, born.

CHURCH.

1828 * * William Howley is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

1829 Apr. 13. Roman Catholic **Relief Bill** passed. (See State.)

Oct. * *Scot.* **Dr. Alexander Duff,** the first missionary of the Church of Scotland, sails for India, and is wrecked twice on the voyage.

* * *Ire.* The **Congregational Union** is organized.

* * The **Jesuits are expelled** from England by the Roman Catholic Act. The establishing of convents and other religious communities is forbidden. [Law not enforced.]

1830 * * *Scot.* **Thomas Guthrie** is ordained pastor at Arbirlot.

* * **The Brethren** first appear at Plymouth; they object to the latitudinarianism of the Established Church and the sectarianism of Dissenters.

1831 Nov. 30. *Ire.* The French frigate *Hebe* lands at Cork 64 English and Irish **Trappist monks** who were expelled from France.

Dec. 9. The **Protestant Conservative Society** is established.

* * The **Congregational Union** of England and Wales is organized,

* * The **Trinitarian Bible Society** is organized.

* * *Ire.* **Dr. Richard Whately** becomes archbishop of Dublin.

1832 Feb. 6. *London.* A general **fast** is observed because of the cholera.

LETTERS.

1828–40 *History of the War in the Peninsula,* by Sir William Francis Patrick Napier, appears.

1828–43 *Scot. History of Scotland,* by Patrick Fraser Tytler, appears.

1829 Apr. * *Bridgewater Treatises.*

By the will of Rev. Francis, **Earl of Bridgewater,** £8,000 is appropriated to pay eight persons, to be appointed by the president of the Royal Society, who shall each write an essay on the power, wisdom, and goodness of God as seen in the creation. [1833–35. Published.]

Aug. 14. *London.* **King's College** is incorporated. [1831. Oct. 8. Opened.]

1829–51 *London.* The *Westminster Review* is united with the *London Review.*

* * The *United Service Journal* is issued.

* * *Analysis of the Human Mind,* by James Mill, appears.

* * *Frank Mildmay, or Adventures of a Naval Officer,* by Capt. Frederick Maryat, appears. [1830. *The King's Own.*]

* * *Richelieu,* by George Payne Rainsford James, appears. [1831. *Philip Augustus.*]

* * *Timbuctoo,* by [Lord] Alfred Tennyson, appears. [1830, *Poems;* 1832, *The Lotus Eaters,* and other poems.]

1830 * * **Ragged schools,** free schools for outcast destitute ragged children, are set up in several of the large towns. The instruction is based upon the Scriptures, and most of the teachers are unpaid.

* * *London. Fraser's Magazine* is issued.

* * *Life of Byron,* by Moore, appears.

* * *Songs of the Affections,* by Mrs. Hemans, appears. [1834. *National Lyrics.*]

* * *History of the Jews,* by Henry Hart Milman, appears.

* * *Tom Cringle's Log,* by Michael Scott, appears. [1834. *The Cruise of the Midge.*]

1830–31 *Diary of a Physician,* by Saml. Warren, appears. [1839–40. *Ten Thousand a Year.*]

1831 * * *Dublin.* The **Irish National School** system is arranged by Archbishops Whately and Murray to accommodate both Protestants and Catholics.

* * The *Metropolitan Magazine* is issued.

* * *Alfred the Great,* by James Sheridan Knowles, appears. [1832, *The Hunchback;* 1833, *The Wife;* 1834, *The Beggar of Bethnal Green;* 1837, *Love's Chase;* 1839, *Love;* 1840, *John of Procida.*]

* * *Illustrations of Political Economy,* by Harriet Martineau, appears.

* * *Corn-Law Rhymes,* by Ebenezer Elliott, appears.

1832 Apr. 1. *London.* The *Penny Magazine* is first issued. [1845. Ceases.]

SOCIETY.

1828 * * A law is passed permitting **public houses** to be opened on Sundays from 10 o'clock till 3, and from 5 till 11 P.M.

1829 Jan. 28. *Edinburgh.* **Burke the murderer** is executed for suffocating many persons, and selling their bodies for dissection.

Sept. 29. *London.* The **old watch** is discontinued, and a new police is appointed for duty night and day.

* * The British Penitent Female Refuge at Cambridge Heath, Hackney, is established.

* * **Burglary** is made a capital offense.

Dec. * *Dublin.* A society for **planting communities** of the poorer Protestants on tracts of land, particularly in the northern counties of Ireland, is established.

* * The **King's Bounty,** an annual grant of £1,000 for the Maundy royals alms distributed by the lord high almoner, is discontinued.

1830 June 3. *W.* **Rioting** occurs among the iron-workers at Merthyr Tydvil; several, fired upon by the military, killed and wounded.

June 15. *Ire.* **Rioters** at Limerick plunder the provision houses, and do other mischief.

Sept. 21. *Scot.* The **Dunfermline Association** for the promotion of temperance by the relinquishment of all intoxicating liquors is organized.

* * *London.* The Bank of England loses £360,000± by Fauntleroy's **forgeries.**

* * **Riotous demonstrations** against labor-saving machinery occur in the southern agricultural counties.

* * London **betting-houses** are suppressed.

1830-56 *Ire.* Father Mathew administers the total abstinence **pledge** to over 2,000,000 people.

1831 May 23. *Ire.* Thirteen persons are killed and many wounded in a **riotous conflict** between the police and peasantry at a fair on Castle-pollard.

June 18. *Ire.* A **conflict** occurs between the yeomanry and the people at a seizure of stock for tithes at Newtown-Barry; 35 persons are killed.

June 29. *London.* The **London Temperance Society** holds its first meeting in Exeter Hall.

Oct. 10. Nottingham Castle is **burned by rioters** during the reform excitement.

Oct. 29-31. A **riot** breaks out in Bristol on the entrance of the recorder, Sir Charles Wetherell. Prisoners are liberated, and the mansion house, the bishop's palace, several merchants' stores, some of the prisons, nearly 100 houses burned, and above 500 persons are killed by the military, or perish.

Dec. 14. *Ire.* The people resist the police in Castleshock, County Kilkenny, killing several of them.

* * The "**truck**" **system** of paying workmen's wages in goods sold in tommy shops, instead of money, is prohibited.

* * The **Jews' Orphan Asylum,** New Charing Cross Hospital, and the Royal United Service Institution are established; a Central **Board of Health** is formed.

* * Titles created:

Earls of Lichfield, Munster, and Camperdown, Marquis of Ailsa, and the Barons Templemore, Chaworth, Fingall, Cloncurry, Dunmore, Sefton, Kenlis, Poltmore, Mostyn, Clements, Kilmarnock, and De Saumarez. [1833, Earl of Granville, Earl of Durham, Viscount of Canterbury; 1834, Baron Denman; 1835, Barons Worlingham, Hatherton, Abinger, and Ashburton; 1837, Barons Lovat and Bateman, Earls of Leicester, Innes, Yarborough, Effingham, and Ducie; 1838, the Earl of Lovelace, Marquis of Normanby, and Barons Carew, Wrottesley, Methuen, De Mauley, Sudeley, Kintore, Rossmore, and Lismore; 1839, Barons Keane, Wenlock, Seaton, Lurgan, Stanley, of Alderley and Leigh.]

1832 Mar. 24. An Act is passed directing that **tobacco** grown in Ireland be purchased in order that it may be destroyed.

STATE.

1828 * * **Parliament:** A general **licensing Act** is passed. Also an Act for building and enlarging **churches.**

1829 Mar. 5. H. C. Sir Robert Peel introduces the "**Catholic Emancipation Bill.**"

It proposes to admit Catholics to Parliament and all offices of state except those of regent, lord chancellor of England, and lord chancellor and viceroy of Ireland. [Mar. 29. Passed. Apr. 10, Passed by Lords. Apr. 13. Receives royal assent.]

Mar. 6. *Ire.* Henry, **Duke of Northumberland,** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Apr. 28. H. L. The Duke of Norfolk and Lords Dormer and Clifford are the first Roman Catholic peers to take their seats.

May 4. H. C. The first English Roman Catholic member returned since the Reformation takes his seat. [Aug. * Daniel O'Connell, an Irish Roman Catholic member, takes his seat.]

June 18–Sept. 29. *London.* The new **metropolitan police** force is organized.

Dec. 7. *E. I.* Suttee, or the **burning of widows,** is abolished.

* * *W. Australia.* A settlement is made at **Swan River** by colonists.

1830 Jan. 6. *Ire.* The **customs** are consolidated.

Apr. 5. Parliament: A bill to remove the civil disabilities of **the Jews** is introduced. (?) [May 16. Disapproved. Vote, 188-165.] (?)

[Lord] Thomas Babington Macaulay enters Parliament.

June 26. George IV. dies.

1830-37 William IV. reigns.

He is a brother of George IV., and son of George III. [1831. Sept. 8. Crowned.]

An administration is formed with the **Duke of Wellington** as premier.

Oct. 18. *Ire.* The lord-lieutenant issues a proclamation prohibiting meetings of the **Anti-Union Society.**

Oct. 26. Parliament meets. [1831. Apr. 22. Dissolved.]

Nov. 2. The **Duke of Wellington** declares himself opposed to reform in Parliament. [Nov. 16. He resigns.]

Nov. 22. A new administration is formed.

Earl Grey as premier, Marquis of Lansdowne (president council), Lord Brougham (lord chancellor), Viscount Althorp (chancellor exchequer), Earl of Durham (privy seal), Viscounts Melbourne, Palmerston, and Goderich (secretaries home department, foreign affairs, and colonies), **Lord John Russell** (paymaster-general), and Sir James R. G. Graham (lord of the admiralty).

Dec. 23. *Ire.* William, **Baron Plunkett,** is appointed lord high chancellor. Henry, Marquis of Anglesey, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

—— **Parliament: Regency Bill** is passed.

It provides for the administration of the Government, should the Crown descend to the princess Victoria while under 18 years of age.

* * Charles, **Duke of Richmond,** is appointed postmaster.

* * **A poll-tax** is first levied.

* * The mails are first conveyed by railway.

1831 Feb. * The **Political Union** is formed at Birmingham by T. Attwood.

Mar. 1. H. C. Lord John Russell introduces a bill for **parliamentary reform.** [Apr. 18. It is defeated. Vote, 291-299.]

June 14. Parliament meets. [1832. Dec. 3. Dissolved.]

June 24. H. C. Lord John Russell again introduces his **Reform Bill.** [Sept. 22. Passed. Dec. 8. **H. L.** Rejected. Dec. 12. **H. C.** Reintroduced. 1832. Mar. 19. Passed. June 4. Passes Lords. Vote, 106–22. June 7. Royal assent.]

It disfranchises 56 boroughs having less than 2,000 population, and deprives 30 others of one member each. Of the 143 seats gained, 65 were given to the counties; 22 of the large towns receive two members each, and 21 others one each. A uniform £10 household franchise is established.

Manchester is made a parliamentary borough with two members by the Reform Act. Birmingham, Sheffield, and Leeds also are made boroughs.

* * **Parliament:** The offices of postmaster-general of England and Ireland are **united** in one person.

* * **Parliament: Wine duties** of 2 shillings 9 pence per gallon on Cape wine and 5 shillings 6 pence on all other wines are levied.

* * **Parliament:** All restrictions upon the number of **hackney-coaches** are removed.

* * *London.* Sir John Key is elected lord mayor. [1832, Sir Peter Laure; 1833, Charles Farebother; 1834, Henry Winchester; 1835, Wm. Taylor Copeland; 1836, Thomas Kelley.]

1832 May 7. H. L. A motion to postpone the first two clauses of the **Reform Bill** is carried; the resignation of Earl Grey follows. [May 17. The king having consented to **create peers** in order to **secure a majority** for the **Reform Bill,** Earl Grey resumes office.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1828 * * *London.* England's **first great exhibition,** called the National Repository, opens under royal patronage, near Charing Cross. [Unsuccessful.]

1829 Jan. * *Scot.* The Glasgow Theater is burned.

June 10. The **first boat-race** between the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge takes place near Oxford. [1856. These contests become annual.]

July 4. *London.* **Omnibuses** are introduced. The first one starts from Paddington for the Bank of England.

Sept. 3. *Edinburgh.* The **Royal Exchange** is opened.

Oct. * Locomotive **steam-carriages** are used on railroads at Liverpool.

* * *London.* The **New Bridewell prison** is erected as a substitute for the City Bridewell, Blackfriars.

* * *London.* **Farringdon market** is opened.

1830 Feb. 16. *London.* The **Lyceum** is burned.

Mar. 1. The first light of the **Blackrock lighthouse,** Liverpool, appears.

* * *London.* **Covent Garden** market is built.

1831 Aug. 19. The *Lady Sherbrooke,* from Londonderry to Quebec, is **lost** near Cape Ray; 273 persons drowned.

Oct. 26. The **Asiatic cholera** makes its first appearance in England.

Dec. 23. *Scot.* The **cholera** first appears at Haddington.

1831-32 Deaths from **cholera** reported in England, 52,547.

1832 Feb. 6. *Edinburgh.* **Cholera** appears.

Mar. 14. *Ire.* **Cholera** first appears at Belfast.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1832 * * *London.* **The Medical Association** is organized for the promotion of medical science.

* * *Edinburgh.* **A statue** of George IV. is erected.

* * *Dublin.* **The Zoological Gardens** are opened.

* * Steel pens come into general use.

1833 Mar. 25. *London.* **Edmund Kean** makes his last appearance as *Othello.*

June 25. *London.* **A granite obelisk** is uncovered to the memory of Robert Waithman, Lord Mayor of London in 1824.

Sept. 2. **A Statistical Society** is formed at Manchester; it is the first in England.

Oct. 18. Capt. John Ross returns from his arctic expedition after an absence of four years.

* * *Edinburgh.* **The Association of Fine Arts** is formed.

* * *London.* **The Entomological Society** is organized.

* * *Jack in Office* is exhibited at the Royal Academy by **Sir Edwin Landseer.**

* * The **Choral Society** is established at Manchester.

* * *London.* Joseph Saxton, an American, makes the first **magneto-electric machine** in England.

* * The **safety cab** is invented by Joseph A. Hansom, an English architect [**hansom**].

* * *London.* **The seraphine,** a reed musical instrument, is introduced by John Green.

* * The town hall, Birmingham, is built.

1834 June 24±. **The second great Händel commemmoration** in the presence of King William IV. and Queen Adelaide; 644 performers engage in it.

July 14. *London.* **The Lyceum** is reopened.

Sept. 8. **The British Association** holds its 4th meeting at Edinburgh. [1835, Aug. 6. 5th at Dublin; 1836, Aug. * 6th at Bristol; 1837, 7th at Liverpool.]

± * * **The systems of ventilators** by Dr. Reid and others are introduced with much controversy.

± * * **Lucifer matches** come into use.

* * *London.* The Statistical Society is organized.

* * *London.* **The Royal Institute** of British Architects is organized. [1837. Chartered.]

* * *The Mountain Sylph,* an opera by John Barnett, is produced.

* * *Dublin.* **A railway** to Kingston is opened.

* * **The locomotive Firefly** develops a speed of 20 miles an hour.

1835 Sept. 8. After two years' absence, Capt. Sir George Back and his companions return from their arctic land expedition, having visited the Great Fish River, Canada, and traced its course to the Polar Seas.

Dec. 14. *London.* St. James (**Prince's**) **Theater** is opened.

* * The **Kew Gardens** are founded.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1832 * * Bell, Andrew, clergyman, educator, Scotland, A79.
Bentham, Jeremy, jurist, phil., au., A84.
Crabbe, George, poet, A78.
Colchester, Lord Charles A., statesman, A70.
Dicey, Edward, author, born.
Fergusson, Sir James, statesman, Scot., b.
Leslie, Sir John, mathematician, physicist, Scotland, A66.
Porter, Anna Maria, novelist, A52.
Scott, Sir Walter, poet, novelist, Scot., A61.
Taylor, Edward Burnett, anthropologist, b.

1833 * * Allan, Thomas, mineralogist, A56.
Ballantyne, James, printer, journalist, Scotland, A61.
Bradlaugh, Charles, orator, politician, secularist, born.
Brooke, Stopford, clergyman, author, born.
Drew, Samuel, Methodist preacher, au., A68.
Exmouth, Viscount, Edward Pellew, admiral, A76.
Farjeon, Benjamin Leopold, novelist, born.
Fawcett, Henry, economist, born.
Foley, Sir Thomas, admiral, A76.
Gordon, Charles George (Chinese Gordon), general, born.
Hill, Rowland, preacher, A89.
Kean, Edmund, actor, A46.
Malcolm, Sir John, general, diplomatist, administrator, historian, A64.
More, Hannah, religious writer, A88.
O'Keefe, John, dramatist, Ireland, A86.
Tarleton, Bannastre, general, A79.
Perry, Stephen Joseph, physicist, born.
Roscoe, Sir Henry Enfield, chemist, born.
Wilberforce, William, philanthropist, statesman, A74.
Wolseley, Lord, Garnet Joseph, gen., b.

1834 * * Baker, John Gilbert, botanist, born.
Baring-Gould, Sabine, author, born.
Barrington, Sir Jonah, lawyer, historian, Ireland, A67.
Blackwood, William, publisher, Scot., A58.
Carey, William, Baptist miss., orient., A73.
Chalmers, Alexander, journalist, editor, biographer, Scotland, A75.
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor, poet, philosopher, author, A62.
Crew, Sir Benjamin, admiral, A74.
Douce, Francis, antiquary, A72.
Du Maurier, George Louis P. B., artist, novelist, born.
Hare, Augustus Julius Charles, author, b.
Lamb, Charles, poet, dramatist, essayist, A69.
Lubbock, Sir John, nat., entomologist, born.
Lukin, Lionel, inventor life-boat, A82.
Malthus, Thomas Robert, clergyman, political economist, A68.
Morris, William, poet, born.
Morrison, Robert, Chinese schol., miss., A52.
Seeley, John R., theological writer, born.
Spurgeon, Charles H., Baptist preacher, author, born.
Taylor, Isaac, philologist, author, born.
Telford, Thomas, engineer, Scotland, A77.

1835 * * Byron, Henry J., dramatist, born.
Cobbett, William, grammarian, historian, writer, A69.
Godwin, William, dram., novelist, hist., A79.
Hogg, James, poet, Scotland, A63.
Inglis, Henry D., tourist, writer, Scot., A40.
Jevons, William S., economist, author, born.
Kater, Henry, physicist, A58.
M'Crie, Thomas, theol., hist. wr., Scot., A63.
Mathews, Charles, actor, humorist, A59.
McCulloch, John, geologist, A62.
Motherwell, William, poet, journalist, Scotland, A36.
Pughe, William O., philologist, Wales, A76.
Sinclair, Sir John, agriculturalist, au., A81.
Whistler, James Abbott McNeill, painter, b.

CHURCH.

1832 June 23. **The Church Inquiry Commission** is appointed.

1833 Aug. 14. Parliament passes an Act reducing the number of bishops for Ireland. [The see of Dunmore is united with that of Down and Connor, and Waterford and Lismore with Cashal and Ernly. 1834, Cloyne with Clare and Ross; 1835, Cork with Cloyne and Leighlin, and Ferns with Ossory; 1839, Achonry and Kildare with Tuam; 1841, Elphin and Ardagh with Kelmore.]

1833–41 *Tracts for the Times* are published by Pusey, Newman, Keble, and others of Oxford University, and create great discussion.

They propose to restore the practise of the Church of England to what they believe to be required by the language of her liturgy and rubrics, but which are considered by their opponents to be of a Roman Catholic tendency. [1841, Mar. 15. The tracts are condemned by the University authorities.]

* * The Congregational Dissenters publish **a declaration of faith.**

1834 Mar. 5. **The Scripture Knowledge Institution,** Bristol, is founded by George Müller, a Prussian.

Aug. 1. Lords reject by ten majority the bill passed by the Commons **admitting Dissenters** to university honors.

Sept. 3. **The church rate** is refused at Manchester.

* * **The Wesleyan Methodist Association** is established.

* * *Scot.* **The Anti-patronage party** secure a majority in the General Assembly, and pass the **Veto Act,** aiming to prevent the ordination of any as ministers of parishes who are unacceptable to a majority of the parishoners.

* * **The Ecclesiastical Commission** is established. [1836. Aug. 13. Commissioners are incorporated.]

* * The Society for promoting **Female Education in the East** is organized by women.

1835 * * *London.* **The Protestant Association** is organized.

LETTERS.

1832 July 4. A bill for the founding of the **Durham University** receives the royal assent.

* * *London.* The Marylebone **Literary Institution** is founded.

* * *Edinburgh. Chambers's Edinburgh Journal* is issued.

* * The *Hereford Times* is issued.

1832–44 The *Saturday Magazine* is issued.

* * *London.* The *Mark Lane Express* is issued; also the *Naval and Military Gazette.*

* * The *Nautical Magazine* is issued.

1832–49 The *British Magazine* is issued.

* * *Characteristics of Shakespeare's Women,* by Hazlitt, appears.

1832–61 *Edinburgh. Tait's Edinburgh Magazine* is issued.

* * *Scot. A Commercial Dictionary,* by John Ramsay M'Culloch, appears.

* * *The Playground of Europe,* by Leslie Stephen, appears.

1832–33 *Lead, Kindly Light,* and other poems, by John Henry Newman, appear. [1833. *Arians of the Fourth Century.*]

1833 * * The first **statistical society** in England is formed at Manchester.

* * *London.* The *United Service Gazette* is issued.

* * *Dublin.* The *Dublin University Magazine* is issued.

* * *Pauline,* by Robert Browning, appears. [1835. *Paracelsus.*]

1833–42 *History of Europe,* by Sir Archibald Alison, appears.

1834 * * *London.* The **Westminster Literary Institution** is founded.

* * *London.* The **City of London School** is founded.

* * The **Surtees Society,** or Roxburghe Club, for publishing MSS. relating to the northern counties, is established.

* * *Scot. Sartor Resartus,* by Thomas Carlyle, appears. [1837, The *French Revolution;* 1840, *Heroes and Hero Worship;* 1845, *Cromwell's Letters and Speeches.*]

* * *Ire. Helen,* by Maria Edgeworth, appears.

1835 Aug. 29. The *Mining Journal* is issued.

* * The Leicester **Literary and Philosophical Society** is founded.

* * The *Watchman* is issued.

1835-44 The *Christian Teacher* is issued.

* * *Lodore*, by Mrs. Shelley, appears. [1837. *Falkner*.]

SOCIETY.

1832 June 18. *London.* The Duke of Wellington is attacked by a mob on the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

June 19. A discharged pensioner at Ascot assaults William IV.

* * It is illegal to employ minors in cotton-mills, or to work them more than ten hours daily or more than nine hours on a Saturday.

* * *London.* The Carlton (Conservative) Club is organized.

* * The death penalty for forgery is abolished, except forgery of wills or stocks.

1833 Feb. 15. Joseph Pease, the first Quaker member, is admitted to Parliament on his affirmation.

Sept * Richard Turner, an artisan of Preston, in a temperance address says that "nothing but a te-te-total will do." The term teetotaler is immediately adopted.

* * Sir Francis H. Goldsmid is called to the bar, the first Hebrew so honored.

* * *London.* St. George's Chess Club is founded.

* * *London.* University College Hospital is established.

1834 Apr. * *London.* The tailors unsuccessfully strike for an increase of wages.

Aug. 1. The slaves in the colonies are emancipated, and a temporary apprenticeship is commenced.

Aug. 2-4. *London.* The third and last Glasgow lottery is drawn at Coopers' Hall.

Nov.* -35 Mar. * The Staffordshire potters successfully strike for an advance of wages. [* * *Scot.* The calico printers of Glasgow strike.]

* * The Surtees Society, Durham, is founded.

* * The poor-laws are amended.

Guardians of the poor are obliged, under the penalty of indictment, to afford sufficient relief to all persons unable to maintain themselves.

* * *London.* The Sisters of Charity begin work.

* * Hanging in chains is abolished.

* * *Ire.* Titles created, Baron Carew. [1836, Baron Oranmore and Browne.]

* * Parliament: Provision is made for pensioning public servants and persons made eminent "by their useful discoveries in science and attainments in literature and the arts, who have merited the gracious consideration of their sovereign and the gratitude of their country."

1835 Aug. * The Salford Unity, Salford, Lancashire, the first secret temperance society, is organized.

* * The death penalty for sacrilege is changed to transportation for life. [1861. Breaking into a place of worship and stealing therefrom is made punishable with penal servitude for life.]

* * *London.* St. Mark's Hospital is founded.

* * *London.* Wells Street Sailors' Home is opened.

* * The Cruelty to Animals Act is further extended.

* * The ancient and popular sport of bear-baiting is prohibited.

STATE.

1823 May 23. Parliament: Uniformity of Process Act is passed, making many law changes.

July 13. Parliament: The Reform Act for Scotland is passed.

July 18. Parliament: The Reform Act for Ireland is passed.

Nov. 9. Sir Thomas Denman [Lord Denman] is made chief justice.

* * The system of "Trial at Bar," or trial by the whole court or a plurality of judges, is adopted.

* * An association of large bodies of the lower classes, called "Chartists," is organized.

Its objects are to secure universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual Parliaments, abolition of property qualification, and equal electoral districts.

* * Parliament: The duty on cotton goods imported from the United States is reduced.

* * The office of commissioners is abolished, and the victualing-office is made one of five departments under the lords of the admiralty.

* * William Ewart Gladstone is elected to Parliament for Newark by the Conservatives.

1833 Jan. 29. Parliament meets. [1834. Dec. 30. Dissolved.]

Apr. 2. Parliament: The Coercion Act, for the repression of crime in Ireland, is passed.

July 30. Parliament: A bill for the Reform of the Irish Church is passed.

Aug. 28. Parliament: A bill to abolish slavery in the colonies is passed; it grants £30,000,000 to compensate the slave-owners.

Aug. 29. *London.* The Bank of England receives a new charter.

Sept. 26. *Ire.* Marquis Wellesley is appointed lord-lieutenant.

* * The Falkland Islands, in the South Pacific, are occupied.

* * The East India Company's charter is renewed for 20 years; their monopoly of the Indian trade is abolished.

1834 Apr. 17. Parliament: A bill to amend the poor-laws is introduced. [July 1. H. C. Passes. July 21. H. L. Passes.]

Apr. 22. H. C. Daniel O'Connell makes a motion for the repeal of the Union with Ireland. [Apr. 27. Rejected. Vote, 38–523.]

July 1. Parliament: Another Coercion Act for Ireland is introduced. [July 26. Modified and passed by Commons.]

July 9. Earl Grey resigns.

July 18. Viscount Melbourne becomes premier. Ministers: Lords Althorp, John Russell, Brougham, and Palmerston, E. G. Stanley, and Charles Grant; Lord Auckland is first lord of the admiralty.

Aug. 1. The Act for the abolition of slavery in the colonies goes into effect; 770,280 slaves become free.

Aug. 14. Royal assent is given to the Poor-Law Amendment Act.

A central board of commissioners displace the local boards, outdoor relief is reformed, and workhouses are set aside for poor-law unions.

Sept. 28. *London.* Alexander Raphael is made sheriff; he is the first Roman Catholic to hold that office since the Revolution.

Nov. 14. The Melbourne Ministry is dissolved.

Dec. 26. Sir Robert Peel is made premier. The Cabinet includes Lord Lyndhurst as lord high chancellor, the Duke of Wellington and the Earl of Aberdeen; Earl De Grey is first lord of the admiralty.

Dec. 29. *Ire.* Thomas, Earl of Haddington, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

* * *Scot.* The General Assembly Veto Act is passed.

* * H. C. A bill permitting prisoners to have counsel passes. [H. L. Rejected. 1835. May * H. L. Passed.]

* * Parliament: The stamp on almanacs is abolished.

* * Francis, Marquis of Conyngham, is appointed postmaster.

* * Parliament: The law making returning from transportation punishable with death is repealed, and an Act is passed making the offense punishable by transportation for life.

1835 Jan. 13. *Ire.* Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden is appointed lord high chancellor.

Feb. 19. Parliament meets; James Abercromby, Speaker. [1837. July 17. Dissolved.]

Apr. 8. The Ministry resign, having been defeated on the Irish Church question.

Apr. 18. Lord Melbourne again becomes prime minister.

Cabinet: Lord Palmerston (foreign secretary), Lord John Russell (home secretary), Viscount Howick (secretary of war), and Lord Auckland (first lord of the admiralty).

Apr. 23. *Ire.* Henry, Marquis of Normanby, is appointed lord-lieutenant. [Apr. 30. William, Baron Plunkett, lord chancellor.]

May 20. *London.* The Reform Association is organized to protect electors. [1836. Succeeded by the Reform Club.]

June 5. H. C. Lord John Russell introduces a bill for the regulation of municipal corporations. [Sept. 7. Passed.]

June 24. Parliament: An Act is passed enabling David Salomons, a Jew, to act as sheriff of London.

Sept. 19. Earl of Minto is made first lord of the admiralty.

* * Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, master of the rolls, Vice-chancellor Shadwell, and Justice Bosanquet are commissioners of the great seal.

* * Francis, Marquis of Conyngham, is postmaster; later, the Earl of Lichfield, and William, Lord Maryborough.

* * *Ind.* Sir Charles T. Metcalf is made governor-general.

* * Manchester is incorporated by the Municipal Reform Act.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1833 Feb. 15. The *Hibernia* is wrecked; 150 persons are drowned.

July 3. *London.* Hungerford market is opened.

Aug. 30. The *Amphitrite*, a ship with female convicts to New South Wales, is lost on Boulogne Sands; out of 131 persons three only are saved.

1834 Jan. 9. The *Lady Munro*, from Calcutta, is wrecked on its way to Sydney; 70 are drowned.

Oct. 16. *London.* A great fire occurs. The Houses of Parliament are burned, also St. Stephen's Chapel.

1835 * * Mails are first sent on the overland route to India.

ARMY — NAVY.

1835 * * *S. Afr.* War with Kafirs (p. 598).

1839–42 War with Afghanistan to restore Shuja Shah to the throne of which he is deprived by Dost Mohammed Khan (p. 4).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1835–44 *Scot.* The Granton Pier and breakwater on the Forth, three miles from Edinburgh, are erected by the gift of Walter Stevenson, Duke of Buccleuch. Cost £500,000.

* * A magnificent market is erected at Newcastle by Richard Grainger.

1836 June * Prof. Charles Wheatstone constructs an electromagnetic apparatus; it carries 30 signals through nearly four miles of wire.

June 21. Capt. Back sails with the *Terror* on an exploring adventure to Wager River.

Nov. 7. *Prus.* The great Nassau balloon descends at Weilburg, having conveyed three persons from London in 18 hours.

* * *London.* The Numismatic Society is founded by Dr. John Lee.

* * *London.* The statue of George III. is erected in Cockspur Street.

* * A naval steam-ram is invented by James Nasmyth.

* * *Happy as a King* is painted by William Collins.

* * Francis Pettet Smith and Capt. John Ericsson obtain patents for screw propellers.

* * *Scot.* The Edinburgh and Granton railway is begun.

* * *Scot.* Anastatic printing is invented by Cocks of Falmouth.

1837 Feb. 14. *London.* The Art Union of London is founded.

June 12. The magnetic needle telegraph is patented by William Fothergill Cooke and Charles Wheatstone. [1867. June 12. Gold medal awarded.]

July 4. The Birmingham and Liverpool railway is opened as the Grand Junction.

* * *Scot.* An Art Union is formed.

* * Photographs on paper are first made by William Henry Fox Talbot.

* * *London.* The Ornithological Society is formed; also the Electrical Society.

* * Wheatstone and Cooke claim to discover the electric telegraph.

* * Capt. John Ericsson's screw propeller *Francis Bogden* develops a speed of 10 miles an hour.

* * *London.* City Theater, Norton-Folgate, is opened.

* * John Upton patents a steam-plow.

* * *London.* The principle of working clocks by electricity is advanced by Alex. Bain.

1838 May 31. *London.* John Liston, comedian, makes his last appearance.

Sept. 16. *London.* The railway to Birmingham is opened. [Dec. 28. Also the one to Greenwich.]

Oct. 28. A hurricane sweeps London and vicinity, doing great damage.

Nov. 2. Joseph Henry announces the discovery of secondary currents in electricity.

* * *London.* The Royal Agricultural Society is formed. [1840. Chartered. Also the Etching Club.]

* * Herschel's *Outline of Astronomy* is published.

* * The Geological Society is instituted at Manchester.

* * The 8th meeting of the British Association is held at Newcastle. [1839. Aug. 29, 9th at Birmingham; 1840, Sept. 24, 10th at Glasgow; 1841, 11th at Plymouth; 1842, June 23, 12th at Manchester.

* * The Marquis of Northampton becomes president of the Royal Society.

* * The first screw propeller, the *Archimedes*, is built on the Thames by H. Wimshurst.

* * Prof. Charles Wheatstone makes optical discoveries. He invents the reflecting stereoscope.

* * The ammonia process of making soda is invented by Dyer and Hemming.

* * The magnificent water-lily, called *Victoria Regia*, is introduced from Guiana by Sir Robert Schomburgk.

* * Dr. Neil Arnott's work on ventilators is published.

* * The steamship *Great Western* steams from Bristol to New York in 15 days.

1839 Jan. 6, 7. *Ire.* Terrible tempest prevails; Limerick and Dublin suffer much damage; 200 houses are blown down, killing 20 persons; 100 persons are drowned; and the coasts of Ireland and Western England are lined with wrecks. Fire consumes 200 houses.

Aug. 6. *London.* The Royal Polytechnic Institution, Regent Street, is opened.

Dec. 24–27. A long chalk cliff at Lyme Regis, Dorset, between 100 to 150 feet high, being undermined by rain, slides forward on the beach, carrying fields, houses, and trees.

* * The locomotive North Star runs 37 miles an hour.

* * *London.* The Microscopical Society is formed; also the Ecclesiological Society, and the Royal Botanical Society.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1836 * * Colman, George, poet, dram., A74.
Gell, Sir William, classical scholar, antiquary, A59.
Gilbert, William S., dramatist, librettist, b.
Lockyer, Joseph N., astronomer, born.
Leach, William E., naturalist, A46.
Macadam, John L., inventor Macadam roads, Scotland, A80.
Marsden, William, orientalist, A82.
Mill, James, hist., economist, phil., A63.
Poynter, Edward John, historical painter, b.
Stowell, Baron, William S., jurist, A91.
Westall, Richard, historical painter, A71.
Wilkins, Sir Charles, Sanskrit scholar, A87.

1837 * * Braddon, Mary E., novelist, born.
Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton, writer, A75.
Burgess, Thomas, bp. of Salisbury, au., A81.
Burnand, Francis C., dramatist, born.
Constable, John, landscape painter, A61.
Daniel, William, landscape painter, A68.
Donovan, Edward, naturalist, author, A39.
Field, John, composer, pianist, Ire., A55.
Gordon-Cumming, Constance F., traveler, writer, Scotland, born.
Green, John Richard, historian, born.
Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael Edward, states., b.
Latham, John, ornithologist, A97.
Marshman, Joshua, Baptist missionary, oriental scholar, A70.
Proctor, Richard A., astronomer, au., b.
Soane, Sir John, architect, A84.
Swinburne, Algernon C., poet, born.
Turner, Edward, chemist, A40.
William IV., king, A72.

1838 * * Abbott, Edwin A., theologian, philologist, born.
Douglas, Robert K., orientalist, born.
Eldon, Earl of, John S., statesman, A87.
Grant, Mrs. Anne McVicar, novelist, Scotland, A83.
Irving, Henry (J. H. Broadribb), actor, b.
Lancaster, Joseph, educator, A60.
Lecky, William E. H., historian, born.
Morley, John, statesman, author, born.
Morton, Thomas, dramatist, A74.
Trevelyan, Sir George O., statesman, biographer, author, born.

1839 * * Adam, William, lawyer, Scot., A88.
Alison, Archibald, cl., au., Scotland, A82.
Beechy, Sir William, portrait painter, A86.
Bentinck, Lord, William C., governor-general of Bengal, A65.
Coffin, Sir Isaac, admiral, A80.
D'Arblay, Madam, Frances Burney, novelist, A88.
Galt, John, miscellaneous wr., Scot., A60.
Hardy, Sir Thomas M., commander, A70.
Lauderdale, Earl of, James M., statesman, Scotland, A80.
Pettie, John, painter, born.
Praed, Winthrop M., poet, A37.
Smith, William, geologist, A70.
Stanhope, Lady Hester L., traveler, A63.
Williams, John, missionary, A43.

CHURCH.

1835 * * Bishoprics are established:

Madras. [1836, Ripon, Montreal, and Australia; 1837, Bombay; 1838, Nelson, New Zealand; 1839, Newfoundland and Toronto; 1841, Jerusalem, Gibraltar, and New Zealand; 1842, Tasmania, Antigua, British Guiana, and Huron; 1845, Colombo, Ceylon, and Fredericton, New Brunswick.]

1836 * * The Broad Church School in the Church of England becomes prominent. Traditional beliefs are rejected, and "negative theology" substituted.

* * The Church of England Pastoral Aid Society is organized.

* * The Colonial Missionary Society in connection with the Congregational Union of England and Wales is organized.

1837 * * *Scot.* The Woman's Societies of the Free Church of Scotland, the Woman's Missionary Societies of Scotland (Established Church), and the Woman's mission-work for women in the Established Church are organized.

1837–82 *London.* Mormons report six meeting-houses; estimated 85,000 English converts.

1837 * * The Additional Curates' Society is founded.

1838 * * The Coral Missionary Magazine and Fund are founded.

* * The Peculiar People sect is founded.

1839 * * *Scot.* Dr. Duff publishes *Missions the Chief End of the Christian Church.*

* * The centenary of Methodism is celebrated; £216,000 is collected, to be expended on educational, church, and benevolent objects.

LETTERS.

1835–47 *History of Greece*, by Connop Thirlwall, appears.

1836 Jan. 4. The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* is issued.

Apr. 23. Shakespeare's jubilee is celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon.

* * *London.* The *Musical World* is issued.

* * *Dublin.* The *Dublin Review* is issued.

* * The *Midland Counties Herald* is issued.

* * *Reliques of Father Prout*, by Rev. Francis Mahony, appears.

* * *Mr. Midshipman Easy* and *Japhet in Search of a Father*, by Capt. Frederick Marryat, appear. [1837, *Peter Simple* and *Snarleyyow;* 1838, *Jacob Faithful;* 1839, *The Phantom Ship.*]

* * *Ire. Rory O'More*, by Samuel Lover, appears. [1839, *Songs and Ballads;* 1842, *Handy Andy.*]

* * *Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancaster*, by Hartley Coleridge, appears.

* * *Pericles and Aspasia*, by Landor, appears.

* * *Sketches by Boz*, by Charles Dickens, appears. [1837, *Pickwick Papers;* 1838, *Oliver Twist;* 1838–39, *Nicholas Nickleby;* 1840–41, *Master Humphrey's Clock, Old Curiosity Shop*, and *Barnaby Rudge;* 1842, *American Notes;* 1843–44, *Martin Chuzzlewit;* 1847–48, *Dombey and Son.*]

** *English Dictionary*, by Charles Richardson, appears.

1836-38 *Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott*, by John Gibson Lockhart, appears.

1837 * **University College**, Durham University, is founded.

** *London.* The *Publishers' Circular* is issued; also the *Magnet*, the *Era*, and the *Railway Times*.

** *History of the Inductive Sciences*, by William Whewell, appears. [1840, *Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences;* 1845, *Elements of Morality.*]

** *The Yellowplush Papers*, by William Makepeace Thackeray, appears.

** *Harry Lorrequer*, by Charles James Lever, appears. [1840, *Charles O'Malley;* 1843, *Tom Burke of Ours* and *Arthur O'Leary.*]

1838 * **Wesley College**, Sheffield, is opened.

** The Camden **Historical Society** is founded.

** *London.* The *Ecclesiastical Gazette* is issued; also the *Medical Press.*

** *The Seraphim, and other poems*, by Elizabeth Barrett [Browning], appears. [1844, *Drama of Exile.*]

** *On the Law of Storms*, by Sir W. Reed, appears.

** *Rationale of Religious Inquiry*, by James Martineau, appears. [1843, *Endeavors after a Christian Life.*]

1838-43 *History of Rome*, by Thomas Arnold, appears.

1838-50 The **English Historical Society** is established.

SOCIETY.

1835-37 *Edinburgh.* The **Abbotsford Club** is founded.

1836 Apr. 11. Orphan houses at Ashley-down, Bristol, are founded by George Müller, a Prussian; they are supported entirely by voluntary contributions and without solicitation.

** *Ire.* Tithe disorders prevail.

** *London.* The Orthopædic Hospital, for the cure of club-foot and spinal curvatures, is founded.

** The Numismatical Society is founded by Dr. John Lee. It publishes the *Numismatic Chronicle.*

** A penalty of £50 is enacted for advertising any lotteries in the newspapers.

** Weekly wages of laborers, eight shillings.

** The legal rights, position, and employment of women are greatly improved.

1838 * John Thom announces himself the Messiah at Brighton, and proposes the reformation of society. [May 28-31. In a riot Thom is killed.]

Aug. * **Parliament:** A statute is passed abolishing arrest for debt on mesne process except in cases wherein there is ground to show that the defendant designs to leave the country. [1846. Imprisonment for debts under £20 is abolished.]

** *London.* The Arundel Yacht Club is founded. [1849. Changed to Royal London Yacht Club.]

** The poor-laws are extended to Ireland.

** Acts are passed to discourage duelling.

** *Scot.* The Maitland Club, Glasgow, is founded.

** The temperance societies called the **Rechabites** are formed.

1839 *Scot.* The **Spalding Club**, Aberdeen, is founded.

** *London.* A **ragged school** is set up by Andrew Walker in "Devil's Acre," Westminister.

STATE.

1835 * **Capt. Alexander Burnes** is sent to Dost Mohammed at Kabul as ambassador to offset the intrigues of Russia.

1836 Jan. 16. Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, **Lord Cottenham**, is made lord high chancellor.

Feb. 12. H. C. Lord John Russell introduces a bill for the general regulation of **Births, Deaths, and Marriages.** [Passed.]

Feb.* **Parliament:** The **Tithe Commutation Act**, substituting money for payment in kind, is introduced [and passed].

May 17. H. C. The **Jewish Emancipation Bill** is defeated on second reading. Vote, 165-228.

June 20. H. C. A bill is introduced to reduce the **stamp** on each **newspaper** from fourpence to one penny. [Passed.]

** **South Australia** is colonized.

** **Parliament:** A bill allowing **counsel** to persons tried for felony is passed.

** *E. I.* **Lord Auckland** is appointed governor-general.

Oct. 30. *Ire.* Sir Michael Loghlen is appointed master of the rolls; he is the first Roman Catholic judge since the Revolution.

1837 June 20. William IV. dies.

1837+ Victoria reigns.

Alexandrina Victoria, daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, and granddaughter of George III, becomes queen.

June 20. Hanover is separated from Great Britain. The **Duke of Cumberland** becomes king of Hanover. [June 24. He leaves London.]

June* The administration of **Viscount Melbourne** is continued. [F. T. Baring, Earl of Clarendon, T. B. Macaulay, and others are added.]

July 12. Parliament: Post-office Acts are consolidated.

Nov. 9. *London.* **Moses Montefiore** is elected sheriff, and is knighted by the queen; he is the first Jew so honored.

Nov. 15. Parliament meets. [1841. June 23. Dissolved.]

Dec. 22. Parliament: The Government announces that **Lower Canada is in rebellion** (p. 578).

** *London.* Sir John Cowan is elected lord mayor. [1838, Samuel Wilson; 1839, Sir Chapman Marshall; 1840, Thomas Johnson; 1841, John Pirie; 1842, J. Humphrey; 1843, S. W. Magnay; 1844, Michael Gibbs; 1845, John Johnson; 1846, Sir George Carroll; 1847, John Kinnersley Hooper; 1848, Sir James Duke; 1849, Thos. Farncombe; 1850, Sir John Musgrove.]

** The queen is empowered to grant annually **new pensions** to the amount of £1,200.

** The national debt is £761,422,570.

1838 Apr.* **Lord Durham** is appointed a special **commissioner to Canada** to redress grievances and maintain the law.

June 28. *London.* Queen Victoria is **crowned** at Westminster

Aug. 1. *E. I.* **Slavery** is abolished.

Aug. 10. The Ministry disallow the ordinance of Lord Durham (Jan. 28) expatriating **rebel leaders in Canada.** [He resigns his office.]

Aug.* A meeting of working-people called **Chartists** takes place near Birmingham.

They draw up a national petition, or people's charter, demanding annual parliaments, universal suffrage for manhood, voting by ballot, abolition of property qualification of members of parliament, and payments for their services. [Later, they add a demand for equal electoral districts.]

Sept. 18. The **Anti-corn-law League** is formed at Manchester. **Charles Villiers, Richard Cobden,** and **John Bright** are its leaders.

Oct. 23. Manchester receives a charter of incorporation.

** **Parliament:** The transmission of mails by railways is enacted.

** **Parliament:** A **poor-law** for Ireland is passed. [1839. Amended.]

** *Ire.* **Rent** is substituted for landowners' **tithes.**

** The imperial state crown of England is made.

It contains one large ruby, one large sapphire, 16 sapphires, 11 emeralds, 4 rubies, 1,363 brilliants, 1,273 rose diamonds, 147 table diamonds, 4 drop-shaped pearls, and 273 pearls.

1839 Apr. 3. *Ire.* Hugh, **Earl Fortescue**, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

May 2. H. C. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Viscount Eversley, is chosen Speaker.

June 14. Parliament: The petition of the Chartists is presented and rejected. [Riots follow.]

July* **H. C.** A bill for the adoption of Rowland Hill's plan of a **penny postage** is introduced [and passed].

Aug. 26. Parliament: The **Manchester** Police Act is passed.

Nov. 16. A **commercial treaty** is concluded **with Turkey.**

Dec. 5. The new **postage-law**, with the uniform letter-rate of fourpence, goes into operation as an experiment.

** *Afghanistan.* Sir William MacNaughten becomes the real governor under Shah (p. 5).

** *Arabia.* **Aden** captured (Jan. 29) and annexed.

** **Parliament: Birmingham** town is incorporated, and a police Act for it passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1836 Aug. 30. *London.* **Flenning's wharf**, London Bridge, and other structures are burned; loss, £250,000.

Sept. 19. *Dublin.* **Mount Jerome Cemetery** is consecrated.

** **Raw cotton** sells from 18 to 20 cents a pound.

** *London.* Tothill Fields **Bridewell** prison is rebuilt.

1837 * **The Peninsular Company** is formed. [It becomes the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.]

1838 Jan. 10. *London.* The **Royal Exchange** is burned the second time.

Apr. 8-23. The *Great Western* sails from Bristol to New York.

Sept. 6. The steamer *Forfarshire*, from Hull to Dundee, **is lost;** 38 persons drowned. **Grace Darling** and her father save 15 persons.

Nov. 21. *E. I.* The East Indiamen *Protector* is **wrecked** in the Bay of Bengal; 170 drowned.

1838-39 A telegraph-line is set up on the Great Western Railway from Paddington to West Drayton.

1839 Jan. 7. The naval cutter *Diligence* **is wrecked;** 56 persons drowned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1839-42 War with China over disputes regarding the opium-trade (p. 616).

1840 Sept.*-Nov.* War against Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt. (See Egypt.)

Sept. 16. *Syria.* Beyrout is bombarded and captured by the British under Col. Napier.

Nov. 3. *Syria.* A British squadron under Adm. Stopford bombards and takes St. Jean d'Acre; Egyptian loss, 2,000 killed and wounded, and 3,000 prisoners. [Peace follows.]

* * The screw propeller is introduced in the royal navy.

1842 Aug. 15. The Duke of Wellington is again appointed commander-in-chief.

* * The artillery carbine is introduced.

* * The percussion-musket is introduced.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1839 * * The Royal Society of Female Musicians is established.

* * The process of obtaining illuminating gas from water is patented by Cruikshank.

* * Wm. Robert Grove constructs the nitric acid battery.

* * *London.* Wood-paving is unsuccessful.

* * Henry Fox Talbot first publishes his method of multiplying impressions by producing a negative photograph, from which any number of positive copies may be printed.

1840 May 11. The railway to Southampton is opened.

June 30. *London.* The railway to Bristol is opened. [Aug. 2. To Blackwall. Sept. 21. To Brighton.]

June.* *London.* An experiment is made with atmospheric pressure on railway across Wormwood Scrubs.

Aug. 14±. The steam-packet *Britannia* crosses from Halifax to Liverpool in 10 days, breaking all previous records.

* * The hydro-electric machine is invented by Armstrong.

* * *Edinburgh.* The Sir Walter Scott monument is begun. [1845. Finished.]

* * John Babcock of Brighton begins to procure new lymph for vaccination by inoculating cows with smallpox.

* * Prof. Wheatstone invents an electro-magnetic telegraph clock.

* * *Dublin.* The Irish Archæological Society is formed.

* * Inoculation is prohibited by law.

* * Alfred Smee's electric battery is first constructed.

* * Robert Sterling Newall of Gateshead patents wire rope for submarine telegraph cables.

1841 Jan. 16. Brentford is inundated and much damage is done; several lives are lost.

June 11. *London.* The Chemical Society is formed; also the Pharmaceutical Society [1843, chartered], and the Hydropathic Society.

Sept.* *London.* The Princess's Theater is opened for concerts. [Dec. 26. For plays.]

Nov. 2. *London.* Adelaide Kemble makes her first appearance.

* * The Queen's Bridge is built on the site of the long bridge at Belfast.

* * Wheatstone's alphabetical printing telegraph is patented.

1842 Dec. 17. James Young sets up the *Family Herald* with a type-composing machine.

Dec. 26. *London.* The Marylebone Theater is opened.

* * *Play Scene in Hamlet* is painted by Daniel Maclise, London.

* * Magneto-electricity is applied to electroplating by Woolwich.

* * Red flames are observed during an eclipse of the sun, by Francis Baily.

* * The Kew Observatory is presented to the British Association.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1840 * * Barrington, George, pickpocket, writer, A75.
Broughton, Rhoda, novelist, born.
Brummell, George B. (Beau Brummell), fop, A62.
Carlisle, Sir Anthony, surgeon, physiol., A72.
Cary, Henry F., poet, translator of "Dante," A68.
De la Ramé, Louise (Ouida), novelist, born.
Drummond, Capt. Thomas, civil engineer, Scotland, A43.
Griffin, Gerald, novelist, poet, Ireland, A37.
Linton, James D., painter, born.
Maclure, William, geologist, Scot., A77.
Nasmyth, Alexander, painter, Scot., A82.
Rivière, Briton, painter, born.
Smith, Sir William S., admiral, A76.
Stanley, Henry Morton, explor., Wales, b.
Stone, Marcus, painter, born.
Symonds, John A., author, born.
Walker, Frederick, painter, born.
Victoria, Empress Frederick of Germany, princess royal, dau. of Queen Victoria, b.

1841 * * Black, William, novelist, Scot., b.
Burnes, Sir Alex., traveler, diplomatist, Scotland, A36.
Buchanan, Robert W., poet, Scotland, born.
Chitty, Joseph, jurist, A65.
Dyer, George, scholar, antiquary, A86.
Elgin, Earl of, Thomas Bruce, diplomatist, Scotland, A75.
Gregory, Gilbert Ashburton, math., wr., A67.
Hook, Theodore Edward, novelist, dramatist, humorist, A58.
Mac-Auley, Catherine E., philanthropist, founder Sisters of Mercy, Ireland, A54.
MacNeven, William J., physician, teacher, Ireland, A78.
White, Joseph B., clergyman, author, A66.
Wilkie, Sir David, painter, Scotland, A56.

1842 * * Arnold, Thomas, clergyman, classical scholar, historian, A47.
Banim, John, novelist, Ireland, A44.
Chantry, Sir Francis Legatt, sculptor, A61.
Congleton, Lord, Henry Brooke Parnell, statesman, A66.
Cunningham, Allan, poet, critic, Scot., A58.
Darling, Grace, heroine, A27.
Fosbroke, Thomas D., archeologist, A72.
Foster, John, cl., moralist, author, A72.
Haldane, Robert, cl., philan., au., Scot., A78.
Hill, Viscount, Rowland, general, A70.
Maginn, William, journalist, author, Ireland, A49.
Mudie, Robert, naturalist, Scotland, A65.
Ousely, Sir William, orientalist, A73.
Payne, John, poet, born.
Wellesley, Marquis of, Richard Cowley, or Wesley, statesman, A82.

CHURCH.

1839 * * The Ecclesiological Society is organized.

1840 * * *Ire.* The "Synod of Ulster" and the "Secession Synod" unite to form the "General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland."

* * The Welsh Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society is established at Liverpool.

* * A Jewish mission to the East is organized by Moses Montefiore.

* * Parliament: A new Church Discipline Act is passed.

1840-41 The Congregation of British Jews is formed.

1841 May 28. *Scot.* Seven ministers belonging to the Presbytery of Strathbogie are deposed by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland for obeying the civil in preference to the ecclesiastical law.

July 10. *Ire.* The Presbyterian Church founds a Jewish mission.

Nov. 30. *Edinburgh.* The Medical Missionary Society is organized.

* * *Scot.* The Morisonians, followers of the Rev. James Morison of Kilmarnock, are suspended for heterodoxy.

* * Sir F. H. Goldsmid founds the Jewish Infant School.

1842 May 23. *Scot.* The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland condemns patronage as detrimental to true religion, and deserving to be abolished.

Nov. 7. *London.* The British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews is founded.

LETTERS.

1839-69 The first real practical technical school in England is formed in the Chester Diocesan Training College, by Rev. Arthur Rigg, principal.

1839 * * *Festus*, by Philip James Bailey, appears.

* * *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, by Henry Hallam, appears.

1839-43 *Sketches of Statesmen of the Time of George III.*, by Lord Henry Brougham, appears. [1845-46, *Lives of the Men of Letters and Science who Flourished in the Time of George III.*]

1839-44 *Proverbial Philosophy*, by Martin Farquhar Tupper, appears. [1844, *Crock of Gold.*]

1839-45 *Journal of Researches*, by Charles Darwin, appears.

1840 * * A training-school is founded at Battersea by Sir J. Shuttleworth and E. C. Tufnell.

* * The Shakespeare Society is founded.

* * *London.* The London Circulating Library is founded.

* * *London.* The *Tablet*, Roman Catholic weekly, is issued.

* * *Scot.* *The Witness* is issued.

* * *Scot.* *The Old Red Sandstone*, by Hugh Miller, appears. [1850, *Footprints of the Creator.*]

* * *Ingoldsby Legends*, by Richard Harris Barham, appears.

1840-48 *Lives of the Queens of England*, by Agnes Strickland, appears.

1841 Apr. 14. *London.* The *Nonconformist* is issued.

July 17. *London.* *Punch, or the London Charivari*, is issued by Henry Mayhew, Mark Lemon, Douglas Jerrold, Gilbert à Becket, and others.

* * *London.* The *Pharmaceutical Journal* is issued; also the *Gardener's Chronicle* and *Jewish Chronicle.*

* * *Amenities of Literature*, by Isaac D'Israeli, appears.

* * *Masterman Ready*, by Capt. Marryat, appears. [1846, *Children of the New Forest*; 1848, *The Little Savage.*]

1842 May 18. *London.* The Philological Society is established.

May* *London.* The *Illustrated London News* is issued.

* * *Edinburgh.* New College is founded.

* * *London.* *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper* is issued; also the *Builder* and the *Inquirer.*

* * *Lays of Ancient Rome*, by Macaulay, appears.

* * *Locksley Hall*, and other poems, by Tennyson, appears. [1847, *The Princess*; 1850, *In Memoriam.*]

* * *Ire.* *The Waldenses*, by Aubrey Thomas De Vere, appears. [1843, *Poems.*]

* * *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities*, by Sir William Smith, appears.

* * *Zanoni*, by Bulwer-Lytton, appears. [1843, *Last of the Barons;* 1848, *Harold;* 1849, *The Caxtons;* 1853, *My Novel.*]

* * *Scot. Love and Immortality*, by Charles Mackay, appears. [1845, *Legends of the Isles.*]

* * *Correlation of the Physical Forces*, by Sir W. R. Grove, appears.

It enunciates the theory of the correlation or mutual dependence and convertibility into each other of all the forces of nature, viz., heat, light, electricity, magnetism, chemical affinity, and motion.

1842-53 The **Shakespeare Society** issues 20 volumes.

SOCIETY.

1839 * * *London.* King's College **Hospital** is founded.

* * *London.* The **Theatrical Fund** is established. [1853. Incorporated.]

* * The British and Foreign **Antislavery Society** is established.

1840 Jan. 1. John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, three Chartists, are tried for **high treason.** [Condemned and transported.]

July 10. Attempted assassination.

Edward Oxford, an ex-servant in a public house, discharges two pistols at Queen Victoria and Prince Albert when ascending Constitution Hill in an open phæton from Buckingham Palace. Neither her majesty nor the prince is injured. [July 10. Oxford adjudged to be insane.]

1840-52 *London.* The **Percy Society** is formed. [1840-55. Also the Parker Society.]

1841 Sept. 15. Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes is founded. [1845. Oct. 16. Incorporated.]

* * A **Consumption Hospital** is founded at Brompton.

* * *London.* The **London Philanthropic Society** is founded to supply bread and coal to the poor.

* * **Titles created.** Barons Oxenfoord, Congleton, and Vivian; also Earl of Gainsborough. [1842, Viscount Hill; 1846, Earl of Ellesmere and Viscount Hardinge; 1847, Earl of Strafford; 1849, Viscount Gough and Baron Elgin; 1850, Earl of Cottenham and Baron Truro; 1851, Baron De Freyne.]

1841-47 *Edinburgh.* **Wodrow Society** is founded.

1842 May 30. John Francis **fires at the queen.** [July 3. John William Bean presents a pistol at the queen, but is seized by a bystander before firing it.]

Aug. * *Scot.* **Father Mathew** visits Glasgow; 40,000 take the pledge.

Aug. * Great **disorders** occur among the artisans in the midland counties.

* * A Parliamentary commission reports that **children** six years of age are employed in mines to drag cars of coal through low tunnels by getting down on hands and feet. Orphan boys are reduced to slavery in the mines by a system of apprenticeship.

* * *London.* **A women's hospital** is founded in Soho.

* * **Women** are prohibited from working in the collieries.

* * The **Royal Masonic Institution** for the aged and widows is founded.

STATE.

1839 * * *London.* The employment of dogs in drawing carts, etc., is abolished. [1854. Abolished throughout the country.]

1840 Jan. 10. Parliament: Members relinquish the privilege of **franking letters.** The **penny postage** act becomes operative.

Feb. 10. Queen Victoria marries her cousin, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

Apr. 14. Parliament: An act for the settlement of the privilege of **Parliament** question is passed.

July 15. A **treaty** of alliance is concluded with Russia, Austria, and Prussia for the maintenance of the **Ottoman** empire and the settlement of the affairs of Egypt.

July 23. Parliament: The Vaccination Act is passed. [1853. Compulsory Act passed.]

Aug. 4. Parliament: A regency bill appointing Prince Albert regent in the event of the demise of the queen, should her next lineal successor be under age, is passed.

* * The new Houses of Parliament are commenced. [1852. Finished.]

* * **New Zealand** is settled.

* * The money-order office, set up in 1792, is begun to be generally used.

* * **Parliament: The Municipal Corporation Act** for Ireland is passed.

* * Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, a Jew, is made a baronet, the first Jew so honored.

1841 Jan. * *China.* **Hong Kong** is acquired (p. 617).

May 27. H. C. A vote of confidence in the Ministry is refused. Vote, 312-311.

June * *Ire.* **John Campbell** is made lord chancellor. [Oct. * **Sir Edward Sugden.**]

Aug. 19. Parliament meets. [1847. July 23. Dissolved.

Aug. 30. The Melbourne **Ministry resign,** having been defeated in Parliament on an amendment to the speech from the throne.

Sept. 6. A Ministry is formed with **Sir Robert Peel** as Premier.

Members: the **Duke of Wellington**; **Lord Lyndhurst** as lord high chancellor; **Sir James Graham**, the **Earl of Aberdeen**, and **Lord Stanley.** [Later, **Sidney Herbert, W.E. Gladstone. Earl of Haddington** is made first lord of the admiralty.]

Sept. 15. *Ire.* **Thomas Philip,** Earl de Grey, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Nov. 10. Edward Pennefather is made chief justice.

Dec. 20. The **quintuple treaty** for the suppression of the **slave-trade** is signed. It allows mutual right of search by the great powers; Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, and Prussia sign it.

* * *Dublin.* Daniel O'Connell is elected mayor; he is the first Roman Catholic to hold that office.

* * Viscount Lowther is appointed postmaster.

* * Population of England, 8,196,597.

* * Postage-stamps come into use, superseding adhesive envelopes.

1842 Mar. 3. Parliament: The **Copyright Law** is amended by extending the term of 28 years to 42 years.

Apr. 7. H. C. Sir Robert Peel's "**sliding-scale**" **bill,** "regulating the duty on wheat and other articles of corn," is passed.

May 2. Parliament: A petition for the adoption of the "**People's Charter,**" having 3,000,000 signatures, is introduced. [Rejected. Vote, 287-49.]

June 22. H. C. Sir Robert Peel's bill for the imposition of a **tax** of sevenpence in the pound on **incomes** over £150 is passed.

Aug. 9. The **Ashburton Treaty** is signed (p. 155).

* * *London.* The old **Marshalsea prison,** Southwark, built in the 13th century, is taken down.

* * **Parliament:** A bill prohibiting the employment of **women and children** in mines is passed.

* * *E. I.* **Earl of Ellenborough** is appointed governor-general.

* * *London.* Pentonville **Model prison** is completed.

* * *Scot.* **The queen** first visits Scotland.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1840 Jan. 11. The steamer *William Huskisson* is **wrecked** between Dublin and Liverpool; 93 passengers saved by Capt. Clegg of the *Huddersfield.*

June 17. *E. I.* The *Lord William Bentinck* is **wrecked** off Bombay; 58 recruits, 20 officers, and seven passengers perish; the *Lord Castlereagh* also wrecked, most of her crew and passengers being lost.

July 18. *U. S. A.* The first transatlantic steamer of the **Cunard line,** the *Britannia*, arrives at Boston, Mass., after a passage of 14 days and eight hours.

Nov. 18. The steam packet *City of Bristol* is **wrecked;** 35 persons drowned.

* * A **telegraph-line** erected on the Blackwell railroad.

1841 Jan. 4. The steamer *Thames*, from Dublin to Liverpool, is **wrecked** off St. Ives; the captain and 55 persons drowned.

Feb. 10. The *Governor Fenner*, from Liverpool to America, is **run down** off Holyhead by the Nottingham steamer out of Dublin; 122 persons drowned.

Apr. 19. The *William Browne* is **wrecked** by striking on the ice; 16 passengers who had been received into the long-boat are thrown overboard by the crew to lighten her.

June 8. *London.* **Astley's Amphitheater** is burned the third time.

Sept. 26. The *Amanda* is **wrecked** off Metis; 29 passengers and 12 of the crew drowned.

Oct. 30. *London.* **A fire** occurs at the Tower; the armory and 280,000 stand of arms are destroyed.

Nov. 21. *Ire.* The *James Cooke* of Limerick is **wrecked** in coming from Sligo to Glasgow.

* * The **telegraph** is extended to Glasgow.

1842 Aug. 28. *Afr.* The transports *Abercrombie, Robinson*, and *Waterloo* are **lost** in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope; of 330 persons on board the latter vessel 189, principally convicts, are drowned.

Nov. 13. The East Indiaman *Reliance*, from China to London, is **wrecked** off Merlmont, near Boulogne; of 116 persons on board, seven only are saved.

* * **Commercial distress** prevails. Many persons are unemployed, and disorders in manufacturing districts are repressed by military force.

ARMY — NAVY.

1843 July 13. The *Albert* troop-ship from Halifax is wrecked with the 64th Regiment on board, which barely escapes.

* * *E. I.* War with the Sindis. (See India.)

1844 * * The naval list is first officially completed.

1845 Dec. * *E. I.* The first Sikh war begins.

1846 * * *S. Afr.* War with Kafirs.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1843 Mar. 1. The Phonetic Society is formed; Isaac Pitman, secretary.

Mar. 25. *London.* The Thames tunnel is opened for foot passengers; length, 1,300 feet; width, 35 feet; heighth, 20 feet; thickness of earth between the crown of the arch and the bed of the river, about 15 feet.

Apr. 17. *London.* Astley's Amphitheater is reopened.

June 28. *London.* The Southeastern railway is opened to Folkestone. [1844. Feb. 7. To Dover.]

Nov. 4. *London.* The Nelson Column, Trafalgar Square, is completed. [1867. Jan. 31. The lions at the base, designed by Sir Edwin Landseer, are uncovered.]

* * Gutta-percha is made known in England by Drs. De Almeida and Montgomery at the Society of Arts.

* * *London.* The Ethnological Society is formed; also the British Archæological Association, and the Royal Archæological Institute.

* * *Scot.* James Nasmyth invents the striking steam-hammer.

* * The 13th meeting of the British Association is held at Cork; [1844, 14th at York; 1845, 15th at Cambridge; 1846, 16th at Southampton; 1847, 17th at Oxford.]

* * The first experiments in atmospheric railways in England are made at Wormwood.

* * Sir Wm. Rowan Hamilton invents the mathematical method called quaternions.

* * *Ire.* The first atmospheric railway in Ireland is built.

1844 Aug. 24. *Edinburgh.* A monument to the political martyrs of 1793–94 is begun.

Oct. 8. *Scot.* A statue of the Duke of Wellington is unveiled at Glasgow. [Later, also one at the Royal Exchange, London.]

* * The doctrine of the origin of species by evolution appears in the *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation.*

* * The North British railway is begun. [1846. June 18. Opened.]

± * * Rev. John Curwen improves the tonic sol-fa system, in which the letters d, r, m, f, s, l, t (for do, re, mi, fa, so, la, ti, or si), are used instead of notes.

* * *Dublin.* Queen's Theater in Brunswick Street is erected.

* * The Händel Society is formed; also the Syro-Egyptian Society, the Ray Society, and the Caxton Society.

1845 Feb. 27. The Portland Vase is smashed with a stone by William Lloyd. [It has been skilfully repaired.]

May 1. *London.* The Hungerford (or Charing Cross) suspension bridge is opened.

May 24. Sir John Franklin and Capts. Crozier and Fitzjames sail in the ships *Erebus* and *Terror* for the arctic regions.

June * The railway from Cambridge to London is opened.

June * J. Watkins Brett and Jacob Brett file plans for a transatlantic telegraph cable.

* * The Sheffield and Manchester railway is opened.

* * *London.* A statue of Queen Victoria is erected at the Royal Exchange.

* * *London.* Victoria Park and Trafalgar Square are completed.

1846 Aug. * The Queen's Park, Peel Park, and Philip's Park, Manchester, are opened.

Oct. 10. Lassell discovers a satellite of Neptune.

* * *London.* The grand Wellington Arch is erected at Hyde Park corner; height of equestrian statue, 27 feet; weight, 40 tons; chiefly made from captured cannon.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1843 * * Abbott, Evelyn, classical scholar, historian, born.
Allen, William, chemist, A73.
Alice Maud Mary, daughter of Victoria, b.
Cooper, William R., archeologist, born.
Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth, statesman, journalist, born.
Dowden, Edward, scholar, Ireland, born.
Loudon, John C., horticulturist, Scot., A60.
Southey, Robert, poet, historian, biog., A69.
1844 * Abercrombie, John, phys., Scot., A64.
Addington, Henry, Viscount Sidmouth, A87.
Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, son of Victoria, born.
Baily, Francis, astronomer, A70.
Beckford, William, author, A84.
Burdett, Sir Francis, statesman, A74.
Callcott, Sir Aug. W., landscape paint., A65.
Campbell, Thomas, poet, Scotland, A67.
Dalton, John, physicist, mathematician, A78.
Halford, Sir Henry, physician, author, A78.
Hall, Basil, traveler, author, Scotland, A56.
Lang, Andrew, poet, essayist, born.
Scott, Thomas H. S., author, born.
Sterling, John, critic, essayist, A38.
Sullivan, Arthur, musical composer, born.
1845 * Adolphus, John, lawyer, hist., A78.
Blanchard, Laman, journalist, A42.
Buxton, Sir Thomas F., philanthropist, A59.
Cooper, Thomas S., painter, A42.
Daniell, John F., chemist, physicist, A55.
Ernest Augustus Albert, Duke of Cumberland, born.
Fry (or Gurney), **Elizabeth**, philanthropist, prison reformer, A65.
Hood, Thomas, humorist, poet, A47.
Lansdowne, Marquis of, Henry F., states., b.
Nairne, Baroness, Carolina O., poet, Scotland, A79.
Roche, Marie Regina, novelist, A81.
Saintsbury, George W., scholar, author, b.
Sale, Sir Robert H., general, A63.
Smith, Sydney, cl., essayist, wit, wr., A74.
1846 * **Clarkson, Thomas**, philanthropist, antislavery advocate, A86.
Davitt, Michael, journalist, states., Ire., b.
De Vere, Sir Aubrey, poet, Ireland, A39.
Frere, John H., poet, diplomatist, wr. A77.
Haydon, Benjamin R., hist. painter, A60.
Helena Augusta Victoria, Princess Helena, daughter of Victoria, born.
Holl, Frank, painter, born.
Parnell, Charles Stewart, statesman, Ire., b.
Sayce, Archibald H., philologist, born.

CHURCH.

1843 May 18. *Edinburgh.* Differences on the question of the right of patrons to nominate to livings causes the secession from the national church of Dr. Thomas Chalmers and 400 other ministers [who form the "Free Church of Scotland"].

* * Parliament provides for the formation of new district churches or parishes; £600,000 appropriated.

* * The Voluntary School Society and Congregational Board of Education are formed.

* * The Primitive Methodists organize a Foreign Missionary Society.

* * The Church of England Sunday-school Institution is formed.

* * The Congregational Board of Education is organized at Homerton.

1844 May * The society for the liberation of religion from state patronage and control is established by eminent political Dissenters.

June 6. *London.* The Parent Society of the Young Men's Christian Association is organized.

* * The Patagonian Missionary Society is organized by Mr. Williams.

* * The Free Church of England is formed as an Episcopal church.

1845 Nov. * *Ire.* The Protestants form an alliance at Armagh.

* * The Evangelical Alliance is founded by Sir Culling Bradley Smith and others, at Liverpool, with the view of promoting unity among all denominations of Protestant Christians against Roman Catholicism and infidelity.

* * *London.* The Evangelical Continental Society is organized.

1846 Aug. 19–Sept. 2. *London.* A meeting for the organization of the Christian Alliance is held in Freemason's Hall; 800 delegates representing 50 denominations are present; object, the preservation of Christian liberty and the promotion of Christian unity.

LETTERS.

1843 * * Queen's College, Birmingham, is incorporated.

* * Wordsworth is appointed poet laureate.

* * Chetham Society, Manchester, is founded.

1843–56 Ælfric Society is founded.

1843–47 *Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *London. Allen's Indian Mail* is issued; also the *News of the World, English Churchman, Farmer, Economist,* and *Law Times.*

* * *System of Logic*, by John Stuart Mill, appears. [1848, *Principles of Political Economy.*]

* * *Song of the Shirt*, by Thomas Hood, appears. [1847, *Poems of Wit and Humor.*]

1844 * * *London.* The *British Quarterly Review* is issued. Also the *Musical Times* and the *Agricultural Gazette.*

* * *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation* appears.
It affirms the progressive development as a hypothetic history of organic creation; the authorship is ascribed to Robert Chambers and others, and occasions much controversy.

* * *Hitopadesa*, edited and translated by Max Müller (Friedrich Maximilian Müller), appears.

* * *Agincourt*, by G. P. R. James, appears. [1853, *Agnes Sorel.*]

* * *Village Sermons*, by Charles Kingsley, appears. [1850, *Alton Locke;* 1853, *Hypatia;* 1855, *Westward Ho!*]

1844–47 The *North British Review* is issued.

1844–55 *Experimental Researches in Electricity*, by Michael Faraday, appears.

1845 June * *Dublin.* Maynooth College receives a permanent endowment from Parliament, consisting of £50,000

for the enlargement of the buildings and £26,000 annually. [This occasions much controversy in England, a motion being made for its abolition at almost every session of Parliament.]

July 31. Parliament passes an Act establishing queen's colleges (unsectarian) in Ireland.

[1849. Oct. 30. One is opened at Galway. Oct. * One at Belfast. Nov. 7. One at Cork. They are termed "Godless colleges," and are much opposed by the clergy. (See 1850, Aug. 15.)]

Sept. 23. *Ire.* The Irish National Education Board is incorporated.

* * The *British Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *London.* *Knight's Penny Magazine* is issued.

* * *Sybil*, by Benjamin Disraeli, appears.

* * *A Concordance to Shakespeare*, by Mary Cowden Clarke, appears.

1845-55 *The Prospective Review* is issued.

1845-67 *History of Philosophy*, by George Henry Lewes, appears.

1846 Jan. 21. *London.* The *Daily News* is issued; also the *Guardian*.

± * * Owens College, Manchester, is founded by means of a bequest of £100-000 by John Owens. [1851. Mar. 10. It is opened.]

* * Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham University, is founded.

SOCIETY.

1843 Nov. 14. Great free-trade meetings are held at Manchester.

* * Rebecca or "Becca" riots against turnpikes occur in South Wales.

* * *London.* The Sydenham Society and Law Amendment Society are founded.

* * The National Temperance Society is formed.

* * *London.* The Round, Catch, and Cannon Club is founded.

* * *London.* St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, is founded.

± * * *Ire.* The "Molly Maguires," a secret society, flourishes.

* * *Edinburgh.* The Spottiswood Society is founded.

1844 Nov. 5. *Scot.* The Scottish Temperance League is formed.

* * A Ragged School Union is organized.

* * Sailors' Home, Liverpool, is founded.

* * The Asylum for Fatherless Children at Reedham, Surrey, is established.

1845 May 20. Lieut. Hawkes kills Lieut. Seton in a duel.

Aug. * The queen visits Germany.

Dec. 23. A great anti-corn-law meeting is held at Manchester; £64,984 subscribed.

* * A society for the discouragement of dancing is formed.

* * *London.* Model lodging-houses are built.

* * A German hospital is founded at Dalston.

* * The polka is introduced [and becomes a popular dance].

* * *Scot.* A poor-law system is established.

* * *Ire.* Titles created, Baron Dunsandle and ClanConal. [1848, Baron Bellew.]

STATE.

1843 Mar. 16. *Ire.* Daniel O'Connell addresses 30,000 people at Trim on the repeal of the Act of united legislation between Ireland and Great Britain.

Aug. 3. *S. Afr.* Natal is annexed.

Aug. 15. *Ire.* O'Connell addresses half a million people on the hill of Tara in favor of the repeal of the legislative union.

Oct. 14. *Ire.* O'Connell and many of his associates are arrested on charges of conspiracy, sedition, and unlawful assembling. [1844. Jan. 15–Feb. 12. O'Connell and eight others are found guilty by a Protestant jury.]

1844 May 6. H. C. A bill for the renewal of the Bank of England is introduced and passed.

It provides for the continuation of the bank's privilege, for its division into two departments, for the publishing of its weekly returns, and the limiting of its circulation to £14,000,000. [Passed.]

May 13. Parliament: Sir James Graham's bill for the regulation of hours of labor in factories is passed.

May 30. *Ire.* Daniel O'Connell is sentenced to imprisonment for one year, and to pay a fine of £2,000; his associates are sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £50 each.

July 12. *Ire.* William, Lord Heytesbury, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Aug. 3. Parliament: The Art Union Indemnity Act is passed.

Sept. 4. H. C. The decision of the Irish Court of the Queen's Bench in the case of O'Connell and his associates is revised. They are liberated.

Dec. 18. *Ire.* New commissioners of charitable bequests are appointed, and the rank of Roman Catholic bishops is recognized.

* * Parliament orders the examination of railway schemes before their introduction by the Board of Trade.

* * Parliament requires railway companies to run cheap trains every day, and permits the erection of electric telegraphs, and authorizes the Government to buy existing railways with the permission of Parliament after Jan. 1, 1866.

* * *E. I.* Sir Henry Hardinge is appointed governor-general.

1845 Feb. 15. H. C. Sir Robert Peel introduces a bill for the abolition of import duties on over 430 articles.

Dec. 5. Sir Robert Peel resigns. [Dec * Lord John Russell attempts to form a Ministry, but fails, and Peel resumes office.]

* * H. C. A bill is passed for the improvement of Maynooth College, Dublin, and granting to it annually £30,000.

1845-53 *Ire.* The Celtic Society, Dublin, flourishes.

1846 Jan. 13. The Earl of Ellenborough is made first lord of the admiralty.

Jan. 23. *Ire.* Francis Blackburn is made chief justice.

Apr. 30. H. C. William Smith O'Brien is committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for contempt, in not obeying an order of the House to attend a committee.

June 15. *Can.* The Oregon boundary treaty (p. 161).

June 26. Parliament: The corn-laws are totally repealed.

Wheat at or about 53 shillings per quarter to be four shillings a quarter until Feb. 1, 1849; thereafter all kinds of grain uniformly to be one shilling per quarter.

June 29. Sir Robert Peel resigns, his bill for the protection of life in Ireland being rejected by the Commons.

July * Richard Cobden receives a testimonial of £80,000 for his eminent services in promoting the abolition of the corn-laws.

July 6. Lord Cottenham is appointed lord high chancellor.

Lord John Russell becomes premier.

Cabinet includes Marquis of Lansdowne, Viscount Palmerston, foreign secretary, Earl Grey, William E. Gladstone, secretary of state for the colonial department, Lord Auckland, first lord of the admiralty, Earl Granville, Fox Maule, Earl of Carlisle, Sir Thomas Wilde, and Lord Truro.

July 9. *Ire.* John William, Earl of Besborough, is appointed lord-lieutenant. [July 16. Maziere Brady, lord chancellor.]

July 29. *Ire.* William Smith O'Brien and the "Young Ireland," or physical force, party secede from the Repeal Association, and form the Irish Confederation party.

Aug. * Parliament: Three famine-relief Acts for Ireland are passed.

Aug. 28. Parliament: Commissioners of railways are constituted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1843 Jan. 13. The East Indiaman *Conqueror*, homeward bound, is wrecked near Boulogne; crew and passengers are lost.

Jan. 16. The East Indiaman *Jessie Logan* is wrecked on the Cornish coast; many drowned.

Apr. 7. *Sp.* The royal mail-steamer *Solway* is wrecked near Corunna; 28 lives and the mail are lost.

Apr. 12. The trader *Catherine* is blown up off the Isle of Pines. Most of the crew are massacred by the natives or afterwards drowned.

May 23. *Ind.* The *Amelia Thompson* is wrecked near Madras; part of the crew saved.

July 19. The steam-packet *Pegasus* from Leith is wrecked off the Fern Islands; of 59 persons (including Elton the actor) seven only are saved.

1844 June 16. The steamer *Manchester* from Hull to Hamburg is wrecked off the Vogel Sands, near Cuxhaven; 30 lives are lost.

Oct. 28. *London.* The Royal Exchange is opened by the queen.

* * *London.* Fleet prison is taken down.

* * The use of sealing-wax is superseded by the introduction of adhesive envelopes.

* * The Admiralty pier at Dover is commenced.

1845 Jan. 1. *London.* The new building Act becomes operative.

May 2. A suspension chain-bridge, built over the Bure at Yarmouth, at an expense of £4,000, owing to the weight of a vast number of persons who assembled on it to witness an exhibition on the water, suddenly gives way, and 79 lives (mostly children) are lost.

* * *London.* Penny-fares on steamboats are begun.

* * A great famine is caused by the failure of the potato crop.

1846 Mar. * A commercial panic occurs.

Aug. 24. A collision occurs on the Pevensey (Brighton and Hastings) Railway; 40 are injured.

ARMY — NAVY.

1847 Dec. 20. The war ship *Avenger*, with officers and crew, is lost off the north coast of Africa.

* * A general **war-medal** is struck for the war of 1793–1814.

1848–49 *E. I.* Second **Sikh war.** (See India.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1846 * * *London.* The Pathological Society is formed; also the Sussex Archæological Society at Lewes, and the Cambrian Archæological Association.

* * The **high level bridge** is erected by Robert Stephenson at Newcastle, and the Grand Central Station is also built.

* * Sir William Armstrong's **hydraulic crane** is patented.

1846–48 *W.* The **Conway Tubular Bridge** is erected.

1846–50 *W.* The **Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge** is erected by Robert Stephenson across Menai Strait; length of central span, 460 feet; total length, 1,840 feet; height of central tower, 230 feet.

* * Water is decomposed into oxygen and hydrogen gases by the heat of **oxy-hydrogen flame** by Wm. Robert Grove.

1847 May 4. *London.* **Jenny Lind,** "the Swedish Nightingale," makes her first appearance.

Aug. 13. The planet *Iris* is discovered by John Russell Hind. [Oct. 18, *Flora;* 1850, Sept. 13, *Victoria;* 1851, May 19, *Irene;* 1852, June 24, *Melpomene;* Aug. 22, *Fortuna;* Nov. 16, *Calliope;* Dec. 15, *Thalia;* 1853, Nov. 8, *Euterpe.*]

* * Lassell discovers a satellite of Uranus.

* * The Gardens of Botany at **Kew** are greatly improved, and magnificent conservatories are erected.

* * The royal kitchen and forcing gardens are incorporated with the botanical gardens at Kew.

* * The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge (endowed 1816, founded 1837), is completed.

* * *London.* The Palæontographical Society is formed.

* * The Institute of Mechanical Engineers is formed at Birmingham.

* * **Gutta-percha** is suggested as an insulator for electrical use by Faraday.

1847–48 Sir John Franklin discovers the Northwest Passage in sailing down the [Franklin Straits], but loses his life in the effort.

1848 Apr. 25. The planet *Metis* is discovered by A. Graham.

May 11. Sir James Ross's **expedition** sails in search of **Sir John Franklin.** [1849. Nov. 3. Returns unsuccessful.]

* * Eighteenth meeting of the **British Association** is held at Swansea. [1849, Sept. 12, 19th at Birmingham; 1850, July 31, 20th at Edinburgh; 1851, 21st at Ipswich; 1852, 22d at Belfast; 1853, 23d at Hull; 1854, 24th at Liverpool.]

± * * *London.* The **statue** of Lord George Bentinck is erected in Cavendish Square.

* * *London.* The **Institute of Actuaries** is formed; also the **Arundel Society,** for the promotion of art by publishing facsimiles, photographs, etc.

* * One of the satellites of Saturn is discovered by George Phillips Bond and William Lassell.

* * **Artificial stone** is invented by Fred. Ranscome.

* * William Lassell discovers the eight satellites of Saturn.

* * **Paraffin** is procured from mineral oil by James Young at Alfreton in Derbyshire.

* * The **caloric engine** is invented by John Ericsson.

1849 Apr. 18. The first stone of the great Grimsby docks is laid by the Prince of Wales.

* * *Scot. Sir Walter Scott and His Friends* is painted by Faed.

* * The **Athenæum** and Mechanics' Institution at Sheffield is opened.

* * The **fire-annihilator** is invented by T. Phillips. When in operation, steam and carbonic acid are formed, which extinguish flame.

* * **A steam-plow** is patented by G. Callaway and R. A. Purkes.

1850 Jan. 20. The *Enterprise* and *Investigator* sail in search of **Sir John Franklin,** under Commanders Collinson and M'Clure. [Oct. 26. M'Clure discovers the **Northwest Passage.**]

Mar. 20. *London.* **A marble arch** from Buckingham Palace is uncovered at Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park.

Mar. * The first **locomotive** passes through the Britannia Tubular Suspension Bridge.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1847 * * Barrymore, Maurice, actor, born.
Chalmers, Thomas, cl., author, Scot., A67.
Collins, William R. A., painter, A60.
Dibdin, Thomas F., dram., song-writer, A71.
Elmes, Harvey L., architect, A33.
Fargus, Frederick J., novelist, born.
Fawcett, Millicent, economist, born.
Franklin, Sir John, arctic explorer, A61±.
Lambert, Sir John, general, A75.
Lankester, Edwin R., zoologist, born.
MacCullagh, James, mathemat., Ire., A37.
O'Connell, Daniel, lawyer, orator, statesman, Ireland, A72.
Rosebery, Earl of, Archibald Philip Primrose, statesman, born.
Turner, Sharon, historian, A79.
1848 * * Ashburton, Lord, Alexander B., statesman, A74.
Barrow, Sir John, traveler, A84.
Bentinck, Lord, William George Frederick Cavendish, statesman, A46.
D'Israeli, Isaac, historian, critic, au., A82.
Herschel, Caroline L., astronomer, A98.
Louise Caroline Alberta, dau. of Victoria, b.
Marryat, Frederick, naval captain, novelist, A56.
Melbourne, Viscount de, William Lamb, statesman, A69.
Nicolas, Sir Nicholas H., antiquary, A49.
Siddons, Mary F. Scott, actor, born.
Stephenson, George (inventor locomotives), A67.
Tennant, William, poet (Scotland), A63.
Terry, Ellen, actor, born.
1849 * * Adelaide, queen, consort of William IV., A57.
Barham, Richard H., humorist, au., A61.
Barton, Bernard, Quaker poet, A65.
Blessington, Countess of, Margaret Power, novelist, Ire., A60.
Brunel, Sir Marc I., engineer (Thames tunnel), A80.
Coleridge, Hartley, poet, author, A52.
Copleston, Edward, bp. of Llandaff, au., A73.
Edgeworth, Maria, novelist, Ireland, A82.
Elliott, Ebenezer, poet, A68.
Gosse, Edmund W., poet, born.
Heath, Charles, engraver, born.
Herkomer, Hubert, painter, born.
Kendal, Mrs. (Margaret Brunton Robertson), actor, born.
Langbridge, Frederick, poet, born.
Morier, James, traveler, author, A69.
O'Neil, James, actor, born.
Smith, Horace, poet, novelist, A70.
Terris, William, actor, born.
Tytler, Patrick Fraser, hist., Scot., A58.

CHURCH.

1846 * * Daniel Murphy is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Australasia. [1847. Alexis Canog for Trichonopoly, India.]

* * *Scot.* **Dr. Duff** declines the office of principal and professor of theology in the Free Church College, begging his friends to allow him to retain, in the view of all men, the clearly marked and distinguishing character of a **missionary** to the heathen.

* * **Sisterhoods** in the Church of England are begun by Lydia Priscilla Sellon in Devonshire.

1847 May 13. *Scot.* The Relief and Secession churches are united as the **United Presbyterian Church.**

* * The Catholic Poor School Commission is established.

+* * **Bishoprics** are established:

1847, Manchester, Eng., Melbourne, Vic., Sydney, N. S. W., Newcastle, W. A., Capetown, Adelaide, S. A., and Argyll and the Isles; 1849, Victoria, Hong-Kong, and Rupert Land; 1852, Sierra Leone; 1853, Natal and Grahamstown.

1848 * * The Young Men's Missionary Association of the Baptist Church is organized.

* * John Bird Sumner is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

* * *London.* Rev. Frederick Faber and others, as **"Fathers of the Oratory,"** establish themselves in King William Street, Strand. [Afterwards in Brompton.]

1849 * * The **Protestant Alliance** is formed.

* * *Ire.* Francis Kelly is consecrated (R. C.) bishop of Derry.

* * **Wesleyan Methodist Reformers** organize.

LETTERS.

1846 * * *London.* The **Cavendish Society** is founded. Also the **Hakluyt Society.**

* * *Edinburgh.* The Edinburgh Philosophical Association is reorganized as the **Edinburgh Philosophical Society.**

* * *Stories from the Italian Poets,* by Leigh Hunt, appears. [1847, *Men, Women, and Books;* 1850, *Autobiography;* 1853, *Religion of the Heart.*]

1846–56 *History of Greece,* by George Grote, appears.

1847 Apr. * *Scot.* The *North British Daily Mail* is issued at Glasgow.

July 19. Robert Hibbert establishes a trust fund "for the promotion of comprehensive learning and thorough research in relation to **religion** apart from any sect or system."

Oct. * *London.* The *Education Times* is issued. Also the *Weekly Times.*

* * *Jane Eyre,* by Charlotte Brontë, appears. [1854, *Villette.*]

* * *The Macdermotts of Ballycloran,* by Anthony Trollope, appears. [1855, *The Warden;* 1857, *Barchester Towers.*]

* * *Friends in Council,* by Arthur Hugh Helps, appears. [1851, *Companions of My Solitude.*]

* * *Wuthering Heights,* by Emily Brontë, appears.

* * *Vanity Fair,* by Thackeray, appears. [1850, *Pendennis;* 1852, *Henry Esmond;* 1853–55, *The Newcomes;* 1857–59, *The Virginians.*]

1847–49 *Scot. Institutes of Theology,* by Thomas Chalmers, appears.

1848 July 29. *Dublin.* The *Nation* and the *Irish Felon* are **suppressed.**

* * *London.* The *Psychological Journal* is issued by Dr. Forbes Winslow.

* * *Scot.* The whole Bible is printed at Glasgow in **raised characters** for the use of the blind.

* * *Loss and Gain,* by John Henry Newman, appears. [1852, *Scope and Nature of University Education;* 1856, *Callista.*]

* * *The Bothie of Tober-Na-Vuolich,* by Arthur Hugh Clough, appears. [1850, *Dipsychus.*]

* * *Mary Barton,* by Elizabeth Gaskell, appears.

* * *Poetry of Sacred and Legendary Art*, by Mrs. Anna Jameson, appears.

* * *History of England*, vols. i. and ii., by **Macaulay**, appears. [1855, vols. iii. and iv.; 1861, vol. v.]

* * *Barometrographia*, by Luke Howard, appears.

* * *The Strayed Reveller*, and other poems, by Matthew Arnold, appears. [1853, *Empedocles on Etna;* 1855, *Poems.*]

* * *Nineveh and its Remains*, by Sir Austen Henry Layard, appears. [1845–53, *The Monuments of Nineveh;* 1851, *Inscriptions in the Cuneiform Character from Assyrian Monuments;* 1853, *Fresh Discoveries at Nineveh, and Researches at Babylon.*]

* * *Life and Adventures of Oliver Goldsmith*, by John Forster, appears. [1859, *Historical and Biographical Essays.*]

* * *Tenant of Wildfeld Hall*, by Annie Brontë, appears.

1849 * * *London.* The *Phonetic News* is issued. Also *Notes and Queries* and *The Art Journal.*

* * *Ire. German Anthology* and *Poets and Poetry of Munster*, by James Clarence Mangan, appear. [1850, *Romances and Ballads of Ireland.*]

* * *Vision of Sudden Death*, by De Quincey, appears.

* * *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*, by John Ruskin, appears. [1850, *Poems;* 1851–53, *Stones of Venice* and *Pre-Raphaelitism;* 1857, *Elements of Drawing.*]

* * *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, edited by [Sir] William Smith, appears.

1849–74 *The Rig-Veda*, edited by **Max Müller**, appears.

SOCIETY.

1847 * * The **Vegetarian Society**, whose members restrict themselves to a vegetable diet, is formed.

* * The **Idiot Asylum** at Earlswood is commenced. [1869. Enlarged.]

* * The first society called a **Band of Hope** is formed.

1848 July 12. *Ire.* Orangemen and Catholics meet in conflict at Dolly's Brae; several lives are lost.

1849 Aug. 1. The **queen** embarks for Ireland.

* * *London.* The **general Board of Health**, appointed by the Act for the protection and promotion of the public health passed in 1848, is founded.

* * The **Friend of the Clergy** corporation is organized.

1850 June 27. **Pate assaults the queen.**

STATE.

1846 * * Edward, **Earl of St. Germans**, is appointed postmaster; later, Ulick, **Marquis of Clanricarde.**

* * The **railway mania and panic** year; 272 railway Acts are passed by Parliament.

* * **Parliament:** An Act is passed for compensating families of persons killed by railways.

* * *Ire.* **Kildare** is united with **Dublin.**

* * *E. I. Archipelago.* **Labuan**, near Borneo, is acquired by treaty.

1847 Feb. 8. H. C. Daniel **O'Connell** makes his last speech in the House.

Apr. 15. The **Lords** take possession of their new house.

May 26. *Ire.* George William Frederick, **Earl of Clarendon**, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Nov. 18. **Parliament** meets. [1852. July 1. Dissolved.]

* * **Parliament: The baths and washhouses nuisance** Act is passed.

* * **Parliament** grants £10,000,000 to relieve the Irish sufferers from famine and disease.

1848 Jan. 12. *E. I.* The **Earl of Dalhousie** is appointed governor-general.

Apr. 10. *London.* A great **Chartist demonstration** takes place on Kennington Common.

A petition, bearing over 5,000,000 signatures, is prepared for presentation to Parliament; it demands the adoption of the "People's Charter."

Apr. * **Parliament:** An Act is passed for Ireland, making the uttering of **seditious speeches** a felony.

May * *Ire.* John Mitchel, William Smith O'Brien, Thomas F. Meagher, and other members of the **Irish Confederation**, are arrested on charge of sedition. [May 26. John Mitchel is found guilty, and sentenced to transportation for 14 years.]

July 26. The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended in Ireland because of an insurrection which breaks out in Tipperary.

July 29. *Ire.* A number of Irish **insurrectionists** under **William Smith** O'Brien are defeated and dispersed by Sub-Inspector Trant and about 60 Police constables on Boulagh Common, Ballingary, Tipperary. [Aug. 5. O'Brien is arrested at Thurles, and conveyed to Dublin. Oct. 9. O'Brien, Meagher, and others are sentenced to death. 1849. July 9. O'Brien and Meagher are transported.]

Aug. 5. *Dublin.* The queen visits Ireland, and holds her court at Dublin Castle.

* * **Parliament** passes a bill establishing a general **Board of Health.**

1849 Jan. 16. *Ire.* The **Irish Court** of the Queen's Bench gives judgment on writs of error in all high treason cases, and **confirms** the judgment of the lower court.

Jan. 18. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring is made first lord of the admiralty.

Feb. 27. Royal assent is given to the suspension of the **Habeas Corpus Act** in Ireland for six months. [Mar. 1. It is restored.]

Mar. 6. H. L. The Lords vote £50,000 for the **relief of Ireland.**

Mar. 12. **Parliament:** A bill for the repeal of the **navigation laws** is passed. [June 26. Receives royal assent.]

Mar. 29. *E. I.* The **Punjab** is annexed.

May 1. *London.* **Protectionists** meet, and form an association to oppose the progress of free trade and the repeal of the navigation laws, and to urge the re-establishment of protection.

May 7. H. C. The Parliamentary **Oaths Bill**, for the benefit of Jews and other Dissenters, is passed, but rejected by the Lords.

July 3. *London.* Baron **Lionel de Rothschild** is returned to Parliament for the city by a majority of 6,619 votes.

July * **Parliament: The Encumbered Estates Act** for Ireland is passed. [Oct. 24. The first court under the Act is held at Dublin.]

Aug. 5. *Dublin.* The queen arrives on a visit.

1850 Jan. 3. A royal commission for the **Great Exhibition** is appointed.

Jan. 31. **Parliament** is opened by commission.

June 17. H. L. A resolution is passed condemning the **foreign policy** of the Ministry respecting Greece. [June 28. The House of Commons approves it. Vote, 310–264.]

June 19. **Lord Langdale** is appointed master of the rolls, **Sir Launcelot Shadwell**, vice-chancellor of England, and **Sir Robert Monsey Rolfe**, commissioner of the great seal. [July 15. Sir Thomas Wild, **Lord Truro**, lord chancellor.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1846 * * *Ire.* The **great famine** occurs.

It is caused by repeated failures of the potato crop, and is succeeded by pestilential diseases of which multitudes die, among them many priests and physicians. Parliament votes £10,000,000, and several countries of Europe and the United States forward provisions and other succor.

* * *London.* **Twopenny** omnibuses are begun.

1847 Feb. 19. The West India mail-packet *Tweed* is **wrecked**; 72 persons drowned.

Apr. 28. The emigrant ship *Exmouth*, from **Londonderry** to Quebec, is wrecked; of 240 persons on board, nearly all are drowned.

Sept. 16. *London.* **Shakespeare's house** is sold at the Auction Mart, and knocked down to the United Committee of London and Stratford for £3,000.

* * A commercial **panic** occurs through railway mania. Bank discount is eight per cent. The failures amount to £20,000,000.

Oct. 27. The **Corn Exchange** at Birmingham is opened.

1848 Aug. 24. The *Ocean Monarch*, an American emigrant ship, leaves Liverpool bound for Boston, having nearly 400 persons on board. [She takes fire, and 178 persons perish.]

Dec. 16. *London.* The **Park Theater** burns after midnight.

* * **Cholera** visits England. [1849. Sept.* Reappears.]

1849 Feb. 17. *Scot.* A **false alarm** of fire at a Glasgow theater causes the crushing to death of 70 persons.

Mar. 29. *London.* The **Olympic Theater** is burned.

Aug. 3. *Ire.* The Cove of Cork is named **Queenstown** by the queen.

Oct. 30. *London.* The **Coal Exchange** is opened.

* * **The Pavilion**, Brighton, greatly enlarged, and made to resemble the Kremlin at Moscow, is sold to the town for £53,000.

* * *London.* The scourge of **cholera** continues; 1,008 deaths per week. In England and Wales 53,295 persons die.

1850 Mar. 30. The steamer *Royal Adelaide* is **wrecked** on the Tongue Sands off Margate; 400 persons are drowned.

June 18. The steamship *Orion* is **wrecked** off Port Patrick on a sunken rock within a stone's throw of land; 50 out of 200 persons drowned.

July 3. The East India diamond, the **Koh-i-noor**, is presented to the queen. Its weight is nearly 800 carats [but reduced by the unskilfulness of the artist to 270 carats].

ARMY—NAVY.

1850 * * The **navy** numbers 339 sailing and 161 steam vessels. Cost for the year, £6,942,397.

1850–53 *S. Afr.* **Kafir war** (p. 598).

(Oct.*) **The Kafirs** rise. (Dec. 24.) They defeat a British force under Col. Mackinnon. (Dec. 29.) Another defeat; the British retreat to their defenses.

1851 Jan. *S. Afr.* **The Kafirs** are repulsed at Fort White and Cape of Good Hope. Also near **Fort Hare.**

Feb. 13. *S. Afr.* Col. Somerset captures and burns **Fort Armstrong,** and captures many Kafirs.

May 31. *S. Afr.* The Hottentots in **Lower Albany** join the Kafir insurrection.

June 3–5. *S. Afr.* The British force defeats the Hottentots and Kafirs.

Dec. 26–37. *Afr.* A British squadron captures **Lagos,** in the Bight of Benin, Gulf of Guinea.

* * The regulation **rifle musket** is introduced into the army.

1851–53 *E. I.* **Second war with the Burmese.**

1852 Feb. 26. *S. Afr.* The war-ship *Birkenhead* goes down off Simon's Bay; 454 men perish.

Sept. 28. Viscount **Hardinge** is made general commanding-in-chief.

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1850 Aug. 28. A submarine telegraph cable, 27 miles long, covered with gutta percha, is laid from Dover to Cape Gris-Nez, France. [Messages are sent and received, but the cable soon parts and fails.]

Aug. 30. *Edinburgh.* Prince Albert lays the foundation of the **National Gallery.** [1859. Mar. 21. Opened.]

Sept. 28. The *North Star* returns to Spithead after an unsuccessful search for **Sir John Franklin.**

Oct. 1. The *Prince Albert* finds traces of **Sir John Franklin's** expedition at the entrance to Wellington Channel on Cape Reilly and Beechy Island.

Nov. 29. Saturn's inner ring is discovered by William R. Dawes in England [and by Bond in America].

Dec. 26. *London.* The Lyceum is reopened.

* * Réipe patents his process for **puddled steel.**

* * *Scot.* Lamont discovers the **periodicity of magnetic disturbance.**

* * *Ire.* The railway from Cork to Dublin is finished.

* * The Royal British **Meteorological Society** is formed. [1866. Chartered.] Also The Epidemiological Society.

* * *London.* A **statue** of Prince Albert is erected in the Royal Exchange.

* * **Sir Charles Eastlake** becomes president of the Royal Academy.

* * The durability of stereotypes is greatly increased by **electrotyping** them with copper; the process is opposed by the journeymen printers.

* * A **preraffaelite school** of painters appears. They pursue real art by representing nature as they see it, instead of following the antique.

1851 Aug. 27. The cable between England and France is begun. [Oct. 17. Completed. Nov. 13. In operation.]

* * North of England **Institute of Mining Engineers** is founded at Newcastle.

* * *London.* A **magnet** weighing 100 pounds, and able to sustain 430 pounds, made by Logeman of Haarlem, is exhibited at the Royal Institution.

* * The collodion process in **photography** is discovered by Archer.

* * *London.* The first **Crystal Palace** is built by Sir Joseph Paxton.

1852 Jan. * The **tubular life-boat,** the *Challenger,* is patented.

July * *London.* An **electric clock** having four illuminated dials is set up in the Strand.

Nov. 9. A slight **earthquake** shock is felt at Liverpool.

BIRTHS—DEATHS.

1850 * * Adolphus, Duke of Cambridge, son of George III., A76.
Allan, Sir William, painter, Scotland, A68.
Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, son of Victoria, born.
Bickersteth, Edward, theological writer, A64.
Bowles, William L., critic, A88.
Jeffrey, Lord Francis, jurist, critic, essayist, statesman, Scotland, A77.
Langtry, Mrs. (Lily le Breton), actor, b.
Marzials, Theophile, song-writer, born.
Nugent, Lord, George G., statesman, writer, Ireland, A62.
Peel, Sir Robert, statesman, A62.
Porter, Jane, novelist, Scotland, A74.
Prout, William, chemist, author, A64.
Shee, Sir Martin A., portrait painter, Ireland, A80.
Stevenson, Robert, civil engineer, lighthouse designer, Scotland, A78.
Thom, James, sculptor, Scotland, A51.
Wordsworth, William, poet, A80.

1851 * * **Baillie, Joanna,** poet, dramatist, Scotland, A88.
Crabb, George, author, philologist, A73.
Codrington, Sir Edward, admiral, A81.
Cottenham, Earl of, Charles Christopher Pepys, lord chancellor, A60.
Dillon, John, statesman, Ireland, born.
Lee, Harriet, novelist, A95.
Lingard, John, clergyman, historian, A80.
Luttrell, Henry, poet, Ireland, born.
Moir, David M., poet, novelist, Scot., A53.
Montagu, Basil, jurist, author, A81.
Sheil, Richard L., orator, states., Ire., A60.
Shelley, Mary W., poet, novelist, A54.
Turner, Joseph Mallord W., painter, A76.

CHURCH.

1850 Aug. 22. *Ire.* A Roman Catholic **synod** is held at Thurles under the direction of the primate, **Archbishop Cullen.**

Sept. 30. A papal bull establishes a Roman Catholic hierarchy; **Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman** is appointed archbishop of Westminster. [Dec. 6. Enthroned. This occasions great excitement and indignation among the Protestants.]

Dec. 10. Addresses are presented to the queen in opposition to the alleged **Roman Catholic aggression.**

* * *Ire.* Paul Cullen is consecrated (Roman Catholic) archbishop of Armagh. [1852. Translated to Dublin.]

* * General agitation and much excitement prevail respecting a **doctrinal dispute** between the bishop of Exeter and Dr. Gorham, one of his clergy. The decision of the Privy Council favors Gorham, and the courts ratify the decision.

* * A society to "further the promulgation of the gospel in **China** by means of native evangelists" is organized.

1851 Mar. 10. *London.* **Roman Catholics** meet to petition Parliament against the Ecclesiastical Tithes Bill.

Aug. 19. *Dublin.* **The "Great Aggregate meeting."**

Roman Catholics from all parts of the United Kingdom inaugurate the Catholic Defense Association. [Oct. 17. First meeting is held.]

* * **Charles H. Spurgeon** becomes pastor of a Baptist church at Winterbeach. [1853. He preaches at New Park Street Chapel in London as a supply.]

1852 Jan. 15. The queen issues a proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics **wearing the habit** of their order, or exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, in highways and places of public resort."

Sept. 10. A "**Religious Equality Association**" is formed by the Irish Members of Parliament.

LETTERS.

1850 Aug. 15. *Ire.* The "**Queen's University in Ireland,**" comprehending the three queen's colleges, is founded by patent; the Earl of Clarendon, lord-lieutenant, is the first chancellor. [Sept. 3. Chartered.]

[It is condemned by the Propaganda and the Pope, and by a small majority of the Irish bishops in a synod held at Thurles.]

Aug. 31. A commission is appointed to inquire into the state, studies, discipline, and revenue of **Oxford.**

* * [Lord] **Alfred Tennyson** is made poet laureate.

* * *London.* **New College,** formed by the union of Homerton, Highbury, and Coward colleges, is erected by the Independent Dissenters for the education of their ministers.

* * *London. Reynolds's Newspaper* is issued; also *Household Words.*

* * *Scot. Latter-day Pamphlets,* by Thomas Carlyle, appears. [1851, *Life of John Sterling;* 1858–65, *History of Frederick the Great.*]

* * *Scot. Method of the Divine Government,* by James McCosh, appears.

* * *Social Statics,* by Herbert Spencer, appears. [1854, *Over-Legislation;* 1855, *Principles of Psychology;* 1857–74, *Essays.*]

* * *Hunter's Life in South Africa,* by Ronaleyn George Gordon Cumming, appears.

* * *Death's Jest-Book,* by T. Lovell Beddoes, appears.

* * *David Copperfield,* by Dickens, appears. [1852–53, *Bleak House;* 1854, *Hard Times;* 1855–57, *Little Dorrit;* 1859, *Tale of Two Cities;* 1860–61, *Great Expectations* and the *Uncommercial Traveller.*]

* * *The Roman,* by Sidney Dobell, appears. [1856, *England in Time of War.*]

* * *The Prelude,* by Wordsworth, appears.

1850–62 *History of the Romans Under the Empire,* by Charles Merivale, appears.

* * An edition of *Wyclif's Bible* is printed at Oxford.

1851 May 5. *Dublin.* The **Roman Catholic University** is originated.

Nov. * *London.* The **Government School of Mines, etc.,** Jermyn Street, St. James's, is opened.

* * **Bishop Cosin's Hall,** Durham University, is founded.

* * *Study of Words,* by Richard Chenevix Trench [Archbishop of Dublin], appears. [1855. *English, Past and Present.*]

* * *Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World,* by Sir Edward Shepherd Creasy, appears.

* * *The Creed of Christendom,* by William Rathbone Greg, appears.

* * *Poems,* by Hartley Coleridge, appears.

1851–59 * * *Dublin. The Irish Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *London Labor and London Poor,* by Henry Mayhew, appears.

1851–64 *History of Normandy and England,* by Sir Francis Palgrave, appears.

1852 Sept. 2. A **free library** is opened at Manchester.

SOCIETY.

1850 * * *Scot.* Dr. Guthrie advocates the entire **prohibition** of the liquor traffic.

* * Daily wages of harvest men, three shillings.

* * *London.* The Royal Hospital for Incurables is founded by Dr. Andrew Reed at Carshalton in Surrey. [Removed to Putney.]

* * *London.* The Hahnemann (homeopathic) Hospital is founded.

1851 Feb. 23. Serious riots occur at Yarmouth through a dispute between the ship-owners and the seamen.

July 14. Riots are occasioned by a procession of Orangemen in Liverpool, and several lives are lost.

Oct. 7. The queen visits Manchester.

* * The Cancer Hospital, Brompton, is founded.

1851 Feb. 25. H. L. The Prohibited Affinity Marriage Bill is defeated.

July 14. *Ire.* The Irish Tenant League holds a great meeting on the site of the famous Battle of the Boyne.

Nov. * Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, arrives and receives immense ovations, and departs for America.

* * The Church Penitentiary Association is founded.

* * *London.* A hospital for sick children is established in Great Ormond Street.

* * Parliament: The Laboring-classes Lodging-houses Act is passed.

* * *London.* St. Luke's Hospital for lunatics is founded.

* * Spiritualism chiefly attracts attention by rappings, table-turnings, etc.

* * *London.* The London Temperance League is formed.

* * *London.* The Royal Orthopædic City Hospital is founded.

* * The Shoeblack Society Brigades, Blue, Red, and Yellow, are established by the Ragged School Union.

* * The number of persons convicted of crime in England and Wales, 21,579. [1852, 21,304; 1853, 20,756; 1854, 23,047; 1855, 19,971; 1856, 14,734; 1857, 15,307; 1858, 13,246; 1859, 12,470.]

1852 Jan. 3–Apr. 26. An engineers' strike occurs at Manchester.

Feb. 6. *London.* City Prison Holloway is opened.

May 24. *U. S. A.* Thomas F. Meagher arrives in New York, having escaped from Tasmania, whither he had been transported.

June 29. A riot occurs at Stockport; two Roman Catholic chapels are destroyed and the houses of many Catholics are burned.

July 3. *Ire.* The magistrates disperse a "Tenant-Right demonstration" at Warrenstown.

July 14. *Ire.* Religious riots occur at Belfast between Orangemen and Catholics.

July 22. *Ire.* An election riot occurs at Six-mile Bridge, County Clare; five persons are shot dead by the military.

Aug. 30. John Camden Neild, an eccentric miser, dies; he had bequeathed about £250,000 to the queen.

STATE.

1850 July 4. *London.* A protocol is signed guaranteeing the integrity of Denmark (p. 641).

July 22. H. C. The Jews' Oath of Abjuration Bill is withdrawn by Lord John Russell. [1851. July 3. Passed.]

July 26. H. C. Baron de Rothschild, member from London, asks to be sworn in on the Old Testament; a debate follows. [July 29. He is permitted to take his seat.]

Aug. 18. Parliament is prorogued.

* * *Australia.* Victoria becomes a province.

* * John, Lord Campbell March, is made chief justice.

1851 Feb. 4. Parliament is opened by the queen in person.

Feb. 13. H. C. Benjamin Disraeli's protectionist motion is defeated. Vote, 281–267.

Feb. 20. H. C. Locke King introduces a bill to extend the £10 franchise to counties. [Feb. 21. Passed. Feb. 22. The Ministry resigns.]

Mar. 3. Lord John Russell resumes office after Lord Stanley and the Earl of Aberdeen have failed in an attempt to form a Ministry.

Mar. 30. Population of United Kingdom, 27,637,761.

June 30. H. C. A bill for the adoption of the secret-ballot system is rejected. Vote, 189–257.

July 24. Parliament: The window-tax is repealed.

Aug. * Parliament: The Ecclesiastical Titles Act, prohibiting the establishing of a Roman Catholic hierarchy under penalty of a fine of £100, is passed. [1871. Jan. 24. Being unexecuted, it is repealed.]

Aug. * *London.* An Act is passed providing for a new market, slaughtering-places, etc., and to close the market at Smithfield.

Aug. 7. Parliament: An Act for the improvement of the administration of criminal justice is passed.

Oct. 1. Two lords justices of the Court of Appeal in Chancery are appointed. [Oct. 8. Sir James L. Knight-Bruce is appointed.]

Dec. 22. Viscount Palmerston, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, resigns office after sending a despatch of importance in which his colleagues had not concurred.

* * Parliament: An Act for the well-ordering of common lodging-houses is passed.

* * A third vice-chancellor is appointed.

* * *London.* William Hunter is elected lord mayor. [1852. Thomas Challis. 1853. Thomas Sydney. 1854. Sir Francis G. Moon.]

* * *Ire.* Population, 6,574,278.

1852 Jan. 10. Lord Granville disavows to the American Minister the act of firing into the American steamer *Prometheus* by the British man-of-war *Express*, and offers an apology.

Feb. 9. H. C. Lord John Russell introduces a new Reform Bill, proposing the franchise to be £5 rated yearly value in boroughs, and £20 occupation, or £10 copyhold, rated yearly value in counties.

Feb. 20. H. C. The Ministry is defeated on the Local Militia Bill, Lord Palmerston's amendment making the force general instead of local being carried. Vote, 136–125. [Feb. 23. It resigns.]

Feb. 27. The first administration of the Earl of Derby. A Protectionist Ministry is formed.

Members: Sir Edward Sugden, Lord St. Leonards (L. Chan.), Benjamin Disraeli (Chan. Excheq.), Spencer H. Walpole (Home Sec.), Earl of Malmesbury (Foreign Sec.), Sir John Packington (Colonial Sec.), Duke of Northumberland (L. Adm.).

Feb. 28. *Ire.* Archibald William [Earl of Eglinton] is appointed lord-lieutenant. [1853. Jan. * Edward Granville, Earl of St. Germans.]

Mar. 2. The Anti-Corn League is reorganized to oppose the Protectionist Ministry.

Mar. * *Ire.* Thomas Lefroy is made chief justice. [Francis Blackburne, lord chancellor. 1853. Jan. * Mazière Brady.]

July *–Aug. * The Government disputes the claims of the United States to the coast fisheries of Newfoundland.

Great Britain insists upon the convention of 1818, and sends armed vessels to the coast of British North America. The United States sends a war-steamer to the disputed fishing-ground; many vessels are boarded for information. [1854. The dispute is settled.]

Nov. 4. Parliament meets. It is favorable to free trade. The Commons assemble in the new house at Westminster. [1857. Mar. 21. Dissolved.]

Dec. 6. Parliament: The Government announces its recognition of the reestablished empire in France, and Louis Napoleon as emperor.

Dec. 16. H. C. The Government is defeated on the question of the budget. Vote, 286–305. [Dec. 17. The Ministry resigns.]

Dec. 20. *E. I.* Pegu is annexed as a province of the empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1850 Nov. 12. *Ire.* The emigrant ship *Edmund*, with nearly 200 passengers, from Limerick to New York, is wrecked off the western coast; 100 drowned.

1851 May 1–Oct. 15. *London.* The Great Exhibition is held in the Crystal Palace.

The building is 1,851 feet long, 408 feet wide, 19 acres in area, and cost about £180,000. Number of visitors, 6,170,000. (Oct. 7.) There were 93,000 visitors present at one time, the largest number ever assembled within a windowed, floored, and roofed building. Number of exhibitors, 17,000. Receipts, £505,107; expenditures, about £355,000.

Aug. 22. The American yacht *America* wins "the cup of all nations," in the regatta at Cowes.

Dec. 6. Parliament votes £80,000 for the funeral expenses of the Duke of Wellington.

Dec. * Australian gold arrives.

1852 Jan. 4. The West Indian mail-steamer *Amazon* is burned in the Mediterranean; 102 persons drowned.

Feb. 5. The Holmfrith flood.

The Bilberry reservoir above Holmfrith, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, bursts its banks, and levels four miles and many ranges of buildings, killing more than 90 persons; loss, £500,000.

June 1. A through line of electric telegraph is opened from London to Dublin.

June 10–Sept. 11. *Ire.* A National Exhibition is held at Cork.

Sept. 30. *Dublin.* The Royal Exchange is opened as a city hall.

Nov. 8, 9. The steam-packet *Victoria* is wrecked near Wing's beacon off Göteburg.

Nov. 18. *London.* Funeral of the Duke of Wellington; he is buried in Westminster.

ARMY — NAVY.

1853 Oct. 22. English and French fleets enter the Bosporus to aid Turkey at war with Russia. [Dec. 3. They enter the Black Sea.]

1854–56 The Crimean War, by England, France, and Turkey, against Russia.

Mar. 11. The queen reviews the Baltic fleet under Sir Charles Napier, before it sails against Russia.

Apr. 21. *Rus.* Odessa is bombarded by over 500 French and English ships.

May 10. *Rus.* The British war-ship *Tiger* runs ashore near Odessa in a dense fog; the Russians capture the crew.

May 22. *Rus.* The British fleet under Adm. Napier bombards Gustafsvaern on the Baltic.

May 29. *Turk.* The allied armies of England and France disembark at Varna.

May * The British war-ship *Lady Nugent* with 400 men on board is lost in the Indian Ocean.

June 29. *Rus.* Russian batteries at the Sulina mouth of the Danube are destroyed by two Dutch steamers.

July * *Rus.* The British are reenforced by 10,000 French troops.

Aug. 15. *Rus.* The British under Adm. Napier and the French under Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers capture the fort of Bomarsund in the Baltic; also 2,000 prisoners.

Sept. 4. *Turk.* The allied British and French army under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud leaves Varna after suffering much from disease and insufficient accommodation.

Sept. 14. *Rus.* The allied army, composed of 25,000 British, 23,000 French, and 8,000 Turkish troops, lands in the Crimea, and encamps 30 miles from Sebastopol.

Sept. 15. The Russians evacuate Moldavia, after which the (neutral) Austrians garrison the Danubian provinces.

Sept. 20. *Rus.* Battle of Alma.

The British, French, and Turks, with an army of 57,000, under Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, defeat the Russians with 50,000 men under Prince Menschikov; loss of the allies, 3,400 killed and wounded; Russian loss, 5,000 killed and wounded.

Sept. 26. *Rus.* The allies occupy Balaklava, Crimea.

Oct. 17. *Rus.* First bombardment of Sebastopol by the allies.

Oct. 25. *Rus.* Battle of Balaklava.

The British under Lord Raglan defeat 12,000 Russians under Gen. Liprandi; Lord Cardigan's cavalry make the [famous] "Charge of the Light Brigade," losing 409 men out of 607.

Oct. 29. *Rus.* Marshal St. Arnaud dies of cholera. [Gen. Canrobert becomes commander of the French forces.]

Nov. 5. *Rus.* Battle of Inkerman.

The British and French with 14,000 men defeat 40,000 Russians under Gen. Menschikov; Russian loss, 10,000 killed and wounded; British and French loss, 2,500 killed, wounded, and missing.

—— *Turk.* Miss Florence Nightingale arrives from England at Scutari, opposite Constantinople, with a corps of nurses. [They do valuable service in ministering to the sick and wounded during the war.]

Nov. 14. *Rus.* A great storm breaks out in the Black Sea, destroying many British store-ships, and causing much suffering to the armies on shore.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1852 * * The phenomenon of florescence is discovered by Prof. George Gabriel Stokes.

* * *Huguenot* is exhibited by Sir John Everett Millais at the Royal Academy.

* * Sir William Thompson discovers the dissipation of energy.

* * *London.* The New Philharmonic Society is established; also the Photographic Society.

1852–54 The Harmonic Union, for rendering ancient and modern music, is formed.

1852 Feb. * Dr. John Rae returns from an unsuccessful search for Sir John Franklin, down the Mackenzie River.

Aug. 5. *London.* Work is commenced on the Crystal Palace.

1852–53 *London.* A Panopticon of Science and Art is erected in Leicester Square, for a chartered company for lectures, musical performances, etc. [1854. Opened; unsuccessful.]

1853 Jan. 13. Part of Dover Cliff falls.

Oct. 3. A bronze statue of Sir Robert Peel is erected in front of the Royal Infirmary of Manchester.

* * The Tonic Sol-fa Association is founded. [1862. The college is established.]

* * Wearing apparel is first cut out by machinery in England.

1854 Mar. 1. The planet *Amphitrite* is first discovered by Mr. Marth.

Aug. 10. Parliament enacts the establishment of a National Gallery at Dublin.

* * Siemens's armature is produced.

* * *London.* The Standard Theater is opened.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1852 * * Booth, Junius Brutus, actor, A56.
Children, John G., chemist, A75.
Clinton, Henry F., classical scholar, A71.
Colby, Thomas, engr., ordnance surv., A68.
Dollond, Geo., math. instrument maker, A78.
Havlland, John, architect, A60.
Landseer, John, engraver, A91.
Lee, Samuel, oriental scholar, A69.
Macgillivray, William, ornithologist, author, Scotland, A56.
Moore, Thomas, poet, biog., hist., A73.
Peacock, Thomas L., poet, novelist, A67.
Prout, Samuel, water-color painter, A69.
Sturgeon, William, electrician, inventor, A69.
Warburton, Eliot B. G., author, Ire., A42.
Wellington, Duke of, Arthur Wellesley, general, statesman, A83.
Wright, Frances, social reformer, A57.

1853 * * Arnold, Thomas K., author school classics, A53.
Bentham, Sir Wm., antiq., genealogist, A74.
Cockburn, Sir George, admiral, A81.
Leopold George Duncan Albert, Duke of Albany, son of Victoria, born.
Napier, Sir Charles J., gen., states., hist., A71.
Robertson, Frederick W., cl., author, A37.

1854 * * Anglesey, Marquis of, Henry W. Paget, general, A86.
Bartlett, William H., artist, trav., au., A45.
Beresford, Viscount, William C., gen., A86.
Bird, Golding, physician, physicist, A39.
Cathcart, Sir George, general, governor of Cape Colony, prominent in Crimean War, author, A60.
Cockburn, Lord, Henry T., jurist, Scot., A75.
Denman, Thomas, baron, chief justice, A75.
Faber, George S., clergyman, author, A81.
Kemble, Charles, actor, A79.
Kitto, John, Biblical writer, A50.
Lockhart, John Gibson, biographer, writer, Scotland, A60.
Londonderry, Marquis of, Charles W. S. V., general, A76.
Martin, John, painter, A65.
Plunkett, Baron, William C., lawyer, orator, statesman, Ireland, A90.
Wilson, John (Christopher North), essayist, poet, novelist, Scotland, A69.

CHURCH.

1853 * * Anglo-Continental Society is formed, to diffuse the principles of the Church of England abroad.

* * Bishops elected:

C. Wordsworth for St. Andrews. [1854, Walter Kerr Hamilton for Salisbury; 1856, Charles Baring for Gloucester and Bristol; 1857, J. T. Pelham for Norwich; 1859, James C. Campbell for Bangor; 1860, Henry Philpott for Worcester and George Moberly for Salisbury; 1861, William Thomson for Gloucester and Bristol; 1862, translated to York; 1861, Frederick Gell for Madras, E. I.; 1862, John T. Lewis for Ontario, Can., and Thomas Earle Welby for St. Helena, S. Afr.; 1863, Charles John Ellicott for Gloucester and Bristol, Thomas Mesac for Goulburn, N. S. W., and James William Williams for Quebec, Can.]

1854 July 3. *London.* The Turkish Mission Aid Society is organized.

* * The Ladies' Association for the Christian Education of Jewish Females is organized.

* * *Ire.* (Roman Catholic) Bishops consecrated, John Leahy for Dromore. [1856, Lawrence Gillooly; 1857, John Macevilly, Archbishop of Tuam; 1858, Michael Flannary for Killaloe.]

* * Sees established, See of Mauritius. [1855, Labuan; 1856, Christchurch, N. Z., and Perth, W. A.; 1858, Wellington, N. Z.; 1859, Brisbane, Goulburn, N. S. W., Waiapu, N. Z., St. Helena, and British Columbia; 1861, Nassau, Bahamas, and Ontario, Can.; 1863, Gratton, Australia; 1866, Dunedin, N. Z.]

LETTERS.

1852 * * The Indian Female and Normal Instruction Society is organized by women.

* * St. John's foundation school for sons of poor clergy is established.

* * *London. The Journal of Mental Science* is issued by Dr. J. C. Bucknill; also *Journal of Society of Art* and *Leisure Hour.*

* * *Peg Woffington*, by Charles Reade, appears. [1856. *It is Never Too Late to Mend*; 1860, *The Cloister and the Hearth.*]

* * *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, by Dr. P. M. Roget, appears.

1852–61 *The New Quarterly Review* is issued.

1853 Jan. * Queen's College, Birmingham, is organized.

* * *London.* The Philobiblon Society is instituted by R. Monckton Milnes [Lord Houghton], Sylvain Van de Weyer, and others.

* * *London. The Press* [united with *St. James Chronicle*] is issued; also the *Field*, the Wesleyan *London Quarterly Review*, the *Commercial Gazette*, and the *Civil Service Gazette.*

* * *Scot.* The Aberdeen *Free Press* is issued.

* * *Theological Essays*, by John Frederick Denison Maurice, appears. [1861] *Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy.*

1853–55 *Scot. Discussions in Philosophy, Literature, and Education*, by Sir William Hamilton, appears.

1853–62 *Edinburgh. The Scottish Review* is issued.

1853–57 *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography*, edited by [Sir] William Smith, appears.

1853–70 *English Cyclopædia*, by Charles Knight, appears.

1854 * * *London. Building News* is issued.

* * The **Birmingham and Midland Institute** is incorporated.

* * *Idylls and Songs*, by Thomas Turner Palgrave, appears.

* * *Ire. Jail Journal*, by John Mitchel, appears.

SOCIETY.

1852 * * The borough of St. Albans is disfranchised for **bribery** in the elections.

* * *London.* The Northwest Preventive and Reformatory Institution in the New Road is established; all kinds of trades are taught.

* * *London.* **Refuges** for destitute boys and girls are established in Great Queen Street.

* * **A strike** of the amalgamated engineers takes place.

* * **Titles created,** Barons Raglan, Battersea, and St. Leonards. [1856, Barons Talbot de Malahide, Kenmare, and Belper; 1857, Earl Cowley and Baron Ebury; 1858, Barons Chesham, Churston, and Chelmsord; 1859, Earl of Winton, and Barons Tredegar, Lyveden, Leconfield, St. John of Bletsoe, and Egerton of Tatton.]

* * *Ire.* **Titles created,** Baron Clermont. [1856, Baron Fermoy.]

1853 May 7. *London.* **Harriet Beecher Stowe,** author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, is received at Stafford House by many of the nobility and statesmen of England.

June 9. John Mitchel escapes from Hobart Town, Tasmania. (See p. 173.)

July 27-29. *London.* The **cabmen strike.**

Aug. 8. The **strike** at Stockport ceases, and 20,000 resume labor, receiving their demand of 10 per cent advance in wages.

Aug. 29. The **queen** visits Ireland.

Oct. 15. In Preston 20,000 workmen **strike** for 10 per cent increase in wages. [1853. May 1. The strikers, lacking funds, are compelled to yield.]

Nov. 2. *Edinburgh.* A meeting to vindicate **Scottish rights** is held. [Association formed.]

* * The British **Anti-Tobacco Crusade** is founded by Thomas Reynolds.

* * **Bribery** vitiates the elections at Derby.

* * **Betting-houses** are suppressed by Act of Parliament.

* * *Scot.* **Sunday closing** of liquor-shops is enforced.

* * **Vaccination** is made compulsory.

* * **John B. Gough,** the temperance orator, returns to England on a visit. [He lectures during two years. 1857. A second visit.]

* * The **United Kingdom Alliance,** for the total suppression of liquor-traffic, is founded.

* * *London.* **Christ's Hospital,** the Bluecoat school, is instituted.

* * *London.* **St. Thomas's Hospital** is founded. [1871. June 21. Opened.]

1854 Sept. 2. People's Provident Assurance Society is established.

Oct. * *London.* **A Working-men's College** is established by Frederick D. Maurice. [1855. Another at Cambridge.]

1855 Feb. 19. Bread-riots in Liverpool.

STATE.

1852 Dec. 28. The administration of the **Earl of Aberdeen,** first lord of the treasury, is formed.

Members: William E. Gladstone (Chan. Excheq.), Viscount Palmerston (Home Sec.), Lord John Russell (Foreign Sec.), Duke of Newcastle (Colonial Sec.), Robert Monsey Rolfe, Lord Cranworth (L. Chan.), Charles Philip, Earl of Hardwicke [1853, Charles John, **Earl Canning**] (postmaster). [Jan. 5. Sir James Robert George Graham is made lord of admiralty.]

1853 Apr. 1. Parliament: Manchester is constituted a city by royal charter. [Apr. 16. Gazetted.]

Apr. 8. H. C. The chancellor of the exchequer proposes a modification of the **form of the national debt** by the issue of permanent irredeemable 2½ per cent stock; the House adopts the plan.

Apr. 14. Warlike stores supposed to be for Kossuth are seized.

Apr. 18. H. C. The chancellor of the exchequer introduces his **budget.**

It proposes to repeal the duties leviable on soap and 104 other articles, and make reductions on 126 articles. Also to extend the income tax to Ireland, applicable to incomes between £100 and £150, and to collect legacy duties on real property.

May * **Parliament: The income tax** is extended to Ireland.

June 4. English and French governments order their **fleets** to the Dardanelles.

Aug. * **H. C.** The chairman of committees of the whole house is appointed to act as a **deputy speaker.**

Aug. * **Parliament: The Naval Coast Volunteers** Act is passed.

Oct. 1. Turkey appeals to France and England for aid against Russia.

Dec. 5. *Aust.* **A protocol** is signed at Vienna.

France, England, Austria, and Prussia unite for the reestablishment of peace between Russia and Turkey and the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as an essential condition of the balance of European power. [1854. Feb. 8. Baron Brundow, the Russian ambassador, leaves England.]

* * **Parliament:** An Act is passed for the abatement of the **smoke nuisance** above London Bridge.

* * **Sir George James Turner** is appointed lord justice.

* * The duty on advertisements is abolished.

1854 Mar. 12. *Turk.* **A treaty of alliance** is made with France and Turkey at Constantinople.

Mar. 25. *Rus.* **England and France** having sent an **ultimatum,** the czar replies that he has no answer to give. [Mar. 28. **War is declared** against Russia.] (P. 733.)

June 5. A reciprocity and fisheries **treaty** is concluded with the United States.

June 9. The **Duke of Newcastle,** previously colonial secretary, is appointed a secretary for war affairs and a Cabinet Minister.

Dec. 22. Parliament: A law is passed for the **enlistment of foreigners** in the British service.

* * **Parliament:** An act for the better regulation of **railways** is passed.

1855 Jan. 23. Lord John Russell, anticipating censure of the Government's conduct of the war with Russia, **resigns.** [He is succeeded by the **Earl of Aberdeen.** Jan. 31. He resigns.]

Jan. 29. H. C. A motion for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the condition of the **army** in the **Crimea,** and into the conduct of the commissariat and medical department of the army, is carried. Vote, 305–148.

Feb. 10. The administration of **Viscount Palmerston** is formed.

Members: Palmerston (L. Treas.), Lord Cranworth (L. Chanc.), Duke of Argyll (P. Seal), W. E. Gladstone (Chanc. Exch.), Sir George Grey (Home Sec.), Earl of Clarendon (Foreign Sec.), Sidney Herbert (Colonial Sec.), Lord Panmure (War Sec.), etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1852 Dec. 24. The steamship *St. George* is wrecked; 51 lives are lost.

—— The *Lily* is stranded and **blown up** by gunpowder on the Calf of Man; 30 persons drowned.

1853 Jan. * *London.* An exhibition of **poultry** held.

Feb. 13. *Ire.* The steamship *Queen Victoria*, bound from Liverpool, is **wrecked** off the Bailey lighthouse, near Dublin; 67 persons are drowned.

Feb. 28. St. George's church at Doncaster, built in 1070, is burned.

May 12. *Dublin.* The Dublin **Industrial Exhibition,** originated in a gift of £80,000 by Mr. Dargan, is opened by the Earl of St. Germans, the lord-lieutenant. [Aug. 30. Visited by the queen and Prince Albert. Nov. 1. Closed. Dec. 15. The exhibition building is formally opened as a **winter garden** by the lord lieutenant and the Countess St. Germans.]

* * *London.* **A Trades' Museum** is established.

1854 Jan. 20. The emigrant ship *Tayleur* is **driven on the rocks** off Lambay Island, north of Howth; 380 persons drowned.

Mar. 1. The steamer *City of Glasgow* leaves Liverpool for Philadelphia with 480 persons on board [and is lost].

Apr. 17. The emigrant ship *Winchester*, from Liverpool to Boston, is **wrecked,** and many passengers lost.

May * **Telegraph** communications are completed between Dover and Ostend, and between Port Patrick and Donaghadee.

June * **Cable communication** is made between Holyhead and Howth.

Aug. *-**Oct.*** *London.* **Cholera** prevails in the south and west of the city. [Sept. 9. 2,050 deaths occur; total deaths, 10,500.]

Sept. 29. *Scot.* The emigrant vessel *Annie Jane* of Liverpool is **driven ashore** on the Barra Island on the west coast; 348 drowned.

Oct. 5, 6. An explosion causes a great fire at Gateshead on the Tyne, 50 killed; loss, £1,000,000.

Oct. 19. The *Dalhousie* **founders** off Beachy Head; 60 persons and cargo worth £100,000 are lost.

Nov. 13–16. The steamship *Prince*, carrying supplies to the army in the Crimea, is **wrecked** in the Black Sea during the great storm; loss, 144 lives, and cargo worth £500,000.

Nov. 30. The iron screw steamer *Nile* strikes on the **Godevry Rock,** St. Ives Bay, all on board perishing.

1855 Jan. 1. The Hamburg and New York packet *George Canning* is **wrecked** near the mouth of the Elbe; 96 drowned.

Feb. 9. The screw steamer *Will o' the Wisp* is **wrecked** on the Burn Rock off Lambay; 18 drowned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1855 Mar. 22. *Rus.* Second battle of Balaklava.

The Russians are defeated by the allies, losing 2,000 men killed and wounded; loss of the allies, 600 men killed and wounded.

Apr. 9-28. *Rus.* Second unsuccessful bombardment of Sebastopol by the allies.

June 7. *Rus.* The French troops capture the Mamelon fortification, Sebastopol, two redoubts, and 62 guns, and take 130 officers and 400 men prisoners.

June 18. *Rus.* The French attack the Malakhoff Tower, Sebastopol, and the British the Redan; both are repulsed with considerable loss.

July 11. *Rus.* The fortifications of Sweaborg in the Baltic are bombarded by the allied fleets.

Aug. 16. *Rus.* The Russians are defeated by the French and Sardinians at Tchernaya, near Sebastopol.

Sept. 5. *Rus.* The third bombardment of Sebastopol is commenced.

Sept. 8. *Rus.* The French capture the Malakhoff; the English attack the Redan, but are repulsed.

Sept. 9. *Rus.* The Russians evacuate Sebastopol after losing 17,000 men killed and wounded in the bombardments.

Oct. 17. *Rus.* The allies capture Kinburn, at the mouth of the Dnieper.

Nov. 28. *Asiatic Turk.* Kars, defended by Gen. Williams with 15,000 British troops, surrenders after a siege of five months, to the Russians, who number about 40,000.

1856 Feb. 1. *Rus.* The allies complete the destruction of Sebastopol.

Feb. 29. *Rus.* Hostilities are suspended in the Crimea.

Apr. * The Peace of Paris ends the war with Russia; cost to England over £41,000,000 (p. 733).

Apr. 25. At Portsmouth the queen reviews the British fleet of 300 men-of-war, carrying 3,800 guns, and manned by 40,000 seamen.

July 12. *Rus.* The Crimea is evacuated by the allies.

July 15. The Duke of Cambridge is appointed general commanding-in-chief.

July * The navy consists of 271 sailing-vessels with 9,594 guns, and 258 steam-vessels, with 6,582 guns; 155 gunboats and 111 vessels are in harbor service.

Oct. 25. *Afghanistan.* Herat is taken by the Persians in violation of treaty with Great Britain. [War follows.]

Dec. 9, 10. *Persia.* Bushire is attacked and captured by a fleet and army under Sir H. Lecke and Gen. Stalker. [1857. Mar. 26. Sir James Outram attacks and captures Mohammerah, near the Euphrates. Apr. 4. Peace follows.]

1857-58 *Ind.* Mutiny of the Sepoys. (See India.)

1857 Apr. 14. *China.* The war-ship *Raleigh* is wrecked off the southeast coast of Macao.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1855 Sept. 12±. *Scot.* The British Association holds its 25th meeting in Glasgow.

[1856, 26th in Cheltenham; 1857, Aug. 26, 27th at Dublin; 1858, 28th in Leeds; 1859, 29th in Aberdeen; 1860, 30th in Oxford; 1861, Sept. 4, 31st in Manchester; 1862, 32d in Cambridge.]

Oct. 17. Capt. Henry Bessemer patents his process of manufacturing steel, and cold air is forced through liquid iron. [1855, Dec. 5; also, 1856, Feb. 12.]

* * Capt. Robert Le Mesurier M'Clure of the *Investigator* receives the £5,000 prize for the discovery of the Northwest Passage, and is knighted.

Nov. * The Royal Victoria docks in Plaistow marshes are opened.

* * The prismatic stereoscope is invented by Brewster.

±* * The laryngoscope, a mirror for examining the throat, is invented by Manuel Garcia.

* * *London.* A statue of Sir Robert Peel is erected at Cheapside.

* * *Scot.* The Meteorological Society for Scotland is founded.

* * *Scot. Mitherless Bairn* is painted by John Faed.

* * Drummond's light is invented by Capt. Thomas Drummond.

* * A diamond called the "Star of the South," weighing 254½ carats, is brought from Brazil.

1856 May 23. The planet *Isis* discovered by Norman Payson. [1857, Apr. 15, *Adriatic;* Aug. 16, *Hestia.*]

Aug. 3. The public park, Birmingham, the gift of Mr. Adderley, is opened.

Sept. 3. The new Music Hall is opened in Birmingham.

* * *London.* A statue of Gen. Sir Charles J. Napier is erected in Trafalgar Square.

* * *London.* The Odontological Society is formed.

* * Prof. John Tyndall proves the existence of diamagnetic polarity.

* * The *Venus Victrix* is executed by John Gibson.

* * An electric time-ball is set up by Mr. French in Cornhill.

1857 Feb. 2. *London.* John Sheepshanks, by a deed of gift, presents to the nation his collection of paintings and drawings; estimated value, £60,000. [The pictures are exhibited in the South Kensington Museum.]

Feb. * Parliament provides for a National Portrait Gallery, and appropriates £2,000.

May 5. Prince Albert opens the Fine Arts Exhibition at Manchester. [June 29, 30. The queen is present. Oct. 17. Closed. Visitors, 1,335,915; expenses, £99,500; receipts, £98,500.]

June 1. A park is opened in Birmingham by the Duke of Cambridge.

June 22. *London.* The South Kensington Museum is opened.

Aug. * The Atlantic Cable is laid (pp. 183–185).

Oct. 12. The National Social Science Association is formed at Birmingham.

Oct. 25, 26. A terrible storm prevails; the *Royal Charter* and many other vessels are lost.

Nov. * **-58 Jan. 31.** The steamship *Great Eastern*, designed by I. K. Brunel, is launched at Millwall.

Length, 692 feet, breadth, 83 feet; horse-power, in paddles, 1,000, screw, 1,600; weight of ship, 12,000 tons; light draft, 12,000 tons; cost, £732,000±; capacity, 5,000 passengers.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1855 * * Adair, Sir Robert, diplomatist, A92.
Bishop, Sir Henry Rowley, musical composer, A69.
Brontë, Charlotte, novelist, A39.
Buckingham, James S., traveler, A69.
Crosse, Andrew, electrician, A71.
De la Beche, Sir Henry T., geologist, A59.
Fielding Copley V., water-color painter, A68.
Hare, Julius C., archdeacon, theol. wr., A60.
Hume, Joseph, statesman, reformer, A78.
Mitford, Mary Russell, poet, writer, A69.
O'Connor, Feargus E., journalist, politician, Chartist leader, A59.
Parry, Capt. Edward, arctic navigator, A65.
Raglan, Lord, Fitzroy, James Henry Somerset, field-marshal, A67.
Rogers, Samuel, poet, A92.
Swainson, William, naturalist, A66.
1856 * * Beechey, Frederick W., arctic explorer, rear-admiral, A60.
Brown, Samuel, chemist, poet, Scot., A39.
Fraser, James B., diplomatist, traveler, author, Scotland, A73.
Hamilton, Sir William, logician, philosopher, metaphysician, Scotland, A68.
Hardinge, Viscount, Henry, gov.-gen., A71.
Mathew, Theobald, clergyman (apostle of temperance), Ireland, A66.
Miller, Hugh, geologist, Scot., A54.
Ross, Sir John, arctic explorer, admiral, A79.
Westmacott, Sir Richard, sculptor, A78.
Yarrell, William, naturalist, A72.

CHURCH.

1855 * * *Scot.* The Spanish Evangelization Society is organized to extend Protestantism in Spain.

* * The Society of the Holy Cross is formed by clergymen "for deepening spiritual life in their brethren."

* * (Roman Catholic) Bishops consecrated. William Vaughan for Plymouth. [1856, Paul A. Brigandet for Burmah Sound, and Patrick Moran for Dunedin, N. Z.; 1857, William Clifford for Clifton; 1861, Robert Cornthwaite for Leeds; 1863, Joachim H. Gonin for Port of Spain, W. I.]

1855-60 Charles Kingsley, Thomas Hughes, and others endeavor to set up Christian Socialism.

1856 * * *London.* General English Congregational Synod is held at the Savoy Palace.

1857 July * **-Sept.** * *Ire.* Hugh Hanna's open-air preaching causes rioting at Belfast.

Sept. 8. The Christian Unity Association is formed on the basis of the three creeds by 30 members of the Greek, Roman, and English churches.

LETTERS.

1855 June 9. *London. The Illustrated Times* is issued. [June 29. *The Daily Telegraph.*]

* * *London.* The *Saturday Review* is issued; also the *Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News* and *Overland Mail.*

* * *The Mystic*, by Philip James Bailey, appears. [1858. *The Age.*]

* * *History of Latin Christianity*, by Henry Hart Milman, appears.

* * *Fabiola*, by Cardinal Wiseman, appears.

* * *Westward, Ho!* by Charles Kingsley, appears. [1866. *Hereward.*]

* * *Life of Goethe*, by George Henry Lewes, appears.

* * *Men and Women*, by Robert Browning, appears.

* * *Charge of the Light Brigade, Maud*, and other poems, by Tennyson, appear. [1859, *Idylls of the King;* 1864, *Enoch Arden* and other poems.]

* * *Clytemnestra*, by Owen Meredith (E. R. L. B. Lytton), appears. [1859. *The Wanderer.*]

1855-64 The *National Review* is issued.

1855–81 The *Diplomatic Review* is issued.

1856 June 2. The foundation of **Wellington College**, Sandhurst, is laid for the support and education of orphan sons of commissioned officers. [1859. Jan. 29. Opened.]

* * Commissioners are appointed for the government and extension of **Cambridge** University and **Eton** College.

* * *London.* The *Engineer* is issued; also the *Morning Star* and the *Court Circular*.

* * *London.* The *Postal Guide* first appears.

* * *Scot. Testimony of the Rocks*, by Hugh Miller, appears.

* * *Aurora Leigh*, by E. B. Browning, appears.

* * *John Halifax, Gentleman*, by Dinah Maria Muloch, appears. [1860. *Life for Life.*]

* * *London.* Riley's *Dictionary of Latin Quotations, with a Selection of Greek*, is published by Henry George Bohn.

1856–62 *Popular History of England*, by Charles Knight, appears.

1856–69 *History of England*, by James Anthony Froude, appears.

SOCIETY.

1855 June 1. **Disturbances** occur at Hyde Park because of a pending Sunday Bill. [June 8, July 1. Renewed.]

July * There is much agitation and **rioting** over the Sunday-trading bill until the bill is withdrawn.

Oct. 14. *London.* **Riotous meetings** are held at Hyde Park on account of the high price of bread. [Oct. 21, 28. Renewed.]

Nov. 7. The minders and piecers at Manchester **strike.**

* * The Royal Medical Benevolent College, Epsom, is opened.

* * The United Kingdom **Band of Hope** Temperance Union is formed. [1888. It reports 11,400 societies, with 1,414,900 members.]

* * *London.* The Juridical Society is founded.

1856 Feb. 5. The **Victoria Cross** is instituted to reward the gallantry of persons of all ranks in the army and navy. [1857. Crosses are bestowed on 62 people.]

Mar. 30. Privateering is abolished by the great sovereigns of Europe by treaty. The United States Government refuses to agree unless the right of blockade is also surrendered.

May 9. The foundation-stone of **Netley Hospital**, for invalid soldiers, near Southampton, is laid by the queen.

May 29. *London.* A grand **celebration of peace** occurs, with general illumination.

* * The National **Temperance League** is organized by consolidating the National Temperance Society and the London Temperance League.

* * **Tickets of leave** are granted to 2,666 prisoners.

1857 Aug. 25–Nov. 15. The sum of £260,000 is raised for the **relief** of sufferers by the Indian mutiny.

STATE.

1855 Feb. 23. H. C. The House having insisted on the appointment of the select committee of inquiry, Sir J. R. G. Graham, W. E. Gladstone, and S. Herbert **resign** their offices, and are succeeded by Sir G. C. Lewis, Sir Charles Wood, and Lord John Russell.

Mar. * *Ire.* George, **Earl of Carlisle**, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Apr. * **H. L.** Lord Robert Grosvenor [Lord Ebury] introduces a bill to suppress **Sunday trading.** [July * Withdrawn.]

Apr. 20. Parliament: A deficiency of about £23,000,000 being caused by the Russian war, it is proposed to raise £16,000,000 by **loan** and the remainder by an increase in **taxation.**

Apr. 30. A treaty of friendship and commerce is concluded with **Siam.**

May 25. The civil administration of the army and ordnance is vested in the **minister of war**; the office of master-general of the ordnance is abolished.

June. * Stamp duties on **newspapers** are abolished, and postage dues substituted. A treasury warrant is issued providing for conveyance **by post of books**, pamphlets, etc., at the rate of four ounces for one penny. (June 5).

July 13. Lord John Russell, colonial secretary, **resigns** because of criticisms in the House of Commons of his action in the Vienna conference. [Succeeded by **William Molesworth.**]

Aug. 14. Parliament: An Act for the better **local management** of the metropolis is passed.

Nov. 9. *London.* David Salomons is elected lord mayor. He is the first Hebrew to hold this office. [1856. Thomas Quested Finnis; 1857, Sir Robert W. Carden; 1858, David W. Wire; 1859, James Carter.]

* * **Parliament:** An Act for the better prevention of **disease** is passed.

* * **Parliament:** The two Houses begin to **communicate by letter.**

* * *London.* The Metropolitan **Board of Works** is established. [Dec. 22. First meeting.]

* * George, **Duke of Argyll**, is appointed postmaster-general.

* * The doubled **income tax** produces £13,718,185.

1856 Feb. 1. *Aust.* The preliminaries of **peace** are signed at Vienna.

Feb. 6. H. L. The Lords successfully oppose the creation of **life peerages.**

Mar. 30. *Paris.* **Peace conference** (p. 733).

Apr. 16. *Paris.* Important **treaty of Paris** (p. 733).

Apr. 29. *London.* **Peace with Russia** is officially proclaimed.

May 3. Amnesty is granted to political exiles; Frost, Williams, Jones, Smith O'Brien, and many others are permitted to return.

Sept. 4. *London.* The Royal British Bank suspends payments. [Evidence of fraud being given, several of the directors are arrested, convicted, but afterwards released.]

* * The doubled income tax produces £15,717,155.

1857 Feb. 3. Parliament is opened by commission.

Mar. 3. H. C. Richard Cobden's motion **censuring** the Government for the war with China is carried after four nights spent in debate. Vote, 263–247.

Mar. 13. H. C. The **remission of taxation** to the extent of £11,000,000 is proposed.

— *E. I.* **Keeling Islands** are acquired by occupation.

Mar. 14. A treaty is signed at Copenhagen for the abolition of **sound dues** (p. 641).

Apr. 14. Peace is concluded with Persia.

Apr. 21. The **Earl of Elgin** departs as special embassy to China.

Apr. 30. Parliament meets; John Evelyn Denison, Speaker. [1859. Apr. 23. Dissolved.]

May 10. *E. I.* The **Sepoy mutiny** breaks out.

May 21. H. C. The Commons grants an **annuity** of £8,000 and a **dower** of £40,000 to the princess royal on her marriage with Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

June 25. An **Order in Council** confers the title of **Prince Consort** on Prince Albert.

June 30. H. C. The House rejects the ballot. Vote, 189–257.

Aug. 10. John Bright (M. P.) is elected for Birmingham.

Oct. * *Ire.* The lord chancellor orders that justices of the peace shall not belong to **Orange clubs.**

Nov. 16. Two **ambassadors** from **Siam** are received by the queen at Windsor.

Dec. 3. Parliament is opened by the queen in person.

Dec. 12. Royal assent is given to, the **Bill of Indemnity** exonerating the Government in permitting the Bank of England to extend its issues for the relief of the panic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1855 Feb. 25. The steamer *Morna* is **wrecked** on rocks near the Isle of Man; 21 drowned.

May 1. The emigrant vessel *John* is **wrecked** on the Muncles Rocks off Falmouth; 200 drowned.

June 11. Smithfield is used as a **cattle market** for the last time. [June 13. The Metropolitan Cattle Market in Copenhagen Fields is opened.]

1856 Feb. 3. The packet-ship *Josephine Willis* **collides** with the screw steamer *Mangerton*, in the channel; 70 drowned.

Feb. 23. *London.* The Pavilion Theater is burned.

Mar. 5. *London.* Covent Garden Theater is **burned** the second time.

May 30. The ship *Pallas*, from Cork to Quebec, is **wrecked**; 72 drowned.

Oct. 19. *London.* **A false alarm** of fire causes the death of seven and the serious injury of 30 persons in the Zoological Gardens Hall, where 9,000 persons gathered to hear Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.

1857 Jan. 5. The royal mail-steamer *Violet* is **wrecked** on the Goodwin Sands, many drowned.

Feb. 19. An **explosion** in the mines at Lund Hill, near Barnsley, in South York, causes 189 deaths.

June 28. A **collision** occurs at Lewisham on the North Kent Railway; 11 killed.

July 10. The **Atlantic telegraph** fleet first sails from Plymouth (p. 183).

Aug. 20. The clipper *Dunbar* is **wrecked** on the rocks near Sydney; 121 persons, and cargo valued at £22,000, lost.

Nov. * The **commercial panic** through American failures is relieved by suspension of Bank Charter of 1844 and the Bank of England extending its issues. [Aggregate liabilities of fallen houses about £45,000,000.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1859 Nov. 9. Orders are issued for the restriction of **flogging** in the army. [Dec. * The **flogging** of first-class seamen except after trial is prohibited.]

Nov. 16. The National Volunteer Association is organized to promote rifle-shooting. [1860, July 2–7. The **first meeting** is held at Wimbledon; Capt. Edward Rose obtains queen's prize of £250, and gold medal and badge of the association. 1861, July 4–10. Joppling S. Middlesex wins prize. 1862, July 1–14, Mr. Pixley, S. Victoria. 1863, July 7–14. Sergt. Roberts, 12th Shropshire.]

* * Acts are passed for the establishment of a **military reserve,** not to exceed 20,000 men, and a **volunteer reserve** of seamen, not to exceed 30,000.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1857 * * Mr. Harrison patents an apparatus for **manufacturing ice** for commercial purposes, by the use of ether and salt water.

* * The Government pays for the publication of Peter Andreas Hansen's **table of the moon.**

* *± A **photoheliograph** is erected at Kew Observatory. It registers the position and appearance of the sun's spots by means of a clockwork mechanism.

* * *London.* The **Genealogical Society** is formed; also the **National Association for Social Science.** [1858. Oct. 11. The latter meets at Liverpool; 1859, Oct. 19, at Bradford; 1860, Sept. 24, at Glasgow.]

* * The magnificent **docks** at Liverpool and Birkenhead are completed.

1858 Apr. 30. *London.* A **statue** is erected in Trafalgar Square to honor the memory of Dr. Edward Jenner.

May 15. *London.* Covent Garden is reopened.

Aug. 5. The Atlantic cable is successfully laid (p. 185).

Sept. 7–10. Musical festivals are held at Leeds.

Sept. 21. A **statue** of Sir Isaac Newton in bronze, by William Theed, is set up at Grantham.

Oct. * Donati's brilliant **comet** is long visible; its tail is said to be 40,000,000 miles long.

* * The theory of **natural selection** is advanced by Charles Robert Darwin and Alfred Russell Wallace.

* * *London.* The Horological Society, [Dec. *] the Society for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, and the Musical Society of London are established.

* * *London.* John S. Rarey, an American, gives sensational exhibitions of skill in **taming vicious and wild horses,** also a zebra from the Zoological Gardens.

± * * Sir Joseph Whitworth makes a machine to measure one millionth part of an inch.

* * Ozonometers are introduced.

* * Fox Talbot patents a **photoglyphic engraving** process, by which pictures are etched on a plate by the action of light, and from which prints are made.

* * Sir Benjamin C. Brodie becomes president of the Royal Society.

* * Engraved copper-plate is **electro-faced** with iron and nickel.

1859 Feb. 14. *London.* Popular Monday **concerts** commence at St. James Hall; they are founded by S. A. Chappel.

Feb. * *Ire.* The **National Gallery** is founded.

May 2. The prince consort opens the **Albert Viaduct** over the River Tamar at Plymouth.

June 8. Telegrams to India are accelerated seven days by the Red Sea cable.

June 20–24. *London.* A **great Händel festival** is held on the centenary of his death, at the Crystal Palace. Voices, 2,765; instruments, 393; attendance, June 24, 26,827; receipts, £33,000.

Sept. 21. Capt. Sir Francis Leopold M'Clintock returns, bringing **relics of Sir John Franklin's** expedition.

Oct. 21. A slight earthquake shock disturbs Cornwall. [1860. Jan. 13. Another shock.]

1859 ± * * Giffard's **steam-injector** is invented.

* * Prof. Owen's **system** of arranging mammalia according to the nature of their brains is introduced.

* * Heated controversies relative to Darwin's *Origin of Species* occur.

* * The Royal Society's **Scientific Fund** is founded.

± * * *London.* The overhouse **electric telegraphs** are generally introduced.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1857 * * Amherst, Lord, William Pitt, diplomatist, A84.
Britton, John, writer, A86.
Conybeare, William D., cl., geologist, A70.
Croker, John Wilson, states., au., Ire., A77.
Egerton, Francis L. Gower, Earl of Ellesmere, statesman, A57.
Fleming, John, naturalist, Scotland, A72.
Havelock, Sir Henry, general, A62.
Jerrold, Douglas William, humorist, novelist, A54.
Kemble, John M., Anglo-Saxon **scholar,** historian, A50.
Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, daughter of George III., A81.
Medhurst, Walter H., Chinese miss., A61.
Robinson, Agnes Mary F., novelist, born.
Scoresby, William, arctic explorer, A59.
Turner, Charles, engraver, A83.
1858 * * Brown, John, cl., au., Scot., A74.
Bunting, Jabez, Wesleyan clergyman, A79.
Combe, George, phrenologist, Scotland, A70.
Ford, Richard, author handbook, A62.
Lyons, Lord, Edmund, admiral, A68.
Owen, Robert, philan., fdr. Socialism, A87.
Reid, Sir William, engineer, meteorologist, Scotland, A61.
1859 * * Brunel, Isambard Kingdom, naval engineer, A53.
De Quincey, Thomas, essayist, critic, author, A74.
Elphinstone, Mountstuart, states., hist., A80.
Hallam, Henry, historian, author, A82.
Hunt, James Henry Leigh, poet, essayist, A75.
James, John A., cl., preacher, author, A74.
Lardner, Dionysius, cyclopedist, Ire., A76.
Leslie, C. R., painter, A65.
Macaulay, Lord, Thomas Babington, essayist, historian, statesman, A59.
Morgan, Lady Sydney, novelist, Ire., A82.
Robinson, Frederick John, Earl of Ripon, statesman, A76.
Stephenson, Robert, engineer, A56.
Wilson, George, chemist, phys., Scot., A41.

CHURCH.

1857 * * The **Free Church Society,** or National Association for Freedom of Public Worship, is established. It aims to abolish the pew-rent system, and revive the weekly offertory to defray the expenses of public worship.

1858 May * The Christian **Vernacular Education Society,** aiming at the Christian education of India, is organized.

June * Rev. A. Poole is suspended for practising **auricular confession,** which had been introduced by the Puseyites, Tractarians, or Ritualists. [July 12–Sept. 18. Excitement about the confessional. Rev. T. West tries to introduce it. Public meetings are held against it.]

* * The **Ladies' Auxiliary** of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society is organized.

* * *Scot.* A league is formed to introduce a reformation in the Book of **Common Prayer.**

1859 May * **Thanksgiving** is observed for the suppression of the Indian mutiny.

Sept. *–**Nov.** * *London.* **Religious riots** break out at St. George's-in-the-East.

Sept. * The **Minsters' Annuity Tax** causes much agitation. [1860. Nov. * It is abolished and other unsatisfactory arrangements are made; riots ensue.]

Oct. * *Ire.* Religious **revivals** prevail, especially at Belfast.

* * *London.* The Board of Guardians for the relief of the **Jewish poor** is founded.

LETTERS.

1857 * * The **Savage Club** is formed by various literary men, facetiously terming themselves "savages" on account of their freedom from conventionalism.

* * An Act establishing a **reformatory school** is passed.

* * *London.* The *City Press* is issued; also the *Solicitors' Journal.*

* * The *Birmingham Post* is issued.

* * A critical edition of *Shakespeare's Works,* edited by Alexander Dyce, appears.

* * *Tom Brown's School Days,* by Thomas Hughes, appears. [1861, *Tom Brown at Oxford.*]

* * *The Dead Secret,* by Wilkie Collins, appears. [1859, *The Woman in White;* 1864, *No Name.*]

* * *The Professor,* by Charlotte Brontë, appears.

* * *History of Pottery and Porcelain, Mediæval and Modern,* by Marryat, appears.

* * Bohn's *General Collection of Proverbs* appears.

1857–61 *History of Civilization,* by **Henry Thomes Buckle,** appears.

1858 * * *Scot.* **Aberdeen** University **amalgamates** King's and Marischal Colleges.

* * *London.* Haileybury, or **East India College,** is founded.

* * *London.* The *Photographic News* is issued; also the *Bookseller.*

* * *Essay on Comparative Mythology,* by Max Müller, appears. [1859, *A History of the Ancient Sanskrit Language;* 1861–64, *Lectures on the Science of Language.*]

* * *Scenes of Clerical Life,* by George Eliot, appears. [1859, *Adam Bede;* 1860, *The Mill on the Floss;* 1861, *Silas Marner;* 1862, *Romola.*]

* * *Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age,* by William Ewart Gladstone, appears.

* * *The Defense of Guinevere,* and other poems, by William Morris, appears.

* * *On Liberty,* by John Stuart Mill, appears. [1861, *Utilitarianism.*]

* * *Studies of Christianity,* by James Martineau, appears.

* * *Lord Montague's Page,* by G. P. R. James, appears.

* * *Scot. Discourse on Beauty,* by John Stuart Blackie, appears.

1858–60 A translation of *Herodotus,* by George and Sir Henry Creswick Rawlinson and Sir J. G. Wilkinson, appears.

1859 Mar. 16. *London. Sporting Life* is issued.

Sept. * *Ire.* Agitation prevails against the **National School** system.

Dec. 14. The Duke of Cambridge lays the foundation-stone of the **Staff College,** Sandhurst, for providing a military education respecting the duties of the staff.

* * **The schoolship** *Cornwall* **is established off Purfleet.** [1878. It accommodates about 300 vagrants.]

* * *London.* **The** *Chemical News* **is issued;** also the *Christian World* and *Once a Week.*

* * *London. All the Year Round* **is issued** by Charles Dickens.

* * *London. Macmillan's Magazine* **is issued;** also *Cornhill Magazine.*

* * *London.* **The Philological Society issues "proposals for a New English Dictionary," on the historical method.** [1879. The work is begun by **James Augustus Henry Murray.**]

* * *On the Origin of Species,* by Charles Darwin, appears.

* * *Self-Help, with Illustrations of Character and Conduct,* by Samuel Smiles, appears.

* * *Oceanic Hydrozoa,* by Thomas Henry Huxley, appears. [1863, *Evidence as to Man's Place in Nature;* 1864, *Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy;* 1866, *Lessons in Elementary Physiology;* 1868, *Faraday as a Discoverer.*]

1859-80 *Scot. Life of Milton,* by David Masson, appears.

SOCIETY.

1857 * * Daily wages of harvest-men are five shillings.

* * **Parliament: The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act is passed.**

Married women, when ill-used, may obtain a divorce or a judicial separation; when separated, any property they may acquire is secured to them personally as if married.

1858 **Jan. 25.** The princess royal is married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia.

Mar. 12. *Dublin.* **A disgraceful fight between the Trinity College students and the police occurs on the arrival of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Eglinton.**

Oct. 1. *Scot.* **The Scottish Permissive Bill and Temperance Association is formed.**

* * *Ire.* **A proclamation is made against secret societies.**

* * **The Earl of Shaftesbury and others establish a society to provide playgrounds for the recreation of adults and the children of the humble classes.** [Unsuccessful.]

* * **The Royal Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society is established.**

* * *London.* **A dental hospital is founded.**

* * *Ire.* **Phœnix clubs are formed to annoy the Government.** [1859. Mar. * Several members are arrested, but acquitted. Apr. Daniel Sullivan, a member, is sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude.]

1859 **Feb. 18. William G. Armstrong is knighted for improvements in the construction of cannon.**

Aug. 8. *London.* **A strike occurs in the building-trades, and a lockout follows.** [The men gradually return to work.]

STATE.

1857 * * Robert, **Lord Cranworth, is appointed lord justice.**

* * **Parliament: An Act is passed to abate the smoke nuisance from potteries and glass-houses.**

* * **Parliament: The conservation of the Thames is given to the corporation of London; three of the 12 conservators are to be appointed by the Government.**

* * **An agitation spreads for the equalization of poor-rates throughout the kingdom.**

1858 **Jan. 1.** *London.* **Ten postal districts are formed.**

Jan. 25. *London.* **Princess Victoria is married to Prince Frederick William of Prussia in St. James's Chapel.**

Feb. 9. H. C. Lord Palmerston introduces the Conspiracy to Murder Bill, proposing to amend the law of conspiracy. [Feb. 19. On the second reading the Government is defeated by a vote of censure on the motion of Milner Gibson. Vote, 234-215. Feb. 22. The Ministry resigns.]

Feb. 25. The second Derby Ministry is formed.

Members: Earl of Derby (First L. Treas.), Marq. of Salisbury (Pres. Council), Lord Chelmsford (L. Chanc.), Earl of Hardwicke (P. Seal), Benjamin Disraeli (Chanc. Exch.), Spencer Walpole (Home Sec.), Earl of Malmesbury (Foreign Sec.), **Sir E. B. Lytton** (Colonial Sec.), Maj.-Gen. Peel (Sec. War), Sir J. S. Packington (L. Admiralty).

Feb. * *Ire.* **Joseph Napier is made lord chancellor.** [1859. June * **Mazière Brady.**]

Archibald, **Earl of Eglinton,** is lord-lieutenant. [1859. June * **The Earl of Carlisle.**]

June 29. *China.* **A treaty of peace is concluded at Tien-Tsin** (p. 619).

June * **Parliament: An Act to abolish property qualification of members is passed.**

July * **Parliament: An Act is passed enabling Hebrews to sit as members.** [July 26. **Baron Lionel de Rothschild takes his seat as a member for London.**]

Aug. 2. Parliament: An Act for the better government of India by transfer to the crown is passed.

Aug. 26. A treaty with Japan is concluded by Lord Elgin.

Sept. 1. *Ind.* **The East India Company's government is transferred to the crown; the company ceases to exist.**

Nov. 1. *Ind.* **The queen is proclaimed throughout India.**

"Victoria, by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the colonies and dependencies thereof in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia, Queen, defender of the faith."

Nov. * *Ire.* **The Government issues a proclamation prohibiting secret societies.**

Dec. 22. The French Government having in vain urged **Edgar Mortara's** restoration to his Hebrew parents by the Archbishop of Bologna, Sir Moses Montefiore proceeds to Rome [but obtains no redress].

* * **Parliament: The Landed Estates Court is established to facilitate the sale and transfer of land in Ireland.**

* * **Charles, Lord Colchester, is appointed postmaster-general.**

* * *N. Amer.* **British Columbia is made a colony.**

* * **New statutes for Cambridge are confirmed by the queen.**

* * **The doubled income tax produces £11,396,435.**

* * **Parliament enacts that drafts on bankers shall be stamped.**

1859 **Jan. 25.** *E. I.* **The entire pacification of Oudh is reported.**

Feb. 3. Parliament is opened by the queen in person.

Feb. 28. H. C. Benjamin Disraeli introduces a new Reform Bill.

Mar. 1. H. C. Spencer Walpole and Mr. Henley disagree respecting the Reform Bill, and withdraw from the Cabinet.

Mar. 31. H. C. A debate of several days on the Reform Bill closes with a defeat for the Ministers. Vote, 330-291.

Apr. * **John Bright, M. P., is elected for Birmingham.**

May 31. Parliament meets; J. E. Dennison, Speaker. [1865. July 6. Dissolved.]

June 11. The Ministry, being defeated on an address in answer to the queen's speech, resign. Vote, 323-310.

June 18. Second Administration of Palmerston.

Members: Viscount Palmerston (L. Treas.), Lord Campbell (L. Chanc.), Earl Granville (Pres. Council), Duke of Argyll (P. Seal), W. E. Gladstone (Chanc. Exch.), Sir George Grey (Home Sec.), Earl Russell (Foreign Sec.), Duke of Newcastle (Colonial Sec.), Viscount Carnborne (Sec. for India), Sir John Pakington (L. Admiralty), Thomas Milner Gibson (Pres. of the Board of Trade), Earl of Devon (Chanc. of the Duchy of Lancaster), Edward Cardwell (Sec. for Ire.), Earl of Elgin (Postmaster-General).

July 18. The income tax is increased to provide for the defenses of the country.

Aug. 11. Parliament is prorogued by proclamation.

* * *Australia.* **Queensland a province** (p. 497).

* * **Parliament: The licensing system applied to India as a kind of income tax is passed.**

* * **Parliament: An Act to enable railway companies to arbitrate differences with other companies is passed.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1858 **May** * **Telegraphic communication is effected between Constantinople and London.**

June 29. *London.* **A fire caused by an explosion does £150,000 damage to the London docks.**

Aug. 23. Fourteen excursionists are killed on a collision near Round Oak Station, Oxford, and Wolverhampton Railway.

Sept. 13. The steam emigrant ship *Austria* **is burned in the middle of the Atlantic; of 538 persons, only 67 are saved.**

* * *Ire.* **Atlantic mail steam-packets commence to sail from Galway.**

1859 **Jan. 23. The steamer** *Czar* **is wrecked off the Lizard; 14 drowned.**

Apr. * *London.* **A Stock Exchange panic is caused by the reported alliance of France and Russia against Austria; 45± failures occur.**

Oct. 14. The queen opens the new Glasgow water-works at Loch Katrine.

Nov. 21. The mail-steamer *Indian* **is wrecked off Newfoundland; 27 lives lost.**

Dec. * **The** *Blervie Castle* **is lost in the Channel with all on board, 57 persons.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1860 Mar. * *New Zealand.* An **insurrection** of the Maoris breaks out; it is caused by differences regarding the sale of lands.

Nov. 6. *New Zealand.* The British under Gen. Pratt **defeat the Maoris** at Mahoetahi, and destroy their fortified places.

Dec. 29. The steam-frigate *Warrior* **is launched**; length 380 feet, breadth 58 feet, 6,170 tons burden, costs £400,000.

1861 Mar. 19. *New Zealand.* **The Maoris,** weakened by many defeats, submit to the British, and the **war ends.**

Dec. 29. The war-ship *Conqueror* **is lost** near the Bahama Islands.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1860 Jan. 1. A **great storm** prevails in the Channel; much property and many lives are lost. [Mar. 28. Another gale. June 2. Another gale.]

June 17. The *Great Eastern* sails for New York. [Aug. 26. Returns.]

July * The Oxford University Museum is opened.

Aug. 28. James Nasmyth observes the lenticular-shaped objects on the sun called "willow-leaves," or "rice-grains."

Aug. 30. George Francis Train of New York opens **street railways** in Birkenhead, Cheshire. [1861, Mar. 29, at Bayswater, London.]

Aug. * * **Lord Northwick's pictures** are sold in 18 days for £95,725.

Sept. 1. Daily **meteorological reports** are sent to the Continent.

Dec. 25. Excessive cold prevails. The **mercury** falls in some places to 18 degrees below zero; at Torquay, Devon, 20 degrees.

* * **A steam road-carriage** is invented by the Earl of Caithness; speed, eight miles an hour; cost, less than one penny per mile.

* * **A magnificent equatorial telescope** is set up at the National Observatory at Greenwich.

* * The **Institution of Naval Architects** is founded; also the **Academy of Music.**

* * Wheatstone's automatic **printing-telegraph** is patented.

* * Andrews and Tait demonstrate that **ozone** is a condensed form of oxygen.

* * **A statue** of Richard, Cœur de Lion, is erected near Westminster Abbey.

1861 Feb. 6. **Storm-signals** are first sent to the coast by the Board of Trade. [July 31. First published.]

Feb. 20, 21. A great **storm** prevails. A part of the Crystal Palace, London, is blown down; also the Chichester Cathedral steeple.

Apr. 17. The planet *Asia* is discovered by N. Pogson.

May 14. *London.* **Adelina Patti,** the prima donna, makes her first appearance at Covent Garden.

May 24. *Dublin.* **A Fine Arts Exhibition** is opened. [Aug. 22. The queen visits it.]

May 28. A great **storm** prevails on the coasts, causing 143 wrecks. [Nov. 13, 14. Another causes 50 wrecks on the north-east coast.]

June 29. The **great comet** is first visible.

June * Capt. Parker Snow sails in the schooner *Intrepid* in search of Sir John Franklin's companions.

Aug. 14–22. *Dublin.* The **National Social Science Association** meets. [1862, June 6, London; 1863, Oct. 7, Edinburgh; 1864, Sept. 22, York; 1865, Oct. 4, Sheffield; 1866, Oct. 2, Manchester; 1867, Sept. 18, Belfast.]

* * Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine becomes president of the Royal Society.

* * **Wire bridges** are invented by Richard Lee.

* * *London.* **A statue** of Sir Henry Havelock is erected in Trafalgar Square.

± * * The tannin process in photography is introduced by Maj. Russell.

* * **Velocipedes** again come into use.

* * An **Institute of Sculptors** is established.

* * The **spectrum analysis** is applied to astronomy.

* * *London.* The Clinical Society is founded.

* * Sir Charles William Siemens invents **furnaces** for glass-works, in which gases are used as fuel.

* * Edward Fremy succeeds in making **steel** by bringing red-hot iron in contact with the carbonate of ammonia.

* * Mr. Thompson of Weymouth **photographs** the bottom of the sea.

* * *London.* Paul du Chaillu exhibits skins and skulls of **gorillas** at the Royal Institution.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1860 * * Aberdeen, Earl of, George H. Gordon, premier, author, Scotland, A76.
Barry, Sir Charles, architect, A65.
Brisbane, Sir Thomas M., astronomer, Scotland, A87.
Dalhousie, Marquis of, James Andrew Ramsay, statesman, A48.
Dundonald, Earl of, Thomas Cochrane, admiral, A85.
Fellows, Sir Charles, traveler, antiq., A61.
James, George Payn Rainsford, novel., A59.
Jameson, Anna, essayist, writer, Ire., A63.
Leake, William M., traveler, antiq., A83.
Napier, Sir Charles, admiral, A74.
Powell, Baden, clergyman, physicist, A64.
Rehan, Ada, actress, Ire., born.
Wilson, Horace Hayman, orientalist, historian, A74.

1861 * * Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, husband of Victoria, A42.
Atkinson, Thomas W., landscape painter, traveler, A62.
Browning, Elizabeth B., poet, A52.
Campbell, John, jurist, statesman, au., A82.
Clough, Arthur H., poet, A42.
Cubitt, Sir William, civil engineer, A76.
Danby, Francis, landscape painter, A68.
Douglas, Sir Howard, general, A85.
Forbes, Sir John, physician, medical wr., A74.
Gore, Catherine Grace, novelist, A62.
Herbert, Lord, Sidney, statesman, A51.
Victoria, Duchess of Kent, mother of Victoria, A75.
Novello, Vincent, musician, A80.
O'Donovan, John, archeologist, Ire., A52.
Palgrave, Sir Francis, antiquary, hist., A73.
Smith, Thomas Southwood, physician, A73.

CHURCH.

1860 Mar. 31. *London.* Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's great **Tabernacle** is opened for worship.

May * *Scot.* A National **Bible Society** for Scotland is organized.

* * The English **Church Union** is established.

* * *London.* The Society of the Blessed Sacrament (English Churchmen) is founded.

1861 May 1. The Colonial and Continental **Church Society** is formed.

* * The **Church of England** is now said to be divided into High, Moderate, Low (or Evangelical), and Broad Church.

* * The Strict Baptist Mission is organized.

* * The Metropolitan **Chapel Building fund** is established by the Wesleyans.

* * *London.* The Diocesan **Deaconess Institution** is established.

* * **A Church Congress** is begun at Cambridge. [1862, July * Again meets; 1863, Oct. 13–15, at Manchester; 1864, Oct. * at Bristol; 1865, Oct. 3–7; at Norwich; 1866, Oct. 6, at York; 1867, Oct. 1, at Wolverhampton; 1868, Sept. 29, at Dublin; 1869, Oct. 5. at Liverpool.]

LETTERS.

1860 Jan. * The *Spiritual Magazine* is issued.

* * *London.* The *Army and Navy Gazette* is issued; also the *National Reformer*, the *Catholic Times*, the *Universe*, *Temple Bar*, and *Good Words.*

* * The **Lebanon Schools Society** is established.

* * *Dublin.* **Maynooth College** is enlarged.

* * *Lucile*, by Owen Meredith (E. R. L. B. Lytton), appears. [1861, *Serbski Pesme: National Songs of Servia;* 1863, *The Ring of Amasis;* 1867, *Chronicles and Characters* and *Poems;* 1869, *Orval.*]

1860–63 *Dictionary of the Bible*, edited by Sir William Smith, appears.

1861 Apr. 4. The Birmingham **Free Library** is opened.

Oct. 12. *London.* The *Illustrated Times* is incorporated with the *Penny Illustrated Paper.*

Oct. 31. *London.* The Middle Temple **new library** is opened by the Prince of Wales.

Oct. * **The Shakespeare Fund** is established to purchase Shakespeare's garden, birthplace estate, and to erect and endow a public library and museum at Stratford-upon-Avon.

* * *London.* The *Queen* is issued. Also the *Church Review*, *Fun*, and *St. James's Magazine.*

* * *Ancient Law*, by Sir Henry James Sumner Maine, appears.

* * *On Translating Homer*, by Matthew Arnold, appears. [1865, *Essays in Criticism;* 1868, *A Study of Celtic Literature.*]

* * *The Early Italian Poets*, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, appears. [1873. Republished as *Dante and his Circle.*]

* * *Rosamund*, by Algernon Charles Swinburne, appears. [1865, *Atlanta in Calydon* and *Chastelard;* 1866–89, *Poems and Ballads.*]

* * *A Strange Story*, by Bulwer-Lytton, appears. [1863, *Caxtoniana.*]

* * *Adventures of Philip*, by Thackeray, appears.

* * *Education: Intellectual, Moral, and Physical*, by Herbert Spencer, appears. [1864, *Classification of the Sciences* and *Illustrations of Universal Progress.*]

SOCIETY.

1860 Apr. 17. A desperate and indecisive **prize-fight** takes place between Thomas Sayers and John Heenan.

July 9. The Prince of Wales embarks on a visit to **Canada** and the United States (p. 581).

Aug. 30. A **strike** among the silk-workers at Coventry comes to an end.

Sept. 21. Self-supporting **cooking establishments** for working-classes are begun by Thomas Corbett.

Sept. * Manchester **Reciprocity Association** is founded.

Oct. 23. *Ire.* **Agrarian outrages** prevail; Alderman Sheehey is murdered.

Nov. * *Ire.* **An ovation** is given to returned Irish soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Sardinians while in the service of the Pope.

Dec. * *London.* The **Westminster Working Men's Club** in Duck Lane is opened.

Dec. * *London.* Great **distress** prevails among the poor.

* * **Licenses** to sell wine are granted to refreshment houses.

* * **Titles created,** Earl of Dudley, also Baron Kinnaird. [1861, Earl Russell and Baron Westbury; 1863, Barons Annaly and Houghton; 1865, Baron Romilly; 1866, Earl of Dartrey, Earl of Kimberley, Viscount of Halifax, and Barons Hylton, Penrhyn, Meredyth, Brancepeth, Hartismere, Kenry, and Monck; 1868, Viscount Bridport, Earl of Feversham, and Barons Ormathwaite, Gormanston, Napier of Magdala, Kesteven, and O'Neill; 1869, Barons Acton, Penzance, Balinhard, Lawrence, Hare, Howard of Glossop, Robartes, Dunning, Wolvertown, Castleton, and Greville.]

* * Number of persons convicted of **crime** in England and Wales, 12,068. [1861, 13,879; 1862, 15,312; 1863, 15,799; 1864, 14,726; 1865, 14,740; 1866, 14,254; 1867, 14,207; 1868, 15,033; 1869, 14,340.]

* * The **Working Men's** Mutual Improvement and Recreation Society is established in Lancaster.

* * *London.* **St. James's Society** for the relief of distress is established.

* * *London.* The Society for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals condemns **vivisection.**

* * Weekly **wages** of laborer, nine shillings, sixpence.

1860-61 Parliament: The Grocers' and Shopkeepers' **Licensing Act** is passed; it authorizes the sale by them of wine, spirits, and beer in bottles.

1860-69 Erdington Orphanage and Almshouses near Birmingham are erected with £250,000 contributed by Josiah Mason, a manufacturer of Birmingham.

1861 Jan. * Over £100,000 are raised for the sufferers from **famine** in India.

Feb. 23. The **Order of the Star of India** is instituted.

Aug. 24-31. *Ire.* The queen and the prince consort **visit Ireland.**

* * *London.* The British **Home for Incurables,** Clapham Rise, is established.

* * The **death penalty** is abolished for all crimes except treason and wilful murder.

1862 Feb. 10. Royal **Order of Victoria and Albert** is established.

STATE.

1860 Jan. 23. A commercial treaty is made with France.

Feb. 10. H. C. The budget is brought forward.

It includes an extension of the license system to refreshment houses for the sale of wines; the abolition of paper duties; an income tax of sevenpence in the pound on incomes between £100 and £150, and tenpence for those above £150, a year.

Mar. 1. H. C. Lord John Russell introduces a **Reform Bill** to amend the representation from England and Wales. [Like bills are introduced for Scotland and Ireland. May 3. Read a second time after being debated four nights. June 11. Lord Russell withdraws it, owing to many amendments and the lateness of the season.]

May 1. *New Zealand.* **War breaks out** with the Maoris, caused by disputed land-sales. [1861. Mar. 19. The Maoris submit.]

May 21. H. L. The Paper Duties Repeal Bill is thrown out, **defeating the Ministry.** Vote, 193-104.

May * **Parliament: Quaker marriages** when only one of the persons is a Quaker are legalized.

July 5. H. C. Three resolutions are passed vindicating the privileges of the House against the recent aggression of the Lords in throwing out the Paper Duties Repeal Bill (a money bill).

July 21. England, France, and other European powers unite in sending an **expedition to Syria** for the protection of the life and property of Europeans in the conflicts between the Druses and Maronites.

Aug. 6. Parliament: An Act is passed permitting Hebrew members to omit from the oath the words "on the faith of a Christian."

Oct. 24. Peace is concluded with China (p. 621).

Dec. * *Ire.* A revival of the **repeal agitation** is attempted [but fails].

* * **Parliament:** Additional **stamp duties** are imposed on leases, bills of exchange, dock warrants, extracts from registers of births, and licenses to house-agents.

* * **Parliament:** The duty on **earthenware** and **linen** is withdrawn.

* * **Parliament: Jewish disabilities** are entirely removed.

* * **Parliament:** An Act for the regulation of **mines** is passed.

* * **Parliament:** An Act is passed levying duties on **wine licenses** and refreshment houses, and for regulating the traffic.

* * Edward, **Lord Stanley** of Alderney, is appointed postmaster.

* * *London.* William Cubitt, M. P., is elected lord mayor. [1861. Again. 1862, W. A. Rose; 1863, William Lawrence; 1864, Warren S. Hale.]

1861 Feb. 26. *China.* James Bruce [**Earl Elgin**], British plenipotentiary, takes up his residence at Peking.

Mar. * A royal commission recommends the **abolition of the board of admiralty,** and the appointment of a minister of the navy department.

Apr. 8. Seventh decennial **census** taken; population of Great Britain and Ireland, 29,234,788 (Ireland, 5,764,543).

Apr. 15. H. C. The budget is brought forward.

It proposes to reduce the rate of income tax from tenpence to ninepence in the pound, to abolish the paper duties, and to reenact the existing duties on tea and sugar for one year.

Apr. 29. H. L. Lord Wodehouse states that the Government has decided not to intrude advice or counsel on the Government of the **United States** respecting the **Civil War.**

May 3. Parliament: Messages from the queen are sent to both Houses sanctioning the **marriage** between the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse. [May 6. Parliament votes a dower of £30,000 and an annuity of £6,000. 1862. July 1. Married.]

June 7. *Brazil.* The British ship *Prince of Wales,* wrecked on the coast, is plundered by the natives, and some of its crew killed. [The Government refuses reparation.]

June 26. Richard Bethell, **Lord Westbury,** is made lord high chancellor.

Aug. 6. Parliament: The Naval Discipline Act is passed.

Nov. 8. James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate ambassadors, are taken from the British mail-steamer *Trent* by Capt. Wilkes.

Dec. 13. The **Irish Law Court Commission** is appointed.

The Government sends off the first draft of **troops for Canada.**

* * *W. Afr.* **Lagos,** in the Bight of Benin, is acquired.

* * **Parliament: A solemn declaration,** to be substituted for an oath by persons conscientiously objecting to be sworn in criminal prosecutions, is legalized.

* * **Parliament: Post-office Savings-banks** are established.

* * **Parliament:** An Act is passed imposing **stamp duties** on leases.

* * **Parliament:** The laws regarding the **removal of the poor** are amended.

* * **The income tax** produces £10,923,186.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1860 Apr. * The Metropolitan **underground railway** is begun.

May * **J. S. Rarey,** the American horse-tamer, receives a present of 20 guineas from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

June 5. Prince Albert opens the new **Horticultural Gardens.**

Aug. 17. *London.* West Kent wharf and New Hibernia wharf are destroyed by **fire;** loss, £200,000.

Sept. 4. A **collision** occurs at Helmshore on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; 11 persons killed.

Nov. 16. Trains collide at Atherstone on North Western Railway; 11 killed.

* * The **cotton supply** from North America nearly ceases, in consequence of the secession of the Southern States from the Union and the war that followed.

1861 Mar. 29. *London.* **A street-railway** is opened near Bayswater. [1862. Several street-railways are abandoned.]

May 23. The **steamship service** between Galway and North America is suspended. [1863. Aug. * Renewed.]

June 4. The steamer *Canadian* is **wrecked** on the ice in the Straits of Belle Isle; 35 lives lost.

June 22. *London.* **A fire** on the wharves near Tooley Street burns for a month. Several persons are killed, among them James Braidwood, superintendent of fire-brigade. Total loss, £2,000,000.

Aug. 25. Trains collide in Clayton Tunnel, Brighton Railway; 23 persons are killed and many injured.

Sept. 2. A railway accident occurs at Kentish Town, Hampstead Junction; 16 persons killed, and 320 injured.

Sept. 12. *London.* **The Pneumatic Despatch Company** lays tubes in Threadneedle Street.

Sept. 27. The iron bridge over the Ouse at York falls, killing five people.

Oct. 23. *Edinburgh.* The foundation of the new **Post-office** and Industrial Museum is laid by the prince consort.

Oct. 29. The **Elcho shield** is placed in Guildhall.

Nov. 24. A house in High Street, Edinburgh, **falls,** killing 35 persons.

Dec. 23. Prince Albert is buried.

* * *London.* **A dogs' temporary home** is opened in Hollingsworth Street; about 2,200 animals are sheltered in a year. [1882. Adapted for cats.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1862 July * **The Elcho Challenge Shield** is won by England.

[This shield is competed for annually by shooting teams representing volunteers in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and is held by the winning country. 1863. It is won again by England. 1864, by Scotland; 1865, by England; 1866, by Scotland; 1867, 1868, by England; 1869, by Scotland; 1870, 1871, 1872, by England.]

Sept. 10. The *Royal Oak* iron-clad steamer **is launched** at Chatham. [1865, Oct. 14. The war-ship *Valiant*. Dec. 12. The *Minotaur*.]

Nov. 9. The **Duke of Cambridge** is made field-marshal.

* * Naval expenses, £12,598,042.

1863 Jan. * The British **navy** consists of 1,014 vessels, 85 line-of-battle ships, 69 frigates, and 30 screw-corvettes.

Feb. 7. The British war-ship *Orpheus* and 100 men **are lost** off the west coast of New Zealand.

Aug. 15. *Japan.* Adm. Kuper **bombards Kagoshima** in retaliation for the murder by the Japanese on Sept. 14, 1862, of the British minister, Mr. Richardson.

* *-64 **Aug. 6.** *New Zealand.* Another **war with the Maoris**; it ends in their submission.

1863-64 *W. Afr.* **War with the Ashantees.**

1864 July 11-23. The National Association for **rifle-shooting** meets at Wimbledon; private John Wyatt, London Rifle Brigade, wins the queen's prize. [1865, July 11–22, Private Sharman, 4th West York; 1866, July 9–17, Angus Cameron, 6th Inverness; 1867, July 8–20, Sergeant Lane of Bristol; 1868, July 25, Lieut. Carslake; 1869, July 3–13, Angus Cameron, 6th Inverness; 1870, July 11–19, Corporal Humphries, 6th Surrey.]

Nov. 4. *China.* The war-ship *Racehorse* **is lost** off Chefoo Cape.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1862 Mar. 15. The queen founds a **mausoleum** for the royal family at Frogmore.

May 1. *London.* The second great **International Exhibition** chartered. [1862. May. 1. Opened by the Duke of Cambridge.]

June 6. *London.* The National **Social Science** Association meets. [1863. Oct. 7. At Edinburgh.]

Aug. 31. *London.* The new **Royalty Theater,** Soho, is opened.

Oct. 19, 20. A storm on British coasts causes many wrecks.

Nov. 10. The Lambeth and Westminster Suspension **Bridge** is opened.

* * The **British Association** meets at Cambridge. [1863. At Newcastle.]

* * **A statue** of Sir Hugh Myddleton is erected on Islington Green.

* * The **statue of Jenner** is removed to Kensington.

1862-63 William Huggins **analyzes the light** of the fixed stars and of the nebulæ by use of the spectrum.

Summer. At the South Kensington Museum **a special exhibition** of works of art, of immense value, lent for the occasion, is opened. [Nov. * Closed.]

1863 June 10. A memorial **statue** of Prince Albert, by Joseph Durham, set up in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, is uncovered.

Oct. 1. Kate Josephine Bateman appears as **Leah.**

Oct. 6. An earthquake occurs in central, west, and northwest England.

Oct. 31. The *Far East*, a propeller with **two screws,** is launched at Millwall.

* * *London.* The **Anthropological Society** is organized.

* * **A statue** of Sir James Macgregor is set up at Chelsea Hospital.

1864 Jan. 5. *Dublin.* The **statue** of Oliver Goldsmith is inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant.

Jan. 30. The **National Gallery of Ireland** is opened.

Jan. * The **lithoscope,** an instrument for distinguishing precious stones, invented by Sir David Brewster, is described by him.

Mar. 14. Samuel Baker discovers a lake, supposed to be another source of the Nile, which he names **Lake Albert Nyanza.**

Apr. 25. The **electrophone,** invented by Dr. Strethill Wright, for producing sound by electric currents of high tension, is exhibited before the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

May 2. The minor planet, *Sappho*, is discovered by N. Pogson. [1868. Nov. 17. *Camilla*.]

Aug. 8. *Dublin.* **A statue** of Daniel O'Connell is inaugurated.

Sept. 9. *Scot.* **Baxter Park,** Dundee, the gift of Sir David Baxter, is opened by Earl Russell.

Sept. 22. The Social Science Association meets at York. [1865, Oct. 4, at Sheffield; 1866, Oct. 2, at Manchester; 1867, Sept. 18, at Belfast; 1868, Sept. 30, at Birmingham; 1869, Sept. 19, at Bristol.]

Aug. 27. *London.* **A pneumatic railway** is opened at the Crystal Palace.

Aug. 30. *Scot.* A statue of Prince Albert is inaugurated at Perth, in the presence of the queen.

Oct. 17. The North London Industrial Exhibition is opened at Islington by Earl Russell.

Dec. 8. The **Hungerford Suspension Bridge,** removed to Clifton, is opened to the public.

* * The **British Association** meets at Bath. [1865, At Birmingham; 1866, at Nottingham; 1867, Sept. 4, at Dundee; 1868, Aug. 20, at Norwich; 1869, at Exeter.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1862 * * Barlow, Peter, mathematician, A86.
Bridie, Sir Benjamin C., surg., physiol., A79.
Buckle, Henry Thomas, historian, sociologist, A40.
Horne, Thomas H., Biblical critic, hist., A82.
Inglis, Sir John Eardley W., general, A48.
Knowles, James S., dramatist, Ireland, A78.
Wakley, Thomas, physician, founder *Lancet*, A67.

1863 * * Campbell, Sir Colin, Lord Clyde, general, Scotland, A71.
Cockerell, Charles R., architect, A75.
Egg, Augustus L., historical painter, A47.
Guilt, Joseph, writer, architect, A79.
Harding, James D., landscape painter, A65.
Lansdowne, Marquis of, Henry F. Petty, statesman, A83.
Lewis, Sir George C., statesman, writer, A57.
Lyndhurst, Baron, John S. Copley, jurist, statesman, A91.
Mulready, William, painter, A77.
Trollope, Francis, novelist, A85.
Thackeray, William Makepeace, poet, novelist, A52.
Whately, Richard, archbishop of Dublin, logician, rhetorician, philosopher, A76.

CHURCH.

1862 * * The Nonconformist Bicentenary fund is begun.

* * C. T. Longley is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

1863 May 20. A convocation of English bishops condemns **as dangerous Bishop Colenso's work** on *The Pentateuch.*

July * The **Prison Ministers Act** permits Roman Catholic chaplains for jails.

Nov. * *Ire.* Richard Chenevix Trench is made archbishop of Dublin. [William Thompson of York.]

* * *London.* The bishop of London's **fund** for relief of spiritual destitution is established.

1864 May 12. *London.* About 3,000 clergymen's signatures to the **"Oxford Declaration"** respecting future punishment is presented to the archbishop of Canterbury.

Dec. 8. *It.* Pope Pius IX. **issues a Syllabus of Errors.**

* * **Bishops elected:**

Francis Jeune for Peterborough. [1865, R. Machray for Rupertsland; 1866, Lord Alwyne Compton for Ely, and Andrew B. Suter for Nelson, N. Z.; 1867, James B. Kelly for Moray, William Alexander for Derry, and C. B. Bernard for Tuam; 1868, William C. Magee for Peterborough, W. R. Macrorie for Maritzburg, South Africa, James Atlay for Hereford, and J. Fraser Turner for Grafton and Armidale, Australia; 1869, William G. Cowie for Auckland, N. Z., Harvey Goodwin for Carlisle, Lord A. C. Hervey for Bath and Wells, W. H. Sterling for Falkland Islands, Frederick Temple for Exeter (1885, translated to London), Samuel Wilberforce for Winchester, and James Fraser for Manchester.]

LETTERS.

1862 June 4. The **Workingmen's Club and Institute Union** is established by Lord Brougham and others.

July 20. *Ire.* **A building for the Roman Catholic University** is founded.

* * *London.* The *Sporting Gazette* is issued; also the *London Society Magazine.*

* * *The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined*, by John William Colenso, bishop of Natal, appears.

* * *Unto This Last*, by John Ruskin, appears. [1864, *Sesame and Lilies;* 1865, *The Ethics of the Dust;* 1866, *The Crown of Wild Olive;* 1869, *The Queen of the Air;* 1870, *Lectures on Art.*]

* * *Scot. David Elginbrod*, by George Macdonald, appears. [1864, *The Portent;* 1866, *Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood;* 1868, *Robert Falconer.*]

1862-64 *The Home and Foreign Review* is issued.

1862-67 *Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World*, by George Rawlinson, appears.

1862-75 *Birds of Great Britain*, by John Gould. appears.

1862-93 Herbert Spencer publishes his *System of Synthetic Philosophy.*

1862, *First Principles:* 1863–67, *The Principles of Biology;* 1870–72, *The Principles of Psychology;* 1877, *The Principles of Sociology;* 1879–93, *Principles of Morality or Ethics.*

1863 * * **A political economy** professorship is established at Cambridge, and **Henry Fawcett** (blind) is made the first professor.

* * *London.* The *Orchestra* is issued. Also the *International* (in French), the *Victoria Magazine*, and the *Reader.*

* * *Heat as a Mode of Motion*, by John Tyndall, appears.

* * *Antiquity of Man*, by Sir Charles Lyell, appears.

1863-74 The *Catholic Union Review* is issued.

1863-65 *The Fine Arts Quarterly Review* is issued.

1863-87 *The Invasion of the Crimea*, by Alexander William Kinglake, appears.

1862 * * The **Shakespeare Library**, Birmingham, is founded.

* * *London.* The Royal School of **Naval Architecture**, South Kensington, is established.

SOCIETY.

1862 Mar. 12. **George Peabody**, a generous American, gives £150,000 to relieve the London poor.

Apr. 7. A treaty with the United States for the abolition of the **slave-trade** is signed.

Apr. 18. *Ire.* **Agrarian outrages** occur. Gustave Thiebault is murdered. [May 16. Also Francis Fitzgerald and others. July 30. John Braddell is shot by Michael Hayes. Dec. * Many more murders and outrages are committed.]

Apr. * Great **distress** begins in the cotton-manufacturing districts owing to the war in the United States. [1863. Oct. * Much relieved.]

May 6. The queen dedicates **Epping Forest** to the use of the people for all time.

July 1. The **Princess Alice** is married to Louis [Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt].

Sept. 17. *Ire.* **An Orange demonstration** causes destructive riots at Belfast.

Sept. 18. At this date, **24 Poor-Law Unions** in the cotton districts report 140,165 persons receiving out-door relief at a cost of £7,922 per week. The pauperism amounts to 7.3 per cent of the entire population. [Dec. 2. At a great county meeting at Manchester, £130,000 are subscribed for relief; other contributions, Central Relief Fund, £407,830, and Mansion House Fund, £236,926. Parliament passes a relief Act.]

Sept. 28. *London.* **Rioting** occurs in Hyde Park between the Irish and Italians because of the conflict between the Pope and Garibaldi. [Oct. 5. More rioting. Oct. 8–15. Rioting in Birkenhead, Cheshire.]

Oct. 9. *London.* Public **meetings in Hyde Park** are prohibited.

Oct. 20. **Catherine Wilson**, a noted poisoner, is executed.

1863 Mar. 10. **Princess Alexandra** of Denmark marries the Prince of Wales.

Mar. 21. **Rioting** occurs at Staleybridge because of the mode of relief to the unemployed cotton-workers; it is put down by the military.

* * *London.* An establishment is opened to receive **young children** of working mothers.

* * The United Kingdom **Beneficent Association** is founded; it grants annuities to poor persons of a better class.

* * *London.* **St. John's Hospital**, Leicester Square, is founded.

* * *Ire.* **Titles created**, Baron Athlumney. [1868. Duke of Abercorn and Baron Rathdonnell.]

* * *Ire.* Great numbers of able-bodied men **emigrate** to America during the year, owing to the agricultural distress.

1864 Apr. 3. **Garibaldi** is received at Southampton with great enthusiasm. [Apr. 11. He enters London, and is welcomed by an immense crowd; he takes up his abode with the Duke of Sutherland at Stafford House. Apr. 21. He receives the freedom of the city.]

July 9. The **murder of Mr. Briggs** in a first-class carriage on the North London railway causes great excitement.

July 29. **Parliament**: The Metropolitan **Houseless Poor Act**, authorizing guardians to receive destitute persons into workhouses, and the metropolitan board to reimburse them, is passed.

Aug. 8–19. *Ire.* The burning of an effigy of Daniel O'Connell by Orangemen causes **rioting** in Belfast; 3,000 soldiers and 1,000 policemen are required to subdue it; nine persons are killed and 176 wounded.

Aug. 10–27. *Dublin.* The inaugurating of the O'Connell monument precipitates fierce **conflicts** between Roman Catholics and Protestants; nine killed and 150 wounded.

Sept. 28. The **International Working Men's Association** is organized; George Odger, president.

* * The Royal Albert Orphan Asylum at Bagshot is founded.

STATE.

1862 Apr. 7. A treaty for the suppression of the **slave-trade** is concluded with the United States. [May 20. Ratified.]

July 29. **Parliament**: An Act for the safe-keeping of **petroleum** is passed.

Aug. * **Parliament**: The **Thames Embankment Bill** is passed.

Dec. 2. **Parliament** is prorogued.

Dec. 31. *Rio de Janeiro.* The Government having refused to apologize for the arrest of British naval officers charged with rioting, the British legation causes five Brazilian merchant-ships to be seized. [They are given up on the payment of an indemnity, and the dispute of June 7, 1861, is referred to the arbitration of the King of the Belgians, who decides in favor of the Brazilians.]

* * *E. I.* The province of **British Burma** is formed (p. 1049.)

* * **Parliament**: The **Merchandise Marks Act**, punishing forgeries of trade-marks, is passed.

* * **Parliament**: The **Queen's Bench prison** is abolished.

1863 July 21. **Parliament**: The **Public Works Act**, providing work for the unemployed in the manufacturing districts at the time of the cotton famine, and enabling corporate bodies to raise loans, is passed; also an Act to amend and consolidate the acts relating to the volunteer force of Great Britain.

Aug. 25. **Parliament** is prorogued.

Dec. 15. **Sergt. William Shee** is appointed justice of the Queen's Bench; he is the first Roman Catholic judge to be appointed since the Reformation.

* * *U. S. A.* A convention of Fenians is held. The society has for its objects the liberation of Ireland and the establishment of a republic. (See Fenians in Index.)

* * *New Zealand.* **War** breaks out with the Maoris.

* * **Parliament**: The **Railway Clauses Consolidation** Act is passed.

* * **Parliament**: The **Prison Ministers Act** is passed.

* * **Parliament**: The **Security from Violence Act**, appointing whipping as part of the punishment for attempts at garroting, is passed.

1864 Jan. 8. **Albert Victor**, son of the Prince of Wales, is born.

Jan. * *Ire.* **The Fenians** make their first appearance in the country.

Apr. 25. *London.* A Schleswig-Holstein Conference meets.

Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and the German Confederation are represented. It fails to settle the disputes between Austria, Prussia, and Denmark regarding the possession of Schleswig-Holstein. [June 25. It adjourns.]

June 1. The **Ionian Isles** are ceded.

June 8. **H. C.** The **Permissive Prohibitory Bill** is introduced at the instance of the United Kingdom Alliance party. It proposes to give power to two-thirds of the rate-payers of a parish to refuse licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. [It is rejected.]

Nov. 1. *Ire.* **John, Lord Wodehouse**, is appointed lord-lieutenant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1862 Apr. * The steamer *Mars* is **wrecked** near Milford Haven; 50 lives lost.

May 24. The new **Westminster Bridge** is fully opened.

Oct. 13. A railway **collision** occurs near Winchburgh; 15 killed, 100 wounded.

Oct. 19. The East Indiaman *Bencoolen* is **wrecked** near Bude Haven, Cornwall; 26 lives lost.

Dec. 20. The steamer *Lifeguard* leaves Newcastle; fate unknown, supposed to have been **wrecked off Flamborough Head.**

1863 Jan. 10. The **Metropolitan Railway** is opened.

Feb. 21. *London.* Post-office bags are conveyed by the **Pneumatic Despatch** Company.

* * **Vaccination** is made compulsory in Ireland and Scotland.

Apr. 27. The mail-steamer *Anglo-Saxon* is **wrecked** off Cape Race, Newfoundland; 237 lives lost.

Aug. 3. A **railway accident** near Lynn is caused by a bullock on the track; five persons killed.

Aug. 31. Herne's **ancient oak**, Windsor Park, is destroyed by the wind.

* * *London.* Many **companies** based on the Crédit Mobilier principles are established.

1864 Jan. 11. *London.* **Charing Cross Railway** is opened.

Feb. 29. **Peabody dwellings**, Spitalfields, are opened for the working classes. [Others are opened later.]

Mar 11. Bradfield water reservoir **embankment breaks**, and Sheffield and surrounding country are flooded; 250 lives are lost, and much property is damaged.

May 25. *Dublin.* The **Industrial Exhibition** is opened by the lord chancellor.

July * The great annual **horse-shows** at Islington are begun.

July 20. *London.* The first stone of the **Thames Embankment** is laid near Whitehall Stairs.

Oct. 6. *London.* The **first railway** train enters the city near Blackfriars Bridge.

Nov. 24. A fierce **gale** causes the wreck of the *Stanley* and the *Friendship* off Tynemouth, and the *Dalhousie* off Tay; 34 lives lost.

Dec. 8. The **Clifton Suspension Bridge** at Bristol is opened.

Dec. 14. The steamer *Bombay* is **burned** off Flores Island; 91 lives lost.

Dec. 16. A railway **collision** in Blackheath Tunnel causes six deaths.

ARMY — NAVY.

1864 * * James Laird of Birkenhead builds **steam-rams** for the Confederates in America; construction is stopped, and they are bought by the British Government.

1865 May * The war-ships *Bellerophon* and *Lord Warden* are launched. [1866. Apr. 17. The *Northumberland.*]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1864 * * The light of **ignited magnesium** is employed for photographs at Manchester.

1865 * * *Joan of Arc* is exhibited by Sir John Everett Millais at the Royal Academy.

1866 Feb. 1. Sir Francis Grant is made president of the Royal Society.

May 19. *Edinburgh.* The **National Museum of Science and Art** is opened by Prince Alfred.

Oct. 18. *Scot.* The **statue** of Prince Albert is inaugurated at Glasgow by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Oct. 19. *London.* The Holborn Theater (Mirror) is opened.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1864 * * Baikie, William B., explorer, Scotland, A39.
Ballantyne, James R., orientalist, A51.
Behmes, William, sculptor, A63.
Carlisle, Earl of, George W. F., states., A62.
Dilke, Charles W., journalist, A85.
Ferrier, James F., metaphysician, A56.
Hunt, William, painter, A74.
Lance, George, painter, A62.
Landor, Walter Savage, poet, writer, A89.
Leech, John, artist, caricaturist, A47.
M'Culloch, John R., political economist, Scotland, A85.
O'Brien, William Smith, patriot, Ire., A61.
Procter, Adelaide A., poet, A38.
Roberts, David, landscape painter, Scot., A68.
Senior, Nassau W., political economist, A74.
Sinclair, Catherine, author, Scotland, A64.
1865 * * Aytoun, William E., poet, Scot., A52.
Brown, Sir George, general, A75.
Christie, Samuel Hunter, physicist, A81.
Cobden, Richard, statesman, A61.
Costello, Dudley, journalist, author, A62.
Cotton, Stapleton, Viscount Combermere, general, A92.
Cunard, Sir Samuel, fdr. Cunard Line, A78.
Eastlake, Sir Charles Lock, painter, A72.
Fitzroy, Robert, meteorologist, vice-admiral, A60.
Gaskell, Elizabeth C., novelist, A55.
Hamilton, Sir William Rowan, mathematician, philosopher, Ireland, A60.
Herring, John F., animal painter, A70.
Hooker, Sir William Jackson, botanist, A80.
Lindley, John, botanist, A66.
Lubbock, Sir John W., astronomer, A62.
Palmerston, Viscount, Henry J. Temple, statesman, A81.
Paxton, Sir Joseph, arch., horticulturist, A62.
Quain, Jones, astronomer born in Ireland, d.
Richardson, Sir John, naturalist, Scot., A68.
Wallace, Wm. V., musical comp., Ire., A50.
Wiseman, Nicholas Patrice Stephen, cardinal, author, A63.

CHURCH.

1864 * * *London.* **Samuel Crowther**, a native African, is consecrated as first bishop of the Niger, in Canterbury Cathedral.

* * The Church of England **Educational Society** is founded.

* * *Ire.* **Bishops consecrated**:
Thomas Nulty (Roman Catholic) bishop of Meath. [1865, James Donnelly for Clogher; 1866, James Lynch for Kildare and Leighlin; 1870, Thomas W. Croke, archbishop of Cashel and Emly.]

* * (Roman Catholic) **Bishops consecrated.**
John M. Tissot for Vizagapatam. [1865, James Murray for Maitland; 1868, Christopher Bonjean (archbishop) for Colombo, Ceylon, Michael Angelo Jacopi (archbishop) for Agra, Asia, Gabriel Leo Meurin for Port Louis, Africa, and Leonard Mellano for Verapoli, Asia; 1869, John Macdonald for Aberdeen, and Charles Eyre for Glasgow.]

1865 Feb. 24. *Dublin.* **St. Patrick's Cathedral, restored by Benjamin L. Guinness**, is reopened.

June 5. *London.* **Henry Edward Manning** is consecrated (Roman Catholic) archbishop of Westminster.

July 5. *London.* The **Salvation Army** is founded by holding the first "Christian Mission" in the open air at Mile End, by William Booth, until recently a Methodist. [1878. The Mission becomes the Army.]

Oct. 3. The **Evangelical Alliance** meets at Hull. [1866, Oct. 16, at Bath; 1867, Aug. * at Amsterdam; 1866, Nov. 23–28, at Derby.]

Nov. 15. *London.* Three English bishops, Dr. Pusey, and nearly 80 of the clergy and laity meet with Counts Orloff and Tolstoï, and the Russian chaplain, to consider the question of **uniting the English and Russian Churches.**

* * The **Ladies' Association** for the Promotion of Female Education among the heathen is organized.

* * Church (of England) **Association** against "popery" is founded.

* * *London.* The Free and Open Church Association is founded.

* * The Association of **Lay Helpers** is organized.

1866 July * **Readers**, a new order of unordained assistants (Church of England), receive the assent of archbishops and bishops.

LETTERS.

1864 * * *London.* **A Working Women's College** is begun at Queen's Square, Bloomsbury.

* * *Dublin.* **Queen's University** receives a supplementary charter.

* * *London.* The *Owl* is issued.

* * *Apologia pro vita sua*, by John Henry Newman, appears.

* * *Scot. Sketches from Nature*, by Chas. Mackay, appears. [1872, *Under the Blue Sky.*]

* * A translation of *Homer's Iliad*, by E. G. S. Stanley, Earl of Derby, appears.

* * *A Death in the Desert, Rabbi Ben Ezra*, and *Prospice*, by Robert Browning, appear. [1868, *The Ring and the Book.*]

1864–65 *Our Mutual Friend*, by Dickens, appears.

1864–67 *English Writers before Chaucer*, by Henry Morley, appears.

1865 Feb. 7. *London.* The *Pall Mall Gazette* is issued.

July 29. The **Guild of Literature and Art** is inaugurated. It provides retreats for artists, scholars, and men of letters.

Aug. * *London.* The *Sportsman* is issued.

Sept. 15. *Dublin.* The *Irish People* is seized.

* * *London.* **Albert Veterinary College** is opened.

* * *London.* The *Sporting Times* is issued; also the *English Mechanic*, the *Fortnightly Review*, and the *Glowworm.*

* * *Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy*, by John Stuart Mill, appears. [1869, *On the Subjection of Women*; 1870, *The Irish Land Question.*]

* * *Prehistoric Times*, by **Sir John Lubbock**, appears.

* * *Plato and other Companions of Socrates*, by George Grote, appears.

* * *Home Thoughts and Home Scenes*, by Jean Ingelow, appears. [1867, *A Story of Doom*; 1868, *A Sister's Bye-Hours.*]

* * *Running the Gauntlet*, by Edmund H. Yates, appears. [1866, *Kissing the Rod*; 1867, *Black Sheep.*]

* * *Stráthmore*, by Ouida (Louise de La Ramée), appears. [1866, *Chandos*; 1867, *Idalia*; 1868, *Tricotrin.*]

* * *Ire. Lays of the Western Gael*, by Sir Samuel Ferguson, appears. [1872, *Congal, an Epic Poem in Five Books.*]

* * *History of Rationalism in Europe*, by William Edward Hartpole Lecky, appears. [1869, *History of European Morals.*]

1865–70 *Handbooks for the Study of Sanskrit*, by Max Müller, appears. [1868–75, *Chips from a German Workshop*; 1870, *Lectures on the Science of Religion.*]

1866 Dec. 18. *London.* A **training-ship** is established for homeless boys.

SOCIETY.

1864–65 *London.* **Forty refuges** for houseless poor are established.

1865 Jan. * *London.* **"Casual wards"** in workhouses receive 1,000 patients per night.

Feb. 4, 5. *London.* Many **burglaries** occur; a great robbery occurs at Walker's, the Cornhill jewelers.

Mar. 11. Union workers **strike** in North Staffordshire; caused by reduction of wages; a general lockout by iron-masters throughout the kingdom follows until workmen accept their terms; much distress follows.

Mar. * **–May** * **A strike** occurs among the Staffordshire puddlers.

Apr. 30. *Ire.* Election **riots** occur at Belfast. [July * Again.]

July * Election **riots** disturb Nottingham.

Aug. * *London.* An investigation is made into the state of the **workhouse infirmaries**, several paupers having died through neglect.

* * Rise of the Fenians. They are a secret organization, and aim at the establishment of an Irish republic.

Sept. 15. *Dublin.* **Fenian disturbances.**
The *Irish People* newspaper is seized, and 25 persons are arrested on charges of Fenianism. [Sept. 15–17. About 30 Fenians are captured. Oct. 2. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa and five others are committed for high treason. Nov. 11. James Stephens, the head center, and other Fenians are arrested. Nov. 24. Stephens escapes. Nov. 27. The Fenian trials begin. Dec. 1. Thomas Clark Luby is sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. Dec. 13. O'Donovan Rossa is sentenced to imprisonment for life. O'Leary and others are convicted and sentenced. 1866. Feb. * The trials are concluded; 36 are convicted or plead guilty, three are acquitted, and one is discharged under disagreement of the jury.]

Dec. * *Ire.* **The Fenians** have fierce disputes among themselves. The "senate" charges the "head center," O'Mahony, with corruption and deposes him, appointing Roberts as his successor

1866 Jan. 29. *London.* **George Peabody**, the American philanthropist, adds £100,000 to his gift of 1863, for the relief of the poor.

Feb. 17. *Ire.* **The Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended; 250 suspected persons are immediately arrested.

Apr. 20. *London.* **The Working Men's Club and Lodging-house**, Old Pye Street, Westminster, is opened.

June 6. The **Field Lane Refuge** for the poor is opened by the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Sept. 1. *Ire.* About 320 persons remain in prison as suspected **Fenians.**

Sept. 24. A **reform meeting** is held at Manchester. [Oct. 8. Also at Leeds. Dec. 2. At London and Birmingham.]

Oct. * Messrs. Samuel Canning, Daniel Gooch, and Captain Anderson are **knighted.**

Dec. 15. *Ire.* A large quantity of **fire-arms** is seized.

Dec. 28. Election **riots** occur at Dungarven.

STATE.

1865 Mar. 24. Dr. **David Livingstone** is appointed British consul for inner Africa.

Apr. * **Parliament: Postage charges** are reduced from twopence to one penny for every ounce above the first.

May 1. Parliament: The two Houses vote addresses of condolence for, and of horror at, the **assassination of President Lincoln.** [Similar addresses are voted in public meetings held in every important town in the kingdom.]

June 3. George, second son of the Prince of Wales, is born.

June * **H. C.** The **Union Chargeability Act,** providing for the better distribution of the charge for relieving the poor in unions, is passed.

June 26. H. C. A bill **modifying the oath** taken by Roman Catholics is passed. [Rejected by the Lords.]

July 4. Lord Westbury resigns the great seal.

July 6. Robert Monsey Rolfe [Lord Cranworth] is appointed lord high chancellor.

July * The **general election** is favorable to the Palmerston administration.

July * *London.* **Baron Rothschild,** M. P., is elected for the fourth time.

July * **Henry Fawcett,** M. P. (blind), is elected.

July * The British and French Governments rescind their **recognition of "The Southern Confederacy."**

Aug. 2. The Privy Council issues regulations for guarding against the **cattle-plague.**

Aug. 14. *W. I.* An **insurrection** of negroes breaks out in Jamaica. [Soon suppressed.]

Aug. 16. Navigation treaty is concluded with Prussia.

Oct. 18. Viscount **Palmerston,** first lord of the treasury, dies.

Nov. 6. Earl Russell forms a Ministry. It includes Lord Cranworth, Lord Stanley, the Duke of Argyll, W. E. Gladstone, Earl Granville, and Sir George Grey.

Nov. 9. *London.* Alderman Benj. Samuel Phillips, a Hebrew, is elected lord mayor. [1866, Thomas Gabriel; 1867, William Ferneley Allen; 1868, James Lawrence; 1868, Robert Besley.]

Nov. * *Ire.* **James Stephens,** the head center of the Fenians, is arrested. [Nov. 24. He escapes from jail.]

Nov. 27. *Dublin.* Many Fenians are brought to trial.

Dec. 16. Commercial treaty is concluded with Austria.

Dec. * A commission on capital punishment, appointed in 1864, recommends **penal servitude as a substitute** for the death-penalty in unpremeditated murder cases, and that executions be private.

* * **Parliament: A court of referees** to examine private bills is established.

* * **Lord Cranworth** resigns the lord chancellorship.

* * **Parliament:** The **Colonial Naval Act,** authorizing marine defense by colonies, is passed.

1866 Jan. 11. *Dublin.* The city and county **are proclaimed** as under the provisions of the Peace Preservation Act, in consequence of the discovery of an arms manufactory.

Jan. 16. *Ire.* Carrying of arms is forbidden, and houses are ordered to be searched for concealed arms.

Jan. * **–Feb.** * *Ire.* Many **Fenians** are arrested and convicted at Cork and Dublin.

Feb. 1. Parliament meets. [1868. Nov. 11. Dissolved.]

Feb. 17. *Ire.* The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended.

About 250 suspected persons are arrested immediately; many Fenians flee from the country.

Mar. 12. H. C. W. E. Gladstone introduces a new **Reform Bill.**

Mar. * **Parliament:** Savings-banks Investment Acts are passed.

Mar. * **Parliament:** Laboring Classes Dwelling-house Act is passed.

Apr. 30. Parliament: The parliamentary oaths are modified, and made uniform.

May * **Parliament:** The Qualification for Office **Abolition Act,** rendering it unnecessary to make and subscribe certain declarations, is passed.

June 18. H. C. An amendment to Mr. Gladstone's new **Reform Bill** is carried in opposition to the Government.

June 26. Earl Russell resigns.

July 5. Princess Helena is married to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

July 6. The third **administration** of the **Earl of Derby** is formed.

Members: Earl of Derby (L. Treas.), Lord Chelmsford (L. Chanc.), Duke of Buckingham (Pres. Council), Earl of Malmesbury (P. Seal), Benjamin Disraeli (Chanc. Exch.), Spencer H. Walpole (Home Sec.), Lord Stanley (Foreign Sec.), Earl of Carnarvon (Colonial Sec.), Jonathan Peel (Sec. War), Sir Charles Wood (Sec. for India), Duke of Somerset (L. Admiralty), Milner Gibson (Pres. of the Board of Trade), Edward Cardwell (Chanc. of the Duchy of Lancaster), Pelham Villiers (Pres. of the Poor Law Board).

July * James, **Duke of Montrose,** is appointed postmaster-general.

July * **Parliament:** An Act is passed permitting a postmaster to sit in the House of Commons.

July * *Ire.* **Francis Blackburne** is made lord chancellor; **Lord Abercorn** is appointed lord-lieutenant; **James Whiteside** is made chief justice.

Aug. * **Parliament:** The Railway Companies' **Securities Act** is passed.

Aug. * **Parliament:** A new **Sanitary Act** is passed.

Aug. * **Parliament:** An act for promoting the **cultivation of oysters** in the United Kingdom is passed.

Oct. 29. Sir Hugh M. Cairns is made lord justice.

Nov. 17. *Scot.* A great public demonstration in favor of **parliamentary reform** is held at Edinburgh.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 Jan. 2. The new **Exchange** at Birmingham is opened.

Jan. 31. *London.* **Surrey Theater** is burned a second time.

Mar. 1. The **telegraph-line** between England and Bombay is opened.

Mar. 26. The *Great Eastern* sails for New York, prepared for 2,000 passengers. [Returns with 191. July 15. It sails for Valentia, Ire., with 2300 miles of submarine cable.]

May 9. *Dublin.* The **International Exhibition** is opened by the Prince of Wales. [Nov. 9. Closed.]

June 7. Insecure rails cause a train **wreck** near Rednal; 13 killed, 40 injured.

June 9. Railway accident near Staplehurst causes 10 deaths and injures about 50.

June 27. *London.* **Cattle plague** breaks out near Barnsbury.

Aug. 24. The emigrant vessel *Eagle Speed* is **wrecked** near Calcutta; 265 coolies are drowned.

Dec. 12. *Scot.* The **Industrial Exhibition** is opened at Glasgow.

Dec. 18. Damaged machinery causes the **wreck** of the *Ibis* off Ballycroneen Bay; 15 lives lost.

* * **Australian meat** is introduced by John McCall.

1865–66 A **new pier** is erected at Brighton.

1866 Jan. 11. Steamer *London* **founders** in Bay of Biscay; 220 lives lost.

Mar. * The **"Black Death"** appears; many persons die.

Apr. 24. Cholera appears at Bristol.

Apr. 28. A **railway bridge** at Sutton falls, killing six men.

Apr. 30. A **railway accident** occurs near Caterham Junction; three persons killed, and 12 injured.

May 7. *Edinburgh.* A new **post-office** is opened.

May 10. *London.* **Black Friday;** a commercial panic is precipitated by the failure of Overend, Gurney, and Co., bankers.

May 13. Cholera appears in Liverpool.

May * Steamer *General Grant* is **wrecked** off Auckland Isles; about 85 perish.

June 6. *London.* Agra and Masterman's Bank **suspends;** great excitement ensues. [July 13. Also the banking Company of Birmingham.]

July 21. *London.* **Cholera** is raging; 346 deaths in one week.

July 27. The **Atlantic Cable** is completely laid, and communication fully established (p. 253).

July * **–Sept.** * *London.* **Cholera** rages.

Aug. 19. The steamer *Bruiser* **collides** with the *Haswell* off Aldborough; 15 lives lost.

Sept. 6. A railway train is **derailed** at Brynkir Station; six persons killed.

Oct. 21. *London.* The **Standard Theater** is burned. [1868. Rebuilt.]

Nov. 10. *Ire. Ceres* is **wrecked** near Carnscoe; 36 lives lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1866 * * The **Snider breech-loader** is adopted by the Government; the inventor receives £1,000.

1867 Sept.*–68 * * **War with Abyssinia** (p. 2).

1868 Feb. 10. The war-ship *Hercules* is launched at Chatham. [May 25, The *Monarch*, the first turret-ship; 1870, Sept. 27, The war-ship *Triumph* at Jarrow; 1871, The war-ship *Gallatin*.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1867 Jan. * *Dublin.* The **Irish College of Science** is established.

May 20. *London.* The queen lays the foundation of the **Albert Hall of Arts** at South Kensington.

June 3. *London.* A **statue** of Lord Herbert is unveiled in Pall Mall.

June 8. *London.* **Mlle. Nilsson** makes her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theater as **Violetta.**

July * Wm. Robinson announces a method of making **wrought iron** from cast iron by the use of magnetism.

Aug. 31. *London.* **Kate Terry** makes her last appearance as **Juliet** at the New Adelphi.

Oct. 12. *London.* The new **East London Theater** is opened. [Oct. 24. The new **Queen's Theater.** Dec. 18. **St. George's Opera House.**]

Nov. 2. *London.* **Mlle. Kellogg** makes her **début** at Drury Lane.

Nov.± John Heaton's process for **making steel** is announced.

1868 Jan. 15. Rev. Patrick Bell receives a testimonial and £1,000 for the invention of a **reaping-machine** in 1826.

Jan. 22–31. Severe **gales** destroy many vessels and lives. [Feb. 1. More disastrous gales.]

Mar. 31±. *London.* **Nitrous oxid gas** (laughing-gas) is introduced.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1866 * * Brande, William T., chemist, A80.
Campbell, Alexander, fdr. Campbellites, A80.
Connolly, John, physician, A71.
Craik, George L., miscellaneous writer, A67.
Gibson, John, sculptor, A75.
Keble, John, poet, divine, A74.
Mahony, Francis (Father Prout), clergyman, author, Ireland, A61.
Monteagle, Lord, Thomas Spring Rice, A76.
Petrie, George, archeologist, antiquary, A77.
Whewell William, philosopher, historian of science, A72.

1867 * * **Alison, Sir Archibald,** hist., A75.
Austin, Sarah T., translator, writer, A74.
Baily, Edward H., sculptor, A79.
Bell, Robert, journalist, author, A67.
Blomfield, Charles J., bishop of London, scholar, author, A71.
Daubeny, Charles G. B., chemist, naturalist, A72.
Faraday, Michael, chemist, electrician, philosopher, Ireland, A76.
Forbes, James D., physicist, Scotland, A59.
Louise, daughter of Prince of Wales, born.
Robinson, Henry C., lawyer, author, A92.
Rosse, Earl of, William Parsons, astronomer, A67.
Smirke, Sir Robert, architect, A87.
Stanfield, Clarkson, marine painter, A69.

CHURCH.

1866 * * *London.* **The Humanitarians** are founded by Kaspary, a German Jew.

1867 Feb. 13. The bishops in convocation unqualifiedly condemn **ritualism.** [Feb. 15. The Lower House concurs.]

May 16. Bishop Hamilton of Salisbury asserts the doctrine of the supernatural gifts of priests, the Divine presence in the sacrament; many persons protest against it.

May 21. Rev. A. H. Mackonochie is tried before the Court of Arches for extreme **ritualistic practises** at St. Albans, Holborn.

[Dec. 4–18. Trial continued. 1868. Jan. 16–18. Renewed. Mar. 28. Case decided against plaintiff, and the use of incense, mixing water with wine, and elevation of the elements in the sacrament, are forbidden. Dec. 4. Defendent is censured for evading sentence. 1870. Nov. 24. The Privy Council suspends the defendant for three months for evading sentence.]

July 25. Parliament: The **declaration** against transubstantiation, invocation of the saints, and the sacrifice of the mass, on taking any civil office, is **abolished.**

Aug. 19. Ritualists are censured in the report of the ritualistic commission.

Sept. 24–27. The **Pan-Anglican Conference** of 75 bishops, English, Colonial, and American, is in session at Lambeth; an address and resolutions are issued.

Oct. 17. *Dublin.* Mixed education and secret societies are condemned and state help is declined by the (Roman Catholic) **conference of bishops.**

Oct. 30. The **Irish Church Commission** is appointed, with the Earl of Stanhope as chairman.

Dec. 12±. *Ire.* A **protest** is signed against the **disestablishment** of the Irish Church by many influential Irishmen.

* * The Children's Special Service Mission, to lead children and young people into the Christian life, is organized.

* * *London.* The Spanish and Portuguese **Church Aid Society** is organized.

* * The (Baptist) **Ladies' Association,** for support of Zenana work and Bible-women in India, is organized.

* * The (Church of England) "Society of the Blessed Sacrament" and the "Confraternity of the Blessed Sacrament" unite to form one society.

1868 Mar. 29. *London.* **A Jewish synagogue** at Barnsbury, founded by Baron F. Rothschild, is consecrated.

Apr. 5. *London.* **A Mormon synod** is held in Store Street; the London conference is said to include 1,172 members.

LETTERS.

1866 * * *London.* The *Law Journal* is issued; also the *Bullionist*, *Engineer*, *Land and Water*, the *Belgravia Magazine*, and the *Contemporary Review*.

* * *Scot. The Reign of Law*, by the Duke of Argyll, appears.

* * *Ecce Homo*, by John Robert Seeley, appears.

* * *Wives and Daughters*, by Elizabeth Gaskell, appears.

* * *Scot. London Poems*, by Robert William Buchanan, appears.

1867 Jan. * *Dublin.* The **Irish College of Science** is established.

July 10. *London.* The foundation of the College of the **International Education Society** is laid by the Prince of Wales.

July 11. *London.* The **Guards' Institute,** Francis Street, is inaugurated.

July * The *Early Years of the Prince Consort*, by Queen Victoria, appears.

* * The *Broadway Magazine* and *Tinsley's Magazine* are issued.

1867–68 The *Chronicle* is issued.

1867–74 *St. Paul's Magazine* is issued.

1867–76 *History of the Norman Conquest*, by Edward Augustus Freeman, appears. [1869, *Old English History*; 1872, *Growth of the English Constitution*.]

1868 Jan. 4. *London.* **The Working Men's College,** South London, is opened with a lecture by Prof. Huxley.

Jan. * *Leaves from our Journal in Scotland*, by Queen Victoria, appears.

SOCIETY.

1866 Dec. * *Ire.* Clare and other counties are **proclaimed.**

* * **Parliament:** A Board of **Arbitration** for amicable settlement of questions between working men and employers is formed. [Temporarily useful.]

* * *London.* The **Royal Canoe Club** is founded.

* * The **Harvard Association,** for the improvement of prison discipline and prevention of crime, is instituted.

* * *London.* The Women and Children **Hospital** is founded in Crawford Street; it is to be superintended by women.

1867 Jan. * *London.* The **Street Reform Association** is organized.

Feb. 11, 12. A body of **Fenians** threatens an attack upon Chester Castle; they are forced to retire by 500 constables.

Feb. 12. *Dublin.* Sixty-seven **Fenians** from Liverpool are arrested.

—— *Ire.* A **Fenian outbreak** occurs at Kerry; Killarney is threatened, Capt. Moriarty and others are captured. [Feb. 16. A movement to attack Cahirciveen collapses.]

Feb. 26. *Ire.* The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended.

Mar. 4. The Fenian **General Massey** is captured.

Mar. 5. The Kilmallock police barrack is attacked by 200 **Fenians;** they are driven off by 14 constables.

Mar. 6. *Ire.* **Fenians** rise in Cork; their leader, Daly, is killed. [Mar. 7. Another rising near Dublin; the telegraph is destroyed; an attack on the police station at Tallaght is repelled; several are shot; 208 prisoners are taken. 1,000 Fenians hold the market-place at Drogheda until driven away by a body of police.]

Mar. 25–27. A strike of 350 men on the London and Brighton Railway occurs.

Mar. 29. Parliament: The Metropolitan Poor Act is passed.

Mar. 31. *Ire.* The Fenian **Capt. Maclure** is captured.

Apr. 9. *Ire.* A special commission under Chief Justice Whiteside begins the trial of 230 **Fenians.** [May 1. Burke and Doran are sentenced to death. May 26. Reprieved. Many more are convicted and many discharged.]

Apr. 11. About 500 employees of the North Eastern Railway **strike.** [Apr. 25. The strikers submit.]

Apr. 22–Oct. * *London.* The West End **tailors strike;** 2,000 go out.

Apr. * Colliers near St. Helens **strike.**

June 11. *Ire.* **Fenian trials** begin at Limerick.

July 6. *London.* The foundation of the **Alexandra Orphanage** for Infants, Holloway, is laid.

July 17, 18. Anti-popery riots are provoked at Birmingham by a lecturer.

Aug. 20. Parliament: An Act to establish **councils of conciliation** to adjust differences between masters and workmen is passed. [Aug. 21. A workshop Regulation Act supplementary to Factory Act is passed.]

Aug. * Yarmouth is disfranchised for **bribery** and political corruption by the Reform Act.

Aug.*–Sept. * Many imprisoned **Fenians** are released, and sent to America.

Sept. 19. **Fenians** attack a police van in Manchester, killing a policeman, Sergt. Brett; they rescue two of their comrades, Kelly and Deasy, who had been arrested, and escape. [Oct. 29–Nov. 12. Twenty-three Fenians are tried for the murder. Five are sentenced to death and others to imprisonment. Nov. 27. Allen Larkin and O'Brien are executed.]

Oct. 31. *Dublin.* Two policemen are shot by **Fenians.**

Oct. *–Nov. * *Dublin.* Halpin and other **Fenians** are tried.

Nov. 4, 5. Bread and **meat riots** at Exeter are suppressed.

Nov. 26. **Jacob Bright** is elected a member of Parliament; Lily Maxwell, a widow, votes for him.

Dec. 1, 8. Funeral demonstrations in honor of the **Fenians,** Allen Larkin and O'Brien, take place in Dublin and Limerick.

Dec. 13. *London.* **Fenians** partially blow up, with a cask of gunpowder, Clerkenwell House of Detention, where several of their comrades had been imprisoned; seven persons are killed and 50 wounded. [1868. Apr. 20–27. Several persons are tried for causing the explosion; Michael Barrett is convicted. May 26. Executed.]

Dec. 27. Capt. Mackay and other **Fenians** rifle a martello tower. [Feb. 7. Arrested. Mar. 20. Sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment.]

Dec. 30. *Ire.* **Fenians** seize arms and ammunition in a gunsmith's shop in Cork.

Dec. 31. Twelve **Fenians** are captured at Merthyr Tydvil.

* * *London.* **An Orphans' Home** is founded at West Square, Southwark.

* * *London.* The **Stockwell Orphanage,** Clapham Road, is founded by Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, aided by legacy of Miss Hillyard.

* * The Destitute Children's **Dinner Society** is established to give weekly meat dinners.

1868 Jan. 10. *Dublin.* The *Irishman* is prosecuted for **sedition.**

Jan. 25. *London.* Want of employment causes great **distress** in East London.

Jan. 28. **Fenians** attack a martello tower near Waterford.

Feb. 12. **Patrick Lennon,** a Fenian leader, is convicted.

Feb. 18, 19. *Dublin.* Sullivan and Pigott are convicted for publishing **seditious libels** in the *Weekly News* and *Irishman;* they are sentenced to imprisonment and fined.

Feb. 28. *Ire.* The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended till Mar. 25, 1869.

Apr. 15. *Ire.* J. P. Featherstonehaugh, a deputy lieutenant, having recently raised the rent of his tenants, is **shot dead** when returning from Dublin.

—— *Dublin.* The Prince and Princess of Wales pay a **visit** and are welcomed with great enthusiasm. [Apr. 18. The prince is made a Knight of St. Patrick.]

STATE.

1866 Dec. * *Ire.* Clare and other counties are **proclaimed** under the Peace Preservation Act.

* * **Parliament:** The **Contagious Disease Act,** providing for periodical medical examinations of women's persons at military and naval stations, is passed.

* * **Parliament:** The Colonial **Branch Army Act** is passed.

1867 Feb. 11. A contemplated attack on Chester Castle by **Fenians** to obtain arms is frustrated.

Feb. 13. *Ire.* **Fenians** to the number of 800 assemble at Cahirciveen, County Kerry, sack a coast-guard station at Kells, and commit many outrages. [Feb. 15. Suppressed by the military.]

Feb. 26. *Ire.* The **Habeas Corpus** Act is suspended.

Mar. 5. *Ire.* **Fenian risings** occur in many parts of the country. [Suppressed after much bloodshed.]

Mar. 8. Henry Lowry Corry is made first lord of the admiralty.

Mar. 24. *Ire.* **Abraham Brewster** is made lord high chancellor.

Mar. 29. **Parliament:** A Metropolitan **Poor Act,** providing for the establishment of asylums for the sick, insane, etc., is passed.

Parliament: An act is passed for uniting Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick into one **Dominion of Canada.** [Later all British America except Newfoundland joins the Dominion.]

May 3. **Parliament:** An act providing for the preservation of **oyster fisheries** is passed.

May 7-11. *London.* **Luxemburg Conference** held.

Representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, and Prussia hold a conference (p. 737).

May 20. **H. C. John Stuart Mill's bill** to permit **women to vote** for members of Parliament is rejected. Vote, 73–196.

—— *Ire.* The **Habeas Corpus Act** is suspended.

May * Commissioners report against the **purchase of railways** by the government.

July * **H. C.** Mr. Gladstone introduces a bill for amending the laws relating to **parliamentary representation.** [July 4. Robert Lowe proposes a cumulative voting amendment so as to provide for minority representation. July 5. It is rejected. Vote, 173–314. July 15. The Reform Bill is passed.]

July * **Sir John Rolt** is made lord justice.

Aug. 12. **Parliament:** An Act is passed authorizing the queen to proclaim **prorogation of Parliament** during recess.

Aug. 15. The new **Reform Bill** receives the royal assent.

It grants an additional member of Parliament to Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham; allows cumulative voting minority representation in London, Glasgow, Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, and in such counties as return three members each; and makes many other changes in the laws relating to representation.

Aug. 20. **Parliament:** Chancery and Common-Law-Offices Act passed.

A **Poor-Law** Amendment Act making Poor-Law Boards permanent is passed.

The **Policies of Assurance** Act, enabling assignees of assurances to sue in their own names for policy moneys, is passed.

The "Guarantee by Companies Act," relating to the security by means of sureties required by persons employed in the public service, is passed.

An Act is passed providing for a **county court** for London.

Oct. 30. **Parliament:** A commission is appointed, with the Earl of Stanhope, chairman, to inquire into the state of the **Irish Church.**

Nov. 26, 27. **Parliament** appropriates £2,000,000 for the prosecution of **war in Abyssinia.**

Dec. 12. *Ire.* A proclamation is issued prohibiting **Fenian** funeral processions.

1868 Jan. * *Ire.* **A Fenian** disturbance causes 113,674 special constables to be sworn into office.

Feb. 8. **Sir Charles Jasper Selwyn** is made lord justice. [Mar. * Sir William Page Wood.]

Feb. 17. **Parliament:** A parliamentary **reform bill** for Scotland is introduced. [July 13. It is passed.]

Feb. 25. The **Earl of Derby resigns** because of ill-health.

Feb. 27. Benjamin Disraeli forms a ministry. It includes Lord Cairns as lord high chancellor, Lord Stanley, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, Duke of Buckingham, and Lord John Manners.

Feb. 28–69 Mar. 25. *Ire.* The Habeas Corpus Act is suspended.

Mar. 1. **H. C.** Mr. Gladstone introduces resolutions for the disestablishment of the **Church of Ireland.**

Mar. 19. **Parliament:** A parliamentary **reform bill** for Ireland is introduced. [July 13. Passed.]

Mar. 31. **H. C. Voting by proxy** is abolished by standing orders.

Apr. 4. **H. C.** A debate for four days closes on Mr. Gladstone's proposal for a committee on his resolutions for the disestablishment of the **Irish Church.** Resolutions approved. Vote, 328–272. [May 1. First resolution passed. Vote, 330–205. May 7. Second and third resolutions passed.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1866 Dec. 30. *London.* The north wing of the **Crystal Palace** is burned.

* * The first annual **horse-show** is held at Birmingham.

1867 Jan. 5, 6. Many **wrecks** occur in the Channel.

Jan. 15. *London.* A severe frost occurs; the ice in Regent's Park **breaks,** and 40 lives are lost.

Feb. 17. *Egypt.* The first ship, the *Primo,* passes through the **Suez Canal.**

June 3. *London.* The first stone of **Holborn Viaduct** is laid. [June 5. Also of the new meat-market.]

June 29. A railway **accident** occurs at Walton Junction, Warrington; eight lives lost.

Oct. 21. Royal Bank of Liverpool **suspends.**

* * Velocipedes become common.

1868 Mar. 14. The **Millwall docks,** near London, are formally opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1869 Mar. * The British Government adopts the **Martini-Henry rifle.**

Apr. * The **navy** consists of 47 armored vessels with 598 guns, 66 unarmored vessels, and a large number of vessels of the old pattern.

Oct. 1. The **royal dockyard** at Woolwich is closed after use for more than 350 years.

Nov. 12. The **Volunteer Army Service** corps is established by royal warrant.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1868 May 17–Oct. 31. An **exhibition** of art treasures is opened at Leeds by the Prince of Wales.

June 8. A **statue** of Richard Cobden is unveiled at Camden Town.

Summer. **Excessive heat** prevails; at Nottingham, in sun, 122.4 degrees; in shade, 92.2 degrees.

Sept. 3. A great floating iron **dry dock,** which costs £250,000, is launched at North Woolwich, and towed from the Medway to the Bermudas in 36 days.

Oct. 1. *London.* **Midland Railway Station,** St. Pancras, having the largest known roof in the world, is opened. Dimensions of roof, 245 feet, 6 inches, by 698 feet.

Nov. 28. *London.* The **Globe Theater,** Strand, is opened. [Dec. 31. The Gaiety Theater, Strand.]

* * *London.* The Burlington **Fine Arts Club** is founded.

* * *Isabella and the Pot of Basil* is exhibited by Holman Hunt.

* * *London.* The **Holbein Society** is formed, for the obtaining of photo-lithographs representing ancient wood-engraving. Also the Royal Historical Society and the Colonial Institute.

* * *London.* A **statue** of Lord Clyde is set up at Waterloo Place.

* * A **statue** of Sir Robert Peel, set up near Westminster Abbey, is unveiled.

1869 Jan. * *London.* A **lower pitch** is adopted in concert singing.

Mar. 1. *London.* The South London **Industrial Exhibition** is opened.

May 3. *London.* The **Royal Academy** holds its first exhibition in the new building.

June 19. *London.* **Charing Cross Theater** is opened.

June 22. *London.* [illegible] **Steel Institute** holds its first meeting.

July 23. *London.* A **statue** of Peabody, the American philanthropist, is inaugurated at the Royal Exchange by the Prince of Wales.

Aug. 27. *Scot.* The Wallace monument at Abbey Craig, near Stirling, is inaugurated. Entire cost, £13,000.

* * The **Harleian Society** is formed, for the publication of heraldic visitations, etc.

* * The Amateur **Mechanical Society** is formed.

1870 Jan. 21. *London.* Prof. Tyndall demonstrates the presence of organic matters in the dust of the atmosphere. [A controversy respecting **dust and disease** follows.]

Apr. 16. *London.* The **Vaudeville Theater** is opened.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1868 * * **Brougham, Henry,** Lord Brougham and Vaux, orator, statesman, scientist, author, Scotland, A90.
Cardigan, Earl of, James T. B., gen., A71.
Cattermole, George, painter, A68.
Cockerell, Charles R., architect, A80.
Edwards, Sir Herbert B., general, A49.
Elliotson, John, physician, author, A82.
Hampden, Renn Dickson, bishop of Hereford, moral philosopher, A75.
Kean, Charles J., actor, A57.
Laing, Samuel, traveler, author, Scot., A88.
Lover, Samuel, novelist, artist, Ireland, A71.
McGee, Thomas D'Arcy, journalist, Ire., A43.
Millman, Henry H., poet, dramatist, hist., A77.
1869 * * Ashpitel, Arthur, architect, archeologist, A62.
Carleton, William, novelist, Ire., A71.
Derby, Earl of, **Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley,** statesman, A70.
Dilke, Charles W., political economist, A59.
Dunglison, Robley, physician, author, A71.
Ellis, Sir Henry, antiquary, A92.
Gough, Viscount, Hugh, general, Ire., A90.
Graham, Thomas, chemist, A64.
Harris, Sir William S., electrician, A77.
Hobhouse, John Cam, Lord Broughton, statesman, author, A83.
Sturt, Sir Charles, Australian explorer, A73.
Tennant, Sir James E., statesman, hist., A65.

CHURCH.

1868 May 13. The **Church Reform Society** (Liturgical Revision Society) holds its first meeting.

Dec. 23. **Ritualists** are censured by the judicial committee of the Privy Council on appeal.

* * **Parliament:** The **District Churches Act,** constituting vicarages, is passed.

± * * The Catholic **Truth Society** is established by Bishop Vaughan.

* * *London.* The Missionary Leaves Association, for furnishing information at home, and conveying their aid to recipients abroad, is organized.

* * Archibald Campbell Tait is chosen archbishop of Canterbury.

1869 May 24. A **church conference** is held at Sheffield.

July 26. The **Church of Ireland is disestablished.** (See State.)

Aug. 11. **Parliament:** The **Bishop's Resignation** (for infirmity) Act, providing for the appointment of bishop coadjutors, is passed.

Nov. 25. *London.* The Sunday Lecture Society is founded.

* * Sunday-school buildings are exempted from rates.

* * **Sees are established:**
Auckland, N. Z.; Maritzburg, South Africa; and Bathurst, Australia. [1871, Huron; 1872, Ballarat, Trinidad, Moosonee, and North China; 1886, St. Albans.]

1870 Jan. 16. A **Greek church** is consecrated at Liverpool by a Greek archbishop.

Feb. 21±. *Ire.* An Irish Church convention is held.

Mar. 11. *London.* The **Martyrs' Memorial,** Smithfield, erected by the Protestant Alliance, is inaugurated.

LETTERS.

1868 Apr. 25. The foundation of **Keble College,** Oxford, is laid by the archbishop of Canterbury. [1870, June 23. Consecrated.]

Oct. 8. *Scot.* The foundation of the **new university buildings** of Glasgow is laid by the Prince of Wales. [1870. Nov. 7. Opened.]

* * *London.* The **Royal Historical Society** is founded. Also the **Colonial Institute.**

* * *London.* The *Bazaar* is issued. Also the *Echo* and the *Rock.*

* * *Scot. Studies on Poetry and Philosophy,* by John Campbell Shairp, appears. [1870, *Culture and Religion;* 1877, *Poetic Interpretation of Nature.*]

* * *The Moonstone,* by Wilkie Collins, appears. [1873, *The New Magdalen.*]

* * *John Ploughman's Talk,* by Charles Haddon Spurgeon, appears. [1870–85, *The Treasury of David.*]

* * *Etchings and Etchers,* by Philip G. Hamerton, appears. [1873, *Intellectual Life.*]

* * *Life of Las Casas,* by Arthur Helps, appears. [1869, *Life of Columbus* and *Life of Pizarro;* 1871, *Life of Cortez.*]

1868–70 *The Earthly Paradise,* by William Morris, appears.

1869 July 31. The **Public Schools Act** is passed. It modifies the government of Eton, Winchester, Westminster, Charterhouse, Harrow, Rugby, and Shrewsbury schools.

Oct. 12, 13. The **National Education League** meets at Birmingham.

Oct. * *London.* The *Morning Star* suspends.

Oct. * The Hans Busk Life-ship **Institute** is founded.

Nov. 4. The National Education Union for supplementing the present **denominational system** meets at Manchester.

—— *London. Nature* is issued.

Nov. 9. The *Spiritualist* is issued.

Dec. 31. *London.* The *Morning Herald* suspends.

Dec. * *The Holy Grail,* by Tennyson, appears.

* * *London.* The University of London and the University College give their adhesion to the movement for the **higher education of women.**

* * *London.* The *Architect* is issued; also the *Graphic* and the *Freemason.*

* * *Ire. Irish Odes,* by Aubrey Thomas De Vere, appears. [1874, *Alexander the Great;* 1879, *Legends of the Saxon Saints.*]

* * *Data of Psychology,* by Herbert Spencer, appears.

* * *Latin Proverbs,* by Alfred Henderson, appears.

* * *He Knew he was Right* and *Phineas Finn,* by Trollope, appear. [1877, *The American Senator.*]

* * *Juventus Mundi,* by Wm. E. Gladstone appears.

* * *An Introduction to the Classification of Animals,* by Huxley, appears. [1870, *Lay Sermons;* 1871, *A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals;* 1873, *Critiques and Addresses;* 1877, *Physiography* and *A Manual of the Anatomy of Invertebrated Animals.*]

* * *My Enemy's Daughter,* by Justin McCarthy, appears. [1873, *A Fair Saxon;* 1875, *Dear Lady Disdain.*]

* * *A Manual of Ancient History,* by George Rawlinson, appears.

* * *In Silk Attire,* by William Black, appears. [1871, *A Daughter of Heth;* 1873, *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton* and *A Princess of Thule.*]

* * *Lorna Doone,* by Richard Blackmore, appears.

1870 Jan. *–**Apr.** * *London.* The *Pall Mall Gazette* is issued as a morning paper.

Mar. * *London.* The *Financier* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1868 Apr. 30. **Richard Burke,** a Fenian leader, is convicted of treason-felony.

Apr. * *Eng.* Colliers at Wigan **strike.**

Oct. 30. The Manchester national society for **woman suffrage** holds its first meeting.

Dec. 5. *London.* **George Peabody** gives another £100,000 to the poor.

Dec. 17. *London.* The Association for the **prevention of poverty** and crime is founded.

* * A national **trades societies congress** meets at Manchester.

* * The transportation of **convicts** is abolished.

1869 Jan. * *London.* **The Women's Club** and Institute, Newman Street, is opened.

Mar. * *Ire.* **O'Donovan Rossa** and other Fenians are released.

Apr. 17. *Eng.* The foundation of the **Asylum for Imbeciles,** Caterham, is laid.

May 3. First **club-house** at Birmingham is opened.

May * A **strike** occurs in Preston.

June 2. Riots against a colliery manager at Mold, Flintshire, are suppressed by the military; four persons are killed.

July * The Erdington **orphan houses** at Birmingham, endowed by Josiah Mason, are finished.

* * Weekly **wages** of laborers are 11 shillings.

* * The **Charitable Relief Society** is organized.

* * **Arrest for debt** is practically abolished, with certain exceptions.

1870 Jan. 21. A colliery **strike** occurs at Thorncliffe, near Sheffield; dreadful riots and devastation ensue.

Jan. * **Sir Samuel Baker** heads an expedition to put down slave-trading on the Nile.

Jan. *–**Feb.** * *Ire.* **Many agrarian outrages occur.** [Nov. * More.]

STATE.

1868 Apr. 21. H. C. A proposal of Mr. Gilpin for abolition of the **death penalty** is rejected. Vote, 127–23. [1869. July 19. Again rejected. Vote, 118–58.]

May * **Parliament:** The **Capital Punishment** within Prisons Bill is passed.

June 26. The Colonial Society, established to promote the welfare of the colonies, holds its first meeting.

July 6. Victoria, fourth child, daughter of the Prince of Wales, is born.

July 13. Parliament: The **Sea Fisheries Act** is passed.

July 31. Parliament: The postmaster is empowered to **purchase the electric telegraph.**

Parliament: An Act amending the **Poor Law** is passed.

Nov. 7–9. The Court of Common Pleas decides that **female suffrage** is illegal.

Dec. 2. The elections being favorable to the Liberals, the **Disraeli Ministry resigns.**

Dec. 9. The first **administration of W. E. Gladstone** is formed.

Members: William Ewart Gladstone (L. Treas.), Sir W. P. Wood [Lord Hatherly] (L. Chanc.), Earl de Grey and Ripon (Pres. of Council), Earl of Kimberley (P. Seal), Robert Lowe (Chanc. Exch.), Henry Austin Bruce (Home Sec.), the Earl of Clarendon (Foreign Sec.), Earl Granville (Colonial Sec.), Duke of Argyll (Sec. for India), Edward Cardwell (Sec. War), Hugh Culling Eardley Childers (L. Admiralty), John Bright (Pres. Board of Trade), Marquis of Hartington (Postmaster-general), George Joachim Goschen (Pres. of the Poor-Law Board), Chichester Samuel Fortescue (Sec. for Ireland).

Dec. 10. Parliament meets. [1874. Jan. 26. Dissolved.]

Dec. * *Ire.* **Earl Spencer** is appointed lord-lieutenant; and **Thomas O'Hagan** lord high chancellor, the first Roman Catholic to hold that office since the Revolution.

* * **Parliament:** The laws relating to railways are amended. The carrying of persons to a **prize-fight** is prohibited.

* * **Parliament: The Pharmacy Act,** requiring all sellers of poisons to be registered after Dec. 31, 1868, is passed.

* * **Parliament:** A new **oath of allegiance** for members of Parliament is provided.

The oath is: "I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, according to law, so help me God."

1869 Jan. 14. A convention is signed with the United States respecting the **Alabama claims.** [Apr. 13. Rejected by the U. S. Senate.]

Feb. * *London.* Col. Henderson is appointed police commissioner in place of Sir R. Mayne.

Mar. 1. H. C. Mr. Gladstone introduces a bill for the disestablishment of the **Church of Ireland.** [May 31. Passed. June 1. **H. L.** Introduced; July 12. Passed. 1869. Feb. * Receives royal assent.]

Mar. 9. The Hudson Bay Company's charter having expired, the chief part of the company's territories are transferred to the Dominion of Canada for £300,000 and certain rights and privileges (p. 583).

May 11. *Ire.* The mayor of Cork, for a speech on Apr. 27, **eulogizing Fenians,** is compelled to resign.

May 12. H. C. The Permissive Prohibitory Bill, permitting two-thirds of the rate-payers of a parish to refuse licences to sell intoxicating liquors, is rejected. Vote, 193–87. [1871. May 17. Rejected again. Vote, 206–124. 1872. May 8. Again. Vote, 369–15. 1873. May 7. Again. Vote, 321–81. 1874. June 17. Again. Vote, 301–75. 1875. June 16. Again. Vote, 371–86.]

June 24. Parliament: Fire insurance duties are totally repealed; also the tax of one guinea laid on persons using **hair-powder.**

July 18. H. L. A bill for abolishing **religious** university **tests** is rejected. [1870. July 14. Again rejected. 1871. June 16. Passed, and receives royal assent.]

Aug. 9. Parliament: The Volunteers Act of 1863 is amended. **The Bankruptcy Act** and the Act for abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the political offices **Pension Act** are passed.

Aug. 11. Parliament: The **Habitual Criminals Act,** giving powers for the apprehension of habitual criminals on suspicion, is passed.

Aug. * **Parliament:** The **Savings Banks** Investment Act is passed.

Sept. 10. *Ire.* The tenant-right agitation is begun at a conference of tenants at Cork. [Oct. 18. Another meeting at Kilkenny.]

Nov. 25. *Ire.* **Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa** (Fenian), M. P., is elected for Tipperary. [1870. Feb. 10. Election annulled.]

Nov. 26. Maud (5th child), daughter of the Prince of Wales, is born.

Dec. * **Sir George M. Giffard** is made lord justice.

1869–70 Parliament: Acts are passed abolishing **licenses** for the sale of tea, coffee, chocolate, and pepper, and modifying other licences.

* * **Parliament:** An **annual license duty** of 10 shillings and sixpence on horses and mules each, and fixing the horse-dealers' license at £12 10s., is imposed.

* * *Indian Ocean.* The **Nicobar Isles** are acquired.

1870 Jan. 5. The National and Colonial League is established.

Feb. 8. Parliament opens.

Feb. 15. H. C. Mr. Gladstone introduces a **Land Bill,** to amend the Law of Landlord and Tenant in Ireland. [Mar. 22. Passes its second reading. Vote, 442–11.]

Feb. 17. H. C. W. E. Forster introduces an **Elementary Education Bill.** [Aug. 9. Passed by Parliament. It receives royal assent.]

Mar. 7. The Colonial Society becomes the Royal Colonial Institute.

Mar. * **The Land Registry Office** is reported by a commission to be a failure.

Apr. 4. Parliament: Another **Peace Preservation** Act for Ireland is passed. [Apr. 29. Eight **counties** are **proclaimed** under it.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1868 Apr. 28. Columbia Market, Bethnal Green, erected by Miss Burdett Coutts, is opened by her.

July 30. *London.* Part of the **Albert Thames Embankment** is opened.

July 31. A false alarm of fire is given at Lang's Music Hall, Manchester; 23 persons are killed.

Aug. 7. *London.* King's Cross Market is opened.

Aug. 20. *W.* Railway trains **collide** at Abergele; fire ensues, and 33 persons are burned to death.

Aug. 25. American vessel *Sappho* and four English cutters contest off Isle of Wight; *Oimara* wins the race.

Oct. 16. *Egy.* The **Suez Canal** is opened.

Oct. 26. The new **Town Hall** is founded at Manchester.

Oct. * The shaft of propeller on steamer *Hibernia* breaks, causing the loss of many lives.

1869 Mar. 21. The steamer *Italian* is **wrecked** near Finisterre; about 26 lives lost.

June 23. A railway **collision** at Newcross causes great damage, and kills two persons.

Oct. 9. A railway **collision** occurs at Long Eaton Junction; seven persons killed.

Oct. 15. The new **Town Hall** at Chester is opened by the Prince of Wales.

Oct. 24. A railway **collision** occurs near Welwyn; three persons killed.

1870 Mar. 17. The steamer *Normandy* **collides** with steamer *Mary* off the Isle of Wight, and sinks; 34 lives lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1870 Sept. 7. The turret-ship *Captain* is lost off the west coast of Spain; 472 men perish.

Nov. * Breech-loaders are first distributed to the army.

1871 June * It is reported that deaths in the army are reduced from 17 per 1,000 to nine by improved sanitary appointments.

July 8–18. The National Association for rifle-shooting meets at Wimbledon; the queen's prize is won by A. T. Humphry, a Cambridge undergraduate. [1872, July 8–16, Sergt. Michie of the London Scottish; 1873, July 7–15, Sergt. Robert Menzies, 1st Edinburgh; 1874, July 6–14, Private Atkinson 1st Durham; 1875, July 12–20, Capt. George Pierce, 15th Devon; 1876, July 10–22, Sergt. Pullman; 1877, July 9–21; George Jamieson, 15th Lancashire corps, Liverpool.]

July 12. The war-ship *Devastation* is launched. [July 18, The *Cyclops*; Mar. 25, the *Thunderer* at Pembroke; 1875, Apr. 7, the *Alexandria* at Chatham; 1876, Apr. 27, the *Inflexible* at Portsmouth; May 9, the *Téméraire* at Chatham.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1870 Apr. 21. Albert Memorial Museum is given up to the town council of Exeter.

May 7. Stanley Park, Liverpool, is opened.

June 3. *Scot.* The foundation of Albert Bridge at Glasgow is laid.

July 16. *London.* The International Workmen's Exhibition at Islington is opened by the Prince of Wales.

Aug. 6. Alexandra Park, Manchester, is opened.

Sept. 14. The British Association meets at Liverpool. [1871, at Edinburgh; 1872, at Brighton; 1873, at Bradford; 1874, Aug. 19, at Belfast; 1875, at Bristol; 1876, at Glasgow; 1877, at Plymouth; 1878, at Dublin; 1879, at Sheffield.]

Sept. 21. The Social Science Association meets at Newcastle-on-Tyne. [1871, Oct. 4, at Leeds; 1872, Sept. 11, Plymouth; 1873, Oct. 1, Norwich; 1874, Sept. 30, Glasgow; 1875, Oct. 6, Brighton; 1876, Oct. 11, Liverpool; 1877, Sept. 19, Aberdeen; 1878, Oct. 23, Cheltenham; 1879, Oct. 1, Manchester.]

Oct. 29. *London.* Opéra Comique is opened.

Nov. 3. An equestrienne statue of the queen is unveiled at Liverpool.

Dec. 26. *Dublin.* The Smith O'Brien statue is unveiled.

* * Cromwell Varley produces a musical telephone.

±* * Antiseptic surgery is introduced by Sir Joseph Lister to exclude germs of disease from wounds.

* * R. S. Newall's telescope, having an object-glass 25 inches in diameter, and a tube nearly 30 feet long, is set up at Gateshead.

1871 Jan. 1. The Anthropological and Ethnological Societies are amalgamated, forming the Anthropological Institute.

Mar. 17. An earthquake is felt in northwest England.

May 1. *London.* The first annual International Exhibition of Arts, Industry, and Education is opened at South Kensington.

June * *Scot.* The Tay Bridge is begun. [1878. May 31. Opened. Length, 10,610 feet; consists of 85 spans, some 90 feet above water level; cost £350,000; about 20 lives lost during its construction.]

June * Improved sanitary methods have reduced the annual deaths in the army from 17 per 1,000 to 9½.

July 18. *London.* Marchesse di Candia Mario's farewell is given in *La Favorita* at Italian Opera.

Aug. 17. *London.* A statue of Sir James Outram is unveiled on the Thames embankment.

Oct. 14. Encke's comet becomes visible.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1870 * * Bailey, Samuel, metaphysician, political philosopher, writer, A79.
Balfe, Michael W., musician, composer, Ireland, A62.
Clarendon, Earl of, G. W. F. Villers, statesman, A70.
Dickens, Charles, novelist, A58.
Evans, Sir George De Lacy, general, A83.
Lemon, Mark, humorist, journalist, A61.
Miller, William Allen, chemist, A53.
Onslow, Earl of, Arthur George, statesman, (father House of Lords), A93.
Simpson, Sir James Y., physician, Scot., A59.
Syme, James, surgeon, author, A71.
Thorpe, Benjamin, philologist, A62.

CHURCH.

1870 Apr. 24. *London.* Keshub Chunder Sen is received at a public meeting as a reformer.

June 22. The convocation for revising the Holy Bible holds its first meeting in Westminster.

Oct. 11. A church congress is held at Southampton.

[1871, Oct. 10, at Nottingham; 1872, Oct. 8–11, at Leeds; 1873, Oct. 9, at Bath; 1874, Oct. 6, at Brighton; 1875, Oct. 5–9, at Stoke-upon-Kent; 1876, Oct. 3–9, at Plymouth; 1877, Oct. 9–12, at Croyden; 1878, Oct. 1–4, at Sheffield; 1879, Oct. 7, at Swansea.]

Nov. 30. *Ire.* The new Protestant cathedral at Cork is consecrated.

* * Jews are permitted to work on Sundays by a Workshop Act.

1870–73 Much agitation prevails against the general use of the Athanasian Creed (Church of England) among both clergy and laity.

±* * The League of St. Sebastian is instituted to promote the restoration of his temporal dominions to the Pope.

* * *London.* The Christian Evidence Society is organized to counteract unbelief among the educated classes.

* * Bishops elected:

Joshua Hughes for St. Asaph, Richard Durnford for Chichester, and Octavius Hatfield for Wellington, N. Z. [1871, Samuel T. Nevill for Dunedin, N. Z.; 1872, John Horden for Moosonee, Rupertsland, Peter S. Royston for Mauritius, and Maurice Fitzgerald Day for Cashel; 1873, Edward Harold Browne for Winchester, C. W. Sandford for Gibraltar, and J. Shaw Burdon for Victoria; 1874, William Basil Jones for St. Davids, W. C. Bompas for Mackenzie River, Rupertsland, Alfred Willis for Honolulu, R. Kestell-Cornish for Madagascar, and W. W. Jones, metropolitan, for South Africa.]

* * (Roman Catholic) bishops consecrated:

J. D. Ricards, vicar apostolic of East Cape Colony. [1872, Herbert Vaughan, bishop for Salford, and J. Leonard, vicar apostolic for West Cape Colony; 1873, Bernard Reilly for Liverpool, and John C. Hedley, archbishop for Newport and Menevia; 1874, Edward G. Bagshawe for Nottingham, J. T. Raimond, vicar apostolic for Hong Kong, Charles Jolivet, vicar apostolic for Natal, South Africa, and Joseph L. Bardou for Coimbatore.]

1870–71 The Foreign Evangelization Society is organized to work chiefly in France.

1871 Feb. 3. The Privy Council gives judgment against Mr. Purchas, a ritualist charged with heresy.

He is found guilty of violating ecclesiastical law, "by wearing the chasuble, alb, and tunicle during the communion service; by using wine mixed with water and wafer-bread in the administration of the communion; and by standing with his back to the people, between the communion table and the congregation, during the consecration prayer."

May 9. H. C. Mr. Miall's resolution for disestablishing the Church of England is defeated. (Vote, 89–374.)

May 28. The Jews are released from the compulsory observance of Sunday.

June 22. A Roman Catholic is made master of arts by the University of Oxford, the first so honored since the abolition of the Test Acts.

June * *Ire.* The Regium Donum (Royal Gift), for the maintenance of the Presbyterian ministers in Ireland, is commuted by the Irish Presbyterian Church.

July 13. Parliament: The Incumbents' Resignation Act is passed.

July 24. The Ecclesiastical Titles Act (against papal ascension), is repealed.

Aug. 17. The Sunday Act of 1676 is amended.

LETTERS.

1870 June 29. *London.* The Hebrew Literature Society is established.

Sept. 23. The new buildings of Owens College, Manchester, are founded. [1873. Oct. 8. Opened.]

Oct. 7. The postage on books is reduced to one halfpenny for two ounces or less.

Oct. 8. *London.* The ratepayers' school board association is established.

Nov. 29. *London.* The first election of Metropolitan School Board takes place.

* * *Scot.* A technical college is established at the University of Glasgow.

* * *London.* The *Portfolio* is issued; also the *Journal of Education* and the *Empire*.

* * The public school system is extended.

* * *Put Yourself in His Place*, by Charles Reade, appears. [1877, *The Woman Hater*.]

* * *Puck*, by Ouida, appears. [1873, *Pascarel*; 1874, *Two Little Wooden Shoes*.]

* * *Researches on Diamagnetism and Magne-Crystallic Action, Notes on a Course of Nine Lectures on Light delivered at the Royal Institution, Notes of a Course of Seven Lectures on Electrical Phenomena delivered at the Royal Institution*, and *Essays on the Imagination in Science*, by John Tyndall, appear. [1871, *Hours of Exercise in the Alps* and *Fragments of Science for Unscientific People*; 1872, *Contributions to Molecular Physics in the Domain of Radiant Heat*.]

* * *Contributions to the Theory of Natural Selection*, by Alfred Russell Wallace, appears.

* * *Grammar of Assent*, by John Henry Newman, appears. [1872, *Essays, Critical and Historical*.]

1870–82 *Poems*, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, appears.

1871 June 16. University tests are abolished by Parliament.

Oct. 4. Dover College is inaugurated by Earl Granville.

Oct. 15. *London.* The Roman Catholic University College, Kensington, is opened.

SOCIETY.

1870 June 6. The foundation of the Stanley Hospital, Liverpool, is laid by the Earl of Derby.

July 2. The **Anglo-Jewish Association** is constituted for the advancement of Jews.

July 8. *Ire.* A modified form of the Ulster **tenant rights** in the Irish Land Act is preserved.

July 18. *Ire.* **Michael Davitt** and **John Wilson** are convicted of treason-felony for endeavoring to transmit arms secretly to Ireland.

July 21. **The Railway Association,** comprising directors and shareholders, is established to watch legislation.

Aug. 4. *Ire.* **The National Society** for aiding the sick and wounded in London, under the rules of the German convention, is organized.

Aug. 9. **Parliament:** The law relating to the property of **married women** is amended. The separate earnings of a wife are secured to her own use; personal and freehold property bequeathed to her are secured to herself.

Sept. 23. **Margaret Waters** is convicted of the murder of an illegitimate infant by intentional neglect. She had adopted about 40 children, receiving a few pounds as a premium; many had died.

Oct. 12. *Scot.* **The Prince of Wales** is installed as patron of the Freemasons.

Oct. 15, 16. **Rioting** occurs at Armathwaite, near Carlisle, between English and Irish navvies.

Oct. 17. *London.* A **riotous assemblage** of the unemployed in Trafalgar Square is dispersed. [Oct. 18. A meeting at Hyde Park is dispersed by the police. Oct. 19. Again dispersed. Oct. 23. A meeting in Trafalgar Square; about 2,000 go to Westminster Abbey.]

Oct. 21. *London.* **The Refugees' Benevolent Fund** is instituted in consequence of the war, at a great meeting held in the Mansion House.

Nov. 18. *London.* **Meetings in Trafalgar Square** are prohibited.

Nov. 25. A general order for boarding out **pauper children** is issued.

* * About £89,000,000 is spent in **intoxicating liquors,** £58,000,000 by the working classes.

* * Number of persons convicted of **crime** in England and Wales, 12,953. [1871, 11,946; 1872, 10,862; 1873, 11,089; 1874, 11,509; 1875, 10,954; 1876, 12,195; 1877, 11,942; 1878, 12,473; 1879, 12,525.]

* * **Titles created:**

Baron O'Hagan. [1871, Barons Burdette-Coutts, and Sandhurst, and Marquis of Ripon; 1872, Baron Ettrick; 1873, Barons Somerton, Aberdare, and Viscount of Portman; 1874, Earl of Ravensworth, Duke of Westminster, Barons Moncreiff, Carlingford, Coleridge, Emly, and Hampton; 1875, Barons Douglas and Ramsay; 1876, Marquis of Abergavenny, Earls of Northbrook and Wharncliffe, Barons Arlington, Sackville, Harlech, Gerard, Tollemache, Fermanagh, and Blackburn; 1878, Earl of Cairns and Baron Norton; 1880, Earl of Lathom.]

1870-71 **Vaccination** is greatly opposed; an anti-vaccination society is formed.

1871 Jan. 18. **A French relief fund** for the sufferers by the siege of Paris is established at a meeting held at the Mansion House. [£126,609 raised.]

Feb. 3. A committee starts with 68 tons of provisions for the **relief** of the sufferers by the siege of Paris.

Mar. 21. **The Princess Louise** is married to the Marquis of Lorne.

Mar. * **Wm. Dudley** bequeaths £100,000 for charitable purposes in Birmingham.

May 11. **The Tichborne trial** begins.

[Arthur Orton, a butcher, alleges himself to be Sir Roger Tichborne, and claims the Tichborne estates; after a trial of 103 days he is nonsuited, tried for perjury and forgery, and sentenced to 14 years' hard labor. The longest trial known in England.]

May 15. **The Land Tenure Reform League** holds its first meeting; John Stuart Mill chairman.

May 16. About 9,000 engineers **strike** at Newcastle for a day's work of nine hours. [Oct. 9. It is successful.]

June * **The National Trade Society** is formed in the interests of traders, and to promote amendments in the law affecting commercial interests.

July 13. *London.* **The freedom of the city** is presented to Prince Arthur.

Sept. 11. **The Seamen's Orphan Institution** is founded at Liverpool.

Sept. 20. *London.* **The Workmen's Peace Association** holds its first annual meeting.

STATE.

1870 July 15, 16. **H. C.** The session continues for **15 1-2 hours.**

July 19. The Government proclaims **neutrality** in the Franco-Prussian war.

July * **Sir George Mellish** is made lord justice.

Aug. 5. **A convention** is signed with France, by which the post-office money-order is applied to that country.

Aug. 9. **Parliament: The Post-office Act** is passed.

It abolishes the newspaper stamp for posting, reduces the postage on registered newspapers and pamphlets or patterns under 2 ounces to half a penny, and provides for the issuing of stamped cards.

The absconding **Debtors' Act** is passed; also the **Annuity Tax** Abolition Act, an act to grant a duty of excess on licences to use guns, and the **Foreign Enlistment Act,** relating to illegal enlisting, shipbuilding, and expeditions.

An Act is passed legalizing the **meeting of Parliament in six days** after proclamation.

Aug. 9-11. **A treaty** guarantees the neutrality of Belgium (p. 739).

Aug. 10. **Parliament: The Truck Act** is passed.

It provides for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the alleged prevalence of the "Truck System"—of paying workmen's wages in goods instead of money.

Parliament is prorogued.

Aug. 31. **The civil service examination** system is introduced by an Order in Council.

It requires all appointments in the civil service, except the foreign office and such posts as require professional knowledge, to be filled by open application and examination. It includes treasury, home, foreign, colonial, post, revenue, offices.

Sept. 1. *Dublin.* **The "Home Government Association,"** to include all parties, meets.

Sept. * Earl Granville repels the charge of **violating neutralities** made by the Prussian Government.

Dec. * **John Bright** resigns from the Cabinet.

* * *London.* Thomas Dakin is elected lord mayor. [1871, Sills John Gibbons; 1872, Sir Sidney Hedley Waterloo; 1873, Andrew Lusk; 1874, David Henry Stone.]

* * **Parliament:** An Act is passed amending the law respecting **life insurance companies.** [The law is further amended in 1871 and 1872.]

1871 Jan. 5. *Ire.* **John Martin,** a Nationalist, is elected a member of Parliament for Meath.

Jan. * **William Monsell** is appointed postmaster-general.

Feb. 9. **Parliament** meets.

Feb. 16. **H. C.** £30,000 is granted to the Princess Louise on her marriage. Mr. Fawcett alone votes against it. Vote, 350–1.

Mar. 9. George Joachim Goschen is made first lord of the admiralty.

Apr. 3. **The eighth census** is taken; population, 31,817,108.

May 8. *Washington, U. S. A.* **The Treaty of Washington** is signed for the settlement of the Alabama claims (p. 275).

June 16. **Parliament:** An Act is passed for the suppression of **"Ribbonism"** in Ireland.

June 29. **The Trades-Union Act** is passed.

July 13. **H. L. Bankrupt peers** are prohibited from sitting and voting in the House of Lords.

July 18. **The first annual trial of the pyx,** appointed by the Coinage Act of 1870, takes place.

Aug. 1. **H. L.** The Lords censure the Ministry for advising the royal warrant **abolishing purchase** in the army. Vote, 162–82.

Sept. 20. *Ire.* **Isaac Butt,** leader of **Home Rule** movement, is elected M. P. for Limerick.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1870 June 21. A railway **collision** occurs near Newark; 19 persons killed.

July 10. A commercial **panic** occurs, caused by the Franco-Prussian war.

—— A railway **accident** occurs near Carlisle; five persons killed.

July 13. *London.* **The Victoria Thames Embankment** is inaugurated by the Prince of Wales.

Aug. *–**Nov.** * **The foot and mouth disease** prevails among cattle.

Oct. 19. *Ire.* The screw steamer *Cambria* **founders** off Inishtrahul Island; about 170 lives lost.

Dec. 9. An **explosion** at Ludlow's cartridge factory, Witton, Birmingham, kills 17 persons and injures 53.

Dec. 12. A **collision** on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway occurs near Barnsley; 14 killed, many injured.

Dec. 26. **A railway accident** near Hatfield is caused by the breaking of a tire on a wheel; eight persons killed.

* * **Millbank** is made a military prison.

1871 Mar. 29. *London.* **The Royal Albert Hall of Arts and Sciences,** Kensington, is opened by the queen.

Aug. 11. An **explosion** of the patent safety guncotton factory at Stowmarket destroys much property; 24 persons killed and 60 wounded.

Oct. 2. *Scot.* A late express train causes **collision** at Kirtlebridge, Dumfries; 12 lives lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1871 Nov. 1. The system of **purchasing commissions** in the army is abolished by royal warrant.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1871 Dec. 31. *London.* The **Zoological Society** has 2,072 animals in the gardens.

Dec. * The trigonometrical **survey of Palestine** is begun.

* * *Hercules Wrestling with Death* is painted by Sir Frederick Leighton.

* * Benjamin Leigh Smith sails to latitude 81° 24′, and discovers land northeast of Spitzbergen.

* * **Sir George Biddell Airy** becomes President of the Royal Society. [1873. Dr. (Sir) Joseph Dalton Hooker; 1878, William Spottiswoode.]

* * *London.* **A statue** of Robert Stephenson is set up in Euston Road.

* * Meteorological **Observatory** at Kew is presented to the Royal Society by the purchaser, J. P. Gassiot.

* * William Crookes investigates the phenomena of **spiritualism**, and ascribes them to "psychic force."

* * The **graphoscope**, for magnifying and giving fine effects to engravings and photographs, is exhibited.

* * The Institution of **Electrical Engineers** is formed.

1872 Jan. 26. *London.* **A statue** of John Stuart Mill is unveiled on the Thames embankment.

Feb. 28. The Society of **Telegraph Engineers** holds its first general meeting.

Mar. 30. The great **aquarium** is inaugurated at Brighton. [Aug. 10. Opened.]

May 1–Oct. 19. *London.* The second annual **International Exhibition** is held.

May 20. **Sefton Park,** Liverpool, is opened by Prince Arthur.

June 25. Prince Arthur opens the Royal Horticultural **Exhibition** at Birmingham.

June 26. *London.* The East London **Museum** at Bethnal Green is opened.

* * *London.* The Marine Engineers' Institution is formed. Also the British Orchestral Society.

* * *Hearts are Trumps* is exhibited at the Royal Academy by John Everett Millais.

* * This year is the **wettest** of 140 years, being 58 per cent of moisture above the average.

1873 May 31. *London.* The **Royal Alexandra Theater** is opened.

June 3. The **statue** of the Earl of Derby is inaugurated at Preston.

Sept. 22. The Brazilian **telegraph cable** is completely laid.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1871 * * Burgoyne, Sir John Fox, eng., A89.
Cautley, Sir Proby Thomas, engineer, paleontologist, A69.
Chambers, Robert, publisher, Scot., A69.
De Morgan, Augustus, math., A65.
Ellenborough, first Earl of, Edward Law, statesman, A81.
Grote, George, historian, philosopher, A77.
Herschel, Sir John Frederick William, astronomer, physicist, A78.
Johnston, Alexander K., geographer, Scotland, A67.
Mansel, Henry L., metaphysician, theol., A51.
Murchison, Sir Roderick I., geologist, A78.
Müspratt, James S., chemist, Ireland, A50.
Robertson, Thomas W., dramatic writer, A42.
1872 * * Bulwer, Sir Henry Lytton Earle, statesman, diplomatist, A68.
Ellis, William, missionary, author, A78.
Fonblanque, Albany W., journalist, A79.
Keightley, Thomas, misc. writer, Ire., A82.
Lever, Charles J., novelist, Ireland, A66.
Moseley, Henry, scientific writer, A70.
Maguire, John F., author, Ireland, A57.
Smart, Benjamin H., lexicographer, wr., A85.
Somerville, Mary, astronomer, Scot., A92.

CHURCH.

1871 Nov. 27. *London.* A new **Catholic club** is opened by the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Denbigh and Petre, and others.

Nov. * Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet, *The Vatican Decrees*, occasions declarations respecting **papal infallibility** from Archbishop Manning and others.

* * *London.* The **Biblical Archæology Society** is established.

* * The Women's Committee on Christian work in France is formed.

* * The **religious tests** for admission to office are abolished.

* * The **Catholic Union** of Great Britain is organized.

* * The "Catholic Education Crisis Fund" is established.

1872 Jan. 25. After extensive repairs, the **Chester Cathedral** is reopened.

Feb. * The Convocation is authorized to consider alterations in the **Prayer-Book.**

May * Modifications of the **Athanasian Creed,** approved by several bishops, are defeated by the Lower House in convocation; the vote is rejected by the bishops. [The agitation continues.]

July 18. Parliament: A new **Uniformist Act** is passed. It authorizes shortened services and other changes in the Book of Common Prayer.

July * Sir Henry Thompson originates the **"Prayer Gauge Debate"** by proposing that prayers be offered for patients in some certain hospital ward or wards, and the result be compared with other wards, to show whether prayer is efficacious to healing the sick.

July 17. *Edinburgh.* The restoration of **St. Giles's** Cathedral is begun.

Sept. 23–28. The **Evangelical Alliance** meets at Geneva. [1873, Apr. 22–24, at Brighton; 1874, Aug. 29, at Oxford; 1875, Mar. * at Constantinople; 1876, Oct. 3, at Southport; 1877, Oct. 25, at Oxford; 1878, Sept. 2, at Basel; 1879, Oct. 28, at Edinburgh.]

Dec. 5. *London.* The Union Chapel at Islington is opened.

* * *Ire.* (Roman Catholic) **bishops consecrated:**

Hugh Conway of Killala, also Francis MacCormack of Galway and Kilmacduagh, Patrick Duggan of Clonfert, James Ryan of Killaloe.

* * *London.* The **East London Institute** for Home and Foreign Missions is founded by H. Grattan Guinness.

* * **Jewish Mission** of the Presbyterian Church of England is founded.

1873 Feb. 18. The **Church of England Temperance Society** is inaugurated by the archbishop of Canterbury and others at Lambeth.

May 5. **Memorial** against Romanist teaching, etc., in the Church, signed by over 60,000 persons, is presented at Lambeth to the archbishop by the Church Association.

May 16. Parliament: Mr. Miall's motion for **disestablishing** the Church is defeated. Vote, 61–356. [July 18. The Non-conformists present to Mr. Miall 10,000 guineas for his exertions on behalf of religious equality.]

May 25. **Mormon conferences** are held at the Holborn Amphitheater.

Sept. 1–6. *Fr.* **A pilgrimage** from England, specially blessed by the Pope, goes to the shrine of Marguerite at Paray-le-Monial, and returns.

LETTERS.

1871 Oct. * **A college of physical science** is established at Newcastle-on-Tyne by the Durham University Corporation.

* * *London.* The Association for the **Oral Instruction** of the Deaf and Dumb is opened.

* * *London.* **A women's education union,** to promote the better education of women, is founded by the Society of Arts.

* * The **total income of Oxford University's** 21 colleges and five halls for the year is £483,842 16*s.* 6*d.* That of Cambridge is £340,562 8*s.* 7½*d.*

* * The *Garden* is issued.

* * *The Theory of Political Economy*, by William Stanley Jevons, appears. [1880, *Studies in Deductive Logic.*]

* * *Character*, by Samuel Smiles, appears.

* * *The Coming Race*, by Bulwer-Lytton, appears. [1873, *The Parisians* and *Kenelm Chillingly.*]

* * *Village Communities*, by Sir H. J. S. Maine, appears. [1872, *Early History of Institutions.*]

* * *Critical Miscellanies* and *Voltaire*, by John Morley, appear. [1873, *Rousseau.*]

* * *Ready Money Mortiboy*, by Walter Besant and James Rice, appears.

* * *Julian Fane*, by Owen Meredith, appears. [1874, *Fables in Song;* 1877, *Poems.*]

* * *Lothair*, by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, appears.

* * *Lyrical Dreams*, by Francis Turner Palgrave, appears. [1874, *The Golden Treasure.*]

* * *Descent of Man*, by Charles Darwin, appears.

1871–72 *Middlemarch*, by George Eliot, appears. [1876, *Daniel Deronda.*]

1871–74 *Life of Charles Dickens*, by John Forster, appears.

1871–81 The *Speaker's Commentary*, edited by F. C. Cook, appears.

1871–84 *Fors Clavigera*, by Ruskin, appears. [1872, *Munera Pulveris, The Eagle's Nest*, and *Ariadne Florentina;* 1873, *Love's Meinie* and *Val d'Arno;* 1875–77, *Mornings in Florence;* 1875–78, *Deucalion;* 1875–79, *Proserpina;* 1877–79, *St. Mark's Rest* and *The Laws of Fésole.*]

1872 July * *The Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain*, by John Evans, appears.

Aug. 10. An **Education Act** for Scotland is passed.

Oct. 9. *W.* **Aberystwith College** is founded.

Nov. 5. *London.* The new City **Library and Museum** at Guildhall is opened by the lord chancellor.

Nov. 20. *London.* The school board decides to open separate schools for **dirty, unruly children.**

* * *London.* The **Provident Knowledge Society** is established. It aims to promote thrift among the lower classes.

* * *London.* The **Society for Organization of Academical Study** is founded.

* * *London.* The *British Mail* is issued; also the *Metropolitan* and *Money.*

* * *Beginnings of Life*, by Henry Charlton Bastian, appears.

* * *Enigmas of Life*, by William Rathbone Greg, appears.

* * *The Maid of Sker*, by Richard D. Blackmore, appears. [1876, *Alice Lorraine.*]

* * *Under the Greenwood Tree*, by Thomas Hardy, appears. [1873, *A Pair of Blue Eyes;* 1874, *Far from the Madding Crowd;* 1876, *The Return of the Native.*]

1872–75 *London. The Quarterly Journal of Naval Science* is issued.

1873 Mar. 24. *London.* *The Hour* is issued.

May * An Act abolishing **religious tests** for Trinity College, Dublin, is passed.

July 12. *London.* The **first London board-school** is opened at Whitechapel.

Sept. 13. Free library, museum, and picture gallery are opened at Brighton.

Sept. 24. The foundation is laid of a **college for northern counties** at Knutsford.

SOCIETY.

1871 Oct. * **Miners** hold a conference at Merthyr Tydvil for the amelioration of their condition.

Nov. 2. Criminals are ordered to be photographed.

Dec. 2. *Dublin.* The **Brown Institute** is endowed by a bequest as a hospital for the study and treatment of the diseases of useful quadrupeds and birds.

* * **The National Union** is formed for the suppression of intemperance by means of fewer houses, shorter hours, and better provisions.

* * *London.* A **women's hospital** with female practitioners is begun in Marylebone.

1872 Feb. 8. *Andaman Islands.* Richard Southwell Bourke, Earl of Mayo, is **assassinated** by Shere Ali, a convict, when on a visit of inspection.

Feb. 28. The Society of **Telegraph Engineers** is established.

Feb. 29. Arthur O'Connor, a youth of 18, having a paper to be signed, **threatens the queen** with an unloaded pistol when she is entering Buckingham Palace.

Mar. 8. Great Britain declines to join a combined international movement against the **International Workmen's Association.**

Mar. 29. Strikes occur among agricultural laborers in Warwickshire and other counties; a union is formed.

May 27. Captain Nolan, M.P. for Galway, is unseated for political **intimidation** by his agents.

June 1. *London.* **A strike** of building trades begins. [June 9. The lockout by the masters begins. July 9. The lockout of the masons ceases. Aug. 27. Arrangements are made and strike ceases.]

July 3. *London.* International Congress for the prevention and **repression of crime** meets in the Middle Temple.

July 26, 27. The London and Northwestern Company porters' **strike** ends.

Aug. 6. Parliament: The Arbitration Act for Masters and Workmen is passed.

Aug. 10. A new licensing Act, regulating hours of opening and closing, is passed; it begins to operate. [It causes much irritation, and is alleged to have conduced to the fall of the Gladstone ministry, 1874.]

Aug. 15-21. *Ire.* Extensive **rioting** occurs between the Roman Catholics and Protestants of Belfast; much property is destroyed and many persons injured.

Sept. 23–Oct. 9. *London.* Journeymen bakers **strike.**

Nov. 3. *London.* **Fenian sympathizers** meet in Hyde Park contrary to the regulations. [Nov. * Several are prosecuted and fined.]

Dec. 2. *London.* **Gas-stokers strike.**

* * **Weekly wages** of the laborer, 11 shillings ninepence.

* * **A coffee-saloon** is opened by a company in Liverpool **near the docks,** having every attraction of the liquor-saloon except the bar, with reading-room attached; refreshments are served at the cheapest rates.

1873 Jan. 11–Mar. 25. *W.* About 60,000 colliers strike against a 10 per cent reduction in wages.

Jan. 15. *Edinburgh.* **Lady Burdett-Coutts** is made a burgess.

June 2. *London.* A demonstration of **working men** takes place in Hyde Park against the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

STATE.

1871 Oct. 27. *S. Afr.* **Griqualand** is constituted a colony.

Nov. * **Sir Charles Dilke,** M. P., at public meetings declares himself **a republican;** at some places his appearance leads to riotous proceedings.

Nov. * **Sir George Jessel** is appointed solicitor-general.

Dec. * The State police, of all ranks, number 9,655.

* * *S. Afr.* **Basutoland** is colonized, and annexed to Cape Colony.

* * **Parliament:** The statutes **excluding lawyers** from Parliament are repealed.

* * **Sir Robert Phillimore** is appointed judge-advocate-general.

1872 Feb. 6. Parliament meets. [Feb. 9. **H. C.** Sir Henry William Bouverie Brand [**Viscount Hampden**] is elected Speaker.]

Feb. * *W. Afr.* **Elmina** and **Dutch Guinea** are acquired by cession.

Mar. 5. H. C. The Non-conformists' resolutions censuring the **Elementary Education Act** are rejected. Vote, 355–94.

Mar. 19. H. C. Sir Charles Dilke's motion for returns respecting the **expenditure** of the civil list **by the queen** is rejected. Vote, 2–276.

May 30. H. C. A bill to amend the law relating to procedure at **elections,** including the ballot, is passed. Vote, 271–216. [June 25. **H. L.** Passed. July 18. Receives royal assent.]

May 31. H. C. Joseph G. Biggar and others cause reporters and "strangers" to be **excluded;** much discussion ensues.

June 24. Parliament votes £473,200 for **the volunteer force.**

July 24. H. C. Mr. Gilpin's bill for the abolition of the **death penalty** is rejected. Vote, 54–167.

July 31. H. C. The Commons **sit** continually about **26 hours** because of obstruction on the part of the Irish members.

Aug. 10. Parliament: The **Public Health** Act is passed. A wild **birds' protection** Act is passed.

Aug. * **Parliament:** A new **licensing Act,** regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, is passed.

Aug. * **Parliament:** The Metalliferous **Mines Regulation** Act is passed.

Sept. 14. *Switz.* The Arbitration Tribunal at Geneva makes its decision in the Alabama case (p. 279).

Oct. 15. Roundell Palmer, **Lord Selborne,** is appointed lord high chancellor.

Nov. 5. A commercial treaty is concluded with France.

Nov. 15. The Court of Common Pleas decides that peers cannot vote for members of Parliament.

* * *W. Afr.* **The Gold Coast** is acquired by cession from the Dutch.

1873 Mar. 13. H. C. The Dublin University Bill is rejected. Vote, 284–287. **Gladstone resigns.** [Mar. 17. He resumes office.]

Apr. 29. Parliament: A bill to facilitate the sale and **transfer of land** by means of registration is introduced by Lord Chancellor Selborne. [1874. Mar. 26. Introduced by Lord Chancellor Cairns.]

July 29. H. C. The post-office authorities are **censured** for expending unauthorized money on the **telegraph service.**

July 30. New standing orders are issued protecting the dwellings of **working men.**

Aug. 5. Parliament passes an Act for the more effectual suppression of the **slave-trade.**

H. C. An Annuity Bill for the Duke of Edinburgh is passed.

Parliament: The **Royal Naval Artillery Volunteeers** are established by enactment.

Aug. 21. Acton S. Ayrton is appointed judge-advocate-general.

Aug. 29. Sir George Jessel, a Jew, is appointed master of the rolls.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1871 Dec. 20. The steamer *Delaware* is **wrecked** off Scilly Rocks; 45 persons perish.

* * Railway **accidents** for the year, 171.

1872 June 5. *Dublin.* The Fine Arts and Industrial **Exhibition** is opened by the Duke of Edinburgh. [Nov. 30. Closed.]

July * Railway trains **collide** at Rose Hill Junction; four persons killed.

Aug. 3. A railway **collision** at Clifton Junction causes four deaths.

Aug. * **Steam-whistles** and steam-trumpets on factories are prohibited.

Oct. 18. Railway trains **collide** near Woodhouse Junction; two persons are killed.

Dec. 21. The mail-packet *Germania* is **wrecked** off La Rochelle; about 24 lives lost.

* * *London.* Her **Majesty's Theater** is rebuilt.

* * Railway accidents for the year, 246; 541 employees killed, and 499 injured.

1873 Jan. 22. The *Northfleet* is **run into** by a foreign vessel off Dungeness; 300 lives lost.

Apr. 15. *Dublin.* The **Spencer Dock** is inaugurated by the lord-lieutenant.

May 8. A broken axle causes a railway **accident** near Shrewsbury; four persons killed.

May 13. *Ire.* A new **graving-dock** at Limerick is opened by Earl Spencer.

July 9. The **new bridge** at Leeds is opened.

Aug. 23. Derailed cars on the London and North Western Railway cause the loss of 13 lives.

ARMY — NAVY.

1873 * * The **Elcho Challenge Shield** is won by Ireland. [1874, by Scotland; 1875, by Ireland; 1876, by England; 1877, 1878, by Ireland; 1879, by Scotland; 1880, July 22, by Ireland; 1881, July 22, and 1882, July 20, by England; 1883, July 19, by Ireland.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1873 Nov. 1. *Scot.* The **Albert Institution** is opened by the Earl of Dalhousie at Dundee.

Dec. 18. *London.* The foundation of the **National Training School for Music** is laid by the Duke of Edinburgh, at South Kensington.

* * The society for promoting **Scientific Industry** is established at Manchester.

* * The **National Health Society** is founded for the collection and diffusion of sanitary knowledge.

* * *London.* A **statue** of Albert, prince consort, is set up at Holborn Circus.

* * *London.* The **Palæographical Society** is organized.

1874 Apr. 6. *London.* The Fourth **International Exhibition** is opened.

Apr. 16. Founding of the **Musical Association,** for the investigation and discussion of subjects connected with the art and science of music.

June 10. *London.* A **statue** of John Bunyan is unveiled at Bedford.

Aug. 1. A **statue** of Joseph Priestley, discoverer of oxygen, is unveiled by Thomas Henry Huxley at Birmingham.

Sept. 29. The Duke of Edinburgh lays the foundation of the Liverpool **Art Gallery.**

Oct. 14–17. A **Musical Festival** is held at Leeds.

Oct. 31. *London.* **Henry Irving** first appears as **Hamlet.**

* * *London.* A **statue** of Edward, Earl of Derby, is set up in Parliament Square; also one of Shakespeare in Leicester Square.

* * Sir Arthur Sullivan composes *Pirates of Penzance.*

* * *Hop Gardens of England* is painted by Cecil Lawson.

* * *London.* The **Physical Society** is organized. Also the Musical Association, the Public Analysts, and the Shakespeare Memorial Association.

1875 Jan. 12. The **aerophone** is successfully tried at Chatham by M. Denayrouze, the inventor.

May 8. *London.* Wagner's *Lohengrin* is performed at Covent Garden. [June 13. At Drury Lane.]

May 13. The Yorkshire **exhibition** of arts and manufactures is opened by the Duke of Edinburgh at Leeds.

May 21. The **vocalion,** a new musical instrument in which tones are produced from strings made to vibrate by currents of air, is described.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1873 * * Arrowsmith, John, geographer, A83.
Bulwer-Lytton, Lord, Edward George Earle Lytton, poet, novelist, states., A70.
Guthrie, Thomas, philanthropist, Scot., A70.
Holland, Sir Henry, physician, A85.
Knight, Charles, publisher, editor, historian, writer, A82.
Landseer, Sir Edwin, painter of animals, A70.
Livingstone, David, African missionary explorer, from Scotland, A60.
M'Clure, Sir Robert J., arctic navigator, A66.
Macready, William C., actor, A80.
Madden, Sir Frederick, antiquary, A72.
Mill, John Stuart, political economist, logician, philosopher, A67.
1874 * * Arnott, Neil, physician, physicist, Scotland, A86.
Foley, John H., sculptor, Ireland, A56.
Lucas, John, painter, A67.
Procter, Bryan W., poet, 84.
Rennie, Sir John, civil engineer, A78.
Strickland, Agnes, historian, A68.

CHURCH.

1873 Nov. 12. Nineteen **Mormon missionaries** for Britain arrive at Liverpool.

Dec. 4. *Dublin.* The **Catholic Union** is reorganized for the ecclesiastical control of education.

* * *Scot.* **Dr. Alexander Duff** is again elected moderator of the Free Church.

* * The **Female Association** of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland is organized for promoting Christianity among the women of the East.

1874 Feb. 15–19. *Ire.* **Bishop Duggan** of Clonfert is tried and acquitted.

Apr. 8. The renovated cathedral of Worcester is opened.

Apr. 15. David Livingstone's remains, accompanied by faithful Susi and Chuma, arrive in England to be deposited in Westminster Abbey. [Apr. 18. Interred.]

Apr. 21. H. L. The **Public Worship** Regulation Act for the suppression of ritualism (Church of England) is introduced. [Aug. 7. Receives the royal assent.]

May 19. *London.* **City Temple,** Holborn Viaduct, a Dissenter chapel, is opened.

Parliament: The **Sunday opening** of museums and galleries is refused. Vote, 68–271.

—— *Scot.* The first **Episcopal Congress** is held.

Sept. * *Fr.* A (Roman Catholic) **pilgrimage** is made to the shrine of St. Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, at Pontigny.

Oct. * A society is formed by the bishops of Manchester, Carlisle, Edinburgh, and others, favorable to **union** with orthodox Dissenters.

Nov. 26. Rev. A. H. Mackonochie is tried before the Court of Arches for **ritualistic practises.** (See 1867, May 21.) [Dec. 7. Sentenced to suspension for six weeks and to pay costs.]

* * The see of Saskatchewan is founded.

* * *Ire.* **John McCarthy** is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Cologne.

* * The Friends' **Syrian Mission** is organized.

* * The prefix of **Reverend** on a family tombstone is refused to Mr. Keet, a Wesleyan preacher, by the bishop of Lincoln, but given by the archbishop of Canterbury.

[1875. June 3. The case is tried in court; the chancellor of Lincoln decides against Mr. Keet, who gives notice of appeal. July 31. The Court of Arches decides against him. 1876. Jan. 21. On appeal to the Privy Council these decisions are reversed. It is decided that there is no law or usage restricting the epithet to ministers of the Church of England; it is merely laudatory.]

* * *Scot.* **Patronage** is abolished in the Established Church.

* * *Edinburgh.* St. Mary's Episcopal Cathedral is founded by the Duke of Buccleuch.

1874–75 D. L. Moody and **I. D. Sankey,** American evangelists, visit many towns in the United Kingdom.

1875 Jan. 19. *London.* The Congregationalist **Memorial Hall,** Farringdon Street, erected in memory of the ministers ejected in 1662, is opened for the use of religious societies.

Mar. 9. *London.* **Moody and Sankey** hold their first revival meeting in Agricultural Hall; 15,000 people present.

Apr. 21. Parliament: A Burials Bill to permit the ministers of dissenters to officiate at funerals in churchyards is rejected. Vote, 248–234.

LETTERS.

1873 Oct. * A college for the **higher education of women** is opened at Girton.

Dec. 18. *London.* The **National Training-School for Music** is founded by the Duke of Edinburgh. [1876. May 17. Opened.]

* * *London.* The **Dialectic Society** and the **(New) Shakespeare Society** are founded.

* * *London. Iron* is issued.

* * *Vignettes in Rhyme,* by Alfred Austin, appears.

* * *Our Seamen: An Appeal,* by S. Plimsoll, appears.

* * *Autobiography,* by John Stuart Mill, appears. [1874, *Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism.*]

* * *Studies in the Renaissance,* by Walter Pater, appears.

1873–74 *The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century,* by James Anthony Froude, appears.

1873–80 The *New Quarterly Magazine* is issued.

* * *Introduction to the Study of Dante,* by John Addington Symonds, appears. [1874, *Sketches in Italy and Greece;* 1875, *Renaissance in Italy.*]

* * *Literature and Dogma,* by Matthew Arnold, appears. [1874, *God and the Bible;* 1879, *Mixed Essays;* 1882, *Irish Essays.*]

* * *Assyrian Discoveries,* by George Smith, appears.

1873–79 The *Globe Encyclopædia* appears.

* * *The Forms of Water in Clouds and Rivers, Ice and Glaciers,* and *Six Lectures on Light, delivered in America, 1872–73,* by John Tyndall, appear. [1874, *On the Transmission of Sound by the Atmosphere;* 1876, *Lessons in Electricity at the Royal Institution, 1875–76;* 1877, *Fermentation.*]

* * *First Sketch of English Literature,* by Henry Morley, appears.

* * *My Little Girl,* by Walter Besant, appears. [1876, *The Golden Butterfly.*]

* * *The Sixth Great Oriental Monarchy,* by George Rawlinson, appears. [1876, *Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy;* 1881, *A History of Egypt.*]

* * *The Study of Sociology,* by Herbert Spencer, appears. [1874–82, *Descriptive Sociology.*]

1874 Apr. * The **National Union of Elementary Teachers** holds its fourth annual conference.

May 18. *Dublin.* The Senate of the University rejects a proposal to establish a **Roman Catholic college** within the University. Vote, 74–7.

Aug. 18. Five **board-schools** are opened at Sheffield by the archbishop of York, Messrs. Roebuck, Forster, and others.

Sept. * The result of the first **university examination** of 221 schools is published. Winchester, 34 certificates; Manchester, 27; Marlborough, 15; Eton, 13; Sherborne, 11; Wellington College, 10; Rugby, 6; Christ's Hospital and others, 1.

Oct. 12. Working Men and Working Women's Colleges are amalgamated as the "New College for Men and Women."

Oct. 26. The Yorkshire **College of Science** at Leeds is opened.

* * *London.* A **medical school for women** is opened.

* * **Hertford College, Oxford,** is revived, and Magdalen Hall is incorporated with it.

* * The **study of food and clothing** is introduced into the Government educational department.

* * *Scot.* Stephen Mitchell bequeaths £70,000 to found a **free library** at Glasgow. [1877. Opened.]

* * E. R. Langworthy bequeaths £10,000 to develop the **chair of experimental physics** in Owens College, Manchester.

* * *London.* The *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* is issued; also the *British Architect, Pictorial World, Englishman, Sanitary Record, World*, and the *Accountant*.

* * *Last Journal of David Livingstone* appears.

* * *The City of Dreadful Night*, by James Thomson, appears. [1881, *Vane's Story*.]

* * *Scot. Essays, Biographical and Critical*, also *The Three Devils*, by David Masson, appear.

* * *Social Life in Greece*, by John P. Mahaffey, appears. [1880, *A History of Greek Classical Literature*.]

* * *Scot. Self-Culture*, by John Stuart Blackie, appears. [1877, *Natural History of Atheism* and *Four Phases of Morals:* 1879, *Songs of Religion and Life;* 1883, *The Wisdom of Goethe*.]

* * *Short History of the English People*, by John Richard Green, appears. [1882, *The Making of England*.]

* * *Bothwell*, by Swinburne, appears. [1875, *Essays and Studies*.]

* * *Life of Christ*, by Frederic William Farrar, appears. [1877, *In the Days of Thy Youth*.]

1874–78 *Problems of Life and Mind*, by George Henry Lewes, appears.

1874–78 *Constitutional History of England*, by Wm. Stubbs, bishop of Oxford, appears.

1874–79 *Hours in a Library*, by Leslie Stephen, appears.

1875 Feb. 23. The foundation of **Sir Josiah Mason's College** is laid by himself and John Bright at Birmingham.

Feb. * *Vaticanism*, by W. E. Gladstone, appears.

Mar. 3. The House of Commons rejects a bill to enable Scotch universities to grant **degrees to women.**

SOCIETY.

1873 Oct. 6. A **temperance hospital** is opened; no alcoholic drinks are to be given to patients.

Nov. 19. Ten railway employees are convicted of **robbing luggage** and severely sentenced.

Dec. * A National Federation of **Employees** is formed to counteract trades-unions.

* * *London.* **Orphans' Homes** are established at Maida Hill.

* * *London.* The **National Health Society** is founded.

± * * *London.* **Hospital Sunday** is established.

1874 Jan. 23. Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, is married to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia.

Jan. 24. The **Bengal Relief Fund** is begun. [Mar. 19. £125,000 is subscribed.]

Mar. * **A hospital** for the treatment of throat and ear diseases is opened near Gray's Inn Road.

June 30±. About 100 **agricultural laborers,** who had been dismissed for being trade-unionists, traverse England as pilgrims; they receive hospitality and money from the people.

June * *London.* A new **Liberal club** for the West End is founded.

July 9. *London.* The foundation of **Lincoln Tower,** Westminster Bridge, is laid by Gen. Schenck, U. S. Minister.

It is erected by the united subscriptions of the Britons and Americans, as a memorial of the abolition of slavery and of Abraham Lincoln. [1875, Sept. 28. The head-stone is placed by the Rev. Newman Hall; the tower is 220 feet high; entire cost, about £7,000.]

July 23. The Railway Travelers' Protection Society is organized; Duke of Manchester, president.

Aug. 1. The annual **whitebait dinner,** stopped by the Gladstone Ministry, is revived by the Disraeli Ministry.

Aug. 26. *Ire.* The **strike** of the linen-manufacturers ends.

—— *Ire.* A great **Home Rule** demonstration takes place at Drogheda.

Sept. 30. The Duke of Edinburgh opens the **Seamen's Orphanage** at Liverpool.

Oct. 6. A **riot** occurs at Northampton because Charles Bradlaugh is not elected to Parliament; suppressed by the military.

Oct. 17. *London.* **Hospital Saturdays** for workmen are begun.

* * *London.* **Cremation societies** are founded.

* * *London.* The Women's Protective and Provident League is founded for **working women.**

1875 Jan. 2–May * *W.* **A strike** of about 50,000 miners occurs.

Jan. * A gentleman gives £10,000 to educate the **working classes** of Nottingham.

Jan. * About £325,000 is bequeathed to **charities** by R. L. Jones, a timber-merchant of Liverpool.

STATE.

1873 Oct. 25. *Ire.* The programme of the **Home Rule party,** requiring an Irish parliament of queen, lords, and commons is published.

Nov. 18. Dr. Lyon Playfair is appointed postmaster-general.

—— *Dublin.* A conference on **Home Rule** is held in the Rotundo.

1874 Feb. 13. *W. Afr.* The **Ashantees** sign a treaty of peace.

—— H. C. Mr. Gladstone introduces an **Irish University Bill.** [Rejected and withdrawn.]

Feb. 17. The **Conservatives** having obtained a majority of about 50 in the general election, **Mr. Gladstone resigns.**

Feb. 18. *Ire.* **John Mitchel** (United Irishman) is elected member of Parliament for Tipperary. [Mar. * The Commons resolve that he is ineligible, having been convicted of treason-felony.]

Feb. 21. The second administration under Benjamin Disraeli, Premier, is formed.

Members: the Earl of Derby, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Carnarvon, and Sir Stafford Northcote· Lord John Manners, postmaster-general, **Lord Cairns,** lord chancellor, George Ward Hunt, first lord of the admiralty, and the Duke of Abercorn, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Feb. * **Stephen Cave** is appointed judge-advocate-general.

Mar. 5. Parliament opens. [1880. Mar. 23. Dissolved.]

Mar. 20. H. C. A motion in favor of **Home Rule** for Ireland is rejected. Vote, 52–314.

May 19. Parliament: A motion proposing the opening of public **museums** and galleries **on Sunday** is rejected.

May 23. Prince Arthur is created **Duke of Connaught,** Earl of Sussex and Strathearn.

June 24. H. C. The **Merchant Shipping Survey Bill** is rejected. Vote, 170–173.

July 1. H. C. **A compulsory attendance** bill is rejected. Vote, 156–320.

July 30. Parliament: A new **licensing** Act is passed. Also The Board of Trade Railway **Arbitration Act** is passed.

Aug. 7. Parliament: The **Colonial Clergy** Act is passed. Also a **Public Health** Act for Ireland; the Sanitary Laws Amendment Act, and a bill for **abolishing patronage** in Scotland, introduced by the Duke of Richmond, and the **Conveyancing Act,** facilitating the transfer of land in Scotland.

Oct. 15. Alfred, first child of Prince Alfred Ernest, is born.

Nov. * *Rome.* The English unofficial secretary of legation at the papal court is withdrawn. [Nov. 11. He leaves.]

Dec. 16. *Ire.* **John T. Ball** is appointed lord high chancellor.

* * **Fiji** is obtained by cession from the natives.

1875 Jan. 13. Mr. Gladstone resigns the leadership of the Liberal party. [He is succeeded by the **Marquis of Hartington.**]

Feb. 5. Parliament meets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1873 Nov. 7. *London.* A **panic** on the Stock Exchange raises the bank-rate to nine per cent.

* * Railway reports show 773 employees killed during the year.

1874 Jan. 27. Railway trains **collide** near Manuel and Boness Junction; 16 lives lost.

Mar. 21. The Criterion, Regent's Circus, Piccadilly, is first opened.

Mar. * The steamer *Queen Elizabeth* **founders** near Tarifa; 20 lives lost.

Apr. 1. The *Atlantic*, for Halifax, falls short of coals, and **founders** on Meagher Rock, near Sambro; 560 lives lost. [Apr. 25. Investigation; captain suspended for two years.]

May 23. The emigrant ship *British Admiral* is **wrecked** on King Island, Bass Strait; 80 lives lost.

June 1. The American **Pullman palace saloon cars** on the Midland Railroad are opened to the public.

Nov. 17–18. The emigrant vessel *Cospatrick* **takes fire;** about 470 lives lost. [Dec. 6. A few survivors arrive at St. Helena.]

Nov. 29. The steamer *La Plata* **founders** in the Bay of Biscay; 17 out of 85 are saved.

Dec. 24. A railway **train goes over** an embankment at Shipton, killing 34 persons, and injuring 70.

1875 Jan. 1. The Midland Railway Company change first-class **rate of fare** to 1½ pence a mile, and abolish second-class rate. [Other companies soon follow.]

Number of railway employees: England, 228,958; Scotland, 31,023; Ireland, 14,554; total, 274,535.

May 8. The steamer *Cadiz* is **wrecked** on Wizard Rock, Brest; about 62 lives lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1875 Sept. 1. *Ire.* The war-ship *Vanguard* is sunk off the coast of Wicklow, by collision with the war-ship *Iron Duke*. Capt. Dawkins of the *Iron Duke* is tried by court-martial and dismissed; Lieut. Evans is removed from his command.

Nov. 28. The *Iron Duke* is nearly lost; cause, the leaving open of a valve.

1876 July 14. The boiler of the war-ship *Thunderer* bursts while the vessel is on a trial trip in Stoke's Bay, Portsmouth; 45 are killed and 50 injured.

Oct. 19. The war-ship *Bacchante* is launched. [Nov. 4, the *Nelson* at Glasgow; Nov. 18, also the *Northampton;* 1877, Jan. 31, the *Euryalus* at Chatham.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1875 May 29. Capt. (Sir) George Strong Nares's expedition for arctic discovery departs in the vessels *Alert* and *Discovery*. [Sept. 1. He reaches 82° 24′, and winters in 82° 27′, the farthest point north reached by any ship; he reports no open sea, but instead a sea of ancient ice; sledge-parties approach within 400 miles of the Pole. 1876. Oct. 27. The *Alert* arrives at Valentia. Oct. 29. The *Discovery* arrives at Queenstown.]

June 25. The Polar expedition of Capt. Allen Young sails in the *Pandora* (alded by Lady Franklin). [Oct. 19. Returns.]

Aug. 16. Firth Park, Sheffield, is opened; it is the gift of Mark Firth.

Sept. 6. The public museum and hall are opened at Sheffield.

Sept. 7. *London.* The National Opera House is founded. [Dec. 16. First stone laid.]

Oct. 6. The Yorkshire College for Science is formally opened by the Duke of Devonshire at Leeds.

Dec. 1. A statue of Cromwell by Matthew Noble, gift of Mrs. Abel Heywood, is uncovered at Manchester.

* * *London.* The Psychological Society and the Royal Aquarium Society are organized; the Church Choral Society is incorporated as Trinity College.

* * The Kyrle Society is formed. [1877. Founded by Prince Leopold, Princess Louise, the Duke of Westminster, and others, for "bringing beauty home to the people" by means of decorative art, gardening, music, etc.]

1876 Jan. 6. *Dublin.* A statue of Henry Grattan is unveiled.

Feb. 3. *London.* The Mineralogical Society of Great Britain meets for the first time.

Feb. 28. The Birmingham Philosophical Society is founded.

May 13-Dec. 30. The International Loan Exhibition of Scientific Apparatus is held at South Kensington.

May 17. *Edinburgh.* The National Training School of Music is opened.

June 2. The Polar expedition of Capt. Allen Young again sails. [Oct. 31. Returns.]

June * The swing bridge over the Tyne at Newcastle is completed.

July 17-24. The Royal Agricultural Society meets at Birmingham.

Aug. 14. Hot summer; the thermometer reaches 95°.7 in the shade at Nottingham.

Aug. 15. *Edinburgh.* A statue of David Livingstone is unveiled. [Aug. 17. The Albert Memorial is inaugurated by the queen.]

Sept. 5. The Aquarium and Winter Garden at Yarmouth are opened.

Oct. 11. The Social Science Association meets at Liverpool. [1877, Sept. 19, at Aberdeen; 1878, Oct. 23, at Cheltenham; 1879, Oct. 1, at Manchester.

Oct. *+ The Atlas Iron Works, Sheffield, roll armor-plate 24 inches thick.

Nov. 27. The Gallery of Sculptures, bequeathed by John Gibson, is exhibited free by the Royal Academy.

* * A statue of Michael Faraday is unveiled at the Royal Institution.

+* * Ernst Werner and Sir Charles Siemens, by means of regenerative gas furnaces, produce excellent steel cheaply in large masses.

* * *Scot.* The British Association meets in Glasgow. [1877, at Plymouth; 1878, at Dublin; 1879, at Sheffield; 1880, at Swansea.]

* * *London.* The Sanitary Institute of Great Britain is founded.

* * *London.* The Physiological Society is founded by John Scott Burdon-Sanderson and others.

* * Manganese bronze, a new metal, is produced by P. M. Parsons, inventor of white brass.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1875 * * Bennett, William S., pianist, composer, A59.
Cairnes, John E., political economist, A51.
Finlay, George, author, Scotland, A75.
Grant, Sir James H., general, A67.
Helps, Sir Arthur, essayist, dramatist, A58.
Key, Thomas H., philologist, A76.
Kingsley, Charles, cl., novelist, au., A56.
Mitchel, John, patriot, historian, journalist, Ireland, A60.
Osborn, Sherard, explorer, admiral, A53.
Stanhope, Earl of, Philip H., Lord Mahon, historian, A70.
Wilkinson, Sir John G., Egyptologist, A78.
Willis, Robert, physicist, mechanician, A75.
1876 * * Bosworth, Joseph, lexicographer, A88.
Eadie, John, Pres. clergyman, author, A62.
Lane, Edward William, orientalist, A75.
Lewis, John F., painter, A71.
Lough, John G., sculptor, A72.
Martineau, Harriet, author, A74.
Napier, Robert, eng., shipbuilder, Scot., A85.
Walker, Frederick, painter, A36.

CHURCH.

1875 June 14. Parliament: The Bishops' Resignation Act is passed.

June 29. The bishopric of St. Albans is created, and dioceses of London, Winchester, and Rochester are re-arranged by Act of Parliament.

July 1. The Public Worship Regulation Act, for suppressing ritualism in the Church of England, goes into operation. The case of Rev. C. J. Ridsdale is the first tried; the judgment of the ecclesiastical court is given against him, because of ritualistic proceedings. [1876. Jan. 6. A new court at Lambeth Palace under Lord Penzance decides in his favor.]

July 19-22. *London.* A Pan-Presbyterian Congress is held; 50 bodies, British and foreign, agree to form an "Alliance of Presbyterian Churches."

Sept. * *Dublin.* A synod is held at Maynooth College, condemning mixed education.

July 28. A statue of Richard Baxter the Non-conformist, is unveiled at Kidderminster (Worcester), by Mrs. Philpott, wife of the bishop of Worcester.

Sept. 7. The Marquis of Ripon becomes a Roman Catholic.

Oct. 3. A large convent at Bournemouth, in connection with Church of England, is opened.

Nov. 30. The Albert Memorial Chapel, on the site of Wolsey Chapel, at Windsor, is opened.

* * * The Parochial Missions to the Jews Fund is founded.

±* * Sees established:
Niagara. [1877, Truro, Transvaal, Lahore, and Rangoon; 1878, North Queensland; 1879, New Caledonia, British Columbia, New Westminster, and Tranvancore and Cochin.]

* * Henry Edward Manning, archbishop of Westminster, is consecrated a cardinal priest.

* * The Ladies' Committee of the London Missionary Society is organized.

* * *Ire.* The Protestant Dissenting ministers give up their allowance from the Government in response to the sentiment of the people.

* * *Scot.* The Central Committee and Church Women's Association for Foreign Missions of the Scottish Episcopal Church is formed.

* * Bishops elected:
R. S. Copleston for Colombo, Ceylon, and Samuel Thornton, for Ballarat, Australia. [1876, H. Hutton Parry for Perth, Australia, E. R. Johnson for Calcutta, and Louis G. Mylne for Bombay; 1878, M. Berardi for Verapoli, Asia, Edmund Craig Stuart for Waiapu, N. Z., Thomas Legh Claughton for St. Albans, Anthony Wilson Thorold for Rochester, and John R. Selwyn for Melanesi, N. Z.; 1878, Henry B. Bousfield for Pretoria, South Africa, Llewellyn Jones for Newfoundland, William Parkenham Walsh for Ossory, William D. Maclagan for Lichfield, Robert Samuel Greg for Cork, and G. H. Stanton for North Queensland; 1879, Joseph Barber Lightfoot for Durham, William Ridley for New Caledonia, A. W. Sillitoe for New Westminster, Arthur Sweaton for Toronto, William B. Bond for Montreal, and Elzear Torregiani for Armidale, Australia.]

1876 Mar. 3. H. C. A Burials Bill, to permit the ministers of Dissenters to officiate at funerals in churchyards, is rejected. Vote, 248-279.

June 13. The Presbyterian Church of England is reconstituted at Liverpool in union with the United Presbyterian (Church of Scotland).

July 4. *London.* Christ Church, replacing Surrey Chapel, and the school adjoining, costing £60,000, are dedicated.

July 16. *London.* The Passionists Monastery, Highgate, is solemnly blessed by Cardinal Manning and opened.

July 24. A meeting of bishops and Dissenting ministers is held at Lambeth Palace to consider the progress of irreligious thought.

July 27. A league in aid of Christians in Turkey is formed.

Aug. 5. The Church of England Working Men's Society is established at St. Alban's, Holborn.

Aug. 20. John Sugden is consecrated bishop of the Free Church of England in Christ's Church, Lambeth.

Aug. * The Chester Cathedral is reopened after restoration.

Dec. 17. Rev. A. H. Tooth, vicar of St. James at Hatcham, a ritualist, is inhibited from officiating in the parish. Disobeying the inhibition, he is imprisoned.

* * The Young Men's Foreign Missionary Society is organized by members of the Young Men's Christian Association. Also in London the Association for the Free Distribution of the Scriptures is organized.

LETTERS.

1875 July * *London.* The Education Society is formed.

Oct. 18. Newnham College, Cambridge, for women, is opened.

* * *The Anglican Church Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *Durability in Art*, by William Noy Wilkins, appears.

* * *A Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology*, by Huxley and H. N. Martin, appears.

* * *Fated to be Free*, by Jean Ingelow, appears.

* * *Trumpet Calls to Christian Energy*, by Charles Haddon Spurgeon, appears. [1882, *Farm Sermons.*]

* * *Thrift*, by Samuel Smiles, appears.

1876 Jan. 14. The first annual **conference of teachers** is held.

Feb. 21. The **Purcell Society** is founded.

Aug. 11. *London. The Hour* suspends.

Sept. 6. *Horrors in Bulgaria*, by William Ewart Gladstone, appears.

Sept. 10. The **University College** at Bristol is opened.

Oct. 26. Cavendish College, Cambridge, established to give **cheap university education** to young persons in short time, is opened.

Nov. 14. *London.* The first **Working Lads' Institute** is opened at Whitechapel.

* * *London. The Whitehall Review* is issued; also the *Daily Recorder of Commerce* and the *Mind.*

* * *Weather Charts and Storm Warnings*, by R. H. Scott, appears.

* * *Scot. Shadow of the Sword*, by Robert William Buchanan, appears. [1881, *God and the Man*; 1882, *Ballads of Life, Love, and Humour*; 1885, *Alone in London.*]

* * *Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay*, by Sir George Otto Trevelyan, appears.

SOCIETY.

1875 May * – Aug. * Warwickshire miners **strike.**

July * – Aug. * Strikes occur at Oldham.

Aug. 3. Parliament: The Employers and Workmen Act is passed.

* * The **Sunday Society** is established to promote the movement for opening museums and art galleries on Sunday.

* * *London.* **Bicycle clubs** are formed.

* * A Home for **Incurable Children** is established at Maida Vale.

* * The Society for the abolition of **vivisection** is established.

1876 Mar. 30. *Ire.* **Agrarian outrages** continue. [July 25. Mr. Bridges and party are fired on in daylight, the coachman killed; several wounded at Mitchelstown, Cork. Crowe convicted of murder.]

Apr. 12. About 20,000 miners in Yorkshire **strike.**

Apr. 21. British Women's **Temperance Association** is founded by a conference of ladies at Newcastle-on-Tyne. It aims to effect a federation of all women's temperance organizations based on total abstinence.

Apr. 17. Fenian prisoners escape from West Australia in the American ship *Catalpa.* [Aug. 19. Arrive in New York.]

June 30. The House of Lords appoints a commission to inquire into the prevalence of **drunkenness.** [Report respecting alcohol neutral.]

Aug. 11. Parliament: A Medical Act is passed permitting the registration of **medical women.**

Aug. 24. Sixteen hundred Bolton **miners strike** against 15 per cent reduction in wages.

Sept. 18. *London.* A public meeting is held at Mansion House respecting **atrocities in Bulgaria.**

Sept. 22. A society to promote legislation for the control and cure of **habitual drunkards** is formed.

Oct. 2, 10, 20. *London.* **Dr. Henry Slade,** a Spiritualist medium, and Geoffrey Simmons, his assistant, are tried on charges preferred by Prof. E. Ray Lankester and others, with unlawfully using certain subtle and crafty means and devices to deceive. [Oct. 31. Simmons is discharged, but Slade is sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labor. On appeal the sentence is quashed on a technicality.]

* * An international association for the total suppression of **vivisection** formed.

STATE.

1875 May 28. *Ire.* **The Peace Preservation Act** is ordered to be enforced.

June 1. H. L. It is decided that **railway companies** are responsible for negligence in conveying persons and goods, although they disclaim it on tickets.

June 24. The Government appoints a commission, of which Viscount Cardwell and Prof. T. H. Huxley are members, to inquire into the practise of **vivisection.**

Aug. 2. Parliament: A new **sinking-fund** is established.

Aug. 11. Parliament: The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, repealing all adulteration Acts, is passed.

Aug. 13. Parliament: An Act is passed giving further powers to the Board of Trade to stop **unseaworthy ships.** Also the Agricultural Holding Act and Land Transfer Act for England are passed.

Parliament is prorogued.

Oct. 29. Mary, second child of Prince Alfred Ernest, is born.

Nov. 1. The **Supreme Court of Judicature** becomes operative.

Nov. 25. George A. F. Cavendish Bentinck is made judge-advocate-general.

Nov. * Sir Richard Baggallay is made lord justice.

* * *London.* William James Richmond Cotton is elected lord mayor.

1876 Feb. 8. Parliament is opened.

Apr. 27. Parliament: The **Royal Titles Bill** is passed. It adds to the titles of the queen that of **"Empress of India."**

Apr. * H. C. Mr. Dixon's bill for universal school boards and **compulsory education** is rejected. Vote, 281–260.

May 1. *London.* **The queen** is proclaimed **"Empress of India."**

June 14. H. C. The **Permissive Prohibitory Bill** is introduced for the eighth time [and rejected. Vote, 299–81].

June 24. Parliament: A Wild Birds' Protection Act is passed.

June 30. Parliament: The Trades' Union Act is amended.

Aug. * Parliament: The Elementary **Education Act** is passed.

Aug. 11. Parliament: The Act giving power to unite counties for the purpose of **winter assizes** for more speedy trials of prisoners is passed.

Aug. 15. Parliament: The Merchants' **Shipping** Act is passed.

Parliament: The Divided Parishes and **Poor Law Amendment Act** is passed.

Parliament is prorogued.

Aug. 19. *E. I.* The royal title, **"Empress of India,"** is announced by the viceroy.

Sept. 13. *China.* **A convention** is signed with China at Chefu.

Oct. 5. Lords Blackburn and Gordon are **created peers** for life.

Nov. 25. Victoria, third child of Prince Alfred Ernest, is born.

Nov. 28. *Ire.* **John, Duke of Marlborough,** is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Dec. 8. *London.* A national **conference against war** to defend Turkey is held in St. James's Hall.

* * *London.* Sir Thomas White is **elected** lord mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1875 July 10. The Metropolitan **Railway** is extended to the Great Eastern.

Aug. 16. *Scot.* The new Victoria **wet dock,** Dundee, is opened by Lord Strathmore.

Aug. 24, 25. Capt. Matt. Webb swims from Dover to Calais in 21¾ hours.

Aug. 28. Railway **collision** at Kildwick, Yorkshire; seven persons killed.

Aug. 31. A new **exchange** at Leeds is opened.

Aug. * *London.* The **drainage-works** are completed. Total cost, £4,500,000.

Nov. 15. Thames overflows, causing great damage and distress; the Woolwich arsenal is flooded. Total rise, 29 feet.

Nov. 25. The khedive's shares in the **Suez Canal** are bought by the British Government.

Nov. 30. The new **poultry-market,** Smithfield, is inaugurated by Lord Mayor Cotton.

* * *London.* **Spelling-bees** are introduced (from U. S. A.).

* * **Oysters** become scarce; dredging and deep-sea fishing are restricted.

1876 Jan. 21. Two **collisions** occur on the Great Northern Railway, near Huntingdon; 14 persons are killed.

Feb. 17. The Glasgow steamer *Strathclyde* **collides** with the *Franconia* in Dover Bay; 17 persons perish.

Feb. 23. *London.* **Direct cable** line to New Zealand is completed.

Feb. 26. The first **steam ferry-boat** on the Thames, *Jessie May*, is launched.

1876 Mar. 2. The great **amphitheater at Leeds** is burned; loss, about £30,000.

Mar. 29. *London.* **The Royal Albert Hall,** Kensington, is opened by the queen.

Mar. 6. *London.* **Edward P. Weston** begins his walk of 500 miles in Agricultural Hall.

[Mar. 11. Has walked 450 miles. Apr. 22. He walks 111 miles in 24 hours in Manchester. Dec. 18–23. He walks 460 miles in six days in Agricultural Hall. 1879. June 16. He walks 550 miles, and wins the Sir John Astley belt. 1883, Nov. 21–1884, Mar. 15. Walks 5,000 miles in 100 days on teetotal principles.]

May 24, 25. A great **fire** occurs at Bristol; loss, £80,000.

May * About **500 animals** from India are presented to the Zoological Society by the Prince of Wales.

June 27. The Canadian national game **lacrosse** is played before the queen at Windsor by 13 Iroquois and 14 Canadians.

Aug. 7. A **collision** occurs on the Somerset and Dorset Railway, near Bath; 14 persons are killed.

Aug. 12±. The *Great Queensland* sails for Melbourne loaded with patent and other gunpowder, with 569 persons aboard. [She is supposed to have **exploded**; wreckage found.]

* * The **Pneumatic Despatch Company** suspends through insufficient support.

* * A. Baltazzi's **Kisber** wins the **Derby** race.

ARMY — NAVY.

1878 Mar. 24. The war-ship *Eurydice* **is lost** near the Isle of Wight; 300 men perish.

July 8–20. The **National Association** for rifle-shooting meets at Wimbledon; Private Ray, 11th Stirling, wins the queen's prize.

[1879, July 14–26, Corporal Taylor, 47th Lancashire; 1880, July 12–24, Alexander Ferguson, 1st Argyll; 1881, July 11–23, Thomas Beck, 3d Devon; 1882, July 10–22, Sergt. Lawrence, 1st Dumbarton; 1883, July 9–21, Sergt. Mackay, 1st Sutherland; 1884, July 14–26, Private Gallant, 8th Middlesex.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1877 Jan. 1. A **statue** of William Rathbone, merchant, is unveiled at Liverpool.

Jan. 25. *Scot.* A **statue of Robert Burns** is unveiled in St. George's Square, Glasgow. [Apr. 3. New Stock Exchange opened.]

Feb. 17. *London.* The 400th anniversary of the discovery of **printing** is celebrated.

Mar. 15. *Egy.* One of the **obelisks** erected by Thothmes III. is offered to the British Government by the khedive.

May 1. *London.* **Grosvenor Gallery,** for the exhibition of modern pictures, is opened in Bond Street.

May 7. *London.* The **Wagner Festival** is held at Royal Albert Hall; Wagner is present.

May * *London.* The **African Exploration Fund** is founded by the Royal Geographical Society.

Aug. 23. **Bell's telephone** is exhibited before the British Association, Plymouth.

Sept. 6. The **Walker Art Gallery,** Liverpool, the gift of Andrew Walker, costing above £30,000, is opened by the Earl of Derby.

Sept. 19–22. A **musical festival** is held at Leeds.

Oct. 14, 15. A **violent gale** does great damage to property on land, and destroys shipping, with loss of life.

Dec. 28. *Scot.* A statue of Thomas Campbell is unveiled in St. George's Square, Glasgow.

* * *London.* **A statue** of Sir Robert Peel at Parliament Square is unveiled.

* * *London.* The **Institute of Chemistry** is founded. Also the **Library Association** and the **Index Society.**

1878 Jan. 1. *Ire.* A grand **iron bridge** is opened over the Foyle at Londonderry.

Jan. 14, 15. **Bell's telephone** is exhibited.

Feb. 14. The **statue** of Sir John Cordy Burrows at Brighton is unveiled.

Mar. 28. *London.* **Electric light** is tried at Westminster Palace.

June 26. **Greatest heat** at Nottingham; 95° in the shade.

July 3. The Midland Counties **Art Museum,** Nottingham, is opened by the Prince of Wales.

July 4. A **Polar expedition** in the *Vega* under Prof. Adolf Eric Nordenskjöld starts, seeking a northeast passage.

July 27. *Edinburgh.* **A statue** of Dr. Chalmers, by Steell, is unveiled.

* * **Boxer's** life-saving, rope-carrying **rocket,** for **communicating** with stranded vessels, is described.

Sept. 13. *London.* The **Egyptian obelisk** is finally placed on the Thames embankment.

Nov. 11. **Edison's** loud-speaking **telephone** conveys conversation between London and Norwich, by 115 miles of wire.

Nov. 13. **Sir Frederick Leighton** is elected president of the Royal Academy.

Dec. 13. *London.* The Jablochkoff system of **electric light** is set up for trial on the Thames embankment, north side.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1877 * * Bagehot, Walter, essayist, journalist, author, A51.
Bain, Alexander, **logician,** philosopher, author, Scotland, A59.
Belcher, Sir Edward, naval officer, arctic navigator, A78.
James, Sir Henry, engineer, inventor, A74.
Kavanagh, Julia, Irish novelist, A53.
Marshman, John Clark, historian, A83.
Norton, Caroline E., poet, novelist, A69.
Talbot, William H. F., discoverer of photography, A77.
Warren, Samuel, jurist, novelist, A70.
Wright, Thomas, antiquarian writer, A67.
Wyatt, Sir Matthew D., architect, A57.
1878 * * Back, Sir George, arctic navigator, A82.
Chelmsford, Lord, F. T., jurist, states., A84.
Creasy, Sir Edward S., historian, A66.
Cullen, Paul, cardinal, archbishop of Dublin, A75.
Doran, John, editor, author, A71.
Duff, Alexander, Scotch missionary, cl., A72.
Gill, William, clergyman, missionary, A65.
Grant, Sir Francis, artist, Scotland, A75.
Lewes, George H., phil. and mis. writer, A61.
Russell, Lord, John, statesman, A86.
Stirling-Maxwell, Sir William, sc. au., A60.

CHURCH.

1877 June 8. Parliament: The **Sunday opening** of museums and art galleries is again refused. Vote, 87–229.

July 2–9. *Edinburgh.* A **Pan-Presbyterian** conference is held.

Aug. 9. The Duke of Westminster and 95 other peers address the archbishop of Canterbury against **auricular confession.**

Sept. 30. *London.* The **Mormon Conference** is opened.

* * A reformed Episcopal **secession** from the Free Church of England takes place.

* * **Bishops** consecrated (Roman Catholic):

William Fitzgerald for Ross, Ireland, Peter Pace for Gozo. [1878, Paul Goethals, archbishop of Calcutta; 1879, Edward Isley for Birmingham, Edmund Knight for Shrewsbury, Richard Lacy for Middlesborough, and Clement Pagnani for Kandy, Ceylon.]

1878 Mar. 4. *Scot.* The **Roman Catholic Hierarchy** is restored by Pope Leo XIII. [Apr. 13. Protestants protest against it.]

May 1. *Dublin.* **Christ Church Cathedral,** after being restored at the cost of £250,000, is reopened.

June 13. *London.* The British and Foreign **Unitarian Association** is founded to promote Unitarianism.

July 2–27. The **Pan-Anglican Congress** meets at Lambeth.

Aug. 16. Parliament: The Bishoprics Act is passed.

It authorizes the endowment of four new bishoprics, Liverpool, Newcastle, Wakefield (York), and Southwell (Canterbury), without increasing the number of bishops in Parliament. [1878. Wakefield is established. 1882. Newcastle.]

Sept. 29. *London.* A **Carmelite convent** is opened at St. Charles Square, Notting Hill.

Sept. * Free libraries are **opened on Sundays** at Manchester and other places. [Also the Grosvenor Gallery and other collections in London.]

Nov. 28. *Dublin.* **Edward McCabe** is consecrated (Roman Catholic) archbishop of Dublin. [* * *Ire.* Michael Logue, archbishop of Armagh, and Bartholomew Woodlock, bishop of Ardagh.]

LETTERS.

1877 Feb. 28. *London.* The Senate of the University of London votes to grant **degrees to women.** [May 8. The Convocation votes against it.]

Mar. 28. The **National Education League** is dissolved.

Mar. * *London. The Nineteenth Century* is issued.

Aug. 10. The **Universities Act** is passed.

Sept. 3. *Scot.* The **weaving-school,** Glasgow, is opened.

Sept. 27. The University college buildings, **Nottingham,** are founded.

Oct. 2. *London.* **Library Association** of the United Kingdom is founded at a conference of librarians at the London Institute. [1878. Oct. 1–3. First meeting held.]

* * *London.* The **Index Society** is founded.

* * *Observatory,* a monthly review of astronomy, is issued.

* * *The Referee,* a sporting paper, is issued; also *Truth.*

* * A copy of the Chinese *Cyclopædia* of 6,019 volumes is bought for the British Museum.

* * *Literary and Social Judgments,* by William Rathbone Greg, appears.

* * *Proverbs in Porcelain,* by Henry Austin Dobson, appears. [1885, *At the Sign of the Lyre.*]

1878 Jan. 15. *London.* The University of London Convocation votes for a supplemental charter granting **degrees to women.** [Mar. 28. Charter granted.]

Feb. 11. *Weekly Weather Report* is issued.

Aug. 16. The **Education Act for Scotland** is amended, and the Intermediate Education Act for Ireland is passed.

Oct. 27. *London.* The **new city library** and museum are founded near Guildhall.

Nov. 11. *London.* The City and Guilds of London Institute for the advancement of **Technical Education** is constituted.

SOCIETY.

1877 Jan. 16. Wm. Lawrence is sentenced to three months' imprisonment for receiving money as a spiritual **medium.**

Mar. 2. *London.* The **Rev. Josiah Henson** (colored), the original "Uncle Tom" of Mrs. Stowe's novel, is received by the queen at Buckingham Palace.

May 29–June 12. About 12,000 Northumberland **miners strike.** [Dec. 15–1878, Feb. * About 8,000 miners are locked out.]

May *–**June** * The Birmingham Liberal Federation is formed.

May *–**Oct.** * *Scot.* A great **strike and lockout** of about 10,000 shipwrights and others occur on the Clyde. The case is submitted to arbitration; the arbitrator, Lord Moncreiff, decides against the men.

July 31. *London.* The masons **strike** for increased wages and shorter hours. [Sept. 20±. Some firms yield. 1878. Mar. 14. Ended.]

Sept. 1±. The **Bolton** cotton-workers strike. [Strike ended by agreement.]

Sept. 14–22. *Ire.* A **strike** occurs on the Great Southern and Western Railway.

1878 Jan. 1. The **Imperial Order of the Crown of India** is instituted.

Jan. 15. The **Indian Famine Relief Fund** amounts to £503,000.

Jan. * –Sept. * *Ire.* Davitt and other **Fenian prisoners** are released.

Feb. 10. *London.* The **Blue Ribbon movement** begins with a conference of temperance workers.

Apr. 2. The Earl of Leitrim, his clerk, and driver are **shot dead** near his lodge, Manor Vaughan, Donegal.

Apr. 18–June 17. About 120,000 spinners in Lancashire **strike** against a 10 per cent reduction of wages. [Unsuccessful.]

May 14, 15. A cotton **strike and lock-out** causes riots at Blackburn, Burnley, Accrington, Preston, and other places.

May 27. Parliament: The **Matrimonial Causes Act** is passed. A magistrate may grant judicial separation with maintenance to a wife suffering from a husband's violent usage.

July 3. Parliament: The **Habitual Drunkard's Act** is passed.

Aug. 16. Parliament: An Act is passed **closing public houses** in Ireland on Sunday.

Sept. * *London.* **John B. Gough** lectures. [1879. Oct. * Lectures again.]

Oct. 11. *Ire.* **Riots** break out at Callan; a chapel and house are attacked; 28 men are arrested.

—— A false alarm of fire causes a **panic** at the Colosseum Theater, Liverpool; 37 persons are killed.

Oct. * –Dec. * A partial **strike** and lock-out of laborers takes place in Kent and Sussex.

Nov. 25–Dec. 28. Cotton-workers at Oldham **strike** unsuccessfully against a 5 per cent reduction in wages.

Dec. 12. Edward Byrne Madderne, a lunatic, is arrested for threats to **attack the queen** in letters to the Home Office. [1879. Jan. 13. Pronounced insane.]

* * The **Zetetical Society** is established; also the Folk-Lore Society.

* * The **Girls' Friendly Society,** to provide homes and assistance for working girls, is founded.

STATE.

1877 Feb. 8. Parliament is opened by the queen.

Feb. 9. *Ire.* George Augustus Chichester May is made chief justice.

Apr. 30. The Government proclaims its **neutrality** in the Russo-Turkish war.

May 31. The **National Liberal Federation** is formed at Birmingham.

June 12. H. C. Mr. Gilpin's proposal for the abolition of the **death penalty** is rejected. Vote, 155–50. [1878. Mar. 13. Again rejected. Vote, 293–64.]

July 2, 3. H. C. The Commons are in session over 15 hours; cause, **obstruction** by Irish members.

July 27. H. C. A temporary resolution to check **obstructiveness** by abuse of the power of moving the adjournment of the house is passed. Vote, 282–32.

Aug. 7. William Henry Smith is made first lord of the admiralty.

Aug. 10. Parliament: The Fisheries Act is passed.

It forbids the sale of deep-sea oysters between June 15 and Aug. 4, and the sale of others between May 14 and Aug. 4.

Parliament: The **Universities Act,** uniting Trinity College and the Catholic College of Dublin, is passed.

Aug. 14. Parliament: The County Officers and Courts Act for Ireland is passed. Also the Supreme Court of Judicature Act for Ireland is passed.

Oct. 16. *London.* Sir John Bennett, thrice elected alderman, is rejected by the court of aldermen; third time. Edgar Breffitt is elected by the court of aldermen.

* * British North **Borneo** is ceded to the British North Borneo Company.

* * *S. Afr.* **The Transvaal** is annexed.

* * **Sir Henry Cotton** is elected lord justice.

* * *London.* Thomas Scambler Owden is elected lord mayor.

1878 Jan. 1. The fee for **registered letters** is reduced from 4*d.* to 2*d.*

Jan. 17. Parliament meets. [Aug. 16. Prorogued. Dec. 17. Adjourns.]

Jan. 24. Lord Carnarvon resigns on account of the policy of the ministry.

Mar. 28. The **Earl of Derby** resigns office.

Apr. 2. Parliament: A message is issued by the queen respecting calling out the reserves. [It is adopted.]

May 15. H. C. A bill for reducing the Irish **borough suffrage** to one pound rating is rejected. Vote, 232–26.

June 4. A secret convention is formed with Turkey.

England agrees to aid Turkey in defending her dominions against Russia, the sultan promising reform in his Government.

June 13. *Ger.* **The Berlin Congress meets.** [July 13. The Berlin Treaty is signed.] (P. 831.)

Aug. 3. H. C. After a debate on the **Berlin Treaty,** in which Mr. Gladstone delivers a great speech, the motion against the Government is defeated. Vote, 338–195.

Aug. 16. Parliament: The Irish **Sunday closing** liquor-saloon bill is passed. Also the Irish **Intermediate Education Act,** and the Territorial Waters Jurisdiction Act.

Parliament: The Bishoprics Act, allowing the erection of sees at Liverpool and Newcastle, is passed.

Sept. 1. Alexandrina, fourth child of Prince Alfred Ernest, is born.

Dec. 5. Parliament meets on account of the Afghan war. (See Afghanistan.)

Dec. 10. H. L. A motion of **censure** on the Government is defeated. Vote, 201–65.

Dec. 14. H. C. The motion of censure is defeated. Vote, 328–227.

* * The term **Walking-Sticks** is applied to candidates for Parliament nominated by political associations, and subject to them in their votes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1877 Jan. 15±. The ship *Cairo* from Australia, carrying gunpowder, **disappears.**

Jan. 18. The Southeastern and London, Chatham and Dover Companies are **amalgamated** by a vote of the former.

Feb. 4. The **Tay Bridge** is much injured by a gale.

Feb 8–10. Leon, a Mexican, **rides 505 miles** in 49 hours, 51½ minutes. [July 15. Rides 100 miles in four hours, 57 minutes, using six mustang horses.]

Feb. 24. The **Avonmouth Dock** at Bristol is opened.

Mar. 18–23. *London.* O'Leary wins the first prize of the 17 **pedestrians** at Agricultural Hall; distance traversed, 520 miles.

Mar. 25. The Scotch express **jumps the track** near Morpeth; five lives lost.

July 9. The **Rotunda Theater** at Liverpool is burned.

Aug. 14. The fear of the **Colorado beetle** invading Britain leads to an order for its destruction; few specimens arrive.

Aug. 20, 21. Mr. Cavill swims from Dover to Calais in 12 hours.

Aug. 26±. *London.* Wm. Gale **walks 1,500 miles** in 1,000 consecutive hours at Lillie Bridge.

Sept. 11. The emigrant vessel *Avalanche* **collides** with the *Forest* off Portland; all lives lost but 12.

Sept. 13. *Scot.* Freedom of the city of Glasgow is presented to **Gen. U. S. Grant,** ex-president United States.

Sept. 18. *Scot.* The **new Queen's Dock** at Glasgow is opened.

Sept. 26. *London.* A live **whale** from Labrador, measuring nine feet, six inches, is placed in the Westminster aquarium. [It dies soon after.]

Oct. 15. The steamer *Knapton Hall* is sunk by a **collision** with the *Lochfyne*; nine lives are lost.

Dec. 6. The steamer *Mizpah* is sunk by **collision** with unknown vessel; six lives lost.

Oct. 22. *Scot.* An **explosion** in a colliery near Glasgow causes 232 deaths.

* * Lord Falmouth's **Silvio** wins the **Derby** race.

1878 Jan. 2–14. Temple Bar is removed.

Jan. 20. *London.* The **Egyptian obelisk,** presented by the khedive to England, arrives.

Feb. 17. The steamer *C. M. Palmer* **collides** in the fog with the *Ludworth* near Harwich; 14 lives lost.

June 7. *Eng.* A colliery **explosion** near Wigan kills 200 miners.

July 23–Aug. 10. John Rankin walks from Kilmarnock to London and back with stoppages.

Aug. * *London.* The **Great Eastern Street** is opened.

Sept. 3. The *Princess Alice* is sunk by a **collision** with the *Bywell Castle,* near Woolwich, on the Thames; about 900 lives lost.

Sept. 11. *W.* A **colliery explosion** in Ebbw Vale kills 286 persons.

Sept. 26. *Ire.* An engine is **derailed** at Cunagheen, near Cork; three persons are killed; many injured.

Oct. 18, 19. A railway **collision** near Pontypridd Junction causes 13 deaths, and injures 40 persons.

Oct. 28–Nov. 2. *London.* W. Corkey wins championship and £500 in **walking-match** in Agricultural Hall.

Oct. 31. The cruiser *Fanny* **collides** with the *Helvetia* off Tuskar, Irish Channel; 17 lives lost.

Dec. 2. Engines are **derailed** near Talybont; four lives lost.

Dec. 18. The steamer *Mesopotamia* is **wrecked** at Peniche, Portugal coast; eight lives lost.

ARMY — NAVY.

1878 * * The powerful iron-clad *Dreadnought* is built. The Government buys four new iron-clads.

1879 Jan. 2. A 38-ton gun explodes on the *Thunderer* in the Sea of Marmora; 10 men killed.

Jan. 11–Sept. 1. *S. Afr.* War with the Zulus (p. 600).

Sept. 17. The war-ship *Agamemnon* is launched at Chatham.

Dec. * Orders are issued for the making of breech-loading cannon.

1880 Feb. 12–16. The training-ship *Atalanta*, with 280 persons, is lost on a voyage from Bermuda.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1878 * * William Schwenck Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan's operetta **H. M. S. Pinafore** appears.

* * *London.* The **Imperial Theater** at the Westminster Aquarium is opened.

* * *Gods and Their Makers* is exhibited by Edwin Long.

* * **William Spottiswoode** is elected president of the Royal Society.

1879 Mar. 10. *Scot.* **A statue** of Livingstone in St. George's Square is unveiled.

Apr. 23. *London.* Shakespeare's Memorial Theater is opened.

May 7. A permanent **Fine Arts Exhibition** is opened by the archbishop at York.

Sept. * A. Ainslie Common's powerful reflecting **telescope**, speculum 37½ inches in diameter, length 20 feet, is completed at Ealing, Middlesex.

Oct. 9. An obelisk is inaugurated at Wadesmill, as a memorial of Thomas Clark.

* * *London.* The **Astrological Society** is founded.

* * The **Willughby Society**, devoted to the study of birds, is founded.

* * W. Grove's electro-induction **balance** is invented.

1880 Jan. 10. *London.* The **Albert Institute**, Windsor, is inaugurated by the Prince of Wales.

Feb. 20. *Scot.* **Diamonds** are made by J. Hannay at Glasgow.

Mar. 2. Sir William Siemens reports to the Royal Society that **electric light** acts like solar light on **vegetation.**

May 24. *London.* **A statue** of Lord Byron is unveiled in Hyde Park.

June 22–Oct. 12. B. Leigh Smith leads a successful **expedition** to the polar regions in his yacht *Eira.*

July 2. *London.* Queen Victoria receives the **Order of the White Elephant** from the Siamese Minister at Windsor.

July 3. *London.* **A statue** of Robert Raikes, founder of the Sunday-school, is unveiled on the Thames embankment.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1879 * * Buckstone, John B., actor, dramatic writer, A77.
Hill, Sir Rowland (penny-postage system), A84.
Howitt, William, poet, author, A84.
Roebuck, John A., statesman, A77.

CHURCH.

1878 * * *Scot.* John MacLachlan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) bishop of Galloway, and Angus Macdonald of Argyll and Isles.

* * The **Woman's Missionary Association** of the Presbyterian Church is founded.

1879 May 12. **John Henry Newman** is created a cardinal priest.

Oct. 16. *London.* The **opening** of Guildhall Library **on Sundays** is negatived by the Common Council.

Nov. 25. *Dublin.* Archbishop McCabe issues a **pastoral** against the **Land League.** [1880. Oct. 10. *Ire.* It is read in all the churches.]

1880 Mar. 24. The bishopric of **Liverpool** is established; John Charles Ryle, bishop.

May 20. The foundation of the new **Cathedral of St. Mary,** at Truro, is laid by the Prince of Wales.

May 27. Professor W. Robertson Smith is generally censured for writing an article on the *Bible*, etc., for the *Encyclopædia Britannica* in 1875; after long consideration by the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, he is admonished only. [1881. May 26. Expelled from his professorship, but allowed to retain his salary. Vote, 394–231.]

June 26. *London.* A monument in memory of twelve originators of **Sunday-schools** is inaugurated by Henry Richard, the Italian ambassador, in Essex Street, Strand.

June 27–July 3. The centenary of the establishment of **Sunday-schools** is celebrated.

July * *London.* **Exeter Hall,** Strand, is bought for the Young Men's Christian Association. [1881. Mar. 29. Opened.]

LETTERS.

1878 * * The **Indian Institute,** Oxford, is founded.

* * *London. The Statist* is issued; also the *Electrician*, the *Citizen*, and *The Magazine of Art.*

* * *The Primrose Path*, by Margaret Oliphant, appears. [1882, *The Literary History of England* and *In Trust;* 1885, *Two Stories of the Seen and the Unseen.*]

* * *Mediæval Church History*, by Richard Chenevix Trench, appears.

* * *An Inland Voyage* and *Edinburgh: Picturesque Notes*, by Robert Louis Balfour Stevenson, appear. [1879, *Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes;* 1881, *Virginibus Puerisque and other Papers.*]

* * *On the Origin and the Growth of Religion as illustrated by the Religions of India*, by Max Müller, appears.

1878–89 *Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, edited by Sir George Grove, appears.

1878–90 *History of England in the 18th Century*, by Lecky, appears.

1879 Apr. 11. *London.* The **Metropolitan Free Library Association** is formed.

June 9–14. *London.* The **International Literary Association** meets.

June 30. A bill is introduced in Parliament to abolish the **Queen's University,** Ireland, and to establish a new (R. C.) University. [Aug. 15. Passes.]

Sept. 12. The foundation is laid of **Holloway College for the Higher Education of Women,** near Virginia Water.

Sept. * The executors of E. C. Harris, a solicitor of Preston, award £70,000 for a free library, museum, etc.

Oct. 14. The **500th anniversary** of New College, Oxford, is celebrated.

Oct. 17. The foundation of **Ridley Hall,** Cambridge (theological), is laid.

Oct. 20. Firth College, Sheffield, built by Mark Firth, for £20,000, and endowed by the town, is inaugurated by Prince Leopold.

* * *The Light of Asia*, by Sir Edwin Arnold, appears.

Dec. * The **Rabelais Club,** to promote the study of Rabelais and the illustration of his works, first meets.

* * **Somerville Hall,** Oxford, is founded.

* * *Burke*, by John Morley, appears. [1881, *Cobden.*]

* * *Life and Times of Stein*, by John Robert Seeley, appears. [1882, *Natural Religion.*]

* * *Gleanings of Past Years*, by W. E. Gladstone, appears.

* * A **Spelling Reform Association** is formed; Bishop Temple of Exeter, Robert Lowe, E. B. Tylor, and Max Müller are among its members.

* * *Modern Thought* is issued.

* * *A Key to Shakespeare* appears.

* * *London.* The **Carlyle Society** is founded.

1879–80 *Dramatic Idyls*, by Robert Browning, appears.

* * *Analytical Concordance to the Bible*, by Robert Young, appears.

1880 Feb. * *Steel: its History, Manufacture, Properties, and Uses*, by J. S. Jeans, appears.

Mar. 5. *The History of Musical Pitch*, by A. J. Ellis, appears.

Apr. 5. *London.* The **Aristotelian Society** is founded.

Apr. 20. Owens College, Manchester, becomes the **Victoria University** by change of title.

May 1. *London. The Pall Mall Gazette* is issued as a liberal paper by **John Morley.**

May 31. *London. St. James's Gazette* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1878 * * The **Bicycle Union** [the National Cyclists' Union] and the Cyclists' Touring Club are founded.

* * The **National Thrift Society** is formed at Oxford.

* * William Birk Rhodes, the Hounslow **miser,** bequeaths £30,000 to the Royal Free Hospital.

* * *London.* **Northwest London Hospital,** Kentish Town Road, is founded.

1879 Jan. 3. The goods-guards on the Midland Railway **strike** because of alteration of time of payment. [Unsuccessful.]

Feb. 7. *London.* The engineers of 18 firms **strike** against a reduction of wages. [Oct. 4. Ended.]

Feb. 7–25. Riots at Liverpool, caused by the **strike** of sailors and dock laborers, are suppressed.

Feb. * *London.* The City Church and Churchyard Protection Society is formed.

Mar. 2±. Mrs. Julia Martha Thomas is **murdered** at Richmond by Katherine Webster, a woman of thirty. [Apr. 17. John Church, a publican, is arrested on suspicion, but discharged. May 16. Katherine Webster is committed for trial. July 8. Convicted. July 29. Executed at Wandsworth.]

Mar. 13. Prince Arthur marries Princess Louise Margaret of Prussia.

Apr. 15. The coal-miners at Durham **strike** against a reduction of wages; Cleveland and other iron-works close; 70,000 men are idle. [May 16±. Strike is settled by arbitration.]

May 15. Cotton-workers at Blackburn **strike.**

May 28. *Dublin.* The **centenary** of the birth of **Thomas Moore** is celebrated.

June 4. The first investiture of the **Order of St. Katherine,** instituted by the queen, takes place.

June * The Workmen's Social Education League is formed.

June 25. Prince Leopold is installed as master of the **Freemasons' Lodge of Antiquity.**

Sept. 24. The **Institution for the Blind** at Sheffield, endowed by Daniel Holy, is opened.

Nov. 21. *Ire.* Great orderly **Home-Rule meetings** are held at Dublin, Balla, and other places.

Dec. 5. *London.* **Thomas Brennan** is arrested for seditious speech at Balla, Nov. 22.

Dec. 18. The Duchess of Marlborough **appeals for relief** of distress in Ireland. [1880. Sept. 19. £135,243 collected.]

1880 Jan. 2±. *Ire.* **Riots** occur in Carraroe, Connemara, and other parts of Galway, caused by notices of eviction.

Jan. * –Feb. * *Ire.* Contributions for the **Famine Fund** are received from the United States, Canada, Australia, India, etc. [Mar. 25. Relief funds amount to £129,000; Apr. 17, £141,562; July 23, £177,401.]

Apr. 20. *Ire.* The *Constellation*, from the United States, arrives at Cork with a cargo of provisions given for relief.

May 6. *London.* A great meeting, favoring **woman suffrage**, is held at St. James's Hall.

June 3. *London.* A woman's body, **stabbed** in the breast, and covered with chloride of lime, is found in the house occupied by Mr. Henriques, in Harley Street.

June 16. *London.* The **King of Greece** is given the freedom of the city.

June 18, 19. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's resolution on **local option** is adopted by the Commons. Vote, 229–203.

June 21±. *London.* **Tournaments** are held at the Agricultural Hall for the benefit of soldiers' widows and orphans.

June 28. *London.* The first **home hospital** is opened in Fitzroy Square.

Aug. 8. *Ire.* Thomas Boyd, crown solicitor, and his two sons are **attacked** at Shanlough, near New Ross, and Charles Boyd is **killed.**

STATE.

1878 * * **Cyprus** is ceded by convention with Turkey.

*** *** *London.* Sir Charles **Whetham** is elected lord mayor.

1879 Jan. 22. The annual meeting of the **National Liberal Federation** is held at Leeds.

Feb. 27. H. C. An appropriation of £1,500,000 is voted for the **Zulu war.**

Mar. 11. H. C. The Permissive (liquor sale) **Bill** resolution is rejected. Vote, 252–164.

May 5. H. L. The Lords reject a motion in favor of **opening museums** and galleries on Sunday. Vote, 67–59. [1880. Feb. 22. Again. Vote, 110–160.]

May 12. The first **great-grandchild** of Queen Victoria, **Feodore**, daughter of Charlotte, daughter of Princess Royal Victoria, and Prince Bernard of Saxe-Meiningen, is born.

May 26. *Afghan.* **A treaty of peace** with Afghanistan is signed at Gandamak.

June 30. Parliament: A bill to abolish the Queen's University, Ireland, and to establish a **new university** for Catholics, is introduced by Lord Chancellor Cairns.

June * –July * H. C. There is much **obstruction** caused by the Home Rule Party; Mr. Parnell's motion against the Speaker is lost. Vote, 29–421.

July 16. H. C. C. E. Grissell and John S. Ward are convicted of **breach of privilege** by statements as to influencing. [They are imprisoned. July 30. John S. Ward is released. Aug. 15. C. E. Grissell is released.]

Aug. 7. H. C. A bill allowing the enrolling of **volunteers** in Ireland is defeated.

Aug. 15. Parliament: The **Prevention of Crimes** Act (Coercion Bill) for Ireland is passed.

Dec. 16. *London.* The foundation-stone of the new post-office is laid.

*** *** The **Irish National Land League** is formed by Michael Davitt, Charles S. Parnell, and others; it aims to protect tenants against the injustice of landlords.

*** * Parliament:** William Shaw succeeds Isaac Butt as **Home-Rule leader.**

*** *** *London.* Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott is elected lord mayor.

1880 Feb. 5. Parliament is opened by the queen. [Mar. 23. Closes.]

Feb. 22. H. L. A motion for **opening museums** on Sundays is rejected. Vote, 34–41.

Feb. 26. H. C. Sir Stafford Northcote's resolutions against **obstruction** are carried. Vote, 160–20. [They are adopted in the standing orders.]

Mar. 1. Parliament: The Seed Supply Act passes.

Mar. 3. Parliament: Mr. Grissell is **arrested**, and committed to prison. [Mar. 34. Released.]

Mar. 15. Parliament: The **Relief of Distress** Act for Ireland passes.

Apr. * A general election: the Liberals gain a majority.

Apr. 19. The charter for the new **Irish University** is signed by the queen.

Apr. 22. The **Tory minority** resigns.

Apr. 28. W. E. Gladstone becomes premier.

Members of the Administration: W. E. Gladstone (L. Treas. Chanc. Excheq.), Roundell Palmer, Baron Selborne (L. Chanc.), John Poyntz, Earl Spencer (L. Pres. of Council), The Duke of Argyll (L. P. Seal), Sir William V. Harcourt (Home Sec.), Earl Granville (Foreign Sec.), The Earl of Kimberley (Sec. Colonies), Marquis of Hartington (Sec. for India), Thomas George Baring, Earl of Northbrook (L. Adm.), John Bright (Chanc. of Duchy of Lancaster), John George Dodson (Pres. of Local Government Board), Joseph Chamberlain (Pres. of Board of Trade), and Hugh C. E. Childers (Sec. of War).

Apr. 29. The new **Parliament** meets. About **65 members are home-rulers.** [1885. Nov. 18. Dissolved.]

Apr. * Liverpool is named a city.

Apr. * *Ire.* Lord O'Hagan is made lord chancellor.

May 3. H. C. Charles Bradlaugh, M.P. for Northampton, objecting to take the oath in the Commons because of his disbelief in God, is refused permission to affirm. [May 22. His offer to take oath is rejected. June 22. His offer to affirm is refused. Vote, 275–230.]

Henry Fawcett becomes postmaster-general.

May 5. *Ire.* Earl Cowper is made lord-lieutenant.

May 17. Charles Stewart Parnell is chosen **leader** of the Irish party, 45 of the members voting for him.

May 22. The **National Reform Union** meets at Manchester; it claims to have 411 affiliated societies.

May * George Osborne Morgan is made judge-advocate-general.

June 18. H. C. A majority of 26 passes a resolution favoring a law conferring on electors the right to decide for or against the **liquor-license system.**

June 23. H. C. Charles Bradlaugh claims his right to take oath in the Commons, and refuses to withdraw; he is imprisoned by order of the House. Vote, 326–38. [June 24. He is released.]

June 25. H. C. The London **Municipality Bill** is introduced by Mr. Frith.

June * Parliament: The fee for **liquor licenses** is raised.

July 2. H. C. Mr. Gladstone's resolution to permit members of the Commons to affirm instead of taking oath is carried. Vote, 303–249.

H. C. Mr. Bradlaugh affirms, and is admitted to his seat.

July 6. H. C. The **Compensation for Disturbance Bill** checking evictions in Ireland is read a second time. Vote, 295–217. [July 27. It passes. Vote, 303–237. Aug. 3. Lords reject it.]

Aug. 9. An Irish **Home-Rule Convention** meets at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1878 * * Mr. Crawford's **Sefton** wins the **Derby** race. [1879. Mr. Acton's **Sir Bevys.**]

1879 Feb. 2. *Scot.* **The Theater** Royal, Glasgow, is **burned.**

Sept. 17, 18. *London.* An international **potato exhibition** is held at the Crystal Palace.

Dec. 18. The Holborn Town Hall is opened by the lord mayor.

Dec. 28. *Scot.* The **Tay Bridge** is partly destroyed by a gale at 7.15 P. M., while a mail-train is passing over it, which disappears in the water; a gap of about 3,000 feet is made, and 80± lives are lost. [1880. Apr. 27. About 46 bodies are recovered.]

1880 Jan. 15. An error of the signalman causes a railway **collision** at Burscough Junction; eight lives lost.

Jan. 21. A **colliery explosion** occurs at Newcastle; 70 persons are killed.

Feb. 8. The *Valentine* **founders** near Falmouth; 16 lives lost.

Feb. 9. *Dublin.* The Royal Theater is burned; six lives lost.

Feb. 13. The *Straithnairn* **collides** with the *Edith Hough* off Ushant; all perish.

Feb. 16–21. Blower Brown **walks 553 miles** in six days, and wins the long distance championship of England.

Mar. 1. The *Vingorla* **sinks** off Bombay; 66 lives lost.

Mar. 20. A train is **derailed** at Lofthouse, near Wakefield; two deaths result.

June 24. *London.* The **Victoria Docks,** enlarged and completed, are named the **Royal Albert Docks** by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

July 4. The **Holborn Theater** (Mirror) is burned.

July 15. *W.* **A colliery explosion** occurs at Riska; 119 killed.

Aug. 11. A train is **derailed** near Wennington Junction; eight persons killed.

ARMY — NAVY.

1880 * * *S. Afr.* **War** with the **Basutos** (p. 602).

* * *S. Afr.* **The Boers** of the Transvaal, recently declared a British colony, demand independence, and proclaim the country a republic; **war with England** follows.

1881 Feb. 8. *S. Afr.* The Boers defeat Gen. Sir George P. Colley, in an attack on Laing's Neck.

Feb. 27. *S. Afr.* The Boers defeat the British under Gen. Colley at **Majuba Hill.**

Gen. Colley and over 80 of his men are killed, and many wounded; loss of the Boers, about 150. [Aug. 8. Peace is concluded, the British ceding to the Boers the Transvaal territory, which becomes the South African Republic.]

Apr. 26. The war-ship *Doterel* **is destroyed** by an explosion in the Strait of Magellan: 150 perish.

Apr. * **Flogging** in the army is abolished.

June 15. The war-ship *Polyphemus* **is launched** at Chatham. [Aug. 26, and the *Canada* at Portsmouth; Sept. 8, the *Conqueror* at Chatham; 1882, Mar. 18, the *Edinburgh* at Pembroke; Mar. 21, the *Colossus* at Portsmouth.]

July 9. Queen Victoria reviews 52,000 volunteers at Windsor. [Aug. 25. She **reviews** 40,000 volunteers at Edinburgh.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1880 Oct. 16. *Scot.* **A statue** of Robert Burns is unveiled at Dundee.

Oct. 28. *London.* **The Topographical Society** is founded.

Nov. 6. *London.* **The Princess Theater** (rebuilt) is opened.

Nov. 8. *London.* **The Temple Bar Memorial** is uncovered.

Nov. 28. Slight **earthquake** shocks occur at Inverary and other places.

* * *London.* **A statue** of the Prince of Wales is unveiled on the Temple Bar site; also a statue of Queen Victoria.

* * *London.* **The Balloon Society** is founded.

1881 Apr. 18–20. A National Fisheries **Exhibition** is held at Norwich.

Apr. 27. A new **school of art** is opened by the Earl of Derby at Manchester.

May * **A statue** of Prince Louis Napoleon is placed in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the proposed placing it in Westminster Abbey having been much opposed.

June 14. *Scot.* B. L. Smith's **Polar expedition** sails in the *Eira.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1880 * * Barry, Edward M., architect, A50.
Cockburn, Sir Alexander J. E., jurist, A78.
Fortune, Robert, Scottish botanist, A67.
Kean, Ellen Tree, actor, A75.
Lewes, Mary A. E. (**George Eliot**), novelist, A61.
Mackenzie, Robert Shelton, Irish journalist, A71.
Miller, William H., phys., mineralogist, A79.
Planche, James R., dramatist, writer, A84.
Stanley, Arthur P., dean of Westminister, author, A66.
Taylor, Tom, dramatist, A63.

CHURCH.

1880 Sept. 7. Parliament: The Burial Act is passed. It permits any Christian service in a parish churchyard.

Sept. 28–Oct. 1. A **Church Congress** is held at Leicester.

[1881, Oct. 4–10, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; 1882, Oct. 3–6, at Derby; 1883, Oct. 2, at Reading; 1884, Sept. 30, at Carlisle; 1885, Oct. 6, at Portsmouth.]

Oct. 30. *Edinburgh.* **St. Mary's** Episcopal Cathedral is consecrated.

* * **The Oxford Mission** to Calcutta is organized. Also the English Zenana Missionary Society, and the Church of England **Book Society** for the circulation of sound Christian literature at home and abroad.

* * *Scot.* The Soul-winning and Prayer Union is formed. Also the Zenana Mission of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

* * **Bishops** consecrated (Church of England):

Douglas Mackenzie for Zululand, George Evans Moule for Mid-China, C. Perry Scott for North China, Enos Nuttall for Jamaica, W. I., J. B. Pearson for Newcastle, Australia. [1881, G. F. Hose for Singapore, China; 1882, G. W. Kennion for Adelaide, Australia, J. M. Strachan for Rangoon, Ind., Ernest Wilberforce for Newcastle, and Edward Sullivan for Algoma, Can.; 1883, Alfred Barry for New South Wales, Sidney Linten for Riverina, Australia, Randall T. Davidson for Windsor, James R. A. Chinnery-Haldane for Argyll, Richard Lewis for Llandaff, A. G. Douglas for Aberdeen, C. A. Smythies for Central Africa, Ernest G. Ingham for Sierra Leone, Allan B. Webb for Grahamstown, South Africa, Herbert Bree for Barbados, and William J. Jackson for Antigua.]

* * **Bishops** consecrated (Roman Catholic):

John Coadon for Mysore, Ind., Theophilus Melizan for Jaffna, Ceylon, Michael Naughten for Roseau, and Arthur G. Riddell for Northampton. [1881, Francis Pesci for Allahabad; 1882, Peter Caprotti for Hyderabad, Ind., John Colgan, archbishop of Madras, Ind., Robert Dunne, archbishop of Brisbane, Australia, John E. Luck for Auckland, N. S. W., John Virtue for Portsmouth, and Thomas Carr, archbishop of Melbourne; 1884, James Moore for Ballarat, Australia.]

1881 Jan. 8. The Court of Arches finally decides against Rev. John Baghot de la Bere, who was deposed for disobedience respecting **ritualism.**

Jan. 10. Memorials in favor of **toleration** of divergence in ritualistic practises are presented to the archbishop of Canterbury from Dr. Church and other clergymen. [Jan. 31. Counter memorials, opposing toleration of unscriptural practises, are presented to the archbishop of Canterbury, by bishops Parry, Ryan, and others.]

Apr. 7. The House of Lords dismisses Rev. A. H. Mackonochie's **appeal;** it affirms the sentence of three years' suspension for ritualistic practises. [Dec. 1. He resigns the living of St. Albans, Holborn.]

LETTERS.

1880 Sept. 4. The **Technical College,** Newcastle, is inaugurated.

Sept. 30. The **Wordsworth Society** is formed at Grasmere, Westmoreland.

Oct. 28. *London.* **The Topographical Society** is inaugurated.

Oct. * The university college at **Liverpool** is founded.

* * *London.* **The Ascham Society** is formed.

* * **Women are first admitted to degrees** in the University of London and the University College.

* * *Dublin.* The Queen's University is dissolved into the **Royal University of Ireland.**

* * *The Modern Review* is issued; also *The Lady's Pictorial* and *Antiquary Magazine.*

* * *History of Our Own Times,* by Justin McCarthy, appears. [1882. *Epoch of Reform;* 1884, *History of the Four Georges.*]

* * *Japan,* by Sir Edward J. Reed, appears.

* * *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan,* by Isabella Bird, appears.

* * *The Crayfish,* by Huxley, appears. [1881, *Science and Culture.*]

* * *The Prince's Quest,* by William Watson, appears.

* * *Ire. Poems,* by Sir Samuel Ferguson, appears.

* * *Ballads in Blue China,* by Andrew Lang, appears. [1885, *Rhymes à la Mode.*]

* * *Moths* and *Ariadne,* by Ouida, appear. [1883, *Wanda;* 1884, *Princess Napraxine.*]

* * *Endymion,* by Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, appears.

* * *Ire. Young Ireland: a Fragment of Irish History, 1840–50,* by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, appears. [1883, *Four Years of Irish History, 1845–49.*]

* * *Primer of French Literature,* by E. B. Saintsbury, appears. [1882, *A Short History of French Literature;* 1887, *History of Elizabethan Literature.*]

* * *Elements of English Prosody, Notes on Samuel Prout and William Hunt,* and *Arrows of the Chace,* by Ruskin, appear. [1881, *The Lord's Prayer and the Church,* and *Our Fathers Have Told Us.*]

1881 June 1. Selwyn College, Cambridge, is founded. [1882 Oct. 10. Opened.]

June 30. The University free public library and free natural history museum, **Nottingham,** are opened by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

July * *London.* **The** *Evening News* **is** issued.

July * *Dublin.* **The** *United Ireland* **is** issued.

SOCIETY.

1880 Aug. 11. *Ire.* About 40 cases of arms are **stolen** from the Norwegian vessel *Juno,* at Cork. [Some of the secreted arms are recovered.]

Aug. 15–18. *Ire.* **Rioting** occurs at Dungannon and Belfast.

Sept. 12, 13. A packet of **dynamite** is placed on the rails of the L. and N. W. Railway, between Bushey and Watford.

Sept. * *London.* **The Temperance Hospital,** Hampstead Road, is founded.

Sept. 25. *Ire.* Lord Mountmorres **is shot** at Ruthven, Galway.

Sept. * **–Oct.** * *Ire.* **Boycotting** is advocated by Parnell and others.

Oct. 7. *Dublin.* The lord-lieutenant receives 105 landowners and agents who plead for **protection from terrorists** in the south and west of Ireland.

Oct. 16. *Ire.* **Agrarian outrages:** John Downing, a driver, is killed near Drimoleague, Cork, by a shot intended for his employer, Samuel Hutchings.

Oct. 26, 27. *Ire.* Timothy L. Healy, Mr. Parnell's secretary, and Mr. Walsh are **arrested** for intimidating Mr. Manning.

Nov. 3±. Mr. Parnell and others are **arrested** for intimidation to prevent the payment of rents.

Nov. 11, 12. *Ire.* **Capt. Boycott** of Lough Mask farm, near Ballinrobe, Mayo, a rackrenting landlord, **is besieged** by his tenants; his laborers are intimidated, and his tradesmen refuse him supplies. [His crops are gathered by immigrants under the protection of the military.]

Nov. 12. Henry Wheeler, a land agent, **is murdered.**

Nov. 27. H. L. It is decided that the husband is not responsible for **his wife's debts** if he allow sufficient for dress and necessary expenses.

Nov. * The **Irish Property Defense Association** is formed by landlords.

Dec. 14. The **Sanitary Assurance Association** is formed.

Dec. * *Ire.* W. Bence Jones of Ballinascorthy is **boycotted.**

Dec. * *Dublin.* Judges Fitzgerald, Barry, and Dowze deliver **alarming charges** on the state of the country.

* * *Ire.* An Irish state **Lottery** is drawn.

* * Estimated cost of **intoxicating liquors** per capita, $17.58.

* * Liberal collections are made for sufferers by the loss of relatives in the **Tay Bridge disaster.**

* * Number of persons convicted of **crime** in England and Wales, 11,214. [1881, 11,353; 1882, 11,699; 1883, 11,347; 1884, 11,134: 1885, 10,500.]

±* * **Titles created:**

Earls of Sondes, Lovelace, and Lytton, and Barons Trevor, Donington, Lamington, Shute, Haldon, Watson, Ardilaun, and Brabourne. [1881. Barons Tweedmouth, Hothfield, Derwent, Tweeddale, Howth, Reay, and Ampthill; 1882. Earl Selsourne and Baron Alcester; 1884, Viscount of Hampden, and Barons Monk Bretton, Northburne, De Vesci, Tennyson, Sudley, Herries, and Strathspey; 1885, Marquis of Breadalbane, Earl of Iddesleigh, Viscounts of Oxenburg and Wolseley, and Barons Hobhouse, Monkswell, Lingen, Northington, Elphinstone, Montagu of Bealieu, Powerscourt, Revelstoke, Rothschild, Colville of Culross, Deramore, Esher, Wantage, Halsbury, Ashbourne, and St. Oswald.]

1881 Jan. 12–Feb. 21. About 40,000 miners **strike.**

Jan. * There are 439 **agrarian outrages** reported. [Feb.* 170 more; Mar.* 146; Apr.* 293.]

Feb. 3, 4. *Ire.* **Michael Davitt** is arrested, and committed to prison.

Mar. 10. *Dublin.* Many **agitators** are arrested, and 23 lodged in the Kilmainham jail.

—— *London.* The **Municipal Reform League** is founded.

Mar. 16. *London.* An unsuccessful attempt is made to **blow up** part of **Mansion House**; a box containing 40 pounds of gunpowder is found in a window. [1882. May 12. Another attempt is made.]

Mar. * *Ire.* The **Clan-Na-Gael** Secret Society is formed to replace that of the Fenians.

May 1. *Ire.* Outrages and **cruelties** are perpetrated; Dublin city is proclaimed.

May 2. John Dillon, M. P., a Land Leaguer, is arrested.

May 24. Prince **Leopold George** is created Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany.

June 2. *Ire.* Eviction **riots** occur at Scariff, County Clare; some persons are killed and many injured.

June 5, 6, 7. *Ire.* **Much rioting** occurs in the County of Cork.

June 9. The centenary of George Stephenson's birth is celebrated in many places.

June 10. Two **Fenians** are convicted of plotting to blow up the town hall, Liverpool. [Aug. 2. James McGrath is sentenced to penal servitude for life and James McKnivett to 15 years' imprisonment.]

July * **Infernal machines** are discovered in steamers *Malta* and *Bavaria* at Liverpool.

July * **The South African Association** is established.

Aug. 1. *London.* An **International Pharmaceutical Congress,** with an exhibition, is opened.

STATE.

1880 Aug. 26-27. H. C. Irish affairs are discussed continuously for 21 hours.

Sept. 7. Parliament: The **Employers' Liability Act** and the **Wild Birds' Protection Act** are passed.

Nov. 26. Lord Coleridge is made lord chief justice.

* * **Census** taken; population of the United Kingdom, 34,468,000.

* * The receiving of **postage stamps in savings-banks** in lieu of small sums is generally adopted.

* * **The Patriotic Association** is formed; it aims to aid in upholding the honor and interest of the British Empire.

1881 Jan. 6. Parliament meets.

Jan. 14. H. C. Mr. Parnell's **Irish** Amendment to the address is defeated after a debate of eight days. Vote, 57–435.

Jan. 20. H. C. Mr. Dawson's and Mr. O'Kelly's **Irish Amendments** are rejected. Vote, 36–274 and 34–178.

Jan. 24. H. C. Mr. Forster introduces his bill for the Protection of Life and Property (**Coercion Bill**) in Ireland.

Jan. 26. H. C. Mr. Gladstone's motion for urgency for the Irish Coercion Bill is carried after an all-night sitting. Vote, 251–33.

Feb. 2. H. C. Debate on the first reading of Mr. Forster's Irish **Coercion Bill** is summarily closed by the Speaker, in violation of the rules, after the House has been sitting continuously since Jan. 31.

Feb. 3. H. C. On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, 36 Irish members (Mr. Parnell and his followers) are **suspended** for the sitting for disregarding the authority of the chair.

Feb. 9. H. C. New rules of debate authorizing closure by the chair are laid on the table by the Speaker. [Feb. 21. New closure rules are modified and adopted.]

Feb. 25. H. C. The Irish **Coercion Bill** is read a third time, and passed. Vote, 281–36. [Mar. 2. Passes the Lords. Mar. 3. Receives royal assent.]

Feb. * **A manifesto** is issued by Mr. Parnell, and a counter one by Mr. Shaw.

Mar. 1. H. C. The Irish Peace Preservation Bill (**Arms Bill**) is introduced. [Mar. 11. Passed. Mar. 18. Passes Lords. Mar. 21. Receives royal assent.]

Mar. 14. H. C. A motion by Mr. Gladstone for **urgency** with the supplies is lost. Vote, 212–296.

Mar. 26. The **Irish National Land League** of Great Britain is formed, with Justin McCarthy as president.

Mar. 29. H. C. Ashton W. Dilke's motion for the adoption of the **decimal system** is defeated. Vote, 108–28.

Apr. 7. H. C. The Irish **Land Bill** is introduced in the Commons by Mr. Gladstone.

Apr. 9. Mr. Bradlaugh is reelected M. P. for Northampton.

Apr. 26. H. C. Mr. Bradlaugh's offer to take oath is refused, and he is forcibly expelled. [May 10. He is again forcibly ejected.]

Apr. * The Duke of Argyll resigns as lord privy seal, and is succeeded by Lord Carlingford.

May 1. *Dublin.* The city is **proclaimed** under the Coercion Act.

May 5. Parliament: The Irish party is **divided** on the Land Bill; Mr. Parnell opposes it.

May 20. H. C. The **Irish Land Bill** is read a second time. Vote, 352–176.

June 1. Penny postage stamps begin to be used for receipt stamps.

June 22. H. C. A motion by Mr. Pease to abolish **punishment by death** is defeated. Vote, 175–79.

June 27. Five judges decide that parents must **pay school fees** in advance or ask pecuniary aid, and that non-payment must be taken as non-attendance.

July 5. Parliament: The New Parliamentary **Oath's Bill** is discharged.

July 29. H. C. The Irish Land Bill is read the third time. Vote, 220–14. [Aug. 3. The second time in the Lords. Aug. 8. The third time in the Lords with amendments.]

Aug. 3. A treaty is signed with the **Transvaal,** recognizing the independence of that country, subject to suzerainty of the queen.

—— **H. C.** Police prevent **Mr. Bradlaugh** from entering. The House rejects a motion to rescind the resolution of May 10. Vote, 191–7.

Aug. 11. H. C. Some of the Lords' **amendments** to the Irish Land Bill are rejected. [Aug. 12–15. The differences between Lords and Commons are adjusted by **compromise.** Aug. 23. The bill becomes law.]

It establishes a court of commission to **fix fair rents** in Ireland on application of tenants, rents fixed to hold for 15 years.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1880 Sept. 8. A **colliery explosion** near Durham causes 164 deaths.

Dec. 10. *W.* An **explosion** occurs at Pen-y-grage colliery; 100 persons killed.

* * *Dublin.* The Hawkins Street Theater is **burned.**

* * The Duke of Westminster's **Bend Or** wins the **Derby.** [1881, Mr. Lorillard's **Iroquois** wins; 1882, Duke of Westminster's **Shotover;** 1883, Sir F. Johnstone's **St. Blaise;** 1884, J. Hammond's **St. Gatien;** and Sir J. Willoughby's **Harvester.**]

1881 June 2. *London.* An International Woolen **Exhibition** is held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham; opened by the Duke of Connaught.

June * The Dover and Deal Railway is opened.

June * *Ire.* The **census report** shows a decrease of one-ninth in the population in 10 years.

July 16±. *London.* An **International Sanitary Exhibition** is held at Royal Albert Hall.

July 20. A **storm** sinks 10 fishing-boats off the Shetland Isles; 48 lives lost.

July 26. *Scot.* The new **dock** at **Leith** is opened by the Duke of Edinburgh.

ARMY — NAVY.

1882 June* -Sept. 14. *Egypt.* **War with Arabi Pasha.**

Arabi Pasha heads a **revolt** against foreign interference in Egyptian affairs, England and other European powers having taken control in the regulation of the Egyptian public debt; riots break out in Alexandria, and Europeans are massacred in the streets (p. 658).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1881 Aug. 24. *London.* An International **Horticultural Exhibition** is opened.

Aug. 26–85 Jan.* Schæberle's comet is visible to the naked eye.

Aug. 31. The **British Association** sits at York. [1882, Aug. 23, at Southampton; 1883, Sept. 19, at Southport; 1884, at Montreal; 1885, Sept. 9, at Aberdeen.]

Oct. 3. The **Social Science Association** meets at Dublin. [1882, Sept. 20, at Nottigham; 1883, Oct. 3, at Huddersfield; 1884, Sept. 17, at Birmingham.]

Oct. 4. Denning's comet appears.

Oct. 10. *London.* The **Savoy Theater** is opened.

Oct. 10–19. A violent **hurricane** causes great destruction of life and property; houses are demolished, and trees torn up by the roots; 130 wrecks. [Nov. 26, 27. Gales cause great destruction of life and property. Dec. 17–21. More gales.]

* * The Otto **bicycle** is first patented.

* * **A statue** of Thomas Clarkson, the antislavery advocate, is unveiled at Wisbech, Cambridge.

* * **Telephotography** is invented by Shelford Bidwell; images of objects are reproduced at a distance by means of electricity and selenium.

* * E. J. Muybridge takes **instantaneous photographs** of animals in rapid motion.

* * Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, *Patience*, appears.

* * The **Ruskin Museum of Art**, Sheffield, is founded by John Ruskin. [1882, Feb. * The Ruskin Society is formed.]

* * *London.* The **Chemical Industry Society** is founded.

1882 Jan. 6. A destructive **gale** visits England and Scotland. [Jan. 26–28, and Apr. 20. More gales.]

Feb. 20. *London.* The **Society for Psychical Research** is formed.

Feb. 25–June 3. *London.* An International **Electrical Exhibition** is held at the Crystal Palace.

Mar. 4. The first **electric tramway** cars are run at Leytonstone, Essex.

Mar. 17. Capt. Abney **photographs a disk** in rapid motion by the electric spark.

Apr. 12. *London.* The new **Abbey Gardens** at Westminster are opened.

May 5. *London.* A series of **performances** of Wagner's *Ring des Nibelungen*, in four parts (Rheingold, Walküre, Siegfried, and Götterdämmerung), are given.

May 11. The British **circumpolar expedition** departs.

May 29. The **Abbey Park**, Leicester, is opened by the Prince of Wales.

June 10. Mr. Simmons ascends in a **balloon**, and goes from Maldon, Essex County, to Arras, France, 140 miles, in one hour and 20 minutes.

June 17. *London.* **A statue** of Rowland Hill at the Royal Exchange is unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

June 22. The *Hope* sails in search of the *Eira* in polar regions.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1881 * * Borrow, George, wr., traveler, A78.
Beaconsfield, Earl of, Benjamin Disraeli, statesman, author, A76.
Burton, John H., historian, Scotland, A72.
Carlyle, Thomas, hist., phil., au., Scot., A86.
Gould, John, naturalist, A77.
McHale, John, archbishop of Tuam, scholar, author, Ireland, A90.
Starley, James, inventor of bicycles, dies.
Street, George E., architect, A57.

CHURCH.

1881 Sept. 6±. *London.* An **Ecumenical Methodist Conference** is held at City Road Chapel; 400 delegates, ministers and laymen from all parts of the world, represent nearly 4,000,000 others.

Oct. 6. *London.* The American Evangelists, **Moody and Sankey**, arrive.

Oct. 19. *Ire.* Archbishop Croke censures the **Land League** for ordering the nonpayment of rent. [Oct. 30. Archbishop M'Cabe's pastoral against the Land League manifesto is read in the churches of Dublin.]

Oct. 25. The **Evangelical Alliance** meets at Liverpool.

[1883, Oct. 16, at Norwich; 1884, Aug. 30, at Copenhagen; Oct. 28, at Brighton; 1885, Oct. 7, at Glasgow; 1886, Sept. 21, at Ryde; 1888, Sept. 25, at Plymouth.]

Nov.* The principal entrance to **Westminster Abbey**, after designs by Gilbert Scott, is repaired at a cost of £20,000.

1882 Mar. 27. *Dublin.* **Archbishop McCabe** is created a cardinal priest.

June 3. *London.* St. Paul's principal bell, the Great Bell, is dedicated.

June* The **Catholic League** is formed (Church of England).

LETTERS.

1881 Oct. 28. *London.* The **Browning** Society is founded.

Nov.* *Scot.* A mining library and £1,000 are bequeathed to the University of Glasgow by Mr. Macdonald, M.P.

* * *London. Knowledge* is issued; also the *People*, and the *Hellenic Society Journal.*

* * *London.* The *Examiner* suspends.

* * *Legible Shorthand*, by Pocknell, appears.

* * *Reminiscences of Carlyle*, by Froude, appears. [1882, *Life of Thomas Carlyle.*]

* * *Progress: its Law and Course*, by Herbert Spencer, appears. [1882, *The Philosophy of Style*; 1884, *The Man versus the State*, and *The Coming Slavery*; 1887, *The Factors of Organic Evolution.*]

* * *Aspects of Poetry*, by John Campbell Shairp, appears.

* * *Movement in Plants*, by Darwin, appears.

* * *Essays on the Floating Matter of the Air in Relation to Putrefaction and Infection*, by John Tyndall, appears. [1882, *Free Molecules and Radiant Heat.*]

* * *Savonarola*, by Alfred Austin, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Oscar Wilde, appears. [1882 *Vera*; 1888, *The Happy Prince, and other Tales.*]

* * *That Beautiful Wretch*, by William Black, appears.

1882 Jan. 14. The **University College**, Liverpool, is inaugurated by the Earl of Derby.

Mar. 31. *London.* The foundation is laid of the **City of London College** near Moorgate Street.

SOCIETY.

1881 Sept.* About 2,000 French and Belgian **singers and musicians** meet at Brighton.

Sept. 8. *London.* The **National League** for the unification and consolidation of the empire meets at Westminster.

Sept. 17–19. Delegates from the Land League meet, and declare for the abolition of **landlordism**; the Land Act is denounced; Mr. Parnell attends.

Sept. 21–27. The court and the whole country are in mourning for the murdered **President Garfield, U. S. A.**

Sept.* *Ire.* **Boycotting** increases; shopkeepers suffer.

Sept.* Bad weather prevails; poor harvest and much **depression** follow.

Oct. 13. *Dublin.* Mr. Parnell is **imprisoned** in Kilmainham jail for inciting to intimidation and non-payment of rent.

Oct. 14–16. *Ire.* Sexton, O'Kelley, J. P. Quinn, Dillon, O'Brien, and other **agitators** are arrested.

Oct. 15–18. *Ire.* **Riots** in Dublin and Limerick are suppressed; more arrests are made.

Oct. 18. *Ire.* The **Land League** issues a manifesto denouncing the Government, and ordering a strike against the payment of rents. [Oct. 20±. Dublin and Limerick are quiet.]

Oct. 23. *London.* About 40,000 persons meet in **Hyde Park** to **protest** against the arrest of Mr. Parnell and others; Mr. O'Donnell is chief speaker.

Oct. 30. *Ire.* The **Land League** having been proclaimed by the Government, the leaders declare for **passive resistance.**

Nov.* Important **decisions** in favor of tenants are made by sub-commissioners at Belfast.

Nov. 8. *Dublin.* A **Home-Rule** meeting is held.

Nov. 12. *Ire.* Above 40,000 **applications** to the **land courts** are entered.

Nov. 25±. A strike occurs in the potteries; 70 firms and 30,000 men are concerned.

Nov. 30. *Ire.* **A strike** against the payment of rent in Limerick, and evictions, is ordered.

Nov.* *Ire.* **Murders** and outrages continue.

Nov.* *Dublin.* A secret society, called the **Irish Invincibles**, is established.

Dec. 20±. *Ire.* An association to support the **Land Law** is organized.

Dec.* *Ire.* Great increase of **crime** in Munster is reported.

* * An association for the encouragement of **woolen manufactures** is founded by the Countess of Bective and others.

* * *Ire.* Number of agrarian **outrages** reported, 4,439.

1882 Jan. 2. *Ire.* Several **lady Land Leaguers** are arrested.

Jan. 16. *London.* The **Land Nationalization Society** is formed at Westminster.

Jan. 28. *Ire.* About forty **suspects** are arrested. [Apr. 1. Increased to 511.]

Feb. 1. *London.* A great meeting at the Mansion House denounces the **cruelty to Jews** in Russia as an offense to civilization. [May 19. For their benefit £72,000 is raised.]

Feb. 2–June 9. Iron-**workers strike** at Hopton and Darlington.

Feb. 25. *Dublin.* Bailey, an informer against the Land League, is murdered. [Feb.*–Mar.* *Ire.* Many murders are committed.]

Mar. 2. *London.* Robert McLean, aged 27, shoots at the queen in the Great Western Railway Station.

Apr. 10. *Dublin.* **Mr. Parnell** is released on parole for 10 days. [May 5. Also **Michael Davitt.**]

Apr. 19. A riot occurs among miners at Wrexham.

Apr. 19–Sept. * *Scot.* No-rent riots occur in Skye.

Apr. 21. The income granted to Prince Leopold George is increased £10,000.

Apr. 27. Prince Leopold George marries Princess Helene, fourth daughter of the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont.

Apr. * Committees are formed at Berlin and Dublin to receive money to help the emigration of persecuted Jews from Russia.

May 6. *Dublin.* **Phœnix Park murders:** Lord Frederick Cavendish, new chief secretary, and T. H. Burke, under-secretary, are stabbed by four men. [W. E. Forster, secretary for Ireland, was the intended victim. May 12. Many persons arrested.] (See State.)

June 8. *Ire.* Walter Bourke and Corporal Wallace, his escort, are shot dead by five men near Gort, Galway.

June 17. *London.* Arms and ammunition are seized in St. John Street Road, Clerkenwell; Thomas Walsh is arrested. [July 17. Committed for trial. Aug. 9. Sentenced to seven years penal servitude.]

June 29. *Ire.* John Henry Blake, agent to the Marquis of Clanricarde, and his steward, Mr. Kane, are shot near Loughrea.

July 4. *Ire.* Twenty-two persons are arrested at Loughrea.

STATE.

1881 Aug. 27. Parliament: The Veterinary Surgeon's Act and the Newspaper Libel Act are passed.

Parliament is prorogued.

Oct. 20. *Ire.* The Irish National Land League is suppressed by proclamation of the lord-lieutenant.

The Irish Land Commission Court meets for the first time.

Dec. * **Mr. Shaw,** being opposed to the Parnellites, secedes from the party.

Dec. 13. A defense of Property in Ireland Fund is established to uphold the rights of property against organized combination, to defend and to sustain freedom of contract and liberty of action.

Dec. 27. A proclamation is issued against the possession of arms in Dublin.

Dec. 30. *Ire.* Five special magistrates are appointed with extra powers in disturbed districts.

Dec. * **John R. Davison** is appointed judge-advocate-general.

* * **H. C.** The Commons by 42 majority approves of local option in granting liquor-licenses.

* * **Parliament:** The Welsh Sunday Liquor Closing Act is passed.

* * **Sir Nathaniel Lindley** is made lord justice.

* * *Ire.* **Hugh Law** is made lord chancellor.

* * *London.* John Whittaker Ellis is elected lord mayor.

1882 Jan. 15. A daughter is born to Prince Arthur; she is named Margaret.

Feb. 7. Parliament meets; Mr. Bradlaugh is again denied his seat in the Commons. Vote, 286–228.

Feb. 13. H. C. Mr. Gladstone proposes new rules of procedure, including cloture and delegation of business.

Feb. 21. H. C. Mr. Bradlaugh repeats the words of the oath, and takes his seat in the Commons, but withdraws when ordered. [Feb. 28. He is expelled. Vote, 297–80.]

Feb. 22. *Ire.* **Michael Davitt** is elected M. P. for the County of Meath. [Feb. 28. H. C. His election is annulled on the ground of his being a convict.]

Feb. 27. H. C. Mr. Gladstone introduces a resolution censuring the Lords' appointment of a committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act. [Mar. 10. Carried. Vote, 303–225.]

Mar. 2. Mr. Bradlaugh is reelected for Northampton. [Mar. 6. The Commons reaffirms the resolution of Feb. 7 against him. Vote, 286–228.]

Mar. * **H. L.** The committee sit on the Irish Land Act.

Mar. 27. H. C. Mr. Forster admits that the Government policy in Ireland has failed; he blames the influence of secret societies.

Mar. 31. H. C. Mr. Marriott's amendment to Mr. Gladstone's New Rule is rejected. Vote, 318–279.

Apr. 4. *Scot.* A Home-Rule movement is started for Scotland.

The Scotch burgh convention at Edinburgh proposes a representative body to legislate for Scotland, subject to the approval of Parliament.

May 2. H. L. It is announced that Lord Cowper has resigned the lord-lieutenantcy of Ireland, and that Earl Spencer is his successor; the resignation of Mr. Forster as chief secretary for Ireland is announced in the Commons.

—— *Ire.* Mr. Parnell and other Irish Home Rule M.P.'s are released from Kilmainham jail, where they have been imprisoned as suspects under the Coercion Law.

Their release is said to be the result of an understanding with the Government that Mr. Parnell will use his influence to aid in the "restoration of law and order" in Ireland; this alleged agreement is popularly termed the Treaty of Kilmainham.

May 5. Michael Davitt is released from prison.

May 6. *Dublin.* Lord Frederick Cavendish arrives as new chief secretary for Ireland. [May 6. Assassinated.] See Society.

May 9. George O. Trevelyan is appointed chief secretary for Ireland.

—— *Dublin.* A reward of £10,000 is offered for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

May 11. H. C. Sir W. V. Harcourt introduces a bill for the prevention of crime in Ireland (Coercion Bill).

It proposes a new tribunal of three judges without jury; it increases the powers of police, and revises the Alien Act. [May 20. Read the second time. Vote, 383–45.]

May 24. H. C. The Arrears of Rent Bill for Ireland is read a second time. Vote, 269–157.

July 1. H. C. After an all-night sitting on the Prevention of Crimes Bill, 25 Irish members are suspended — first 16 and subsequently nine. Vote, 126–27 and 128–7.

July 3. H. C. Frank H. O'Donnell, Irish member, is suspended for 14 days. Vote, 181–33; the Irish Home-Rule members withdraw from the House, declining to take further part in the Prevention of Crimes Bill debate.

July 5. Newcastle receives a city charter.

July 7. H. C. The Government is defeated on an amendment to the Prevention of Crimes Bill, which restricts police searches of houses at night. Vote, 207–194. [July 8. The bill passes. July 11. Passes the Lords. July 12. Receives royal assent.]

July 13. *Ire.* Seventeen counties are proclaimed.

July 15.± John Bright resigns as chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. [July 25. Succeeded by the Earl of Kimberley. Dec. 28. By John George Dodson, Lord Monk Bretton.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1881 Aug. 22±. The new Atlantic Cable is laid by the *Faraday.*

Aug. 30. The mail-steamer *Teuton* founders near Cape of Good Hope; about two hundred lives lost.

Sept. 10. *London.* The Royal Alexander Theater, Park Street, is burned.

Oct. 8. The new Langton dock at Liverpool, named Alexandra, is opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Oct. 19. The *Great Eastern* is offered for sale for £30,000; not sold.

Oct. 21. The steamer *Clan Macduff* founders off the Irish coast; 32 lives lost.

Nov. 6. A railway collision at Desford, near Leicester, causes loss of five lives. [Nov. 25. Another at Tayport, Fife; four lives lost.]

Nov. 27. The lighthouse, Calf Rock, in Bantry Bay, is destroyed.

Dec. 10. Three trains collide in Highbury Tunnel, near Canonbury; five persons are killed.

Dec. 13. The new Corn Exchange, built by the Duke of Norfolk at Sheffield, is opened; cost, £55,000.

Dec. 24. An express-train runs into a freight-train at Slough; 12 persons killed.

1882 Jan. 26. The *Servia* sails from America to Liverpool (longest route) in seven days, eight hours, and 15 minutes.

Jan. 28. Trains collide near Old Ford station; six persons killed.

Feb. 4. The steamer *Bahama* founders between Porto Rico and New York; 20 lives lost.

Feb. 16. A colliery explosion occurs at Triondon Grange, Durham; 60 or 70 lives lost.

Feb. 18. *London.* Jumbo, the large African elephant, six tons weight, is bought by P. T. Barnum, from the Zoological Society, Regent's Park.

Feb. 28. The steamer *Livadia* is sunk off Yarmouth; 23 lives lost.

Feb. * The steamer *Kosmos* sinks off Kilia; 21 of the crew perish.

May 18. The new Eddystone lighthouse is opened.

May 31–June 6. The mail-steamer *Alaska* crosses the Atlantic in six days and 22 hours.

ARMY — NAVY.

1883 Jan. 1. **Lord Napier** of Magdala is made field-marshal.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1882 July * Henry Leslie's **musical choir** is reorganized.

Aug. 15. *Dublin.* **A statue** of Daniel O'Connell is unveiled.

Aug. 22–24. Violent **gales** do much damage.

Sept. 17. **A new comet** is observed at Ealing.

Sept. 26. The **Sanitary Institute** of Great Britain Congress meets at Newcastle.

Sept. * *Edinburgh.* The **Academy of Music** for Scotland is founded.

Oct. 20. The Fine Art and Industrial **Exhibition** is opened at Manchester.

Oct. 25. J. E. H. Gordon's **great dynamo** machine is exhibited at Woolwich.

Oct. * **A statue** of Thomas Carlyle on the Thames embankment, Chelsea, is unveiled.

Dec. 13. *London.* An International Electrical and Gaslight **Exhibition,** at the Crystal Palace, is opened.

* * John Jones bequeaths an **art collection** to the South Kensington Museum; estimated value, £500,000.

* * Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta, *Iolanthe*, appears.

1883 Jan. 10. Violent **gales** do much damage. [Mar. 6. More gales; also Sept. 26 and Dec. 12.]

Jan. 18. *London.* The **Prince's Theater,** Coventry Street, is opened.

Mar. 10. Electric **tram-cars** are first run from Kew to Hammersmith.

Mar. 14. *London.* An **Electrical Exhibition** is opened at Westminster Aquarium.

Apr. 19. *London.* **A statue** of Beaconsfield is unveiled in Parliament Square.

May 7. *London.* The **Royal College of Music,** Kensington, is opened by the Prince of Wales.

July 5. **Thomas Henry Huxley** is made president of the Royal Society.

July 16. The **Royal Agricultural Society** meets at York.

Aug. 13. A new **Fine Art Gallery** is opened at Manchester.

Oct. 10. **A monument** surmounted by a statue of Shakespeare, including statues of Shakespearean characters, executed by Lord Ronald Gower, is set up at Stratford-upon-Avon, and unveiled by Lady Hodgson (the mayoress).

Oct. 17. *Scot.* The **observatory** erected on Ben Nevis is opened.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1882 * **Darwin, Charles R.,** naturalist, A73.
Miller, William, engraver, Scotland, A86.
Pusey, Edward Bouverie, clergyman, writer (Puseyism), A82.
Robertson, James C., cl., eccl. historian, A69.
Rossetti, Dante G., painter, poet, A54.
Tait, Archibald Campbell, archbishop of Canterbury, author, A71.
Thomson, James, poet, A48.
Trollope, Anthony, novelist, A67.

CHURCH.

1882 Nov. 5. *London.* An encyclical **letter of the Pope** against heresy, socialism, etc., is read in all the Roman Catholic churches.

* * *Ire.* Andrew Higgins is consecrated Roman Catholic bishop of Perry.

* * *London.* The **Church Army** is constituted in imitation of the Salvation Army.

1883 Jan. * The **Prayer-Book Revision Society** petition the archbishop of Canterbury for changes.

Jan. * The **Central Agency** for Foreign Missions, under the patronage of the bishops (Church of England), is established.

May 11. *Ire.* **The Pope** issues a circular forbidding the bishops to encourage disaffection against the British Government.

May 24. *Edinburgh.* **St. Giles Church** is reopened.

July 4. *London.* The delegates to the **Pan-Presbyterian Council** assemble at Exeter Hall.

July * *London.* The East End Juvenile Mission is established to reclaim destitute children.

Aug. 13. *London.* The centenary of the establishment of the **New Jerusalem** (Swedenborg) Church is celebrated.

LETTERS.

1882 Sept. 5. The foundation is laid by the Earl of Lathom of the **Preston** Free Library.

Oct. 4. *London.* School of **Dramatic Art,** Argyle Street, is opened.

Nov. * *London. Longman's Magazine* is issued.

Dec. 5. Boys' Public Day School Company is formed.

Dec. 12. *London.* The new **City of London Schools,** Victoria embankment, are opened by the Prince of Wales.

* * *Scot.* A new **university** is founded at Dundee by Sir D. Baxter.

* * *Dictionary of Political Quotations*, by Henry George Bohn, appears.

* * *A New Arabian Nights* and *Familiar Studies of Men and Books*, by R. L. B. Stevenson, appear. [1883, *Treasure Island* and *The Silverado Squatters;* 1885, *Prince Otto, The Dynamiter, More New Arabian Nights*, and *A Child's Garden of Verse.*]

* * *Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.*, by Samuel Rawson Gardiner, appears. [1886, *History of the Great Civil War.*]

* * *Shorthand*, by J. M. Sloan, appears.

* * *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, by Walter Besant, appears. [1884, *Dorothy Foster;* 1887, *The World Went Very Well Then.*]

1883 Feb. 19. The **Technical College,** Finsbury, is opened.

Mar. * *London. The National Review* is issued.

Oct. * *London. English Illustrated Magazine* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1882 Aug. 2. **Suspects** in custody number 170. [Aug. 18±. Fifty are released.]

Aug. 17, 18. *Ire.* John Joyce and his wife, son, and daughter **are shot** by a band of men near Maamtrasma, Galway, for informing the police. [Nov. 15, 17, 18. Patrick Joyce, Patrick Casey, and Myles Joyce are convicted. (Dec. 15. All executed.) Nov. 21. Michael Casey, Thomas Joyce, John Casey, and Martin Joyce, having confessed, their sentences are commuted.]

Aug. 18. **Parliament:** The **Married Women's Property Act** is passed. It makes their powers almost equal to those of single women, and increases their responsibilities in regard to debt, etc.

Aug. 20. *Ire.* John Leahy, an aged farmer of Scarteen, Killarney, **is murdered.**

Aug. * *Ire.* **Discontent** and insubordination of the constabulary at Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, are settled by firmness and judicial concessions.

Sept. 1. *Dublin.* Several policemen are dismissed for holding a public meeting; all the police in the city resign; this causes a riot which the military suppress. [Sept. 2. Special constables are sworn in. Sept. 3. The police withdraw their resignation. Sept. 6, 7. Two hundred and eight are reinstated.]

Sept. 5. *London.* **A National Temperance Jubilee** is held at the Crystal Palace; 50,000 people present.

Sept. 11. *Ire.* Francis Hynes **is executed** at Limerick for murdering John Doloughty. [Sept. 22. Also Patrick Walsh at Galway for the murder of Martin Lyden.]

Sept. 29. *Ire.* Michael Walsh is convicted of the **murder** of Kavanagh, a policeman.

Sept. * The Preston Guild Merchants' Festival is celebrated at Preston.

Oct. 28. *London.* The sum of £108,759 is received to assist **persecuted Jews** to emigrate from Russia.

Oct. * The National Smoke Abatement Institution is founded.

Nov. 11. *Dublin.* A murderous **assault** is made on Justice Lawson by a returned convict, Patrick Delaney.

Nov. * *Ire.* The **Land Corporation** is dissolved.

Nov. 25. *Dublin.* A murderous **assault** is made on detectives; Cox is killed, and his murderer, Dowling, severely wounded.

Nov. 27. *Dublin.* Mr. Field, a juryman, **is stabbed.** [Nov. 28. A reward of £5,000 is offered for the apprehension of the assassin; the city is proclaimed under martial law.]

Dec. 13, 16. *Ire.* Patrick and Thomas Higgins are convicted of the **murder** of Haddys at Lough Mask. [1883. Jan. 15, 17. Executed.]

Dec. 16. The Home for **Ancient Mariners** is opened at Liverpool by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Dec. 22. *Ire.* Michael Flynn is convicted of **murder.**

Sylvester Poff and James Barrett are convicted of **murder** at Cork. [1883. Jan. 23. Executed.]

* * *Ire.* **Great distress** prevails in Donegal in the northwest; 3,433 agrarian outrages are reported in the year.

* * *London.* The Metropolitan Public Garden, Boulevard, and Playground Association is formed.

* * The **Green and Blue Ribbon Armies** of temperance workers are prominent.

* * The **nationalization of the land** is advocated by the Trade Union Congress.

* * The National Society of **Professional Musicians** is founded.

* * *London.* An **International Temperance Conference** is held.

1883 Jan. 15–21. *Scot.* **A strike** occurs on the Caledonia Railway; ended by compromise.

Jan. 19–Feb. 17. *Dublin.* **A plot to assassinate** the members of the Government is discovered; it is alleged that the Irish Invincibles would carry it out.

Jan. 24. *Ire.* Michael Davitt, Thomas Healy, and P. Quinn are bound over for **seditious speeches**. [Feb. 6. They elect to be imprisoned. Feb. 8. Imprisoned. June 4. Released.]

Feb. 3. *Ire.* Eight men are charged with complicity in the **murder** of Sir Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke.

Feb. 7. *Dublin.* The **Irish National League** meets.

Feb. 17. *Dublin.* James Carey, a suspect of the **Phœnix Park assassins**, confesses; he accuses several persons, and implicates the Land League, especially Thomas Brennan and P. J. Sheridan. A number are held for trial. [Patrick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, flees to Paris; Frank Byrne and other prominent Land Leaguers leave the city.]

Mar. 15. *London.* An attempt is made to destroy the local Government office by **dynamite**.

Mar. 22. A Royal Commission is appointed to inquire into the condition of the **crofters and cotters** of Scotland.

Mar. 28. Twelve members of the **Patriotic Brotherhood** (established 1881) are sentenced to penal servitude for conspiracy to murder landlords.

Apr. 3. *London.* **Whitechapel murders**: A woman named Smith is murdered and mutilated. [Aug. 7. A woman named Tabran is the victim. Aug. 31, a woman named Nichols; Sept. 7, a woman named Chapman; Sept. 30, two women killed near Commercial Road and Aldgate; Nov. 9, one in Spitalfield.]

Apr. 10. *London.* The **Egyptian Refugee Fund** amounts to £21,000.

Apr. 11. *Dublin.* The **Phœnix Park murderers** are tried. [Apr. 11–23. Josseph Brady is convicted; Apr. 16–18, Patrick Delaney and Daniel Curley; Apr. 25–27, Michael Fagan; May 2, Thomas Caffrey; May 7–9, Timothy Kelly. May 14, Joseph Brady is executed; May 18, Daniel Curley; May 28, Michael Fagan; June 2, Thomas Caffrey; June 9, Timothy Kelley.]

Apr. 17–18. An **anti-Irish riot** occurs at Camborne, Cornwall; a Roman Catholic church is destroyed.

Apr. 23. The **Order of the Royal Red Cross** for ladies who have served as war nurses is instituted by the queen.

May 12. About 8,000 Staffordshire colliers **strike**. [Sept. 3. Ended.]

May * *Dublin.* **A conspiracy** of the Vigilance murder organization is discovered.

May * James FitzHarris, convicted of **conspiracy** to murder, is sentenced to penal servitude for life.

July 5–24. South Staffordshire ironworkers unsuccessfully **strike** against a reduction of wages.

July 29. *S. Afr.* **James Carey**, the informer, **is shot** dead by Patrick O'Donnell on board the *Melrose Castle*, near Port Elizabeth. [O'Donnell is arrested, taken to England, and tried. Dec. 1. Convicted. Dec. 17. Executed.]

Sept. 14. The **Trade Union Congress** disapproves of the nationalization of land; vote, 90–34.

Sept. * *Ire.* The **National League** invades Ulster; resisted by the Orangemen, especially at Auchnacloy and Dungannon.

Oct. * *Fr.* The center of **Fenian organization** is discovered at Paris; Frederick Allen is apprehended.

STATE.

1882 July 21. H. C. The **Arrears of Rent Bill** passed. Vote, 285–177. [Aug. 10. It passes the Lords.]

It aims to relieve tenants who have fallen greatly behind in rent because of bad crops.

Aug. 18. Parliament: The Electric Lighting Act is passed. Also, the Prison Charities Act.

Sept. 2. The Irish **Coercion Act expires**, and all suspects are released.

Oct. 17. The **Irish National League** is formed.

Oct. 24. Parliament meets.

Nov. 1–2. H. C. Mr. Gibbon's amendment to **carry cloture** by two-thirds instead of a bare majority is rejected. Vote, 322–238.

Nov. 10–11. H. C. The **cloture rule** is adopted. Vote, 304–260.

Nov. * The Irish Land Commission report is issued. (See Feb. 27.)

Dec. 16. New ministers appointed: **Edward, Earl of Derby** (Colonies), the **Earl of Kimberley** (India), the **Marquis of Hartington** (War), Hugh C. E. Childers (Chancellor).

Dec. * The **Naval Intelligence** Committee is formed.

* * *London.* Henry Edmond Knight is elected lord mayor.

* * Sir Charles S. C. Bowen is made a lord justice.

* * **Parliament:** The **Settled Land Act** is passed, by which tenants for life acquire power to sell or lease and use the proceeds.

* * **Parliament:** An Act suppressing the **barbarous customs** toward the bodies of suicides is passed.

1883 Jan. 13. Arthur Frederick, son of Prince Arthur, is born.

Feb. 19–20. Parliament approves the introduction of an **affirmation** bill. Vote, 184–53. [May 3, 4. Bill rejected. Vote, 292–289.]

Feb. 25. Alice Mary (first child) is born to Prince Leopold.

Mar. * *Scot.* The **Highland Land Law Reform** Association begins to work.

Mar. 9. Earl Spencer resigns as lord president of the Council, and is succeeded by Chichester S. Fortescue, Lord Carlingford.

Apr. 4. H. C. R. T. Reid's bill to prohibit **vivisection** is talked out.

Apr. 9. Parliament: The Grand Committee hold their first meeting; Mr. Goschen is chairman.

—— **Sir Edward Fry** is made a lord justice.

May 4. H. C. The Commons refuses to permit **Mr. Bradlaugh** to take oath. [July 9. It again excludes him. Vote, 232–65.]

July 31. H. C. Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution against De Lesseps' monopoly (**Suez Canal**) is negatived. Vote, 284–185.

Aug. 3. Parliament: Loans amounting to **£4,600,000** for **public works** are authorized.

H. C. The sergeant-at-arms arrests **Mr. Bradlaugh** for attempting to enter the House. [Dec. 7. He brings action against sergeant-at-arms for arresting him. 1884. Feb. 9. Verdict in favor of the defendant.]

Aug. 20. Parliament: The City of London **Parochial Charities** Act is passed.

Oct. 5. *Ire.* A meeting of the **National League** at Ennis is prohibited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1882 Aug. 15. *Dublin.* The **Exhibition** of Irish Arts and Manufactures is opened by Lord Mayor Dawson. [1883. Jan. 6. Closes.]

Sept. 9. The iron ship *Panoma* **founders** off Yarmouth; 20 perish.

Sept. 18. The steamer *Arizona*, for New York, makes the **passage** in seven days, eight hours, and 12 minutes. Return passage in seven days, seven hours, and 48 minutes.

Sept. * The **telegraph** to Panama is completed.

Nov. 16. The *Winton* **is wrecked** off Ushant; 24 lives lost.

Nov. 18. *London.* The **Strand Theater** (rebuilt) is opened.

Nov. 29. The *St. George* **is lost** off Portreath, Cornish coast; 11 lives lost.

Dec. 7. *London.* The Alhambra, Leicester Square, is **burned**.

Dec. 8–10. *London.* **Fire** consumes a large block of buildings on Wood Street; loss, nearly £2,000,000; one life lost.

Dec. 13. The new **Town Hall at Hove**, Brighton, is opened.

Dec. 15. The barque *Langrigg Hall* is **wrecked** off Wexford; 24 lives lost.

1883 Feb. 1. The steamer *Kenmure Castle* is **wrecked** in Bay of Biscay; 30 lives lost.

Mar. 6. Gales cause many **wrecks** in the North Sea; 382 lives lost.

Mar. 7. *Nor.* The Scotch steamer *Navarre* **is sunk** near Christiansand; about 745 lives lost.

Mar. 17. The *Dunstaffnage* **is wrecked** off Aberdeen; 23 lives lost.

Mar. * The steamer *Wykeham* of Whitby **founders** near Lisbon; 22 persons are drowned.

Apr. 24. The *British Commerce* **is sunk** by collision with the *County of Aberdeen*, off Selsea Bill; 25 persons perish.

May 3. The *Grappler* **burns** near Bute Inlet (Vancouver Island); about 70 lives are lost.

May 29. *Paris.* The **Suez Canal** agreement (approved by the British Government Feb. 25) is ratified after a protest by shareholders.

June 3. *London.* The National Health Society opens an **exhibition**.

June 30. *Edinburgh.* The Theater Royal is again **burned**.

July 3. *Scot.* The *Daphne* **heels over** when launched; 124 persons drowned.

—— *Ire.* An **Industrial Exhibition** opens at Cork.

July 7. *London.* An **Irish lace exhibition** opens at the Mansion House.

July 14. The new municipal buildings and **park at Dover** are opened.

Sept. 1, 2. A gale causes **79 wrecks** on the coasts.

—— *Ire.* The **police** become disloyal.

ARMY — NAVY.

1883-84 The Sudanese War (p. 658).

An insurrection in the Sudan, begun in 1881 under the leadership of Mohammed Ahmed of Dongola (the Mahdi), develops into a war against the Egyptian Government with the object of expelling foreigners, the Mahdi having proclaimed himself a prophet with a mission to deliver Islam from external enemies.

June 24. Sir Patrick Grant is made field-marshal.

Oct. * The **Royal Military Tournament** is organized, with the object of developing in the army skill in the use of arms.

1884 July 24. The Elcho Challenge Shield is won by Ireland. [1885, July 23, by England; 1886, July 22, by Ireland; 1887, by England; 1888, July 19, by Ireland.]

Sept. 22. The gunboat *Wasp* **is lost** in the China Sea; 52 men perish.

Oct. 8. The iron-clad *Rodney* **is launched** at Chatham. [1885. Mar. 31, the corvette *Mersey* at Chatham; June 15, the iron-clad *Benbow* at Blackwall; July 27, the *Icarus* at Davenport; Sept. 29, the corvette *Severn* at Chatham, and the gun-vessel *Swallow* at Sheerness; Nov. 24, The war-ship *Camperdown* at Portsmouth.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1883 Nov. * **-Dec.** * Intensely **red sunsets** and afterglow, and very red sunrises, are seen in England and other parts of Great Britain. They are attributed to the volcanic dust projected by the eruptions of Krakatua, E. I.

Dec. 3. *London.* The **Alhambra** (rebuilt), Leicester Square, is reopened.

Dec. 17. The first **exhibition** of the Institute of Painters in Oil Colors is opened.

Dec. * Richard Newsham bequeaths his **art collection,** worth £70,000, to Preston.

* * *London.* The **Seal Society** is founded.

1884 Jan. 23-27. Violent **gales** cause destruction of life and property.

Apr. 14. *London.* The **Empire Theater,** formerly the Pandora, is opened.

Apr. 22. Earthquake shocks create some damage in the eastern counties.

May 6. A **new Museum** of Classical Art and Archeology is opened at Cambridge.

May 9. A statue of the queen, by Thomas Woolner, is uncovered at Birmingham.

May 29. *London.* **A cable tramway** is opened on Highgate Hill, the first in Europe.

July 26. A statue of Burns is unveiled on the Thames embankment.

Nov. 8. The **Preston Park,** Brighton, is opened.

* * *London.* The Marine Biological Association is founded.

* * Sir Arthur Sullivan composes *Princess Ida.* [1885, *The Mikado.*]

1885 Apr. 10. *Dublin.* The foundation of the **Museum of Science and Art** is laid.

June 9. *London.* A statue of Charles Darwin, by J. E. Boehm, paid for by universal subscription, is placed in the British Museum; uncovered by Prof. Huxley.

June 18. An **earthquake** is felt in Yorkshire.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1883 * * Bray, Anne E., novelist, A83.
Chambers, William, editor, wr., Scot., A83.
Collier, John P., Shakespearean critic, commentator, A94.
Farr, William, statistician, A76.
Inman, George, yacht builder, dies.
Moffat, Robert, Scotch-Afr. missionary, A88.
Sabine, Edward, astronomer, A95.
1884 * * Bohn, Henry George, publisher, A89.
Buccleuch, Duke of, Walter F. M. D. Scott, Scotch statesman, A78.
Cowley, Earl, Henry Richard Charles Wellesley, diplomatist, A80.
Hayward, Abraham, author, A82.
Horne, Richard H., author, A81.
Hullah, John P., musical composer, A71.
Leopold Charles E., second Duke of Albany, born.
Leopold George Duncan Albert, duke of Albany, son of Victoria, A31.
Reade, Charles, novelist, A70.
Sullivan, Alexander M., Irish journalist, orator, statesman, historian, A54.
Smith, Robert Angus, chemist, A67.
Wellington, Duke of, Arthur Richard, scholar, A77.

CHURCH.

1883 Nov. 3-84 June 3. *London.* **Moody and Sankey** hold revival meetings.

* * The Church of England School Company is founded. [1884. Feb. 21. First annual meeting.]

1884 Apr. 25. *London.* The **Church of the Oratory** is opened at South Kensington.

May * A new organ is set up at **Westminster.**

June 14. *London.* The West End Center **Salvation Army** Building is founded.

* * The Trinitarian Bible Society is organized.

* * The **Hermetic Society,** a mystical spiritual philanthropic association, based upon Christianity, is founded by Dr. Anna Kingsford.

* * **Bishops consecrated** (Church of England):

Samuel Shone for Kilmore, William Bennett Chester for Killaloe, and Lord Plunket, archbishop of Dublin; A. I. R. Anson for Qu'Appelle, Rupertsland, M. S. Baldwin for Huron, Can., William Boyd Carpenter for Ripon, George Ridding for Southwell, and Richard Young for Athabasca, Can. [1885, Edward H. Bickersteth for Exeter, Charles Parsons Reichel for Meath, Ire., Charles Hamilton for Niagara, Can., Edward King for Lincoln, Frederick Temple for London, John Wordsworth for Salisbury, W. T. T. Webber for Brisbane, Australia, and Lord A. Compton for Ely.]

* * **Bishops consecrated** (Roman Catholic):

John Healy coadjutor of Clonfert; Abraham Browning, bishop of Ossory, also James Browne of Ferns, Thomas O'Callaghan of Cork. [1885, Apr. 25, **William J. Walsh,** archbishop of Dublin; also John Butt for Southwark, William Smith, archbishop of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and Nicolas Pagani, bishop of Mangalore.]

* * The See of Southwell is founded.

* * A penny **Testament** is published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

* * The Church of England **Purity Society,** or **White Cross Army,** is formed.

1885 May 19. The revised version of **the Old Testament** is published.

LETTERS.

1883 Nov. 29. *London.* **The Society of Positivists** meets in Newton Hall in Fleur-de-Lys Court, near Gough Square.

Discourses on philosophy, morality, science, politics, etc., are delivered, their object being to promote the perfection of man by means of education in its widest sense, aiming at the attaining of universal brotherhood independently of all professed religious sects.

Nov. * *Scot.* The John Elder professorship of **naval architecture** at the Dundee University is endowed by Mrs. Elder to the amount of £12,500.

* * The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, at **Cardiff,** is founded.

* * *Merry England Magazine* is issued.

* * *The Parthenon,* by James Fergusson, appears.

* * *The Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of Edward Bulwer, Lord Lytton,* by Owen Meredith, appears. [1885, *Glenaveril, or the Metamorphoses;* 1887, *After Paradise.*]

* * *The Art of England,* by Ruskin, appears. [1884, *Cœli Enarrant, The Pleasures of England* and *The Storm-Cloud of the Nineteenth Century;* 1885, *On the Old Road; Hortus Inclusus;* 1887, *Dilecta,* and *Præterita.*]

* * *Dissertations on Early Law and Customs,* by Sir H. J. S. Maine, appears.

1884 Jan. 23. The **Teachers' Guild** holds its first public meeting.

Feb. 11. *Leaves from My Journey in the Highlands,* by Queen Victoria, appears.

Apr. 3. New **Educational Codes** come into force.

Apr. 17. New municipal offices and public free library are opened at **Leeds.**

Apr. 23. *London.* The new building for **St. Paul's School** is opened by Lord Selborne.

Apr. 29. A statute is passed **admitting women** to examination at Oxford.

May * *London.* **The Society of Authors** is founded.

July 15. *London.* **The British Commercial Geographical Society** is founded at the Mansion House.

Aug. 4. *London.* **An educational conference** is opened at South Kensington.

Oct. 5. Winchester College is opened by the Earl of Dalhousie.

Dec. 3. *Edinburgh.* **The Scottish Geographical Society** is inaugurated.

* * The **Pipe-Roll Society,** for printing all extant public records prior to the year A.D. 1200, is founded.

* * Middlesex County **Record Society** is founded.

* * *London. New English Dictionary,* Part I., edited by James Augustus Henry Murray, and published by the London Philological Society, appears.

* * *Shakespeare's Predecessors in the English Drama,* by Symonds, appears.

* * *Dawn* and *The Witch's Head,* by Henry Rider Haggard, appear. [1885, *King Solomon's Mines;* 1887, *She;* 1888, *Maiwa's Revenge.*]

1885 Jan. * The **Manchester** Geographical Society is established.

June 4. *W.* **The University College** of North Wales, at **Bangor,** is founded.

June 10. Yorkshire Institute is opened by the Marquis of Lorne.

SOCIETY.

1883 Dec. * **1884 Feb. 8.** About 18,000 cotton-weavers in the northwestern districts **strike** against a reduction of wages; they yield under certain conditions.

Dec. 8. *London.* **The Prince of Wales** is made grand master, past and present, of the **Mark Masons.**

Dec. 17. *Edinburgh.* **Terence M'Dermott** and nine others are tried at Edinburgh for **conspiracy** to blow up buildings in Glasgow; M'Dermott and four

of the conspirators are sentenced to penal servitude for life, five others to seven years.

Dec. 18. *Dublin.* **James Poole** is executed for the murder of John Kenny, the informer.

* * *Scot.* Through the Improvement Act, great numbers of **rookeries** are removed from Glasgow, and houses replace them.

1884 Feb. 2. *London.* Portmanteaus containing **dynamite** and clockwork of American make, which had failed, are found at Charing Cross and Paddington stations. [Mar. 1. A similar satchel is found at Ludgate Hill station.]

Mar. * Justice Stephens decides that **cremation** is legal.

Apr. 4–8. A **riot** occurs at Kidderminster.

Apr. * Treasonable plans for the establishment of an **Irish Republic** are discovered in James **F.** Egan's garden at Birmingham.

Apr. * *London.* The shoemakers **strike.**

July 8. *London.* The Society for the **Prevention of Cruelty to Children** is founded.

July 21. *London.* About 40,000 persons meet in **Hyde Park** to protest against the peers' rejection of the Franchise Bill, and to support the Gladstone Ministry.

July 22. A great **Conservative demonstration** is made at Sheffield.

July 26. Three **great meetings** are held in Manchester to support the Government and the Franchise Bill. [Aug. 9. Demonstration by Conservatives.]

July * A **strike** in the cotton-trade occurs.

Aug. 1. *London.* A **jubilee meeting** at Guildhall celebrates the abolition of **slavery** in the British colonies.

Aug. 4. A great **reform demonstration** is made at Birmingham.

Oct. 13. A Conservative demonstration at Aston, in Birmingham, is prevented by **rioters**; many are wounded and much damage done.

Oct. * Great **distress** is felt at Newcastle through want of employment.

Nov. 28. *Ire.* An attempt is made to destroy by **dynamite** Edinburgh House, near Tralee, Kerry; no deaths.

Dec. 23. The **Barnsley** coal-miners' **long strike** ends.

* * The Church of **England Purity Society** (White Cross Army) is established by Miss Ellice Hopkins.

1885 Jan. 7. The **slave-trade** is prohibited at a West African conference.

Jan. 15. *London.* Mr. Bishop, the **mind-reader,** is sentenced to pay £10,000 damages to Mr. Maskelyne for libel in *Truth* of July, 1883.

Feb. 16. *London.* The unemployed social democratic federation hold a **great meeting** on the Thames embankment.

Feb. * The **Ladies' National Aid Society,** for the relief of the sick and wounded in the Soudan and Egypt, is formed.

Mar. 16. Two thousand miners in West Cumberland **strike.** [Apr.*–May* About half the colliers in Yorkshire strike.]

Apr. 8. *Dublin.* The **Prince of Wales** arrives on a visit.

May 1. *Ire.* The **Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union** is established.

June 16. *London.* The **Holloway Asylum** at Egham, for the insane, is opened by the Prince of Wales.

STATE.

1883 Nov. 13. *Ire.* The **meetings** of the Orangemen and National Leaguers at Garrison, Fermanagh, are **prohibited.**

Dec. 5. *Ire.* Sir E. Sullivan becomes lord chancellor.

* * **Parliament:** The Enclosure, Copyhold, and Tithes commissions are united in one body.

* * **Parliament:** The Agricultural Holdings Act is passed.

* * **H. L.** A bill for prohibiting shooting pigeons rising from a trap, attended with **cruelties,** is rejected. Vote, 30–17.

* * *London.* R. N. Fowler, M.P., is elected lord mayor.

1884 Feb. 11. H. C. Mr. Bradlaugh enters, and administers the oath to himself; he takes his seat, and the Commons votes to exclude him. Vote, 228–120. [Feb. 19. Bradlaugh is again reelected for Northampton. Feb. 21. The Commons again votes to exclude him. Vote, 226–173.]

Feb. 26. H. C. Arthur Wellesley Peel is elected Speaker.

Feb. 28. H. C. Mr. Gladstone introduces the **New Reform Bill.**

Feb. * The name **Fifth Party** is applied to the advocates of temperance in the House of Commons.

Feb. * A society to introduce **proportional representation** is formed.

Mar. 5. H. C. A Parnellite **land-law** amendment bill is rejected. Vote, 235–72.

Apr. 11. James Francis Egan and Patrick Hogan are **arrested** at Birmingham; treasonable papers about an Irish republic are discovered in Egan's garden.

Apr. 20. Beatrice (fifth child) is born to Prince Alfred-Ernest.

June 15. The trial of Bradlaugh for voting without taking the oath begins in the Queen's Bench. [June 30. Verdict is rendered for the Crown. 1885. Jan. 28. The Lords' justices disallow his appeal.]

June 28. *London.* **A Conference** meets to discuss **Egyptian affairs.**

—— Members: Earl Granville, foreign secretary; Hugh C. E. Childers, chancellor of the exchequer; and the following ambassadors: Count Karolyi (Aust.), M. Waddington (Fr.), Count Munster (Ger.), Count Nigra (It.), Count De Staël (Rus.), and Musurus Pasha (Turk.).

July 10. H. L. The **Women's Suffrage Bill** is rejected.

July 19. Leopold Charles (second child) born to Prince Leopold.

Aug. 14. Parliament: The Post-Office Protection Act is passed.

Oct. 20. George Otto Trevelyan becomes chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Oct. 24. *Ire.* **H. Campbell-Bannerman** is sworn in as chief secretary.

Oct. 28. The **Maamtrasma trial;** the verdict is supported by the Commons.

Nov. * *E. I.* The Marquis of Ripon, governor-general, dies, and is succeeded by the Earl of Dufferin.

Nov. 3. H. L. Lord Petre, a Roman Catholic priest, takes his seat.

Nov. 6. *W. Afr.* A British protectorate is proclaimed in **New Guinea.**

Nov. 18. George Shaw-Lefevre is appointed postmaster-general.

1885 Jan. 24. H. C. A dynamite explosion takes place in the House, resulting in much damage; three assistants are hurt; greater damage is prevented by the courage of two policemen in removing blazing destructives.

Feb. 11. The Earl of Rosebery is made lord privy seal.

Feb. 24. H. C. It first applies **new Rules and Cloture;** it expels Mr. O'Brien.

Feb. 27, 28. H. L. A motion of **censure** on the Government respecting Egypt is passed. Vote, 189–58. **H. C.** It is rejected. Vote, 302–288.

Mar. 3. H. C. The proposal of the Society for **Proportional Representation** is rejected. Vote, 134–31.

Apr. 14. *London.* Sir R. N. Fowler is reelected lord mayor.

Apr. 25. *Ire.* John Naish is made lord chancellor.

June 9. The Gladstone **Ministry resigns** on account of minority in the Commons on the Budget Bill. Vote, 264–252.

June 24. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne-Cecil, **Marquis of Salisbury,** forms a Ministry.

Members: Marquis of Salisbury (For. Sec.), Sir Stafford Northcote [Earl of Iddesleigh], (L. Treas.), Sir Hardinge Giffard, Lord Halsbury (L. Chanc.), Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, Viscount Cranbrook (Pres. Council), Dudley Francis Stuart Ryder, Earl of Harrowby, Sir Richard Assheton Cross (Home Sec.), Col. Frederick Arthur Stanley (Colonial Sec.), Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill (Sec. for India), William Henry Smith (Sec. for War), [1886, Jan. 23, succeeded by Viscount Cranbrook], Lord George Francis Hamilton (First L. of Adm.), Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach (Chanc. Exchcq.), the Earl of Carnarvon (L. Lieut. Ire.), Edward Gibson [Lord Ashbourne], the Duke of Richmond (Pres. Board of Trade), Lord John Manners (P. M. Gen.), Edward Stanhope (Vice Pres. Council), Henry Chaplin (Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster), Arthur J. Balfour (Pres. Local Gov. Board), Sir William Hart-Dyke (Sec. Ire.), David Robert Plunket (Com. of Works), Sir Richard E. Webster (Atty.-Gen.), and John E. Gorst (Solicitor-Gen.).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1883 Nov. 8. The *Iris* **is sunk** off Cape Villano; 35 lives lost.

Dec. 11. The steamer *Auk* **is wrecked** at South Hendon; 22 lives lost.

* * *London.* The Metropolitan **Railway reports** 36,753,321 passengers carried in six months without accident.

1884 June 3. A railway train goes **over an embankment** between Breamore and Downton; five persons are killed and 41 injured. [July 16. Another at Bullhouse Bridge, near Peniston; 24 lives are lost.]

June 4. *London.* **Fire** destroys the East End aquarium, menagerie, and waxworks at Bishopsgate.

Aug. 2, 3. The steamer *Dione* **collides** with *Camden* and sinks near Gravesend; about 17 are drowned.

Nov. 1. *Scot.* **A false alarm** of fire at the Star Theater, Glasgow, causes **15 deaths.**

1885 Feb. 13. The **Mersey Tunnel,** Liverpool, is opened.

June 18. A **mine explosion** at Clifton Hall, near Pendlebury, Lancashire, causes 177 deaths.

ARMY — NAVY.

1885 July 13–25. The National Association for rifle-shooting meets at Wimbledon; Sergt. Bulmer, 2d Lincoln, wins the queen' prize.

[1886, July 12–24, Private Jackson, 1st V. B. Lincoln; 1887, July 11–23, Lieut. Warren, 1st Middlesex rifles; 1888, July 9–21, Private Fulton, 13th Middlesex.]

1886 Feb. 22. The **Duke of Edinburgh** assumes command of the fleet in the Mediterranean.

July 10. Lord William Paulet is made field-marshal.

Aug. 16. Sham naval battles take place at Milford Haven.

Aug. 23. The cruiser *Orlando* is **launched** at Jarrow-on-Tyne. [Nov. 25, the cruiser *Undaunted* at Jarrow-on-Tyne; Dec. 15, the cruiser *Narcissus* at Hull; 1887, Sept. 20, the turret-ram *Trafalgar* at Portsmouth.

Nov. 9. The **Distinguished Service Order** is instituted for military and naval officers.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1885 Oct. 1. A statue of the Earl of Shaftesbury, Westminster Abbey, is uncovered.

Nov. 30. *London.* **George Gabriel Stokes** is made president of the Royal Society.

* * *London.* The **Home Arts Association** is established.

1886 Jan. * Three **comets** are visible, Brook's, Fabry's, and Barnard's.

May 4. *London.* A Colonial and Indian **Exhibition** is opened at South Kensington.

July 15. *London.* The **Thompson smoke-consuming furnace** is successfully tried on the Thames.

Aug. 29. *W. I.* **A solar eclipse** is well observed and photographed at Grenada by a Government expedition.

Sept. 4. A waterspout does much damage at Swansea.

Dec. 8, 9. The south and west of England are visited by a destructive **gale and storm.** [Dec. 26, 27. A snowstorm does great damage in the west.]

Dec. 15. *London.* **A statue** of Queen Anne, at the west front of St. Paul's Cathedral, is uncovered by the lord mayor.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1885 * * Abercorn, Duke of, James Hamilton, statesman, Ireland, A74.
Cairns, Lord, Hugh McCalmont, statesman, Ireland, A66.
Fraser, James, bishop of Manchester, philanthropist, A67.
Gordon, Charles George (**Chinese Gordon**), major-general, traveler, A54.
Halifax, Viscount, Sir Charles Wood, statesman, A85.
Houghton, Lord, Richard Monckton Milnes, statesman, author, A76.
MacCabe, Edward, cardinal, archbishop of Dublin, A69.
Muirhead, John, engineer, inventor, A78.
O'Hagan, Baron, judge, Ireland, A73.
Parkes, Sir Harry Smith, diplomatist, A57.
Sartorius, Sir George Rose, admiral, A95.
Shaftesbury, Earl of, Anthony A. Cooper, philanthropist, A84.
Shairp, John C., scholar, author, Scot., A66.
Strathnairn, Lord, Hugh Henry Rose, field-marshal, A82.
Veitch, John, author, Scotland, A90.
1886 * * Anderson, Sir John, gun inventor, A72.
Archer, Frederick James, jockey, A30.
Caldecott, Randolph, artist, A40.
Cardwell, Viscount, Edward, states., A73.
Churchill, Henry Adrian, diplomatist, dies.
Collins, Frances, novelist, dies.
Goddard, Bouverie, painter. A54.
Hobart-Hampden, Augustus Charles (**Hobart Pasha**), admiral, A64.
Maas, Joseph, singer, A39.
Macpherson, Sir Herbert Taylor, gen., A59.
May, Sir Thomas Erskine, jurist, hist., A71.
Oliphant, Mrs. Laurence, Octavie L'Estrange, author, A45±.
Taylor, Sir Henry, poet, A86.
Trench, Richard C., archbishop of Dublin, author, A79.
Trevelyan, Sir Charles, publicist, A79.
Tulloch, John, theologian, author, Scot., A63.
Webster, Thomas, artist, A86.

CHURCH.

1885 July 21. A Wesleyan Methodist Conference at Newcastle-on-Tyne opens.

Oct. * *Edinburgh.* The Scottish Home Mission to Jews is founded.

* * *Scot.* The **Jewish Mission** of the United Presbyterian Church is founded.

1886 Feb. 16. The **House of Laymen** first meets, a consultative body having 102 members, to assist the convocation of (Church of England) clergy.

May 13. H. L. The archbishop of Canterbury introduces the **Church Patronage Bill** to check sales, give rights to petitioners, etc. [1887, Apr. 1. Passes the Lords.]

May 28–June 4. *London.* **The International Salvation Army Congress** meets.

June 29. *Ire.* **The Unionist Roman Catholics** present a Jubilee address to the queen.

July * *Ire.* **Monsignor Persico** represents the Pope in a visit to Ireland.

Oct. 5. The **Church Congress** is held at Wakefield. [1887, Oct. 3±. At Wolverhampton; 1888, Oct. 1±, at Manchester.]

Oct. 25. *London.* Rev. H. R. Haweis of St. James, Marylebone, is prohibited by his bishop from preaching in the City Temple.

* * *London.* Churches of the city; Church of England, 920; Dissenters, about 700.

LETTERS.

1885 Nov. * *London.* The **Selborne** Society is founded. [Dec., **Bacon** Society; later, **Shelley** Society.]

* * *Law Quarterly Review* is issued.

* * *Six Centuries of Work and Wages*, by James Edwin Thorold Rogers, appears. [1887, *A History of Agriculture and Prices in England.*]

1886 Nov. * *Gr.* The British School of **Archeology** is opened at Athens.

Dec. 15. The new buildings of **Sion's College and Hospital** are opened by the Prince of Wales.

* * **Mansfield College,** Oxford, for Nonconformists, is founded.

* * The International **Copyright Act** is passed.

* * *London.* The *English Historical Review* is issued.

* * *Locksley Hall, Sixty Years After*, by Tennyson, appears. [1889. *Demeter and Other Poems.*]

SOCIETY.

1885 July 16. About 3,000 cotton-weavers of Lancashire **strike.** [Sept. 2–17. 4,700 men at Elswick Iron Works, Newcastle, strike.]

July 23. Princess Beatrice marries Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Sept. * *Ind.* **Female suffrage** is granted in the Madras presidency.

Sept. * *Ire.* **The Crimes Act expires;** boycotting and other outrages are renewed.

Oct. * *Ire.* **The Cork Defence Union** is formed by the landlords to oppose the Irish National League. [The **Irish Defence Union** is formed to support the local Defence Unions.]

Oct. * About 25,000 cotton-weavers at Oldham **strike** against 10 per cent reduction in wages; the workmen compromise on a 5 per cent reduction.

Nov. 13. *Ire.* **Moonlighters** unsuccessfully attack Castle Farm, Molahiffe, to obtain arms.

Nov. * The engineers at Sunderland **return to work** after having been on strike for two and a half years.

Nov. * The **Selborne Society,** for the preservation of birds, plants, and pleasant places, is established.

* * *Ire.* **Agrarian offenses** reported are 944.

1886 Jan. 6–Feb. 24. Shipwrights on the Tyne and Wear **strike.**

Jan. 30. Northumberland miners **strike.** [May 23–28. Work resumed.]

Feb. 9, 10. *London.* **Riotous meetings** are held in Trafalgar Square. [Mar. * Rioters are sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.]

Feb. 11–16. A strike occasions rioting at Leicester; quelled by police.

May 14–Oct. 27. Engineers at Bolton **strike;** the trouble is settled by conciliation.

May * *Ire.* **Intimidation** is practised by the House League upon owners of houses in Kerry and elsewhere, to secure a reduction of rent.

June 2. The annual congress of **cyclists** meets at Colchester.

June 3, 13, 21. *Ire.* **Riots** occur in Belfast between Catholic and Protestant workmen; many lives are lost. [Aug. 9, 14. Rioting continues; 11 killed. Aug. 15. Suppressed.]

June * **–July** * Shropshire iron-workers successfully **strike.**

July 14–16. *London.* **The British and Colonial Congress** meets, bishop of London, president.

July * **The Woman's Suffrage Society** holds its annual meeting.

July * *Scot.* Riotous resistance is made to **ejectments** at Greenhill Farm, Isle of Tiree, Hebrides. 300 men repulse 50 police; marines restore order. [Dec. 14. Six crofters are sentenced to three months' imprisonment.]

Aug. 19–22. About 1,000 delegates attend a convention of the **Irish National League** at Chicago, U. S. A.; John Fitzgerald, president.

Sept 1±. *Ire.* Occasional **rioting** occurs at West Belfast between Protestants and Catholics.

Sept. 12. About 15,000 operatives in the wrought-nail trade of South Staffordshire **strike.**

Sept. 19. Riots occur at Liverpool.

Sept. 26. *Ire.* Armed **moonlighters** are captured at Castle Island, in Kerry.

Fatal **riots** occur at West Belfast; two persons killed.

Sept. 30. A riot occurs among coal-miners at Plas-Power colliery near Wrexham.

Oct. 4. *Ire.* Two women who refuse to give up arms are shot by **moonlighters** near Williamstown, in Cork.

Nov. 9. The Distinguished Service Order is instituted.

Dec. 8. *Ire.* The Fenian Brotherhood expels **O'Donovan Rossa.**

Dec. 23. *Dublin.* John Dillon and five other Irish members of Parliament, and William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, **are tried** for illegal rent collecting. [1887. Jan. 11. They are committed and bailed. Feb. 14. Trial resumed. Feb. 24. Jury disagree. Apr. 1. Proceedings withdrawn.]

* * *London.* The **Socialist League** is formed by William Morris, John Burns, H. M. Hyndman, and H. H. Champion.

* * *London.* The National Conservative Club is organized.

STATE.

1885 June 25. Parliament: The **Redistribution of Seats** Act is passed.

July 1. Parliament: Special **postal trains** are established.

July 6. H. C. It refuses to permit **Mr. Bradlaugh** to take the oath. Vote, 263–219.

Aug. 14. Charles Henry, Duke of Richmond, is appointed secretary for Scotland.

Parliament: Lord Ashbourne's Act, granting £5,000,000 for the purchase of land in Ireland by tenants, to be paid by instalments, is passed.

Parliament is prorogued. [Nov. 18. Dissolved.]

Oct. 5. *Ire.* The first **county convention** is held at Wicklow under Mr. Parnell.

Oct. 7. The Royal Commission for inquiry into **causes of depression of trade** holds its first meeting. Earls Iddesleigh and Dunraven, Mr. G. Sclater Booth, Prof. Bonamy Price, and 20 others present. [1887. Feb. * It reports the probable causes,—overproduction, the rise in the price of gold, and the fall in prices.]

Nov. 23.-Dec. 18. General election: 333 Liberals, 251 Conservatives, 86 Parnellites, are elected,

Dec. * Sir Henry Lopes is made a lord justice.

* * *London.* John Staples is elected lord mayor.

* * *E. I.* The British settle in **Upper Burmah.**

* * *W. Afr.* **Niger** districts are occupied by settlers.

* * *S. Afr.* Colonists settle in **Bechuanaland.**

* * *Ire.* Population, 4,962,000.

1886 Jan. 12. Parliament meets. [June 26. Dissolved.]

Jan. 13. H. C. Mr. Bradlaugh takes the oath in the Commons.

Jan. * *Ire.* **William H. Smith** is chief secretary for a few days.

Jan. 27. The **Salisbury Ministry resigns,** being defeated in the Commons on an amendment to the address.

Feb. 2. *Ire.* John Naish is made lord chancellor.

Feb. 5. *Ire.* The Earl of Aberdeen is appointed lord-lieutenant.

Feb. 6. Sir Charles Russell becomes attorney-general, and Sir Horace Davey solicitor-general.

Lord Wolverton, George Grenfell Glyn, is appointed postmaster-general.

Sir Farrer Herschel, **Lord Herschel,** is made lord high chancellor.

The third administration of **William Ewart Gladstone** is formed.

W. E. Gladstone (L. Treas.), Sir Farrer Herschel (L. Chanc.), Earl Spencer (L. Pres. Council), Sir William V. Harcourt (Chanc. Excheq.), Hugh Culling E. Childers (Home Sec.), Archibald P. Primrose, Earl of Rosebery (For. Sec.), George Leveson-Gower, Earl Granville (Colonial Sec.), John Wodehouse, Earl-of Kimberley (Sec. for India), Henry Campbell-Bannerman (Sec. for War), Earl de Gray and Ripon (L. of Adm.), Anthony James Mundella (Pres. Board of Trade), Joseph Chamberlain (Pres. of Local Gov. Board) [Mar. 27, succeeded by James Stansfeld], John Morley (Sec. for Ire.) [Mar. 24, succeeded by John William Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie], George Otto Trevelyan (Sec. for Scot.), Edward Heneage (Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster) [Apr., succeeded by Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth], Albert Edmund Parker, Earl of Morley (Com. of Works) [Apr. 13, succeeded by Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin].

Feb. 10. *London.* **A British Home Rule** (for Ireland) **Association** is formed.

Feb. 15. John W. Mellor is made judge-advocate-general.

Mar. 5. H. C. The proposed **abolition** of the hereditary principle is negatived.

Apr. 8. H. C. Mr. Gladstone introduces his **Home-Rule Bill,** "to make better provision for the government of Ireland."

It proposes to establish a legislative body in Dublin, to consist of two orders: (1) 28 representative peers and 75 members elected for 10 years; (2) the present 103 Irish members, and 101 additional; the lord-lieutenant with a privy council to be independent of Great Britain; the new body empowered to enact laws, and to impose and collect taxes, except the customs, but not to interfere with the army and navy, or foreign and colonial affairs, and not to enact any religious endowment; present legal and police arrangements to remain temporarily subject to the crown; no Irish members to sit at Westminster. [Apr. 13, 14. The bill is read a first time in the Commons. June 7, 8. Its second reading is rejected in the Commons. Vote, 343-313, the majority including 250 Tories and 93 Liberals.]

Apr. 16. H. C. The sale and purchase of the **Land Bill** (Ireland) is introduced by Mr. Gladstone; the issue of 50,000,000 3 per cent stock from 1887–90 is proposed.

Apr. * *London.* **Private posting-boxes** are sanctioned.

May 10. Lord Redesdale, chairman of committees since 1851, dies, and is succeeded by the **Duke of Buckingham.**

May 11. H. C. Proposed abolition of the **punishment of death** is defeated. Vote, 117–62.

May 14, 15. Meetings of Conservatives and Liberals declare against **Gladstone's Irish policy;** over 70 Liberal M. P.'s desert their party; they and their followers become known as **Liberal Unionists,** or dissenting Liberals.

June 18. *Ire.* Armagh and Tyrone are **proclaimed** under the Peace Preservation Act.

June 25. Parliament: An Act is passed giving the Scotch crofters **fixity of tenure,** enlargement of holdings, and state aid to fisheries. [1888. Amended.]

June 26. Parliament is dissolved.

July * **General election** takes place on the issue of Gladstone's Irish Home Rule policy. [316 Tories, 191 Liberals, 78 Liberal Unionists, and 85 Parnellites (Irish Home Rulers) are elected.]

July 20. The **Gladstone administration resigns.**

July 21. *Ire.* **Belfast** is **proclaimed** because of rioting between Catholics and Protestants.

July 23. The **United Kingdom Home Rule** (for Ireland) **League** is formed.

July 26. The **second Salisbury administration** is formed.

Members: Marquis of Salisbury (Premier and Treas.), Lord Halsbury (L. Chanc.), Visc. Cranbrook (L. Pres. Council), Lord Randolph Henry Spencer-Churchill (Chanc. Excheq.), Henry Matthews (Home Sec.), Stafford Henry Northcote, Earl of Iddesleigh (For. Sec.), Edward Stanhope (Sec. Colonies) [later, Sir Henry Thurstan Holland], Sir Richard Cross [Viscount Cross] (Sec. for India), William Henry Smith (Sec. War), Lord George Francis Hamilton (L. Admir.), Edward Gibson, Lord Ashbourne (L. Chanc. of Ire.), Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach (Sec. for Ire.), Lord John Manners, Duke of Rutland (Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster), and Sir Frederick Stanley, Lord Stanley of Preston (Pres. Board of Trade).

George Henry Cadogan [Earl Cadogan] (L. Privy Seal), Charles Stewart Vane Tempest Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry (L. Lieut. Ire.), Arthur J. Balfour (Sec. for Scot.), C. T. Ritchie (Pres. of Local Gov. Board), Henry Cecil Raikes (P.M.-Gen.), David Robert Plunket (Com. of Works), Sir Richard Everard Webster (Atty.-Gen.), Sir Edward Clarke (Solicitor Gen.).

July * William T. Marriott is made judge-advocate-general.

Aug. 5. Parliament meets. [1892. June 28. Dissolved.]

Aug. 27, 28. H. C. Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address is negatived. Vote, 304–181.

Aug. * *Ire.* **Gen. R. Buller** is appointed to command in Kerry, Clare, and Cork, with civil plenary powers.

Sept. 11. H. C. Mr. Parnell introduces his **Tenants' Relief Bill;** it is rejected. Vote, 297–202.

Sept. 25. Parliament is prorogued.

Nov. 30. *Ire.* **Sir Robert Hamilton,** under secretary, resigns. [**Gen. Buller** succeeds him.]

Nov. * *Ind. Ocean.* **Socotra** is acquired.

Dec. 1. The **British Home Rule Union** is formed.

Dec. 18. *Ire.* A proclamation is issued against the **"Plan of Campaign."**

* * *London.* Reginald Hawson is elected lord mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1885 July *-**Aug.** * *Ire.* Fraud is discovered in the **Munster Bank,** and payment is stopped.

Sept. 16. The *Puritan* defeats the *Genesta* in a **yacht-race** (p. 321).

Sept. 18. The steamer *Dolphin* **collides** with the *Brenda;* eight lives lost.

Sept. * The *Merchantman* **is wrecked** on Sands Head; about 70 perish.

Oct. * The **Manchester Ship Canal Company** is formed; proposed capital, £8,000,000.

Nov. * *Edinburgh.* The **ancient cross** is restored by W. E. Gladstone.

* * Lord Hastings's **Melton** wins the **Derby race.** [1886, Duke of Westminster's **Ormonde** wins; 1887, Mr. Abbington's **Merry Hampton;** 1888, Duke of Portland's **Ayrshire,** and 1889, his **Donovan.**]

Dec. 23. *W.* **A mine explosion** occurs at Mardy colliery, Pontypridd; 200 persons are entombed, and 81 killed.

1886 Apr. * The permission to grow **tobacco** is granted with conditions by the Board of Trade.

Aug. 26. The steamer *Ferntower* **founders** near Saigon; about 50 lives are lost.

Sept. 11. The American yacht *Mayflower* outsails the *Galatea* (p. 325).

ARMY — NAVY.

1887 Jan. 1. New army discipline regulations are made, giving increased power to officers.

Feb. 1. The Naval Intelligence Department is formed.

Mar. 10. The torpedo-cruiser *Serpent* is launched at Devonport. [Apr. 9, the war-ship *Victoria* at Newcastle; May 9, the war-ship *Sans Pareil* at Blackwall.]

July 23. A naval review is held at Spithead in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee; 135 ships and over 20,000 men take part in the display.

* * The Duke of Cambridge is made commander-in-chief by patent.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1886 * * The British Association meets at Birmingham. [1887, at Manchester; 1888, Sept. 5, at Bath; 1889, at Newcastle.]

1887 Feb. * A museum for Gen. Pitt-Rivers' collection of ancient weapons is presented to the Oxford University.

Apr. 4. *London.* Anglo-Jewish antiquities are exhibited at the Royal Albert Hall.

Apr. 20. About £10,000 of the Jubilee Fund is set apart for a colossal statue of Prince Albert.

May 3. The Royal Jubilee Exhibition of manufactures, science, and art, at Manchester, is opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. [Nov. 10. Closed.]

May 11. The Royal Mining, Engineering, and Industrial Exhibition at Newcastle, is opened by the Duke of Cambridge. [July 11. The Royal Agricultural Society's Exhibition is opened.]

May 16. The Royal Jubilee Exhibition at Liverpool is opened by the Princess Louise.

Aug. 17. *Ire.* A fishing-school is established at Baltimore.

—*London.* A terrific storm destroys life and property.

Sept. 26. *London.* An International Shorthand Congress is held at the Geological Museum; 482 systems are noticed.

Sept. * A new Art Union is established by the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors.

Oct. 22. A statue of Samuel Morley, M.P., is unveiled at Bristol.

Oct. 31–Nov. 1. Gales occur on the south and west coasts. [Nov. 3. Another gale on the southeast coast.]

Dec. 16. A statue of Gen. Earle, in front of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, is unveiled by Lord Wolseley. A statue of the queen at the Royal Holloway College is unveiled by the Princess Christian.

Dec. * *W.* Gold is discovered in large quantities in Pritchar Morgan's mines, Gwynfynydd, Mawddach Valley, Merionethshire.

* * Sir Arthur Sullivan composes *Ruddygore.*

* * Arrangements are made for transmitting telegraphic messages from railway trains in motion without contact with the ordinary wires.

* * *London.* Josef Hofman, ten years of age, plays long classical pieces from memory at St. James's Hall.

* * *London.* The Anatomical Society is founded.

* * The symphonion, an improved musical box, is invented.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1887 Jan. 12. Iddesleigh, Earl of, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, states., author, A69.
Jan. 19. Ballantine, William, lawyer, A75.
Jan. 22. Whitworth, Sir Joseph, mechanical engineer, A84.
Feb. 5. Macgregor, Sir Charles Metcalfe, general, A47.
Feb. 8. Wood, Mrs. Henry, author, A67.
Mar. 24. Strangford, Viscountess, Emily Anne, philanthropist, A53.
Apr. 10. Newdegate, Charles, politician, A71.
May 5. Grant, James, Scot. novelist, A65.
July 25. Mayhew, Henry, author, A75.
Aug. 10. Lawson, James Anthony, jurist, Ireland, A70.
Oct. 17. Hunt, Robert, scientist, A80.
Oct. 20. Beresford-Hope, Alexander James, scholar, statesman, A67.
Nov. 2. Lind, Jenny (Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt), vocalist, A66.
Nov. 6. Wolverton, Baron, George Grenfell Glyn, statesman, A63.
Nov. 17. Baker, Valentine (Baker Pasha), colonel, A62.
Dec. 17. Farre, Arthur, surgeon, A76.
Dec. 19. Stewart, Balfour, naturalist, A58.

1888 Jan. 8. Price, Bonamy, economist, A80.
Jan. 19. Carden, Robert Walter, politician, philanthropist, A87.
Jan. 23. Inchbold, John W., landscape painter, A50.
Jan. 27. Godwin, George, architect, A73.
Jan. 29. Lear, Edward, author, dies.
Jan. 30. Caird, James Tennant, shipbuilder, Scotland, A71.
— Howitt, Mary, poet, A89.

CHURCH.

1886 * * Bishops consecrated (Church of England):

John Dowden for Edinburgh, Charles Graves for Limerick, Charles Maurice Stack for Clogher, William Reeves for Down, Robert B. Knox, archbishop of Armagh, E. Bickersteth for Japan, G. W. H. K. Bruce for Bloemfontein, South Africa, Bramsby L. Key for St. Johns, South Africa, Edward T. Churton for Nassau, W. I.; and James Moorhouse for Manchester. [1887. W. C. Pinkham for Saskatchewan and Calgary, Rupertsland, J. Wareing Bardsley for Sodor and Man, G. F. P. Blyth for Jerusalem, T. E. Wilkinson for Central Europe, Charles E. Camidge for Bathurst, Australia, Field Flowers Goe for Melbourne, Australia, and Henry J. Matthew for Lahore, Ind.]

* * Bishops consecrated (Roman Catholic):

Edward T. O'Dwyer for Limerick, Patrick McAlister for Donn and Connor, and Pierce Power for Waterford and Lismore; also Matthew Gibney for Perth Australia.

1887 Aug. 9. The archbishop of Canterbury receives an address from 96 peers, directed against auricular confession, priests in absolution, etc.

Dec. 26. The British Special Mission presents the queen's Jubilee gift to the Pope.

Dec. * The Duke of Norfolk is appointed envoy extraordinary from Victoria to the Vatican. [Dec. 17. He is received by the Pope.]

* * *Scot.* The Mission to the Chinese Blind is formed by the zeal of William Murray.

* * Bishops consecrated (Roman Catholic):

George Porter for Bombay, E. I.; Francis Pozzi for Krishnagar, E. I.; Alex. Riccaz for Nagpur, E. I.; Bernard Beiderlinden for Poona, E. I.; Ferdinand Ossi for Quilon, E. I.; Jeremiah Doyle for Grafton, Australia; and Vincent Flood, bishop auxiliary for Port of Spain; John J. Grimes for Christchurch, Australia.

1888 Jan. 25. *London.* The new reredos at St. Paul's Cathedral is unveiled.

Jan. 30. *London.* A solemn office, in memory of the Young Pretender, is celebrated at All Saints, Anglican Church, Lambeth.

LETTERS.

1886 * * *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, by Thomas Hardy, appears. [1891. *Tess of the D'Ubervilles.*]

* * *Miscellanies*, by Swinburne, appears.

* * *The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* and *Kidnapped*, by R. L. B. Stevenson, appear. [1887, *Underwoods, The Merry Men, and Other Tales*, and *Memoirs and Portraits*; 1889, *The Master of Ballantrae.*]

1887 Jan. 29. The Selden Society, for the study of English legal history, and publication of ancient MSS. and books, is founded.

Mar. 26. The 500th anniversary of the laying of the first stone of New College, Winchester, is celebrated.

June 15. The foundation of Newcastle and Durham College of Physical Science is laid by Sir [Lord] William Armstrong. [1888. Nov. 5. Opened.]

* * *London.* The Philological Society advocates the use of Volapük in diplomacy and science.

* * Books and pamphlets published during the year, 4,410. [1888, 4,960; 1889, 4,694; 1890, 4,414.]

* * *Practical Dictionary of Mechanics*, by Edward H. Knight, appears.

* * *The Wolfe Expedition in Asia Minor*, by J. R. Stillington Sterrett, appears.

* * *Paleolithic Man in N. W. Middlesex*, by John Allen Brown, appears.

* * *The Revolutionary Movement of 1848–49 in Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Germany*, by G. Edmund Maurice, appears.

* * *Christianity, Islam, and the Negro Race*, by Edmund W. Blyden, appears.

* * *Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion*, by A. H. Sayce, appears.

* * *The Mammoth and the Flood*, by Henry H. Howorth, appears.

* * *Early Adventures in Persia, Susiana, and Babylon*, by Sir Henry Layard, appears.

1887–89 *Essays*, by Aubrey Thomas De Vere, appears.

1887–94 *English Writers*, by Henry Morley, appears.

* * *Springhaven*, by Richard D. Blackmore, appears.

SOCIETY.

1886 * * A Thimble League is patronized by the queen; the object being to provide employment for distressed needle-women.

* * Parliament: The Shop Hours Regulation Act for the protection of young persons is passed.

* * The Recreative Evening Schools Association for boys who have left school is founded under royal patronage.

* * Titles created:

Earl De Montalt, Viscount Cross, and Barons Hillingdon, Thring, Kensington, Hindlip, Stalbridge, Grinthorpe, Herschell, Hamilton, Brassey, and Burton. [1887, Earl of Londesborough, and Barons Addington, Basing, Macnaghten, Cheylesmore, Connemara, Monckton, Armstrong, Bowes, St. Levan, De Ramsey, and Magheramorne; 1888, Marquis of Duffern and Ava, and Barons Knutsford and Savile; 1889, Duke of Fife.]

1887 Jan. 29, 30. *Ire.* Rioting occurs in West Belfast.

Feb. 8–10. *Scot.* Violent riots by Lanarkshire miners occur at Hamilton, Airdrie, and elsewhere; 74 men are arrested.

Feb. 14, 15. *Ire.* Evictions are resisted with arms; an "emergency" man dies of his wounds at Ballycar.

Feb. * *London.* The London Postmen's Rest, Dover, is established by Lord Wolverton, late postmaster.

Mar. 8. *Ire.* Bloody riots occur at Yonghai.

Mar. 18. Father Keller is arrested for contempt of court in refusing to give evidence as a confessor in a bankruptcy case; his course is approved by Archbishop Walsh. [Mar. 19. Imprisoned. Mar. 29. Father Ryan is imprisoned for a like offense. May 21–24. Both are released.]

Apr. * The National Prohibition Party appears.

May 9. *London.* The queen receives the lord mayor and others with their jubilee address. [May 14. She goes to Mile End to open the People's Palace.]

June 1. The Order of the Indian Empire is enlarged.

June 20+. *London.* Queen Victoria's Jubilee is celebrated.

A grand procession is witnessed by many thousands; a solemn thanksgiving service is given in Westminster Abbey, in the presence of the queen, the royal family, the Kings of Denmark, Belgium, Greece, and Saxony; the Crown Princes of Germany, Austria, Portugal, and Sweden; the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, Prince Ludwig of Bavaria, the Maharajah Holkar, and many Indian princes, the Queen of Hawaii, also the dignitaries of the empire, and many persons eminent in science, art, and literature. (JUNE 22.) The women of Great Britain and Ireland make a jubilee offering to the queen of £75,000. About 26,000 elementary school children are entertained in Hyde Park, at the instance of Mr. Lawson of the *Daily Telegraph*. (JUNE 23.) A citizens' thanksgiving service is held at St. Paul's, after a formal procession from Guildhall. (JUNE 24.) The queen issues a letter to the nation, expressing her profound gratitude for the very kind reception of the vast multitude during her progress to and return from Westminster Abbey. (JUNE 27.) A great number of addresses from municipal corporations, scientific societies, and other bodies are received by the queen. (JUNE 30.) East India chiefs are received and decorated at Windsor. (JULY 2.) The queen reviews 28,000 volunteers at Buckingham Palace. (JULY 4.) She lays the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute. (JULY 9.) She reviews about 60,000 men at Aldershot. (JULY 23.) The grand naval review by the queen takes place.

June * *Ire.* Evictions at Bodyke in Clare, on property of Col. O'Callaghan, are resisted.

July 19. *Ire.* A great meeting is held at Cork to resist the Crimes Act.

Aug. *–Sept. * An unsuccessful strike occurs on the Midland Railway; about 2,713 drivers, firemen, and others go out.

Sept. 4. *Ire.* Nationalists attempt to hold a meeting at Ballycoree after it has been proclaimed, and are dispersed by the Government.

Sept. 9. *Ire.* Nationalists, led by Labouchere and Dillon, hold a meeting at Mitchellstown in disregard of the Government's proclamation; two men are killed in a conflict with the police.

Sept. 11. *Ire.* Constable Whelehan is killed and three others are wounded in defending T. Sexton's house near Lisdoonvarna, against moonlighters. [Dec. 10. Leary and four others are sentenced to penal servitude for life.]

Sept. 20. *Ire.* The National League in Clare and several baronies, including 200 branches, is suppressed by proclamation.

Sept. 24. *Ire.* Nationalists O'Brien and Mandeville are sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Oct. 4–7. The Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants hold a Congress at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Oct. 9. *Ire.* Many suppressed branches of the National League hold meetings.

Oct. 18, 19. The unemployed meet in Hyde Park, but are dispersed by the police after a fight.

Oct. 29. *Ire.* The annual convention of the Irish National League of Great Britain meets at Cardiff.

Nov. 23. *Scotland.* Park and Aline deer forests in the Island of Lewis are raided by 2,000 cotters.

Dec. 2. *Dublin.* The Lord Mayor is sentenced to imprisonment for two months for publishing reports of suppressed meetings of the National (Irish) League.

Dec. 3. Shoemakers at Northampton strike. [Dec. 24. Closed by arbitration.]

Dec. 19. *Fr.* Jem Smith and Jake Kilrain engage in a prize-fight on an island between Paris and Rouen.

—— The Beaconsfield Club at Salisbury is opened by the Marquis of Salisbury.

Dec. 30. The women of England send a memorial to the Queen with over 1,130,000 names, praying for sympathy with the proposal to close public-houses on Sunday.

* * The per capita consumption of distilled spirits and wine in the United Kingdom is 0.93 and 0.38 gallons; beer, 32.88 gallons per capita.

* * The British Nurses' Association is founded.

* * *London.* The National Union is organized.

* * *London.* The Poor Children's Aid Society is established.

1888 Jan. 9. The remains of Napoleon III. are removed from Chiselhurst to Farnborough.

STATE.

1887 Jan. 3. Ministerial appointments: George J. Goschen (Chanc. Excheq.), William H. Smith (L. Treas.). [Jan. 6. Edward Stanhope (Sec. War). Jan. * Marq. of Salisbury (For. Sec.).

Jan. 28. Parliament assembles.

Feb. 1. The Naval Intelligence Department is formed.

Feb. 11, 12. H. C. Mr. Parnell's amendment to the address is negatived. Vote, 352–246.

Mar. 5. *Ire.* Sir Michael Hicks-Beach resigns the chief secretaryship. [Arthur J. Balfour succeeds him.]

Mar. 7, 10, 14+. *London.* The *Times* publishes articles entitled *Parnellism and Crime*, charging Mr. Parnell and other Irish members with having participated in or approved of crimes committed against the Government in Ireland and elsewhere. [Apr. 18. The *Times* publishes the facsimile of a letter alleged to be signed by Parnell (dated 1882, May 15), in which he is made to say, "Though I regret the accident of Lord Cavendish's death, I cannot refuse to admit that Burke got no more than his deserts." Apr. 19. In the Commons, Parnell terms the letter an anonymous fabrication.] (See 1888, Oct. 22.)

Mar. 16. H. C. The first and chief closure rule is adopted. Vote, 220–120.

Mar. 28. H. C. A new criminal law procedure (Coercion) Bill is introduced by Mr. Balfour.

Apr. 11. *London.* A great demonstration takes place at Hyde Park against the Irish Coercion Bill.

May 4, 5. H. C. The Commons decides that an article in the *Times* of May 2, attacking John Dillon, M.P., is not a breach of privilege. Mr. Gladstone's motion for a committee is rejected. Vote, 317–233.

May 21. *London.* A Parliamentary committee to inquire into charges of spending corporation funds to oppose municipal reform bill report the charge to be partially sustained.

June * H. C. There is much opposition to Mr. Balfour's Coercion Bill; the Irish members retire from the House. [July 9. It passes. July 18. It passes the Lords.]

July 23. *Ire.* Eighteen counties are proclaimed under the Coercion Act; together with Dublin and nine other cities.

July 29. H. C. T. M. Healy is suspended for 14 days.

Aug. 10. *Ire.* The National League is proclaimed.

Aug. 23. Parliament: The new Irish Land Bill is passed.

Aug. 31. *Ire.* A Nationalist meeting at Ballycoree, Clare, is proclaimed.

Sept. 13. H. C. C. Graham and E. Harrington are suspended for speaking disrespectfully of the House of Lords.

Sept. 16. Parliament is prorogued.

Oct. 15. *Ire.* Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway succeeds Sir Redvers Buller as under secretary.

Oct. 24. *Paris.* Conventions are signed relating to the Suez Canal and the New Hebrides.

Dec. 8. *London.* A great Liberal-Unionist Conference is held at Westminster Iron Hall.

* * *London.* Polydore de Keyser is elected lord mayor.

1888 Jan. 2. *Dublin.* Thomas Sexton becomes lord mayor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1887 Jan. 20. The *Kapunda* collides with the *Ada Gilmore* and founders off Brazil; 298 lives lost.

Feb. 18. *W.* A mine explosion occurs at Ynyshie colliery, Rhondda Valley; 39 lives lost.

May 6. *Edinburgh.* An International Industrial Exhibition is opened by Prince Albert Victor. [Oct. 31. Closes after the admission of 2,740,000 visitors.]

May 28. *Scot.* A mine explosion at Udston colliery, near Glasgow, causes 73 deaths.

Aug. 26. The pleasure yacht *Monarch* founders near Ilfracombe; 11 lives lost.

Sept. 2. The steamer *Falls of Bruar* sinks off Yarmouth; 24 persons perish.

Sept. 16. Trains collide at Hexthorpe, near Doncaster; 25 lives lost.

Sept. 27. The American yacht *Volunteer* outsails the Scotch *Thistle* in race for America cup (p. 327).

Nov. 11. The first sod is cut for the Manchester Ship Canal at Tatton.

Dec. 6. Fire does much damage in South Bermondsey.

Dec. 29. *London.* The Grand Theater, Islington, is totally destroyed by fire.

1888 Jan. 4. The Royal Theater at Bolton is burned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1888 Mar. * *Asia.* A British force captures the fort of Lingtu in Tibet. [Mar. 20. The natives hastily retire.]

Mar. 27. The iron-clad *Nile* is launched at Pembroke. [May 12, *Scot.*, the cruiser *Magicienne* at Govan; June 9, the cruiser *Medea* at Chatham.]

May 23. *Asia.* The Tibetans attack Gnatong, and are defeated by Col. Graham; they lose 200 men.

July 3. Orders for forming 95,000 volunteers into 19 brigades for home defense mobilization are issued.

Aug. 23. *Scot.* The cruiser *Marathon* is launched on the Clyde.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1888 Mar. * *London.* Otto Hegner, 11 years of age, musical prodigy appears.

Apr. 11. A statue of John Bright is unveiled at Birmingham.

May 9. *London.* The new gallery for exhibiting modern pictures, Regent Square, is opened by seceders from Grosvenor Gallery.

May 12. *London.* The Italian Exhibition at West Kensington is opened by the lord mayor.

May 14. *London.* The Anglo-Danish Exhibition at South Kensington is opened by the Princess of Wales.

June 4. *London.* Lord mayors of London and Dublin open the Irish Exhibition at Kensington.

June 5. A monument to Sir Bartle Frere on the Thames embankment is unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

June 16. A tablet in memory of war correspondents who died in the Soudan is unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral.

—— *Scot.* A statue of Gen. Gordon is unveiled at Aberdeen.

July 19. *Scot.* A slight earthquake occurs at Annandale.

July 27. *London.* A bronze tablet to Maj.-Gen. Sir Herbert Stewart is unveiled in St. Paul's Cathedral; also a medallion portrait to William E. Forster in Westminster Abbey.

Aug. 22. *Scot.* The queen opens the new Municipal Building at Glasgow.

Sept. 12. *Edinburgh.* A memorial archway to Sir G. Harrison is accepted by the town council.

Sept. 17-22. *London.* An International Congress of Geologists meets at Burlington House.

Sept. 25. *London.* A statue of Gen. Gordon is unveiled in Trafalgar Square.

Oct. 1. A statue of Lord Shaftesbury is unveiled in Westminster Abbey.

Nov. 5. The Durham College of Science at Newcastle is opened by the Princess Louise.

Nov. 6. *London.* A statue of the Earl of Iddesleigh is unveiled in the Central Hall of the House of Parliament.

Nov. 13. *London.* An equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, with the figures of four Waterloo soldiers at the base, executed by Sir J. E. Boehm, is unveiled near Hyde Park Corner.

* * Sir Arthur Sullivan composes *Yeomen of the Guard.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1888 Feb. 3. Maine, Sir Henry James Sumner, jurist, author, A66.
Feb. 7. Johnston, Sir Wm., publisher, A85.
Feb. 12. Walsh, John Henry, editor, author, A78.
Feb. 18. Peyton, Sir Thomas, major-general, A70.
Feb. 21. Badger, George Percy, orientalist, A75.
Feb. 22. Kingsford, Anna, theosophist, A41.
Feb. 26. Morison, James A. C., au., A57.
Mar. 4. Rutland, Duke of, Charles C. J. Manners, statesman, A72.
Mar. 15. Van Cortland, Henry C., general, A74.
Mar. 26. Chalmers, Robert, publisher, Scotland, A56.
Mar. 27. Grey, Edmond Dwyer, journalist, Ireland, A42.
Apr. 15. Arnold, Matthew, poet, essayist, A65.
Apr. 19. Crampton, Thomas Russell, engineer, A72.
Apr. 30. Ryder, Sir Alfred P., adm., A68.
May 3. Bright, Sir Charles T., electrician, A55.
May 7. Levi, Leone, pol. economist, A67.
May 13. Hewett, Sir William N. Wrighte, vice-admiral, A54.
June 8. Doyle, Sir Francis Hastings, scholar, author, A77.
June 10. Harman, Edward R. King, col., statesman, A50.
June 17. Creswick, William, actor, A75.
June 18. Trevor, George, canon of York, preacher, author, A79.
July 9. Gleig, George R., clergyman, writer, Scotland, A92.
Aug. 21. Richard, Henry, politician, A76.
Aug. 23. Gosse, Philip H., naturalist, A78.
Aug. 25. Rose, Sir John, diplomatist, A68.
Sept. 12. Proctor, Richard A., astronomer, A54.
Sept. 28. Parry, Thomas Gambier, artist, A72.
Sept. 30. Palgrave, William Gifford, traveler, diplomatist, A62.
Oct. 1. Keating, Sir Henry S., jurist, A84.
Oct. 6. Venables, George S., jurist, A78.
Oct. 9. Musgrave, Sir Anthony, pol., A60.
Oct. 16. Mount-Temple, Baron, William Francis Cowper-Temple, statesman, A76.
Nov. 10. Lucan, Earl of, George C. Bingham, field-marshal, A38.
Nov. 13. Baggallay, Richard, lawyer, A72.
Nov. 16. Duncan, Francis, col., pol., A52.
Nov. 18. Devon, Earl of, William R. Courtenay, A81.
Nov. 24. O'Gorman, Purcell, major, politician, Ireland, A69.
Dec. 14. Redgrave, Richard, artist, A84.
Dec. 23. Oliphant, Lawrence, traveler, author, A59.
Dec. 24. Pollock, Sir William Frederick, author, A73.
Dec. 28. Shaw-Lefevre, Charles Viscount Eversley, statesman, A95.
Cameron, Sir Duncan A., general, A80.
Key, Sir Astley Cooper, admiral, A66.
Lalliany, Robert G., phys., ethnologist, A76.

CHURCH.

1888 Feb. 2. Southwell Collegiate Church is opened as the cathedral of the new diocese.

Apr. 20. *Ire.* The Pope condemns on moral grounds the plan of campaign and boycotting, and issues a rescript.

May 20. *Dublin.* The Catholic members of Parliament meet, and resent the Pope's interference in political affairs.

May * *Ire.* The papal rescript is accepted by the (Roman Catholic) bishops.

June 9-19. *London.* A congress of Protestant missions is held, Earl of Aberdeen, president.

July 7-28. *London.* The third conference of 145 bishops is held at Lambeth.

July 21. *London.* The Church House Corporation holds its first annual meeting.

July 24. The Wesleyan Methodist Conference is held at Camborn. [1889. July 23. At London.]

Nov. 10. The English (Roman Catholic) bishops protest, in an address to the Pope, against Italian repressive legislation respecting his temporal power.

* * Bishops consecrated (Roman Catholic):

Henry O'Callaghan for Hexham, T. W. Wilkinson (Aux.) for Newcastle. Ireland: Edward Magannis for Kilmore, M. Comarford for Kildare, Patrick O'Donnell for Raphoe, John Lyster for Achonry.

* * The Colonial Missionary Society is formed by the Congregational Church of England.

* * Bishops consecrated (Church of England):

Jan. 6. *London.* Archdeacon Matthew, bishop of Lahore; Feb. 24, Archdeacon Earle and Sir L. T. Stamer, bishops of Marlborough and Shrewsbury; Nov. 30, Archdeacon Sumner, bishop of Guildford; William T. Harrison for Glasgow, F. Courtney for Nova Scotia, Thomas Hayes for Trinidad, W. I., Francis John Jayne for Chester, William Stubbs for Oxford, William Walsham Wakefield.

LETTERS.

1888 Jan. * *Handbook of Volapük*, by C. E. Sprague, appears.

May 2. *London.* Mr. Gladstone opens the Gladstone Library at the National Liberal Club.

May 15. *London.* The *Universal Review* is issued.

June 23. *London.* A School of Handicraft is opened by Sir W. Hart-Dyke at Toynbee Hall, Whitechapel.

* * A revised edition of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*, appears.

* * *Plain Tales from the Hills*, by Rudyard Kipling, appears. [1889, *Soldiers Three, Story of the Gadsbys, The Phantom Rickshaw*, and *Other Eerie Tales;* 1891, *The Light that Failed, The Courtship of Dinah Shadd, Without Benefit of Clergy*, and *Greenhow Hill.*]

* * *Fifty Years Ago* and *For Faith and Freedom*, by Walter Besant, appear.

* * *The Strange Adventures of a House Boat* and *In Far Lochaber*, by William Black, appear. [1890. *The New Prince Fortunatus;* 1891, *Donald Ross of Heimra.*]

* * *Essays in Criticism*, by Matthew Arnold, appears.

* * *Robert Elsmere*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward, appears. [1892, *David Grieve;* 1894, *Marcella.*]

* * *The Holy Land and the Bible*, by Cunningham Geikie, appears.

* * *Building of the British Isles*, by A. J. Jukes-Browne, appears.

* * *Greek Life and Thought*, by John P. Mahaffy, appears.

* * *A Study of Religion*, by James Martineau, appears.

* * *The Truth about Russia*, by William T. Stead, appears.

* * *The English in the West Indies*, by Froude, appears. [1889, *The Two Chiefs of Dunboy;* 1890, *The Earl of Beaconsfield;* 1891, *Divorce of Catherine of Aragon;* 1892, *The Spanish Story of the Armada and other Essays;* 1894, *Life and Letters of Erasmus.*]

* * *Scot. Lay Sermons*, by John Stuart Blackie, appears. [1892, *Love's Victory, Lyrical Poems.*]

SOCIETY.

1888 Jan. * About £20,000 towards the foundation of the National Pension Fund is presented by Gibbs, Hambro, J. S. Morgan, and Rothschild.

Feb. 10. The Nationalists Pyne and Gilhooly, members of Parliament, are arrested at the House of Commons.

Mar. 12. A 21 weeks' strike of engineers at Blackburn is closed by compromise.

Apr. 12. *London.* A woman is murdered and badly mutilated in the east end, the first of a series. [Aug. 8, second; Aug. 31, third; Sept. 8, fourth.]

Apr. 28. *Ire.* Daniel Hayes and Daniel Moriarty are executed for the murder

of James Fitzmaurice, a farmer, on Jan. 21.

May 7. *Ire.* James Kirby is executed at Tralee jail for the murder of Patrick Quirke, at Liscahane, Kerry, on Nov. 8, 1887.

May * A Laborers' League is established to assist the laborers in the exercise of the rights given them by the Local Government Act.

June 2. *London.* A great demonstration is made in Hyde Park against compensating liquor-sellers whose licenses are unrenewed.

July 5. *London.* Match-girls at Bryant and May's factory strike.

Oct. 3. The mutilated remains of a woman are discovered in a vault near the embankment at Whitehall. [Nov. 9, another.]

Oct. 20. The Birchfield recreation grounds and lads' club at Manchester are opened by Prince Albert Victor.

Oct. 22. About 30,000 coal-miners strike in southwest Yorkshire. [Oct. 27–31. The colliers' demands of 10 per cent increase are generally acceded to by the owners.]

Nov. 6. *London.* An International Trades Union Congress is held; 79 English and 44 foreign delegates are present.

Nov. * *Ire.* Edward Harrigan is fined £500 for contempt of court in an editorial in the *Kerry Sentinel*.

*** *** *Ire.* A total of 87,582 cases of drunkenness are disposed of by the police during the year; one to every 54 of the population.

*** *** *London.* The new Central Hospital at Holloway is founded.

*** *** The Band of Hope Union of the United Kingdom, for temperance, is formed.

STATE.

1888 Feb. 9. Parliament is opened.

Feb. 10. *E. I.* Lord Dufferin resigns the vice-royalty.

Feb. 15. *Washington, U.S.A.* The Fisheries Commission signs a treaty and adjourns.

Feb. 23. H. C. Mr. Parnell's motion denouncing the administration of the Crimes Act is rejected. Vote, 317–229.

Feb. 24–28. H. C. New Rules of Procedure, changing the hours of session, are adopted. Limits, 3 P.M. to 1 A.M.

They give the power of closure to a majority in the House of 100, and provide for repressing disorder and waste of time.

Mar. 2. H. L. The Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill is passed.

Mar. 21. H. C. Mr. Parnell's Arrears Bill, amending the Irish Land Law, is rejected. Vote, 243–328.

Mar. 23. H. C. The National Debt Conversion Bill is passed.

[Mar. 12. First reading. Mar. 16. Second reading. Mar. 22. Third reading.]

Apr. 13. H. L. Lord Denman's Women's Suffrage Bill is rejected.

Apr. 18. The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill is passed. Vote, 239–182. [1889. May 9. *H. L.* Rejected.]

Apr. 20. H. C. Mr. Ritchie's Local Government Bill is passed. [Mar. 19. Introduced. Aug. 13. Receives royal assent.]

It establishes County Councils, to consist of councilors and aldermen elected for three years by Parliamentary voters, and male and female tax-payers.

Apr. 25. H. C. The Nationalists' Irish Government Bill is rejected by a majority of 87.

Apr. 26. H. L. Lord Dunraven's bill to reform the House of Lords is debated; the Government having announced its intention to introduce a bill creating life peers, the bill is withdrawn.

Apr. * Parliament: The Ministry introduces a Local Government Bill, which recognizes a vested interest in existing licenses by granting compensation to liquor-sellers whose licenses are refused by local authorities.

May 2. H. C. The Early-Closing Bill is defeated. Vote, 95–278.

May 4. H. C. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill is passed.

—**H. C.** The State purchase of the railways is negatived without a division.

May 16. H. C. A Local Government (Electors) Bill is passed.

May 28. The Birmingham Liberal Unionist Association is formed; Joseph Chamberlain elected president.

June 8. H. C. It is announced that the Government proposes to allow boroughs with a population of 50,000 to be treated as counties.

June 12. H. C. Mr. Ritchie announces that the Government has decided not to proceed with the Licensing Clauses of the Local Government Bill. A motion for the reorganizing of public offices is adopted. Vote, 113–208.

June 18. H. L. Marquis of Salisbury's bill for the creation of life peers, and the exclusion of those whom he termed black sheep, is introduced. [Dropped soon after.]

June 22. H. C. Dr. Cameron's motion for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland is defeated. Vote, 260–208. [1890. May 2. Again defeated. Vote, 256–218. 1892. Again. Vote, 265–247.]

June 26. H. C. John Morley's resolution censuring the Government administration of Ireland is lost. Vote, 273–366.

July 5. The Musical Compositions Copyright Act, restricting unauthorized performances, is passed.

July 6. H. C. Mr. Parnell asserts that the letters attributed to him in *Parnellism and Crime* are forgeries, and the charges against him false.

[July 9. The Government refuses Mr. Parnell's request for a select committee to investigate the charges. July 12. A Royal Commission of judges to examine the charges against Mr. Parnell is proposed by W. H. Smith. July 16–17. A bill for establishing a royal commission is introduced. Aug. 13. Passed. Members of Commission: Sir James Hannen, president, Justice Day and Justice A. L. Smith.]

Aug. 13. Parliament adjourns. [Nov. 6. Reassembles.]

Aug. 30. A treaty for the abolition of sugar bounties is signed.

Oct. 28–89 Nov. 22. *London.* The Special Commission meets to investigate the *Times* charges against Mr. Parnell and other Irish members of Parliament. Sir Charles Russell and Herbert H. Asquith are Parnell's chief counsel; Sir Richard Webster, attorney-general, and W. Graham are chief counsel for the *Times*.

(Oct. 22–89, Feb. *) Examination of witnesses. (1889, Feb. 14–22.) Messrs. Soames, solicitor, Macdonald, manager of the *Times*, and Houston, to whom Richard Pigott had sold the letters alleged to have been written by Parnell, are examined. Pigott, cross-examined by Sir Charles Russell, makes conflicting statements, tending strongly to criminate himself. He quits the country. Feb. 27. His confession that he forged some of the alleged letters and had given false evidence is read in court. Sir Richard Webster, for the *Times*, apologizes for the publication of the letters. (Apr. 12.) Sir Charles Russell concludes a long speech in defense of Parnell. (Apr. 15.) Patrick Malloy is sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labor for perjury before the Commission. (Apr. 30–May 8.) Parnell gives evidence; he denies the charges against him. (May 8–31.) Archbishop Walsh, William O'Brien, and T. D. Sullivan testify. (June 18–July 5.) Thomas Sexton is examined. (July 12.) Secretary Houston, of the Loyal Patriotic Union, gives evidence. (July 15.) Parnell and his friends, with their counsel, withdraw from the proceedings. (Oct. 24–31.) Michael Davitt defends the Land League. (Oct. 31–Nov. 22.) Sir Henry James makes an address in defense of the *Times*. (1890, Feb. 13.) The Commission makes its report to Parliament.

Nov. 29. H. C. A bill for the continuance of Lord Ashbourne's Irish Land Purchase Act of 1885 is passed.

Dec. 6. *London.* The new city of London Court is opened by the lord mayor.

Dec. 24. Parliament: A new Libel Law is passed.

Mr. Bradlaugh's Oaths Bill receives the royal assent. It substitutes an affirmation for an oath.

*** *** *Borneo.* Sarawak is annexed; a settlement is made at Brunei.

*** *** *London.* James Whitehead is elected lord mayor. [1889. Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1888 Feb. 27. *Ire.* A railway built on the single-rail system is opened between Listowel and Ballybunion.

May 19. *Scot.* The International Exhibition at Glasgow is opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. [Nov. 11. Closes with reported number of visitors, 5,748,379.]

July 14. The *Etruria* reaches Queenstown from New York in six days, four hours, and 50 minutes.

Aug. 6. Four persons are killed and 25 injured in a railway accident at Hampton Wick.

—*London.* The L. and N. W. trains run to Edinburgh and Glasgow in eight hours.

Aug. * A train on the London and North West Railroad runs 400 miles in seven hours and 52 minutes; speed, 50.9 miles per hour, or 55.4 miles exclusive of stops.

Aug. * *London.* The Great Northern and Northeastern Railway runs a train to Edinburgh, 392.5 miles, in 7.27 hours; speed, 52.7; exclusive of stops, 57.8.

Sept. 7. A charter is granted to the Imperial British East African Company.

*** *** Estimated annual consumption of tobacco is 138 pounds per capita. (Beaulieu.)

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Apr. 6. Sir A. Hoskins is appointed commander of the fleet in the Mediterranean to succeed the Duke of Edinburgh.

June 13. The cruiser *Vulcan* is launched at Portsmouth.

July 8-20. The National Association for rifle-shooting meets at Wimbledon; Private Reid, 1st Lanarkshire, wins the queen's prize.

Aug. 6. The *Black Prince* and *Invincible* collide off Spithead; both are much injured.

Oct. 7. The gunboat *Enterprise* is wrecked off Anglesea.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Feb. 10. A slight earthquake occurs in Lancashire.

Feb. * *London.* An electric omnibus, invented by Radcliffe Ward, is first used.

Mar. 8, 9. Destructive floods occur in middle and southwest England.

Apr. * A column-printing telegraph, in which messages are produced resembling type-writing, is announced.

May 8. A statue of the queen, by Sir J. E. Boehm, is unveiled by the Prince of Wales at the University of London, Burlington Gardens.

May 22. *London.* Samson Fox donates £45,000 to the Royal College of Music.

May 24. A statue of the queen, by L. J. Williamson, is unveiled at the College of Physicians, Thames embankment.

May 30. An earthquake shock is felt in the Channel Islands.

June 1. *London.* The Spanish Exhibition of Arts and Industries is informally opened with a fine display of pictures.

June 7. A waterspout on Batcombe Hills, Dorsetshire, greatly damages the villages of Chatnole, Cerne, and Mintern.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889 Jan. 3. Halliwell-Phillipps, James O., Shakespearian scholar, A69.
Jan. 19. Hueffer, Francis, musical critic, writer, A44.
Feb. 24. Eastwick, William Joseph, capt., diplomatist, A80.
Mar. 3. Wood, John Geo., naturalist, A62.
Mar. 16. Gladstone, Sir Thomas, politician, A85.
Mar. 18. Hall, Samuel Carter, author, A88.
Mar. 26. Buckingham, Duke of, R. P. C. T. N. B. C. Grenville, statesman, A66.
Mar. 27. Bright, John, orator, statesman, A79.
Apr. 6. Cambridge, Duchess of, Princess Augusta Wilhelmina Louisa, A92.
—— Ouseley, Sir Frederick Gore, clergyman, musician, A64.
Apr. 19. De la Rue, Warren, astronomer, physicist, A74.
Apr. 29. Crossley, John T., educator, A89.
May 9. Osborne, Lord, Sidney Godolphin, author, A81.
May 17. Malmesbury, Earl of, James Howard Harris, statesman, A82.
May 19. Glyn, Miss (Mrs. Isabella Dallas), actor, A66.
May 25. Sharp, Martin, journalist, A70.
Aug. 16. Albery, James, dramatist, A57.
Aug. 28. Addington, Lord, John Gellibrand Hubbard, financier, A84.
Sept. 5. Blanchard, Edward Laman, littérateur, A69.
Sept. 16. Mackarness, John Fielder, bp. of Oxford, dies.
Sept. 23. Collins, Wilkie, novelist, A65.
Sept. 24. Cook, Eliza, poet, A71.
Oct. 11. Joule, James Prescott, natural philosopher, A61.
Oct. 15. Gooch, Sir Daniel, engineer, A73.
Oct. 16. Fitzgerald, Baron, John David, jurist, Ireland, A73.
Oct. 21. Ball, John, explorer, Ire., A71.
Oct. 23. Orkney, Earl of, George William Hamilton, Scotland, A62.

CHURCH.

1889 Jan. 10. The jubilee of Cardinal Manning is celebrated; the Pope sends a gold medal.

Jan. 16. The Baptist Conference at Leeds agrees upon a union with the Particular Baptists.

Feb. 26. *Scot.* The Earl of Hopetoun is appointed lord high commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

May 20. *Dublin.* A meeting is held at Phoenix Park to protest against interference of the Pope in political affairs of Ireland.

June 3. *Ire.* The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church meets in Belfast.

June 10. *London.* The Conference of the New Connection Methodists meets.

June ± * A guild of the King's Daughters is formed.

July 2. *London.* The World's Sunday-school Convention opens.

July 31. The first Sunday newspaper train is run in England to distribute the London edition of the New York *Herald* which contains reports of the royal wedding.

Aug. 16. *Ire.* The shrine at Knock is visited by 40,000 persons.

Sept. 28. The Congregational ministers in England form a league, — National Pastors' Koinonia.

LETTERS.

1889 Jan. 10. *Edinburgh.* The Heriot-Watt College is inaugurated.

Mar. 20. *London. The New Party* is issued. Its object is the formation of a new party devoted to the cause of social reform.

May 1. The queen lays the foundation-stone of a new building at Eton College.

Sept. 28. The Conservatives offer to give an annual grant for higher education of Roman Catholics in existing colleges in Ireland without establishing any new institutions. [The offer is rejected.]

Nov. 1. *London.* The *Saturday Review* is bought by Frank Harris, late editor of the *Fortnightly Review.*

SOCIETY.

1889 Jan. 1. *Ire.* John Finucane, an Irish M.P., is sentenced to four months' imprisonment, and J. D. Sheehan, M.P., of East Kerry, is found guilty of conspiracy.

Jan. 10. *Ire.* Irish members of Parliament ignore summons to appear in court, and warrants are issued for their arrest. [Jan. 24. Warrants are issued J. L. Carew, M. P. for North Kildare, and Dennis Kilbride, M.P. for South Kerry.]

Father McCarthy is arraigned for inciting a boycott at Clonakilty.

Jan. 24±. *Ire.* Two serious riots occur at the trials of William O'Brien and Father McCarthy; many persons are injured. [Jan. 25. O'Brien is sentenced to four months' imprisonment under the Crimes Act. Jan. 27. He eludes capture, and addresses a tenants' mass-meeting near Castlerea. Jan. 29. He is again arrested at a meeting at Manchester. Jan. 30. Sent to Clonmel prison. Jan. 31. Refuses to wear prison garb, and is roughly treated by the warder. Feb. 11. The escort taking William O'Brien from Clonmel to Tyrone jail is stoned by a mob. Feb. 19. He is again sentenced to six months' imprisonment for violating the Crimes Act.]

Feb. 1. *Scot.* At Glasgow 3,000 seamen and firemen strike.

Feb. 2. *Ire.* Father Marrman is sentenced to imprisonment for offenses against the Crimes Act, at Castle Connell.

Feb. 3. *Ire.* Police Inspector Martin is killed at Gweedore, County of Donegal, while trying to arrest Father McFadden.

Feb. 4. *Ire.* Many indignation meetings are held to protest against the Government's ill-treatment of O'Brien.

Feb. 7. *Ire.* Thomas Condon, M. P. for East Tipperary, is sentenced to two months' imprisonment for inciting boycotting.

Feb. 21. *Ire.* James Lawrence Carew is sentenced to four months' imprisonment for violating the Crimes Act.

Feb. 24. *Ire.* Father Stephens of Falcanagh is arrested for advising tenants not to pay their rents. [Mar. 4. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment.]

Feb. 28. *Ire.* Father Clarke is arrested in Avoca, County Wicklow, for making speeches tending to incite the people to commit unlawful acts.

Mar. 1. Richard Pigott, the forger of the so-called Parnell letter, commits suicide at a hotel in Madrid.

Mar. 7. *Ire.* Dr. Tanner, M. P. for Cork, is sentenced to prison for three months for violating the Crimes Act.

Mar. 20. *W.* Tithe collectors are attacked by mobs.

Mar. 29. *Ire.* Thirteen tenants are evicted on an Irish estate, and 12 of their houses burned. [Many evictions.]

May 7. *London.* The Road Woman's Hospital is founded by the Princess of Wales.

May 29. A banquet to Sir Richard Webster is given by 400 solicitors, who present him with a complimentary address signed by 3,800 members of the bar.

June 6±. *Scot.* Dock laborers in Glasgow and Greenock, also in Belfast and Londonderry, Ireland, join the strike. The stevedores in Glasgow also strike.

June 8. *Ire.* The seamen and firemen's strike paralyzes the shipping business at Belfast.

June 29. *Ire.* Wm. O'Brien and others are arrested at Cork for speaking at a prohibited meeting; a riot ensues in which the police fire.

June 30. *Ire.* A mob stones the police at a Nationalist meeting in Cork; Wm. O'Brien is arrested, and Patrick O'Brien, M. P., seriously injured. [July 28. Wm. O'Brien is taken to jail to serve out his sentence.]

July 10. *Scot.* The Clyde shipbuilders give notice of a lockout.

July 11. *Ire.* Matthew Harris gets £1,000 libel against the *Irish Times* at Limerick.

July 12. The seamen's strike at Liverpool ends by the men accepting the terms of the employers.

July 17. *London.* Alice McKenzie is found in Castle Alley, Whitechapel, with her throat cut. [Sept. 10. Another victim is found.]

July 18. *London.* Gen. Boulanger is visited by a body of 500 French sympathizers.

July 21-Aug. 7. Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Maybrick is tried before Justice Stephen at Liverpool, charged with poisoning her husband, James Maybrick, at Aigburth, on June 6; she is convicted. [Aug. 22. Death sentence is commuted to penal servitude for life.]

July 22. *Ire.* The Tenants' Defense League is declared to be formed to legally counteract landlord combinations for extorting unjust rent and arrears, and destroying the security of tenants in their holdings.

July 25. The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone is celebrated, and a reception given by the National Liberal Club.

July 27. *London.* Princess Louise of Wales is married to the Duke of Fife at Buckingham Palace by the archbishop of Canterbury. The wedding presents are valued at £150,000.

July 29. Dr. Tanner, M. P., is sentenced to one month's imprisonment for assaulting Police Inspector Steven in May last, and to three months' imprisonment for contempt of court.

Aug. 1. The Emperor William of Germany visits England.

Aug. 26. *Ire.* Nationalists O'Brien and Gilhooley are sentenced respectively to two months' and six weeks' imprisonment.

Aug. * *London.* The dock laborers strike for sixpence an hour and for a work-day of 12 hours. [Other trades join in the strike in sympathy. Soon 150,000 men are idle. Sept. 14. Cardinal Manning and the lord mayor, Sir John Lubbock, assist in bringing the strike to an end; the employers submit to the demands of the workmen. Cost of strike, £2,000,000.]

Sept. 6. The shipwrights in Cumberland strike for an advance of four shillings weekly.

Sept. 8±. Four tenants are boycotted for paying rent; and although at a public meeting they express contrition, the meeting refuses to remove the boycott.

Sept. 21. *Ire.* William H. R. Redmond, M. P. for North Fermanagh, is sentenced to three months' imprisonment for offenses under the Crimes Act.

Oct. 24. *Ire.* Irish Nationalists meet and organize the Tenants' Defense League.

STATE.

1889 Jan. 14. Birmingham is created a city.

Feb. 3. Sir Julian Pauncefote is appointed minister to the United States in place of Sackville-West.

Feb. 21. Parliament reassembles.

Feb. * ± Christmas Island, the highest coral island known, is annexed.

Mar. 1. H. C. Mr. Gladstone makes a great speech in advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

Mar. 7. Lord George Hamilton asks for £21,000,000 to be spent on new warships. [Apr. 2-4. Money is voted.]

Mar. 8. H. C. The proposal to expunge from the records the particulars of Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion in 1880 is rejected. Vote, 112-79.

Mar. 21. H. C. The postmaster announces that the Government will lay a submarine cable between Bermuda and Halifax.

Mar. 22. An indemnity is demanded by the Government for massacre and pillage at Fort MacKenzie factory, Cape Juby. [Mar. 25. The Sultan of Morocco gives satisfactory assurances to all demands of the Government.]

Mar. 27. H. C. A Sunday-Closing Bill is read a second time. [Dropped.]

Apr. 9. H. C. A bill to amend the Fisheries Act is passed.

Apr. 13. *London.* The Court of Queen's Bench decides that women are ineligible to membership in the London County Council. The case of Lady Sandhurst is to be appealed, as her election is declared void.

May 7. *London.* The National Liberal Club becomes practically a Gladstonian body; Mr. Parnell is elected a life-member.

May 14. H. C. Mr. Dillwyn's motion for the disestablishment of the church in Wales is defeated. Vote, 284-231.

May 17, 18. H. C. A proposal to abolish the Hereditary Principle is rejected. Vote, 201-160.

May 20. H. C. The bill providing for additional naval expenses is passed. [May 31. Receives royal assent.]

H. L. A bill legalizing the election of two ladies for the London County Council is rejected.

May 21. Parliament: The Government is authorized to purchase the submarine electric telegraph with France.

May 29. *Ire.* Lawrence Dundas, Earl of Zetland, is appointed lord-lieutenant. [Dec. 14. He enters Dublin in state.]

May * Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild is made lord-lieutenant of Buckinghamshire.

June 19. H. C. A bill is passed punishing parents who send children out to beg.

June 25. H. L. The Land Transfer Bill passes by a majority of nine.

June 26. H. C. The Employment of Children's Bill is passed.

June 26±. England having declined to guarantee the evacuation of Egypt at the behest of France, the Egyptian Conversion scheme is dead. France demands the annulment of the Anglo-Turkish Convention of 1887.

June 28. H. L. Lord Salisbury repudiates all responsibility for the Turkish atrocities in Armenia.

July 13. As the Haytian ports blockade is ineffective, the Government notifies Hayti not to molest British vessels visiting insurgent ports.

July 22. *Ire.* The Tenants' Defense League is declared to be formed to legally counteract landlord combinations for exhorting unjust rent and arrears, and destroying the security of tenants in their holdings.

—— **H. C.** The Commission on Royal Grants recommends that £9,000 be added to the quarterly grant to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Labouchere moves a rejection of the report. [July 26. Motion rejected. Vote, 898-116. A bill allowing the grant is passed.]

—— The first lord of the admiralty announces that the construction of 52 warships has been begun during the year — 20 in the Government dockyards and 32 in private yards.

Aug. 22. H. C. The Irish law charges are adopted after a protracted Parnellite attack upon the coercion law. Vote, 103-61.

Aug. 26. H. C. J. P. B. Robertson's Scotch Local Government Bill is passed. [Apr. 8. Introduced.]

Aug. 29. The proposition of the Government to establish and endow a new Roman Catholic University in Ireland causes a split between the Parnellites, who favor it, and the Radicals opposing.

Aug. 30. Parliament is prorogued until Nov. 16.

Sept. 5. Henry Chaplin is appointed secretary of agriculture with a seat in the Cabinet.

Sept. 6. Humphreys and Rierson, two islands in the Pacific, are annexed.

Oct. 25. *Fr.* The agitators Dillon and O'Brien sail from Havre for New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Jan. 11. The *Umbria* makes the passage between Sandy Hook and Brow Head in six days, two hours, and 45 minutes.

Feb. 3. The steamer *Nereid* collides with the Scotch ship *Killochan* off Dungeness; 23 lives lost.

Feb. 6. The British bark *Largo Bay* is towed into Spithead in a sinking condition, from colliding with an unknown steamer off Beachy Head; all on board the latter sink.

Feb. 9+. The Grimsby fishing-fleet is wrecked; 73 lives lost.

Mar. 13. An explosion occurs at Brynally colliery, Wrexham; 20 persons killed.

Mar. 22. The losses resulting from the collapse of the copper ring are estimated at $30,000,000.

Mar. 23. *London.* The great free steam ferry between North and South Woolwich is opened by Lord Rosebery.

Apr. 14. *Dublin.* A distillery syndicate, with a capital of £1,000,000, is organized.

Apr. 24. The steamer *City of Paris* reaches Queenstown from New York in six days, five hours, and 55 minutes.

May 6. *London.* The great soap-works in Milton Street, and other buildings, are burned; loss, £250,000.

May 21. *Ire.* The new dock at Belfast is opened by Prince Albert Victor of Wales.

May 22. *Ire.* The foundation-stone of the Albert Bridge at Belfast is laid by Prince Albert Victor.

June 1. The Berry Hill coal-mine at Hanley caves in; 100 men are entombed.

June 12. *Ire.* Excursion-trains collide near Armagh; 72 persons are killed and over 100 injured. [June 21. The railroad employees are convicted of manslaughter in accident.]

June 24-29. The Royal Agricultural Society holds its jubilee show in Windsor Park.

June 26. *London.* Police disperse a Salvation Army procession.

July 8. The *Valkyrie* wins in the Royal Clyde Yachting regatta.

July 23. The German Southwest Africa Company negotiates for the sale of all its African possessions to an English syndicate.

Oct. 28. The British ship *Bolan*, to Liverpool, founders; 33 lives lost.

Nov. 1. *Scot.* A gable wall falls in Glasgow, killing 50 girls and women in Templeton's carpet factory. [Nov. 3. Twenty-nine bodies are recovered.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1889 Nov. 6. *Ire.* Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts takes command of the forces.

Nov. 23. *London.* The cruiser *Blake* is launched.

1890 Jan. 9. *Afr.* A large fleet is assembled at Zanzibar.

July 12-16. The National Association for rifle-shooting meets at Bisley Common, Surrey. Sergt. Bates, 1st Warwick, wins the queen's prize. [1891, July 13–24, Private Dear, Edinburgh, wins; 1892, July 11–23, Maj. Pollock, 3d Renfrew; 1893, July * Serg. Davies; 1894, July * Peter Rene, 3d Lanark.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1889 Nov. 16. A statue of William of Orange is unveiled at Belfast.

* * The Royal Agricultural Society meets at Windsor; the queen acts as president.

1890 Mar. 4. *Edinburgh.* The great cantilever bridge across the Forth River is opened.

Mar. * A memorial of Sir Erskine May is unveiled in the House of Commons.

May 7. *Ire.* Gold is discovered in the western part of County Cork.

May 12. The equestrian statue of Prince Albert at Windsor, jubilee offering of the women of England, is unveiled by the queen.

May 17. A memorial to William E. Forster is unveiled at Bradford.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1889 Nov. 11. Hatch, Edwin, Bib. schol., A55.
Nov. 20. Allingham, William, poet, A61.
Nov. 21. Blachford, Lord, Henry Rogers, statesman, A78.
Nov. 29. Tupper, Martin F., poet, A79.
Dec. 6. Plunkett, Thomas Oliver W., capt., magistrate, Ireland, A54.
Dec. 10. Macdonald, John C., journalist, A67.
Dec. 12. Browning, Robert, poet, A79.
Dec. 16. Pleydelle-Bouverie, Edward, politician, A71.
Dec. 19. Dunbar, Sir William, states., A76.
Dec. 21. Lightfoot, Joseph B., bishop of Durham, author, A61.
Dec. 24. Mackay, Charles, Scotch poet, A75.
1890 Jan. 1. Sullivan, Sir Bartholomew J., admiral, A79.
Jan. 4. Sladen, Sir Edward Rose, col., A59.
—— Templetown, Viscount, George F. Upton, general, A87.
Jan. 5. Marston, Westland, dramatist, A70.
Jan. 11. Littledale, Richard Frederick, clergyman, A60.
Jan. 16. Napier of Magdala, Lord, Robert Cornelis, field-marshal, A79.
Jan. 21. Adler, Nathan Marcus, chief rabbi, A86.
Jan. 31. Manisty, Sir Henry, jurist, A82.
Feb. 7. Baring, Charles, lieut.-gen., A61.
Feb. 12. Frome, Edward Charles, general, governor of Guernsey, A87.
Feb. 16. Mallet, Sir Louis, politician, author, A66.
Feb. 19. Biggar, Joseph G., Irish politician, A72 ±.
Feb. 25. Liptroth, John, general, A77.
Feb. 26. Dacre, Baron, Thomas Crosbie, W. B. Trevor, A81.
Feb. 27. Auckland, Lord, William G. Eden, diplomatist, A61.
Mar. 2. Baines, Sir Edward (*Leeds Mercury*), A89.
Mar. 5. Ingham, Sir James T., jurist, A85.
—— Mackenzie, Alexander, maj.-gen., A70.
Mar. 8. Elphinstone, Sir Howard Crawford, maj.-gen., A60.
Mar. 9. Coats, Sir Peter, thread manufacturer, A81.
Mar. 14. Meehan, Charles P., clergyman, poet, A77.
—— Dowse, Richard, statesman, A65.
Mar. 17. Herbert, John R., painter, A80.
Mar. 19. Swetenham, Edmund, pol., A67.
Mar. 21. Manchester, Duke of, William D. Montagu, politician, A66.
Mar. 24. Cowan, Sir Edward P., pol., A48.
Apr. 3. Normanby, Marquis of, George A. Constantine, statesman, A70.
Apr. 7. Boyle, Mary Louisa, novelist, A80.
Apr. 8. Lloyd, Edward, publisher, A75.
Apr. 13. Evans, Charles R. Ogden, general, A66.
Apr. 23. Glasgow, Earl of, George Frederick Boyle, statesman, A64.
—— Cossham, Handel, politician, A66.
Apr. 29. Hammond, Lord, Edmund, statesman, A88.
—— Parish, Henry Woodbine, maj.-gen., A69.
May 2. Macaulay, Colman P. L., pol., A41.
May 7. Nasmyth, James, engineer, A82.
May 19. Gordon, Sir Alexander H., general, A72.
May 24. O'Donovan, Henry W. (the O'Donovan), A78.
May 27. Filmore, Lewis, journalist, A74.
May 28. Schmitz, Leonhard, educator, author, A83.
June 2. Burns, Sir George, shipowner, A95.
June 16. Baber, Edward C., dip., A46.
June 20. Brackenbury, Charles Booth, maj.-gen., A59.
June 27. Magheramorne, Lord, J. M. Hogg, politician, A67.
June 28. Carnarvon, Earl of, Henry H. M. Herbert, statesman, A59.
July 1. Cole, Henry A., col., pol., A81.
—— Crawford, William, politician, A57.
July 3. Parker, William Kitchen, naturalist, A67.
July 5. Chadwick, Sir Edwin, sanitary reformer, A90.
July 10. Seymour, Sir Francis, gen., A77.

CHURCH.

1889 Nov. 22. *Ire.* Pope Leo orders the Roman Catholic clergy of New Ross, Wexford, to be instructed to prohibit their people from attending a meeting held for the purpose of expressing confidence in Mr. Parnell.

Dec. 7. *Ire.* A letter from the archbishops and bishops, denouncing Parnell, is read in all the (Roman Catholic) churches.

* * Bishops consecrated (Church of England):

R. J. Crosthwaite, suffragan of Beverly; Charles John Corfe of Corea, Alfred George Edwards of St. Asaph, J. T. Hayes of Trinidad, H. H. Montgomery of Tasmania, James Leslie Randall, suffragan of Reading, Henry Ware, suffragan of Barrow-in-Furness, Edward Ash Were, suffragan of Derby.

1890 Feb. 4. The trial of bishop of Lincoln for alleged violation of the ritual begins. [Feb. 25. Concluded and judgment deferred. Nov. 21. Judgment: a part of the ritualistic services condemned as illegal. 1891. June 10. Appealed to the Privy Council. 1892. Apr. 2. Decision upheld.]

May 2. Mr. Gladstone votes for disestablishment. The Commons defeat a motion to disestablish the Scotch Church. Vote, 256–218.

LETTERS.

1889 * * *London.* The *New Review* is issued.

* * The *Encyclopædic Dictionary* is completed.

* * *Appreciations*, by Walter Pater, appears. [1893. *Plato and Platoism.*]

* * *Asolando*, by Robert Browning, appears.

* * *Wordsworth's Grave*, by William Watson, appears. [1892. *Poems* and *Lachrymæ Musarum.*]

* * *David Livingstone*, by Thomas Hughes, appears.

* * *Natural Inheritance*, by Francis Galton, appears.

* * *Phœnicia*, by George Rawlinson, appears.

* * *The American Commonwealth*, by James Bryce, appears.

* * *Literary Remains*, by Percy Fitzgerald, appears.

* * *Study of Ben Jonson*, by Swinburne, appears. [1894. *Astrophel* and *Studies in Prose and Poetry.*]

* * *Darwinism*, by Wallace, appears.

1890 Jan. 4. *London. The Daily Graphic* (illustrated) is issued; also *The Speaker.*

Jan. 6. *London. The Review of Reviews*, edited by William T. Stead, is issued.

Apr. 25. *London. Subjects of the Day*, a quarterly magazine, is issued.

May 5. *London.* Henry M. Stanley receives the Royal Geographical Society's medal at Albert Hall.

June 9. *Edinburgh.* The library presented by Andrew Carnegie (U. S. A.) is opened.

July 14. *Scot.* Andrew Carnegie gives £10,000 for a library at Ayr.

SOCIETY.

1889 Nov. 7. *Ire.* A Tenants' Defense Convention meets in Drogheda, with 300 delegates present, including a large number of Roman Catholic priests.

Nov. 12. *Scot.* Clyde River steam-craft hands strike.

Nov. * *London.* A banquet is given to P. T. Barnum, the veteran American showman. Lord Kilmorey presides, and Lord Randolph Churchill, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Rosebery, the Rothschilds, Sir John Fowler, and the secretaries of the United States Legation are present.

Dec. 4. *Ire.* The publisher of the *Munster* is sentenced to two months' imprisonment for reporting a meeting where boycotting was advocated.

Dec. 15±. In Durham 2,000 colliers strike because of a dispute about wages.

Dec. 23. *Belg.* Jem Smith and Slavin have 14 rounds in a prize-fight near Bruges; Smith is defeated.

Dec. 29. Wm. Gladstone receives 200 telegrams and 500 letters congratulating him upon his 80th birthday.

Dec. 30. *W.* Ten thousand miners resume work, the masters conceding an advance of 10 per cent in wages.

Dec. * Several thousand gas-men and coal-porters in London and Manchester strike.

Dec. * A National Liberal meeting at Manchester declares in favor of a direct popular veto of the liquor-traffic.

* * *London.* Henry Quinn bequeaths £50,000 to charities.

* * *London.* The patriotic volunteer fund is instituted by Lord Mayor Whitehead.

* * *Ire.* Total number of liquor-licenses of all kinds, 24,574, being one to every 194 inhabitants of all ages and both sexes.

1890 Jan. 1. *London.* Robert Browning, the poet, is buried in Westminster Abbey.

An anonymous donor gives £100,000 to found a Convalescent Home in connection with London hospitals.

Jan. 7. *London.* More than 200 men employed in the East India Dock tea warehouses strike.

Jan. 10. The jubilee of penny postage is celebrated.

Jan. 16. The New Victoria Hospital at Bournemouth is opened by the Prince of Wales.

Jan. 17. Hammond, the fugitive landlord connected with the West End scandal, is reported to be the head of a blackmailing organization to induce men into his house, accomplices afterwards acting as witnesses against them.

Jan. 29. Liverpool dock laborers' strike is spreading.

Feb. 3. *London.* The *Times* compromises **Parnell's libel suit** by paying him £5,000. The paper will also pay Mr. Campbell, his private secretary, £200. Both suits are withdrawn.

Feb. 5. Cashier Heilton, of the Oldham Branch of the Union Bank of Manchester, has **absconded**; £10,000 are gone.

—— The dock laborers at Newport **strike**, and paralyze commerce.

Feb. 11. H. C. Lord Randolph Churchill introduces a bill to regulate the **liquor-traffic.**

Feb. 28. At Liverpool 2,000 dock laborers **strike** for higher wages. [Mar. 5. Their demands are granted, and the strike ends.]

Mar 3. *London.* Ship-carpenters **strike** for an advance of sixpence a day.

Mar. 9. *London.* Working men make a great demonstration in Hyde Park to denounce the cruel treatment of **Siberian exiles.**

Mar. 19. At the Armstrong Gun Works at Elswick, 8,000 employees **strike** for an eight-hour working-day.

Mar. 25. *Scot.* The Glasgow dockmen's **strike** collapses.

Mar. 31. *London.* Ten thousand shoemakers **strike** to destroy "sweating," by compelling masters to have work done in factories.

Apr. 7. The annual congress of the **Labor Electoral Association** is opened at Henley.

Apr. 12. About 5,000 Nottingham miners **strike** for an advance in wages.

Apr. 14. About 2,000 grain-porters **strike** in Liverpool for higher wages. Also 5,000 at Birkenhead to reduce the labor-day to eight hours.

Apr. 15. In Northeastern England, 20,000 **engineers** demand shorter hours.

Apr. 17. A great parade of 30,000 dock laborers, out on a **strike**, takes place in Liverpool.

Apr. 17±. The Miners' Federation has inaugurated a **general strike** throughout Great Britain, owing to the masters' refusal to reply to the demands for an advance in wages. Over 100,000 men are out. [Apr. 19±. Settled; the mine-owners agree to raise wages 10 per cent.]

Apr. 18. *London.* The **bootmakers' strike** is amicably settled.

Apr. 20. London workmen resolve to take **May 1** as their **holiday.**

Apr. 22. Prince George of Wales is invested with the Order of the Black Eagle.

Apr. 25. *Ire.* A great **strike** of railway men begins. [May 3. Ends.]

Apr. 26. *London.* **Henry M. Stanley** arrives from Africa. [May 2. A reception is given him, in St. James's Hall, by the Emin Pasha Relief Committee. May 6. The Queen receives him at Windsor Castle. May 13. The freedom of London is conferred on him.]

May 4. *London.* An assembly of 170,000 working men gather in Hyde Park, in favor of an **eight-hour labor law.** No disturbance occurs.

May 7. *London.* About 6,000 **tailors strike.**

May 23±. *London.* A title is conferred on **Prince Albert Victor**; viz., Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone.

STATE.

1889 Nov. 23. *Ire.* The Government proclaims meetings in Kilkenny and Waterford in honor of the **Manchester martyrs.** [Other meetings proclaimed.]

* * **Parliament:** The **Navy Discipline Act** is amended.

1890 Jan. *± England has a **dispute with Portugal** regarding African territory. [Jan. 6. Lord Salisbury sends to Portugal a note threatening rupture of diplomatic relations. Jan. 9. Portugal sends a conciliatory note. England refuses to submit the question to arbitration. Jan. 20. The Powers having refused to mediate, Portugal yields her claims under protest.]

Jan. 30. The Government has assented to the **separate right of Canada to legislate** on questions involving the royal prerogative.

Feb. 11. Parliament opens by Royal Commission.

H. L. The address from the throne is moved by Lord de Ramsey, and seconded by Lord Stradbroke. [Feb. 12. Agreed to. *H. C.* Mr. Gladstone moves a reply to the Address. Feb. 17. A Home Rule for Scotland Amendment is rejected. Vote, 307-240. Feb. 24. Address agreed to.]

H. C. The question of the (**Parnell**) **forged letters** is raised, and a resolution declaring the publication of them in the *Times* to be a breach of privilege is rejected. Vote, 260–212.

Feb. 12. H. C. Mr. Parnell is reelected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

Feb. 13. Parliament: The *Times*-Parnell **Special Commission** issues its report.

It concludes— That the respondent members of Parliament are not guilty of conspiring for the independence of Ireland as a separate nation, but that some of them (Messrs. M. Harris, Dillon, W. O'Brien, W. Redmond, O'Connor, J. Condon, and J. J. O'Kelly), together with Michael Davitt, established the Land League mainly for that purpose. That the respondents [44] did conspire to promote agrarian agitation in Ireland, the non-payment of rents, and the expulsion of the landlords. That the facsimile Parnell letter printed in the *Times* is a forgery. That the charges of incitement to crime, except by intimidation, and of payments for that purpose, are not proved. That the respondents made payments to compensate persons injured in the commission of crime. That the respondents did invite and obtain the cooperation of the physical force party in America, including the Clan-na-Gael, and did not repudiate the action of that party.

[Mar. 3. *H. C.* W. H. Smith moves the adoption of the report; Mr. Gladstone moves a condemnatory amendment. Mar. 10. Gladstone's amendment is rejected. Vote, 339–268. The report is adopted. Mar. 21. *H. L.* Report adopted without a division.]

Feb. 21. H. L. A bill is introduced to amend the constitution of the **Councils of India.**

Feb. 27. England and Italy agree to a treaty providing for concerted action on the west coast of the Red Sea.

Feb. 28. H. C. Henry Labouchere accuses the Government of shielding the accused in the Cleveland-Street scandal, West End; during the discussion he **calls Lord Salisbury a liar**; he is suspended for a week.

Mar. 12. H. C. The Irish Tenure of Land Bill is rejected. Vote, 231–179.

Mar. 21. H. C. Henry **Labouchere** moves the abolition of hereditary representatives in Parliament. Motion defeated. Vote, 201–139.

Mar. 24. H. C. Mr. Balfour introduces a bill to provide for the **purchase of land in Ireland** for the improvement of the poorer districts and for the establishment of an Irish Land Department. [May 1. Second reading. Vote, 348–226. Nov. 29. Reintroduced. Dec. 3. Second reading. Vote, 268–130. 1891. June 15. Read a third time and passed. July 14. *H. L.* Passed. Aug. 5. Receives royal assent.]

Mar. 28. The **Delagoa Railway claims** between Portugal on the one hand and England and America on the other are settled.

Apr. 14. Parliament reassembles.

Apr. 18. H. C. Samuel Smith's motion to convene an international conference on the **bimetallic question** is rejected. Vote, 183–87.

Apr. 30. *Afr.* Treaties are made with **King Mwanga.**

May 9. Portugal agrees to submit the Delagoa Bay Railway question to arbitration.

May 14. H. C. The **Agricultural Laborers (Ireland) Bill** is carried without a division.

May 22. H. C. The **Customs and Inland Revenue Bill** is passed.

——±. The **conversion of the Egyptian debt** is completed.

May 25. Delegates present a protest from the Newfoundland Government against French encroachments.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1889 Dec. 19. The **Paper Trust,** with a capital of £1,500,000, is organized.

Dec. 31. *London.* The **influenza** numbers Lord Salisbury and many diplomats among its victims.

1890 Jan. 1. The Forest Gate Industrial School is **burned**; 26 little boys are suffocated.

Jan. 15. *London.* The **Loan Exhibition** of Paintings is opened by the Princess Louise.

Jan. 18. A new **public park at Poole** is opened by the Prince of Wales.

Feb. 6. *W.* An **explosion** occurs in the Llanerch colliery, near Newport; more than 170 deaths follow.

Feb. * *London.* The closing performance of **Barnum's circus** is largely attended; it has been visited by 1,500,000 people in this visit.

Mar. 4. *Scot.* The **Forth Bridge** is opened by the Prince of Wales; the Duke of Edinburgh and Prince George of Wales are present.

Mar. 10. *W.* An **explosion** in the Morfa coal-mine at Tarbac, Glamorganshire, causes 88 deaths. [Mar. 11. Four of the entombed miners escape. Mar. 12. An unlocked lamp is said to have caused the explosion.]

May 1. *Edinburgh.* The **Electric Exhibition** opens.

Industrial Exhibition is opened by the Duke of Edinburgh. [Nov. 1. Closes.]

May 28. *London.* The Royal Agricultural Society's show in the Temple Gardens is opened by the Prince of Wales.

July 4. The Duke of Devonshire makes a reduction of 15 per cent in the **rentals** on his Irish estates.

ARMY — NAVY.

1890 Sept. 16. *Ire.* **Lord Wolseley** becomes commander of the forces. [Oct. 1. He goes to Dublin to assume command of the troops.]

Oct. 13. The East Surrey Regiment **mutinies** against going to India, but finally embarks from Guernsey.

Nov. 10. The torpedo cruiser *Serpent* **is lost** on the northwest coast of Spain; three men only out of 276 are saved.

1891 Feb. 26. Two war-ships, *Royal Sovereign* and the *Royal Arthur*, **are launched** at Portsmouth.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1890 Aug. 29. *Dublin.* The new **Science and Art Museum** is opened by the lord-lieutenant.

Sept. 3. The **British Association** meets at Leeds.

Oct. 21. A **memorial** of the defeat of the Spanish Armada is unveiled at Plymouth by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Nov. 24. Heavy **gales** along the South coast do much wreckage. [Dec. * Another gale.]

Dec. 18. A **statue** to the late Emperor Frederick of Germany is unveiled by the queen at Windsor.

Dec. * The **bones** of a hippopotamus are found embedded in clay.

1891 Jan. 21. A **landslide** at Folkestone kills three persons.

Mar. 10±. The heaviest **snowstorm** of the century occurs; 70 lives are lost in the blizzard.

Mar. 17. The first **conversation by telephone** between London and Paris takes place.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1890 July 20. Wallace, Sir Richard, art collector, A72.
—— Davies, David, philanthropist, A72.
Aug. 12. **Newman, John Henry**, cardinal, author, A89.
Aug. 17. Naish, Lord, John, Irish jurist, A49.
Sept. 1. Ward, John, diplomatist, A85.
Sept. 3. North, Marianne, artist, botanist, A60.
Sept. 6. Rosslyn, Earl of, Robert Francis St. Clair Erskine, A57.
Sept. 9. Liddon, Henry P., Canon of St. Paul's, author, A61.
Sept. 12. Hardman, Sir Wm., jurist, A62.
Sept. 18. Boucicault, Dion, actor, dramatist, Ireland, A68.
Sept. 21. Marum, Edward P. Mulhallen, Irish politician, A63.
Sept. 24. Selons, Henry C., artist, A87.
Sept. 25. Egerton, Alfred J. F., pol., A36.
Sept. 29. Barnard, George, landscape painter, A83.
Oct. 4. Booth, Catherine (Salvation Army), A61.
Oct. 7. White, Henry, chaplain, A56.
Oct. 9. Ellenborough, Lord, Charles Edward, general, A69.
—— Duffield, Alexander J., chemist, au., A68.
Oct. 12. Sellar, William Young, classical scholar, author, A65.
Oct. 13. Rogers, James E. Thorold, political economist, A67.
Oct. 20. Burton, Sir Richard Francis, orientalist, A69.
Oct. 24. Scott, Wm. Bell, poet, painter, A79.
Oct. 25. Graham, Sir Lumley, col., A62.
Oct. 27. Cox, John E., cl., writer, A78.
Oct. 29. Barton, Joseph L. B., maj.-gen., A78.
Nov. 12. O'Hagan, John, Irish jurist, A68.
Nov. 13. Davis, Sir John F., Chinese scholar, diplomatist, A95.
Nov. 15. Harris, George, jurist, au., A81.
Nov. 27. Bell, George, publisher, A76.
—— Litton, Edward Falconer, Irish justice, A63.
Dec. 3. Cottesloe, Thomas Francis Fremantle, statesman, A92.
—— Peacock, Sir Barnes, jurist, A86.
Dec. 5. Huddleston, Baron, John Walker, jurist, A73.
Dec. 9. Church, Richard William, dean of St. Paul, author, A75.
Dec. 12. Boehm, Sir Jos. E., sculptor, A56.
Dec. 25. Thomson, William, archbishop of York, A71.
Gull, Sir William Withey, physician, A73.
Lamington, Lord, Alexander D. B. Cochrane, statesman, author, A73.
Lucas, Margaret, first president of World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union, A72.
Thompson, Sir Augustus Rivers, administrator, A61.
1891 Jan. 2. Kinglake, Alexander W., historian, A80.
Jan. 4. Keene, Charles S., comic artist, A68.
Jan. 20. Sinclair, James Augustus, Earl of Caithness, A64.
Jan. 22. Waring, Edward John, medical author, A72.
Jan. 27. Bradlaugh, Charles, states., A58.
Feb. 1. Plumptre, Edward Hayes, clergyman, author, A70.
Feb. 19. Beauchamp, Earl of, Frederic Lygon, politician, A61.
Feb. 22. Albemarle, Earl of, George Thomas, general, A92.
Feb. 25. Green, Sir Wm. Kirby, dip., A55.
Mar. 15. Bazalgette, Sir Joseph, civil engineer, A72.
Mar. 20. Quick, Robert Herbert, educator, A60.
Mar. 29. Lefroy, Edward Cracroft, clergyman, author, A36.
Mar. 31. **Granville, Earl**, George Leveson-Gower, statesman, A76.
Apr. 2. **Baring, Thomas Charles**, financier, politician, philanthropist, A60.

CHURCH.

1890 Sept. 30–Oct. 3. The **Church Congress** is held in Hull, Bishop of Durham presiding.

Oct. 13. *London.* An unusual service of reconciliation is held in **St. Paul's Cathedral** after its defilement by suicide.

Oct. 14. **Peterborough Cathedral** is reopened after repairs.

Oct. 17. **Archdeacon Farrar** accepts the chaplaincy of the House of Commons.

Nov. 12. Gen. Booth asks for £100,000 to begin his scheme for relieving the poor.

Nov. 13. The Duke of Fife sends Gen. Booth £100 towards his poor fund of the Salvation Army. [Nov. 24. The Earl of Derby donates £1,000.]

* * **Bishops** consecrated (Church of England):

Apr. 25, Edward Noel Hodges for Travancore and Cochin, and Alfred Robert Tucker for Eastern Equatorial Africa; May 15, Brooke Foss Westcott for Durham; Oct. 9, J. W. Festing for St. Albans; also George Rodney Eden for Dover, Daniel Lewis Lloyd for Bangor, John James S. Perowne for Worcester, James O'Sullivan for Tuam, C. Julius for Christchurch, N. Z., Jabez C. Whitley for Chutia Nagpur, W. Saumarez Smith for Sydney, Australia, and G. H. Stanton for Newcastle, Australia.

* * Bishops consecrated (Roman Catholic):

J. Keys O'Doherty for Derry, T. T. McRedmond, coadjutor for Killala, and John Egan for Waterford and Lismore; also Oct. 20, Denis O'Connor for London, and William Gordon for Leeds. James A. Smith for Dunkeld.

1891 Jan. 2. The bishop of London sanctions the establishment of the **Brotherhood of St. Paul** for his diocese; it is a society of Protestant monks, who will enter all kinds of parochial and mission work.

Feb. 8. *Ire.* The Catholic primate's letter, **condemning Mr. Parnell's** conduct, is read in all the (Roman Catholic) churches.

LETTERS.

1890 Sept. 25. *London. The Paternoster Review* is issued.

Oct. 24. *London. Darkest England and the Way Out* is published by General Booth of the Salvation Army; the first edition is sold in three hours.

* * *The Picture of Dorian Gray*, by Oscar Wilde, appears. [1891, *The Duchess of Padua;* 1892, *Lady Windermere's Fan;* 1893, *A Woman of No Importance* and *Salome.*]

* * *Light of the World*, by Sir Edwin Arnold, appears. [1892. *Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems.*]

* * *Life, Letters, and Friendships of Richard Monckton Milnes, First Lord Houghton*, appears.

* * *When We Were Boys*, by William O'Brien, appears.

* * *The Bondsman*, by Hall Caine, appears. [1891, *The Scapegoat;* 1894, *The Manxman.*]

* * *The Firm of Girdlestone*, by Conan Doyle, appears. [1892, *Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.*]

* * *Beatrice*, by Rider Haggard, appears. [1891, *Eric.*]

* * *A Waif of the Plains*, by Bret Harte, appears.

* * *Kit and Kitty*, by Blackmore, appears.

* * *An Ocean Tragedy* and *My Shipmate Louise*, by Clark Russell, appear. [1892, *A Strange Elopement.*]

* * *Kersteen*, by Mrs. Oliphant, appears.

* * *Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen*, by Joseph Pennell, appears.

* * *Problems of Greater Britain*, by Sir Charles Dilke, appears.

* * *Essays, Speculative and Assertive*, by Symonds, appears. [1893, *In a Key of Blue.*]

* * *Principles of Economics*, by Marshall, appears.

* * *The Journey of Sir Walter Scott from the Original Manuscript at Abbotsford* appears.

* * *In Darkest Africa*, by Henry M. Stanley, appears.

1891 Feb. 19±. *London.* One of **Aristotle's** manuscript treatises on the Constitution of Athens is found in a collection of Egyptian papyrus now in the British Museum.

Mar. 7. *Dublin. The National Press* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1890 Aug. 24. *Ire.* **A demonstration** in Limerick by 30,000 persons protests against Bishop O'Dwyer's attack upon John Dillon. [Aug. 25. The bishop withdraws his claim of dishonesty.]

Sept. 1. The **Trade Unions Congress** meets in Liverpool; 500 delegates are present; the announcement is made that £1,000 have been raised for the Australian strikers, and subscriptions are coming. [Sept. 4. A resolution is passed favoring an eight-hour workingday. Sept. 6. Closes.]

Sept. 2. *London.* **A shipping union** is formed to resist the working men.

Sept. 6. The Prince of Wales forbids **the sale of alcoholic liquors** on the Sandringham estate.

Sept. 8. Dock laborers, porters, sailors, and firemen **strike.** No trains pass into the docks except those carrying the mails.

Sept. 13. The Southampton **strike** is ended; the firemen and seamen are conceded an advance in wages.

Sept. 15. The **lockout** at Southampton begins; work on the dock is entirely suspended.

Sept. 18. *Ire.* John Dillon and William O'Brien are **arrested** for making speeches at Limerick and Tipperary, advising tenants not to pay rent. [Sept. 19. They are released on bail. Sept. 23. Patrick O'Brien, M.P., is also arrested.]

Sept. 24. *Edinburgh.* The Scottish Home Rule Association holds a conference.

Sept. 26. *Ire.* **The trial of the Nationalists,** Dillon and O'Brien, begins at Tipperary. [Oct. 9. They forfeit their bail, and sail for Cherbourg, France, to escape appearance at Tipperary on the 10th inst. Nov. 19. They are convicted of conspiracy, and sentenced to two terms of six months' imprisonment.]

Sept. 27. *Edinburgh.* The Annual Convention of the **Irish National League** of Great Britain opens.

Sept. 28. Dock laborers, coal-porters, sailors, and firemen strike in Southampton against the employment of non-union men. [Sept. 29. The strikers cause a riot, and in several encounters with the troops, many persons are injured.]

Oct. 3. *London.* At Armstrong shipyard 1,000 men **strike.**

Oct. 4. The wool-shearers' **strike** is declared off.

Oct. 8. Corn-porters **strike.** [Oct. 10. They resume work.]

Oct. 10. Bradford **weavers** secure their demands and resume work.

Oct. 13. *London.* The funeral of **Mrs. William Booth** of the Salvation Army takes place; 36,000 people attend.

Oct. 22. *London.* The dock companies give notice that they will employ only free men, and **ignore union leaders.**

Oct. 24. The laborers in the Royal Albert Docks **strike.**

Oct. 27. *Ire.* **Moonlighters** murder a girl and her mother in County Clare.

Oct. 28. *London.* The dock companies are notified that a **strike** will follow unless non-union men are discharged. [Oct. 30. The dockmen order a **strike.** Nov. 3. London dockmen for the Allan Company return to their work.]

Oct. 31. *Ire.* Michael Davitt's **Democratic Labor Federation** is spreading throughout the southern counties.

Nov. 7. At Wellingborough, 3,000 shoemakers are **locked out.**

Nov. 14. At Liverpool, 500 members of the **Dockers' Union** refuse to unload the White Star Steamer *Germanic* from New York.

Dock laborers in Liverpool **strike** for more pay.

Nov. 15–17. Capt. O'Shea brings an action for **divorce** against his wife, naming C. S. Parnell as corespondent; the divorce is granted, and Mr. Parnell is ordered to pay $3,500 costs.

Nov. 18. *Dublin.* The **National League** meets, and those present decide to stand by Parnell as leader of the Nationalists.

Nov. 19. *London.* Mayhew, a solicitor, **absconds,** leaving $650,000 liabilities and $900 assets.

—— **Princess Victoria,** second daughter of the Emperor and Empress Frederick, is married to Prince Adolphus of Schaumberg-Lippe.

Nov. 21. In Durham, 25,000 **colliers strike** for higher wages.

Nov. 24. **A judgment** for £160 is given against Miss Cobden for acting as a member of the London County Council, for which, **being a woman,** she was disqualified.

Nov. 26. *Ire.* **Mayor Walsh** of Wexford is sentenced to three months' **imprisonment** under the Crimes Act for publishing certain articles in *The New Ross Standard.*

Dec. 6. *Ire.* **Justin M'Carthy** and 44 other members withdraw from meetings of the Irish Nationalists, and organize a separate body, with Mr. M'Carthy as chairman.

Dec. 15. *Dublin.* The suppressed *United Ireland,* a paper published by the anti-Parnellites, reappears.

Dec. 21. *Scot.* The railway servants at Glasgow decide to **strike.** [Dec. 22. About 4,500 strike. Dec. 23. The strike extends.]

* * **The title** Baron Field **is created.** [1891, Barons Hambleden, Iveagh, MacDonald, Masham, and Mount Stephen.]

1891 Jan. 8. *Ire.* The Balfour **Irish Relief Fund** reaches $10,000, besides contributions of clothing.

Jan. 14. *Edinburgh.* A mass-meeting of **railroad strikers** is held. [Jan. 15. The strikers try to wreck a train near Greenock, and they are riotous at Perth. Jan. 29. Strike is ended.]

Jan. 30. Gen. Booth of the **Salvation Army** begins to carry out his plan of social regeneration.

Feb. 13. *London.* Another **Whitechapel** outcast is murdered.

Mar. 10. *Dublin.* **The National Federation Convention** opens. Justin M'Carthy presides; letters approving the course of the M'Carthyites are received from Archbishop Coke and from most of the bishops of Ireland.

Mar. 17. *London.* A blue book is issued; it discloses the fact that 152 peers of the realm are owners of places in which **intoxicants** are sold; the number of drink-shops owned by them is 1,539.

Mar. 22±. *Ire.* The priests still **denounce Mr. Parnell** from their pulpits. Parnell addresses a public meeting at Drogheda.

Apr. 6. *London.* A sensation is caused by the rumor that Parnell has been **privately married** since the divorce proceedings, but not to Mrs. O'Shea. [May 26±. The divorce is made absolute.]

STATE.

1890 Aug. 9. The formal transfer of **Helgoland** to Germany is made.

Aug. 18. **Parliament** is prorogued.

Aug. 22. The convention respecting **East Africa,** by England and Portugal, is published.

It restrains the latter power from transferring African territory without the former's consent.

Sept. 27. England offers to buy the fisheries rights of France in **Newfoundland** at a price to be fixed by a board of arbitration.

—— King George, of the **Tonga Islands,** is notified that his country is under British protection.

Sept. 29. *London.* Joseph Savory is elected lord mayor.

Nov. 4. An agreement with the Sultan of **Zanzibar,** placing his dominions under the Protectorate of England, is gazetted.

Nov. 8. Lord Salisbury accepts **Portugal's proposal** for a *modus vivendi* in regard to Africa. [Dec. 9. The *modus vivendi* is concluded.]

Nov. 25. **Parliament** reopens; the queen's speech is read in both Houses.

At a meeting of the Irish Home Rule members of Parliament, **Mr. Parnell** is unanimously reelected chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party.

A letter from Mr. Gladstone is published, saying that he cannot cooperate with Parnell.

Nov. 27. Mr. Parnell issues his **manifesto** to the Irish people, giving his reasons why he should continue in the leadership of the Irish Party.

Dec. 2. The Irish members of Parliament hold a session to consider the **removal of Parnell;** a motion to postpone the question is rejected. Vote, 44–29.

Dec. 9. The Municipal Council of the Irish National League formally calls upon Mr. Parnell to resign.

Dec. 20. The charter of the **South African Company** is gazetted.

It embraces the vast tract of Central Africa north of the Zambesi River and west of the coast-line in Mozambique, to which it is now the policy of England to limit the Portuguese. The company is bound by the conditions of the charter to oppose and discourage the slave-trade and the trade in ardent spirits.

1891 Jan. 9. An **Anglo-Austrian** convention is signed, allowing Austria to occupy the seaport of Salonica on condition that she will support the British policy in regard to Turkey, Armenia, and Egypt.

Jan. 22. **Parliament** reassembles; Mr. Parnell assumes the Irish leadership.

Jan. 27. H. C. The **resolution of 1880,** forbidding Bradlaugh to take the oath or to affirm, is expunged from the House records.

Feb. 3. H. C. An Act for the recovery of **tithe-rent charge** in England and Wales is passed. [Feb. 19. Passed. Mar. 26. Receives royal assent.]

Feb. 20. H. C. The resolution favoring the disestablishment of the Church in Wales is rejected. Vote, 235-203.

Mar. 13±. The proposed arbitration agreed on by England and France concerning **Newfoundland** is limited to the lobster fisheries and canning factories.

Mar. 18. H. C. The **Welsh Local Option** Bill is passed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1890 July 28. *Scot.* **A railway accident** occurs at Milngavie Junction, near Glasgow; about 30 persons are injured.

Sept. * *Ire.* **The potato crop** is a failure in many places.

Sept. 16. The **new bridge** over the Taff at Cardiff is opened by the Duke of Clarence and Avondale.

Nov. 4. The **electric underground railway** from London to Stockwell is inaugurated by the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 11. A **collision** occurs on the Great Western Railway at Taunton; 10 persons killed and many injured.

Dec. 20. *London.* **A fire** in Queen Victoria and Thames Streets near Blackfriars Bridge causes a loss of £400,000.

* * Sir J. Miller's **Sainfoil** wins the **Derby race.** [1891, Sir F. Johnstone's **Common;** 1892, Lord Bradford's **Sir Hugo;** 1893, H. McCalmont's **Isinglass;** 1894, Lord Rosebery's **Ladas.**]

1891 Jan. 11. **A collision** in the Frith of Forth results in 13 persons drowned.

Jan. 24. The first train crosses the **Forth Bridge** with directors on board.

Feb. 22+. The great struggle between **capital and labor** still continues.

Apr. 5. A big **colliery trust** is created in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Staffordshire.

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Apr. 15. *E. I.* A British force is advancing upon the **Manipuris**, who are preparing to resist.

Apr. 21. *London.* Part of Third Battalion **Grenadier Guards** refuse to turn out for parade. [Apr. 24. Four are sentenced to imprisonment for two years.]

May 23. *S. E. Afr.* Portuguese troops and the British South African Company's expedition engage in a serious conflict on the Pungwe River.

May 28. *S. E. Afr.* British troops defeat a **Portuguese** force on the banks of the Bemba River. [May 30. An attack by the **Portuguese** on the British camp is repulsed after a fight of two hours.]

May * Three war-vessels and an **armed** force are sent to prevent the forming of the "Republic of the North" as contemplated by the Boers.

Aug. 18–21. The **French fleet** visits English waters, and is received with great ovations. [Aug. 21. The French and British **fleets** are reviewed by the queen off Spithead.]

Oct. 28. Another **mutinous demonstration** is made by the Third Battalion Grenadier Guards at Windsor.

Dec. 11. *Tibet.* Hunza Niger **tribesmen are repulsed** by native troops under British officers near Gilghit, with heavy losses on both sides; the tribesmen capture Fort Chalt; it is recaptured by British troops. [The British advance on Hunza.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 July 8. *Scot.* A **statue** of Robert Burns is unveiled, with Masonic honors, at Ayr.

July 10. *London.* The convention of the **Theosophic Society** opens, Mr. Olcott presiding.

Aug. 10. *London.* The **International Congress of Hygiene** and Demography is opened by the Prince of Wales. [Aug. 17. Closes.]

1892 Jan. 3. *W.* **Gold** is discovered in Barmouth, Merionethshire.

Jan. 5. *London. Henry VIII.* is produced at the Lyceum Theater by Henry Irving.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 May 3. Sullivan, Barry, Irish tragedian, A66.
May 5. Magee, William Connor, archbishop of York, A70.
May 6. Hare, Thomas, political wr., A85.
May 8. Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna, leader of Theosophists, A60.
May 15. Long, Edwin, artist, A52.
May 18. Cavendish, Lord Edward, politician, A53.
—— Colquhoun, Sir Patrick, pol., au., A76.
May 22. Fowler, Sir Robert Nicholas, politician, A63.
May 26. Wyllie, Sir William, colonel, A89.
June 2. Hawkshaw, Sir John, eng., A80.
June 11. Bodichon, Barbara Leigh Smith, philanthropist, A64.
June 16. O'Gorman Mahon, James Patrick, colonel, politician, A91.
June 20. Hewett, Sir Prescott G., surgeon, A78.
July 4. Gladstone, Wm. Henry, pol., A50.
July 28. Fothergill, Jessie, novelist, A40.
Aug. 21. Inglis, Lord, John, justice, A81.
—— Cleveland, Duke of, Harry G. Powlett, A88.
Aug. 24. Raikes, Henry C., postmaster-general, politician, A53.
Aug. 26. Whichcote, George, gen., A97.
Sept. 9. Theed, William, sculptor, A87.
Oct. 6. Parnell, Charles Stewart, Irish leader, statesman, A45.
Oct. 7. Hennessey, Sir John Pope, statesman, author, A57.
Oct. 15. A'Becket, Arthur William, dramatist, A54.
Oct. 26. Hewett, William, lieut.-col., A96.
Nov. 12. Wingfield, Lewis, author, A49.
Nov. 13. Suffield, R. Rodolph, Unitarian clergyman, A70.
Nov. 24. Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert (Owen Meredith), Earl of Lytton, statesman, poet, author, A60.
Nov. 25. Goodwin, Harvey, bishop of Carlisle, author, A73.
Nov. 29. Power, Richard, pol., Ire., A40.
Dec. 1. Thompson, Sir Matthew W., politician, A72.
Dec. 5. Flannigan, Stephen W., jurist, Ireland, A74.
Dec. 13. Wells, William Gorman, dramatist, A67.
Dec. 16. Bennett, Sir James Risdon, physician, A82.
Dec. 17. Browne, Edward H., bishop of Winchester, author, A80.
Dec. 19. Harcourt, Edward W., pol., A66.
—— Taylor, Peter Alfred, merchant, politician, A72.
Dec. 21. Cavendish, William, Duke of Devonshire, statesman, A83.
Dec. 24. Chambers, Sir Thomas, jurist, A78.
Dec. 28. Cellier, Alfred, composer, A47.
—— White, Sir William, dip., A67.
Dec. 30. Adams, W. H. Davenport, journalist, author, A63.
Dec. * Grantham, Richard B., eng., A86.
Dec. * Smith, William, architect, A 74.
Smith, William Henry, statesman, A66.
1892 Jan. 1. Redhouse, Sir James, orientalist, A81.
Jan. 2. Airy, Sir George B., astron., A90.
Jan. 6. Clifford, Sir Robert C. Spencer, colonel, A76.
Jan. 10. Villiers, George, general, A44.
—— Philpott, Henry, bp. of Worcester, A85.
Jan. 14. Manning, Henry Edward, cardinal, archbp. of Westminster, au., A83.
—— Albert Victor Christian Edward, Duke of Clarence and Avondale, son of Prince of Wales, A28.
Jan. 15. Kelly, Edward, rear-adm., A55.

CHURCH.

1891 Apr. 21. A Glasgow woman bequeaths £70,000 to Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army. [May 8. Mr. Bell of Glasgow, £60,000 for same purpose.]

May 13. *Ire.* A priest refuses to administer the sacrament to **Parnellites** at Dunmore.

June 5. *W.* The **South Wales Methodist Conference** meets at Cardiff.

June 14. *London.* **Dr. Joseph Parker** delivers a sermon at the City Temple in which he denounces the Prince of Wales (baccarat scandal).

June 23. *London.* The **Rev. Herman Adler** is installed chief rabbi of the British Empire in Bayswater Synagogue.

July 2. *Ire.* The Irish bishops reaffirm their declaration against **Mr. Parnell** as unfit to be a leader of the Irish people, and unworthy the confidence of Roman Catholics.

July 10. *London.* The **Theosophic Society** meets; 246 branches represented.

July 13–21. *London.* The **International Congregational Council** holds its meeting.

Aug. 15. Services in memory of **James Russell Lowell** are held in Westminster Abbey, led by Canon Farrar.

Oct. 6. The archbishop of Canterbury opens the **Church Congress** at Rhyl.

* * **Bishops** consecrated (Church of England):

William C. Magee for York, later William D. Maclagan, R. F. L. Blunt, suffragan for Hull, Anthony W. Thorold for Winchester, Henry B. Bowlby, suffragan for Coventry, Randall Thomas Davidson for Rochester, W. M. Carter for Zululand, South Africa, Mandell Creighton for Peterborough, John Gott for Truro, Christopher George Barlow for North Queensland, William Day Reeve for Mackenzie River, Can., William Walsh for Mauritius, W. H. Yeatman, suffragan for Southwark, Augustus Legge for Lichfield.

LETTERS.

1891 July 10. *Dublin. The Nation* suspends.

Aug. 8. *Scot.* **Andrew Carnegie** lays the corner-stone of a public library at Peterhead, to which he had given £1,000.

Sept. * *Dublin. The Freeman's Journal* and *National Press* are united.

Dec. 18. *Dublin. The Daily Irish Independent* (Parnellite) is issued.

1891–92 * * *The Wrecker* and *Ballads*, by R. L. B. Stevenson, appear. [1893, *David Balfour, Island Nights' Entertainments, Catriona* and *A Foot-note to History; Eight Years of Trouble in Samoa;* 1894, *Ebb-Tide.*]

* * *Essays on English Literature* and *Essays on French Novelists*, by George E. B. Saintsbury, appear.

* * *Peter Ibbetson*, by George du Maurier, appears.

* * *History of Sicily*, by Freeman, appears.

* * *Memoir of Horace Walpole*, by Austin Dobson, appears.

* * *Poems by the Way*, by William Morris, appears.

* * *Daphne and Other Poems*, by Frederick Tennyson, appears.

* * *One of Our Conquerors*, by George Meredith, appears. [1894, *Lord Ormont and his Aminta.*]

* * *The Wages of Sin*, by Lucas Malet, appears.

* * *The Life and Letters of Robert Browning*, edited by Mrs. Sutherland Orr, appears.

* * *Memoir of the Life of Laurence Oliphant and of Alice Oliphant* appears.

* * *Letters of Charles Dickens to Wilkie Collins*, by Laurence Hutton, appears.

* * *The Little Minister*, by J. M. Barrie, appears. [1893, *Two of Them, An Auld Licht Manse*, and *A Tillyloss Scandal.*]

1892 Jan. 16. The London edition of the *New York Herald* is discontinued.

SOCIETY.

1891 Apr. 12. *Ire.* The **Plan of Campaign** collapses on the Tower Hill estates in Limerick and Glensharold, thus ending a seven years' struggle.

May 3. *London.* An immense **labor meeting** is held in Hyde Park.

May 21. Queen Victoria lays the corner-stone of an **infirmary** at Derby.

June 1–9. *London.* The **Baccarat Scandal:**

Sir William Gordon-Cumming sues Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green and others for slander in charging him with having cheated at a game of baccarat in the house of Arthur Wilson, Tranby Croft, near Doncaster, in September 1890. [June 4. Case is tried before Lord Coleridge of the Queen's Bench division; Sir Edward Clarke is counsel for plaintiff; June 9. He severely criticizes the Prince of Wales. Sir Charles Russell is counsel for defendants. The defendants are acquitted.]

June 8. *Scot.* At Clydebank, 7,000 **shipworkers strike** against a 5 per cent reduction in wages.

June 10. **Sir Wm. Gordon-Cumming**, the plaintiff in the baccarat trial, is married to Miss Florence Garner of New York.

June 12. *London.* The **omnibus strike** is ended; the employers' offer of a 12 hours' work-day and a slight increase in wages is accepted.

June 14. *London.* **The laundresses,** supported by numerous trade societies, in all about 80,000 persons, hold a meeting in Hyde Park, to secure the benefits of the Factory Act.

June 22. *London.* Another **murder** of a foreign woman occurs.

June 25. The **marriage of Mr. Parnell** and Mrs. O'Shea at Steyning is announced.

June 29. The **great-granddaughter of the queen,** infant daughter of Duke and Duchess of Fife, is christened in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace; archbishop of Canterbury officiates.

July 4–14. **Emperor William** of Germany visits England.

July 11. The United Kingdom **brewers and license victualers** form a strong combine to uphold their interests.

July 17. *London.* A meeting of Christian ministers is held in the City Temple, in support of the formation of a federation of English-speaking people for **international arbitration** and universal peace.

July 20. *London.* The famous St. Paul's Cathedral **reredos case,** in litigation since 1888, is dismissed in the Court of Appeals, with costs against the appellants.

July 30. *Ire.* Nationalists **Dillon and O'Brien** are released from their six months' imprisonment.

July 31. *Ire. The Freeman's Journal* repudiates the leadership of **Mr. Parnell,** and Mr. Parnell's suggestion to Dillon and O'Brien for a reunion of their forces is rejected.

Aug. 7. *London.* An aged woman is fatally stabbed in **Whitechapel.**

Aug. 10. *London.* An International Congress of **Hygiene and Demography** is opened by the Prince of Wales in St. James Hall.

Aug. 15. *W.* About 1,000 miners **strike.**

Aug. 19. The **French fleet** arrives off Cowes, and is received with honors. [Aug. 20. The queen entertains Adm. Gervais and his officers at the Osborne House. Aug. 26. The fleet leaves Portsmouth.]

Sept. 1. *London.* The **Oriental Congress** is opened. [Sept. 8. It favors an international eight-hour law.]

Sept. 7. The **Trade-Union Congress** opens at Newcastle.

Sept. 10. *London.* The **Jewish Colonization Association** is registered under the Companies' Act with a capital of £2,000,000 in £100 shares; Baron Hirsch holds 19,900 shares.

Sept. 21. *London.* The London and Westminster Bank is **robbed of bills** valued at more than $750,000.

Oct. 1. The **Liberal Federation Congress** opens in Newcastle; 3,000 delegates present.

Oct. 11. *Dublin.* The **funeral of Parnell** takes place, 40,000 persons having viewed the body.

Oct. 21. An attempt is made to **wreck an express-train** on the Great Western Railway.

Nov. 4. *Ire.* The Irish **National Federation** is in session at Waterford; mobs throng the streets, and 150 persons are injured.

Dec. 9. *London.* **Women's Labor Home** is opened by the Duchess of Albany in Marylebone Road.

Dec. 15. *Ire.* **Election riots** at Waterford occur between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites.

1892 Jan. 20. The funeral of the **Duke of Clarence and Avondale** takes place in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Jan. 21. The funeral of **Cardinal Manning** takes place at Kensal Green Cemetery.

STATE.

1891 Apr. 10. Queen Victoria appoints a **Royal Labor Commission,** with the Marquis of Hartington at its head, to inquire into the relations existing between capital and labor, the cause of strikes, and the best means of preventing them.

Apr. 13. H. C. The **Intoxicating Liquors (Ireland) Bill,** providing for entire Sunday closing over the whole of Ireland, and for earlier closing on Saturday, is read a second time. [Withdrawn because of want of time to discuss it.]

Apr. 22. H. C. A motion for the second reading of the bill to enable **Dissenters** to acquire freehold rights to places of religious worship on payment therefor, thus placing them on equal footing with the Church of England, is passed. Vote, 218–110. [Dropped.]

Apr. 23. H. C. Mr. Goschen proposes an annual grant of £2,000,000 for free or assisted **education.**

Apr. 28. H. C. A motion to **reduce the number of taverns,** and to give local authorities larger control of licenses, provided that publicans be compensated, is passed. Vote, 182–111.

Apr. 30. H. C. Announcement is made that in future no **treaty of commerce** precluding the preferential arrangements between England and the Colonies regarding their respective products would be renewed.

May 8. England has annexed a strip of territory on the western frontier of **Bechuanaland,** in order to prevent the threatened "trek" of Boers and Damaras. (Announced.)

May 30. The **Governor of the Bank of England** is appointed a member of the privy council.

June 5. H. C. A bill (introduced May 29), prohibiting British subjects from catching seals in **Bering Sea** for a certain period, is passed. [June 8. *H. L.* Passed. June 9. An amendment prohibiting British ships from sealing in that sea for a limited period is adopted by both Houses. June 11. Receives royal assent.]

June 11. *Port.* The **Anglo-Portuguese Convention,** relating to the English and Portuguese possessions in South Africa, is signed at Lisbon.

June 18. H. C. The **Factory and Workshop Act,** to improve the conditions under which operatives work in the textile industries, is introduced. [An amendment prohibiting children under 11 years of age from working is adopted. Vote, 202–186; this is a Government defeat. July 19. A motion, that after 1892, July 1, children under 14 years of age shall not be employed except on half time, is defeated. Vote, 164–189; bill passed. July 13. *H. L.* Passed. Aug. 5. Receives royal assent.]

June 22. Sir George Smyth Baden-Powell, M.P., and Dr. Dawson, of the Canadian Survey Department, are appointed British arbiters in the **Bering Sea dispute;** Ashley Froude is appointed secretary of the British Bering Sea Commission.

June 24. British subjects are forbidden by Order in Council to catch seals in **Bering Sea** until May 1, 1892.

June 25. England annexes the island of Sabutan, which is claimed by Spain.

July 22. H. C. Sixty thousand pounds is voted for the **relief of Ireland's suffering poor.**

Aug. 5. Parliament: A new **Elementary Education Act,** reducing or abolishing school fees, introduced June 8, is passed. [Sept. 1. In operation.]

The Public Health (London) Act, amending previous statutes, is passed.

Sept. 21. Sir James Ferguson has been appointed postmaster-general to succeed Mr. Raikes, deceased.

Sept. 22. The Government officially recognizes the Provisional Government of **Chile.**

Sept. 29. *London.* **David Evans** is elected lord mayor.

Oct. 18. Arthur J. Balfour is appointed first lord of the treasury. [Oct. 25. William L. Jackson is appointed chief secretary for Ireland.]

Nov. 17. *London.* Lord Salisbury notifies the Turkish ambassador that England is ready to reopen negotiations for a convention to **regulate** affairs in **Egypt.**

Nov. 26. The **Newfoundland Bait Act** is pronounced unconstitutional.

Dec. 11. The **Marquis of Dufferin** is appointed British ambassador at Paris.

* * Census returns give **population** of England and Wales, 29,001,018; Ireland, 4,704,750; and Scotland, 4,033,103.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 May 11. A tank **explodes** at Newport, killing eight men and injuring 25.

June 24. The **Irish Campaign Fund's** account is reported as follows: Collected: $634,385; expended: legal expenses, $36,100; to tenants, $382,090; housing, $68,405; building, etc. at New Tipperary, $147,760 — total, $632,385.

July 7. The **Manchester Ship Canal** is opened.

July 12. A **dam** in the Mersey, 250 feet wide, **collapses** at the mouth of the Union Canal.

Aug. 24. Iron-works in the Cumberland district **shut down;** 6,000 men are idle.

Sept. 4. The steamer *Fürst Bismarck,* for Hamburg from New York, **breaks the record;** time of passage, six days, 12 hours, and 58 minutes.

Sept. 7. The **steel-works** at Belckow, Yorkshire, **shut down;** several thousand men are idle.

Nov. 5. The **chemical** manufactures register under the name of the **United Alkali Company;** capital, £6,000,000.

Nov. 14, 15. Commercial panic; the Bank of England averts the suspension of the house of Baring Brothers.

Nov. 29. The Cotton Employers' Association of Oldham decides to **raise wages** 10 per cent.

Dec. 26. A terrible **panic** takes place in the theater at Gateshead; 10 persons are crushed to death.

ARMY — NAVY.

1892 Jan. 30. The cruiser *Grafton* is launched at the Thames Iron Works. [Feb. 27. The *Repulse* at Pembroke dockyard. Mar. 1. *Scot.* The war-ship *Ramillies* on the Clyde.]

Apr. 2. *E. I.* The revolt of the Chins in Upper Burmah is announced. [The government troops defeat and inflict heavy fines upon the revolting chiefs.]

May * *E. I.* Government troops capture Toniataba after a brave defense by the natives.

Sept. 26. Life-guardsmen at Windsor cut their saddles as a protest against excessive drill; several are arrested. [A court-martial sentences one offender to imprisonment for 18 months, and dismissal from the regiment.]

Dec. 2. *Ind.* The cruiser *Rapid* shells seven villages in Solomon Islands.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1892 Feb. 12. The Naval Exhibition in the Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, is opened by Lord George Hamilton.

May 18. An earthquake shock is felt at Cornwall.

Aug. 18. Two earthquake shocks occur in Wales.

Sept. 10. *London.* The new Trafalgar Square Theater is opened.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1892 Jan. 22. Ramsay, J. D., commander, A86.
Jan. 23. Benson, Henry Roxby, gen., A73.
Jan. 25. Lawrence, Sir Arthur Johnstone, general, A82.
Jan. 27. Lambert, Sir John, states., A76.
Jan. 29. Paget, Sir George, physicist, A72.
Jan. 31. Spurgeon, Charles Haddon, clergyman, author, A58.
Feb. 3. Mackenzie, Sir Morell, physician, surgeon, A65.
Feb. 10. Caird, Sir James, agriculturist, Scotland, A76.
Feb. 11. Grant, James A., explorer, A64.
Feb. 13. Wallis, Sir Provo Wm. Parry, admiral, A100.
Feb. 15. Stuart, Charles, general, A82.
Feb. 18. Campbell, Sir Geo., pol., au., A67.
Mar. 6. Gregory, Sir Wm. Henry, pol., A75.
Mar. 10. Denbigh, Earl of, Rudolph W. B. Fielding, A68.
Mar. 16. Freeman, Edward Augustus, historian, A69.
Mar. 19. Russell, Sir William, lieut.-gen., politician, A69.
Apr. 2. Murray, John, publisher, A83.
Apr. 5. Leitrim, fourth Earl of, A45.
Apr. 15. Edwards, Amelia B., novelist, A61.
Apr. 22. Pelly, Sir Lewis, gen., dip., A67.
May 9. Bramwell, Baron George W. W., jurist, A84.
May 24. Butt, Sir Charles P., jurist, A61.
May 26. Mayne, Richard Charles, rear-admiral, A57.
June 18. Fytche, Albert, C. S. I., general, diplomatist, A71.
June 20. Drogheda, Marquis of, Sir Henry F. Seymour Moore, A67.
July 15. Cooper, Thomas, political agitator, poet, author, A87.
—— Hardinge, Sir Arthur E., general, A64.
July 16. Macgregor, John (Rob Roy), traveler, author, A67.
July 19. Cook, Thomas, excursionist, A84.
July 25. Claughton, Thomas Leigh, bishop of Rochester, A84.
July 27. Sherbrooke, Viscount, Robert Lowe, statesman, A81.
Aug. 2. Van Straubenzee, Sir Charles T., general, A79.
Sept. 16. Howard, Edward, cardinal, linguist, A63.
Sept. 22. Sutherland, Duke of, George Granville Leveson-Gower, A63.
Sept. 27. Evans, Sir Thomas W., pol., A71.
Oct. 5. Marriott, Hayes, lieut.-gen., A79.
Oct. 6. Tennyson, Lord Alfred, poet, A83.
—— Elliot, Richard C., surgeon-gen., A75.
Oct. 7. Pears, Sir Thomas Townsend, maj.-gen., A82.
Oct. 20. Nelson, Thomas, publisher, philanthropist, A70.
Nov. 9. Marlborough, Duke of, George Charles Spencer-Churchill, A48.
Nov. 11. Trollope, Thomas A., novelist, historian, A82.
Nov. 16. Sankey, William, general, A71.
Dec. 15. Briggs, Willoughby L., maj.-gen., A65.
Dec. 17. Portarlington, Earl of, Lionel S. W. Dawson Damer, Crimean vet., A60.
—— Smith, William S., admiral, A93.
Dec. 18. Owen, Sir Richard, naturalist, anatomist, A88.
Dec. 24. Howell, Richard A., vice-adm., A76.
Dec. 29. Black, Francis, Scot. pub., A61.
1893 Jan. 15. Kemble, Fanny (Frances Anne) actor, A83.
Jan. 23. Brooks, Phillips, churchman, orator, A58.
Feb. 6. Brabourne, Lord Edward H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, statesman, author of books for children, A63.

CHURCH.

1892 June 2. Peterborough Cathedral is reopened by the archbishop of Canterbury.

Aug. 16. *London.* The pallium is conferred, for the first time since 1556, on Archbishop Vaughan (Roman Catholic) of Westminster.

Oct. 4. The Church Congress meets at Folkestone, archbishop of Canterbury presiding.

* * *London.* Herbert Vaughan is consecrated (Roman Catholic) archbishop of Westminster.

* * Bishops consecrated (Church of Eng.):

Norman D. J. Straton for Sodor and Man, John W. Bardsley (tr.) Carlisle, Wm. Edm. Smyth for Lebombo, South Africa, Andrew H. Dunn for Quebec, H. Tully Kingdon for Fredericton, New Brunswick, Alfred Clifford for Lucknow, Charles Oliver Mules for Nelson, N. Z., William Chambers for Goulburn, Australia, and Nathaniel Dawes for Rockhampton, Australia; also John Bilsborrow for Salford, Theodore Dalhoff for Bombay, and N. Seluan for Cyprus.

* * Bishops consecrated (Roman Catholic):

Ire. John Conmy for Killala, and R. A. Sheehan for Waterford and Lismore.

LETTERS.

1892 Mar. 17. *Scot.* The University of St. Andrews opens the departments of theology, arts, and sciences to women.

Oct. 1. *London. The Pall Mall Gazette* changes hands; it will be no longer Radical, but favor the Liberal-Unionists.

Oct. 24. Mr. Gladstone delivers the first Romanese lecture at Oxford University on "Medieval Universities."

Nov. 15. *W.* The new library at the University College of Wales, Aberystwith is formally opened, the gift of American Welshmen.

Dec. 13. Victoria Buildings, University College, Liverpool, are opened.

** * *Notes of an Englishman in Paris* appears.

* * *The Duchess of Powysland*, by Grant Allen, appears.

* * *Man and Beast in India*, by Kipling, appears.

* * *Elements of Politics*, by Henry Sedgwick, appears.

* * *Marah*, by Owen Meredith, appears. [1893, *King Poppy*.]

* * *Fortunatus, the Pessimist*, by Alfred Austin, appears.

* * *Life of William Cowper*, by T. Wright, appears.

* * *Conversations with Carlyle*, by Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, appears.

1893 Jan. 11. *London. The Westminster Gazette* is issued.

SOCIETY.

1892 Feb. 9. *London.* The body of Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon is lying in state in his Tabernacle; about 7,000 people pass the casket hourly.

Feb. 10. *London.* About 8,000 coal-porters strike. [Feb. 12. Ends.]

Feb. 12. The miners in Durham strike. [June 1. Ends by an agreement to 10 per cent reduction in wages.]

Feb. 16. *Ire.* Moonlighters make raids in County Cork.

Mar. 12. The great coal-miners' strike throughout England begins. [Mar. 14. About 350,000 miners are out, and 200,000 workmen of other trades are affected.]

Mar. 18. The miners' conference decides that hereafter men should work but five days in the week.

Apr. 30. The Salvation Army is mobbed at Eastbourne.

May 6. The editor of the *Commonweal*, an Anarchist paper, is convicted of inciting to murder in his paper.

May 9. A riot occurs at Castleden Colliery, near Hartlepool.

May 14. *Ire.* Riots occur at Cork between Parnellites and anti-Parnellites; 40 persons are injured.

May 22.± The Khedive of Egypt is made a Knight of the Order of the Bath by Queen Victoria.

May 24. The queen confers the titles Duke of York, Earl of Inverness, and Baron Killarney on Prince George of Wales.

June 2. *Ire.* Michael Davitt is severely wounded in a faction fight at Navan, County Meath.

June 17. *Ire.* The Ulster Convention, in opposition to Home Rule, meets at Belfast; 10,000 delegates attend.

June 26. *Ire.* Faction fights occur in in Cork. [June 30. Dr. Tanner is wounded in an election riot.]

July 4. *Ire.* An attempt is made to wreck a train carrying 300 Parnellites to a political meeting at Lisdeen, County Clare.

July 8. *Dublin.* Rioting continues; the windows of John Dillon's house are smashed, and much stone-throwing takes place. [July 10. Election riots occur in many towns. Aug. 3. A faction fight occurs at Limerick.]

Aug. 16. The sum of £20,700 is collected, and a greater part is sent to sufferers by fire at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Aug. 22. A dispute about piece-work causes a lockout of 55,000 tailors.

Sept. 14. *Ire.* The Irish Privy Council revokes all proclamations made under the Coercion Act.

Sept. 20. *Ire.* Eviction of tenants is resumed by many landlords.

Oct. 18. Lord Rosebery is made a Knight of the Garter.

Oct. 20. *London.* The unemployed hold a great meeting at Tower Hill. [Nov. 8. After a meeting they attack the office of the *St. James's Gazette*.]

Nov. 3. Lancashire cotton-workers strike against a reduction of 5 per cent in their wages; 45,000 are out of work.

Dec. 13. The British Union of Conservative Associations holds its annual meeting in Sheffield.

Dec. 23. Labor riots break out at Bristol.

Dec. 24. *Dublin.* A dynamite explosion occurs in the detective office; Detective Synnot is killed.

* * **Titles created:**

Barons Kelvin, Cromer, Newton, Ashcombe, Playfair, Roberts, Blythswood, Crawshaw, Llangattock, Shand, Rookwood, Knightley, Hood, Dunleath, and Amherst of Hackney, Duke of Cranbrook, Earl of Ancaster, and the Marquis of Zetland.

1893 Jan. 1. *London.* A procession of the unemployed goes to St. Paul's to hear the sermon by Canon Scott Holland.

Jan. 2. *Ire.* Several houses in Kilrush are wrecked by Parnellites.

Jan. 29. *Dublin.* A great demonstration is made in approval of the release of the Irish dynamiters from prison.

Feb. 9. Irish pilgrims start for Rome to attend the Pope's jubilee celebration.

STATE.

1892 Feb. 1. *E. Afr.* Zanzibar is declared a free port by the British agent.

Feb. 8. H. C. Joseph Chamberlain succeeds Lord Hartington as leader of the Liberal-Unionists.

Feb. 9. Parliament reassembles.

Feb. 12. H. C. An amendment to the address in favor of releasing treason-felony prisoners is rejected. Vote, 168-97.

Feb. 17. H. C. A bill to assimilate the municipal franchise in Ireland to that in England is discussed, and read a second time. [Dropped.]

Feb. 18. H. C. Arthur J. Balfour introduces an Irish Local Government Bill, which passes to its first reading.

He asserts it would set up baronial and county councils elected for three years. So that minorities might be protected, cumulative voting would be adopted, and the right of traverse would be preserved. As a safeguard against financial corruption or oppression, any 20 cess-payers should have power to apply to a judge of assize for the removal of a baronial or county council on the ground of disobedience to the law, or of corruption or of malversation. If the council should be found guilty, it could be removed, and the lord-lieutenant would fill its place. In addition to that, joint committees composed of seven nominees of the council, and seven nominees of the grand jury, with the sheriff, would be appointed, and their consent would be necessary for expenditure on works, etc. [May 24. Second reading. June 9. Withdrawn.]

Feb. 23. H. L. A resolution for disestablishment of the Welsh Church is rejected. Vote, 267-220. The Eight-Hour Bill is rejected by majority of 112.

Mar. 1. H. C. The Evicted Tenants (Ireland) Bill is rejected; majority, 55.

Mar. 3. Lord Salisbury refuses to renew the *modus vivendi* of last year, pending the Bering-Sea Dispute.

Mar. 4. H. C. £20,000 is voted for the Mombassa Railway.

Mar. 15. H. C. A bill to remove the disabilities imposed on Roman Catholics by the Relief Act of 1829 is brought up by Patrick O'Brien. [Dropped.]

Mar. 16. H. C. The Tenure of Land (Wales) Bill is rejected. Vote, 234-113.

Mar. 19. H. C. A bill to give a second legislation to Scotland is introduced. [Dropped.]

Mar. 23. H. C. The Miner's Eight-Hour Bill is rejected. Vote, 272-160.

Mar. 25. H. C. The resolution in favor of the payment of members of £365 a year, offered by Mr. Fenwick, is rejected. Vote, 227-162.

Mar. 29. H. C. A resolution favoring government working of telephone lines is rejected. Vote, 205-147. The bill to give Irish tenants more power to compel their landlords to sell their holdings to them under the Land Purchase Act is defeated. Vote, 177-86.

Apr. 27. H. C. Sir A. Rollit's Women's Suffrage Bill is rejected. Vote, 175-152.

May 7. The agreement in relation to the Bering-Sea question is ratified by both Lord Salisbury and United States Minister Lincoln.

May 10. *London.* An order prohibiting Bering-Sea fishing until May, 1893, is gazetted.

May 12. The Government declines to give its assent to the convention between the United States and Newfoundland.

The Bering-Sea patrol is ordered to seize all vessels found sealing.

June 16. Mr. Balfour confirms the statement that the British East Africa Company had instructed their officers to abandon Uganda before the end of the year.

June 27. H. C. The Small Agricultural Holdings Bill, the chief aim of which is to create anew the class formerly described as yeomen, introduced Feb. 22, is passed.

The Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) Act and the Irish Education Act equalizing educational grants are passed.

Parliament is dissolved.

June 29. Final returns from the elections give Mr. Gladstone a majority of 40.

July 28. Parliament: The Shop-Hours Bill, to make permanent the Shop-Hours Regulation Act of 1886, is passed.

Aug. 4. The new Parliament opens. A. W. Peel, Speaker.

Aug. 8. H. L. The queen's speech is read.

Aug. 11. H. C. The House votes no confidence in the Ministry. Vote, 350-310.

Aug. 15. The Ministry resigns.

Aug. 16. Fourth Administration of Mr. Gladstone.

Cabinet: W. E. Gladstone (Premier and L. Treas.), Lord Herschel (L. Chanc.), Earl of Kimberley (Pres. of Coun. and Sec. for Ind.), Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Chanc. Excheq.), Herbert Henry Asquith (Home Sec.), Earl of Rosebery (Foreign Sec.), Marquis of Ripon (Colonial Sec.), Henry Campbell-Bannerman (Sec. War), Sir George Otto Trevelyan (Sec. for Scot. and keeper of the Great Seal), Earl Spencer (L. Admir.), John Morley (Chief Sec. for Ireland), Arnold Morley (Postmaster-General), Anthony John Mundella (Pres. Board of Trade), Henry Hartley Fowler (Pres. Local Gov. Board), James B. Bryce (Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster), George John Shaw-Lefevre (First Commissioner of Works), Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland (Vice-Pres. Coun.).

—*Ire.* Lord Houghton is appointed lord-lieutenant and Samuel Walker lord chancellor.

Sept. 3. The Government places the Gilbert Islands, in the South Sea, under a protectorate to protect British citizens.

Oct. 2. The Government agrees to the evacuation of Uganda by the British East Africa Company in three months, after which a British commission will take charge of affairs there.

Oct. 29. *London.* The Government decides to allow public meetings at Trafalgar Square during times of political and social crises.

Dec. 2. *London.* The English plan is rejected by the International Monetary Conference Committee. Vote, 7-6.

1893 Jan. 18. The Khedive of Egypt yields to the demand of Great Britain for the dismissal of the newly appointed Ministry, and promises to appoint Riaz Pasha, who is known to be friendly to British interests, as president.

Jan. 31. Parliament is opened by royal commission.

Feb. 3. H. L. The queen's address is agreed to. [Feb. 14. By H. C.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1892 Feb. 4. *London.* The foot and mouth disease breaks out among imported cattle.

Feb. 16. *Ire.* Relief works are made at an expense of $802,850, of which sum $228,235 is expended for wages.

Apr. 30. Fire destroys the lace-mills at Nottinghamshire; loss £100,000, and 1,500 hands idle.

May 28. German emperor's *Meteor* wins the yacht-race from Southampton to Harwich.

June 8. *London.* The New Oriental Bank fails for over $36,000,000.

Aug. 5. The emperor's yacht *Meteor* is beaten in the closing race at Cowes.

Aug. 6. *London.* California fruit arrives in good condition, but brings low prices.

Aug. 24. *London.* Rigorous precautions against cholera are taken. [Aug. 26. Two cases of cholera are found on a Hamburg steamer at Gravesend. Aug. 27. *Scot.* Two cases appear at Glasgow. Aug. 30. It appears in London and Liverpool. Sept. 2. The cholera panic subsides.]

Aug. 26. *W.* An explosion and fire in a coal-pit cause the death of about 150 miners. [Aug. 27. Forty-seven miners rescued.]

A disastrous explosion occurs at Yondu colliery, near Brecon; 112 persons killed.

Oct. 6. *London.* Three cases of cholera, one fatal, are reported; one death in Cork.

Dec. 14. A colliery explosion in Wigan causes great loss of life.

* * The Derby is won by Sir Hugo; time, 2.44; La Flèche is the second.

1893 Jan. 10. Water rushes into a mine at St. Just, Cornwall, drowning 27 men.

ARMY — NAVY.

1893 Mar. 4. It is announced that the Duke of Edinburgh has been made admiral of the fleet. [Aug. 24. Resigns.]

Mar. 22. In the maneuvering of the Mediterranean fleet off Tripoli, the battle-ship *Victoria* is sunk in a collision with the battle-ship *Camperdown;* 338 officers and men are drowned, including Vice-Adm. Sir George Tryon. [The findings of a court-martial blame Adm. Tryon.]

Mar. 29. Vice-Adm. Sir Michael Culme Seymour is appointed successor to Vice-Adm. Tryon as commander-in-chief of the Mediterranean Station.

July 29. "The Volunteers' Officers' Decoration," for officers serving 20 years, is instituted by Queen Victoria.

Nov. 25. The gunboat *Dryad* is launched at Chatham.

1894 Jan. 13. *W. Afr.* The British troops in Sierra Leone defeat a force of 4,000 Sofas, killing 250. [Jan. 19. It surprises and defeats the Sofas, who have destroyed several native towns and slaughtered the inhabitants.]

Feb. 23. *W. Afr.* An expedition of marines and bluejackets, operating against Fodi Silah, a native chief, near Bathurst, fall into an ambush on their return to the boats; 13 are killed and 52 wounded. [May 7. They have another engagement with slave-trading forces under Chief Fodi Silah; they seize and burn Bamjur, in Gambia, and capture Brikama, with much loss to the natives.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1893 May 2. *W.* An earthquake occurs.

June 14. A monument to Shelley, at University College, Oxford, is inaugurated.

Aug. 21. *Edinburgh.* A statue of Abraham Lincoln, a memorial to the Scottish-American soldiers of the War of the Rebellion (U. S. A.), is unveiled.

Oct. 9. The South London Art Galleries at Camberwell, the gift of Passmore Edwards, are opened by the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York.

Nov. 18. Disastrous floods occur; 144 wrecks reported, and much loss of life.

Oct. 30. The Burke memorial at Bristol is unveiled.

1894 Mar. 6. A memorial to Phillips Brooks is placed in the wall along the south aisle of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1893 Mar. 19. Errington, Sir John S., diplomatist, A81.
Mar. 22. Tryon, Sir Geo., vice-adm., A61.
Mar. 24. Robinson, Sir Henry, states., A70.
Apr. 19. Symonds, John Addington, critic, historian, A53.
Apr. 21. Derby, Earl of, Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, statesman, A66.
Apr. * Crawley, Richard, poet, A50.
May 9. Paulet, Lord Wm., field-mar., A88.
May 28. Pritchard, Charles, astron., A84.
May * Cowper, Edward Alfred, inv., A74.
May * Romaine, W. G., administrator, A68.
June 3. Potter, G., trade-union leader, A61.
June 23. Lockyer, Arthur, editor of the *Graphic*, A64.
June 24. Shepstone, Sir Theophilus, politician, A76.
June * Pearson, Emma Maria, philanthropist, author, dies.
July 10. Nettleship, Henry, classical scholar, author, A54.
July 13. Lushington, Edmund L., Greek professor, A82.
July 20. Chalmers, Charles D., maj.-gen., A56.
July 21. Rae, John, arctic explorer, A79.
Aug. 12. Hamley, Sir Edward B., gen., A67.
—— Horniman, John, Quaker philanthropist, A89.
Sept. 9. Parke, Thomas Heazle, African explorer, Ireland, A36.
Sept. 13. Daubeny, James, general, A66.
Sept. * Moore, Albert, painter, A42.
Oct. 7. Smith, Sir William, classical scholar, author, writer, A80.
Oct. 9. Guion, W. H. (steamship line), d.
Oct. 16. Birch, Charles B. A. R. A., sculptor, A61.
Nov. 30. Clark, Sir Andrew, phys., A67.
Dec. 1. Leinster, Duke of, Gerald F., A42.
Dec. 21. Chambers, Walter, bishop, A69.
—— Tucker, Miss (A. L. O. E.), author, A72.
Dec. 31. Vizetelly, Henry Richard, author, publisher, A74.
1894 Jan. 12. Parkyns, Mansfield, explorer, A71.
Jan. 17. Walker, Sir Charles P. Beauchamp, general, A76.
Mar. 2. McMurdo, Sir William Scott, general, A75.
Mar. 5. Layard, Sir Austen Henry, archeologist, A77.
Mar. 12. Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames, jurist, author, A65.
—— Balfour, Sir George, gen., states., A84.

CHURCH.

1893 Mar. 29. *London.* Rev. Thomas Spurgeon is selected to succeed his father as pastor of the Tabernacle.

Apr. 8. The 800th anniversary of the consecration of Winchester Cathedral is celebrated.

Apr. 16. *Ire.* Methodist ministers sign an appeal to the Methodist ministers in England to oppose Home Rule on both religious and commercial grounds.

May 18. *Scot.* The jubilee of the Free Church is celebrated.

June 22. *London.* A mass-meeting is held to consider means of helping Armenian Christians.

Sept. 20. Jews, numbering 5,000, meet in the Assembly Hall, Mile End Road, and indulge in fasting and wailing for 12 hours.

Oct. 3. The Church Congress at Birmingham is opened by the bishop of Worcester. [Oct. 9. The Congress meets at Exeter, bishop of Exeter presiding.]

Oct. 10. The Congregational Union meets at the City Temple, Albert Spicer presiding.

* * *London.* Herbert Vaughan (Roman Catholic), archbishop of Westminster, is consecrated a cardinal priest.

* * *Ire.* Michael Logue, archbishop of Armagh, is consecrated a cardinal priest.

* * Bishops consecrated (Church of England):

John Sheepshanks for Norwich, W. W. Perrine for British Columbia, A. H. Baynes for Natal, William Procter Swaby for Guiana, George A. Ormsby for Honduras, and C. Phillips and I. Oluwole, assistant bishops for Western Equatorial Africa.

* * Bishops consecrated (Roman Catholic):

Frederick Richards Wynne for Killaloe, Ire., William Turner for Galloway, Scot., and John Carroll for Shrewsbury.

1894 Jan. 17. The English bishops issue an address against Welsh disestablishment.

LETTERS.

1893 Mar. 4. Central Free Library for Lambeth, at Brixton, erected by Henry Tate of Streatham, is opened.

May 8. Mr. Gladstone offers to make John Ruskin poet laureate.

May 10. *London.* The Imperial Institute, South Kensington, is opened by the queen.

1893 Oct. 25. *Dublin.* The junior fellowship of Dublin University is opened to female as well as to male students.

* * *Essays upon some Controverted Questions*, and *Evolution and Ethics*, by Huxley, appear.

* * *The Foresters, Robin Hood and Maid Marian, The Death of Œnone, Akbar's Dream, and Other Poems*, by Tennyson, appear.

* * *The Heavenly Twins*, by "Sarah Grand," appears.

* *Fleet Street Eclogues*, and *A Random Itinerary*, by John Davidson, appear. [1894, *Ballads and Songs.*]

* * *The Life and Work of John Ruskin*, by W. G. Collingwood, appears.

* * *The History of Early English Literature*, by Stopford A. Brooke, appears.

* * *The Victorian Age of English Literature*, by Mrs. M. O. W. Oliphant and F. R. Oliphant, appears.

* * *The Rebel Queen*, by Walter Besant, appears.

* * *The Handsome Humes* and *Wolfenberg*, by William Black, appear.

* * *The Stickit Minister, and Some Common Men*, by S. R. Crockett, appears.

* * *Many Inventions*, by Kipling, appears. [1894, *The Jungle Book.*]

* * *Unseen Foundations*, by the Duke of Argyll, appears.

SOCIETY.

1893 Feb. 18. The striking cotton-spinners in Lancashire agree to a 2½ per cent reduction in wages. [Feb. 24. Also at Oldham.]

Apr. 5. Riots occur at Hull; 250 free-labor men are assailed by strikers in the docks. [Apr. 7. Police disperse rioters at docks.]

Apr. 8. *London.* Total abstainers, with the adversaries of the Local Veto Bill, make disturbances in Trafalgar Square.

Apr. 15. A general strike of dock laborers at Hull is ordered.

Apr. 25. *Ire.* Rioting occurs in Dublin and Belfast. [Apr. 27. Riots at Belfast subdued by military.]

Apr. 30. *London.* About 500 porters and stevedores at Victoria Docks strike because one firm employs Federation laborers.

May 1. *Scot.* In Dundee 10,000 mill-hands strike. [May 2. They are joined by 19,000 striking jute-workers.]

May 5. The Miners' Federation and the Seamen's and Firemen's Union of Great Britain combine.

May 7. *London.* Great demonstrations are held in Hyde Park in favor of the eight-hour movement; also in many other cities.

May 10. Strikers at Hull attack free laborers; suppressed by police.

May 20. A heavy missile is thrown at Mr. Gladstone while in the compartment of a railway train; it barely misses the Dean of Chester in the next compartment.

May 21. *London.* About 250,000 people attend a demonstration of the Irish National League in Hyde Park.

June 19. At Barnsley 40,000 miners pass resolutions in favor of Eight-Hour Bill.

July 4. *London.* Princess Christian opens the Central Block of North London Hospital for consumptives.

July 6. *London.* The Duke of York and Princess May of Teck are married in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. Enthusiastic crowds greet the wedding procession in the streets, and three persons are killed, with over 1,500 street accidents, fainting-fits, etc.

Aug. 31. *W.* Over 60,000 miners in Monmouthshire and South Wales return to work; this ends the big strike. [Sept. 2. About 10,000 more return to work.]

Sept. 7. Riots among coal-miners in Yorkshire, near Barnsley, are quelled by troops. [Sept. 22. Strikers are riotous at Hednesford, Staffordshire. Oct. 12. About 60,000 miners resume work at the old wages.]

Oct. 1. The police stop an outdoor Anarchist meeting at Manchester.

Oct. 5. A dispute with joiners about overtime causes a lockout at the Clyde Shipbuilders' Association, which affects 7,000 men.

Oct. 10. The Federation of Coal-Mine Owners meets in Derby, and offers to resume work at 15 per cent reduction in wages. [Nov. 11. They propose to end the wage dispute by giving seven shillings for stallmen and six shillings for leaders, thus abolishing the contract system. Nov. 17. The miners' coal-strike is settled. Nov. 30. The Fife mine-owners agree to concede 6¼ per cent advance in wages. Dec. 6. The loss from the recent coal-strike amounts to £33,000,000, and more than 3,500,000 persons are destitute therefrom.]

Oct. 17. Colliery riot occurs at St. Helens. [Oct. 18. One at Wigan.]

Dec. 3. *London.* The police prevent Anarchists from holding a meeting in Trafalgar Square.

Dec. 9. The Scotch miners' strike ends.

1894 Feb. 13. The National Liberal Federation closes its conference at Portsmouth.

Feb. 15. Martial Bourdin, a foreign Anarchist, blows himself up in attempting to wreck the Observatory at Greenwich.

STATE.

1893 Feb. 13. H. C. Mr. Gladstone introduces his second Home-Rule Bill.

It gives Ireland a legislative council and a legislative assembly, with representation in the Imperial Parliament. [Feb. 17. Passes first reading. Apr. 21. Passes second reading. Vote, 347–304. Sept. 1. Passes third reading. Vote 301–267. *H. L.* Introduced. Sept. 8. Rejected. Vote, 419–41.]

Feb. 27. H. C. Sir William Vernon Harcourt introduces the Liquor-Traffic (Local Control) Bill, to establish local control over the liquor-traffic. Read once and withdrawn.

Mar. 1. H. C. The National Education (Ireland) Bill is rejected. Vote, 247–166.

Mar. 7. H. L. A bill relating to the distribution of real property in cases of intestacy, instead of allowing it to go to the eldest son as at present, is rejected. Vote, 61–56.

Mar. 10. *Dublin.* A Parnellite Convention is opened.

Mar. 15. H. C. The Liquor-Traffic Local Veto (Wales) is rejected. [Introduced Feb. 27.] Vote, 281–246.

Mar. 16. The Ulster Defense League is formed, "not merely to continue the struggle for the Union, but to prepare to meet any emergency."

Mar. 21. H. C. The Local Government (England and Wales) Bill, to establish parish council, is introduced. [Nov. 7. Read a second time.] (See 1894, Jan. 12.)

Mar. 24. H. C. A resolution to pay members for their services is passed. Vote, 276–229.

Apr. 12. *Paris.* The Bering-Sea court of arbitration decides not to admit the British supplementary report as evidence at present.

Apr. 25. H. C. The Employers' Liability Bill, including all workmen except soldiers and sailors, is read a second time. [Nov. 23. Read a third time. Nov. 30. *H. L.* Read a second time. 1894. Feb. 13. Bill returned to Commons with amendments. Feb. 20. The order for the consideration of the amendments is discharged. Vote, 225–6.]

May 5. H. C. It is voted to transfer the power of appointing Irish magistrates from the lords to the lord-lieutenants of Ireland.

May 11. The Earl of Aberdeen is appointed governor-general of Canada.

May 14. H. C. An Anglo-Russian sealing agreement is promulgated which prohibits sealing within 10 miles of the Russian coast, and within 30 miles of Robbin Islands.

June 16. H. C. A resolution is passed favoring the settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

June 30. H. C. Mr. Gladstone's resolution that the Home-Rule Bill should be reported by July 31, and should be closured in four sections, is adopted by a majority of 32.

July 8. Parliament: Bimetallists protest against the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver.

Aug. 15. Bering-Sea Arbitration: award in favor of England on the chief points (p. 436).

Sept. 1. Private cards bearing an adhesive halfpenny stamp are henceforth permitted to be sent through the post.

Sept. 6. H. C. It is voted to reduce the salaries of officers in the House of Lords. Vote, 103–95.

Sept. 22. Parliament adjourns. [Nov. 2. Reassembles.]

Sept. 29. *London.* George Robert Tyler is elected lord mayor.

Nov. 16. H. C. The Ministry is defeated on an amendment to the Parish Councils Bill, the amendment being carried. Vote, 147–126.

Dec. 1. *Dublin.* V. B. Dillon is elected lord mayor.

1894 Jan. 12. H. C. The Parish Councils Bill is passed. (Introduced 1893, Mar. 21). [Jan. 15. *H. L.* Passes first reading. Jan. 25. Second reading. Feb. 13. Third reading. Mar. 1. *H. L.* Passed. Mar. 5. Royal assent given.]

Feb. 20. H. C. Mr. Gladstone's motion to discharge the order of the day—the consideration of the amendments of the House of Lords to the Employers' Liability Bill—passes. Vote, 225–6. The Conservatives take no part in the division.

Mar. 2. Mr. Gladstone informs the queen of his intention to resign the premiership. [Mar. 3. The queen accepts his resignation, and offers the premiership to Lord Rosebery, who accepts. Mar. 4. Sir William Vernon Harcourt consents to serve under Lord Rosebery, and will be the Government leader in the House of Commons. Mar. 5. Lord Rosebery has an audience with the queen, and several changes are made in the Cabinet. Lord Rosebery formally takes his office as premier.]

Mar. 5. Parliament is prorogued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1893 Mar. 22. The Oxford crew wins the boat-race from Putney to Mortlake; time, 18 minutes, 47 seconds.

Apr. 11. *W.* Fire in the Great Western Colliery, Rhondda Valley, causes 53 deaths.

Apr. 17. *W.* An explosion in a colliery at Pontypridd; 50 lives are lost.

May 1. Second-class carriages are withdrawn from the London and Northwestern, the Caledonian, the Great Northern, and the Cambrian Railways.

May 12. The *Campania* reaches Queenstown from New York in five days, 17 hours, and 27 minutes.

May 14. The *Countess Evelyn* is sunk through colliding with *City of Hamburg* off the Cornish coast; 25 lives lost.

June 1. *London.* The vestibule train is introduced for service to Penzance.

——The *Britannia*, owned by the Prince of Wales, wins the Thames Yacht Club Race.

July 1. *London.* The National Workmen's Exhibition at Agricultural Hall is opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

July 4. An explosion occurs at Coombs colliery, near Dewsbury; 130 lives lost.

July 12. The *Britannia* beats the *Vigilant* on the Clyde.

July 16. The *Britannia* outsails the *Vigilant* in the Royal Ulster yacht race regatta.

July 20. The foundation-stone of the new harbor at Dover is laid by the queen.

July 21. The *Vigilant* outsails the *Britannia* in the 50-mile race off Kingston. [Aug. 10. The *Britannia* wins the *Meteor* challenge shield.]

July 22. Vestibule dining-cars are introduced on the Great Northern Railway to Scotland.

Oct. 4. A public park at Stockton is opened by the Duke and Duchess of York.

Oct. 5. Five deaths at Bradford are said to have been due to cholera.

1894 Jan. 1. The Great Eastern and Tilbury, and Southend Railways abolish second-class carriages in provinces.

Mar. 17. Oxford wins the University boat-race by three and one-half lengths; time, 21 minutes, 39 seconds.

ARMY — NAVY.

1894 May 25. *S. Cent. Afr.* A British force completely defeats the slave-trading chief Makanjira on Lake Nyassa.

Aug. * *S. Pacific.* The British ship *Curaco* and the German ship *Bustard* bombard the rebel stronghold in Samoa.

Sept. 12. *S. Pacific.* The Samoan chiefs yield to the British demand, acknowledge submission to King Malietoa, and give up 100 guns.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1894 June 30. *London.* The new Tower Bridge, across the Thames, costing £1,000,000, is opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales.

July 11. *London.* The Jackson-Harmsworth Polar expedition sails on the steamer *Windward* for Franz-Josef Land.

Aug. 8. The British Association meets at Oxford; Lord Salisbury presides.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1894 Mar. 19. Meade, Sir Richard, general, A73.
Mar. 26. Cameron, Verney Lovett, capt., African explorer, A49.
Mar. 31. Smith, William Robertson, clergyman, orientalist, author, A48.
May 20. Yates, Edmund H., journalist, author, A63.
May 26. Noel, Roden Berkeley Wriothesley, poet, A60.
May 29. Pearson, Charles Henry, hist., A64.
June 16. Marshall, William Calder, sculptor, A81.
Aug. 22. Jenkins, Robert, admiral, A68.
Aug. 30. Campbell, Charles W., maj.-gen., A58.
Sept. 3. Veitch, John, philos., critic, A65.
Sept. 5. Inglefield, Sir Edward A., admiral, inventor, author, A74.
Oct. 10. Astley, Sir John, politician, sportsman, A65.
Nov. 3. Walter, John (*London Times*), A76.
Nov. 29. Swansea, Lord, Henry H. Vivian, politician, A73.
Dec. 3. Coleridge, Baron, John Duke, chief justice, A74.

CHURCH.

1894 June 1. *London.* The 13th International Young Men's Christian Association Conference opens in Westminster Abbey.

* * Bishops consecrated (Church of England):

George Wyndham Kennion for Bath and Wells, Arthur T. Lloyd, suffragan for Thetford, W. W. Elwes for Tinnevelli, Ind., Ven. W. L. Williams for Waiapu, N. Z., Cecil Wilson for Melanesia, N. Z., Arthur Vincent Green for Grafton and Armidale, Australia, A. G. S. Gibson for Cape Town, South Africa, H. Evington for Kiushiu, South Japan, and Herbert Tugwell for Western Equatorial Africa.

* * Bishops consecrated (Roman Catholic):

Thomas Whiteside, bishop for Liverpool, William R. Brownlow for Clifton, Theoph. Mayer, bishop auxiliary for Madras, Godfrey Pelckmans for Lahore, P. J. Hurth for Dacca, and Anthony Usse, vicar apostolic for North Burma.

* * Bishops consecrated:

Ire. Joseph Ferguson Peacocke, bishop for Meath, and William Edward Meade for Cork.

* * *Ire.* Robert Samuel Gregg is consecrated archbishop of Armagh.

LETTERS.

1894 * * *Under the Red Robe*, by Stanley J. Weyman, appears.

* * *Life's Little Ironies*, by Thomas Hardy, appears.

* * *Odes and Other Poems*, by William Watson, appears.

* * *Eighteenth Century Vignettes*, second series, by Alfred Austin, appears.

* * *Ships that Pass in the Night*, by Beatrice Harraden, appears.

* * *The Prisoner of Zenda*, by Anthony Hope (Hawkins), appears.

* * *The Industrial and Commercial History of England*, by J. E. T. Rogers, appears.

* * *The Ascent of Man*, by Henry Drummond, appears.

* * *The Claims of Christianity*, by William S. Lilly, appears.

* * *If Christ Came to Chicago*, by William T. Stead, appears.

SOCIETY.

1894 Mar. 18. *London.* A demonstration is made in Hyde Park against the House of Lords.

Apr. 16. *London.* Some 3,000 cab-drivers strike against the owners' terms of hire.

May 15. *London.* Cabmen strike. [June 6. Settled by the intervention of the Home Secretary.]

May 24. *London.* Rear-Admiral Erben, Capt. Mahan (U. S. N.), and the *Chicago's* officers are entertained at a dinner. [June 18. The University of Cambridge confers the degree of LL.D. on Capt. Mahan. June 20. The Oxford University confers on him the degree of D.C.L.]

June 5. *London.* The National Reform Union meets.

July 3. *London.* The Salvation Army Jubilee gathers at the Crystal Palace; 80,000 attend.

July 28. A general strike of miners occurs in the Midlands, Lancashire, and North Wales. [Aug. 7. Miners' riots are suppressed.]

July 29. Emperor William arrives at Dover on the imperial yacht *Hohenzollern*, and is heartily welcomed. [Aug. 6. Arrives at Cowes.]

Aug. 26. *London.* The National League for the Abolition of the House of Lords makes a demonstration in Hyde Park.

Dec. 17. *London.* A mass-meeting denounces the Armenian massacres by the Turks.

STATE.

1894 Mar. 12. Parliament opens.

H. L. The address in reply to the queen's speech is moved by Lord Swansea. *H. C.* Moved by Mr. Warner. [Mar. 13. *H. C.* Henry Labouchere's amendment, recommending the abolition of the House of Lords, is carried. Vote, 147-145. Mar. 14. The Government withdraws the address as amended on Mr. Labouchere's motion, and the Commons adopt a new address without division.]

Mar. 20. *S. Afr.* Pondoland is annexed.

Mar. 29. H. C. The bill to provide for the carrying out of the Bering-Sea decision is introduced. [Apr. 5. Read a second time. Apr. 9. Third reading. Apr. 12. *H. L.* Second reading. Apr. 16. Passed. Apr. 23. Receives royal assent.]

Apr. 3. H. C. A motion is approved to establish a legislature in Scotland for Scottish affairs. Vote, 180-170.

Apr. 6. H. C. The Government is defeated on a private bill. Vote, 228-227.

Apr. 13. H. C. The Registration Bill, enlarging the rights of British voters, is introduced. [Aug. 7. Passed. *H. L.* Defeated. Vote, 249-30.]

Apr. 19. H. C. The Evicted Tenants' (Ireland) Arbitration Bill is read for the first time. [July 19. Second reading. Vote, 259-222. Aug. 7. Passed. Vote, 198-167. Aug. 13. *H. L.* Second reading. Aug. 14. Bill thrown out. Vote, 249-30.]

Apr. 26. H. C. Mr. Asquith introduces a bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. [July 18. Withdrawn.]

June 15. H. L. The Deceased Wife's Sister Bill is defeated. Vote, 129-120.

June 19. *W. Afr.* A British Protectorate of Uganda is announced. [Nov. 24. Proclaimed at Mengo.]

June 20. The Anti-Lords conference is opened in Leeds, and resolutions are adopted demanding the abolition of the veto powers of the Lords.

—— England's claim to the disputed strip in the African Congo State is renounced, which settles a difficulty between England and Germany.

July 2. Lord (Sir Charles) Russell of Killowen is appointed lord chief justice.

July 17. H. L. Lord Salisbury's Alien Immigrant Bill passes second reading.

July 20. Parliament: The Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, amending previous statutes, is passed.

Aug. 10. H. C. The Scotch Local Government Bill is passed.

Aug. 25. Parliament is prorogued.

Oct. 3. *London.* Sir Joseph Renals is elected lord mayor.

Oct. 17. The Government sanctions the coinage of a British dollar in Bombay for circulation in the Orient.

Nov. 10. The Cabinet decides to give the anti-lords resolution the first place on the legislative program.

Dec. 1. The Government warns Turkey against violating the Berlin treaty by permitting the slaughter of Armenians.

Dec. 9. The British and other embassies in Constantinople negotiate with the Porte to institute an independent inquiry into the Armenian atrocities.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1894 Mar. 17. Oxford wins the annual boat-race with Cambridge by three and one-half lengths.

Apr. 12. *London.* The *Faraday* sails with a new cable to be laid from Waterville, Ire., to Nova Scotia; length of cable, 2,000 miles. [July 8. The steamer *Britannia* arrives at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, with 190 miles of cable on board — the shore end of the new Anglo-American cable.]

Apr. 20. *London.* The Australian Joint-Stock Bank fails for £13,000,000 liabilities.

May 21. The Manchester Ship Canal is formally opened by the queen.

June 24. *W.* A mine explosion causes 250 lives to be lost.

July 12. The *Britannia* outsails the *Vigilant* for the sixth time.

Sept. 14. Baring Brothers' liabilities are reduced to £4,223,001.

MODERN GREECE is a kingdom in southeastern Europe; the government is an hereditary monarchy, with the executive power vested in a king and seven ministers, and the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies called the Boule, whose members are elected for four years by manhood suffrage. The common language is modern Greek, and the prevailing religion is that of the Greek church, which is the church of the state, yet all religions are tolerated. Area, 25,041 square miles; population, 2,187,208.

Historians are not agreed concerning the date of the arrival of the members of the Aryan family who first came from their Persian highlands to western Europe and poured into northern Greece.

NOTE. — The period in which Greece formed a part of the Eastern Empire is treated in these pages as forming a part of the history of Greece, thus making the record continuous from the beginning. The history of Macedonia is here included with Greece, although it formed no part of ancient Hellas.

ARMY — NAVY.

Mythical Period.

*** B. C. Revolt of the **Titans**; war of the giants.

1383 ** B. C. **Amphion** and **Zethos** besiege Thebes, and dethrone Laius.

1263 ** B. C. The **Argonautic expedition** sails to Colchis to take the Golden Fleece. (1225. Erastosthenes.)

It consists of one ship called the Argo, of 50 oars, manned by as many heroes, who are led by Jason; it is the first naval expedition on record.

1231 ** B. C. The **Amazons** of Caucasia are conquered by Theseus.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1764 ** B. C. **The deluge of Ogyges** lays the country waste for nearly 200 years.

1503 ** B. C. **The deluge** of Deucalion.

1400± ** B. C. **The arch** appears.

*** B. C. Cleanthes of Corinth invents **painting.** (?)

1383± ** B. C. *Athens.* King Erechtheus teaches **husbandry.**

** B. C. **Ceres** arrives, and teaches the people the art of **making bread.**

*** B. C. The **Doric order** of architecture is invented by the Dorians.

1350± ** B. C. **The Ionic order** of architecture is invented.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

16th Century. B. C. Cecrops, first King of Athens, born.

1388 ** Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda, born.

1347 ** Erechtheus, the Athenian, killed in battle with the Elusians.

1263± **Hercules** is born at Thebes.

1243 ** Musæus, Athenian poet, dies.

1235 ** Ægeus, King of Athens, father of Theseus, dies.

CHURCH.

1773 ** B. C. **Sacrifices to the gods** are introduced by Phoroneus, King of Argos.

1556 ** B. C. *Athens.* **An altar** is erected to **Jupiter** by Cecrops.

1521 ** B. C. **Pelasgus,** King of the Arcadians, teaches his people to feed on acorns, as more nutritious than herbs, for which they honor him as a god.

1497 ** B. C. King Amphictyon is the first [who is known] to have drawn **prognostications from omens.**

1495± ** B. C. **The worship of Minerva** (Pallas-Athene) is introduced into Attica by Erechtheus, and its chief city named in her honor.

1493 ** B. C. **Cadmus,** a Phenician, introduces the **worship of** Egyptian **Phenician deities** among the Greeks.

1453 ** B. C. The **Olympic games** are instituted in honor of Jupiter by the Idæi Dactyli [or by Pelops in 1308].

1406± ** B. C. **The Isthmian games,** in honor of Melicertes, a sea-god, are instituted by Sisyphus.

1356± ** B. C. **The Eleusinian Mysteries** — annual secret religious ceremonies in honor of Demeter (Ceres) — are instituted by Eumolpus [or Cadmus, 1550, or Erechtheus, 1399]; any one who reveals forfeits his life. [They are the most celebrated of all religious ceremonies in Greece.]

LETTERS.

1499 ** B. C. **Cadmus,** the founder of Cadmeia, brings the Phenician letters into Greece.

1383 ** B. C. Olen, the most ancient composer of **hymns,** flourishes.

SOCIETY.

1554 ** B. C. **Matrimonial ceremonies** are ascribed to Cecrops.

1530 ** B. C. **The Lycæan games** are instituted in honor of Pan at Arcadia.

1495 ** B. C. *Athens.* **The Panathenæan games** are instituted.

*** B. C. **Myths** of the period, Europa, Minos, Dædalus.

1485 ** B. C. **Danaus,** the founder of Argos, **arrives** on the first ship ever seen in Greece.

1453 ** B. C. **Olympic games.** (See Church.)

** B. C. **The game of quoits** is first played at the Olympic games.

1425 ** B. C. **The Feast of the Flambeaux** is instituted at Argos.

It is in honor of Hypermnestra, who saved Lynceus, her husband, on his nuptial night, while her 49 sisters, at the command of their father Danaus, sacrificed theirs.

*** B. C. **The Nemean games,** celebrated in Achaia, are instituted in honor of Archemorus.

1406± ** B. C. **The Isthmian games.** (See Church.) [1234±. Reinstituted in honor of Neptune by Theseus. 60. Revised. 362 A. D. Revived.]

1276± ** B. C. **The myth of Œdipus;** he kills his father Laius in an affray, confirming the oracle foretelling his death at the hands of his son.

1266 ** B. C. Œdipus, the outcast son of Laius, King of Thebes, answers the Sphinx's riddle.

1263 ** B. C. **The Pythian games** are instituted by Adrastus. (?)

1235 ** B. C. **Ægeus,** grieved at the supposed loss of his son Theseus, throws himself **into the sea** and is drowned; hence the name Ægean Sea.

STATE.

*** Period of **Fables and Heroes.**

2080± ** B. C. The kingdom of **Sicyon** is founded. [1856 (1711?) **Argos.**]

2042 ** B. C. **Uranus** arrives in Greece.

1910 ** B. C. **Inachus** is King of the Argives.

1796 ** B. C. **Ogyges** reigns in Bœotia.

1710 ** B. C. *S. It.* The colonizing of **Œnotria** [Italy] begins under Œnotrus [**Magna Græcia**]. (See 1240.)

1556± ** B. C. **Cecrops** arrives in Attica, and founds **Athens** with a colony from Africa. The land devastated by a deluge, is repeopled by them. Cecrops becomes the founder of Athenian civilization. (Hales, 1558; Clinton, 1433.)

1552 ** B. C. **Triopas** reigns in Argos; Polycaon seizes a part of the kingdom, and names it after his wife, **Messenia.** [1506. **Crotopas** reigns.]

1520± ** B. C. Ephyre [**Corinth**] is founded by Sisyphus.

1521 ** B. C. **Pelasgus** reigns in Arcadia.

1507 ** B. C. *Athens.* **The Areopagus** is instituted as a tribunal of justice.

1497 ** B. C. *Athens.* **Amphictyon** reigns (Hales, 1499). [1487, Erichthonios; 1398, Erechtheus; 1347, Erechtheus is killed in battle; 1308, Pandion.]

1493 ** B. C. (1366?). **Cadmus,** a Phenician, settles in Bœotia, and builds **Thebes.**

1490 ** B. C. (1509?) **Sparta** is founded by Lacedæmon.

1475± ** B. C. (1489?) **Danaus,** with his fifty daughters, arrives from Egypt; he becomes king of Argos. [1425. He is dethroned by Lynceus.]

1459 ** B. C. **Hellen** is King of Phthia [in Thessaly].

1431 ** B. C. (1313 or 1282?) **Perseus,** King of Macedon, removes from Argos, and founds Mycenæ.

1406 ** B. C. **Minos** is King of Crete.

1350± ** B. C. **Corinth** is founded. [1259. Endemus reigns.]

1348 ** B. C. **Cecrops** becomes King of Attica. (See 1556.) [1283, Ægeus; 1235, Theseus; 1205, Menestheus.]

1344 ** B. C. The kingdom of **Argos** is divided by the brothers Acrisius and Prœtus.

1289 ** B. C. (1274? 1258?) **Eurysteus** reigns in Mycenæ.

1283 ** B. C. **Pelops** of Lydia, in Asia Minor, settles in Southern Greece (**Peloponnesus**).

1240 ** B. C. *S. It.* **Magna Græcia** is colonized by Arcadians under Evander. (See 1710.)

1234± ** B. C. **Theseus** collects his subjects into one city and **names it Athens.** [1182, Demophoon reigns; 1149, Oxyares; 1143, Sylvius; 1137, Aphidias; 1136, Thymactes: 1128, Melanthus.]

1233 ** B. C. **Œdipus** becomes King of Thebes. [1198, Thessander.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1225 * * B. C. **First Theban War.** War of the Seven Captains against Thebes. [1216. The **Second Theban War** begins. [War of the Epigoni.] 1212. **Thebes** is besieged and taken.]

1224 * * B. C. **Heracles** captures and destroys Troy.

1193–84 B. C. *Asia M.* The **Trojan War.**

[1316–07. The date given by W. E. Gladstone; 1335, Duris; 1260, Herodotus; 1209, Parian Marble; 1183, Eratosthenes; 1171, Sosibius; 1169, Ephorus; 1149, Clemens.]

According to Homer, the confederate Greeks, consisting of 100,000 men and 1,200 ships, are led by their king, Agamemnon, King of Mycenæ; brave Achilles, wise Odysseus, Nestor, and Ajax are conspicuous.

Troy is taken and destroyed by the Greeks. [1178. After a war of ten years and a disastrous voyage of nearly eight, Menelaus returns to Sparta with his wife Helen, whose abduction had caused the Trojan War.]

1124 * * B. C. **Illyrians** from the northwest invade Greece. [1104. The **Heraclidæ** invade Greece and seize Sparta.]

1102 * * B. C. The **Lacedæmonians** invade Arcadia, but are driven back by the women in the absence of their husbands.

1056± * * B. C. **Athens is unsuccessfully besieged** by the Dorians.

848 * * B. C. **Charilaus,** the Spartan, begins hostilities against Polymnestor, King of Arcadia.

800 * * B. C. **Nicander,** son of Charilaus, is at war with the Argives.

776 * * B. C. **History begins to be authentic.**

743–724 B. C. The **First Messenian War** is bloody and wasteful.

The Spartans, under their kings, Alcamenes and Theosinia, move against Androcles and Antiochus, kings of Messenia, in southwest Greece, because of violence done to some Spartan women while paying their devotions in a temple common to both nations, and the killing of the King of Sparta while defending them. [After two indecisive battles, the Messenians are driven to the fortress Ithome. 733. Ithome is taken in the third great battle, and razed. The Messenians who do not emigrate become vassals to Sparta.]

703 * * B. C. **Corinth** constructs her first war-ships.

685–668 B. C. **Second Messenian War.**

The Messenians revolt, and league with Elis, Argos, and Arcadia against Sparta, but without success (648–631?).

685 * * B. C. Messenians under **Aristomenes** defeat the Spartans on the **Plain of Stenyclerus** [and Messenia is for a time free. 670. The Spartans surprise and capture **Eira.** 669. The Messenians defeat the Lacedæmonians in several battles. 668. The war ends in the Messenians submitting to the Spartans].

683 * * B. C. **The Messenians are defeated** through the treachery of an ally.

664 * * B. C. **The Corcyræans** (Island of Corfu) revolt; they have a naval battle with the Corinthians — the **first sea-fight** on record.

659 * * B. C. **Phigalia** in Arcadia is captured by the Spartans.

637 * * B. C. *Asia M.* War between **Lydia and Miletus;** Gyges, and afterward Sadyattes, lead the Lydians.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1200 * *–**1000** B. C. **The walls of Tiryns and Mycenæ, Gate of the Lions, and "The Treasury," or tomb of Atreus,** are erected.

784± * * B. C. (or 700). The Corinthians **invent ships called triremes,** having three banks of oars.

776 July 1. B. C. **Chorœbus,** the wrestler, wins the prize in the [first recorded] Olympic games [observed every fourth year].

—— The Epoch of the Olympiads is established, from which time is reckoned and dates are fixed by the Greeks and various other nations. This marks the **beginning of authentic chronology.**

700± * * B. C. The temple of Juno at Samos is erected.

692 * * B. C. Glaucus is said to have discovered the art of welding iron.

662± * * B. C. Terpander of Lesbos adds three strings to the lyre, giving it the compass of the octave.

650 * * B. C. Potters flourish in Corinth.

640± * * B. C. Olympus, the Phrygian, flourishes; the greatest of his many inventions is that of the third system of music, the enharmonic.

* * B. C. Phœcus of Samos invents the art of casting statues in iron and bronze.

640±–546± B. C. **Thales** of Miletus makes the primary substance to be water; teaches the spherical form of the earth.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1183 * Priam, King of Troy, dies.
* * **Achilles** (Trojan war), dies.
1068± **Codrus,** last King of Athens, dies.
1044± Codrus Medon, first archon, dies.
907± **Homer,** father of poetry, born.
9th Century. Lycurgus, Spartan legislator, b.
800 * * Hesiod, poet, born.
753 * Alcæmon, archon of Athens, dies.
8th Century. Archius, poet, born.
Arion, poet, musician, born.
714 * * Archilochus, lyric poet of Paros, born. [676. Dies.]
680± Terpander, poet, mus., born at Lesbos.
670± Alcman, lyric poet of Sparta, born.
668± Tyrtæus, poet, musician, dies.
662± Aristomenes, Messenian warrior, patriot, dies.
660± Simonides of Amorgos, iambic poet, d.
650± Pittacus of Mitylene (Seven Sages), born. [570. Dies.]
7th Century. Callinus of Ephesus, elegiac poet, born.
Draco, Athenian legislator, born.
639 * * **Thales** (Seven Sages), founder Ionian school of phil., born at Miletus. [543. D.]
638± **Solon,** Athenian legislator (Seven Sages), born in Salamis. [559. Dies.]

CHURCH.

940–850 B. C. **"The gods of Homer** are human beings with greatly magnified powers."

"Their prime blessing is exemption from mortality." "Sacrifice and supplication are the chief forms of devotion." "The dead live as flitting shadows in Hades."

734± * * B. C. Amphictyonic societies exist for **common worship** by offering of sacrifices; the most common is the Delphic for the worship of Apollo.

LETTERS.

1044± * * B. C. The *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* of Homer appear. (?)

886± * * B. C. **Homer's poems** are introduced into Greece. (?)

850± * * B. C. Hesiod writes *Work and Days* and the *Theogony.*

765 * * B. C. **Cinæthon,** one of the Cyclic poets, flourishes.

753± * * B. C. **Alcman,** the greatest lyric poet of Sparta, composes six books containing all kinds of melos, hymns, pæans, prosodia, parthenia, and erotic songs.

741± * * B. C. **Eumelus** of Corinth writes a poem on bees, also other poems.

685± B. C. **Archilocus,** lyric poet of Paros, introduces iambic verse.

* * B. C. **Tyrtæus,** an elegiac poet and musician, flourishes.

676± * * B. C. **Terpander,** "father of Greek music," flourishes.

670–440 B. C. Period of **lyric poetry.**

660± * * B. C. **Zaleucus,** the lawgiver of the Epizephyrian Locrians, compiles his code of laws. It is the first collection of written laws.

* * B. C. **Simonides** of Amorgos, an iambic poet, flourishes.

659± * * B. C. **Epimenides,** a Cretan poet and prophet, flourishes.

656± * * B. C. **Lesches,** one of the Cyclic poets, writes the *Little Iliad.*

625+ * * B. C. Beautiful **Sappho,** "the tenth Muse," invents Sapphic verse.

SOCIETY.

1228 * * B. C. Beautiful **Helen is stolen** by Theseus, King of Athens, but recovered by her brothers, Castor and Pollux. [1226. The princes of Greece demand her in marriage; she chooses Menelaus of Mycenæ.]

1225 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Hercules arrives in Phrygia, and **delivers Hesione** from the sea-monster.

1204 * * B. C. Paris, son of King Priam, **carries off Helen,** a not unwilling prisoner, to Troy. [It causes the Trojan War.]

1201 * * B. C. Ægisthus of Mycenæ **assassinates Atreus.**

1183 * * B. C. In the absence of King Agamemnon, Ægisthus lives in adultery with the Queen Clytemnestra at Mycenæ; on the return of the king, they **assassinate him,** and Ægisthus mounts the throne. [1176. Orestes of Mycenæ kills his mother and her paramour.]

884–50 B. C. Lycurgus **establishes social unions** or compulsory clubs, whose members eat together.

* * * B. C. **Spartan children are brought up in common;** young Spartan warrior nobles dwell together.

* * * B. C. **The Crypteia,** an organized guard over the Helots, is formed of young Spartans. [The hunting of Helots as an exercise is a myth.]

* * * B. C. Lycurgus enacts **sumptuary laws** restraining excess in dress, eating, furniture, etc.

* * * B. C. By the laws of Lycurgus, the **citizens exist for the state,** instead of the state existing for the people.

Each new-born infant is examined by a council of old men, who determine whether it shall be brought up or cast out to die; boys at seven are taken from home and subjected to physical and mental training, wearing the same garments in summer and winter, and subsisting on a spare diet, which can be enlarged by hunting or stealing, but if caught in the act of stealing, they are punished for awkwardness causing detection.

820 * * B. C. **The Olympic games are** raised to greater importance by the participation of the Spartans. (?)

776 * * B. C. **The first Olympiad** is celebrated at Elis. [**Elean Chorœbus** is

the first recorded victor in the Olympic games. The official catalogues henceforth records names of victors.]

733 * * B. C. The progeny of the **Partheniæ** of Sparta are sons of virgins.

720 * * B. C. **The Olympic games** are visited by hosts of people; some come from Asia Minor to participate in the contests.

715 * * B. C. Aristocrates I., **King of Arcadia, is put to death** for offering violence to the priestess of Diana.

688 * * B. C. **Boxing** is added to the Olympic games. [680. Four-horse **chariot races** are added. They become more brilliant and attractive. A victory is the **highest honor** known in Greece.]

675 * * B. C. **The Carnian festival** is instituted in Sparta.

668 * * B. C. The Spartans greatly increase the number of their Helots by the conquest of Messenia; [Helots comprise about four-fifths of the inhabitants].

660 * * B. C. **Egyptians** educate their children in the language and manners of Greece.

660± * * B. C. **The code of Zaleucus,** the lawgiver of the Epizephyrian Locrians, ordains that no sober women shall go attended in the street by more than one maid, or wear either gold or embroidered apparel.

STATE.

1201 * * B. C. **Agamemnon** reigns in Mycenæ. [He becomes King of Sicyon, Corinth, and perhaps of Argos.]

1200± * * B. C. **The Heraclidæ,** the mythical descendants of Hercules, are driven out of the Peloponnesus.

1179 * * B. C. *Athens.* A court of **Ephetæ** is established by Demophoon for the trial of murder. [1178. The **Prianepsæ** is instituted.]

1170 * * B. C. The first **Pyrrhus** (Neoptolemus) settles in Epirus.

1124± * * B. C. **Bœotia** is founded by Æolian fugitives from Thessaly.

1123 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Æolian colonists build **Smyrna** and other cities.

1120 * * B. C. The **Thebans** abolish royalty, and establish a **republic.** [Ages of obscurity follow.]

1109–1103 B. C. Return of the **Heraclidæ,** or the **Dorian Migration.**

The Heraclidæ, aided by the Dorians, and led by Temenus, Cresphontes, and Aristodemus, invade the Peloponnesus to recover the territory belonging to Hercules, of which he had been deprived by Eurystheus; they overthrow the Achaian dynasties, expel or conquer the people, drive the Ionians into Attica, and divide the land among themselves and their allies.

1104 * * B. C. **Sparta** is seized by the Heraclidæ. [1100. The first **hierarchy** is established; Eurysthenes and Procles are enthroned as joint kings by their father, Aristodemus; 32 kings of **Agidæ** dynasty reign; 28 kings of **Proclidæ** dynasty reign.]

1100± * * B. C. *Athens.* **The mythical period** gradually closes, and **authentic history** begins with the Dorian migration.

1092 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Codrus** becomes king. [1069±. He voluntarily surrenders himself as a **sacrifice** for his country's deliverance from the Dorians.]

1070 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Government by nobles** instead of by kings begins. The Athenians choose **perpetual archons** as their chief officers; Medon is the first.

1050–752 B. C. Athens is governed by a succession of **archons** without the name or dignity of king.

1040± * * B. C. *Asia M.* **The Iones,** a Pelasgic race, come from Greece, and settle in Ione and the adjoining islands, and found **Ephesus** and 12 other cities.

1033 * * B. C. Ixion reigns in **Corinth.** [996, Agilus; 959, Prummis; 925, Bacchus.]

1032 * * B. C. **Kings of Sparta.**

Agis I. (Agidæ) and Sous (Proclidæ) reign at **Sparta.** [1028, Echestratus (Agidæ) and Euripon (Proclidæ); 993, Lebotas (Agidæ); 975, Prytanis (Proclidæ); 956, Dorysus; 927, Agesilaus (Agidæ); 926, Polydectest (Proclidæ)].

1024 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Acastus** becomes archon. [966, Thersippus; 928, Phorbus; 898, Megactes; 868, Diognatus; 840, Pherecles; 823, Ariphron; 820, Thespicus; 795, Agamestor; 777, Æschylus.]

1000± * * B. C. *S. It.* The Grecians establish their **first colony** at Cumæ on the west coast.

1000 * * B. C. *S. It.* A Greek colony is established at Parthenope [**Naples**].

1000–900± B. C. *Asia M.* Greek **colonies** are planted along the coast and on the Asiatic islands, chiefly by Æolian, Ionian, and Dorian people.

998 * * B. C. The **Amphictyonic Council,** established at Thermopylæ by King Amphictyon about 500 years before, now becomes a federative tribunal for settling Grecian interstate difficulties. It is comprised of deputies who sit twice a year, in spring and harvest; its decisions are final and sacred.

974–443 B. C. *S. It.* Greek **colonies** are established.

916 * * B. C. The **Rhodians** originate the first laws of **navigation.**

889 * * B. C. Agelas reigns in **Corinth.** [859, Endemis; 834, Aristodemus; 799, Agemon; 783, Alexander; 753, Telestes.]

884 * * B. C. Lycurgus rules in **Sparta,** and establishes the senate.

He returns from several years of foreign travel, and enacts his singular code of laws and regulations by which he molds the peculiar character of the Spartans. He provides for two kings as presiding officers, the Council of the Elders is elected for life; it is to discuss everything before it is given to the assembly of the people, and to have jurisdiction over capital crimes. [Various dates are assigned to the reign of the semi-mythical kings.]

883 * * B. C. Archælaus is King of **Sparta** (Agidæ). [881, Charelaus (Proclidæ); 823, Teleclus (Agidæ); 821, Nicander (Proclidæ); 783, Alcamenes (Agidæ); 742, Polydorus (Agidæ); 770, Theopompus (Proclidæ).

869 * * B. C. Phidon, tyrant of Argos, **coins** both gold and silver money.

814 * * B. C. (796? 748?) Caranus, the founder of the first kingdom of **Macedonia,** reigns.

757 * * B. C. The **Ephori** is established at **Sparta** by Theopompus; it consists of five magistrates appointed to check the royal power.

753 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Alcmæon** is archon; the last elected for life.

753–683 B. C. *Athens.* **The archons** are **elected for ten years** only; the first four are from the family of **Codrus.**

752 * * B. C *Athens.* **Cherops,** the first decennial archon, rules.

750–550 B. C. **Period of colonization.**

The Greeks migrate in swarms to the coasts of Sicily and Southern Italy. [710. Croton is founded. 708. Tarentum.]

747–657 B. C. The **oligarchy** of Bacchiadæ **governs at Corinth.**

746 * * B. C. Aristodemenes, the last king of Corinth, reigns for only one year. [For 90 following years, **Corinth** is governed by annually elected magistrates, who are called prytanes. Autonomes is the first.]

742 * * B. C. *Athens.* Æsimedes is archon. [732, Clidicus; 722, Hippomenes; 712, Leocrates; 702, Apsandrus.]

735 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **The Chalcidians** colonize **Naxos.** [690 (713? 680?). **Gela** is colonized by Rhodians and Cretans.

The first Grecian settlement is founded. [599, Camarina; 582, Agrigentum.]

734 * * B. C. *Sicily — Corfu.* **The Corinthian colonies of Syracuse and Corcyra** are founded.

729 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Pericles** reigns in Macedonia. [684. Argeans.]

723 * * B. C. The Messenians become **vassals** of Sparta. (See Army.)

721 * * B. C. *S. It.* **Sybaris** is founded by an Achæan colony. [683. Locrians found Locria Epizephyrii.]

720 * * B. C. *Cyprus.* **The Greeks dominate** the island.

718 * * B. C. Zeuzidamus becomes King (Proclidæ) of **Sparta.** [709, Eurycrates (Agidæ); 686, Anaxidamus (Proclidæ); 670, Anaxander (Agidæ); 648, Archidamus (Proclidæ); 637, Eurycrates II. (Agidæ).

714± * * B. C. *Athens.* **Hippomenes** the archon is deposed for his cruelty. All the **nobility** become eligible to the office. [692. Eryxias is the last decennial archon. 684. He dies.]

707 * * B. C. The Partheniæ **conspire** with the Helots to take Sparta

685 * * B. C. The **Messenians revolt;** Elis, Argos, and Arcadia join them against the Lacedæmonians.

684 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Chalcedon** is founded by the Megarians.

683 * * B. C. *Athens.* **The first reliable date** of Grecian history.

Nine archons are annually elected from this time on; they are chosen from the Eupatridæ. Creon is the first.

681 * * B. C. *Athens.* Tlesias is **archon.** [671, Leostratus; 669, Pisistratus; 668, Autosthenes; 664, Miltiades; 659, Miltiades II.; 644, Dropelus; 639, Damasius; 635, Epenetus.]

*** * B. C.** **Aristocrates II.,** King of Orchomenus, is stoned, and an Arcadian republic is founded.

669 * * B. C. *Sicily.* The subjugated Messenians immigrate hither, and give their own name to the town [**Messina**].

667 * * B. C. *Constantinople.* **Byzantium** is colonized by Megarians under Byzas.

660 * * B. C. *S. It.* **Zaleucus** gives laws to the Locri.

655 * * B. C. The Bacchiadæ oligarchy is overthrown at **Corinth** by Cypselus, who acquires despotic power. [627. **Periander** rules.]

654 * * B. C. Stagira (Abdera) and Acanthus (Lampsacus) are founded.

640 * * B. C. (609?) *Turk.* **Philip I.** reigns in Macedonia.

631 * * B. C. *Afr.* **Battus** of Thera founds **Cyrene.**

ARMY — NAVY.

606 * * B. C. **Athens is at war with Mitylene** over the possession of Sigeum.

* * B. C. The Athenians under **Phyrnon** defeat the Mityleneans under **Pittacus**; but Pittacus kills Phyrnon in single combat. [The war ends by the ceding of the disputed territory to Athens.]

602 * * B. C. *Montenegro.* **Æropus** conquers the Illyrians.

600-590 * * B. C. First **Sacred War** against Crissa and Cirrha, to punish the robbery of the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The Amphictyones destroy both cities; the inhabitants are enslaved and their lands consecrated to the Pythian Apollo.

560 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Crœsus**, King of Lydia, conquers in succession all the Grecian cities on the Asiatic coast.

547 * * B. C. The Spartans are at war with the Argives, who seek to recover territory; a battle between **300 champions** of each nation takes place.

537 * * B. C. **Pisistratus** defeats his Athenian enemies.

513 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Macedonia** is conquered by the Persians.

510 * * B. C. *S. It.* Kroton destroys **Sybaris.**

506 * * B. C. **Sparta at war with Athens.**

An expedition under Cleomenes and Demaratus, with Peloponnesian allies, is broken up by the withdrawal of the Corinthians and the disagreement of the two kings.

* * B. C. **The allies** of the Spartans, the Bœotians and the Chalcidians from Eubœa, **are defeated by the Athenians,** who hold part of Eubœa, and divide 4,000 peasant holdings among Attic farmers.

504 * * B. C. *Ægean Sea.* **Lemnos** is taken by Miltiades.

500-449 B. C. **The Persian Wars.**

500-494 B. C. *Ægean Sea.* **The Ionian Greeks** unsuccessfully **revolt** against the tyranny of the Persians.

The Persians defeat the Ionian armies and also their fleet at Lade, opposite Miletus. The assistance rendered the Ionians by Athens and Eretria, is the immediate cause of the Persian attempt to subjugate European Greece.

496 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Macedonia** and Thrace are conquered by the Persians.

495 * * B. C. Persians under Artaphernes besiege **Miletus.** [494. Taken, its men slain, and women and children sold.]

493-479 B. C. **First Persian invasion.**

493 * * B. C. *Turk.* The Persian army subdues the coast of **Thrace**, and the navy conquers the Island of **Thasos.**

492 * * B. C. *Turk.* **The Persians** under Mardonius are surprised, and suffer great loss by the Thracians.

* * B. C. **The fleet of Darius** is mostly destroyed by a hurricane, and the Persian expedition returns.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

620 * * B. C. Legends are traced upon vases in Corinth.

601 May 28. B. C. (?) Thales' prediction of a solar eclipse is fulfilled; it separates the Medes and Persians in battle [or 603 or 585. He teaches the true cause of lunar eclipses].

600± * * B. C. Thales marks out solstices and equinoxes.

600-200 B. C. The temple of Jupiter at Corinth is erected.

576± * * B. C. Dipœnus and Scyllis sculpture **figures of the gods.**

570-547 B. C. Anaximander invents the **sun-dial**, and discovers the **phases of the moon**; he makes a **map** of the known world.

564± * * B. C. Susarion and Dolon invent **theatrical exhibitions**; they perform the **first comedy** at Athens on a wagon or movable stage having four wheels.

560± * * B. C. **The Zodiac** is observed by Anaximander, who discovers its obliquity, names its twelve signs, and assigns their situations.

555± * * B. C. Pythagoras maintains that the motions of the **spheres must produce** delightful **music**, inaudible to mortal ears, which he calls "the music of the spheres."

He notes changes of land and sea, earthquakes, volcanoes, and petrifying springs; he discovers that the earth moves, and that the morning and evening stars are the same; he invents the monochord; he discourses on sound-waves.

550 * * B. C. The Doric **temple of Athene** at Ægina is erected.

544± * * B. C. *Asia M.* The temple of Diana at Ephesus is begun by Ctesiphon.

540 * * B. C. Callimachus invents the Corinthian order of architecture.

536± * * B. C. Thespis of Icaria, the **inventor of tragedy**, performs *Alcestis* at Athens, and is rewarded with a goat. He first intersperses **hymns** with the recitation.

500 * * B. C. **Hecatæus** writes on geography.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

625± Sappho, poet, born.
619 * * **Æsop**, fabulist, born. [564. Dies.]
612 * * Pisistratus, Athenian tyrant, born. [527. Dies.]
610± Anaximander of Miletus, philosopher, born. [546. Dies.]
585 * * Periander, King of Corinth (Seven Sages), dies.
582 * * **Pythagoras**, philos., b. [500. D.]
563± Anacreon, lyric poet, b. [478±. Dies.]
556 * * Simonides, lyric poet, born. [467. D.]
6th Century. Alcæus, of Lesbos, poet, born.
Bias (Seven Sages), born.
Callimachus, sculptor, architect, born.
Chilon of Sparta (Seven Sages), born.
Cleobolus, King of Lindus (Seven Sages), b.
Epimenides, poet, prophet, born.
Glaucus, artist, inventor, born.
Ibycus, lyric poet, born.
Thespis, poet, dram., inventor of tragedy, b.
525 * * **Æschylus**, tragic poet, b. [456. D.]
522 * * **Pindar**, greatest of lyric poets, born. [443. Dies.]
519± Cratinus, comic poet, born. [442. D.]
514± Hipparchus, Athenian tyrant, assassinated.
Themistocles, general, statesman, orator, born. [460 or 447. Dies.]
512± Bacchylides, lyric poet, born.
510± Cimon, Athenian gen., b. [449±. D.]
504± Critias, statuary, dies.
500 * * Anaxagoras, philos., born. [428. D.]
498 * * **Phidias**, greatest sculptor statuary, born. [431. Dies.]
495± **Sophocles**, a tragic poet, b. [405. D.]
Pericles, Athenian orator, statesman, born. [429. Dies.]
Zeno of Elea, philosopher, born.

CHURCH.

613 * * B. C. The **Feast of Nephalia** is instituted.

In it are offered sacrifices of sobriety — using mead instead of wine; offerings are made to the sun and moon, the nymphs, to Aurora, and to Venus. They burned any wood but that of the vine, the fig-tree, and the mulberry-tree, the esteemed symbols of drunkenness.

530 * * B. C. Anaximander of Miletus declares air to be a self-existing deity, and the first cause of created things.

528± * * B. C. Pythagoras **teaches the doctrine of metempsychosis**, which asserts the transmigration of the soul from one body to another.

± * * B. C. The school of Athens is closed, and the **extinction of the Platonic theology** follows.

500± * * B. C. Heraclitus teaches that the **world was created** from fire, which is a **god omnipotent.**

4th Century. B.C. **Plato defines "virtue** in man to be resemblance to God according to the measure of our ability." (Fisher.)

Aristotle "in religion was a theist; but he is less spiritual in his vein of thought and more reserved in his utterance on this theme than Plato." (Fisher.)

LETTERS.

610 * * B. C. **Anaximander**, a disciple of Thales, a Milesian philosopher, is born.

Metaphysician, mathematician, astronomer, and writer, he is the first to write on geography and to prepare a chart of the countries he knew.

600± * * B. C. **Thales** of Miletus founds the Ionic sect of philosophers.

It delights in abstruse speculations; among its pupils are Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Anaxagoras, and Archelaus, the master of Socrates.

600–564 B. C. The *Fables of Æsop* appear. (?)

600± * * B. C. *Poems*, arranged in nine books, by **Sappho**, appear. (?)

* * B. C. **Alcæus**, a poet of Mitylene, in Lesbos, flourishes.

* * B. C. **Chilo**, the Spartan philosopher, flourishes.

590± * * B. C. Thales of Miletus, Solon of Athens, Bias of Prienne, Chilo of Lacedæmon, Pittacus of Mitylene, Cleobulus of Lindus, and Periander of Corinth, known as the **Seven Wise Men of Greece**, flourish.

580–500 B. C. **Pythagoras** teaches that the inner substance of all things is number, and that discipline of character is a prime object; he is sparing in diet, promotes an earnest culture in which music is prominent, and gives rise to a school in which moral reform and religious feeling are connected with an ascetic method of living.

* * * B. C. **Pherecydes** of Syros, teacher of Pythagoras, teaches the doctrine of the transmigration of souls, and maintains that there are three principles, — æther, chaos, and time, — and four elements, — fire, earth, air, and water, — from which are formed everything that exists.

580± * * B. C. **Solon** is the first in Greece to pronounce a **funeral oration.**

570–478 B. C. **Xenophanes**, founder of the **Eleatic school of philosophy**, flourishes.

He conceives the world as one substance, and that the exhibitions of natural phenomena, in all their variety and change, are unreal.

570–520 B. C. **Anaximander** maintains that things spring out of a primitive stuff, without definite qualities and without bounds; he makes astronomical calculations.

546± * * B. C. **Hipponax**, iambic poet, flourishes.

544± * * B. C. *Athens.* **The first public library** is founded by Pisistratus.

540± * * B. C. **Theognis**, elegiac poet, flourishes.

530± * * B. C. **Anacreon**, a lyric poet, sings chiefly the praises of love and wine.

520–423 B. C. **Cratinus,** an Athenian comic poet, writes 21 plays, and is victor nine times.

510± * * B. C. **Telesilla** of Argos, a lyric poet and heroine, flourishes.

504–460 B. C. **Parmenides,** an Eleatic, teaches that succession, change, the manifold form of things, is only relative to ourselves, being only our way of regarding the one universal essence.

503± * * B. C. **Heraclitus** of Ephesus, a philosopher, flourishes.

* * B. C. **Lasus,** a lyric poet, flourishes.

500± * * B. C. **Pindar** composes *Epinicia,* and many other lyrics.

* * B. C. **Simonides** writes lyric poetry unrivalled for its tenderness and grace. [477. He gains his 56th prize at Athens.]

* * B. C. **Hecatæus** of Miletus, a geographer and historian, writes *Periegesis.*

500–456 B. C. **Æschylus,** the father of Greek tragedy, produces 72 plays. [Those extant are *Eumenides, Prometheus Vinctus, Agamemnon, Choephori, Seven against Thebes, Persæ,* and the *Supplices.* 499. He makes his first attempt as a tragic poet. 484. He gains his first tragic victory.]

SOCIETY.

594± * * B. C. The code of Solon punishes an archon with a heavy fine for intoxication on the first offense, and in case of relapse, by death.

590 * * B. C. The **Pythian games** in honor of Apollo are greatly enlarged [from this time].

549± * * B. C. *Sicily.* Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, is **roasted** in a brazen bull which he made for other victims.

540–420 B. C. Period of the most **distinguished victors in the Olympic games.**

509 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Social reforms** are effected under Cleisthenes, reducing the influence of the aristocracy.

STATE.

621 * * B. C. *Athens.* The Athenians demand **written laws** instead of the arbitrary will of their rulers.

The nobles accede, but revenge their injured dignity by appointing **Draco** to prepare the code. These drastic laws are "written in blood;" every offense is punished with death; idleness is dealt with as severely as murder; he held that the smallest transgression deserved death, and a severer punishment could not be devised for more atrocious crimes.

615 * * B. C. *Athens.* Henochides is archon. [605, Aristocles; 604, Critias; 599, Megacles.]

612± * * B. C. *Athens.* **Cylon,** assisted by his father-in-law, Theagenes, tyrant of Megara, struggles for supreme power. He seizes the Acropolis, but is besieged by Megacles, captured, and executed.

612 * * B. C. **Pittacus** [one of the Seven Sages], leader of the aristocratic party, overthrows the tyrant Melanchus at Mitylene in Lesbos. [He is succeeded by Myrsilus, Megalagyrus, the Cleanactids, Alcæus, and Antimenidas.]

600 * * B. C. *Fr.* A Greek colony is planted at Massalia [**Marseilles**].

597± * * B. C. **Solon** recovers Salamis, which had revolted to Megara.

597 * * B. C. **The Alcmæonidæ** are found guilty of sacrilege by a tribunal of 300 judges, and sentenced to banishment from Attica.

595 * * B. C. The Amphictyonic Council decides to punish **Cirrha** for the robbery of the temple of Apollo in Delphi.

* * * B. C. *Athens.* **Dissatisfaction** with the government of the archons increases.

The citizens form three parties,—the great land-owners of the plain, the peasants dwelling in the mountains, and the prosperous middle class dwelling by the seacoast.

594 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Solon** becomes archon for life; he makes a code of laws.

He, being appointed to negotiate between the aristocracy and the people, devises the Seisachtheia (removal of burdens), whereby (mortgaged) debts are reduced about 27 per cent by the introduction of a new standard of coinage, personal security for debts is abolished, and unpaid fines are remitted. The code of Draco is repealed.

* * * B. C. *Athens.* Solon levies taxes. First-class citizens pay an Attic talent of silver [$275].

589–579 B. C. **Pittacus** is tyrant at Mitylene in Lesbos; this just and able ruler prepares the way for republican government.

582 * * B. C. **Psammetichus** is dethroned; Corinth forms a **republic.**

570 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Solon** secures the oath of the people to maintain the constitution for 10 years, and departs for Egypt and Asia Minor.

570–554 B. C. *Sicily.* **Phalaris,** notorious for his cruelty, reigns at Agrigentum.

560 * * B. C. **The supremacy of Sparta** is acknowledged by the Arcadians. [550. It is the most powerful of the states of Greece.]

560–527 B. C. *Athens.* **Pisistratus,** the tyrant, a nobleman, usurps the government, and rules with splendid success.

He so manages that the people always choose archons who suit him. [559. He is expelled by a coalition of nobles and moderates. 553. He returns to Athens. 552. Again exiled. 543±. He returns with a powerful army, lands at Marathon. The Athenians send an army against him; he defeats it, and once more becomes ruler.]

560 * * B. C. **Solon** returns.

560± * * B. C. *N. Afr.* The colony of **Barca** is founded.

546 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The Hellenic colonies are conquered by **Crœsus,** King of Lydia. [549. He is dethroned by **Cyrus,** who soon subjects the Greek cities of Asia to Persian rule.]

544 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The **contest** begins between the Greeks and Persians for **possession of Asia Minor.**

543–527 B. C. *Athens.* Third tyranny of **Pisistratus.**

540 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Amyntas I.** becomes King of Macedonia. [510. The Macedonians deliver earth and water on the demand of the Persians.]

527–510 B. C. *Athens.* **Hippias** succeeds Pisistratus, his father. [517±. Hippias sends Miltiades to take possession of the Thracian Chersonesus; he succeeds, and rules as tyrant.]

520 * * B. C. Cleomenes (Agidæ) and Demaratus (Proclidæ) are kings of **Sparta.**

519 * * B. C. The **Platæans** secede from the Bœotian union and place themselves under the protection of Athens.

514 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Hipparchus,** one of the sons of Pisistratus, is **assassinated** by Harmodius and Aristogiton.

510 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Hippias** is driven out by the exiled nobles, aided by a Spartan army under Cleomenes. The Pisistratidæ are all expelled. Hippias takes **refuge** with Darius in Persia.

* * * B. C. *Athens.* The place of holding the **popular assembly** is changed from the **market-place** to the rocky hill of the Pyx, and the president is chosen daily by lot from among the prytany.

* * * B. C. *Athens.* **The council is increased** from 400 to 500 members. The four old Athenian tribes are substituted by ten new tribes, not having connected territory; the influence of the aristocracy is reduced.

* * * B. C. *Athens.* Celisthenes **establishes ostracism,** by which the people may decree, by a secret ballot, the **banishment** of any citizen deemed dangerous to the public liberty.

508 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Teres,** King of the Edrysæ in Thrace, retains his **independence of the Persians.**

507 * * B. C. **The nobles of Athens,** led by Isagoras, **revolt** against Cleisthenes; they are aided by Spartans under Cleomenes; Cleisthenes is driven out, and the city **revolutionized.**

* * B. C. A **counter-revolt** of the populace arises against Cleomenes, who makes a disgraceful capitulation, surrendering the Spartan arms, and leaders of the aristocracy, who are put to death.

506 * * B. C. **Cleomenes,** enraged by adversity, returns to Sparta, raises a large army, and advances against the Athenians. [The Corinthians and other allies refusing to assist in the restoration of tyranny in Athens, the army disbands.]

502 * * B. C. *Ægean Sea.* The Island of **Naxos revolts;** war between Greece and Asia follows.

500 * * B. C. *Asia M.* A democratic government being established in **Miletus,** other Greek cities in Asia openly **revolt** against Persia.

* * B. C. *Turk.* **Alexander I.** reigns in Macedonia.

499–494 B. C. The **Ionians,** led by Histiæus of Miletus and Aristagoras, unsuccessfully **revolt** against Persians.

495–490 B. C. **Sparta** becomes superior to Argos.

494 * * B. C. The Ionians are subdued, and the Milesians forced by **Darius** to settle about the mouth of the Tigris.

492 * * B. C. **Mardonius,** the Persian general, invades Europe, and conquers Macedonia.

491 * * B. C. The **Great Persian War.**

Cause: Sardis in Lydia is burned by the Ionians in retaliating the favor shown by Darius to Hippias, the expelled Athenian tyrant, the Athenians being their ally.

* * B. C. **Heralds arrive** from Darius to demand earth and water. [They are murdered by Athens and Sparta.]

* * B. C. Leonidas (Agidæ) and Leotychides (Proclidæ) are kings at **Sparta.**

ARMY — NAVY.

490 * * B. C. The **second expedition** of the Persians.

Artaphernes, nephew of Darius, and Datis the Mede, a more experienced general, with 100,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry in 600 transports, crosses the Ægean Sea; 600 triremes reenforce the army.

* * B. C. **The Persians land** in Eubœa, after destroying the city of Naxos. **Eretria** falls into their hands by treachery.

* * B. C. **The Persians,** advised by Hippias, the Athenian exile, **land** in the vicinity of **Marathon.**

* * B. C. The **entire military power** of Athens, comprising 10,000 men besides 1,000 Platæans, crosses the Brilessus, and advances to meet the Persians.

* * B. C. **The Athenians wait** in intrenched camp face to face with the Persians for nine days, and cover the road to Athens.

Sept. 12 B. C. Battle of Marathon; one of the decisive battles of the world.

Athenians under Miltiades and Aristides defeat 100,000 Persians under Datis and Artaphernes; Greek loss, 192; Persian loss, 6,400. Persians retreat to Asia.

489 * * B. C. Miltiades makes an ill-considered **attack upon Paros;** he is condemned to pay the costs of the expedition, amounting to 50 talents.

485 * * B. C. The Athenians conduct an unsuccessful **war with Ægina,** a rival city; they hire ships of Corinth.

483± * * B. C. Themistocles persuades the Athenians to construct the **harbor of the Piræus.**

* * * B. C. **A radical reform** of the naval department is made.

481–480 B. C. Third Persian invasion.

It is under Xerxes, son of Darius; he is accompanied by Pisistratus, son of Hippias, late of Athens, and by Demaratus, the deposed King of Sparta.

481 * * B. C. *Turk.* The Persians, aided by the Thracians, **open a canal** at Acanthus to protect their fleet in time of storm. They **bridge the Hellespont** between Sestos and Abydos by the labor of Phenicians and Egyptians.

* * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Persian troops** concentrate at Critalla in Cappadocia.

480 Spring B. C. *Asia M.* **Xerxes** departs from Sardis, about 900,000 strong, and marches through Mysia.

—— *Turk.* **The Persians** cross the Hellespont during seven days.

They traverse Macedonia, and send a fleet of more than 1,300 triremes, including 400 Grecian ships, from Asia Minor, through the canal at Acanthus. They receive symbols of **submission** from Thessalian and Bœotian cities, — only Platæa and Thespiæ refusing.

* * B. C. Xerxes **enters Greece** with the **greatest army** ever placed in the field.

It comprises 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 horse soldiers; servants, eunuchs, and women, amounting to 5,283,220 people. (?)

July * B. C. Battle of Thermopylæ.

The pass is defended against an immense number of Persians by the Spartan king, Leonidas, with about 6,000 hoplites, among whom are 300 Spartans and 1,000 Lacedæmonians; 1,000 Phocians guard the footpath over Œta. The Persians are guided by the traitor Ephialtes; Leonidas sends away most of his force, and perishes with 300 Spartans and 700 Thespians, who refuse to leave him.

Aug. * B. C. Naval battle at Artemisium.

First day: About 280 Grecian ships under Eurybiades, a Spartan, indecisively engage the Persians under Achæmenes, whose fleet is much weakened by storms and also by an expedition of 200 ships.

Second day: The Persians attack with their entire fleet, but gain no decisive results. The Grecian fleet sails away for Salamis on receiving news from Thermopylæ.

* * B. C. **The Corinthians** engage in the Persian war.

The Peloponnesian army begins the construction of a **wall** across the isthmus, instead of coming to the aid of the Athenians.

* * B. C. Xerxes meets with **no resistance** in central Greece; the Locrians and Dorians submit to the Persians.

* * B. C. **The Persians ravage** the land of the Phocians; a thunder-storm aids in turning back a force sent to Delphi.

* * B. C. **Thespiæ and Platæa** alone are destroyed by the Persians, in Bœotia.

* * B. C. *Athens.* **The Athenians** abandon their city, and send the noncombatants, together with their personal effects, to Salamis, Ægina, and Argolis; only a garrison remains in the Acropolis.

* * B. C. *Athens.* Xerxes takes the **Acropolis** by storm; the temples and the city are burned; he enters, after having lost 200,000 of his troops.

Sept. 20 B. C. The Grecians defeat the Persians in the **Straits of Salamis.**

The Grecian fleet under Eurybiades, a Spartan, numbers 378 triremes and seven fifty-oared vessels; the Persian fleet comprises 750 (?) vessels; the Greeks lose 40 and the Persians 200 ships.

—— *Sicily.* Gelon **defeats the Carthaginians** under Hamilcar at Himera.

* * B. C. **Xerxes retreats,** leaving Mardonius in Thessaly with 260,000 men.

Nov. * B. C. Xerxes retreating, arrives at the Hellespont.

He suffers great losses through hunger and drought; **the bridge** having been destroyed by a storm, **his army embarks** in the fleet.

* * B. C. **The Grecian fleet** neglects to pursue the Persians, as Themistocles advises; it unsuccessfuly **besieges Andros.**

479 * * B. C. The **fourth Persian expedition** led by Mardonius.

The Persians enter Attica, and are reenforced by troops under Artabazus, and by allies from northern Greece.

* * B. C. *Athens.* **The Athenians** are again **faithlessly abandoned** by the Spartans, who again retire.

* * B. C. **The Persians retire** before the whole Peloponnesian army, consisting of 30,000 hoplites and 60,000 light armed troops, it having crossed the isthmus, and taken a strong position in Bœotia.

* * B. C. The Greeks are **reenforced** by 10,000 Athenians, Platæans, and Thespians; Pausanias, the leader of the Spartans, has a great army, but no cavalry.

* * B. C. **The united fleets of the Peloponnesians, Athenians, and Ionic Greeks, conquer Byzantium,** and acquire rich booty.

Sept. 22 B. C. The Persians are routed at the battle of **Platæa;** the Greeks capture the Persian camp, and kill Mardonius and a great host.

Sept. 22 (?) B. C. *Asia M.* **Battle of Mycale.**

The Greeks under Leotychides the Spartan, and Xanthippus the Athenian, defeat the Persians under Mardontes, and burn his fleet. Two Persian armies are destroyed on the same day.

* * B. C. The **Greeks appear before Thebes;** the leaders of the Persian party are given up and executed.

479–449 B. C. The Grecians conduct an **offensive war** against the Persians in aid of the Ionians.

* * B. C. **Cimon,** son of Miltiades, the Athenian general, **overruns all Thrace.**

478 * * B. C. The fortifications of the **Piræus** are completed.

477 * * B. C. The supremacy of the allied **Hellenic fleet** passes from Sparta to Athens. **Aristides** takes command.

476 * * B. C. Aristides succeeds in his first exploit, the capture of **Eion** on the Strymon from the Persians, and the reduction of the pirates of **Scyros.**

472± * * B. C. The hegemony, or chief conduct of the war, is transferred from Sparta to Athens, owing to the offensive manners of Pausanias and the winning manners of Aristides and Cimon.

469 * * B. C. Cimon, the leader of the Hellenic league, **drives the Persians** from towns yet held by them on the Thracian coast. He chastises the pirates of Scyros.

467 * * B. C. Cimon with the confederate fleet **captures Naxos,** which had revolted from the League of Delos, and is punished by the loss of its independence.

466 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Battle of **Eurymedon** in Pamphylia.

Two battles are fought in one day. The Greeks under Cimon with 300 galleys defeat the Persian fleet, and then attack and rout the land force.

* * B. C. *Turk.* The **war ends.**

Cimon punishes Thasos for seceding from the confederacy. [463. Subdued.]

464–456 B. C. Third Messenian War.

The Spartans seek to subdue the Laconians, Messenians, and Helots.

461 * * B. C. After imploring the help of Athens, the suspicious Spartans send back their unwelcome ally. **The Athenians take offense,** and form an alliance with the Argives.

460 * * B. C. Corinth decides to engage in **war with Athens,** having the Epidaurians and Æginetans for allies.

460–455 B. C. The Athenians assist the Egyptian rebels, Inarus and Amyrtæus.

458 * * B. C. The Athenians are defeated at **Argolis.**

* * B. C. The Athenians defeat the allied Corinthians, Epidaurians, and Æginetans in the **Saronic Gulf;** they blockade Ægina and defend Megara; its occupation had offended the Corinthians.

457 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Pericles begins the third wall** connecting the Piræus and Phalerum with Athens, thus enclosing the city and the ports with continuous fortifications. [456. Completed.]

457–451 B. C. The Spartans and Bœotians prosecute **a war of jealousy against Athens.**

—— The Spartans as allies of the Thebans **defeat the Athenians** at Tanagra, in

Bœotia; they then conclude an armistice, and return to Sparta.

456 * * B. C. The Athenians under Myronides invade Bœotia, and defeat the Thebans at Œnophyta.

* * B. C. Ægina surrenders to the Athenians after a long siege; it gives up its ships-of-war and consents to pay tribute.

455 * * B. C. *Egy.* The Athenian fleet sent to aid the rebels in Egypt is destroyed by the Persians.

* * B. C. The Spartans subdue the Helots in Ithome, and drive the Messenians out of Greece.

* * B. C. The Ætolians join the Spartans against Athens.

* * Pericles overruns the Peloponnesus.

451 * * B. C. An expedition of 200 ships under Cimon is sent against the Persians.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

490± * * B. C. Æschylus writes the music to his own tragedies.

485–486 B. C. Euripides paints pictures which are preserved in Megara.

484 * * B. C. The temple on the river at Ilissus is erected. [481. One at Agrigentum is begun.]

480 * * B. C. Xerxes carries from Athens to Susa the bronze group by Antenor, representing the Tyrannicides, Harmodius, and Aristogitôn.

480–330 B .C. *Athens.* Architecture and other arts flourish.

473± * * B. C. *Athens.* The temple of Victory is built. [469±. The Theseum, the most perfect ancient edifice in the world.]

468 * * B. C. Sophocles gains the prize over Æschylus in tragedy.

466 * * B. C. An earthquake at Sparta destroys 30,000 lives.

464± * * B. C. *Athens.* Pericles and Cimon adorn the city. Cimon first indicates form under drapery.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

491 * * Cleomenes I., King of Sparta, dies.
Miltiades, Athenian general, dies.
485 * * Gorgias, orator, sophist, b. [380±. D.]
484 * * Achæus, dramatist, born.
Herodotus, father of history, b. [424. D.]
481 * * Protagoras, philosopher, b. [411. D.]
480± Agatharchus, inventor of perspective scenery, born. [420±. Dies.]
Euripides, tragic poet, born. [406. Dies.]
Leonidas I., King of Sparta, dies.
500± Myron, sculptor, born.
479± Antiphon, Athenian orator, b. [411. D.]
471 * * Thucydides, historian, b. [401. D.]
470± Chœrilus of Samos, poet, b. [399. D.]
Socrates, Athenian phil., b. [399. Dies.]
468 * * Aristides the Just, Athenian statesman, general, dies.
468± Pausanius, Spartan general, dies.
460 * * Democritus, phil., born. [357. Dies.]
Hippocrates, physician, father of medicine, born. [377. Dies.]
458 * * Lysias, Athenian orator, b. [380. D.]
439 * * Andocides, Athenian orator, born. [391. Dies.]

LETTERS.

468–406 B. C. Sophocles produces more than 100 tragedies. [Among those extant are *Antigone*, *Electra*, *Maidens of Trachis*, *Œdipus Tyrannus*, *Ajax*, *Philoctetes*, and *Œdipus at Colonus*.]

468 * * B. C. Sophocles defeats Æschylus for the tragic prize. [441. He is defeated by Euripides.]

466± * * B. C. Systematic rhetoric is invented by Corax of Syracuse.

460± * * B. C. Melanippides, alyric poet, flourishes.

458–380 B. C. Lysias writes 425 orations.

455–425 B. C. Xenophon writes *The Anabasis*, *The Cyropædia*, *The Hellenica*, *The Memorabilia*, *The Œconomics*, *The Hipparchicus*, *The Agesilaus*, *The Hiero*, *The Symposium*.

455 * * B. C. *The Peliades*, by Euripides, appears. [438, *Alcestis*; 431, *Medea*, *Philocteles*, *Dictys*, and *Messores*; 425, *Hecuba*; 421, *Supplices*, *Heracleidæ*; 420–417, *Andromache*; 417, *Iphigenia among the Tauri*; 415, *Troades*, *Alexander*, *Palamedes*, and *Sissyphus*; 414, *Electra*; 412, *Helena*; 418, *Orestes*; 406, *Bacchæ* and *Iphigenia at Aulis*; 392, *Ecclesiazusæ*.]

5th Century B. C. Hellanicus writes a *History of Argos*, a *History of Attica*, and *History of Persia*.

SOCIETY.

472 * * B. C. The Olympic games are extended to four days.

STATE.

489 * * B. C. *Athens.* Aristides and Themistocles are leading statesmen; Themistocles "is the founder of the historic greatness of Athens." (Fisher.) [481. He urges the building of a fleet of 200 ships to resist the Persians.]

485 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Gelon usurps power in Syracuse. [He develops commerce on a grand scale.]

483 * * B. C. *Athens.* Aristides, the successful general, surnamed "The Just," is banished by ostracism through the influence of Themistocles, because of his influence over the people. [480. He is recalled.]

481 * * B. C. The heralds of Xerxes demand earth and water of all Grecian cities except Sparta and Athens.

480–477 B. C. A union of the Hellenic cities is founded.

480 * * B. C. Athens is burned. (See Army).

Sept. 22 B. C. The invasion of the Persians is arrested.

Oct. * B. C. *Athens.* The Athenians return to their burned city.

* * B. C. Several of the island cities, including Samos, Lesbos, and Chios, join the Hellenic league against the Persians. [Later the coast towns of Asia Minor join it.]

* * * B. C. Athens is rebuilt and enlarged; it is surrounded with strong walls, notwithstanding the objections of Peloponnesians.

479 * * B. C. The Athenians refuse a separate peace with the offer of independence.

477–407 B. C. Period of Athenian ascendency in Greece.

477 * * B. C. *Athens.* The reforms of Aristides are made, and the real supremacy of the democracy begins; state offices are open to all four classes alike.

* * B. C. The chief conduct of the war is transferred from Sparta to Athens.

A Hellenic confederacy is formed with Athens for its head; the smaller states furnish money only; the larger ones furnish ships

471 * * B. C. Themistocles is banished for ten years by a vote of ostracism by the Cimon party; he retires to Argos.

* * B. C. Pausanias is convicted of treason, and put to death at Sparta.

* * B. C. Themistocles is driven from Argos on suspicion of treasonable intrigues, and goes to Asia; he is welcomed to a place in the Persian army, and receives a princely domain.

469 * * B. C. *Athens.* Pericles first takes part in public affairs.

468 * * B. C. The Argives destroy the Grecian city of Mycenæ, and regain their superiority.

467 * * B. C. *Athens.* Cimon becomes the leader of the Athenian state; he begins the two long walls, one to Piræus and the other to Phalerum.

* * B. C. *Sicily.* Thrasybulus succeeds Heiro at Syracuse, and is a rapacious, tyrannical, and cruel ruler. [466. The people revolt, and drive him out, and form a democratic government.]

465–429 B. C. *Athens.* Age of Pericles, the most brilliant epoch in Athenian history.

465 * * B. C. Thasos secedes. [463. Is subdued and made tributary.]

464 * * B. C. Revolt of the Helots.

* * * B. C. *Athens.* Cimon, the leader of the Aristocratic Party, and Pericles, son of Xanthippus, the leader of the democracy, are rivals.

* * * B. C. The democratic party secure payment for citizens serving in the army or as judges, and the bestowal of alms upon the poor at festivals out of the public treasury.

461 * * B. C. *Athens.* Pericles secures the banishment by ostracism of Cimon, his hereditary enemy, for ten years.

460 * * B. C. *Athens.* The law of ephialtes, in the interest of democracy, takes from the court of the Areopagus the censorship over the state, and restricts it to judicial functions.

459 * * B. C. Athens begins to tyrannize over Greece; it assumes to be the capital of the Grecian states, embracing a great coast and many islands.

± * * B.C. The treasury of the confederacy is removed from Delos to the Acropolis of Athens; the contributions of the Hellenic League become tribute to the Athenians.

* * B. C. Megara, being threatened by Corinth, Ægina, and Epidaurus, finds a protector in the Athenians, who connect it with their port Nisæa by walls.

457 * * B. C. The defeated Athenians recall Cimon from exile.

456 * * B. C. The Athenians replace the aristocratic governments in most cities of Bœotia with democratic rule.

454 * * B. C. Pericles and Cimon become reconciled.

452 * * B. C. *S. It.* Thurii, or Thurium, is founded as a Greek city.

450–400 B. C. *Turk.* Greek colonies are established in Thrace.

ARMY — NAVY.

449 * * B. C. Double battle of **Salamis**, off Cyprus.

The Athenians are victorious over the Phenician and Cilician fleets (Persian); also defeat the land force of the enemy.

449-448 B. C. The second **Sacred War** in Greece.

The Phocians and Delphians struggle for possession of the temple of Delphi. The war emanates from an Amphictyonic decree, and is carried on by troops of different states.

447 * * B. C. The presumptuous **Athenians** are disastrously **defeated** by the Thebeans at Coronea.

446 * * B. C. The Spartans aid the Eubœans in a revolt against Athens. **Pericles** secures their return by bribery, and then quickly subdues the rebels.

440 * B. C. **A revolt in Samos** is subdued by Pericles; he razes their fortifications, takes their fleet and hostages.

437 * * B. C. *Athens.* **The fortifications** are completed by a third wall, parallel with the first leading to the Piræus.

435 * * B. C. **War arises** between Corinth and its colony, Corcyra. [433. It unites in an alliance against Corinth.]

432 * * B. C. The **Corcyræans**, aided by Athenians, defeat the Corinthians at the **battle of Sybota**, off the Epirus coast.

* * B. C. **The Athenians** under Callias defeat the Potidæans and their Peloponnesian allies **near Potidæa**, and begin the siege of the town.

431 * * B. C. Thebans make a treacherous but unsuccessful attack on **Platæa.**

431 * *–**404 May 4** B. C. **The first Peloponnesian War.**

Athens and her allies, against Sparta and her allies; it is the most famous of all the wars between the Grecian states. Remote cause: the envy of the Dorian Confederacy at the power of Athens, and distrust of its great ambition, together with the discontent of her allies, who had been reduced to subjects. Its immediate cause is the interference of Athens with the quarrel between Corcyra and Corinth in relation to Epidamnus. "The most cruel and bloody war that ever stained the earth." (Timayenis.)

431-425 B. C. **Five invasions of Attica** by the Peloponnesians are led by the Spartan King Archidamus.

431 * * B. C. **The Helots** are rewarded with liberty because of their bravery.

430 Apr. * B. C. Peloponnesians, under Archidamus, **devastate Attica.**

Sept. * B. C. **Pericles**, in revenge for the invasion of Attica, **enters Megaris** with 10,000 men, and wastes the country.

429 * * B. C. Archidamus conducts the [famous] **siege of Platæa**, having a garrison of 400 citizens and 80 Athenians with 110 women. [427. Taken; its 225 survivors are executed.]

* * B. C. **Two invasions** of Attica.

* * B. C. *Turk.* **Sitalces**, King of the Odrysæ in Thrace, furnishes Amyntas an army of 150,000 men against Perdiccas II. of Macedonia.

428 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **The Athenians blockade Mitylene** on the Island of Lesbos by land and by sea because of a revolt. [427. Surrenders.]

* * B. C. **Attica** is again **invaded** and laid waste.

426 * * B. C. The Athenians and Acarmanians under Demosthenes severely defeat the Ambracians and Spartans at Œpæ and Idomene.

* * B. C. **The Spartans** under Agis **enter Attica**, and lay waste the country.

425 * * B. C. **Demosthenes** lands in Messenia, fortifies Pylus, and greatly annoys the Lacedæmonians.

* * B. C. The Athenians **besiege the Spartans** on the little island of **Sphacteria** opposite Pylus, and compel them to sue for peace; severe terms are rejected.

* * B. C. The **Athenians** attack, defeat, and slaughter the **Spartan faction** in Corcyra.

* * B. C. Cleon takes **Sphacteria** by storm, and takes 120 Spartans among the 292 captives.

The Athenians threaten to put the prisoners to death whenever Attica is again invaded by the Peloponnesians.

424 * * B. C. The **Athenians** are utterly **defeated** at Deliuum by the Bœotians.

* * B. C. *Turk.* **A Spartan land expedition** under Brasidas invades Thrace and Macedonia to overthrow Athenian rule; he persuades several towns to revolt against Athens. [Later he captures Amphipolis. The Athenian **Thucydides**, who lay with a squadron at Thasos, is banished for neither preventing its capture nor attempting to retake it.]

423 Jan. * B. C. Athenians and Spartans agree to an **armistice** for one year.

422 Aug. * B. C. *Turk.* The Athenians attempt the recovery of their dependencies, and send an army under **Cleon**, who is disgracefully **defeated** by the allies under Brasidas **at Amphipolis.** Cleon and Brasidas are killed.

421 Spring. B. C. **The war ends** in the peace of Nicias. (See State.)

418 * * B. C. The Spartans under Agis **invade Arcadia**, and utterly defeat a large body of Athenians, Mantineans, and Argives, near Mantinea.

416 * * B. C. The Athenians send an **expedition** against the Island of **Melos**, an ally of Sparta, and capture it; its citizens are put to death, and its women and children sold into slavery.

415-413 B. C. An **expedition** is conducted **against Syracuse.**

Egesta solicits help of the Athenians against Selinus and Syracuse; Alcibiades favors the petition, and 134 triremes, with 36,000 men, including 5,100 hoplites, sail for Sicily, under Alcibiades, Nicias, and Lamachus; Alcibiades is recalled.

414 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Nicias **besieges Syracuse**, having already gained some success. Lamachus dies.

* * B. C. *Sicily* **The Spartans** as allies of Syracuse send a small fleet under Gylippus.

413 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **The Athenians storm Syracuse**, but are repulsed; sickness and want cause them great distress.

* * B. C. *Sicily.* The Athenians are **reenforced by Demosthenes** with 73 triremes and 5,000 hoplites.

* * B. C. *Sicily.* **The Athenians are defeated in two naval battles** near Syracuse, and their fleet surrounded.

413-404 B. C. **The Decelean war** between Athens and Sparta — a part of the Peloponnesian war.

Mar. * B. C. **Alcibiades** having gone over to the Spartans in resentment of personal injuries, **invades Attica**, and fortifies the village of Decelea.

Spring. B. C. **The Spartans ravage** all parts of **Attica** by forays under King Agis; distress prevails in Athens.

Sept. * B. C. *Sicily.* The remnant of the Athenian army attempts **a retreat by land**, but it is captured. [Nicias and Demosthenes are executed, and 7,000 prisoners are enslaved in the quarries.]

412 * * B. C. *Asia M.* A new Athenian fleet **defeats the Peloponnesian fleet near Miletus**; a squadron from Syracuse prevents the capture of Miletus.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* **The Athenian fleet** is increased to 104 ships, which are off Samos; Athenians send 128 additional triremes at intervals to Asia Minor.

* * B. C. *Asia.* **Alcibiades**, suspected of treachery, and maligned by the Spartans, leaves them and goes over to Tissaphernes, the Persian satrap, whose counselor he becomes, and whom he advises to assist the Athenian fleet.

411 July * B. C. *Asia M.* **The Athenian fleet** under Thrasybulus and Thrasyllus defeats the Peloponnesians and Persians under Mindarus and Pharnabazus, at **Cynossema**, near Abydos.

Sept. * B. C. **Alcibiades** defeats the Peloponnesians in a second naval battle near **Abydos.**

410 * * B. C. **Alcibiades** utterly **defeats the Spartans** at Cyzicus; he captures their fleet, and kills Mindarus.

Spring. B. C. *Asia M.* **Alcibiades** is taken prisoner by Tissaphernes, but escapes, and rejoins the Athenian fleet.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

450± * * B. C. Anaxagoras notes the nature of the **sun and moon eclipses** and the movements of the planets.

± * * B. C. *Athens.* The **Odeum Theater** is founded by Pericles. The **Temple of Neptune** at Paestum is erected, and the **Temple of Apollo** Epicurus at Phigalia in Arcadia.

450±-438 B. C. *Athens.* The **Parthenon** on the Acropolis is completed by Ictinus and Callicrates under **Phidias.**

444± * * B. C. **Empedocles** first establishes the number of **four elements.**

444-440 B. C. The temple of Jupiter at Olympieum is erected by Libon of Elis. [508-409. At Ægina.]

442 * * B. C. *Athens.* The burning **lens** is used.

441± * * B. C. The **battering-ram**, invented by Artemon (?), a Lacedæmonian, is employed by Pericles.

438 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Phidias** places his statue of Minerva in the **Parthenon.**

437 * * B. C. *Athens.* The magnificent **Propylæa** is begun on the Acropolis.

437-433 B. C. **Phidias** makes a colossal **statue of Jupiter**, in gold and ivory (one of the Seven Wonders of the world) for the temple of Jupiter at Olympieum.

436± * * B. C. **Polygnotus** and **Panænus**, eminent painters, flourish.

* * * B. C. The great temple of **Demeter** at Eleusis, that of Athene at Sunium, and of **Nemesis** at Rhamnus, are begun.

433± B. C. * * **The temple of Apollo Epicurus,** near Phigalia in Arcadia, is erected by Ictinus. **The Phigalian Marbles** are cut for it.

These bas-reliefs represent the conflicts of the Greeks and Amazons, the Centaurs and Lapithæ [and are reputed to be works of the earlier school of Phidias]. [1815. A. D. Purchased for the British Museum.]

* * B. C. *Athens.* **The golden number** is discovered by Meton.

429-348 B. C. **Plato teaches that ideas** are "spiritual realities, intermediate between God and the world, of which all visible things are the manifestation." (Fisher.)

428± * * B. C. Democritus teaches that the **Milky Way** consists of a profusion of stars.

425 B. C. * * **An earthquake** separates the peninsula of Eubœa from the mainland, thus forming an island.

424 * * B. C. *Athens.* **An eclipse** is observed.

422± * * B. C. **Hippocrates,** the father of medicine, flourishes.

420 * * B. C. **The vise, trolley,** and other implements are invented by Archytas of Tarentum. [The invention is also claimed for Archimedes, 287-212.]

* * *Athens.* **The first Athenian theater, that of Bacchus,** is built (or 340).

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

450 * * **Alcibiades,** statesman, orator, general, born. [404. Dies.]
5th Century. Ageladas, sculptor, born.
Agesander, sculptor, born.
Anaximenes of Miletus, philosopher, born.
Antisthenes, philosopher, fdr. Cynics, born.
Aristippus of Cyrene, philosopher, born.
Archelaus of Miletus, philosopher, born.
Aspasia of Miletus, mistress of Pericles, b.
Chœrilus, Athenian tragic poet, born.
Gylippus, Spartan general, born.
Empedocles, philosopher, born.
Epicharnus, poet, born.
Heraclitus, naturalist, born.
Ictinus, architect, born.
Ocellus, Lucanus, philosopher, born.
Parmenides, philosopher, born.
Polycletus, sculptor, born.
Xantippe, wife of Socrates, born.
Zeuxis, painter, born.
444 * * Agesilaus II., King of Sparta, general, born. [361. Dies.]
Aristophanes, comic poet, dramatist, born. [380. Dies.]
420± Apollodorus, Athenian painter, born.
436 * * Isocrates, orator, born. [338. Dies.]
430 * * Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, born. [367. Dies.]
Plato, philosopher, born. [347. Dies.]
Xenophon, philosopher, historian, poet, general, born. [357. Dies.]
425± Polygnotus, painter, A65±.
422 * * Brasidas, Spartan general, dies.
Cleon, Athenian orator, politician, dies.
420± Scopas, sculptor, architect, born.
418 * * **Epaminondas,** Theban statesman, born. [362. Dies.]
418± Isæus, orator, born. [348±. Dies.]
413 * * Nicias, Athenian statesman, gen., d.
412 * * **Diogenes,** cynic phil., b. [323. D.]

CHURCH.

438± * * B. C. *Athens.* **The Parthenon** is dedicated as a temple and to Minerva.

LETTERS.

449-410 B. C. **Eupolis** produces 17 dramas.

446 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Herodotus** recites portions of his historical work at the festival of the Panathenæa, and is rewarded with ten talents ($68,000).

440 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Satirical comedies** are prohibited.

429± * * B. C. The present text of the *Iliad* is written. (?)

428-389 B. C. **Plato,** the Athenian comic poet, flourishes.

427 * * B. C. *The Banqueters,* by Aristophanes, appears. [426, *The Babylonians;* 425, *Acharnians;* 424, *The Knights;* 423, *The Clouds;* 422, *The Wasps;* 414, *The Birds;* 411, *The Thesmophoriazusæ* and the *Lysistrata;* 408, *First Plutus;* 405, *The Frogs.*]

423 * * B. C. *The Flagon,* by Cratinus, gains the first prize, triumphing over the *Clouds,* by Aristophanes.

421-401 B. C. *History of the Peloponnesian War,* by **Thucydides,** appears.

417 * * B. C. **Agathon** gains the first prize in tragedy.

SOCIETY.

440 * * B. C. *Athens.* Comedy is prohibited as libelous.

415 **May** * B. C. Athens awakes, and finds all the **statues of Hermes mutilated** by conspirators during the night.

413 **Aug. 27.** B. C. *Sicily.* The eclipse of the sun **terrifies the Athenians** and causes their defeat at Syracuse.

STATE.

450 * * B. C. **Sparta** enters a five years' truce with Athens.

* * * B. C. **Athens is at the height** of its power and prosperity; its decline commences.

447 * * B. C. **A revolt** against democracy breaks out in Bœotia; the Athenians send an army that aids in suppressing the aristocratic party. [But it is defeated, and a general uprising of the enemies of Athens follows.]

446 * * B. C. **Pericles** subdues a revolt in Eubœa, and then makes a second assignment of lands to the Athenians. Also another revolt in Megara.

445 * * B. C. A 30 years' **truce** between Athens and Sparta is agreed to. The Peloponnesian and Athenian leagues acknowledge each other as independent confederacies.

* * * B. C. The Athenians give up **Cyprus** to Persia.

444 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Thucydides** is the leader of the aristocratic party.

It attempts to secure the banishment of Pericles by ostracism, but when the votes are counted it is discovered that **Thucydides** is banished instead.

444-429 B. C. **Pericles,** soldier, orator, and statesman, becomes the ruler of the Athenian commonwealth.

Though never an archon, he directs the administration of the government by his influence in the Assembly; in his office as strategus and as superintendent of the finances, buildings and public works are erected.

443 * * B. C. *S. It.* **Pericles** sends out a colony to refound Thurii.

437 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Amphipolis** is founded by the Athenians under Agnon.

432 * * B. C. The inhabitants of Potidæa revolt against the Athenian league, and are supported by Corinth. [429, submit.]

* * B. C. **A general meeting** of the Peloponnesian **confederacy** is held at Sparta, and the several states are appeased. **War against Athens** is determined.

428 * * B. C. *Asia M.* All Lesbos, including Mitylene, revolts against Athens.

427 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Cleon** becomes the leader of the democratic party, and **Nicias** of the aristocratic.

* * B. C. *It.* The Athenians begin to **mingle in Sicilian affairs** in response to the entreaty of the people of Leontini, who are pressed by the Syracusans.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* **Mitylene** having surrendered to the Athenians, the Assembly decrees that all citizens shall be put to death; the next day it decrees death to the aristocracy only, and 1,000 are killed, and the city razed. All Lesbos submits.

425 * * B. C. *Athens.* Spartan envoys make **proposals of peace,** which are rejected at the instigation of Cleon.

424 * * B. C. *Turk.* By the capture of Acanthus and Amphipolis by Blasidas, the Athenian empire in **Thrace** is overthrown.

* * *Turk.* **Seuthes** becomes King of the Odrysæ in Thrace, and prospers.

421 B. C. **Spring. The peace of Nicias** is concluded between Athens and Sparta for 50 years, with a mutual restitution of persons and places captured, and an alliance offensive and defensive is formed. [War renewed in three years.]

420 * * B. C. **A treaty of alliance,** which is to continue 100 years, is made between Argos, Elis, and Mantinæ.

417 * * B. C. The aristocratic party in **Argos makes peace** with Sparta, and overthrows the democracy.

415-413 B. C. The disastrous **Syracusan expedition.** (See Army.)

413 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Archelaus,** the natural son of Perdiccas II., murders the heirs, and **seizes the throne** of Macedonia. [He improves the country.]

* * B. C. Spartans **distress Athens.**

Great difficulty arises in the finances of the government; the slaves become fugitives, and the influence of the aristocratic party revives. A new board of ten councilors is appointed, and preparations are made for renewing the war.

* * B. C. Chios, Erythræ, Clazomenæ, and Miletus **revolt** against the Athenians through the influence of Alcibiades.

412 * * B. C. The Spartans propose to **abandon** all the Grecian cities of **Asia Minor** to the Persians, and accept a subsidy.

411 **Mar.** * B. C. *Athens.* The aristocratic party suddenly overthrows the democratic constitution, and establishes an **oligarchy.** They establish the government of the council of "four hundred" for four months, and negotiate with the Spartans for peace. **The army** refuses recognition of the revolution in Athens, and elects new leaders.

* * B. C. The army recalls **Alcibiades** to lead it, but he refuses to retire from the contest with the Peloponnesians to coerce the oligarchs of Athens.

June 30± B. C. *Athens.* **The Council of "Four Hundred"** goes to pieces after four months, and the old Council of "Five Hundred" is reestablished.

ARMY — NAVY.

409 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Alcibiades** subdues the coasts of the Hellespont and Propontis, and **captures Byzantium.**

408 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The Athenians take **Chalcedon** and Selymbria.

407 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Naval battle near Notium,** in the Gulf of Ephesus.

During the absence of Alcibiades, the Athenian fleet is defeated by Lysander the Spartan; because of this misfortune Alcibiades is deposed.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* The **Spartans** under Callicratidas **surround the Athenian fleet** under Conon, at Mitylene. [The Athenians soon fit out a new fleet, and send it to the assistance of Conon.]

406 July * B. C. Battle of **Arginusæ,** near Lesbos.

The united Athenian fleet under Conon completely defeats the Peloponnesians under Callicratidas, in a terrible fight near the islands of Arginusæ.

405 * * B. C. **Lysander** the Spartan again commands the Peloponnesian fleet, though nominally under Aracus.

Aug. ± * B. C. The Athenian fleet under Conon is **defeated by Lysander** at **Ægospotamos;** only eight ships out of 180 escape; 3,000 prisoners are slaughtered, and Athens is ruined; **the Peloponnesian war** virtually **ends.**

Nov. * B. C. Lysander's whole army **invades Attica** and encamps near Athens.

404 Apr. * B. C. *Athens.* **Lysander besieges the city** by land and sea; being nearly destroyed, and starvation imminent, it capitulates, and **the Peloponnesian war** is ended.

The walls of Piræus and the long walls are destroyed; the ships-of-war, with the exception of 12, are surrendered.

403 * * B. C. **Thrasybulus,** the Athenian admiral, unites the democratic fugitives in the Phyle, and defeats the troops of the 30 tyrants in the battle of Munychia, kills Critias, seizes Piræus.

401-400 B. C. *Asia M.* **Retreat** of the **Ten Thousand Greeks.**

Cyrus the younger revolts against his brother, Artaxerxes Mnemon, and marches against him with 100,000 Asiatics and 12,000 Greeks. Artaxerxes meets him at Cunaxa in Mesopotamia (401 Sept. *) with nearly 1,000,000 men. The Asiatics, under Cyrus, are defeated; but the Greeks are victorious, and Cyrus is killed. Artaxerxes entices the Greek generals into his power and kills them. The Greeks, under Xenophon, a volunteer soldier, retreat; they arrive in Greece after 215 days, having marched 3,465 miles.

401-400 B. C. Spartans invade and devastate Elis. [399. Elis submits.]

399-394 B. C. *Asia M.* **War** between Sparta and Persia.

The Spartans come to the relief of the Greek cities of Asia Minor which the Persian satrap Tissaphernes attempts to punish for aiding the expedition of the younger Cyrus. The Spartans are led successively by Thibron, Dercyllidas, and Agesilaus. [399. Spring. The remainder of the Ten Thousand Greeks is incorporated in the army of Thibron, at Pergamos.]

396 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Agesilaus,** King of Sparta, **invades Asia** with 10,000 men. [395. He defeats the Persians under Tissaphernes near Sardis.]

395 * * B. C. The Athenians and their allies **defeat the Spartans** under Lysander at Haliartus; Lysander is killed.

394 * * B. C. Spartans under Aristodemus **defeat the allies** near Corinth.

Aug. * B. C. *Asia M.* **Battle of Cnidus** in Caria.

Athenians under Conon and Persians under Pharnabazus defeat the Spartan fleet under Pisander, who is killed.

* * B. C. **Battle of Coronea,** in Bœotia; the Spartans under Agesilaus severely defeat the allies.

* * B. C. Conon and Pharnabazus **plunder the coasts** of Laconia.

* * * B. C. *Asia M.* **The Spartan harmosts** in the Grecian cities are expelled.

393 * * B. C. *Athens.* Conon begins to restore the **long walls,** also the fortifications of the **Piræus.**

* * B. C. The Spartans **defeat the allies** at Lechæum.

392 * * B. C. The Spartans under Agesilaus **ravage Corinthian territory.**

* * B. C. **A Spartan mora is cut to** pieces by the Athenians under Iphicrates; the Lacedæmonians lose 250 men. [The military reputation of Sparta suffers much by this defeat.]

* * B. C. *Asia M.* **The Athenians** under Thrasybulus are **defeated** by the Spartans under Telurias at Aspendos; Thrasybulus is killed.

390-387 B. C. **A desultory war** is carried on between Athens and Sparta.

390 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Thibron** the Spartan **is defeated** and slain by the Persian satrap Struthas; the entire Spartan army of 8,000 men is lost.

* * B. C. *S. It.* Invading **Lucanians** severely defeat the Thurians.

387 * * B. C. **A peace** ends the Peloponnesian and Persian wars.

383 * * B. C. Spartans seize the Cadmea, or Acropolis, in a time of peace, and make Thebes their subservient ally.

382-379 B. C. The **Olynthiac War.**

379-372 B. C. **War between Thebes and Sparta.**

Cause: the occupation of the Cadmea in Thebes by Phœbidas, a Spartan, in response to the desires of the aristocratic party in Thebes. [Dec. * The Theban refugee democrats from Athens, under Pelopidas, **liberate Thebes.**]

* * B. C. Spartans under Cleombrotus and Agesilaus **invade Bœotia,** but are unsuccessful in taking Thebes.

* * B. C. Spartans unsuccessfully attempt to **surprise Piræus.** [War with Athens follows.]

376 * * B. C. The Thebans enroll 300 men under **Epaminondas** and Pelopidas as a **Sacred Band,** and join Athens against Sparta. [375. Under Pelopidas it defeats the Spartans at Tegyra.]

* * B. C. Battle of **Naxos:** The Spartans lose their **maritime supremacy,** their fleet being totally destroyed by Timotheus.

371 * * B. C. **Peace** between Sparta and Athens. (See State.)

* * B. C. The Thebans under Epaminondas completely **defeat the Spartans at Leuctra.** Cleombrotus is slain.

This battle is Sparta's greatest disaster. [**Epaminondas** is the greatest general Greece ever produced, and he obtains "the most decisive victory in Grecian history."] (Thirlwall.)

370 * * B. C. The **first invasion** of the Peloponnesus by Thebans.

Epaminondas and Pelopidas go to protect the Arcadians in their revolt from Sparta. [Epaminondas, with 50,000 Thebans, unsuccessfully attacks Sparta.]

369 * * B. C. The Thebans **ravage Laconia,** and proclaim the independence of the Messenians. The Athenians **assist the Spartans;** the Thebans retire.

* * B. C. The **Thebans invade** the Peloponnesus a second time. They are defeated in an attack upon Corinth. [267. A third invasion.]

368 * * B. C. **The Arcadians** under Lycomedes overthrow Spartan power in part of Messenia.

* * B. C. Spartans under Archidamus win a "tearless victory" over the Arcadians.

* * B. C. The Thebans send **several expeditions** against the tyrant Alexander of Pheræ for the release of Thessalians.

* * B. C. *Sicily.* **Civil war** follows the death of Dionysius.

364 * * B. C. **Pelopidas** enters Thessaly against Alexander, and is slain at Cynoscephalæ, though his army is victorious.

362 * * B. C. The **Thebans invade** Peloponnesus for the fourth time to support the Theban party in Arcadia.

June 17. B. C. **Battle of Mantinea;** The Thebans under Epaminondas defeat the Spartans and Mantineans under Agesilaus; but Epaminondas is slain.

* * B. C. **General peace.** (See State.)

359 ± * * B. C. *Turk.* **The Macedonian phalanx** is instituted during the reign of Philip II. as a standing army.

* * B. C. *Turk.* Philip **defeats the Pæonians and Illyrians,** and reduces them to subjection. [358. **He takes Amphipolis;** war with Athens follows.]

358 * * B. C. *Tur.* Athens conquers the Thracian Chersonese.

357-355 B. C. **The Social War.**

The Athenian league is arrayed against Athens. Iphicrates and Timotheus command the Athenians, who are forced to acknowledge the independence of their former allies, and are much exhausted by the struggle.

356 * * B. C. **Philip** of Macedon seizes Pydna and Potidæa.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

410 * * B. C. *Athens.* The **Erechtheum** is rebuilt; it is an Ionic temple of the Acropolis in honor of Erechtheus.

400± * * B. C. **Eupompus** paints a winner in the Olympian games.

± * * B. C. The structure of the **human body** is first studied and becomes a branch of medical education under Hippocrates ["The Father of Medicine." 390. He **separates medicine** from the priesthood.]

± * * B. C. *S. It.* The seven **Eugubine tablets** of brass are written with inscriptions relating to sacrifices. [1440. A. D. Found at Gubbio.]

399 * * B. C. **Catapultæ,** military machines for throwing arrows, javelins and stones, are **invented** by Dionysius.

373 * * B. C. An **earthquake** swallows up Helice and Bura in the Peloponnesus.

370-336 B. C. **Euphranor** flourishes.

He executes many statues in bronze and marble, and paints on the walls of the porch in the Ceramicus at Athens pictures of the *Twelve Gods, Theseus, With Democracy and Demos,* and an *Engagement at the Battle of Mantinea;* also several pictures at Ephesus.

368 * * B. C. **A celestial globe** is introduced from Egypt.

367 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Aristotle** becomes a pupil of Plato.

366± * * B. C. *Athens.* **Antisthenes** the philosopher flourishes.

He founds the school of the **Cynics**, who "looked with disdain, not only on luxuries, but on the ordinary comforts of life, and inured themselves to do without them. Their manners were often as savage as their mode of living." (Fisher.)

360–330 B. C. **Aristides** of Thebes, a painter, flourishes.

357± * * B. C. **Aristotle** discourses on the occultation of Mars, and asserts that the earth is round.

356 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The **temple of Diana** at Ephesus is burned. [It is rebuilt by Dinocrates and Scopas.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

406 * * Aristocrates, general, dies.
404 * * Critias, Athenian politician, tyrant, d. Theramenes, Athenian politician, dies.
402 * * Phocion, Athenian general, statesman, born. [317. Dies.]
401 * * Clearchus, Spartan general, dies.
5th or 4th Century. Timanthes of Cythnos, painter, born.
396 * * Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse, born.
Lysander, Spartan general, statesman, dies.
Xenocrates, philosopher, born. [314. Dies.]
392± Conon, Athenian general, dies.
390 * * Thrasybulus, Athenian gen., states., d.
389 * * Æschines, Athenian ora., b. [314. D.]
384 * * **Aristotle**, philosopher, founder of Peripatetic school, born. [322. Dies.]
382 * * **Philip II.**, of Macedon, b. [336. D.]
Antigonus, general, born. [301. Dies.]
381± **Demosthenes**, Athenian orator, b. [322. Dies.]
380 * * Pyrrho, philosopher, b. [270. Dies.]
374± Theophrastus, phil., b. [287. Dies.]
364 * * **Pelopidas**, Theban general, dies.
360 * * Eumenes, general under Alexander, born. [316. Dies.]
Lysimachus, general under Alexander, born. [281. Dies.]
357 * * Chabrias, Athenian, general, dies.
356 * * **Alexander the Great**, King of Macedon, born. [323. Dies.]

LETTERS.

410± * * B. C. **Antiphon**, the great Athenian orator and politician, dies.

[He is regarded as the inventor of public oratory; 15 of his orations are extant.]

408± * * B. C. The History by Herodotus appears.

403–392 B. C. **Socrates** composes 60 orations [of which 21 are extant].

He is the father of ancient moral philosophy, and the greatest heathen moralist that ever lived.

390–353 B. C. Isæus writes judicial orations for others. [Eleven are extant.]

387 * * B. C. The *Æolposicon* and *Cocalus*, by Araros, son of Aristophanes.

388 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Plato** founds the **Academy.**

388–347 B. C. **Plato** composes the dialogues, *Protagoras*, *Phædrus*, *Symposium*, *Gorgias*, *Theætetus*, *Republic*, *Timæus*, *Philebus*, *Sophist*, *Politicus*, *Parmenides*, *Cratylus*, *Laws*, *Critias*, *Meno*, *Euthydemus*, *Apology*, *Crito*, *Lysis*, *Charmides*, *Laches*, *Lesser Hippias*, *Euthyphro*, *Menexenus*, (?) and *Ion.* (?)

380 * * B. C. The *Panegyricus*, by Isocrates, appears. [365, The *Evagoras*; 364, *The Archidamus*, *On the Peace*, and the *Aeropagiticus*: 353, *The Anticlosis*; 346, *The Philippus.*]

366± * * B. C. The **Cynic school** of philosophy is founded by Antisthenes.

360 * * B. C. **Eudoxus** discourses on the movements of the **planets.**

SOCIETY.

406 * * B. C. *Athens.* Six of the victorious Athenian generals from the great battle of Arginusæ are **sentenced to death** and executed for having abandoned shipwrecked troops in a storm, and not burying the bodies.

401± * * B. C. *Asia M.* **A fermented beverage** from barley [like beer] is made by the Armenians.

399 * B. C. *Athens.* **Socrates** is accused of impiety and of corrupting the Athenian youths, and is condemned to death. He drinks a cup of hemlock, and dies in the midst of his disciples.

* * B. C. *Turk.* **Archelaus**, the usurper in Macedonia, is murdered by a favorite.

370 * * B. C. Jason, the tyrant of Pheræ and Tagus, Thessaly, is **assassinated.**

359± * * B. C. Alexander, tyrant of Pheræ, is **murdered.**

STATE.

408 * * B. C. **Pausanias** comes to the throne of Sparta.

407 June * B. C. *Athens.* **Alcibiades** returns from exile after his brilliant victories. The Athenians repeal his sentence of banishment, and give him supreme command by land and sea.

405 Sept. * B. C. **Lysander** the Spartan receives the submission of the Athenian cities, and establishes oligarchical governments everywhere.

* * B. C. By the naval disaster at *Ægospotami*, the great military **power of Athens** is completely **destroyed.**

* * B. C. *Sicily.* **Dionysius** usurps the government.

404–371 Second period of **supreme command by Sparta.**

404 * * B. C. **Lycophron** of Pheræ makes himself master of Thessaly.

Apr. * –403 Apr. * B. C. *Athens.* The **Thirty Tyrants** rule.

Lysander places the government in the hands of 30 odious and cruel men; all but 3,000 of the citizens are disarmed and disfranchised; 1,500 are put to death without trial.

403 Apr. * –Sept. * B. C. *Athens.* **Democratic government** is restored.

Patriots under **Thrasybulus**, with the assistance of Thebes, Megara, and other cities, overthrow the Thirty Tyrants.

* * B. C. *Athens.* The government is rearranged by the revision of the **laws of Euclides.**

398 * * B. C. **Agesilaus II.** succeeds Agis as King of Sparta.

395 * * B. C. The Athenians, Thebans, Argives, and Corinthians, influenced by **Persian gold**, enter into a league against Sparta. [War follows.]

394 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Pausanias** reigns in Macedonia. [Amyntas reigns after killing Pausanias.]

392 * * B. C. *Turk.* The **Illyrians** enter Macedonia, and expel Amyntas, and restore the throne to Argæus, the brothers of Pausanias. [390. Amyntas recovers it.]

387 * * B. C. **The Peace of Antalcides**; the Peloponnesian and Persian wars.

The weak condition of the Greeks compels them to abandon all the Greek cities in Asia, together with the islands of Clazomenæ and Cyprus, to Persia; the other Grecian cities and states to remain independent except Lemnos, Imbros, and Scyros, which go to Athens.

386 * * B. C. **Platæa** is rebuilt, and many of its former citizens brought back by Sparta, aiming to annoy Thebes.

382–379 B. C. At the request of the Macedonian king, Sparta sends an army which destroys the **Olynthiac Confederacy**—a league of independent Macedonian and Grecian cities.

382 * * B. C. *Turk.* The King of the Odrysæ in Thrace **disputes** with the Athenians respecting the possession of the Thracian Chersonesus.

379 * * B. C. **Thebes is freed** from Spartan rule by Pelopidas.

* * B. C. **The Athenians** enter an open alliance **with Thebes** against Sparta.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* All the Greek cities are **oppressed by Persia.**

378 * * B. C. Athens heads a **confederacy** [of 70 cities] **against Sparta.**

376 * * B. C. The Bœotian cities **submit to Thebes**, which becomes the head of the new Bœotian League.

374 * * B. C. **Jason**, the tyrant of Pheræ, rules in Thessaly.

371 Spring. B. C. A congress in Sparta forms the **treaty of Callias**, making peace among all the states of Greece except Thebes and Sparta.

371–362 B. C. Period of **Theban leadership** in Greece under Epaminondas.

370 * * B. C. **Megalopolis** in Arcadia is founded.

369 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Alexander II.** reigns in Macedonia. [367. He is assassinated. 364. Perdiccas reigns. 359. He is killed in battle.]

* * B. C. The **Messenians** are restored to independence by Epaminondas; **Messene** is founded.

367 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **Dionysius** the younger succeeds his father in Syracuse.

361 * * B. C. **General peace** prevails between Grecian states, with the exception of Sparta, it being unwilling to acknowledge the independence of Messenia; all parties are in the same position as before the war.

* * B. C. **Agesilaus** the Spartan goes to Egypt to assist the rebels under **Tachos**, whose fleet is commanded by Chabrias, an Athenian.

360 * * B. C. The Grecian **republics** begin to decay.

359–336 B. C. *Turk.* **Macedon rises** to power.

359 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Philip II.** becomes King of Macedon. [357. Founds Philippi.]

358 * * B. C. *Athens.* The second period of **Athenian greatness** reaches its height.

357± * * B. C. Chios, Cos, Rhodes, and Byzantium successfully **revolt against Athens.**

356 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **Dion** is welcomed to Syracuse, and **Dionysius** is expelled. [346. Restored. 343. Exiled.]

* * B. C. *Turk.* **Alexander** [the Great] is born in Macedon.

ARMY—NAVY.

356-352 B. C. Philip of Macedon conquers Thrace, Illyria, and Thessaly.

355-346 B. C. **The third Sacred War**; Phocians and Delphians contend for possession of the temple at Delphi.

The Amphictyonic Council laid a heavy fine on the Phocians because they cultivated land consecrated to the Delphian god, and thereby devoted to lie waste forever; the Phocians resist payment. They plunder the temple, and with its gold hire mercenary troops; their leaders are Philomelus, Onomarchus, Phayllus, and Phalæcus.

352 * * B. C. **The Phocians are defeated** by Philip II. near the Gulf of Passæ, and Onomarchus is slain.

348 * * B. C. *Turk.* Philip II. captures Olynthus by treachery before the arrival of the Athenian allies, and sells the inhabitants. Nearly all the towns of the Olynthiac confederacy are subdued.

346 * * B. C. **The Sacred Wars** are ended by Philip, who takes all the cities of the Phocians, and razes their walls.

344 * * B. C. *Hung.* **Philip** of Macedon conducts a successful **expedition** into Illyria; he subdues Thessaly.

* * B. C. **Philip** offers to protect the Messenians, Megalopolitans, and Argives against the Spartans.

344-342 B. C. *Turk.* **Philip invades Thrace,** and captures Cersobleptes.

341 * * B. C. **War** breaks out between Philip and Athens.

340 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Philip lays siege** to Perinthus and Byzantium, to close the Black Sea against the grain supply of the Athenians. The fear of starvation forces the Athenians to declare war, and send a fleet to relieve three cities. [339. Phocion forces Philip to raise the siege.]

339-338 B. C. **The fourth Holy War.**

The Amphictyonic Council decrees the punishment of the Locrians of Amphissa for desecrating ground consecrated to Apollo; the infliction is entrusted to Philip, who is appointed general-in-chief.

* * B. C. *Athens.* The Athenians, urged by **Demosthenes,** prepare a **fleet** and **army** to resist Philip; they secure The-b n allies.

338 Aug. 3 B. C. **Battle of Chæronea.**

The Athenians and Thebans are defeated by Philip, whose son Alexander decides the battle by annihilating the Theban Sacred Band. [This places the whole of Greece at the feet of Philip.]

* * B. C. Philip places a **garrison** in the Cadmea at Thebes.

335 * * B. C. **Alexander,** son of Philip, subdues the revolting Thracians; also the Getæ and Illyrians.

The Thebans revolt on receiving a false report of the death of Alexander. He levels Thebes to the ground, sparing only the house of Pindar, and sells the inhabitants as slaves. **Athens is terrified,** and submits to Alexander.

* * B. C. The Greeks appoint **Alexander general** of their armies.

334-331 B. C. **Alexander** leads the Greeks and Macedonians to the **conquest of Persia,** having 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry.

334 May 22 B. C. *Asia M.* **Battle of the Granicus;** a rivulet in Troas.

Alexander, with the loss of but 90 men, almost annihilates a Persian army of 600,000 foot and 20,000 horse.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* **Sardis surrenders to Alexander;** he also takes Halicarnassus and other cities.

* * B. C. *Asia.* **Alexander subdues Asia.**

He enters Babylon. [330. Spring. He begins the pursuit of Darius into Media. Darius is dethroned and murdered by his satrap, Bessus. The Greek mercenaries leave the Persians and join Alexander. 329. Bessus is taken and executed. Parthia, Media, and other countries are overrun by the armies of Alexander. Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, visits him. He crosses the river Jaxartes into Russia, and defeats the Scythians. He again crosses the Oxus into Turkestan, and takes the fortress, Sogdian Rock. He returns to Bactria, Afghanistan, and prepares for the invasion of India. He crosses the Indus, into India, by a bridge of boats. Battle of Hydaspes; Alexander defeats and captures the India prince, Porus, who loses 12,000 killed and 9,000 prisoners. Nov.* Alexander begins the descent of the Hydaspes River to its mouth.]

* * B. C. The **Spartans** unsuccessfully **revolt** against Alexander.

* * B. C. **Battle of Megalopolis;** Antipater, the vice-regent of Alexander, totally defeats the 5,000 Spartans under their king, Agis II., who is killed.

333 * * B. C. **Memnon,** a Greek in the service of the Persians, with a fleet of 300 ships, **ravages** the Cyclades Islands.

Nov.* B. C. *Asid M.* **Darius is defeated** at Issus in Cilicia.

Darius has 400,000 foot and 100,000 horse; 6,000 infantry and 10,000 horsemen are slain, and 40,000 made prisoners.

332 July* B. C. *Asia M.* Alexander on his way to Egypt lays **siege to Tyre.**

[After seven months it is destroyed and 8,000 people massacred; **Damascus** is taken; **Gaza** surrenders after a siege of two months, and 30,000 people are sold.]

* * B. C. *Palestine.* **Alexander** marches on **Jerusalem,** and prostrates himself before the high priest, who meets him wearing the sacred breastplate.

331 Oct. 1 B. C. *Assyria.* Alexander totally **defeats the Persians** at Arbela.

Their army of more than 1,000,000 men and 40,000 cavalry is routed by Alexander with 40,000 foot and 7,000 horse. [The capture of Susa, Persepolis, Babylon, and other important cities follows.]

* * B. C. **Egypt welcomes Alexander** as the enemy of Persia.

327 ⊢ B. C. **Nearchus,** Alexander's admiral, sails from the **Indus** to the **Euphrates;** he explores the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf.

326 Autumn B. C. *Persia.* **Alexander** marches across the desert toward **Persepolis;** many soldiers perish during 60 days of sultry marching. [325. Spring. Alexander again **arrives at Susa.** 324. July* He **quells a mutiny** among the Macedonians.]

323-222 B. C. **The Lamian War.**

The Greek cities, under the leadership of Athens, unsuccessfully attempt to throw off the Macedonian yoke (322, Aug. 7). Antipater, the regent, reenforced by Craterus, co-ruler, defeats the revolters near Crannon in Thessaly.

323-276 B. C. **Wars of the successors** of Alexander.

321 * * B. C. *Egy.* **Perdiccas,** one of Alexander's generals, **invades Egypt** with the object of dethroning Ptolemy. He is defeated in several battles, and murdered by his discontented soldiers.

320-317 B. C. *Asia.* **Antigonus,** the ally of Cassander, **defeats Eumenes,** the ally of Polysperchon, in several engagements, and kills him. (316).

318 * * B. C. **Polysperchon invades Greece,** and unsuccessfully attempts to capture Athens and Megalopolis.

* * B. C. **Athens surrenders** to Cassander.

* * B. C. Cassander's fleet, under **Nicanor,** totally **defeats a fleet** of Polysperchon under Clitus, in the Hellespont.

317 * * B. C. *Turk.* Olympias, mother of Alexander, and Polysperchon unsuccessfully **invade Macedon.** [Olympias is captured and killed by Cassander; Polysperchon retires to Ætolia.]

* * B. C. *Turk.* **Lysimachus** makes himself master of the lieutenancy of Thrace.

315-301 B. C. **War of Alexander's generals** against Antigonus.

Antigonus attempts to bring all Asia, Greece, and Egypt under his rule; Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Cassander, and the other generals oppose him.

311 * * B. C. **A general peace** follows several years indecisive fighting between the various contestants.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

345 * * B. C. An **earthquake** buries Duras with all its inhabitants; 12 cities in Campania, Italy, are also buried.

340± * * B. C. **Theophrastus** studies botany.

336 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Callippus** the astronomer first calculates eclipses.

335± * * B. C. **Encaustic painting** is invented by Gasias.

* * *Athens,* Aristotle returns from Macedonia. [334? He founds the Peripatetic school of philosophy.]

332± * * B. C. **Apelles** of Colophon, Ionia [the most celebrated of Grecian painters], paints portraits of *Philip V. of Macedon* and *Alexander the Great.* and the picture *Venus Anadyomene.*

330 * * B. C. Aristoxenus discovers the difference between **major** and **minor** tones.

328± * * B. C. Praxiteles makes **silver mirrors.**

325± * * B. C. Aristotle first mentions the use of **diving-bells.** [320± He writes the first treatise on mechanics.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

350 * * Euphranor, Corinthian sculptor, d. *4th Century.*
Agasias of Ephesus, sculptor, b.
Anaxarchus, philosopher, born.
Apelles, painter, born.
Archytas of Tarentum, math., gen., states., b.
Aristobulus, historian, born.
Callippus of Cyzicus, astronomer, born.
Callistratus, Athenian orator, born.
Chares, Athenian general, born.
Euclid of Alexandria, geometer, born.
Lysippus, sculptor of 1,500 statues, born.
Nearchus, admiral, voyager, born.
Parrhasius of Ephesus, painter, born.
Praxiteles, sculptor, born.
Theodorus of Cyrene, philosopher, born.
Zoilus, critic, grammarian, born.
345 * * Demetrius Phalereus, Athenian orator, statesman, born. [284. Dies.]
344± Herophilus, physician, born.
342 * * Epicurus, philosopher, founder Epicurean school, born. [270. Dies.]
Zeno, philos., fdr. Stoic school, b. [270. D.]
341 * * Menander, poet, dram., b. [290. D.]
337 * * Timoleon, general, statesman, liberator of Syracuse, dies.
336 * * Antiphilus, painter, born.
Crates, of Thebes, Cynic philosopher, born.

335± Demetrius Poliorcetes, King of Macedon, born. [283. Dies.]
328* * Clitus, Macedonian general, dies.
323* * Leosthenes, Athenian general, killed.
321* * Craterus, Macedonian general, dies.
Perdiccas, Macedonian general, dies.
319* * Antipater, general, regent of Macedonia, dies.
318* * Demades, Athenian orator, states., d.
318± Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, b. [272. D.]
316* * Arcesilaus, phil., born. [241. Dies.]

LETTERS.

355* * B. C. Demosthenes delivers orations against Leptines and Androtion.

[354. He speaks against the projected expedition to Eubœa; he also dissuades the Athenians from making war on the Persians. 353. He writes his oration against Meidias, and *Pro Megalopolitonis*, favoring the defense of Megalopolis against the Spartans; also his speech against Aristocrates and Timocrates. 352, His *First Philippic*, at Athens, against the encroachments of Macedon; 351, *For the Rhodians against Midias*; 349, *The First and Second Olynthiac*; 348, *The Third Olynthiac*; 346, Sept., *On the Peace*; 344, *The Second Philippic*; 343, *On Halonesus* (oration of Hegesippus?); also *On the Embassy*; 341, *The Third Philippic*, *On the Chersonese*; 330, *On the Crown*.]

345* * B. C. Æschines delivers a *Speech against Timarchus*. [343, *On the Embassy*; 330, *Against Ctesiphon*.]

343* * B. C. Aristotle is made tutor of Alexander the Great, son of Philip of Macedon.

[334–322, He maintains a school at Athens. His collection of books is the first private library. He writes *Topics*, *Analytics* (*Prior and Posterior*), *Sophistical Refutations*, *Rhetoric*, *Metaphysics*, *Politics*, *Poetics*, *On Animals*, *On Parts of Animals*, *On Generation of Animals*, *On the Soul*, *On Locomotion of Animals*, *Meteorologics*, *Nicomachean Ethics*.]

335* * B. C. Alexander destroys Thebes, but spares the house of Pindar the poet.

SOCIETY.

336* * B. C. *Turk.* Philip II., of Macedon, is assassinated by Pausanias at Ægæ, during the celebration of the games in honor of his daughter's nuptials.

330* * B. C. Alexander tortures and kills Philotas, son of Parmenion. [In a drunken revel he kills with his own hand his friend Clitus. 328. He marries Roxana, a Bactrian of surpassing beauty. Calisthenes, the historian, is put to torture for refusing to pay divine homage to Alexander. (?)]

329* * B. C. Alexander executes his friend Parmenion on a false (?) charge of treason.

*** * B. C. Thalestris, Queen of the Amazons, visits Alexander.**

328* * B. C. Hermolaus, Calisthenes, a pupil of Aristotle, and others, conspire to murder Alexander. [Their plot is discovered, and they are put to death.]

325± * * B. C. *Persia.* Alexander requires his subjects to worship him as a divinity, he being the successor of Darius, the great king.

*** * B. C. Alexander marries Barsine, daughter of Darius, the late Persian king.**

Eight Macedonian officers marry Persian ladies of good families, and, stimulated by rewards offered by Alexander, 10,000 Macedonians take Persian wives.

324–311 B. C. *Turk.* Horrors abound; every member of the royal family of Alexander perishes, mostly by murder.

STATE.

354–330 B. C. Speeches of Demosthenes. (See Letters.)

354* * B. C. *Athens.* Demosthenes, 27 years of age, becomes the political counselor of the people.

353* * B. C. The ambitious designs of Philip II., King of Macedon, excite the attention of Greece.

*** * B. C. *Sicily.* Dion is assassinated, and succeeded by Callippus.**

352* * B. C. *Turk.* Philip II. becomes master of Thessaly by the defeat of Phocians.

*** * B. C. Demosthenes becomes the leader of a national opposition to the ambition of Philip II.**

347* * B. C. Philip II. makes the whole Chalcidic peninsula a province of Macedonia.

346* * B. C. *Athens.* A Macedonian party is formed, with Æschines as leader and the chief opponent of Demosthenes.

± * * B. C. Philip II. is elected to the Amphictyonic Council in place of the Phocians.

*** * B. C. The Athenians make a shameful peace with Philip II., which is negotiated by Philocrates, and leaves all conquests in the hands of the king.**

*** * B. C. All the cities of Phocis except Abæ are destroyed by Philip II.**

*** * B. C. *Athens.* Demosthenes lodges a complaint against Æschines, who is declared not guilty.**

*** * B. C. *Turk.* Thrace is made tributary to Macedon; Philippopolis is founded.**

340* * B. C. War is declared against Philip II. because of his aggressions on the Bosporus.

*** * B. C. *Turk.* Alexander, 16 years of age, is regent while Philip II. is in the Byzantium campaign.**

339± * * B. C. Demosthenes goes to Thebes to form an alliance against Philip II.

338* * B. C. Philip II. takes from Sparta a large part of its territory, and distributes it among the Messenians, Argives, and Arcadians.

*** * B. C. Peace of Demades; Philip II. grants favorable terms to Athens; Greece is practically a province of Macedonia.**

337* * B. C. Macedonian leadership.

The National Assembly is gathered at Corinth, with Spartans alone absent; Philip causes himself to be chosen leader with unlimited power to conduct the Grecian forces against the Persians.

336* * B. C. Philip II. is assassinated at Ægæ by Pausanias.

336–323 B. C. *Turk.* Alexander III., the Great, succeeds his father as king of Macedon and ruler of Grecian states.

He forces the Greeks to transfer to him the leadership of the states, and to give him command against the Persians.

334± * * B. C. Alexander proclaims the freedom of Grecian cities in Asia Minor from Persian rule.

332* * B. C. *Egypt.* A Macedonian dynasty rules. Alexandria is founded as the commercial exchange of the eastern and western worlds (p. 651).

330* * B. C. The Spartans revolt against Alexander, and are put down by Antipater, his vice-gerent.

328* * B. C. Alexander adopts Oriental clothing and customs.

325* * B. C. Demosthenes is exiled.

324 Jan.* B. C. *Asia.* Alexander returns from India to Babylon.

He discloses his great plan of uniting the victors and vanquished into a world-wide Macedonian-Persian empire, with Babylon for its capital, and introducing Hellenic customs into the East.

323 June 28 B. C. *Asia.* Alexander dies at Babylon after a debauch.

*** * B. C. The anti-Macedonian party carries all before it, seeking to restore the liberties of Greece.**

*** * B. C. Alexander's dominions are divided among his generals.**

Perdiccas receives the regency of Asia for Alexander's half-brother, Philip Arrhidæus, and his posthumous son by Roxana; Antipater and Craterus together receive the regency of the west. Ptolemy receives the lieutenancy of Egypt; Antigonus that of Pamphylia, Phrygia, and Lycia; Eumenæs, Alexander's secretary, that of Paphlygonia and Cappadocia — to be subdued; Cassander that of Caria in Asia Minor; and Leonnatus, part of Syria.

*** * B. C. The Athenians and their allies rise against Macedonia. Demosthenes is recalled from banishment.**

322± * * B. C. Perdiccas, who had married Alexander's sister, having planned to make himself king, the other generals form a league against him.

322* * B. C. Alexander's remains are transported to Alexandria, and buried by Ptolemy Soter [King of Egypt].

*** * B. C. Greece once more receives a disastrous blow in the battle of Crannon; Antipater compels each state to sue for peace separately.**

Oct.* B. C. *Athens.* Demosthenes flees to Calauria. [Oct. 7. Disdaining to give up to the tyrant, he poisons himself.]

321* * B. C. Antipater is declared regent after the death of Perdiccas.

He retains Macedonia and Greece, and makes a new partition of the provinces, giving Babylon to Seleucus.

319* * B. C. Polysperchon, favored by Antipater, ascends the vacant throne, and proclaims liberty to the Grecian cities. [War follows with Cassander, the son of Antipater, over the regency.]

318* * B. C. *Athens.* Cassander rules as chiliarch; noble Phocion is executed by a mob on a false charge of treason.

317–307 B. C. *Athens.* Demetrius Phalereus is governor for Cassander.

316* * B. C. Eumenes is put to death by Antigonus. (See Army.)

315* * B. C. Cassander rebuilds Thebes.

312 Oct. 1 B. C. *Asia.* Seleucus recovers dominion over Babylon.

311* * B. C. Cassander marries Thessalonica, a half-sister of Alexander, and founds the city of Thessalonica.

*** * B. C. A hollow peace is concluded.**

The Greek cities are to be independent; but each general is allowed to keep what he has gained, and Cassander is to be regent of Macedonia till Alexander IV. shall be of age.

ARMY — NAVY.

310-308 B.C. Ptolemy breaks the peace, and unsuccessfully invades Greece.

307 * * B.C. Antigonus sends a successful expedition, under his son Demetrius Poliorcetes, to drive Cassander and Ptolemy out of Greece. [306. He sends Demetrius to seize Cyprus, who with a large fleet and army defeats Ptolemy's brother, whom he shuts up in Salamis.]

306 * * B.C. *Cyprus.* Great naval battle of Salamis.

Ptolemy and his allies, with 140 vessels and 10,000 troops, are completely defeated by Demetrius, losing 120 of their ships and 17,000 prisoners.

305-304 B.C. *Asia M.* Demetrius unsuccessfully besieges Rhodes. [303. He drives Cassander out of Greece. He is appointed general of the states of Greece.]

301 Aug. * B.C. *Asia M.* Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia.

Antigonus and Demetrius, with 70,000 foot, 10,000 horse, and 75 elephants, are completely defeated by Seleucus and Lysimachus, with 64,000 foot, 10,500 horse, 400 elephants, 120 armed chariots; Antigonus is killed.

291 * * B.C. *Turk.* War between Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, and Demetrius.

287 * * B.C. *Egy.* Ptolemy sends a powerful fleet against Greece, while Pyrrhus and Lysimachus invade Macedon.

281 * * B.C. War occurs between Lysimachus and Seleucus.

*** * B.C.** *Asia M.* Battle of Corupedion in Phrygia; Lysimachus is defeated and killed; all his Asiatic dominions are seized by Seleucus.

280 * * *It.* Pyrrhus invades Italy with an army of 26,000 men and 20 elephants to assist the Tarentines against the Romans. He defeats the Romans under Lævinus at Heraclea. [279. Again at Asculum.]

*** * B.C.** *Turk.* The Gauls under Belgius invade Macedonia, defeat and kill Ptolemy Ceraunus, nearly annihilating his army. [279. Sosthenes drives them out.]

279 Spring. B.C. The Gauls, led by Brennus, invade Greece with an army of 150,000 foot and 61,000 horse.

He dislodges 20,000 Greeks from the Thermopylæ Pass by following the secret pass over the mountain, used by the Persians 200 years before.

278 * * B.C. *Sicily.* Pyrrhus assists the Syracusans against the Carthaginians.

*** * B.C.** The Gauls, 40,000 strong, under Brennus, are defeated near Delphi by 4,000 Delphians, and compelled to leave Greece.

275 * * B.C. *It.* Pyrrhus is completely defeated by the Romans at Beneventum [and compelled to return to Greece].

273 * * B.C. *Turk.* Pyrrhus invades Macedonia, and defeats Antigonus Gonatas. [272. He invades and ravages the Peloponnesus. He is killed at Argos.]

*** * B.C.** *Turk.* The Gauls invade Macedonia the second time.

*** * B.C.** *Athens.* Antigonus, King of Macedonia, takes Athens after a long siege.

263 * * B.C. *Athens.* Claucon and Chremonides lead the last attempt to throw off the Macedonian rule. [It fails. After a war of three years, Athens remains tributary to Macedonia.]

255 * * B.C. *Afr.* Xanthippus the Spartan, commanding a Carthaginian army, defeats Regulus. (See Italy.)

243 * * B.C. Corinth is captured by the Achæan league under Aratus.

229 * * B.C. *Corfu.* The Romans capture Apollonia and Epidamnus.

228± * * B.C. *Athens.* The fortress of the Athenæum is built.

241-225 * * B.C. Cleomenes III. is at war with the Achæan League. (226.) He defeats it at Mt. Lycæum and Leuctra. [222. He takes Megalopolis.]

221 * * B.C. The Spartans under Cleomenes are totally defeated by the Achæans and Macedonians under Antigonus Doson at Sellasia in Laconia; Sparta is captured and Spartan power is at an end.

219-217 B.C. The Social War. The Achæans contend with the Ætolians; the Peloponnesus is horribly ravaged.

219 * * B.C. The Achæans under Aratus are defeated by Ætolians at Caphyæ.

*** * * B.C.** The camp of Philip V. of Macedonia is surprised by Valerius; and Philip is forced to burn his ships, and retreat in haste.

215-205 B.C. First war with Rome. (215.) Philip prepares a large fleet, with which he watches the Romans. (214.) It unsuccessfully besieges the Roman town of Apollonia in Illyria.

212 * * B.C. *Sicily.* Syracuse is captured by the Romans. (See Italy.)

*** * B.C.** The Athenians become the allies of the Ætolians against Macedon, and send to Rome for assistance. [211. *Athens.* A Roman fleet arrives.]

210 * * B.C. The Romans capture Zacynthus, Nesos, and Cenidæ, Anticyra in Locris, and the Island of Ægina, and present all to the Ætolians.

209 * * B.C. Philopœmen, the general of the Achæan League, invades Elis in concert with Philip, to keep out the Romans, but he is defeated by Sulpicius.

208 * * B.C. The Ætolians are defeated by Philip at Zania in Elis.

207 * * B.C. Philopœmen defeats the Spartans under their tyrant Machanidas, at Mantinea, leaving 4,000 dead with their leader.

202 * * B.C. Philip wars successfully against the Rhodians. [201 His fleet is signally defeated off Chios.]

200-197 B.C. Second war with Rome.

The Romans declare war against Philip because of his aggressions upon their allies in Greece.

197 * * B.C. Philip is defeated by the Romans under Flamininus, at Cynoscephalæ, in Thessaly. [Peace between Philip and Rome follows.] (See Italy.)

192 * * B.C. The Ætolians stir up another war with Rome, having a new ally in Antiochus the Great, of Syria.

191 * * B.C. Antiochus invades Greece, but is completely defeated at Thermopylæ by the Romans under the consul Glabrio, and forced to return to Asia.

190 * * B.C. *Asia M.* A great battle at Magnesia in Lydia proves the power of Rome over the Ætolian league; Antiochus is defeated by Scipio Asiaticus.

188 * * B.C. Sparta is captured by Philopœmen to suppress insubordination to the League.

183 * * B.C. Philopœmen, "the last of the Greeks," is defeated by Dinocrates, King of Messenia, and executed.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

310 Aug. 15. B.C. The eclipse of Agathocles is observed.

308± * * B.C. *Athens.* Zeno founds the school of the Stoics.

Zeno teaches that man's supreme happiness consists in living in harmony with nature and agreeable to the teachings of reason, that the feelings should be subjugated, and that God is the soul of the world.

300± * * B.C. Dissection, previously confined to animals, is first applied to men by Herophilus and Erasistratus.

*** * B.C.** Cleon paints his picture of Cadmus.

283 * * B.C. *Turk.* A great earthquake nearly destroys Lysimachia.

280 * * B.C. Euclid discourses on light traveling in straight lines.

255± * * B.C. Eratosthenes of Cyrene invents the armillary sphere, and attempts to determine the length of a degree.

236± * * B.C. The screw-cylinder for raising water is invented by Archimedes. [212±. He demonstrates the properties of the lever.]

230± * * B.C. Eratosthenes lays down the first parallel of latitude; he also attempts to measure the magnitude of the earth.

224 * * B.C. The Colossus of Rhodes is thrown down by an earthquake.

200± * * B.C. Ultramarine is known.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

300± Cleanthes, Stoic, au., b. [220. Dies.]
3d or 4th Century. Bion, mathematician, b.
297 * * Cassander, Macedonian prince, dies.
287± * * Archimedes, mathematician, born. [212. Dies.]
281± Ptolemy Ceraunus, King of Macedon, dies.
280 * * Chrysippus, Stoic phil., b. [207. D.]
276 * * Eratosthenes, geometer, b. [196. D.]
271 * * Aratus of Sicyon, statesman, general, born. [213. Dies.]
252 * * Philopœmen, general, statesman, born. [182. Dies.]
3d Century. Aratus of Soli, poet, born.
Aristarchus, astronomer, mathematician, philosopher, born.
Aristides of Thebes, painter, born.
Callimachus, poet of Alexandria, born.
Chares, statuary in bronze, born.
Cineas, Thessalian orator, negotiator, born.
Heron, or Hero, mathematician, writer, born.
Theocritus, pastoral poet, born.
Timanthes, painter, born.
Zenodotus, grammarian, born.
235 * * Philip V., of Macedon, b. [179. D.]
225 * * Aristophanes of Alexandria, grammarian, critic, born.
220 * * Cleomenes III., King of Sparta, dies.
213 * * Carneades, philosopher, orator, fdr. New Academy, born. [129. Dies.]
204 * * Polybius, hist., born. [123. Dies.]
200 * * (or 300), Cleomenes, Athenian sculptor, born.

LETTERS.

306 * * B.C. *Athens.* Epicurus opens a school. [306-270. He writes about 300 volumes, only fragments are extant.]

300-250 B.C. *Egy.* The Septuagint version of the Scriptures is written at Alexandria.

300-288 B. C. *History of Plants, Ethical Characters*, and other works, by Theophrastus, appear.

270± * * B. C. **Theocritus** writes 30 poems called *Idyls*.

233 * * B. C. The Athenians **lend to Ptolemy** the original manuscript of Æschylus, Euripides, and Sophocles, on a pledge of 15 talents.

222-205 B. C. **Apollonius Pergæus** writes on *Conic Sections* in eight books, and other geometrical works.

198± * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Books with leaves of vellum** are introduced.

194 * * B. C. Apollonius of Rhodes writes *Argonautica* and other poems.

2d Century B. C. *The Battle of Frogs and Mice* appears.

SOCIETY.

294 * * B. C. *Turk.* Demetrius Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, **murders Alexander**, son of Cassander, and seizes the crown of Macedonia.

* * * B. C. **An agrarian agitation** arises at Sparta; the movement is put down.

220 * * B. C. *Egy.* Cleomenes, King of Sparta, **kills himself** in Egypt.

213 * * B. C. Aratus, the statesman, a former friend of Philip, is **slowly poisoned** by order of the king at Ægium.

STATE.

311 * * B. C. **Cassander** kills Roxana and her son, the last of Alexander's family, and becomes **master** of Greece.

308 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Cleopatra**, the last survivor of the royal house of Macedon, is assassinated by order of Cassander.

307 * * B. C. *Athens.* **Demetrius I., Poliorcetes**, son of Antigonus, expels Demetrius Phalerius, and restores to power the democracy.

306 * * B. C. Antigonus and his son Demetrius assume the **title of king**. [Their example is followed by Seleucus, Lysimachus, and Cassander.]

301 * * B. C. *Asia M.* After the battle of Ipsus, a third and **final division** of the empire of Alexander is made.

Seleucus and Lysimachus share between them the possession of Antigonus, who was killed at Ipsus. Demetrius becomes a fugitive.

296 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Cassander** dies, and is succeeded on the throne of Macedonia by his eldest son, **Philip IV.**

295 * * B. C. Epirus is ruled by **Pyrrhus**, the greatest soldier of his day.

* * B. C. *Turk.* Philip IV. dies, and his brothers, **Antipater** and **Alexander V.**, dispute for the throne.

294 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Demetrius I.**, Poliorcetes, murders Alexander V., and seizes the crown of Macedon. He also reigns over the greater part of Greece. [287. Forced to abandon Macedonia.]

* * B. C. Antipater II. is put to death by Lysimachus.

293 * * B. C. *Asia.* **Seleucus** divides his empire, and gives his son **Antiochus** all lying east of the Euphrates.

287 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Pyrrhus** becomes King of Macedon. [281. Ptolemy Ceraunus.]

286 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Lysimachus** is king of Thrace; he drives Pyrrhus out of Macedonia.

281 * * B. C. **The empire** of Alexander for a few weeks seems about to unite again under Seleucus after the battle of Corpudion.

280 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Seleucus** is assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus, who thereby gains Thrace and Macedonia. Ptolemy is killed by the Gauls.

± * * B. C. **The Achæan League** is established, or revived.

Four cities — Dyme, Patræ, Tritæa, and Pheræ — unite in a confederation against Macedonian domination. [In a short time they are joined by most of the principal cities of Greece.]

—— The **Ætolian League** is founded.

Ætolians and other tribes of northern Greece confederate; and although their object is national unity, the League often takes sides with Macedonia or Rome, against the Achæan League.

279± * * B. C. *Turk.* Sosthenes, ruler of Macedonia, dies, and **anarchy** follows.

278-246 B. C. *Turk.* **Antigonus Gonatas**, son of Demetrius, gains permanent possession of Macedonia.

* * * B. C. The vast empire of Alexander is under **three governments**; Egypt is ruled by the descendants of Ptolemy Soter, Asia by the Seleucidæ, and Macedonia by the Antigonidæ.

277 * * B. C. **A triangular league** is formed between Athens, Sparta, and Egypt.

273 * * B. C. **Pyrrhus**, King of Epirus, having defeated Antigonus the second time, is proclaimed king.

272 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Antigonus** is restored to the throne of Macedonia.

* * * B. C. **Athens** ceases to have any political influence in Greece; it continues the seat of **learning and culture**.

255 * * B. C. *Athens.* Antigonus **liberates** the Athenians.

251 * * B. C. Aratus **liberates** Sicyon.

250 * * B. C. *Asia.* Arsaces **revolts** against Antiochus II., King of Syria, and founds the Parthian monarchy.

245 * * B. C. **Aratus of Sicyon** is first elected general of the Achæan League. [It very soon rises to national importance. 243. He captures **Corinth**, and it immediately **joins the League**.]

244 * * B. C. **Agis IV.** attempts to **revive the laws of Lycurgus**, and the ancient virtue in Sparta. [241. He fails, and is killed.]

243 * * B. C. **Leonidas II.** vacates the throne of Sparta, and becomes a fugitive. [241. Recalled; becomes sole sovereign.]

241 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **All the Grecian colonies** pass under **Roman rule** except Syracuse.

239 * * B. C. *Turk.* **Antigonus** Gonatas, King of Macedon, dies. **Demetrius II.** is king. [229. Philip V., eight years of age, succeeds his father. Antigonus Doson, his uncle, is regent.]

236 * * B. C. **Cleomenes III.** becomes King of Sparta. [225. He carries out the reformation attempted by Agis. 219. Agesipolis and Lycurgus reign.]

* * B. C. **The Athenians** join the **Achæan League**.

228 * * B. C. Sparta and the **Ætolian League** join forces against the **Achæan League**.

* * B. C. **Roman ambassadors** are first received at Athens and Corinth. [225±. A second embassy is received.]

225± * * B. C. **Antigonus Doson** of Macedonia is elected general of the Achæan League. [221. He enters Sparta, and restores the oligarchy, and forces an alliance with the Achæan League.]

220± * * B. C. *Turk.* **Macedonians attain supremacy** in the Achæan League.

* * B. C. Antigonus dies, and his nephew, **Philip V.**, succeeds him.

215 * * B. C. *Turk.* Philip V. of Macedon concludes a **treaty** with Hannibal **against Rome**.

211 * * B. C. The Ætolian League forms an **alliance** with the Romans against Philip V. [198. Against the Achæans.]

209 * * B. C. The Achæans, being hard pressed by the Ætolians, call in the **aid of Philip V.**

208 * * B. C. **Philopœmen**, "the last of the Greeks," is elected general of the Achæan League.

205 * * B. C. The **Romans** make peace with Philip V.

204 * * B. C. Philip V. makes a **treaty with Antiochus** the Great for the partition of the Egyptian dependencies, by which he receives Thrace and western Asia Minor. [This leads to war with Attalus of Pergamus and Rhodes.]

198 * * B. C. The Achæan League enters an **alliance with the Romans**, and deserts Philip V.

197 * * B. C. Philip V., being defeated at Cynoscephalæ, is compelled to **abandon all the Greek cities** which he held, either in Europe or Asia, and pay a large war indemnity.

196 * * B. C. *Athens.* **The Romans** solemnly proclaim liberty.

192 * * B. C. **Sparta joins** the Achæan League.

190 * * B. C. The entire Peloponnesus is under one government — the **Achæan League**. [183±. Its power declines.]

189 * * B. C. The Ætolians are defeated by the Romans, and obtain **peace** on humiliating terms; their League is practically crushed.

* * B. C. The Romans declare the **freedom of Epirus**.

188 * * B. C. The **laws of Lycurgus** in Sparta are abrogated by Philopœmen.

183 * * B. C. **The Messenians** withdraw from the League, and war follows.

179 * * B. C. *Turk.* Philip V. dies, and is succeeded by his son, **Perseus** [the last king of Macedonia].

ARMY — NAVY.

171-168 B. C. *Turk.* **Third war with Rome.**

Cause: Perseus, son of Philip V., seeks revenge, and desires to regain the former boundaries of Macedonia. The war ends in the destruction of the monarchy, and in the annexation of Macedonia as a province of Rome. (168 Autumn.) Perseus defeats the Romans in Thessaly.

168 June 22. B. C. *Turk.* **Battle of Pydna.**

The Romans under L. Æmilius Paulus utterly defeat Perseus, killing 20,000 and capturing 11,000 Macedonians. [Immense spoils are taken to Rome. Paulus receives a splendid triumph.]

148-146 Fourth war with Rome. (See Italy.)

146 * * B. C. **The Achæan War.**

It is incited by the anti-Roman party; the Achæan League attacks Sparta, and Romans come to its aid.

* * B. C. *Turk.* The **Achæans** under Critolaus are **defeated** by Quintus Cæcilius Metellus, the Roman general at Scarphea, in Locris.

* * B. C. **Battle of Leucopetra.**

Diæus summons all on the isthmus who can bear arms, and enlists 12,000 slaves, but he is defeated by Romans under L. Mummuis.

* * B. C. **Corinth falls** without a blow; its art treasures are sent to Rome, and its people made slaves.

88 * * B. C. **The Athenians obtain assistance** against the Romans from Mithridates, King of Pontus; Archelaus, his general, makes himself master of Athens.

86 Mar. 1. B. C. **Athens,** long **besieged,** is forced to surrender to Sulla.

* * B. C. The Roman general **Sulla,** with 30,000 to 40,000, **defeats Archelaus** with 110,000± at Chæronea and Orchomenos. [Peace follows between Rome and Mithridates.]

78-67 B. C. **Rome is at war** with the pirates, who sail 1,000 ships. Crete is seized as their ally.

72 * * B. C. *S. It.* **Thurii,** a Greek city, **is captured** by Spartacus and compelled to make heavy contributions.

42 * * B. C. *Turk.* **The battle of Philippi** in Macedonia.

The republicans under Brutus and Cassius are defeated by Octavius and Mark Antony; the fate of the republic is here decided.

31 Sept. * B. C. **Battle of Actium.**

The combined fleets of Antony and Cleopatra are defeated by Octavian, who thereby secures supreme rule over the Roman realm.

211-217 A. D. The **Germanic troops** invade Greece. [244-249. Devastating hordes of **Germans** appear. 249-251. *Turk.* **Goths and Germans** ravage Thrace and Mœsia.]

249 * * *Turk.* **A great battle** is fought near Philippi; the city is taken, and the Romans defeated by barbarians; 100,000 inhabitants are put to death.

251 * *Bulgaria.* (?) **The Romans are defeated** in a battle with the Goths, near Abricium on the Danube; the Emperor Decius and his son are killed.

256 * * **The Goths** make piratical expeditions into Greece. [267. They ravage southern Greece without hindrance, and pillage Corinth, Sparta, Argos, Tegea, and Athens.]

267 * * Two Roman armies destroy or **expel the Goths.**

269 * * *Turk.* **A great host of 320,000 Goths invade Greece,** but are defeated by Claudius II.; they settle in Thrace, or are drafted into the Roman legions.

314 * * Indecisive **hostilities** occur between Constantine and Licinius, his colleague. Peace follows.

323 July 3. *Turk.* Constantine completely **defeats Licinius** near Adrianople.

367 * * Many Goths perish in a **naval engagement** with the Romans near the Hellespont.

378 Aug. 9. *Turk.* The emperor **Valens is defeated** at Adrianople by the Goths; he and most of his generals are killed.

382 * * *Turk.* **Theodosius enrols the Goths** in the Empire.

388 June * *Aust.-Hung.* **Theodosius** the Great defeats and kills Maximus Magnus, **at Aquileia;** but nearly annihilates his own army in the struggle.

394 Sept. 6. *Aust.* **Eugenius,** the usurping emperor of the West, **is defeated** and killed by Theodosius at Frigidus, near Aquileia.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

160-125 B. C. **Hipparchus** of Nicæa, in Bithynia [first and greatest of Grecian astronomers], flourishes.

He founds scientific astronomy, catalogues the stars, invents the planisphere, calculates eclipses, and discovers the eccentricity of the solar orbit, some of the inequalities of the moon's motions, and the procession of the equinoxes.

105 * * B. C. (106?) Four cities in Asia, two in Greece, and two in Galatia are overturned by **earthquakes.**

22 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Pantomime plays** are introduced on the Roman stage by Pylades and Bathyllus.

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17 * * A. D. *Asia M.* **Ephesus** is nearly destroyed by an earthquake.

67 * * The Emperor Nero **despoils Corinth** of its treasures in art; he projects a canal across the isthmus.

170 * **Galen,** an eminent **surgeon,** flourishes.

262 * * *Asia M.* The hordes of **Goths destroy** the famous **temple of Diana** in Ephesus, having 120 pillars and containing masterpieces of art, the chief of which are the works of Praxiteles.

340 * Many Grecian cities are destroyed by **earthquakes.**

346-379 *Athens.* **Hilarius,** a painter, arrives from Bithynia.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

160 * * Aristarchus of Samothrace, grammarian, critic, born. [88. Dies.]
2d Century. Apollodorus, Athenian grammarian, born.
Hipparchus of Nicæa, founder of science of astronomy, born.
135 * * Posidonius, Stoic phil., b. [51. Dies.]
2d or 1st Century. Dioscorides, phy., wr., b.
74 * * Damascenus, Nicolaus, historian, philosopher, born.
70 * * Dionysius of Halicarnassus, hist., b.
1st Century. Andronicus of Rhodes, Peripatetic philosopher, born.
Asclepiades Bithynus, physician, born.
Diodorus Siculus, historian, born.
Menippus, poet, Cynic philosopher, born.
63 * * Strabo, geographer, b. [24 A. D. D.]
4 * * Apollonius Tyanæus, Pythagorean philosopher, born. [97 A. D. Dies.]

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46 A. D. * * **Plutarch,** biographer, philosopher, born. [120. Dies.]
50 * * Archelaus, sculptor, born. [117. Dies.]
1st Century. Apion, grammarian, hist., born.
60± Epictetus, Stoic philosopher, born.
95 * * Dionysius the Areopagite, Christian bishop, dies.
100 * * Arrian, historian, born. [170. Dies.]
103 * * **Justin the Martyr,** Christian Father, born. [165. Dies.]
104 * * Herodes, Tiberius Claudius Atticus, Athenian orator, statesman, b. [180. D.]
120 * * Lucian, mis. wr., b. [210. Dies.]
129 * * Aristides, ora., sophist, b. [185. D.]
130 * * Irenæus, Saint, bishop of Lyons, born. [202. Dies.]
131 * * Galen, Claudius, phys., au., phil., b.
2d Century. Ælian, Claudius, rhetorician, b.
Alcephron, epistolary author, born.
Athenæus, grammarian, born.
Athenagoras, philosopher, born.
Aquila Ponticus, translator, born.
Cleomedes, astronomer, born.
Dionysius of Byzantium, poet, born.
Hermogenes, rhetorician, born.
Marcion, Greek heresiarch, born.
Moschus, poet, born.
Oppian, poet, born.
Pausanias, traveler, writer, born.
155 * * Dion Cassius, historian, born.
175± Philostratus, biog., b. [245±. Dies.]
2d or 3d Century. Alexander of Aphrodisias, philosopher, born.
233 * * Porphyry, Neoplatonic philosopher, anti-Christian writer, born. [304. Dies.]
3d Century. Diogenes Laertius, hist., phil., b.
Herodian, historian, born.
250 * * Alexander, first bp. of Cappadocia, d.
256± **Arius,** fdr. Arianism, b. [336. D.]
265 * * Dionysius of Alexandria, Saint, bp., d.
266 * * **Eusebius,** bishop of Cæsaria, historian, born. [349. Dies.]
272 * * **Constantine the Great,** emperor, born. [337. Dies.]
273 * * Longinus, Dionysius Cassius, phil., d.
280 * * Dexippus, Publius H., hist., gen., d.
318 * * Epiphanius, bp., au., b. [403. Dies.]
326 * * Basil, Saint, a Father of the Greek Church, born. [379. Dies.]
332 * * Gregory, Saint, bishop of Myssa, Greek Father, born. [390±. Dies.]
347 * * Eunapius, physician, sophist, born.
Chrysostom, John, archbishop of Constantinople, writer, born. [407. Dies.]
4th Century. Arnobius, rhet., apologist, b.
Heliodorus, bp. of Emesa, romance wr., b.
370 * * Hypatia, phil., math., b. [415. D.]
375 * * Eutyches, heresiarch of **Eastern** Church, born. [454. Dies.]
380 * * Marcianus, emperor, born. [457. D.]
Theodoret, bp. of Cyprus, hist., b. [457. D.]

CHURCH.

NOTE. — For the list of popes see Italy.

52 * * A. D. St. Paul visits Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, also Athens and Corinth. [57. He returns to Corinth. 58. He visits Philippi. 63. He visits Macedonia. 67. He visits Nicopolis.] (See It.)

150± * * The Christian apologists flourish.

312 * * *Turk.* **Constantine the Great** professes the Christian religion.

Oct. 29. *Turk.* Constantine, by edict, restores the civil and religious rights.

319± * * **Immersion is practised** among the Eastern Christians, while sprinkling is practised in the Western churches.

± * * *Egy.* Alexander, bishop of Alexandria, investigates the **Arian heresy.** [321. Arius is excommunicated. 336. Recalled from exile.]

* * * **Athanasius** defends the doctrine of the **Trinity.**

324± * * *Asia M.* Constantine restores **religious liberty** to the Christians.

325 June 19-Aug. 25. *Asia M.* **The second general Council,** of 318 bishops, is held at Nice, the Emperor Constantine presiding. The Arians are condemned.

328 * * *Egy.* **Athanasius** is made patriarch of Alexandria (p. 654).

330± * * *Constantinople.* Constantine and his court favor the condemned doctrine of Arius. He orders the heathen temples to be destroyed.

341± * * *Constantinople.* Macedonius, a semi-Arian, is made bishop of Constantinople; his followers are called Macedonians; much bloodshed follows his appointment. [360. He is expelled.]

361 Nov. 3. Julian the apostate becomes emperor. [He opposes Christianity, and attempts the restoration of heathen worship.]

* * * *Asia M.* Basil the Great and Gregory the Theologian, two of the Fathers, flourish in Cappadocia.

370 * * *Constantinople.* Archbishop Eusebius (organizer of the Arians) dies, and Basil succeeds him in the Metropolitan See; he strongly supports the orthodox doctrine against Arianism.

379 Jan. 1. *Constantinople.* Bishop Basil dies, and is mourned by all,—pagans, Jews, and Christians.

380 * * *Constantinople.* Theodosius, by edict, proclaims the Athanasian doctrine of the Trinity as orthodox, brands as heretics its opposers, and turns over the churches of Constantinople to the exclusive use of the Trinitarian minority.

381 July 9. *Constantinople.* The third General Council is convoked by Theodosius to determine the catholic doctrine regarding the Holy Ghost.

It is attended by 150 orthodox bishops and 36 semi-Arians (Macedonians). The Macedonians, Arians, Eunomians, Eudoxians, and others are condemned, and the resolutions of the Council of Nice are confirmed. The bishop of Constantinople is assigned the second rank, next to the bishop of Rome.

* * Nectarius is elected bishop of Constantinople.

LETTERS.

145-122 B. C. A *History of Rome* in 40 books is written by Polybius.

90± * * B. C. *Athens.* Apellicon, a Peripatetic philosopher, makes a great collection of books.

84 * * B. C. *Athens.* The libraries are removed to Rome by Sylla the Dictator.

79 * * B. C. *Athens.* Cicero is a student here. [42. Horace also.]

58 * * B. C. Andronicus, the Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, flourishes.

10 * * B. C. *Historical Library*, in 40 books, is written by Diodorus Siculus.

7± * * B. C. Dionysius of Halicarnassus writes a history of Rome and other historical, rhetorical, and critical works.

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10 * * A. D. Strabo composes a geographical work in 17 books.

46 * * Plutarch, the biographer, philosopher, moralist, is born in Bœotia.

He writes *Parallel Lives* of 60 eminent Greeks and Romans [46 of which are extant]. Several other biographies, also various philosophical, ethical, and other works.

52 * * St. Paul writes the *First Epistle to the Thessalonians* from Corinth.

[53, *The Second Epistle to the Thessalonians* from Corinth; 57, *First Epistle to the Corinthians* from Ephesus and the *Second* from Macedonia, and *Epistle to the Galatians* from Corinth; 58, *Epistle to the Romans* from Corinth; 62, *Epistle to Philemon*, *Epistle to the Colossians*, *Epistle to the Philippians*, from Rome; 67, *First Epistle to Timothy* from Macedonia, and *Epistle to Titus* from Ephesus; 68, *Second Epistle to Timothy* from Rome.]

81 * * Dio Chrysostomus, rhetorician and philosopher, writes orations. [Eighty of them are extant.]

117 * * *The Onomasticon*, a collection of vocabularies in Greek, by Julius Pollux, appears.

140± * * *A History of Rome*, in 24 books, by Appian, appears.

169 * * Diogenes Laertius writes a history of philosophy in 10 books.

2d Century. Flavius Arrianus writes *Lectures of Epictetus*, and publishes an abstract of Epictetus's philosophy, a book on Alexander's Asiatic expedition.

Athenæus writes *Banquet of the Learned* and other works.

* * * Lucian writes *Dialogues of the Gods*, *Dialogues of the Dead*, *Auction of Philosophers*, *Timon*, and *Veracious History*.

230± * * Dion Cassius writes a *History of Rome* in 80 books.

249± * * Herodian writes a *History of Rome* (180–238).

3d Century. Pausanias writes *Periegesis of Greece*.

276 * * Porphyry writes a treatise against the Christians, a *Life of Plotinus*, *A Life of Pythagoras*.

3d Century. Dionysius Cassius Longinus writes many critical philosophical works [now lost].

SOCIETY.

167 * * B. C. *Rome.* Perseus and his sons walk in chains before the chariot of Æmilius in his triumph.

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390 * * A. D. Massacre at Thessalonica; 7,000 persons are invited into the circus and put to the sword, because of sedition, by order of Theodosius.

STATE.

168 * * B. C. *Turk.* The Macedonian empire ends in the defeat of Perseus.

167 * * B. C. One thousand of the principal Greek citizens are carried to Rome.

155 * * B. C. Diogenes, Carneades, and Critolaus are sent on an embassy to Rome.

148 * * B. C. *Turk.* The insurrection of Andriscus, calling himself Philip, son of Perseus, is quelled.

147 * * B. C. Two Roman commissioners are sent to Greece to settle the disputes between the states.

146 * * B. C. The Achæan League becomes extinct after the surrender of Corinth. Macedonia becomes a Roman province.

145-1453. Greece is subject to Rome. (See Italy.)

140 * * B. C. A Roman proconsul arrives.

120 ± * * B. C. *Rus.* Kherson, the Dorian colony, comes under the sway of Mithridates, King of Pontus.

84 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Mithridates makes peace with the Romans.

He surrenders Bithynia and Cappadocia to their former rulers, Paphlagonia and Asia Minor to the Romans, and is secured in the possession of the rest of his dominions.

67 * * B. C. Crete becomes a Roman province.

46 * * B. C. Corinth is rebuilt by Julius Cæsar.

* * * B. C. Greece is the center of contention in the great civic wars of the Romans.

42 * * B. C. *Turk.* Sadales, King of the Odrysæ, bequeaths his territory to the Romans.

31-14 B. C. *Rome.* Augustus reigns. [21. He visits and favors Greece.]

27 * * B. C. Achaia and Macedonia become senatorial provinces of Rome under the name Achaia.

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67 * * A. D. Nero visits Greece, and takes part in the Olympic games.

117-138 *Rome.* Hadrian reigns.

He becomes popular at Athens because of his restoration of temples, patronage of art, and the granting of Roman citizenship to Athenians. [138-161. Antoninus Pius reigns. 161-180. Marcus Aurelius; he is deeply interested in Grecian art and literature.]

193-211 *Rome.* Septimius Severus secures the throne in a struggle among five claimants; the cities of Greece suffer in the contention, which shakes the foundations of the empire.

211-217 *Rome.* Caracalla reigns; he is cruel and relentless. An invasion of the Germanic tribes takes place.

[217-218. Macrinus. 218-222, Elagabalus; 222-235, Alexander Serverus; 235-237, Maximinus; 237, Gordianus I., Gordianus II.; 238, Pupienus Maximus, Balbinus; 238-244, Gordianus III.]

244-249 *Rome.* Philip the Arabian reigns; Germans invade northern Greece.

249-251 *Rome.* Decius reigns.

251-253 *Rome.* Trebonianus Gallus reigns; he purchases peace with the barbarians by the payment of tribute, and permitting them to carry away booty and captives.

253 * * *Rome.* Æmilianus reigns; irruption of Scythians.

253-260 Valerian reigns.

The irruption of Scythians continues; they destroy temples and edifices, and murder and plunder without restraint.

260-268 *Rome.* Gallienus reigns; the Goths from the Black Sea come in ships to invade the empire.

270-275 *Rome.* Aurelian reigns; invasion of Goths; Dacia is sacrificed in a treaty of peace.

276-282 *Rome.* Probus reigns.

He cedes to the Goths vast territories in Thrace after defeating them in battle; he also admits them to the rights and privileges of Roman citizens.

305 * * Galerius, one of the four Cæsars, rules in Illyricum, including Macedonia and Greece.

323 * * *Rome.* Constantine is the sole emperor.

330 May 11. *Turk.* Constantine dedicates Constantinople as the new capital of the Roman Empire, styling it Second or New Rome. [337. May 21. He dies, and is succeeded in a divided empire by his three sons; widespread anarchy follows.]

364 * * The Roman Empire is divided into the Eastern or Grecian, and the Western Empires.

June * *Rome.* The Emperor Valentinian bestows on his brother Valens the title of Augustus, with the government of the East.

378 Aug. 9. Valens is killed in battle by the Goths [who overrun Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly].

379 Jan. * –395 * * *Constantinople.* Theodosius the Great reigns in the East; he supports Christianity.

388 June * *It.* Theodosius I. makes Valentinian sole emperor of the West.

ARMY — NAVY.

395± * * Alaric, King of the West Goths, lays waste Macedonia, Illyria, Peloponnesus, and other parts of Greece.

396 * * **Athens is taken** by Alaric, but spared from slaughter.

398 * * *Asia M.* **The Huns** lay waste many provinces. [405. **The Huns** under Uldin unsuccessfully invade Thrace.]

419 * * **The great walls** of Constantinople are built as a protection against the barbarians by Athemius, the general of Theodosius II.

424 * * *Turk.* **Attila,** the Scourge of God, leads the ravaging Huns to the **suburbs of Constantinople.** [441. He besieges the city. 445. He ravages the empire.]

474 * * *Turk.* **Theodoric the Great,** chief of the East Goths, invades the Eastern Empire, and **ravages Thrace.** [476. Zeno makes him his general.]

489 Aug. 28. Theodoric defeats Odoacer near Aquileia. [Sept. 27. Again near Verona, Italy. 490. Aug. * He decisively defeats him on the banks of the Adda, in Italy. 490-493. He besieges and captures Ravenna, and subdues all Italy. 493. Mar. 5. He puts Odoacer to death.]

493 * * *Sicily.* **Goths** invade Sicily.

497 * * **The Saracens** invade the empire.

499-678 The Bulgarians, a Slavonic tribe, harass the empire.

511 * * *Constantinople.* **An insurrection** resulting from the "Nika" squabbles occurs, 10,000 people are killed. [It is suppressed by bribing the leaders.]

517 * * *Turk.* Illyria, Macedonia, and other **provinces are ravaged** by the Getæ [from Bulgaria].

529 * * **War with the Persians;** Belisarius defeats Chosroes.

532 * * *Constantinople.* Belisarius rescues Justinian from the insurrection of the **Green circus faction;** 30,000 Greeks are slain, and the city burned.

532-539 Belisarius [the greatest general of the Eastern Empire] commands the armies.

533-534 *Afr.* Belisarius destroys the **Vandal power** in Africa. [534. With 16,000 mercenaries he defeats Gelimer, and **takes Carthage.** The first triumph witnessed in Constantinople occurs on his return.]

535 * * **Sicily is subjugated** by Belisarius. [536. He takes Naples. 536-537. He conquers Southern Italy. 536. He **captures Rome** and defeats the East Goths.]

537-538 Mar. * *It.* **Belisarius** successfully defends Rome against **Vitiges,** King of the Goths. [539. He **captures Ravenna.** 540. He takes **Vitiges** to Constantinople.]

541-543 Belisarius defends the eastern frontier against the **Persian king, Chosroes.** [He is recalled through Justinian's jealousy of his fame.]

545 * * **Belisarius** is sent against the **Goths** in Italy. [546. He quells a revolt. 548. He is again recalled, and superseded by Narses.]

551 * * *Aust.* **The Slavonians** ravage Illyria.

552 * * *It.* **Narses** defeats and kills Totilas, King of the Goths, near Rome. [553. Mar. * **Narses** utterly defeats and kills Teias, the last king of the West Goths, on the Sarnus River, in Italy.

559 * * *Constantinople.* **Belisarius** is called from his retirement to repel the Bulgarian invaders. [569. He is disgraced and imprisoned by Justinian.]

563 * * **Narses** becomes disaffected towards the empire.

572 * * **War with Persia.** [573. *Asia M.* Daras, the bulwark of the empire, is taken and **Syria ravaged** by Chosroes.]

574-576 Justin II. obtains several splendid victories over the Persians; he also suffers some defeats. [577±. **Maurice** conducts successful campaigns against the Persians.]

590 * * **The Avars invade** the empire, and spread over much of Central Europe. [594-620. The Greeks have severe contests with them.]

603-628 Chosroes II. wages a successful war against the Eastern Empire, which is brought to the brink of ruin.

610 * * *Constantinople.* **Heraclius** and Crispus, son-in-law of Phocas, raise an **insurrection. Heraclius takes the capital,** kills Phocas, and makes himself emperor.

614 June * *Asia.* **The Persians** capture Jerusalem.

619 * * **The provinces** between the Bosporus and the Danube are **devastated** by the Bulgarians, Avars, and Slavonians; 250,000 prisoners are carried off.

622-628 Heraclius **vanquishes the Persians** in five campaigns.

632 * * The **Saracens** invade the empire. [634. They defeat Heraclius at Aznadin. 636. Again at Yermuk.]

641-668 The Eastern Empire suffers great losses from the attacks of **Arabs and Lombards.** [638. Syria is conquered by Arabs. 640. Also Alexandria in Egypt. 648. The Greek provinces in Africa. 658. Constans purchases peace.]

669 * * *Sicily.* Constantine IV. quells a **rebellion.**

672 * * **Constantinople is besieged** by the Saracens for five months. [They return for seven years in succession.]

677 * * Constantinople is again **besieged.** Callinicus destroys their fleet with Greek fire; the caliph is forced to pledge the yearly payment for 30 years of 3,000 pounds of gold as tribute to secure peace.

697 * * *Asia M.* The Saracen caliph, **Abdalmalek,** subdues the provinces between the Black and Caspian Seas.

698 * * *Tunis.* The Saracens **raze Carthage,** and subjugate the northern coast.

711 * * *Turk.* **The Bulgarians ravage** the country up to Constantinople.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

460 * * *Constantinople.* **An earthquake** of 40 days' duration destroys the greater part of the city. [557. Another destroys many buildings and lives.]

500 * * **Ætius,** an eminent **surgeon,** flourishes.

648± * * **Cotton paper** is introduced.

672 * * *Asia M.* **The Colossus of Rhodes** is broken up by the Saracens. They sell the metal, 720,900 pounds of brass, to a Jew, who conveys it on 900 camels to Alexandria.

* * * **Greek fire,** a combustible composition to be thrown from engines, is invented (?) by Callinicus, an engineer of Heliopolis, in Syria.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

410 * * Proclus, Neoplatonic philosopher, born. [487. Dies.]
430 * * Anastasius I., emperor, b. [518. D.]
439 * * Nestorius, patriarch of Const., founder of Nestorians, dies.
450 * * Justin or Justinus I., emp., b. [527. D.]
5th Century. Diophantus of Alexandria, algebraist, born.
Sozomen, ecclesiastical historian, born.
Zosimus, historian, born.
474 * * Leo II., the Younger, emperor, dies.
480 * * Damascius, Athenian philosopher, b.
483 * * Justinian I., emperor, b. [565. D.]
491 * * Zeno, emperor, dies.
495 * * Procopius, historian, b. [565. Dies.]
505 * * Belisarius, general, b. [565. D.]
539 * * Mauricius, Flavius Tib., emperor, b. [602. Dies.]
548 * * Theodora, empress, I., dies.
6th Century. Agathias, historian, born.
Alexander Trallianus, medical writer, born.
573 * * Narses, general, dies.
575 * * Heraclius I., emperor, b. [641. D.]
610 * * Phocas, emperor, dies.
711 * * Justinian II., emperor, dies.

CHURCH.

397 Sept. 27. *Turk.* Nectarius dies, and is succeeded (398. Feb. 26) by **John Chrysostom,** the "Golden-mouthed."

[403. He exasperates the triflers and the aspiring clergy, and is sent into exile after an ex parte trial. An exasperated mob kills his enemies, recalls him; he is restored to the patriarchate. 404. June 10. He, having again angered the Empress Eudoxia, is exiled to Armenia.]

428 Apr. 10. *Turk.* **Nestorius** is made patriarch of Constantinople.

431 June * *Asia M.* **The Fourth General Council** is convoked at Ephesus by the Emperors Theodosius and Valentinian III., to condemn the Nestorian heresy. [Nestorius is deposed and banished.]

435 * * **The Nestorian heresy** prevails in the East.

445 * * *Turk.* **Flavian** is patriarch of Constantinople.

461 * * The **Monophysite controversy** prevails, respecting the human and divine natures of Christ.

—— **The churches** of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia **separate** from the church of Constantinople.

484 * * **A schism** separates the Greek and Roman Churches.

Pope Felix II. (?) excommunicates the Greek patriarch Acacius of Constantinople, the patriarch of Alexandria, and the emperor, because of their support of the Henoticon decree of unison. [Communion is interrupted until 519.]

492± * * Anastasius I. **persecutes Catholics,** and protects the Monophysites.

* * *Turk.* The emperor Leo attempts to procure the **assassination of the Pope,** who is protected by the Romans.

514 * * **Vitalianus,** a Gothic prince in the service of the emperor, with a powerful army, besieges Constantinople, and forces Anastasius to withdraw his support from the Monophysites.

518 * * **Justin I.** restores the **orthodox bishops** to their sees. [525. **The Arian bishops** are deposed.]

519 * * **The reconciliation** of the Greek and Roman Churches is effected.

532 * * *Constantinople.* The erection of St. Sophia is begun. [560. Dedicated.]

540± * * The Monothelites arise; they teach that Jesus Christ had but one will.

553 * * *Constantinople.* The Sixth General Council meets.

It condemns the three chapters written by Theodore of Mopsuestio, and others; also the doctrines of Origen, Arius, the Macedonians, and others; Vigilius, bishop of Rome, and others protest [afterwards they assent].

606 * * Phocas is induced by Pope Boniface III. to confine the title "Universal Bishop" to the bishops of Rome.

622 July 16. *Arabia.* The flight (Hegira) of Mohammed occurs; he establishes himself as a prophet of God.

626 * * The Mohammedans have cut off from the Christian world the churches of Jerusalem, Alexandria, and Antioch.

634 * * The Greek Church begins the struggle with the Mohammedans.

638 * * *Constantinople.* Heracleus issues the "Ekthesis or Exposition," by which he forbids further controversy respecting one or two wills in Jesus Christ.

676 * * *It.* The popes become independent of the Greek emperor.

* * *Syria.* The Maronite sect begins to prevail. [Maronites are readmitted into the communion of the Roman Church in the twelfth century.]

681 * * *Constantinople.* The Seventh General Council is called by the emperor to condemn the Monothelites.

The emperor presides over its deliberations; Pope Honorius and several bishops are anathematized.

690 * * *Armenia.* The Paulician sect is severely persecuted.

They abhor the worship of images, believe in the two original principles of good and evil, reject external forms in religion, and hold to the universal use of the Scriptures.

LETTERS.

425 * * The Emperor Theodosius attempts the revival of learning by the establishment of public schools.

5th Century. Damastes of Sigeum writes several works on the history of Greece.

430 * * Zosimus writes a history of the Roman Empire in six books.

* * Olimpiodorus writes a history of the Western Empire (407-425).

6th Century. Alexander Trallianus writes medical works.

529 * * The schools of Athens are suppressed because they teach anti-Christian doctrines in Platonic theology.

* * *Constantinople.* *The Justinian Code* is compiled and published by command of the Emperor Justinian.

SOCIETY.

450± * * Eudocia, wife of Theodosius II., is disgraced and exiled. [She goes to the Holy Land, where she spends the rest of her life in works of charity and piety. [460±. She dies in Jerusalem.]

491± * * Anastasius I. suppresses the cruel and degrading spectacles where men fought with wild beasts. He abolishes the sale of offices.

498-520 *Constantinople.* Bloody conflicts frequently occur between the Blues and Greens — the circus factions.

565 Mar. 13. Belisarius, the great general, dies in prison. (?)

641 * * The Emperor Constantine III., Heraclius, is poisoned by his stepmother, Martina.

668 * * Constans II. is assassinated in a bath.

695± * * Justinian II., given to exactions, cruelty, and debauchery, is mutilated by Leontius, his successor.

698 * * Leontius is himself dethroned and mutilated by Tiberius Absimarus.

704± * * The usurpers, Leontius and Tiberius, are degraded in the Hippodrome and executed.

711 Dec. * The Emperor Justinian II. is murdered.

STATE.

395-408 *Constantinople.* Arcadius reigns.

* * * Greece is absorbed in the Eastern or Greek Empire.

408-450 *Constantinople.* Arcadius dies, and is succeeded by his son Theodosius II., but seven years of age. Anthemius is his minister. [Buys peace of the Huns.]

414-453 *Constantinople.* Pulcheria, the emperor's sister, is regent. [454. Dies.]

433 * * A. D. *Constantinople.* Fire destroys a great part of the capital of the Greek Empire. [532. Jan. * Nearly destroyed by fire.]

438 * * *Constantinople.* The Theodosian code of laws is promulgated.

450-457 *Constantinople.* Marcianus reigns; he is a Thracian of obscure family; refuses to pay tribute to Attila.

453 * * The empire is relieved by the death of Attila.

457-474 *Constantinople.* Leo I., a Thracian, reigns; he is chosen by the soldiers, and crowned by the Patriarch Anatotius — the first so crowned.

461 * * *Constantinople.* Theodoric [the Great] son of Theodemir, King of the East Goths, eight years of age, is received as a hostage for peace.

468 * * The principle of justice is established; every accused person is to be tried by his peers.

474 * * *Constantinople.* Leo I. dies [and is succeeded by his daughter's son, Leo II., who lives but a short time].

474-491 *Constantinople.* Zeno, the Isaurian, usurps the crown. Great disasters are caused by intestine commotion and foreign wars.

483 * * *Constantinople.* Zeno makes Theodoric the Ostrogoth [the Great] his general, and appoints him consul.

491-518 *Constantinople.* Anastasius I., a native of Epirus, reigns, he having married the widow of Zeno.

* * *Constantinople.* The Green and Blue factions stir up intense strife, which agitates the state.

* * The emperor's persecutors incite the Catholics to rebellion.

518-527 *Constantinople.* Justin I. reigns.

He rises from the ranks as a private soldier, and is illiterate and ignorant.

518-565 Brilliant period of the empire.

527-565 *Constantinople.* Justinian I. reigns. Remarkable victories are won by his generals Belisarius and Narses.

528 * * *Constantinople.* Justinian's code of laws is begun by compilers.

540 * * The Greek Empire is enlarged by annexing the conquests of Belisarius in North Africa, Corsica, and Sardinia.

545 * * The Turks are first mentioned; they dwell in Central Asia.

553 * * Rome is recovered by Narses, and annexed to the Eastern Empire [and the Senate abolished].

554-568 Italy is governed by Greek exarchs, with the capital at Ravenna.

561 * * Peace is made between the Greek Empire and Chosroes, King of Persia.

565 * * *Constantinople.* Justin II., a weak prince, reigns. [Tiberius associated with Justin. 575. The Thirty Dukes rule. 578-582. Tiberius II. reigns.]

569 * * The Turks form an alliance with Justin.

582-602 *Constantinople.* Maurice, the Cappadocian, reigns. [Under his vigorous reign the empire is extended to the Aras and almost to the Caspian Sea.]

600 * * Avars invade the empire; also spread over Hungary, Poland, Prussia.

602-610 *Constantinople.* Phocas, the usurper, reigns; he is a centurion, notorious for his crimes and cruelties. [610-641. Heraclius I. reigns.]

612 * * Syria is ravaged by the Arabs.

622-628 Heraclius II. reigns; he annihilates the power of the Persians in a series of brilliant campaigns; he recovers his lost territories.

638 * * *Asia M.* Antioch is taken by the Arabs.

641 * * *Constantinople.* Herocleonas (Constantine III.) reigns for a few months. 641-668. Constans II. reigns. He loses Syria and Rhodes, which are taken by the Arabs; and Northern Italy is given up to the Lombards.]

646 * * Cyprus is taken by the Arabs. [648. Recovered.]

660 * * Constans purchases peace with the Arabs.

668 * * *Sicily.* Constans is murdered by rebellious subjects in Syracuse, who elevate Mizizus to the throne.

668-685 *Constantinople.* Constantine (IV.), Pogonatus, reigns. He is the son of Constans II. [669. He suppresses the rebellion, killing Mizizus.]

670-676 Constantinople is besieged.

670-695 *Constantinople.* Justinian II., Rhinotmetus, succeeds his father.

678 * * *Bulgaria.* The Bulgarians set up a kingdom in Mœsia.

695 * * *Constantinople.* Justinian II. is dethroned, and his nose cut off, by Leontius his general, who banishes him. [695-698. Leontius reigns. 697. Deposed by his general, Absimarus Tiberius. 698-704. Absimarus Tiberius II. reigns.]

704-711 *Constantinople.* Justinian II. is restored, having escaped from exile.

711 * * Bulgarians invade the empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

542 * * Constantinople is plague-smitten; 5,000 to 10,000 people die daily for three months. [746-749. Greece is visited by the plague.]

ARMY — NAVY.

718 Aug. 15-720 Aug. 15. Constantinople is besieged by the Saracens.

Their army of 120,000 men is aided by 1,800 ships; the city is delivered by the use of Greek fire, which nearly destroys the fleet; 28,000 Arabs are killed.

739 * * Acronius defeats 90,000 Avar invaders of the Eastern Empire.

746 * * Constantine V. defeats the Saracens, and takes Rhodes, Cyprus, and Antioch. [774. The Bulgarians.]

793 * * *Turk.* Thrace is ravaged by Saracens.

811 July 28. *Bulg.* A Greek army is annihilated, and the Emperor Nicephorus killed, by Bulgarians under Crum.

821-823 *Constantinople.* Thomas, the general of the murdered Leo, attempts to take the city and dethrone Michael.

844± * * Frequent wars occur between the Greeks and Saracens.

864 * * Constantinople is unsuccessfully besieged by 22 Russian ships [which are destroyed by a storm].

897-911 The empire is at war with the Bulgarians, Lombards, and Saracens.

904 * * *Turk.* The Saracens take Thessalonica with great bloodshed. [911. Capture a Greek fleet off Samos.]

941 * * The Russians, under Ingor, with 10,000 vessels, enter the Black Sea, and are defeated by Romanus.

961 * * Saracens are expelled from Crete.

963 * * *Asia M.* Nicephorus invades Asia with 80,000 men, defeats the Saracens in several battles, and captures Aleppo, Antioch, and other Syrian cities.

964-969 The Greeks gain victories over the Saracens, and bring the Mohammedan empire near the brink of ruin.

970 * * Syria is conquered by the Fatimite caliphs. [1034. Driven out.]

987-1018 *Turk.* Basil II. subdues the Bulgarians, and annexes their kingdom.

1042 * * *Asia M.* The Seljuk Turks first invade the empire.

1043 * * *Turk.* Thrace is invaded by 100,000 Turks, who are repeatedly defeated by the Greeks.

1064± * * *Asia M.* Alp Arslan, the sultan, subdues Armenia.

1067 * * *Syria.* The emirs of Damascus revolt. [1071. Emirs of Aleppo.]

1068-71 *Asia M.* The Turks invade the country.

1071 Aug. 26. *Asia M.* Romanus IV. attacks Alp Arslan at Malazkurd near the Araxes, but is defeated and captured.

1074 * * *Asia.* Melek Shah subdues Syria and Palestine.

1080 *It.* The Normans conquer South Italy.

1081-84 *Turk.* Alexius Comnenus struggles with the Normans under Robert Guiscard, who invade the empire. (1081.) Guiscard defeats Alexius at Durazzo. (1082.) Guiscard takes Durazzo.

1097 * * The first Crusaders invade the empire. [1104. They take the city of Acre in Syria. 1109, Tripolis; 1111, Berytus; 1124, July 7, Tyre.]

1141 * * *Asia M.* Edessa is retaken by the Turks; this gives rise to the Second Crusade.

1148 * * *Constantinople.* Normans, led by Roger of Sicily, are successfully repulsed.

1152 * * The Greeks repel the invading Hungarians.

1152-55 *It.* Manuel unsuccessfully attempts to conquer Italy, and master the Western Empire. [1155. Apulia and Calabria are reduced. Peace is made with the Normans in Sicily.]

1172 * * The Eastern Empire wages war with the Turks and the Venetians.

1176 * * *Asia M.* The Turks under Azed-Deen defeat Manuel I. at Myrocephalus. [1177. Manuel defeats the Turks in Lydia.]

1185 Aug. 15. *Turk.* Thessalonica is taken by the Normans from Sicily.

1187 * * *Syria.* Saladin captures Tyre.

* * Isaac II. refuses a passage through the empire to the armies of the Third Crusade.

1190 May 18. *Asia M.* Iconium is taken by Frederick I. [Restored.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

816 * * Earthquakes and famine distress the empire. [1038. Again.]

936 * * Constantinople is overturned and all Greece shaken by an earthquake.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

720 * * Anastasius II., emperor, dies.
741 * * Leo III., the Isaurian, emperor, dies.
752 * * Irene, empress, born. [803. Dies.]
815 * * Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, critic, author, born. [891. Dies.]
820 * * Basil I., emperor, born. [886. Dies.]
Leo V., the Armenian, emperor, dies.
865 * * Leo VI., the Philosopher, emperor, born. [911. Dies.]
870 * * Alexander, emperor, born. [912. D.]
905 * * Constantine VII., Porphyrogenitus, emperor, author, born. [959. Dies.]
931 * * Christopher, emperor, dies.
950 * * Leo Diaconus, historian, born.
958 * * Basil II., emperor, born.
10th Century. Suidas, lexicographer, gram., b.
1034 * * Romanus III., emperor, dies.
1048 * * Alexius Comnenus, emperor, born. [1118. Dies.]
1050 * * Zoe, empress, dies.
1070 * * Theophylact, archbishop of Achris, writer, born. [1115. Dies.]
1083 * * Anna Comnena, daughter of Alexis I., historian, born. [1148. Dies.]
1088 * * Calo-Joannes, emp., b. [1143. D.]
1120 * * Manuel I., Comnenus, emperor, born. [1180. Dies.]
12th Century. Cinnamus, Joannes, hist., b.
1200 * * Eustathius, archbishop of Thessalonica, commentator, dies.

CHURCH.

726 * * *Constantinople.* Leo III. forbids the worship of images. [The Iconoclast controversy follows, and hastens the separation of the Eastern and Western Churches.]

728 * * *Constantinople.* Leo III. orders that the Pope be arrested.

729 * * *It.* Pope Gregory II. excommunicates Leo III.; this leads to the separation of the Greek and Roman Churches.

734 * * Image worship is condemned by the Greek Church. [736. Images are destroyed throughout the empire by order of Leo III. Also in 754.]

736 * * The monks are persecuted.

787 * * *Asia M.* A General Council is held at Nice (p. 664). [794. Charlemagne calls a counter synod at Frankfort.]

830±* * Image worshipers are again persecuted. [832. Painters and statuaries are banished from the empire by Theophilus. 842. Image worship is restored.]

844 * * *Constantinople.* Ignatius is patriarch of Constantinople.

He excommunicates Pope Stephen. 858. Ignatius is deposed; succeeded by Photius. 867. Photius is deposed and Ignatius restored. 877. Photius restored.]

858 * * A quarrel between Pope Nicholas and the patriarch Photius causes a temporary separation of the Greek and Roman Churches.

869 * * *Constantinople.* The Ninth General Council; it establishes the reunion of the Greek and Roman Churches.

879 * * *Constantinople.* A Council held by Photius repeals the decisions of the General Council of 869. [It is held to be ecumenical by the Greeks.]

886 * * *Constantinople.* Photius the patriarch is exiled by the emperor; Stephen is his successor; he accepts the demands of the Pope. [1043. Michael Cerularius. 1054. Excommunicated.]

1054 July * The Greek Church separates from Rome after two centuries of contentions, and becomes independent.

1058 * * *Constantinople.* The Emperor Isaac exiles Cerularius, vainly seeking thereby to reunite the two churches.

1097 * * *Asia M.* The first Crusaders arrive.

* * Pope Urban holds a Council at Bari in Apulia to restore the union of the two churches.

1123 * * *Rome.* Church Council (p. 669).

1179 Mar. 5-19. *Rome.* Church Council (p. 670).

1201 * * Pope Innocent III. has a fruitless correspondence with John Lomaterus, patriarch of Constantinople, respecting a union with Rome.

1202 * * The Fourth Crusade begins.

LETTERS.

9th Century. George Syncellus writes *A Select Chronicle from Adam to Diocletian.*

870 * * Photius, patriarch of Constantinople, writes *Myriobiblion*, extracts from classical authors, and *Amphilochia.*

10th Century. Exploits of Basilios Digenis Acritas appears [the earliest specimen of modern Greek].

1055± * * Michael Constantius Psellus, the philosopher, composes a great many works in both prose and poetry.

1090± * * Learning somewhat revives.

1099+ * * Anna Comnena, the daughter of the Emperor Alexis, writes *Alexis.*

SOCIETY.

713 * * The Emperor Philippicus Bardanes is assassinated.

800± * * *Constantinople.* The Empress Irene proposes marriage to Charlemagne. (?)

802 * * *Constantinople.* [Saint] Irene is deposed and exiled because of her cruelties and murders while on the throne with her young son, whom she made sightless.

820 Dec. 25. *Constantinople.* Leo V. is killed in the temple by conspirators favoring his successor.

842 * * Emperor Michael is called the Drunkard. [867. Sept. 24. He is assassinated.]

959 * * Romanus III. banishes his mother and his five sisters.

963 * * Theophania, the widow of Romanus, becomes the wife of Nicephorus II. [969. She secures his assassination by John Zimiscesin.]

1034 * * Romanus III. is poisoned by Zoe, his profligate wife.

1050 * * Zoe, the wife of four emperors, and the murderess of two, finally dies.

STATE.

711-713 *Constantinople.* **Philippicus Bardanes** reigns. He is the son of Nicephorus Patricius, deposed. [712-716. **Anastasius II.** reigns. [His fleet, sent against the Arabs, returns in mutiny, and enthrones Theodosius.]

716-717 *Constantinople.* **Theodosius III.** reigns; he retires to a monastery.

717-741 *Constantinople.* **Leo III.** reigns.

The Isuaric race of emperors begins. Leo exhibits great abilities; the empire is convulsed for many years by religious controversies.

718 * * The edict **against images** occasions the loss of the **Greek possessions** in Italy.

721 * * **Anastasius** is charged with conspiracy, and put to death by Leo III.

741-775 *Constantinople.* **Constantine V.,** Copronymus, reigns.

741 * * **Artavasdes,** son-in-law of Constantine, rebels; he defeats and deposes Constantine, and is declared emperor.

743 * * **Constantine is restored,** Artavasdes having been put to death.

751 * * *It.* The **Greek exarchate** ends.

775-780 *Constantinople.* **Leo IV.,** Chazarus, the Iconoclast or Image-breaker, reigns. He is the son of Constantine V., and his wife is the ambitious Irene.

780-797 *Constantinople.* **Constantine VI.** reigns.

He being only nine years of age, **Irene,** his mother, becomes regent; she restores the worship of images. When Constantine attains his majority, she attempts to exclude him, and is imprisoned.

782 * * *Asia.* The [caliph of Bagdad], **Harun-al-Raschid,** invades the empire. [He advances as far as the Bosporus; and the emperor is terrified into making peace with him, stipulating an annual tribute of 60,000 pieces of gold.]

787 * * *Constantinople.* Constantine **imprisons Irene,** his mother, for her cruelty while regent.

790 * * *Constantinople.* **Constantine VI.** takes authority alone, in consequence of the unpopularity of his mother.

792 * * *Constantinople.* **Irene** again rules with her son.

797 * * Constantine is **murdered** by assassins hired by his mother.

797-802 **Irene** reigns.

802-811 **Nicephorus,** the great treasurer, reigns.

He leads a conspiracy, dethrones and banishes Irene, and assumes the government; killed in war with the Bulgarians.

803-806 **War** breaks out with the **Saracens.** Asia Minor is ravaged by Harun-al-Raschid.

807 * * Nicephorus makes a **disgraceful peace** with Harun-al-Raschid, agreeing to an annual tribute of 30,000 pieces of gold.

811 * * *Constantinople.* **Stauracius** reigns. [811-813. **Michael I.,** Rhangabe, reigns. He succeeds his brother-in-law, but is soon deposed by Leo V., and retires to a monastery.]

813-820 *Constantinople.* **Leo V.,** the Armenian, reigns. Supported by the army he has corrupted, he rebels, and usurps the throne; he is finally assassinated by Michael the Stammerer.

820 * * *Constantinople.* **Michael II.,** the Stammerer, reigns. He had aided Leo in deposing Michael I., and then deposes Leo for his own election.

823 * * **The Saracens** occupy Crete [and found the city of Candia].

825 * * *Asia M.* The empire loses **Dalmatia.** [827. **Sicily** and **Crete** are lost.]

829-842 *Constantinople.* **Theophilus** reigns. He is the son of Michael II., and a zealous iconoclast.

842-867 Michael III., Porphyrogenitus, "the Drunkard," succeeds his father at the age of three years.

842-1056 **The Macedonian Dynasty.**

866 * * *Constantinople.* **Michael III.** makes **Basil** the Macedonian, a person of humble origin, his colleague. [867. Basil assassinates Michael.]

867-886 *Constantinople.* **Basil I.** reigns. He restores somewhat of the departed glory of the empire.

886-911 *Constantinople.* **Leo VI.,** the Philosopher, reigns. He exiles the patriarch Photius, and establishes a better reputation as author than as ruler.

890 * * **South Italy** is annexed.

897 * * *Asia M.* **The Saracens** take possession of the island of **Samos.**

911-959 *Constantinople.* **Constantine VII.** reigns. He is esteemed for his humanity and justness, and divides the government with his four sons, making five emperors.

911 * * **Alexander** is the colleague of Constantine VII., who is only six years of age; **Zoe,** his mother, is regent. [911. Alexander dies.]

919-944 *Constantinople.* **Romanus I.,** Lecapenus, commanding the fleet, usurps the government, and divides the authority with his three sons; he rules a few months. [920-928. Christopher, Stephen, and Constantine VIII., sons of Romanus, reign.]

928 * * **Naples** is acquired.

931 * * *Constantinople.* Romanus is **exiled** by his sons Constantine and Stephen. [932. The two sons are themselves **banished.**]

944 * * *Constantinople.* **Constantine VIII.** reigns alone.

959-963 *Constantinople.* **Romanus II.** reigns after poisoning his father. He is himself poisoned by his wife, Theophaus.

960 * * **Crete** is recovered from the Saracens by Nicephorus Phocus. [966. **Antioch** also.]

963-969 *Constantinople.* **Nicephorus II.,** Phocas, reigns. He is a successful general; is **assassinated** by John Zimices, the agent employed by the empire.

969-976 *Constantinople.* **John I.,** Zimices reigns. He is a successful general. He divides authority with Basil II. and Constantine IX., sons of Romanus II. John is poisoned. (?)

969-1026 *Constantinople.* **Basil II.** reigns — seven years as colleague with John.

976-1028 **Constantine IX.** reigns — 46 years a colleague of Basil II.

970+ * * **The empire** again **sinks** into insignificance.

980 * * *It.* **Apulia** and **Calabria** are restored to the empire.

1025-28 *Constantinople.* **Constantine IX.** reigns as sole emperor. He disgraces his reign by cruelty and vice.

1028-34 **Romanus III.** reigns. He is poisoned by his profligate wife, Zoe.

1034-41 *Constantinople.* **Michael IV.,** the Paphlagonian, reigns. Having married Zoe, the widow of Romanus, he gains the throne.

1041-42 *Constantinople.* **Michael V.,** Calaphates, reigns. Zoe dethrones him, and has his eyesight destroyed; he retires to a monastery.

1042-54 *Constantinople.* **Constantine X.,** Monomachus, reigns. [1050. Zoe dies.]

1054-56 *Constantinople.* **Theodora** reigns. She is the widow of Constantine X.; the Macedonian dynasty terminates.

1056-57 *Constantinople.* **Michael VI.,** Stratioticus, reigns. He is an able general; deposed by Isaac Comnenus, and retires to a monastery.

1057-59 *Constantinople.* **Isaac I.,** Comnenus, reigns.

He is enthroned by the army; he retires to a monastery in poor health.

1059-67 *Constantinople.* **Constantine XI.,** Ducas, reigns.

1067-71 *Constantinople.* **Romanus IV.,** Diogenes, reigns.

He marries Eudocia, the widow of Constantine, and gains the throne by excluding Michael, Constantine's son.

1071-78 *Constantinople.* **Michael VII.,** Ducas, reigns.

1078-81 *Constantinople.* **Nicephorus III.,** Botoniates, reigns.

He gains the throne by leading a revolt, and becomes an ally of Solyman the Turk. He is overthrown by a revolt, and deposed by his general, Alexius.

1081-1118 *Constantinople.* **Alexius I.,** or Alexius Comnenus, reigns.

He is proclaimed emperor by the soldiers, and defends the empire against the Turks and the Normans.

1097 * * The **First Crusade** occurs; Alexius I. recovers Asia.

1099-1268 *Syria.* **Antioch** is a Christian principality.

1118-43 *Constantinople.* **John II.,** Comnenus, reigns.

By the abilities and bravery of the Comneni, the empire becomes a power among the states of Europe and Asia.

1143-81 *Constantinople.* **Manuel I.,** Comnenus, reigns. He permits the Crusaders to pass through his dominions.

1181-83 *Constantinople.* **Alexius II.,** Comnenus, reigns. The Empress Maria, his mother, is regent; he is deposed and strangled by Andronicus.

1183-85 *Constantinople.* **Andronicus I.,** Comnenus, reigns.

He obtains the appointment as regent for the young emperor, puts to death the prince and his mother the Empress Maria, then ascends the throne, and rules with great cruelty until the people rise, torture, and kill him.

1185 * * The **House of Angeli** is founded.

1185-95 *Constantinople.* **Isaac II.,** Angelus Comnenus, reigns. Dethroned and blinded by his brother Alexius.

1190 * * **Cyprus** is lost to the empire, being taken by King Richard of England.

1195-1203 *Constantinople.* **Alexius III.,** the tyrant, reigns. He is deposed and blinded by the Crusaders, who restore Isaac II. to the throne.

ARMY — NAVY.

1203 May 9. **Constantinople** is taken by the Crusaders, ostensibly to restore Isaac II. to his throne. [1204. It is plundered.] (See State.)

1205 * * **Baldwin I.** is defeated by the Bulgarians, and taken prisoner.

1235 * * *Constantinople.* **Baldwin II.,** King of Jerusalem, unsuccessfully besieges the city.

1261 July 25. **Constantinople** is captured by the revolting Greeks, and the Latin empire ends.

1291 * * *Syria.* Acre is taken by the Saracens. [1294. *Asia M.* The Moguls end the Seljuk sultanate of Iconium.]

1321-28 Civil War.

Andronicus II. and his grandson Andronicus III. struggle for the possession of the throne; the latter is successful.

1340 * * *Asia M.* **Turks ravage Mysia** and other parts of Asia. [1345. Again.]

1347 * * **Constantinople** is captured by **John** Cantacuzenus.

1352 * The Greeks and Venetians are defeated in a war with the Genoese.

1357 * * *Turk.* Turks take Gallipoli.

1362 * * The Sultan Amurath **takes Adrianople.** [He organizes the **Janizaries,** and is everywhere successful.]

1390 * * **Civil war,** confusion, and distress prevail among the Greeks. All their **Asiatic possessions** are lost.

1395 Sept. 28. *Turk.* **Bajazet I.,** Sultan of the Turks, defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis, in Epirus.

1422 * * **Constantinople** is unsuccessfully **besieged** by 200,000 Turks under Amurath II.

1430 * * *Turk.* **Thessalonica** is taken by Amurath. [1446. **Corinth** also.]

1453 Apr. 6. *Constantinople.* **Mohammed II.** begins the **siege** of the city with a fleet of 300 ships and an army of 300,000 men. [May 29. The city is taken; **the Greek empire falls.**]

1456 * * **The Turks** under Mohammed II. enter Greece, and capture **Athens.**

[1460. They capture nearly all of Greece. 1461. Trebizond in Asia Minor. 1470. Eubœa (Negropont) on the Ægean Sea, is captured from the Venetians. 1478. They complete the subjugation of Albania. 1840. Take Otranto, Italy. 1516. Syria and Palestine.]

1521 Aug. *Servia.* The Turks under **Solyman** take Belgrade and annex it.

[1522 * * They take Rhodes. The Knights of St. John lose 100,000 men in its defense. 1540±. They take Achaia. 1574. Cyprus. 1669. They besiege and capture Candia; 200,000 people perish during the blockade.]

1685 * * Francesco Morosini leads the Venetians and the German mercenaries under Konigsmark to the **conquest of Morea;** this marks the beginning of the **rescue of Greece** from the Turks.

1686 * * **Argos,** the most ancient city, is taken by the Venetians. [1687. **Corinth** is taken; **Athens** is devastated. 1689. **Morea** is also taken from the Turks.]

1715 * * The Venetians are driven out of Morea by the Turks; Corinth falls.

1716 * * **The Turks are defeated** by the Venetians under Count J. M. Schlenburg, who holds **Corfu.**

1769 * * The Russians send an **expedition** under Orloff to the Peloponnesus in aid of the Greeks.

1799 Mar. 3. **Corfu** captured from the French by a Russian and Turkish fleet.

1803 * * **Suliots** unsuccessfully rebel.

1821 * * **War for independence.**

Mar. *–June * *Roumania.* Prince Alexander Ypsilanti leads a Grecian revolt in Moldavia and Wallachia; he is defeated, and flees to Austria, and is detained for six years. Apr. * An uprising in Morea occurs. June * Successful.

* * Distressing reports of **Turkish cruelty** to Christians in Constantinople, Adrianople, and other cities are circulated; 20,000 Greeks are murdered.

Oct. 5. **Tripolitza** is stormed by the Greeks; they commit dreadful cruelties. [Nov. 21. Missolonghi is taken.]

1822 Jan. * Turks **besiege Corinth.**

Apr. 11. The Turks bombard and **capture Scio;** about 40,000 peaceful inhabitants are massacred, and others sold into slavery. [Civilized Europe is thrilled with horror.]

July 13. The Greeks defeat the Turks at **Thermopylæ.**

* * *Cyprus.* The Turks commit a terrible **massacre** in suppressing an insurrection.

Sept. 16. **Corinth** is taken by the Turks. [1823. Retaken by the Greeks.]

* * **Constantine Canaris,** a Greek admiral, burns a part of the Turkish fleet, and puts 3,000 Turks to death.

1823 Apr. 20. **Marco Bozzaris** is killed at Carpenisi.

* * **Civil war** prevails among the Greek partisans [for two years].

* * *Athens.* The Greeks unsuccessfully **besiege the Turks** in the fortress.

1824 Jan. * **Lord Byron** joins the Greeks at Cephalonia. [Apr. 19. He dies at Missolonghi.]

Aug. 16. The **Capitan Pasha** is defeated at Samos.

* * **The Turks** commit terrible **atrocities** in the islands of Kasos and Ipsara.

* * **Jean Gabriel** of Geneva devotes himself to the cause of Greek independence.

* * **Civil war** again breaks out. [Brief.]

1825 * * **Mehemet Ali** of Egypt, and his stepson Ibrahim, **invade Greece.** [Apr. 27. Ibrahim begins the siege of Missolonghi. May 18. He takes Navarino. June 30. He takes Tripolitza.]

June * The **Greek fleet** defeats the Capitan Pasha.

1826 Apr. 26. **Ibrahim Pasha** assaults and captures **Missolonghi.**

* * **Volunteers** come from Europe and America in aid of the Greeks.

* * **Argos** devastated by the Turks. [June 2. Reschid Pasha takes its citadel.]

1827 Oct. 20. The **Egypto-Turkish fleet** is annihilated at Navarino by the united British, French, and Russian fleets, under Vice-Adm. Codrington.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1687 * * *Athens.* A Venetian bomb destroys the roof and most of the walls of the **Parthenon.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1204 * * Alexius IV., emperor, dies.
1220 * * Acropolita, states., hist., b. [1282. D.]
1224 * * Michael VIII., Palæologus, emperor, born. [1282. Dies.]
1330 * * Chumnus, Nicephorus, author, d.
1348 * * Manuel II., Palæologus, emperor, born. [425. Died.]
14th Century. Nicephorus Gregoras, hist., b.
1390 * * Bessarion, John, cardinal, patriarch of Constantinople, born. [1472. Dies.]
1400 * * Gaza, Theodore, scholar, b. [1478. D.]
1403 * * Constantine XIII., Palæologus, emperor, born. [1453. Dies.]
15th Century. Ducas, Michael, historian, b.
1518 * * Barbarossa, or Horuc, Greek-Algerine pirate, dies.
1535 * * Larcaris, Andreas Joannes, schol., d.
1602 * * Fuca, Juan de, navigator, dies.
1636 * * Mavrocordatos, Alexander, physician, statesman, scholar, b. [1709. Dies.]
1748 * * Coray, Adamantios, poet, patriot, born. [1833. Dies.]
1768 * * Miaulis, Andreas Vokos, patriot, admiral, born. [1835. Dies.]
1770 * * Christopulus, **Athanasios,** poet, born. [1847. Dies.]
1776 * * Capo d'Istria, Count John, president of Greece, born. [1831. Dies.]
1790 * * Bozzaris, Marco, patriot, born.
Canaris, or Kanaris, Constantine, admiral, statesman, born. [1877. Dies.]
1791 * * Mavrocordatos, Alexander, statesman, born. [1865. Dies.]
1792 * * Ypsilanti, Alexander, patriot, born. [1827. Dies.]
1793 * * Ypsilanti, Demetrius, patriot, born. [1832. Dies.]
1801 * * Bulgaris, Dimitri, statesman, born. [1878 Jan. 10. Dies.]
1810 * * Rizo-Rhangabé, Alexander, poet, orator, staesman, b. [1892. Jan. 10. D.]
1815 * * Ottho I., Otto Friedrich Ludwig, king, born. [1867. July 26. Dies.]
1823 Apr. 20. Bozzaris, Marco, patriot, A 33.

CHURCH.

1205 * * **Roman Catholic missions** in Greece are opened.

1215 * * *Rome.* **Church Council** (p. 670).

1245 June 28. **Church Council** (p. 672).

1274 May 7–June 17. *Fr.* **The 15th Church Council** (p. 672). A temporary union of the churches is effected.

1277± * * The Greek Christians are **persecuted** by the Roman Catholic party.

1285± * * **The Greek and Roman Churches again divide.**

1307± * * *Constantinople.* The Emperor Andronicus **opposes union** with the Roman Church, and imprisons the patriarch for advocating it. [Andronicus is excommunicated by the Pope.]

1311 Oct. 16+. *Fr.* **The 16th Church Council** (p. 672).

1363-76 The Emperor John VI., Palæologus, and three patriarchs **reenter communion with Rome.**

1414 * * *Baden.* **The 17th Church Council** (p. 676).

1431 July 23. *Switz.* **The 18th Church Council** (p. 676).

1438 * * John VIII., distressed by the Turks, solicits help from Western Europe, and **submits to the Pope.**

1439 July 5. *It.* **The Council of Florence** having agreed to the union of the Greek and Roman Churches, the Pope signs the decree. [Entirely repudiated by the Greeks.]

1453 * * With the fall of Constantinople **every trace of union** with the Western Church disappears.

1456± * * Mohammed grants to the Christians personal security, and the free exercise of their religion.

1460 * * The patriarchs of Jerusalem, Antioch, and Alexandria **declare in favor of union** with the Roman Church. [Fruitless.]

1628 * * **Christianity is reestablished** in Greece. [1643. The Greek orthodox confession of faith appears.]

1760± * **Syria.* The Albanians change their religion, and profess Mohammedanism.

1774 July 21. Peace of Kutchuki Kainardji, between Russia and Turkey; the Greek Church is to be protected.

1819 * The Ionian Bible Society is organized at Corfu.

LETTERS.

1450–1500 *On the Deeds of the Great Commander of the Romans*, by Georgias Limenitis, appears.

16th Century. The *Erotocritos*, by Vincenzo Conaro, a Cretan, appears.

1726 * The printing-press is introduced into Turkey from Paris.

18th Century. Great revival of education; schools established in every city.

1811–21 * Ὁ Λόγιος Ἑρμῆς is issued at Vienna by Anthimos Gagi.

1822 * A university is established at Corfu for the Ionian islands.

SOCIETY.

1204 Jan. 28. Alexius IV. is murdered by Alexius Ducas, the usurper.

1822 Apr. 11. The Turks massacre 40,000 people in the Greek insurrection on Isle of Chios [Scio].

STATE.

1203–04 *Constantinople.* Alexius IV. reigns for six months. He is put to death by Alexius Ducas.

1204 * *Constantinople.* Alexius IV. being unable to fulfil a compact made with the Crusaders,—to secure the union of the Greek and Roman churches, besides raising a large sum of money for their deliverers from the Turks,—the Crusaders, urged by the Pope, attack and capture Constantinople.

* Crete is ceded to the Venetians.

1204–61 *Constantinople.* The French or Latin emperors reign.

May 9. Baldwin I., Count of Flanders, is elected emperor by the Latins. [* He confers the kingdom of Salonika on Boniface, Marquis of Montferat.]

1204–61 *Asia M.* Greek emperors reign at Nicea.

[1204–22. Theodore Lascaris I. reigns. 1222–55, John Vatatzes (son-in-law); 1255–59, Theodore Lascaris; 1259–60, John Lascaris; 1260, Michael Palæologus becomes joint emperor.]

1205 * Athens is acquired by Otho de la Roche, who makes it a dukedom.

—— William of Champlitte organizes Achaia (Greece) into a principality.

1206–16 *Constantinople.* Henry I. of Hainault reigns.

1208 * Theodorus Angelus, Comnenus, seizes Epirus and Ætolia, and erects them into a kingdom. [1222–30. Emperor.]

1210 * Geoffrey Villehardouin becomes ruler of Achaia. [1218, Geoffrey II.; 1246, William, his brother.]

1221–28 *Constantinople.* Robert de Courtenay, brother-in-law of Henry I., reigns.

1228–61 *Constantinople.* Baldwin II., brother of Robert, a minor, reigns. John de Brienne, of Jerusalem, becomes regent and associate emperor.

1230 * Theodorus is defeated, captured, and deprived of his eyes by the Bulgarians. His brother, Manuel, claims the succession; but Theodorus regains his liberty, and succeeds in deposing the usurper. John, his son, succeeds.

1246–1430 Achaia is a fief of Naples.

1261 July 25. After 57 years, the Greeks under Michael Palæologus recover Constantinople, and put an end to the Latin empire in the East.

1261–82 *Constantinople.* Michael, having deposed John Lascarius, reigns alone.

1268 * *Syria.* Antioch is captured by the Sultan of Egypt.

1277 * Isabella succeeds William, Prince of Achaia. [1311. Maud, her daughter, becomes princess.]

1282–1328 *Constantinople.* Andronicus II., Palæologus, the Elder, reigns. He is deposed by Andronicus his grandson.

1299 *Asia M.* Othman, the Turk, invades Nicomedia, and founds the Ottoman Empire.

1324 * Maud, Princess of Achaia, after being thrice married, is forcibly married to John de Gravina, and dies in prison.

1328–41 *Constantinople.* Andronicus III., the Younger, reigns.

1330 * *Asia M.* The Turks conquer Nicea. [1346. Also the Morea.]

1341 * *Constantinople.* John VI., Palæologus, aged nine, succeeds his father, with John Cantacuzenus as guardian.

1342 * The councilors and guardian of the young emperor quarrel, and Cantacuzenus escapes death on a charge of high treason by declaring himself emperor, and, with the assistance of the Turks, maintains his claim. [Greece is desolated by civil war for five years.]

1347–55 *Constantinople.* John V., Cantacuzenus, reigns as sole emperor. [Weary of the disorder of the empire, abdicates, and retires to a monastery.]

1353 * *Turk.* The Turks settle on the coast of Thrace.

1367 * The Greeks are compelled to pay a heavy tribute to the Turks.

1371 * The Sultan Amurath, by treaty, takes a large part of the Greek emperor's territory.

1390 * Greeks surrender Asia Minor to the Turks.

1391–1425 *Constantinople.* Manuel II., Palæologus, reigns. He succeeds his father, having been associate ruler since 1372.

1400 * The emperor visits the courts of England and France, and solicits aid against the Turks.

—— Dissension and civil war distress the Greeks.

1401 * *Athens.* A Turkish pasha is established.

1402 * The empire is saved from the Turks by the timely invasion of Timur, who defeats the Sultan Bajazet at Angora, takes him prisoner, and dismembers his empire. [The Greeks become his allies, and pay him tribute.]

1403–12 * Dissension among the Turks prevents the fall of Constantinople.

1413 * Manuel II. aids Mohammed I. [the Great] to become Sultan.

1425 * *Constantinople.* Peace is made between the Greeks and Turks.

1425–48 *Constantinople.* John VII., Palæologus, reigns.

The throne is claimed by his three brothers; he appeals to the Latins for aid against the Turks, and makes a reconciliation with the Roman Church to secure it.

1448–53 *Constantinople.* Constantine XIII., Palæologus, the last emperor, reigns. The empire has been reduced to a small state.

1453 *Constantinople.* The Greek Empire falls. (See Army.)

* All the Latin principalities in Greece are swept away by the conquest of the Turks.

1663 * The Turks hold all Greece, except the Ionian Islands, which are held by the Venetians.

1685 * The Venetians begin to invade Greece, and overthrow the power of the Turks. [1689. They take Morea. Expelled by the Turks.]

1699 Jan. 26. *Aust.* Morea is ceded to Venetians (p. 513).

1718 July 21. *Servia.* Peace of Passarowitz; Morea ceded to Turks (p. 513).

1770± * Greece struggles for independence, receiving aid from Russia.

1774 * Peace is made between Russia and Turkey.

1797 Oct. 17. *It.* The Ionian Islands are ceded to France (p. 519). [1799. Capitulate to the Russo-Turkish fleet.]

1800 Mar. 21. The Ionian Islands are formed into the republic of the Seven United Islands, under Russia and Turkey.

[1807. July 7. They are restored to France (p. 717). 1809. Oct. 3–12. Taken by the English. 1815. Nov. 5. Formed into an independent state under a British protectorate, Sir Thomas Maitland lord high commissioner. 1817. July 11. A constitution is ratified.]

1803 * *Turk.* The Suliotes unsuccessfully rebel against the Turks.

1815 * The Hetæria Philike is established at Odessa, as a secret political society for the liberation of Greece. [1820. Choses Prince Alexander Ypsilanti leader.]

1821 Mar. * Independence is declared; Greece revolts against Turkey. Alexander proclaims a general uprising against the Turks. Gemarios, archbishop of Patræ, and Theodorus Kolokotronis are leaders of the patriots.

1822 Jan. 27. Independence is proclaimed.

1823 Apr. 10. A National Congress meets at Argos.

* Kolokotronis is made commander in the Peloponnesus; civil war prevails [for two years].

1824 Oct. 12. A provisional government is set up. [1825. July * It invites the protection of England.]

1826 * Sympathy for the Greeks is widespread in Europe.

1827 July 6. The powers agree in requiring Turkey and Greece to accept their mediation that peace may be restored in the East (p. 943).

1828 Jan. 18. Count Capo d'Istria is elected president for seven years, through the influence of the Russian party; Greece is nominally a republic.

Feb. 2. The Grand Council of State is established. [Feb. 14. *Athens.* The National Bank is founded.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1828 Oct. 6. Patræ, Navarino, and Modon surrender to a French force.

Oct. 28. The Turks evacuate the Morea. [Tripolitza is given up to the Greeks. 1829. May 16. Also Missolonghi.]

1850 Jan. 18. The harbor of Piræus is blockaded by a British fleet under Adm. Parker to force the Greek Government to pay moneys due to British subjects, and to surrender the islands of Sapienza and Caprera. [Mar. 1. France interposes her good offices, and the blockade is discontinued.]

1853 Nov. 30. The Turkish fleet of 11 vessels near Sinope is attacked by a Russian fleet of 11 vessels under Adm. Nachimoff, and destroyed.

1877 * * The "Sacred Band," originally formed by Epaminondas in 377 B. C., is revived.

1878 Jan. 28. An insurrection breaks out in Thessaly against the Turks. [Mar. 28, 29. Engagements occur at Macrinitza.]

Feb. * *Turk.* Thessaly is occupied by 10,000 Greeks who have captured the frontier. [They retire at the armistice.]

Apr. * The insurgents are driven out at Macrinitza by the Turks. [May 6. Suppressed by British intervention.]

1882 Aug. 27, 28. Greek troops enter the ceded territory, and have two battles with the Turkish garrison remaining there. [The powers procure an armistice; the Turks finally retire.]

1886 Jan. 23±. Increased warlike demonstrations are made, but intervention is supported by the great powers.

May 7, 8. The Greek troops are ordered to the front.

May 8. The blockade of Greek ports is enforced by the powers. [June 7. Raised.]

May 20, 21. Fighting occurs at the outposts near Nezeres; 200 are killed and wounded. [May 24. An armistice.]

1889 Aug. 6. A Cretan insurrection is spreading.

Greece asks the powers to assist in restoring order on the island.

Aug. 7. The Greek fleet is assembling in the harbor of Salamis.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1840 Oct. 30. *Ionian Isles.* Great earthquakes occur at Zante, where many persons perish. [1853. Aug. 18. Thebes is nearly destroyed by an earthquake. 1858. Feb. 21. Corinth is destroyed. 1861. Dec. 26. The Peloponnesus is shaken. 1867. Feb. 4. One in Argostoli and Cephalonia destroys 50 lives. 1870. The Grecian Archipelago is shaken; Santorin is nearly destroyed.]

1874 Mar. * Dr. Schliemann, by excavating, discovers the supposed site of Mycenæ. [Reported.]

1875 Oct. 4. The Germans begin excavations at Olympia. [Important discoveries are made.]

1878 Nov. 28. Dr. Schliemann announces the discovery of the tomb of Agamemnon and others, besides many treasures, at Mycenæ.

1883 * * The foundations of the Temple of Jupiter at Dodona, Epirus [with other relics], are discovered.

1886 * * *Athens.* A great discovery of statuary is made near the Acropolis.

1888 Sept. * Dr. Schliemann makes discoveries in excavations at Mycenæ.

1889 Jan. 3. *Athens.* The American School of Archeology resumes its sessions.

Jan. 22. Earthquake shocks are felt at Athens, Megara, and elsewhere. [Apr. 11. In Epirus. Aug. 26. Again.]

1893 Jan. 19. A hurricane causes much damage.

Jan. 30. An earthquake occurs on the island of Zante; villages are destroyed, many persons killed, and 100 injured; 10,000 persons are homeless. [About 300 shocks occur within five months.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1845 Dec. 24. George I., son of Christian IX. of Denmark, King of the Hellenes, b.

1889 Feb. 11. Prokopios, Monsignor, patriarch, dies.

CHURCH.

1828 June 9. The sultan appoints a patriarch whom the Greeks reject.

* * *Athens.* The Protestant Episcopal Church of U. S. A. opens a mission; also the American Board (Cong.).

1831 * * The American Board (U. S. A.) opens a mission at Tenos. [1834. Another at Argos. 1837. Abandoned because of interference by the Government. One opened at Areopolis.]

1836 Dec. * The Baptists (U. S. A.) open a mission. [Abandoned by the Americans after 19 years of moderate success.]

1864 Nov. 16. *Athens.* The National Assembly repeals the article of the constitution requiring Roman Catholic priests to be Hellenic subjects.

1867 * * *Athens.* A Danish mission is opened. [1868. Abandoned.]

1868 * * *It.* The Pope invites the Greeks to attend the approaching General Council. [Declined.]

1871 * * The Baptists (U. S. A.) resume mission-work after suspension for 15 years. [After struggling for 16 years against the restrictions of the Government, it is suspended.]

1873 * * The Southern Presbyterian Church (South, U. S. A.) assumes the care of the Greek Evangelical Church. [1874. It opens a mission in Salonica. 1885. The native church withdraws.]

1874 * * Prokopios, the archbishop of Messenia, is elected metropolitan of Attica, and president of the Holy Synod.

1876 * * The synod of the church imposes an interdiction for three years on the archbishops found guilty of simony. (See State.)

LETTERS.

1831 * * Αἰγιναῖα is issued at Ægina.

1833 * * Ἶρις is issued.

1834 * * Ἀνθολογία is issued at Corfu.

* * The journal, *Savior* is issued.

1837 * * The University of Athens is founded.

1842–55 *Hellenic Antiquities*, by Alexander Rizo-Rhangabé, appears. [1867, *Literary History of Modern Greece.*]

1850–72 Πανδώρα is issued.

SOCIETY.

1831 Oct. 9. Count Capo d'Istria, is assassinated by the brother and son of a Mainote chief whom he had imprisoned. [1831. Oct. 39. The assassins are immured within brick walls closely built around them as high as their chins; here they are fed till they die.]

1857 Oct. 27. The king marries the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia.

1868 Aug. 2. Constantine, Duke of Sparta, heir to the crown, is born. [1869, June 25, George, Prince of Greece; 1870, Aug. 30, Alexandra; 1872, Feb. 9, Nicholas; 1876 Mar. 3, Maria.]

1870 Apr. 11. Near Nigrattion a band of 20 brigands capture Lord and Lady Mucaster, Count de Boyl, and five other persons, and hold them for a ransom — £25,000; the ladies are released.

Apr. 21. The brigands, being closely pressed by Greek troops, murder all four of their prisoners. [Seven of the brigands are soon captured and decapitated. Later, five more.]

May + * Influential citizens are charged with connivance at brigandage.

1889 Oct. 27. *Athens.* The crown prince of Greece and Princess Sophie of Prussia are united in marriage.

1891 Apr. * **-May** * Anti-Jewish riots break out in the Ionian Islands.

May 1. A riotous and fatal encounter occurs between Greek Christians and Hebrews at Zante; the Christians are the aggressors.

May 12. In Corfu the Christians attack the Jews; two are killed. [A state of siege is declared at Corfu. The Jews are confined within their houses at Corfu for weeks, and suffer for food.]

May 16. *Ionian Isles.* The anti-Semitic riots break out in Corfu.

1894 Aug. 8. A bomb explosion in Corfu City kills seven persons in the Hebrew quarter.

Sept. 2. A newspaper is wrecked by soldiers for unfavorable comment on army.

Dec. 15. Armenian refugees make their way to Athens.

STATE.

1829 July 23. The National Assembly commences its session at Argos.

Sept. 14. Turkey acknowledges the independence of Greece.

1830 May 21. Prince Leopold declines the crown.

1831 Oct. 9. President Capo d'Istria rules with severity, and is assassinated; anarchy follows.

* * A Senatorial Commission conducts the government.

1832 May 7. Otto of Bavaria, son of Lewis, is made king of Greece. A convention is signed by which definite limits are assigned the new kingdom by the powers.

1834 * * Athens becomes the capital.

1835 Jan. 1.–62 Oct. 20. Otto I. reigns. A regency of three Bavarians is selected by his father.

1843 Sept. 14. *Athens.* The constitution being ignored, a new constitution is established by a bloodless revolution; it provides for a responsible and representative government.

1844 Mar. 16. King Otto dismisses his Bavarian Ministers, and accepts the new constitution.

1854 * * Greece sides with Russia against Turkey in the Crimean War.

Jan. * The Ministry favors the insurrection in Thessaly and Epirus against Turkey. [Mar. 28. Rupture of diplomatic relations with Turkey.]

May * The English and French troops which arrive at the Piræus force the observance of neutrality, and a change of policy respecting additional territory; a change of Ministry ensues.

1856 * * The three protecting powers appoint a commission to investigate Grecian finances. [1860. Report; their management is condemned.]

1860 Sept. 15. An assassin, Aristides Dosias, fails in an attempt to assassinate the queen as a patriotic duty.

Oct. 18. Great Britain, France, and Russia remonstrate with the Greek Government respecting its debts.

1861 Mar. * The Ionian Islands agitate for annexation to Greece; the Parliament declares in favor of it.

1862 Feb. 12. A military revolt occurs against the usurpation of the king. The insurgents demand reforms and a new succession. [Apr. 20. Subdued.]

Sept. 23. *Athens.* The king prorogues the Chamber he cannot silence, and continues an oppressive administration.

Oct. 17. An insurrection arises at Petræ and Missolonghhi.

Oct. 20. *Athens.* King Otto abdicates, having lost power and influence.

Oct. 23. A provisional government is formed; Demetri Bulgaris, president. [It is generally accepted.]

* * A general election is held, and Prince Alfred of England is chosen king by 230,016 out of 241,202 votes.

But the agreement entered by the three powers forbids the elevation of a prince of either power to the throne.

Dec. 4. *Athens.* The Provisional Government decrees a modification of the Constitution of 1843; universal suffrage is introduced, and the executive department of government reorganized.

1863 Feb. 21. A military revolt occurs against Bulgaris, president of the council, and Rufos, minister of finance. [They resign.]

Mar. 30. The National Assembly proclaims George I. the king of Greece. (Son of Christian IX. of Denmark.)

May 27. *London.* Great Britain, France, and Russia sign a protocol declaring the throne of Greece vacant. [June 5. They sign a treaty relative to the accession of Prince William.]

July 3. The Powers, by an identical note, inform the Assembly that they will quit Greece if order is not restored.

July 9. *Athens.* A military revolt is suppressed.

Oct. 18. The Ionian Parliament votes that the protectorate of England shall cease immediately, and the islands be forthwith annexed to Greece. [1864. June 2. The protectorate ends.]

Oct. 31. *Athens.* The king takes the oath of fidelity to the Constitution.

Nov. 14. The protecting powers and Austria sign a treaty relative to the Ionian Islands.

1864 July 30. *Athens.* Ionian representatives to the Assembly first arrive.

Oct. 21. *Athens.* The Constitutional Convention provides for a Council of State.

The legislative authority is vested in a single chamber called the Boule, having 207 delegates elected for four years by universal suffrage.

Nov. 1. *Athens.* The Convention, in spite of the opposition of the king, adopts a new Constitution. [Nov. 28. The king takes the constitutional oath, and the convention is dissolved; Count Sponneck, a Dane, is his chief adviser.]

1865 Sept. 25. *Athens.* The king surrenders one-third of his civil list to relieve the strain on the treasury.

Dec. 1. Count Sponneck, the Danish adviser, yields to the popular opposition, and retires from Greece.

1866 Aug±. A popular agitation favors the Cretan insurrectionists who desire annexation with Greece. [1867. Apr. * Greeks aid the revolting Cretans.]

1868 Dec. * Turkey and Greece come to an open rupture, caused by Grecian intervention in Crete.

1869 Jan. 9–Feb. 18. *Paris.* The European Conference proposes an amicable adjustment of Cretan difficulties acceptable to Greece and Turkey.

1875 * * The king gives great offense by his unconstitutional methods; they force a change in the ministry.

1876 * * Greece assumes neutrality in the Servian war.

Sept. * Great Britain unites with Turkey in remonstrating with Greece for arming against Turkey.

1878 Jan. 22. *Athens.* The popular demand for war with Turkey causes the Ministry to resign. [President Comoundouros forms a new one.]

Jan. 31. *Athens.* The Chamber empowers the Government to take military measures against Turkey. Vote, 121–6. [The minority proposes the armed occupation of Thessaly, Epirus, and a part of Macedonia, to protect Greek citizens.]

July 24±. The Sultan proposes the rectification of the frontiers. [Aug. 8. The claims of Greece are rejected.]

Aug. * *Athens.* The Greek Government requests the powers to bring about a settlement of the Eastern Question.

1879 Jan. * The Turco-Grecian Commission, appointed under the Berlin Treaty to rectify the frontier boundaries between Greece and Turkey, meets.

1880 June 15+. *Berlin.* A conference of plenipotentiaries of the powers unanimously agree upon a new line of demarcation between Greece and Turkey.

Greece receives 8,500 square miles, and 535,000 population. Greece rejoices. Turkey resists. [Unexecuted.]

July * Greece prepares for war in execution of the Berlin Conference.

1881 Feb. 7. *Athens.* The Government calls out the National Guard, also the Reserve, — 80,000 men.

Feb. * *Constantinople.* A new line of demarcation is agreed to by the powers; Turkey accepts, Greece opposes it, amid intensest excitement. It cedes to Greece 265 square miles.

Apr. 7. *Athens.* The Ministry accepts the new line of demarcation.

May 24. *Constantinople.* The Porte and the powers sign a convention respecting ceded territory; Thessaly is ceded to Greece; territory, 5,142 square miles. [July 2. Signed. July 6. Effectuated.]

* * The burdensome revenue tax of one-tenth in kind of all agricultural products is abolished.

1885 Oct. 11. *Athens.* A decree is issued calling out the reserves; 30,000 men are enrolled within five days.

1886 Jan. 11. The six great powers by an identical note call on Greece, Bulgaria, and Servia to disarm.

[Jan. 26. A collective note declares that in absence of cause, no naval attack on Turkey will be permitted. Jan. 31. Another declares that the powers will take action against either state that breaks the peace.]

Mar. 15±. *Athens.* The Government calls out two more classes of reserves for the army, raising its nominal strength to 100,000 men.

Apr. 26. A collective note conveys to Greece the ultimatum of the powers; it demands demobilization within one week. [Apr. 29. The French Minister makes a special intervention. Greece proposes a gradual disbanding.]

May 6. The powers demand of Greece a specific statement of the time required.

The representatives of the powers leave Athens, and a pacific blockade of the coasts of Greece is declared.

May 24. *Athens.* The king signs a decree for a speedy disarmament.

June 24. *Athens.* The Chamber passes the Electoral Reform Bill; it reduces the number of deputies from 246 to 150 by enlarging the constituencies.

1889 Aug. 6. The Ministry sends a circular letter to the powers, demanding that they take action for the restoration of order in Crete.

Oct. 27. Prince Konstantinos, Duke of Sparta, heir apparent, is married to Princess Sophia of Prussia, the sister of the German emperor.

1890 Apr. 3. *Athens.* A charter is granted for the completion of the canal across the Isthmus of Corinth, its French promoters having abandoned it; $4,000,000 are voted for its completion.

Oct. * The Young Greek Party triumphs in the election.

1893 Jan. 1. The national debt is 569,220,353 drachmai payable in gold, 161,758,822 payable in paper, and 11,000,000 issued as treasury warrants.

Nov. 26. Greece announces that she is temporarily unable to keep her financial engagements with foreign powers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1869 * * The first railroad is opened between Piræus and Phalerum, distance less than one mile. [1872. The railroad between Piræus and Lamia is begun.]

1882 May 5. The cutting of a canal across the Isthmus of Corinth is begun. [1893. Aug. 6. Opened.]

1884 May 4. A fourth railway, from Volo to Larissa, is opened by the king. [1885. Apr. 15. A railway is opened between Athens and Corinth.]

GREENLAND is a continental island, lying in the North Polar Sea, entirely unconnected with any portion of Europe or America. It belongs, for the most part, to Denmark, and is ruled by a governor appointed by the crown. Estimated area, 512,000 square miles; population in 1890, 10,500±, chiefly Eskimos, and including about 300 Europeans.

CHURCH.

1121 * * **Eric Gnupsson** appointed bishop (p. 11). [1124 * * Bishop **Arnold.** 1540. The last bishop dies.]

1686 Jan. 31. *Norway.* **Hans Egede,** the "Apostle of Greenland," is born. [1721. Arrives in Greenland. 1723. Founds Good Hope Mission. 1723–36. Converts Eskimos. 1740. Becomes superintendent of missions. 1758. Nov. 5. D.]

1708 * *Norway.* **Paul Egede,** author, is born. [1734–40. **Paul Egede,** missionary superintendent. 1789. Dies.]

1725 Jan. 1. Frederick Christian, the first convert of the Danish missionaries, is baptized [becomes a teacher].

1728 * **Godthaab** becomes a Danish mission-station.

1733 May 20. Moravian missionaries from Herrnhut, Saxony, first arrive at Godthaab. [1738. Kajarauk is their first Eskimo convert. 1774. Lichtenan becomes a mission-station.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

876 * * Greenland is **discovered** by Gunnbjorn. [985±. Eric Rande] (p. 11).

1135 Apr. * Greenland is visited by **Scandinavians.**

1235 * * Colonists penetrate as far as 73° north latitude.

1261 * * Republican government is abolished, and Greenland is **incorporated with Norway.**

1342 * * The **Eskimos** appear. [1350. They distress the settlers.]

1393 (1394?) **July** * Greenland is visited by **Nicolo Zeno,** a Venetian.

14th–15th Centuries. Black death, foreign enemies, and the attacks of the Eskimos, **decimate the settlements.** [1490±. Colonization appears to have ceased.]

* * * **Greenland is neglected**—almost forgotten—for 200 years.

1396± * * **Antonio Zeno,** a brother of Nicolo, explores the coast.

1418 * * Settlements of **Norsemen** are destroyed by natives, and the foreigners reduced to slavery.

1578 * **Sir Martin Frobisher,** while seeking a Northwest Passage, takes possession of the west coast for Queen Elizabeth, and calls it West England.

1733–34 Smallpox destroys many thousands of people, nearly depopulating some of the villages.

1750 * *A Greenland Danish-Latin Dictionary,* by Paul Egede, appears. 1756, *A Greenland Catechism;* 1760, *A Greenland Grammar;* 1766, *New Testament* in the Greenland tongue; 1877, a translation of *Thomas à Kempis.*]

1774 * * The Danish crown makes **trade with Greenland a strict monopoly.**

GUATEMALA.

GUATEMALA is a republic of Central America, having its executive power vested in a president, and its legislative power in a National Assembly, representing 22 political departments. The chief religion is Roman Catholic, but other faiths are tolerated. Area, 46,800 square miles; population in 1890, 1,460,017.

ARMY.

1827 * * *Guatemala.* The **Salvadorians attack the city** after the assassination of Vice-President Flores, and are repulsed. [1829. Apr. * They attack and capture it. 1840. Mar. 18. Carrera, the revolutionist, defeats them.]

1851 * * Carrera **defeats** the Hondurians and San Salvadorians at **La Arada,** near Chiquimula, and expels them.

1854–55 . Filibusters. (See State.)

1863 June 16. The **Salvadorians severely defeat** the Guatemalans at **Coatepeque.** [A truce follows. Guatemala secures Nicaragua and Costa Rica as allies, and San Salvador is captured. Peace follows.]

1871 May * Miguel Garcia Granados **invades Guatemala** from Chiapas, and defeats and deposes President Cerna.

1876 * * **War** with Honduras and San Salvador follows Barrios's attempt to form a **confederation** of the Central American republics.

1885 Apr. 2. Barrios invades Salvador, is defeated; killed at Chalchuapa.

1890 July 17. A Guatemalan army invades San Salvador, but is defeated with heavy loss.

July 25+. Salvadorian invaders under Gen. Ezeta are routed in two battles.

July 27+. Both Guatemala and San Salvador **mass their troops;** the former has 40,000 and the latter 10,000 under arms. [Aug. 6. The **revolutionists** defeated. Aug. 15. **Hostilities** resumed.]

1892 Feb. 23. Gen. Enriquez and several companions are **killed** by a Guatemalan force near **Jacapa.**

STATE.

1820 * * Guatemala begins to shake off the **Spanish yoke.**

1821 * * **Independence** is declared.

1822–23 The people support the **Mexican patriot** Iturbide. [1823. Guatemala withdraws from the Mexican Confederation.]

1824 * * **A confederation** of Central American states is formed, and a democratic **convention** established. The **United States of Central America** consists of Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica.

1826 Sept. 6. President Barrundia having been imprisoned, Cerilo Flores becomes acting president. [Oct. 13. Flores is assassinated.]

1829 * * The Salvadorians establish Gen. Morazan as President. (See Army.)

1847 Mar. 21. A new **declaration of independence** is made; allegiance to Spain is altogether withdrawn.

1848 * * **Rafael Carrera** is elected president. [Reelected for life.]

* * A new **Constitution** is promulgated.

1854–55 American filibusters under Kenny and William Walker make an unsuccessful invasion.

1863 * * **Rivalry** between Carrera and Barrios, the president of San Salvador, leads to **open war.**

1865 May 3. Gen. Vicente Cerna is made president for four years. [1871. June 29. Deposed by Granados.]

1870± * * The **Liberal party** begins to rise in influence.

1871 * * The archbishop of Guatemala and the **Jesuits** are exiled as political intriguers favoring the clerical party.

May *-73 **June 4. Granados** rules as provisional president.

1872 Mar. * **An alliance** is entered with Honduras against San Salvador. [1873. With San Salvador.]

* * The **Jesuit order** is proclaimed extinct and its property confiscated.

1873 June 4. Justo Rufino Barrios is elected president. [Successively reelected till his death in 1885.]

1876 * * President Barrios invites other republics to a **Confederation Conference.** [The Conference is broken up by quarrels, and war follows in which Guatemala is victorious.]

1881 * * The United States of America is requested to settle the **disputed boundaries** with Mexico. [Mexico declines the mediation. 1884. Definitely traced.]

1885 Feb. 28. President Barrios issues a proclamation for the union of the five **Central American republics.** Nicaragua and Costa Rica refuse, and declare war against Guatemala. [Honduras alone favors the union.]

Apr. 16. Gen. Barillas succeeds Barrios as president. [Peace follows.]

1886 May 25. A law is passed **prohibiting torture** as punishment.

1889 Oct. 30. Another **revolution** breaks out. [Nov. * Insurrectionists attack the Mataes-ciuntla barracks, and seize the arms. Nov. 3. Order prevails.]

1890 Mar. 27. Guatemala **enters the union** of the Central American States.

Aug. 20±. Salvador and Guatemala accept the **mediation** of the United States. [Aug. 21. **Peace** is concluded. Aug. 27. Signed. Nov. 16. The final treaty of peace signed. 1891. July 25. Ratified.]

Aug. 28. Gen. Martin Barrundia, the revolutionist, is shot down on board an American steamer.

1891 July 12. Disorder prevails.

Sept. * Another **revolt** breaks out; Gen. Barillas declares himself dictator; hundreds are killed in a fight between soldiers and insurgents in the streets.

1892 Jan. 16. Dr. Lainfiesa is elected president. [Over 60 persons are killed and 100 wounded in election riots.]

Feb. * **A revolt** headed by Gen. Enriquez is suppressed.

1894 Oct. * The president declares himself **dictator.**

MISCELLANEOUS.

1730 * * *Guatemala.* **The cathedral** is erected.

1773 June 7. An **earthquake** destroys Santiago and all its inhabitants.

1774 * * **Old Guatemala** is destroyed by the Volcan de Agua.

1779 * * Cerilo Flores, acting president, born. [1826. Oct. 13. Dies.]

* * José Francisco Barrundia, president, born. [1854. Aug. 4. Dies.]

1814 * * Rafael Carrera, revolutionist, president, born. [1865. Apr. 14. Dies.]

1824 * * Slavery is abolished.

1834± * * Justo Rufino Barrios, president, born. [1886. Apr. 2. Dies.]

1862 Dec. 19. *Guatemala.* An earthquake destroys 150 buildings and 14 churches. [1874. Sept. * Old Guatemala is much damaged.]

1868 * * A telegraph line is completed from the capital to Amatillan.

1875 * * A railroad from San José to Escuintha begun. [1880. June 18. Opened.]

1882 * * *Guatemala.* The Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., establishes a mission.

1884 * * Work is commenced on the Interoceanic Railroad. [1885. Dec. 27. Also on one to connect La Antigua with the Central Railroad of Guatemala.]

1886 Jan. 6. A telegraph line is laid between Jocotun, Guatemala, and Santa Rosa, Honduras.

1889 Dec. * *Guatemala.* Cholera causes 1,200 deaths.

1891 Oct. 10. Two letters written by Columbus are found in an old convent.

Sept. 23. The Government closes the ports as a quarantine against cholera.

1893 Jan. 23. The British Legation is attacked by rioters.

GUIANA.

GUIANA is a country lying on the north coast of South America, and divided into three colonies. BRITISH GUIANA, in the west, consists of the three united British colonies of Berbice, Demerara, and Essequibo; capital, Georgetown; area (claimed), 109,000 square miles; population in 1891, 288,324. The people are chiefly negroes, mulattoes, East Indians, and Chinese. The religions are numerically represented in the following order: Hindus, Moravians, Reformed and Lutherans, Roman Catholics, Mohammedans, Jews, and Buddhists. DUTCH GUIANA, in the center, is a colony of the Netherlands, with Paramaribo for its capital; area, 46,060 square miles; population in 1890, 56,873. FRENCH GUIANA, in the east, is a colony of France, having Cayenne for its capital. The boundary on the east is in dispute with Brazil. Area (claimed), 46,858 square miles; population, 25,796.

ARMY — STATE.

1580 * * Dutch settlers appear on the Pomeroon.

1613± * * *B. G.* A colony of Zealanders flourishes on the banks of the Essequibo.

1614 * * *Neth.* Holland grants four years' monopoly to any Dutch citizen discovering any harbor or place of commerce in this region. [1627–67. *D. G.* Dutch colonists arrive.]

1626–43 *D. G.* French colonists settle on the Sinnamary and on the Surinam.

1630 * * *D. G.* English colonists settle in Surinam. [1652. Return to Paramaribo.]

1634 * * *F. G.* French traders settle in Cayenne. [1664. Taken by the French.]

1662 * * *Eng.* Charles II. grants the whole colony to Lord Willoughby.

1664 * * *D. G.* Many Jews remove from Cayenne to the Surinam district.

1666 * * *D. G.* Zealanders take the English settlement by storm, and 100,000 pounds of sugar are exacted as a ransom.

1667 * * By the Peace of Breda, the Dutch are formally recognized as the masters of Guiana. [1674. Confirmed to them by the Treaty of Westminster.]

1674 Dec. 21. *F. G.* The French attack Cayenne. [1677. Capture it.]

* * *F. G.* The colony passes under the direct control of the crown.

1682 * * *Neth.* The Dutch West India Company receives Guiana by charter from the States-General. [1683. It cedes one-third of their territory to the city of Amsterdam, another third to Cornelius Van Aerssens, Lord of Sommelsdijk.]

* * * *Neth.* The new company incorporate themselves as the Chartered Society of Surinam; Sommelsdijk is the governor. [1688. He is massacred in a mutiny. His claim is purchased after a time by Amsterdam.]

1712 * * *D. G.* The French under Cassard attack the Dutch, and exact a contribution of Paramaribo.

1732 * * *B. G.* Berbice receives a constitution from Holland.

1760 * * *D. G.* Peace is made with the Aukan negroes. [1762. With Saramaceans.]

1763 * * *D. G.* An insurrection of negro slaves breaks out. [Suppressed.]

1764 * * *F. G.* Many French colonists arrive.

1772 * * *D. G.* The Maroons, bush negroes, revolt. [1776. Suppressed.]

1776 * * *D. G.* The Bonni tribe of Indians attack the colonists.

1781 * * *D. G.* Adm. Rodney takes possession for Great Britain. [1783. Restored to Holland. 1796. Regained by England. 1820. Restored to the Dutch.]

1786 * * *D. G.* Indians become pacified.

1795 * * *D. G.* The Chartered Society is dissolved, and Surinam is committed to a committee of 21 members.

* * *D. G.* The College of Electors commissions some of its members to act with the court in financial matters.

1799 * * *D. G.* The English assume a protectorate over the colony. [1815. The Dutch authority restored.]

1800 * * *F. G.* Victor Hugo is appointed governor, and the colony prospers.

1803 * * British Guiana is finally acquired, and its separate history begins; Sir Charles Green, governor. [1814. Formally ceded by the Dutch. It consists of the three colonies, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. 1831. July * Three colonies consolidated.]

1809 * * *F. G.* The Portuguese and British invade the territory.

1814 * * *F. G.* Authority is nominally restored to the French.

1817 * * *F. G.* The Portuguese finally restore the country to the French.

1828 * * *D. G.* Surinam and the West Indies are placed under a common government. [1845. Separated.]

1848 * * *F. G.* France sends many political prisoners to Cayenne.

1868 * * *B. G.* John Scott becomes governor. [1874, James Robert Longden; 1876, G. C. H. Cortright; 1882, Sir Henry T. Irving; 1887, Dec. * Viscount Gormanstown.]

1870± * * *B. G.* The organized importation of Chinese is prohibited.

1891 May 13. *D. G.* A serious revolt breaks out.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1498 * * The coast is discovered by Columbus. [1504. Vasco Nunez lands. 1531. Diego de Ordas makes discoveries.]

1596 * * Sir Walter Raleigh makes explorations. [1607, 1617. Explorations.]

1643 * * *F. G.* The Compagnie du Cap Nord is formed in Rouen.

1645 * * *F. G.* The Compagnie de la France Equinoxiale is established. [1652. The second compagnie is established.]

1664 * * *F. G.* The Compagnie des Indes Occidentales is chartered.

1683+ * * *D. G.* The canal of Sommelsdijk is constructed.

1735+ * * *D. G.* The Moravians establish mission-stations at Paramaribo, Clevia, and other places on the Surinam.

1807 * * *D. G.* Slave-trade is abolished.

1819 * * Gold is first discovered.

1842 * * *B. G.* Slavery is abolished; but by way of compensation to owners, the negroes are to be worked as apprentices without pay until 1863. [1863. Actually abolished.]

1852 * * *F. G.* More than 8,000 convicts are sent out by France as a penal colony.

1870 Apr. 24. *B. G.* The waterfall Kaieteur (822 feet) is discovered.

1877 Dec. 31. *B. G.* The estates employ 22,500 East Indian emigrants working under a five years' indenture.

1878 * * *B. G.* The Church of England claims 90,000 members.

* * *B. G.* The Moravians establish missions at Graham's Hall and Beterverwagtung in Demerara.

* * Roman Catholics report several churches and mission-stations.

HAITI.

HAITI is, next to Cuba, the largest of the West India group. It is politically divided into the Republic of Haiti in the west, and the Republic of Dominica in the east. Area of the Republic of Haiti, 10,204 square miles; population, 572,000, only one-tenth are whites. The government is republican in form; the executive branch is vested in a president elected for a term of seven years; the legislative branch is vested in an Assembly comprising a Senate and Chamber of Representatives. Its capital is Port-Au-Prince. The popular language is debased French, and the nominal religion is Roman Catholic.

STATE — SETTLEMENT.

1492 Dec. 6. Columbus discovers the island (of Haiti), which he names Hispaniola, and lands at St. Nicolas Mole.

1496 * * Santo Domingo is settled.

1505 * * Negro slaves are introduced.

1517 * * *Sp.* The importation of 4,000 African negroes yearly is authorized.

1632 * * French buccaneers arrive.

1674 * * Bertrand Denis d'Ogéron de la Bouere, an adventurer, plants a colony.

1696 Sept. 30. The western part of the island is ceded to France by the Treaty of Ryswick. [1795. July 22. By the Treaty of Basel, called Saint Dominique.]

1722 * * The restrictions on trade being removed, the languishing French colony becomes prosperous.

1790 * * Vincent Oge, a mulatto, educated in France, having 300 followers, leads a revolt. [Quickly suppressed.]

1791 May 15. *Fr.* The National Convention gives to free-born mulattoes citizens' rights. [Sept. 24. Repealed.]

Aug. 25. The plantation slaves rise against the oppressive whites. [Toussaint L'Ouverture fights the Spanish Dominicans. Sept. 11. The whites yield, and grant civil rights.]

1793 Aug. * The abolition of slavery is proclaimed to conciliate the unconquerable mulattoes.

Sept. * A British force invades Haiti.

1794 Feb. * *Fr.* The National Convention guarantees universal freedom to all in the French colony.

* * Toussaint deserts the Spanish and joins the French, whereby the latter gain ascendency.

1798 * * Toussaint, the leader of the blacks, aiding the French, drives the British from the island, after they had conquered the whole western coast.

1799 * * Gen. Rigaud, a mulatto, favoring the British, is defeated by Toussaint, who thereby acquires control of the western part of the island.

1801 July * Toussaint, the real ruler of the entire country, adopts a constitutional form of government, and proclaims the independence of Haiti.

* * Toussaint occupies the eastern part of the island; the French claim it.

1802 Feb. * A French army under Gen. Leclerc, 30,000 strong, lands to restore slavery.

May * A truce is agreed to. Toussaint capitulates, and is pardoned. [Yellow fever makes French army powerless.]

July * Toussaint is arrested, charged with conspiracy. [Sent to France.]

1803 Nov. 30. The French army, 8,000 strong, capitulates to a British squadron under Gen. Dessalines.

1804 Jan. 1. The Haitians formally declare their political independence; the aboriginal name of Haiti is revived.

* * Gen. Jean Jacques Dessalines, the successor of Toussaint, is declared governor for life. [1805. June 16. He proclaims himself emperor, and is crowned with great pomp, Jacques I. 1806. Oct. 17. He is assassinated by military conspirators. Several chieftains then divide authority, and the east part of the island is repossessed by Spain.]

1807 * * Christophe, the leader of the blacks in the north, is appointed governor for life. [1811. He changes his title from emperor to that of King Henry I.]

Mar. 10. Alexander Sabes Pétion becomes governor in the southern part. [1818. May * He dies. Jean Pierre Boyer succeeds him.]

1820 Oct. * Christophe commits suicide. [Boyer becomes practical dictator of the whole island.]

1821 Nov. 30. The Haitians in the west throw off the Spanish yoke, and proclaim an independent republic.

1822 * * Boyer invades the disturbed district, annexes it, and calls the new government the Republic of Haiti.

1825 * * France agrees to recognize the independence of Haiti on the payment of an indemnity of 90,000 francs.

1842 * * A revolution breaks out.

1843 * * President Boyer is an exile.

1844 Feb. 27. The Dominican Republic is formed in the east (p. 643).

Apr. 9. President Herrard Riviere fails to subdue the revolting Dominicans.

* ‡ Gen. Guerrier becomes president. [Pierrot and Gen. Riche follow. 1847. Faustin Soulouque. He attempts to subdue the Dominicans in the east.]

1849 Apr. 21. The Dominicans under Gen. Santana defeat the Haitians at Las Carreras.

Aug. 26. Soulouque assumes the title of Faustian I., emperor, and appoints a court and a nobility. [1859. He flees before an uprising of the people.]

1859 * * The Republic of Haiti is again proclaimed; Fabre Geffrard, president. [1867 He flees before an insurrection, and Sylvestre Salnave succeeds him.]

1868 May 10. An insurrection breaks out against President Salnave. [June 3. He defeats the insurgents. Aug. * Proclaims himself emperor. Dec. 18. He is finally defeated, and flees. 1870. Jan. 15. Captured, tried, and shot.]

1870 Jan. * It is proposed to sell Samana Bay to the United States. [Project dropped.]

May 15. Gen. Nissage Saget is inaugurated president.

1873 Oct. * Gen. Ganier d'Aton is elected president. [1874. June 14. Michael Dominique.]

1876 Mar. 7±. Louis Tanis heads an insurrection. [Apr. * Dominique is defeated, and flees. July 19. Boisrond Canal is elected president. 1879. July 17±. Deposed, by revolutionists. Oct. 22. Succeeded by Gen. Salomon. 1886. July 14. Salomon is reelected.]

1883 Mar. 25. A revolution breaks out. [Mar. 31. Government troops are defeated. May * Rebels blow up a bridge, killing 2,000 persons. June * Insurrection is quelled; amnesty proclaimed.]

1888 Aug. * Gen. Salomon is deposed by a revolution. [Sept. 19. Gen. Telemaque and 300 others are killed in an attack on the Palais Nationale at Port-au-Prince. Oct. * Civil war prevails between north and south Haiti.]

Oct. 22. Gen. Légitime is elected president.

Dec. 7. Cape Haytien is bombarded. [Dec. 21. Gens. Hyppolite and Légitime engage in an indecisive battle.]

1889 Jan. 1. President Louis Mondeslin Florvil Hyppolite is installed at Haitian.

Jan. 29. Légitime is defeated by Hyppolite. [Feb. 20. Gen. Hyppolite is defeated. Apr. * Dessalines is captured. June 1. Gen. Légitime is defeated, and Gen. Hyppolite becomes provisional president. Oct. 14. Elected president. Oct. 15. Inaugurated. 1890. May 15. Again elected for seven years.]

Oct. * The Constitution is revised, and modeled after that of the United States.

1894 Mar. * An insurrection breaks out. [Oct. 1. Suppressed.]

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

THIS group of islands lies in the North Pacific Ocean, and was formerly called the Sandwich Islands; its government is republican in form, and Honolulu is its capital; the inhabitants are chiefly Hawaiian natives, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Americans, British, and Germans.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1789 * * The earliest recorded volcanic eruption of Kilauea occurs. [1832. Mauna Loa is active; lava flows on several sides. Kilauea is also in a state of eruption. 1843. Mauna Loa discharges three great streams of lava from five to six miles wide, and moving from 20 to 30 miles long. 1851, 1852, 1855. Again active. 1859. Streams of lava flow to the sea. 1868. More discharges, with attending earthquakes. 1877. Feb. * A stream of lava flows for six hours.]

1894 Dec. 3. Hawaii is severely shaken by an earthquake.

CHURCH.

1819-20 By a spontaneous movement the idols and temples are destroyed by natives.

1819 * * The first missionaries reach Honolulu; the people, having already cast away their idols, are ready to receive Christian teaching.

1821 * * Kamehameha II. abolishes idolatry.

1820 Mar. 31. The first missionaries of the American Board arrive.

1824 * * The principal chiefs agree to recognize the Sabbath, and adopt the Ten Commandments as the basis of government.

1827 * * A prefecture-apostolic (Roman Catholic) is established. [1841. A vicariate-apostolic is created.]

1831 * * The fourth company of American missionaries arrives.

1847 Oct. 31. Louis D. Maigret is consecrated vicar-apostolic for the Islands.

1850 * * The Hawaiian Missionary Society, composed of native Christians, is formed for extending the gospel. [1851. It opens a mission in Micronesia.]

1852 * * The natives, with the aid of the American Board, take the gospel 3,000 miles to the Caroline, Marshall, and Gilbert Islands.

1853 * * Two native missionaries and their wives are sent to the Marquesas by the society at Hawaii.

1861 * * An English bishopric is erected.

1862 Aug. 18. Dr. Thomas Staley is consecrated (English) bishop for the Islands. [1870. Aug. * Resigns.]

1863 * * The mission-work of the American Board is transferred to the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

* * The Hawaiian churches report 20,000 communicants and the islands Christianized.

1872 Feb. 2. *Eng.* Alfred Willis is consecrated bishop for the Islands.

1881 Aug. 21. Hermann Koeckmann is consecrated (R. C.) vicar-apostolic.

SOCIETY.

1779 Feb. 14. Capt. Cook is murdered by the natives.

1824 * * The king and queen visit England, where both die of the measles.

1856 * * Kamehameha IV. is married to Miss Emma Rooker.

1866 * * Population, 62,000. Honolulu about doubles its population during the whaling-season by the influx of transient seamen, who bring many evils with them.

1890 * * The natives are steadily decreasing in numbers, owing to the vices introduced by foreigners. It is found necessary to resume mission-work to correct these evils.

STATE.

1542 * * Gaetano, a Spaniard, discovers these islands. [1756. Lord Byron, English navigator. 1778. By Capt. Cook.]

1784–1819 Kamehameha I. reigns. [1819–24. Kamehameha II.]

1792 * * Vancouver visits the islands.

1812± * * Kamehameha I. consolidates the government of the largest islands by subduing his rivals.

1822 * * The Hawaiian language is reduced to writing.

1824-54 Kamehameha III. reigns.

1834 Feb. 9. Kamehameha IV. (Alexander Liholiho), king, born.

1836 Nov. 16. Kalalaua I., king, born.

1840 * * The islands are declared an independent kingdom. A written constitution recognizes Christianity as the foundation of the government.

1844 * * The independence of the islands is guaranteed by the United States of America, Great Britain, and France.

1852 * * The Constitution is revised by the king and slightly liberalized.

1854 Dec. 15. Kamehameha IV. succeeds his father. [Dies Nov., 1863.]

1864 Aug. 20–72 * * Kamehameha V. reigns. [1872. Dec. 11. Dies.]

1873 Jan. 8. Prince William C. Lunalilo is king. [1874. Feb. 3. Dies.]

1874 Feb. 12. David Kalakaua is elected king by ballot, there being no heirs. Queen Emma is his rival.

1875 * * A reciprocity treaty is made with the United States.

1876 Dec. * The king visits the United States. [1881. July * He visits England. 1884. Feb. * He is crowned.]

1882 * * Junell Maigret (V. A.) dies.

* * Titus Coan, missionary, dies, A82. "He had received into the church 11,900 persons."

1887 June 25. The people rise against a corrupt ministry.

July 7. The king grants a more liberal Constitution.

1889 Apr. 10. Father Damien, "leper priest of Molokai," dies at Kalawa.

1891 Jan. 30. Kalakaua, king, dies at San Francisco.

* * Liliuokalani becomes queen.

Feb. 4. A plot to capture the Government is discovered.

Feb. 28. A new cabinet is selected.

Sept. 2. The new queen daily grows more unpopular with the natives, and republicanism is spreading.

1892 July 28. The cabinet resigns. [Nov. 16. A new cabinet is formed.]

A bill to establish a lottery in Honolulu for 25 years, at $500,000 a year, is introduced in the legislature; the lottery to be exempt from taxes and license fees, and to have free use of the mails.

1893 Jan. 15. Queen Liliuokalani attempts to force the cabinet to approve a new Constitution, extending her power, and limiting that of foreigners.

Jan. 17. A Committee of Public Safety deposes the queen, and forms a provisional government, with Sanford B. Dole as president.

Jan. 18. The Provisional Government has a strong force of men under arms, and the palace is strongly fortified.

Jan. 28. Revolution; the queen is dethroned, and the new Government seeks annexation to the United States.

Feb. 9. The American Minister establishes a protectorate by proclamation.

July 4. The Hawaiian Republic is proclaimed, with Sanford B. Dole as first president.

July 21±. The new Republic is generally recognized by the various consuls.

July 24±. The ex-queen sends a protest to Washington against recognition.

Aug. 31±. In Honolulu a royalist dynamite plot is frustrated by Adm. Skerrett cooperating with the Provisional Government.

Nov. 7. Minister Willis (U. S. A.) presents his credentials to President Dole.

Nov. 20±. *Wash.* President Cleveland (U. S. A.) takes steps for reinstating the Queen, and condemns Minister Stevens, who encouraged the revolution.

Dec. 14. The Provisional Government has given notice to Minister Willis that any attempt to restore the queen will be resisted by force.

1894 Aug. 8. *U. S. A.* President Cleveland recognizes the Republic.

HONDURAS.

HONDURAS is a republic of Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. The executive is a president; the legislative authority is vested in a Congress composed of a single house; the religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 46,400 square miles; population, 380,000±.

ARMY — NAVY.

1523 * * Conquered by the Spaniards.

1871 May * War with San Salvador. [1872. May * Renewed.]

1873 Aug. 19. The British ship *Niobe* bombards Omoa to redress injuries.

1890 Nov. 17. The insurgent Sanchez is shot.

1892 June 1. The rebel troops occupy Puerto Cortes. [Sept. 5. The capture of Gen. Miller ends the rebellion.]

1894 Feb. 19±. The Honduras troops are defeated in a fight with Nicaragua concerning the boundary line.

STATE.

1502 * * Columbus views the high mountains of Honduras. [Aug. 14. Lands at Cabo de Honduras, and takes possession for Spain.]

1540 * * Large cities flourish.

* * Alfonso de Caceres, one of the lieutenants of Alvarado, founds the [capital] city of Comayagua.

1824 * Honduras throws off the Spanish yoke, and joins the union of the Central American States. [1839. Dissolved.]

1825 * * The Wesleyan Methodists open a mission.

1832 * * The publication of papal bulls is prohibited throughout Central America, and religious freedom proclaimed.

1854 * Congress proclaims religious freedom.

1855 * * President Cabanos is exiled. [1856, Feb. 1, Gen. Guardiola is president; 1864, Gen. J. M. Medina; 1869, reelected.]

1856 * * Peace with Guatemala.

* * By the terms of a convention, England abandons her claim to a portion of the Mosquito Coast.

1859 Nov. 28. Great Britain cedes the Bay Islands to Honduras.

1862 * * An insurrection arises.

1865 * * A new Constitution is adopted. [1870. The Constitution limits the suffrage to those who can read or write.]

1872 Dec. * C. Arias is provisional president. [1875, P. Leiva is president; 1877, May 29, M. A. Soto; 1883, Nov. 27, Gen. Lewis Bogran; 1887, reelected; 1891, Oct. 10, Ponciano Leiba. 1894, Feb. * Polycarpo Bonilla.]

1891 May 7. An insurrection arises. [May 10. Quelled. 1892, Aug. 1; 1893, June 6. Others end.]

Sept. 18. The assassination of ex-President Bogran is reported.

1892 July 22. The Government closes its coast to foreign commerce.

ICELAND.

THIS island of the North Atlantic Ocean lies 160 miles east of Greenland, and belongs to Denmark. The language is Icelandic, and the religion Lutheran. The executive is a governor-general appointed by the king of Denmark; an Assembly legislating for local interests has two chambers. Capital, Reikiavik. Area, 39,756 square miles; population in 1890, 70,927.

860 * * Iceland is discovered (p. 11).

870–890 Ingolf, son of Oran, Ketil Hæng, Skalla-Grim, and Thorolf, Norwegian noblemen, settle in the southwest with a colony.

875± * * The commonwealth founded (p. 11).

890–900 Queen Aud, widow of Olaf, the king of Dublin, and many others **arrive from Ireland.**

900–930 Another large **colony** arrives from Norway.

930 * * The **Althing** begins (p. 11).

964 * * The reforms of Thord Gellir settle a fixed number of local moots and chieftaincies, dividing the island into quarters.

1056 * * Christianity introduced (p. 11).

11th Century. Iceland nourishes **learning** (p. 13).

1096 * * Tithes are established.

1100 * * The population is 50,000.

1133–1296 Benedictines establish several religious houses.

1168–1300 The Augustinians establish several religious houses.

1208–22, 1226–58 Civil wars devastate the land.

They are caused by disputes about the jurisdiction of the clergy, and questions of patronage and rights over glebe and mortmainland.

1215± * * The *Heimskringla* written (p. 13).

1241 Sept. 22. Snorro Sturleson is murdered (p. 13).

*** * * The people are remarkable for their moral qualities.**

1262–64 Iceland is conquered for the King of Norway by Gigur.

1264 * * Iceland has **well-developed literature** (p. 13).

1264 * * The republican independence is lost, and Iceland becomes **subject** to Hakon, king of Norway. (1280 ?)

1271 * * The old common law is replaced by the new **Norse code.**

1362 * * Iceland suffers from **volcanic eruptions.** [1389, 1783, 1875, Mar. 29, Again.]

1477 Feb. * Visited by **Columbus** (p. 12).

15th Century. The period of **decadence** begins. Art, science, letters, and industry are neglected; all remembrance of the commonwealth utterly perishes.

1550 * * Bishop Jon Aaronson is executed.

1579–1627 English, Gascon, and Algerine **pirates** cause widespread panic and devastation.

1707 * * Smallpox destroys one-third of the population.

1721 * * Eggert Olafsen, the naturalist, is born. He writes *An Historical Account of the Nature and Consolidation of Iceland,* and poems in Latin and Danish. [1770±, Dies. A49±.]

1753–54 The failure of crops causes **famine;** thousands perish. [1759. Another occurs, causing 10,000 deaths.]

1872 * * Icelanders **emigrate** to West Canada.

1874 Jan. 5. The king signs a **new Constitution.** [Aug. 1. Effective; it gives home rule.]

Aug. 1. The 1000th anniversary of the colonization of Iceland is celebrated at Reikiavik.

1882 * * Iceland suffers from a terrible **famine.** [Relief is sent by England.]

INDIA.

THE empire of British India includes Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Sind, Aden, Assam, Berar, Ajmere, Central Provinces, Coorg, Northwest Provinces, Oudh, Punjab, Lower Burma, Upper Burma, Andamans, Quetta, and Bolan. The capital is Calcutta; the administration of government is vested in a secretary of state for India with a council of 10±, all resident in England; also a governor-general appointed by the crown, resident in India; for administrative purposes India is divided into presidencies and provinces under the governor-general, governors, lieutenant-governors, and chief commissioners.

Three-fourths of the people are Hindus in religion, and over 50,000,000 are Mohammedans. Area, 964,992 square miles; population in 1891, 221,172,952. Besides the states above mentioned, there are many feudatory states, having an area of 595,167 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 66,050,479.

Authentic history begins about the middle of the 14th century.

The history of the crown colony of Ceylon is here combined with that of India. It has an area of 25,364 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 3,008,466.

ARMY — NAVY.

625± * * B. C. A Scythian horde overruns India.

327 * * B. C. [The Punjab] is traversed by **Alexander the Great.** [326. He defeats Porus on the banks of the (Jhelum) Hydaspes. He traverses Sind.]

256–150 B. C. The Greco-Bactrian kings from the northwest send **invading hosts** into the Punjab.

57± * * B. C. Vikramaditya drives the Scythians beyond the Indus.

78± * * A. D. King **Salivahana** rises against the **Scythians.** [Indian dynasties continue the struggle for 300 years.]

664 * * The first Mohammedan invasion.

*** * History becomes credible.**

1001 * * Mahmud, Sultan of Ghazni, on the first of 17 invasions, defeats the rajah of Punjab. [1010. He subdues Ghur. 1024. On his 16th invasion he conquers Gujarat.]

1030 * * The Hindus reconquer all India except Lahore.

1151 * * The Ghuro **capture Ghazni.**

1176 * * Mahmud of Ghur takes Multan and Uchch.

[1186, Ghaznivides; 1186, Lahore. 1191. He is routed at Thaneswar in the Punjab while advancing on Delhi. 1193. He renews the advance. 1199. Conquers Bihar. 1203. Also lower Bengal.]

1219 * * Genghis Khan, the Mongol conqueror of Persia, invades India.

1284 * * *Burma.* **Invading Chinese** destroy the city and dynasty at Pagan.

1294 * * Ala-ud-din, makes **extensive conquests** in Southern India.

[1297. He defeats Mogul invaders at Delhi. 1297. Reconquers Gujarat. 1300. Captures Rintunbur from the Jaipur Rajputs. 1303. Takes the fort of Chittur. Begins the conquest of Southern India. 1304–05. Defeats four Mogul invasions.]

1398–99 Tamerlane invades India.

He takes Delhi, and massacres the people for five days; desolate cities.

1519–26 Baber the Mogul conquers India.

[1526. Apr. 21. He defeats the (Afghan) sultan of Delhi at Panipat. 1527. Mar. 1. An army of the Rajputs of Chitor at Kanweh.

1539 * * Shere Shah Soor **conquers** Delhi. [1556. Akbar dethrones him at Panipat; soon subdues most of India.]

1564 * * The Moguls take Agra. [1565. They sack Bijanagar.]

1565 * * Battle of Tilikot. The Hindu power in South India is broken.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

3101 * * B. C. (or 3348). **The Hindu Era begins.**

2000–1500 B. C. The *Rig-Veda,* a collection of hymns, appears.

1400± * * B. C. The *Sama-Veda, Yajur-Veda Athar-Veda,* collections of sacred literature, appear.

244 * * B. C. The *Tripitaka* is prepared by the council of Patna. These sacred writings of the Southern Buddhists consist of *Aphorisms, Discourses for the Laity, Discipline for the Order,* and *Metaphysics.*

430± * * A. D. *Buddhaghosa's Parables,* a commentary on the *Dhammapada, or Buddha's Paths of Virtue,* appears.

700± * * Parsee priests from Persia introduce the *Zend-Avesta* [of which three out of 21 are extant].

800± * * The caves of the Ellora rock-cut temples are made.

1206± * * The Kutab minar, a lofty column, is erected at Delhi by the Mussulmans in memory of their decisive victory over the Rajputs in 1193.

1439 * * The Jaya Sthamba, a tower of victory, is erected by Khumbo Rana to commemorate the defeat of Mohammed of Malwa. (?)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

624± * * B. C. Gotama Buddha, founder of Buddhism, born. [543±. Dies.]

250± * * Kalidasa, Hindu poet, dramatist, b.

967 * * Mahmud, Sultan of Ghazni, Mohammed conqueror, born. [1030. D.]

1150± * * Mahmud II., conqueror, b. [1206. Dies.]

1162 * * Genghis Khan, Mongol conqueror, born. [1227. Dies.]

12th Century. Chund, or Chand, Hindu poet, born.

Javadeva, Hindu poet, born.

1246 * * Mahmud II., Sultan of Delhi, born. [1266. Dies.]

1316 * * Alah-ud-din, conqueror, dies.

1333 * * **Tamerlane** (Timour), Tartar conqueror, born. [1405. Dies.]
1360 * * Mahmud IV., emperor, b. [1394. D.]
1436 * * Mahmud V., emperor, b. [1443. D.]
15th Century. Kabir, Hindu author, born.
1483 * * Baber, Zaheir Adin, Mohammed, conqueror, born. [1530. Dies.]
1508 * * Humayun (Houmayoun), emperor, born. [1556. Dies.]
1542 * * **Akbar**, Mogul emperor, born. [1605. Dies, A 63.]

CHURCH.

1400± * * B. C. **Brahmanism** is introduced.

800± * * B. C. **Hinduism** is established.

500± * * B. C. The **Buddhist creed**, based on the Brahman religion, appears.

543± * * B. C. **Gotama Buddha** dies, aged 81.

[By the chronology of the Tibetans he lived 2214 to 2134; the Japanese place his birth at 1027; European scholars, 624± to 543.]

244 * * B. C. **Asoka**, King of Madodha or Bihar, becomes a convert to Buddhism. He convenes the third **Buddhist Council** at Patna. It **adopts the Pali** text of the Little Vehicle, constituting the Buddhist scriptures.

307 * * B. C. **Ceylon** becomes the seat of **Buddhism**, where it is established by Mahindo as the national faith.

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40 * * A. D. **Kanishka**, the Scythian, becomes the royal founder of Northern **Buddhism.** He convenes the fourth and last great Buddhist Council of Elders.

410 * * *Burma.* **Buddhist missionaries** arrive.

410–430. The holy books of **Buddhism** are rendered into Pali.

430 * * *Ceylon.* The **Dhammapada**, or "Path of Holiness," is written by Buddhaghosa.

634 * * Siladitya convenes a **general council** for the extension of Buddhism.

640 * * The **Brahmans** regain power.

8th Century. **Kumarila**, the Brahman apostle of Berar, begins to preach.

8th or 9th Century. **Sankara Acharya** founds the philosophical **Sivaite** sect, and popularizes the Vedanta philosophy into a national religion.

700–800 Various great **reformers** of the Brahman faith arise.

711 * * The **Mohammedans**, led by Casin, appear in the Indus Valley.

800± * * **Brahmanism** gradually becomes the ruling religion.

997 ± * * **Mahmud** introduces Mohammedanism. [1194. Dominant.]

1045± * * The **Vishnu Purana**, containing the Vishnuite doctrines and traditions, is written.

1050± **Ramanuja**, a Brahman (S. Ind.), appears as a Vishnuite reformer; he teaches the unity of God under the title of Vishnu, the Cause and Creator of all things.

1300-1400 **Ramanand**, a Vishnuite, teaches the masses (N. Ind.). [1380–1420. **Kabir**, his disciple, spreads the reformed doctrine in Bengal.]

1487-1525 **Chaitanya** is the incarnation of Vishnu; he works signs and wonders in Bengal and Orissa.

1498 * * **Roman Catholic** missionaries land at Calicut.

1520 * * **Vallabha-Swami**, preaching a **religion of pleasure** (N. Ind.), teaches that the liberation of the soul does not depend on the mortification of the body, that God is to be sought amid the enjoyments of life.

1542 **May 6.** The Jesuit, **Francis Xavier**, "the Apostle of India," lands in Goa. [1606. **A Jesuit mission** is begun in Madura.]

STATE.

1500± * * B. C. **The Hindus**, having entered India from the northwest, settle in the Valley of the Ganges.

543 * * B. C. *Ceylon.* **Vijaya**, an Indian prince, lands, and becomes sole ruler.

315 B. C.–450 A. D. The **Gupta dynasty** reigns in the Valley of the Ganges. [315–291. **Sandrocottus** is the first. 263–226. Asoka, his grandson.]

126± * * B. C. The **Su tribe** of Scythians drives out the **Greek dynasty** from Bactria (Afghanistan.)

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226 * * A. D. The **Indo-Scythic** empire is founded. [375. It is divided into Yeta (Northern) and Indo-Scythic kingdom proper (Southern.)]

319–470 The **Gupta kings** reign in Magadha, and introduce an era. [465–470. Overthrown by **White Huns** (Tartars) from the northwest.]

480–772 The **Valabhis dynasty** reigns in northwestern Bombay, Cutch, and Maliva; overthrown by Arab invaders.

524–544 The **Scythians and Huns** depart.

828 * * The **Hindus** regain power in Sind.

838 * * *Ceylon.* **The Tamils** establish a kingdom at Taffra.

1001–1186 **House of Ghazni**; Turki. [1001–24. Mahmud reigns. 1001. Annexes part of Hindustan. 1024. Enthrones **Vallabha** of Gujarat. 1030, Bhoja, raja; 1048, Mahichandra Rantore.]

1118–1565 Bijanagar is a Hindu kingdom (S. Ind.).

1176–1206 **Mahmud of Ghur** rules the frontier. [1186. Occupies Lahore.]

1205 * * The Pathan (**Afghan**) kingdom is founded. [1206. Falls.]

1206–90 **The slave kings**, chiefly Turki, reign.

1206 * * **Kutab-ud-din**, slave of Mahmud of Ghur, becomes sultan of Delhi.

[1211. Altmush reigns; 1236, Empress Razya; 1245, Nassr-ed-din; 1260, Balban; 1287, Kaikobad; 1290, Tallah-ud-din, a ruler of Khilji.]

1290–1320 **The House of Khilji** reigns; capital, Delhi.

1295 * * **Alla-ud-din**, viceroy of Oudh, obtains the throne of Delhi. [1299–1300. He reigns; subdues rebellious relatives.]

1316–20 **Khusru Khan**, a low-caste renegade Hindu, is sultan.

1320–25 **Ghiyas - ud - din - Tughlak** leads a revolt, and overthrows Mohammedan rule. [1325–51. Mahmud Tughlak.]

1320–1414 **The House of Tughlak** reigns, Turki; capital, Delhi.

1338–51 **The provinces revolt**, and throw off the Delhi yoke.

1340 * * **Lower Bengal** becomes independent of Delhi. [1336–1573. Ruled by Afghan kings.]

* * **Authentic history begins.**

1347–57 **The Alla-ud-din dynasty**, Bahmani, reigns in the Deccan (S. Ind.).

[1351. Firuz Shah Tughlak reigns; 1388, Geias-ud-din; 1389, Abubekr; 1390, Nassr-ad-din.]

1371 * * **Gujarat** (W. Ind.) becomes an independent Mohammedan kingdom. [1391–1575. A **Mohammedan dynasty** reigns at Ahmadabad.]

1398 * * **Tamerlane** overthrows Tughlak dynasty [but leaves no permanent results. Anarchy prevails for 15 years].

1405 * * **Mahmud Tughlak** regains Delhi.

1414–50 **House of the Sayids** reigns; they hold Delhi and a little more.

(1414), Sayid Khiz Khan reigns in the name of Tamerlane. (1421), Mubaric; (1435), Mahmud; (1446), Aladdin.

1450–1526 **House of Lodi** reigns, Afghans. Its power is feeble and the independent states multiply.

1450 * * **Beloli** reigns at Delhi; he founds Lodi, and enlarges the realm. [1488. Sekander Lodi.]

1480 * * **The Bahmani Empire** in the Deccan **falls.**

[Five independent kingdoms divide it between them. 1484. The **Imad Shahi** dynasty of Berar. 1489–1686. The **Adil Shahi dynasty**; capital, Bijapur. 1490–1636. The **Nizam Shahi dynasty**; capital, Ahmadnagar. 1492±. The **Barid Shahi dynasty**; capital, Bidar.]

1498 * * **Vasco da Gama** discovers a passage to India. [1524. Returns to India.]

1500 * * **The Portuguese** send Pedro Alvarez Cabral. [1503. Alfonso d' Albuquerque sails. 1505. Dom Francisco de Almeida sails with 22 vessels and 1,500 men. He lands at Colombo, Ceylon. 1505–09. Is Viceroy. 1509–15. **Albuquerque** is viceroy at Goa, conquers Goa, Malabar, Ceylon, the Sunda Islands, and Malacca. 1517. Portuguese settle in Ceylon. 1520. They discover Pegu, Burma.]

1512–1687 **The Kutab Shaih dynasty**, founded in the Deccan by a Turkoman adventurer, reigns; capital, Golgconda.

1517 * * **Ibrahim Lodi** reigns at Delhi.

1526–1857 **House of Tamerlane**; India is a Mogul empire.

1526–30 Baber, the grandson of Tamerlane, founds the **Empire**; capital, Delhi; Kabul and Kandahar annexed. [1530–56. Humayun, son of Baber.]

1542 * * **Shere Shah**, the Afghan governor of Bengal, revolts, and Humayun flees to Persia. [1556. Humayun restored.]

1556–1605 **Akbar I., the great Mogul** emperor, reigns.

He rules a larger portion of India than any one before him; his reign is a series of military conquests, and the divided country becomes united.

1560 * * Akbar rejects the regency and **assumes authority.** [1561–68. He subdues the Hindu Rajputs.]

1565 * * **The five kingdoms** of the Deccan combine, and **crush the Hindu** kingdom of Bijanagar (S. Ind.).

ARMY — NAVY.

1566 * * **Akbar defeats Hakim,** his rival brother from Kabul.

[1568. He conquers Ajmir. 1570. He possesses Oudh and Gwalior. 1572. Expels Afghans from Bengal. 1572–73. Conquers the Mohammedan dynasty of Gujarat. 1578. He obtains Orissa. 1581. Kabul. 1586. Subdues the Valley of Kashmir. 1592. Conquers Sind and revolting Kashmirs. 1593. Also revolt in Gujarat. 1594. Subdues Kandahar. 1595. Sends an expedition against Ahmadnagar. 1599. Captures the town, but fails to subdue the people.]

1592 * * **The Portuguese** repulse Mizam Shah in Choul. [1615. They defeat the English off the Bombay coast.]

1602 * *Ceylon*. **The Dutch** land on the east coast. [1638–39. They raze the Portuguese forts. 1644. They capture Negombo. 1656. Also Colombo. 1658. Expel the Portuguese.]

1617 * * **Shah Jehan revolts.**

1637 * * **The Mahrattas** at Ahmadnagar **revolt** against Mogul rule. [It finally breaks down the Mogul empire.]

1658–83 Aurungzebe's generals **wage war** against the Hindus.

1662 * * Mir Jumla **invades Assam.**

1662–65 Sivaji rebels. [1663. Pillages Surat. 1664. Defeated at Surat by Sir George Oxenford. 1670. Ravages Khandesh and the Deccan. 1672. Defeats the emperor's troops.]

1677–81 Aurungzebe unsuccessfully attempts to subdue the revolting Rajput states. [1681–1707. Mahratta war.]

1680–89 War arises between the Hindus and the Portuguese settlers.

1686–88 The Mogul army conquers Bijapur and Golconda.

[1686–90. Also the Deccan. 1672–1700. The Carnatic. 1699. It defeats the Mahrattas, and captures Ginji. 1702. Also the forts of Satara and Mahratta. 1702–05. The Mahrattas recover their forts. 1706. The emperor retreats. 1707. He dies.]

1710 * * **Bahadur Shah crushes the revolting Sikhs**—an oppressed sect of Hindus. 1716. The Sikhs are exterminated.]

1718 * * **Balaji** enters Delhi with an army to support the two Sayids, Husain Ali and Adullah, the "king-makers."

1739–61 Persian and Afghan hosts **invade** the empire.

1739 * * **Nadir Shah** plunders Delhi of £32,000,000 sterling, and massacres a multitude of people. He conquers Sind.

1740–49 War between the **English and French.** [1746. Sept. 14. **Madras surrenders** to a French squadron under Adm. Bernard François Mahe de La Bourdonnais. 1749. Restored. 1751–54. Another war. 1754. Peace.]

1746–48 British **war** in the **Carnatic.**

1747 June 16. French fleet taken (p. 700).

* * **Shah Durani,** the Afghan, invades the empire. [1751–52. Second invasion; conquers the Punjab. 1756. Third invasion; he sacks Delhi.]

1748 * * The French at Pondicherry **repulse** Adm. Boscawen and a land force under Maj. Stringer Lawrence.

1751 * * English **capture Arcot** (p. 700).

1752 * * **Afghans** conquer **Kashmir.**

1755 * * **Clive** conquers Orissa, Bengal.

1756 June 22. Calcutta is captured by Surajah Dowlah.

It is taken by an army of 70,000 and 400 elephants. Of the British prisoners, 146 are crowded into the "**Black Hole prison,**" a room about 18 feet square with two small windows. Only 23 are alive the next day.

1757 June 23. [Lord] Clive with 3,200 British **defeats** 50,000 natives of **Bengal at Plassey,** 85 miles from Calcutta.

1758 Dec. 12. The French under Gen. Thomas Arthur de Lally besiege Madras. [1759. **The French** lose nearly all their power in India (p. 702). 1760. July 2. Col. [Sir Eyre] Coote decisively **defeats the French** under Gen. Lally at Wandewash, and invests Pondicherry. (1761. Jan. * It capitulates. 1763. It is restored. Later, the French surrender the hill fortress of Ginji to Col. Coote. British ascendency is confirmed.]

1764 Oct. 23. Maj. Hector Munro with 7,000 British totally **defeats** 40,000 natives under **Shah Alam** at Baxar, and becomes master of Oudh. [He blows 24 mutineers from the cannon's mouth.]

1776 * * **Nepaul** is conquered by the Goorkhas.

1778 Oct. * The British take **Pondicherry** from the French. [1783. Restored. 1793. Aug. 23. Taken by the British. Later, restored. 1803. Again. 1816. Restored to the French.]

1779–81 First Mahratta war. (Indecisive.)

Caused by the English, who attempt to enthrone Raghuba as peshwa at Poona. [1779. Mar * Gen. Arthur Wellesley marches for Poona.]

1780–81 War with Mysore; Hyder-Ali resents the conduct of Madras.

1780 Sept. 10. Hyder-Ali overruns the Carnatic. [Oct. 31. He takes Arcot.]

1781 July 1. At Porto Novo, Sir Eyre Coote with 9,500± men defeats **Hyder-Ali** with 80,000. British loss, 587; Hindoo loss, 10,000±.

1782 Feb. 18. *Ceylon.* The British fleet **defeats the French** off Trincomalee (p. 704). [Apr. 12, July 6. French defeated.]

1789–90 Tippoo Sahib attacks the raja of Travancore, an ally of the British, causing the second Mysore war.

1790–92 Second Mysore war.

1791 Jan. 29. Lord Cornwallis assumes command. [**Mar. 21. Captures Bangalore** from Tippoo. May 15. Defeats him at Arikera, Seringapatam. Dec. 21. Take Severndroogis. 1792. Feb. 6. Cornwallis storms Seringapatam, Tippoo is conquered.]

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1600 * * The Portuguese introduce the **tobacco** plant.

1628–58 Taj Mahal is erected at Agra by Shah Jehan, in honor of his wife.

1737 Oct. 11. Hundreds of vessels are wrecked by a **storm** and 30,000 people perish. [1782. Apr. 22. A storm destroys 7,000 lives in Surat.]

1781 * *Calcutta.* The Calcutta **Madrasa,** or Mohammedan college, is founded. [1801. Calcutta College. [1820. Bishop's College. 1824. Calcutta College of Sanskrit. 1835. Calcutta College of Medicine.]

1784 * *Calcutta.* **The Asiatic Society** is founded.

1790 * * The *Calcutta Monthly Register* is issued. [1830. *Calcutta Literary Gazette.* 1844. *Calcutta Literary Review.*]

1791 * * **The Sanskrit College,** Benares, is founded. [1827. The **Agra College.**]

* * * **The literature of Buddhism** chiefly comprises the teachings of Gotama, consisting of brief aphorisms.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1618 * * **Aurungzebe, Mogul emperor,** born. [1707. Dies.]

1627 * * **Sivaji, Mahratta, chief,** born. [1680. Dies.]

1661 * * Govinda Singh, **chief of Sikhs,** born. [1708. Dies.]

1666 * * Shah-Jehan, Mogul emperor, dies.

1685 * * Mahmud XIII., **emperor,** born. [1718. Dies.]

1688 * * Nadir Shah, conq., b. [1747. D.]

1700 * * Mahmud XIV., Mogul emperor, born. [1748. Dies.]

1711 * * Alompra, **King of Burma,** born. [1760. Dies.]

1712 * * Bahadur Shah, Mogul emperor, d.

1713 * * Jehander Shah, Mogul emperor, d.

1718 * * **Hyder-Ali,** Sultan of Mysore, born. [1782. Dies.]

1749 * * **Tippoo Sahib,** Sultan of Mysore, born. [1799. Dies.]

1757 * * Surajah Dowlah, **Nawab of Bengal,** dies.

1773 * * Ahmed Shah el Abdali, conq., A50+.

1774 * * Rammohun Roy, theistical reformer, born. [1833. Dies.]

1780 * * Runjeet Singh, Sikh conqueror, born. [1839. Dies.]

1783 * * Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Parsee merchant, born. [1859. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1617 * * *Ceylon.* The Portuguese introduce **Christianity.**

1706 * * The Danes open a Protestant mission in Tranquebar, the Bay of Bengal, the first field for mission-work in India. [1758. In Calcutta.]

1728 * * **Gudalur,** Madras, becomes a Halle mission.

1793 Nov. 10. *Calcutta.* **The English Baptist** missionaries, **William Carey** and John Thomas, arrive. [1800. Carey baptizes his first Hindu convert.]

STATE.

1573 * * **Akbar** annexes **Gujarat** (W. I.).

[1576. Also Lower Bengal. 1581. Gujarat revolts. 1592. He annexes Sind. 1593. Gujarat is subdued. 1595. He consolidates the Mogul empire in all of North India. 1601. Annexes Khandesh, removes capital from Delhi to Agra.]

1579 * * **Thomas Stephens** is the first Englishman to appear in India.

1596 * * **The Dutch** send out an expedition under Cornelius Houtman.

1600 Dec. 31. *Eng.* [**The East India Company**] chartered (p. 877).

[1611. It establishes an agency at Masulipatam. 1612–15. Also a factory at Ahmadnagar, Bombay, and agencies at Gogra, Ahmadabad, and Cambay. 1612. It trades at Calcutta and Cranganore, Madras. 1620±. Trades as far east as Patna, Bengal. 1626. Opens a factory at Armagaon, Coromandel Coast.]

1602 Mar. 20. The **Dutch East India Company** is founded by amalgamating several private companies. [1619. Founds Batavia as a seat of government.]

1604 * * **The first French East India Company** is founded. [1611, the second; 1615, the third; 1642, the fourth by Richelieu; 1644, the fifth by Colbert; 1754, Suspended. 1790. Abolished.]

1605–27 Akbar's son, **Jahangir,** is Mogul emperor.

1612 * * **The first Danish East India Company** is formed.

[1616. Danes settle at Tranquebar and Serampur, Bengal. 1845. Company acquired by the English. 1870. The second Danish Company formed.]

1621 * * **The Persians wrest Kandahar.** [1653. Finally lost to the empire.]

1647 * * **The Dutch begin trade at Sadras** (S. E. Ind.). [1652. Open their first factory in India, at Palakolla, Madras.]

1627-80 The powerful **kingdom of the Mahratti is formed** by the union of the Hindu tribes in the Deccan under Sivaji.

1628-58 **Shah Jehan** is Mogul emperor; Agra, the capital. [1657. **Aurungzebe**, his son, rebels.]

* * * **The Golden Age** of the Moguls.

1634 * * **The English** trade in Bengal, where they gain the seaboard. [1640. Open a factory at Hugh. 1642. Another at Balasor.]

1635-50 *Eng.* **Courten's Association** (Assada Merchants) is established. [1650. Combined with the London Company.]

1639 * * **The English,** led by Francis Day, buy a site at Madaraspatam, Madras. [1640. Build **Fort St. George,** found **Madras.** 1563. A presidency.]

1645 * * The English obtain **exclusive trade privileges.**

1650 * * **The great Hindu revival** commences [and develops the Mahratta Confederacy; it finally overthrows the Mogul power].

1657 * * **Bareli** is founded by the Hindu raja.

1658 * * **Bengal** is placed under the government of Madras. [1681. Separated.]

* * **Aurungzebe** deposes his father. [1658–1707. He reigns. Obtains all India.]

1660 * * *London.* **The East India Company** is incorporated (p. 891).

1661 * * **Bombay is ceded** to England (p. 891). [1665. Transferred. 1668. Ceded to the East India Company for £10 paid annually.]

1664 * * **Sivaji,** the Mahratta raja, declares his **independence** of the Moguls. [1665. Makes submission; he escapes.]

* * **The Dutch** take the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Malabar.

1666 * * **Sivaji** revolts against the Moguls. [1667. He **makes peace,** and obtains more territory in Southern India.]

1672 * * **The French** settle in Pondicherry.

1674 * * **Raja Sivaji** crowns himself an independent sovereign at Raigarh.

1677 * * The Rajput **states combine** (N. W. Ind.) against the Mogul emperor. [1679. Aurungzebe's son, **Akbur, rebels,** and joins the rebellious Mahrattas.]

1680 * * Sivaji dies; his son **Sambhaji** reigns. [1689. Executed by Aurungzebe.]

* * **Calcutta** is founded by the English.

1687 * * The seat of the English government is removed **from Surat to Bombay.** [1708. **Bombay** is a presidency. 1753. It is subordinate to Calcutta.]

1689 * * *Eng.* The East India Company resolve "to **make us a nation** in India;" **Sir John Child** is appointed governor-general and admiral of India.

1692 * * **The Mogul power** is at its height; revenue, £32,000,000.

1695 * * *Scot.* **The Scotch** start an unsuccessful East India Company.

1698 * * *Eng.* **The New East India Company** is chartered (p. 901).

1700 * * **Calcutta** is purchased by the English. [1707. Made a presidency.]

1707 Feb. 22. Aurungzebe dies; the **Mogul power** rapidly declines.

1707-12 **Muazzim,** son of Aurungzebe, a puppet, reigns as Bahadur Shah.

1709 * * **The Sikhs** in Lahore, Punjab, **organize** as a politico-religious community **against the oppression of the Moguls.**

1712-13 **Jehandar Shah** is Mogul emperor; capital, Delhi. He is dethroned.

1713-19 **Farokhsir revolts** against his uncle, and gains the throne. He is murdered by the two Sayids. [1719. **The Sayids** nominate two **boy emperors,** who soon die. 1720. Sayids overthrown.]

1719-48 **Mahmud Shah,** a boy, is Mogul emperor; capital, Delhi.

1719 * * *Fr.* **The Company of the Indies** is formed by the union of four companies.

1721-40 **Baji Rao** is sovereign in the Deccan.

1723 * * *Aust.* **The Ostend Company** is formed. [1727. Charter suspended. 1784. Bankrupt.]

1730 * * The Mahratta families, **Holkar and Sindian,** become important.

1731 June 13. *Swe.* **The Swedish Company** is chartered. [Unsuccessful.]

1732-42 **Oudh** becomes practically **independent** of Delhi.

1735-51 **The Mogul empire declines** under the invasions from without and the revolts within. [1736-48. The Deccan is independent. 1738. Kabul. 1743. Malwa ceded. 1751. Also Orissa.]

1740-61 **Balaji Baji,** peshwa of the Mahrattas, terrifies the Mogul empire.

1747 * * **Sind** is transferred to the empire of Delhi.

1748-54 **Ahmed Shah** is Mogul emperor. The emperors are only puppets.

* * The **rivalry** of the **French and English** in India is at its height.

1750 * * *Prus.* An East India Company is formed. [Short-lived. 1753. Another.]

1750± * * **The Mahratta power** in central and western India is at its height. [1751–1853. **The Bhonslas** dynasty reigns at Nagpur (C. Ind.).]

1753 * * *Burma.* **Rangun** is founded by King Alompra.

1754-59 **Alamgir II.** is Mogul emperor at Delhi.

1756-65 **The British** acquire Lower Bengal.

1757 June 23. **The British Empire** in India **begins** with the victory of [Lord] Clive at Plassey. (See Army.)

* * The British exact **compensation** of the nawab of Bengal for losses, demanding £2,697,750; only one-half the demand can be satisfied. He **grants** the East India Company **landholders' rights** over 882 square miles around Calcutta. [1759. He grants the land-tax to Lord Clive.]

1758-1858 **British governors** rule in India under the **East India Company.**

1758-60 **Col. [Lord] Clive** is governor. [1760. J. Z. Holwell officiates. 1765-67. Clive again.]

1759-1806 **Shah Alam II.,** a British pensioner, titular emperor; capital, Allahabad. [1771. Goes over to the Mahrattas.]

1760-64 **H. Vansittart** is British governor. [1764. John Spencer officiating.]

1761-65 **Fall of the Mogul Empire; Europeans become supreme.**

1761 * * **The British dethrone Mir Jafar,** their nawab of Murshidabad, and enthrone **Mir Kasim;** they receive thereby a grant of three districts, Burdwan, Midnapur, and Chiltagong. [Mir Kasim revolts. 1764. They dethrone Kasim, restore Jafar; secure donations.]

* * Hyder-Ali dethrones the maharaja of Mysore. [1763–64. Hyder usurps authority. 1765. Subject to the British. 1766. British-Mahratta league against him. 1799. The British sue for peace.]

1763 * * *Ceylon.* Intercourse with **the British** begins.

1765-67 **[Lord] Clive** is again British governor.

1765 * * The treaty of **Allahabad** is signed. Lower Bengal, Bihar, and the greater part of Orissa pass to the British.

* * A system of **dual government** is adopted.

The English receive the revenues of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa, and undertake to maintain the army while the nawab holds the criminal jurisdiction.

1766 Nov. 12. The British make **a treaty** with Nizam Ali, the usurper of Mysore, and obtain the Northern Circars (Districts). [Feudatory to the British.]

1767-69 **Harry Verelst** is British governor. [1769-72. John Cartier.]

1771 Sept. * Sir R. Hartland is governor of Madras. [1776, Lord Pigot; 1781, Lord Macartney; 1792, Sir C. Oakley; 1880, Oct. 11, W. P. Adam; 1881, June * M. E. Grant Duff; 1886, Robert Bourke [Lord Connemara.]

1772-74 **Warren Hastings** is British governor of Bengal. (Apr. 13.) Assumes office. [1774–85. **Governor-general.**]

1773 * * Hastings **sells Allahabad** and Korea to the Emperor Shah Alam. He refuses £300,000 **tribute to Delhi.**

* * *Eng.* **The Regulation Act** is passed; the governor of Bengal is raised to the rank of governor-general, and with a council of four members controls the governments of Madras and Bombay.

1779 * * Conflicting French and English alliances, with **different claimants** for the office of peshwa, bring on the **first Mahratta war** with the British.

1782 Dec. * **Tippoo Sahib** succeeds his father, Hyder-Ali, a Hindu rebel, as sultan of Mysore. [1784. Mar. 11. He forces the British to sign an ignoble peace.]

1784 * * *Eng.* **India Bill** passes (p. 923).

1785 Feb. 1-86 Sept. * **Sir John Macpherson** is British governor-general. [1786–93. **Earl Cornwallis.**]

1786 July * *Straits Settlements.* Capt. F. Light receives **Penang** as the marriage portion of his bride, the daughter of the raja of Kedah; he makes the first British settlement. [1798. Sir George Leith purchases [Province Wellesley] opposite Penang for £400. 1806] Penang is a British province.

1788 * * *Eng.* **Trial** of Hastings (p. 925).

1791 * * British-Ghourkhas **treaty** is signed at Nepaul. [1801. Another. 1779. Dec. 31. Treaty with Mahrattas for a protectorate. 1815. Dec. 2. With Nepaulese.]

1792 Mar. 19. The English make a **definitive treaty** with Tippoo Sahib. He loses half of his dominions, and pays £3,000,000 indemnity; his two sons are hostages. [1794. Mar. 29. Restored.]

1793 Oct. 28-98 * * **Sir John Shore** (Lord Teignmouth) is governor-general. [1798, Sir Alfred Clarke, officiating.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1770-71 **A famine** in the Bengal presidency; one-third of the people perish.

1775 May 30. Accusations are made against **Warren Hastings** for receiving a bribe from a concubine of Mir Jaffier. [1776. Mar. 11. Nuncomar, a Brahman, accuses him of accepting bribes. 1781. Sept. 19. He makes a treaty with the nawab of Oudh, and is accused of receiving a bribe of £100,000.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1799 * * **Third Mysore war.** Caused by Tippoo's intrigues with the French, and his refusal to adhere to a new subsidiary system.

Apr. 5. Gen. Harris arrives before Seringapatam. [May 4. Maj.-Gen. Baird storms the palace, and Tippoo Sahib is killed; the city is taken, and the sultan's dominions are divided among Nizam, the Mahrattas, and the English.]

1802-04 The second **Mahratta war.** Sir Arthur Wellesley commands in the Deccan, and Gen. Lake in Hindustan.

1802 * * **Jeswunt Rao,** son of Tukaji Holkar, Prince of Indore, defeats the united forces of Sindhia and the Mahratta peshwa at the battle of Poona.

1803 Feb. 20. *Ceylon.* **The British** take Kandy. [June 23. Disease compels the British to capitulate.]

Apr. 19. Gen. Wellesley captures Poona. [Sept. 8, Gen. Lake defeats the Mahrattas near Delhi. Sept. 23. At Assaye 9,500 British under Wellesley defeat 50,000 Mahrattas, losing 1,800 men. Nov. 1. **Gen. Lake** with 4,000 troops defeats 9,000 Mahrattas at Laswari; later, he captures Delhi. The war ends.]

1805 * * **Gen. Lake is repulsed** at the siege of Bhartpur. [1827. Taken.]

1807 Nov. 21. Cumoona surrenders to the British.

1808 July 10. Madras **sepoys mutiny** at Vellore. [Suppressed after 800 sepoys are killed and 200 wounded.

1814 Nov. 1-15 Apr. 27. War with **Ghurkhas** of Nepaul, caused by the natives terrorizing British subjects.

1817 * * **War with the Pindaree.** The Pindaree send out plundering bands from Malwa; Lord Hastings collects an army 120,000 strong, and speedily suppresses them.

1817-18 Third Mahratta war.

Nov. * * The Mahrattas at Poona, Nagpur, and Indore separately rise against the British. Nov. 26. The raja of Nagpur is defeated, and Nagpur is taken by the British. Dec. 21. The Mahrattas under Holkar are completely defeated at Mehadpur; the Mahratta power is forever broken. [1818. Jan.* Peace is concluded.]

* * *Ceylon.* The natives unsuccessfully **revolt.** [1843, 1848. They revolt.]

1819 * * **The Sikhs** conquer Kashmir.

1824-26 First Burmese War. Caused by encroachments upon British districts in Bengal. (1824 MAY 5.) Rangun is taken by Sir Archibald Campbell. (AUG. 30.) A Burmese attack on Rangun is repulsed with great slaughter. (Later.) The fort and pagoda of Syriam are taken by the British. (1825. DEC. 25.) Gen. Campbell decisively defeats the Burmese near Prome.

1827 Jan. 18. Lord Combermere **storms Bhartpur** citadel.

1839-42 War with the Afghans to advance British interests (p. 4).

1845+ * * **The first Sikh war.** (DEC. 14.) The Sikhs, 60,000 strong, cross the Sutlej River, and attack the British at Ferozepur. (DEC. 18.) Sir H. Hardinge reaches **Mudkee**; the Sikhs (20,000) make an attack and are defeated, losing their guns. (DEC. 21.) **Sir Hugh Gough** defeats them at Ferozeshah, in the Punjab; British loss, 2,415 killed. (1846. JAN. 28.) Gen. Sir Harry Smith defeats them at Aliwal. (FEB. 10.) At Sobraon, Gens. Smith and Gough totally defeat them; British loss, 2,000 killed; Sikh loss, 13,000 killed. (FEB. 20.) Gen. Gough occupies the citadel of Lahore.

1848-49 Second Sikh war. The Sikhs **assassinate** two British officers at Multan; a **general rising** in the Punjab follows. (JUNE 18.) Lieut. Edwardes joins Gen. Courtland, and **defeats the Sikhs** under Mookaj. Gen. Whish besieges Multan Kennyree. (SEPT. 2.) Compelled to raise the siege. (DEC. 3.) Gen. Thackwell attacks Shere Shing at Sadoolapore. (DEC.*) Multan is again besieged by Gen Whish. (1849. JAN. 4.) Surrenders. (JAN. 13.) Gen. Gough, with 22,000 troops, loses 2,400 in an indecisive battle at Chillianwalla. (FEB. 22.) The citadel of Multan surrenders. Gen. Gough, 25,000 strong, defeats 60,000 Sikhs at Gujarat. (MAR. 14.) Shere Shing surrenders unconditionally.

1852-53 Second Burmese war. It is caused by the ill-treatment of British merchants at Rangun, and insults offered a British captain. (APR. 5.) Martaban is taken by the British. (APR. 14.) Gen. Godwin captures Rangun. (MAY 19.) Bassein is stormed. (JUNE 4.) Also Pegu. (JULY 9.) Capt. Tarleton captures Prome. (NOV. 21.) Pegu again captured. (DEC. 21.) Annexed to the empire.

1855 July * **The Sonthals** of Bengal **revolt**; [1856. May * Suppressed.]

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1819 June 16. Earthquakes cause Cutch to sink, burying 2,000 persons.

* * The *Journal of Literature and Science* and the *Oriental Magazine and Indian Hurku* are issued at Madras.

1833 * * The *Religious and Theological Magazine* is issued at Colombo.

1836 * * **Hoogly Madrasa** is founded.

1847-55 *Straits Settlements.* The *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* is issued.

1854 * * **A system of education** is developed; universities are established at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras; all other schools (private, government, and church) are to be affiliated with these universities and lead up to them.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1815 * * Jung-Bahadur, Nepaulese soldier, born. [1871. Dies.]

1824± * * Nana-Sahib, inciter of sepoy mutiny, born. [1860±. Dies.]

1844 * * Scott-Siddons, Mrs., actor, born.

CHURCH.

1798 * *Calcutta.* **The London Missionary Society** sends a missionary to Calcutta. [He enters the interior.]

* * The **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel** opens a mission in Nazareth, Madras. [1820. In Calcutta. 1829. In Tinnevelli, Madras.]

1799 * * The **English Baptists** send four missionaries to Serampur, India,—Ward, Grant, Brunsdon, and Marshman. [Enter 14 miles above Calcutta. 1812. Open a mission in Ceylon.]

1804 * * The **London Society** opens a mission in Vizagapatam, Madras. [1805, In Madras; 1809, Nagarkoil; 1810, Beliary, Madras; 1815, Surat, Bombay; 1816, Calcutta; 1820, Bangalore, Mysore; and Benares; 1821, Quilon in Travancore; 1824, Berhampur and Salem, Madras; 1828, Neyoor in Travancore; 1830, Coimbatur, Madras.]

1807 * *Burma.* **English Baptists** make the first attempt to plant a Protestant mission. [1808. The London Society sends out two missionaries.]

1812 * * The **Church Missionary Society** (Eng.) opens a mission in Agra. [1814, In Madras; 1815, Calcutta; 1817, By Daniel Corrie in Benares; Cochim, S. Ind.; Cottayam, Madras, also in Ceylon; 1818, Kandy, Ceylon; 1820, Bombay; Tinnevelli, Madras; 1827, Dohnavur.]

Feb. 12. *U. S. A.* **Adoniram Judson** and others sail for India as missionaries of the American Board. [1813. June 17. Arrive in Calcutta.]

1813 * * The first Christian mission is opened **in Bombay** by Gordon Hall and Samuel Nott.

July * The **bishopric of Calcutta** is erected. [1837, Of Bombay; 1845, Of Colombo, Ceylon; 1877, Of Rangun, Burma.]

July 13. *Burma.* **Adoniram Judson** and wife, being the second time expelled from India by the Company, arrive at Rangun, where they establish a mission.

1814 * * *Ceylon.* **Five Wesleyan Methodist** missionaries settle at Jaffna and Batticaloa for the Tamil work, and at Matura and Galle for the Cingalese work. [1815. The **American Board** sends four missionaries to the island.]

1816 * * The **English Baptists** open a mission in Dacca, Bengal. [1829. They found Serampur College. 1846. A college in Cuttack. 1857. Open a mission in Poona, Bombay. 1868. In Natale, Ceylon, and in MacMillanpatna, Orissa.]

1817 * * The **English Wesleyans** open a mission at Madras.

1819 June * *Burma.* **Dr. Judson** baptizes his first Burmese convert. After three years of preparatory work, Dr. Judson preaches his first sermon in Burmese. [1823. He is forced to remove to Ava, and suspend work at Rangun. 1824. Opens at Ava, but soon suspended by war. 1826. At Amherst. 1828. Mission opened at Tavoy by George Dana Boardman and wife; Dr. Judson has his first Karen convert, Kothah-byu, who becomes the "Karen apostle."]

1823 * * The **Scottish Missionary Society** opens a mission in Bombay. [1835. Transferred to the Free Church.]

1829 Dec. 4. The **burning of widows** is prohibited by law.

* * *Scot.* **Alexander Duff** departs as a missionary to India for the Established Church of Scotland. [1830. July 12. **Dr. Duff** opens his first school in Calcutta under a banian-tree with five young men. 1834. Returns to Scotland. 1839. Returns to India.]

* * A high-caste Brahman, **Rammohun Roy,** founds a reformed Brahman monotheistic church (**Brahmo Somaj**). [1842. Revived by Debendra Nath Tangore.]

* * *Burma.* **The Bible** is translated.

* * The **Free Church of Scotland** opens a mission in Poona. [1845. In Nagpur.]

1831 * *Burma.* **American Baptists** open missions in Mergui and Maulmain. [1832. A Karen station in Maulmain. 1833. Ava reopens Rangun and Maubee. 1835. Mission opened in Arakan.]

* * **The American Board,** U.S.A., opens a mission in Ahmadnagar. [1834, in Madura; in Singapore, Straits Settlements; (1844, removed); 1836, in Madras, chiefly as a publishing establishment; 1853, in Arcot; 1851, in Mandapasalia, Madura; 1864, in Manamadura, Madras; 1876, in Molung, Assam; 1878, in Kohima, Assam; 1887, in Myngyan and in Thayetmayo, Burma.]

* * **The Church Society** (Eng.) opens a mission in Krishnagar, Bengal. [1832, in Benares; 1839, in Krishnagar, 900 converts are baptized in one service; 1841, in Telugu; 1847, in Kotgur; 1849, in Padre-Polli; 1850, in Karachi, W. Ind.; 1854, in Haidarabad, Sindh; 1854, in Jabalpur, Cent. Prov.; also Kangra in the Punjab, and Kunnankulam, Madras; 1856, in Multan; 1859, in Allahabad, N. W. Prov.; 1860, For Kols, on the Upper Godavari; 1863, in Faizabad, Oudh.]

1834 * * The **Evangelical Missionary Society** of Basle begins mission-work on the west coast.

[1836, Opens a mission in Combaconum, Madras; 1872, in Karakal, Madras.]

1835 Feb. 14. *Eng.* Rev. Dr. Corrie is appointed **first bishop** of Madras.

* * The **Society for the Propagation of the Gospel** opens a mission in Negapatam, Madras.

[1838, In Ceylon; 1840, Sikandarabad; 1841, in Cawnpur; 1842, in Ahmadabad, Bombay; 1852, in Delhi; 1353, in Tungu, Burma; 1855, in Karnul, Madras; 1858, in Pudukattai, Madras; 1859, in Burma and in Bombay; 1868, in Upper Burma; 1869, receives the Chutia Nagpur mission with 17,000 Kol converts from Pastor Gossner; 1870, in Ahmadnagar; 1871, in Rurki, Punjab; 1878, in Nangur, Madras, 1887, in Tolligunge, Bengal.]

* * *Burma.* **American Baptists** organize a native missionary society in Tavoi.

[1836, open a mission in Assam; in Bassein, Burma, among the Telugus; 1837, in Bassein Sgau, committed Karen converts in a few days. Its 2,000 converts suffer terrible persecutions without a single apostasy; 1840, they open missions — English, Tamil, and Telugu stations in Burma, also in Sibsagor; 1841, in Nowgong, Assam; 1843, in Gauhati, Assam; 1844, in Salongs, Burma; 1847, great ingathering of converts in Assam.]

1836 * * The **Presbyterian Church** (North), U. S. A., opens a mission in Sabathu in the Punjab.

[1838, in Futtehgurh; 1843, in Mynpuri; 1844, in Furrukhabad; 1846, in Jalandhar; 1848, in Umballa; 1849, in Lahore; 1853, in Kothapur; 1863, in Etawah, N. W. Prov.; 1867, in Hoshiarpur, Cent. Prov.; 1884, in Sangli, Bombay.]

* * The **Reformed Presbyterian Synod**, U. S. A., opens a mission in Laharanpur.

1837 * * A **bishopric** is erected at Bombay.

* * The **London Society** opens a mission in Mirzapur.

[1845, Parey-chaley; 1850, in Almora; 1852, in Colombo, Ceylon; 1855, in Gooty, Madras; 1869, in Ranikhet, N. W. Prov.]

* * The **Free Will Baptists**, U. S. A., open a mission in Sumbalpur, Orissa.

[1840, in Jellasore, Bengal; 1844, in Midnapur; 1865, in Santipur, Bengal; 1873, in Bhimpore, Bengal; 1877, in Dantoo, Bengal; 1886, in Vinuconda.]

1838 * * *Straits Settlements.* St. Andrew's (**Cathedral**), Singapore, is consecrated. [1861, present building erected; 1870, made the cathedral.]

1840 * * *Calcutta.* The **cathedral** is founded.

* * The Welsh **Calvinistic Methodists** open a mission in the Khasi Hills. [1841, in Assam; 1870, in Jiwai.]

1841 * * The **Irish Presbyterians** open a mission in Rajkot.

[1844, at Gogo; 1846, receive Surat from the London Society; 1860, in Borsad, Bombay; 1861, in Ahmadabad, Bombay; 1877, in Anand, Bombay; 1887, in Broach, Bombay.]

* * The **Welsh Presbyterians** open a mission in Cherrapooujee. [1846, at Jiwai; 1787, in Sylhet.]

* * The **Evangelical Lutherans**, U. S. A., open a mission in Guntur, also Palnadu, Madras. [1849, in Palnadu; 1861, in Samulcotta, Madras.]

1845 * *Ceylon.* The **bishopric** of Colombo is erected.

1846 * *Burma.* **Roman Catholics** open a mission in Rangun. [1853, in Tungu.]

1847 * * The **Leipsic Evangelical Lutherans** receive the Tranquebar mission.

[1855, open one in Cuddalore, Madras; 1859, in Manikraramain, Madras; 1864, in Negapatam, Madras.]

1849 * * The **American Baptists** open a Karen mission in Pwo.

[1852, Reopen one in Rangun, Burma; 1853, in Tungu, Burma; 1854, in Prome, Burma; 1855, in Thongze, Burma; 1861, Ava, Burma, is abandoned; 1866, for the Shans, Burma; 1870, in Ongole 915 converts are baptized in one year; mission opened in Ramapatam, Bengal; 1876, in Pwo Karen, Burma; 1877, in Rahmo, also in Tura, Assam; 1879, in Maubin, Burma; 1880, in Maubin and Thatone, Burma; 1885, in Udayagiri, Madras; 1886, in Mandalay, Burma.]

1851 June * The State allowance to the **temple of Juggernaut** is withdrawn.

* * The **Evangelical Lutherans**, U. S. A., receive the North German mission in Rajamahendri, Madras. [1886, open a mission in Kotapad, Cent. Ind.; 1887, in Jeypur.]

1853 * * The **Reformed Church**, U. S. A., opens a mission in Arcot, Madras.

[1854, in Chittra, Madras; 1858, it receives the Arcot Mission from the American Board; 1863, opens in Madanapalli, Madras.]

1854 * * The **Associate Church**, U.S.A., opens a mission in Sialkot, Punjab.

STATE.

1796 * * *Ceylon.* The British **seize the Dutch settlements.** [1802. The whole seaboard becomes a British possession.]

1798 May 17–1805 * * The **Earl of Mornington** [Marquis Wellesley] is governor-general.

1799 June 22. Mysore is divided. (See Army.)

1801 * * Treaty of Lucknow; the Mogul emperor **cedes** more of the **territories of Oudh** to the British.

± * * The British annex the **Carnatic** (S. E. Ind.) by conquest.

1802 * * The **Mahratta Holkar** refuses to receive a British force according to the treaty, and the second war follows. [1805. Dec. 24. Peace is signed.]

1803 * * The **Mahratta power** is overthrown. [1809. Holkar signs a treaty.]

* * **Gwalior** (Cent. Ind.) is placed under British protection.

1805 July 30. *Eng.* **Marquis Cornwallis** again becomes governor-general. [Oct. 5. He dies. Oct. 10–1807. Sir **George Barlow** is acting governor. 1807, July, 3–1813, **Lord** (Earl of) **Minto.**]

1806–37 Akbar II. is Mogul emperor under British protection.

1813 July * *Eng.* The East India Company's **charter is renewed** for 20 years, but its monopoly of trade is abolished. [1814. Apr. 10. Operative. 1833. Renewed for 30 years.]

Oct. 4–23 Earl of Moira [Marquis of Hastings] is governor-general. [1823, John Adam, officiating governor.]

1815 Mar. 2. *Ceylon.* By **treaty** with the chiefs the **sovereignty** of the island passes to the British.

1819 * * **Ghazee-ud-deen** becomes the king of Oudh.

* * *Straits Settlements.* Sir Stamford Raffles founds a British factory in **Singapore.** [1824. The island is purchased from the Sultan of Johore for £13,500 and a life annuity of £5,400; Malacca is ceded to the British by the Dutch, and with Singapore is incorporated with Penang. 1832. Singapore the capital.]

1820 * * *Eng.* **George IV.** becomes king.

1823 Aug. 1–28 * * **Lord** [Earl] **Amherst** is governor-general. [1828, Mar. 18, Wm. Butterworth, officiating.]

1826 Feb. * **A treaty** of peace is made with Burma.

1826–52 Lower Burma annexed (p. 943).

1828 July 4–35 Lord William Cavendish Bentinck is governor-general. He abolishes suttee (widow-burning), and exterminates the roving gangs of thugs. [1835–36. Sir Charles Metcalf (Lord Metcalf) is temporary governor.]

1829 Feb. 24. Peace is made with Burma; it agrees to pay an **indemnity** of £1,000,000, and cedes a great extent of territory.

1830–37 *Eng.* **William IV.** king.

* * **Mysore** is taken under British administration. [1734. Apr. 10. Coorg, Madras, is annexed.]

1834 May 1. **Natives** are admitted to the **magistracy.**

1836 Mar. 4–42 * * **Lord** [Earl] **Auckland** is governor-general.

Dec. * *Aden.* A wrecked British ship is plundered **at Aden** by Arabs. [The sultan agrees to cede Aden to Great Britain as compensation. His son having repudiated this agreement, Great Britain sends an expedition. 1839. Taken by Capt H. Smith. Annexed.]

1837 * * *Eng.* **Victoria** becomes queen.

1837–42 Mahmud Ali, nawab of Oudh.

1837–57 Mahmud Bahadur Shah is titular Mogul emperor.

1839 * *China.* **Hongkong** taken. [1842. Aug. 29. Ceded (Pp. 616, 617).]

1842 Feb. 28. Lord [Earl of] **Ellenborough** is governor-general. [1844. July 23–1848, **Sir Henry** Hardinge.]

1843 Mar. * **Sind** is conquered and annexed. Area, 54,123 square miles; population [recent], 2,542,976; Sir Charles Napier, governor.

1845 * * The English purchase the **Danish possessions.**

* * A part of **Lahore is annexed** by conquest from the Sikhs.

1847–56 Waud Ali Shah rules in Oudh. [1856. Feb. 7. Deposed by British, and territory annexed.]

1848–56 Earl [Marquis] **of Dalhousie** is governor-general.

1849 Mar. 29. The Punjab is annexed by proclamation. [**Satara lapses** to the British, it having no direct heir. 1853. Dec. 11. Nagpur lapses.]

1852 Dec. 20. *Burma.* **Pegu and Rangun** are annexed by proclamation.

1853 Jan. * *Burma.* The king of Ava is deposed by his younger brother. [June 20. Peace with Great Britain.]

* * Lord Elphinstone is governor of Bombay. [1860, Sir R. G. Clerk; 1862, Sir Henry Bartle Frere; 1866, W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald; 1872, Sir Philip Wodehouse; 1880, Sir James Fergusson; 1884, Lord Reay.]

* * **Straits Settlements** is made a separate **dependency** under the governor-general of India. [1866. Aug. 10. Separated; made a crown colony. 1867. Apr. * Effective. Sir Harry St. George Ord, governor; 1873, Sir Andrew Clarke.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1837–38 A **terrible famine** in northwest India destroys 800,000 lives.

1851 * * Chohan chiefs agree to resolutions against the **killing of female infants.**

1853 Apr. 16. The **first railway** is opened, from Bombay to Tannah; distance about 25 miles.

1854 * * The Ganges **canal** is opened.

ARMY — NAVY.

1857-58 The sepoy rebellion.

Alleged cause: requiring men to use cartridges greased with lard and cow's tallow, the cow being a sacred animal and the hog abhorred. The native armies of Madras and Bombay remain loyal to the British.

(Mar. *) The troops at Barrackpur mutiny. (May 10.) At Meerut, near Delhi. (May 11.) The helpless Europeans at Delhi blow up the magazine. Gen. Anson, commander-in-chief, marches on Delhi. (May 27.) He is killed. (May 30.) The sepoys at Lucknow join the mutiny. Sir Henry Lawrence fortifies and provisions the residency. (June 3.) The mutiny is suppressed at Benares. (June 6.) At Allahabad the native soldiers rise and massacre 17 officers and all the women and children they can find. Nana Sahib of Cawnpur mutinies, and is proclaimed peshwa of the Mahrattas. (June 8.) The siege of Delhi begins; 30,000 men besiege 8,000 at the maximum. (June 27.) About 450 Europeans are treacherously massacred by Nana Sahib, chiefly women and children; only four men and 125 women escape death. (June *) Sir Henry Barnard succeeds Gen. Anson (deceased). (July 2.) Sir Henry Lawrence, with a weak regiment, and the Europeans of Lucknow are besieged in the residency; he is wounded. (July 4.) He dies. (July 5.) Maj.-Gen. Reid succeeds Sir Henry Barnard, deceased. (July 12.) Gen. Nicholson defeats rebels at Sealcote. (July 15.) Gen. Havelock defeats Nana Sahib and recaptures Cawnpur. (July 18.) The mutiny is suppressed at Haidarabad. (July 19.) Also at Bithoor. (July 20.) At Lahore. (July 22.) Sir Archdale Wilson assumes command at Delhi. (July 27.) The mutiny breaks out at Dinapur; British repulsed at Anak. (July 29–Aug. 15.) Gen. Havelock, by prodigious effort, wins many victories over the rebels, although a sufferer from disease. (Aug. 15.) Rebels defeated at Pandoo Muddee. Gen. Nicholson defeats them at Nuguffgur. (Sept. 14.) The British assault Delhi. (Sept. 20.) The entire city taken. (Sept. 21.) The Mogul emperor Bahadur Shah is captured at Delhi. (Sept. 23.) Col. Hodson kills with his own hand the son and grandson of Bahadur. Gen. Nicholson dies. (Sept. 25.) Gen. Havelock relieves the besieged residency at Lucknow. (Sept. 26.) Rebels defeated at Bolandshhar. (Sept. 29.) At Molaghur. (Oct. 5.) At Aligarh. (Oct. 10.) At Agra. (Nov. 3.) Sir Colin Campbell [Lord Clyde], commander-in-chief, arrives at Cawnpur. (Nov. 13.) Cawnpur is taken. (Nov. 16.) Campbell takes Sikandarabad. (Nov. 18–25.) He and Gen. Havelock rescue the besieged residency at Lucknow by hard fighting. (Nov. 27.) The rebels at Cawnpur repulse Gen. Windham. (Nov. 28.) Campbell recaptures Cawnpur. (Dec. 6.) He defeats the Gwalior contingent. (Dec. 14, 17, 27.) The rebels are defeated at Seaton. (Dec. 27.) At Gorakhpur. (1858. Jan. 2.) At Futtigarh. (Jan. *) The rebels still hold and fortify Lucknow. (Jan. 29.) Sir Hugh Rose relieves Sagar. (Feb. 31.) He enters. (Mar. 8.) Sir Colin Campbell besieges Lucknow. (Mar. 19.) Lucknow surrenders; 50,000 rebels hastily retire. (Mar. 30.) Gen. Roberts takes Kotah. (Apr. 4.) Sir Hugh Rose takes Jhansi. (Apr. 13.) Azimgarh is relieved by Sir E. Lugard. (Apr. 19.) Gen. Whitelock takes Budaun. (May 7.) The British recapture Bareli. (May 11.) Sir Hugh Rose defeats the rebels at Kooneh. (May 23.) Also near Kalpi. (May 13.) Sir Hope Grant defeats them at Newabzunge. (May 29.) Sir E. Lugard defeats them at Jugdespore. (June 13.) The rebels seize Gwalior. (June 17.) Rose again defeats them; the Rani princess Jhansi is killed while leading her troops. [Rose captures Gwalior.] (July *) Several rajas surrender. (Aug. 14.) Gen. Roberts destroys the remnant of the Gwalior rebels. (Aug. *) Chiefs in Oudh surrender. (Aug. 31.) A rising of dismissed soldiers at Multan is suppressed; 300 are killed. [Later 800 more killed or captured.] (Sept. 15.) Gen. Mitchell defeats Tantia Topi near Rajghur. (Nov. 24.) Lord Clyde defeats Beni Mahdo at Dhooden Khera. (Nov. 25.) Again defeated at Gujarat by Maj. Sutherland.

1859 Feb. 10. Gen. Horsford defeats the begum of Oudh and Nana Sahib, the rebel peshwa.

Apr. 2. Maun Singh surrenders to the British. [Apr. 7. Tantia Topi is captured. Apr. 18. Hanged.]

May 23. Sir Hope Grant defeats Nana Sahib in the Jorway Pass.

1860 July * Sir Hugh Rose assumes command.

Nov. * The natives repulse the British at Sikkim.

1863 Oct. *–Dec. * War with the hill tribes on the northwestern frontier.

1864 * * The British are at war with the Bhutanese.

Dec. 12. The Bhutanese defeated. [1865. Jan. 29. Repulsed at Dewangiri. Feb. * The British evacuate. Apr. 2. Retake it.]

1865 Apr. 23. Sir William Mansfield assumes command.

1868 Oct. 4. War arises with the Bazotee sect on the northwest frontier.

1872 Jan. 15-17. An outbreak of the Kookas near Ludhiana is severely suppressed.

1873 Nov+. * *Straits Settlements.* **The Malays revolt, besiege the residency.**

(Nov. 6.) Capt. Inness relieves the resident. (Dec. 7.) Troops from Calcutta and Hong-kong under Gen. Sir Francis Colborne defeat the Malays. (Dec. 22.) They defeat them again. (Dec. 17.) The British take Kinti, the capital of Perak, and force ex-Sultan Ismail to retreat. (Dec. 27.) The Malays are subdued at Perak. (Mar. 21.) Ismail surrenders to the British.

1878–81 Second Afghan war (p. 4).

1881 Jan. * Sir Donald Stewart is appointed commander-in-chief.

1885 July 30±. Sir Frederick Roberts is appointed commander-in-chief.

1885–86 War with Burma.

(Nov. 17.) The British capture the Burmese forts, Minhia and Gurgyong. (Nov. 20.) Also Magwe. (Nov. 27.) They occupy the Ava forts. (Nov. 28.) Also Pagan and Myingyan and Mandalay. (Dec. 2.) Also Nadan. (Dec. 29.) Maj. Williamson defeats the Burmese at Moutshobo. (1886. Jan. 16.) They are defeated at Kadol. (Jan. 19.) Again at Kunnah. (Jan. 27.) At Mas. (Mar. 18.) At Yindaawango. (Mar. 26.) Near Zemethen. (Apr. 5.) Again defeated. (June 6, 7.) Defeated at Ngape. (June 19.) They repulse the British near Tummoo. (Oct. 21.) Gen. Sir Frederick Roberts succeeds to the chief command. (Nov. 18.) He arrives at Mandalay.

1887 Feb. * *Burma.* **Gen. Roberts retires; Gen. Arbuthnot assumes command.**

1888 Mar. 20. A British force defeats the Tibetans at Lingtum.

Tibetans have erected a fort contrary to the terms of their treaty. [May 23. Defeated. Sept. 25. Again at Jelapla Pass.]

1889 Jan. * *Afghanistan.* **The British complete the fortress at Quetta, making it the bulwark of India.**

1891 Mar. 30. Hostile Muneepuris, after two days' fighting, massacre 400 Goorkhas in the British service. [Apr. 16±. The Muneepuris are defeated, losing 50 killed. Apr. 18±, Apr. 21±. Again defeated. Apr. 27. Imphal is captured.]

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1855 * * The *Bombay Quarterly* **is issued.**

1864 Oct. 5. *Calcutta.* **A cyclone, followed by a storm-wave over the delta of the Ganges, destroys 45,000 lives, and 100 ships.**

1867 Nov. 1. *Calcutta.* **A cyclone unroofs 30,000 small houses; 90,000 people are drowned by it in Lower Bengal.**

1871 Aug. 5. *Eng.* **The Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill, is opened.**

1872 Dec. 14, 15. An earthquake destroys Lehree; 500 people perish.

1874 Oct. * A cyclone destroys Mednapur; 2,000 people perish.

1875 July * A Mohammedan college is established for Northwest Provinces.

1876 Oct. 31. A cyclone sweeps southeast Bengal; 215,000 people perish.

1883 * * The *Christian College Magazine* **is issued.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1857 * * Gholab Singh, maharaja, dies.

1881 Mar. * Gholam Hussein Khan, friend of the British, dies.

1890 Oct. 12. Jeejeebhoy Byramjee, of Bombay, A66.

CHURCH.

1856 * * The Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A., sends Dr. William Butler to open mission-work in Bareli.

[1858, he plants his first mission at Lucknow; 1859, in Budaun and Moradabad; 1861, in Haidarabad, Sind; 1864, in Garhwal; 1871, in Bombay; 1881, in Chandausi, N. W. Prov.]

1857 * * The Wesleyan Methodists (Eng.) open a mission in Ceylon among the Veddahs; in Tumkur, Madras.

[1863, In Karur, Madras, and Shimoga, Mysore; 1876, in Faizabad, Oudh.]

1858 * * Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen joins the society of the Brahma Somaj. [Being much opposed he forms the new Brahma Somaj of India.]

1860 * * The United Presbyterians (Scot.) open a mission in Rajputana.

[1861, in Musseerabad and Narsinhpur, Madras; 1862, in Ajmere, Bengal; 1863, in Todgarth; 1866, in Jaipur; 1871, in Deoli, N. W. Prov.; 1877, in Udaipur, also in Alwar; 1885, in Jodhpur.]

1861 * * The Danish Missionary Society opens the New Tamil Mission.

[1881, one for the Malays in the Sjervarog Mountains; 1886, in Assampur; 1887, in Arcot, Ranipet, and Sallasapet; 1888, in Madras.]

*** * The Finland Missionary Society opens a mission in Suomi.**

*** * The Geneva Baptists open a mission in Russelkonda, Madras.**

*** * The Strict Baptists (Eng.) open a mission in Talleygaum.**

1863 Dec. * The Government withdraws its support of the Hindu religion.

*** * The Established Church of Scotland opens a mission in Wazirabad in the Punjab.** [1865, in Chuma; 1869, Darjiling, Bengal; 1886, in Bhutan.]

1864 * * *Calcutta.* **The Cathedral Mission College is opened.**

1866 Apr. * The question respecting marriage of Hindu converts is settled.

*** * The English Friends Society sends its first missionary.** [1869, opens a mission in Benares, soon changed to Jubalpur; 1874, in Hoshangabad, Cent. Prov.]

*** * The United Presbyterians, U. S. A., open a mission at Zafarwal, Punjab.**

*** * The Church Society opens a mission in Lahore.**

[1878, in Mandla, Cent. Prov.; 1879, one for the Gondwana, in N. Ind.; 1880, another for the Bhils, N. Ind.; 1882, in Gorakhpur, N. W. Prov.; 1887, in Sukkur, Sind; 1888, Kummamett, S. Ind.; 1889, in Ceylon.]

1870± * * A widespread revival occurs in Methodist missions and great cities, under the labors of the American evangelist, [Bishop] William Taylor.

1872 July * *Eng.* The Christian marriage bill is passed.

1875 * * Canadian Presbyterians open a mission in Madras. [1877. In Judore.]

1877 Jan. * The South Indian Conference (Meth. Epis.) is organized. [1886, The Bengal Conference.]

* * *Burma.* The bishopric of Rangun is erected.

1877-78 During the famine about 60,000 persons in Southern India cast away their idols, and seek Christian instruction.

1878 June 15. In 16 days the American Baptist Telugu missionaries baptize 8,691 converts, and 2,222 of them in one day.

* * The Swedish Society opens a mission in Narsinhpur, Madras.

* * The English Presbyterians open a mission in Rampur-Beauleah, Bengal.

* * The census reports nearly 70,000 Roman Catholics in Madura.

* * The Old Testament is printed in Pwo Karen for the Burmese.

1882 * * The Christian Society (U. S. A.) opens missions in Bilaspur, Mungeli, and Chapa, Cent. Prov.

1883 * * The Western Foreign Missionary Society (U. S. A.) opens a mission in Lodiana, in the Punjab.

1884 * * The Breklum Society (Ger.) opens a mission in Coropat, Madras.

1886 * * *Ceylon.* The Salvation Army arrives, and adopts the native food and dress of the Hindu mendicants.

1889 * * The Protestant Missionary Societies report 4,223 stations and outstations. Foreign mission-workers, 816, ordained missionaries, 69 laymen, 460 missionaries' wives, and 243 other women. Native workers: 912 ordained, 6,692 teachers, 8,569 other helpers. Also 2,533 preaching places, 1,855 churches, 222,283 communicants, 83 schools for higher education, with 8,051 pupils, 6,574 common schools, with 273,585 pupils; native contributions for all purposes, $477,283.

STATE.

1855-60 *Ceylon.* Sir H. Ward is governor. [1865, Mar. 7, Sir Hercules G. Robinson; 1872, Jan. 9, Wm. H. Gregory; 1876, Nov. * Sir J. R. Longden; 1883, Feb. * Sir Arthur Gordon.]

1856-58 Viscount [Earl] Canning is viceroy. [1858-62, Earl Canning.]

1857 May 11. At Meerut the sepoys proclaim the king of Delhi emperor.

1857-58 The nizam of Haidarabad supports the British during the mutiny.

1858 Jan. 27-Mar. 9. The king of Delhi is tried for complicity in the mutiny, and sentenced to transportation.

Aug. 2. *London.* The East India Company's administration is transferred to the crown. A secretary of state is provided for its management. [Sept. 1. Transferred.]

Nov. 1. The queen is proclaimed sovereign over India.

1858-62 The Earl of Canning is viceroy.

1859 Jan. 1. The Punjab becomes a presidency.

Jan. * Sir Charles Trevelyan is appointed governor of Madras. [1860, S. Ward; Sir Wm. Denison; 1866, Jan. 31, Lord Napier.]

1861 Aug. * A new Indian council and new high court of judicature are established.

1862 Jan. 18. *Calcutta.* The first meeting of the new legislative council.

Mar. 1. *Calcutta.* Lord Elgin, the governor-general, arrives. [Mar. 12. Installed. 1863, Nov. 20. Dies. 1863, Sir Robert Napier, officiating governor; 1863-64, Sir William Denison.]

1864 * * The Dwars is annexed.

1864-69 Sir John Lawrence [Lord Lawrence] is viceroy.

1866 Sept.± * *Burma.* A rebellion against the native king breaks out.

1869-72 Earl of Mayo is viceroy. [1872, Feb. 23, Lord Napier, acting governor.]

1872-76 Lord [Earl of] Northbrook is viceroy. [1872, Sir John Strachey, officiating viceroy; later, Lord Napier.]

1874 Jan. 20. *Straits Settlements.* Governor Clarke signs a treaty at Pankor in the Dindings.

It establishes Abdullah as sultan, and provides for a British resident with plenary power at Perak. The British Government begins to exercise supervision over the native courts through a staff of European officials. [1875. Oct. * Sir William F. D. Jervois becomes governor. Nov. 1. J. W. Birch, the British resident, issues a proclamation at Perak. Nov. 2. He is assassinated. 1877. Sir W. C. F. Robinson is governor 1880, Sir Frederick A. Weld; 1887, Aug. * Sir C. G. Smith.]

1875 Apr. 23. The Maharatta Gackwar of Baroda is dethroned for misgovernment. [May 22. His eldest son is appointed his successor.]

June 18±. *Burma.* The submission of the king to the British is announced.

1876-80 Lord [Earl of] Lytton is viceroy.

1877 Jan. 1. The viceroy proclaims Queen Victoria Empress of India, with magnificent ceremonies, at Delhi.

1879 Feb. * *Burma.* Thebaw, the new king, kills many members of the royal family and their friends.

1880-84 Marquis of Ripon is viceroy.

1884 Dec. 13. *Calcutta.* The Earl of Dufferin assumes office as viceroy.

* * Mir Mahbub Ali is installed nizam of Haidarabad.

1885 June 7. *Straits Settlements.* Letters patent define the Straits Settlements.

Oct. 18±. *Burma.* The British envoy and his proposals are rejected. The Frenchenter negotiations with the king.

Nov. 22. A revolution occurs at Nepaul; the prime minister and son are murdered.

Nov. * *Burma.* The British force the king to sign an agreement to settle disputes, and receive a British resident.

Dec. * *Burma.* King Thebaw and his court are sent to Madras. [Dec. 18±. His brother issues a proclamation against British rule; Mr. Bernard establishes a provisional government.]

1886 Jan. 1. Upper Burma is annexed by proclamation.

May 15. *London.* All Burma is included in British India by a royal decree.

* * The Keeling Islands are detached from Ceylon and administratively placed under Straits Settlements. [1889. Jan. 8. Christmas Islands so placed.]

1887 Feb. 15, 16. *Burma.* The Queen's Jubilee is celebrated.

1888 * * The Marquis of Lansdowne is viceroy.

1889 Aug. 27. A native council is established at Kashmir.

1890 Aug. 21. A revolution occurs in Manipur; the maharajah seeks refuge in the British residency. [Sept. 25. Suppressed.]

1891 Feb. 23. A meeting of 4,000 Hindus, held in Bombay, resolves that a law is necessary for the protection of child-wives. [Feb. 25. *Calcutta.* About 50,000 Bengalese protest against the bill for the protection of child-wives.]

May 25. The maharajah of Muneepur abdicates in favor of his brother.

Dec. 29. The Indian National Congress opens at Nagpur. [1893. Dec. 30. It meets at Allahabad.]

1892 Apr. 1. *Burma.* The Chins revolt against British rule.

Dec. 21. Nizam-ul-Mulk, son and heir of the late Mehtar of Chitral, places himself and the state at the disposal of the Indian Government.

1893 June 26. The Government issues an order suspending the free coinage of silver.

Oct. 11. *London.* The Earl of Elgin is appointed viceroy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1855 * * *Calcutta.* The Calcutta railway is opened.

1856 Nov. 7. The first marriage of a Hindu widow is celebrated at Calcutta.

* * * Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, a Parsee of Bombay, erects several hospitals.

1860-61 A famine affects northwestern India, and thousands perish.

1865 Mar. 1. *Eng.* The Indo-European telegraph line is opened, and a despatch from Karachi received.

1866 Aug. * -Nov. * A terrible famine afflicts Orissa, Bengal, and 1,500,000 people perish.

1867 * * *Calcutta.* Cholera destroys 75,000 lives.

1868-69 A severe famine afflicts Rajputana; 1,500,000 people die.

1870 Mar. * The railway between Calcutta and Bombay is completed.

1872 * * The telegraph line connecting Bombay and Suez is completed.

1875 Feb. 24. Lieut. Holcombe and a surveying party of 70 persons are massacred by natives in Assam.

Nov. 8. -76 Mar. 13. The Prince of Wales visits India.

1877 Jan. 1. The Order of the Empire of India is announced.

Mar. 1. In Nepaul several widows of Sir Junn Bahadoor burn themselves as suttees on his funeral pyre.

Dec. 31. The Imperial Order of the Crown of India is instituted for ladies.

1877-78 A widespread famine has 6,000,000 victims. (Government estimates of deaths, 1,350,000.)

1879 Mar. 31. Railways opened to date, 8,545 miles; cost, £120,000,000.

1882 Nov. 24. The Sirhind irrigating canal, 502 miles long, is opened in the Punjab.

1883 Mar. 29. *Calcutta.* The European and Anglo-Indian Defense Association is formed.

Dec. 4. -84 Mar. 10. *Calcutta.* An International Exhibition is held.

1889 Feb. 27. The railway between Rangun and Mandalay, Burma, is opened.

May± * * Famine and cholera prevail in Ganjam, Madras; deaths, 1,400 weekly.

1892 May 30. Cholera prevails in Kashmir; 1,600 deaths in one week.

1894 Jan. 8. Religious riots occur between Mohammedans and Hindus at Yeola, 95 miles from Bombay.

ITALY is a kingdom of Southern Europe; capital, Rome. It comprises, besides the peninsula, Sicily, Sardinia, and some smaller islands; its governmental divisions comprise 69 provinces. Its government is vested in a hereditary constitutional monarch, with a Parliament of two houses, having 390 members in the Senate and 508 deputies in the Chamber. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and the language chiefly used is Italian. Its foreign possessions are Massowah and Assab on the Red Sea coast, and the neighboring Dhalak Islands; these possessions are officially known as Eritrea; they have a population estimated at 450,000. Area, 110,623 quare miles; population in 1892, 30,535,848.

NOTE.—The period of the early kings is highly traditional and largely mythical; neither the dates, names, nor deeds recorded are reliable as facts. Historical records are of an uncertain value until 265 B.C. The list of popes follows that of the Roman almanac, *Gerarchia Cattolica*. Roman Catholic writers disagree respecting the order, accession, and periods of the early popes.

ARMY — NAVY.

748 * * B. C. **Rome taken** by Sabines.

747 * * B. C. The **Cæninians** are defeated, and the first triumphal procession is witnessed at Rome.

671 * * B. C. **Zanclé (Messina)** is seized by the Messenese.

669± * * B. C. The rival Romans and Albans settle the contest for supremacy by combat. **Three Horatii,** Roman knights, as champions, overcome the **three Curiatii,** Alba's champions.

665 * * B. C. War with the **Fidenates;** Alba Longa is destroyed.

616 * * B. C. Successful **wars** are waged with the Sabines, Latins, and Etruscans.

* * * B. C. **Wars** with the Veii, near Rome.

* * * B. C. *Rome.* **The wall** is built.

590 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Carthaginians invade the island. [480. Again.]

509 * * B. C. **A long war** follows the overthrow of the monarchy.

508 * * B. C. Unsuccessful **war** occurs **with Porsena.**

501 * * B. C. The **Latins and the Tarquins** attack the republic. [498. The **Tarquins** are finally defeated at Lake Regillus by Aulus Postumius.]

497 * * B. C. **The Tusculans** are totally defeated at Tusculum.

492 * * B. C. **Coriolanus** defeats the Volsci.

488 * * B. C. *Rome.* The banished Coriolanus, with the Volsci, besieges Rome, but withdraws when entreated by his wife and his mother.

487 * * B. C. **Hernici, invaders** from the South, are defeated by Spurius Cassius.

477 * * B. C. All the grown-up **Fabii** (306) are **slain** from ambush by Veientes, at the brook Cremera.

460 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Herdonius** and his political refugees surprise the Capitol.

458 * * B. C. **Cincinnatus** defeats the Æqui tribe, dwelling east of Rome. [446. They reappear before Rome for the last time.]

449 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The people revolt;** plebeian soldiers occupy the Aventine and the Sacred Mount.

442± * * B. C. Romans conquer **Ardea.**

437 * * B. C. The Romans totally **defeat** the Veientes.

434 * * B. C. **War with the Tuscans.**

431 * * B. C. The **Æqui and Volscii** are defeated by Tubertus, the dictator.

423 * * B. C. Samnites capture Capua.

415-413 B. C. *Sicily.* Athenian invasion (p. 1020).

406 * * B. C. The Roman **troops** first receive **regular pay.**

396 * * B. C. Marcus Furius Camillus **takes Veii** after a siege lasting 10 years.

390 * * B. C. **Gauls** besiege Clusium.

July 16. B. C. Defeat at Allia (p. 662).

* * B. C. *Rome.* **The Gauls** sack the city, and make an unsuccessful attempt to surprise the Capitol; **the geese of** Juno alarm the guards. After a seven months' siege, the withdrawal of the **Gauls** is purchased with gold.

389 * * B. C. *Rome.* Camillus **expels the Gauls** (Volscii). [379. They defeat the Romans. 350-345. Another war.]

367 * * B. C. **Dionysius** the Elder **captures Rhegium.**

367-349 * * B. C. **Wars with the invading Gauls** in Central Italy.

362-358 B. C. **War** with the **Hernici** and the revolted Latin cities.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

753 * * B. C. The **Roman calendar** dates from the founding of Rome. [713. Numa Pompilius **corrects the calendar** by adding two months, making 12.]

616 * * B. C. *Rome.* Tarquinius Priscus lays the foundation of the **Capitol;** it covers eight acres. [507. Dedicated.]

616-578 B. C. *Rome.* Tarquinius builds **the city walls,** and begins **the temple of Jupiter.**

605± * * B. C. *Rome.* **The first circus** is established.

600-500 B. C. **The temple of Minerva** at Syracuse is erected. Also the **temple at Pæstum, the temple of Concord,** and of **Juno** at Agrigentum.

594 * * B. C. *Rome.* The temple of **Ceres Liber** and **Libera** are decorated by Gorgasus and Damophilus.

534-510 B. C. *Rome.* Tarquinius Superbus completes the temple of **Jupiter Capitolinus.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

NOTE.—The letters B. C. are mostly omitted in Births and Deaths to save space; the period, however, is marked in the first item.

* * * B. C. **Romulus,** legendary founder of Rome, born. [716. Dies.]

* * * Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, born. [672. Dies.]

672 * * Tullus Hostilius, legendary hero, b. [640. Dies.]

578 * * Tarquinius Priscus, legendary k., d.

516± * * Cincinnatus, Luc. Q., legendary hero, born.

507 * * Brutus, Lucius Junius, fdr. of republic, dies.

489 * * Coriolanus, Cnæus Marcius, legendary hero, dies.

430 * * Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, born. [365. Dies.]

408 * * Dion, Syracusan statesman, born. [354. Dies.]

395 * * Dionysius the Younger, tyrant of Syracuse, born. [343. Dies.]

CHURCH.

* * * B. C. **The religion of the Romans** is a system of polytheism in which nature is deified. Worship consists chiefly in prayers, sacrifices, and games, with the observance of strict ceremonials. The head of the state conducts public, and the heads of families the domestic, worship.

The chief gods of the Romans are Jupiter, the god of the sky; Juno, his wife, who presides over maternity; Minerva, the goddess of the intellect, who presides over the arts; Mars the god, and Bellona the goddess, of war; Vesta, goddess of Roman hearths; Saturnus the god, and Ceres the goddess, presiding over agriculture; Ops, the goddess of harvest and riches; Hercules, the god of gain, presiding over contracts; Mercurius, the god of traffic, and Neptune, the god of the sea. There are also a great multitude of lesser gods.

710 * * B. C. **Numa Pompilius regulates religious ceremonies** by the advice of the Camœnus (prophetess). Egira, his consort, institutes the **priesthood,** the **augurs,** and **vestals.**

* * * B. C. *Rome.* **The temple of Janus** is erected.

* * * B. C. *Rome.* The five **pontifices** are appointed, Pontifex Maximus being the first; also the flamines, fetiales, the four augurs, and the four vestal virgins. [Later, six.]

507± * * B. C. *Rome.* **The king is high priest,** and head of the state religion.

431 * * B. C. *Rome.* A temple is dedicated to **Apollo** in a time of pestilence.

399 * * B. C. The **Lectisternian festival** is instituted.

SOCIETY.

750± * * B. C. The Romans seize the **Sabine women** in attendance at a public spectacle, and detain them for wives.

* * * Romulus divides the people into **Patricians and Plebeians.** [732. He establishes the **Circensian games.** 716. He is murdered by senators.]

616-578 B. C. *Rome.* Tarquin establishes **annual games** in the Circus Maximus.

578 * * B. C. Servius Tullius, successor of Tarquinius, is the **son of a slave-woman,** Ocrisia, and a god, and is advanced because of the utterance of an oracle.

510 * * B. C. The overthrow of the Tarquins and the establishment of the republic follow the **rape of Lucretia,** wife of Tarquinius Collatinius, by Sextus Tarquinius; Lucretia kills herself.

491 * * B. C. Some Plebeians, called **clients,** are directly dependent on the great Patrician families, called patrons; they receive support and render service, yet without actual slavery.

* * * B. C. The mass of **Plebeians** are freemen, without political rights or burdensome taxes, but possessed of commercial rights. A great social gulf lies between the Plebeians and the Patricians. Slaves from all countries are numerous; owners hold the power of life or death.

473 * * B. C. The male **property-holders** between the ages of 17 and 60 are divided into five classes by Servius Tullius.

* * * B. C. **Incessant wars** prevail; the condition of the poor people grows worse and worse.

456± * * B. C. *Rome.* **The Secular games** are first celebrated.

445 * * B. C. **The Canuleian law** is passed, permitting marriages between Patricians and Plebeians.

444 * * B. C. **Plebeians** become eligible to the office of military tribunes.

397 * * B. C. *Sicily.* All the Carthaginians are **massacred** by the Romans.

390-376 B. C. **The equalization** of the old orders and the new nobility is originated in both the Patrician and Plebeian families of office-holders.

367 * * B. C. *Rome.* One of the three great colleges of **priests**, having charge of the Sibylline books, is opened to the Plebeians.

STATE.

1240-510 Mythical Period.

1240 * * B. C. **Latinus**, King of Janiculum, rules over Latium.

1183 * * B. C. Antenor founds Padua. [1050±. Cumæ is founded. 1154. Naples.]

1182 * * B. C. **Æneas** and the **Trojans** settle in Latium [Cent. It.].

753-510 B. C. **Mythical period of the kings.**

753-716 B. C. **Romulus** reigns.

747 * * B. C. **The Sabines** are incorporated with the Romans as one double state under Romulus and Tatius.

742 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Romulus** is sole king; he institutes a **senate** of 100 members, and divides the people into **tribes and curiæ.**

735 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Naxos is founded. [734. Also **Syracuse** by Corinthian Greeks under Archias.]

730± * * B. C. Leontini and Catana are founded. [721, Saberis; 710, Crotona; 690, Gela.]

716 * * B. C. Interregnum.

716-673 B. C. *Rome.* **Numa Pompilius**, a Sabine, is king. [673-640, **Tullus Hostilius**, a Latin.]

705 * * B. C. Tarentum, in Southern Italy, is colonized by Spartans. [It becomes the leading city of Magna Græcia.]

683 * * B. C. Locri Epizephyrii [S. It.] is founded by Locrians of Greece. [648. Himera, Sicily.]

665 * * B. C. **Alba** is conquered, and annexed to Rome.

664 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Syracuse sends out a colony, and founds Acræ. [644, Casmæ; 599, Camarina.]

640-616 B. C. *Rome.* **Ancus Martius**, a Sabine, reigns. [616-578. **Tarquinius Priscus**, an Etruscan.]

640 * * B. C. Ostia, the port of Rome, is built.

600± * * B. C. **Pisa** is founded. Also **Milan.** (Traditional.) [579. Agrigentum, Sicily.]

578-534 B. C. *Rome.* **Servius Tullius** reigns. He organizes the Comitia Centuriata.]

578 * * B. C. Rome joins the **Latin League.** [566. First Roman census.]

*** * B. C.** **Lands** are allotted to the Plebeians.

534-510 B. C. *Rome.* **Tarquinius Superbus** reigns. He disregards the laws and the Senate, subjugates the Latin League, and conquers Suessa Pometia.

520± * * B. C. The Latins become allies of Rome.

510 * * B. C. **Royalty is abolished**, and the consulship instituted.

The overthrow of the monarchy; L. Junius Brutus leads the insurrection; the Tarquins are expelled. (See Society.)

510-264 B. C. **Struggles** between the Patricians and the Plebeians arise. Central and Lower Italy are subjugated.

509-265 B. C. **Rome is a republic** established by the Patricians; it is aristocratic in its spirit.

509± * * B. C. **Junius Brutus** and **Lucius Tarquinius Collatinus** are the first consuls.

508 * * B. C. **Alliance** with Carthage.

*** * B. C.** Porsena of Clusium attempts to reinstate the **Tarquins** in Etruria.

489 * * B. C. Titus Lartius becomes the **first dictator**; he is appointed in a crisis for the expulsion of Tarquinius and his allies from the Latin towns.

494 * * B. C. *Rome.* The oppressed **Plebeians secede.** Plebeian tribunes are elected, and they return.

493± * * B. C. *Rome.* **The alliance** with the Latin League is renewed by Spurius Cassius Viscellinus. [486. He proposes the first **agrarian law.** Patricians and Plebeians quarrel respecting it.]

492 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The ediles** (magistrates) are first elected.

491 * * B. C. *Rome.* Cnæus Marcius **Coriolanus**, the consul, is banished for attempting to bribe the Plebeians to give up their political rights for grants of corn, and for contempt of court.

486 * * B. C. The **Hernici** join the Latin and Roman League.

485 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **The oligarchy** are expelled, and Gamori Gelon, ruler of Gela, becomes tyrant of Syracuse. [467. Thrasybulus. 466. Expelled (p. 1019).]

484 * * B. C. **Questors** are appointed.

480 * * B. C. The **Fabia gens** secede from Rome for political reasons.

471 * * B. C. *Rome.* The law of **Volero Publilius**, giving greater authority to the Plebeians, is carried by the tribune of the people.

462 * * B. C. *Rome.* C. Terentilius Arsa, the tribune, is opposed by the Patricians.

He proposes the appointment of ten men to reduce the laws to a **written code.** [450. The difficulty is settled by compromise; three ambassadors are sent to Greece to study its laws, and codify Roman laws.

458 * * B. C. **Lucius Quinctius** Cincinnatus becomes dictator. [439. Again.]

457 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The tribunes** of the people are increased from five to ten.

451 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The decemvirs,** a commission of 10 men, chosen from the Patricians, are in power.

They formulate the code of laws defining the rights of Plebeians. By their action the Patrician administration becomes subject to the control of public judgment.

450 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The decemvirs** are appointed again.

Three of their number being Plebeians, they add two more tables, thus forming the laws of the 12 tables. [449. They refuse to relinquish power, and rule as tyrants during another year.]

449 * * B. C. *Rome.* **A revolt** of the moderate aristocracy, under Valerii and Horatii, against the oppression of the decemvirs fails.

A later revolt against the tyranny of the decemvirs is hastened by the **stabbing of Virginia** in the Forum by Virginius her father, to keep her from the power of Appius Claudius, a decemvir. The decemvirs enter a compromise by which they abdicate; two commit suicide in prison, the others are banished.

447 * * B. C. *Rome.* Two **additional questors** are appointed by the Plebeian *comitia tributa*; they have special charge of the military treasury.

444 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Six military tribunes,** with consular power, open alike to Patricians and Plebeians, are created as successors of the decemvirs.

443 * * B. C. The office of **censor** is instituted and two Plebeians are appointed. They supervise state revenues and expenditures, and guard the public morals.

421 * * B. C. *Rome.* The first **Plebeian questor** is elected. [409. Three chosen.

410 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **The Carthaginians** commence their aggressions on Syracuse.

408 * * B. C. **Milan** is built by the Gauls.

405-367 B. C. *Sicily.* **Dionysius** the Elder rules in Syracuse as despot.

396 * * B. C. **The Etruscan power** begins to decline.

393 * * B. C. **The League** of the Achæan cities is reconstructed.

391 * * B. C. The Gauls demand the surrender of the three ambassadors (the **three Fabii**) who took part in the war of the Etruscans of Clusium against the Gauls; the Senate consents, but the citizens refuse.

390± * * B. C. *Rome.* **Marcus Furius Camillus,** the dictator, is condemned for speculation, and exiled to Ardea.

*** * B. C.** **Invasion** of the Gauls; **Rome is sacked** and burned by Brennus.

388 * * B. C. The Latins desert the Romans.

386 * * B. C. M. Manlius **Capitolinus,** charged with aiming at royal power, is thrown from the **Tarpeian rock**; he had paid the debts of bankrupt Plebeians.

385 * * B. C. A Latin colony is established at Satricum. [379, At Setia; 384±, Antium and Tarracina.]

377 * * B. C. *Rome.* C. Licinius Calvus Stolo and Lucius Sextus, tribunes of the people, make **proposals for the union of all sections of the plebs.**

1. Consuls to be elected in place of consular tribunes. 2. One to be a Plebeian. 3. One-half of the 10 members of the priestly college having charge of the Sibylline books to be Plebeians. 4. The possession of public lands to be limited to 500 acres for a single citizen. 5. Land-owners to employ free as well as slave labor. 6. Debtors to be relieved by the deduction of interest paid from the principal, and the remainder to be paid in instalments within three years. [367. They become laws.]

374 * * B. C. The other Latins harass the Tusculans because of their friendship for Rome, and take their city.

369 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Military tribunes** are abolished.

367 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The curule magistrates** are first appointed. [366. Lucius Sextus Laternaus is the first Plebeian consul, and the colleague of Licinius.]

ARMY — NAVY.

358-351 B. C. **Wars with the Etruscan cities** Tarquinii, Cære, and Falerii; Romans subdue all Southern Etruria.

346 * * B. C. The consul Valerius Corvus **defeats the Volscii** at Sutrium.

343-266 B. C. **War with both the Italian and Greek cities** of Italy.

343-341 B. C. **The first Samnite war** in Central Italy.

Caused by the demand of the Capuans for assistance against the Samnites.

340-338 B. C. **The Great Latin War.**

The Latin league demands equality with the Romans; its cities finally surrender to the Romans at discretion.

338 * * B. C. Titus Manlius Imperiosus Torquatus decisively **defeats** the united Latins and Campanians near Trifanum; **Campania** submits to Rome.

335 * * B. C. The **Tiburtines** are defeated, and all Latium soon after, for which **M. Furius Camillus** the younger obtains a triumph and statue.

331 * * B. C. **Alexander,** King of Epirus, invades South Italy. [326. He is defeated and killed at Pandosia by the Bruttians.]

326-304 B. C. **Second war with the Samnites** and other Italians, caused by an encroachment of the Romans, and their capture of Palæopolis.

Alliance of the Romans with the Apulians and Lucanians, and later with the Sabellian cities south of the Volturnus; the Romans are successful in the early part of the war.

321 * * B. C. **The Samnites,** under Gavius Pontius, decisively **defeat the Romans,** under the consuls Sp. Postumius and T. Veturius, in the **Caudine Forks,** and force them to pass under the yoke.

320 * * B. C. The Romans **defeat the Samnites** at Luceria and Fregellæ, and compel them to pass under the yoke.

313 * * B. C. **Nola,** Campania, is taken by the Romans.

311 * * B. C. The **Etruscan cities** (Tuscany) take part in the war against Rome. They besiege the border fortress, Sutrium.

* * B. C. *Sicily.* The **Carthaginians** defeat Agathocles, the tyrant of Syracuse, at Ecnomus.

311± * * B. C. **A fleet is begun.**

310 * * B. C. The consul Fabius Maximus Rullianus decisively defeats the **Etruscans at the Vadimonian Lake,** near the Tiber.

Because of this defeat, the cities of Perusia, Cortona, and Arretium conclude a truce with Rome.

309 * * B. C. The Romans under Lucius Papirius Cursor **defeat the Samnites** in a great battle.

308 * B. C. **The Umbrians** are defeated by Consul Rullianus.

* * B. C. A provisional **truce** is declared throughout Etruria.

* * B. C. The Roman **navy first appears** in the capture of the town of Nuceria.

* * B. C. The consul L. Postumius **invades Samnium** from the Adriatic Sea.

* * B. C. **Military roads** are built in North Italy.

305 * * B. C. The Romans gain a decisive victory at **Bovianum**; the Samnites sue for peace.

301 * * B. C. **The Marsi** finally yield to the Romans. [300±. **Perusia** reduced.]

300 * * B. C. The Greek colony of **Cumæ** [Naples] is allied with Rome.

298-290 B. C. **Third Samnite war.**

It is caused by the Samnites concluding a league with the Lucanians, looking toward the independence of Italy. Other Italians are involved.

297 * * B. C. Fabius Rullianus defeats the Samnites at **Tifernum** (N. It.).

296 * * B. C. The Samnites place **three armies** in the field. Rullianus and Publius Decius Mus command 60,000 Romans.

295 * * B. C. Battle of **Sentinum** (p. 662).

293 * * B. C. Lucius Papirus Cursor and Spurius Carvilius **defeat a strong army of Samnites** at Aquilonia. [292. The Samnites under Gaius Pontius defeat the Romans. 290. The Samnites are subdued by M. Curius Dentatus.]

285-282 B. C. Rome is at **war with a new coalition** of Italian states.

284 * * B. C. The Celtic Senones besiege Arretium [Arezzo] (N. It.), because it refuses to take part against the Romans.

L. Cæcilius Metellus with a relieving force is defeated; he is slain with seven military tribunes and 1,300 men; the survivors are made prisoners.

283 * * B. C. Consul Lucius Cornelius Dolabella routs the Senones, and erases the tribe.

* * B. C. The Boii, a Celtic Cisalpine people, are defeated at the **Vadimonian Lake.** [282. At Populonia]. (P. 662.)

281-272 B. C. **War with Tarentum.**

Cause: the aggressions of the Romans in sending war-ships beyond the promontory of Lacinium contrary to treaty stipulations, also by the demagogues, who urged their capture. The Tarentines secure Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, as an ally.

281-275 B. C. **War with Pyrrhus.**

Milo lands in South Italy (p. 1026). One Roman army is sent to Etruria, but the main army to Lower Italy.

282 * * B. C. *Sicily.* The mercenary soldiers of Campania, called **Mamertines, seize Messana.** [The Romans and the Carthaginians are invited by different parties to come to their aid. 279. The **mutineers** capture Rhegium. 270. Retaken (p. 1026).]

279 * * B. C. Pyrrhus with 70,000 men routs an equal force of Romans at **Asculum**; Roman loss, 6,000; allies, 3,500.

278 * * B. C. Pyrrhus, wearied with the struggle, **signs a truce** with the Romans, and enters Sicily to aid the Greeks against the Carthaginians. [276. He takes Panormus [Palermo]. 275. He is defeated at **Beneventum** (p. 1026).]

277 * * B. C. Fabricius Luscinus defeats the **Samnites, the Brutians,** and other allies of Pyrrhus.

272 * * B. C. **Tarentum** is surrendered to Rome with 30,000 prisoners. Milo, is given a free departure to Epirus.

* * B. C. The Lucanians, Samnites, and Brutians are **subdued**; all cede territory to the Romans.

269 * * B. C. *Servia.* Claudius II. defeats the **Goths and Scythians** near Naissus [Nish]; 320,000 Goths are slain.

268 * * B. C. The Romans reduce **Picenum** (Cent. It.), and transfer many of the Picentini to Campania. They aid the **Mamertines** (p. 1026).

266 * * B. C. The **Sallentini** in Calabria are defeated; **Italy is now subdued** from the Rubicon to the Marca.

264-241 B. C. **First Punic War.**

It is a contest with the Punic people (Carthaginians) over Sicily, caused by the rivalry between the first sea-power and the first land-power of the West; its nominal cause is the interference of the Romans in aid of the Mamertines besieged in Sicily by Hiero II. in 282±.

264 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Roman invaders are **besieged at Messana** [Messina] by a Carthaginian fleet.

Consul Appius Claudius Caudex crosses the strait, and drives the Carthaginian garrison from Messana, but fails in an attempt to take Syracuse.

263 * * B. C. *Sicily.* **Two Roman armies** arrive.

Consul Valerius Maximus [Messalla] defeats the combined Carthaginians and Syracusans. **Hiero II.** deserts the Carthaginians and **goes over** to the Romans.

262 * * B. C. *Sicily.* The Romans **defeat Hanno,** who was sent to relieve Agrigentum, and then take the city.

* * B. C. The Romans build their **first five-deck naval vessel.**

260 * * B. C. The Carthaginians **capture** the first **naval expedition** of the Romans, consisting of 17 ships under Consul Cneius Cornelius Scipio, who is taken prisoner.

* * B. C. *Sicily.* The Romans under Caius Duilius with 120 ships win their **first naval battle** near Mylæ. [257. Another indecisive action occurs off the promontory of Tyndaris.]

257 * * B. C. The Romans fit out a **fleet of 360 ships** against Carthage under the consuls Marcus Atilius Regulus and L. Manlius Vulso. [256. It utterly defeats 350 Carthaginian ships near Ecnomus, Sicily. It then lays waste the Carthaginian coasts.]

256 * * B. C. *Afr.* Consul **Regulus remains** with 15,000 men, while Consul **Manlius returns** with half the army.

* * B. C. *Afr.* The defeated Carthaginians **sue for peace.**

But they resent Regulus's humiliating demands for the cession of Sicily and Sardinia, the surrender of all war-vessels except one, and the acknowledgment of the supremacy of Rome.

* * B. C. *Afr.* The Carthaginians prepare for a **great struggle**; they gain many mercenaries in Greece, including the Spartan general Xanthippus.

255 * * B. C. *Afr.* Xanthippus routs the Romans under Regulus at Tunis, and the consul is captured; part of the army escapes to Culpea. [Out of 364 vessels, 284 are lost in a storm at sea.]

* * B. C. *Sicily.* The Carthaginians under **Hasdrubal** land at Lilybæum, and **renew the war.** The Romans proceed to build another fleet. [254. They defeat Hasdrubal and capture Panormus. 250-241. They take Lilybæum.]

253 * * B. C. *Afr.* The **Roman fleet devastates** the coast; later it is nearly **destroyed** by a storm. The Senate declines to continue the naval warfare.

249 * * B. C. *Sicily.* The Carthaginian navy under **Adherbal** defeats Publius Claudius near Drepanum, and captures the greater part of their ships.

* * B. C. *Sicily.* The Romans **lose two or more fleets** by storms on the south coast, and again abandon naval war.

248-242 B. C. *Sicily.* **Many indecisive battles with the Carthaginians under Hamilcar occur on the south coast.**

241** B.C. *Sicily.* **A fourth Roman fleet,** built by private and patriotic contributions, commanded by Consul Caius Lutatius Catulus, destroys the Carthaginian fleet under **Hanno** at the Ægatian Islands. The first Punic war ends.

236** B.C. *Sp.* **Hamilcar** begins the conquest of Spain. [228–221. Succeeded by **Hasdrubal.**]

229-228 B.C. *Turk.* The Romans conquer the **piratical Illyrians** of Scodra.

225** B.C. Gauls are defeated at **Telamon.** [222. At **Clastidum.**] (P. 662.)

225-222 B.C. The Romans conquer **Cisalpine Gaul.**

222** B.C. Consuls Cneius Scipio and M. Claudius Marcellus **capture** Mediolanum [**Milan**], the capital of the Insubres, and afterward take Comum.

*** B.C. The Romans erect **frontier fortresses** at Placentia, Cremona, and Mutina [Modena].

221** B.C. **Venice** is conquered by Marcellus, and the Gothic king is slain.

220** B.C. **The Flaminian Way,** extending from Rome to Ariminum, is built by the censor Caius Flaminius.

219** B.C. *Sp.* **Hannibal** ignores the treaty with Rome, besieges, conquers, and **destroys Saguntum.**

218-201 B.C. **Second Punic war.**

Caused by the envy of the Carthaginians at Roman prosperity and the extension of the power in Spain, and also by the spirit of revenge.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

312-308 B.C. The Appian Way is built from Rome to Capua. The Appian Aqueduct is commenced.

300± ** B.C. Caius Pictor Fabius decorates the **temple of Salus.**

265** B.C. The **solar year** is found to comprise 365 days, five hours, 48 minutes, 51 seconds, and six decimals.

264** B.C. *Rome.* The first **gladiatorial show** is exhibited.

240** B.C. Livius Andronicus produces on a Roman stage **a drama** with a definite plot.

220** B.C. *Rome.* Caius Flaminius adds a second annual festival, called the **Plebeian Games,** and **a second circus.** He builds the Flaminian Way.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

362** Curtius, Marcus, legendary hero, b.
3d Century. Livius, Andronicus, actor, dramatic poet, born.
256** Regulus, Marcus Atilius, gen., dies.
250** Plautus, Marcus Accius, dramatist, b. [184. Dies.]
237** Scipio, Africanus, the Elder, general, born. [183. Dies.]
234** Cato, Marcus Porcius, the Elder, patriot, born. [149. Dies.]
230** Æmilius, Paulus Lucius, consul, general, born. [160. Dies.]

CHURCH.

300** B.C. *Rome.* **The colleges** of the pontifices and augurs are first opened to Plebeians as priests.

291** B.C. *Rome.* The **worship of Æsculapius** as the god of **medicine** is introduced.

LETTERS.

235±-205± B.C. The poem on the First Punic War, a play, Clastidium, the first "fabula prætexta," *Alimonium Romuli et Remi,* and a number of tragedies adapted from the Greek, by **Nævius,** appear.

SOCIETY.

300** B.C. **The Patricians** cease to exist as a legally privileged caste, and continue only as a social order or rank.

±** B.C. **The new nobility** regard every citizen who obtains office without belonging to their set as an upstart.

263** B.C. **Gladiators** exhibit at funeral ceremonies.

235** B.C. *Rome.* **Universal peace** prevails, and the temple of Janus is closed.

STATE.

356** B.C. *Sicily.* **Dionysius** is expelled by Dion for his debaucheries and tyranny. [346. Regains power. 343-337. Expelled; Timoleon reigns.]

** B.C. **The Latin League** is renewed.

356± ** B.C. **Venice** is conquered and made a kingdom by the Gauls.

** B.C. *Rome.* C. Marcius Rutilius, the **first Plebeian dictator** is elected. [350. The **first censor.** 338. Legalized.]

354** B.C. The **Samnites** enter an alliance with the Romans.

351** B.C. The Romans and Etruscans enter **a truce** for 40 years. Southern Etruria [Tuscany] is annexed to Rome.

348** B.C. The first **treaty with Carthage** is entered to repress Greek piracy.

** B.C. **A new nobility** is gradually formed in political life from those Patrician and Plebeian families that have retained public offices for a long time.

** B.C. *Rome.* The **tribunes of the people** obtain seats in the Senate, also the right to convene it.

** B.C. *Rome.* **The Senate** grows in importance; it becomes the chief executive body in the government; senators are selected by vote.

341** B.C. **A treaty** ends the first Samnite war; Rome receives Capua; the Samnites, Teanum; and the Volscians, the upper Liris.

338** (339?) B.C. *Rome.* **The laws** of Publilius Philo, the first consul and dictator, are proposed.

Laws passed by the *comitia centuriata* are to apply to all citizens. Laws presented to the centuries are to be approved beforehand by the curiæ. One censor is to be a Plebeian.

** B.C. **The Latins are subjugated,** and incorporated with Rome. Also Sardinia and (338±) the Volscians.

337** B.C. *Rome.* **Publius Paulus** becomes a censor.

** B.C. The pretorships are first filled by **Plebeians.**

326** B.C. Neopolis [**Naples**] is conquered by the Romans.

324** B.C. **An embassy** is sent to Alexander the Great.

321** B.C. *Rome.* The Senate refuses to approve the treaty made with the Samnites; it delivers the consuls who signed it to the Samnites, who refuse to receive them.

320± ** B.C. The conquered Latin towns are settled by Roman colonists.

317-289 B.C. *Sicily.* **Agathocles,** the tyrant, rules in Syracuse.

312** B.C. *Rome.* **Universal suffrage** is introduced. [304. Limited.]

312-308 B.C. *Rome.* **Appius Claudius** is censor. [306 and 296. Consul.]

300** B.C. *Rome.* The Ogulnian law is passed. It opens the pontificate and the augurite to the Plebeians. ["Considered the establishment of the Roman Constitution."]

295-146 B.C. **Rome extends** authority over the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

290** B.C. The conquered **Samnites** secure peace without the cession of territory or loss of independence. The Sabine country is annexed.

286** B.C. *Rome.* **The Hortensian Law** is passed, because of a secession of the Plebeians.

It is enacted that all decrees of the *comitia tributa* shall be binding upon all citizens, not excepting the Plebeians. This ends the long struggle between the orders.

285-283 B.C. Rome controls Central Italy from sea to sea.

280** B.C. *Rome.* The Senate **rejects** the offer of **peace** made by Pyrrhus through Cineas. **Fabricius Luscinus,** the incorruptible consul, is sent on an embassy to Pyrrhus.

279** B.C. **Rome and Carthage** enter an offensive and defensive alliance.

273** B.C. **A new colony** is founded at Pæstum. [268, At Beneventum and Ariminum [Rimini]; 265, At Æsernia; 264, At Firmum, Castrum, and Nuvum.]

270** B.C. *Sicily.* Hiero II. is recognized as King of Syracuse. [264. He becomes an ally of Carthage.]

266** B.C. **Rome is supreme** in Italy. **The Etruscans** totally lose their independence.

264** B.C. *Afr.* The Carthaginians **declare war** against the Romans.

263** B.C. **Catana** submits to the Romans [and becomes a leading town].

** B.C. *Sicily.* **Syracuse** becomes tributary to Rome by conquest. Hiero II. signs a treaty [and keeps it].

254** B.C. *Sicily.* Panormus [**Palermo**] is taken from the Carthaginians.

250** B.C. *Afr.* **Regulus** is sent from Carthage to Rome by his captors to sue for peace and an exchange of prisoners. [Unsuccessful, and put to death.]

241** B.C. **Peace** between Rome and Carthage.

Carthaginians give up Sicily, and pay a war indemnity of 3,200 talents ($4,000,000) in 10 years. Western Sicily becomes the first Roman province; the smaller eastern part continues under Syracuse, an ally of Rome.

241± ** B.C. *Rome.* **A democratic reform** is made of the constitution of the centuries.

240** B.C. **Spoletium,** Umbria, is colonized by Romans.

238** B.C. *Afr.* **An insurrection** of the mercenaries and Libyan subjects against Carthage is utilized by the Romans to extort the cession of **Sardinia** by the Carthaginians. [231. It becomes the second Roman province. **Corsica** is added.]

234± ** B.C. **Ravenna,** founded by Greek colonists, is annexed by Rome.

228** B.C. **The first Roman embassy** is sent to Greece. C. Flaminius proposes an **Agrarian law.** (232?)

220± ** B.C. Romans found Placentia. [219. Cremona, Lombardy, and Emilia.]

ARMY — NAVY.

218 * * B. C. **Hannibal** conducts a remarkable **expedition** from Africa to Italy through Spain.

He crosses the Pyrenees with 50,000 foot, 9,000 horse, and 37 elephants; he advances through Gaul toward Italy. He captures Taurasia [Turin].

* * B. C. The consul Publius Cornelius Scipio fails to intercept **Hannibal** so as to prevent his crossing the Rhone.

* * B. C. *Aust.* **Hannibal** advances up the Rhone to **Vienna,** thence eastward to the Alps, forcing his way by hard fighting.

Hannibal crosses the pass of **Little St. Bernard,** and finally enters the valley of the Dora Baltea, Piedmont, with about 26,000 soldiers and a few elephants. Rome can muster 700,000 men.

Sept. * B. C. Hannibal defeats Publius Scipio on the Ticinus, near Pavia (?).

* * *Lombardy.* Hannibal is reenforced by 60,000± revolting Gauls.

Dec. * B. C. Consuls Scipio and Tiberius Sempronius Longus are defeated by Hannibal at **Trebia.**

217-211 *Sp.* **Scipio** enters with the main army to expel the Carthaginians remaining there. The Romans **defeat Hasdrubal** on the Iberus [Ebro].

217 * * B. C. The Romans send two new armies against Hannibal; one under Cneius Servilius advances by the Via Flaminius, and the other under Caius Flaminius by the Via Cassia.

* * B. C. Hannibal having released all prisoners from the Roman allies without ransom, all Italy is incited to desert Rome.

* * B. C. Hannibal flanks the Romans by crossing the Apennines and entering the region of the Arno [in Tuscany] with severe fighting; he himself loses an eye.

Apr. * B. C. Hannibal **annihilates** an army of 30,000 men at the Trasimene Lake; Flaminius is killed by Dusarius, the Gaulic leader, in single combat.

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Terror prevails** because of the near approach of Hannibal and the loss of an army. Preparations are made for the **defense** of the city; the bridges over the Tiber are destroyed.

* * Hannibal fails in an attempt to surprise **Spoletium,** and passes on to **Picenum** on the Adriatic, where he opens communication with Carthage.

* * B. C. **Hannibal passes** through Samnium, thence to Arpi in Apulia, followed at a discreet distance by the Roman army under Fabius Maximus, who avoids a pitched battle, but provokes many skirmishes.

* * B. C. **M. Minucius** has a fortunate skirmish with the enemy, and is given command of half the army as a second dictator, by the populace of Rome. He attacks Hannibal, and is saved from annihilation by the first dictator.

216 * * B. C. L. Æmilius Paulus and Caius Terentius Varro are elected consuls **to crush Hannibal** with a force of 86,000 Romans and allies.

Aug. 2. B. C. **Varro's army is annihilated** by Hannibal at Cannæ, with 50,000 men.

Eighty men of senatorial rank fall, also the Consul Paulus. Incompetent Varro, with only a small force, escapes. Three bushels of rings are taken from the hands of Roman knights and sent to Carthage. Hannibal's loss is 4,500 men.

* * B. C. The **legion** sent to Cisalpine Gaul is almost entirely **destroyed.**

* * B. C. The Romans levy a **new army** from the young and old of all classes and including slaves. **Marcus Claudius Marcellus** commands. The dictator **M. Junius** is given a second army.

* * B. C. The Romans successfully defend Naples, Cumæ, and Nola.

* * B. C. Hannibal enters winter quarters at Capua, Campania.

215 * * B. C. Three Roman armies are led by the two consuls, Maximus and Tiberius Gracchus, and the proconsul, M. Claudius Marcellus.

* * B. C. *Turk.* **Philip V.** of Macedonia enters an **alliance** with **Hannibal.** [214. The King of Syracuse becomes his ally.]

215-206 B. C. The Romans engage in the first **Macedonian war** (p. 1026).

They prevent Philip V., an ally of Hannibal, sending reenforcements into Italy.

* * B. C. Marcellus **defeats Hannibal** at Nola; but he retires to Apulia.

214-212 B. C. *Sicily.* The Romans carry the **war into Sicily,** and besiege Syracuse. [212. Marcellus captures and **plunders the city** after a vigorous defense by Archimedes.]

214 * * B. C. *Aust.* **Philip V.** fails at **Apollonia** (p. 1026). [211. He is diverted by Grecian complications.]

212 * * B. C. Hannibal gains **Tarentum** through treachery, and besieges the citadel.

* * B. C. Hannibal **defeats** two **Roman armies** in Lucania and Apulia, and retires to Tarentum.

* * B. C. *Sp.* The Carthaginians and their ally, Masinissa of Numidia, **defeat** and kill both **of the Scipios;** the Romans retreat across the Ebro.

211 * * B. C. The Romans **repulse Hannibal at Capua,** Campania. Hannibal marches upon Rome, and encamps within a mile of the city; Rome is prepared to resist, and he returns.

* * B. C. **Capua** surrenders to the Romans, and is terribly punished.

Fifty-three citizens are beheaded, many are sold into slavery, and all denied the right of self-government; authority is reestablished in many cities.

210 * * B. C. Publius Cornelius Scipio, 24 years of age, is sent into Spain with proconsular powers. He captures New Carthage.

* * B. C. Cneius Fulvius is **defeated** by Hannibal at **Herdonia.**

* * B. C. *Sicily.* The Romans take **Agrigentum,** kill the Carthaginian garrison, sell the populace as slaves, and **subjugate** the whole island.

209 * * B. C. Hannibal defeats M. Marcellus; the next day Marcellus defeats Hannibal. **Marcellus is killed** in a cavalry skirmish at Venusia [Potenza].

208 * * B. C. *Sp.* **Scipio** fights an indecisive battle at Bæcula with **Hasdrubal,** who escapes across the Pyrenees to join his brother Hannibal in Italy.

207 * * B. C. *N. It.* **Hasdrubal** arrives, and incites the Gauls to arms.

Great endeavors are made by the Romans to prevent his union with Hannibal, who advances toward him from South Italy. The consuls, M. Livius Salinator and C. Claudius Nero, are sent against Hannibal with a great army.

* * B. C. Q. Fabius Maximus captures **Tarentum,** and sells 30,000 people as slaves. Hannibal retires to Metapontum.

* * B. C. Indecisive battle of Grumentum; Hannibal escapes from Nero toward Apulia, and encamps at Canusium.

* * B. C. The two consuls decisively **defeat Hasdrubal,** near the River Metaurus, south of Rimini, and nearly annihilate his army; Hasdrubal is killed, and his head thrown into Hannibal's camp; **Hannibal retires** to Bruttium.

* * B. C. *Sp.* Scipio **defeats the Carthaginians** at Bæcula. He conquers Gades [Cadiz], and **expels the Carthaginians** from Spain.

205 * * B. C. **Mago,** the youngest brother of Hannibal, **lands at Genoa.**

He brings from Spain the remnant of the Carthaginian army, and incites the Ligurians to rise against the Romans. The Romans levy three armies to defeat this cowardly commander.

204 * * B. C. *Afr.* **Scipio crosses** over from Sicily into Africa.

He has only small volunteer force, but he is joined by Masinissa, King of Numidia, who had been driven from his throne by the Carthaginians.

203 * * B. C. *Afr.* **Scipio** makes a successful attack and **threatens Carthage.**

* * B. C. Scipio and Hannibal make fruitless **negotiations** for peace.

* * B. C. *Calabria.* The Carthaginians **recall Hannibal** and his brother Mago from Italy to protect Carthage.

Hannibal massacres the Italian soldiers who refuse to go with him to Africa, and embarks at Croton for Leptio.

202 * * B. C. *Afr.* Scipio [Africanus] **annihilates Hannibal's army** at Zama, 85 miles from Carthage.

200-191 B. C. The Cisalpine Gauls and Ligurians are suppressed, and Upper **Italy** is **again subjugated** after a terrible struggle.

200-197 B. C. **Second Macedonian war.**

Caused by King Philip's interference by furnishing mercenaries to fight against the Romans at Zama; Rome is also entreated to become the ally of the King of Pergamus and the citizens of Rhodes and Athens against oppressions of Philip.

200 * * B. C. *Aust.* P. Sulpicius Galba lands at Apollonia in Illyria. His fleet guards Piræus and threatens Eubœa.

* * B. C. Via Æmilia is constructed as a military road from Ariminum [Rimini] to Placentia (N. It.).

* * B. C. **Placentia** is nearly destroyed by the Gauls.

* * B. C. *Gr.* **Philip V.** is **repulsed** by the Romans before Athens, and driven out of Central Greece.

199 * * B. C. *Gr.* The Ætolians and the Achæans join the Romans against the Macedonians.

198 * * B. C. *Gr.* **Flaminius** takes command of the army and subdues Epirus.

197 * * B. C. **Philip V. routed** (p. 1026).

Philip gives up all possessions beyond Macedonia, and agrees to pay 1,000 talents ($1,250,000) in ten years, and to limit his army to 5,000 soldiers, and to retain only five ships of war. Thereby Macedonia is degraded to a second-rate power.

196 * * B. C. **The Insubres, north of the Po, are subdued.**

192-189 B. C. War with Antiochus III. of Syria.

He refuses to restore the Egyptian provinces to Rome. The Achæan League supports the Romans, who also find allies in the Macedonians, Eumenes II., King of Pergamus, and in Rhodes.

191 * * B. C. Antiochus defeated (p. 1026).

* * B. C. Consul Manius Acilius Glabrio lands in Epirus, and marches into Thessaly.

* * B. C. The Romans conquer the Boii, of Cisalpine Gaul; 32,000 are killed.

* * B. C. *Gr.* The Ætolians are surprised and defeated by Marcus Procius Cato in a mountain pass. Later besieged in Naupactus [Lepanto]. Also again defeated in a naval battle near Chios. [190. They submit.]

190 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The Rhodian allies defeat the fleet of Antiochus III., commanded by Hannibal the Carthaginian, at the mouth of the Eurymedon.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* The combined fleets of Rhodes and Rome under L. Æmilius defeat the Syrian fleet commanded by Antiochus III. at Myonnesus.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* The Romans are victorious at Magnesia (p. 1026).

171-168 B. C. Third Macedonian war (p. 1028).

* * B. C. *Turk.* The Romans make three unsuccessful campaigns against Perseus, son of Philip V.

168 * * B. C. *Turk.* Lucius Æmilius Paulus obtains command, restores discipline, and drives back Macedonians.

June 22. B. C. Battle of Pydna (p. 1028).

* * B. C. *Turk.* Samothrace is taken by Paulus; the conquest of Macedonia is completed.

* * B. C. *Aust.* The Romans subdue Genthius, King of Illyria, an ally of Perseus, and divide his kingdom.

154±-140± B. C. *Sp.* War with the Lusitanians.

150 * * B. C. *Asia.* Demetrius Soter is defeated and slain by Alexander Balas, the usurper.

149-146 B. C. The third Punic war.

It is caused by the Carthaginians making an attack on Masinissa, the King of Numidia, an ally of Rome, who seized their territory. Carthage is destroyed.

149 * * B. C. *Afr.* Two Roman armies land at Utica, 25 miles from Carthage.

The Carthaginians deliver up their arms and war-ships, but refuse to abandon their city, and establish a new town 10 miles from the sea. With patriotic ardor they proceed to manufacture arms and prepare for war; all ranks and ages and both sexes unite in the struggle.

* * B. C. Having constructed a new fleet, they repel an attack of the Romans in the harbor. The Romans besiege Carthage.

148-146 B. C. Fourth Macedonian war.

The Macedonians, led by Andriscus, the alleged Philippus, brother of Perseus, revolt against the Romans.

147-139 B. C. *Sp.* War in Lusitania against the brave chief Viriathus; it ends in his betrayal and death.

147 * * B. C. *Afr.* Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor, the adopted son of P. Cornelius Scipio Africanus and son of Æmilius Paulus, assumes command against Carthage. [146. Captured and burned; survivors, slaves.]

* * B. C. *Asia.* Alexander I. (Balas) is defeated by Ptolemy Philometor (p. 652).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

216 * * B. C. A water-organ is invented by Archimedes.

212 * * B. C. The Ludi Apollinares are instituted as a fourth festival.

204 * * B. C. *Rome.* A fifth festival, in honor of the "Great Mother," is instituted.

173 * * B. C. *Rome.* The games in honor of Flora are instituted. (238?)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

203 * * Fabius, Maximus, Cunctator, consul, dictator, general, dies.

185 * * Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius, patriot, born. [133. Dies.]

Scipio, P. C. S. E., Africanus Minor, general, born. [129. Dies.]

Terence, Publius Terentius Afer, comic poet, born. [159. Dies.]

157 * * Marius, Caius, gen., b. [86. Dies.]

LETTERS.

210±-184 B. C. *Amphitruo, Adularia, Captivi, Menæchmi, Miles Gloriosus, Rudens*, and many other comedies, and the *Trinummus*, by Plautus, appear.

200±-169 B. C. *Annales* and a number of comedies and tragedies, by Ennius, appear.

184±-149 B. C. *De Re Rustica*, the *Origines*, and a collection of apophthegmata, by Cato the Censor, appear.

169 * * B. C. *Thyestes*, a tragedy, by Quintus Ennius, appears; he writes the *Annales*.

167 * * B. C. *Rome.* The first library is brought from Macedonia.

166 * * B. C. The *Andrice*, by Terence, appears; also [165, the *Hecyra;* 163, the *Heauton-timoroumenos;* 161, the *Eunuchus* and *Phormio;* 160, the *Adelphi.*]

161 * * B. C. *Rome.* Philosophers and rhetoricians are banished.

SOCIETY.

215± * * B. C. Gladiatorial fights take place at festivals.

211 * * B. C. Gracchus massacres 2,000 Capuans who favor Hannibal.

201 * * B. C. *Rome.* Scipio Africanus celebrates his triumphs with a splendor never before seen.

168 * * B. C. The Romans plunder and destroy 70 towns in Epirus, and sell as slaves 150,000 of the people.

167 * * B. C. Polybius, and 1,000 other Achæans of high standing, arrive for examination [and are detained in Italian cities under surveillance, but without trial, for 16 years].

STATE.

217 * * B. C. Rome is terrified; Q. Fabius Maximus is appointed dictator.

The Samnites, Lucanians, and many cities of lower Italy secede from Rome. [The States of Magna Græcia are ruined by siding with Hannibal.]

216 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Hieronymus becomes ruler of Syracuse [and an ally of Carthage, which creates a rupture with Rome].

211 * * B. C. Hannibal having failed in his attacks upon Rhegium and on the citadel of Tarentum, he is abandoned by his Italian allies.

207 * * B. C. Hasdrubal succeeds in inciting the Cisalpine Gauls to arms against the Romans.

206 * * B. C. Scipio, the conqueror of Spain, enters a secret alliance with Masinissa, and returns to Rome.

205 * * B. C. Scipio is elected consul, and prepares an African expedition. [201. He is named Africanus.]

* * B. C. Spain is regarded hereafter as a Roman province. [197. Two provinces are made — Hispania Citerior and Hispania Ulterior.]

202 * * B. C. *Rome.* The last dictator is nominated for municipal business.

201 * * B. C. Carthage makes peace.

Terms: (1) She abandons her possessions in Spain and in the islands of the Mediterranian, but retains her territory in Africa intact; (2) transfers the kingdom held by Syphax to Masinissa; (3) assumes an indemnity of 10,000 talents in 50 years (₤250,000); (4) surrenders all her ships but 10, and her elephants; (5) is to undertake no war without the consent of Rome.

* * B. C. Rome punishes the Italian allies of Hannibal.

They are in part required to cede large portions of their territory, also in part are subjugated to Rome. Eastern Sicily is united with the western part as one province.

± * * B. C. Numerous Roman colonies are founded in lower Italy.

198 * * B. C. *Rome.* Titus Quinctius Flaminius becomes consul.

196 * * B. C. *Gr.* Flaminius proclaims the decree of the Senate declaring the Greek states free and independent. [194. Roman troops withdraw.]

195 * * B. C. *Afr.* A democratic reform of the Carthaginian constitution is carried out through the influence of Hannibal, who is defamed before the Roman senate by the oligarchs and his surrender demanded; Hannibal becomes a fugitive in the East.

192 * * B. C. *Syria.* Interference of Antiochus III. with Grecian affairs and of Romans in Asiatic politics causes war in Syria, where Hannibal has been received.

191 * * B. C. Cisalpine Gaul is formed into a fifth Roman province.

190 * * B. C. Antiochus III. makes peace with Rome.

He surrenders all his European territories and Asia Minor as far as the Taurus; agrees to pay an indemnity of 15,000 Eubœan talents (₤19,125,000), and to give up Hannibal to the Romans; but [the Carthaginian escapes].

183 * * B. C. Matina [Modena] becomes a Roman colony. [177. Luca, Tuscany.]

180 * * B. C. The *lex annalis* of the tribune, L. Villius, is established, a military service of 10 years is prescribed, and a fixed age for all the curule officers.

* * * B. C. The higher offices, especially that of senator, gradually become the especial privilege of the nobility.

168 * * B. C. *Aust.* Illyria is subdued and divided into three tributary districts with federal constitutions. It is made the sixth Roman province.

* * B. C. Egypt formally acknowledges the suzerainty of Rome.

167 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The Romans punish their unfaithful allies, Eumenes of Pergamus, and Rhodes, and take all their territory on the mainland (p. 1029).

* * B. C. *Rome.* The Senate, as guardian of both powers, interferes in a war between Egypt and Syria; C. Popillius Lænas, the Roman ambassador, arrogantly orders Antiochus IV., King of Syria, to abandon the march on Alexandria (p. 652.)

155 Jan. 1. B. C. *Rome.* Consuls henceforth enter office on this day, pay sacrifice to Jupiter Olympus, after which the Senate convenes in solemn session.

ARMY — NAVY.

146* * B. C. *Turk.* Metellus defeats the revolting Macedonians, led by Andriscus, an alleged son of Perseus, in two battles, and takes him prisoner. [Twice defeated. Corinth falls.] (P. 1028.)

*** * B. C.** **Greece is completely subjugated.**

143-31 B. C. *Rome.* Civil wars.

143-33 B. C. *Sp.* War with the Celtiberians, called Numantines; it ends in the destruction of Numantia.

143* * B. C. *Sp.* Q. Cæcilius besieges the fortified city of **Numantia** in vain; he is succeeded by less competent generals.

135-132 B. C. **First servile war.**

The terribly maltreated slaves of Sicily rise against the Romans.

134* * B. C. *Sp.* Publius Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor assumes command of the besiegers.

133* * B. C. *Sp.* Scipio starves the Numantines into submission.

132* * B. C. *Sicily.* **Eunus,** leader of the slaves, is captured, and dies in prison.

125-113 B. C. The Romans conquer the southeastern portion of **Transalpine Gaul.**

119* * B. C. *Aust.* The Teutones and Cimbri defeat the Romans in Illyria.

113-101 B. C. **Invasion of Northern tribes.**

Romans are at war with the 300,000 invading Cimbri, Teutones, and Gauls. [113. The army of Consul Cneius Papirius Carbo is overwhelmed and annihilated near Noreja. 109. They defeat the Romans under M. Junius Silanus, near the Rhine.]

111-106 B. C. *Afr.* The Jugurthine war in Numidia.

110-109 B. C. *Afr.* Jugurtha, the usurper, defeats a Roman army under Aulus Posthumius, and sends it under the yoke; he dictates a peace which is rejected by the Senate.

109* * B. C. *Afr.* Quintus Metellus assumes command of the Romans, and is more successful; he defeats Jugurtha & Numidia. [107. Again defeated.]

108-63 B. C. *Asia M.* **The Mithridatic war** between Rome and Mithridates, King of Pontus.

He had attacked Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, and Bithynia, which were client states of Rome, and massacred the people.

107* * B. C. *Afr.* Marius conquers the Gætulians in Numidia. He repulses a combined attack of Jugurtha and Bocchus, king of Mauretania, his ally, at Cirta. Bocchus I. treacherously delivers Jugurtha up to Marius.

107* * B. C. *Switz.* The Tigurini **defeat** Consul Lucius Cassius Longinus **on the Garonne,** and destroy his army.

105 Oct. 6. B. C. *Fr.* The hordes of Germans and Helvetians defeat and **annihilate two large Roman armies** in southern Gaul; one under Q. Servilius Cæpio and M. Mallius Maximus at Arausic [Orange] on the Rhone.

104* * B. C. *Fr.* Consul Marius **reorganizes** his army in the Provincia Narbonensis [Provence], and prepares for a struggle with the barbarians.

103* * B. C. *Ger.* The Cimbri, with the Teutones and Helvetian tribes of Germany, invade Italy in two bodies.

103-99 B. C. *Sicily.* **Second servile insurrection** under Tryphon and Athenion; put down by Nepos Aquillius.

102* * B. C. *Fr.* Marius covers the two military roads (Pass of the Little St. Bernard and the shore road).

*** * B. C.** **Barbarians** defeated (p. 662).

*** * B. C.** Marius crosses the Alps to reenforce Quintus Lutatius Catulus against the other band of invaders.

101 July 30. B. C. **Battle of Vercellæ** [Raudine Plains].

Marius and Catulus join their forces in Lombardy, and overwhelm and annihilate the Cimbri, who lose 90,000 killed and prisoners.

92* * B. C. *Asia M.* Sulla, the proconsul of Cilicia, attacks Mithridates VI., and reinstates the king of Cappadocia.

90-89 B. C. **The Social War.**

Rome is at war with the Marsi and other Italian allies in Central and Southern Italy, who are denied the privileges of Roman citizenship.

90* * B. C. Marsius **defeats the Marsi** and other Sabellians.

*** * B. C.** Cneius Pompeius Strabo **defeats the Marsi,** after first suffering defeat himself.

89* * B. C. The Romans triumph in the north, and the war ends; Sulla succeeds in the south, capturing Bovianum. [88. War nearly ends in the south.]

38-82 B. C. *Rome.* **Civil war** between the rivals Sulla and Marius.

88* * B. C. Demagogues use the populace to dismiss Sulla from chief command of the army, and give it to Marius.

Sulla gathers an army in Campania of dissatisfied Italians, liberated slaves, and others; Rome surrenders, and his enemies are given up to slaughter, plunder, and outrages for five days; Marius escapes to Africa.

88-84 B. C. **First Mithridatic war.**

It is caused by the encroachment of Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, the ruler of Thrace, Bithynia, Macedonia, and Greece, as well as by the rashness of Roman officials. Pontus has an army of 250,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, besides a fleet of 400 vessels (p. 1028).

88* * B. C. *Asia M.* Mithridates routs **Nicomedes,** King of Bithynia, on the River Amnias. He defeats Oppius, Cassius, and Aquillius.

87* * B. C. Sulla assumes command in the Mithridatic war.

*** * B. C.** **Rome is besieged** by four armies, — those of Marius, Cinna, Carbo, and Sertorius, — and taken by them.

86* * B. C. *Gr.* **Mithridates VI.** defeated (p. 1028).

*** * B. C.** **Sulla** defeats Archelaus (p. 1028).

*** * B. C.** *Asia.* The democratic party sends an **army to Asia** under Consul Flaccus; it defeats the younger Mithridates in Nicomedia. It goes over to Sulla.

85* * B. C. *Asia M.* Sulla **defeats Archelaus** again at Orchomenus; negotiations for peace follow.

84* * B. C. *Athens.* **Besieged and captured** (p. 1028).

*** * B. C.** *Asia M.* **Sulla fines the Grecian cities of Asia Minor 20,000 talents ($25,000,000), and leaves a force under Lucullus to collect it; he repairs to Italy.**

*** * B. C.** **The army under Marius mutinies at Ancona; Marius dies.**

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

146* * B. C. **Consul L. Mummius sends the art treasures of Corinth to Rome.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

140* * Crassus, Lucius Licinius, ora., statesman, born. [91. Dies.]
138* * Sulla, Lucius Cornelius, dictator, b. [78. Dies.]
123* * Gracchanus, M. Jurnus, historian, d.
121* * Sertorius, Quintus, gen., b. [72. D.]
116* * Varro, Marcus Terentius, author, born. [28. Dies.]
115* * Crassus, Marcus Licinius, consul, d.
110* * Lucullus, Lucius Licinius, general, born. [57. Dies.]
108* * Catiline, Lucius Sergius, politician, conspirator, born. [62. Dies.]
106* * Cicero, Marcus Tullius, orator, born. [43. Dies.]
Pompey, Cneius Pompeius, general, born. [48. Dies.]
105* * Crassus, Dives Marcus Licinius, general, statesman, born. [53. Dies.]
100 July 12. Cæsar, Julius, general, statesman, born (or 102). [44. Dies.]
95* * Cato, Marcus Porcius, the Younger, statesman, born. [46. Dies.]
Lucretius, Titus Lucretius Carus, poet, born. [44. Dies.]
86* * Sallust, Caius Crispus, historian, born. [34. Dies.]

CHURCH.

104* * B. C. *Rome.* **The comitiæ receive the power to elect the priests.** [82. The power to fill vacancies in the priesthood passes to the priestly colleges.]

LETTERS.

133±-102 B. C. **Lucilius invents and develops the poetic satire.**

130±-80± B. C. **Afranius writes comedies in imitation of Menander.**

130±-80± B. C. The *Annals, Brutus,* and other dramas, by Accius, appear.

88± * * B. C. *Rhetorica,* by **Cicero,** appears.

[81, Sept. * He delivers the oration, *Pro Quintco;* 80, *Pro Sexto Roscio Amerino;* 76, *Pro Q. Roscio, Comœdo;* 70, *In Verrem;* 66, *Pro Lege Manilia:* 63, *De Lege Agraria;* 62, Nov. 8+ Cicero's *Specches Against Catiline.* (See State.) 59, *Pro Aulo Licinio Archia* and *Pro L. Valerio Flacco;* 56, *Pro Publio Sextio* and *Pro M. Coelio Rufo;* 55, *In L. Calpurnium Pisonem* and *Oratore libre tres ad Quintum Fratrem;* 54, *De Republica* and *Pro Cneio Plancio;* 53, *De Legibus;* 52, *Pro Tito Annio Milone;* 47, *Pro L. Ligario* and *Pro M. Marcello;* 46, *Brutus;* 45, *De Finibus* and *Academica;* 44, *De Amicitia, Topica, De Senectute, Tusculanarum Disputationum,* and *De Natura Deorum;* 44, Sept. * – 43, May * *Orationes quatuordecim in M. Antonium,* the "Philippics."]

86* * B. C. *Athens.* **The library of Appellicon** is sent to Rome by Sylla.

SOCIETY.

135-132 B. C. *Sicily.* The terribly maltreated **slaves** rise in rebellion.

133* * B. C. *Rome.* Sempronius Gracchus makes laws favorable to the poor.

*** * B. C.** **Slaves** greatly increase in consequence of successful wars.

121* * B. C. *Rome.* Three thousand democratic **prisoners** are strangled.

105* * B. C. *Rome.* Jugurtha, the captured Numidian king, is led in triumph, and then sent to prison to die of hunger.

STATE.

146* * B. C. *Afr.* **Carthage** with the north coast becomes the seventh Roman province.

*** * B. C.** *Gr.* **The return of 300 prominent Achæans from Italy after a captivity of 16**

years stirs all the cities, and the Achæan league attacks Sparta, with whom the Romans take sides.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Th. Senate declares the **Achæan league** dissolved (p. 1029).

* * B.C. *Gr.* **Corinth** is in part given to Sicyon, and in part transformed into Roman public land.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Other Greek cities retain their own administration in subordination to the governor of Macedonia, and as tribute cities to Rome.

* * B. C. *Turk.* **Macedonia** is made the eighth Roman province. [Greece and Achaia are afterward added.]

143-31 B. C. **The universal power** of Rome is firmly established.

133 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Attalus III. of Pergamus **bequeaths his kingdom** and wealth to the Romans. (R. Province.)

133-121 B. C. *Rome.* Civil disturbances are led by the Gracchi.

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus and his brother, Caius Sempronius, urge political and social reforms by revolutionary means. The peasantry are crowded out of the rural districts by the slave labor of the rich, who chiefly monopolize the land. Rome is full of an idle rabble, who live on bribes and the gifts of grain. The public offices and senatorial positions are controlled by family cliques.

Tiberius proposes the reenactment of the **Licinian agrarian law**, with slight changes, for the subdivision of land in favor of poor tenants; the tribune, Marcus Octavius, resists, and is deposed by an unconstitutional decree of the people. The people accept the law, and entrust its execution to the Gracchi and Appius Claudius.

133 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Tiberius Gracchus** is elected tribune of the people.

He proposes, in a popular assembly, to divide the treasures bequeathed by the King of Pergamus among the new land-owners, for purchasing necessary equipment; by usage the Senate has the control of such bequests.

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Popular laws** are proposed for shortening the term of military service and extending the right of appeal.

133-129 B. C. **The division of the public lands** under the agrarian laws is partially carried out. The democracy and optimates continue the struggle for supremacy.

132 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Tiberius**, in defiance of the Constitution, attempts to secure a reelection to the tribunate; the Senate violently interposes and stops the election. Tiberius and 300 followers are killed by the optimates.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Two **Plebeian consuls** are chosen.

129 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Pergamus** becomes a Roman province called Asia.

* * B. C. The political murder (?) of **P. Scipio Æmilianus**, leader of the optimates, occurs.

125 * * B. C. *Rome.* The Senate sends the democratic consul, **M. Fulvius Flaccus**, to fight the Gauls, in order to put him out of its way, he having proposed to give the right of citizenship to all Italians. He establishes land communication between Italy and Spain, and lays the foundation of Roman rule in Transalpine Gaul.

123 * * B. C. *Fr.* The proconsul Sextius founds the colony of **Aquæ Sextiæ** [Aix].

* * B. C. *Med. Sea.* The Balearic Islands become subject to Rome.

* * B. C. Caius Gracchus, the questor of Sardinia, openly declares himself an enemy of the Senate, and returns to Rome; he is elected tribune of the people.

He attempts to execute the social reforms proposed by his brother, and is charged with attempting to subvert the Constitution.

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Jury duty** is transferred from the order of senators to that of the equites, which further divides the two branches of the aristocracy.

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Colonies** are sent out by the decrees of the people, instead of the decrees of the Senate.

* * B. C. *Rome.* The Senate favors the tribune, M. Livius Drusus, to undermine the popularity of Gracchus.

123+ * * B. C. Caius **Gracchus** makes **new roads**, marked by mile-stones, throughout the empire.

122 * * B. C. *Rome.* C. Gracchus secures his election to the tribunate for the second time.

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Roman citizenship** is denied.

The motion of C. Gracchus and M. Fulvius Flaccus, his colleague, to grant the rights of citizenship to all Latins, and Latin rights to other Italians, is defeated by the combined effort of the Senate and the lower classes of Rome. Gracchus also fails of election as tribune for the third year.

121 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Civil war** is occasioned by political murders.

C. Gracchus and M. Fulvius and several hundred followers are killed. Power is now restored to the Senate.

* * B. C. *Rome.* **M. Livius Drusus** removes the ground rent, and repeals the law prohibiting the alienation of assignments of public land, which permits the optimates to repurchase their confiscated lands.

120 * * B. C. *Fr.* Gallia Narbonensis (S. and S. E. Gaul) becomes a Roman province.

116 * * B. C. *Fr.* Narbo Martius founds the colony called Gallia Narbonensis [**Provence**]. Tolosa is also settled.

* * B. C. *Afr.* **Jugurtha buys** a peace from the consul, L. Calpurnius Bestia, but the Senate refuses to ratify it.

115 * * B. C. *It.* The people of Genua [**Genoa**] submit to the Romans.

111 * * B. C. *Afr.* The Senate's **commissioners are bribed** to assist Jugurtha in his struggle for the throne of Numidia.

He captures Cirta from his rival, and puts to death the entire male population, including many Italians, which excites indignation, and provokes war at Rome.

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Agrarianism fails**; a law is passed making all land still held in occupation private land.

107 * * B. C. *Rome.* **C. Marius** receives the consulate and chief command of the army, notwithstanding the opposition of the aristocracy. [104-100. He is elected consul five times in succession.]

105 * * B. C. **Rome is terrorized** by the annihilation of two armies in Gaul.

The democratic leaders denounce the incapable generals of the optimates, especially Cœpio and Maximus.

104 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The comitiæ** receive the power to elect the priests.

* * B. C. *Rome.* A new **military system** is adopted.

The Servian military organization, making military service a tax on property, is abolished; a citizen levy is substituted, supplemented by a recruiting system, and reenforcements from subject and vassal princes.

100 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Marius** is elected consul for the sixth time.

He seeks to overthrow the Constitution, and make himself king. He joins C. Servilius Glaucia, and L. Appuleius Saturninus, the leaders of the people.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Saturninus, as tribune, by violent means procures a **division of lands** among the veterans of Marius.

* * B. C. *Rome.* The consul, **Q. Metellus**, goes into voluntary exile. [99. Recalled.]

98 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Marius** loses his popularity; hated by both parties, he retires to Asia.

91 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Three bills** are brought forward by Marcus Livius Drusus, the tribune of the Plebeians.

One is for the reform of the law courts and enlarging the Senate, another for a new division of public lands, a third bestowing the right of citizenship on Italians. Drusus is assassinated.

* * B. C. **The Italian allies revolt.**

Except the Latins, most of the Etruscans, and some southern cities, because of the assassination of Drusus.

90 * * B. C. *Rome.* **The contending parties** become reconciled in the presence of danger arising from the revolt. Repeated **levies** are made, and citizens and freedmen are enrolled in the armies; the war is popular with both parties.

* * B. C. **The enfranchisement of Italy** begins. The right of **citizenship** is granted to all the Latins, and to all who had not revolted.

89 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Citizenship** is granted to all applicants within 60 days, from among eight tribes mentioned.

* * B. C. **The municipalities** of Cisalpine Gaul receive Latin rights.

88 * * B. C. **The political concessions** cause the social war in the south to end.

* * B. C. *Gr.* The Grecian cities revolt, and join the victorious banner of Mithridates (p. 1028).

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Sulla** becomes consul.

88-82 B. C. **Civil war.** (See Army.)

The tribune P. Salpicius Rufus makes revolutionary proposals respecting the new citizens, Italians and freedmen, which are carried by violent means. (88.) Demagogues precipitate a **crisis.** (See Army.)

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Sulla** introduces consolidated legislation; restores the old order of voting in the centuries, and decrees that no vote shall be taken by the people until the measure has first been approved by the Senate.

87 * * B. C. *Gr.* The chief **cities of Greece** join Archelaus against the Romans.

* * B. C. Cnæus Octavius (democrat) and Lucius Cornelius Cinna, a partizan of Marius, are **elected consuls.**

* * B. C. *Rome.* **Cinna** makes a violent attempt to renew the laws of Sulpicius while Sulla is absent in the war; he is driven out of the Forum by the optimates, after a fierce struggle.

* * B. C. **Cinna** gathers an army under Marius, and **takes Rome.** (See Army.)

* * B. C. *Rome.* A violent **revolution** is attended by a reign of terror under Marius and Carbo.

The optimates are slaughtered for five days by command of Marius, and their property is confiscated; plundering and outrages by the armed bands follow.

86 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Marius** is elected consul for the seventh time; Cinna is also elected; **Sulla** is deposed while absent with the army.

* * B. C. *Rome.* On the death of Marius, **L. Valerius Flaccus** is elected consul by the democrats. Murdered by Fimbria.] Cinna rules three years. [Murdered.]

ARMY — NAVY.

83 * * B. C. **Sulla lands** with 40,000 men and many exiled nobles at Brundusium.

He is welcomed by his partizan, Cneius Pompeius, 23 years of age, and three legions of volunteers, who join him after being guaranteed their rights.

83-81 B. C. **Second Mithridatic war.** Mithridates fails to completely evacuate Cappadocia; the proprætor Murena occupies it, invades Pontus, but is forced to retire.

*** * B. C.** **Sulla** conquers Norbanus on Mt. Tifata, near Naples, during negotiations. Scipio's **army goes over** to Sulla.

82 * * B. C. Sulla winters in Capua, then marches against the consuls (younger) Marius and Carbo.

*** * B. C.** The Marians are defeated at Spoletium by Crassus and Pompey. Sulla defeats Marius at Sacriportus.

*** * B. C.** Sulla advances rapidly on the democrats under Carbo in Etruria. They are defeated at Faventia. (N. It.)

Nov. * B. C. *Rome.* Sulla repels an attack of Samnites at the **Colline Gate**; he slaughters 3,000 prisoners.

*** * B. C.** *Sp.* **Sertorius,** a Marian commander, is driven out by Sulla's generals.

*** * B. C.** *Rome.* **Prænestе** surrenders to Sulla's army; he executes terrible **vengeance** on the conquered cities and towns of Italy.

81 * * B. C. *Asia.* **Pompey** reduces Numidia, and obtains a triumph.

80-72 B. C. *Sp.* **War against Sertorius;** Q. Metellus, and later Pompey, conduct operations.

78-67 B. C. **War against pirates** (p. 1028).

77 * * B. C. *Rome.* Lepidus, at the head of an army of **reformers, is defeated** by Quintus Lutatius Catulus and Pompey on the Campus Martius; again defeated at Cosa; he flees to Sardinia.

*** * B. C.** Marcus Junius Brutus **surrenders to Pompey** at Mutina [Modena].

76 * * B. C. *Sp.* Sertorius, a partizan of Marius, **defeats Pompey** in two battles, one at Sucro and the other near Saguntum. [72. Murdered.]

75 * * B. C. *Asia M.* P. Servilius **fights the pirates,** and takes Isauria, Pamphylia, and Pisidia for Rome, under the name of Cilicia.

74-63 B. C. *Asia M.* **Third Mithridatic war.** (See State.)

74 * * B. C. The two consuls, L. Lucullus and M. Aurelius Cotta, are defeated.

73 * * B. C. **Mithridates** is driven out of Cyzicus with great loss; Lucullus is victorious in a sea-fight off Lemnos; he defeats Mithridates at Cabira, driving him out of his kingdom.

73-71 B. C. *Sicily.* **War of the gladiators,** or third **servile war.**

Spartacus, a Thracian slave, and 70 others, escape from Capua, and occupy Vesuvius; plundering follows, and numerous slaves and impoverished peasants join them, until an army of 70,000 is formed, which defeats four Roman armies in succession.

72 * * B. C. *Sp.* **Sertorius** is assassinated by Perperna and his accomplices; Pompey defeats and executes Perperna.

*** * B. C.** **Spartacus threatens Rome.**

The legions are routed, and the city is terrorized, and the chief command given to the prætor Crassus; the insurgents turn aside, and plunder parts of Italy.

72-70 B. C. *Asia M.* **Lucius Licinius Lucullus captures the trading cities,** Heraclea, Sinope, Amisus, from Mithridates, and occupies Armenia Minor.

71 * * B. C. **Crassus defeats the insurgents** at Petelia in Apulia. Pompey annihilates their bands.

70 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Unauthorized by the Senate, Lucullus invades Armenia, and opens **war on Tigranes,** the son-in-law of Mithridates, and King of Syria.

69 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Lucullus **defeats Tigranes** at Tigranocerta in Armenia.

The Asiatics are panic-stricken and easily routed, losing 100,000 infantry and all the cavalry; Roman loss, 105.

68 * * B. C. *Asia.* **Lucullus** crosses the Euphrates, and wins another battle; a mutiny of his soldiers compels a retreat to Mesopotamia.

67 * * B. C. Metellus **subdues Crete** after a prolonged effort.

*** * B. C.** **Pompey** receives unlimited command over the Mediterranean provinces for 50 miles inward from the coast, and a fleet of 200 ships, for the suppression of piracy.

He frees the Mediterranean from pirates, capturing 3,000 vessels, and killing 10,000 pirates; 20,000 more he settles in the interior of the country.

± * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Mithridates,** having returned to Pontus, defeats a Roman army under Triarius at Zela. He ravages parts of Bithynia and Cappadocia. [66. He is driven out by Pompey.]

*** * B. C.** *Asia.* **Lucullus** takes Nisibis.

66 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Pompey defeats Mithridates** on the Lycos in Armenia. [65. Pompey abandons his pursuit. 63. Mithridates commits suicide.]

*** * B. C.** *Asia M.* **Tigranes** tenders his submission to Pompey at Artaxata.

He is to retain his hereditary kingdom, but deprived of his conquests in Syria and Asia Minor, and to a fine of 6,000 talents.

64 * * B. C. *Asia.* Pompey **reduces Syria** to a Roman province.

63 * * B. C. *Asia.* Pompey **captures Jerusalem,** and enters the sanctuary of the temple of the Jews.

*** * B. C.** **An insurgent army** is organized in Etruria under C. Manlius, in aid of the schemes of Catiline.

*** * *Rome.* B. C.** **Antonius** is put in command of the army **against Catiline.**

62 * * B. C. **Catiline's army** of two legions is defeated by the lieutenant of Antonius, commanding the army of the Senate at Pistoria, and their leader killed.

61 * * B. C. **Pompey** dismisses his army at Brundusium, and enters Italy as a private citizen.

58-50 B. C. *Fr.* **Cæsar** conquers Gaul. [58. He defeats the invading Helvetians at Bibracte. Also Ariovistus [near Mülhausen]. 57. Also the Belgii (p. 662).]

57 * * B. C. *Switz.* **Cæsar** occupies Octodurum to secure the pass of Great St. Bernard. [56. He subdues the Veneti in Armorica [Bretagne]. Publius Crassus subdues the Aquitani [Guienne?].]

*** * B. C.** *Belg.*+ The Morini and Menapii yield to the Romans. [Belgic Gaul is subdued.]

55 * * B. C. *Fr.* **Cæsar defeats** and drives across the Rhine the invading **German tribes of Usipetes and Tenchteri.**

*** * B. C.** *Eng.* **Cæsar** crosses the Channel with two legions. [They soon return. 54. Again with five legions and 2,000 Gallic cavalry].

53 * * B. C. *Asia.* **Parthians** defeat Crassus in Mesopotamia, and destroy his army.

*** * B. C.** *Prus.* **Cæsar** crosses the Rhine on a bridge of piles [between Coblenz and Andernach], and recrosses 15 days later, after devastating the country.

*** * B. C.** *Prus.* Ambiorix subdued (p. 662).

*** * B. C.** *Fr.* **The Gauls revolt** (p. 662).

*** * B. C.** Titus Labienus, Cæsar's legate, occupies Lutetia Parisiorum [**Paris**], the capital of a Gallic tribe, the Parisii.

*** * B. C.** *Fr.* **Cæsar** besieges Gergovia, south of Clermont-Ferrand; Vercingetorix, chief of the Arverni, forces him to **retreat,** and he joins his army with that of Labienus.

49-48 B. C. *Rome.* **Civil war** arises between the two rivals, Cæsar and Pompey.

49 * * B. C. **Cæsar,** with one legion, **crosses the Rubicon** [near Rimini].

It is a small brook marking the boundary of his province; he thus begins the civil war against the Senate.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

69 * * B. C. *Rome.* The Capitol, rebuilt by Sulla, is dedicated by Quintus Catulus.

60 * * B. C. *Gr.* Julius Cæsar revives the **Isthmian games.**

58 * * B. C. *Rome.* The **theater** of Æmilius Secannus is erected.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

82 * * Varro, Publius Terentius, poet, born. [39. Dies.]

80 * * Brutus, Marcus Junius, conspirator, born. [36. Dies.]

70 * * Mæcenas, Caius Cilnius, states., born. [8. Dies.]

Vergil, Publius Vergilius Maro, poet, born. [19. Dies.]

65 * * Horace, Quintus Horatius Flaccus, poet, born. [8. Dies.)

63 * * Agrippa, Marcus V., states., born. [12. Dies.]

Augustus, Caius Julius Cæsar Octavius, first emperor, born. [14 A. D. Dies.]

59 * * Livius, or **Livy,** Titus, historian, born. [17 A. D. Dies.]

1st Century. Æsopius Clodius, tragedian, b. Diodorus Siculus, historian, born.

LETTERS.

70±-55 B. C. *De Rerum Natura,* by **Lucretius,** appears.

62-54 B. C. The poems of Catulus appear.

51 * * B. C. *Commentarii de Bello Gallico,* by **Cæsar,** appears. [47, *Commentarii de Bello Civili.*]

50±-34 B. C. *Bellum Catilinarum, Bellum Jugurthinum,* and *Historiarum Libri V.,* by **Sallust,** appear.

SOCIETY.

82 * * B. C. Sulla orders more than 3,000 Samnite **prisoners** to be slaughtered.

*** * B. C.** Sulla liberates 10,000 **slaves** belonging to the proscribed citizens, and rights of citizenship are given them. (Called Cornelians.)

78-67 B. C. **A pirate community** is gradually organized, with its central authority in Crete and Cilicia.

62 * * B. C. **Crassus** pays a part of the large indebtedness of C. Julius Cæsar.

61 * * B. C. *Rome.* Pompey celebrates a magnificent triumph, lasting two days.

60± * * B. C. Cæsar's daughter, Julia, 23 years of age, is given to Pompey in marriage, thus uniting with family ties the two popular leaders.

STATE.

84 * * B. C. Sulla makes a treaty of peace with Mithridates (p. 1029).

* * B. C. *Rome.* Caius Papirius Carbo Marius and the younger Sertorius become leaders of the democratic party.

83 * * B. C. *Rome.* Lucius Cornelius Scipio and Caius Norbanus, two incapable men, are elected consuls.

82 * * B. C. *Rome.* Sulla causes himself to be appointed dictator for an unlimited time, in order to reorganize the commonwealth.

Another reign of terror follows; proscription lists are made of the evil-minded. Sulla outlaws 4,700 citizens, and confiscates their property. Allotments of land are made to his veterans; military colonies are established with full rights of citizenship among the territories dominated by the hostile party, whose rights of citizenship are abrogated.

Sulla attempts a conservative aristocratic reform of the government.

The Senate is reorganized; 300 additional members are to be chosen by the *comitia tributa;* 20 questors to be annually elected by the same. The censor's privilege of revising the roll of the Senate every five years is abolished. [72. Restored.] Senators are made irremovable, and places in the juries restored from the equites to the Senate.

The power to elect the priests is withdrawn from the *comitiæ.* Sulla abolishes the Servian order of voting.

81 * * B. C. *Rome.* Sulla permits the election of consuls, but retains to himself the office of dictator, and conducts the government.

80 * * B. C. *Rome.* Sulla causes himself and Quintus Cæcilius Pius Metellus, one of his generals, to be elected consuls. [79. He voluntarily abdicates, and retires to private life. 78. Dies.]

74 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Bithynia is bequeathed to the Romans by Nicomedes III.; it becomes a Roman province.

* * B. C. *Asia M.* Mithridates VI. declares war, because of the aggressions of Tigranes of Armenia, who takes possession of Cappadocia and Syria; also because of the bequest of Nicomedes III., bestowing Bithynia on the Romans.

70 * * B. C. The consuls Marcus Licinius Crassus and Pompey [the Great] restore to the tribunate the privileges withdrawn by Sulla.

* * B. C. *Rome.* The Sullan Constitution is overthrown.

The Aurelian law is passed; jurors are no longer to be taken exclusively from senators; one-third are to be senators, and two-thirds men belonging to the equestrian census.

67 * * B. C. Cyrene and Crete become provinces of Rome. (74 B. C.; 27 B. C. United.)

* * B. C. Pompey has all the public treasuries and the resources of all the provinces and client states placed unconditionally at his disposal, for the suppression of piracy, which nearly paralyzes commerce.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Julius Cæsar is questor. [65, Curule edile; 63, Pontifex maximus.]

66–62 B. C. *Rome.* Conspiracy of Catiline.

The democrats, led by M. Crassus and Caius Julius Cæsar, unite with the anarchists, led by Lucius Sergius Catilina an ex-pretor. The democrats urge the overthrow of the existing government before the return of Pompey; and the anarchists urge the cancellation of debts, the proscription of the wealthy, and the confiscation of their property.

66 * * B. C. *Rome.* Catiline's first conspiracy to murder the consuls fails through the indecision of conspirators, and because of Cicero's eloquence.

65 * * B. C. *Syria.* Pompey dethrones King Antiochus Asiaticus.

64 * * B. C. *Rome.* The conspiracy of Catiline is renewed, and fails.

It is proposed to defeat Cicero, and secure the election of Catiline and Caius Hybrida Antonius at the consular elections for 63, by the influence of Cæsar and Crassus; Antonius alone secures election, and is detached from the conspirators by Cicero, his colleague.

63 * * B. C. *Rome.* Cicero is elected consul by the middle class of citizens.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Catiline conspires with others to murder his competitors at the consular election for 62, also the consul, Cicero, who would preside over it.

Cicero is informed of the conspiracy by his spies and on the day of the election exposes and denounces it, before the Senate, having armed guards present.

(Nov. 8.) Cicero delivers his first speech in the Senate against the conspiracy of Catiline, who flees in the night to the insurgent army of C. Manlius in Etruria.

(Nov. 9.) Cicero makes his second speech against Catiline to the people.

(* *) Arrest of the accomplices, Lentulus, Cethegus, Gabinius, Statilius, and Cœparius.

(Dec. 3.) Cicero makes his third speech against Catiline to the people.

(Dec. 5.) Cicero makes his fourth speech against Catiline in the senate. The senate decrees that the conspirators shall be strangled in person without trial; Cæsar votes against it; Cato's speech secures the vote. [Consul Cicero executes the imprisoned conspirators, and is greeted as *pater patriæ.*]

* * B. C. Judea is made tributary. Syria and Cilicia (1023), capital, Tarsus, become Roman provinces. [65. Pontus.]

62 * * B. C. *Rome.* Julius Cæsar administers the prætorship.

* * B. C. *Rome.* The Senate disaffects Pompey toward the government by refusing to grant the allotment of lands he requests for his veterans.

61 * * B. C. *Sp.* C. Julius Cæsar goes to Hispania Ulterior as propretor.

He lays the foundation of his military fame, and secures much money; he refuses a triumph on his return.

60 * * B. C. *Rome.* The first triumvirate is formed by Pompey, Cæsar, and Crassus. [59. They secure the election of Cæsar as consul. The republic is powerless in the hands of these citizens.]

* * B. C. Cæsar receives the government of Gallia Cisalpina and Illyricum by a popular decree, for five years, with extraordinary powers. On the motion of Pompey the senate adds Gallia Narbonensis [S. Fr.] to his province.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Aulus Gabinius (favorable to Pompey) and Lucius Calpurnius Piso, the father-in-law of Cæsar, are elected consuls for the next year.

59 * * B. C. *Rome.* Cæsar proposes an agrarian law especially favoring Pompey's veterans.

It is opposed by his colleague, M. Bibulus, an optimate, and also by the Senate; this law and the ratification of the organization of Asia are both submitted to the popular assemblies, where they are passed upon without the consent of the Senate.

58 * * B. C. *Rome.* Publius Clodius, the tribune of the people, procures the absence of Marcus Porcius Cato and Cicero from Rome.

Cato is sent to possess the kingdom of Cyprus by a popular vote. Cicero is outlawed for executing a Roman citizen without a legal trial (see 63 B. C.). Clodius causes Cicero's house to be burned, and both his Tusculan and Formicean estates to be ravaged.

57–52 B. C. *Rome.* The partizans of Clodius and Titus Annius Milo create tumults.

57 * * B. C. The recall of Cicero is procured by the efforts of the tribune Milo, to assist in opposing Clodius (democrat). Cato also returns.

56 * * B. C. Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, with 200 senators belonging to their party, meet in Luca [in Tuscany], and renew the triangular alliance.

* * B. C. *Rome.* Pompey and Crassus are elected consuls for the year 55 by the use of force, in harmony with the plans adopted at Luca.

55 * * B. C. *Rome.* Democratic decrees are issued.

The people decree the government of both Spains to Pompey for five years, and that of Syria to Crassus, and they extend Cæsar's proconsulship in Gaul for five years; they decree the payment by the state of troops recruited by Cæsar on his own authority. The aristocratic party are unable to resist.

54 * * B. C. *Asia.* Crassus, having closed his year as consul, goes to Syria as ruler.

52 * * B. C. *Rome.* Disorders prevail.

The armed democratic bands of Clodius patrol the streets and forum, and are opposed by the armed bands of Milo, in the aristocratic reaction. Clodius and Milo meeting in Via Appia occasions a fight between their followers, in which Clodius is wounded, and at Milo's command put to death.

* * B. C. *Fr.* The Gauls revolt (p. 662). [50. Suppressed.]

52–51 B. C. *Rome.* Pompey is elected sole consul; dictatorial power is given him to put down the unruly mobs. [51. Sept. 30. He enters Rome, and is given a third magnificent triumph.]

* * B. C. *Rome.* Cæsar, the leader of the democracy, and Pompey, the leader of the republican aristocracy, are alienated from each other.

Pompey selects his new father-in-law, Metellus Scipio, for his colleague in the consulate, and extends his governorship in Spain for five years, claiming as a pretext the necessity of the Parthian war (now victoriously ended); he weakens Cæsar's command by recalling two legions.

51 * * B. C. The alliance of Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus is renewed.

Caused by an attempt of the republicans in the Senate to free themselves from the influence of their rulers, and to revise the agrarian law which was passed while Cæsar was consul.

* * B. C. *Fr.* Aquitania, Gaul becomes a Roman province. [27 Lugdunensis.]

49 Jan. 1. *Rome.* Cæsar makes his last offer of compromise with the Senate.

The Senate demands that he resign his proconsulship, and become a private citizen before his term expires, as the Gallic war is ended; that he disband his legions on pain of outlawry. [War follows.]

ARMY — NAVY.

49 * * B. C. Cæsar is reenforced by a second legion.

The two legions successfully march through Umbria, Picenum, and Apulia to Brundusium. Corfinium, under Domitius, is captured while on the way.

*** * B. C.** Cæsar, strengthened by a third legion, besieges Brundusium, and levies three new legions. The rapidity of his movements bewilders his foes.

*** * B. C.** Pompey escapes with his army to Greece, whither Cæsar is unable to follow for the lack of vessels.

49-44 B. C. Cæsar is supreme.

Mar. * B. C. Cæsar commences the construction of a fleet, and marches for Rome, he having been ordered by the Senate to disband his army. He is already the master of Italy.

*** * B. C.** *Fr.* Caius Trebonius besieges and captures Massilia [Marseilles].

Aug. * B. C. *Sp.* Cæsar compels Afranius and Marcus Petreius, the legates of Pompey, to surrender at Ilerda.

*** * B. C.** *Sp.* Most of the cities of Hispania Ulterior join Cæsar; Varro, its commander, finally capitulates at [Cadiz].

*** * B. C.** Cæsar marches back to Italy.

*** * B. C.** Sicily is subjugated by Caius Scribonius Curio, Cæsar's legate.

*** * B. C.** *Afr.* Curio crosses the Mediterranean to Africa.

He invades the Roman province, and captures Utica. He is defeated by Juba, the ally of Pompey, near the Bagradas, where he is killed in battle.

48 * * B. C. *Gr.* Cæsar lands a part of his army in northern Epirus at Oricum.

*** * B. C.** *Gr.* Pompey captures most of Cæsar's transports when returning for more of his army; this delays for several months their embarkation under Antony.

*** * B. C.** *Turk.* Cæsar with his united army blockades Pompey at Dyrrhachium by a chain of military posts.

*** * B. C.** *Turk.* Pompey breaks through Cæsar's besieging line, and defeats him; Cæsar retires to Thessaly, and is pursued by Pompey.

Aug. 9 B. C. *Gr.* Decisive battle of Pharsalus.

Cæsar, with about 22,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, utterly defeats Pompey, having 47,000 infantry and 7,000 cavalry. [Aug. 10. 24,000 Pompeyans surrender.]

48-47 B. C. *Egy.* Cæsar's Alexandrine war.

The Alexandrians and the Roman army of occupation rise up against Cæsar, and besiege him in the royal palace; he narrowly escapes (p. 652).

47 * * B. C. *Egy.* Cæsar fires the Egyptian fleet, whereby the famous Alexandrian library is also burned. He defeats the Egyptians on the Nile (p. 652).

*** * B. C.** *Asia M.* Cæsar wars against Pharnaces, King of Bosporus, for encroachments in occupying Pontus, Armenia Minor, and Cappadocia.

"Veni, Vidi, Vici." In a campaign of five days Cæsar defeats Pharnaces at Zela, and forces him to fly. Cæsar subdues a mutiny in the 10th legion.

47-46 B. C. *Afr.* Cæsar's war in Africa against Pompeyans.

46 * * B. C. *Afr.* Battle of Thapsus.

Cæsar with a much smaller army defeats the republican army; 50,000 are killed in and after the battle by Cæsar's infuriated soldiers. Scipio kills himself in his flight; patriotic Cato despairs for Rome, and commits suicide in Utica; Juba and Petreius agree to kill each other, but Juba is finished by his slave; Labienus and Sextus Pompeius escape.

*** * B. C.** *Algeria.* A part of Mauritania is conquered by the Romans.

46-45 B. C. Cæsar wars against the sons of Pompey and other Pompeyans.

46 * * B. C. *Sp.* Cæsar is repulsed before Corduba by Sextus Pompeius.

45 Mar. 17 B. C. *Sp.* Decisive battle of Munda.

Cæsar defeats Sextus and Cnæus, two sons of Pompey, in southern Spain. More than 30,000 Pompeyans are killed, including Labienus, Varus, Cnæus Pompeius; Sextus Pompeius escapes.

44 Mar. 15 B. C. Cæsar is assassinated. (See Society.)

*** * B. C.** Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus [Augustus] receives the command of two legions.

44-43 B. C. War of Mutina [Modena] against Mark Antony.

Antony blockades Decimus Brutus at Mutina, but is defeated on the arrival of reenforcements.

*** * B. C.** Octavian, as proprætor, is sent against Antony the usurper.

43 Apr. 27. B. C. Antony is defeated at Mutina by the consul, Aulus Hirtius, and Caius Vibius Pansa; Hirtius is killed.

*** * B. C.** Octavian receives the sole command of the army of the Senate.

He takes the field, pretending to oppose Antony, yet in fact coworking with him for secret ends.

*** * B. C.** Decimus Brutus being deserted by his troops, fails to escape, and is put to death by Antony.

43-42 B. C. *Rome.* War against the republican party by the triumvirs.

*** * B. C.** *Gr.* The triumvirs, Antony and Octavian, enter Greece to subdue Marcus Brutus and Caius Cassius.

42 * * B. C. Battle of Philippi (p. 1028).

*** * B. C.** *Asia M.* Antony ravages the provinces of Asia and Syria.

*** * B. C.** *Asia M.* Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt, meets Antony by his order at Tarsus; he follows her to Egypt (p. 653).

41-40 B. C. Civil war of Perusia.

Octavian and Paulus Æmilius Lepidus oppose Lucius Antonius, the brother, and Fulvia, the wife, of Mark Antony. (40 Jan. *) Antony is compelled to surrender Perusia after a siege of one year.

41-40 B. C. *Egy.* Antony whiles away the winter at Alexandria with Cleopatra.

39 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Antony carries on war with the Parthians, led by Quintus Labienus, through his legate, P. Ventidius Bassus. [38. Defeated again near the Euphrates; Pacorus is killed.]

38-36 B. C. *Sicily.* War with Sextus Pompeius. (See State, 39.)

38 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Octavian is left to conduct the war alone.

37 * * B. C. Octavian sends two legions to aid Antony in the Parthian war.

Antony furnishes Octavian 100 ships under Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa to aid him in the Sicilian war.

36 * * B. C. *Sicily.* Lepidus lands, and demands the island for himself. He is abandoned by his soldiers, who are weary of war, and surrenders to Octavian. [He becomes a prisoner for life.]

*** * B. C.** *Sicily.* Agrippa utterly defeats Sextus Pompeius' fleet off Mylæ. [Sept. 3. Again off Naulochus.]

*** * B. C.** *Asia M.* Antony finally conducts the war against the Parthians in person, with 16 legions and 40,000 allies. [He is forced to retreat from Cazaca.]

35-33 B. C. *Bosnia.*+ The Pannonian war.

Octavian conducts campaigns along the line of the Save, for rectification of boundaries and defense of frontiers.

34 * * B. C. *Asia M.* Antony treacherously captures Artavasdes, King of Armenia, his lukewarm ally, and as prisoner leads him in triumph at Alexandria.

31+ * * B. C. Conquest of Germany (p. 768).

31-30 B. C. *Gr.* War of Actium.

31 Sept. 2 B. C. *Gr.* Battle of Actium (p. 1028).

30 * * B. C. *Syria.* Octavian advances through Syria into Egypt.

Antony, being deserted by his troops, commits suicide, and Cleopatra poisons herself. [Oct. 1. Octavian captures Alexandria.]

29 * * B. C. *Bulgaria.*+ Mœsia is subjugated.

27-25 B. C. *Sp.* Augustus leads an expedition against the Cantabri and Astures; because of sickness he surrenders to his legates.

25 * * B. C. The Salassi, an Alpine tribe, are finally subjugated.

*** * B. C.** Arabian expedition (p. 483).

22-21 B. C. *Afr.* Petronius, the prefect in Egypt, subdues the Ethiopians.

20 * * B. C. *Asia.* Augustus conducts a campaign against the Parthians.

Phraates, their king, is alarmed, and restores the Roman standards and prisoners taken from Crassus (53 B. C.).

19 * * B. C. *Sp.* The Cantabri and Astures and all Spain are finally subdued.

*** * B. C.** *Tyrol.*+ Rætia and Vindelicia are conquered. [15. Rætia and Noricum are subjugated by Drusus.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

46± * * B. C. *Rome.* Many magnificent buildings are commenced.

45 * * B. C. The Roman year is again corrected by Julius Cæsar; he makes it 365¼ days.

27 Feb. 14. B. C. The Augustan era begins, 727 years after the foundation of Rome. [27. Pantheon built.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

43 * * Ovid, Publius Ovidius Naso, poet, born. [17 or 18 A. D. Dies.]

*** *** Cicero, Marcus Tullius, orator. A 63.

42 * * Tiberius, Claudius Nero, emperor, born. [37 A. D. Dies.]

38 * * Drusus Germanicus, Claudius Nero, general, born. [9. Dies.]

24 * * Galba, Servius Sulpicius, emperor, born. [69 A. D. Dies.]

LETTERS.

42-37 B. C. The *Eclogues*, by Vergil, appear. [37-30, The *Georgics;* 30-19, The *Æneid.*]

35 * * B. C. The first book of *Satires*, by Horace, appears. [29, second book; 24±, The first three books of the *Odes;* 13, fourth book; also *Epistles* and *Epistles to the Pisos*, or *Ars Poetica.*]

31 B. C.–14 A. D. **Golden Period** of Roman literature.

29± B. C.–17 A. D. *Annales*, by **Livy**, in 142 books, appears.

25 ** B. C. *Cynthia*, by **Propertius**, appears. [24±–16± *Syntaxis.*]

25–24 B. C. The first book of poems by **Tibullus** appears.

SOCIETY.

46 **Feb. 5.** B. C. **Marcus Cato** kills himself.

45** B. C. *Egy.* **Cleopatra** marries Mark Antony. (Or 41.)

44 **Mar. 15.** B. C. Julius Cæsar is assassinated. (See State.)

40** B. C. Octavianus Cæsar, at Perusia, orders 300 Roman senators and other persons of distinction to be sacrificed to the manes of Julius Cæsar.

31** B. C. *Egy.* Cleopatra abandons Mark Antony in battle.

29** B. C. Octavian celebrates **three triumphs** in Rome.

** B. C. *Rome.* The **temple of Janus** is closed for the third time in Roman history. [25. Also for the fourth time.]

17** B. C. *Rome.* Caius Cæsar and Lucius Cæsar are **adopted** by Augustus, and designated as his successors.

STATE.

49 **Jan.*** B. C. *Rome.* The Senate declares **Cæsar an enemy** of the Republic if he fails to disband his army within a given time.

** B. C. **Cæsar marches** toward the capital; his friends among the tribunes of the people flee to him at Ravenna.

** B. C. **Rome is alarmed.**

The tidings of Cæsar's crossing the Rubicon with his army, which Roman generals were forbidden to do, is received. Pompey and many senators flee from Rome to Brundusium.

** B. C. *Rome.* **Cæsar arrives**, and relieves the apprehension of cruelty by his magnanimity toward his foes.

48–44 B. C. *Rome.* **Cæsar is dictator.**

He is proclaimed dictator by the prætor, Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, during his absence in the army.

48** B. C. *Rome.* **Cæsar abdicates** the office of dictator after 11 days.

He secures the office of **consul** with Publius Servilius. The fugitive part of the Senate prolongs the term of Pompey and of all officials of the previous year.

** B. C. *Rome.* **Cæsar receives distinguished honors.**

He is given the consulate for five years, the tribunate for life, and the dictatorship for one year. He begins to bear the title of **imperator.**

** B. C. **Cæsar visits Alexandria**, and decides between the regal claims of Ptolemy XII. (10 years of age) and his sister Cleopatra (16 years of age); this occasions war with Egypt (p. 653).

46** B. C. *Afr.* Cæsar conquers and unites a part of Numidia [Algeria] as a province, and gives the remainder of his conquest to Bocchus, King of Eastern Mauritania [Morocco].

** B. C. *Rome.* Cæsar returns, and is honored with four triumphs, for Gaul, Egypt, Pharnaces, and Africa.

** B. C. **Cæsar** is appointed dictator for 10 years, and censor without a colleague for three years. [45. He causes the Senate to appoint him **consul** for 10 years. 44. **It appoints him dictator for life.**]

44** B. C. *Rome.* The Senate again becomes only an advisory council.

** B. C. Cæsar reorganizes the **military system**; also the financial system of direct taxes, which substitute tax-farming. His veterans receive Italian lands.

** B. C. **The colonization** of the provinces is promoted, for the purpose of Latinizing their populations, and relieving Rome of some of its proletarians.

Mar. 15. B. C. *Rome.* **Cæsar is assassinated** in the senate-house by Marcus Junius Brutus, Caius Cassius Longinus, and others.

About 50 republican senators are in the conspiracy, and he falls with 23 wounds at the foot of Pompey's statue.

** B. C. *Rome.* **The Senate** rewards the conspirators.

M. Brutus receives the government of Macedonia, Cassius that of Syria, Decimus Brutus that of **Gallia Cisalpina.**

** B. C. *Roma.* Usurpations of **Mark Antony.**

Antony, one of the two consuls, obtains possession of Cæsar's papers and makes an unscrupulous use of them, and aspires to supreme power, pretending to execute the will of Cæsar.

** B. C. **Antony** receives from the people the province of **Gallia Cisalpina**, which the Senate refused to give him.

Apr.* B. C. **The Senate** seeks to regain power by entering negotiations with Caius Octavius [Octavian], the grandson and heir of Julius Cæsar, 18 years of age. [43. Antony, the usurper, is declared an enemy of the republic.]

Sept. 2. B. C. *Rome.* Cicero delivers his **first philippic** against Mark Antony.

43** B. C. *Rome.* Hirtius and Pansa are consuls. Hirtius is killed in the battle of Mutina. Pansa dies of wounds.

** B. C. *Rome.* **Octavian** marches to Rome, and compels his own election as consul; also the repeal of the amnesty granted the conspirators against Cæsar, and sentence for their punishment.

Nov.* B. C. The **second triumvirate** is formed by Mark Antony, Octavian, and Marcus Æmilius Lepidus, against Marcus Brutus and other republicans.

Their rule is ratified for five years by the people; a **reign of terror** follows. Hundreds of senators and 2,000 equites are outlawed, and property confiscated. [Dec. 7. Cicero is proscribed and killed.]

42** B. C. *Rome.* P. Ventidius Bassus is elected consul.

** B. C. The **republicans are overthrown** by the defeat at Philippi.

41** B. C. **Octavian** makes the promised allotments to veterans in Italy, and proceeds to crush Pompey. **Antony** restores order in the East.

Feb. 5. B. C. **Octavian** [Augustus] is saluted by the laurel-crowned senators as the father of his country.

40** B. C. **Octavian**, having obtained supreme authority in Italy, assumes the administration of Gaul and Spain, giving Marcus Æmilius Lepidus only the government of Africa. **Antony** approaches Italy to secure his rights.

** B. C. **Civil war** is threatened, but prevented for a time by a **truce** agreed to at Brundusium.

Antony marries Octavia, the sister of Octavian, Fulvia his former wife being dead. Octavian governs the West, Antony the East, and Lepidus, Africa.

39** B. C. **Sextus Pompeius**, son of Mark Antony, having created a naval empire and **mastered Sicily**, obstructs the grain supplies for Rome, and thereby compels the triumvirs to enter the treaty of Misenum, by which he receives Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica (?), and Peloponnesus.

** B. C. **Antony** goes to the East; he remains chiefly with Cleopatra (p. 653).

38** B. C. Menas, the admiral of Sextus, treacherously **surrenders Sardinia** with fleet and troops to Octavian; this provokes war.

37** B. C. Octavian and Antony meet at Tarentum, and settle differences; the **triumvirate is renewed** for five years.

** B. C. *Rome.* Marcus Vipsanius Agrippa is elected consul.

36** B. C. **Lepidus is ejected** from the triumvirate.

Octavian assumes the administration of Africa, and is sole ruler of the West. Great honors are showered upon him.

34±** B. C. *Egy.* **Antony** proclaims **Cleopatra** "Queen of Kings," and gives to her and her sons Roman provinces; it is also announced that Cæsarion, her natural son by Julius Cæsar, is Cæsar's true heir (p. 653).

31** B. C. *Rome.* Octavian obtains a decree from the people **dismissing Antony** from his command, and declaring war on Cleopatra.

31 (30?) B. C.—476 A. D. **The Roman Empire.**

31 B. C.–14 A. D. [**Augustus**] **Cæsar Octavius** rules the Roman world; the first of the emperors.

31** B. C. Octavian makes **Egypt a Roman province.** [It becomes the granary of Rome.]

27 **Jan. 1.** B. C. Octavian **restores the republic** under his own presidency. [Jan. 13. The transfer of the government is completed. The Senate bestows on him the title **Augustus.**]

28** B. C. *Rome.* **Augustus** is made "princeps senatus." [23. He causes the Senate to give him the "**tribunician power**," and the proconsular imperium for life. 12. Becomes pontifex maximus.]

27–19 B. C. The Roman **provinces are redivided** into senatorial and imperial.

The senatorial provinces comprise the pacified provinces of Africa, Asia, Achaia, Illyricum, Macedonia, Sicilia, Creta, with Cyrenaica, Bithynia, Sardinia, and Hispania Bœtica. The imperial provinces require an army to sustain the legates, who govern in the name of Augustus, and comprise Hispania Tarraconensis, Lusitania; the Gaulish provinces of Narbonensis, Lugdunensis, Aquitania, and Belgica; Germanis Superior et Inferior, Mœsia, Syria, Cilicia, Cyprus, and Ægyptus.

25** B. C. *Asia M.* **New provinces** established in Galatia and Pamphylia. Africa and Numidia are united.

23–13 B. C. *Asia M.* M. Vipsanius Agrippa commands in the East.

19** B. C. **Spain** submits.

18–17 B. C. **Augustus makes reforms** in government, society, and morals.

ARMY — NAVY.

16 * * B. C. *Fr.* The Siganibrians and other German tribes invade Gaul, and defeat the Romans under Marcus Lollius.

13-6 B. C. *Ger.* Claudius Nero Drusus extends Roman rule (p. 768).

12-9 * * B. C. *Aust.*+ Tiberius subjugates Pannonia. [8-7. He compels some of the Germanic tribes on the right bank of the Rhine to recognize the supremacy of Rome. 5. He marches against the Suevi.]

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1 * * A. D. *Asia.* Caius Cæsar, the proconsul, makes peace with the Parthians.

6-9 * * *Bohemia*+. Tiberius attacks the Suevian kingdom of Marbod.

He finally subdues the revolting Illyrian and Pannonian tribes.

6 * * *Ger.* Quintilius Varus commands.

9 * * *Ger.* Roman defeat at Teutoburg.

The Germans under Arminius (Hermann) [the national hero], an ex-Roman soldier, surprise and annihilate three legions of Romans in three days. Varus kills himself. Rome accepts the Rhine as its frontier.

14-16 *Ger.* The Romans under Germanicus revenge the Teutoburg disaster in three successful campaigns.

16 * * Arminius is defeated on the Campus Idistaviso [on the Weser].

17 * * *Rome.* Tiberius, being jealous, recalls Germanicus, and sends him to conquer Cappadocia. [19. Germanicus defeats the Marcomanni.]

39-40 *Fr.* Caligula leads a military expedition to the Gallic coast, which ends with a collection of mussels.

43 * * *Eng.* The conquest of Britain begins under Claudius (p. 839).

58-63 *Asia.* War with the Parthians and Armenians; Artazata is taken.

61 * * *Asia.* Armenia is subdued by Domitius Corbulo.

* * *Eng.* Revolt in Britain (p. 839).

65-70. *Judea.* The Jewish war against Rome. [67. Vespasian goes to suppress the revolt. 69. He transfers his command to Titus, his son, and returns to Rome.]

69 * * Discipline is restored in the army.

* * Cremona, Lombardy, is destroyed by Vespasian.

69-71 *Ger.* Batavians revolt (p. 662).

70 Sept. 8. *Judea.* Titus takes Jerusalem after an heroic defense.

The city, ravaged by factions, pestilence, and famine, is leveled to the ground. Many thousands of Jews, assembled at the Passover, perish, and many are taken captive to Rome.

73 * * Vespasian subdues Lycia, Rhodes, Thrace, Cilicia, Byzantium, and Samos.

77 * * *Asia.* The Parthians revolt.

78-84 *Eng.*± Julius Agricola conquers Britain. [83-84. Subdues the Caledonians.] (P. 839.)

81-96 *Ger.* Domitian erects a boundary wall (p. 768).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1 Jan. 1. A. D. The Christian era commences with the traditional date of the birth of Christ. (4 (?) B. C.)

This occurs in the middle of the fourth year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753d year from the founding of Rome, and the 4,717th year of the Julian period.

* * *Rome.* Water-mills are in operation.

* * * Pliny, born in 23 and reputed the most learned man of his age, devotes his leisure to scientific studies, and writes a *Natural History* in 37 books [which are still extant].

30 * * Augustus becomes a patron of art.

38+ * * Seneca notices gravitation as an innate power; also the attraction of tides by the moon.

40± * * *Rome.* Numerous male and female choristers sing in the tragedies.

41-54 *Rome.* Claudius constructs his aqueduct, and the conduit connecting the Lake Fucinus with the River Laris.

50± * * Seneca mentions the magnifying power of convex lenses; also concave mirrors, and the prismatic colors.

64± * * Rome is rebuilt on a grand scale. Nero erects a magnificent golden palace which encloses green lawns.

69± * * *Rome.* Vespasian erects the Colosseum.

70 * * *Rome.* Titus' Triumphal Arch is erected.

75 * * *Rome.* Vespasian erects a temple to peace.

79 Aug. 24. The first recorded eruption of Vesuvius occurs; the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum are overwhelmed; 200,000 lives are lost.

* * Theaters are found in the chief cities of Italy. Glass windows are used.

80± * * *Rome.* The Laocoon group is produced. Splendid paintings adorn the baths.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

12 * * Agrippina, mother of Caligula, born. [33 A. D. Dies.]

10 * * Drusus Cæsar, gen., b. [23 A. D. D.]

4 * * Apollonius of Tyana, philosopher, born. [97 A. D. Dies.]

Seneca, Lucius Annæus, philosopher, statesman, born. [65 A. D. Dies.]

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9 * * A. D. Vespasianus, Titus Flavius Sabinus, emperor, born. [70. Dies.]

12 * * Caligula, Caius Cæsar, emperor, born. [41. Dies.]

14 * * Apicius, Marcus Gabius, epicure, born. [37. Dies.]

15 * * Agrippina, Julia, mother of Nero, born. [59 or 60. Dies.]

31 * * Sejanus, courtier, criminal, dies.

32 * * Nerva, Marcus Cocceius, emperor, born. [98. Dies.]

Otho, Marcus Salvius, emp., born. [69. D.]

34 * * Persius Flaccus, Aulus, satirical poet, born. [62. Dies.]

35 * * Quintillian, Marcus Fabius, rhetorician, born. [95. Dies.]

37 * * Agricola, Cnæius Julius, general, born. [93. Dies.]

Josephus, Flavius, Jewish historian, born.

Nero, emperor, born. [68. Dies.]

Seutonius Paulinus, warrior, born.

38 * * Pilate, Pontius, governor of Judea, d.

39 * * Lucan, Marcus Annæus, poet, born. [65. Dies.]

40 * * Juvenal, Decimus J., satirical poet, b. [125. Dies.]

Martial, Marcus Valerius, poet, b. [103. D.]

Titus, Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus, emperor, born. [81. Dies.]

1st Century. Asconius, Pediamus Quintus, critic, commentator, born.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius, medical writer, b.

Clement of Rome, church father, writer, b.

Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus, agricultural writer, born.

Curtius, Quintus, historian, born.

Favorinus, rhetorician, author, born.

Flaccus, Caius Valerius, poet, born.

Phaedrus, fabulist, born.

Valerius, Maximus, historian, born.

51 * * Domitian, emperor, born. [96. Dies.]

53± * * Trajanus, Marcus Ulpius, emp., b. [117. Dies.]

56 * * Britannicus Tiberias Claudius Germanicus, prince, A14.

* * Tacitus, Caius Cornelius, hist., b. [135. D.]

61 * * Pliny, Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, author, born. [113. Dies.]

62 * * Festus, Porcius, procurator of Judea, d.

65 * * Seneca. Lucius Annæus, phil., A68±.

68± * * Paul, the Apostle, beheaded at Rome.

72± * * Seutonius, Tranquillius Caius, hist., b.

76 * * Hadrian, Publius Ælius Hadrianus, emperor, born. [138. Dies.]

CHURCH.

4 (?) * * B. C. *Judea.* Jesus Christ is born (traditional date).

1+ * * A. D. Many of the deities of the Romans are patterns of vice. Almost universal corruption of morals prevails among their worshipers, especially with regard to licentiousness and cruelty.

29 * * *Judea.* Pontius Pilate, the Roman procurator, gives up Jesus of Nazareth to be crucified by the Jews.

* * *Judea.* "Strangers from Rome" are present at Jerusalem at the inauguration of the Christian Church at Pentecost.

40± * * The Emperor Caius orders his statue to be set up in the Jewish Temple at Jerusalem.

* * * *Jerusalem.* The Apostles' Creed is formulated (traditional).

42 (?) * * *Rome.* St. Peter (?) is bishop.

[67, [St.] Linus; 78, [St.] Cletus; 90, [St.] Clement I.; 100, [St.] Anacletus; 112, [St.] Evaristes; 121, [St.] Alexander I.; 122, [St.] Sixtus I.; 142, [St.] Telesphorus; 154, [St.] Hyginus; 158, [St.] Pius I.]

50± * * *Rome.* Claudius banishes the Jews.

61± Spring. St. Paul arrives as a prisoner from Judea. [63. Acquitted; departs. 68±. Paul again arrives as a prisoner. May (June). Beheaded.]

64 June 24. *Rome.* Nero begins the first persecution of Christians. Clothed in the skins of beasts, many are torn by dogs, many are crucified, burned alive, and tortured in many ways.

68± * * Christians celebrate Easter.

70 * * Titus destroys the Temple at Jerusalem.

LETTERS.

17 * * B. C. Horace is commanded by Augustus to compose the sacred hymn for the celebration of the secular games.

8 B. C.–17 A. D. The *Fasti*, *Tristia*, and *Ex Ponto*, by Ovid, appear. [2, *Ars Amatoria*, and *Remedia Amoris*; 8 A. D. *Metamorphoses*.]

8± * * A. D. The fables of Phædrus appear in elegant Latin iambics.

9 * * Vellius Paterculus, the historian, flourishes.

20±–65 *Orations*, *Naturales Questiones*, *Satire on the Death of Claudius*, *Dialogues*, *On Benefits*, *Letters to Lucilius*, and several tragedies, by Seneca appear. [56, *De Clementia ad Neronem*; 41–49, *Consolatione ad Helviam*.]

42± * * Lucius J. M. Columella writes *De Re Rustica*.

49–64 The *Epistles of St. Paul* are written. (See Turkey.)

41–54 Quintus Curtius writes a *History of Alexander the Great*.

50± * * Aurelius Cornelius Celsus writes an encyclopedia of farming, medicine,

military art, oratory, jurisprudence, and philosophy.

54–68 Persius writes his six *Satires*.

70–79 Caius Valerius Flaccus writes *Argonautica*.

70–79 Pliny writes his *Natural History*.

83 * * *Rome*. Philosophers are expelled, and their schools suppressed, by Domitian.

SOCIETY.

17 * * B.C. *Asia*. Herod the Great spreads Roman luxury and licentiousness over Palestine; he claims to be a Jew.

10± * * B. C. Julia (the elder), daughter of the first emperor, is banished to Pandataria because of her excesses.

5 * * B. C. The temple of Janus is closed for the fifth time in Roman history because of universal peace.

4 (?) * * B. C. *Judea*. Jesus Christ, "the Prince of Peace," is born at Bethlehem.

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9 * * A. D. Julia (the younger), granddaughter of Augustus, is banished.

19 * * *Syria*. Germanicus is poisoned by Piso. (?)

23 * * *Rome*. Sejanus poisons Drusus.

29 * * The elder Agrippina, the mother of Nero, is banished.

32± * * *Sicily*. The runaway slaves captured on the defeat of Sextius Pompeius are cruelly punished; 6,000 are crucified, and 30,000 returned to their masters.

41 * * *Rome*. Caligula is murdered by a tribune.

± * * *Rome*. Claudius is ruled by his favorites, the freedmen Narcissus and Pallas, and by his shameless wife, Messalina, until he causes her to be killed; and afterward by his wife Agrippina, the ambitious and horrible mother of Nero.

47 * * *Rome*. The Secular games are celebrated. Claudius abolishes the funeral games, which include horse-races, dramatic representations, processions, and mortal combats.

48 * * *Rome*. Messalina, wife of Claudius, vicious and shameful, goes through the form of marriage with one of her lovers, and is executed.

49 * * *Rome*. Agrippina, daughter of Germanicus, is elevated to be imperial consort. [Full of intrigue and perfidy, she removes from her path all whom she fears or envies.]

53 * * *Rome*. Nero marries Octavia.

55 * * *Rome*. Nero poisons Britannicus, son of his predecessor, and step-brother by adoption. He is fascinated by the freedwoman Acte. [58. He is enslaved by the charms of cruel Poppæa. He vainly begs his friend Otto to divorce his young wife, that he himself may have her.]

59 * * *Rome*. Nero orders the death of Agrippina, his mother. [60. Executed. 62. He orders the execution of his wife Octavia; marries Poppæa. 64. He appears on the stage as an actor at Naples; also as chariot-driver in the races.]

64 * * *Rome*. Nero burns the city to the ground, and charges the crime to the Christians.

* * *Rome*. Nero detects a conspiracy against his life, and many eminent persons are killed.

65 * * Seneca, the moralist and philosopher, and Lucian an eminent Christian, are put to death by Nero.

68 * * *Rome*. The Apostle Paul is beheaded.

69 Dec. * Aulus Vitellius is put to death.

STATE.

15 * * B. C. Rætia is made a Roman province, together with Gallia Belgica, Vindelicia and Noricum. [14 Alpes Maritimæ. 6± Mœsia Superior.]

12 * * B. C. *Ger*. Treviri [Treves] is a prosperous city in Rhenish Prussia.

6 * * B. C. Tiberius is vested with the tribunician power, and sent to Armenia.

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4 * * A. D. *Rome*. Tiberius is adopted by Augustus, and invested with the imperium and tribunician power. [13. He is authorized to take the census, and is joint administrator in the provinces.]

6 * * *Asia*. Judea is made a separate (Syria Palestina) province.

9 * * Ovid the poet is banished to Tomos.

* * *Ger*. Arminius revolts (p. 768).

10 * * *Hung*. Pannonia is made a Roman province.

14–37 Tiberius (Claudius Nero Cæsar) reigns. Augusta, the empress-mother, shares the power with her son.

14 * * Tiberius sends Germanicus, his nephew, to pacify the revolting legions in Germany.

* * The laws permit the sovereign to exile any person he deems dangerous to the state. Rewards are given to informers. Trifling offenses are legally high treason.

15 * * The formal right of ratifying the laws is transferred from the *comitiæ* to the Senate.

17 * * *Asia M*. Cappadocia is made a Roman province. [*Ger*. Also Germania Superior and Germania Inferior.]

* * *Sp*. North and Northwest Spain are annexed to the empire.

23–31 *Rome*. Sejanus, the confidant and favorite, becomes the infamous instrument of Tiberius's cruelties. [He lays the foundation of the power of the pretorians of later times by uniting their cohorts in one camp near Rome.]

26–37 Tiberius retires to Capreæ [Capri].

* * *Ger*. The Druids appear.

31 * * *Rome*. Sejanus is disgraced, and put to death for his cruelties. Macro, a terrorizer, is in power as the favorite.

37–41 Caligula (Caius Cæsar Germanicus) reigns. (41. Jan. 14.) He is murdered by a tribune.

40 * * Provinces are formed in Mauretania Tingitana, and Mauretania Cæsariensis.

41–54 Claudius (Tiberius Claudius Nero) reigns. He is ruled by his favorites and wives; weakness and stupidity are conspicuous.

41 * * All Palestine is a dependent kingdom; Herod Agrippa, procurator.

43 * * South Britain and Lycia become Roman provinces. [44. Judea is again a province. 46. Thracia. 54± Alpes Cottiæ.]

48 * * *Rome*. The census reports a total population of 6,944,000.

49 * * *Eng*. London is founded(?). [50. *Ger*. Cologne (p. 769).]

* * Agrippina rules her husband.

She persuades him to adopt her son, L. Domitius (Nero), and make him successor instead of his own son Britannicus, by Messalina, his first wife. [54. She poisons Claudius to enthrone Nero.]

54–68 Nero (Claudius Cæsar Drusus Germanicus) reigns.

He prospers under the good influence of the prefectus prætorio, Afranius Burrus, and his teacher, L. Seneca; later, becomes a human monster.

* * * A law against informers corrects a great abuse.

59 * * Nero murders his mother. [62. Also Octavia, his divorced wife.]

* * *Eng*. Britons revolt (p. 839).

62 * * Tigellinus and Poppæa become the advisers of Nero.

63 * * *Turk*. Armenia is annexed. The Parthian prince, Tiridates, is placed on the dependent throne. [81± Mœsia Inferior is made a province.]

64 July 18+. Rome is burned; six days the fire continues, and consumes a large part of the city. Soon after another fire burns for three days.

64–78 Rome is rebuilt.

65 * * *Rome*. The conspiracy of C. Calpurnius Piso, the popular patrician, against Nero, is discovered.

* * *Judea*. The Jews revolt.

* * Rome is smitten with pestilence. [80. Another plague; 10,000 perish daily.]

67 * * *Gr*. Nero visits Greece (p. 1029).

68 * * Revolts break out against Nero in Gaul, Spain, and among the legions on the Rhine. Sulpicius Galba, governor of Hispania, is proclaimed and acknowledged emperator. [June 9. Nero escapes execution by committing suicide.]

68 * * *Fr*. Galba proclaimed (p. 663).

68 June * –69 Jan. * *Rome*. Galba (Servius Sulpicius Galba) reigns. He is hated for his avarice, and is assassinated by the revolting pretorians.

69 Jan. * –Apr. * Otho (Marcus Salvius) kills Galba, and reigns. He is defeated by Vitellius, and commits suicide.

* * Vitellius (Aulus), elevated by his army, reigns eight months. He is defeated by Vespasian, and put to death.

69–79 Vespasian (Titus Flavius Vespasianus) reigns. The legions on the Rhine proclaim as emperor their leader, an able general of humble origin. He moves the frontier camps near the Danube. [69–71. *Ger*. The Batavians revolt. Most of the Gallic tribes join it p. 662.]

70 * * Vespasian visits Greece. It is again reduced to a Roman province.

79–81 Titus (Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus), son of Vespasian, reigns. [81, Assassinated.]

79 * * Pliny is appointed questor of Andalusia, Sp. [Celer, legate in Tarragona.]

81–96 Domitian (Titus Flavius Domitianus Augustus), brother of Titus, reigns.

(84.) Envious of Agricola's success, he recalls him from Britain. (96. Sept. 18.) Murdered by Stephanus, with the approval of Domitia, his wife (self-defense).

ARMY — NAVY.

83 * * *Ger.* **The Chatti war.** Domitian returns without seeing his powerful foe, but indulges in a triumph.

86-90 *Transyl.*+ **A Dacian war.** Domitian is defeated by king Decebalus, who compels him to pay yearly tribute.

101-107 *Transyl.*+ **A Dacian war.** (101) Trajan reduces Dacia, and forces Decebalus to cede territory.

102 * * *Asia.* Trajan defeats the **Parthians.**

105-107 *Transyl.*+ **A Dacian war.** Trajan builds a stone bridge across the Danube, crosses over, and conquers the country.

115-117 *Asia M.* **A Parthian war.** The Romans drive Chosroes into Armenia, and hold his territory.

116 * * *Asia.* **Trajan** seizes Ctesiphon, after conquering Seleucia; he sails down the Tigris to the Persian Gulf.

118 * * *Rus.* War with the Roxolani between the Don and Dnieper.

121 * * *Eng.* **Hadrian's wall** is built (p. 839). He also completes the **defensive wall** extending from the Rhine to the Danube in Germany (p. 768).

132-135 *Judea.* **The Jews revolt.** [135. Subdued.]

145 * * Antonius' **armies are victorious** over the Moors, Germans, and Dacians.

162-165 *Asia.* **A Parthian war.** The dissipated Lucius Verus, in nominal command, carries on the war by his legates, who conquer Artaxata, and destroy Seleucia and Ctesiphon by fire.

166 * * War with the confederacy of German tribes. Marcus Aurelius resists their attacks (p. 769). They besiege Aquileia [and burn Opitergium. 180. Bought off].

166-167 *Asia.* Avidius Cassius concludes the **Parthian war.**

174 * * The **"Thundering Legion"** make their escape from the invading Marcomanni, after prayers have been offered by Christians.

* * *Transyl.*+ Marcus Aurelius **defeats the Goths** in Dacia; after three great battles they sue for peace.

175 * * *Rome.* Aurelius subdues the **rebellion** under Avidius Cassius.

189 * * *Asia.* The **Saracens** are successful in the East.

194 * * *Turk.* Severus **besieges Byzantium**; he overthrows Niger, his rival, at Issus. [197. Albinus also (p. 662).]

197 * * *Asia.* War with the **Parthians.**

214 * * *Bavaria.* The **Alemanni revolt,** but are subdued by Caracalla.

217 * * *Asia.* **Macrinus** is signally defeated by the Parthians at Nisibis. [218. June * Again near Antioch by the partizans of Elagabalus.]

226 * * **Mutinies** occur because of the emperor's strictness with the soldiers.

230 * * *Asia.* **Parthians** invade Syria.

232 * * *Asia.* The Romans are at war with the **Persians.** Alexander Severus defeats their army at Palmyra.

236 * * *Fr.*± The **Alemanni** cross the Rhine. [238. They are driven back by Maximinus Thrax.]

* * The invasion of the **northern barbarians** begins; the Goths, Vandals, Alani, and Suevi attack the empire.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

84 * * A Roman fleet **circumnavigates Britain,** and discovers that it is an island.

114 * * *Rome.* **Trajan's Pillar,** 127½ feet high, is executed by Apollodorus.

* * Trajan's Arch at Beneventum is erected.

115 * * Trajan builds a **bridge** across the Danube; length, 4770 feet.

117-138 *Rome.* Adrian erects the double **temple of Venus,** a temple to the goddess **Roma,** the **Athenæum,** and the magnificent **villa at Tibur.**

120± * * Period of the **Roman mosaics.**

140+ * * The Ptolemaic system of **astronomy** is introduced. It fixes the earth in the center of the universe with the heavenly bodies revolving round it.

175± * * *Rome.* The equestrian **statue** to Marcus Aurelius is erected.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

86 * * **Antoninus Pius,** emp., b. [161. D.]
100 * * Clement I., bishop of Rome, dies.
103± * * **Justin,** St., "the Martyr," philosopher, born. [165. Dies.]
115± * * Ignatius, St., Theophorus, bishop of Antioch, martyred.
121 * * **Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius,** emperor, born. [180. Dies.]
126 * * Pertinax, Helvius, emp., b. [193. D.]
145 * * Papinian, Æmilius, lawyer, born. [212. Dies.]
146 * * Severus, Lucius Septimus, emperor, born. [211. Dies.]
150 * * Tertullian, Quintus Septimus Florens, church father, author, b. [230±. D.]
2d Century. Cælius, Aurelianus, physician, b.
Celsus, Platonist philosopher, architect, b.
158 * * Gordianus I., Marcus Antonius, emperor, born. [238. Dies.]
161 * * Commodus, Lucius Ælius Aurelius, emperor, born. [192. Dies.]
173 * * Maximinus, emperor, born. [238. D.]
175 * * Avidius, Cassius, general, dies.
188 * * Caracalla, Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, emperor, born. [217. Dies.]
189 * * Geta, Publius Septimius, emperor, b. [212. Dies.]
192 * * Gordianus II., Marcus Antonius, emperor, born. [238. Dies.]
200 * * Tacitus, Marcus Claudius, emperor, born. [276. Dies.]
205 * * Alexander Severus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor, born. [235. Dies.]
212 * * Aurelian, Claudius Lucius Valerius Domitius, emperor, born. [275. Dies.]
214 * * Claudius, Marcus Aurelius, emperor, born. [270. Dies.]
222 * * Carus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor, born. [283. Dies.]
224 * * Gordianus III., Marcus Antonius Pius, emperor, born. [244. Dies.]
230 * * Cecilia, St., martyr, dies.
233 * * Gallienus, Publius Licinius, emperor, born. [268. Dies.]

CHURCH.

95 * * *Rome.* **Second persecution** of Christians, under Domitian. [98. Trajan prohibits their assemblies.]

100 * * *Rome.* **Third persecution.** Trajan persecutes Christians under an edict issued against secret societies.

102 * * Pliny the Younger, proconsul in Bithynia, sends Trajan an account of the **Christians.**

110± * * Christians first sign with a **cross** to distinguish believers from pagans.

118 * * *Rome.* **Persecution** again breaks out. Hadrian continues the persecution of Christians.

120± * * **Holy water** is used by Christians. (?)

130± * * **Lent** is observed as a fast for 40 days.

131 * * *Judea.* **The Jews,** led by Barochab, revolt against Hadrian. [132±. About 580,000 are killed and the remainder banished.]

135 * * Pope Sixtus I. first erects **altars** in the churches.

146 * * *Rome.* Antoninus introduces the **worship of Serapis.**

150 * * *Rome.* **Justin Martyr** presents his Apology for Christians to Antoninus. [152. Their persecution ceases.]

152± * * **The Canon of Holy Scripture** is fixed.

154± * * *Rome.* Bishop Hyginus is the first to appoint **sponsors** (godfathers) at baptism. (?)

158 * * The Church is agitated by violent disputes respecting the time for observing the **Easter festival.**

161-177 **The fourth persecution;** Christians suffer under Aurelius.

167 * * *Rome.* [St.] Anicetus is pope. [175, [St.] Soterus; 182, [St.] Eleutherius; 193, [St.] Victor I.; 203, [St.] Zephyrinus; 221, [St.] Calixtus I.; 227, [St.] Urban I.; 233, [St.] Pontianus; 238, [St.] Anterius; 240, [St.] Fabian; 254, [St.] Cornelius; 255, [St.] Lucius I.; 257, [St.] Stephen I.; 260, [St.] Sixtus II.; 261, [St.] Dionysius; 272, [St.] Felix I.; 275, [St.] Eutychianus; 283, [St.] Caius.]

169± * * The festivals of the **martyrs** are instituted.

171 * * *Asia M.* **The heresy of Montanus,** respecting two Holy Ghosts, arises.

* * * *Fr.* **Irenæus,** bishop of Lyons, refers to each of the Gospels by name.

196 * * *Rome.* Severus favors the Jews.

197-202 **Fifth persecution** of Christians by Severus.

202 * * *Afr.* **Tertullian,** a heathen, embraces Christianity, and becomes a Montanist; he is a prolific writer.

± * * **Clement of Alexandria,** a Christian father and teacher, flourishes.

* * *Fr.* **Irenæus** is martyred (p. 662).

* * *Rome.* The authority of the **bishops** is much increased; various new ecclesiastical offices are instituted.

211 * * **Origen of Alexandria** visits Rome.

214± * * **The churching** of women begins by returning thanks after childbirth.

226 * * Maximinus **kills** many **Christians,** including Leonidas, Victor, Perpetua, and Felicitas.

235-238 **Sixth persecution** of the Christians, under Maximinus.

LETTERS.

93 * * (or 94) *Antiquities of the Jews,* by Flavius Josephus, appears.

98 * * The Ulpean library is established.

* * * Education is diffused in Roman provinces by public schools.

100± * * Martial writes 14 books of epigrams.

± * * The *Satires* of Juvenal appear.

± * * **Ignatius,** bishop of Antioch, author of epistles, flourishes.

± * * **Lucilius** writes satires.

130± * * Papias, bishop of Hierapolis in Phrygia, writes *Exposition of the Oracles of the Lord.*

± * * **Ptolemy** devises the circles and epicycles that distinguish his system.

228± * * Athenæus' *Deipnosophistæ, or Banquet of the Learned,* is compiled.

SOCIETY.

86 * * The **Capitoline Secular games** are celebrated with great magnificence; 10,000 gladiators appear in contests.

90± * * *Rome.* Domitian **adds** gold and scarlet to the **colors** green, blue, red, and white, which distinguish the factions in the circus.

92 * * The vestal Cornelia Maximiliana is charged with incontinence, and burned.

103 * * *Rome.* Trajan celebrates his **triumph** over the Dacians; 1,000 gladiators fight for 123 days.

105± * * *Rome.* Trajan establishes **orphan houses.**

115 * * *Afr.* **The Jews,** headed by one Andræ, put to death 100,000 Greeks and Romans in and near Cyrene.

175 * * *Rome.* Marcus Aurelius celebrates **a triumph.**

176 * * **Commodus** orders his wife Crispina to be put to death, and takes in her place Marcia, a concubine. He requires his subjects to offer homage to him as Hercules.

193 * * Pertinax is **murdered,** after a reign of two months, by the pretorians who enthroned him.

212 * * Caracalla **murders** his royal associate and half-brother Geta in his mother's arms, while she attempts to save him; he also kills thousands of his adherents. He massacres many citizens in Egypt.

218+ * * Elagabalus surrenders himself to debauchery and cruelty; he is **murdered** by the pretorians because of his enormities.

STATE.

90± * * *Ger.* The Romans are constrained to **pay tribute** to German tribes (p. 769).

96–98 Nerva (Marcus Cocceius Nerva) reigns by authority of the Senate; he is upright, but enfeebled by age (64).

97–117 Trajan (Marcus Ulpius Trajanus) reigns. He subdues and annexes Dacia. (* * *) **Pontus** becomes a province. (105.) **Arabia-Petræa.**

The empire is extended to its largest limit, and comprises Arabia, Armenia, Asia Minor, Britain, Caucasus region in part, Corsica, Crete, Cyprus, Cyrenaica, Dacia, Dalmatia, Egypt, Gaul, Greece, Italy, Macedonia, Mauretania, Mœsia, Noricum, Numidia, Pannonia, Rætia, Sardinia, Sicily, Spain, Syria, Thrace, Tunis, Western Germany.

98 * * *Eng.* **Severus** is military ruler.

100 * * *Hung.* The Huns emigrate to countries westward.

101 * * Trajan refuses to pay further **tribute** to the Dacians, and war follows.

107 * * *Aust.*+ **Dacia** is made a province. Many Roman colonists enter [Romanians]. (107.±) Pannonia divided.

114 * * *Asia.* **Armenia** is made a Roman province. [115. Mesopotamia and Assyria.]

117 * * **Trajan dies** in Cilicia while returning from the Parthian war. He is succeeded by his nephew.

117–138 Hadrian (Publius Ælius Hadrianus) reigns.

He spends 13 years inspecting the provinces, reforming abuses, and rebuilding cities. He abandons some of the new provinces, leaving the Euphrates as the eastern boundary of the empire.

120 * * *Fr.* Hadrian begins his **progress** through the Roman provinces by visiting Gaul (p. 663).

* * *Rome.* **Salvius Julianus,** the jurist, commences the collection of the edicts of the pretors.

132 * * **Hadrian's** perpetual **code** is published, and jurisprudence is improved.

* * *Rome.* Hadrian adopts T. Aurelius Antoninus, subject to a condition requiring Antoninus to adopt in place of a son, M. Annius Verus, under the name of **Marcus Aurelius,** and also adopt L. Commodus, son of the deceased Cæsar, L. Ælius Verus.

138–161 Antoninus Pius (Titus Aurelius Antoninus Fulvus Boionius Arrius) reigns.

138 * * *Scot.* Lollius Urbicus is governor of Caledonia. [140. He enlarges the Roman dominions. 161. Calphurnius Agricola is governor. 197. Vivius Lupus.]

158 * * **A terrible plague** spreads over the known world. [165. Plague in Naples; 400,000 people die within six months. 166. Plague and famine at Rome. 189. Rome again smitten.]

160 * * Antoninus sends an embassy to China.

161–180 Marcus Aurelius (Antoninus) reigns.

He repels the barbarian invaders. Lucius Verus, his brother by adoption, is coregent until 169.

165± * * *Asia.* A part of **Mesopotamia** is again made a Roman province.

175 * * *Syria.* Avidius Cassius, governor, **revolts,** and claims the imperial throne.

180 * * *Aust.* The virtuous Marcus Aurelius dies at Vindobona [Vienna], and is succeeded by his degenerate son.

180–192 Commodus (Lucius Ælius Aurelius) reigns.

He pays tribute to the Germans for peace, and intrusts the government to his favorite Perennis and others; he abandons himself to dissipation.

* * *Aust.*+ **The Goths** enter Dacia; Commodus purchases peace.

181± * * *Aust.* **Aquileia** is colonized by the Romans.

183 * * *Rome.* **Cleander,** the corrupt prime minister, once a Phrygian slave, obtains great power.

189 * * *Sp.* The **revolution** of Maternus is defeated by Caius Pescennius Niger.

192 Dec. 31. *Rome.* **Commodus is strangled** by the athlete Narcissus, tool of Marcia, the emperor's mistress, and the favorites Lætus and Eclectus.

193–284 Period of the imperators, who are chiefly elevated by the soldiers, and also usually killed by them.

193 Jan. 1.+ **Helvius Pertinax** reigns.

This venerable soldier is proclaimed by the pretorian guards. [193. Mar. 28. Murdered by them.]

193 Mar. * **–June** * **Julianus** (Didius Salvius) reigns.

He is opposed by the legions, but buys the empire of the pretorians. He is the highest of several bidders. Put to death by the Senate.

193–211 Severus (Lucius Septimus) reigns.

He is favored by the Illyrian guards, and is recognized by the Senate, though opposed by his rivals, Caius Pescennius Niger in the East, and Clodius Albinus in the West (p. 663). (194.) He crushes Niger. (197.) Overthrows Albinus.

196 * * **Niger,** the pretender, is proclaimed emperor.

203 * * **Papinianus,** the pretorian prefect, improves the administration of justice.

208 * * *Eng.* Caracalla rules (p. 841).

* * *Scot.* **Severus** extends his conquests.

211 * * *Eng.* Severus dies at Eboracum (York), and is succeeded by his two sons.

211–284 The empire is disturbed; 23 emperors come to the throne; 20 of them die violent deaths at the hands of mutinous soldiers, one dies in battle, one in prison, and another of pestilence.

211–217 *Rome.* **Caracalla** (Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Bassianus) reigns.

(211) He murders Geta, his half-brother and coregent, with thousands of his friends. He inspects the provinces bordering on the Danube. He makes the vilest persons his chief magistrates.

* * **Roman citizenship** is conferred upon the inhabitants of all the provinces, because of the increased revenue arising from higher taxation as citizens, and other sources.

* * The provinces are systematically plundered.

212± * * *Asia.* **Palmyra** (Tadmor) becomes a Roman colony.

216± * * *Asia.* Caracalla leads a **plundering expedition** into Parthia. [217. Apr. 8. Killed by one of his soldiers.]

217 * * *Rome.* **Macrinus** (Marcus Opelius) reigns.

As prefect of the guards he instigated the assassination of Caracalla, and is confirmed by the Senate; he purchases peace of the Parthians. [218. He is killed by his soldiers in Cappadocia.]

218–222 Elagabalus reigns.

A priest of the sun-god at Emesa in Syria and the alleged son of Caracalla (his first cousin), is proclaimed imperator, when 14 years of age, by the soldiers. The government is conducted by the emperor's mother and grandmother, while he surrenders himself to infamous debauchery and cruelty. Murdered by the pretorians.

222–235 Alexander Severus (Marcus Aurelius) reigns.

He rules under the excellent counsel of two distinguished jurists, Domitius Ulpianus and Julius Paullus. (235) He is assassinated by soldiers on the Rhine.

222 * * The Romans **pay the Goths** an annual tribute for exemption from their incursions.

235–238 Maximinus Thrax (Maximin Caius Julius Verus), a Thracian, reigns.

He is elevated by the soldiers, and noted for his great size and strength. (238. May *) He is assassinated by his soldiers near Aquileia.

237–238 Six emperors perish during the course of a few months.

237 * * *Afr.* Gordianus **revolts** against the cruelty of Maximinius.

237–238 *Rome.* **Gordianus I.** (Marcus Antonius) reigns for two months.

He is proclaimed by the legions in Africa in opposition to Maximinus, and is confirmed by the Senate; he appoints his son, Marcus Antonius Gordianus II., coregent. The son is defeated and killed in battle and the father commits suicide.

ARMY — NAVY.

237 * * *Afr.* The prefect **Capellianus,** governor of Mauretania, defeats Gordianus I. and his son in battle.

238 * * *Fr.* **The Franks** ravage Gaul (pp. 663, 768).

244 * * *Asia.* **Gordianus III.** defeats the Persians under Sapor.

244-268 The **Alemanni** and Franks sweep over **Gaul and Spain,** and descend on the coasts of Africa (p. 768).

244 * * *Ger.* **The Franks** are repulsed at Mogantiacum [**Mentz**].

249 * * **Philip is defeated** and killed by the revolting legions in Verona.

250 * * **Goths** invade the empire (p. 768).

251 * * *Turk.* **Decius** defeats Goths.

* * West **Goths** and East Goths ravage Germany (p. 768). Macedonia (p. 1028).

253 * * *Asia M.* **The Goths** make more destructive raids; ravage seaports.

254 * * **Valerian** and his son defeat the Franks in Gaul, the Alemanni in Northern Italy, and the Goths on the Danube.

260 * * *Asia.* **Persians** under King Sapor defeat the Romans at Edessa. Valerian is taken prisoner, his body used as a horse-block. [He is flayed alive.]

261 * * **Sapor** captures Antioch, Tarsus, and Cæsarea; he penetrates Europe as far as Ravenna, Italy. [263. He is driven back by Odenathus.]

262 * * *Gr.* **The Goths take Athens.** [Corinth, Argus, and Sparta are sacked.]

* * *Sp.* **Posthumus** defeats the Franks.

267 * * *Gr.* **Goths and Scythians** are defeated by Cleodamus and Athenians.

268 Mar. 24. Claudius II. defeats the Alemanni of Southwest Germany, and becomes Germanicus.

269 * * *Servia.* Claudius II. utterly defeats an immense army of 320,000 **Goths and Alemanni** at Naissus [Nish], Mœsia; 50,000± Goths perish.

271 * * Aurelian repulses the invading **Marcomanni** and the **Alemanni.**

* * *Rome.* Aurelian begins the erection of the **new wall,** which includes the enlarged imperial city. [276. Completed.]

272 * * *Asia.* **Aurelian** defeats **Queen Zenobia** at Antiochia and Edessa, and carries her to Rome. [273. He conquers Tadmor [**Palmyra**], and executes Longinus, Greek philosopher and minister to Zenobia. He reconquers Egypt.]

274 * * **Aurelian** reduces to obedience France, Spain, and Britain. He captures Tetricus, the pretender and usurper in Châlons, France.

275 * * *Asia M.* **Tacitus** defeats the Alani, invaders of Pontus.

276 * * **Probus** defeats Florian. He repulses a raid of Franks and Alemanni.

278-285 *Fr.* **Probus** conducts campaigns against the German tribes.

He kills 400,000, and recovers 70 towns. He drives back the Franks, Burgundians, **Alemanni,** and Vandals, across the Rhine; he strengthens the wall between the Rhine and Danube (p. 769).

280 * * **Probus** enrolls many German mercenaries, and employs soldiers in planting **vineyards,** building roads, draining marshes, and making canals.

283 * * *Asia.* **Carus** defeats the Sarmatians, and afterward captures Ctesiphon.

292 * * *Egy.* **Achilleus** leads a revolt. [298. Diocletian takes Alexandria, and the revolt is subdued.]

296 * * *Eng.* **Constantius I.** defeats the Picts, and restores Britain to Rome. He defeats the Alemanni in Germany.

* * *Asia.* Galerius Valerius Maximinus is defeated by the **Persians.** [297. He defeats the Persians under Narses.]

306 * * **Constantine** [the Great] defeats invading Franks and Bructeri. [310. Again.]

310 * * War occurs between the **rival emperors,** Maxentius and Constantine.

312 * * Constantine defeats Maxentius at Susa, Turin, and Verona.

Oct. 27. Constantine defeats Augustus Maxentius at Saxa Rubra, near Rome, having the sign of the cross on his banners, "*In hoc signo vinces.*"

* * The **pretorian guard** is broken up by Constantine because of its lawless violence and political abuses.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

274 * * *Rome.* **The temple of the sun** is burned.

280± * * Diocletian builds a **palace** at Spalatro.

291 * * *Rome.* **An eclipse** of the sun causes total darkness at midday. (Livy.)

306 * * *Rome.* The original **St. Peter's Church** is erected by Constantine.

312 * * *Rome.* The **Appian Way** commenced by Appius Claudius Cæus connects with Capua.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

245 * * **Diocletian,** Caius Aurelius Valerius, emperor, born. [313. Dies.]

250 * * Constantius I., Flavius Valerius Chlorus, emperor, born. [306. Dies.]

251 * * Decius, Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus, emperor, dies.

253 * * Gallus, Caius Vibius Trebonianus, emperor, dies.

258 * * **Cyprian,** Thascius Cæcilius, bishop of Carthage, dies.

269 * * Valerian, Publius Aurelius Licinius, emperor, dies.

272 Feb. * **Constantine I.,** the Great, Flavius Valerius Aurelius, emperor, born. [337. May 22. D.]

282± * * Probus, Marcus Aurelius, emperor, d.

296± * * **Altranasius,** patriarch of Alexandria, born. [373. D.]

303± * * Agnes, St., martyr, A 13.

Maximianus, Marcus Aurelius Valerius, emperor, dies.

311 * * Galerius, Caius Valerius Maximianus, emperor, dies.

312 * * Constantine II., Flavius Claudius, emperor, born. [340. Dies.]

CHURCH.

244± * * Dionysius, **patriarch of Alexandria,** is elected.

248 * * *Afr.* **St. Cyprian** is **chosen** bishop of Carthage.

249± * * *Rome.* The Emperor Philippus becomes a Christian (?) in secret.

249-250 The **seventh persecution;** Decius is more bloody than his predecessors; Pope Fabian is martyred.

250± * * **Monasticism** appears in the retirement of Paul Thebias to the deserts of Egypt to escape persecution.

± * * The doctrine of **purgatory** becomes conspicuous.

* * *Sp.* **Churches** are established at Leon, Elvira, and other towns.

251 * * *Rome.* **Novatian** becomes the first **anti-pope.**

He is a strict disciplinarian, and founds the Novatians, who deny restoration to believers who have lapsed during persecution.

* * The churches of Rome and Africa dispute respecting the **baptism of heretics.**

253± * * *Egy.* **Origen,** a presbyter of Alexandria, "the greatest luminary of the age in which he lived," is martyred.

257-260 Eighth persecution; Valerian destroys Christians. Pope [St.] Sixtus II. and [St.] Laurence suffer death.

260 * * **Sabellius** of Africa is condemned as a heretic.

He teaches but one person in the godhead, having three different names.

* * **Paul of Samasata** is made bishop of Antioch.

His followers are called Paulians; they deny the divinity of Christ and the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

261 * * *Pers.* **The Manicheans** arise.

Manes teaches the two principles of light and darkness, rejects the Old Testament, and approves dogmas taught by ancient fire-worshipers. [277. He is burned alive by the King of Persia.]

270 (Feb. 14.) *Rome.* **[St.] Valentine,** a Roman bishop (or presbyter), is beheaded by Claudius. Noted for his love.

274 * * **Ninth persecution;** Aurelian briefly persecutes the Church.

283± * * Religious **ceremonies** in the churches increase. Many **pagan rites** are imitated.

284 Aug. 29. The **Age of Diocletian** begins; called the Era of the Martyrs.

286± * * The **Thebean Legion,** composed of Christians under [St.] Maurice, submits to martyrdom rather than to sacrifice to the gods.

± * * *Egy.* The **heresy of Hierax** prevails; his followers are called Abstinents.

296 * * **Monks** abound in Spain and Egypt.

* * *Rome.* [St.] Marcellinus is pope.

[304, [St.] Marcellus I.; 309, [St.] Eusebius, 311, [St.] Melchiades; 314, [St.] Sylvester I.; 337, [St.] Marcus; 341, [St.] Julius I.; 352; [St.] Liberius; 363, [St.] Felix II.; 366, [St.] Damasus; 384, [St.] Siricius; 399, [St.] Anastasius.]

300 * * Controversies occur concerning the **use of images** in worship.

± * * *Armenia.* The **Greek church** is established.

302-313 The tenth and **last persecution** occurs; it is the severest of all.

Diocletian issues an edict against Christians; he prohibits divine worship; houses are filled with Christians and burned. Many are cast into the sea.

* * * *Afr.* **Arnobius,** a Latin father and eloquent apologist, flourishes.

304 * * *Egy.* An **edict** is issued against Christians and Jews.

305 * *Egy.* **[St.] Anthony** is the founder (?) of a regular monasticism. Monks inhabit caves and desolate places.

* * *Sp.* The provincial council of Elvira forbids the nuptial intercourse of **priests** after consecration.

306 * * Constantius stops **persecution.**

311 * * **Immersion** is practised (p. 1028).

311± * * *Egy.* **Arius** of Alexandria is ordained a priest.

[He becomes the founder of Arianism, a heresy denying the divinity of Christ, creating the greatest schism of the Church before the Reformation. 321.

Excommunicated. 325. Views condemned by the Council of Nice.]

* * *Afr.* **The Donatists** arise at Carthage as opposers of the extreme reverence paid to the relics of martyrs; they claim to be the only true church.

LETTERS.

280± * * The first treatise on optics is written by Euclid.

290± * * The **Gregorian** and **Hermoginian codes** are published.

310± * * Ælius Spartianus, Julius Capitolinus, Vulcacius Gallicanus, Trebellius Pollio, Ælius Lampridius, and Flavius Volpiscus write *The Augustan History*.

SOCIETY.

248 * * *Rome.* **The Secular games** are restored by the Emperor Philippus.

249 * * Philip is **assassinated** by his own soldiers; his son Philip is murdered at the same time while in his mother's arms.

251 * * Hostillius and his son Volusianus are both **killed** by mutinous soldiers.

302 * * Valentinian is **murdered** by Arbogast, one of his officers.

STATE.

238 * * *Rome.* The Senate elects two senators, Pupienus Maximus and Cælius Balbinus, as **augusti** in opposition to Maximinus. The Senate adds soon after the young (13) grandson of Gordianus I. at the demand of the people.

238 * * *Rome.* The pretorians murder the two augusti, leaving the grandson of Gordianus I. to reign alone.

238–244 *Rome.* **Gordianus III.** (Marcus Antonius Pius) reigns.

240 * * *Afr.* **A revolt** arises.

242 * * *Fr.* **Vandals** appear (p. 663).

243 * * *Rome.* The emperor accepts **Philip the Arabian** as coregent on the demand of the soldiers. [244. Gordianus III. is murdered.]

244–249 *Rome.* **Philip**, the Arabian (Marcus Julius Philippus), reigns.

* * Peace is made with the Persians under Sapor.

249 * * The **army revolts** against Philip.

249–251 **Decius** (Caius Messius Quintus Trajanus) reigns.

He is compelled by the Mœsian and Pannonian legions to assume the purple, and march against Philip I., when sent by Philip to quell their mutiny.

250± * * *Ger.* The **East Goths** appear (p. 768.) [251. They kill Decius. 252. Invade Greece.] (P. 1028.)

251–253 *Rome.* **Gallus** (Caius Vibius Trebonianus) reigns with Hostilianus, son of Decius, as his colleague. He (?) causes the death of Hostilianus (p. 1029).

251 * * The **Huns** appear near the Caspian Sea.

253 * * *Rome.* **Æmilianus**, the conqueror of the Goths, **deposes Gallus**, reigns four months, and is killed by soldiers.

253–260 *Rome.* **Valerian** (Publius Aurelius Licinius Valerianus) reigns.

The legions in Gaul and Germania make him emperor. (253.) He appoints his son **Gallienus** his colleague. (260.) Captured by the Persians. (268±.) Executed.

255 * * *Prus.* **Gallienus** holds his court at Treviri [Treves].

259+ * * *Fr.*+ **Posthumus** establishes a provincial empire in Gaul. [272. Ends.]

260–268 *Rome.* **Gallienus** (Publius Licinius Valerianus Egnatius) reigns alone.

Numerous aspirants and many pretenders claim the throne; central authority is paralyzed, and confusion abounds in all provinces; period of "the thirty tyrants."

267–274 Tetricus in Gaul and Spain maintains some pretensions to imperial authority.

* * Gallienus recognizes **Odenathus**, Prince of Palmyra, as colleague for the East, after having driven the Persians out of Mesopotamia, Syria, and Asia Minor.

266 * * *Asia.* **Queen Zenobia** is regent in Palmyra after the murder of Odenathus, for her young son Vaballathus. She receives the province of Egypt.

268 * * **Caius Aureolus**, the usurper, is put to death. **Gallienus** is murdered by Claudius.

268–270 *Rome.* **Claudius II.** (Marcus Aurelius Claudius Gothicus) reigns. He is enthroned by the soldiers.

270–275 *Rome.* **Aurelian** (Claudius Lucius Valerius Domitius Aurelianus) reigns.

He is enthroned by the army in Illyricum; Quintillus is elected emperor by the senate. The Danube becomes the boundary of the empire. He is a great soldier.

270± * * *Bulgaria.*+ Roman **colonists of Dacia** are transported to Mœsia.

271–274 Aurelian **reconquers the East**, Egypt, and subdues Gaul, Spain, and Britain. The Senate calls him the **restorer of the Roman Empire.**

273 * * *Syria.* **Firmus revolts**, seizes Alexandria, and assumes royal power.

275 * * *Turk.* Aurelian is **murdered** near Byzantium. An interregnum of six months follows.

Sept. 25–276 Apr. 13. *Rome.* **Tacitus** (Marcus Claudius) reigns. He is enthroned by the army and election of the Senate. (276.) Dies at Tarsus, Cilicia.

276 * * *Rome.* **Florian** (Marcus Florianus), the brother of Tacitus, makes a fruitless effort to secure the throne; he is killed by his soldiers.

276–282 *Rome.* **Probus** (Marcus Aurelius) reigns (p. 769).

(282.) Killed by mutinous soldiers who are required to serve as laborers (p. 1029).

282–283 *Rome.* **Carus** (Marcus Aurelius) reigns.

A prefect, enthroned by the army, appoints his sons, Carinus and Numerianus, cæsars, and later augusti. (283.) He is killed by lightning (?) and is succeeded by his sons.

284 * * *Rome.* Marcus Aurelius **Numerianus** and Marcus Aurelius **Carinus** reign. Numerianus is an orator and a poet; he is murdered by his father-in-law (?) when returning from the East. Carinus is compelled to yield to Diocletian, who is chosen by the army in Asia.

284–305 **Diocletian** (Caius Aurelius Valerius Diocletianus) reigns.

He establishes an oriental form of government, having an hereditary monarchy, and with cæsars nominated as corulers. He divides the empire into eastern and western. (285.) He rules the East from Nicomedia. (286.) He makes Maximian his colleague to rule the West from Mediolanum [Milan].

285± * * Diocletian sends ambassadors to China.

286–305 *Rome.* **Maximian** (Marcus Aurelius Valerius Maximianus) Herculius reigns. Resigns. [306–308. Resumes.]

287+ * * *Eng.* Marcus Aurelius Valerius Carausius leads a successful **revolt** for seven years.

* * Barbarians attack the empire in the north. Tyrants usurp several of the provinces. Franks from Thrace settle in Gaul.

291 * * *Fr.* **The Franks** assume authority in Batavia and Flanders.

292 Mar. 1. **Partition** of the empire.

Diocletian appoints two more colleagues as cæsars. (1) Constantius Chlorus receives the government of Gaul, Britain, and Spain; capital, Treves. (2) Maximian, his father-in-law, has Italy, Africa, and Sicily; capital, Milan. (3) Galerius, son-in-law of Diocletian, receives Illyricum and the Danubian countries, including Macedonia and Greece; capital, Sirmium. (4) Diocletian has Thrace, Egypt, Syria, and Asia; capital, Nicomedia.

293 * * *Sp.* **Galerius** Valerius Maximin visits Spain.

292 * * *Egy.* **Egyptians revolt** (p. 655).

294 * * *Neth.* The Romans **expel the Franks** from Batavia.

* * The Romans reconquer Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria.

296 * * *Eng.* **Britain** is restored to Rome by Constantius.

297 * * *Asia.* Galerius **extends** the boundary of the empire to the Tigris.

* * *Afr.* Maximian suppresses an **insurrection.**

305–323 **Period** of internal conflict.

305 * * **Diocletian** compels **Maximian** to resign; he also abdicates. Constantius and Galerius become augusti.

* * *Rome.* **Severus** and **Maximinus** are appointed to the rank of cæsars; the first having Italy and Africa, and the other having Syria and Egypt.

306 * * *Eng.* Constantius dies at York.

306–312 **Constantine** [the Great] becomes cæsar, having the government of Gaul, Spain, and Britain.

306–312 *Rome.* **Maxentius** (Marcus Aurelius Valerius) reigns.

He is chosen imperator by the pretorians; his father, Maximian, reassumes the dignity of coregent or augustus. The empire is now under six rulers, three augusti, Galerius, Maxentius, and Maximian, and three cæsars, Constantine, Severus, and Maximinus.

307 * * Severus is put to death by Maxentius at Ravenna.

* * Galerius appoints **Licinius** (Caius Flavius Valerius Licinianus) as colleague and augustus to fill the vacancy. Constantine (Flavius Valerius Aurelius Constantinus) assumes the title augustus, making six rulers of that dignity.

310 * * The rival rulers struggle for supremacy, and Maximian is defeated in Massilia. Because of defeat in a conspiracy against Constantine his father-in-law, Maximian commits suicide. [313. Galerius, defeated, perishes in the flight.]

ARMY — NAVY.

314 Apr. * *Asia M.* **Licinius,** the emperor of the East, decisively defeats Maximin at Heraclea.

315 Oct. 8. *Turk.* Constantine **defeats Licinius,** the rival emperor in Thrace, and compels him to cede Illyricum, Macedonia, and Achaia to the Western Empire. [323. July 3. Again decisively (p. 1024). Sept. 18. *Asia M.* Again defeated at Chrysopolis. He surrenders in Nicomedia, and is cruelly murdered.]

331 * * *Asia.* Sapor II. renews the war, and is defeated by Constantine.

334 * * *S. Rus.* **The revolt** of 300,000 Sarmatian slaves is suppressed. [They are scattered over the empire.]

340 * * *Aust.* Constantine II. **is defeated by Constans,** and falls near Aquileia.

350-359 *Fr.* **Julian** conducts war in Germany against the Alemanni and Ripuarian Franks (pp. 502, 662).

351 * * *Aust.* **Constantius II.** defeats Magnentius, the usurper, on the Drave [he escapes capture by suicide]. He also crushes Vetranio, another usurper.

4th Century. **Apulia** is conquered by the Romans.

362-363 *Asia.* War with Persia.
(363.) Julian leads an expedition against Sapor II., and is defeated. (June 26.) Killed by an arrow.

366 * * *Asia.* The army of Valens, led by Sallust, defeats and **kills Procopius,** his rival.

367 * * *Turk.* **The Goths** are defeated near the Hellespont (p. 1028).

368-370 War with the **Goths.** It ends in an agreement not to cross the Danube.

371 * * *Ger.* Valentinian I. and Severus defeat **the Alemanni,** and strengthen the frontier against the Huns and Alani.

378 Aug. 9. *Turk.* A horde of **Goths,** revolting under Frithigern, defeat Valens. [They ravage the country, and advance to Constantinople.] (P. 1028).

382± * * **Theodosius I.** makes a successful campaign among the West Goths.

383 * * *Fr.* **Maximus** removes his army from Britain to Gaul (p. 662).

388 June * *Aust.* **Theodosius I.** defeats Maximus. Also Eugenius (p. 1028).

* * *Fr.* **The Franks,** having utterly defeated Quintinius, follow up their victory by invading Gaul.

394 * * Alaric, King of the West Goths, first appears in history. [395. Desolates Macedonia. 396. Takes Athens. He is driven out of the Peloponnesus by Flavius Stilicho (p. 1030).]

* * *Aust.* **Theodosius I.,** aided by Alaric I., defeats Arbogast and Eugenius, two usurpers, at the Frigidus, near Aquileia; he becomes sole emperor.

400± * * *Aust.* **Alaric** first **invades Italy,** bringing the families, wagons, and treasures of his people. He wins a victory at Aquileia, and crosses the Po.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

330-900 *Rome.* **The Basilicas** are erected.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

317 * * Constantius II., Flavius Julius, emperor, born. [361. Dies.]
320 * * Constans I., Flavius Julius, emperor, born. [350. Dies.]
321 * * Valentinian I., emp., b. [375. Dies.]
328 * * Helena, Flavia Julia, St., dies.
Valens, Flavius, emperor, b. [378. D.]
330 * * Ammianus, Marcellinus, historian, b. [375. Dies.]
Jovianus, Flavius Claudius, emperor, born. [364. Dies.]
340± * * **Ambrose, St.,** bishop of Milan, author, born. [397. Dies.]
Jerome, St., church father, b. [420. D.]
346 * * **Theodosius, Flavius,** emperor, born [395. Dies.]
354 Nov. 13. Augustine, St., Christian father, born. [430. Aug. 28. Dies.]
359 * * Gratian, emperor, born. [383. D.]
371± * * **Valentinian II.,** emp., b. [392. D.]
394 * * Arbogast or Arbogastes, general, d.
396 * * **Aëtius,** general, born. [454. Dies.]

CHURCH.

312± * * **Constantine** [the Great] is converted.
The vision of the shining cross appears: "*In hoc signo vinces.*" [He becomes the protector of Christians.]

* * *Egy.* **The Coptic Bible** is written.

313 Jan. * Constantine and Licinius stop the **persecution** of Christians. Christianity is favored by the state at the expense of paganism. (1028.)

314 * * Constantine makes gifts of land to Pope Sylvester I., laying the foundation of the **temporal power.** ("Apocryphal," *Cyc. Bib. Literature.*)

* * *Asia M.* The provincial synod of Aucyra allows **marriage** to deacons (priests) only when stipulated before ordination.

* * The **bishops of York and London,** England, are appointed.

* * *Fr.* A council of the Church meets at Arles to suppress the **Donatists.**

* * The **Donatian controversy** respecting the fallibility of the Church is very bitter.

* * **Surplices** are first worn.

316 * * *Afr.* **Donatus** is elected bishop of Carthage by the Donatists.

318 * * **The Greek Church** is founded in Georgia or Iberia.

321 Mar. 7. Constantine I. issues the first civil law for the observance of **Sunday,** combining it with that of the seventh day and other festivals.

325 June 19-Aug. 25. *Asia M.* **The first** (?) **ecumenical council** at Nice (p. 1028). The Nicene (Anti-Arian) creed is adopted. The celebration of Easter is ordained. The title metropolitan is given to certain bishops. Celibacy of priests is rejected. (The latter is disputed.)

* * *Judea.* The Empress **Helena** erects a cruciform church at Bethlehem to mark the place of the Saviour's birth.

328 May 28. *Jerusalem.* The Empress Helena claims to find the **true cross.** (?) Pilgrimages begin with her journey.

330 * * **Heathen temples** are destroyed (p. 1028).

335 * * **Council of Tyre;** the doctrine of Athanasius is considered.

337 * * *Egy.* **Athanasius** (Anti-Arian) is restored (p. 654). 341. Again deposed, he goes to Rome. 342. Declared innocent. 349. Restored. 353-355. Condemned by council. 363. Restored.

337± * * Christians **invoke saints,** reverence the cross, and burn incense in worship.

339 * * *Constantinople.* **Eusebius,** a leading Arian, is elected bishop.

340 * * *Egy.* **Pachronius** builds a large **monastery** on an island in the Nile. [Others soon follow.]

341 * * **Ulfilas** is consecrated Arian bishop of the West Goths.

± * * Constantine forbids **pagan sacrifices.** Macedonius is elected bishop; bloody opposition occurs (p. 1028).

± * * **Public churches** are erected.

342 * * *Rome.* Pope Julius calls a synod, and declares **Athanasius'** innocence. [Athanasius introduces monasticism.]

346 * * *Abyssinia.* **Frumentius** preaches to the natives.

347 * * *Asia M.* **The council at Sardis,** Lydia, is attended by 370 bishops; it condemns the Arians.

351 * * [St.] **Cyril** is chosen bishop of Jerusalem. [358. Deposed. 380±. Restored.]

353 * * Constans persecutes the **Jews.**

355 * * Constantius II. enthrones **Felix II.** as **anti-pope,** after having exiled Liberius. [Felix restored.]

4th Century. **The Apostles' Creed** is formulated. The **cathedral** of Ravenna is founded.

* * * The heated Nestorian controversy respecting the dual nature of Christ pushes the orthodox to increase the honors given to the **Virgin Mary.**

356± * * *Rome.* [St.] Hilary, bishop of Rome, **claims preeminence** for his see.

* * * (?) The **Athanasian Creed** is formulated, declaring the procession of the Holy Ghost from both the Father and the Son. [Author unknown.]

359 * * The Council at Rimini, having 400 bishops present, adopts a new **confession of faith.**

* * *Constantinople.* The [first] church of **St. Sophia** is dedicated.

* * *Jerusalem.* Julian [the Apostate] fails in an attempt to rebuild **the temple.**

* * *Fr.* **The first convent** (p. 662).

361± * * The Emperor Julian **renounces Christianity.** [363. He favors the Jews.]

362 * * Many martyrs fall in the **persecution** of Christians.

366± * * **Beads** are used in reckoning prayers.

* * The emperor favors the Arians; the orthodox Christians suffer opposition.

* * *Rome.* Ursicinus is anti-pope.

* * Agapæ, or **love feasts,** are forbidden by the Council of Laodicea because of disorderly conduct. [390. By the Council of Carthage.]

370 * * *Asia M.* [St.] **Basil** [the Great] is elected bishop of Cæsarea.

372 * * **The Bible** is translated into language of the Goths by Ulfilas.

374-397 [St.] **Ambrose** is archbishop of Milan.

379 * * *Rome.* The prerogatives of the **Holy See** are greatly enlarged.

* * Theodosius, having recovered from illness, zealously supports the Orthodox Church.

380 * * *Sp.* **A church council** is held at Saragossa.

381 July 9. *Constantinople.* **Third general council** (p. 1029).

384 * * *Rome.* The Senate discusses the comparative merits of **Christianity and paganism,** and decides in favor of the former. [St.] Ambrose pleads for Christianity, and Symmachus for paganism.

± * * *Rome.* [St.] Jerome collects and prepares the **Vulgate Bible.**

385 * * *Fr.* Priscillian, a Spanish ecclesiastic, founder of **Priscillianists** (gnosticism and Christianity), is beheaded as a heretic at Treves by the emperor.

* * Pope Siricius uses **title of pope** (papa). He decides that priests are not allowed to marry. **Celibacy** is established.

389 * * *Egy.* **Christianity** is supreme (p. 654).

* * *Constantinople.* Theodosius abolishes the holy **Eleusinian Mysteries.**

390± * * [St.] Jerome introduces the use of **hallelujah and amen** in Christian worship.

* * Augustine (?) and Ambrose (?) compose *Te Deum* as a song of praise.

* * The Emperor Theodosius is expelled from the church for his cruelty by Ambrose, the archbishop of Milan.

392 * * Theodosius issues an edict for the suppression of **idolatry.**

394± * * **The mass** is first celebrated. (?)

396 * * *Tunis.* [St.] **Augustine** is chosen bishop of Hippo, Africa.

397 * * *Constantinople.* [St.] **Chrysostom** is chosen patriarch (p. 1030).

400± * * **Litanies** are first (?) used in processions.

* * *Rome.* **Pelagianism,** rejecting original sin and foreordination, is introduced by Pelagius, a Briton. [418. Banished from Italy.]

LETTERS.

367 * * Epiphanius, bishop of Constantius in Cyprus, writes *Panarium,* against heresies.

398± * * Heliodorus, bishop of Tricca in Thessaly, writes *Æthiopica,* relating to the loves of Theagenes and Charicleia. [It is the first known romance.]

SOCIETY.

323 * * *Constantinople.* The **splendor of the court** of Constantine I. exceeds the cost of the legions.

324 * * Constantine, I. **puts to death** his eldest son Crispus, and one of his nephews, through the plotting of Fausta, his wife, who is herself executed at last.

325 * * Constantine I. in the East suppresses **gladiatorial combats** in public theaters.

334 * * A revolt of 300,000 Sarmatian **slaves** is suppressed.

362 * * *Gr.* The Emperor Julian revives the **Isthmian games.**

* * *Rome.* **Hospitals** for travelers, the indigent, and the sick, are founded by Julian.

364 * * *Rome.* **Marriage** is forbidden in Lent.

387 * * *Rome.* The **Capitoline games** are instituted.

393 * * **Polygamy** is forbidden by the Emperor Arcadius.

394 * * *Constantinople.* The festival of the **Olympic games** is abolished by Theodosius.

STATE.

313 * * Constantine and Licinius (who married Constantia, the emperor's sister) enter an alliance.

313-323 **Constantine and Licinius** rule the empire; the former in the East, and the latter in the West.

323-337 **Constantine** sole emperor (p. 1029).

323-353 **The empire is again united** under a sole ruler.

330 **May 11.** *Turk.* **Byzantium** (Constantinople) is dedicated by Constantine as the **new capital** of the empire.

The empire is rearranged, having four great prefectures, Oriens, Illyricum orientale, Italia, Gallia; these are divided into 13 dioceses, and these again into 116 provinces.

337 * * **Partition** of the empire.

Constantine's three sons divide the empire between them as augusti, and his two nephews as cæsars.

337-340 **Constantine II.** (Flavius Claudius Constantinus) reigns over Britain, Gallia, Spain, and a part of Africa.

337-350 **Constans I.** (Julius Flavius) reigns over the prefectures of Illyricum orientale, Italia, and a part of Africa.

337-361 **Constantius** (Julius) reigns in the East.

340 * * **Constantine II.** is defeated and killed by Constans, his brother, at Aquileia. The Eastern and Western **Empires are reunited** under Constans.

350 * * *Sp.* **Constans I. is killed** while hunting near Illiberis, by emissaries of Magnentius.

350± * * *Russia.* **The Huns,** a Mongolian race, cross the Volga, moving westward; they drive back the Goths.

351-361 Constantius reigns alone; the unity of the empire is restored.

351 * * Flavius Claudius Constantius **Gallus,** nephew of Constantine I., is made cæsar and ruler of the East. [354. Executed for his tyranny.]

355 * * Constantius makes **Julian,** his cousin, cæsar, and sends him to rule in Gaul, Spain, and Britain; capital, Paris.

361 * * *Fr.* The army in Gaul, under Julian, proclaims him emperor.

* * **Constantius dies,** and is succeeded by his cousin.

361-363 **Julian** (Flavius Claudius Julianus), the Apostate, reigns (p. 769).

363 **June 26.** *Constantinople.* Julian being killed in battle, **Jovian** (Flavius Claudius Jovianus) reigns.

He is enthroned by the army. He buys peace with the Persians by ceding five Roman provinces beyond the Tigris to them. [364. Feb. 17. Jovian dies.]

364-375 *Milan.* **Valentinian I.** (Flavius Valentinianus) reigns in the West; capital, Milan.

He is elected by the army at Nicæa; boundaries, Caledonia in the West to Mount Atlas in the East.

364-378 *Constantinople.* **Valens** reigns in the East; capital, Constantinople.

He is made associate emperor by Valentinian, his brother; boundaries from the lower Danube to Persia (p. 1029).

364-394 **The Roman Empire is again divided.**

367-383 **Gratian** (Gratianus) reigns in the West as colleague of his father, rank of augustus. (375.) He succeeds his father with Valentinian II. as joint augustus.

369± * * The **West Goths** are admitted into the Roman territories on condition of their rendering military service.

370 * * *Scot.* **Valentia** made a province.

375-392 *Milan.* **Valentinian II.,** son of Valentinian I., only four years of age, reigns in the West as joint augustus. [383-392. As colleague of Theodosius.]

375 * * Beginning of the **migration of the Teutonic tribes.**

376 * * The **Goths revolt.**

± * * **The Huns** invade Pannonia [Hungary], and expel the Goths (p. 769).

378-395 *Constantinople.* **Theodosius** [the Great] rules in the East as joint augustus by the choice of Gratian.

383 **Aug. 25.** *Fr.* **Gratian** is captured by Maximus at Lyons, and killed (p. 662).

* * *Eng.* **Maximus** (Magnus) is proclaimed emperor by his army.

383-388 *Treves.* **Maximus Magnus Clemens** reigns in Gaul, Spain, and Britain as colleague of Theodosius.

386 * * Maximus attempts to oust Valentinian II. from Italy and Africa. [388. Theodosius **crushes Maximus.**] (See Army.)

392 **May 15.** *Fr.* Valentinian II. is strangled (p. 663).

* * **Eugenius,** a tyrant, is proclaimed emperor by Arbogast. [394. Crushed by the Theodosians.]

393 * * *Sp.* **Theodoric** establishes the East Goth kingdom in Spain.

394-395 **Theodosius** [the Great, the last] **sole emperor** of both the Eastern and Western Empires.

395 **Jan. 17.** Theodosius dies at Milan.

* * The empire is **permanently divided** between the sons of Theodosius.

395-1453 **The Eastern** or Grecian Empire. (See Greece.)

395-408 *Constantinople.* **Arcadius** reigns in the East.

395-423 *Rome.* **Flavius Honorius,** 11 years of age, reigns in the West; capital, Rome. (402.) **Ravenna** becomes the imperial residence. The Vandal **Stilicho** becomes the guardian and chancellor of the king.

395 * * *Constantinople.* Rufinus is murdered by Gainus, commander of the Gothic mercenaries. Eutropius becomes the guardian of Arcadius.

398 * * *Gr. — Servia+.* **Alaric,** King of the West Goths, is made ruler of East Illyricum by Arcadius.

5th Century. The Western Empire is gradually **disintegrated** by the incursions of Goths, Franks, Vandals, Burgundians, Angles, and Saxons, and the Huns.

401± * * (402) The **West Goths** overrun Europe; under Alaric they invade **Italy.**

ARMY — NAVY.

402 * * **Alaric is repulsed** at Polentia by Stilicho. He is compelled by disease, hunger, and desertion to abandon the invasion of Italy.

404-406 German hosts under Radagaisus invade Italy, but are defeated by Stilicho at Fæsulæ, and then annihilated by constant fighting, disease, and hunger.

406-409 Bands of **Vandals, Suevi, and Alani,** from the region of the Danube, cross the Rhine, and successfully withstand the Franks. (409.) Invade Spain.

408-409 Alaric again crosses the Alps, and invades Italy; he is bought off with a ransom. [410. Aug. 24. He takes Rome and sacks it; later dies at Cosena.]

410-415 *Fr.* **Atawulf** invades Gaul.

410 * * *Eng.* The **Romans retire** (p. 840).

413 * * **Heraclian** unsuccessfully invades Rome from Carthage.

415 * * *Sp.* Atawulf, the brother-in-law of Honorius, conquers Barcelona from the Vandals and Suevi.

418± * * **Wallia,** King of the West Goths, fights for the Romans.

420 * * **War with Persia.**

425 * * **Ravenna** is taken by **Aspar,** the first of the Patricians, and John the usurper is defeated.

428 * * *Fr.* **Franks** and **Goths** defeat the Roman general Aëtius (p. 662).

429 May * *Afr.* Vandals under **Genseric** invade Africa.

435-55 *Fr.* Goths and Alemanni are defeated by Aëtius.

439 Oct. * *Afr.* **Genseric** captures Carthage, and makes it his capital.

440± * * *Sicily.* **The Vandals** invade the island, and capture Palermo.

448 * * **Aëtius** defeats the Huns; he invades and ravages Gaul.

451 * * *Fr.* Aëtius, aided by the West Goths, defeats Attila (pp. 662, 768).

452 * * Lombardy is overrun, and Pavia is taken by **Attila.** He threatens Rome; it is saved from conquest by Pope Leo.

* * *Aust.* Attila destroys Aquileia. He sacks **Milan.**

455 July 15+. Rome is taken and pillaged by the Vandals under Genseric for 14 days; the empress and many other captives are taken away.

* * *Alsace.* The Alemanni capture Argentoratum [**Strasburg**].

456 * * Romans under **Ricimer** defeat the **Vandals** in a naval battle off Corsica.

457 * * War with the **Goths.**

468 * * *Rome.* An expedition is sent against **the Vandals.**

476 * * **Rome is taken** by Odoacer, leader of the Heruli; the city is sacked.

* * Pavia, Lombardy, is taken by Odoacer.

486 * * *Fr.* **Clovis** defeats Sygarius (p. 662).

488-493 Theodoric [the Great] subdues Italy (p. 1030).

533-535 *Afr.* **Belisarius,** Justinian's general, overthrows the Vandal power (p. 1030).

536-540 Belisarius defeats the East Goths. [536-537. He conquers Southern Italy, and delivers Rome. 540. Vitiges surrenders Ravenna.] (P. 1030.)

538 * * Invasion of **Franks.**

539 * * Goths destroy **Milan;** they ravage Lombardy.

544-549 Belisarius returns (p. 1030).

543 * * **Totila** takes **Naples.** [552. Retaken.]

546 * * Totila takes **Rome.**

He plunders the city, and reconquers the greater part of Italy, while Belisarius is fighting in Persia.

547 * * **Rome is recovered,** and King Vitiges captured. [549. Rome taken by Totila. 552. Retaken by Narses.]

552 July * **Narses** defeats the Goths, and mortally wounds Totila in battle at Tadinæ. [553. Defeats the Goths at Mons Lactarius.]

554 * * **Narses** defeats the Alemanni and Franks at Casilinum [**Capua**].

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

425 * * The San Giovanni Evangelista **Church** at Parma is founded.

440 * * *Gr.* The computation of **Olympiads** ceases with the 305th.

472 * * **Vesuvius** is in a state of eruption; the illumination is seen in Constantinople.

493± * * Theodosius introduces into Italy the superior **architecture of Greece.**

516 * * Dionysius Exiguus, a monk of the Western Church, introduces the **chronology of the Christian Era,** by dating events from the birth of Christ. He erroneously begins his dates from three to six years late.

539 * * **Floating mills** are erected on the Tiber.

543 * * An **earthquake** is felt in many countries.

555± * * Belisarius (?) invents **water-mills** for grinding corn.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

408 * * Stilicho, Flavius, general, dies.
419 * * Valentinian III. (Flavius Placidus Valentinianus), emperor, born. [455. D.]
420 * * **Pelagius,** fdr. of Pelagianism, dies.
434 * * Odoacer, King of Italy, b. [493. D.]
455 * * **Theodoric the Great,** East-Goth, King of Italy, born. [526. Dies.]
468 * * **Cassiodorus, Marcus Aurelius,** statesman, historian, born. [560. Dies.]
473± * * Anthemius, emperor, dies.
475 * * **Boethius, Anicius Manlius Severinus,** philosopher, born. [524. Dies.]
476 * * Romulus Augustinius, last emperor of the West, dies.
480 * * Benedict, St., founder Benedictine order, born. [543. Dies.]
496 * * Gelasius I., pope, dies. [**498,** Anastasius II.; **526,** John I.; **530,** Felix IV.; **535,** John II.]
540 * * **Gregory I.,** the Great, pope, born. [604. Dies.]

CHURCH.

402 * * *Rome.* [St.] Innocent I. is pope.

[417, [St.] Zosimus; 418, [St.] Boniface I.; 423, [St.] Celestine I.; 432, [St.] Sixtus III.]

404 Jan. 1. *Rome.* **Telemachus,** an Asiatic monk, rushes into the arena and tries to separate the **gladiators;** he is stoned to death by the people. [Contests are soon abolished.]

412± * * *Scot.* [St.] Ninian founds the church in Galloway.

* * *Egy.* [St.] **Cyril** is bishop (p. 654).

415 * * *Asia M.* The Council of Ephesus condemns **Pelagianism.** [530. Also the Council of Carthage.]

420 * * *Syria.* **Theodoret** is chosen bishop of Antioch.

± * * *Syria.* Simeon [Stylites] becomes a **"pillar saint."** He spends his last thirteen years on a pillar nearly 50 feet high.

431 June 22. *Asia M.* The general **Council of Ephesus** meets.

It condemns Nestorianism and Pelagianism, favors the original Nicene Creed, and regards the worship of the Virgin as heretical (p. 1030).

* * **Crosses** are used in churches and chambers.

432 * * *Ire.* [St.] **Patrick** arrives (p. 840).

440 * * *Rome.* [St.] **Leo** the Great, pope.

[461, [St.] Hilary; 468, [St.] Simplicius; 483, [St.] Felix III.; 492, [St.] Gelasius; 496, [St.] Anastasius II.]

448 * * *Constantinople.* A synod condemns the doctrines of **Eutyches,** who teaches that Christ had only one nature. [449. Bishop Eusebius of Dorylæum, his prosecutor, is deposed.]

449 Aug. 8. *Asia M.* The [Robber] **Council of Ephesus** meets. Dioscorus, bishop of Alexandria, employs intimidation and force; many bishops are wounded.

450± [Aug. 6.] The **Feast of the Transfiguration** is celebrated.

± * * *Asia.* **The Monophosyte** sect is founded, and teaches the single will of Christ.

451 Oct. 8+. *Asia M.* The Fourth **Ecumenical Council** is held at Chalcedon.

It declares the union of the divine and human natures in Christ, condemns the heresies of Eutyches and the Monophosytes, and gives the patriarch of Constantinople equal authority, but not equal honor, with the Pope at Rome.

457± * * The Church is dominated by an oligarchy of ambitious, **self-seeking bishops,** including those of Rome, Constantinople, Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria.

482 * * *Constantinople.* The Emperor Zeno issues the **Henoticon,** a decree of union, for merging the Monophysite and orthodox bodies.

483 * * *Constantinople.* The Patriarch Acacius **excommunicates** Pope Felix II.

484 * * **Huneric,** King of the Vandals, persecutes the Christians.

* * **Schism divides** the Greek and Roman churches (p. 1030).

487 [Sept. 29]. **Michaelmas,** the Feast of St. Michael, the guardian of the Catholic Church, is instituted.

498 * * St. Symmachus is pope.

[514, St. Hormisdas; 523, St. John I.; 526, St. Felix IV.; 530, Boniface II., 532, John II.; 535, St. Agapetus I.; 536, St. Sylverius; 538, Vigilius; 555, Pelagius I.]

511± * * *Ger.* [St.] **Fridolin,** an Irishman, goes as an apostle to Germany.

518 * * *Turk.* Arians deposed (p. 1031).

529 * * [St.] **Benedict** founds the Benedictines. (Or 515.)

He establishes his first monastery at Monte Casino. [541. Benedictines enter Sicily. 543. Enter France. Later, they monopolize nearly all the science and learning of Europe.]

533 * * *Constantinople.* The Greek emperor first acknowledges the Pope's **supremacy.**

541 * * *Syria.* **Jacob Baradeus** founds the **Jacobites.**

542 * * The **Feast of the Purification**, in honor of the Virgin's visit to the Temple, is ordered by the Pope; its procession bears wax tapers (Candlemas).

550 * * The second **Talmud** is completed by Rab Rabina, after the labors of six compilers for 123 years.

553 * * *Constantinople.* The **sixth general council** meets (p. 1031).

554 * * *Asia.* A synod of Armenian bishops at Thevin, or Tiben, called by Patriarch Nierses II., **separates the Armenians** from the Greek church. [629. An attempt at reunion is made by the synod of Garin, but they soon divide.]

560 * * John III. is pope.

[574, Benedict I.; 578, Pelagius II.; 590, **St. Gregory I.** the Great; 604, Sabinianus; 607, Boniface III.; 608, St. Boniface IV.; 615, St. Adeodatus I.; 619, Boniface V.; 625, Honorius I.]

LETTERS.

498+ * * The *Gemara*, or Talmud of Babylon, is published.

520± * * Bœthius writes *De Consolatione Philosophe.*

529 * * The schools of **Athens** are suppressed (p. 1031).

STATE.

404 * * **Rome** is placed under the **Byzantine exarch**, or governor, with Ravenna the capital of the Empire of the West [until 476].

406 * * Romans permit **Vandals and Burgundians** to settle in Gaul and Spain (p. 663).

408 * * **Alaric**, being refused the assignment of lands in Northern Italy for the permanent settlement of Goths, marches on Rome [and compels the Senate to appoint **Flavius Priscus Attalus**, the prefect of the city, **emperor**. [410. Rome taken; burned.]

* * **Stilicho**, the guardian of Honorius, is killed by Heraclian by order of the emperor, to whom he had been defamed.

* * **Theodosius II.**, son of Arcadius, seven years of age, is emperor of the West. Athenius is his minister; his sister Pulcheria and his wife Eudocia largely control him.

410 * * **Atawulf**, a brother-in-law of Alaric I., leads the West Goths into Gaul. [412. He makes peace with Honorius.]

411 * * **Vandals** in Spain.

* * **Atawulf succeeds Alaric I.**; he evacuates Italy. [412. He conquers Aquitania, Gaul. 414. The West Goths conquer and extirpate the Alani, and extend their rule into Spain] (p. 663).

413 * * *Fr.* The Burgundians settle on the Saône. [443. The Alemanni extend over Alsace (p. 769).]

414 * * **Pulcheria** becomes regent.

415-507 *Fr.* The West Gothic kingdom of Tolosa [**Toulouse**] is founded by King Walja. It soon becomes independent.

418 * * *Sp.* The West Gothic kingdom is established (p. 663).

420 * * *Scot.* **The Romans withdraw.**

423 Aug. 27. Honorius dies at Ravenna. [**John**, the secretary of Honorius, usurps the throne. He is conquered by Theodosius II.]

425-455 **Valentinian III.** (Flavius Placidius Valentinianus), 16 years of age, **reigns in the West. Placidia**, his mother, **is regent.**

428 * * *Afr.* **Count Boniface** rebels; invites the Vandals to come from Spain.

429-439 *Afr.* **The Vandal kingdom** is established by Genseric; capital, Carthage.

433 * * **Attila**, the Scourge of God, rules an immense empire, extending from China to the Atlantic. [445-450. He ravages the Eastern Empire. 451. He **invades Italy**, but soon retires.]

435 * * *Afr.* **A treaty** cedes territory to the Vandals.

437 * * The Western Empire **acquires**, from the Eastern, Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Noricum.

439+ * * *Afr.* The Vandals under Genseric **take Carthage**, and **plunder Italy** by the use of their numerous fleets.

441 * * The Huns, Persians, and Saxons **invade** the Roman territories from various directions.

446 * * **Britons invoke aid** against the Picts (p. 840).

450 * * St. Marinus founds the republic of **San Marino.**

452 * * **Venice** is founded by families from Aquileia and Padua, who flee before Attila.

453 * * The monarchy of **the Huns** falls with the death of Attila; the German tribes and the Slavic people become free.

* * **Valentinian III.** is assassinated by his successor.

455 * * **Pretonius Maximus** reigns a short time in the West.

Aug. 15-456 * * *Ravenna.* **Marcus Mæcilius Avitus**, the usurper, reigns in the west for 14 months. He obtains the throne by the aid of Theodoric II. [Deposed by Ricimer, the leader of the German mercenaries in the army.]

July 15+. *Rome.* Eudocia **calls in the Vandals** after the murder of her husband, Valentinian; they plunder the city.

456 * * The Vandals take **Sardinia.**

456-472 The actual ruler of Italy is **Ricimer**, the Sueve.

457-461 *Ravenna.* **Majorain** (Julius Majorianus) reigns in the West by the appointment of Ricimer. (461.) Murdered by the order of Ricimer.

457 * * **Ricimer causes** himself to be created Patrician.

461-465 **Libius Severus** reigns in the West by the appointment of Ricimer. [465. Deposed and poisoned by Ricimer.]

465-467 **Interregnum.** Ricimer is in power, and conducts the government without even a royal figurehead.

467-472 **Anthemius** reigns in the West. He is nominated by Emperor Leo, and confirmed at Rome through the agency of Ricimer.

468 * * *Sp.* The West Goths expel the Romans.

* * **Trial by peers** becomes an established principle in courts of justice.

472 * * **Olybrius** reigns in the West. He is enthroned by Ricimer.

Aug. 18. Ricimer dies. Olybrius dies.

473 * * **Glycerius** reigns in the West; he is appointed by Leo I.

473-475 **Julius Nepos** reigns in the West; he is appointed by Leo. He is deposed by his general, **Orestes**, to make place for Orestes' son.

475-476 **Romulus Augustulus** reigns in the West.

476 * * **Odoacer**, chief of the Heruli and other German bands, captures Rome, and dethrones Augustulus; he rules Italy as Patrician, and is nominally the vicar of the Eastern Emperor Zeno. The title of **emperor** is extinguished. [493. Mar. 5. Odoacer is killed by Theodoric.]

* * About 1228 years after the founding of Rome, **the empire falls** in consequence of domestic revolutions, and not by conquest. The provinces, long occupied by barbarians, have no tie to bind them into one political body.

489 * * **Pavia** is developed by Theodoric.

493-555 **The kingdom of the East Goths** in Italy is founded by Theodoric after overthrowing Odoacer.

(493. Feb. 27.) They enter a treaty of peace at Ravenna. Odoacer is to be only the military subordinate of Theodoric. 555. The East Goths as a nation vanish from history.

526 * * **Athalaric**, grandson of Theodoric, is King of the East Goths in Italy. [534, Theodates; 536, Vitiges; 540, Hildebald; 541, Totila; Eraric; 552, Teias.]

543 * * **Naples** becomes the capital of a duchy. [568 (572?). It is subject to the Eastern Empire. 593. This is nominally much extended.]

553 * * **Rome is recovered** from the Goths by Narses, and annexed to the Eastern Empire as an exarchate.

553-567 Narses rules Italy as duke; Italy is under Greek exarchs; capital, Ravenna. **The Senate** is abolished.

566 * * The Gepidæ are incorporated with the Lombards.

568-774 The Teutonic kingdom of [**Lombardy**]. [573-774. Pavia is the capital.]

It is formed by Alboin, and becomes supreme in most of North and Central Italy. A part of Italy is yet attached to the Eastern Empire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

414 * * Atawulf, the leader of the West Goths in Gaul, **marries** Placidia, the sister of Honorius, while held as a hostage in Narbonne. [415. Atawulf is **murdered.**]

425 * * Valentinian III. **is murdered** at the instance of his successor.

450 * * A terrible **famine** prevails; parents eat their own children.

467 * * Anthemius, the emperor, **is murdered** by Ricimer.

500 * * **Gladiatorial contests** are suppressed in the West by Theodoric.

± * * **Fairs and wakes** of Saxon origin are introduced.

528 * * **Civil oaths** are taken on the Gospel.

536 * * King Theodates is **assassinated.** [540. Theodebald (Hildebald) is **assassinated.** 573. Alboin, king of the Lombards, is poisoned by his wife Rosamunda, for compelling her to drink wine out of a cup formed of her father's skull. 575. King Cleoph is **assassinated.** 591. King Autharis is **poisoned.** 625. Also King Adaload. 653. King Rodoald is **assassinated.**]

539 * * **Pestilence** and famine. [558. Again. 816. Again.]

ARMY — NAVY.

568-774 The [Lombards] under Alboin, with 20,000 Saxon allies, cross the Alps, and enter the plain [of Lombardy]. Pavia is taken.

The Longobardi conquer and hold Northern Italy until subdued by Charlemagne. [577. They defeat the Romans under Baduarius. 591. Their king, Autharis, resists the invading Greeks and Franks.]

600 * * Italy is ravaged by the Slavonians [from Hungary].

712 * * King Liutprand (Lombard) captures Ravenna from the Greek exarchs. [749. Aistulf captures Ravenna. 750+. He attempts to take Rome, but is driven away by Pépin.] (P. 664.)

830-878 Sicily is conquered by the Saracens. [842. They settle at Bari.]

844± * * Wars with the Saracens. [848. They destroy the Venetian fleet at Crotona.]

848-852 *Rome.* Pope Leo encloses and fortifies the Leonine City.

896 * * *Rome.* Arnulf takes Rome.

899 * * Successful invasion of Huns and Sardinians.

923 July 29. Berengar I. is decisively defeated by Rudolf at Fiorenzuola.

934 * * The invading Huns burn Pavia.

951 * * Otho invades Italy (p. 772). [961-966. Again.] (Pp. 772, 774.)

964 * * Romans revolt (p. 775).

980-983 Wars in Italy (p. 774).

* * Otho II. claims Apulia and Calabria by his marriage of Theophano, and crossing the Alps, enters Rome, and defeats the Greeks in Southern Italy.

1003+ * * Henry II. leads three expeditions into Italy (p. 774).

1004-39 Civil wars respecting tenures.

1011-17 The Normans in South Italy expel the Saracens.

1026 * * Conrad's expedition into Italy (p. 774). [1036. Another.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

650± * * The glazing of windows becomes common.

800± * * Marcus Græcus makes gunpowder.

807 Mar. 17+. A large spot on the sun is observed.

1000± * * The application of escapements to clocks is devised by Gerbert (Pope Sylvester II.).

1022 * * Guido d'Arezzo, a monk, invents the system of musical notes.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

573 * * Alboin, King of the Lombards, dies. John III., pope, dies.

590 * * Pelagius II., pope, dies. [**619**, Adeodatus I.; **638**, Honorius I.; **642**, John IV.; **649**, Theodorus I.; **655**, Martin I.; **656**, Eugenius I.; **677**, Adeodatus II.; **684**, Leo II.; **701**, Sergius I.; **705**, John VI.; **707**, John VII.; **752**, Zachary; **767**, Paul I.; **795**, Adrian I.]

800 * * Nicholas I., the Great, St., pope, born. [867. Dies.]

816 * * Leo III., pope, dies. [**824**, Paschal I.; **827**, Eugenius II., Valentine; **847**, Sergius II].

9th Century. Angello, Andrea, abbot and historian of Ravenna, born.

855 * * Leo IV., pope, dies. [**882**, John VIII.; **884**, Martin II.; **898**, Theodore II.]

10th Century. Marozia, infamous woman, d.

900 * * John IX., pope, dies. [**903**, Leo V.; **913**, Anastasius III., Sergius III.; **914**, Lando.]

920 * * Liutprand, Lombard historian, born. [972. Dies.]

928 * * John X., pope, dies. [**929**, Leo VI.; **936**, John XI.; **939**, Leo VII.; **965**, Leo VIII.; **972**, John XIII.; **985**, John XIV.; **996**, John XV. and John XVI.]

990± * * Guido d'Arezzo, monk, inventor of gamut of music, born. [1050±. Dies.]

998 * * Damiani, Pietro, card., b. [1072. D.]

999 * * John XVII., pope, dies.

1002 * * Leo IX., pope, born. [1054. Dies.]

1003 * * John XVIII., pope, dies. [**1009**, John XIX.; **1012**, Sergius IV.]

1015 * * Guiscard, Robert, first Duke of Calabria, born. [1085. Dies.]

1020 * * Gregory VII., St. Hildebrand, pope, born. [1085. May 25. Dies.]

CHURCH.

568 * * Crosses adorn church spires.

572 * * Alleged miracles multiply.

590-604 [St.] Gregory the Great enthroned; he takes the title of Universal Bishop.

He is a great statesman as well as churchman; he builds schools and churches, sends out missionaries to many lands, increases the numbers and wealth of the Church, and lays the foundation of the great power of the papacy.

Gregory appoints Quinquagesima Sunday. He introduces the idea of purgatory as a burning away of sins, and makes it a dogma. Also, the invocation of the Virgin Mary and the saints in worship. Also the Gregorian modes, as musical scales. He revises the Missal or Mass Book.

590± * * King Autharis accepts Christianity.

596± * * The first (?) Christian burial-place is established.

602 * * *Rome.* Pope Gregory introduces church music.

604± * * Relics are common and highly esteemed. Candles are burned by day in worship.

606 * * Pope Boniface III. obtains the exclusive title of pope (p. 1031).

608 * * *Rome.* The Pantheon is dedicated as a Christian Church.

609 * * *Syria.* The Jews of Antioch massacre the Christians.

612 * * *Arabia.* The Koran appears.

615 Sept. 14. *Asia.* The Emperor Heraclius defeats King Chosroes of Persia, and recovers part of the true cross, which the Persians had taken in plundering Jerusalem.

626± * * Monks and monasteries multiply.

640 * * Severinus pope; later, John IV.

[642, Theodorus I.; 649, St. Martin I.; 655, St. Eugenius I.; 657, St. Vitalianus; 672, Adeodatus II.; 676, Donus I.; 678, St. Agathon; 682, St. Leo II.; 684, St Benedict II.; 685, John V.; 686, Conon; 687, St. Sergius I.; 701, John VI.; 708, Sisinnius, later, Constantine; 715, St. Gregory II.; 731, St. Gregory III.; 741, St. Zachary; 752, St. Stephen II., later, Stephen III.; 757, St. Paul I.; 768, Stephen IV.]

642 * * Pope Theodorus assumes the title Sovereign Pontiff.

Sept. 14. The festival of the exaltation of the cross is established.

649± * * *Rome.* Pope Martin I. ordains the celibacy of the clergy; it creates disturbances.

649 * * A Church Council is held; it condemns the monothelitic doctrine.

663 * * Pope Vitalianus orders the church services to be read in Latin.

680-681 *Constantinople.* The seventh general council; 281 bishops present.

The Council of the Church in the Trullan palace enacts that bishops may observe celibacy, yet presbyters and deacons may live with their wives. Pope Honorius and several bishops are anathematized. [Rejected by Roman Catholic Church.] (p. 1031).

682 * * *Rome.* Pope Leo II. usurps the right of investiture.

± * * *Rome.* Holy water is introduced into the churches.

687 * * Sergius I. is the first to change his name when elected pope.

690± * * Pope Sergius I. establishes the Feast of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

710 * * Constantine introduces the ceremony of kissing the Pope's toe as a sign of respect from the secular power; Justinian II. pays this honor.

715 * * Gregory II. sends [St.] Boniface to convert the Germans.

726 * * Controversies concerning images occur (p. 1032).

745 * * Adelbert condemned (p. 664).

755 * * The temporal power of the popes begins (p. 664).

761 * * Constantine V. forbids his subjects becoming monks. [770. He dissolves the monasteries.]

771 * * *Rome.* Adrian I. becomes pope. [795. [St.] Leo III.]

774 * * Charlemagne annexes the conquered kingdom of Lombardy to the dominions of the Pope.

786 * * *Rome.* Pope Adrian I. generally introduces surplices.

787 Aug. 17. *Asia M.* Council of Nice (p. 664). [Sept. 24. Reconvened. 794. Counter synod at Frankfort, Ger.]

799 * * *Rome.* Leo III. is driven out [and restored]. (P. 770.)

* * * Masses said for money.

800 * * Leo III. becomes supreme bishop of the Western Empire.

It is separated from the Eastern. He introduces indulgences as an absolute pardon of sin, rather than a mitigation of punishment.

813 * * The Feast of the Epiphany is established to celebrate the appearance of the Star of Bethlehem.

* * Bishoprics and monastic institutions rapidly multiply.

816 * * Stephen V. becomes pope.

[817, St. Paschal I.; 824, Eugenius II.; 827 Valentius; 827, Gregory IV.; 844, Sergius II.; 847, St. Leo IV.; 855, Benedict III.; 858, Nicholas I. the Great; 867, Adrian II.; 872, John VIII.]

817 * * The college of cardinals appears in embryo.

824 * * Mysticism introduced into Italy.

840 * * St. Mark's church at Venice is erected. [902. The campanile is commenced. 976. The basilica is rebuilt. 1052. The basilica is given its superb definitive form.]

* * Gregory IV. institutes the Festival of the Holy Trinity.

844 * * Stephen V. is excommunicated (p. 1032).

858 * * Pope Nicholas I. is the first of the popes to be crowned. Temporary schism (p. 1032).

864 * * The Scriptures are translated into the Slavonian tongue.

869 * * *Constantinople.* Council (p. 1032).

882 * * *Rome.* Marinus I. becomes pope.

[884, Adrian III.; 885, Stephen VI.; 891, Formosus, and Sergius, anti-pope; 896, Boniface VI.; 897, Stephen VIII.; 898, Romanus, Theodorus II., and John IX.; 900, Benedict IV.; 903, Leo V. and Christopher; 904, Sergius III.; 911, Anastasius III.; 913, Lando; 915, John X; 928, Leo VI.; 929, Stephen VII.; 931, John XI.; 936, Leo VII.; 939, Stephen IX.; Marinus II.; 946, Agapetus II.; 956, John XII.]

898 * * **Saints** are commonly venerated, and a general passion for relics prevails.

963 * * The Romans are compelled to promise never to elect another pope without the consent of the emperor.

964 * * Pope **John XII.** is deposed by a synod for adultery and cruelty. Leo VIII., the anti-pope, is elected.

* * *Rome.* Benedict V. is elected pope by a council of Romans.

[965, John XIII. becomes pope; his crimes and scandals cause his banishment. 972, Benedict VI.; 973, Donus II.; 974, Benedict VII.; 984, John XIV.; 985, Boniface VII., John XV.; 996, John XVI., Gregory V.; 999, Sylvester II.; 1003, John XVII.; later, John XVIII.; 1009, Sergius IV.; 1012, Benedict VIII.; 1024, John XIX.; 1033, Benedict IX., aged 10 years; 1044, Gregory VI.; 1046, Clement II.; 1048, Damasus II.; 1049, St. Leo IX.; 1055, Victor II.; 1057, Stephen X.; 1058, Benedict X.; 1059, Nicholas II.]

993 * *Rome.* **Saints** are first canonized.

999 * * Otho III. expels **Pope John XVI.**

* * * The **papal crown** is the object of almost constant contention; force, fraud, and bribery are employed to gain it.

* * * The doctrine of **transubstantiation**, or the conversion of sacramental elements into the real body of Christ, is commonly accepted.

1000 * * A wide-spread belief prevails that the end of the world is near and the kingdom of Christ to be ushered in with great glory; many pilgrims visit Rome.

1009 * * The **monasteries** are reformed.

* * **Simony** and corruption prevail (p. 774).

* * *Rome.* **The confirmation** of German prelates becomes costly (p. 774).

1013 * * The church **San Miniato al Monte** at Florence is rebuilt.

1028 * * The **cathedral** of [Fiasole] is founded.

LETTERS.

580 * * The Latin ceases to be a spoken language in Italy.

636 * * The Italian language begins to assume definite form.

STATE.

568 * * The **Lombards** overthrow the municipal system of the Romans, and the federal system takes its place.

* * **Rome** gradually becomes independent. [600±. At its lowest state.]

569 * * **Milan** is included in the kingdom of the Lombards.

573 * * **Cleoph**, a Lombard, is King of Italy. He extends the conquests of the Lombards in Lower Italy.

575 * * Autharis is Lombard King of Italy. [580, Clutharis; 591, Agilulph; 615, Adaload; 625, Arioald; 636, Rotharis; 652, Rodoald; 653, Aribert I.; 661, Bertharit and Godebert; 671, Bertharit restored; 686, Curribert; 700, Luitbert; 701, Ragimbert; Aribert II., his son; 712, Ansprand; Luitprand, a great prince, and friend of the Church.]

662 * * **Grimoald**, as Duke of Beneventto, violently usurps the throne, and completes the conversion of the Lombards.

697± * * The **dogate** is instituted at Venice; Anafesto Paolluccio the first doge.

700± * * *Rome.* **The Eastern emperors** cease to exercise their authority; **the popes** become the guardians of the city. [723±. It becomes independent.]

718± * * Calabria and Sicily are confiscated to the **Eastern Empire** by Leo III.

720–740 Saracens possess **Sardinia.**

737 * * Orso, the doge of **Venice**, is killed; the magistrate is appointed annually. [742. Diodato is doge. 777. Maurizio Galbaio and his son Giovanni.]

744 * * **Hildebrand** is King of Lombardy, Italy; later Rachis. [749, Aistulf; 756, Desiderius is the last king.]

752 * * The Lombards subdue **Ravenna.** [754. **It is surrendered** to Pepin, King of France. 755. He gives it to Pope Stephen, **founding the Papal States.**]

774 * * **Charlemagne** conquers Lombardy, and annexes it to the dominions of the Pope.

800–1806 Period of the **Holy Roman Empire.**

It is called holy because of the interdependence of Church and State (p. 666).

800–814 Charlemagne reigns as emperor. 800. Dec. 25. **Charlemagne** is crowned (p. 666). [Also others at Rome until 1452.]

800–887 The **Carolingians** rule Northern Italy. The Eastern emperors rule most of Southern Italy.

803 * * The **Republic of Venice** is completely founded.

[811. Rialto is the capital. *9th Century.* The first permanent settlement is made on the site of Venice.]

814 Jan. 28. *Fr.* Charlemagne dies; his son **Pépin** is made regent of Italy, which becomes a separate kingdom.

814–840 Louis I., emperor. [840–855. **Lothaire.**] (P. 667.)

850+ * * Under the aristocratic **feudal system**, the hereditary nobility and the clergy rule the State.

855–875 Louis II., son of Lothaire, is king and emperor. [877–887. **Charles III.**, the Fat. 887–899. **Arnulf.**] (Pp. 667, 773.)

884 * * Italy is again a part of the empire of the Franks.

* * The barons increase in independence; Roman and common law are gradually introduced.

887± * * The people of Italy eagerly desire an Italian king.

888–924 Berengar I. is King of Italy.

He is Duke of Friuli and grandson of Louis le Débonnaire. Guido, Duke of Spoleto, is a rival; Rudolf I. of Burgundy is set up by the nobles. [894. **Berengar I. and Lamlet** reign. 924. Berengar is assassinated.]

895± * * The chief towns of Lombardy are fortified, and become **republics.**

896 * * **Arnulf**, King of the East Franks, takes Rome. He is crowned emperor. [Anarchy for 60 years.] (P. 773.)

899 * * The **Huns and Sardinians** secure the government. [They hold it for 30 years.]

901–905 Louis III. is crowned king by the barons. [905. Berengar puts out Louis' eyes.]

901 * * **Louis I.**, son of the King of Arles, is King of Italy.

910 * * **Theodora** "the Younger" and the profligate Marozia are in power at Rome.

915 * * **Berengar I.** is restored. [921. Berengar I. and Rudolf of Burgundy are kings. 926. **Hugh of Provence** is king. 936. Hugh cedes his conquests in Italy to Provence. 947. Expelled by Berengar.]

950–61 Berengar II. and Adelbert his son are kings.

951 * * **Otho I.**, King of Germany, is crowned at Pavia as King of Lombardy. [952. Berengar II. submits to Otho I. as a feudatory; later rebels.]

962 Feb. 2. The **imperial office** renewed.

The crown of Italy passes from the descendants of Charlemagne to the **sovereigns of Germany.** Otho I., the Great, is crowned emperor at Rome.

* * *Rome.* **Pope John XII.** attempts to free himself from imperial protection by joining Otho's foes. [Otho marches against Rome, and the Pope flees.]

964 * * **Berengar II.** is deposed by Otho I., who **adds Italy to the German Empire** (p. 773).

966–67 Otho I. invades Italy. [973. He causes his son Otho II. to receive the imperial crown at Rome. 983. Dec. 7. Otho II. dies.]

983–1002 Otho III. is emperor (p. 775).

990 * * *Rome.* Crescentius, son of Theodora, proposes **a republic.** Frustrated by Pope Gregory and Otho III. [1001. Anti-German revolt (p. 774+).]

997 * * **Venice becomes independent** of the Eastern Empire; the doge acquires Dalmatia and Istria; he takes the title Duke of Dalmatia.

1000 * * **Genoa** becomes a free city; Pisa is already free. [1022. The Genoese posses Sardinia.]

1002 * * **Ardoin** is king (p. 775).

1004–39 Civil war is caused by contentions respecting tenures.

1005 * * Henry II. of Germany is King of Italy. [1014. Emperor.] (P. 775.)

1016 * * Adventurous **Normans** first settle at Aversa, near Naples. [1036± The elder sons of Tancred de Hautville arrive.]

1026 * * **Conrad II.** becomes king. [1027. Emperor.] (Pp. 774, 775.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

659 * * The Lombards first employ **trial by combat.**

8th Century. Ignorance, poverty, and profligacy abound.

800± * * **Charlemagne** encourages both agriculture and horticulture.

808 * * The Lombard Jews start the **first bank** in Italy.

847–855 Leo IV. founds the **Leonine City.**

1014 July 29±. The Emperor Basil II. **blinds 15,000 prisoners** at Zelunium, except one in a hundred, to whom he leaves one eye. [Basil dies of grief.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1036± * * The Norman colonists **defeat the Greeks,** and occupy Apulia.

1040 * * **Sicily** is temporarily taken by the Christians.

1046+ * * **Expeditions** of Henry III. into Italy (p. 774).

1058-90. *Sicily.* **Roger I.,** the Norman, drives out the Greeks and Saracens. [1061. He takes Messina. 1090. Malta.]

1070-1284 Genoa has frequent **wars** with Pisa, her rival.

1070 * * **Robert Guiscard,** the Norman, conquers a part of Sicily from the Saracens; he takes Bari. [1072. He takes Palermo. 1077. Salerno. 1080. Conquers South Italy. 1081. Defeats Alexander Comnenus at Durazzo, Turkey. 1082. Takes the city.]

1083 * * *Rome.* **Gregory VII.** is besieged (p. 776).

1084 Mar. * **Rome is taken** by Henry IV. after a siege lasting two years.

1113 * * The Pope confirms the organization of the **Knights of Malta.**

1119-30 **War** between Pisa and Genoa.

1124 * * *Asia.* The **Venetians** aid in the capture of Tyre, receiving a third part of the spoils. [1125. They ravage the islands of the Greek archipelago.]

1125± * * **The Venetians** obtain many victories over the Eastern emperors.

1135-37 The emperor Lothair conquers **the Normans** of South Italy.

1136± * * **Naples** is taken by the **Normans** after a long siege.

1140± * * The wars begin between the **Guelfs and Ghibellines.** (See State.)

1154-77 Wars with **Frederick I.** (p. 776+).

1155 * * The Greeks subdue **Apulia** and **Calabria.**

1176 May 29. Defeat at **Legnano** (p. 778).

1183 June 25. Peace of Constance (p. 779).

1194 * * **Henry VI.** wins Sicily (p. 778).

1198-1215 **Civil Wars** prevail (p. 778).

1202 * * **The Venetians** supply the Crusaders with men, horses, and ships. [Nov. 24. Venetians capture Zara, Dalmatia, by the aid of French Crusaders.]

1210 * * First war between **Genoa and Venice.** [1218-32. Frequent wars.]

1236-50 Frederick and the **Lombard League** are at war; he aims to make Italy and Germany one empire, and conquers Lombardy (p. 780).

1249-50 **War** with the **Pope** (p. 780).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

11th Century. The **cathedral of Aquileia** is founded.

1032 * * The **cathedral of Bari** is founded. [Later, remodeled.]

1067 * * The **cathedral at Pisa** is begun.

1078± * * **Tide-mills** are in use at Venice.

1084 * * The **cathedral of San Matteo** at Salernum [Salerno] is dedicated.

1130± * * *Sicily.* **Silk culture** is introduced. [1146. Sicilians spin and weave silk.]

1137 * * *Sicily.* An **earthquake** in Catania destroys 15,000 lives.

1148 * * *Sicily.* **Sugar-cane culture** is introduced.

12th Century. The **plays of Ceres** are instituted; ladies clad in white bear torches as if searching for Proserpine.

1169 * * An **earthquake** ruins Catani.

1174 * * **The campanile** of Pisa is begun; it leans 13 feet, eight inches.

1186 Sept. * One of the cities of Calabria **is swallowed up** in the Adriatic.

1220± * * The four **bronze horses** by Lysippus, brought from Constantinople, are placed at St. Mark's, Venice.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1033 * * John XX., pope, dies.
1036 * * Anselmo, St., bishop of Lucca, born. [1086. Dies].
1047 * * Clement II., pope, dies.
1066 * * Arialdus, archdeacon of the Church of Milan, dies.
1090 * * Innocent II., pope, b. [1143. D.]
1096 * * Roger I., King of Sicily, b. [1154. D.]
1099 * * Urban II., pope, dies.
1100 * * **Arnold of Brescia,** religious reformer, politician, born. [1155. Dies.]
1105 * * Dandolo, Enrico, doge of Venice, born. [1205. Dies.]
1118 * * Paschal II., pope, d. [1124, Calixtus II.; 1153, Eugenius III.; 1154, Anastasius IV.; 1159, Adrian IV., Nicholas Breakspere.]
1119 * * Gelasius II., pope. [1119. Dies.]
12th Century. Bassianus, jurist, born.
Gratian, canonist, born.
1161 * * Innocent III., pope, b. [1216. D.]
1182 * * **Francis of Assisi, St.,** founder Franciscans, born. [1226. Dies.]
1187 * * Urban III., pope, dies. [1191, Clement III.]
1195 * * **Anthony, St.,** of Padua, Franciscan monk, born. [1231. Dies.]
1206± * * Pisano, Niccolo, sculptor, architect, born. [1278. Dies.]
1220 * * Charles of Anjou, King of Naples and Sicily, born. [1285. Dies.]
1221 * * Bonaventura, St., theologian, born. [1274. Dies.]
1224± * * **Aquinas, St. Thomas,** theologian, born. [1274. Dies.]
1228 * * Boniface VIII., Cardinal Benedetto Gaetani, pope, born. [1303. Dies.]
1230 * * Crescenzi, Pietro de, writer, born. [1307±. Dies.]
1231 * * Manfred, King of Naples, born. [1266. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1038± * * **A Benedictine abbey** is founded by John Gualbert at Vallombrosa, Central Italy.

1042 * * The Emperor Henry III. appoints three popes (p. 774).

1044 * * *Rome.* Pope Benedict is again dethroned, and followed by Sylvester III. as anti-pope. Gregory VI. is also pope.

1046 * * The emperors receive the right to **nominate the popes** (p. 774).

1048-49 *Rome.* [St.] Leo IX. is the first pope who provides himself with a **regular army.**

1048 * * Leo IX. **reforms the Church;** simony and incontinence are punished; piety and discipline improve. (Hildebrand is the practical ruler of the Church.)

1050 * * *Rome.* The **cardinal bishops** arrogate powers not previously claimed. (Contested.)

1053 * * Leo IX. is defeated and taken prisoner by the Normans.

* * Damasus is the first pope to **wear a crown** or papal cap.

1054 * * The Greek Church becomes independent.

1059 * * *Rome.* **A conclave of cardinals** first elects a pope.

+ * * German emperors and popes **quarrel** respecting **investitures** and nominations to the papal throne. The Pope claims clerical exemption from civil jurisdiction, and calls the emperor to account (p. 774).

1061 * * The papacy is at the **summit** of its power; it claims supreme dominion, temporal and spiritual, over every Christian state.

* * *Rome.* Alexander II. is pope.
[1073, St. Gregory VII.; 1087, Victor III.; 1088, Urban II.; 1099, Paschal II.]

1066 * * The Pope **deposes Harold II.,** King of England, and gives the kingdom to William of Normandy.

1073 * * *Rome.* [St.] **Gregory** (Hildebrand) is elected pope; he is a vigorous reformer (p. 774).

1075 * * Pope Gregory sends **legates** to the various **courts** of Europe as his representatives.

1076 * * The emperor's diet **deposes the Pope;** the Pope excommunicates the emperor and his adherents. Henry finally submits. Quarrel renewed and prolonged (pp. 775, 776+).

1077 * * **Matilda of Tuscany,** ruler of the greater part of Italy, makes the Pope a present of Tuscany and Genoa (p. 776).

1078 * * Pope Gregory establishes wakes.

1084 * * **Carthusians** founded (p. 776).

1095 * * A **Church council** meets at [Piacenza], North Italy. It finally establishes the celibacy of the clergy. [1132. Another council meets.]

1096 * * Pope Urban II. (?) restricts the laity to **bread alone** in the Lord's Supper.

* * **The Crusade** led by **Peter the Hermit** and Walter the Penniless is composed of an immense rabble; 300,000 perish before their pilgrimage begins.

1096-99 **First Crusade** (p. 668).

1099 * * The **Knights of St. John** are instituted.

1107 * * **The cathedral** of Cremona is begun.

1109 * * Henry V. makes the **Pope a prisoner.**

1116 * * [St.] **Bernard** reforms the Benedictine monks.

1118 * * *Rome.* Gelasius II. is pope.
[1119, Calixtus II.; 1124, Honorius II.; 1130, Innocent II.; 1143, Celestine II.; 1144, Lucius II.; 1145, Eugenius III.]

1123 Mar. 18-Apr. 5. *Rome.* **First Lateran Council** (p. 669).

1139 Apr. 20+. *Rome.* **Second Lateran Council** (p. 669).
The recovery of the Holy Land is considered; the preservation of ecclesiastical temporalities is the chief issue.

* * The cathedral of **San Sisto** at [Piacenza] is consecrated.

1143-55 **Arnold of Bresica** attempts a revolution. He preaches against clerical corruption, temporal power, and clerical wealth. [1146. Driven out. 1155. Burned.] (P. 776.)

1147 * * **Second Crusade.** St. Bernard leading agitator; unsuccessful (p. 669).

12th Cent. **The cathedral** of Perugia is erected.

1153 * * *Rome.* **Anastasius IV. is pope.**
[1154, Adrian IV.; 1159, Alexander III.; 1181, Lucius III.; 1185, Urban III.; 1187, Gregory VIII.; later, Clement III.]

1155 * * **The Emperor Frederick** pays reluctant homage to Pope Adrian by holding his horse's **stirrup** while he mounts, and by leading his palfrey.

1159 * * *Rome.* **Schism** (p. 776). Victor IV. is anti-pope.

* * The order of **Carmelite monks** is instituted.

1164–88 Paschal and Calixtus are anti-popes.

1170 * * *Fr.* **The Waldenses** (p. 670+).

1179 Mar. 5-19. Third Lateran Council (p. 670).
It confirms the Truce of God.

1181 * * The **cathedral** of Modena is consecrated.

1187 * * Pope Clement III. sells **indulgences** for money.

1189-92 * * **Third Crusade** (p. 778).

1191 * * *Rome.* Celestine III. is pope. [1198. **Innocent III.**]

1199± * * Innocent III. ordains that **marriages** shall be celebrated in churches. [1200. He grants ecclesiastical dispensations.]

1200 Jan. * **Philip II.** of France is **excommunicated** (p. 670).

1202-04 Fourth Crusade (pp. 670, 778).

1204 * * **Auricular confession** is introduced.

1208–29 *Fr.* **Persecution** of the Albigenses (p. 670).

1210 * * The monastic order of **Franciscan friars** is instituted. (1208 or 1206?)

* * Innocent III. **excommunicates** the Emperor Otho IV (p. 778).

1212 * * **The Children's Crusade**; thousands of children perish or become slaves.

1214 * * Innocent III. declares **King John** of England an usurper (p. 852).

1215 Nov. 11-30. *Rome.* **Fourth Lateran Council** (pp. 670, 778).
It accepts the term transubstantiation, and tacitly adopts it. Auricular confession is regularly enjoined.

* * **The Dominicans** are organized with the approval of Innocent III. [Chartered as an independent order by Honorius III.]

1216 * * *Rome.* Honorius III. is pope.
[1227, Gregory IX.; 1241, Celestine IV.; 1243, Innocent IV.]

1227± * * *Rome.* Gregory IX. perfects the organization of the Holy Office [**Inquisition**], and commits its work to the Dominicans.

1228–29 Fifth Crusade (p. 780).

1229 * * *Rome.* Gregory decrees **a bell** is to be rung as a signal for the people to **adore the host.** He prohibits the reading of the Scriptures by the laity.

* * *Fr.* **The Inquisition** established (p. 670). [1249. In Venice.]

LETTERS.

1100± * * **The University of Salerno,** Naples, is founded, as a school of medicine, by Robert Guiscard, the Norman.

1113± * * **Irnerius** commences his lectures on civil law at Bologna.

1116 * * The university of Bologna is founded. [1200±. The faculties of medicine and philosophy are formed; 10,000 students are in attendance.]

12th Century. Ciullo d' Alcamo writes *Contrasto* and other poems.

1145± * * **University degrees** are instituted at Bologna. (Student guilds precede the university.)

1150± * * *Decretum Gratiani*, by Gratianus, appears.

1204 * * The **University of Vicenza** is formed by the migration of students from Bologna.

1215 * * **Arezzo** is a center for the study of civil laws. [1255. It receives its first statutes. 1338. Becomes important. 1377. Declines. 1470±. Closes.]

1222 * * The **University of Padua** is founded. [1225. The University of **Naples.** 1231. The faculty of medicine is withdrawn by the emperor. 1258. Restored. 1228±. The University of **Vercelli** is founded. 1241±. The University of **Sienna** is commenced. 1257. Chartered. 1408. Charter confirmed. 1248. Feb. 6. The University of **Piacenza** is chartered. 1398. Reconstructed by Galeazzo Visconti. A brilliant period follows.]

STATE.

1032 * * The dukes of Savoy acquire **Turin.**

1037 May 28. Milan forces Conrad to acknowledge by a **constitution** the hereditary character of all Italian fiefs.

1039–56 Henry III. is emperor. (1046. Dec. 25.) Crowned at Rome. (1046.) He invests Drogo the Norman with **Apulia** (p. 775).

1050 * * **Sardinia** and Corsica are taken from the Saracens by the Genoese and Pisans.

1054 * * **The Normans** wrest Apulia and Calabria from the Pope, and form a duchy.

1057 * * **Robert Guiscard** becomes leader of the Normans in Apulia. [1059. The Pope confirms his title as duke of Apulia and Calabria.]

1071-90 Roger I., the Norman, is Count of Sicily and Calabria. [1101. Succeeded by **Roger II.,** his son.]

1073–85 Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) has great power in affairs of state.

1076–1115 Matilda reigns as countess in Tuscany and other parts of northern Italy. [1077. Makes revisionary **grants** of all her vast dominions **to the popes.** 1102. Renewed.]

1085 * * **The Normans** are supreme in all southern Italy.

1101 * * **Milan** becomes an independent republic.

1102 * * **Matilda** bequeaths the south-eastern part of Tuscany to the Pope.

1120± * **The free cities** of Genoa, Venice, and Pisa rise to importance.

1127 * * **Civil law** is restored. (Blair.)

* * *Sicily.* **Roger II.** is king. [1130. Crowned. He forms a great Italian dominion. Sicily and southern Italy are united.]

1130± * * **Normans** under **Roger II.** subjugate Naples, after Lombards, Franks, and Germans had failed in their attempts. As first King of Naples and Sicily he is crowned by the anti-pope.

± * * **Naples** becomes the capital of the kingdom of Naples and the Two Sicilies.

1140± * * The **Guelphs** and **Ghibellines** arise in Germany, later in Italy (p. 777).

1143–55 Arnold of Brescia, a religious reformer and political agitator, advocates the deposition of the Pope, and the restitution of the **ancient republic.** (1155.) Executed (p. 776).

1154–66 William, son of Roger **II.,** is King of Naples. [1166–89, William **II.**; 1189–94, Tancred; 1194–97, William **III.**; succeeded by Constance (p. 779). 1197–1250, Frederick II. of Germany; 1250–54, Conrad; 1254–58, Conradin; 1258–66, Manfred; 1266–82, Charles of Anjou.]

1155 * * *Rome.* **Frederick I.** is crowned emperor (p. 777).

1158± * * **Venice** becomes a great maritime power. [1172. The Great Council is established with 450 or more members. 1204. Venice purchases Crete.]

1165 * * Pisa possesses **Sardinia.**

1167 Apr. 7. The **Lombard League** arises (p. 779). [Dec. 1. Another league.]

* * **Milan** rebuilt (p. 779).

1177 June 23. Peace signed (p. 779).

* * The Pope gives to Venice **dominion over the sea,** "as a wife under the dominion of her husband."

1183 June 25. The **Peace of Constance** is signed (p. 779).

1191 Apr. 15. Henry VI. crowned emperor. [1193. Crowned at Palermo.] (P. 779.)

1194–1266 The German house of **Hohenstaufen** rules Naples and Sicily as an inheritance received by marriage of Constance to Henry VI. (p. 779).

1196 * * *Sp.* Peter II., King of Aragon, renders his kingdom tributary to the Holy See, and receives from the Pope the title of Catholic.

1201 Mar. 1. *Rome.* **Otho I.** is acknowledged emperor (p. 779).

1202 * * **Zara,** Dalmatia, revolts from Venice. [Soon subdued.]

1204 * * The republic of **Venice** becomes one of the great commercial powers; **Genoa** is a rival city. [1238. Peace made by the mediation of the Pope.]

1212 * * King **Frederick II.,** anti-emperor (p. 779). [He struggles with the successive popes.]

1226 * * Another **league of cities** is formed against Frederick II. (p. 780).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1054 * * Godfrey the Bearded **marries Beatrix** of Tuscany.

1077 * * **Matilda of Tuscany** marries Welf V., son of the Duke of Bavaria.

1101 * * **Venice** is burned.

1106 * * The **Crusaders** enrich Venice, Genoa, and Pisa.

1127 * * **Quarantine** is enforced at Venice.

1140 * * The **ducat** is first struck in Apulia.

1157 * * The **Bank of Venice** is founded. [1407. The Bank of Genoa.]

1177 * * The doge drops a ring into the sea at Venice, thereby **wedding the city to the sea.** [The ceremony is repeated annually.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1241 Apr. * Battle of **Meloria** (p. 780).

1258 * * Naval war between **Venetians and Genoese.** [It lasts with intermissions till 1299.]

1263 * * *Gr.* The Venetians defeat the Genoese in the Ægean Sea, near **Negropont.**

1266 Feb. 26. Battle at **Benevento** (p. 672).

1268 Aug. 23. **Conradin** defeated (p. 780).

1282 * * *Sicily.* **Messina revolts** against Charles of Anjou; finds an ally in Peter of Aragon, whose fleet defeats the French.

1284 Aug. 6. The Genoese totally destroy the **Pisan** fleet off the island of Meloria. [1293–99. Venice at war with Genoa. 1298. Sept. 8. The Genoese decisively defeat the **Venetian** fleet in the Adriatic.]

1296 * * Lamba Doria, with 78 Genoese galleys, terribly defeats Andrea Dandola, off Curzola, burning 66 Venetian vessels, and capturing 18 others with 7,000 prisoners.

1302 * * Matteo Visconti defeats the **Torriani** party, and drives their leader out of Milan. [1324. Galeazzo Visconti defeats a **papal army** aided by Crusaders at Milan.]

1327 * * **Louis IV.** invades Italy (p. 782).

1330 * * John of Bohemia **conquers Lombardy.**

1339 * * The **Condottieri** appear; they are bands of soldiers ready to serve those who pay the most.

1346 July 1. *Aust.* **The Venetians** defeat Louis of Hungary at Zara. [1348. He invades Naples (p. 506)].

* * **Venice and Genoa** are again at war; Venice has Pedro IV. of Aragon and the Greek emperor as allies. [1352. Feb. 13. **The Genoese** defeat the allies near Constantinople; enormous losses on both sides.]

1350 * * **Venice and Genoa** at war.

1353 Aug. 29. The Venetians defeat the Genoese, and break their **naval power,** off Sardinia.

1354 Nov. 3. The Genoese reorganized navy defeats the Venetians in the **Gulf of Sapienza.** [1355. Peace.]

1356–73 **Venice and Hungary** at war.

1362 * * **Pisa** and **Florence** are at war.

1377 * * **Venice and Genoa** begin a desperate war.

[1378. May * The Genoese are defeated off Antium. 1379. May 29. The Venetians are decisively defeated off Pola. Aug. 16. The Genoese force the port of Chioggia, thus opening the canals to the city. 1380. June 24. The Venetians surrender at discretion. 1381. Peace.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1260 * * The pulpit of the cathedral of Niccola Pisano is erected.

± * * *Madonna with Angels* is painted by Giovanni Cimabue, at Florence. "The Father of Modern Painting."

1272± * * **Marco Polo** travels in the East as far as Peking, and adds much to European knowledge of the Chinese.

1280 * * **Stucco-work** is invented by Magaritone.

1285± * * **Spectacles** are invented by Alexander di Spina (?), a monk at Florence. [1300±. Ascribed to Salvinus Armatus of Pisa.]

1288 * * **Rome is embellished** by Pope Nicholas IV.

1300± * * **Looking-glasses** are made only at Venice.

1308 * * *Majesty* is begun by Duccio di Buoninsegna in Sienna.

1320 * * The **Campanile** at Florence is begun.

1338 * * The **musical notes** are perfected [and arranged as in modern use].

1340 * * A **paper-mill** is established near Fabriano; linen paper is made.

1350± * * **Gold wire** is first made.

1354 * * **The Doge's Palace** in Venice is begun [the present building].

1365 * * Agnolo Gaddi paints a double series of frescoes, the *Virgin* and the *Sacred Girdle*, at Prato.

1377 * * *Rome.* The Pope first resides at the **Vatican,** a palace with 700 rooms. [Finally 11,000 (?) rooms, chapels, etc.] (Originator uncertain.)

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1240 * * Cimabue, Giovanni, painter, born. [1302. Dies.]

13th Century. Guido della Colonne, Sicilian historian, born.

1250± * * Abano, Pietro di, philosopher, b. [1316. Dies.]

Visconti, Matteo, the Great, Lord of Milan, born. [1322. Dies.]

1254 * * **Polo, Marco,** Venetian traveler, born. [1324. Dies.]

1264 * * Urban IV., pope, dies.

1265 * * **Dante Alighieri,** poet, b. [1321. D.]

1268 * * Clement IV., pope, dies.

1270 * * Pisano, Andrea, sculptor, born. [1349. Dies.]

1276 * * Giotto, or Giotto di Bondone, painter, architect, sculptor, born. [1337. Dies.]

1277 * * John XXI., pope, dies.

1278 * * Falieri, Marino, doge of Venice, born. [1355. Dies.]

1280 * * Villani, Giovanni, historian, born. [1348. Dies.]

1285 * * Martin IV., pope, dies.

1300 * * Gaddi, Taddeo, Florentine architect, born. [1366. Dies.]

1304 * * **Petrarch, Francesco,** poet, born. [1374. Dies.]

1313 * * **Boccaccio, Giovanni,** poet, novelist, born. [1375. Dies.]

Rienzi, Coladi, patriot, born. [1354. Dies.]

1314 * * Bartolus, jurist, born. [1357. D.]

1329 * * Orcagna (di Cione), Andrea, painter, sculptor, architect, born. [1368. Dies.]

1333 * * Gaddi, Agnolo, painter, b. [1396. D.]

1334 * * John XXII., pope, dies.

1340± * * Zeno, Nicolo, Venetian navigator, born. [1395. Dies.]

1348 * * Barlaam, Bernard, monk, controversialist, dies.

1352 * * Clement VI., pope, dies.

1369 * * Bruni, Leonardo, historian, humanist, born. [1444. Dies.]

Chrysoloras, Manuel, Greek scholar, born. [1415. Dies.]

1370 * * Urban V., pope, dies.

1372 * * Foscari, Francesco, doge of Venice, born. [1457. Dies.]

1378 * * Fiesole, Giovanni Angelico da, painter, born. [1455. Dies.]

Ghiberti, Lorenzo, Florentine sculptor, painter, born. [1456. Dies.]

Medici, Cosmo, or Cosimo de, the Elder, banker, statesman, born. [1464. Dies.]

Urban VI., pope, dies.

1379 * * Brunelleschi, Filippo, architect, sculptor, born. [1444. Dies.]

1386 * * Capistrano, Giovanni da, preacher, born. [1456. Dies.]

Donatello, sculptor, born. [1466. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1239 * * Frederick II. **excommunicated** (p. 780).

1241 * * *Rome.* Celestine IV. dies 18 days after his election and before consecration. **[Papal throne vacant 19 months.]**

1243± * * Innocent IV. has a **struggle** with the Emperor Frederick II.

1245 * * **Church council** (p. 672).

* * The sect of **Flagellants** appears. [1260. Established at Perouse; they lash themselves while in procession.] (P. 674.)

1248–50 **Sixth Crusade** (p. 672).

1250 * * **The church** of Santa Maria Novella at Florence is begun.

1254 * * *Rome.* Alexander IV. is pope. [1261, Urban IV.; 1265, Clement VI.]

* * Pietro de Murrone [Pope Celestine V.] founds the **Celestines** as a monastic order.

1256 * * *Rome.* **The Augustinian** order of monks is established.

* * * The **monastic orders** secure great influence by their wealth and rigid discipline, as well as for the assistance rendered to the popes.

1265 * * The Pope, having obtained the dominion of Italy, **places** Charles of Anjou **on the throne** of Naples.

1268± * * The papal **throne is vacant** 33 months.

1270 * * **Seventh Crusade** (p. 672).

1271 * * *Rome.* Gregory X. is pope.

[1276, Innocent V., later Adrian V., later John XXI.; 1277, Nicholas III.; 1281, Martin IV.; 1285, Honorius IV.; 1288, Nicholas IV.; 1294, [St.] Celestine V.; later Boniface VIII.]

* * *Rome.* **The conclave** for the election of popes first appears.

1272 * * The **cathedral of Naples** is begun by Charles of Anjou.

1274 May 7–June 17. *Fr.* The union **Council of Lyons** (p. 672).

1275± * * The Pope orders the **knee to be bent** at the mention of the name of Jesus.

1277 * * The Eastern and Western **Churches** are again **separated.** [1285. Again.] (P. 1034).

1276 * * Pope John XXI. encompasses the papal cap with **a crown.** [1295. Boniface VIII. adds a second crown. 1335. Benedict III. (?) adds a third.]

1284 * * The church of **San Michele** at Florence is begun by Arnolfo.

1292± * * *Rome.* The Holy See is **vacant** 27 months. [1302. Vacant one year. 1304±. Two years. 1314. One year.]

1294 Dec. 10. **The Santa Casa,** the veritable house of the Virgin, is alleged to have been brought by angels from Palestine to Dalmatia. [Later brought to Loreto, and visited by pilgrims.]

* * The church of **Santa Croce** at Florence is begun by Arnolfo.

1296 * * The [present] **cathedral** of Santa Maria del Fiore at Florence is begun. [1420. Erected to the base of the dome. 1446. The dome, 138½ feet in diameter, completed; apex, 387 feet high.]

* * * The controversy between **realists and nominalists** agitates the Church.

1303 * * **Philip IV. seizes** the person of **the Pope** (p. 672).

* * **Benedict XI.** is pope.

[1305. Clement V.; 1316, John XXII.]

1307–08 *Fr.* **The Knights Templars** are suppressed. (p. 672). [1312. Order abolished by a Church council.]

1309–77 *Fr.* The popes reside at Avignon — "Babylonish captivity" (p. 672).

1311–12 **Council of Vienne** (p. 672).

1313 * * *Avignon.* Clement V. **offers indulgences** at public sale. [1314+ The Holy See is **vacant** two years, the cardinals being unable to agree.]

1316 * * Nicholas V., the anti-pope, is nominated by Louis IV., who holds his court at Rome, where he is seized by Pope John and imprisoned.

1324 * * Louis IV. excommunicated (p. 782). [1328. Louis sets up as anti-pope, Nicholas V.]

1334 * * *Rome.* Benedict XII. is pope.

[1342, Clement VI.; 1352, Innocent VI.; 1362, Urban V.; 1370, Gregory XI.; 1378, Urban VI.; 1389, Boniface IX.; 1404, Innocent VII.; 1406, Gregory XII.]

1338 * * *Ger.* The temporal power is denied (p. 782).

1348 * * Flagellants increase.

* * *Fr.* Avignon passes into the possession of the popes.

14th Century The cathedral of Genoa is begun. The cathedral of [Rimini] is erected.

1372 [Nov. 21.] The Feast of the Presentation of the Virgin is instituted by Gregory XI.

1378–1447 The Great Schism of the West (pp. 674, 784).

The anti-popes reside at Avignon; the popes at Rome.

1387 * * The Cathedral of Milan is begun. [Length, 486 feet; breadth, 252; transept, 288; height of vaulting above the floor, 153; height of spire, 355.]

LETTERS.

13th Century. *Sulla Natura d'Amore*, by Guido Cavalcanti, appears.

Cantico del Sole, by Francis of Assisi (?), appears.

Devozioni del Giovedi e Venerdi Santo, appears.

Tesoretto, by Brunetto Latini, appears.

Del Reggimento e dei Costumi delle Donne, and *Documenti d'Amore*, by Francesco da Barberini, appear.

Composizione del Mondo, by Ristoro d'Arezzo, appears.

Cento Novelle Antiche appears.

Intelligenza appears.

The Chronicle of Dino Compagni appears.

Di un Monacho che andò al servizio de Dio appears.

1264 * * University of Ferrara is founded. [1391. Chartered.]

1272 * * Thomas Aquinas teaches theology in the University of Naples.

1280–87 Guido delle Colonne, the Sicilian poet, writes *Historia Destructionis Trojans*, and *Historia de regibus et rebus Angliæ.*

1300± * * The *Eccerinus*, by Albertino Mussato, appears.

1300±–18 *Divina Commedia*, by Dante, appears. [1307, *Vita Nuova;* 1310, *De Monarchia;* 1320, *De Aqua at Terra.*]

1303 * * The University of Rome is founded by Boniface VIII. [1318. It is restricted to faculties in the canon and civil law. 1308. The University of Perugia is chartered by Clement VIII., after having been recognized by the civic authorities for two years. 1355. Receives new privileges. 1318. The University of Treviso is chartered by Frederick the Fair. 1326. The College of Brescia is founded at Bologne, for poor foreign students, by William of Brescia.]

1320 * * Academic instruction is given at Florence.

1327 Apr. 6. Petrarch meets Laura in the Church of St. Clara of Avignon. [1327–48. The sonnets of Petrarch to Laura appear. 1351, *Epistle to Posterity;* 1358, *Remedy Against Either Extreme of Fortune;* 1353, *De Otio Religiosorum.*]

1341+ * * *Filcopo* and *Teseide*, by Boccaccio, appear. [1341–44, *Ameto* and *L'Amorosa Visione;* 1334±, *L'Amorosa Fiammetta;* 1353, *The Decameron;* 1363–73, *De Genealogia Deorum Libri.*]

Apr. 8. Petrarch, the first and greatest lyric poet of Italy, is crowned.

1343 * * The University of Pisa is founded. [1348–49. All the universities suffer from the prevalence of the plague. 1349. May 31. The University of Florence is chartered. 1388. Feb. 14. It adopts statutes. 1437. Enlarged.]

14th Century. *Pecoroni*, in imitation of the *Decameron*, by Ser Giovanni Fiorentino, appears.

Franco Sacchetti writes a large number of sonnetti, canzoni, ballati, madrigalli, etc.

Bindo Bonichi, Arrigo di Castruccio, Cecco Nuccoli, and others excel in comic poetry.

1360 * * Innocent VI. recognizes the University of Bologna as a place of theological education for all students. [1364. The Spanish College is founded.]

1361 * * The University of Pavia is chartered by Charles IV. [1404±. Transferred to Piacenza. 1412. Oct. * The lectures are resumed in the University of Pavia. A brilliant period follows.]

1364 * * The University of Florence obtains the grant of imperial privileges from Charles IV. [1472. The students are removed to Pisa.]

STATE.

1239 * * Venice forms an alliance with the remaining cities of the Lombard League against Frederick II.

1254 * * Piacenza comes under the sway of the family of the Scotti.

1260+ * * Italy is ruled by despots.

* * King Charles of Anjou is ambitious for the sovereignty of Italy.

1268 Oct. 29. The Hohenstaufens in Italy are overthrown in the death of Conradin, beheaded at Naples (p. 780).

1270± * * The Doria and Spinola families gain ascendency in Genoa.

1277± * * The Visconti family gain ascendency in Milan.

1282 Mar. 30. *Sicily.* Sicilian Vespers: massacre of the French (p. 673).

Sicily revolts against the Angevins; the Spanish house of Anjou holds supremacy.

1282–1442 Naples and Sicily are separate kingdoms. [1442–58. Reunited. 1458–1504. Separated. 1504–1861. Reunited with brief interruptions.]

1282–85 Charles I. of Anjou is King of Naples.

[1285–1309, Charles II.; 1309–43, Robert the Wise; 1343–62, Joanna I. with Andrew her husband; 1343–45, with Louis of Tarento, her husband; 1349–82, Alone. (1382. May 22. She is put to death by the usurper Charles III.) 1382, Charles III.; 1385–86, Louis I.; 1386–1414, Ladislaus; 1414–35, Joanna II.]

1282–85 Peter I. (III.), of Aragon, is King of Sicily.

[1285–95, James I. (II.); 1295–1337, Frederick II.; 1337–42, Peter II.; 1342–55, Louis; 1355–76, Frederick III.; 1376–1402, Maria and Martin her husband; 1402–09, Martin I.; 1409–10, Martin II.; 1410–16, Ferdinand I.; 1416–35, Alfonso I.]

1282 * * Florence adopts a new system of government by members of a guild.

1284 Aug. 6. Pisa ceases to be a naval power.

1288 * * Matteo Visconti is chosen "Captain of the People" at Milan for five years. [He gains sovereign power.]

1288–1796 Modena is governed by the House of Este. The last male of this House is expelled by the French.

1296 * * Sicily is separated from Aragon, Spain. [1412. Reunited.]

1298 * * The Great Council of Venice ceases to exist.

1302 * * Alberto Scotto is overcome, and Placentia is united with Milan under the sway of the Visconti.

1309 * * Robert the Wise, King of Naples, aspires to the sovereignty of Italy.

1310 * * Venice is governed by the Council of Ten. [1313. By Matteo Visconti. 1319. By an oligarchy.]

1316 * * Castrucio-Castracana by a revolution becomes master of Lucca and Pisa; he drives out the Guelphs.

1322 * * Galeazzo (I.) Visconti is lord of Milan. [1329, Azzo Visconti; 1339, Lucchino Visconti; 1349, Giovanni Visconti.]

1328–1708 Mantua is ruled by the Gonzagas family.

1339 * * The dogate is established at Genoa; Simon Boccanegra is the first doge. [1344. Set aside by the nobles. 1356. Reappointed.]

* * *Rome.* Struggles occur between the Colona and the Ursini families.

1343 * * Venice enters a commercial treaty with the Sultan of Egypt and Syria.

14th Century. Lombardy sides with the Ghibellines, and comes under the rule of the Visconti.

1345 Sept. 18. Andrew of Hungary, husband of Joanna I., is murdered.

1347 May 20. *Rome.* Cola di Rienzi leads a revolution, overthrows the aristocracy, reforms the government, and becomes the tribune of the people. [Becomes arrogant and visionary. 1347. Dec. 15. Expelled. 1354. Oct. 8. Killed in a riot.]

1352 * * The Aragonese possess Sardinia.

1353 * * *Rome.* The dominion of the Pope is restored.

* * Marino Falieri becomes doge of Venice. [1355. He is beheaded for conspiring against the republic.]

1358 * * Hungary takes Istria and Dalmatia from Venice.

1370 * * Lucca becomes an independent republic.

1377 * * The Medici family in Florence rise to power.

Sylvester de Medici is chosen chief magistrate against the nobility.

1387 * * Venice acquires Corfu.

MISCELLANEOUS.

13th–14th Century. Venice is mistress of the seas.

1252 Apr. 6. An accused gonfalonier murders [St.] Pietro da Verona, an inquisitor who burned heretics.

1282 Mar. 20. *Sicily.* Sicilian Vespers (p. 673). [French expelled.]

1312 Apr. * *Rome.* Pope Clement V. abolishes the order of Knights Templars.

1315 * * The golden book of the nobility of Venice is issued.

1355 Apr. 14. Marino Faliero's conspiracy to exterminate the tyrannical nobility of Venice on the next day is discovered.

ARMY — NAVY.

1404 * * **Venice** obtains Padua and Verona by conquest.

1405-06 **Florence** besieges and conquers Pisa.

1413 * **Rome is sacked** by Ladislas, King of Naples, who attempts to unite all Italy under his rule, but is opposed by the Pope, whom he expels.

1424 * * Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan, is at **war with Florence.**

1425 * * Venice takes Brescia from Milan. [1430–36. War renewed.]

1463-79 Venice is at **war with the Turks** with intermissions; it loses Eubœa, Lemnos, and Morea. [1466. The Venetians take Athens. 1477. Cyprus.]

1492 * * The period of **invasions** begins.

1494 * * **France** invades Italy (p. 678).

1499 * * **The Turks** take Lepanto, Plos, Modon, and Coron from Venice.

* * The French, aided by the Venetians, **subdue** the revolting **Milanese,** and take Duke Ludovico Sforza captive to Paris (p. 678).

1501-03 France and Spain conquer Naples and Sardinia, and then quarrel (p. 678).

1503-13 **Pope Julius II.** conquers Romagna, Bologna, and Perugia from Cesare Borgia. Takes Urbino (p. 680).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1390 * * The *Virgin and Child* is painted by Taddeo. [1395, The **altar-piece,** *Madonna with Saints;* 1403, *Descent of the Holy Spirit.*]

1400± * * **Delftware** is made by Luca della Robbia at Florence.

1402 * Charles VI. licenses the performance of a **sacred drama.**

1410-24 Donatello (Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi) executes **statues** of the Campanile at Florence.

1413 * * The **Palazzo di Mendicita** at Lucca is begun.

1420± * * **Plane charts** and the mariner's compass come into use.

1423 * * *Rome.* Gentile da **Fabriano** paints *Adoration of the Magi.* [1426. A fresco of the Madonna at Orvieto.]

1440 * **The Academy** of Naples is established.

1444 * * The seven **Eugubine Tablets,** of brass, probably made in 400 B. C., are discovered at Gubbio.

1450± * * *Rome.* Pope Nicholas V. commences a new **St. Peter's.**

* * Finiguerra Masso is the first artist to **engrave** on copper in Italy.

1456 Dec. 5. An **earthquake** at Naples destroys 40,000 lives.

1457 * * **The Cambio,** or Hall of the Money Changers, is built at Perugia.

1464 * *St. George and the Dragon* is painted by Andrea Mantegna.

1466 * * Andrea Verrochi is the first to take **casts** from the face.

1472 * * Piero Della Francesca paints the *Duke* and *Duchess* of Urbino.

1473 * * Antonello da Messina of Venice introduces the **use of oil** for painting.

1478 * Sandro Botticelli paints *Allegory of Spring.* [1480±, *The Adoration of the Magi;* 1481, *Coronation of the Virgin.*]

1480± * * **Leonardo da Vinci** makes **water-mills** and **river-locks.** [1483±, He paints *St. Jerome;* 1484, *Temptation of Christ.*]

1481 * * **The Plazzo Vendramin-Calergi** at Venice is built.

1482 * * **The cathedral** of Lucca is commenced.

1484 * * Franchino Gafurid of Milan opens the first public **school of music.**

1488-94 **Michelangelo** executes a bas-relief of the *Battle between Hercules and the Centaurs;* he paints *Disposition from the Cross,* and *Madonna with Angels,* at Florence.

1488 * * Giovanni Bellini paints *Madonna* and *Doge Barberigo* at Venice.

1492 * * **Christopher Columbus,** a Genoese, discovers America (p. 13+).

1493 * * **La Spienza,** at Pisa, is commenced.

1496-1500 *Rome.* **Michelangelo** sculptures the *Pietà da San Pietro.*

[1495. *An Angel* for St. Dominique's altar. 1502–04. He paints the *Holy Family* at Florence. 1504. Completes the statue of the great *David of the Signoria.* 1506–07. Bronze statue of Julius II. at Rome. 1508–12. Decorates the Sistine Chapel. 1520. Begins the Sacristy of San Lorenzo and the tombs of Giuliano and Lorenzo Medici. 1529. *Leda.* 1535–41. He paints the *Last Judgment.* 1542–49. He paints the frescos of the Pauline Chapel. 1547. Jan. 1. He is appointed architect of St. Peter's.]

1496 * * **Fra Bartolommeo** paints the portrait of Savonarola. [1509, *Madonna with Saints;* also, *God the Father with Saints;* 1509±, *Holy Family;* 1512, *Madonna with Saints;* 1515, *The Annunciation;* 1516, *The Assumption.*]

1497 * * **John and Sebastian Cabot,** Venetians, make discoveries in the New World.

1498 * * **Leonardo da Vinci** paints *The Last Supper* at Milan.

1499 * * **Amerigo Vespucci** makes discoveries in America.

± * * Francia paints *Madonna with Angels and Saints;* also *The Nativity.*

1500 * * Lorenzo Lotto paints *St. Jerome.*

* * **Sanzio** (or Santi) **Raffael** paints the *Crucifixion.*

[1503, *Coronation of the Virgin;* 1504, *Sposalizio;* 1504±, *St. George and the Dragon;* also, *The Marriage of the Virgin;* 1504–05 (?) *The Three Graves;* 1506, *The Holy Family of the Palm;* also, *The Holy Family with the Beardless Joseph;* 1507, *Holy Family — Del Cordero;* 1507–08, *The Entombment;* 1508–11, *Dispute of the Sacrament;* 1509, *Tornarina;* [1510–15, The Cartoons in the Vatican; 1511, *Madonna di Foligno;* also, *Gregory Promulgating the Decretals;* 1512, The *Expulsion of Heliodorus,* in fresco; 1512–13, *The Holy Family of Loreto;* 1513–14, *God Appearing to Noah,* in fresco; also, *Dream of Jacob;* 1514, *Madonna del Pesce;* also, *Galatea,* in fresco; 1516–17, *Madonna del Sedia;* 1517, *History of Psyche;* also, *Holy Family — Del Lagarto* (?); 1517±, *Holy Family — La Perla;* 1517–18, *Holy Family;* 1518, *Holy Family of Francis I.;* 1519–20, *The Transfiguration* ("The greatest picture in the world," Poussin); 1519, *Madonna di San Sisto;* also, *History of Venus* and *Cupid.*]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1390± * * Castagno, Andrea del, painter, b. [1451. Dies.]

Carmagnola, Francesco, gen., b. [1432. D.]

1398 * Nicholas V., pope, b. [1455. Dies.]

1400 * Robbia, Luca della, Florentine sculptor, born. [1482. Dies.]

1401 * * Albizzi, Bartolommeo, Tuscan wr., d.

Masaccio, Tommaso Guidi, painter, born. [1429. Dies.]

Sforza, Francesco, Duke of Milan, born. [1466. Dies.]

1402 * * Lippi, Filippo, painter, b. [1469. D.]

1404 * * Alberti, Leon Battista, architect, born. [1472. Dies.]

Boniface IX., pope, dies.

1407 * * Valla, Lorenzo, humanist, critic, born. [1457. Dies.]

1409 * * Barbiano, Alberico, Count, commander, dies.

René, Duke of Anjou, King of Sicily, born. [1480. Dies.]

Sextus IV., pope, born. [1484. Dies.]

1418 * * Accolti, Francesco, jurist, born. [1483. Dies.]

Paul II., pope, born. [1471. Dies.]

1419 * * John XXIII., pope, dies.

1420 * * Siena, Guido da, painter, born. [1495. Dies.]

1427 * * Bellini, Gentile, painter, born. [1507. Dies.]

1428 * * Bellini, Giovanni, painter, born. [1516. Dies.]

1431 * * **Alexander VI.,** Rodrigo Borgia, pope, born. [1503. Dies.]

Martin V., pope, dies.

1432 * * Cadamosta, Luigi da, navigator, born. [1480. Dies.]

Pulci, Luigi, Florentine poet, b. [1487. D.]

1433 * * Farcino, Marsilio, Platonic philosopher, born. [1499. Dies].

1435 * * Calepino, Ambrogio, lexicographer, born. [1511. Dies.]

1439 * * Pius III., pope, born. [1503. Dies.]

1443 * * Julius II., pope, born. [1513. D.]

1444 * * Bramante, Donato Lazzari, architect, born. [1514. Dies.]

1445 * * Sangallo, Giuliano da, architect, born. [1516. Dies.]

1446 * * **Columbus, Christopher,** discoverer of America, born. [1506. Dies.]

Perugino, Pietro Vanucci, painter, born. [1524. Dies.]

1447 * * Botticelli, Filipepi Sandro, painter, born. [1515. Dies.]

Eugenius IV., pope, dies.

1448 * * **Medici, Lorenzo de,** "the Magnificent," Prince of Florence, b. [1492. D.]

1449 * * **Manutius,** Aldus, painter, born. [1515. D.]

1450 * * **Francia, Francesco** Raibolini, painter, born.

1451 * * **Vespucci, Amerigo,** navigator, b.

1452 * * Colonna, Prospero, general, born.

Savonarola, Girolamo, religious reformer, orator, born.

Vinci, Leonardo da, Florentine painter, b.

1454 * * **Politian, Angelo,** poet, humanist, born. [1494. Dies.]

1458 * * Calixtus III., pope, dies.

Sannazaro, Jacopo, poet, born.

1459 * * Adrian VI., pope, born.

Credi, Lorenzo di, painter, born.

1460 * * Agnolo, Baccio d', architect, born.

Emilio, Paolo, historian, born.

Oggione, Marco, painter, born.

1463 * * Achillini, Alessandro, physician, b.

Pico, Giovanni, Count of Mirandola, philosopher, born. [1494. Dies.]

1468 * Doria, Andrea, statesman, born.

1469 * * Cajetan, Tommaso de Vio, card., b.

Machiavelli, Niccolo, statesman, au., b.

1470 * * Bembo, Pietro, cardinal, scholar, b.

Bibbiena, Bernardo, cardinal, born.

Inghirami, Tommaso, scholar, born.

1472 * * Elias, Levita, scholar, born.

1474 * * Albertinelli, Mariotto, painter, b.

Ariosto, Lodovico, poet, born.

1475 Mar. 6. **Michelangelo** (Buonarrotti) sculptor, painter, architect, poet, born.

Leo X., pope, born.

Raimondi, Marc Antonio, engineer, born.

1477 * * Giorgione, Il Giorgia Barbarelli, painter, born.

1478 * * **Borgia, Cesare,** cardinal, statesman, born.

Titian, Tiziano Vecellio, painter, born.

1480 * * Bandello, Matteo, bp., novelist, b.

Borgia, Lucrezia, sister of Cesare Borgia, b.

Palma, Jacopo, painter, born.

Verrazzano, Giovanni, da, navigator, born.

Vida, Marco Girolamo, poet, born.

1481 * * Garofalo, Benvenuto Tisio, paint., b.

Peruzzi, Baldassare, architect, born.

1482 * * **Guicciardini, Francesco,** statesman, historian, born.

1483 * * Giovio, Paolo, historian, born.

Raffael, Sanzio d'Urbino, painter, born.

1484 * * Bagnacavallo, Bartolommeo, paint., born.

Ferrari, Gaudeuzio, painter, born.

Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, philosopher, born.

1485 * * Piombo, Sebastian del, painter, b.

Ramusio, Giovanni, author, born.

1486 * * Beccafumi, **Domenico de Pace,** painter, born.

Sarto, Andrea del, painter, born.

1487 * * Julius III., pope, born.

1490 * * Colle, Raffaellino dal, painter, b.

Colonna, Vittoria, poet, born.

Pescara, Marquis of, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, general, born.

1492 * * Aconzio, Giocomo, Protestant au., b.

Aretino, Pietro, satirist, born.

Giulio, Romano, painter, born.

1493 * * Firenzuola, Agnolo, poet, born.

Tasso, Bernardo, poet, born.

1494 * * **Correggio, Antonio Allegri da,** painter, born.

Riccio, Domenico del, painter, born.

1495 * * Alamanni, Luigi, poet, born.
Caldara, Polidoro, painter, born.
1498 * * Berni, Francesco, burlesque poet, b.
Gelli, Giovanni Battista, born.
Savonarola, Girolamo, religious reformer, pulpit orator, A46.
1499 * * Pius IV., pope, born.
1500 * * Alessi, Galeazzo, architect, born.
Baschi, monk, born.
Campi, Giulio, painter, born.
Castello, Giovanni Battista, painter, born.
Cellini, Benvenuto, sculptor, born.
Peter Martyr, Protestant theologian, born.
1501 * * Cardan, Jerome, phys., math., b.
1503 * * Bordone, Paride, painter, born.

CHURCH.

1389 * * The Festival of the **Immaculate Conception** is appointed [for December 8].

1399 * * **Penitents** of both sexes, called Bianchi, travel through Italy clothed in white. [1400. Suppressed.]

1409 **Mar. 25. Council of Pisa** (p. 784).

* * *Rome.* Alexander V. is pope.

[1410, John XXIII.; 1417, Martin V.; 1431; Eugenius IV.; 1447, Nicholas V.; 1455, Calixtus III.; 1458, Pius II.; 1464, Paul II.; 1471, Sixtus IV.; 1484, Innocent VIII.]

1414–18 *Switz.* Anti-Hussite **Council of Constance** (pp. 676, 784).

1414 +* * The papal throne is **vacant** for nearly three years after two popes are deposed by the 17th Council.

1417 * * Clement VIII., anti-pope of Avignon, resigns; the **great schism ends.**

1425 * * The Church of **San Lorenzo,** Florence, is begun by Brunelleschi. [Michelangelo decorates the interior.]

1431 * * **Council of Basel** (p. 784).

1436 * * Francis de Paula founds the **hermit monks** — Fratres Minimi.

1439 **Feb. 9. Council of Florence.** It sets forth the doctrine of purgatory (pp. 785, 1034).

1440 **June 24.** *Rome.* Felix V. enters as anti-pope. [1449. Resigns.]

1445 * * The emperor opposes **reforms** (p. 785).

1446 * * **Concordat of Vienna** (p. 785).

1450–1626 *Rome.* **St. Peter's is erected.** (1506.) Active work begins.

1455 * * *Ger.* **The Bible** printed (p. 785).

1465 * * **Anti-Hussite Crusade** (p. 508).

1466 * * The **La Badia** Monastery of Fiesole is built.

1478 * * *Rome.* The Pope's bull revives the **Inquisition.** [1484. Nov. 29. "Instructions" promulgated.]

1484 * * *Rome.* Innocent VIII. issues a bull against **witchcraft,** of which thousands are accused and killed.

1488 * * The **Conceptionists** become an order of nuns.

1492 * * *Rome.* Alexander VI. is pope.

[1503, Pius III.; later, Julius II.; 1513, Leo X.]

1493 **May 3, 4. Bull of demarcation** issued (p. 14).

1494+ * * **Girolamo Savonarola** leads the reformation in Italy. [1497. Excommunicated. 1498. May 23. Strangled and then burned.]

1496 * * Pope Alexander VI. revives the **Knights of the Holy Sepulcher.**

LETTERS.

1404 * * The **University of Turin** is founded.

1415 * * *History of Florence*, by Leonardo Bruni, appears.

1445 * * The **University of Catania** is founded.

1448 * * **Pope Nicholas V.** founds a library at the Vatican.

15th Century. *Mambriano*, by Francesco Bello of Ferrara, appears.

Rispetti Ballate, Orfeo, and *Stanze, per la Giostra*, by Poliziano, appear.

The *Sacra Rappresentazione* are given in Florence.

San Panunzio and *Abranio ed Isac* (drama), by Maffeo Belcari, appear.

Savonarola writes Italian sermons, hymns (laudi), and ascetic and political treatises.

1460–92 *San Giovanni e Paolo* (drama), by Lorenzo de Medici, appears.

Ambra, Caccia del Falcone, and *Nencia da Barberino*, by Lorenzo de Medici, appear at Florence.

1481 * * *Il Morgande Maggiore*, by Luigi Pulci, appears at Venice.

1482 * * The first printed edition of *Euclid's Elements* appears at Venice. [1505. The first printed translation is published at Venice by Bartholomew Zambert. 1569. Another translation.]

1485 * * *Epistles*, by Francesco Filelfo, appears. [1497. *Latin Odes;* also *La Sforziade.*]

* * *De Re Ædificatoria*, by Leon Battista Alberti, appears.

1495 * * *Orlando Innamorato*, by Matteo Maria Boiardo, appears.

1500± * * Ambrose Calepini, a Venetian friar, writes in Latin [the first known] polyglot dictionary.

STATE.

1391 * * **Pisa** becomes subject to Gian Galeazzo Visconti [Duke of Milan].

1394 * * Disorder abounds in **Genoa;** many doges are appointed. [1396. Genoa comes under the protection of France. 1410, Under Naples; 1419, Under Milan.]

1395 * * Gian Galeazzo Visconti takes the title of **Duke of Milan.** [The title continues. 1447. The Visconti line ends.]

1398 * * *Rome.* Pope Boniface IX. overthrows the republican privileges of citizens by suppressing municipal liberties.

1405 * * The Venetians seize **Padua.**

1406 * * Florence rules **Pisa.**

1408 * * **Rome** is ruled by Ladislaus.

1416 **Feb. 19.** Sigismund erects **Savoy** into a duchy; Count Amadeus III. is made duke.

1421–1512 **Genoa** loses and regains freedom.

1421 * * **Venice is at the height of its power.** Dalmatia, Greece, and the Levant are its outlying possessions.

[1423–57. Francesco Foscari is doge. He enlarges Venetian territory.]

1431 * * **Sigismund** is King of Italy. [1433, emperor; 1437, deposed.] (P. 785.)

1434 * * **The Medici family,** led by Cosmo de Medici (elected chief ruler 1426), becomes paramount in **Florence.**

1435 * * Alphonso V. of Aragon **seizes Naples** on the death of Joanna II.; she had bequeathed her dominions to Regnier of Anjou.

1440 * * **Frederick III.** emperor (p. 785).

1442 * * The kingdom of the **Two Sicilies** is restored.

1447 * * **Placentia** revolts from Milan, but is subdued with great cruelty.

1450–1535 The duchy of **Milan** is ruled by the House of Sforza.

15th Century. Count Thomas acquires **Piedmont.**

1454 * * Three "inquisitors" exercise government with despotic power in **Venice.**

1458 * * **Genoa** is ruled by the French.

* * **Naples and Sicily** are separated.

1458–79 *Sicily.* **John of Aragon** is king. [1479–1503. Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain.]

1458–94 **Ferdinand I.** is King of Naples. [1494–95. Alfonso II. He abdicates. 1495–96. Frederick I. 1496–1501. Frederick II.; expelled by the French.]

1464–69 **Piero (I.) de Medici** is the untitled chief of the Florentine republic.

1466–76 Galeazzo Maria Sforza is Duke of **Milan.** [1476. Assassinated.]

1469–92 **Francisco de Medici,** "The Magnificent," rules.

[1492–1519. Alessandro de Medici rules as the first duke of Florence. 1493. Expelled. 1512. Restored. 1527. Expelled. 1531. Restored. 1537. Jan. 5. Assassinated.]

1474 * * The **duchy of Urbino** is created. [1502. Urbino, the capital, is treacherously seized by Cesare Borgia.]

1476±–99 Ludovico Sforza rules as usurper in **Milan.** (1500.) The Milanese revolt (p. 679).

1478 * * Jacopo Pazzi with others forms a **conspiracy** in the name of liberty against L. de Medici at Florence. It fails.

1479 * * *Illyria.* **Albania Scodra** [Scutari] is taken from the Venetians by the Turks.

1483 * * **Venice** joins the league against Naples.

1489 * * **Venice** acquires Cyprus by the gift of Catherine Cornaro, widow of James II., its last king.

1494–98 **Florence** is again a theoretical **republic** under Girolamo Savonarola, after overthrowing the Medici.

1494 * * **Charles VIII.** of France claims and enters Naples (p. 679).

1498 * * **Niccolo Machiavelli is appointed** official secretary at Florence. [1527. June 22. Dies.]

* * **Pisa** becomes independent under the protection of Charles VIII. of France.

1499–1526 The possession of the duchy of **Milan** is disputed with France; Louis XII. claims it as an inheritance from his grandmother, Valentine Visconti.

1501–40 The **French and Spanish** contend for power in Italy.

1501 * * **Sicily and Naples** are conquered and unsuccessfully divided (p. 678). [1503. Annexed to Spain.]

1503–16 **Ferdinand III.** of Spain is King of the Two Sicilies.

[1516–56, Charles I. (V. of Ger.); 1556–98, Philip I. (II. of Sp.); 1598–1621, Philip II. (III. of Sp.); 1621–55, Philip III. (IV. of Sp.); 1655–1700, Charles II. (of Sp.); 1700–07, Philip IV. (V. of Sp.); 1707–13, Charles III. (of Aust.).]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1446± * * **Christopher Columbus** is born at Genoa. [1473±. He goes to Portugal.]

15th Century. Christians are first allowed to receive **usury,** the same as Jews.

1462± * * **Pawnbroking** is introduced in Perugia.

1497 * * **Venice declines** after the discovery of the passage to India, following the discovery of America. [1577. It is devastated by fire.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1509 * * France at war with Venice (p. 680).

1515-21 War with Charles V. and Francis I. (pp. 680, 788).

1522 * * Spaniards and Italians under Prospero Colonna sack Genoa. [1526. Sept. 29. Rome is taken by the partizans of Cardinal Colonna; they plunder the Vatican, St. Peter's, and the Pope's ministers and servants. 1527. May. 6. Rome is taken.] (P. 680.)

1528 * * Second war with the Emperor Charles V. (p. 680).

1554 Aug. 3. Battle at Marciano (p. 682).

1557 May 15. Civitella relieved (p. 682).

1559 Apr. 3. French wars end (p. 683).

1570 * * Venice at war with Turkey.

1571 Oct. 7. *Gr.* Great battle near Lepanto.

The combined fleets of Spain, Venice, and Pius V. defeat the Turks in a great naval battle. Allies' force, 206 galleys and 30,000 men. Turks, 250 galleys; they lose 100 galleys and 30,000 men in killed and prisoners.

* * The Turks take Cyprus.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1503-06 Marioto Albertinelli, a Florentine, paints *The Holy Family.*

1503± * * Tiziano Vecelli Titian, a Venetian, paints *Sacred and Profane Love.*

[1505-08, Portrait, *Doge Niccolo Marcello*; also, *Marcus Barberigo*; 1514, the *Christ of the Tribute Money*; 1518, *The Assumption*; 1520, *Flora*; 1521, *Antonio Grimani, Doge*; 1522, the altar-piece of Brescia. 1523, *The Entombment*; also, *The Annunciation* and *Bacchus and Ariadne*; 1524, *Andrea Gritti, Doge*; 1528-30, *St. Peter the Martyr*; 1530, *The Holy Family*; 1531, *St. Jerome*; 1544, *Empress Isabella*; 1548, portrait of *Charles V.*; 1554, *La Gloria*; 1563, *St. Jerome*; 1565, *St. James of Compostella.*]

1505 * * Giovanni Bellini paints the *Madonna with Saints.*

1506 * * *Rome.* The first stone is laid in the erection of St. Peter's Cathedral.

[1514. Raffael is appointed architect. 1547. Michelangelo, architect.]

1510 * * Marco Basaiti paints *Calling of James and John.*

* * Lorenzo Costa paints *Court of Isabella D'Este.*

1512 * * Sebastino del Piombo paints the *Holy Family.*

1513 * * Giulio Romano paints *Holy Family — Del Divino Amore.*

1513-21 Rome is embellished by Leo X.

1514 * * Antonio Allegri da Correggio paints the *Madonna of St. George.* [1522 (or 1528), *La Notte*; 1530, *Madonna della Scodella.*]

1515 * * *Rome.* The first regular drama acted in Europe is *Sophonisba*, presented in the presence of Leo X.

1516 * * Fra Bartolommeo, of the Florentine school, paints the *Holy Family.*

1521± * * Andrea del Sarto, a Florentine, paints the *Holy Family.* [1529±, *Holy Family.*]

1522± * * Rice culture is an industry in Lombardy.

1525 * * The *Three Graces* is painted by Palma Veccio.

1527 * * Girolamo Savoldo paints *Holy Family.*

* * Parmigiano paints *Vision of St. Jerome.*

1532 * * Etching on copper with aqua fortis is invented (?) by Parmigiano.

1533 * * Botanical gardens are established at Padua.

1538± * * N. Varoli of Bologna discovers optic nerves.

1540 * * Giorgio Vasari paints *Supper of St. Gregory.*

* * The Academy of Florence is established.

1541 * * Daniel da Volterra paints *Descent from the Cross.* ("The third painting in the world." Poussin.)

1542 * * *Sicily.* Syracuse is destroyed by an earthquake. [1693. Jan. * Again destroyed. 1757. Aug. 6. Again.]

1543 ** Copernicus, canon and physician at Frauenberg publishes his system of astronomy.

* * Andreas Vesalius publishes his *Seven Books on the Structure of the Human Body.*

* * Gaude zio Ferrari, of the Milanese school, paints the *Last Supper.*

1546-1601 Tycho Brahe's astronomical drawings are published.

1552 * * Marco Basaiti paints *St. George and the Dragon.*

1556 * * *Rome.* San Felippo Neri introduces the first oratorio.

1560± * * The camera obscura is invented by Giambattista della Porta.

±* * Bartolommeo Eustachius discovers the [Eustachian] tube.

1564 * * Galileo discovers the pressure of the atmosphere to be 15 pounds to the square inch.

[1583. Discovers the hydrostatic balance. 1597. Makes a thermometer. 1609. A telescope. 1610+. Discovers Jupiter's moons, and notes the sun's spots. 1616. Doctrines condemned at Rome. 1633. Forced by inquisitors to abjure the Copernican theory. 1637. Discovers the libration of the moon.]

1569 * * *The Descent from the Cross* is painted by Baroccio, at Perugia.

1573 * * Paolo Veronese paints the *Martyrdom of St. George.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1504 * * Mazzola, Girolamo Francesco Maria, painter, born. [1540. Dies.]
Pius V., pope, born.
1507 * * Borgia, Cesare, card., states., A29.
1509 * * Volterra, Daniele da, painter, born.
1510 * * Sforza, Lodovico, Duke of Milan, d.
1511 * * Ammanati, Bartolommeo, architect, sculptor, born.
Giorgione, Il Giorgia Barbarelli, painter, A34.
Medici, Ippolito de, card., born. [1535. Dies.]
1512 * * Achillini, Alessandro, phil., A49.
Vasari, Giorgio, painter, architect, born.
Vespucci, Amerigo, navigator, A61.
1515 * * Albertinelli, Mariotto, painter, A41.
Neri, Filippo de, St., founder "Priests of the Oratory," born.
1516 * * Inghirami, Tommaso, scholar, poet, A46.
1517 * * Bartolommeo, Fra, painter, A42.
Belon, Pierre, naturalist, born.
1518 * * Francia, Francesco Raibolini, painter, A68.
Palladio, Andrea, architect, born.
Tintoretto, Jacopo Robusti, painter, born.
1519 * * Benzoni, Geronimo, traveler, born.
Borgia, Lucrezia, sister of Cesare Borgia, A39.
Medici, Cosmo de, Grand Duke of Tuscany, born.
Vinci, Leonardo da, painter, A67.
1520 * * Bibbiena, Bernardo, cardinal, A50.
Raffael Sanzio, or Santi, d' Urbino, paint., A37.
1521 * * Leo X., pope, A46.
1523 * * Adrian VI., pope, A64.
Colonna, Prospero, general, A69.
Fallopio, Gabriello, anatomist, born.
1524 * * Fiesco, Giovanni Luigi, Count of Lavagna. conspirator, born. [1547. Dies.]
Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da, music., b.
1525 * * Pescara, Marquis of, Ferdinand Francesco d' Avalos, general, A35.
1527 * * Machiavelli, Niccolo, statesman, author, A58.
Verrazzano, Giovanni, navigator, A47.
1528 * * Barocci, Fiori Federigo d' Urbino, painter, born.
1528 * * Cagliare, Paolo (Paul Veronese), painter, born.
Palma, Jacopo, painter, A48.
Muziano, Girolamo, painter, born.
1529 * * Emilio, Paolo, historian, A69.
1530 * * John of Bologna, sculptor, born.
Oggione, Marco, painter, A60.
Sannazaro, Jacopo, poet, A72.
1531 * * Sarto, Andrea del, painter, A45.
1533 * * Ariosto, Ludovico, poet, A59.
1534 * * Cajetan, Tommaso de Vio, cardinal, scholar, A65.
Clement VII., pope, dies.
Raimondi, Marc Antonio, engraver, A59.
1535 * * Allori, Alessandro, painter, born.
1536 * * Berni, Francesco, poet, A38.
Peruzzi, Baldassare, painter, architect, A55.
1537 * * Credi, Lorenzo di, painter, A78.
Guarini, Giovanni Battista, poet, born.
Medici, Alessandro de, Duke of Florence, A27.
1538 * * Baronius, Cesare, cardinal, hist., b.
Borromeo, Carlo, Count, cardinal, born.
1539 * * Campeggio, Lorenzo, cardinal, A65.
Socinus, Faustus, rationalist, born.
1540 * * Guicciardini, Francesco, statesman, historian, A58.
Colle, Raffaellino dal, painter, A50.
Rizzio, David, musician, born. [1566. Dies.]
1542 * * Aleandro, Girolamo, scholar, cardinal, A62.
Bagnacavallo, Bartolommeo, painter, A48.
Bellarmino, Roberto, cardinal, author, born
1543 * * Varoli, Costanzo, surgeon, born. [1575. Dies.]
Agnolo, Baccio d', engineer, architect, A83.
Caldara, Polidoro, painter, A48.
Fontana, Domenico, architect, born.
Porta, Giambattista della, physicist, born.
1544 * * Palma, Jacopo, the Younger, paint., born.
Tasso, Torquato, poet, born.
1545 * * Firenzuola, Agnolo, poet, A52.
Vecellio, Marco, painter, born.
1546 * * Ferrari, Gaudenzio, painter, A62.
Romano, Giulio, painter, A54.
1547 * * Bembo, Pietro, cardinal, scholar, A77.
Colonna, Vittoria, poet, A57.
Farnese, Alessandro, Duke of Parma and Piacenza, general, born.
Piombo, Sebastiano del, painter, A62.
1548 * * Bruno, Giordano, philosopher, b.
1549 * * Elias Levita, scholar, A77.
Paul III., pope, dies.
16th Century. Giambelli, or Gianibelli, Federigo, military engineer, pyrotechnist, b.
1550 * * Amati, Antonio, violin maker, b.
1551 * * Beccafumi, Domenico de Pace, painter, A65.
1552 * * Baschi, monk, founder of Capuchins, A52.
Chiabrera, Gabriello, lyric poet, born.
Giovio, Paolo, historian, A69.
Paul V., pope, born.
Sarpi, Paolo, theologian, author, born.
1553 * * Baldi, Bernardino, scholar, math., b.
Fracastioro, Girolamo, ast., poet., phys., A70.
1554 * * Razzi, Giovanni, painter, A75.
1555 * * Caracci, Ludovico, painter, born.
Julius III., pope, A68.
1556 * * Alemanni, Luigi, poet. A61.
Casa, Giovanni della, poet, A53.
1557 * * Aretino, Pietro, satirist, A65.
Ramusio, Giovanni Battista, author, A72.
1558 * * Aldobrandini, Silvestro, jurist, A59.
Caracci, Agostino, painter, born.
Scaliger, Julius Cæsar, philosopher, A74.
1559 * * Bandelli, Baccio, sculptor, A72.
Garofalo, Benvenuto Tisio, painter. A78.
Paul IV., pope, dies.
1560 * * Caracci, Annibale, painter, born.
Doria, Andrea, admiral, statesman, A92.
1562 * * Bandello, Matteo, novelist, A81.
Capello, Bianca, Grand Duchess of Tuscany, born.
Falloppio, Gabriello, anatomist, A38.
Peter Martyr, Protestant theologian, A62.
1564 Feb. 18. Michelangelo (Buonarrotti), sculp., painter, architect, poet, A89.
Galilei, Galileo, astronomer, born.
Borromeo, Federigo, cardinal, archbishop of Milan, born.
1565 * * Cesari, Giuseppe, hist. painter, born.
Pius IV., pope, A66.
1566 * * Bracciolini, Francesco, poet, born.
Rizzio, David, musician, A26.
Vida, Marco Girolamo, poet, A86+.
Volterra, Daniele da, painter, A57.
1567 * * Riccio, Domenico del, painter, A73.
1568 * * Aloysius, St., Jesuit, devotee, born.

1568 * * Monteverdi, Claudio, composer, b.
1570 * * Sansovino, Jacopo Tatti, sculptor, architect, A91.
1571 * * Abbate, Niccolo, painter, dies.
1572 * * Alessi, Galeazzo, architect, A72.
Pius V., pope, A68.
1573 * * Baglione, Giovanni, painter, born.
1574 * * Aleandro, Gerolamo, the Younger, poet, born.
Brizzi, Francesco, painter, born.
Manutius, Paulus, scholar, painter, A63.
Medici, Cosimo de, Grand Duke of Tuscany, A55.
Vasari, Giorgio, painter, A63.
1575 * * Gatti, Bernardino, painter, A80±.
Guido, Reni, painter, born.
1576 * * Asinari, Federigo, Count of Camerano, poet, A49.
Davila, Enrico Caterino, historian, born.
Spada, Lionello, painter, born.
Titian, Tiziano Vecellio, painter, A99.
1577 * * Allori, Christofano, painter, born.
Castelli, Benedetto, mathematician, born.
1578 * * Albani, Francesco, painter, born.
Piccolomini, Alessandro, cardinal, philosopher, A70.
1579 * * Castello, Giovanni Battista, painter, A79.

CHURCH.

1511 * * *Rome.* **Martin Luther** visits the Vatican.

Nov. 1+. Council of Pisa. [1512. May 10–17. Counter **Lateran Council.**] (P. 786.)

1512 * * **The Reformation** in France (p. 680).

1513 * * The **Church is corrupt** (p. 786).

1517+ * * **Reformation** in Germany. [1521. Luther excommunicated.] (P. 788.)

* * Pope Leo X. replenishes his treasury by the sale of **indulgences** (p. 786).

1521 * * *Ger.* **Diet of Worms** (p. 788).

1522 * * *Rome.* Adrian VI. is pope. [1523, Clement VII.]

1524 June 24. The **Order of Theatines** is founded by Bishop Caraffa in Naples and confirmed. It aims to revive poverty among the clergy.

± * * Many "witches" are burned in the diocese of Como.

1525 * * Malteo di Baschi of Urbino founds [the order of **Capuchins**] for the strictest observance of the rule of St. Francis. [They are much persecuted by the Franciscans. 1536. Receive their name.]

1530 * * **Malta** is given by the emperor to the Knights of Malta.

1532 * * The **Barnabite monks** are founded by three priests in Milan; they add to the three monastic vows a fourth — not to seek any office or dignity.

1534 Aug. 13. Jesuits founded (p. 681).

[1540. Sept. 27. Plan sanctioned. 1541. Apr. 17. Loyola enters office as a general. 1557. June 19. Jacob Lainez, second general. 1565–72. Francis Borgia of Sp.; 1572–80. Mercurian, a Belgian; 1581–1615. Claudius Aquaviva of Naples; 1615–45, Mutius Vitelleschi of Rome.]

1535 Nov. 25. The order of **Ursuline nuns** is founded at Brescia by Angela Merici. [1544. June 9. Order confirmed.]

1541 * * *Switz.* **John Calvin** introduces the Reformation (pp. 680, 790).

1545–63 *Aust.* **Council of Trent** (p. 510).

1546 * * Lælius Socinus founds a **Unitarian society** at Vicenza.

1548 * * *Prus.* **Second Council of Treves**; 10 chapters and a decree against the concubinary clergy are published. [1549. A third council.]

* * *Rome.* Filippo de Neri **institutes the Trinity Fraternity.**

1550 * * *Rome.* **Julius III. is pope.**

[1555, Marcellus II.; later Paul IV.; 1559, Pius IV.]

1551 * * **The church of San Gorgio degli Schiavoni is begun.**

1557 * * Paul IV. publishes the first *Index Purgatorsi* **(forbidden books).** The Bible is prohibited to lay readers with certain exceptions.

1566 * * *Rome.* [St.] Pius V. is pope.

[1572, Gregory XIII.; 1585, Sixtus V.; he displays activity, and corrects abuses in the Church; 1590, Urban VII., Gregory XIV.; 1591, Innocent IX. reigns two months; 1592, Clement VIII.; 1605, Leo XI. reigns 25 days; later Paul V. (Borghese).]

1572 **Aug.** * *Rome.* **Thanksgiving** for massacre of St. Bartholomew (p. 684).

1575 * * *Rome.* The **Brotherhood of the Oratory,** founded by Filippo de Neri, is regularly organized by the Pope.

1576 * * **Holy Catholic League** (p. 684).

LETTERS.

1503 * * *History of Milan,* by **Bernardino** Corio, appears.

1504 * * *Arcadia,* by **Jacopo Sannazzaro,** appears.

1513 * * *Principi,* by Machiavelli, is completed. [1515±. *Discorsi sul primo libro delle deche de Tito Livio;* 1520, *I sette Libri dell' Arte di Guerra* and *Vita di Castruccio;* 1524, *Mandragola;* 1524+, *Clizia.*]

1516 * * *Orlando Furioso,* by Ariosto, appears in 40 cantos. [1534. Complete in 46 cantos.]

* * *On the Immortality of the Soul,* by Pietro Pomponazzi, appears.

1518 * * The first Rabbinical Hebrew Bible, containing the Masorah, Targums, and comments, is printed at Venice.

1519 * * *History of the War between Ferdinand I. and the Duke of Anjou,* by Giovanni Pontano, appears.

1520 Mar. 21. Leo X. permits the publication of the *Complutensian Polyglot,* a magnificent edition of the Bible.

± * * *Italia liberata dai Goti,* by Gian-Giorgio Trissino of Vicenza, appears. [1524. *Sofonisba.*]

1520–23 The *Talmud Babylonicum,* in 12 volumes, and the *Talmud Hierosolytanum,* in one volume, are printed at Venice.

1525 * * *Rosmunda,* by Giovanni Rucellai, appears. [1539. *Api.*]

1528 * * *Il Cortigiano,* by Baldassare Castiglione, appears.

1536± * * The *Gazetta* appears at Venice.

1541 * * Francesco Berni produces a modification of Boiardo's *Orlando Innamorata.* [Writes also *Rime Burlesche.*]

1542 * * **University of Pisa** revived.

1543 * * **Copernicus' system** is published.

1547 * * *Dialogue on the Infinity of Love,* by Tullia d'Aragona, appears.

15th Century. Vite di Uomini Illustri, by Vespasiano da Bisticci, appears.

Reali di Francia, by Andrea da Barberino, appears.

1552 * * *History of Venice,* by Pietro Bembo, appears.

1554–73 *Tales,* by Matteo Bandello, appears.

1557 * * *Sonetti,* by Benedetto Varchi, appears. [1570, *L' Ercolano;* 1721, *History of Florence.*]

1558 * * *Galateo,* by Giovanni della Casa, appears.

* * *Exercitationes,* by Julius Cæsar Scaliger, appears. [1561, *Poetices.*]

1561–64 *Storia d'Italia,* by Guicciardini, appears.

1562 * * *Rinaldo,* by Torquato Tasso, appears. [1573, *Aminta;* 1574, *Gerusalemme Liberata* (1580, published); 1586, *Torrismondo*].

1563± * * Palestrina writes the *Misra Papæ Marcelli* at Trent.

1576 * * Giustiniani publishes a polyglot psalter.

STATE.

1503 * * **Cesare Borgia** destroys the independence of the republic of **San Marino** for a brief time. [1504. He receives Urbino.]

1504 * * **The French expelled** from Naples by the Spaniards. [1525. From Milan.]

1508 Dec. 10. League of Cambray rises against Venice (p. 681). [1509. Venice despoiled of its Italian possessions.]

1509 * * **Pisa,** conquered by the Florentines, loses its independence.

1511 Oct. 9. The **Pope's League** rises against France (p. 681).

1512 * * **Bologna** is united with the States of the Church. [1513. Piacenza united.]

1516 * * **The duchy of Urbino** is given to Lorenzo de Medici (Second). [1522 Recovered by Duke Francesco. 1621. Annexed to the Papal States.]

1526 Jan. 14. France **resigns Milan** and Naples (p. 681).

1527 May 6. Rome is taken (p. 680).

1528 * * Andrea Doria liberates **Genoa** from the French; the **republic** is reestablished.

1529+ * * Period of **Spanish-Austrian** ascendency.

Aug. 5. The Ladies' Peace of Cambray is signed (p. 681).

1531 Jan. 5. Ferdinand I., brother of Charles V., is elected King of the Romans by the electoral college.

1531–37 Alessandro de Medici is duke of Tuscany. [1532. Duke of Florence. 1537–74. Cosimo de Medici is duke of Tuscany.]

1535 * * **Milan** passes to the rule of Spain. [1556. It becomes an appanage of the Spanish crown. 1559. Spain is supreme in Italy.]

1536–62 The French occupy **Turin.** [1562. Recovered by Savoy.]

1540 * * The Emperor Charles V. gives **Milan** to Philip, his son (p. 791).

1545 * * Pope Paul III. gives **Placentia** [Piacenza] with Parma as a duchy to Peter Louis Farnese, and it is united with Parma.

1547 Jan. 2. John Lewis Fiesco, leader of a conspiracy against Andrea Doria at Genoa, is drowned.

1558 * * The province of **Bari** is annexed to Naples.

1569 * * **Tuscany** becomes a grand duchy in the Medici family (Cosimo de Medici, 1569–74); Florence is historically merged with it.

[1574–87, Francis I., grand duke; 1587–1608, Ferdinand (I.) de Medici; 1608–21, Cosimo II.; 1621–70, Ferdinand II.; 1670–1723, Cosimo III.; 1723–37, John Gaston, last of the Medici; 1737–65, Francis II. (later, Emp. Ger.); 1765–90, Leopold I.; 1790–1800, Ferdinand III.; also 1814–24.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1547 * * The **Grand Council Palazzo Ducale** at Venice is burned.

ARMY — NAVY.

1628 * * The death of the Duke of Mantua precipitates a **general war** respecting the succession.

1628-31 *Venice.* The Pope and France are **at war** with Tuscany, Savoy, and Spain. (1630.) **Mantua** is sacked by the Imperialists.

1640 * * France takes **Turin** (p. 688).

1645-47 The Turks conquer a part of **Crete.** [1669. Completed.]

1646 * * The French and Spaniards are expelled from **Lombardy.**

1647 July * **Revolt in Naples.**

Masaniello leads a revolt against the oppressive Duke of Arcos, the Spanish viceroy; 50,000 followers force the duke to abolish an unpopular tax, and give up the charter of exemption.

1651 * * The Venetians **defeat the Turks** near Scio, in the Ægean Sea. [1656. Again in the Dardanelles. 1661-62. Other naval victories.]

1653-56 The Genoese **conquer the Turks.**

1669 * * The Turks **take Crete** from Venice after a siege lasting 24 years. The Kioprili take Candia. [1684. Venice renews the war.]

1670 * **Genoa and Savoy** are at war. [1684. May * The French bombard **Genoa.** 1690-96. War: Genoa and France.]

1676 * *Sicily.* The Dutch and Spaniards **blockade Messina.**

1685 * Venice begins the rescue of Greece (p. 1034).

1693 Oct. 4. Battle of **Marsaglia** (p. 694).

1701-14 War of the **Spanish succession**; it commences in Italy (pp. 512, 694, 798).

1708 * * The Duke of Savoy takes **Perugia.**

Jan. 15. The British under Sir John Leake and Gen. James Stanhope conquer **Sardinia.**

1714-18 Venice at war with Turkey.

1719 * *Sicily.* **Invaded** by Spain.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1580 * * Monks at Pisa invent **carmine.**

1582 * *Rome.* Gregory XIII. **reforms the calendar** to conform to the true solar year.

He strikes out leap-year at the close of each century, excepting every fourth century, thus retrenching three days in 400 years, or about 11 minutes for each year. Ten days are dropped out of 1582. October 5 becomes October 15.

1583 * * Cæsalpinus **classifies plants** by their flowers.

1584 * * Bartolomeo Vivarini paints *St. George and the Dragon.*

1589 * * The **Bridge of Sighs** at Venice is built.

1600 * * *Rome.* The first **true oratorio,** Emilio del Cavaliere's *Rappresentazione,* is presented.

* * The opera *Euridice* is publicly presented at Florence.

* * An **Academy of Arts** is founded at Bologna.

1601 July * **Rubens** visits Rome to copy paintings.

1603 * * Fabrigio discovers **valves in veins.**

1607 * * Claudio Monteverde produces the opera *Arianna.* [1608, *Orfeo.*]

1610 * * Zacharia Jansen of Middleburg invents the **telescope.** [Disputed.]

1620 * * Testatori of Milan invents [the present form] of the **violin.** (?)

1622 July 23. Caspar Asselli of Cremona discovers the **lacteals** while dissecting a dog.

1626 July 30. An **earthquake** in Naples destroys 30 villages and 70,000 lives. [1638. Mar. 27. Another devastates Calabria.]

Nov. 18. *Rome.* **St. Peter's is consecrated.**

1631 Dec. 17. An **eruption** of Vesuvius destroys Torre del Greco and 4,000 lives. [1759. Nov. 24. Another suddenly breaks out.]

1641 * * Domenico Zampieri Domenichino paints *Communion of St. John.* ("The second painting of the world." Poussin.)

1643 * * Evangelista Torricelli of Florence discovers the principle of the **barometer.**

1647 * * *Rome.* Claude Lorrain paints *Cleopatra Landing at Tarsus.* [1653, *Golden Calf*; 1667, *Rape of Europa.*]

1650 * * The flint-lock **musket** is invented.

1661± * * Marcello Malpighi [the father of microscopic anatomy] discovers [the Malpighian layer] in dissecting the lungs.

1662± * * Giovanni Francesco Barbieri Guercino paints *Vision of St. Jerome.*

1667 Apr. 6. An **earthquake** ruins Ragusa; 5,000 lives are lost. [1672. Apr. 14. One at Rimini destroys 1,500 lives.]

1670± * * Folding **umbrellas** are introduced.

1680-1725 Alessandro Scarlatti writes over 100 operas and 200 masses, besides other works.

1687 * * *Rome.* The Venetians destroy the roof of the **Pantheon.**

1693 Sept. * *Sicily.* An **earthquake** occurs.

It destroys 54 cities and towns, and 300 villages; Catania is swallowed up with its 18,000 inhabitants; 100,000 people perish. [1703. Feb. 2. Aquila, Italy, is ruined; 15,000 people perish. 1706. Nov. 3. Abruzzi is destroyed; 15,000 perish.]

1709± * * Bartolomeo Christofori of Florence makes a **pianoforte.**

1714 * * An **observatory** is erected at Bologna.

1719 * * The **Royal Academy** of Savoy is established.

1722± * * Luca Giordano paints *Hercules and Omphale.*

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1580 * * Agresti, Livio, historical painter, d.
Allegri, Gregorio, composer, born.
Tremelius, Emmanuel, orientalist, A70.

1581 * * Badalocchio, painter, born.
Domenichino, Domenico Zampieri, arch., b.

1582 * * Carissimi, Giovanni, composer, b.

1584 * * Borromeo, Carlo, count, cardinal, A46.
Vanini, Lucilio, philosopher, born.

1585 * * Cambiaso, Luca, painter, A58.

1586 * * Allatius, Leo, scholar, born.
Aromatari, Giuseppe degli, physician, born.

1587 * * Cecchi, Giovanni Maria, comic poet, lawyer, A70.

1588 * * Bordone, Paride, painter, A78.
Cagliari Paolo, painter, A60.

1589 * * Ciampoli, Giovanni Battista, lyric poet, born.

1590 * * Benedetti, Giovanni Battista, mathematician, dies.
Circignano, Niccolo, painter, A74.
Costanzo, Angelo di, historian, A84.
Corenzio, Belisario, painter, born.
Urban VII., pope, dies.

1591 * * Aloysius, St., or Luigi Gonzaga, Jesuit, devotee, A23.

1592 * * Ammanati, Bartolommeo, arch., A81.
Bassano, Giacomo da Ponte, painter, A82.
Farnese, Alexander, Duke of Parma and Piacenza, general, A45.
Muziano, Girolamo, painter, A64.

1594 * * Palestrina, Giovanni Pierluigi da, composer, A66.

1595 * * Pellegrini, Pellegrino, painter, architect, A68.
Neri, Filippo de, St., founder "Priests of the Oratory," A80.
Tasso, Torquato, poet, A51.

1596 * Cortona, Pietro Berrettini da, painter, born.

1597 * * Barberini, Francesco, cardinal, b.

1598 * * Bernini, Giovanni, painter, sculptor, architect, born.

1599 * * Cavalli, Pietro Francesco, comp., b.
Cenci, Beatrice, Roman girl famous for beauty, A19.

1600 * * **Bruno, Giordano,** philosopher, A52.
Claude Lorrain (Claude Gelée), painter, b.

1602 * * Algardi, Alessandro, sculptor, born.
Caracci, Agostino, painter, A44.

1604 * * **Socinus, Faustus,** rationalist, A61.

1605 * * Aldrovandi, or Aldrovandus, Ulysses, naturalist, A83.
Clement VIII., pope, dies.
Leo XI., pope, dies.

1607 * * Baronius, Cesare, cardinal, hist., A69.
Fontana, Domenico, architect, A64.
Pallavicino, Sforza, historian, born.

1608 * * Bartoli, Daniele, Jesuit historian, b.
Borelli, Giovanni Alfonso, philos., math., b.
Monteucculi, Count Raimondo, general, b.
John of Bologna, sculptor, A78.

1609 * * Caracci, Annibale, painter, A49.
Caravaggio, Michelangelo Amerighi da, painter, A40.

1610 * * Bella, Stefano della, engraver, born.

1611 * * Innocent XI., Benedetto Odescalchi, pope, born.

1612 * * Bargagli, Scipione, writer, dies.
Barocci, Fiori Federigo d' Urbino, painter, A85.
Guarini, Giovanni Battista, poet, A75.

1613 * * Poussin, Gaspar, painter, born.

1615 * * Rosa, Salvator, painter, born.

1616 * * Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto, painter, born.
Dolci, Carlo, painter, born.

1617 * * Baldi, Bernardino, scholar, mathematician, A64.

1618 * * Fabretti, Raffael, antiquary, born.

1619 * * Caracci, Ludovico, painter, A64.

1621 * * **Bellarmino, Roberto,** cardinal, author, A79.
Courtois, Jacques, painter, born.
Paul V., pope, A69.

1622 * * **Masaniello,** Tommaso Aniello, insurgent, born. [1647. Dies.]
Viviani, Vincenzo, mathematician, born.

1623 * * Sarpi, Paolo, historian, A71.

1624 * * Baldinucci, Filippo, art critic, born.
Osuna, Duke of, Pedro Tellez y Giron, Viceroy of Naples, A45.

1625 * * Cassini, Giovanni Domenico, ast., b.
Maratti, Carlo, painter, born.

1626 * * Aselli, Gasparo, anatomist, A46.
Redi, Francesco, poet, naturalist, phys., b.

1628 * * Cignani, Carlo, painter, born.
Malpighi, Marcello, anatomist, born.
Palma, Jacopo, the Younger, painter, A84.

1629 * * Giordano, Luca, painter, born.

1631 * * Borromeo, Federigo, cardinal, archbishop of Milan, A67.
Davila, Enrico Caterino, historian, A55.

1633 * * Magliabecchi, Antonio, scholar, bibliographer, born.

1635 * * Baldovini, Francesco, poet, born.
Bartoli, Pietro Santi, artist, born.

1637 * * Chiabrera, Gabriello, poet, A85.

1638 * * Carduccio, Vincenzo, painter, A70.

1640 * * Cesari, Giuseppe, historical painter, A75.
Mancini, Hortensia, Duchess of Mazarin, b.

1641 * * Arnaud, Henri, Waldensian clergyman, patriot, born.
Domenichino, Domenico Zampieri, arch., A60.

1642 * * Balducci, Francesco, Sicilian poet, dies.
Filicaja, Vincenzo da, poet, born.
Guido, Reni, painter, A67.
Galilei, Galileo, astronomer, A78.

1643 * * Monteverde, Claudio, composer, A77.

1644 * * Urban VIII., pope, A76.

1646 * * Stradella, Alessandro, composer, b.

1647 * * Badalocchio, painter, A66.
Cavalieri, Bonaventura, mathematician, A49.
Torricelli, Evangelista, physicist, A39.

1648 * * Cantarini, Simone, painter, A36.
Franceschini, Marcantonio, painter, born.

1649 * * Clement XI., pope, born.
Stradivarius, or Stradivari, Antonio, violinmaker, born.

17th Century. Tonti, Lorenzo, banker in France, born.

1650 * * Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo, geog., b.
Guidi, Carlo Alessandro, poet, born.

1652 * * Allegri, Gregorio, musician, A72.
Clement XII., pope, born.
Valle, Pietro della, traveler, A66.
1654 * * Algardi, Alessandro, sculptor, A52.
1655 * * Frescobaldi, Girolamo, organist, composer, A59.
1658 * * Marsigli, Luigi Ferdinando, nat., b.
1659 * * Scarlatti, Alessandro, composer, b.
1660 * * Albani, Francesco, painter, A82.
1662 * * Bianchini, Francesco, philosopher, mathematician, born.
1663 * * Crescimbeni, Giovanni Maria, poet, born.
1664 * * Bella, Stefano della, engraver, A54.
Gravina, Giovanni Vincenzo, jurist, born.
1665 * * Crespi, Giuseppe Maria, painter, b.
1666 * * Balestra, Antonio, Veronese paint., b.
Guercino, Giovanni Francesco Barbini, painter, A76.
Valsalva, Antonio Maria, anatomist, born.
1667 * * Pallavicino, Sforza, historian, A60.
Victor Amadeus II. (I., King of Sardinia), Duke of Savoy, born.
1668 * * Bentivoglio, Cornelio, cardinal, art patron, born.
1669 * * Clement IX., pope, dies.
1670 * * Castiglione, Benedetto, painter, A54.
1672 * * Muratori, Ludovico Antonio, archeologist, born.
1673 * * Rosa, Salvator, painter, A59.
1675 * * Benedict XIV., Prospero Lambertini, pope, born.
Maffei, Francesco Scipione, author, born.
Poussin, Gaspar, painter, A63.
1676 * * Cavalli, Pietro Francesco, composer, A77.
Clement X., pope, dies.
Courtois, Jacques, painter, A55.
Giannone, Pietro, historian, born.
1679 * * Borelli, Giovanni Alfonso, philosopher, mathematician, A71.
1681 * * Astorga, Emanuele d', composer, b.
Montecuculi, Count Raimondo, general, A72.
Stradella, Alessandro, composer, A36.
1682 * * Claude Lorrain (Claude Gelée), painter, A82.
Facciolati, Jacopo, philologist, born.
Morgagni, Giovanni Battista, anatomist, b.
1684 * * Durante, Francesco, composer, b.
1685 * * Bartoli, Daniele, Jesuit hist., A77.
Salvi, Giambattista, painter, A80.
1686 * * Dolci, Carlo, Scripture painter, A70.
Marcello, Benedetto, composer, born.
Porpora, Nicolo, composer, born.
1688 * * Forcellini, Egidio, lexicographer, b.
1689 * * Bottari, Giovanni Gaetano, sch., b.
Innocent XI., Benedetto Odescalchi, pope, A78.
1692 * * Tartini, Giuseppe, violinist, born.
1693 * * Clement XIII., pope, born.
1694 * * Malpighi, Marcello, anatomist, A66.
1696 * * Baldinucci, Filippo, art critic, A72.
Foscarini, Marco, statesman, author, born.
Liguori, Alfonso Maria de, St., theologian, founder Redemptorists, born.
1698 * * Metastasio (Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura Trapassi), poet, born.
1699 * * Mancini, Hortensia, Duchess of Mazarin, beauty, A59.
1700 * * Bartoli, Pietro Santi, artist, A65.
Fabretti, Raffael, antiquary, A82.
1703 * * Caffarelli, Gaetano Majorano, soprano singer, born.
Galuppi, Baldassare, musician, born.
1704 * * Bellini, Lorenzo, physician, anatomist, A61.
Viviani, Vincenzo, mathematician, A86.
1705 * * Clement XIV., pope, born.
Farinelli, Carlo, singer, born.
Giordano, Luca, painter, A73.
1706 * * Cignaroli, Giovanni Bettino, paint., born.
Martini, Giovanni Battista, composer, born.
1707 * * Filicaja, Vincenzo da, Florentine poet, A65.
1710 * * Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista, composer, born.
1711 * * Bassi, Laura Maria Catarina, au., b.
Boscovich, Ruggiero Giuseppe, physicist, b.
1712 * * Algarotti, Francesco, author, born.
Cassini, Giovanni Domenico, A87.
Guidi, Carlo Alessandro, lyric poet, A62.
1713 * * Gozzi, Count Gasparo, essayist, b.
1714 * * Audiffredi, Giovanni Battista, astronomer, born.
Jomelli, Niccolo, composer, born.
Magliabecchi, Antonio, bibliog., schol., A81.
1716 * * Baldovini, Francesco, poet, A81.
1717 * * Pius VI., pope, born.
1718 * * Agnesi, Maria Gaetana, math., b.
Coronelli, Marco Vincenzo, geographer, A68.
1719 * * Baretti, Giuseppe Marc Antonio, writer, born.
Cignani, Carlo, Count, painter, A91.
1720 * * Carli, Gian Ridaldo, antiquary, b.
1721 * * Arnaud, Henri, Waldensian clergyman, patriot, A80.
1721 * * Clement XI., pope, A72.
1723 * * Felice, Fortunato, Bartolommeo, author, born.
Valsalva, Antonio Maria, anatomist, A57.
1724 * * Innocent XIII., pope, A69.

CHURCH.

1580 * * [St.] Carlo Borromeo introduces Sunday instruction of children at Milan. (Haden.)

1585 * * *Rome.* Sixtus V. abolishes all persecuting statutes against the Jews which were issued by his predecessors.

1594 * * *Fr.* Jesuits are expelled. [1603. Recalled. 1764. Nov. 26. Expelled.]

1600 Feb. 9. Giordano Bruno, a philosopher, is burned at Venice as a teacher of heresy.

1607 * * The Jesuits are exiled from Venice as anti-republicans. [1707. Nov. 3. From Naples.]

1608 * * The chapel of St. Janarius at Naples is erected.

1619 * * Ambassadors from Japan visit the Pope.

1620 July 19. Protestants are massacred at Valtelline, North Italy.

1621 * * *Rome.* Gregory XV. is pope.
[1623, Urban VIII.; 1644, Innocent X.; 1655, Alexander VII.; 1667, Clement IX.; 1670, Clement X.; 1676, Innocent XI.; 1689, Alexander VIII.; 1691, Innocent XII.; 1700, Clement XI.; 1721, Innocent XIII.; 1724, Benedict XIII.; 1730, Clement XII.; 1740, Benedict XIV.; 1758, Clement XIII.; 1769, Clement XIV.]

1622 June 22. *Rome.* The Congregatio de Propaganda Fide is established by Gregory XV.

1626 Nov. 18. *Rome.* St. Peter's is dedicated.

1634 * * *Fr.* Sisters of Charity organized (p. 688).

1682+ * * *Fr.* Louis XIV. quarrels with the Pope (p. 692).

1699 * * *Rome.* Innocent XII. condemns Quietism.

1713 Sept. 18. Bull "Unigenitus" issued (p. 697).

LETTERS.

1582 * * *History of the Kingdom of Naples, 1250–1489*, by Angelo di Costanzo, appears.

* * *History of Florence*, by Jacopi Nardi, appears.

1583 * * *History of His Own Times*, by Giovanni Battista Adriani, appears.

1584 * * *Spaccio della Bestia trionfante, Della Causa, Principio e Uno*, and *Dell' Infinito Universo e Mondi*, by Bruno, appear.

1591 * * *Philosophy Demonstrated by the Senses*, by Tominasco Campanella, appears. [1617, *Introduction to Philosophy*; 1623, *Realis Philosophia Epilogistica* and *Civitas Solis.*]

1605 * * *History of Venice*, by Paolo Paruta, appears.

1616 * * *On the Admirable Secrets of Nature, the Queen and Goddess of Mortals*, by Lucilio Vanini, appears.

1622 * * *Rape of the Bucket*, by Alessandro Tassoni, appears.

1623 * * Rome receives the famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg.

* * *Adone*, by Giovanni Battista Marini, appears. [1633, *La Strage degli Innocenti.*]

1627 * * *On the Lacteal Veins*, by Gasparo Aselli, appears.

1632 * * *Dialogue on the Two Chief Systems*, by Galileo, appears. [1638. *Dialoghi delle Nuove Scienze.*]

1651 * * *Trattura Della Pittura*, by Leonardo da Vinci, appears.

1653–63 Two volumes of *Scrittori d'Italia*, by Mazzuchelli, appear.

1688–90 *Giornale de' Letterati* is issued by Bacchini at Parma. [1692–97. Also at Modena.]

1690 * * The Academy of Arcadia is founded by Giovanni Maria Crescimbeni and Giovanni Vincenzo Gravina.

1696 * * The *Galleria de Minerva* is issued at Venice.

1708 * * *De ratione studiorum*, by Giovanni Battista Vico, appears. [1721, *De constantia jurisprudentis*; 1725, *Principii d' una Scienza Nuova.*]

1710 * * *Giornale de' Letterati*, by Apostolo Zeno, appears. [1752, *Dissertazioni Vossiani.*]

1713 * * *Merope*, by Francesco Scipione Maffei, appears. [1731, *Verona Illustrata.*]

1716 * * *Diario di Roma* is issued.

1721 * * *Gli Orti Esperidi*, by Metastasio, appears. [1724, *Didione Abbandonata.*]

1723–38 *Rerum Italicarum Scriptores*, by Ludovico Antonio Muratori, appears. [1738, *Antiquitates Italicæ Medii Ævi.*]

STATE.

1597 * * Ferrara is annexed to Rome.

1607 * * Venice contemptuously disregards the Pope's interdict.

1618 * * The conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish ambassador, to destroy the republic and subjugate Venice to Spain, is suppressed by hanging many conspirators.

1631 Apr. 6. France loses and Spain acquires increased influence in Italy (p. 689).

1647 July * Tomaso Aniello Masaniello leads a revolt in Naples against oppressive taxes. [Oct. * Don John of Austria leads a revolt.]

1648 Apr. * Henry II., Duke of Guise, lands at Naples, and is proclaimed king. [Soon imprisoned.]

1669 * * Venice surrenders Crete to the Turks. Peace follows.

1674 * * *Sicily.* Messina revolts in favor of France.

1683–99 *Gr.* Venetian authority is restored in part of the Morea. [1715–39. Again overthrown.]

1684 * * Venice, Poland, and the Roman Empire join in an alliance against Turkey.

1699 Jan. 26. *Gr.* The Morea is given to Venice by the Peace of Karlowitz (p. 513).

1707 * * The Austrians possess Sicily and Naples.
They are abandoned by Spain.

1708 * * The Emperor Joseph I. seizes the duchy of Mantua.

1713 Apr. 11. Sicily ceded to Savoy (p. 697).

1714 * * Milan, Naples, and Sardinia are ceded to Austria (p. 515).

1718 June 22. Peace with Turkey (p. 515).

1720 Mar. * Amadeus II. of Savoy exchanges Sicily for Sardinia (p. 697), and receives the title king.
Sardinia becomes a kingdom; it includes Astoa, Montferrat, Piedmont, Genoa, and Sardinia.

1720–30 *Sardinia.* Victor Amadeus II., king. [1730–73. Charles Emmanuel I. (III. of Savoy), king.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1734 May 25. The Spaniards under Gen. Montemar defeat the Austrians at Bitonto; Spain obtains the kingdom of Naples.

June 29. Battle near Parma (p. 698).

1744 * * The French and Spaniards occupy Savoy.

1745 Sept. * The English bombard Genoa. [They take Parma, Milan, and Piacenzia. 1746. Genoa taken by Imperialists.]

1746 * * War in Italy between Spain, France, and Austria.

June 16. Battle of Piacenza (p. 700).

* * Sardinia captures Savona. [Restored to Genoa.]

1792 * * *Fr.* The French capture Nice. [1814. Restored to Sardinia.]

1793 * * The lazzaroni of Naples are enrolled as pikemen; several thousand unite in the interest of the court party.

1796 Apr. 12-97 Sept. 17. Bonaparte's first Italian campaign (pp. 518, 712).

* * Pavia is seized by the French. [1798. Turin. 1799. Turin recovered by Austrians. Mar. 28. French enter Florence. July 30. Lose Mantua; later, lose Milan.]

1800 * * Napoleon's second campaign in Italy.

* * French retake Rome. Nice is taken by Austrians under Michael von Melas.

1806 Feb. 6. A French force subdues Naples. [July 4. Defeated at Maida (p. 716). 1807. The French again occupy Tuscany. 1808. Occupy Rome.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1726 Sept. 1. *Sicily.* An earthquake destroys 6,000 lives in Palermo. [1732. Nov. 29. Another at Naples destroys 1,940 lives.]

1760 * * *Rome.* Niccolo Piccini's *La Luona Figliuola* is presented.

1767 Aug. 8. A destructive eruption of Vesuvius occurs. [1794. June * Another destroys Torre del Greco, 5,000 acres of cultivated land; the top of Vesuvius falls into the crater.]

1775 * * *Cleopatra,* by Alfieri, is performed at Turin. [1782, *Saul.*]

1783 Feb. 5. An earthquake devastates Calabria, and destroys towns in Sicily; 40,000 persons perish. [1789. Sept. 30. At Borgo di San Sepolcro 1,000 persons and houses are swallowed up. 1805. July 26. In Naples; 20,000 persons perish. 1819. Thousands perish in Genoa, Rome, Palermo, and other towns. 1823. Another in Sicily.]

1789 * * Luigi Galvani experiments with electricity at Bologna [galvanism]. By the twitching of a frog's legs he lays the foundation of the galvanic battery.

1792 * * [Voltaic] or chemical electricity is discovered by Alessandro Volta of Como. [1800. The Voltaic battery invented.]

1801 Jan. 1. Giuseppe Piazzi discovers the planet *Ceres,* 160 miles in diameter.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1725 * * Caldani, Leopoldo Marco Antonio, anatomist, born.
Scarlatti, Alessandro, composer, founder of modern opera, A66.
Victor Amadeus III. [II., King of Sardinia], born.

1727 * * Guglielmi, Pietro, composer, born.

1728 * * Bartolozzi, Francesco, engraver, b.
Crescimbeni, Giovanni Maria, poet, wr., A65.
Franceschini, Marcantonio, hist. paint., A80.
Galiani, Fernando, political economist, born.
Piccini, Niccolo, composer, born.

1729 * * Abergati, Capacelli Francesco d' dramatist, born.
Parini, Giuseppe, poet, born.

1730 * * Benedict XIII., pope, dies.
Cesarotti, Melchiore, poet, born.
Gabrielle, Catarina, singer, born.
Marsigli, Luigi Ferdinando, naturalist, A22.

1731 * * Denina, Giacomaria, historian, born.

1732 * * Bentivoglio, Cornelio, cardinal, art patron, A64.
Fabroni, Angelo, biographer, born.
Lanzi, Luigi, writer on art, born.
Victor Amadeus II. (I., King of Sardinia), A66.

1733 * * Caprara, Giovanni Battista, card., b.

1736 * * Astorga, Emanuele d', composer, A55.
Pergolesi, Giovanni Battista, composer, A26.

1737 * * Galvani, Alvisio, physicist, physiol., born.
Stradivarius, or Stradivari, Antonio, violinmaker, A58.

1738 * * Beccaria, Cesare Bonesana, Marquis di, author, born.

1739 * * Marcello, Benedetto, composer, A53.
Pignotte, Lorenzo, fabulist, historian, born.

1740 * * Clement XII., pope, A88.
Meli, Giovanni, Sicilian poet, born.

1741 * * Paisiello, Giovanni, composer, born.

1742 * * Bondi, Clemente, poet, born.
Pius VII., pope, born.

1743 * * Cagliostro, Count Alessandro di (Giuseppe Balsamo), adventurer, born.

1744 * * Vico, Giovanni Battista, philos.,A56.

1745 * * Volta, Alessandro, physicist, electrician, born.

1746 * * Piazzi, Giuseppe, astronomer, born.

1747 * * Crespi, Giuseppe Maria, painter, A82.
Scarpa, Antonio, anatomist, born.

1748 * * Breislak, Scipione, geologist, born.
Caraccioli, Francesco, Prince, admiral, born.
Giannone, Pietro, historian, A72.

1749 * * Alfieri, Vittorio, poet, born.
Azuni, Domenico Alberto, author, born.
Da Ponte, Lorenzo, poet, born.
Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, Princess de, born.

1750 * * Muratori, Ludovico Antonio, archeologist, A78.
Salieri, Antonio, composer, born.

1751 * * Ferdinand I. (IV. of Naples), King of Two Sicilies, born.

1752 * * Carpani, Giuseppe, dramatic poet, b.
Clementi, Muzio, composer, born.
Filangieri, Gaetano, publicist, born.
Zingarelli, Niccolo, composer, born.

1753 * * Monti, Vincenzo, poet, born.

1754 * * Appiani, Andrea, painter, born.
Maistre, Joseph Marie de, statesman, born.

1755 * * Cimarosa, Domenico, composer, b.
Durante, Francesco, composer, A71.

1756 * * Landi, Gasparo, painter, born.

1757 * * Canova, Antonio, sculptor, born.
Concalvi, Ercole, cardinal, statesman, born.

1758 * * Benedict XIV., pope, A83.
Dandola, Vincenzo, Count, chemist, born.
Fonseca, Eleonora Pimentel, Marchioness de, heroine, martyr, born. [1799, D.]
Morghen, Raffaelo S., engraver, born.
Rosmini, Carlo, historian, born.

1759 * * Abamonti, Giuseppe, statesman, b.
Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, born.

1760 * * Cherubini, Maria Luigi Carlo Z. Salvatore, composer, born.
Fra Diavolo (Michell Pezza), bandit, born.
Leo XII., pope, born.

1761 * * Pius VIII., pope, born.

1762 * * Aldini, Giovanni, natural philos., b.
Cagnola, Luigi, Marquis, architect, born.
Geminiani, Francesco, composer, A82.

1763 * * Foscarini, Marco, statesman, author, A67.

1764 * * Algarotti, Francesco, author, A52.

1766 * * Bassi, Luigi, singer, born.
Botta, Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo, hist., born.
Porpora, Niccola, composer, A80.

1767 * * Cicognara, Conte da, Leopoldo, antiquarian, born.

1768 * * Forcellini, Egidio, lexicographer, A80.

1769 * * Bosio, François Joseph, Baron, sculptor, born.
Clement XIII., pope, A76.
Crescentini, Girolamo, singer, born.
Facciolati, Jacopo, philologist, A77.

1770 * * Albrizzi, Isabella Teotochi, Countess of, author, born.
Cignaroli, Giovanni Bettino, painter, A64.
Tartini, Giuseppe, violinist, A78.

1771 * * Morgagni, Giovanni Battista, anatomist, A89.

1772 * * Inghirami, Francesco, archeol., b.

1774 * * Clement XIV., pope, A69.
Giordani, Pietro, critic, born.
Jomelli, Niccolo, composer, A60.
Mezzofanti, Giuseppe Gaspardo, cardinal, linguist, born.
Spontini, Gasparo Luigi Pacifico, comp., b.

1775 * * Bottari, Giovanni Gaetano, scholar, A86.

1776 * * Lambruschini, Luigi, cardinal, born.
Rosini, Giovanni, author, born.

1777 * * Bossi, Giuseppe, painter, poet, b.
Foscola, Ugo, poet, born.

1778 * * Bassi, Laura Maria Caterina, author, A67.

1781 * * Beccaria, Giovanni Battista, physicist, A65.
Borghesi, Bartolommeo, Count, numis., b.

1782 * * Balbi, Adriano, geographer, born.
Farinelli, Carlo, singer, A77.
Mai, Angelo, cardinal, librarian, scholar, b.
Metastasio, Pietro Antonio Domenico Bonaventura Trapassi, poet, A84.

1783 * * Caffarelli, Gaetano Majorano, soprano singer, A80.
Rossetti, Gabriele, poet, born.

1784 * * Amici, Giovanni Battista, optician, astronomer, physician, born.
Castiglione, Carlo Ottavio, Count, linguist, b.
Manzoni, Alessandro, Count, writer, born.
Martini, Giovanni Battista, composer, A78.
Paganini, Nicolo, violinist, born.

1785 * * Carafa, Michele, composer, born.
Galuppi, Baldassare, musician, A82.

1786 * * Gozzi, Count, Gasparo, essayist,A73.

1787 * * Boscovich, Ruggiero Giuseppe, physicist, A76.
Galiani, Ferdinando, political economist, A69.
Liguori, Alfonso Maria, St., theologian, fdr. Redemptorists, A91.
Rossi, Pellegrino Luigi Odoardo, Count, statesman, born.

1788 * * Filangieri, Gaetano, publicist, A36.
Pellico, Silvio, poet, born.

1789 * * Balbo, Cesare, Count, statesman, writer, born.
Baretti, Giuseppe Marc Antonio, writer, A70.
Cicogna, Emmanuele Antonio, author, born.
Felice, Fortunato Bartolommeo, author, A66.
Laugier, Comte de, César de Bellecour, general, author, born.
Tenerani, Pietro, sculptor, born.

1791 * * Grossi, Tommaso, poet, born.

1792 * * Codazzi, Agostino, geographer, b.
Lamballe, Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan de, Princess, A43.
Pius IX., pope, born.
Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio, composer, b.

1793 * * Foresti, E. Felice, patriot, born.
Goldoni, Carlo, dramatist, A86.

1794 * * Audiffredi, Giovanni Battista, astronomer, A80.
Lablache, Luigi, singer, born.

1795 * * Cagliostro, Count Alessandro di (Giuseppe Balsamo), adventurer, A52.
Carli, Gian Ridaldo, Count, antiquary, A75.
Rubini, Giovanni Battista, singer, born.

1796 * * Pacini, Giovanni, composer, born.
Victor Amadeus III. (II., King of Sardinia), A71.

1797 * * Mercadante, Saverio, composer, b.
Panizzi, Sir Anthony, bibliographer, literateur, born.
Rosmini, Serbati, Antonio, cl., philos., born.

1798 * * Berry, Duchesse de, Caroline Ferdinande Louise, of Naples, born.
Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, born.
Donizetti, Gaetano, composer, born.
Galvani, Alvisio, physicist, physiologist, A61.
Leopardi, Giacomo, Count, poet, born.
Pasta, Giuditta, singer, born.
Sclopis, Federigo, Count, historian, born.

1799 * * Agnesi, Maria Gaetana, mathematician, A81.
Caraccioli, Francesco, Prince, admiral, A57.
Parini, Giuseppe, poet, A70.
Pius VI., pope, A82.

1800 * * Azeglio, Massimo Taparelli d', statesman, born.
Bandini, Angelo Maria, writer, A74.
Piccini, Niccolo, composer, A72.
Rosellini, Ippolito, antiquarian, born.

1801 * * Cimarosa, Domenico, composer, A46.
Gioberti, Vincenzo, philosopher, states., b.
Melloni, Macedonio, savant, born.

1802 * * Bellini, Vincenzo, composer, born.
Brofferio, Angelo, author, born.
Cibrario, Luigi, historian, jurist, born.
Calamatta, Luigi, engraver, born.
Mamiani, Terenzio della R., philosopher, b.

1803 * * Alfieri, Count, Vittorio, dram., A54.
Fabroni, Angelo, biographer, A71.

1804 * * Caetani, Michelangelo artist, au., b.
Guglielmi, Pietro, composer, A77.
Manin, Daniele, patriot, statesman, born.

1805 * * Cantu, Cesare, nov., poet, hist., b.
Guerrazi, Francesco Domenico, pol., au., b.
Marochetti, Carlo, Baron, sculptor, born.

1806 * * Amari, Michele, historian, states., b.
Antonelli, Giacomo, cardinal, states., b.
Fiorentino, Pier Angelo, author, born.
Fra Diavolo (Michele Pezza), bandit, A37.
Gozzi, Carlo, Count, dramatist, A86.

1807 * * **Garibaldi, Giuseppe**, patriot, born.
1808 * * Cesarotti, Melchiore, poet, A78.
Mazzini, Giuseppe, patriot, born.
1809 * * Giusti, Giuseppe, satirical poet, b.
Ricasoli, Bettino, Baron, statesman, born.
1810 * * Caprara, Giovanni Battista, cardinal, A77.
Cavour, Count di, Camillio Benso, statesman, born.
Costa, Sir Michael, composer, born.
Rattazzi, Urbano, statesman, born.
Curci, Carlo Maria, theologian, born.
Ferrari, Luigi, sculptor, born.
Lanzi, Luigi, writer on art, A78.
Leo XIII., pope, born.
Mario, Giuseppe, singer, born.
1811 * * Cialdini, Enrico, Duke of Gaeta, general, diplomatist, born.
Ferrari, Giuseppe, philosopher, born.
1812 * * Andrea, Girolamo d', cardinal, born.
Giudici, Paolo Emiliani, author, born.
Matteucci, Carlo, physiologist, born.
Pignotti, Lorenzo, fabulist, historian, A73.
1813 * * Bartolozzi, Francesco, engrav., A85.
Caldani, Leopoldo Marco Antonio, anatomist, A88.
Denina, Giacomaria Carlo, historian, A88.
Depretis, Agostino, statesman, born.
Lagrange, Joseph Louis, mathematician, A77.

CHURCH.

1732 * * **The Redemptorists** are founded by Alfonso Maria di Liguori in Scala. [1749. Feb. 25. Approved.]

1739 **Jan. 14.** The Pope interdicts assemblies of **Freemasons** under penalty of rack and condemnation to the galleys.

1757 **June 13.** Pope Benedict XIV. issues a decree prohibiting the use of of any version of the **Bible** in the common language of the people.

1759 **Feb. 28.** Pope Clement XIII. permits the **Bible** to be translated into all the languages of the Catholic states.

1773 **July 21.** *Rome.* **Jesuits** abolished (p. 804). [Aug. 16. The bull announced.]

* * *Rome.* Clement XIV. abolishes the ceremony of **kissing the Pope's toe.**

1775–99 *Rome.* Pius VI. is pope. [1800–23, Pius VII.]

1781 * * **Tolerance** granted by the emperor (p. 805).

1787 * * **The Inquisition** is abolished in Lombardy and Tuscany.

1798 **Feb. 20.** *Rome.* Pius VI., 80 years of age, is **forced** by the French to **retire,** stripped of his temporal possessions. [He is conveyed to Florence.]

1801 **July 15. Rome is restored** to Pius VII. (p. 715).

1809 **May 17.** *Fr.* **Napoleon** abolishes the **temporal power.**
[June 10. Pius VII. **excommunicates Napoleon** and his abetters. July* –1814. The Pope is deposed and held a captive.] (P. 719.)

LETTERS.

1734 * * *Belisario*, by Carlo Goldoni, appears. [1761, *Una del Sere di Carnevale.*]

1740–70 The *Novelle Letterarie* is issued by Lami.

1750 * * *The Book of the Mazorah, the Hedge of the Law*, is first printed at Florence.

1761 * * *Amore delle tre Melarance*, by Carlo Gozzi, appears. [1768, *Osservatore Veneto.*]

1763 * * *Il Mattino*, by Giuseppe Parini, appears. [1765, *Il Mezzogiorno;* 1797±, *Il Vespro*, and *La Notte.*]

1763–65 *Frustra Letteraria* is issued at Venice.

1764 * * *Frattato die Delitti e delle Pene*, by Cesare Beccaria, appears.

1771 * * A *Giornale* is issued at Pisa.

1780 * * The first volume of *Scienza della Legislazione*, by Gaetano Filangieri, appears.

1785 * * *Aristodemo*, by Vincenzo Monti, appears. [1793, *Bassevilliana.*]

1797 * * *Tieste*, by Ugo Foscolo, appears. [1800+, *Lettere de Jacopo Ortis;* 1807, *I Sepolcri;* 1826, *Discourse on the Text of Dante.*]

1806 * * *Giornale Enciclopedico* is issued at Naples.

1806–09 *Vocabolario della Crusca*, edited by Antonio Cesari, appears.

1809 * * *Guerra dell' Indipendenza Americana*, by Carlo Botta, appears. [1824, *History of Italy 1789* to *1814.*]

1811 * * *Poligrafo* is issued at Milan.

STATE.

1730 * * **Corsica revolts** against Genoa. [1735. Independent.]

* * Victor Amadeus abdicates the throne of Sardinia in favor of his son, Charles Emmanuel (III. of Savoy). [1732. He fails in an attempt to recover it, and is imprisoned.]

1734+ * * **Spain rules** Sicily and Naples by conquest.

1735–59 **Charles IV.** (III. of Sp.) is King of the Two Sicilies. [1759–1806. Ferdinand IV.]

1736 * * **Sardinia** acquires territory from Milan.

1738 **Nov. 18. Tuscany** is ceded to Francis, Duke of Lorraine **Milan** and Mantua to Austria, the **Two Sicilies** to Spain (p. 701).

1739 * * **San Marino** becomes subject to the Pope.

1748 **Oct. 7.** Austria **cedes to Spain** Parma, Piacenza, and Gustalla (p. 515). [1748–97. Austria rules Lombardy.]

1754 * * **Corsica revolts** against Genoa; it is led by Pasquale di Paoli. [1768. Ceded to France by Genoa. 1794. To England by Paoli.]

1773–96 *Sardinia.* **Victor Amadeus** II. is king. [1796–1802. Charles Emmanuel II. 1798–1814. Kings reside in Sardinia.]

1790 * * **Leopold I.,** Grand Duke of Tuscany, becomes emperor (Leopold II.) of the Holy Roman Empire.

1792 * * *Fr.* **Nice** is seized, and annexed to France. [1814. Ceded to Sardinia.]

1796 * * Bonaparte forms the **Transpadane republic** (Lombardy).

May * Savoy and Nice ceded to France (p. 713).

June 30. Milan is seized by the French. [1796. **Genoa** is transformed into the **Ligurian republic.**]

1797 **Feb. 19.** The Pope cedes territory to France (p. 713).

May * Bonaparte forms the **Cisalpine republic,** with French control.
It includes the possessions of Milan, Mantua, Modena, Bergamo, Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna; capital, Milan. It absorbs the Cispadane and Transpadane republics. [1798. Sept. * It receives a new constitution. 1799. Abolished. 1800. Restored.]

Oct. 17. Venice and **Venetia** are ceded to Austria (p. 519).

1798 **Feb. 15.** *Rome.* Insurrectionists **proclaim a republic.** [They adopt a constitution imitating that of France. 1799. Nov. * Suppressed by the allies and the Neapolitans, and the Pope restored.]

Mar. 20. *Rome.* **The French enter,** and proclaim the **Roman Republic** revived. [1799. Sept. 30. The Neapolitans recover the city. 1801. Restored to the Pope.]

1799 **Jan. 1. The French** take possession of Turin and the strong places in Piedmont, and force the king to remove with his family to Sardinia.

Jan. 23. The French establish the **Parthenopian Republic** at Naples. [June * Overthrown.]

1800 * * The French expel the grand duke, Ferdinand III., from **Tuscany.** They organize Mont Blanc (Savoy) as a department.

1801 **Feb.** * Napoleon dispossesses the grand duke of Tuscany, and forms the **kingdom of Etruria** (Tuscany), and makes Louis I., Duke of Parma, its king. [1803. Louis II. king.]

1802 **Jan.*** The **Italian Republic** is formed (p. 715).

May 31. The French regain **Milan.**

1802–05 **Victor Emmanuel I.** is king of Sardinia. [1802. June 4. He abdicates. 1814–21. Restored. 1821. Mar. 13. Abdicates.]

1805 **Mar. 18.** The Cisalpine Republic is merged into the **kingdom of Italy.**
It comprises the Cisalpine Republic, Venetia, Valtelline, the bishopric of Trent, and the march of Ancona; capital, Milan. **Napoleon I.** is proclaimed king. [May 26. Crowned at Milan, the capital. 1814. Abdicated.]

June 4. Genoa is incorporated with France.

* * Napoleon makes **Eugène Beauharnias** his viceroy of Italy.

Dec. 26. Venice ceded to Italy by Austria (p. 519). [1806. Jan. 1. Ratified.]

1806 * * The kingdoms of **Naples and Sicily** are separated.

Feb. 6. Joseph Bonaparte is crowned King of Naples (1806–08, p. 717). [1808. June * Abdicates for the crown of Spain. July 1–1815. Joachim Murat is king.]

1806–15 **Ferdinand IV.** (restored) is King of Sicily. Sicily is practically a separate kingdom under British protection.

Aug. 6. The **Holy Roman Empire** ends (p. 717).

1808 **May** * Napoleon **annexes Rome** to the kingdom of Italy as the second city of the empire. [1808–14. **Rome annexed to France.**]

* * Napoleon **annexes** to France the grand duchy of **Tuscany,** and gives it to his sister Eliza. [1814. Restored to the Hapsburgs.]

1810 **Feb. 17.** The **States of the Church** are annexed to **France.** [Governed by a commission.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1724–30 *Rome.* Benedict XIII. **prohibits lotteries.** [1730–40. Sanctioned by Clement XII.]

1799 **June 29.** Adm. Prince Caracciolo is **executed** by order of Adm. Nelson.

1805 **May 26.** **Napoleon** Bonaparte institutes the order of the **Iron Cross** of Italy. [1814. Abolished. 1816. Feb. 12. Revived by the Emperor of Austria.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1814 Feb. 8. The French win on the Mincio (p. 720).

Apr. 14. Genoa surrenders to the English and Sicilians.

1815 Apr. 11. Joachim Murat, invading Modena, is defeated.

[May 3. Austrians win at Tolentino (p. 722). May 22. Naples taken. June 17. It surrenders to the British fleet. Oct. 13. Murat is executed.]

1821 Mar. * Austrians subdue Naples (p. 520).

1828 Mar. 7. Austrians defeat revolutionists in Naples under Gen. Guglielmo Pepe.

Aug. * The Austrians suppress an uprising of the Carbonari, a secret society of Republicans in Naples.

1831 * * Austrians aid in suppressing the uprising of the Young Italy party in Bologna; also other insurrections. [1832. Jan. * Papal troops enter Bologna (p. 520).]

1847 Mar. 23. Sardinians enter Milan (p. 520).

1848 May 15. The royal troops, aided by lazzaroni, nearly annihilate a force of Liberals and the National Guard at Naples.

1848-49 War between Austria and Sardinia (p. 520).

1849 Apr. 3. Insurrectionists seize Genoa, driving out the garrison.

Apr. 6. *Sicily.* The Neapolitans take Catania by assault. [Apr. 23. Syracuse surrenders to them. May 15. Palermo.]

Apr. 30. *Rome.* The French expedition to restore the Pope arrives. [Repulsed, reenforced. July 2. Rome surrenders. July 4. The French enter.] (P. 730.)

May 19. Garibaldi defeats the Neapolitans at Velletri. [Aug. 2. He escapes with 300 men on fishing-vessels.]

1855 May * Gen. Alfonso Ferrero La Marmora, with 10,000 men, joins the allies in the Crimean war.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1813 Mar. 13, 14. Red snow and hail with red dust fall in Tuscany. [Apr. 15. Red snow falls on Tonal and other mountains.]

*** *** Gioachino Antonio Rossini writes the opera *Il Tancredi.* [1323. He has written 20 operas. 1829. *Guillaume Tell.*]

1826 * * Leopoldo Nobili demonstrates animal electricity.

1829± * * The accordion is invented at Vienna.

1830 May 15. An extended shower of red dust is observed in many places.

1834 Mar. 9. Rome is visited by a snowfall, the first in 240 years.

1835 Apr. 29. Many villages in Calabria and 1,000 lives are destroyed by an earthquake.

[1851. Aug. 14. Another in South Italy destroys 14,000 lives. 1857. Dec. 16. In Calabria several towns and 10,000 lives are destroyed. 1870. Oct. * Several villages are destroyed. 1873. June 29. One in North Italy. 1881. Mar. 4. One in South Italy; loss, 289 houses and 114 lives. Mar. 15. Another. 1887. Feb. 23, 24. Destructive shocks. 1883. July-Aug. Shocks in Casamicciola destroy several villages and 1,990 lives. 1891. June * Northern Italy.]

1837 * * The Italian Association for the advancement of science first meets at Pisa.

1841 Feb. 22. A landslide in the commune of Gregans destroys 113 lives.

1843-74 Giuseppe Verdi writes many operas.

1849 Apr. 12. A. de Gasparis of Naples discovers the asteroid *Hygeia.* [1850, May 11, *Parthenope;* Nov. 2, *Egeria;* 1851, July 29, *Eunomia;* 1852, Mar. 17, *Psyche;* Sept. 19, *Massalia;* 1853, Apr. 5, *Themis;* 1861, Feb. 10, *Ausonia;* Apr. 29, *Hesperia;* 1865, Apr. 26, *Beatrix.*]

1855 May * A great eruption of Vesuvius occurs. [1858, May * –June * destructive eruption; 1861, Dec. * another; 1865, Feb. * another; 1867, Nov. 12-68, Mar. * another; 1868, Oct. 8, another; 1872, Apr. 23-May 3±, another; 60 persons perish. 1876 * * another eruption. 1878. Sept. 30±. Another begins. 1892, June± * Another.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1814 * * Verdi, Giuseppe, composer, born.
1815 * * Bossi, Giuseppe, painter, poet, A38.
Fanfani, Pietro, philologist, born.
Lanza, Giovanni, statesman, born.
Meli, Giovanni, poet, A75.
Prati, Giovanni, poet, senator, born.
1816 * * Paisiello, Giovanni, composer, A75.
1817 * * Bandiera, Attilio, patriot, born.
Mancini, Pasquale, statesman, born.
Sanctis, Francesco de, author, statesman, b.
Vera, Angusto, philosopher, born.
1818 * * Abamonti, Giuseppe, states., A59.
Appiani, Andrea, painter, A64.
Giuliani, Gianbattista, scholar, born.
Minghetti, Marco, statesman, born.
Secchi, Pietro Angelo, cl., astronomer, b.
Visconti, Emiro Quirino, archeologist, A67.
1819 * * Bandiera, Emilio, patriot, born.
Dandolo, Vincenzo, Count, chemist, A67.
Fagnani, Giuseppe, portrait painter, born.
Orsini, Felici, conspirator, born.
1820 Mar. 14. Victor Emmanuel (II. of Sardinia), King of Italy, born.
1821 * * Bondi, Clemente, poet, A79.
Franchi, Ansonio (Cristoforo Bonavino), philosopher, born.
Maistre, Joseph Marie de, Count, states., A67.
Ristori, Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo, actor, born.
1822 * * Arditi, Luigi, actor, born.
Canova, Antonio, sculptor, A65.
Farini, Carlo Luigi, statesman, author, born.
Rossi, Giovanni Battista de, archeologist, b.
Peruzzi, Ubaldino, statesman, born.
1823 * * Alboni, Marietta, singer, born.
Belzoni, Giovanni Battista, traveler, A45.
Pius VII., pope, A65.
1824 * * Consalvi, Ercole, cardinal, statesman, A67.
Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia, A65.
1825 * * Ferdinand I. (IV. of Naples), King of the Two Sicilies, A74.
Pepoli, Gioachino, Marquis, politician, born.
Salieri, Antonio, composer, A75.
Schiaparelli, Giovanni Virginio, astron., b.
1826 * * Breislak, Scipione, geologist, A78.
Donati, Giovanni Battista, astronomer, b.
Piazzi, Giuseppe, astronomer, A80.
1827 * * Azuni, Domenico Alberto, au., A78.
Foscolo, Ugo, poet, dram., essayist, A50.
Rosmini Carlo de, historian, A69.
Volta, Alessandro, physicist, A82.
1828 * * Cesari, Antonio, critic, trans., A78.
Monti, Vincenzo, poet, A75.
Nicotera, Giovanni, Baron, politician, born.
1829 * * Gioja, Melchiorre, economist, A62.
Graziani, Francesco, violinist, born.
Leo XII., pope, A69.
Rossi, Ernesto, actor, born.
1830 * * Borghi-Mamio, Adelaide, contralto singer, born.
Landi, Gasparo, painter, A74.
Pius VIII., pope, A69.
Salvini, Tommaso, tragedian, born.
1831 * * Longhi, Giuseppe, engraver, A65.
1832 * * Clementi, Muzio, composer, A80.
Scarpa, Antonio, anatomist, A85.
1833 * * Bartoli, Adolfo, critic, historian, b.
Cagnola, Luigi, architect, A71.
Morghen, Raffaello S., engraver, A75.
1834 * * Aldini, Giovanni, natural philosopher, A72.
Cicognara, da, Conte, Leopoldo antiquarian, A67.
1835 * * Bellini, Vincenzo, composer, A32.
1836 * * Albrizzi, Isabella Teotochi, Countess of, author, A66.
Francis II., Maria Leopoldo, King of the Two Sicilies, born.
1837 * * Botta, Carlo, Giuseppe Guglielmo, historian, A71.
Leopardi, Giacomo, Count, poet, A39.
Zingarelli, Niccolo, composer, A85.
1838 * * Da Ponte, Lorenzo, poet, dram., A89.
1839 * * Gioja, Melchoir, economist, A72.
1840 Paganini, Nicolo, violinist, A56.
1842 * * Cherubini, Maria Luigi Carlo Z. S., composer, A82.
1843 * * Patti, Adelina Maria Clorinda, soprano singer, born.
Rosellini, Ippolito, antiquarian, A43.
1844 * * Mar. 14. Humbert, King, born.
Bandiera, Attilio, patriot, A27.
Bandiera, Emilio, patriot, A25.
1845 * * Bosio, Francis Joseph, Baron, sculptor, A76.
1846 * * Campanini, Italo, singer, born.
Crescentini, Girolamo, singer, A77.
Gregory XVI., pope, A81.
Inghirami, Francesco, archeologist, A74.
1848 * * Balbi, Adriano, geographer, A66.
Donizetti, Gaetano, composer, A50.
Giordani, Pietro, critic, A74.
Rossi, Pellegrino Luigi Odoardo, statesman, A61.
1849 July 28. Charles Albert (Carlo Alberto Amadeo), King of Sardinia, A51.
Catalani, Angelica, singer, A70.
Mezzofanti, Giuseppe Gaspardo, cardinal, linguist, A75.
Ramorino, Girolamo Giovanni Pietro, A57.
Vaccai, or Vaccaj, Nicolo, composer, A58.
1850 * * Giusti, Giuseppe, satirical poet, A41.
1851 * * Spontini, Gasparo Luigi Pacifico, composer, A77.
1852 * * Gioberti, Vincenzo, phil., states., A51.
1853 * * Balbo, Cesare, Count, statesman, writer, A64.
Grossi, Tommaso, poet, A62.
1854 * * Lambruschini, Luigi, cardinal, A78.
Mai, Angelo, cardinal, librarian, A72.
Melloni, Macedonio, savant, A53.
Pellico, Silvio, poet, A66.
Pepe, Guglielmo, general, A75.
Rubini, Giovanni Battista, singer, A59.
Rossetti, Gabriele, poet, artist, critic, A71.

CHURCH.

1814 May 24. *Rome.* Pius VII. makes a grand public entry, and is welcomed to the papal throne. [Aug. 2. He reestablishes the Inquisition. Aug. 7. Restores the Jesuits. Sept. 25. Prohibits secret societies (Freemasons).]

1815-17 *Rome.* Pius VII. annuls all innovations, and arouses great opposition.

1816 June 29. *Rome.* Pius VII. issues an edict against all Bible societies.

1823-29 *Rome.* Leo XII. is pope.

[1829-30, Pius VIII.; 1831-46, Gregory XVI.; 1846-78, Pius IX.]

1830 Dec. * *Rome.* Gregory XVI. issues a bull against the slave trade.

1838 * * The Campo Santo of Genoa as a place of burial is begun.

Aug. 10. *Rome.* Gregory XVI., by a decree, forbids the introduction of infant schools into the Papal States.

1847 * * *Rome.* The Knights of the Holy Sepulcher are revived. [1868. Reorganized.]

*** *** *Rome.* Pius IX. attemtps to reform the discipline of the religious bodies.

1848 * * *Rome.* Pius IX. creates a high council and a chamber of deputies for limited legislation; he retains a full veto power. [Apr. 29. He announces a return to illiberal methods.]

*** *** The Jesuits are expelled from Sardinia. [1860. From Sicily and Naples. 1873. From Italy.]

1849 Feb. 8. *Rome.* The temporal power is abolished. (See State.)

July 15. *Rome.* The reestablishment of papal authority is proclaimed. [Nov. 29. The Pope escapes in disguise. (See State.) 1850. Apr. 13. Returns.]

1850 Sept. 24. *Rome.* Pius IX. establishes a hierarchy in England.

*** *** *Rome.* The Southern Baptists (U. S. A.) open a mission.

1854 Dec. 8. *Rome.* Pius IX. decrees the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary.

LETTERS.

1816-40 *Biblioteca Italiana* is issued at Milan.

1818-20 *Conciliator* is issued at Milan.

1819 * * *Giornale Arcadico* is issued at Rome.

1826 * * *Il Conte di Carmagnola*, by Alessandro Manzoni, appears. [1827, *I promessi Sposi*.]

1827 * * *Operette morali*, by Giacomo Leopardi, appears. [1831, *Canti*.]

* * *Antonio Foscarini*, by Niccolini, appears. [1830, *Giovanni da Procida;* 1847, *Filippo Strozzi*.]

1828 * * *La Battaglice di Benevento*, by Francesco D. Guerrazzi, appears. [1851, *Apologia;* 1854, *Beatrice Cenci*.]

1833-48 *Progresso del Science* is issued at Naples.

1834 * * *Giornale di Statistica* is issued at Palermo.

* * *Storia del Reame di Neapoli dal 1734 al 1825*, by Pietro Colletta, appears.

1835 * * *On the Death of Francis I.*, by Giuseppe Giusti, appears.

1837 * * *Margherita Pusterla* and *Storia Universale*, by Cesare Cantu, appears. [1854, *Storia degli Italiani*.]

1839 * * *Politecnico* is issued at Milan.

1842 * * *Archivio Storico* is issued.

1843 * * *Del primato morale e civile degli Italiana*, by Vincenzo Gioberti, appears.

* * *Speranze d' Italia*, by Cesare Balbo, appears.

1847 Dec. 26. *L' Opinion* is issued at Turin.

* * *Il Risorgimento* is issued by Cavour.

1850 * * *Revista Contemporanea* is issued at Turin.

* * *Rome. Civilta Cattolica* is issued.

1851 * * The *Florence Dritto* is issued.

* * *Storia dei comuni Italiani*, by Paolo Emiliani Guidici, appears. [1855, *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*.]

1852 * * *Revista Contemporanea* is issued.

1853 May 10. The Pope prohibits the circulation of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* in the papal dominions.

* * *Il Politecno* is issued.

STATE.

1814 Jan. * **Murat**, King of Naples, enters an alliance with Austria.

Jan. 23. The **Italian kingdom** ceases with the overthrow of Napoleon; authority is restored to the Pope, who returns to receive it.

1814-15 The Congress of Vienna.

It gives the duchies of Parma, Piacenza, and Gustalla to the ex-empress, Maria Louisa. The old dynasties are restored in Italy on the downfall of Napoleon. Piedmont, Nice, and Turin are restored by France to Sardinia. The Lombard-Venetian kingdom is given to Austria as a recompense for the loss of her Flemish possessions (p. 721).

1814-46 Francis IV. is grand-duke of **Modena.**

1815-25 Naples and Sicily are united. Ferdinand I. (formerly Ferdinand IV.) is King of the Two Sicilies.

1815 May 15. Joachim Murat, King of Naples, declares war against Austria. [Oct. 15. Murat is executed.]

* * **Genoa is** made a duchy, and annexed to Sardinia.

1815-17 *Rome.* The papal government **attempts to annul all innovations.**

It thereby provokes strong opposition. [The Carbonari, favoring liberal government, rapidly increase.]

1817 * **San Marino** is confirmed to the Pope.

1820 * * *Sicily.* **A revolution** in Palermo is suppressed.

July 15. The Carbonari, led by Gen. Pepe, rise in Naples, and compel the tyrannical king to promise a liberal constitution. [Sept. 16. Suppressed. 1821. Mar. 23. Constitutional government is overthrown.]

1821-31 Charles Felix is King of **Sardinia.** (1821.) An insurrection is suppressed by the aid of Austria.

1824 June 18-59 July 21. Leopold II. is grand duke of Tuscany.

1825-30 Francis I. is King of the Two Sicilies. [1830-59. Ferdinand II.]

1830 Jan. 24. Venice is declared a free port.

1831 * **Francis IV.,** Grand Duke of Parma, is expelled by his subjects. [Soon restored by the Austrians. 1846. Jan. 21. Francis V. becomes grand duke.]

1832± * * Giuseppe Mazzini founds the **Young Italy Party,** having for its object the unification of all Italy under Republican rule. [1833. It rises in revolt at Bologna; soon suppressed.]

1832-38 The French hold **Ancona.**

1837 * The King of Sardinia promulgates a **new code.**

1844 July 25. The two patriots, Attilio and Emilio Bandiero, with 18 others, are shot for attempting an insurrection in Calabria.

1846 * *Rome.* **Pope Pius IX.** ascends the throne.

He institutes political reform, and aims at the unification of Italy under papal supremacy.

1847-48 *Rome.* Cardinal Giacomo Antonelli is president of the ministry for the Pope. [1850+. Secretary of foreign affairs.]

1847 * **Lucca** is united to Tuscany.

* * *Rome.* **The Pope** proclaims amnesty, authorizes a national guard, and the establishment of municipal institutions.

1848 Jan. 12. *Sicily.* A provisional independent **government** is proclaimed.

The oppressed **people rise** against the king in Palermo. [Jan. 27. Also in Naples.]

Jan. 29. The King of the Two Sicilies grants a **liberal constitution,** and appoints a liberal ministry.

Feb. 7. *Sicily.* An **insurrection** in Messina is subdued. [Apr. 13. The Bourbon family is excluded by a decree.]

Feb. 15. The grand duke of Tuscany grants a **new constitution.**

Mar. 22. Anti-Austrian insurrections break out in Lombardy and Venice [having the favor of the Pope and of the King of Sardinia]. Milan revolts.

Mar. * **The Republic of Venice** is proclaimed by Daniele Manin, its provisional president.

May 1. *Rome.* **An insurrection** is caused by a refusal to declare war against Austria. [June 12-15. Quelled by a bombardment.]

June 28. Lombardy is incorporated with Sardinia. [July 4. Venice also.]

Nov. 15. *Rome.* **A republican insurrection** breaks out.

The Pope having pronounced against the Austrian war and the Italian alliance, his minister, Count Pellegrini, is assassinated. [The Pope escapes from the Republicans in disguise.]

Nov. 20. *Rome.* **A free constitution** is proclaimed. [Nov. 28. A provisional government is formed, notwithstanding the protests of the Pope.]

1849 Feb. 5. *Rome.* **A constituent National Assembly** meets.

[Feb. 8. It deprives the Pope of temporal power, adopts a republican form of government, and [appoints a triumvirate to conduct it, consisting of Giuseppe Mazzini, Armellini, and Saffi].

Feb. 9. *Rome.* The downfall of the **temporal power** and the establishment of the **new republic** are proclaimed. [Feb. 18. The Pope appeals to the Catholic powers. The republic of France undertakes to restore the Pope.]

The grand duke of Tuscany flees from his people; a provisional government is established. [1850. July * Restored by the Austrians.]

Feb. 11. Insurrectionists proclaim a **republic in Florence;** the grand duke escapes.

* * An **insurrection** breaks out in Genoa.

Mar. 23. The defeated **Charles Albert,** King of Sardinia, **abdicates** in favor of his son, **Victor Emmanuel.**

July 4. *Rome.* **The National Assembly** is dissolved.

Rome is restored to Pius IX. by the French; a French officer presents the keys. [July 15. The Pope's authority is proclaimed. Aug. 3. The Pope's commissioners assume the government relinquished by the French army.]

Aug. * **The Lombard-Venetian kingdom** is again subject to Austria.

Aug. 9. Austria and Sardinia sign the **Peace of Milan.**

1850 Apr. 9. Sardinia adopts a law abolishing **ecclesiastical jurisdictions.**

1852 * * **Count Cavour** becomes prime minister of Sardinia.

1853 Feb. 6.+ A revolt occurs at Milan; the revolutionists are suppressed and severely punished. [Aug. 13. Conspiracy at Rome; 146 arrests are made.]

1855 Mar. 2. Sardinia passes a bill for the suppression of convents, and withdrawing **state support** from the clergy.

Oct. 28. The English and French **ambassadors** withdraw from Naples because of their unheeded protests against the tyranny of the king. [1859. June * Diplomatic relations resumed.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1815 Nov. 16-June * Naples suffers by the plague.

1816 Aug. 8. The King of Naples prohibits **Freemason** and other secret societies.

1820 * * A Frenchman commits **suicide** by throwing himself into the crater of Vesuvius.

1837 * * The cities of Italy suffer by the **cholera.** [1854. Again. 1865. Again. 1866. At Naples. 1867. In Italian cities.]

1848 Nov. 15. *Rome.* **Count Rossi,** the Pope's minister of justice, **is assassinated.**

1852 May * The Grand Duke of Tuscany inflicts rigorous imprisonment on Rosa and Frau Madiai **for reading the Bible.**

1854 Mar. 27. An assassin stabs Charles III. at Parma.

May * The railway from Lusa to Turin is opened. [1862. Nov. * Between Rome and Naples. 1864. Nov. 4. Between Turin and Florence.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1859 Apr. * –July * War: France and Sardinia with Austria (pp. 524+, 734).

1860–61 Revolution; the beginning of United Italy (p. 734).

1860 * * Garibaldi's campaign for the liberation of Italy from the King of Naples.

[May 11. Garibaldi lands with a small army at Marsala, Sicily. May 14. Abandons his ships. May 15. With 2,000 men defeats Gen. Landi with 3,600 at Calatafimi. May 27. Storms Palermo. May 31. Armistice. June 6. Palermo evacuated. July 20, 21. Wins at Melazzo. July 21. Enters Messina. Aug. 18. Lands at Melito on the main land. Aug. 21. Takes Reggio. Sept. 11. Gives up the captured Neapolitan fleet to Sardinia. Sept. 19, 21, Oct. 1. Wins at Volturno, near Capua. Nov. 18. Garibaldi retires from the Sardinian service.]

May * French troops leave Italy.

Sept. 7. An insurrection breaks out in the Papal States.

Sept. 11. Sardinian troops under Gens. Enrico Cialdini and Manfredo Fanti enter the Papal States.

[Sept. 12. Gen. Fanti takes Pesaro. Sept. 14. Also Perugia, with 1600 prisoners. Sept. 18. Gen. Cialdini defeats papal troops under Marshal Lamoricière at Castelfidardo. Sept. 29. Ancona is taken. Oct. 4. Victor Emmanuel assumes command of the army. Sardinians enter Naples. Oct. 17. Win at Isernia. Nov. 2. Take Capua. Nov. 3. Win at Garigliano. Also besiege Gaeta. 1861. Feb. 13. It surrenders. Mar. 14. Civatella del Tronto, the last of the Bourbon fortresses, surrenders.]

1861 Feb. 28. *Sicily.* Gen. Cialdini blockades the citadel of Messina. [Mar. 13. It surrenders.]

Sept. 15. José Borges lands in Calabria, but fails to rouse a Bourbonist reaction in favor of Francis II. [Dec. 8. Taken and shot.]

Oct.+ * Skirmishes with brigands and reactionists occur in South Italy.

1862 Aug. * Garibaldi attempts to secure the freedom of Rome without the approval of the king.

He embarks at Catania with a force of volunteers, lands at Melito, Calabria. [Aug. 29. Wounded and taken prisoner in a skirmish with royal troops.]

1862 Oct. * The army of Italy, 250,000 strong, is organized.

1865 Nov. * A part of the French force guarding the Pope leaves his dominions. [1866. Dec. 2–12. More leave Rome.]

1866 June 16–July 22. Austro-Prussian war: Italy is an ally of Prussia (p. 822+).

Sept. 21. *Sicily.* Italian troops suppress an insurrection in Palermo.

1867 * * Garibaldi makes another [unsuccessful] attempt to liberate Rome.

[Sept.–Oct. Garibaldian bands invade papal territories. Oct. 22. *Rome.* An insurrection is suppressed. Zouave barracks are blown up. A state of siege is proclaimed. Oct. 25. Garibaldi is defeated at Viterbo. Oct. 26. Defeats Papal troops at Monte Rotondo. Oct. 28. A French army arrives at the port of Rome. Nov. 3. Garibaldi is defeated at Mentana by papal and French troops. Nov. 4. Retreats into Italy. Nov. 25±. He is sent to Caprera.]

1870 Aug. 8. Rome is entirely evacuated by the French troops in consequence of the disastrous war with Germany.

[Sept. 12. Italian troops enter the Papal States. Sept. 15+. They occupy Civita Vecchia, the seaport of Rome. Sept. 17. The Papal Zouaves in Rome refuse to surrender. Sept. 20. The Zouaves make only a brief resistance by order of the Pope; the Italians breach the walls and enter Rome, with a loss of 22± killed and 117 wounded; the Papal troops lose 55 killed and wounded.]

1876 May 8. The ironclad *Dailio* is launched.

[1876, July 10, The *Dandolo;* 1880, Sept. 29, The *Italia;* 1883, Mar. 17, The *Lepanto;* 1887, Jan. 25, The *Castelfidardo;* July 30, The *Francisco Morosini;* 1888, Oct. 16, The *Re Umberto.*]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1857 Aug. 31. The **Mont Cenis Tunnel** is commenced. [1870. Dec. 2. Completed. Length, 7½ miles; cost, $13,000,000.]

1858 June 2. Dr. Giovanni Battista Donati discovers [Donati's magnificent] comet.

1865 May 14. A statue of Dante at Ravenna is unveiled.

1870 Dec. 27+. Great overflow of the Tiber.

1873 Nov. 8. A monument to Cavour is inaugurated at Turin.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1855 * * Rosini, Giovanni, poet, novelist, A79.
Rosmini-Serbati, Antonio, cl., philos., A58.
1856 * * Cesare, Giuseppe Cavaliere di, historian, A73.
1857 * * Manin, Daniele, statesman, patriot, A53.
1858 * * Foresti, E. Felice, patriot, A65.
Lablanche, Luigi, singer, A67.
Orsini, Felice, conspirator, A37.
1859 * * Codazzi, Agostino, explorer, geographer, A67.
1860 * * Borghesi, Bartolommeo, Count, numismatist, A79.
1861 * * Cavour, Count di, Camillo Benso, statesman, A51.
1863 * * Amici, Giovanni Battista, physicist, A79.
1864 * * Fiorentino, Pier Angelo, author, A58.
1865 * * Pasta, Giuditta, singer, A67.
1866 * * Azeglio, Massimo Taparelli d', statesman, A66.
Brofferio, Angelo, author, A64.
1867 * * Pacini, Giovanni, composer, A71.
1868 * * Andrea, Girolamo d', cardinal, A56.
Cicrogna, Emmanuele Antonio, author, A79.
Maochetti, Carlo, sculptor, A63.
Matteucci, Carlo, physiologist, A57.
Rossini, Gioacchino Antonio, composer, A76.
1869 Nov. 11. Victor Emmanuel, Ferdinand, son of Prince Humbert, born.
1870 * * Berry, Duchesse de, Caroline Ferdinande Louise, of Naples, A72.
Cibrario, Luigi, historian, A68.
Mercadante, Saverio, composer, A73.
1871 * * Belgiojoso, Princess of, Christina di Trivulzio, patriot, author, A63.
Laugier, Comte de César de Bellecour, general, author, A82.
1872 * * Giudici, Paolo Emiliano, hist., A60.
Mazzini, Giuseppe, patriot, A64.
1873 * * Donati, Giovanni Battista, astronomer, A47.
Fagnani, Giuseppe, portrait painter, A54.
Guerrazzi, Francesco Domenico, politician, author, A68.
Manzoni, Alessandro, Count, writer, A89.
Rattazzi, Urbano, statesman, A63.
1876 * * Antonelli, Giacomo, cardinal, statesman, A86.
Ferrari, Giuseppe, philosopher, A65.
1878 Jan. 9. Victor Emmanuel (II. of Sardinia), first King of Italy, A58.
Pius IX., pope, A86.
Secchi, Pietro Angelo, cl., astronomer, A60.

CHURCH.

1860 Mar. 26. *Rome.* Pius IX. excommunicates all abetting the rebellion of the Papal States. [1861. June 9. Issues a severe allocution against the Italians.]

*** *** *Rome.* Methodist mission opened.

1862 * * A declaration against temporal power is signed by 2,000± priests.

1864 Dec. 8. Pius IX. issues a syllabus censuring 80 errors in religion, philosophy, and politics. [1865. Sept. 30. Also an allocution condemning secret societies.]

1866 Mar. 19. Protestants are massacred at Barletta, Naples.

July 7. A bill to suppress monasteries and confiscate certain Church properties is passed.

1867 June 26. The canonization of 25 martyrs is attended by 599 bishops and thousands of priests.

*** *** The Presbyterian Church South, U. S. A., opens a mission in Naples.

1869 Apr. 11. *Rome.* Pius IX. celebrates a jubilee.

1869–70 *Rome.* The Vatican Council.

(Dec. 8.) It opens: present, 6 archbishop-princes, 49 cardinals, 11 patriarchs, 680 archbishops and bishops, 28 abbots, 29 generals of orders. Total, 803. (1870. Apr. 24.) New canons are issued. (July 18.) The infallibility of the Pope is promulgated as a doctrine of the Church.

1870 Jan. 12. *Rome.* Pius IX. by decree condemns the Fenians. [Sept. 11. He refuses the proffered sovereignty of the Leonine City as a compromise. Nov. 23. He excommunicates all persons who have aided in the annexation of Rome to Italy.]

1871 June 25. *Rome.* The Pope's jubilee is celebrated after 25 years of dominion.

1873 Jan. 25. *Rome.* The American Protestant Church is dedicated. [Oct. 25. An Anglican Church.]

*** *** The Methodist Episcopal Church (U. S. A.) opens a mission in Bologna. Also in Florence. [1874, in Milan; 1875, in Perugia; Dec., in Rome.]

1875 Feb. 9. *Rome.* Pius IX. again appears at St. Peter's after an absence of four years.

*** *** The First Synod of the Italian Catholic Church meets at Naples.

1877 Feb. 20. *Rome.* Leo XIII. is elected pope. [1878. Mar. 3. Crowned.]

1878 Dec. 28. *Rome.* Leo XIII. issues an encyclical condemning communism, socialism, and nihilism as fruits of the Reformation.

LETTERS.

1855 * * *Gazetta del Popolo* is issued at Turin.

1857 * * *Rome.* The ancient Vatican Codex of the *Old and New Testament* in Greek is published.

1866 * * *Nuova Antologia* is issued.

1867 * * *Annali di Mathematica* is issued.

1869 * * *Nuova Giornale Botanico* issued.

1871 * * *Archivio Veneto* is issued.

1874 Jan. * The Academy of San Luca is replaced by a new academy.

*** *** *Archivio Storico Lombardo* is issued.

1876 * * *Il Filangioni* is issued.

*** *** *Annali di Statiscica* is issued.

STATE.

1857 Apr. * Rupture between Austria and Sardinia. [War follows.] (P. 525.)

1859 Apr. 27. Peaceful revolution at Florence.

A provisional government is formed in Tuscany, with the King of Sardinia dictator, in

consequence of the grand duke's refusal of an alliance with Sardinia. [Apr. 30. Dictatorship declined; command of the Tuscan army accepted. July 21. The grand duke abdicates.]

May 3. Peaceful revolution at Parma. [June 15. At Modena. June * Insurrections break out in Romagna, at Bologna, Ferrara, and Modena.]

May 22–60 Sept. 6. Francis II. is King of the Two Sicilies. [1860. Deposed.]

June 11. The fugitive, **Francis V.** of Modena, establishes a regency at Verona. [June 13. Abolished, and a provisional government is set up.]

July 12. *Rome.* The Pope appeals to Europe against Sardinia.

Preliminaries of peace are signed with Austria (p. 525). Sardinia gains Lombardian territory. [The cities of Italy are greatly agitated by the terms of the peace, which restore Austrian authority.]

July 21. Ferdinand IV. becomes grand duke of Tuscany.

July * Marchese Alfonso Ferrero di La Marmora is prime minister. [1864–66. Again.]

* * The states of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma, with the papal state of Romagna, implore Victor Emmanuel to annex them to his kingdom. Opposed by the Pope.

Nov. 10. *Switz.* **Peace of Zurich** signed (p. 525).

Dec. 7. A new constitution for Sardinia is proclaimed.

Dec. 24. The province of Æmilia is formed by uniting Romagna, Modena, and Parma. [1860. Mar. 14. They vote by universal suffrage for union with Sardinia.]

Mar. 16. Tuscany votes for union with Sardinia. [Mar. 22. Decreed.]

1860 Mar. 24. Nice and Savoy annexed to France (p. 735).

Mar. 28. *Rome.* The Pope excommunicates all concerned in the rebellion of his states.

Apr. * *Sicily.* Insurrections against oppressive government break out in Palermo, Messina, and Catania.

May 18. The Sardinian government professes disapproval of Garibaldi's expedition for the deliverance of Sicily. [June 3. A provisional government is formed at Palermo.]

June 26. Francis II. of Naples, alarmed by the revolutionists, proclaims amnesty and promises a liberal ministry. [July 2. Proclaims the reestablishment of the constitution of 1848.]

July 30. The Neapolitans agree to evacuate Sicily, only retaining the fortress of Messina.

Aug. 3. *Sicily.* A new constitution is proclaimed.

Sept. 6. Francis II., the last King of Naples and Sicily, is deposed.

[Sept. 8. Garibaldi assumes the dictatorship. Oct. 21. The Two Sicilies by universal suffrage vote for union with Sardinia. Vote, 432,054–667. Nov. 7. Victor Emmanuel enters Naples as king.]

Sept. 7. The people of Fossombrone appeal to Sardinia for relief from the papal troops, by whom they have been subdued.

Sept. 28. *Rome.* The Pope issues an allocution against France and Sardinia, and appeals to Europe for protection.

Nov. * The Marches vote for annexation to Sardinia.

* * Urbino, Bologna, and Ravenna are united to the kingdom of Italy.

1861 Feb. 18. The first Italian Parliament meets.

[Mar. 17. It confers the title King of Italy on Victor Emmanuel, King of Sardinia. Apr. 15. The Pope protests against the kingdom.]

Mar. 31. England recognizes the kingdom of Italy. [June 24. Recognized by France. Oct. 1. By Portugal. 1862. Mar. 1. By Prussia. July 3. By Russia. 1865. June * By Spain.]

Oct. 13. The Italian kingdom is divided into 59 prefectures.

1862 July 19. *Sicily.* Garibaldi calls for volunteers under the watch-cry, "Rome or death."

Aug. 19. *Sicily.* Garibaldi organizes a provisional government in Catania, although opposed by the king.

[Sept. 28. Garibaldi appeals to the English people for aid, in the name of liberty. Oct. 5. Amnesty is granted to him and his followers.]

1863 Mar. 24–64 Sept. * Marco Minghetti is prime minister. [1873–76. Again.]

1864 Jan. * The moderate party are victorious in the general election.

Sept. 15. France agrees to withdraw her troops from Rome (p. 737).

Dec. 11. Florence is decreed to be the capital of Italy. [Temporary.]

1865 Nov. 7. The Bank of Italy is established.

Nov. 18. The new Parliament meets in Florence.

Dec. * **–66 Jan.** * Rupture with Russia.

1866 May 12. An alliance is entered with Prussia.

June 18. War is declared against Austria (p. 526).

July 3. Austria cedes Venetia to France.

[Oct. 11. Transferred by France to Italy. Oct. 21. Plebiscitum, 641,758 votes for annexation, 69 against it.]

Oct. 3. *Aust.* Italy and Austria sign the Peace of Vienna. [Oct. 12. Ratified.]

Oct. 11. Austria restores Mantua to Italy.

Nov. 7. The king enters Venice.

1867 May+ * The kingdom suffers financial embarrassment; the king surrenders a part of his civil list for its relief.

Oct. 27. *Florence.* The king issues a proclamation against the Garibaldian invasion of the Papal States. Riots break out in many cities. [Oct. 30. The revolution is suppressed. Dec. 5. Amnesty proclaimed at Florence.]

1868 Apr. 4. *Florence.* The Deputies adopt the grist-tax after a debate lasting 21 days. [June * Adopted by the Senate.]

1870 Mar. 24±. Republican uprisings in Pavia and other towns are suppressed.

July 18. *Florence.* Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war is proclaimed.

Sept. 11. The Pope refuses to compromise.

The king offers the Holy See the sovereignty of the Leonine City, containing the Vatican, the Castle of St. Angelo, and the Borgo district, with the retention of his income.

Sept. 26. *Rome.* Cardinal Antonelli issues a protest against the Italian occupation of the Holy City.

Sept. 22. *Rome.* A provisional government is formed by 10,000 people assembled in the Colosseum.

Oct. 2. Plebiscite of the Papal States: 133,681 votes for union with Italy, 1,507 against it.

Oct. 9. United Italy is accomplished; Rome and its territories are united to the kingdom. [Oct. 19. Decree issued.]

Dec. 5. *Rome.* The Parliament meets; Rome is declared the capital city. [1871. July 1. The government is removed to Rome. July 3. Inaugurated.]

1872 Mar. 27. San Marino enters a convention with Italy.

1876 Mar. * **–79** * * Agostino Depretis is prime minister. [1881–86. Again.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1859 Jan. 30. Prince Napoleon Jerome marries the Princess Clotilde.

Mar. 7. Poerio and 66 companions rise when being conveyed as exiles to North America, seize the vessel, and sail for Cork, Ireland. [The English subscribe £10,000 in their aid.]

1860 * * *Sicily.* Secret terrorists called Mafia commit many murders; the society becomes prominent.

1862 Mar.–Apr.* Garibaldi makes a triumphant progress through Italy; he establishes many rifle-clubs.

Sept. 27. The Princess Maria Pia by proxy is married to the King of Portugal.

1865 May 14. A Dante festival is opened at Florence by the king.

1865 June 21. A cable telegraph line is opened between Marsala, Sicily, and La Calle, Algeria.

1868 Feb. 20. The order of the Crown of Italy is instituted.

Apr. 22. Prince Humbert is married to his cousin, Margherita at Turin.

Apr.+ * Brigands abound in South Italy. [1872. Revived.]

June 15. The railway over Mont Cenis is opened; length, 48 miles. [1871. Oct. 16. Opened for traffic.]

1870 Dec. 31. Much suffering is caused by an inundation of the Tiber. [1872. Also by the inundation of the Po.]

1874–75 The Government makes vigorous efforts to suppress the disorderly Mafia and their enemies, the Camorra. [1875. Oct. 2. Capraro, the chief of brigands, is killed.]

1877 Mar. * The work of improving the Tiber and making a new port is commenced.

June * **–Nov.** * The brigands are nearly exterminated. [1878. Revived in South Italy.]

1878 May 31. The draining and planting of the Campagna is authorized.

Nov. 17. Giovanni Passanante, an internationalist, attempts to assassinate the king, whom he wounds.

ARMY — NAVY.

1887-94 War with Abyssinia (p. 2).

1890 Sept. 20. A new ironclad is launched, the largest in the navy.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1883 Jan. 21. *Rome.* An International Exhibition of Fine Arts opens. [1887. May 2. Another at Venice.]

1889 June 9. A statue of Giordano Bruno (burned in 1600) is unveiled in Venice.

1890 Sept. 20. A statue of Victor Emmanuel is unveiled at Florence.

1892 Sept. 28. A statue of Mazzini is unveiled at Carrara.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1879 * * Fanfani, Pietro, philologist, A64.
1880 * * Ricasoli, Bettino, Baron, statesman, A71.
1881 * * Pepoli, Gioachino, Marquis, politician, A56.
1882 * * Garibaldi, Giuseppe, patriot, A75.
Lanza, Giovanni, statesman, A61.
1883 * * Mario, Giuseppe, singer, A73.
Giuliani, Giambattista, scholar, A66.
1885 * * Mamiani, Terenzio della Rovere, Count, philosopher, A83.
Vera, Augusto, philosopher, A68.
1886 * * Minghetti, Marco, statesman, A68.
1887 July 29. Depretis, Agosto, prime minister, A79.
1889 * * Amari, Michele, historian, A83.
Patti, Carlotta, singer, A49.
Tamberlik, Enrico, singer, A69.
1891 June 10. Curci, Carlo Maria, theologian, A81.
Sept. 9. Peruzzi, Ubaldino, statesman, A70.
1892 Jan. 14. Simeoni, Giovanni, cardinal, statesman, A76.
Sept. 8. Cialdini, Enrico, Duke of Gaeta, general, diplomatist, A81.
1894 June 13. Nicotera, Giovanni, Baron, politician, A56.
Dec. 27. Francis II., last King of Naples, or the Two Sicilies, A 48.
Alboni, Marietta, singer, A71.

CHURCH.

1888 Jan. 1-5. *Rome.* The Pope's grand jubilee is celebrated by masses at St. Peter's; present, 48 cardinals, 238 archbishops and bishops, and 30,000± laymen.

1891 * The Evangelical Alliance holds its ninth anniversary in Florence.

1892 Jan. 4. Leo XIII. accepts the terms proposed by France for conciliation between the Vatican and the kingdom.

1894 Dec. 17. *Rome.* Leo XIII. celebrates mass; 15,000 persons present.

LETTERS.

1879 * * *Nuova Revista internazionale* is issued.

1880 Jan. 1. *Rome. Aurora*, a papal daily newspaper is issued.

June * *New Italy and old Zealots*, by Rev. Carlo Maria Curci, appears.

1881 * * *La Ressagna Italiana* is issued.
1882 * * *Archivio Trentico* is issued.
1883 * * *Giornale storio della Letteratura Italiana* is issued.
* * *Giornale degli Eruditi* is issued.
* * *Annuario di Giurisprudenza* is issued.
* * *Revue Internationale* is issued.
1884 * * *Revista storica Italiana* is issued.
* * *La Natura* is issued.

STATE.

1881 Dec. * The suffrage is extended to all who can read and write; minority representation is provided for.

1884 Nov. 28. Twenty-one new members are added to the Senate.

1887 Mar. 13. A treaty of alliance for defense is signed with Austria-Hungary and Germany (Dreibund).

Aug. * **-91 Feb. 1.** Francesco Crispi is prime minister.

1888 June * Capital punishment is abolished by the Chambers.

1889 May 8. A treaty is signed with Abyssinia (p. 2). [Nov. 11. A protectorate is declared (p. 3)].

1890 May 5. The Senate passes the Charities Bill, providing for church expenses, and averts the resignation of the Ministry.

Nov. 30. *Rome.* A general amnesty is promulgated.

1891 Feb. 2-92 May 6. Marquis A. di Rudini is premier.

Mar. 15. *Rome.* The Baron de Fava, minister to Washington, is instructed to earnestly protest against the action of the anti-Italian mob in New Orleans. [Mar. 16. President Harrison's regrets are received.]

June 29. The Triple Alliance (Dreibund) is renewed for six years; it guarantees the integrity of each nation.

1892 Apr. 16. Baron de Fava is ordered to resume his diplomatic post at Washington.

May 10. Signor Giollitti is premier.

1893 Jan. 20. *Rome.* Premier Giollitti presents a report to the chamber of Deputies respecting the bank scandal. [1894. Flees to escape arrest.]

Nov. 23. Many prominent men are involved in the bank scandal, which is reported to the Assembly by a commission. [Nov. 25. The bank scandal causes the resignation of the Cabinet.]

Dec. 15+. *Rome.* Francesco Crispi is premier.

1894 Jan. 4. A state of siege is declared in Sicily because of the anti-tax agitation. [Jan. 17. Also in Carrara and Mussa de Carrara.]

Feb. 18. *Rome.* A democratic congress meets, having 67 delegates, who oppose governmental despotism.

July 11. *Rome.* The Chamber passes a bill to suppress theoretical propaganda of anarchy. [July 16. The Senate.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1881 Mar. 23. A fire panic occurs in the opera-house at Nice; 70± lives are lost.

1882 May 21, 22. The St. Gothard railway, between Lucerne and Milan, is opened.

1883 Jan. 31. *Rome.* An international Fine Arts Exhibition is opened.

1884. Jan. 5. *Rome.* Victor Emmanuel's body is removed to the Pantheon.

* * The Asiatic cholera appears in Italy. [1886. Again. 1893. Again.]

1889 Feb. 8+. *Rome.* Rioters destroy an immense amount of property; 30 persons are injured.

1890 Apr. 18. The Italian East Africa Company is organized.

1891 Mar. 17. The *Utopia* sinks after a collision in Gibraltar Bay; 500 Italians are drowned.

May± * Testimony in a trial at Bari shows that the Mala Vita brigands sentence persons to death and execute them.

May 15. The police arrest 16 anarchists, having plans for the pillage and destruction of banks and other properties.

May 31±. The International Peace Congress meets at Milan. [1892. Nov. 3. At Rome.]

1893 Jan. 19. *Rome.* Dynamiters twice attempt to blow up a hotel crowded with people, causing only slight damages.

Apr. 22. *Rome.* The 25th anniversary of the king's marriage is celebrated with general festivity.

July 12. Over 200 Senators and Deputies are charged with complicity in the Banca Romana scandal.

[Oct. 23. An investigating committee reports to the Deputies, and criticizes many prominent men; 13 nobles and 30 Deputies are implicated, also Premier Giollitti. 1894. May 2. Trial begins.]

Oct. * *Sicily.* The Government declares martial law for extermination of brigandage.

Nov. 30. *Rome.* The Crédit Mobilier suspends payments; a panic follows. [Dec. 13. The Banca Romana suspends.]

Dec. 18. *Sicily.* Anti-tax riots break out. [Dec. 24. 1894. Jan. 3+. Again.]

1894 Mar. 8. *Rome.* A bomb explosion injures eight persons.

June 16. *Rome.* An anarchist fires two bullets at Premier Crispi while riding, both missing the mark.

July 20. The prisons are full of anarchists awaiting trial.

JAPAN.

THE empire of Japan consists chiefly of four islands, Honshu, Yesso, Shikoku, and Kiushiu, with about 4,000 near-by islands, and the more remote Liukiu and Kurile and Bonin groups; capital, Tokyo. The government is a limited monarchy, with the legislative power lodged in a Parliament composed of two houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. Shinto and Buddhism are the chief religions. Area, 147,655 square miles. Population in 1891, 40,453,461.

ARMY — NAVY.

1150-85 A. D. The Minamoto clans nearly annihilate the Taira clans in a civil war. [1156-59. War for the possession of the emperor's person.]

1274-81 Mongols attempt to conquer Japan.

(1274.) A Chinese expedition of 10,000 men is repulsed.

(1281.) An expedition of 100,000 Chinese and Koreans is defeated.

1331 * * **A revolt**, caused by the ill-treatment of the mikado by the Hôjô; it is led by **Kusunoki-Masashige** and **Nitta Yoshisada**, descendants of the Minamoto clan. [1336. Kioty is taken.]

1333 * * Nitta Yoshisada attacks and destroys **Kamakura.**

1560 * * Ota Nobunaga defeats Yoshimoto in a feudal war.

1570 * * The united forces of Nobunaga, Sokugawa, Iyeyasu, and Yoshiaki defeat Yoshikage at the battle of **Anagawa.**

1592 * * The **Koreans** utterly defeat a Japanese invasion. [1597. Another invasion defeats a Chinese fleet, but soon evacuates Korea.] (P. 614+. See Korea.)

1600 * * Battle of **Sekigahara**; Iyeyasu decisively defeats and subdues his enemies.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1108 * * **Isono Zenji**, "the mother of the drama," flourishes. [1624. The first theater in Japan is opened at Yeddo.]

1703 * * Yeddo is almost ruined by an **earthquake**; 200,000 lives lost. [1855. Nov. 11. Again.]

CHURCH.

552 * * **Buddhism** is introduced from Korea.

1549 * * **Francis Xavier** carries the gospel to Japan. [1553. More Roman Catholic missionaries arrive. 1582. Persecution begins.]

1582 * * **Japanese Christians** number 200,000, with three baptized daimios.

1585 * * The Japanese Christians send a mission to the Papal See, headed by three noblemen. [1590. General persecution of Christians begins. Four **Franciscan monks** arrive.]

1593 * * Hideyoshi **seizes nine missionaries**, and burns them at Nagasaki. [1597. Feb. 5. Six Franciscans, three Jesuits, and 17 other Christians are crucified. 1598. Christians have a respite. 1600. Iyeyasu decrees the expulsion of foreigners. 1610. 200 missionaries and 2,000,000 converts are reported.]

1611 * * **Persecution** again begins; Christians exalt their religion by their fortitude; princess, nobles, men, women, and children suffer heroically.

1614 * * Thousands of native Christians **flee to China and Formosa.**

1624 * * **Father Sotelo**, papal legate, is put to death.

1637 * * Revolt at Shimabara.

Thousands of Christians and others seize and repair an old castle in Kiushiu, and there withstand the siege of the armies during two months; 27,000 prisoners surrender, most of whom are sent into exile, but many hundreds are executed by decapitation and drowning.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1280 * * A. D. Japan is visited by **Marco Polo**, the Venetian traveler.

1533 * * **Ota Nobunaga**, nobleman, warrior, born.

1535 * * Japan is visited by **Mendez Pinto**, a Portuguese. [His countrymen soon obtain permission to make a settlement.]

1600 * * The **Dutch** first trade with Japan. [1612. The **English** come. 1690. **Engelbert Kämpfer**, the German traveler, comes.]

1717–44 During the reign of Yoshimune, a free hospital is established at Yeddo. The sugar-cane is introduced.

1805 * * Takato Ogi, minister, born. [1877. Dies.]

1829 * * Juzammi T. Okubo, statesman, born.

1837 * * Skighenobu Okumo, statesman, scholar, born.

1844 * * Kinsho Mitsukuri, Secretary Council, born.

1852 Nov. 3. Mutsu Hito, Mikado, born.

STATE.

660–585 B. C. Jimmu Tenno, the first mikado, reigns; he leads hither invaders from Asia, and establishes a dynasty [which continues till now].

97–30 B. C. Sujin, the 10th mikado, reigns. He promotes civilization, and opens intercourse with Korea.

71–130 A. D. Keiko reigns.

131 * * **Yamato-Dake** reigns; annexes Koanto.

201 * * Chinai, the 14th mikado, dies, and is succeeded by his wife, Jingu-Kogo. She subdues Korea, and enters diplomatic relations with China.

270–310 Ojin, a warlike mikado, reigns.

500± * * **History** becomes authentic.

603 * * The **government** is divided into eight great administrative departments and a number of smaller ones. [The court nobility conduct the departments.]

* * * The **people** are divided into two classes, the agricultural and the military.

* * * The **Fujiwara nobility** gradually acquire all the civil offices; the Hei and Gen families (Taira or Minamoto) fill the military offices.

8th–12th Century. The Taira and Minamoto **clans struggle** for supremacy; the emperors are puppets of the dominant faction.

794 * * **Kyoto** becomes the capital.

1160–81 Taira no Kiyomori is prime minister.

1160± * * The exiled **Minamoto** establish a realm under Yoritomo and Yoshitsune in the Koanto plain; Kamakura, capital.

1181 * * Kiyomori dies; the rival clans renew **civil war.**

1185–1219 Minamoto supremacy.

1192 * * The Mikado **Takahira** appoints **Yoritoma** generalissimo of the empire.

He extends the realm by conquests, and makes Kamakura the metropolitan city [and later the capital].

1199 * * Yoritomo dies, and is succeeded by his sons, **Yoriiyé** and **Sanetomo.** [1219. The death of Sanetomo closes the main line of the Minamoto family.]

1225–1575 The Hôjô family, favoring the Minamoto line, hold the military administration; the office of shogun, or general, is conferred on various members of the Fujiwara family.

1250± * * The **shoguns** become the "Mayors of the Palace," who conduct the military and civil government, while the mikado serves in spiritual functions.

1319–38 The Mikado **Go-Daigo** reigns.

1331–92 Two rival courts, the northern and southern, dispute the succession. (See Army.) It is settled by an agreement that the mikados shall be taken alternately from each house. [The northern branch at Kyoto survives only a few generations.]

1336–1573 The **Ashikaga shoguns rule** Japan.

15th Century. **Civil wars devastate** Japan.

1510± * * The **Later Hôjô family rule** for four generations; capital, **Odawara.**

1558–88 Oki-Machi reigns as mikado; Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Togugawa **rise** to power as great men.

1560± * * **Yoshiake** is shogun. [Dispossessed by Yoshikage. Reinstated by Nobunaga.]

1573–82 Nobunaga is shogun.

He favors Christianity and opposes Buddhists, capturing their fortified temples. (1582.) Revolt. Nabunaga commits suicide.

1582–92 Hideyoshi, the shogun, (?) subdues the revolt.

[1582–98. He is shogun. 1588. He decrees the expulsion of the Jesuits (inoperative).]

1598 * * Hideyoshi dies; **Tokugawa Iyeyasu** is regent for his infant son.

[1603. **Iyeyasu** becomes shogun. He favors education and foreign intercourse, and removes the capital from Kamakura to Yeddo. 1614. He decrees the **isolation of Japan from the world.**]

1603–68 The **Tokugawa** shoguns rule. [Some of the shoguns assume the title Tai-kun, or Tycoon, "High Prince."]

1605 * * **Iyeyasu** resigns his title to his son **Hidetada** [but retains power till death, in 1616. He leaves a code of **laws**].

1620 * * **Hidetada** sends a messenger to Europe to study Christianity. [The shogun opposes his favorable report of it, and forbids its introduction.]

1630–43 Too-Fuku-no-in, daughter of the Mikado Go-mino-o, and the daughter of the shogun Hidetada, succeed **to the throne as Miosho-Tenno.**

1653 * * **Iyemitsu** becomes shogun.

He opposes Christians and closes **Japan** against foreigners; only the Chinese and the Dutch are allowed to trade **at Nagasaki.** [1649. He dies.]

1637 * * The **Christians** at **Shimabara revolt.** (See Church.)

1650–81 Iyetsuna is shogun. Yeddo increases in importance.

1681–1708 Tsunayoski is shogun. He is a scholar, and favors learning.

1717–44 Yoshimune is shogun, and rules with great ability. The criminal code is revised. Hygienic information is distributed throughout the empire.

1744 * * Population, 26,080,000 people.

1763–70 An **empress** is on the **mikado's** throne.

1763–86 Iyeharu is shogun.

1780–1816 Kohaku is mikado.

The Dutch gain great commercial influence; the Russians fail in attempting to gain intercourse.

1787–1838 Iyenori is shogun. [1838–53, Iyeyoshi; 1853–59, Iyesada. 1859. Sept. 16. Dies.]

1817–46 Ninko is mikado. [1846–66, Komei-Tenno.]

1853 July 7. Com. Perry, U. S. N., enters the harbor of Yeddo with four vessels, and is favorably received after using his big guns.

ARMY — NAVY.

1863 July 15-19. Some English, French, and American vessels bombard the forts and ships of the Prince of Negato, in retaliating an attack on Nov. 15-19, 1862.

Aug. 15. Adm. Kuper bombards Kagoshima in retaliating the fire of batteries.

1868 * *-69 June * War between the mikado and Keiki, the ex-shogun.

(1868. JAN. 26-30.) Rebels defeated. (MAY 10-17.) Rebels victorious at Fushimo, near Yeddo.

1883 July 23. *Korea.* Anti-Japanese riots (p. 1094).

1894 Feb. * -Apr. * The anti-Korea party makes an unsuccessful insurrection.

Aug. 2-95 Mar. * War with China (p. 626).

July 23. *Korea.* The Chinese faction fire on the Japanese guards at the capital; the Japanese occupy the palace and oust their enemies.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1888 July 15-18. A volcanic eruption destroys 400 lives at Sho-Bandai-San. [1889. Apr. 13-14. Another occurs on Ishima Island; 170 persons are killed.]

1889 June 2. Chang Ping and Ping Yueng districts are flooded by a waterspout; 6,000 lives are lost.

Aug. * The town of Kumamoto is destroyed by an earthquake; nearly 38,000 lives are lost.

Aug. 19. The Kinogawa River bursts its banks in the province of Kii; 15,000 lives are lost.

Aug. 30. Floods in Wahayama destroy 10,000 lives.

Sept. 11. Besides terrible floods and landslides, a typhoon sweeps over Yokohama.

In Wakayama alone 1,238 lives are lost; 82,777 persons are immediately dependent on charity.

1891 Oct. 28. An earthquake on the Nippon islands kills 10,000 people. [Dec. 6. Several rivers are choked by landslides caused by an earthquake.]

1893 Nov. 13. Floods drown 1,500 persons.

1894 Oct. 22. Several villages are destroyed by lava from the volcano of Galoengong, in the Preang district.

CHURCH.

1859 Nov. * Presbyterians (U. S. A.) open a mission at Kanagawa, near Yokohama. [1862. Removed to Yokohama. 1869. One at Kanagawa.]

Dec. 29. The **Reformed** (U. S. A.) missionaries arrive. [1872. Organize a church at Kaigan.]

1860 Apr. 1. American **Baptists** arrive. [1872. At Yokohama open a mission. 1873. Organize a church there. 1874. Open at Tokyo. 1876. Organize a church there. 1881. Open at Kobe. 1884, At Sendai; 1886, At Shimonoseke; 1887, At Merioka.]

1861 * * The **London Society** open a hospital at Nagarkoil.

1869 Nov. 29. Missionaries of the **American Board** arrive. [Open work at Kobe. 1872. Mar. 10. There form a church; open in Yokohama. 1873. Form churches at Kobe and Osaka. 1875. Nov. * At Kiota. 1883. Open at Niigata.]

*** * Yokoi Heishiro**, counselor of the mikado, is suspected of holding "evil opinions" (Christianity), and assassinated.

*** * Missionaries of the (Eng.) Church Society** arrive.

1870 * * Russian (Greek) missionaries arrive.

1871 * * Goble's version of **St. Matthew** is published; it is the first complete book of the Bible in Japanese. [1880. The **New Testament.** 1884. The entire Japanese version of the **Bible** appears.]

1872 * * The Government abolishes the department of religion having Shinto as its especial care.

1873 * * The **Methodist Episcopal Church** (U. S. A.) begins mission-work. [1874, at Hirosaki; 1876, at Nagasaki; 1884. Bible women's training-school, Yokohama, founded. 1885. Philander Smith's Biblical Institute and Theological School at Tokyo founded.]

*** *** *Tokyo.* The first native church is formed.

*** *** The **Methodist Church** of Canada opens work at Shidzuoka.

*** *** The Society for the **Propagation of the Gospel** opens work at Tokyo.

1874 * * "The United Church of Christ in Japan" is formed by the union of the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, the Presbyterian Church (North) U. S. A., with the Reformed Church of Japan.

*** * The United Presbyterian Church** of Scotland opens a mission at Tokyo.

*** * The Chinese Missionary Society** opens a mission at Hokodato.

1876 * * The **Evangelical Association** (U. S. A.) opens mission-work.

1877 * * The **Cumberland Presbyterians** (U. S. A.) begin mission-work. 1887. Open a mission at Nagoya.

*** *** The Society for the Promotion of Female Education in the East enters Japan.

1879 * * English Baptists send missionaries to Japan.

*** *** The **Reformed** (German) Church (U. S. A.) sends missionaries to Japan. [1884. May * Form a church at Nihon Bashi. 1885. Open at Sendai.]

1880 * * The **Methodist Protestant** Church (U. S. A.) sends missionaries to Japan. [1883. Also the Disciples of Christ. The Christian Society open at Akita and Sponai.]

1884 Aug. 11. The Government disestablishes the **national religion**; promises toleration for all religions.

1885 * * The **Society of Friends** begin mission-work. Also the Southern Presbyterians (U. S. A.). [1887. They open at Kochi and Nagoya.]

*** * German pastors** arrive to preach "liberal theology."

1886 * * The **Southern Methodists** (U. S. A.) open at Kobe.

1887 * * The **Christian Church** (U. S. A.) opens missions at Tokyo, Ishinomoki, and Ichisokaki.

1888 * * The **Wyclif College** mission of Canada opens. The American Unitarians begin work.

1889 * * The **Roman Catholics** at Kiushiu number 40,538.

1890 * * The American **Universalists** begin mission-work at Tokyo.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1859 July * Certain ports are opened to foreigners.

*** * Yokohama** is an insignificant fishing-place.

1862 June 27. Foreign Ministers transfer their residence from Yeddo to Yokohama.

1866 Nov. 26. Yokohama and much of the European settlement are destroyed by fire.

1867 Apr. 25. The Government opens Yeddo and other places to trade.

1872 June 12. The first railway is opened; it connects Yokokama with Tokyo. [Oct. * Extended to Shinogawa.]

*** *** A public library is founded at Tokyo.

1873 * * The University of Tokyo is established.

1874 Jan. 1. The Gregorian calendar is adopted.

1878 May 17. Okubo, the Minister of the Interior, is killed by six men who are actuated by political motives.

1880 * * One year's production of **alcoholic liquids**: ordinary sake, 200,603,360 gallons; turbid sake, 2,519,760 gallons; white sake, 60,000 gallons; sweet sake for corking, 1,542,760 gallons; liquor, 144,600 gallons; spirits, 3,348,320 gallons.

1882 * * The Government has established 53,760 **primary schools**; **compulsory education** has been established.

1884 Jan. *-Sept. * Cholera causes 37,000 deaths.

Sept. * A new order of **hereditary nobility** is instituted.

1885 * * A **Japanese dictionary** in Roman characters appears.

*** * Alphabetical** writing in place of ideographic is adopted through the agency of the Roma-ji-Rai, or Roman Alphabet Association.

1887 Dec. 6. Shimadju Saburo, ex-Prince of Satsuma, dies.

1889 Apr. * The mikado opens the **International Exhibition** at Yokohama.

1887 * * **Western dress and habits** are introduced by the Count Ito, the prime minister.

1889 Feb. 14. Viscount Armori, Minister of Education, is assassinated at Tokyo by a fanatic.

1890 May * The mikado institutes the Order of the Golden Falcon, in commemoration of the 2555th coronation of Jimmu Tenno.

June * The failure of the rice crop causes thousands of people in Tokyo and other large cities in Japan to suffer for the want of food. One nobleman is feeding 1,000 people a day at his own expense.

1891 May 11. At a resort near Kyoto the **Czarewitch** of Russia is attacked by a native with a sword and slightly injured.

1894 Mar. * The Japanese begin to regard Sunday as a day of rest. The closing of government establishments inaugurates the custom in Japan. Business is nearly suspended in Tokyo on the Sabbath.

Dec. 14. Four hundred dynamite bombs are seized at the homes of three alleged rebels, arrested at Kyoto.

STATE.

1854 Mar. 31. A treaty is made with the United States (p. 175). [Oct. 14. Another with Great Britain. 1855. Jan. 26. With Russia and France. 1858. Aug. 19. Another for unrestricted commerce with Russia.]

1859 * * **A reaction** occurs against the treaties made with foreigners; the court at Tokyo and the mikado oppose them; the shogun is assassinated.

1859-66 Iyemochi is shogun. [1866. Sept. * Dies.]

1860 May 14+. An **embassy** visits the United States. [1862. Apr. 13+. Another visits Paris and London.]

1863 June 24. It is announced that the ports opened according to treaty terms will be closed.

Aug. * Japan is forced to pay $100,000 indemnity for outrages committed by natives on foreigners.

1864 Sept. 4-6. The combined American, Dutch, and French fleets make a successful **naval demonstration** to force Japan to abide by the treaties. [Japan pays an indemnity to the foreign powers amounting to $3,000,000, of which $785,000 goes to the United States. 1883. Feb. * *U. S. A.* The House of Representatives votes to repay the indemnity.]

1865 Nov. 25. Japan ratifies treaties with England, France, United States, and other powers.

1866–68 Keiki is [the last] shogun. [1868. Nov. 19. He resigns.]

1867 Feb. 13. Mutsu Hito succeeds his father as mikado.

* * Treaty with China.

1868 Jan. 1. Osaka and Niogo are opened to commerce.

Jan. 3. The **dual government** by mikado and shogun is ended by a proclamation; the mikado resumes entire authority. [A prolonged rebellion follows.]

1869 Nov. * The **capital** is transferred from Kyoto to Yeddo, and the name of the city changed from Yeddo to **Tokyo.**

1870 * * Mutsu Hito welcomes **foreigners** to Japan.

1871 * * **Feudalism** is abolished.

The titled nobility become private citizens, a code of criminal law is issued, postal service established [and railroads and telegraphs follow].

* * **Embassies** are sent to the United States and to Europe.

1874 Aug. 18. China demands that the Japanese withdraw from Formosa, and threatens war. [Japanese withdraw under British persuasion. Oct. 31. A treaty is signed.]

* * Japan annexes the **Liukiu Islands.**

1875 Apr. 14. The mikado decrees a new **constitution,** providing for two chambers and other reforms. [June 20. He opens a parliament of state officials, nominated by himself.]

1877 Feb. *–Oct. * **Rebellion** of the Satsuma clans.

The daimios are effectually overthrown. Money is provided by the issue of irredeemable paper currency.

1878 * * **Local elective government** is extended. The elective franchise is extended to all male citizens 21 years of age who pay a land tax of $5.00.

1881 * * Japan negotiates with **treaty** powers to secure a higher tariff and the abolition of the privilege afforded foreigners of living under the jurisdiction of courts of their own countries.

1883 * * Japan decides to open all its **ports** to foreign trade, with mixed tribunals.

1889 Feb. 11. The mikado promulgates a new **constitution.**

It provides for a House of Peers and a House of Commons of 300 members. Suffrage is limited to men 25 years of age who pay $25 in taxes. Liberty in religion and freedom of speech are provided.

June 6. Japan enters a **treaty** with Mexico. [Aug. 8. With Russia.]

Oct. 9. Nine non-treaty **ports** are opened to commerce.

1890 Apr. 21. A new civil code is formulated.

July 9. First election for the House of Peers; 22 farmers, 15 merchants, and only one noble are elected.

Nov. 29. *Tokyo.* The first Japanese **Parliament** opens.

1891 Dec. 29. *Tokyo.* An imperial decree dissolves the **Parliament** because of its opposition. [1892. May 6. A new one meets. 1893. Dec. 31. Dissolved by decree.]

1893 Apr. 11. Spain is excited over the seizure of the **Pelew Islands** by Japan.

1894 Aug. 3. War is declared against China.

It grows out of the occupancy of Korea by both parties; the Chinese faction oppose the introduction of reforms in Korea.

Aug. 25. Japan ratifies a new **treaty** with Great Britain. [Sept. 11. It signs a treaty of alliance with Korea.]

Oct. 19. Parliament meets in special session to consider the war question. [Oct. 21. One hundred million yen are appropriated for the war.]

Nov. 22. A new **treaty** is made with the United States.

Nov. 29. Japan declines to receive any **Chinese envoy,** except one directly credited by the government.

Dec. 20. China sends an **envoy** to Japan to sue for peace. Japan demands the cession of the conquered territory and four hundred million yen.

KONGO FREE STATE.

THIS State lies chiefly in the interior of Africa, but connects with the coast by a strip of country on the left bank of the Kongo. All nations and religions have equal privileges. An administrator at Boma conducts the government for the King of Belgium, who is the sovereign of Kongo State. Estimated area, 900,000 square miles; estimated population, 14,000,000.

STATE — MISCELLANEOUS.

1816 * * James H. Tuckey's English expedition explores the Zaire River [Kongo] as far as the highest rapids. [1826. Capt. Owen's English expedition surveys 25 miles of the [Kongo]. 1841. The Portuguese discover the mouths of the Kongo, and claim the territory. 1857. Dr. Adolf Bastian, a German, reaches São Salvador; Capt. Hunt ascends the [Kongo] as far as the cataracts. 1863. Sir Richard F. Burton reaches the cataracts, and advances to Banza Noki.]

1827–29 Jean Baptiste Douville, a Frenchman, dwells in [Kongo].

1872–73 Vernon L. Cameron (Eng.) is the first to cross the continent from east to west, arriving at Loanda.

1873 Mar. * Lieut. Grady's Livingstone relief expedition leaves Ambriz. [Mar. 23. Arrives at Bembe. May 15. Arrives at Kongo. It ascends the Kongo a distance, and returns with tidings of Livingstone's death.]

1875 * * Capt. Von Homeyer's German expedition explores the lower Kongo.

1876–77 Henry M. Stanley reports the survey of Lake Tanganyika; he identifies the Lualaba, and descends it, finally reaching the Atlantic.

* * *Belg.* Leopold II., King of Belgium, assembles a **Congress** of African explorers. [It proposes the regeneration of Africa.]

1879–80 Stanley explores the **Kongo basin** under the auspices of the International African Association. He lays the foundation of the Kongo Free State.

1880 * * Dr. Paul Pogge and Lieut. von Wissmann discover new regions near the confluence of the Kassai and Lulua. Wissmann crosses the continent to Zanzibar.

1881 * **Stanley** founds Leopoldville, and places a steamer on the Upper Kongo. [1882. Aug. 14. He opens a trade route with four stations on the great river.]

1883 Jan. * By the disinterested benevolence of the King of Belgium, settlements have been planted in Kongo. Great Britain becomes jealous, and partly recognizes **Portuguese rights** to the territory. [Later, modifies the recognition.]

* * **Capt. Wissmann** with a Belgian expedition visits Lubuku; founds Luluburg and Luebo.

Summer. Sir F. Goldsmid's (Expedition) African Association starts for the interior.

July 12. Stanley reports 12 stations formed, and 4,500 miles of navigation opened in the development of Kongo.

Nov. 5. Portugal claims the mouths of the Kongo. [1885. Jan. 15. Occupies them.]

1884 Apr. 9. The **International African Association** reports 30 stations formed; Capt. Strauch, the president, **suppresses** the slave-trade. [June * Francis de Winters is appointed administrator-general.]

May * – June * Kongo is formed into a federal state.

Nov. 15+. *Berlin.* A conference of the nations of Christendom meets under the presidency of Bismarck to form the Kongo Free State. It provides for free trade.

1885 Aug. 6±. King Leopold II. takes the title of independent sovereign of the Kongo State.

1886 Apr. * *Berlin.* An **International Conference** is held.

1889 May 25±. A Portugal-Kongo treaty is signed. Portugal receives new territory on the west coast; most of the Kongo State claims are allowed.

Aug. 2. *Belg.* **King Leopold II.** bequeaths to Belgium all his sovereign rights. [1890. July 3. He gives to Belgium the right to annex Kongo State at any time within ten years.]

1890 Jan.± * Work begins on the **Kongo railway** for passing the rapids. [1893. Dec. 4. Opened for 24 miles. 1898. Fully opened.]

July 27. Portugal notifies the powers of her exclusive **rights** over the mouths of the Kongo.

Aug. 9. The Kongo State **annexes** a large southern district. [Eleven provinces are laid out.]

1892 * * **Arabs** on the Upper Kongo rise, and massacre the government troops. [1894. The slave traders are crushed.]

CHURCH.

1877** The English Baptists establish missions on the Upper and Lower Kongo. [1878. Mission opened at São Salvador. 1888. Eight stations and 24 workers reported.]

** The London Society opens a mission on Lake Tanganyika and at Fwamboon on the mainland. Steamer *Good News* is launched.]

1878** The Livingstone Inland mission (English) opens a station at Banana. [1881. The steamer *Livingstone* is launched. 1883. Opens at Leopoldville; opens a station at Equator. 1884. Sept. 9. Its seven stations and 25 missionaries are transferred to the American Baptists.]

1884** American Baptists begin mission-work. (See item above.) [Nov. 24. Launch steamer *Henry Reid.*]

1885** The Baptist General Association (colored; U. S. A.) opens a mission on the Kongo.

1888** Frederick S. Arnot opens his mission in the southeast.

** Belgian Roman Catholics open a mission at Kwa-mouth, on the Upper Kongo.

1889** Bishop Wm. Taylor (Methodist Episcopal, U. S. A.) opens a mission at Lueba.

Aug.* The East London Institute opens its Balolo mission. [1890. It launches the *Pioneer.*]

1890** The Presbyterian Church South (U. S. A.) prospects for a mission-site.

** The Roman Catholics report a mission at Boma and Banana.

KOREA.

KOREA is a peninsular kingdom of Eastern Asia, bordering China on the northeast. The government is an absolute monarchy, and formerly tributary to China. The chief religions are Buddhism and Confucianism. Estimated area, 82,000 square miles; estimated population, 10,500,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

109** A. D. The Chinese conquer northern Korea.

201-269 Reign of Jingu-Kogo in Japan; she leads an army which subdues the Koreans.

1597** The Japanese Emperor Taiko-Sama invades Korea with 163,000 men.

Although supported by two Chinese kings, with 100,000 horsemen, the Koreans are repeatedly defeated, and three-fourths of their country is occupied. [1598. Evacuated.] (P. 614.)

1867** The United States sends Com. Schufeldt to remonstrate because of the burning of American vessels; he obtains no satisfaction.

1870** Adm. Rogers, U. S. N., ascends the river, silences the forts, but fails to communicate directly with the government, and retires.

1875±** The Koreans attack the Japanese gunboat in violation of treaty.

1888** A fanatical outbreak against foreigners occurs at the capital, Seoul.

1890 July 15. Rear-Adm. Belknap (U. S. N.) withdraws the protecting marines from the king's palace at Seoul.

1894 July*-95 Mar.* War between China and Japan caused by the question of suzerainty over Korea (p. 626).

CHURCH.

1784** Ni-tek-tso, aroused by a Chinese work on the Christian religion, sends an embassy to China for more information. A Catholic mission is established. [1831. A vicar apostolic arrives.]

1866** All the missionaries, with other Europeans, are expelled.

1884** Dr. R. S. Maclay, of the Japan Methodist Episcopal Conference, opens a mission. [Dr. H. N. Allen becomes the first resident Protestant missionary. The American Presbyterians open a mission at Seoul.]

1886** Persecutions begin; nine French and a number of native Christians are beheaded.

Oct.* Foreign residents at Seoul organize a Union Christian Church.

1888** The Society for the Evangelization of Korea, of Toronto, Can., opens a mission.

** The Government issues an edict forbidding the teaching or preaching of Christianity. [Unenforced.]

1889** The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel opens a mission.

STATE — MISCELLANEOUS.

1122** B. C. Korea appears for the first time in Chinese history; Viscount Ke seeks asylum here.

67-30 B. C. The Japanese open intercourse with Korea.

1392** A. D. A revolution is caused by the fall of the Mongolian dynasty in China; Tai-tso, or Li-tan, becomes ruler of the country [and founds the dynasty of Tsi-tsien].

1506-44 Siong-Siong rules. He carries on a successful war with Japan.

1615** A treaty of peace is signed with Japan.

Korea is to pay a tribute, and the Japanese are to retain the fort of Kusankai; the Korean king must send an embassy to China to announce his accession.

1636** The Koreans adopt the policy of complete isolation.

1874 Oct. 31. A convention is arranged with the Japanese.

1876±** Treaty with Japan.

Japan acknowledges the independence of Korea, which agrees to allow a Japanese resident at the capital; three ports are opened to Japanese trade.

1882 May 7. Four ports are opened to commerce by treaty with the United States and China.

Sept.±* The king is reinstated.

1883** A treaty is signed with the United States. [Nov. 26. Another with Great Britain. 1884. Treaties made with Great Britain, Germany, Italy, and Russia are ratified.]

July 23. An insurrection breaks out against the foreigners, and 11 of the Japanese legation are killed.

1884 Feb. 28. Telegraphic cable line is opened from Nagasaki to Fusan and the rest of the world.

Dec. 1. An attempt is made to assassinate the king; a riot is in progress and a battle ensues.

Dec. 4-6. An anti-foreigner insurrection of Koreans and Chinese arises; the king is attacked, and his Ministry massacred.

Dec. 13±. Japan intervenes, and peace is restored.

1885 Feb.* Japan and China accept foreign mediation.

May 7. A treaty is signed by which the troops of Japan and China are withdrawn.

1886** A treaty is made with France.

** Cholera becomes epidemic; 1,000 persons are carried off daily.

1887 Dec.* China issues a proclamation reasserting her claims to Korea.

1888 May* Korea attempts to establish independent diplomatic relations with foreign countries. [Aug. 8. A treaty is entered with Russia.]

1889 Jan. 5. China claims supremacy.

June 23. Russians occupy Dear Island as a coaling and naval depot.

MADAGASCAR.

MADAGASCAR is a large island in the Indian Ocean; capital Antananarivo. The government is administered by the French, the language, Malagasy, and the state religion, Christianity. The Hovas are the leading tribe. Area, 228,500 square miles; estimated population, 3,500,000.

CHURCH.

1540** The Portuguese undertake to enslave and Christianize the natives.

1811** Roman Catholic priests labor for the natives.

1818** The London Society opens a mission. [1863, Isandra opened; 1867, Isotry; 1868, Isovina and Faravohitra; 1869, Illangina and Imandandriana.]

1832** The queen forbids the baptism of converts.

1835 Feb. 6. Notification is given that religious meetings are prohibited among the natives. [Mar. 1. Native Christians are terrorized. 1837. More than 1,000 Christians have been martyred. 1839-42. Astonishing accession of converts amid persecutions. 1849. Persecutors kill 2,000 Christians. 1857. Persecution renewed with great terror.]

1864** The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Eng.) sends out missionaries. [1884. Mahanoro opened.]

1866** Norwegian missionaries arrive at Antananarivo. [1870, Menandona opened; 1878, Fianarantsoa.]

1868** English Friends send missionaries. [1888. Mandridrano opened.]

1869 Feb. 21. The queen and her husband are baptized. [July* She begins a memorial church. Sept. 8. All the national idols are burned.]

1872 Dec.* *Eng.* Henry Rowley is consecrated bishop of Madagascar. [1874. R. Kestell-Cornish.]

1889** Roman Catholics report 84,000 adherents. Protestant missions, 56,539 communicants.

STATE — MISCELLANEOUS.

1506 * * The Portuguese make explorations. [Settle.]

1548 * * Natives massacre the Portuguese. [1615. Again.]

1642 * * The **French** plant a colony. [1669. They destroy a Portuguese settlement. 1754. Another French settlement, soon broken up by a massacre. 1774. They settle at Antongel Bay.]

1810–11 The **British** take Fort Dauphin from the French.

1810 * * Young **Radma** becomes king. [1817. Feb. 4. Makes a treaty with the English, and agrees to abolish export slavery.]

1818 * * The **French** cede their settlements to him.

1828 * * Raboda, one of the king's wives, usurps the throne as **Ranavâlona I.**

The queen kills all her near relatives as rivals. [1831–34. She kills 25,000 subjects, and sells 50,000 women and youth as slaves.]

1845 June * A French and English expedition makes an unsuccessful attack on Tamatave. [1855. Oct. 19. The French try again and fail.]

1861 Aug. 18. Prince Rakoto is enthroned on the death of his mother; he proclaims equal protection and religious toleration.

1862 Sept. 12. Treaties signed with Great Britain and France. [1865. Again with Great Britain.]

1863 May * **Revolution:** The king and his ministers are assassinated, and Rasoherina reigns.

1867 Apr. 1. Ranavâlona II. reigns.

1873 * * **Slavery** is prohibited. [1877. Again.]

1879 * * Land disputes occur with the French.

1882 July *–**Aug.** * **France claims** a protectorate over the northwest, by virtue of a treaty made with a rebel chief in 1840–41. [Dec. 23. An embassy visits Paris, but accomplishes nothing.]

1883 Mar. 14±. Treaty with the United States. [May 15. Another with Germany.]

May 24. The French bombard and capture Majunga. [June 11. Bombard Tamatave. June 13. Taken. French ultimatum rejected. June * Tenoarino destroyed. Sept. 22. Mahanoro bombarded. Sept. * Hovas retake French posts except Najunga. Dec. 2. Hovas severely defeated. Sept. 28±. Indecisive battle.]

July 13. Razafindrahety reigns as **Ranavâlona III.**

1885 Dec. 20. A treaty with France is signed. It concedes partial French control of foreign affairs and £400,000 indemnity.

MEXICO.

MEXICO is a federal republic in the southern part of North America; capital, Mexico. It comprises 27 states, one federal district, and two territories. The chief executive is a President, and the legislative authority is lodged in a Congress, having 54 members in the Senate, and 227 in the House of Representatives. The popular language is Spanish, and the chief religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 757,760 square miles; estimated population in 1893, 11,984,483.

NOTE.— For the earliest history and the conquest by Cortez, see America.

ARMY — NAVY.

1810–11 First war of the revolution against Spain, led by Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla.

(OCT. 30.) Hidalgo defeats the Spaniards at **Truxillo.** (NOV. 7.) He is defeated by Felix Maria Calleja del Rey near **Queretaro.** (1811. JAN. 17.) Again at the Bridge of **Calderon.** (JAN. *). Hidalgo resigns and retires to the United States. (MAR. 21.) Captured. (JULY 27.) Tried and shot.

1811–13 José Maria Morelos y Pavon, a priest, continues the revolt.

(FEB. 17–MAY 2.) Morelos is besieged by Calleja at Cuautla, but finally escapes with his army. (1813.) He is repeatedly defeated. [1815. Nov. 15. Captured. Dec. 22. Shot.]

1817 Apr. * Francisco Javier Mina lands a foreign expedition at Tamaulipas in aid of the patriots. [Oct. 27. He is surprised, captured, and shot, after many successes.]

1817–21 The patriots continue a **guerrilla war** against the Spanish.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

* * * Early history, see America.
1500± * * Ixtlilxochitl, chief of Tezcuco, b.
1568± * * Ixtlilxochitl, Ferdinand de Alva Cortés, historian, born. [1648. Dies.]
1600? * Alarcon y Mendoza, Don Juan Ruiz de, poet, born. [1639. Dies.]
1651 * * Cruz, Juana Inés de la, poet, born. [1695. Dies.]
1620 * * Clavigero, Francisco Xavier (Saverio), historian, born. [1787. Dies.]
1731 * * Landiver, Rafael, poet, b. [1793. D.]
1750 * * Calleja del Rey, Felix Maria, general, born. [1820. Dies.]
1753 * * Hidalgo y Costella, Miguel, revolutionist, born. [1811. Dies.]
1755 * * O'Donoju, Juan, general, viceroy, born. [1821. Dies.]
1765 * * Morelos y Pavon, José Maria, clergyman, patriot, born. [1815. Dies.]
1774 * * Bustamente, Carlos Maria de, statesman, historian, born. [1848. Dies.]
1780 * * Alvarez, Juan, general, president, born. [1867. Dies.]
Bustamente, Anastasio, general, president, born. [1855. Dies.]
1783 * * Guerrero, Vicente, gen., b. [1831. D.]
Iturbide, Augustin de, emperor, b. [1824. D.]
1789 * * Barragan, Miguel, general, president, born. [1835. Dies.]
Mina, Francisco Javier, patriot, general, born. [1817. Dies.]
Victoria, Guadalupe (Juan Felix Fernandez), general, president, born. [1843. Dies.]
1790 * * Bravo, Nicolas, gen., b. [1854. D.]
* * Paredes y Arrillaga, Mariano, general, president, born. [1849. Dies.]
1792 * * Herrera, José Joaquin de, general, president, born. [1854. Dies.]
1795 * * Santa Anna, Antonio Lopez de, president, general, born. [1876. Dies.]
1801 * * King, Austin A., governor of Mexico, born. [1870. Dies.]
1802 * * Arista, Mariano, general, president, born. [1855. Dies.]
1806 * * Juarez, Benito Pablo, president, born. [1872. Dies.]
1811 * * Comonfort, Ignacio, president, born. [1863. Dies.]
1812 * * Almonte, Juan Nepomuceno, general, born. [1869. Dies.]
± Mejici, Tomas, Indian general, born. [1867. Dies.]
1814 * * Lerdo de Tejada, Miguel, politician, author, born. [1861. Dies.]
* * Mejia, Ignacio, statesman, born.
1816 * * Orozco y Berra, Manuel, publicist, author, born. [1881. Dies.]
1820 * * Marquez, Leonardo, general, born.
1823 * * Iglesias, José Maria, politician, lawyer, author, born. [1867. Dies.]

STATE.

* * * For the early history, see America (p. 11).

1375 * * The Aztecs elect **Acamapichtli,** "chief of men." [He becomes the founder of the Mexican Empire.]

1403 * * The Aztecs enthrone Huitzilihuitl. [1414, Chimalpopoca; 1427, Izcoatzin; 1440±, **Montezuma I.**; 1477, Tizoc; 1486, Ahuizotl; 1502, **Montezuma II.**]

1521 Aug. 13. Cortez makes Mexico a Spanish province (p. 19).

1535 Oct. *–**49** * * **Antonio de Mendoza** is the first viceroy of New Spain (Mexico).

1789 Oct. 17–94 May 15. Güemez Pacheco de Padilla Horcasitas, Count of Revillagigedo, is viceroy. The colony has great prosperity.

1810 Sept. 16. Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla, a patriotic priest, proclaims a revolt against Spanish authority.

1810–11 First struggle for **independence.**

1813 * * **Yucatan** declares for independence.

Mar. 4–16 Sept. 19. Felix Maria Calleja del Rey is viceroy.

1821 Feb. 24. Augustin de Iturbide issues the manifesto, "Plan of Iguala," proposing the independence of Mexico under a Spanish Bourbon prince. [Several rebel leaders acquiesce, and force the viceroy to resign.]

Aug. 24. Juan O'Donoju, acting viceroy, signs a treaty with Iturbide, virtually accepting the "Plan."

1822 May 18. Ferdinand VII. having refused the crown of Mexico, **Iturbide** proclaims himself emperor. [July 21. Crowned.]

1823 * * **Santa Anna** proclaims a republic at Vera Cruz. [Iturbide is overthrown.]

1824 Apr. *–**Oct.** * A **provisional government** rules.

* * California becomes a part of Mexico.

Oct. 4. *Mexico.* A **federal republic** is proclaimed. [Oct. 10. Guadalupe Victoria is elected president.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

1790 * * An immense **stone** is found, engraved with the astronomical cycle of the Aztecs.

ARMY — NAVY.

1829 Sept. * A Spanish expedition surrenders to the patriots.

1838 Mar. 31. The French demand reparation for injuries inflicted on French citizens, and are refused. [A blockade follows. Dec. * An attack on Vera Cruz is repulsed.]

1845–47 War with the United States (p. 158+).

1858–60 Civil war between the Liberals and the Clerical Party.

1860 Mar. 5. President Miramon bombards Vera Cruz. [Mar. 12. Forced to raise the siege. Aug. 10. Defeated by Liberals. Dec. 22. Utterly defeated at Colpualpam by Benito Pablo Juarez.]

1861 Dec. 17. Vera Cruz surrenders to a Spanish force sent by the allies. [1862. Jan. * Invested by Mexicans.]

1862 Mar. * Revolt: José Amaldo Marques rises against Juarez in favor of the Spanish. Juarez puts Mexico in a state of siege.

May * The Comte de Lorencez commands a **French force** of invaders.

[May 5. Repulsed near Puebla. May 18. Defeated at Orizaba. June 13, 14. Mexicans are defeated near Orizaba. Aug. 28. 2,500 more French under Gen. Forney arrive. 1863. Jan. 13. The French evacuate Tampico. Feb. 24. Advance on Mexico. May 18. Puebla surrenders. June 5. Mexico is occupied by Gen. Bazaine. Aug. 11. Reoccupy Tampico. Oct. 1. He becomes commander-in-chief. Dec. 24. San Luis Potosi is occupied by Imperialists. 1864. Dec. 17. They are defeated at San Predo. 1865. Feb. 9. Take Oaxaca. Apr. 2. Gen. Diaz takes Puebla. Oct. 16. Imperialists shoot Juarist generals held as prisoners. 1866. Jan. 4, 5. Americans favoring Juarez cross the Rio Grande and occupy Bagdad. Mar.* –May* Juarez keeps up a guerrilla warfare. June 23, 24. Gen. Escobedo captures Matamoras for Liberals. Aug. 1. Juarez takes Tampico. 1867. Jan.–Mar. * The French sail for France.]

1867 Feb. 19. Maximilian arrives with an army at Queretaro.

[May 15. Captured in Queretaro. June 19. Maximilian and his generals, Miguel Miramon and Tomas Mejia, are shot. June 21. Juarez takes Mexico City after a siege lasting 67 days. June 25. Vera Cruz is surrendered.]

1871 Apr. 12±. Mexicans **kill 40± Americans** who have crossed the boundary line in pursuit of Indian depredators.

1872 Apr. * –June * Civil war, caused by the anti-Juarez party, led by Porfirio Diaz.

(MAY 29). Insurgents are defeated at Oaxaca. (JUNE *) Again at Quinretaro. [1867. Nov. 12. Díaz victorious at Tekoar. 1877. Feb. * He defeats José Maria Iglesias. 1879. June 16±. He suppresses an insurrection led by Gen. Negrete.]

1885 Dec. * An **insurrection** in Nuevo Leon is suppressed. [1886. July * Another suppressed.]

1891 Sept. 20. Revolutionists under Gen. Catarina Garcia are defeated near Mier. [Many small encounters follow.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1825 * * Lerdo de Tejada y Correal, Sebastian, president, born. [1889. Dies.]
1827 * * Escoledo, Mariano, general, politician, born.
1830 * * Diaz, Porfirio, general, president, b.
1832 * * Garcia Cubas, Antonio, mathematician, geographer, born.
Maximilian, emperor, born. [1867. Dies.]
± Miramon, Miguel, general, b. [1867. D.]
1833 * * Gonzales, Manuel, president, born. [1891. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1856 Mar. 31. Church property is sequestrated. [1859. July 13. Confiscated.]

1857 * * A reformed church is begun.

1861 * * **Abbeys** are suppressed.

1864 * * **American Baptists** begin mission-work.

1871 * * **American Friends** begin mission-work.

* * **The Southern Methodists** (U. S. A.) open a mission on the Rio Grande. [1874. At Monterey; also the Border Mission. 1883. At Guadalajara. 1886. The Central Mission Conference is organized.]

1872 * * **The American Board** (U. S. A.) opens a mission at Guadalajara. [1873. Jan. * At Mexico City; 1874, at Matamoras; 1882, at Chihuahua; 1883, at Parral; 1886, at Sonora; 1887, at Zitacuaro; 1888, at Cosihuiriachic.]

1873 * * **The Methodists** (North) U. S. A. open a mission in Mexico City, under Dr. Wm. Butler.

* * **The Southern Presbyterians** (U. S. A.) open a mission at San Luis Potosi. [1881, Tampico.]

* * **Presbyterians** (U. S. A.) open a mission at Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi. [1876, San Miguel del Mezquital; 1884, at Guerrero and at Saltillo.]

1873–75 Roman Catholics persecute Protestants; some are murdered.

1886 * * **The Cumberland Presbyterians** (U. S. A.) begin mission-work. [1888. Open a mission at Aguas Calientes.]

STATE.

1828 * * **Manuel Gomez** Pedraza is elected president. [Annulled. 1832, Dec. 26–33 Apr. 1. Again president.]

1829 Jan. 12. Vicente Guerrero is elected president. [Dec. 23. Deposed by Gen. Santa Anna.]

Mar. * The expulsion of the **Spaniards** is decreed.

Dec. 4. A revolution arises. Anastasio Bustamente becomes acting president. [1833. Banished.]

1832 * * Santa Anna overthrows Bustamente.

1835 * * **Santa Anna** makes himself dictator.

1836 Dec. 28. Spain recognizes the independence of Mexico.

1837–41 Bustamente is again president. [1841. Oct. * Forced to resign.]

1841 Oct. * –45 * * **Santa Anna** is president. [1845. Deposed and exiled. 1846. Dec. * Reinstated.]

1843 June 12. A new constitution is proclaimed; Santa Anna is practically dictator.

1846 May * A boundary dispute causes war with the United States (p. 163).

1851 Jan. 15–53 Jan. 6. Mariano Arista is president. [Resigns.]

1853 Apr. * –55 Jan. * Santa Anna is again elected president. [He assumes dictatorial powers. Abdicates.]

1855 Jan. * –55 Dec. * Gen. Carera is president. [1855. Dec. * **Juan Alvarez**; later, Ignacio Comonfort.]

1857 Feb. 5. A new constitution is proclaimed.

1858 Jan. 11. The **church party** overthrows the constitution, and **forces** President Comonfort to retire.

Jan. 21–26. Gen. Zuloaga, a reactionist, assumes authority. [1859. Feb. 2. Abdicates.]

Feb. 11. Benito Pablo Juarez, president of the Supreme Court, is declared president by succession.

1858–60 Civil war.

1859 Feb. 2. Gen. Miguel Miramon is declared president by the reactionist faction. [Apr. 10. He obtains possession of the capital. 1860. May 1. Deposed by Zuloaga, who assumes the office himself. May 9. Arrested by Miramon. Sept. * His injustice and tyranny cause foreign Ministers to retire.]

1861 Jan. 19–65 Nov. 30. Juarez is president. [June 30. Dictator by authority of Congress. Dec. 15. Receives full powers.]

Oct. 31. The British, French, and Spanish governments agree to a **convention** for intervention in Mexico for the redress of outrages and the payment of bondholders.

1862 Feb. * The British and Spanish governments disapprove of a **project** for establishing Maximilian of Austria on the throne of Mexico.

Apr. 16. France **declares war** against Juarez.

1863 May 31. The republican **capital** is removed to San Luis Potosi. [1864, Apr. 3. To Monterey.]

July * An imperial government is formed by the opponents of Juarez.

July 6–10. An assembly of notables under French influence agree to offer the crown to **Maximilian.** [1864. Apr. 10. He accepts it. June 2. Arrives at Mexico.]

1864 Feb. 27. Gen. Santa Anna returns from exile and accepts the empire. [Mar. 2. Dismissed by the French.]

1865 Apr. 10. A new constitution is promulgated.

Oct. 2. Maximilian decrees that all resisting the empire shall be taken as bandits and shot. [Very unpopular.]

Nov. * –Dec. * The United States, evolving from the Civil War, **protests** against the **French occupation** of Mexico. [1866. Feb. 12. It demands the withdrawal of French troops. Apr. * Napoleon III. assents.]

1866 July 30. Maximilian, by a convention, agrees to transfer the receipts of custom to France.

Sept. * –Oct. * Three **rival presidents,** Juarez, Ortega, and Santa Anna, are supported by their factions. [1867. Three rivals again.]

1867 June 19. Maximilian is shot. (See Army.)

June 21. The Republic is reestablished. [Juarez acts as provisional president.]

Dec. 25±. *Mexico.* **Juarez,** being elected president, is inaugurated. [1871. Oct. * Reelected.]

1868 Jan. * –Feb. * Yucatan and other provinces revolt against Juarez. [1869. At Puebla; suppressed.]

1871 Aug. * –Oct. * Insurrections.

1872 July 18. Juarez dies. Sebastian Lerdo di Tejaday, president of the Supreme Court, succeeds to the presidency. [1876. Dec. * Retires.]

1876 Mar. * Gen. Diaz leads an insurrection. [Nov. 20. Assumes office as provisional president. 1877. Feb. 18. Gen. Iglesias makes rival claims.]

1877 Feb. 18. Gen. Porfirio Diaz is elected president. [May 5–80 Dec. 1. Rules. 1884–88. Again. 1888–92. Re-elected; rules.]

1880 Dec. 1–84 Dec. 1. Manuel Gonzalez is president.

1884 Oct. * A federal constitution is adopted.

1892 Feb.± * Gen. Garcia revolts.

1894 Dec. 14. The Government adopts severe measures against dueling.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 * * Emperor Maximilian institutes the order of the Mexican Eagle.

1873 July 23. A railway connecting Mexico and Vera Cruz is opened.

1886 Jan. 23. A. K. Cuthing, a Texan editor, is imprisoned for libel. [Aug. 23. Released.]

1889 Apr. * Mexican **women** at Socono organize a branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

May * **The ruins** of a great city are found in the forest near Palenque; buildings five stories high are well preserved.

June 6. Cave-dwellers are found in Chihuahua having stone hatchets.

* * *Mexico.* **Street-cars** introduced.

1890 Apr. 12. Four men are shot for attempting to kill President Diaz.

* * A great influx of Chinese alarms laboring men.

1891 Feb. 8. Tin ore is found.

Oct. 10. A concession is granted for a **railway** connecting Mexico with the Pacific coast.

1893 * * **Coal** is discovered in three states.

Dec. 31. Popocatepetl is in violent eruption.

MONTENEGRO.

MONTENEGRO is a principality of Southern Europe, slightly bordering the Adriatic Sea. Capital, Cettinje. It is ruled by an hereditary prince, who is practically absolute. The religion is that of the Greek Church. Estimated area, 3,630 square miles; population, 200,000±.

1467 * * Invasion of **Turks.** [1623. Again. 1714. Again; the country wasted. 1768. Again.]

1516 * * **A theocratic government** is established under a prince-bishop elected by the people. [1697. Ends.]

1697 * * Petrovicht **Nyegush** is enthroned; to nominate his successor, subject to popular approval.

1796 * * **The Turks** are defeated, and Montenegrin independence is virtually established under Pietro I. [1830. Oct. * Pietro II. rules. 1851, Danilo I; 1860, Nov. 8, Nicolas.]

1820 * * Invasion of **Turks.** [1832. Again. 1852. Distracting skirmishes.]

1834 * * **The press** is introduced. [1870. The first newspaper issued.]

1851 * * Only one school in Montenegro.

1852–53 War with **Turkey** (p. 000). [1858. War renewed.]

1853 Feb. 15. Peace by mediation.

1876–78 Russo-Turkish war.

1878 Mar. 3. Independence by treaty. (See Turkey.)

July 13. Montenegro made **independent.** A seaport given by Treaty of Berlin (p. 831.)

1879 * * **A state council** of eight members introduced.

MOROCCO.

MOROCCO is a country in Northwestern Africa, having capitals at Fez, Morocco, and Mequinez. The government is absolute, and the religion is chiefly Mohammedan. Estimated area, 219,000 square miles; the estimates of population vary from 3,000,000 to 9,400,000.

429 * * The country is conquered by the **Vandals.** [533–534. By **Belisarius.** 1051. By the **Almoravides** for Egypt. 1269. By the **Beni-Merin** princes.]

670+ * * Moosa etablishes **Mohammedism.** The Arabs first appear.

1050± * * **The Almoravides** dynasty. [1121+, the Amohades; 1270+, the Merinites; 1510+, the Sherifs; 1650+, the Alides.]

1091–1102 The Moors conquer Spain. [1492. Overthrown.]

1436 * * **Portugal** sends an expedition against Tangier. [1437. Defeated. 1871. Alfonzo V. succeeds.]

1459 * * Alcacer Seguir is captured. [1632. Sallee, a pirates' port, captured. 1687. Larish captured from Spaniards.]

1578 Aug. 4. The Portuguese are defeated at **Alcacer Quibir,** and King Sebastian killed.

1661 * * **Tangier** is ceded to England. [1684. Abandoned.]

1664–72 Arshid reigns — the first as sultan. [1672–1727. Ishmael. 1727–30. Disputed succession. 1757–89. Mohammed. 1794–1822. Soliman; he abolishes Christian slavery.]

1727 * * **Timbuctoo** becomes partially independent.

1780 * * **The Dutch** trade at Agadir.

1799 * * **The plague** in Barbary; 3,000 die daily.

1844 Aug. * *Algeria.* **The Moors** attack the French and are defeated (p. 8).

1859 Oct. 22. Spain declares **war** against the pirates. [1860. Feb. 4. Spaniards decisively defeat the Moors at Castillejos.]

1859–73 Sidi Mohammed reigns. [1873–94. Muley Hassan.]

1889 Sept. 17. Riffian pirates ransack a Spanish vessel near the coast, and take away several persons. [Sept. 22. A Spanish squadron arrives at Tangier. Sept. 29. Prisoners released; indemnity promised.]

1890 Feb. * An alarming **rebellion** arises. [Aug. 29. Another. Sept. 26. Rebels are defeated at Ait Spokhman. 1891. Aug. 8. Rebels victorious near Tangier. 1892. Many indecisive conflicts with rebels.]

1893 Oct. 2. At Melilla 6,000 Moors attack the Spanish garrison. [Hostilities active for several weeks.]

Dec. 13. The sultan accedes to the demand of Spain. [The Spanish expedition withdraws.]

1894 Jan. 20. Spain claims an **indemnity** of 20,000,000 francs for the attack at Melilla.

June 11. Abdul Azziz is proclaimed sultan at Fez.

NETHERLANDS.

THE Netherlands are a kingdom of Western Europe bordering the North Sea, having two capitals, Amsterdam and The Hague. It comprises 11 provinces, and the executive government is lodged with an hereditary constitutional monarchy; the legislative power is with the States-General, having 50 members in the Upper Chamber, and 100 in the Lower. The popular language is Dutch, and the chief religions are the Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic. Area, 12,648 square miles; population, in 1891, 33,000,000±.

ARMY — NAVY.

750 * * Charles Martel routs the **Friesians.**

CHURCH.

622–632 The first Christian church is founded at Utrecht. [695. Made the seat of an independent see.]

755 * * **St. Boniface,** "the apostle to the Germans," preaches to the heathen in Friesland, and is martyred at Dokkum.

STATE.

28–47 The Romans in a long struggle finally subdue the **Friesians.**

200± * * The **Franks** appear. [481. Clovis masters most of the country.]

5th Century+. The **Saxons and Friesians** struggle against Frankish conquest for 400 years.

800 * * **Charlemagne** is supreme ruler. [843–869. The country is included in Lotharingia. 869–870. Under French lordship. 870–879. Rule divided between French and Germans. 879–912. Germans rule.]

879 * * The **feudal system** prevails.

ARMY — NAVY.

984 * * **The French** take Luxemburg. [1443, 1479, 1542-43. Taken again. 1544. Taken by the Spanish.]

1047 * * **Dirk IV.** attacks the Emperor Henry's fleet, defeats his army, and dictates the terms of peace.

1071 * **Robert** the Friesian defeats Philip of France at Cassel.

1100 * * *Amsterdam.* The castle of **Amstel** is begun.

1304 * * **The Flemings** are driven out of Holland.

1350 * * **Civil war**; the nobles adhering to Margaret, Countess of Holland, contend with those adhering to her son and rival, Count William V.

1351 * * William defeats the "Hooks" and the English at **Vlaardingen**; this ruins Margaret's cause.

1417 * * **Civil war** between those who favor and those who oppose a female sovereign.

* * **"Bread and Cheese War;"** it is caused by a famine in the northern provinces.

1543 * * Charles V. besieges **Venlo**; it capitulates. [1568. Taken by The Netherlands and the Duke of Parma. 1632. By Prince Henry of Orange.]

1567 * * **The War of the Revolution** begins between the Reformers and the Spanish Court.

The Duke of Egmont and others cut to pieces a rabble of colonists who attempt to raise the siege of Valenciennes. The Duke of Alva is given command of 20,000 mercenaries, with unlimited powers. [Louis of Nassau and William of Orange lead the revolutionists. Sieges rather than battles ensue.]

1570 * * **William's navy** vexes the Spaniards by taking many rich prizes.

1572 * * The Spaniards take **Rotterdam** by strategy, and cruelly afflict the inhabitants.

Apr. 1. The **"Water Beggars"** seize Briel, and make it a port of refuge; they also take Flushing.

* * Adm. Dirkson defeats **Alva's fleet.**

Dec. * The Spaniards invest **Haarlem.** [1573. July * It surrenders; Spaniards' loss, 12,000 troops; the Duke of Alva violates the capitulation by butchering one-half of the inhabitants.]

1573 Oct. 31-74 Oct. 3. The Spaniards twice besiege **Leyden**; after 6,000 inhabitants have died of famine and pestilence, it is relieved by a fleet.

1574 Jan. * The Dutch take **Middelburg,** and the Spanish thereby lose their last hold on Zealand.

Jan. 4. The **Duke of Alva** retires from the task of subduing the revolution he had caused.

1584 * * The Duke of Parma besieges **Antwerp.** [1585. Taken.]

1585 * * The Spaniards take **Nimeguen.** [1591. Retaken by the Dutch. 1672, 1694. Taken by the French.]

1586 * * **Sir Philip Sidney** invades Flanders in aid of the Dutch. [Sept. 22. He is mortally wounded before Zutphen.]

1588 * * The English and Dutch repulse the Duke of Parma from the walls of **Bergen-op-Zoom.**

1590-1609 War with Spain.

1591 * * **Maurice of Nassau** takes several cities, and all Gelderland submits to him.

[1593. He takes Geertruidenberg. 1594. Also Groningen, the last Spanish stronghold in the Seven Provinces.]

1596 * * The Spanish recover **Hulst,** and the Dutch destroy **Cadiz,** also the Spanish fleet.

1598 * * The Dutch are aided by 70,000 **volunteers** from England, who man their ships.

1599-1604 Campaigns of Maurice against the Spanish under Ambrosio di Spinola.

(1604. JULY 2.) Maurice invades Flanders and utterly defeats the Archduke Albert at Nieuwpoort. (1604.) Maurice takes Sluis.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1150± * * **Windmills** are in general use.

1200± * * **Beer**-brewing is known in Brabrant.

1360 * * *Limburg-Maestricht Passover Play* appears.

1400 * * *Our Lord's Resurrection* is performed at The Hague.

1415± * * John Van Eyck and his brother Hubert of Bruges found the **Flemish school** of painting in oil.

1440± * * Laurens Janszoon Coster invents the art of printing with movable types. (?)

* * * The **herring fisheries** make Holland rich by the discovery of the curing process; "the foundation of Amsterdam is laid in herring-bones."

1452 * * *Our Lady the Virgin* is performed at Arnheim.

1498 * * *The Three Kings* is performed at Delft.

1500 * * *Mystery of the Holy Sacrament* is performed at Breda.

1590± * * The **microscope** is invented by Zacharias Jansen at Middelburg. [1621±. Or by Drebbel.]

1597 * * *Christ Bearing the Cross* is painted by Frans Francken. [1608. *Works of Mercy;* 1616, *Adoration of Christ and the Virgin.*]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

988* * Dirk II., Count, dies. [1039, Dirk III.; 1049, Dirk IV.; 1061, Floris I.; 1091, Dirk V.; 1122, Floris II.; 1157, Dirk VI.; 1190, Floris III.; 1203, Dirk VII.; 1224, William I.; 1235, Floris IV.; 1304, John III.; 1337, William III.; 1345, William IV.; 1354, Lord Margaret; 1356, William V.; 1404, Albert; 1417, William VI.]

1370± * * Coster (Koster), Laurens Janszoon, printer, born. [1440±. Dies.]

1386 * * **Eyck, Jan van,** painter, born. [1440. Dies.]

1436 * * Lord Jacoba, dies.

1443 * * Agrisola, Rudolph Roelof Huysman, born. [1485. Dies.]

1446 * * Margaret, Duchess of Burgundy, born. [1503. Dies.]

1460 * * Bosch (Bos), or Bosco, Hieronymus, painter, born. [1530±. Dies.]

1465 Oct. 28. Erasmus, Desiderius, scholar, satirist, born. [1536. July 12. D.]

1468 * * Engelbrechtsen, Cornelius, painter, born. [1533. Dies.]

1480 * * Margaret of Austria, regent, born. [1530. Dies.]

1492 * * Menno Simons, reformer, born. [1559. Dies.]

1494 * * Leyden, Luens van, painter, born. [1533. Dies.]

1498 * * Heemskerk, Martin, painter, born. [1574. Dies.]

1507 * * Ayta, Ulric van Zuichen Vigilius, statesman, born. [1577. Dies.]

1512 * * Mercator, Gerard, geographer, born. [1594. Dies.]

1514 * * Vesalius, Andreas, anatomist, born. [1564. Dies.]

1530 * * Baeker, Jakob van, painter, born. [1560. Dies.]

1533 * * **Orange, William,** Prince of, fdr. of republic, born. [1584. Dies.]

1538 * * Nassau-Dillenburg, Count Louis of, general, born. [1574. Dies.]

1547 * * Lipsius, Justus, philologist, critic, born. [1606. Dies.]

1549± * * Barneveld, Jan van Olden, statesman, born. [1619. Dies.]

1560 * * **Arminius, Jacobus,** theologian, born. [1609. Dies.]

1563 * * Gomarus, Francis, theologian, born. [1641. Dies.]

1564± * * Bloemeart, Abraham, painter, b. [1651. Dies.]

1572 * * Aarssens, Frans van, diplomatist, born. [1641. Dies.]

1575 * * Elzevir, Joost, printer, b. [1617. D.]

1577 * * Cats, Jakob, states., b. [1660. D.]

1581 * * Hooft, P. C., poet, hist., b. [1647. D.]

1583 * * Elzevir, Bonaventure, printer, born. [1652. Dies.]

Episcopius, Simon, theol., b. [1643. Dies.]

1585 * * **Jansen, Cornelius,** founder of Jansenists, born. [1638. Dies.]

1587 * * Vondel, Joost van den, poet, born. [1679. Dies.]

1588 * * Zyll, Otho van, poet, b. [1656. D.]

1590 * * Mytens, Daniel, painter, b. [1662±. Dies.]

1591 * * Ryckaert, Martin, landscape painter, born. [1636. Dies.]

1592 * * Elzevir, Abraham, printer, born.

1593 * * Dieman, Anthony van, admiral, born. [1645. Dies.]

1597 * * Barentz, Willem, arctic navigator, d. Tromp, Marten Harpertzoon van, admiral, born. [1653. Dies.]

1599 * * **Vandyke, Sir Anthony,** painter, born. [1641. Dies.]

1600 * * Wynants, Jan, painter, b. [1678. D.]

CHURCH.

1430 * * **The Church** is enriched and corrupted by Philip "the Good."

1510 * * Many **Anabaptists** fleeing from persecution come to The Netherlands. [1539. **Baptists** are persecuted; 31 refugees from England are put to death.]

1562 * * **The Reformation** is established.

* * **Granvella** becomes the first archbishop of Mechlin.

1565 * * *Sp.* Philip determines to enforce the decrees of the **Council of Trent.**

1566 * * Philip II. establishes the **Inquisition** for the suppression of reformed doctrines; the nobles form the **Confederacy of Guex** (Beggars) against it.

Jan. * The nobles, led by Count Brederode, sign [the famous] **"Compromise"** with which the rebellion begins.

* * **Open-air preachings** are guarded by armed men throughout the provinces. **Iconoclastic tumults** give excuse for military interference in religion.

± * * **William of Orange** declares his conversion to Calvinism. [1568. He reenters The Netherlands at the head of an army.]

1567 * * *Sp.* Philip II. decides on **severer measures** to suppress Protestantism, and sends the Duke of Alva to be his bloody tool.

1574 * * William undertakes to protect **Calvinism,** and to suppress "all religion at variance with the gospel."

LETTERS.

1250± * * *Floris et Blanchefleur,* by the Flemish minstrel, Diderik van Assenede, appears.

1263± * * *Flowers of Nature,* by **Jakob van Maerlant,** appears. [1270±, *Rijinbijhel;* 1284±, *Spieghel Historiael.*]

1280 * * *Roman de la Rose* is translated into the Dutch by Hein van Aken. [1310±, *Henrico en Margriete.*]

1300± * * A *Life of Jesus* appears.

1315 * * *Brabantsche Yeesten*, by Jan van Boendale, appears.

1398 * * "The Alpha and Omega" is established at Ypres. It is the earliest Chamber of Rhetoric.

14th Century. Het Daghet in den Oosten appears.

Rijinkronils, by Melis Stoke, appears.

1496 * * The "*Eglantine*" is established at Amsterdam.

1528–67 *Poems*, by Anna Bijus, appears.

1540 * * *Sonter-Liedelsens* [the earliest printed collection of the Psalms] appears.

1544 * * The earliest collection of Dutch folk-songs appears.

1550± * * Dutch scholars distinguish J from I. [The letter is introduced by Giles Beys at Paris.]

1568 * * *Wilhelmuslied*, by Filips van Mariux, appears. [1569, *Biencorf*.]

1585–90 *Zedekunst*, by Direk Coornhert, appears.

1588 * * *Gensen Lieden Boeczken* appears.

1598 * * *Achilles and Polyxena*, by Pieter Cornelissen Hooft, appears. [1605, *Granida*; 1626, *Life of Henry the Great*; 1628–42, *History of Holland*.]

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1203 * * Amsterdam is founded.

1328 * * Edward III. of England weds the third daughter of William III.

1430 * * The brilliant Order of the Golden Fleece flourishes.

1496 * * Count Philip weds Joanna of Aragon, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain [heiress of the new monarchy].

1509 * * The commerce of Antwerp is transferred to Holland.

1530 * * The dikes fail to withstand the sea; 72 villages and 100,000 people lost at Dort.

1581± * * Spain offers, by proclamation, rewards and honors to any ruffian who would murder William of Orange.

STATE.

925± * * Count Dirk I. reigns — little known. [942±, Dirk II.; 983–993, Count Arnuf; 993–1039, Dirk III. 1039–49. Count Dirk IV. rules. He begins a strife, lasting 400 years, with the Count of Flanders. 1047. He conquers territory from the emperor. 104.–61. Count Floris I. rules. 1061–91, the (child) Count Dirk V.; 1091–1122, Floris II.; 1122–57, regency and Dirk VI.; 1157–90, Floris III.; 1190–1206, Dirk VII.; 1206+, William I.; 1224–35, Floris IV.; 1235–50, William II.]

993 * * The true history of Holland begins with Dirk III., whose realm lies along the Rhine and Meuse. He subdues the Friesians.

1206+ * * William I. gives liberal charters to cities.

1225± * * Holland prospers; the Friesian Ostergrow and Westergrow are annexed [and soon lost].

1248 * * William II. is crowned King of the Romans. [1245–56. He rules a large part of Germany.]

1250–96 Count Floris V. rules. [1296–99. John I.]

1299–1433 House of Hainaut.

1299–1304 John of Avennes rules as count. [1301. He forces Utrecht into an alliance. 1304–37. William III. 1323. He makes peace with Flanders. 1337–45. William IV., killed in battle.]

1345 * * Margaret, sister of William IV., claims lordship in the absence of heirs; her son William is a rival claimant.

1347 * * The country is agitated by two parties; the Hooks favoring the female claimant, and the Codfish party favoring the male. [A long civil war ensues.]

1349 * * Margaret resigns the lordship in favor of William (V.). [1350. Resumes it.]

1358–1404 Count Albert of Bavaria, William's younger brother, rules.

1477–84 The "White Hats" struggle with the Count of Flanders for supremacy.

1404–17 The Hooks maintain William VI., son of Albert. [1417. Jacoba, daughter of William VI., claims the lordship, and bitter contention follows. 1433. She is forced to cede four counties to her uncle, Philip "the Good," of Burgundy.]

1436–77 House of Burgundy.

1436 * * Philip annexes Holland. [1464. He summons the States-General to their first meeting.]

1464–82 Mary of Burgundy, succeeding her father, rules. [1477. Mar. * She grants the "Great Privileges," recognizing the power of cities and provinces to hold diets, and terminating arbitrary government.]

1477 * * The Netherlands are annexed to Austria by the marriage of Mary to the Archduke Maximilian.

1477–1502 House of Hapsburg.

1482–94 Maximilian of Austria rules as regent for his son Philip. [1494–1502. Count Philip the Handsome.]

1502–1795 House of Orange.

Holland is ruled by princes of Orange as stadholders.

1502–30 Philibert de Chalons, Prince of Orange, is stadholder. [1515–32±. Charles II. (V. as emperor). 1524. He annexes Friesland by purchase. 1528. He acquires temporalities in Utrecht, and rules over 17 provinces, having four duchies, seven counties, one margraviate, and five lordships.]

1530–44 Réné de Nassau, nephew of Charles, rules. [1532±. Charles appoints Mary of Hungary regent. 1539. Holland is agitated by Mary's demand of a hearth-tax; refused.]

1544–84 William of Nassau, cousin of Réné, rules.

1555 Oct. 25. *Sp.* Philip II. succeeds to The Netherlands by the abdication of his father, Charles V.

1555–80 Philip II. of Spain rules.

(1559). He appoints Margaret of Parma, a natural daughter of Charles V., regent during his absence in Spain; 4,000 foreign troops remain to enforce authority. Cardinal Perrenot [Granvella], chief of the Council of Three, is the actual ruler of The Netherlands.

1559 * * William of Nassau recovers the principality of Orange (p. 541).

1561 * * William of Nassau and Count Hoorn withdraw from the Council of Three because they are powerless against the tyranny of Granvella [who, 1563, withdraws into Burgundy].

* * * William and Counts Hoorn and Egmont resist the introduction of the Inquisition.

1566 Apr. 5. Compromise of Breda.

Count Brederode with 300 nobles united in this league (signed in January), in opposition to the Inquisition, present a petition to Margaret the regent against it. They are refused and called Guex (Beggars), and assume the name (p. 541).

Aug. 14±. A Protestant insurrection in Flanders damages churches and monasteries for a fortnight.

* * Margaret attempts to capture the chief men.

* * William of Orange retires to Nassau because of personal peril. [He is outlawed because of his refusal to appear before the Council of Blood.]

1567 Sept. 9. Counts Egmont and Hoorn are treacherously seized by the Duke of Alva. [1568. June 5. Beheaded at Brussels.]

* * Revolution under William of Orange.

1567 * * Margaret resigns, and the Duke of Alva becomes regent for Philip II.

The country suffers from his tyranny, and are appalled by his bloodthirsty ferocity.

1572 * * The provinces revolt against Alva (p. 541.)

The people are treated as rebels, and their property is plundered everywhere. [1573. He is recalled; successor appointed.] (P. 541.)

1573 * * Requisens is viceroy. [1577, Don John; 1578, Farnese.] (P. 541.)

1574 Nov. * William of Orange is proclaimed governor by the States (p. 540+).

1576 Oct. * *Belg.* Pacification of Ghent (p. 541).

1577 Jan. * The "Union of Brussels" is proclaimed.

It engages signers to assist in ejecting foreign troops, in executing the Pacification, in maintaining the Catholic faith, and to recognize the sovereignty of Philip II.

Feb. 17. The "Perpetual Edict" is signed; it ratifies the Pacification.

1578 * * Amsterdam is recovered.

1579 Jan. 23. Union of Utrecht (p. 541).

1580 Sept. 29. *The Hague.* The Seven United Provinces declare their independence of Spain. [1581. July 26. They issue a declaration of independence.]

1582 Aug. * William of Orange accepts the title of count. [1584. July 10. Murdered by Balthasar, a fanatic.]

1584 * * Maurice of Nassau is stadholder. He is son of William, and only 17 years of age.

1585 * * The 10 southern provinces are subdued by the Prince of Alva.

* * *Eng.* Elizabeth is offered the sovereignty (p. 875).

1591 * * Maurice subdues all Gelderland.

1598 * * *Sp.* Philip III. cedes The Netherlands to Albert of Austria and to the Infanta Isabella.

ARMY — NAVY.

1601 July * –04 Sept. * *Bely.* The Archduke Albert **besieges Ostend**; it finally accepts honorable terms of capitulation.

1604 * * **War** on land languishes, but it is vigorously and successfully pursued on the sea.

1607 * * *Sp.* The Dutch ruin the **Spanish fleet** at Gibraltar, and become the lords of the sea.

1609 Mar. 29. Spain and the United Provinces conclude the **Truce of Antwerp** for 12 years.

1621 * * The **war with Spain** is renewed; Maurice saves **Bergen-op-Zoom.** [1623. He captures **Maestricht** by a masterly siege.]

1623 * * The Dutch **attack Peru,** conquer San Salvador and a large part of Brazil, all belonging to Spain.

* * Several **Spanish galleons** are taken, valued at £20,000,000 sterling.

1625 * * Spinola takes **Breda.** [1637. It is taken by Henry of Orange.]

1638 * * **The war is favorable to Spain.**

1639 * * The remarkable **victories** of Adms. **Van Tromp and De Witt** turn the scale in favor of the Dutch.

Sept. 16–Oct. 21. *Eng.* **Adm. Van Tromp** takes two Spanish fleets off the Downs.

1652–53 War with England under Cromwell (p. 888).

(1652. SEPT. 28.) Defeat in the Channel (p. 888). (OCT. 22.) De Ruyter is defeated by the English under **Blake.** (NOV. 30.) Victory in the Downs. Van Tromp sails through the Channel with a broom fastened to the masthead. (1653. JULY 31.) Van Tromp defeated (p. 888).

1659 * * **War with Sweden**; Holland is victorious, and saves the Danes from Charles Gustavus.

1665–67 War with England (p. 892).

(JUNE 1–4.) Indecisive naval engagements occur. (JULY 25.) De Ruyter is defeated by Monk, and the British become masters of the sea.

1667–68 First French war of conquest (p. 690).

1670 * * **War** with France and England.

* * Charles II. of England deserts Holland and joins France.

1671 * * **Holland is overrun** by the French.

* * The French are repelled by the **sluices** being opened to let in the sea and drown the land.

1672–78 Second **war with France** (pp. 540, 692, 892).

1673 Aug. 11. An indecisive **naval engagement** (p. 892).

1673–77 Indecisive fighting continues.

1684 * * The French take **Luxemburg.** [1697. Restored to Spain. 1701. Taken again by the French.]

1688 Oct. 19. The **invasion of England** fails (p. 896). [Nov. 1. Succeeds.]

1689–96 War with France.

1690 June 30. *Belg.* The allies are defeated at **Fleurus** (p. 542). (July 1.)

1701 Feb. * The French take the "barrier fortresses" (p. 902).

1702–13 War with **France and Spain.**

1702 Sept. 19. The French surrender **Venlo** (p. 902). 1747. July 2. Also Raucoux (pp. 700, 912).

1706 June 6. Antwerp surrenders after the fall of Ramillies (p. 542).

1746 Feb. 16. Marshal **Saxe** takes Brussels. [May 9. Takes Antwerp.] (P. 700.)

1781–83 Holland **loses her colonies** in a war with England for naval supremacy.

1787–89 The Low Countries are in a state of **civil war.**

* * The **Prince of Prussia** invades Holland in favor of the stadholder, and **Amsterdam** is surrendered to the king.

May 9. Utrecht is surrendered to the Prussians.

1792–93 The French occupy **Antwerp.** [1814. Recovered from France.]

1793 * * The people of Holland declare in favor of the **French republican** invaders.

* * Dumouriez takes **Breda.**

1794 * * The **Duke of York** makes unsuccessful campaigns in Holland.

* * **The French** under Gen. Pichegru conquer The Netherlands (p. 710).

1795 Jan. 18. *Amsterdam.* Entered by the French (p. 710). [Jan. 19. They take possession of **The Hague** and the people declare in their favor; the stadholder and his family flee to England.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1600± * * *Christ and the Adulteress, Raising of Jairus's Daughter*, and *Christ on the Mount of Olives*, painted by Ambrosius **Francken.**

1601 * *Amsterdam.* William Blaue improves the **first printing-press.**

1620 * * The **submarine ship** is invented by Drebbel.

1624± * * Willebrord Snell discovers the **law of refraction.**

1627 * * *The Rape of Proserpine* and *Joseph* are painted by **Rembrandt.** [1630–31, *Old man with Gospel and Turban*; 1631, *Presentation in the Temple*; 1632, *Lesson in Anatomy*; 1633, *Portrait of Saskia van Ulenburch* and *Susanna*; 1634, *Descent from the Cross* and the *Incredulity of St. Thomas*; 1637, *The Return of the Prodigal Son*; 1645, *The Holy Family*; 1648, *Supper at Emmaus* and *Christ at Emmaus*; 1653, *The Nativity*; 1656, *The Blessing of Jacob*; 1657, *The Jewish Bride*; 1662–64, *Rembrandt and Family.*]

1628 * * *Magdalen Washing Christ's Feet* is painted by **Frans Francken.** [1634. *Feeding the Five Thousand.*]

1634 * *Amsterdam.* The **Exchange** is built. [1648. The **Stadhouse**, costing 3,000,000 guilders, is built on 13,659 piles.]

1637 * Cornelius Drebbel invents the thermometer.

1651 * *Dog Devouring Game* is painted by Jan Fyt. [1661, *Fancy Birds.*]

1654 * * Huygens completes the discovery of **Saturn's ring.** [1655. He determines the annular form of Saturn. Mar. 25. He discovers one of its satellites.]

1656 * *Blessing of Jacob* is painted by **Rembrandt.**

* * **Pendulum clocks** are invented by Huygens.

1658 * * **The cannel engine for raising** ships is invented by Baker.

1659± * * Fromantil improves the **pendulum.**

1670 * * Christian Huygens introduces the theory of **oscillation.**

1672 * * **Hose** for fire-engines are invented by Van der Heyde.

1677 * * Leeuwenhoek discovers **animalcules.**

1678 * * Huygens proposes the **undulatory theory of light** and the law of **double refraction.**

1690 * * An **observatory** is established at Utrecht.

1701 * * Boerhaave founds **organic chemistry.**

1731 * * **The pyrometer** is invented by Musschenbroeck.

1745± * * Kleist, Musschenbroeck, and others invent the **Leyden jar.**

1785 * * An **electric machine** is constructed at Haarlem by Van Marum.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1603 * * Cocceius, Johannes, clergyman, biblical critic, born. [1669. Dies.]

1604 * * Elzevir, Louis, printer, b. [1670. D.]

Nassau-Siegen, Count of, Joan Mauzity, "**Maurice of Nassau.**" b. [1679. D.]

1607 * * Heemskerk, Jacob, admiral, dies.

Rembrandt, Harmanzoon van Ryn, painter, born. [1669. Dies.]

Ruyter, Michael Adriaanzoon de, admiral born. [1676. Dies.]

1608 * * Brauwer, Adrian, painter, born. [1640. Dies.]

1610± * * Dekker (Van Decker), Jeremias de, poet, born. [1666. Dies.]

* * Vandervelde, Willem, the elder, painter, born. [1693. Dies.]

1612 * * Boxhorn, Marcus Zuerius, critic, historian, born. [1653. Dies.]

1615 * * Metzu, Gabriel, painter, b. [1658. D.]

Ryckaert, David, painter, b. [1677. Dies.]

1616 * * Lemaire, Jacques, navigator, dies.

1621 * * Eeckhout, Gerbrant van der, painter, born. [1674. Dies.]

1624 * * Berghem, Nikolaas van Harlaem, painter, born. [1683. Dies.]

Leusden, Jan, philologist, born. [1669. D.]

1625 * * De Witt, John, states., b. [1673. D.]

Wouvermans, Peter, printer, b. [1683. D.]

1626 * * Elzevir, Daniel, printer, b. [1680. D.]

1627 * * Van der Meer, Jan, painter, born. [1685. Dies.]

1628 * * Graat, Barnet, painter, b. [1709. D.]

Huygens, Christian, natural philosopher, born. [1695. Dies.]

1629 * * Tromp, Cornelius van, admiral, born. [1691. Dies.]

1630 * * Ginkel, Godard van, Earl of Athlow, general, born. [1703. Dies.]

1632 * * Leeuwenhoek, Antonius van, naturalist, born. [1723. Dies.]

Maas, Nikolaas, painter, born. [1693. Dies.]

Spinoza, Baruch, philos., b. [1677. Dies.]

1633 * * Baan, Jan van, portrait painter, born. [1702. Dies.]

Limborch, Philippus, theol., au., b. [1712. D.]

Vandervelde, Willem, the younger, painter, born. [1707. Dies.]

Mieris, Frans, painter, born. [1681. Dies.]

1636 * * Witzius, Hermann, theologian, born. [1708. Dies.].

1641 * * Coehorn, Menno van, Baron, engineer, born. [1704. Dies.]

Graaf, Reguier van, physiol., b. [1673. D.]

Heinsius, Antonius, states., b. [1720. Dies.]

1644 * * Weeninx, Jan, the younger, painter, born. [1719. Dies.]

1647 * * Goes, Johann Antonides van der, poet, born. [1684. Dies.]

Vaart, Jan van der, painter, b. [1721. D.]

1649 * * Bentinck, William, Earl of Portland, statesman, born. [1709. Dies.]

1650 * * Bloch, Joanna Koerten, artist, born. [1715. Dies.]

William III., William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange, King of Eng., b. [1702. D.]

Tasman, Abel, navigator, dies.

1654 * * Nieuwentyl, Bernardus, philosopher, born. [1718. Dies.]

1656 * * Eeckhout, painter, born. [1695. D.]

1657 * * Rysbraeck, Pieter, landscape painter, born. [1716. Dies.]

1659 * * Van der Werf, Adriaan, painter, born. [1722. Dies.]

1668 * * Boerhaave, Hermann, physician, philosopher, born. [1738. Dies.]

1669 * * **Albemarle, Earl of,** Arnold van Keppel, courtier, born. [1718. Dies.]
1682 * * **Huysum, Jan van,** painter, born. [1749. Dies.]
1684 * * **Effen, Justus van,** littérateur, born. [1735. Dies.]
1687 * * Hoogvliet, Arnold, poet, b. [1763. D.]
1688 * * Gravesande, Willem Jakob van S., philosopher, born. [1742. Dies.]
1692 * * Musschenbroek, Pieter von, mathematician, born. [1761. Dies.]
1694 * * Feitama, Sibrand, poet, b. [1758. D.]
1700 * * Swieten, Gerard van, physician, born. [1772. Dies.]
1702 * * Chauffepie, Jacques George de, clergyman, author, born. [1786. Dies.]
1713 * * Haren, Willem van, poet, b. [1768. D.]
1720 * * Hemsterhuys, Frans, philosopher, born. [1790. Dies.]
1722 * * Camper, Pieter, anatomist, naturalist, born. [1789. Dies.]
1724 * * Lennep, Jan Daniel, linguist, critic, born. [1771. Dies.]
1738 * * Bekker, Elizabeth, novelist, poet, born. [1804. Dies.]
Lannoy, Baroness of, Juliana Cornelia, poet, born. [1782. Dies.]
1741 * * Deken, Aagjen, au., b. [1804. D.]
1748 * * Eynden, Roland van, artist, historian, born. [1819. Dies.]
1750 * * Marum, Martin van, physicist, born. [1837. Dies.]
1756 * * Bilderdijk (Bilderdyk), Willem, poet, born. [1831. Dies.]
1757 * * Bellamy, Jacobus, poet, b. [1785. D.]
1760 * * Verhuel, Carel Hendrik, admiral, born. [1845. Dies.]
1765 * * Chassé, David Heindrick, baron, general, born. [1849. Dies.]
1767 * * Helmero, Jan Frederick, poet, born. [1813. Dies.]
1770± * * Temminck, C. J., naturalist, born. [1858. Dies.]
1772 Aug. 24. William I., Frederick Wilhelm, king, born. [1843. Dies.]
1774 * * Lennep, David Jacob van, jurist, poet, born. [1853. Dies.]
1776 * * Kampen, Nikolaus Godfried van, historian, born. [1839. Dies.]
1778 * * Bonaparte, Louis, king, born. [1846. Dies.]
1784 * * Kessels, Matthias, sculptor, born. [1836. Dies.]
1791 * * As, Christian Peter Robide van der, poet, born. [1851. Dies.]
1792 Dec. 6. William II., king, born. [1849, Mar. 17. Dies.]
1793 * * Eeckhout, Jacob J., painter, born.

CHURCH.

1603 * * **Arminius** assails the current Calvinistic theology while professor of theology at Leyden. The upper classes embrace **Arminianism.** The bulk of the clergy, peasantry, town populace, and army, with Maurice at their head, support **Calvinism** vigorously.

* * **Jews** are favored.

1607 * * An **English Baptist Church** is formed by John Smyth. [The first recorded; for fear of discovery their meetings have been held in private houses.]

1610 * * The Remonstrants (**Arminians**) formulate their creed in five articles.

1610–19 Dissensions occur between the Arminian and Gomorist parties.

1618 * * The **Synod of Dort** favors the Calvinists; the **persecution of Arminians** follows. [1621. They fly to Holstein and elsewhere.]

1640 * **Cornelius Jansen,** bishop of Ypres, intensifies controversy by the publication of *Augustinus;* he advocates free grace. [1642. It is condemned by the Pope.]

1708 * * The **Jesuits** are expelled.

LETTERS.

1609–21 *Galathea,* the *Maechdenplicht,* and *Sinne en Minne Beelden,* by **Jakob Cats,** appears.

1611 * * *Roderick and Alphonsus,* dramatized by **Gerbrand Adriaanssen Brederroo,** appears. [1615±, *Farce of the Cow;* 1618±, *Jerolimo, the Spanish Brabanter.*]

1612 * * *Fenwis the Boor,* by Dr. Samuel Coster, appears.

1620 * *Jerusalem laid Desolate,* by **Joost van der Vondel,** appears. [1625, *Palamedes, or Murdered Innocence;* 1638, Jan. 3, The tragedy, *Gysbreght van Aemstel.*]

1621 * * *Batava Tempe,* by **Sir Constantijn Huygens,** appears.

1625 * * *Friesche Lusthof,* by Jan Janssen Starter, appears.

* * *Otiorum Libri Sex,* by **Huygens,** appears.

1637 * * *Batavian Arcadia,* by Johan van Heemskerk, appears.

1639 * * *Rooselijus Cochjens Ontleed,* by Jan Luiken, appears.

1641 * * *Aaron and Titus,* by Jan Vos, appears. [1665, *Medea.*]

1647 * * *Oogentroost,* by **Huygens,** appears.

1648 * * *Johanna Gray,* by Joachim Oudaen, appears.

1654 * * The tragedy *Lucifer,* by **Vondel,** appears.

1671 * * *Ijstroom,* by Johan Antonides van der Goes, appears.

1675± * * *Mirandos,* by Nikolaes Heinsius, appears.

1677 * * *The Art of Poetry Expounded,* by Andries Pels, appears.

1691–93 *Betoverde Wereld,* by Balthasar Bekker, appears.

1692–1708 *Boekzaal van Europa* is issued. [Also 1715–48.]

1697–1702 *Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcorum,* by J. Gronovius, appears.

17th Century. Masquer of the World, by Adriaen Poirters, appears.

1710–48 *Republijk der Geleerden* is issued.

1711–12 *Misanthrope* is issued.

1728 * * Falkener's *Journal* appears.

1731–35 *Hollandsche Spectator* is issued.

1741 * * *Gevallen van Friso,* by Willem van Haren, appears.

1761 * * *Vaderlandsche Letteroefeningen* is issued.

1780± * * *Letters on Divers Subjects,* by **Betjen Wolff** and **Aagjen Deken,** appears.

1782 * * *Sara Burgerhart,* by the ladies **Wolff** and **Deken,** appears. [1785, *Willem Leevend;* 1792, *Cornelia Wildschut.*]

1783 * * *Julia,* by Rhijnvis Feith, appears.

1786 * * *Elias,* by **Willem Bilderdijk,** appears.

1788 * * *Algemeene Kumsten Letterbode* is issued.

1792 * * *The Grave,* by Rhijnvis Feith, appears.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1602 * * The **Dutch East India Company** is formed. [1607. The Dutch are the leading traders of the world.]

1607 * * The **Bank of Amsterdam** is founded. [1635. Bank of Rotterdam.]

1619 May 13. Maurice stains his brilliant record by the infamous trial and execution of the illustrious statesman, **Jan van Olden Barneveld,** a Remonstrant, 70 years of age.

1648 * * The imposition of toll on the Münster greatly injures the trade of Amsterdam.

1672 Aug. 20. John and Cornelius De Witt are torn in pieces by a mob.

1699 * * **Two-thirds** of the population of Leyden **perish** by fever.

STATE.

1609 Apr. 9. Spain acknowledges the independence of the United Provinces, and signs a truce (p. 541).

1616 * * **Maurice** favors the Calvinists, and aims at **kingly power.** [1618. He becomes Prince of Orange. 1623. His tyranny provokes a conspiracy; 16 persons are executed.]

± * * *E. Ind.* The **Dutch rule** is established.

1625–47 Frederick Henry, a brother, succeeds Maurice.

1635 * * Holland enters an **alliance** with France (p. 689).

1647–72 William II. becomes stadholder.

1648 Oct. 24. The independence is recognized by Europe (pp. 541, 689).

17th Century. Period of **greatest prosperity.**

1651 Oct. 9. *Eng.* **Anti-Dutch Navigation Act** passes (p. 889).

1653–58 Jan De Witt is grand pensionary of Holland. [1658–63, 1663–68, Re-elected.]

1654 Apr. 5. Peace with England.

1659 May 21. Treaty of The Hague. England, France, and Holland unite in an alliance to preserve the equilibrium of the North.

1665 * * *Eng.* **The Navigation Act** is renewed against Dutch commerce; war follows. [1665. Treaty of peace.]

1667 * * The **Perpetual Edict** is passed; it is averse to the House of Orange.

1668 Jan. 23. Triple alliance against France (p. 691).

1672–1702 William III., Prince of Orange, is stadholder.
[1677. He marries Mary of England, daughter of the Duke of York, later James II. 1689–1702. He is King of England.]

1686 July 9. *Ger.* **League of Augsburg** (p. 799). William III. heads the anti-France movement.

1689–1702 The Netherlands are **allied with England** as a part of the realm of William III.

1697 Sept. 20. Peace of Ryswick (p. 695).

1702–47 John William, nephew of William III., is stadholder.

1713 Apr. 11. Peace of Utrecht; the Spanish Netherlands are united to the United Provinces (p. 697).

1715 Nov. 16. Barrier treaty (p. 543).

* * * Holland is of small importance in European politics.

1743–48 Supports the claims of Empress **Maria Theresa.**

1747–61 William Henry is stadholder.

1748 Oct. 18. Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle (p. 515).

1793 * * Holland joins the **first coalition** against France (p. 709).

1794–95 French conquerors rule (p. 710).

1795–1806 The Netherlands are formed by France into the **Batavian Republic.**
[1805. Apr. 26. The republic receives a new constitution.]

1795 May 9. Utrecht is annexed to France.

ARMY — NAVY.

1795 July * Luxemburg is surrendered to the French after a siege of seven months. [1814. May * Retaken by the allies.]

1797 Oct. 11. Defeat at Camperdown (p. 928).

1799 Aug. 30. The British take the Dutch fleet (p. 928).

Sept. 9. Sir Ralph Abercromby repulses the French under Brune at Zuyper Slays. [Sept. 19. Allies defeated.] (P. 712.)

1804 July 28.-Dec. 23. The Watcheren British expedition against the French. (Aug. *). It takes Flushing, fails to take Antwerp, and retires.

1813 Nov. * *The Hague.* Evacuated by the French.

1830 Oct. 27. The Belgian troops enter Antwerp, and a dreadful conflict ensues with the Dutch garrison (p. 542).

1832 Dec. 4. The French bombard the citadel at Antwerp. [Dec. 23. It is surrendered by Gen. Chassé.]

1838 Aug. 3. Holland declares war with Belgium.

1873 Apr. *-79 Mar. * *Sumatra.* Successful war with the Achinese. [1882. A second war; Dutch victorious.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1844± * * Gerard Andreas Mulder introduces the term protein for the basis of albumen, fibrin, and casein.

1878 Apr. * The Dutch polar expedition sails.

1879 May 6. The *Willem Barentz* sails for arctic explorations.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1798 * * Da Costa, Izaak, poet, b. [1860. D.] Thorbecke, Jan Rudolph, states., b. [1872. D.]
1802 * * Lennep, Jacobus van, novelist, born. [1868. Dies.]
1803 * * Koekkoek, Bernard Cornelius, painter, born. [1862. Dies.]
1806 * * Potgieter, Everhard Johannes, poet, critic, born. [1875. Dies.]
1809 * * Hammerich, Frederik Reder Adolf, author, born. [1877. Dies.]
1811 * * Scholten, Johannes Hendrik, clergyman, author, born. [1885. Dies.]
1812 * * Toussaint, Anna Luize Geertrinde, novelist, born. [1886. Dies.]
1817 Feb. 19. William III., king, born. [1890, Nov. 23. Dies.]
1821 * * Ppzoomer, Carolus Wilhelmus, philosopher, born. [1892, Aug. 23. Dies.]
1826 * * Caland, Pieter, engineer, born.
1829 * * Genestet, Peter Anton de, poet, born. [1861. Dies.]
1832 * * De Haas, Maurice F. H., painter, born. [1880. Dies.]
1877 June 3. Sophia, queen, dies.
1879 Jan. 13. Henry, prince, brother of William III., A58.
1880 Aug. 31. Wilhelmina, queen, born.

CHURCH.

1797 * * The Netherlands Missionary Society is organized at Rotterdam.

1815 * * The Netherlands Bible Society is organized.

1839 * * The Christian Reformed Missionary Society is organized at Leyden.

1840 * * *Amsterdam.* The Mennonite Missionary Society is founded.

1853 Mar. * The Roman Catholic hierarchy is reestablished.

1856 * * Pastor Witteveen founds the Ermelo Missionary Society at Ermelo.

1859 * * The Utrecht Missionary Society is founded.

* * *Amsterdam.* The Dutch Reform Missionary Society is founded for the conversion of the Jews in heathen countries.

1861 * * *Amsterdam.* The Netherland Society of Israel is formed by a union of two societies in Amsterdam and The Hague.

1875 * * The Christian Reformed Mission among the Jews is founded by the Free Church of Holland.

1891 July 24. *Amsterdam.* A memorial tablet in honor of the Pastor John Robinson, of the Pilgrim Fathers, is unveiled in St. Peter's Church.

Aug. 12. *Amsterdam.* The 12th International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association opens with 300 delegates.

LETTERS.

1800± * * *Charlotte van Bourbon*, by Adriaan Loosjes, appears.
1803 * * *Recensent* is issued.
1807 * * *The Disease of the Learned*, by Bilderdijk, appears.
1812 * * *The Dutch Nation*, by Helmero, appears.
1816 * * *Gedenkschrift van Nederlands Herstelling*, by Johannes Henricus van der Palm, appears.
1818 July 11. The use of the French language in judicial proceedings is abolished with a proviso.
1819 * * *A Winter in Nova Zembla*, by Hendri Tollens, appears.
1820 * * *Ondergang der eerste Wereld*, by Bilderdijk, appears.
± * * *Poems*, by Antoni Christian Winand Staring, appears.
1835 * *Jochebed*, by Adrianus Bogaers, is printed. (It had been in existence for more than thirteen years.)
* * *Nederlandsch Museum* is issued.
1836 * * *Voyage of Heemskerk to Gibraltar*, by Adrianus Bogaers, appears. [1846. *Romances and Ballads.*]
* * *Camera Obscura*, by Nicolaes Beets, appears.
1837 * * The *Gids* is issued.
1840 * * *Truth and Dreams*, by Johannes Pieter Hasebroek, appears.
1848 * * *Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indie* is issued.
1855 * * *Nederlandsch Spectator* is issued.
1857 * * The *Tijdstroom* is issued.
1867 * * *Theologisch Tijdschrift* is issued.
1877 * * *Amsterdam.* A new university is opened.
1889 Dec. 6. Free State education is abolished except for paupers; grants in aid of denominational schools substitute free schools.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1815± * * The Society of Beneficence for colonizing indigent people is unsuccessful.
1825 * * The North Holland canal, connecting Amsterdam and the Helder, is opened; length 51 miles.
1849-51 Haarlam Lake is drained.
1854 * * *Amsterdam.* A society is formed for advancing the welfare of working-people.
1859 * * Free and penal colonies are formed
1865+ * * A canal is dug connecting Amsterdam with the North Sea. [1876. Nov. 1. Opened.]
1873 Sept. 8. A new port at Flushing is opened.
1879 Jan. 23. The 300th anniversary of the union of the Seven United Provinces is celebrated at Utrecht.
1883 May 1. *Amsterdam.* An international exhibition is opened.
1889 Sept. * Dock laborers at Rotterdam strike. [Oct. 2. Compromised.]
1892 Aug. 4. The canal connecting Amsterdam and the Rhine is opened.
Sept. 26. *The Hague.* Cholera appears.
1893 Jan. 20. *Amsterdam.* The unemployed become riotous.

STATE.

1806 June 5. Holland is made a kingdom under the rule of Louis Bonaparte. [1810. July 1. Abdicates.]
1810 Apr. 9. Annexed to France (p. 543). [1813. Nov. 17. Restored to the House of Orange.]
1815 Mar. 23. Holland and Belgium united to form the kingdom of The Netherlands (p. 543). [Dec. 6. Luxemburg annexed. 1830. Part given to Belgium.]
1815-40 William I. is king.
1830 Oct. 4. Revolution: Belgium separates (p. 542, 543).
1831 June 18. William [III.] weds Sophia of Würtemberg.
1839 Apr. 19. Treaty with Belgium signed (p. 545).
1840-49 William II. reigns.
1848 Apr. 17. William grants a constitution.
1849-89 William III. reigns. [1879. Jan. 7. Weds Emma of Waldeck-Pyrmont.]
1853 Sept. 8. The Lower Chamber enacts religious liberty. Vote, 22-16.
1863 May. 12. A treaty is signed for capitalizing the Scheldt dues.
1867 May 7+. Luxemburg Conference (p. 971).
1870 * * Capital punishment is abolished.
1871 July 7. The Chambers vote to cede Dutch possession in Guinea to Great Britain.
1875 Aug. * A new penal code is promulgated.
1887 Nov. 30. The revised constitution is promulgated.
1889 Mar. 25. The queen becomes temporary regent, the king being incapacitated. [Apr. 3. The regency is established by the Parliament. May 5. The king resumes the government.]
1889+ * * Wilhelmina, daughter of William III., reigns.

NEWFOUNDLAND is a large island in the Atlantic Ocean, nearly opposite the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. It is a crown colony of Great Britain; capital, St. John's. The government is conducted by a governor, Executive Council, Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly. Area, 42,200± square miles; population, in 1891, 197,934.

1347 * * **Norwegian** sailors arrive (p. 12).

1497 June 25. John Cabot arrives in the harbor of St. John's (p. 14).

1500± * * **Cod-fishing** begins.

1577 * **The fisheries** have become important to the Catholic countries of Europe; hundreds of fishing-vessels arrive.

1616 * **Lord Baltimore** plants a colony on the southern peninsula. [He is driven away by the French.]

1621 * **The English** make the first important settlement under Sir George Calvert in Avalon. [1633. It is removed to Maryland.]

* * King Charles makes a grant to **Sir David Kirke**, who establishes himself on the island.

1625 * **Fish** are taken in great quantities to the markets of Spain, Portugal, and Italy. [1674. Nearly 11,000 English seamen are employed.]

1697 * Peace of Ryswick; **the French** are to occupy certain parts of the coast, with Placentia for a capital (p. 695).

1702 * **The French** possess almost the entire island.

1713 * Treaty of Utrecht; the island goes to **England** (p. 59).

1832 * **Representative government** by a legislature is granted by the crown. [1855. Responsible government established. 1894. Still in force.]

1852 * The Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company is chartered. [1858. Aug. 5. **Atlantic Cable** laid (p. 185).]

1857 Jan. 14. French fishery privileges are exchanged for others. [Much dissatisfaction follows.]

1869 * Newfoundland declines to enter the **union with Canada.**

1870 * Sir Stephen J. Hill is governor. [1883. Sir John H. Glover. 1886. Sir G. Wm. des Voeux.]

1877 Jan. 13. Nets of **United States** fishermen are fixed at **Fortune Bay,** contrary to local regulations, and forcibly removed. [An international dispute follows. £15,000 compensation awarded by arbitrators.]

Nov. 23. Halifax **Fishery Commission** award (p. 297+).

1882 Sept. 9. The French flag is run up at Cumberland Stage.

1886 Feb. * **The long dispute with France** respecting the fisheries is settled. [1888. Again revived.]

1889 Jan. 25. Claims for damages are presented to the Government because of damage done to nets in St. George Bay by the French.

Mar. 4. American fishermen are denied the right to buy bait.

1890 Apr. 28. The **Bait Law** vexes American fishermen on the Banks.

May 29±. French marines land, and destroy nets; the people refuse to pay taxes without protection.

1891 Mar. 12. A new *modus vivendi* is decided on for Newfoundland.

Apr. 20. The enforcement of the **Bait Law** provokes a riot at Fortune Bay.

Dec. 9. Retaliation duties are levied on Canadian goods.

1892 July 8. St. John's is nearly destroyed by fire; loss, $20,000,000±. [The British Government bestows £14,400 to sufferers.]

1893 Dec. 10. A financial **crisis** occurs at St. John's. [Great destitution.]

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND is a group of islands in the Pacific Ocean, the largest two being North Island and South Island. It is a British colony of nine provincial districts, with Wellington for a capital. The government is conducted by a crown governor and a General Assembly of two houses, the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives. Area, 104,471 square miles; population in 1891, 668,651, including 41,993 natives.

1642 Dec. * **Discovered** by Abel Janszen Tasman, a Dutch navigator, and named Van Diemen's Land.

1814 * * **A missionary settlement** is made. [1822. Wesleyan mission opened.]

1839 * * *Eng.* **The New Zealand Company** is organized; it founds a settle- at Wellington.

1840 * **Auckland** is founded. [Later it has a college and a cathedral. 1841. Nelson is founded; also New Plymouth. 1848. Otago. 1850. Canterbury.]

1852 * **Representative government** is established.

1893 Sept. 8. The Legislative Council passes a bill granting the **franchise to women.**

1894 Oct. 28. The steamer *Wairarapu* is **wrecked** on the coast; 134 lives are lost. [Nov. 1. Another wreck; 78 lives lost.

NICARAGUA.

NICARAGUA is one of the Central American States; capital, Managua. The chief executive authority is lodged with a president elected for nine years, and the legislative authority with a Congress of two houses; estimated area, 40,000 square miles; estimated population in 1894, 360,000.

1502 * **Columbus** views the coast. [1521-22. Gil Gonzalez Davila first explores the country from the Pacific coast.]

1524-25 Francisco Hernandez de Cordova founds **Granada.** [The country becomes a province of Guatemala during the Spanish colonial history.]

1550 * **A revolt** against Spain fails.

1610 * **Leon** is founded. [Later, a cathedral city. 1685. Sacked by William Dampier, the English freebooter.]

1821 Sept. 21. A declaration of **independence** is issued.

1824-39 A State of the **Central American Federation.**

1826 * **A ship canal** route is partly surveyed. [1837-38. Again. 1872-73. Again, by the U. S. Government.]

1840-94 Period of **Revolutions.**

1847 Dec. * **Great Britain** seizes San Juan del Norte, the only seaport on the **Atlantic coast.** [1848. Jan. * The British guard at San Juan are dispersed; restored by war-vessels.]

1847-48 Boundary dispute with Great Britain.

1848 * **Moravian** missionaries arrive. [1849. Mission at Bluefields; 1853, at Magdala; 1860, at Ephrata; 1889, at Rama.]

1849 * Concessions made to Americans for the construction of a **ship canal.** [1880. Again. 1858. To a Frenchman.]

1850 Apr. * The United States and Great Britain mutually **agree** not to enter or interfere in Central America.

1855 * The country is **divided** chiefly by two parties, who engage in **civil war.** [The democrats invite the aid of William Walker (American filibuster). Oct. 13. He takes Granada. 1856. July * Forced out; he burns the city. 1857. May 1. The united armies of the Confederated States of Central America drive Walker out of the country.]

1856 Feb. 10. President Rivas decrees the **annexation** of the entire Mosquito Coast. (Claimed by Great Britain.)

July * Dissensions enable **Walker** to secure his election as president.

1858 May 1. Nicaragua and Porto Rico **appeal to Europe** for protection.

1859 * T. Martinez is elected president. [1863. Reelected. 1867, Mar. 1, Fernando Guzman; 1871, Feb. 1, Vincenti Quadra; 1875, Feb. 1, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro; 1879, Mar. 1, Joaquin Zavala; 1883, Jan. * Dr. Adam Cardenas; 1886, Dec. 16, Señor Carazo; 1889, Dr. Roberto Sacaza *ad interim;* 1890, Nov. * Again.]

1860 * **England** cedes the protectorate of the Mosquito Coast to Nicaragua, which agrees to pay £1,000 yearly for ten years to its chief. [1864. Refuses to recognize the succeeding chief.]

1885 * A. G. Menocal surveys a **ship-canal** route connecting the two oceans, for the United States Government.

1887 * Concessions for 100 years are granted to the **Nicaragua Canal Company.** [Transferred to the Maritime Canal Company.]

1889 May 4. The **Maritime Canal Company** is organized (U. S. A.). Route selected, length 169½ miles (excavations 27 miles). [1889. June 3. Work begun. 1892. Dec. 3. Stopped by exhaustion of funds. 1893. Aug. 30. The Maritime Construction Company passes into the hands of a receiver.]

1892 Feb. 23. A perpetual charter is granted to the **Louisiana Lottery Company.**

1893 May * President Sacaza is overthrown by **revolutionists.** [May 31. He signs a treaty of peace. A provisional government assumes office at Managua. Aug. 23. Sacaza arrests and exiles his prominent opponents; rioting follows.]

1894 Feb. 24. Honduras is surrendered to Nicaragua troops.

July 5. Mosquito chiefs **revolt** and capture Bluefields. [July 10. Chief Clarence proclaimed. Nov. 28. Andrew Hendy elected.]

NORWAY.

NORWAY is a country of northwestern Europe; capital, Christiania. The government is a limited monarchy; and it is united with Sweden under one king and diplomatic authority, but with its own parliament, or Storthing. The popular language is Norwegian, and the state religion is Lutheran. Area, 124,495 square miles; population in 1891, 2,001,000±.

ARMY — NAVY.

872 * * **Harold I.** defeats his enemies in a sea-fight at Hafsfiord. [He subdues the petty kings and their freebooting expeditions; many migrate to Iceland and Normandy.]

1000 * **Olaf,** the Lap, defeats Olaf, King of Sweden, in the battle of **Svold.**

1028 * **Canute II.,** King of England, conquers Norway.

1060 * *Eng.* **Harold III.,** Hardrada, invades England (p. 846).

1096–1103 Magnus III. invades the Orkneys, Scotland, and Ireland; killed before Dublin.

1136 * **Civil war.**

1186 * **Magnus V.** is defeated by Swerro, an adventurer.

1261 * *Scot.* **Hakon I.** invades Scotland. [Killed.]

1814 July 16. Swedes invade Norway.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

863 * Halfdan, king, drowned.
934 * Harold Harfager, king, dies.
963 * Hakon the Good, king, dies.
977 * Harold II., king, dies.
1000 * Olaf I., king, slain in battle.
1030 * Olaf II., king, slain in battle.
1047 * Magnus I., king, dies.
1202 * Swerro, adventurer, dies.
1263 * Hakon V., king, dies.
1280 * Magnus VII., king, dies.
1622 * Adelaar, Cort Sivertsen, naval commander, born. [1675. Dies.]
1756 * Pram, Christian Henriksen, journalist, poet, born. [1821. Dies.]
1784 * Hansteen, Christoffer, astronomer, born. [1873. Dies.]
1800 * Lassen, Christian, orientalist, born. [1876. Dies.]
1802± * Abel, Hiels Henrik, mathematician, born. [1829. Died.]
1805 * Sars, Michel, zoologist, b. [1869. D.]
1808 * Wergeland, Henrik Arnold, poet, born. [1845. Dies.]
1810 * Bull, Ole Bornemann, violinist, composer, born. [1880. Dies.]
Munch, Peder Andreas, hist., b. [1863. D.]
1813 * Aasen, Ivar Andreas, botanist, poet, born.
Moe, Jorgen, poet, bishop, b. [1882. Dies.]
1814 * Colban, Marie, novelist, poet, born.
1832 * Bjornson, Bjornstjern, author, b.
Nordenskjöld, Baron Nils Adolph Erik, arctic explorer, born.
1834 * Dietrichson, Lorentz H. S., poet, b.
1841 * Janson, Kristoffer N., poet, au., b.
1861 * Nansen, Fridtjof, artic explorer, b.

LETTERS.

1643 * The first book printed in Norway is an almanac, by Tyge Neilsen, a wandering printer.

1651 * *Christianiae Stads Beskrifuelse,* by Stephensen Bang, appears.

1656 * A small glossary or *glosebog* of the local dialects, by Christen Jensen, appears.

1679 * *Presbyterologia Norwegica,* by Gerhard Milzow, appears.

1719 * *Norriges Kongers Historie,* by Jonas Ramus, appears. [1735, *Norriges Beskrivelse.*]

1760–61 *Ugentlige korte Afhandlinger* is issued.

1762 * *Maanedlige Afhandlinger* is issued.

1763 * *Intelligentssedler* is issued at Christiania.

1765 * *Adressecontors Efterretniger* is issued at Bergen.

1767 * *Beskrivelse over Finwarkens Lapper,* by Knud Leem, appears.

1772 * The Norwegian poets in Copenhagen organize a **Norske Selskab,** and influence Danish letters to a large degree.

1807–10 *Politik og Historie* is issued.

1811 * The **University of Christiania** is founded.

1813 * *Smaadigte,* one of the first publications of liberated Norway, by the Trefoils, Bjerregaard, Hansen, and Schwach, appears.

1816 * *Poems,* by Mauritz Christopher Hansen, appears. [1819, *Ottar de Bretagne.*]

1816–20 *Saga* is issued.

1817–21 *Den Norsk Tilskner* is issued at Bergen.

1819 * The *Morgenblad* is issued.

1821–27 *Hermoder* is issued.

1822–23 *Iduna* is issued.

1828 * *Sinclair's Death,* by **Henrik Arnold Wergeland,** appears. [1829, A volume of lyrical and patriotic poems; 1830, *Skabelsen, Mennesket og Mesias:* 1837, *Campbellern* (The Campbells); 1840, *Jan Van Huysums Blomsterstykke;* 1841, *Svalen;* 1842, *Jöden;* 1843, *Venetianerne;* 1844, *Jödinden* and *Den Engelske Lods.*]

* * *Fjeldeventyret,* by Henrik Anker Bjerregaard, appears.

1832 * *Henrik Wergeland's Poetry,* by Johann S. C. **Welhaven,** appears. [1834, *Norges Dæmring;* 1854, *Holberg;* 1863, *Evald and the Norwegian.*]

1832–34 *Vidar* is issued.

1835 * *Skilling Magazin* is issued.

1837 * *Kong Sverres Ungdom,* by Andreas Munch, appears. [1848, *Poems New and Old;* 1854, *Solomon de Caus;* 1857, *Lord William Russell;* 1861, *Kongedattereus Brudefort.*]

1838 * *Nor,* by Peter Christen Asbjornsen, appears. [1842, *Norske Folkeeventyr;* 1845, *Huldreeventyr.*]

1847–55 *Norsk Tidsskrift for Videnskab og Litteratur* is issued.

1850 * *Catilina,* by **Henrik Ibsen,** appears (his first tragedy). [1856, *Gildet paa Solhaug;* 1857, *Fru Inger til Östraat;* 1858, *Hærmændene paa Helgeland;* 1862, *Kjærlighedens Komedie;* 1863, *Kongs-Emnerne;* 1866, *Brand;* 1867, *Peer Gynt;* 1869, *De Unges Forbund;* 1871, *Lyrical Poems:* 1873, *Kejser og Galilæer;* 1877, *Samfundets Stötter;* 1879, *Et Dukkehjem;* 1881, *Gjengangere;* 1883, *En Folkefiende.*]

1850–53 *Poems,* by Jörgen Moe, appear.

1851–66 *Illustreret Nyhedsblad* is issued.

1852 * *En Fjeldbygd* (A Mountain Parish), by Nicolai Ramm Östgaard, appears.

1853 * *Norske Folkeviser,* or Norwegian folk-songs, by Magnus Brostrup Landstadt, appears.

1855 * *Amtmandens Döttre* (The Governor's Daughters), by Jacobine Camilla Collet, appears.

* * *Tidsnornerne,* by Henrik Hermann Foss, appears (The Norns of the Age).

1856–60 *Norsk Maanedsskrift* is issued.

1857 * *En Erindring,* by Peter Andreas Jensen, appears.

* * *Synnove Solbakken,* by **Bjornstjern Bjornson,** appears. [1358, *Arne* and *Halte Hulda;* 1859, *Mellem Slagene;* 1861, *Kong Sverre;* 1862, *Sigurd Slembe;* 1863, *Maria Stuart i Skotland;* 1865, *De Nygifte;* 1868, *Fiskerjenten;* 1873, *Brudeslaaten* and *Sigurd Jorsalfar;* 1875, *Redaktoren* and *En Fallit;* 1877, *Kongen* and *Magnhild;* 1879, *Det Nye System* and *Leonardo;* 1883, *Over Ævnes* and *En Hanske.*]

1865 * *Fraa Bygdom,* by Kristoffer Janson, appears. [1867, *Jon Arason;* 1872, *Torgrim;* 1875, *Fra Dansketide;* 1878, *Han og Ho;* 1879, *En Kvindeskjebne* and *Austanfyer Sol og Vestanfyre Maane.*]

1866 * *Storegut* (Big Lad), by Aasmund Olafsen Vinje, appears.

* * *Norden* is issued.

1870 * *Den Fremsynte,* by Jonas Lie, appears. [1872, *Tremasteren Fremtiden;* 1874, *Losden og hans Hustru;* 1878, *Thomas Ross;* 1879, *Adam Schröder;* 1880, *Rutland;* 1883, *Livs-Slaven.*]

1879 * *Garman og Norse,* by Alexander Kielland, appears. [1880, *Arbeidsfolk.*]

STATE.

* * * Petty kings rule.

630± * **Olaf Trælilia,** the last of the pontifical kings of the race of Odin, driven out of Sweden, settles with others in Vermeland. [640. Killed by his people.]

640–700 Halfdan I. reigns. [730–784. Halfdan II; 784–824, Gudrod; 824, Geirstade and Halfdan III.; 866–930, Harold I.]

863± * The chiefs successfully **revolt** during the youth of **Harold I.** [Subdued.]

872 * **Harold I.** consolidates his kingdom. [885. Makes **conquests.** (See Army.) 930. He divides his kingdom among his sons, making the oldest, **Eric Blodöxe,** overlord.]

934–940 Eric I., son of Harold I. reigns. [940–963, Hakon the Good; 963–977, Harold II., Graafeld.]

977 * **Hakon Jarl** governs several provinces by the appointment of Harold

of Denmark. [995. Deposed for tyranny and licentiousness.]

995–1000 **Olaf Trygvesson** reigns.

1000 * * Norway is divided among the victors of the battle of Svold.

1015–30 **Olaf the Saint** rules; he consolidates the kingdom. [1030. Returns from exile; killed in battle.]

1035±–46 **Magnus I.** reigns. [1046–66, Harold III., Hardrada; 1066–69, Harold's two sons, Olaf III., the Quiet, and Magnus II.; 1069–93, Olaf III, alone; 1093–1103, Magnus III., Barford; 1103–22, Magnus' three sons, Sigurd I., Eystein II., and Olaf IV.; 1122–30, Sigurd alone; 1130–34, Magnus IV. and Harold IV.]

1103 * * *Gr. Brit.* **Magnus III.** makes conquests.

1134 * **Magnus IV.** is dethroned. [1136. Harold IV. is murdered.]

1136–62 **Sigurd** and other sons of Harold reign, and fight each other, besides pretenders and other competitors.

1162–86 **Magnus V.,** son of Erling Skakke, makes pledges to the church, and is crowned by an archbishop.

1186–1202 Magnus V. is overthrown by **Swerro,** an adventurer, who succeeds him. [1202–04, Hakon III.; 1204–05, Guthrum; 1205–07, Inge II.; 1207–63, Hakon IV.; 1263–80, Magnus VI. 1280–99. Eric II. father of the Maid of Norway. 1299–1319, Hakon V. He abolishes the Lendermenn, and establishes the **Storthing** at Bergen. 1319–43, Magnus VII. (III. of Sweden); 1343–80, Hakon VI.; 1380–87, Olaf V. (II., of Denmark).]

1286 * * Eric II. marries **Margaret** of Scotland (p. 855).

1397–1524 **Union** of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

1397 July 20. An assembly at **Calmar** unites three kingdoms (p. 637).

1448–50 Sweden and Norway **separated** from Denmark.

1468 * * The **Orkney** and **Shetland** Islands pass to the Scottish crown.

1523–1814 **Denmark and Norway united**; Sweden separated.

1624 * * Christian IV. **founds Christiania** as the capital.

1814 Jan. 14. **Norway is ceded** to Sweden (p. 639). [May. 17. Norwegians declare their independence. Oct. * Claim abandoned.] (For rulers, see Sweden.)

1821 * * The **nobility** is abolished.

1847 * * King Oscar I. founds the order of **St. Olaf.**

1883 June * *Christiania.* The Storthing impeaches Christian Selmer and ten other Ministers for advising the king to veto a **reform bill** for Ministerial responsibility. [Tried and condemned.]

1884 Mar. 19. The Crown Prince of Sweden is appointed **viceroy.**

1891 Feb. 25. *Christiania.* The majority of the Storthing demands the control of Norwegian **foreign affairs.** [1893. Mar. 17. It passes a resolution asserting the right of Norway to a separate consular service abroad, and complete autonomy at home. Vote 64–50.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

998 * * Olaf establishes **Christianity** by force. He makes it unsafe to be pagans.

1018–21 **Olaf II.,** the Saint, promotes Christianity in Norway and Iceland.

1152 * * Nicholas Breakspeare [Pope Adrian IV.] arrives from Rome, and founds the bishopric of Drontheim.

1530 * * The first **sawmill** is erected.

1816 * * The Norwegian **Bible Society** is organized. [1828. The Stavenger Bible Society. 1842. Aug. 8. Norwegian Mission Society by consolidation. 1864. Aug. 31. Seamen Society. 1876. Methodist Episcopal Conference (U. S. A.). 1890. The Pentecost Band opens a mission.]

1842 * * *Christiania.* The Storthing enacts a law prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or importation of **distilled liquors.** [1848. It passes a virtual license law. 1871. It adopts the Bolag or Sarnlag system of license, eliminating personal gain from the liquor-traffic.]

1853 July 4. The first **railroad** is opened; it extends to Copenhagen.

1872 Apr. * An **Arctic expedition** sails under Prof. Nordenskjöld. [1873. Returns. 1879. Sept. 2. He arrives at Yokohoma, having accomplished the northeast passage. 1893. June 24. Fridtjof Nansen's arctic expedition sails in the *Fram* (enters the drift ice hoping to drift across the Pole and arrive at Greenland).]

July 18. **The millenial anniversary** of the establishment of the kingdom is observed.

1890 * * *Christiania.* **A fire** destroys property valued at $3,500,000.

1893 Jan. 28. **A fishing fleet** is wrecked off the Lofoden Isles; 130 lives are lost.

Apr. 30. The **viking ship** for the World's Fair sails from Bergen. [June 17. Arrives at New York.]

ORANGE FREE STATE.

ORANGE FREE STATE is a South African republic; capital, Bloemfontein. The executive is a president, and the legislature is called the Volksraad. Area, 48,325 square miles; population in 1890, 207,503, more than half of whom are whites.

1824 * * **Nomad farmers** from Cape Colony cross the Orange River, seeking pasturage for their flocks.

1834 * * The Berlin **Missionary Society** opens a mission at Bethany. [1845, at Pniel. * * * at Adamshoop, founded by the wealthy son of a slave.]

1835–36 Large bodies of **Dutch Boer emigrants** arrive from Cape Colony, which they leave to escape British control. They form a rude republican government.

* * * The **Boers collide** with the Cape Colony authorities by attempting to dictate to the Griquas, who claim British protection.

1837 * * The Paris Evangelical Missionary Society opens a mission at Thaba-Bosiou. [1857. At Leribe. 1883. At Mafube. * * * At Smithfield.]

1841 * * A Paris missionary opens a mission at Mamusa. [Later adopted by the London Society.]

1845 * * Sir P. Maitland, Governor of Cape Colony, assists the Griquas with an armed force.

* * **A British resident** is appointed to protect the wards of Great Britain.

1848 Feb. 3. Governor Sir H. Smith of Cape Colony visits this territory, and proclaims the authority of **Great Britain** over it.

± * * **The Boers,** led by Pretorius, resent the British claim of authority, rise against the magistrates, and drive them out of the country.

1851 Mar. * **A British force** under Sir H. Smith defeats the Boers at Boomplaats, reestablishes British authority, and annexes the territory to England as the **Orange River Territory.**

1852 * * The British Governor Cathcart punishes the **Basutos** for outrages committed. [Battle of Berea; the Basutos surrender.]

1854 Jan. 30. **The British** agree to abandon the territory on condition that slavery be abolished. [Mar. 29. The authority is transferred to a provisional government.]

Mar.± * **A free state** is formed, having a Volksraad for making laws, and a governor as chief executive. [Apr. 10. Constitution proclaimed. 1866. It is revised. 1879. Again revised.]

* * * The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel opens a mission at Thlotse Heights. Also at Bloemfontein.

1863 * * Sir John Henry Brand is elected president. [1888. July 14. Dies.]

1868 * * **Disputes** with Great Britain respecting the diamond fields.

1875 * * The German Lutherans open a mission at Bloemfontein.

1880 Mar. 13. The Republic enters a defensive **treaty** with the South African Republic. [May 25. Ratified.]

1889 Jan. 11. F. W. Reitz is inaugurated president. [1893. Reelected.]

PARAGUAY.

PARAGUAY is a republic of the interior of South America; capital, Asuncion. The executive government is lodged with a president quadrennially elected, and the legislative power with a Congress having two houses. Language Spanish, or a corrupted native dialect; religion chiefly Roman Catholic. Area, 92,000± square miles; population in 1886, 329,645 (perhaps greater), besides 100,000± Indians.

1528 * * **Discovered** by Sebastian Cabot. [1535. Conquered by Alvarez Nuñez. 1536. Settled by Spain. 1537. Asuncion founded (p. 21).]

1540–60 The Franciscans, Armenta, Lebron, Solano [the Apostle of Paraguay], and Bolanos, **introduce Christianity.** [1605. Jesuits arrive (p. 26). 1608. Jesuit missionaries arrive.]

1620 * * [Buenos Ayres] is separated.

1629 * * Spaniards become **slave raiders** (p. 32).

1735 * * **The anti-Jesuits** and quasi-national party is crushed.

1750 * * Ferdinand VI. cedes a large tract to the Portuguese in exchange for Colinia del Sacramento. [1761. Treaty revoked.]

± * * The Jesuits resist the transfer of their reductions; they are finally defeated, after several engagements, by the combined Spanish and Portuguese forces. [1767. The Jesuits are expelled.]

1776 * * Rio-de-la-Plata is erected into a vice-royalty, with its jurisdiction extending over Paraguay.

1811 * * Independence is declared.

1813–40 Dr. José G. R. Francia is elected dictator. [1840–62. Carlos A. Lopez. 1862–70. F. L. Lopez.]

1814 * * Foreigners are excluded. [1844. Tolerated.]

* * * The Methodist Episcopal Church (U. S. A.) opens a mission in Asunsion.

1864–70 War with Brazil. It impoverishes and nearly ruins the nation (p. 556).

1869 Aug. 17. A provisional government is formed. **Gen. Lopez** is proclaimed an outlaw.

1870 June 20. Peace is signed with Brazil and Argentine Republic.

1871 Dec. 12. Salvador Jovellanos is elected president for three years.

1872 * * A treaty of peace; $200,000 indemnity is to be paid Brazil; $35,000 to Argentine; $1,000,000 to Uruguay; the debt averages $680 to each person in Paraguay.

1873 * * An attempted **English colony** fails.

1874 Nov. 25. Juan Bautista Gill is elected president. [1877, Apr. 12, Higinio Uriarte; 1878, Nov. 25, Candido Bareiro; 1882, Nov. 25, B. Caballero; 1886, Sept. 25, Gen. Escobar; 1890, Sept. 25, Juan G. Gonzalez.]

1878 * * Paraguay is awarded the disputed country to the west, by President Harrison, U. S. A., the arbitrator.

1879 * * Germans settle at San Bernardino.

1891 Oct. 22±. A revolt is suppressed by the troops.

PERSIA.

PERSIA is a country of southwestern Asia; capital, Teheran. The government is an hereditary absolute monarchy, conducted by a shah. The prevailing religion is Mohammedanism of the Shiite sect. Area, 628,000 square miles; estimated population in 1891, 9,000,000.

ARMY — NAVY.

549 * * B. C. **Cyrus the Great** conquers all of Asia Minor. [538. He takes Babylon.]

529 * * B. C. **War** with the Massagetæ; Cyrus is killed.

527 * * B. C. **Cambyses** conquers Egypt (p. 650).

512 * * B. C. The Babylonians **revolt**, but are subdued.

500–449 B. C. Wars with the **Greeks.**

498 * * B. C. **Ionians** revolt (p. 1017). (For Greco-Persian wars, see Greece.)

493± * * B. C. Four grand expeditions are sent against the **Grecians.** (See Greece.)

486 * * B. C. The **Egyptians** are subdued (p. 651).

334 * * B. C. **Alexander the Great** begins his conquests in Asia (p. 1024).

250± * * B. C. Persia is partly **reconquered** from the Greeks by the **Parthians.**

260± * * A. D. **Sapor** conquers Grecian cities, captures Valerian, and enters Italy (p. 1066).

277 * * **Varanes II.** is defeated by the Roman Emperor Probus; peace follows.

283 * * The Roman Emperor **Carus** invades Persia; he conquers Seleucia and Ctesiphon.

298 * * The Emperor **Galerius** conquers Mesopotamia (p. 1067).

327–360 Sapor II. successfully contends with Rome for the lost provinces of Mesopotamia and Assyria.

362–363 War with Julian (p. 1068). The Emperor Jovian purchases a retreat for the Romans by surrendering provinces.

412 * * Yezdejird I. conquers Armenia. [421. Varanes V. conquers **Arabia Felix.**]

430–32 War with the **Huns** and also with the **Turks.**

458–476 Civil war prevails.

531–580± Wars with the **Romans** with varying fortunes.

540 * * Chosroes devastates **Syria**; the Emperor **Justinian** pays him to obtain peace.

541–542 Belisarius conducts his successful campaigns.

590 * * Civil war follows the attempt to degrade **Baharam**, a general who deposes the king, but in the end is defeated.

591 * * Chosroes II. renews the war with the **Romans,** and cuts to pieces an army of 50,000 men. [614–616. He subdues Asia Minor. 627. He is utterly vanquished by the invading Emperor Heraclius.]

642 * * **Arabs** subdue Persia (p. 484).

1256 * * **Hulaku,** the grandson of Genghis Khan, invades Persia. [1258. Feb. * He takes Bagdad.]

1380 * * Tamerlane the Tartar invades Persia. [1384. Takes Ispahan. Finally conquers the country.]

1519 * * **Ismail** (Ishmael) conquers Georgia.

1739 * * **Nadir Shah** conquers India.

1795 * * **Agha Mahmoud** captures Kerman, and massacres or enslaves the people.

1826–29 War with Russia.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

* * * B. C. **Zoroaster,** philosopher, religious teacher, born, dies.
600± * * Roustam, or Roustem, hero, born, d.
559 * * Cyrus the elder, founder of Persian Empire, born. [529. Dies.]
6th Century. Asfundiyar, hero, born, dies.
523 * * Smerdis (the Fales) is killed.
521 * * Cambyses, King of Persia, dies.
519 * * Xerxes the Great, king, b. [465. D.]
485 * * Darius Hystaspes I., king, dies.
479 * * Mardonius, Persian gen. in Greece, d.
425 * * Artaxerxes I., Longimanus (Ahasuerus), king, dies.
400± * * Cyrus the younger, king, dies.
362 * * Artaxerxes II., Memnon, king, dies. Datames, general, dies.
339 * * Artaxerxes III., king, murdered.
336 * * Arses, king, murdered. Bagoas, minister, killed.
330 * * Darius III. killed.

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226 * * A. D. Manes, or Manichæus, founder of Manichæans, born. [277. Dies.]
240± * * Ardeshir Babegan, king, flourishes.
3d Century. **Arsaces,** founder of kingdom of Parthia, born, dies.
272 * * Sapor I., king, assassinated.
478 * * Narses, general of Justinian I., born. [573. Dies.]
579 * * Chosroes I., Sassanide, king, dies.
628 * * Chosroes II., king, dies.
652 * * Yezdegerd III., king, dies.
837 * * Babek, Al Khorremi, impostor, dies.
10th Century. Roodakee, blind poet, born d.
940± * * Firdusi, Firdousi, or Firdausi Abul Casim Mansur, poet, born. [1020±, D.]
1058 * * Abu Hamed Mohammed, writer and teacher, born.
1119 * * Attar-Ferid-ed-Din, poet, born. [1221. Dies.]
1125 * * Imad-ed-Din, Mohammed Al-Kateb, poet, born. [1201. Dies.]
1165 * * Abd-el-Kader-Ghilanee, religious writer, dies.
1190 * * Sadi, poet, born. [1191. Dies.]
1200± * * Anwari, lyric poet, dies.
1201 * * Nassir-ed-Din, astronomer, born. [1274. Dies.]
1282 * * Abaka Khan, Mongol king, dies.
1300± * * Hafiz, Mohammed Shems-ed-Din, poet, born. [1390±. Dies.]
1414 * * Jamee, poet, born. [1492. Dies.]
1433 * * Mirkhond, historian, b. [1498. D.]
1557 * * Abbas the Great, king, b. [1628. D.]
1560± * * Ferishtah Mohammed-Kasin, historian, born. [1626±. Dies.]
1688 * * Nadir Shah, or Kuli Khan, born. [1747. Dies.]
1711 * * Althen, Jehan, or Jean, b. [1774. D.]
1785± * * Abbas Mirza, shah, b. [1833. D.]
1831 * * Nassr-ed-Din, shah, born.

CHURCH.

1000± * * B. C. Zarathushtra, or **Zoroaster,** a philosopher, becomes the founder of the order of priests called **Magi.** They worship an invisible God, and regard fire as the emblem of his power and purity. (Date conjectural.)

1± * * A. D. **Buddhism** is introduced in Cashmere, Persia.

90± * * Christianity is introduced.

227 * * The new government restores the **old religion of Zoroaster,** and perecutes Christians.

272 * * Hormisdas I. favors the Manichees.

273 * * Varanes I. **persecutes** both the Manichees and the Christians.

326 * * Sapor II. **proscribes** the Christian religion. [330–60. Terrible persecution of Christians continues; 250 clergy, and 16,000 others suffer martyrdom.]

410 * * The **Council of Seleucia** in Chaldea meets to reestablish ecclesiastical discipline in Persia and Mesopotamia.

418–468 Christians are **persecuted.**

421 * * Christians are **persecuted** under Varanes V.

638 * * **The Parsees,** followers of Zoroaster, are driven out of Persia into India by the Arabs.

652 * * The religion of the Magi is superseded by Mohammedanism.

661 * * The Shiite or Fatimite Mohammedans make Persia the seat of their power. Christians are persecuted, and many are driven into exile, while the great mass of the people apostatize to the Mohammedan faith.

1811 * * Henry Martyn attempts to carry the gospel to Persia. [1812. June * He completes his Persian translation of the Testament.]

1833 * * The Basel Society begins mission-work.

1838 * * Rev. William Glenn, D.D., a Scotch missionary, enters Persia.

1844 * * The American Board opens a mission at Tabriz.

1845 Dec. 19. A Christian revival begins in Urumiah.

* * Mirza Ali Mahmoud, an enthusiastic youth of Shiraz, announces a new revelation and himself the Bab (Door) of true religion. Hence the sect called Babi or Babist have their origin.

1845-46 *Persia.* Revivals prevail in the missions of the American Board to the Nestorians. [1849. Again. 1871. The missions are transferred to the care of the American Presbyterians.]

STATE.

1000± (?) * * B. C. Zoroaster, king of Bactria (Western Persia), reigns.

600± * * B. C. The ancient Persians come from Parsua. [549. They overthrow Astyages.]

538-529 B. C. Cyrus the Great reigns. [538. (?) He overthrows the Medo-Babylonian empire, and annexes it. [536. He subdues all the East.]

529-521 B. C. Cambyses, son of Cyrus, reigns. [521-485, Darius Hystaspes; 485-465, Xerxes; 465-425, Artaxerxes Longimanus; 425, Xerxes II.; after a few months he is assassinated by Sogdianus, his half-brother, a usurper, who is deposed by Ochus Darius II., Nothus. 405, Artaxerxes II., Memnon; 359, Artaxerxes III.; kills all his relatives. 338. Arses, son of Artaxerxes III., is placed on the throne by Bagoas, the king's murderer. 336. Bagoas kills Arses, and enthrones Darius III., Codomanus.]

328± * * B. C. Alexander the Great founds the Greco-Persian monarchy.

312-306± B. C. Seleucus Nicator reigns in the provinces east of the Euphrates.

250 B. C.-250± A. D. Persia is partly taken from the Greeks, and is ruled by the Parthians, who establish a monarchy.

226-642 A. D. Dynasty of the Sassinides.

(226) Artaxerxes, a common soldier, raises himself to eminence, revolts, defeats and kills Arsaces XXVIII. (Artabanus IV.), King of Parthia; he annexes Parthia to Persia.

240 * * Chosroes secures independence for Armenia.

* * Sapor I. reigns. [258. He recovers Armenia by conquest. 260. He repels the Romans, and kills the Emperor Valerian.]

272 * * Hormizdas reigns. [273, Varanes I. (Bahram); 277, Varanes II.; 293, Varanes III.; 294, Narses; he resumes the war with the Romans.]

293+ * * Varanes III. is successful, and resists the Romans for a time, but is defeated by Galerius, who destroys his army, and conquers Mesopotamia, Assyria. Peace follows.

301 * * or 303. Hormizdas reigns. [310-380 (381?) Sapor II.; he is brutal and proud. 363. The Romans surrender the captured provinces to Sapor. 365. Sapor annexes Armenia. 366. He annexes Iberia. 372. He makes peace with the Romans.]

303± * * Ormuz, on the Gulf, is founded.

380± * * Artaxerxes II. reigns. [384-389. Sapor III.]

386 * * Armenia and Iberia become independent. [428. Armenia is again annexed.]

390 * * Varanes IV. reigns. [404. Yezdegerd I.; he concludes a peace of 100 years with the Romans. 420, Varanes V.; 440, Yezdegerd II.; 457, Hormizdas III.; 458, Feroze; 484, Pallas; 486, Kobad; 497, Kobad again; 497, Jamaspes.]

458-684 Civil war.

531± * * Chosroes I., the Great, reigns. He engages in long wars with the Romans.

590± * * Hormizdas IV. reigns. [591. Chosroes II.; he renews the Roman war with success. 614-616. He subdues Egypt and Asia Minor.]

629 * * Artaxerxes III. reigns. [630, Purandokt, the daughter of Chosroes; 631, Shenendeh, her lover; 631, Arzemdokt, her sister; 631, Kersa; 632, Ferokhdad; 632, Yezdegerd III.]

642 * * Arabs rule.

651 * * The last of the Sassanides dies.

661 * * Persia becomes the seat of the Shiite or Fatimite sect of Mohammedans.

813-872 The Mohammedans set up the Taherite dynasty. [872-902. The Soffaride. 902-999. The Samanide.]

1037-50 Togrul Beg and the Seljuk Turks subdue and rule Persia. [1194. Driven out by the Kharesmians.]

1194-1220 The Kharesmians reign.

1220 * * The Mongol Tartars, under Genghis Khan, subdue Persia. [1258. Occupy Bagdad. 1345. Make it the capital.]

1387 * * Tamerlane ravages Persia.

1468 * * The Turkomans conquer Persia.

1499 * * The Shiite Mohammedans drive out the Turkomans, and set up the Sufi dynasty under Ismail.

1499-1796 The Suffavean dynasty.

1499-1536 Ismail I., Sufi, reigns as shah. [1576-77, Ismail II., Meerza; 1577-86, Mohammed Meerza; civil strife abounds. 1586-1623. Abbas I., the Great; he has a glorious reign. 1628. Jan. 27. He dies. 1628-41. Shah Sufi; he is barbarous. 1641-68. Abbas II., son of Sufi; he is tolerant of all religions, but a drunkard. 1668-94. Shah Sufi II. (Sulaiman) succeeds his father. 1694-1722. Husein; he prohibits the use of wine; deposed by his successor.]

1530± * * A part of Afghanistan is annexed.

1590 * * Ispahan becomes the capital. [1796. Teheran.]

1722-25 Mahmoud, the Afghan, gains the throne by conquest, and reigns like a savage. [1725-30. Ashraff, the cousin of Mahmoud, the usurper, reigns. 1730-32. Tahmasp II. defeats the usurper and recovers the throne. 1732-36. Abbas III., infant son of Tahmasp II; Nadir Kuli is regent. 1736. The regent causes himself to be proclaimed as Shah Nadir. 1736-47. Nadir Shah. 1737. Subdues Afghans. 1747. Assassinated at Khorassan.]

1747-73 *Afghanistan.* Ahmed Khan throws off the Persian yoke, and sets up the kingdom of Afghanistan. He founds the kingdom of Candalahar.

1747-51 Shah Rukh reigns. [1751. Interregnum; anarchy prevails. 1759-79. Karim Khan; three rivals contest for supreme power. 1779-94. Many rivals claim the throne, and assassinate their enemies and devastate the land.]

1783 * * Georgia revolts, and is annexed to Russia.

1795+ * * Kajar dynasty.

* * Aga-Mahmoud I. obtains sole authority, and founds the Turkoman dynasty; capital, Teheran. [1797. He is assassinated. 1798-1834. Fatah Ali Shah; rebellions are subdued. 1834-48. Mahumud Shah, grandson of Fatah; two rivals are subdued.]

1827 * * Russia annexes Persian Armenia by conquest.

MISCELLANEOUS.

465 * * B. C. Xerxes is murdered in his bed by Artabanus. [425. Xerxes II. by Sogdianus.]

359 * * B. C. Artaxerxes III. kills all his relations when he becomes king. [338. He is assassinated by Bagoas, his minister.]

336 * * B. C. Arses, the king, is murdered by his father's murderer.

* * B. C. Bagoas, the minister and murderer of two kings, is himself murdered.

330 July * B. C. Darius III. is assassinated by Bessus (who is torn in pieces).

312 Oct. * B. C. The Seleucidan Era begins; its chronology dates from the recovery of Babylonia from Antigonus. [At one time in general use in the countries of Central and Western Asia.]

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240 * * A. D. Artaxerxes I. is murdered.

260 * * Sapor I. flays alive the Roman Emperor Valerian, his prisoner.

628 * * Chosroes II., the Great, is put to death by his son Siroes. The fratricide also murders his brothers.

632 June 26. The beginning of the Yezdegerd or Persian Era, with the election of King Yezdegerd III. [Formerly of universal use in Persia, and now used by the Parsees in India.]

1079 Mar. 15. The Persian Calendar is reformed by a conference of Eastern astronomers, and called the Gelalean Era.

1384 * * Tamerlane builds a pyramid of human skulls.

1747 June 20. *Persia.* Nadir Shah is assassinated by the men whom he designed to assassinate the next day.

1755 June 7. An earthquake in Kaschan destroys 40,000 lives. [1784. Another near Ezeroum buries 5,000 people. 1893. Nov. 26. Another at Kushan kills 1,200 people.]

1795 * * Agha Mahmoud massacres captured people in Karman; 70,000 eyes are brought to him on platters.

1804 June 4. Vaccination for the cowpox is successfully introduced.

1840 * * The printing-press is set up in Urumiah by the missionaries.

ARMY — NAVY.

1856–57 War with India.

1856 Nov. 1. England declares war against Persia for taking Herat (p. 5). [1857. Gen. Sir James Outram defeats the Persians at Kooshab. Mar. 26. Captures Mohammerah.]

1880 Oct. * Savage tribes of **Kurds** ravage Persia. [Nov. * Subdued.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 Nov. 9. Khain, Ameer of Khorassan, A59.

CHURCH.

1848 Sept. 10. Nassr-ed-Dîn, son of Mahmoud Shah, is enthroned; he subdues two insurrections. [1873, 1878, 1879. He visits Europe.]

1856 * * The English Church Society opens a mission at Julfa (Ispahan).

1862 * * The **Nestorians** and the missionaries meet in their first church council.

1869 * * Dr. Bruce opens a Church of England mission. [1875. Mission adopted by the Church of England Society. 1871. Dr. Bruce distributes £16,000 among the starving Persians.]

1872 * * The **American Presbyterians** open a mission at Teheran. [1873, at Tabriz; 1881, at Hamadan; 1886, at Salmas.]

1885 * * The celebration of the jubilee of Persian missions is followed by revivals.

1889 * * The **Reformed** Evangelical Church reports many missions.

STATE.

1853 Sept. 9. The government is reorganized.

1857 Apr. 14. *Teheran,* Peace with Great Britain is ratified.

July 27. Persia gives up **Herat** to Afghanistan.

1881 Dec. 22. The shah signs a treaty with **Russia.**

1888 Sept. 9. The shah issues a decree opening the river Karun to the commerce of all nations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1865 * * **Railways** are begun. [1873. Sept. 11. Opened at Resht. 1888. June 25. Opened between Teheran and Shah-Abdul-Azim.]

1867 * * **Electric telegraph** is introduced.

PERU.

PERU is a republic of western South America; capital, Lima. It is politically divided into 18 departments. The chief executive is a president, and the Congress is composed of two houses. The common language is Spanish, and the chief religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 463,747± square miles; population, 3,000,000±.

ARMY — NAVY.

1533–34 Spanish conquest (p. 18+).

1775 * * Peru assumes its modern limits (p. 489).

1815 Mar. 12. First struggle for independence. The Spaniards defeat the patriots at **Umachiri.**

1817–24 War for independence.

1817 Jan. 17. Gen. San Martin, with 4,000 men, starts for the coast; he crosses the Andes 12,300 feet high. [Feb. 12. Defeats the Spaniards at Chacabuco. 1818 Feb. 19. Defeats Cancha Rayada. Apr. 5. Expels the Spaniards from Chile. 1821. July 9. Occupies Lima.]

1824 Aug. 6. The Peruvians defeat the Spanish at Junin.

Dec. 9. The patriots utterly defeat the **Spanish** army at Ayacucho, and liberate Peru and Chile.

1827 Mar. * The **Colombian** troops leave Peru.

1829 * * Disastrous **war with Colombia.**

1855 * * **Civil war** for six months.

1856 Dec. *–**58 Mar.** * Gen. Vivanco's **insurrection** is subdued.

1865 Feb. 28. A formidable **revolt** arises against President Pezet. [Oct. * The insurgents declare war against Spain.]

1866 War with Spain; Peru and Chile are allies.

May 2. Adm. Nuñez attempts to **bombard Callao,** and is repulsed. [May 10. The Spanish squadron withdraws from Peruvian waters.]

1872 July * A military **insurrection** breaks out at Lima.

1874 Dec. 3. Insurrectionists led by Nicolas de Pierola are defeated by President Prado at Sorota, near Tarata. [1876. Oct. * Pierola rises again.]

1879–83 War of the Pacific. Chile defeats Peru and Bolivia (p. 550, 606).

(1879. SEPT. 1). The allies capture Calama. (SEPT. 19.) Peruvians are defeated at San Francisco, Peru. (1881. JAN. 17.) Chileans enter Lima. (OCT. 23.) Evacuated. (1882. FEB. 20±.) Peruvians burn Pasco on the coast; many people are killed. (1883. OCT. 20.) Peace.

1885 May 2±. The Government defeats **insurrectionists** at Ayacucho. [May 28±. Insurgents defeated at Huancayo. Oct. 16. Again defeated. Nov. 19±. Again at Jania. Dec. 2. Victorious at Lima, defeating President Iglesias.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1054 (?) * * **Manco Capac,** founder of Peru, dies.

1471 * * Pizarro, Francisco, discoverer, born. [1541. June 26. Assassinated.]

1583 * * Henriquez, the viceroy, dies.

1797 * * Castilla, Don Ramon, pres., born. [1867. Dies.]

1826 * * Prado, Mariano Ignacio, Peruvian president, born.

1836 * * Bermudez, Gen. Ramijio Morales, president, born. [1893. Apr. 1. Dies.]

1839 * * Pierola, Nicolas de, Peruvian soldier, born.

STATE.

470± * * B. C. **The Pirua dynasty** begins. (?) (For early history, see p. 18+.)

1533 * * A. D. **Spanish rule** begins.

1780 Nov. * **Tupac Amaru,** a pretended Inca, leads a rebellion for the redress of injuries. [1781 Mar. * His 60,000 followers are suppressed. The Spaniards proceed to exterminate the Indians; 80,000 perish.]

1814 Aug. 3. Chief Mateo Garcia Pamacagua leads a **rebellion** of Indians.

1821 July 28. Gen. José de San Martin proclaims the **independence** of Peru.

1823 Sept. 1. Bolivar goes to Peru, and is made dictator. [1826. Sept. 3. Rejected; leaves the country.]

1824 Nov. 28. Gen. Mariano Prado is chosen president. [1845, Ramon Castilla; 1851, Apr. 20, José Rufino Echenique; 1854, June 1, Castilla again provisional president in Southern Peru, 1855, July 14, regular president again; 1862, Oct. 24, Marshal San Romon; 1863, Aug. 5, Gen. Juan Antonio Pezet; 1866, Aug. 2, Mariano Ignacio Prado; 1867, Gen. La Puerta, a few months; 1868, Aug. 2, José Balta; 1872, Aug. 2, Manuel Pardo; 1876, Mariana I. Prado; 1879, Dec. 23, Nicolas de Pierola, dictator; 1881, Mar. * Francisco Gracia de Calderon, provisional president. 1882. Adm. Lizardo Montero assumes the presidency, Calderon being held by Chileans. 1883. Miguel Iglesias does the same. 1886, July 3, Andres Avelino Caceres; 1890, Aug. 8, Remijio Morales Bermudez; 1894, May 10, Gen. A. Caceres again.]

1828 Mar. 21. A new constitution is approved. [1856. Another. 1860. Modified.]

1829 Feb. 28. Peace is signed with Colombia.

1853 * * **Revolt** against Echenique. [1855 Jan. * Defeated by Castilla and exiled.]

1864 Apr. 14. **Spain** seizes guano Isles to force a settlement of claims. [1865. Chincha Isles restored.]

1865 Jan. 27. **Pezet** agrees to the **Spanish claims** for indemnity.

* * **Revolt** against Pezet because of his temporizing with Spain. [Oct. * Insurgents assume authority, and declare war against Spain.]

1866 Feb. * **Peru joins Chile,** and declares war against Spain.

1867 Jan. * **Insurrectionists** force Prado to resign. [1872 July * Tomas Gutierrez raises an insurrection against Balta. July 26. Hanged to a lamp-post by the people. 1874. Another revolt against Prado.]

1879 Apr. 2. Peru joins Bolivia in declaring **war** against Chile.

Dec. 22. *Lima.* **Revolution.** [1881. Apr. * Anarchy.]

1883 Oct. 20. Iglesias signs a **peace** with the Chileans, ceding valuable territories. [Oct. 26. Arequipa is surrendered, also Arica and Tacna till 1893. 1884. Mar. * Ratified by the Senate.]

Dec. 11. Treaty with Chile and Bolivia; all the coasts of Bolivia and Tarapaca in Peru are surrendered to Chile.

1893 Oct. 24. The Lower House provides that only **Peruvian silver coin** will be legal tender.

1894 Aug. 24. The President is clothed with dictatorial power.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1598 * * **The University** of San Antonio Abad is founded at Cuzco.

1791 * * The *Mercurio Peruano* begun at Lima. [It was completed in 11 volumes in 1891, and contains many valuable articles on scientific subjects. 1792. A medical school is established. 1794. a nautical school at Lima. 1862, *Geografia del Peru,* by Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan, appears. 1868, *Historia del*

Peru Independiente, by Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan; 1877, *Diccionario geografico estadistico del Peru*, by Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Paz Soldan.]

1846 * * Guano is first exported.

1867 Apr. 15. *Lima.* Religious toleration provokes riots.

1868 Aug. 13-15. Earthquakes cause the loss of 25,000 lives and $300,000,000; four cities and many towns in Peru and Ecuador suffer.

1871 Oct. * Gold is discovered at Huacho.

1892 Sept. 10. *Lima.* A priest and two accomplices are sentenced to long imprisonments for burning to death an Indian girl charged with witchcraft.

PORTUGAL.

PORTUGAL is a kingdom in southwestern Europe; capital, Lisbon. It is politically divided into eight provinces, and governed by a constitutional hereditary monarchy, with the legislative power vested in a Cortes comprising a Senate and Chamber of Representatives. The language is Portuguese, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 38,034 square miles; population in 1881, 4,708,178. Its foreign possessions have 704,718 square miles, and a population of 4,985,200±.

ARMY — NAVY.

713 * * **The Moors** conquer the Alains and West Goths.

716 * * **The Saracens** capture Lisbon. [900. The kings of Asturias subdue some of the Saracens.]

1095 * * (1094?) Portugal is **connected with Castile** as a feudatory countship.

1139 July 26. Alfonso [I.], Count of Portugal, defeats **five Moorish kings** at Ourique; the country is thereafter called the kingdom of Portugal. [1147. Oct. 25. Aided by Crusaders he takes Lisbon.]

1189 * * **Sancho I.** takes a part of Algrave from the Moors.

1415 * * John I. **invades Africa** to fight the Moors.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1200 * * *Concordantiæ Morales* and *Interpretatio Mistica*, by St. Anthony of Lisbon, appear.

13th Century. Loenda de Santa Iria and the *Cancao do Figueiral* appear.

1290 * * The **University** of Coimbra is founded. [1309. Receives its charter. 1537. Permanently attached to Coimbra.]

1400± * * *Amadis de Gaul* turned into prose by Vasco de Lobeira.

1419-30 Many maritime discoveries are made.

1425 * * A code of laws is digested.

1448 * * The Azores are discovered.

15th Century. Dom Eurives and *Branca-Flor* appear.

Satyra da felice e infelice Vida appears.

Visão, by Duarte de Brito, appears.

Fingimento de Amore, by Fernão Brandão, appears.

Book of the Chase, written for John I., appears.

Chronicles of Fernão Lopes appears.

1460 * * The Cape de Verd Islands are discovered.

1497 Nov. 20. Vasco da Gama makes the first passage to the East Indies by rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

1499 * * Discovery of the Brazils (p. 15).

1500 * * *Inez Periera*, by Gil Vicente, appears.

1533 * * The University of Evora is founded (or 1451).

16th Century. Eufrosina, by Jorge Ferriera, appears.

Palmeirim d'Inglaterra appears.

The *Eclogues* of Bernadin Ribeiro appears.

Cancioneiro Geral, by Garcia de Resende, appears.

Conquest of the Indies, by **João de Barros**, appears.

Fabulas de Narciso and *Fenix Renascida*, by Jacinto Freire de Andrade, appears.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1110 * * **Alfonso I.**, first king, b. [1185. D.]
1261 * * Diniz I., king, born. [1325. Dies.]
1350± * * Almeida Brites, d', "Joan of Arc," born. [1386. Dies.]
1355 * * Castro Inez, de, wife of crown prince Dom Pedro, assassinated.
1357 * * **John I.**, the Great, king, born. [1433. Dies.]
1360 * * Lobeira Vasco, de author, born. [1403. Dies.]
1394 * * Henry the Navigator, b. [1460. D.]
1437 * * Abrabanel, Isaac, Rabbi, born. [1508. Dies.]
1445 * * **Diaz Bartolomeu**, navigator, born. [1500. Dies.]
1446± * * Fernandez, Diniz, navigator, b. D.
1450 * * **Cortreal, Gaspar**, navigator, born. [1501. Dies.]
Covilhão, or Covilham, Pedro da, explorer, born. [1540. Dies.]
± **Gama, Vasco da**, navigator, born. [1524. Dies.]
1453 * * **Albuquerque, Alfonso** de, Albo de, conqueror of India, born. [1515. D.]
15th Century. Cam, Diogo, navigator, born, dies.]
1460 * * Cabral, Pedro Alvarez, navigator, born. [1526. Dies.]
1469 * * Emmanuel Manoel, king, born. [1521. Dies.]
1470± * * Gil Vicente, dramatist, born. [1557. Dies.]
1480± * * Alvarez, Francisco, traveler, born. [1545±. Dies.]
± **Magellan, Fernando**, navigator, born. [1521. Dies.]
1492 * * Nuñez, Pedro, mathematician, born. [1577. Dies.]
1496 * * Barros, João de, hist., b. [1570. D.]
1500 * * Castanheda, Fernão Lopez de, historian, born. [1559. Dies.]
Castro, João de, navigator, b. [1548. Dies.]
1503± * * Galvão, or Galvan, Antonio, military captain, writer, born. [1557. Dies.]
1505 * * Gouvea, Antonio de, jurist, born. [1565. Dies.]
1510± * * Pinto, Fernão Mendez, traveler, born. [1583. Dies.]
1520 * * Camöens, Luis de, poet, b. [1580. D.]
Montemayor, Jorge de, poet, novelist, born. [1561. Dies.]
1525 * * Gomez, Estevan, explorer, dies.
1528 * * Andrada, Diogo Payva d', clergyman, born. [1575. Dies.]
Ferreira, Antonio, poet, born. [1569. Dies.]
1554 * * Sebastian, king, born. [1578. D.]
1560 * * Queiros, Pedro Fernandez de, navigator, born. [1614. Dies.]

STATE.

* * * The country is inhabited by Celtic tribes. [140. Finally subjugated by the Romans.]

5th-8th Centuries. Country is overrun by **West Goths.** [713. By the **Moors.** *8th-11th Centuries.* They hold it.]

900 * * The kings of Asturias subdue the **Saracens** in part.

1095 * * Alfonso gives a part of the country to **Henry of Burgundy** as a marriage portion with his daughter Theresa.

1095-1112 Henry, Count of Portugal, reigns. [1112-85, **Alfonso I.** (son); **Theresa**, queen; 1128, Alfonso I. alone.]

1139 July 25-85 * * **Alfonso** [I.] Henriquez, Duke of Portugal, having defeated the Saracens, is proclaimed king by his army.

* * Dominion of **Moors** overthrown.

July 27. A monarchy is established.

1175 * * Portugal a **fief** of the Holy See.

1185-1212 Sancho I., son of Alfonso, is king; he extends the area and enlarges prosperity. [1212-23, Alfonso II. (Crassus); 1223-45, Sancho II.; 1245, deposed by the Pope; 1248-79, Alfonso III.]

1279-1325 Dionysius I., father of his country, reigns; he builds 44 cities or towns. [1325-57, Alfonso IV.; 1357-67, Pedro; 1367-85, Ferdinand I.]

1385-1433 John I., the Great, the illegitimate son of Pedro I., reigns; he repels the invading Castilians, and invades Barbary, and (1420) acquires Madeira and (1432) the Azores. [1433-38, Edward reigns; 1438-81, Alfonso V.; 1481-95, John II., the Great; 1495-1521, Emmanuel.]

1420 * * *Madeira.* The **grape-vine** and **sugar-cane** are planted.

1433± * * **Lisbon** becomes the capital.

1521-57 John III. reigns. He makes great efforts for the colonization of Brazil.

1542 * * A commercial **treaty** is made **with Japan.** Commerce with the East Indies and South America is very prosperous. Lisbon is the chief market of the world.

1557-78 Sebastian reigns. He becomes king when only three years of age, and is trained by the Jesuits. He leads quixotic expeditions against the Moors. Dies without heirs. [1578-80. Henry the cardinal (uncle) reigns. 1580. Anthony, prior of Crato.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

900 * * Alonzo III. establishes **bishops.**

1481 * * The Kongo and Angola **slave-trade** begins.

1493 * * **Jews** numbering 150,000 are **banished.**

1519 * * **Ferdinand Magellan** sails around South America (p. 18).

1526 * * The **Inquisition** is established.

1531 Feb. 26. *Lisbon.* An **earthquake** destroys 1,500 houses and kills 30,000 persons; several neighboring towns are engulfed. [1755. Nov. 1. Another occurs; in eight months 50,000 people are engulfed. The cities of Coimbra, Oporto, and Braga suffer, and St. Ubes is wholly overturned. The earthquake extends a distance of 5,000 miles.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1578 Aug. 4. Dom Sebastian invades Morocco, and is killed at the battle of Alcazar Kebir (Al-Kasr-al Kebir).

1580 * * Philip II. of Spain conquers Portugal.

1640 * * Revolution.

1665 * * The invading Spaniards are defeated at Villa Viciosa; a long war terminates.

1704 Mar. 7. *Lisbon.* An English army, 10,000 strong, arrives under Lord Galway and the Archduke Charles.

1717 * * The king sends a fleet against the Turks, at the bidding of the Pope.

1762-63 The Spaniards and French invade Portugal; Bragança and Almeida are taken; England aids in their expulsion.

1801 Mar. 3. War with Spain.

1807 * * France invades Portugal. [Nov. 30. Marshal Junot enters Lisbon; England aids in its liberation (p. 934).]

1808-14 The Peninsula War (pp. 718, 934).

1820 * * Revolutionary outbreak.

1832 July*-33 * * Dom Pedro arrives from Brazil with 7,500 men, and besieges Oporto. [Oct. 11. Count Sartorius defeats the fleet of Dom Miguel.]

Sept. 19. Dom Miguel's forces are repulsed at Oporto. [1833. July 24. They evacuate Lisbon.]

1833 July 5. Adm. Napier captures Miguel's squadron off Cape St. Vincent. [1834. May 26. Miguel capitulates.]

1846 Dec. 22. The Marquis of Saldanha with a Pedro force defeats Count Bonfinn at Torres Vedras.

1847 June 26. The junta at Oporto capitulates to the Pedro army.

1890 Apr. 13±. A force is ordered to be sent to the Shire district, East Africa. [1891. Jan. 31. More troops sail.]

1891 Jan. 31. The regiments at Oporto revolt and proclaim the republic; suppressed by loyal troops.

ART — SCIENCE — LETTERS.

1569 * *Creacãode Homen*, by Andre Falcão, appears.

1572 * The great epic poem, *Lusiad*, by Luiz de Camoens, appears.

1600 * *Monarchia Lusitana*, by Bernardo de Brito, appears.

1650 * *Palmeirin de Oliva*, by Francisco de Morales, appears.

* * *Life of D. João de Castro*, by Jacinto Freire de Andrade, appears.

1700 * An adaptation of *Pilgrim's Progress* appears in the Portuguese.

18th Century. *Hyssope*, by Antonio Diniz da Cruz e Silva, appears.

1772 * The University of Coimbra is entirely reconstituted.

1779-1806 *Jornal Enciclopedico* is issued.

1800 * *Researches in Portuguese Chronology*, by João Pedro Ribeiro, appears.

1812-20 *Jornal de Coimbra* is issued.

1814 * *Oriente*, by José Agostino de Macedo, appears.

1836-57 The *Panorama* is issued.

1841-53 *Revista Universal Lisbonense* is issued.

1853 * *Instituto* is issued.

1857 * *Archivo Pittoresco* is issued at Lisbon.

1868 * *Voz Femenina* is issued (conducted by women).

1869 * *Jardim do Ceo*, by Eloi de Sa Sotomaior, appears.

1880 Sept. 20. *Lisbon.* The International Literary Association meets.

1889 * 82 per cent (including infants) of the population are illiterate.

1890 Mar. * The Government, by a decree, restricts the liberty of the press.

Apr. 7. A special Ministry of Education is created to watch over and restrict public meetings and entertainments.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1590 * Faria-y-Sousa, Manvel de, historian, poet, born. [1649. Dies.]
1591 * Acosta, Uriel, author, b. [1647. D.]
1593 * Lobo, Jeronimo, miss., b. [1678. D.]
1595 * Tellez, Balthazar, historian, born.
1611 * Melo, Francisco de Manuel, author, born. [1666. Dies.]
1699 * Pombal, Sebastião de, Marquis, statesman, born. [1782. Dies.]
1708 * Aveiro, Don José de Mascarenhas, Duke of, born. [1759. Dies.]
1724± * Garção, or Garcam, Pedro Antonio Correa, lyric poet, born. [1772. Dies.]
1734 * Manuel, or Manoel, Francisco, poet, born. [1819. Dies.]
1745 * Almeida, Nicolão Tolentino, poet, born. [1811. Dies.]
1750 * Correa de Serra, José Francisco, botanist, born. [1823. Dies.]
1754 * Araujo d'Azevedo, Antonio, statesman, born. [1817. Dies.]
1765 * Boccage, Manoel Maria Barbosa du, poet, born. [1805. Dies.]
1769 * John [VI]., king, born. [1823, Mar. 10. Dies.]
1784 * Abrantes, José, Marquis of, born. [1827. Dies.]
1786 * Pedro de Souza-Holstein, Duke of Palmella, prime minister, born. [1864, Apr. 2. Dies.]
1791 * Saldanha, Oliveria e Daun, born. [1876. Dies.]
1792 * Sousa, Antonio José de, Duke of Terceira, born. [1860. Dies.]
1798 * Dom Pedro, king's brother, born. [1834, Sept. 24. Dies.]
1799 * Almeida-Garrett, João Baptista Leitão de, born. [1854. Dies.]
1802 * Miguel, Dom Maria Evaristo, rival of Don Carlos, prince, b. [1866, Nov. 16. D.]
1803 * Costa Cabral, Antonio Bernardo, Duke of Thomar, states., b. [1889. D.]
1819 * Maria II., queen, born. [1853. D.]
1837 * Pedro V., king, born. [1861. D.]
1838 * Louis, king, b. [1889, Oct. 19. D.]
1846 * Serpa-Pinto, Alexander A. da Rocha, explorer, born. [1811. Dies.]
1863 Sept. 28. Dom Carlos, heir to the the throne, born.
1885 Dec. 15. Ferdinand, queen's consort, A69.
1887 Mar. 21. Louis Philippa, prince, b.

STATE.

1580 * Philip II. of Spain seizes Portugal; it is also claimed by the Prince of Parma and the Duchess of Bragança.

1580-1640 Portugal is annexed to Spain.

A disastrous period. The Dutch, English, and French prey on the colonial possessions.

1598-1621 Philip III. reigns over Spain and Portugal. [1621-40. Philip IV.]

1602-20 The Dutch seize the Portuguese possessions.

1640 * Independence of Spain.

House of Bragança.

Dec. 1. The Portuguese throw off the oppressive yoke of Spain, and make John, Duke of Bragança, king; it proves a bloodless revolution. [Dec. 18. Crowned at Lisbon.]

1640-56 John IV. reigns. [1556-67. Alfonso VI., a boy; his mother is regent. 1662. He suddenly declares himself of age, and assumes the government. 1667-83. Pedro, the brother, is regent. 1683-1706. Pedro II. reigns as king.]

1697-1828 The Cortes does not meet.

1703 Dec. 27. *Lisbon.* The [famous] Methuen treaty is signed, relating to English importations.

1706-50 John V. reigns. A long peace ensues.

1737 * Amicable relations are restored between Spain and Portugal.

1750-77 Joseph Emmanuel reigns.

After marriage with his niece, Donna Maria, they reign jointly as Maria I. and Pedro III. Many claimants afflict Portugal. The Marquis of Pombal, prime minister, institutes social and agricultural reforms. [1777. Maria I. reigns alone. 1792. Insane.]

1763 Feb. 10. Peace is made with Spain.

1793-1816 John [VI.], son of Maria I., is regent; he joins the first coalition against France.

1800 * France insists on Portugal's abandonment of the English alliance, and the closing of its ports to England and the opening of them to France, and a cession of a part of Portugal to France. [Rejected.]

1804 * Napoleon insists on Portugal's declaring war against England. [1807. He aims to annihilate Portugal.]

1807 Nov. 27. The French conquer Portugal. [Owing to the French invasion of Portugal, John withdraws to his Brazilian dominions, leaving Portugal in care of a council of regents.]

Nov. 29. A treaty is signed between France and Spain for the conquest and division of Portugal into three parts.

1807-21 *Brazil.* The royal house resides at Rio de Janeiro.

1808 * Rise of the Portuguese. They welcome the invading French republicans.

Feb. 1. Marshal Junot proclaims that the house of Bragança has ceased to reign.

1814 * Portugal cedes Guiana to France.

1815-22 Portugal and Brazil are one empire.

1816-26 John VI., the ex-regent, reigns.

1820 Aug. 29. The revolution begins in Oporto; the people, wearied by the absence of the court, rise almost unanimously and without bloodshed. [Oct. 1. The constitutional junta is established.]

1821 * A liberal constitution is adopted. [1823. June 5. The king amends the constitution.]

* * The citizens secure the return of King John VI. from Brazil.

1822 Oct. 12. *Brazil.* Independence of Brazil; the prince regent, John VI., is proclaimed emperor, and the two countries are separated.

1824 May 1-9. *Lisbon.* Disturbances arise; Dom Miguel, head of the absolutist party, is expelled. [1828. Feb. 22. He becomes regent. 1828-34. Usurper. 1834. May 26. Deposed.]

1825 Aug. 29. A treaty is made with Brazil.

1826 * * **Pedro IV.** reigns. [May 2. He grants a constitutional charter containing the basis of moderate parliamentary government. He abdicates the regency in favor of the Infanta Isabel Maria, seven years of age, who becomes queen, and retains the throne of Brazil.]

1826-51 The darkest period; disorders abound.

1826-28 **Maria II.** [da Gloria] reigns.

1826 Dec. 2. Portugal solicits aid of Great Britain against disorders.

1828 Apr. 28. The British force leaves Portugal. [May 3. The foreign Ministers also withdraw.]

July 4. The regent Dom Miguel assumes the title of king. [July 12. He dissolves the three estates of the realm, and civil contentions increase.]

1830 Mar. * The Duke of Palmella, a parliamentarian, is appointed regent.

1832 Apr. 2. Dom Pedro proclaims himself regent at Terceira.

1833 * * The constitutional monarchy is restored.

July 24. *Lisbon.* **Maria II.** is proclaimed queen. [Sept. 22. She arrives. 1834. Sept. 18. The Cortes declare her of age (15 years). Party struggles continue.]

1836 Jan. * Maria II. weds Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, nephew of Leopold of Belgium.

Aug. 9. *Lisbon.* **Revolution.** [Sept. * The reestablishment of the constitution of 1822 is proclaimed. Nov. 8. Another uprising.]

1837 Aug. 18. The Duke of Terceira successfully proclaims the restoration of Pedro's charter.

1846 Apr. 20±. The northern province revolts, caused by the unpopularity of the ministry of Costa Cabral, Duke of Thomar.

Oct. 31. The Duke of Palmella, one of the commanders of the constitutional army, resigns. [Nov. 26. Banished.]

1847 May 21. London conference; England, France, and Spain agree to assist Queen Maria II. to terminate the civil war.

June 11. Sa da Bandiera, a partizan of Dom Pedro, submits.

1850 June 22. An American squadron arrives in the Tagus to enforce claims for damages in the war of 1812.

July * War claims of the United States are refused; the minister (U. S. A.) leaves.

1851 Apr. * Insurgents in Oporto declare for the fugitive Duke of Saldanha. [Apr. 29. Arrives at Oporto. May 23. Made prime minister.]

May 23-56 June 5. Ministry of the Duke of Saldanha.

1852 * * The charter, modified by the Cortes, is sanctioned by the queen.

1853 Dec. 19. The king-consort, Dom Ferdinand II., assumes the regency for his son, Dom Pedro.

1853-61 **Pedro V.** reigns. [1855. Sept. 16. Inaugurated.]

1857 * * The king weds the Princess Sophia Stephanie of Hohenzollern.

Oct. 13. **Napoleon III.** sends an ultimatum.

He demands compensation for the confiscation of the French slave-ship, *Charles et Georges*, and the imprisonment of its captain in Mozambique. [1858. Oct. 13. Restored.]

1861 Nov. 11. Pedro V. dies of the cholera plague; succeeded by Dom Luis, Duke of Oporto.

1861-69 **Luis I.** (brother) reigns.

1862-65 Ministry of the Duc de Loulé.

1862 Jan. 3. The succession is changed to favor the king's sisters.

Oct. 6. *Lisbon.* The king by proxy weds Princess Maria Pia of Savoy, daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

1865-69 Ministry of the Marquis Sa da Bandiera. Constitutional privileges granted to the colonies.

1867 * * An extradition treaty is made with Spain.

1868 * * Complete amnesty is granted to all political offenders.

1870 * * Insurrection.

May 19. The Duke of Saldanha heads a *coup d'état*, seizes the royal palace, and forms a new Ministry.

1871 Sept. 13. Fontes Pereira de Mello, the leader of the "regenerador party," forms a new Ministry. [1871-77. Prime minister. 1878-83+. Again.]

1878 * * The House of Peers is changed from a hereditary assembly to one of life peers.

1883 Oct. * A circular to the powers is issued defining Portuguese rights over the Kongo coast district.

1884 Feb. 8. *Lisbon.* The Government Bill for reform of constitution is adopted by the deputies.

1889 July 27. The king dies.

Oct. 19. **Carlos I.** (Duke of Bragança) assumes the government. [Dec. 28, 29. Proclaimed at Lisbon.]

1890 Jan. 19. Portugal demands German mediation in the African dispute with England.

May 2. Portugal accepts arbitration in the Delagoa Bay question, provided that some impartial nation shall first affirm that that is a proper question for arbitration. [Affirmed.]

June 14. *Lisbon.* The Cortes formally declares the king's son, Louis Philippe, heir to the throne of Portugal.

Aug. 29. Portugal protests against the incorporation of the Lunda and the Muatayamoo territories by the Kongo State.

Sept. 17. The Portuguese Cabinet resigns, owing to the popular dissatisfaction over the African treaty with England.

1891 Apr. 24. Portugal yields to Great Britain's ultimatum, and consents to the free passage of the Pungwe River Southeast Africa.

1894 Apr. 16. Portugal asks England's good offices in bringing about a reconciliation with Brazil.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1647 * * The first fleet of the Brazil Company sails (pp. 61, 71).

1714 * *Lisbon.* The Royal Academy of Sciences is founded.

1736 * * Dom Guzman first makes a balloon inflated with hot air.

1758 * * Joseph I. tortures to death some of the first families, in order to discover and punish would-be assassins.

1759 * * The Jesuits are expelled.

1760 * * Joseph I. obtains a papal dispensation, permitting his daughter to marry her uncle.

1761 * * *Lisbon.* Gabriel Malagrida, a Jesuit, is burned at the stake by inquisitors.

1776 * * Trial by torture is abolished.

1777 * * Prince John of Brazil marries Maria Francesca, his aunt.

1809 * * Methodism is introduced.

1834 June 9. **Massacres** occur.

* * Abbeys are suppressed and Jesuits expelled.

* * The Oporto Wine Company is abolished. [1838. Apr. 7. Reestablished.]

1836 * **Dec. 10.** The queen of Portugal decrees the abolishment of the slave-trade in her realm.

1854 Dec. 30. The slaves on the royal domains are emancipated.

1856 Oct. 26. The first railway is opened; it connects Lisbon and Santarem. [1881. Oct. 8. Another connecting Lisbon and Madrid.]

1862 * * California grape-vines are introduced.

1865 Sept. 18. An International Exhibition opens at Oporto.

1867 * * Capital punishment is abolished.

1872 June 13. *Lisbon.* Great fire.

1876 Aug. 19-24. Financial crisis.

1887 * * About one-half of the vineyards suffer from phylloxera.

1889 Mar. 24. The Portuguese Anti-Slavery Society is founded.

June 17. Parliament presents the king with $750,000, as a token of loyalty and love.

1890 Jan. 24. *Lisbon.* A National Defense Fund is started; the king subscribes $45,000; the queen $20,000, and the queen dowager the same. Feeling toward Great Britain is very bitter because of British action in the Portuguese dispute. [Sept. 15. Englishmen are mobbed in Lisbon.]

1891 Jan. 22. The Mozambique Company is authorized to extend its territory from Sabi to the Zambesi.

May 11+. Financial panic; the Government grants 60 days' delay in paying obligations. Gold disappears from circulation.

1893 Aug. 27. A new cable, connecting with the Azores, is opened for business between Portugal and the Azores.

1894 Apr. 27. Cholera is prevalent.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE).

THIS dependency of Portugal was formerly known as Mozambique, and now called Estado d'Africa Oriental; capital Mozambique. The government is administered by a Portuguese commissioner. Area, 261,700 square miles; population, 1,500,000.

1498 * * Vasco da Gama arrives at the island. [1560. Conquered by Tristan da Cunha and Albuquerque. 1508. Settled.]

1842 * * Missionaries introduce Christianity into Gallaland.

1883 * * The American Board opens a mission at Inhambane. [Also at Kambini and at Makodweni.]

1886 Oct. * The natives **revolt**; subdued. [1887. Feb. * War with Zanzibar over territory. Feb. 16. Portuguese storm Tungi. Mar. * War ends.]

1889 Jan. * Bonga **revolts**; subdued.

May 21±. The Portuguese cease to obstruct the passage of British missionaries *en route* for Lake Nyassa.

June * Work is commenced on the **Delagoa Bay railway** by the English. Portuguese stop the work, claim, and forcibly occupy the port of Tungi.]

Aug. 19. The government decrees the formation of a Roman Catholic colonization mission at Mponda, Lake Nyassa.

Dec. 5. Portuguese officers haul down the **British flag** at the headquarters of the British South African Company. [1890. Mar. 14. Capture their steamer, *Countess of Carnavon*, when ascending the Limpopo with arms.]

Dec. 14±. Maj. Serpa Pinto attacks and partly subdues the Makoiolo people.

* * The government makes a contract for the completion of the **Delagoa Bay Railway** to the frontier lines. England contests the Portuguese rights in the Shire River valley.

* * A line of **trade steamers** is organized for the Shire and Zambesi rivers.

* * The Primitive Methodists (Eng.) open a mission on the Zambesi River. [The Universities Mission opens a mission on the east shore of Lake Nyassa at Chitesi.]

1890 Mar. 17. The **British** consul raises a **British flag** in the Shire district. [Diplomatic complications with Portugal follow.]

Aug. 20. The **Anglo-Portuguese agreement is signed.**

The Portuguese to hold the territory of Angola hinterland from 11½ degrees south to the German sphere on the north; Great Britain westward from Lake Nyassa, with free passage between its northern and southern colonies.

Oct. 8. British **gunboats** enter the Zambesi River in spite of Portuguese protests.

1891 Apr. 20. The Portuguese **fire on a British steamer** ascending the Pungwe River with the Willoughby expedition.

June 11±. A native chief and 4,000 followers **revolt** against the Portuguese, and go over to the British.

1892 Mar. 3. Quilimane **is besieged** by 6,000 natives.

RUMANIA.

RUMANIA is a kingdom of southeastern Europe, formed by the union of Wallachia, Moldavia, and Dobrudja; capital, Bucharest. The government is a constitutional monarchy under a king and a Legislature of two chambers. Rumanian is the common language, and the dominant religion is Greek Catholic, but Jews and Roman Catholics are numerous. Area, 48,307 square miles; population in 1892, 5,500,000±.

ARMY — NAVY.

1397± * * Turks under **Bajazet** lay waste Wallachia. [1402. Timour captures Bajazet.]

* * * Internecine **strife** of the sons of Bajazet.

1475 Jan. 17. Stephen the Great defeats 120,000 Turks at Lake Rakovietz, with great slaughter.

1476 * * A **Turkish army** fails to regain prestige in Moldavia.

1484 * * **Stephen** withdraws before Bajazet, and saves his army.

1487 * * **Stephen** repels an invasion of 80,000 Poles.

1522 * * The Wallachians, with allies, defeat Mohammed Bey at **Grumatz.**

1594–97 War against Turkey.

(1594. Nov. 13.) The Wallachians and Moldavians suddenly **rise and massacre** the Turkish guards. (1595.) **Michael the Brave** wins a great victory over the Turks at Mantin; their army is annihilated.

The sultan sends 100,000 men to invade Wallachia, and the patriots retire to the mountains.

The Wallachians assume the offensive, storm **Bucharest,** cut to pieces the sultan's rear guard, and capture enormous booty.

1599 * * **Michael** the Brave, in league with an imperial force, defeats Andreas Bathori in Transylvania, and seizes the reins of government.

1824 * * **The Turks** evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia.

1885 Sept. 3. Rumanian troops invade Silistria, and **seize territory.**

STATE.

1330 * * *Wallachia.* **Hungarian supremacy** is broken. [1344. Restored. 1367. Again temporarily broken.]

1383–1419 *Wallachia.* **Mircea** reigns.

1458 * * *Moldavia.* **Stephen the Great** develops a formidable **principality.** [1504. He dies.]

1504 * * *Moldavia.* **Bogdan** (son) reigns; he pays increased tribute to Turkey.

1512 * * *Wallachia.* **Nagul Bessaraba** reigns. [1521. It sinks into a Turkish pashalic.]

1524 * * *Wallachia.* The sultan is forced to recognize **Radul** as prince.

1561 * *Moldavia.* The impostor **Jacob Basilicus** succeeds in seizing the government. [1563. The people rise, and murder Basilicus.]

1591 * * *Wallachia.* **Alexander** obtains the government by purchase from the Turks.

1593–1601 *Wallachia.* **Michael the Brave** becomes the deliverer from the oppressive Turks.

1597 * * **The sultan** submits to the choice of the Wallachians, and appoints the victorious Michael as prince.

1599 * * Michael, by conquest, obtains **Transylvania.**

1600 * * Michael **annexes Moldavia** to his "Grand Dacian" realm. [1601. He dies.]

* * * *Wallachia.* **A succession** of princes buy their appointment of the Turks.

1618 * * *Moldavia.* **The sultan** recovers Moldavia.

1633 * * Comparative **prosperity** returns under the rule of Mathias Bessaraba.

1634 * *Moldavia.* **Vasilje Lupul** rules with ability and success.

* * * *Wallachia.* **Serban Cantacuzene** becomes prince. [1688. He dies.]

1688± * * *Wallachia.* **Constantine Brancovan** is elected prince, and his coronation constitutes an historical landmark. [1714. Apr. 4. The sultan proclaims his deposition. Beheaded soon after.]

1711 * * *Moldavia.* **Demetria Cantemir,** rendered desperate by Turkish exactions, agrees to become the vassal of Russia. [The arrangement miscarries.]

* * * **The** office of waywode, or **hospodar,** is sold by the sultan to the highest bidder.

1747 * * **Constantine Mavrocordato** decrees the manumission of the serfs.

1769 * * *Wallachia.* **The bishops and the clergy** take an oath of fidelity to the Empress Catherine of Russia, when overawed by a Russian army.

1774 * * **Treaty of Kutchuk-Kainardji;** Russia returns Wallachia and Moldavia to Turkey, but guaranteeing a large measure of liberty. [1783. Russia secures a new agreement defining the liberties of Moldavia and Wallachia.]

1777 * * *Moldavia.* **The province of Bukowina** is ceded to **Austria by the** Sultan.

* * * **The Porte** disregards its agreement and governs arbitrarily; exciting revolt.

1802 * * **Russia** forces the sultan to agree to a veiled protectorate of the czar over the principalities.

1808 * * **Russia** is at war with Turkey, and occupies the principalities and forms a government. [1812. Restored under liberal conditions.]

1821 *Moldavia.* Unsuccessful **revolt** of the Hetærists is followed by Turkish occupation. [1822. Withdrawn by influence of the powers.]

1829 * * The sultan having confirmed the **privileges** of Moldavia and Wallachia, Russia guarantees them by the Peace of Adrianople. [1834. The Porte ratifies the peace; Russians evacuate the two principalities.]

1832 * * Demetrius Ypsilanti, general, dies, A39.

1839 * * Prince Charles [I.] **is born.**

1848 * * *Moldavia.* **A revolutionary** movement occurs.

1849± * * A joint **Russo-Turkish dictatorship** restores the organic law, and appoints Barbŭ Stirbeiŭ as prince of Wallachia, and Gregoria Ghika for Moldavia.

1853–54 * * Russian and Austrian **occupation;** the hospodars flee to Vienna. [1854. The Russians withdraw.]

1857 Sept. * The representative councils of Wallachia and Moldavia vote to **unite the principalities** under the name of **Rumania.** [1858. The powers object, and provide a central commission. 1862. Abolished.]

1859 Jan. * **Alexander John Cuza** is chosen prince.

* * A new **conference** at Paris ratifies the election.

1861 Dec. 23. The union of the two principalities under the name of **Rumania** is proclaimed at Jassy and Bucharest.

1862 Feb. 5. A single assembly and a single ministry are formed to meet in Bucharest.

1864 May 2. Difficulties between the Government and the aristocrats of the **General Assembly** cause its dissolution by Cuza; and a new constitution is submitted to universal suffrage, granting greater authority to the prince, and creating a Chamber of Senators, besides the Deputies. [May 28. It is adopted.]

Aug. * A law is passed enabling **peasants** to own land.

* * **Capital punishment** is abolished.

1865 Aug. * The people of Bucharest **revolt.** [Aug. 15. Suppressed.]

1866 Feb. 22. Revolution at Bucharest. The vices of Alexander are so offensive he is forced to abdicate. A provisional **government** is established.

Apr. 20. Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen is elected Prince of Rumania by a popular vote. [May 22. He is welcomed at Bucharest. Oct. * He is recognized hereditary hospodar by the sultan.]

1877 May 21. The Senate approves a declaration of **independence,** and declares war with Turkey.

1877-78 Rumania is an **ally of Russia** in the war with Turkey.

1878 Mar. 3. Rumania is declared independent by the Treaty of San Stefano.

June 13-July 13. The **Treaty of Berlin** declares Rumania independent, it receiving Dobrudja in return for ceding Bessarabia to Russia,

1881 Mar. 26. Charles I. is nominated king. [May 13. Charles I. and Queen Elizabeth are crowned.]

1889 Mar. 26. Prince Ferdinand, King Charles's nephew, is proclaimed crown prince.

June 11. The **gold standard** of currency is approved by the Chamber of Deputies.

June 6. The czar protests against the Rumanian Government erecting **fortifications.**

1891 May 16. Jean Bratiano, the statesman, dies.

1892 Dec. 27. The Senate adopts **commercial convention** with Great Britain.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1680 * * The first **printing-press** is set up at Bucharest.

1775± * * An **evangelical church** is erected at Jassy.

1840 * * The *Dacia Literaria* is issued. [1841, *Archiva Romanesca;* 1845, *Magasinal istorica peutru Dacia.*]

1862 June 20. M. Catargi, President of the Ministerial Council, is **assassinated** near the Chamber of Deputies.

1866 July± * The Jews are **persecuted** at Bucharest.

1890 * * The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Eng.) opens a **mission** in Bucharest.

1891 Aug. 14±. A cordon of troops lines the frontier to **keep out Jews** exiled from Russia.

RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is an empire of eastern Europe, having vast possessions in northern and central Asia, and two capitals, St. Petersburg and Moscow, the latter being the coronation city. The empire is politically divided into 68 governments, or provinces, besides the Asiatic departments.

The government is vested in the czar as an hereditary absolute monarch; he is assisted in its administration by the Council of the Empire, the Senate, the Holy Synod, and the Imperial Ministry. The chief language is Russian, and the state religion is that of the Greek Church. Area of European Russia, 1,902,092 square miles; and the population, 88,665,796. Including Russian Poland and the Duchy of Finland, the area is 2,095,504 square miles; and the population, 99,531,929. Area of the entire empire, 8,660,282 square miles; population, 117,561,874.

ARMY — NAVY.

376 * * Invasion of **Huns.**

707 * * **Arabs** subjugate Samarcand. [1220. Taken by Ghengis Khan.]

883 * * **Oleg,** the regent, takes Smolensk. [907. He invades Constantinople.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

3d Century. Florian, patron saint of Poland, born.

552 * * Totila, King of the Ostrogoths, dies.

7th Century. Demidoff, Nikita, serf, capitalist, born.

879 * * **Rurik,** founder of Russian Empire, d.

969± * * Olga, Saint, wife of Igor, Prince of Kieff, dies.

1015 * * Vladimir, **Saint,** the Great, Grand Duke of Russia, dies.

1058 * * Casimir I., the Pacific, King of Poland, dies.

CHURCH.

850 * * **Cyrillus,** the apostle of Thazaria [the Crimea], preaches **Christianity.**

884 * * **Christianity** is tolerated. [940±. Sviatoslaf introduces Christianity.]

955± * * *Constantinople.* **Olga,** widow of Duke Igor, is baptized, and lays the foundation of the **Russian Church.**

965 * * *Poland.* **Miecislas I.** becomes a Christian. [980. He establishes Christianity by law. 986. Vladimir I., the Great, is baptized.]

1114 * * **The Jews** suffer persecution.

LETTERS.

1018-54 *Russkvaia Pravda,* a codification of Russian laws, is written by Yaroslav.

1056-57 The *Ostromir Codex,* a Russian recension of the Slavonic Gospels, is written.

1073-76 The *Izbornik* (Miscellany) of Sviatoslaf appears.

12th Century. Discourse concerning the Old and New Testament is written by Bishop Ilarim, of Kieff.

Discourse to the Brethren is written by Luke Zhidiata, bishop of Novgorod.

Pouchenia (Instructions) are written by Theodosius.

The *Chronicle* of Nestor is written.

Bishop Cyril of Turoff writes *Sermons.*

SOCIETY.

988 * * **Vladimir** the Great marries Anne, sister of the Emperor Basil II.

1079 * * *Poland.* Boleslas II. murders **St. Stanislaus,** bishop of Cracow, with his own hands. [1174. **Andrew I.** is murdered. 1296, **Premislas;** 1598, **Feodor I.**]

STATE.

500± * * B. C. The **Crimea** is colonized by the Greeks.

469± * * B. C. **Tiflis** is built by Vakhtang.

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476 * * A. D. **Slavs and Wends** occupy the northeast of Europe. [500. They spread from the Vistula to the Dnieper.]

550 * * **Poland** becomes a duchy under Lechus, or Lesko, I.

600 * * Obotrittii, Wilze, and Pomeranians inhabit the shores of the Baltic Sea.

680 * * Kahazarenes subdue the Bulgarians and Hungarians westward to the Theiss.

700 * * *Poland.* Crascus I. is duke. [Later Lechus II., deposed; 750, Vendal, who drowns herself; 760, Premislaus, named Lescus, or Less; 810, Lechus III.; 815, Popiel I.; 830, Popiel II.]

826 * * **Normans and Danes** inhabit the West. The **Swedes** conquer the Slavs, among whom they settle.

842± * * *Poland.* Piastus, a peasant, is elected duke. [861, Ziemovitus, son of Piastus, is duke; 892, Leskoor, or Lechus, IV.; 913, Ziemomislas, son of Lechus; 965, Miecislas I.; he becomes a Christian.]

862 * * **Rurik,** the leader of the northern pirates, being invited by the Novgorodians to help them, **founds the Russian monarchy** by becoming grand duke of Kieff. [879. He is succeeded by Oleg.]

869 * * Oleg is grand duke of Kieff. [913, Igor; 945, Olga, widow, is regent; 955, Svaitoslaf.]

970 * * Svaitoslaf **divides the kingdom** among his three sons. [973. Jaropolk I. is duke. 980. He seizes Novgorod.]

* * **Vladimir I.,** the Great, becomes grand duke. [1015, Swiatopolk; 1018, Jaraslaw I.; 1054, Isialaw I.]

992 * * *Poland.* **Boleslas I.** becomes duke. He obtains the title of king from the emperor Otho III. [He is succeeded by Miecislas II.]

1034 * * *Poland.* Richense, consort of Boleslas I., is regent; she is driven from the government. [1037. Anarchy prevails.]

1041 * * *Poland.* **Casimir I.** is enthroned. [1058, Boleslas II. 1059. Red Russia is added to Poland. 1081. Ladislaus I.]

1072 * * Wsewolod drives Isialaw from Kieff; he solicits aid of Henry IV. of Germany.

1078 * * Wsewolod I. is duke. [1093. Swiatopolk II.]

1102 * * *Poland.* **Boleslas III.** is enthroned. [1138, Ladislaus, his son; 1146, Boleslas IV.; 1173, Miecislas III., deposed; 1177, Casimir II.; 1194, Lechus V., abdicated; 1200, Miecislas IV.]

1113 * * Vladimir becomes duke of Kieff. [1125, Mitislaw; 1132, Jaropolk II.; 1138, Wiatschelaw; 1139, Wsewolod II.; 1146, Isialaw II. and Igor II.; 1149, Jurie, or George, I.; 1153, Rostislaw.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1223± * * The Golden Horde of **Tartars** makes extensive conquests.

1237 * * The Polowzes and Petchingans are exterminated.

* * Baty, the grandson of Ghengis, invades Bulgaria and Russia. [1240. He burns Kieff.]

1240 * * **Mongols** sack Kieff.

1241 * * **Tartars** invade Poland.

1380 * * War with the **Tartars.** Dimitry defeats Mamai the Don.

1382 * * **Tamerlane** plunders and burns Moscow. [1451–77. Plundered by Tartars.]

1449 * * The Moscow princes renounce their claims to Smolensk. [Yet Moscow and Lithuania constantly contend for its possession. 1514. Russians dominate it. 1611. Sigismund III. of Poland holds it. 1654. Russians retake it. 1686. Russians definitely annex it.]

1470 * * **Ivan** takes Kasan, and subjugates Novgorod.

1479 * * Hosts of **Tartars** invade the country.

[1481. Ivan's general, Svenigorod, breaks their power. 1482. Lithuania is invaded, also Poland. 1541. Another invasion.]

1505–23 Russia wages a successful war with **Poland.**

1521 * * **Tartars** capture Moscow; soon expelled. [1611. Ravaged by **Ladislaus** of Poland.]

1531 * * The **Poles** drive out the Wallachian invaders.

1544 * * **Ivan** conquers Kasan.

1568 * * The **Strelitz** is organized as a royal body guard. [1704. Abolished.]

1571 May 15. Moscow is burned by the Tartars.

1575 * * Stephen organizes **Cossacks** into a militia. [1671. Cossacks subjugated.]

1656 July 28–30. The Swedes defeat the Poles at **Warsaw.**

1700 Nov. 30. Charles XII. of Sweden (20,000) totally defeats Peter the Great (60,000) at **Narva;** 18,000 Russians are killed and 30,000 taken prisoners. [1703. **Warsaw** surrenders to Charles. May 1. He defeats Augustus II. at **Pultusk** (p. 1134).]

1705 Sept. 4. Russians take **Mitau.**

1709 July 8. Defeat of Charles at Pultowa (p. 1134).

* * **War with Turkey.** [1773–74. Again.]

1711 June * **Peter** crosses the Pruth, and is surrounded by the Turks. The Russians escape after hard fighting with great difficulty; Catherine obtains a truce.

1741–43 War with Sweden.

1748 * * The Swedes commence the fortifications of Sweaborg.

1757 Aug. 13. The Russians are defeated at **Norkitten.** [1758. Allies of Austria (p. 516).]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1367 * * The **Kremlin** is founded at Moscow. [1816. Rebuilt.]

1690 * * **Kamchatka** is discovered by Morosco, a Cossack chief.

1697 * * **Peter the Great** visits Holland and England, and works in the dockyard at Deptford, Eng., to learn the art of shipbuilding.

1725 * * *St. Petersburg.* **The Observatory** is erected.

1736 * * The great bell of Moscow is made; weight, 25 tons.

1756 * * *St. Petersburg.* **The first theater** is built.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1219 * * Alexander Nevski, hero, saint, born. [1263. Dies.]

1223 * * Kadlubek, Vincent, bishop of Cracow, historian, dies.

1260 * * Ladislaus I., King of Poland, born. [1333. Dies.]

1309 * * **Casimir III.**, the Great, King of Poland, born. [1370. Dies.]

1326 * * Ivan II., Grand Duke of Moscow, born. [1359. Dies.]

1340 Mar. 31. Ivan I., Kalita, Grand Duke of Moscow, dies.

1348 * * Ladislaus II., King of Poland, born. [1434. Dies.]

1424 * * Ladislaus III., King of Poland, born. [1444. Dies.]

1473 * * **Copernicus, Nicholas,** Polish astronomer, born. [1543. Dies.]

1488 * * Tarnowski, Jan, Polish general, born. [1561. Dies.]

1495 * * Bielski, Marcin, Polish historian, born. [1576. Dies.]

1499 * * Alasco, John, Polish reformer, born. [1560. Dies.]

1505 Oct. 27. Ivan III., the Great, Grand Duke of Moscow, dies.

1530 Aug. 25. Ivan IV., the Terrible, czar, born. [1584. Mar. 18. Dies.]

1532 * * Bathori, Stephen, King of Poland, born. [1586. Dies.]

1541 * * Zamoiski, Jan, Polish statesman, general, born. [1605. Dies.]

1552 * * Godoonof, Boris, czar, b. [1605. D.]

1557 * * Feodor I., czar, b. [1598. Dies.]

1567 * * Bzowski (Bzovius), Abraham, Polish theologian, born. [1637. Dies.]

1593 * * Chmielnicki, Bogdan, Cossack chief, born. [1657. Dies.]

1595 * * Ladislaus IV., King of Poland, born. [1648. Dies.]

1606 May 17. Demetrius I., usurper, dies.

1610 Dec. 11. Demetrius II., usurper, d.

1611 * * Hevelius (Hewel), Johannes, Polish astronomer, born. [1687. Dies.]

1625± * * Sobieski, John III., King of Poland, born. [1696. Dies.]

1628 * * Polotzki, Simeon, poet, author, born. [1680. Dies.]

1629 * * Alexis, Michaelovitch, czar, born. [1675. Dies.]

1633 * * Gallitzin, Vassili, prince, statesman, born. [1713. Dies.]

1644 * * Mazeppa, Ivan, adventurer, born. [1709. Dies.]

1645 * * Romanof, Michael, czar, founder of reigning Russian dynasty, dies.

1656 * * Lefort, François, Swiss general in Russia, born. [1699. Dies.]

1657 * * Cruys, Cornelis, naval officer, born. [1727. Dies.]

1660 * * Patkul, Johann Reinhold, Livonian patriot, born. [1707. Oct. 10. Dies.]

1661 * * Buffier, Claude, grammarian, philosopher, author, born. [1737. Dies.]

1666 Aug. 27. Ivan V., czar, born. [1696. Jan. 29. Dies.]

1667 * * Dolgoruki, Vassili Vladimirovitch, field-marshal, born. [1746. Dies.]

1670 * * Augustus I., Frederick, Elector of Saxony, King of Poland, b. [1733. Dies.]

1672 June 9. Peter I., Alexievitch, the Great, czar, born. [1725. Jan. 28. Dies.]

Menschikov, Prince Alexander Danilovitch, general, statesman, born. [1730. Dies.]

1673 * * Cantemir, Demetrius, historian, orientalist, born. [1723. Dies.]

1674 * * Gallitzin, Mikhail Mikhailovitch, general, born. [1730. Dies.]

1677 * * Stanislaus I., Leszcynski, King of Poland, born. [1766. Dies.]

1682 * * Feodor II., czar, dies.

1685± * * **Catherine I.**, empress, wife of Peter I., born. [1727. Dies.]

1690 * * Alexis, Petrovitch, prince, son of Peter I., born. [1718. Dies.]

1693 * * Bestusheff-Riumin, Alexis Petrovitch, count, diplomatist, b. [1766. Dies.]

1701 * * Zaluski, Josef Andrew, Polish bishop, bibliophile, born. [1774. Dies.]

1705 * * Müller, Gerhard Frederick, historian, born. [1783. Dies.]

1709 * * Cantemir (Kantemir), Antiochus, prince, poet, diplomatist, born. [1744. D.]

Elisabeth-Petrovna, empress, b. [1762. D.]

1711 * * Lomonosoff, Mikhail, poet, grammarian, born. [1765. Dies.]

Richmann, Georg Wilhelm, naturalist, born. [1753. Dies.]

1714 * * Peter II., czar, born. [1730. Dies.]

1716± * * Zamoiski, Andrœj, count, Polish statesman, born. [1792. Dies.]

1718 * * Khilkof, Andrei Yakof Levitch, prince, historian, dies.

1727 * * Sumarokoff, Alexander, dramatist, born. [1777. Dies.]

1728 * * Peter III., czar, born. [1762. Dies.]

1729 * * **Catherine II.**, empress, wife of Peter III., born. [1796. Dies.]

Suvarov, Alexei Vasilievitch, count, field-marshal, born. [1800. Dies.]

1732 * * Stanislaus, Augustus, king of Poland, born. [1798. Dies.]

1733 * * Kheraskoff, Mikhail, poet, born. [1806. Dies.]

Naruszewicz, Adam Stanislaw, Polish historian, poet, born. [1796. Dies.]

1734 * * Krasicki, Ignatius, Polish poet, born. [1801. Dies.]

Orloff, Grigori, gen., pol., b. [1783. Dies.]

1736± * * Potemkin, Gregori, A., field-marshal, born. [1791. Dies.]

1737 * * Platon, Lefshin (Leffschin) archbishop of Moscow, author, b. [1812. D.]

Orloff, Alexei, count, admiral, born.

1739 Nov. 6. Dolgoruki, Ivan Alexeiovitch, nobleman, executed.

1740 Aug. 24. Ivan VI., czar, born. [1764. Dec. 5. Dies.]

Dec. 29. Ann, czarina, dies.

1743 * * Bogdanovitch, Ippolit F., lyric poet, born. [1803. Dies.]

Derzhavin, Gabriel R., poet, states., born.

1744 * * Dashkoff, Yekaterina, Romanova, princess, born. [1810. Dies.]

Novikoff, Nikolai Ivanovitch, author, born.

1745 * * Benningsen, Levin, general, born.

Chemnitzer, Ivan Ivanovitch, fabulist, born. [1784. Dies.]

Kutuzoff, Mikhail, general, born.

1746 * * **Kosciusko, Thaddeus,** Polish patriot, born.

1747 * * Pulaski, Casimir, count, Polish patriot, born. [1779. Dies.]

1754 * * Paul I., czar, born.

1755 * * Barclay de Tolly, Michael, gen., b.

Dombrowski, Jan Henryk, Polish gen., born.

1757 * * Nemcewicz, Julian Ursin, au., b.

1760 * * Dmitrief, Ivan Ivanovitch, poet, politician, born.

Martos, Ivan P., sculptor, born.

CHURCH.

1157 * * **Henry,** bishop of **Upsala,** an Englishman, introduces **Christianity** into Finland.

1326 * * **The Cathedral of Assumption** at Moscow is built. [1328. The Cathedral of the **Transfiguration.**]

1563 * * *Poland.* **The Socinians** establish a church at Rakow, and make proselytes in Transylvania. [1574. The Rakovian Catechism is published.]

1582 * * **The patriarchate of Moscow** is established. [1762. Suppressed.]

1643 * * **A Confession of Faith** is composed by Mogila, metropolitan of Kieff. [This is the present standard of the Russo-Greek church.]

1654 * * The cruelties of the Patriarch Nicon cause a revolt and a schism. [The revolters, calling themselves "**Old Believers,**" profess to adhere to the old reading of the Slavonian sacred books. 1658. They are expelled from Poland.]

1718 * * **The Jesuits** are expelled.

1724 * * *Poland.* **The Protestants** are persecuted at Thorn.

LETTERS.

1200± * * *The Expedition of Igor against Polotzk* appears.

1497 * * *Sudebnik*, a code of laws, is issued by Ivan III. [1550. Another by Ivan IV.]

1533–84 The *Domostroi* (Book of Household Management), by Sylvester, and *Chetii-Minei* (Book of Monthly Readings), by Macarius, appear.

1553 * * **A printing-press** is set up at Moscow. [1564. The first book, *Apostol*, is printed.]

16th Century. Stepennaya Kniga (Book of Degrees) appears; also the *Life of the Czar Feodor Ivanovitch*, by the patriarch Job.

1581 * **The first Slavonic Bible** is printed at Ostrog in Volhynia.

1596 * *Slavic Grammar*, by Tzitzania, appears.

1610± * *Chronograph*, by Sergius Kubasoff, appears.

1632 * **The University of Dorpat** is founded by Gustavus Adolphus. [1802. Reconstituted by the Czar.]

1640 * *Finland.* **The University of Helsingfors** is founded at Abo. [1826. Removed to Helsingfors.]

1670± * *Vienetz Vierŝ* (The Garland of Faith), *The Prodigal Son, Nebuchadnezzar*, and other works, by Simeon Polotzki, appear.

1700–18 *History of Russia*, by Andrei Yukof Levitch, appears.

1702 Dec. 16. *Moskovskia Wiedomosti* is issued at Moscow.

1714 * *St. Petersburg.* **The Imperial Library**, principally consisting of spoils of Poland, is founded.

1725 * **The Russian Academy of Science** is opened by Catherine I.

1739 * *Ode on the Taking of Khotin from the Turks*, by Mikhail Vasilievitch Lomonósoff. [Later, the *Petriade*.]

1755 * **The University of Moscow** is founded.

1755–64 *Yejem'yesyatchnuja Sotchinenuja*, (Monthly Works) are issued by Müller.

1759 * *Trudolyubivaya Ptchelá* (Industrious Bee) is issued by Smnarakoff.

SOCIETY.

13th Century. Poland. The custom of **killing old men** when unable to labor, and such children as are born imperfect, is practised.

1498 * *Poland.* The Wallachian invaders capture 100,000 **Poles**, and sell them to the Turks as slaves.

1605 June 13. The czar is overthrown in a **riot** in Moscow [and murdered].

1606 * Otrefief, a young Polish monk and **impostor**, gains the throne. [May 2. Exposed and killed, with his adherents. "Matins of Moscow."]

1718 July 7. Prince **Alexis**, son of Peter the Great, charged with rebellion, is found dead in prison.

STATE.

1156 Apr. 30. Moscow is founded by Duke George I. [12th Century. Vladimir founded.]

1157 * **Andrew I.** becomes first grand duke of Vladimir. [1175. Michael I.; 1177, Wsewolod III.; 1213, Juri, or George, II.; 1217–18, Constantine.]

1157–1328 Vladimir is the capital of a grand duchy.

1193 * **The Genoese** settle in the Crimea.

1202 * *Poland.* Ladislaus III. is enthroned; retired. [1206, Lesko V., restored, assassinated; 1227, Boleslas V., an infant; 1279, Lesko VI.]

1206–27 Tartary is held by Genghis Khan.

1223 * **The "Golden Horde"** of Tartars conquers extensive territories.

1235 * **Moscow** becomes the capital on the occupation of South Russia by the Tartars. [1237. They invade Novgorod.]

1238 * Jaraslaw III. becomes grand duke of Vladimir. [1245, **Alexander Nevski**; he pays tribute to the Mongols. 1252. He becomes the grand duke of Russia.]

1242 * The empire of the Khan of **Kaptschak** is established by the Tartars.

1263 * Jaraslaw II. is enthroned grand duke of Russia. [1270. Vasilii I., or Basil I.; 1275, Dimitri I.; 1821, Andrew II.; 1294, **Daniel** Alexandrovitch is grand duke; 1303, Jurie, or George, III., deposed; 1305, Michael III.; 1320, Vasilii, or Basil, II.; 1325, Jurie, or George, III., restored; 1327, Alexander II.]

1289 * *Poland.* **Anarchy** prevails.

1295 * *Poland.* Premislas is enthroned as king; assasinated. [1296, Ladislaus III. (IV.) reigns; 1300, Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia, abandons Poland; 1304, Ladislaus IV., the Short.]

1328 * Ivan I., or John I., is enthroned as the first grand duke of Moscow. [1340, Simon is duke; 1353, Ivan, or John, II.; 1359, Dmitri II., prince of Susdal; 1382, Dmitri III. (Douskoi); 1389, Vasilii III., or Basil III. (Temnoi); 1425, Vasilii IV., or Basil IV. 1433. He is banished, but soon returns to the throne.]

1333 * *Poland.* **Casimir III.**, the Great, is enthroned; he amends the laws.

[1370, Louis, King of Hungary; 1382, Maria and 1384, Hedwige, daughters of Louis, together with the latter's consort Jagello, Duke of Lithuania, styled Ladislaus V.; 1399, Ladislaus II. (V.) alone; he annexes Lithuania; 1434, Ladislaus III. (VI.), son. 1440. Succeeds a king of Hungary. 1444. Short interregnum, followed by accession of Casimir IV.]

1462 * Ivan Basilovitz, or John III., is enthroned as grand duke of Moscow. [1478. He conquers Novgorod. 1480. He frees himself from the suzerainty of the Tartars. 1482. He takes the title of **Czar of Muscovy**.]

1474 * The Crim Tartars expel the Genoese from the **Crimea**.

1492 * *Poland.* John (Albert) I. is enthroned. [1501, Alexander, prince of Livonia; 1506, Sigismund the Great; 1548, Sigismund II., Augustus's son; he annexes Livonia.]

1505 * Vasilii, or **Basil, V.** is enthroned as Czar of Muscovy; he receives the title of emperor from Maximilian I.

[1533, Ivan IV.; 1584, Feodor, or Theodor, I., and his son Dmitri, both murdered by the successor. 1598. Throne usurped by Boris-Godonof.]

1566 * *Poland.* The diet is removed from Cracow to **Warsaw**.

1569 * *Poland.* **Lithuania** is annexed.

1573 * *Poland.* Henry de Valois, duke of Anjou, brother to the King of France, is the first elected monarch.

[Later he ascends the French throne. 1575, Stephen Bathori, prince of Transylvania; he establishes the Cossacks as a militia. 1586. Interregnum. 1587. Sigismund III., son of the King of Sweden, is elected in exclusion of Maximilian of Austria.]

1581 * **Siberia** is conquered by the Russians.

1606 * Dmitri (Otrefief), the impostor, claims to be the murdered Prince Dmitri, and is made czar. Vasilii Choniski, or Zouinski, succeeds. [1610, Ladislaus of Poland; 1613, Michael-Feodorovitch of the house of Romanoff.]

1617 Mar. 9. Gustavus Adolphus compels Russia to cede to him Kexholm, Karelia, and Ingermanland.

1632 * *Poland.* Ladislaus IV. (VII.), Vasa, son of Sigismund III., is enthroned. [1648, John II., or Casimir V.]

1645 * **Alexis**, "Father of his Country," is enthroned as czar. [1676, Feodor, or Theodor, II.; 1682, Ivan V. and Peter I., brothers of **Feodor**; 1689, **Peter I.** [the Great] alone.]

1655 * **Poland** is conquered by the Swedes. [1660. Independence recovered.]

1668 * *Poland.* John Casimir **abdicates**, and retires to France. [1672. He dies. An interregnum follows. 1669. Michael Koributh-Wiesnowiski; in this reign the Cossacks join the Turks, and ravage Poland. 1674. **John III., Sobieski**, the last independent king; he wins great victories over the Cossack Turks and Tartars.]

1672 * **Poland cedes** to the Cossacks the vast fertile plain of Ukraine. [1682. Transferred to Russia.]

1683 Mar. 31. The **alliance of Warsaw** is entered by Austria and Poland against Turkey.

1689 * *Poland.* **Warsaw** becomes the capital.

1697 * *Poland.* Interregnum. Frederick Augustus I., son of John George, elector of Saxony, is enthroned. [1704. Deprived of his crown; Stanislaus I., Leszcynski; he is deposed in 1709, and Frederick Augustus restored.]

1698 * **Peter is recalled** from England by a **rebellion** of the Strelitz, which he cruelly punishes; 2,000 are tortured, and killed.

1700 Jan. 1. This date begins the **new year**, but the old style is retained.

1703 Mar. 27. Peter the Great founds **St. Petersburg.** [1711. Becomes the capital.]

1715 * **Peter** travels in Germany, Holland, and France.

* Esthonia, Livonia, and a large part of Finland are annexed.

1721 Oct. 22. Peter I. [the Great] assumes the title of emperor.

1725 * **Catherine I.**, wife of Peter I., is enthroned. [1727, **Peter II.**, grandson of Peter I., deposed; 1730, **Anne**, Duchess of Courland, daughter of Ivan V.; 1740, **Ivan VI.**, an infant, grandnephew of Peter the Great, imprisoned in a dungeon for 18 years (1764, murdered); 1741, **Elizabeth**, daughter of Peter the Great; she reigns during Ivan's captivity.]

1733–63 *Poland.* Frederick Augustus II., son of Frederick Augustus I., reigns.

1748 * Russia becomes the ally of Austria and France against Prussia.

1759 * The Baltic Sea is declared neutral for commerce by a treaty with Sweden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1699 * Peter the Great reopens the ancient **gold-mines**.

1736 * *St. Petersburg.* **A fire** destroys 2,000 houses. [1780. Another destroys 11,000 houses. 1837. Dec. 29. The **Winter Palace** is burned.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1769–84 Russia successfully invades the Crimea.

1774–75 A rebellion of Cossacks under Pugatcheff is suppressed.

1787–92 War with Turkey.

1787 * * Count Suvarov defeats the Turks at **Kinburn.** [1789. At Fokshani and Rymnik. 1790. Dec. 22. He takes Ismail by storm, and puts the garrison (30,000) to death; 6,000 women are massacred; Russian loss, 20,000.]

1794 Apr. 17. The Russian garrison is expelled from **Warsaw** with the loss of 2,000 killed, 500 wounded, and 36 cannon.

Oct. 10. *Poland.* After many successes, **Kosciusko** is finally defeated and captured by the Russians at Maciejovice. [1796. Dec. 25. Released.]

Nov. 4. Count **Suvarov** defeats the Poles at Prague near Warsaw; 30,000 Poles are killed, and the town is sacked. [Warsaw is also taken.]

1797± * * The Poles enter the French army.

1799 * * Count **Suvarov** helps the Austrians to check the French in Italy.

1806 Dec. 26. **Napoleon** wins at **Pultusk** (p. 716).

1809 Sept. 26. *Bulgaria.* **The Turks** defeat the Russians near Silistria.

1811 * * The Russians defeat the Turks at Rustchuk.

1812 June * War with France (p. 718).

1813 May 26. **The Poles** defeat the Russians at Ostrolenka.

1826 * * War against Persia.

1828–33 War with Turkey (p. 000).

(1828. APR. 26.) War is declared.

July 15. *Turk.* Russians under Paskevitch take Kars.

Aug. 24. Battle of **Akhalzikh** in the Caucasian region.

1829 June 11. The Russians defeat the Turks at **Kuleftscha.** [June 30. Silistria surrenders to the Russians. July 2. *Armenia.* Gen. Paskevitch takes **Erzerum.** Aug. 20. Russians advance on **Adrianople.** Aug. 29. Armistice.]

1830 Nov. 29. The **Poles rise** against Russia for independence.

1831 Feb. 5. Russians (160,000) **enter Poland** at several points.

[Feb. 19-20. The Poles (45,000) are victorious at Grochow, near Prague; Russian (70,000) loss, 7,000; Polish, 2,000. Feb. 25. Gen. Giemsar is defeated at Prague by the Poles; Russian loss, 4,000 killed, 6,000 prisoners, and 12 cannon. Mar. 31. The Poles under Skrzynecki decisively defeat the Russians at Warsaw; Russian loss, 12,000 killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners; Polish loss, small. Apr. 10. The Poles are victorious at Seidlice, taking 4,000 prisoners. May 26. The Poles retain the field after a bloody battle at Ostrolenka, Poland. June 19. The Poles are defeated at Wilna, Poland. Sept. 6, 7. Russians capture Warsaw after two days' fighting. The insurrection is suppressed.]

1839 * * An expedition against Khiva is unsuccessful.

1846 * * War with Hungary.

Feb. 23. *Poland.* **Insurrectionists** (40,000) march on Cracow, but are defeated. [NOV. 16. Austria seizes Cracow, and its independence ends.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1799 * *Siberia.* An entire **mammoth,** with flesh and bones intact, is discovered.

1811 * *St. Petersburg.* **Sugar** is made from starch by Kischof.

1828 * **Von Baer's law** of embryological development appears.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1762 * Poniatowski, Joseph Anthony, Polish general, born.
1764 * Pozzo di Borgo Carlo, Andrea, dip., b.
Dolgoruki, Ivan Mikhailovitch, poet, born. [1823. Dies.]
1765 * Bagration, Peter, prince, general, b.
Karamsin, Nikolai, historian, born.
Rostoptchin, Feodor, count, general, born.
1766 * Storch, Heinrich Friedrich von, political economist, born.
1768 * Bandtke, Samuel, Polish hist., born.
Kriloff, Ivan Andrievitch, fabulist, born.
1770 * Czartoryski, Adam Jerzy, prince, Polish statesman, born.
Gallitsin, Dimitri Augustine, miss., born.
Krusentern, Adam Johann von, navigator, admiral, born.
1771 * Fischer, Gotthelf, naturalist, born.
Linde, Samuel Bogumil, lexicographer, born.
1772 * Chlopicki, Joseph, Polish general, b.
Speranski, Mikhail, count, statesman, born.
1774± * Cancrin, Georg, count, states., b.
1776 * Golovnin, Vasili, navigator, born.
1777 * Alexander I., Pavlovitch, czar, b.
1779 * Constantine, Pavlovitch, grand duke, born.
1780± * Krasinski, Waleryan, count, Polish author, born.
Nesselrode, Karl Robert, count, diplo., b.
1782 * Grabowski, Ambrose, Polish archeologist, born.
Paskevitch, Ivan Feodorovitch, general, b.
Vorontzof, Mikhail, prince, field-marshal, b.
1783 * Zhookovsky, Vasilii Andreievitch, poet, born.
1785 * Bludoff, Count, Dmitri Nikolayevitch, statesman, diplomatist, born.
Diebitsch, Hans Karl F. A., marshal, born.
1785± * Lieven, Dorothea, princess, dip., b.
1786 * Lelewel, Joachim, historian, born.
1787 * Batuskof, Constantine, critic, born.
Kotzebue, Otto von, navigator, born.
Orloff, Alexei, count, general, diplomatist, b.
1788 * Glinka, Feodor, poet, born.
1789 * Menschikov, Alexander Sergeivitch, prince, general, born.
Zagoskin, Mikhail, novelist, born.
1790 * Berg, Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert, count, field-marshal, diplomatist, born.
Buturlin, Dmitri Petrovitch, general, born.
1791 * Bem, Jozef, Polish general, Turkish pasha, born.
Dembinski, Henryk, Polish general, born.
1793 * Adlerberg, Vladimir, count, general, statesman, born.
Mooravief, Mikhail, general, born.
1794 * Griboiedoff, Alexander, poet, born. [1829. Dies.]
Sjogren, Andreas Johann, Finnish philologist, born.
1795± * Bestusheff, Alexander Alexandrovitch, novelist, born.
Choris, Louis, painter, born.
Eichwald, Edward, naturalist, born.
Gortschakoff, Michael, prince, general, born.
Wrangell, Ferdinand von, explorer, born.
1796 * Nicholas I., czar, born.
Polevoi, Nikolai, author, born.
1797 * Brunnow, Philipp von, count, diplomatist, born.
1798 * Gortschakoff, Alexander, prince, statesman, born.
Mickiewicz, Adam, poet, born.
1799 * Pushkin, Alexander, poet, born.
Wysocki, Peter, patriot, born.
1800 * Baratynski, Eugenij, poet, born.
Chodzko, Leonard Jacob, Polish hist., born.
Pogodin, Mikhail, historian, born.
1801 * Paul I., czar, A47.
1802 * Dahl, Vladimir Ivanovitch, novel., b.
Lönnrot (Loennrot), Elias, Finnish philol., b.
Zaleski, Bohdan Joseph, Polish poet, born.
1804 * Chodzko, Alexander, Polish poet, b.
1805 * Gurowski, Adam, count, Polish patriot, author, born.
1806 * Garczynski, Stephen, Polish poet, b.
Ivanoff, Alexander Andreyevitch, painter, b.
1807 * Dolgoruki, Peter Vladimirovitch, author, born.
Libelt, Karol, Polish author, born.
1808 * Czajkowski, Michael, novelist, general, born.
Orloff, Alexei, count, admiral, A71.
Trentowski, Ferdinand B., Polish phil., b.
1809 * Gogol, Nikolai, author, born.
Wysocki, Joseph, Polish patriot, born.
1810 * Chopin, Frederic F., Polish pianist, musical composer, born.
Pirogof, Nicholas, surgeon, born.
1812 * Bagration, Peter, prince, gen., A47±.
Hertzen, Alexander, political agitator, author, born.
1813 * Castren, Matthias Alexander, Finnish philologist, born.
Kutuzoff, Mikhail, general, A67.
Poniatowski, Joseph Anthony, Polish general, A52.
1814 * Bakunin, Mikhail, nihilist, born.
Gagarin, Ivan, Jesuit, author, born.
Lermontoff, Mikhail Yurievitch, poet, born.
Mieroslawski, Ludwig, Polish revolut., b.
1815 * Bielnski, critic, journalist, born. [1848. Dies.]
1816 * Derzhavin, Gabriel, poet, A73.
1817 * Kosciusko, Thaddeus, Polish patriot, A71.
Kostomaroff, Nicholas Ivanovitch, historian, born.
Tolstoi, Count, Alexis Konstantinovitch, novelist, dramatist, born.
1818 * Alexander II., Nicolaevitch, czar, born.
Barclay de Tolly, Michael, general, A63.
Dawison, Bogumil, Polish actor, born.
Dombrowski, Jan Henryk, Polish gen., A63.
Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch, gen., b.
Novikoff, Nikolai Ivanovitch, author, A74.
Todleben, Franz Eduard, military eng., b.
Topelius, Zacharias, Finnish novelist, born.
Turgeneff, Ivan, novelist, poet, born.
1819 * Struve, Otto Wilhelm, astron., b.
1820 * Chwolson, Daniel, antiquary, born.
1821 * Nekrasoff, Nikolai, poet, born.
1822 * Dostoyefsky, Feodor, novelist, b.
Grigorovitch, Nicholas, novelist, born.
Jackmann, Edouard K. E., admiral, born.
Ledochowski, Miecislas Halka, cardinal, b.
1823 * Tolstoi, Count Dmitri, politician, b.
1824 * Fadeyev, Ratislav, general, au., b.
1825 Dec. 1. Alexander I., Pavlovitch, czar, A48.
1826 * Benningsen, Levin August Theophil, count, general, A80.
Karamsin, Nikolai, historian, A61.
Loris-Melikoff, Mikhail Tarielovitch Tainow, count, general, statesman, born.
Rostoptchin, Feodor, count, general, A61.
1827 * Constantine, Nikolayevitch, grand duke, born.
Shoovalof, Peter, count, statesman, born.
1828 Aug. 28. Tolstoi, Lyeff, or Lyoff, Nikolaievich, novelist, born.
Choris, Louis, painter, A33.
Gourko, Joseph Vladimirovitch, count, general, born.
Tchernyshevsky, Nikolai, novelist, born.
1830 * Rubinstein, Anton, composer, pianist, born.
1831 * Constantine, Pavlovitch, grand duke, A52.
Diebitsch, Hans Anton, count, field-marshal, A46.
Nicholas, grand duke, general, born.
1822 * Golovnin, Vassili Mikhailovitch, navigator, A56.
Ignatieff, Nikolai Pavlovich, diplomatist, b.
1833 * Garczynski, Stephen, Polish poet, A27.
Martos, Ivan P., sculptor, A75.
1835 * Bandtke, Jerzy Samuel, Polish historian, A67.
Storch, Heinrich Friedrich von, political economist, A69.
1837 * Bestuscheff, Alexander, novelist, A42.
Pushkin, Alexander Sergeievich, poet, A38.
Dmitrieff, Ivan Ivanovitch, poet, pol., A77.
Wysocki, Peter, Polish patriot, A38.
1839± * Speranski, Mikhail, count, statesman, A67±.
1840 * Gallitsin, Dimitri Augustine, missionary, A70.
1841 * Niemcewicz, Julian Ursin, Polish author, A84.
1842 * Vereschagin, Basil, painter, born.
Zukertort, Johannes Hermann, chess-player, born.
1844 * Baratynski, Eugenij, poet, A44.
Fedchenko, Alexis, explorer, born.
Kriloff, Ivan Andrievitch, fabulist, A76.
Modjeska, Helena, Polish actress, born.
1845 Mar. 10. Alexander III., czar, b.
Cancrin, Georg, count, statesman, A71.
Skobeleff, Mikhail Dimitryevitch, gen., b.

CHURCH.

1812 * The Finnish Bible Society is organized at Abo. Also the Russian Bible

Society at St. Petersburg. [1826. The Russian Bible Society suspends its work by an imperial ukase.]

1819 * * *Siberia.* Selinginsk becomes a mission-station of the London Society. [1841. Suppressed. 1869. Resumed.]

1821 * * The Evangelical Missionary Society at Basel sends missionaries to southern Russia.

1831 * * The Russian Evangelical Bible Society is organized at St. Petersburg.

1832 July 31. Many **convents** are abolished.

1835 Aug. 23. The German mission-work is suspended by an imperial ukase.

1838 July 24. St. Saviour's Cathedral, built in Moscow to commemorate the retreat of the French in 1812, is founded by Nicholas I. [1883. June 7. Consecrated.]

1839 * * The czar issues a ukase permitting the title of citizen of the first class to be held by worthy Jews.

LETTERS.

1766 * * *Wiedomosti* is issued at Moscow.

1784 * * *Ode to God,* by Gabriel Romanovitch Derzhavin, appears.

1802 * *St. Petersburg. Courrier de l'Europe* is issued.

* * *V'yestnik Evropi* is issued by Karamsin.

* * A translation of Gray's *Elegy in a Country Churchyard,* by Vasilii Andreievitch Zhookovsky, appears. [Later, *The Poet in the Camp of the Russian Warriors.*]

1803 * * The **University of Kieff** is founded at Vilna. [1833. Removed to Kieff.]

1804 * * The **University of Kazan** is founded. Also the **University of Kharkov.**

1808 * * *Russkoi V'yestnik* is issued.

1809–11–16 *Fables,* by Ivan Andrievitch Kriloff, appears.

1812 * * *Sin Otetchestva* is issued.

1815 * * *Invalide Russe* is issued.

1816–19 *History of the Russian Empire,* by Nikolai Mikhailovitch Karamsin, appears.

1819 * * *St. Petersburg.* The **university** is founded.

1821 * * *Ruslan and Liudmila,* by **Alexander Sergeievich Pushkin,** appears. [1822. *Prisoner of the Caucasus;* 1824, *The Fountain of Bakhtchisarai.* Later, *Eugene Onegin,* the *Gypsies, Poltava, Boris Godoonof,* and *History of the Iron Mask.*]

1822 * * *Severnoi Arkhiv* is issued.

1829 * * *The Young Muscovite,* by Mikhail Zagoskin, appears.

1830 * * *Poland. Pamietnik Uarszawski* is issued.

1834 * * *Biblioteka dl'ya Ichtemia* (Library of Reading) is issued.

1837 * * *On the Death of Pushkin,* by Mikhail Ivanovitch Lermontoff, appears. [Later, *The Demon, The Novice,* and *Hadjii Abrek;* 1840, *A Hero of Our Time.*]

1840 * * *Dreams and Elves,* by Nikolai Alexievitch Nekrasoff, appears. [1863. *Red-nosed Frost;* later, *Russian Women.*]

1841 * * *Finland. Suomi* is issued (written in Swedish).

1842 * * *Dead Souls,* by Nikolai Vasilievitch Gogol, appears.

1843 * * *Life of Peter the Great,* by Nikolai Polevoi, appears.

1845–57 *Memoirs of a Sportsman,* by **Ivan Sergyevitch Turgeneff,** appears. [1855, *Rudine;* 1858, *A Nest of Nobles;* 1876, *Virgin Soil;* later, *Poetry in Prose,* and *Clara Milich.*]

SOCIETY.

1767 * * Catherine II. abolishes **capital punishment,** except for treason. [1796. She abolishes the torture of criminals.]

1770 * * *Poland.* Stanislaus abolishes torture.

1775 Jan. 17. *Poland.* Nine old women are burned as **witches,** charged with making lands of Kalisk unfruitful.

1801 Mar. 24. Paul, son of Catherine the Great, is **murdered.**

1831 July 19. Alexander II. **murders** (?) the Princess Dolgoruki.

1841 Apr. 29. Alexander II. marries Mary, Princess of Hesse.

1842 * * Nicholas I. **abolishes slavery** in the imperial dominions.

STATE.

1762 Jan. 5. Peter III., Duke of Holstein-Gottorp reigns. [July 9. Deposed by his wife, **Catherine,** Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst, and soon after murdered. She is enthroned as **Catherine II.**]

May 5. The **Peace** of St. Petersburg between Russia and Prussia (p. 517).

1764 * * *Poland.* Stanislaus II., Augustus Poniatowski, is enthroned.

1766± * * *Poland.* Equal rights with the Roman Catholics are granted, at the request of Russia and Prussia, to the **dissenters,** adherents of the Greek Church, and **Protestants.** [The opponents of this measure form the **Confederacy of Bar,** which fails in an attempt to abduct the king. Civil war follows. 1768. Feb. 24. Russia signs a treaty at Warsaw, agreeing to support Poland against the confederacy. The Turks are allies of the confederacy. The Russians are successful.]

1772 * * *Poland.* **Civil war** so weakens the kingdom that it falls an easy prey to Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

July 25. *Poland.* **First partition** treaty. [Aug. 5. The public partition treaty is signed. Sept. 18. Enforced.] (P. 803.)

1774 July * The treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji is signed; the independence of the **Crimea** and the freedom of the Black Sea are secured to Russia. [1791. Further secured.]

1780 Feb. 14. A manifesto is issued announcing **"armed neutrality,"** on the basis that free trade makes free goods.

1786 * * The Bank of St. Petersburg is formed.

1791 May 3. *Poland.* **A new constitution** is granted by the king.

1792 * * *Poland.* **The Russians** enter the kingdom on various pretexts.

1793 * * *Poland.* The second **partition treaty** is signed (p. 807).

July 17. *Poland.* **The crown revenue** is sequestered by order of the Russian ambassador.

1794 Mar. * *Poland.* **An insurrection** under **Thaddeus Kosciusko** breaks out.

1795 Nov. 25. *Poland.* **Stanislaus resigns his crown at Grodno; the third partition** (p. 807).

1796 Nov. 17. Catherine dies. She is succeeded by her son.

1796–1801 Paul I. reigns. [1800. He becomes insane. 1801. Mar. 24. Assassinated.]

1799–1800 Russia joins **the coalition** against France (p. 713).

1801–25 Alexander I. reigns.

1801 June 17. A treaty with **England** (p. 931).

* * **Tiflis** is made the capital of the Transcaucasian provinces.

* * **Georgia** is annexed.

1805 Sept. 8. Coalition against France (p. 715).

1807 Mar. 8. Russia **declares war against England** because of its attack on Copenhagen (p. 933).

July 7. Treaty with France (p. 717).

Aug. * **Warsaw** is made a duchy and annexed to Saxony.

1812 Mar. 24. *St. Petersburg.* **A treaty** of alliance is signed by Bernadotte, prince royal of Sweden, and Alexander I.; the former becomes an ally against France, in return for which Sweden is to receive Norway.

June * *Poland.* **A general diet** is held at Warsaw.

1813 * * **Russians** overrun Warsaw; a Russian viceroy makes it his residence.

July 8. Coalition of Russia and Prussia against France (pp. 521, 811).

1815 Apr. 30. *Poland.* **The central provinces** are united to form the **kingdom of Poland,** with Alexander I. as king.

* * The **Holy Alliance** against France is formed (pp. 521, 721).

1820 Sept. * *Poland.* **The Diet** is opened.

1822 Jan. 26. The Grand Duke Constantine renounces the right of succession.

1825 Dec. 1. Alexander I. dies, and is succeeded by his brother.

1825–55 Nicholas I. reigns. (1826. SEPT. 3.) Crowned at Moscow.

Dec. 26–29. Pestal's **conspiracy** against Nicholas I. is detected and punished, and an insurrection of troops at Moscow is suppressed.

1828 Feb. 22. Peace with **Persia.**

1829 Sept. 14. Peace of **Adrianople** (See Turkey.)

1830 Nov. 29. *Poland.* **A revolution** at Warsaw breaks out; the army favors the people.

[1831. Jan. 25. The Diet deposes the emperor as king. Apr. 3. An insurrection occurs in Wilna and Volhynia. Oct. 5. Suppressed. 1832. Feb. 26. A ukase issued by Nicholas I. reduces Poland to a province of the empire. 1847. May * Declared a province.]

1846 Feb. 22–27. An **unsuccessful revolution** occurs in Austrian Poland.

Nov. 16. Poland is blotted from the map of nations (p. 521).

MISCELLANEOUS.

1770 * * *Poland.* **Pestilence** destroys 250,000 lives.

1796 June * **Fire** destroys a large magazine of naval stores and 100 vessels.

ARMY — NAVY.

1850 Aug. * Seven men in each thousand of the population of Western Russia are enrolled in the army by an imperial decree, adding 180,000 men.

1853 * * War with Turkey respecting possession of the holy places in Palestine.

(JUNE 13.) *Asia M.* The English and French fleets, sent for observation, arrive in Besika Bay. (SEPT. 14.) Enter the Dardanelles. (NOV. 2.) Enter the Bosporus. (JULY 2.) *Rumania.* Russians under Gen. Luders enter Moldavia. (OCT. 8.) *Turk.* The Sultan declares war against Russia. (OCT. 23.) The fortress of Issaktocha opens fire on a Russian flotilla — the first act of war. (OCT. 28–NOV. 3.) The Turks cross the Danube from Widdin and enter Kalafat. (NOV. 2, 3.) *Rumania.* Osman Pasha occupies Oltenitz; the Russians are repulsed with the loss of 9,000 men. (NOV. 4–14.) *Asia.* The Turks are defeated at Bayandur, Atskur, and Achaltzik. (NOV. 30.) A Turkish fleet is destroyed at Sinope, on the Black Sea.

1854–56 Crimean war (p. 958±).

1861 May * *Poland.* The presence of 80,000 Russian soldiers causes a reign of terror in Warsaw.

1863 Jan. 14. *Poland.* A severe military conscription is ordered without notice. [Jan. 22–24. This causes the breaking out of an insurrection.]

[Feb. 23. Louis Mieroslawski's band is defeated and dispersed. Mar. * –Apr. * The Poles conduct a successful guerrilla warfare. July 1. The Poles make an unsuccessful invasion of Volhynia under Wysocki and Horodycki. 1864 Jan. * –Apr. * Numerous skirmishes and many executions of Poles occur; the insurrection is subdued.]

Mar. 31. The Russians win a great victory over the revolting Oubykhs in the Caucasus. [Apr. * Many tribes emigrate to Turkey.]

May * **–Nov.** * War with Bokhara; indecisive conflicts. [1868. May 26. Russians are victorious, and occupy Samarcand.]

1870 Nov. 16±. The reorganization of military reserves is decreed. [1871. Jan. * The reorganization of the army.]

1872 Apr. * *Cent. Asia.* Russians attack Dzoungaria. [July 4. The Sultan Abel Oghlan is compelled to surrender to Gen. Kolpakoviski.]

Aug. * The ironclad *Peter the Great* is launched at St. Petersburg.

1873 Feb. * Russian expedition is sent to Khiva, seeking redress for outrages. [June 10. Khiva surrenders unconditionally.]

July 25–27. The Jumuden Turkomans are defeated at Tsychandyr.

1875 Sept. 4–Oct. * *Asia.* War with Khokand.

(SEPT. 4.) Gen. Kaufmann defeats 30,000 men, and advances on Khokand. (SEPT. 21.) He defeats a force of 5,000. (NOV. 28±.) The people massacre the Russian garrison. (1876 JAN. 30.) They are totally defeated at Assake, and the revolt is subdued.]

1877 Apr. * **–78 Mar.** * Turko-Russian war (pp. 565, 566.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1861 May * Inundations occur at Kieff, Moscow; 615 houses are submerged.

1871 Nov. * An electric telegraph between St. Petersburg and Nagasaki, Japan, is completed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1846 * * Kotzebue, Otto von, navigator, A59.
Krusenstern, Adam Johann von, navigator, admiral, A76.
Michlucho-Maclay, Nikolas, explorer, born.
Polevoi, Nikolai, author, A50.
1847 * * Linde, Samuel Bogumil, Polish lexicographer, A76.
1849 * * Chopin, Frederic François, Polish musician, A39.
1850 * * Bern, Josef, Polish general, Turkish pasha, A55.
Buturlin, Dmitri Petrovitch, general, A60.
1852 * * Castren, Matthias Alexander, Finnish philologist, A38.
Gogol, Nikolai, author, A43.
Zagoskin, Mikhail, novelist, A63.
Zhookovsky, Vasilii, poet, A69.
1853 * * Fischer, Gotthelf, naturalist, A82.
1854 * * Chlopicki, J., Polish general, dictator, A82.
Batiuskof, Constantine, critic, poet, A68.
1855 Mar. 2. Nicholas I., czar, A59.
Krasinski, Waleryan, count, author, A75.
Mickiewicz, Adam, Polish poet, A57.
Sjogren, Andreas J., Finnish philologist, A61.
1856 * * Paskevitch, Ivan F., general, A74.
Vorontzo, Mikhail Seminovitch, prince, field-marshal, A74.
1857 * * Lieven, Princess of, Dorothea, diplomatist, A72±.
1858 * * Ivanoff, Alexander Andreyevitch, painter, A52.
1861 * * Czartoryski, Adam J., prince, Polish statesman, A91.
Gortschakoff, Mikhail, prince, general, A66.
Lelewel, Joachim, Polish historian, A75.
Orloff, Alexei, count, general, diplo., A74.
1862 * * Nesselrode, Karl Robert, von, count, diplomatist, A82.
1864 * * Bludoff, Dmitri Nikolayevitch, statesman, diplomatist, A79.
Dembinski, Henryk, Polish general, A73.
1865 Apr. 24. Nicholas, czarowitch, dies.
1866 * * Gurowski, Adam, count, Polish patriot, A61.
Mooravieff, Mikhail, general, A72.
1868 * * Dolgoruki, Peter Vladimirovitch, author, A61.
Grabowski, Ambrose, Polish archeol., A86.
Pirogof, Nicholas, surgeon, A58±.
1869 * * Menschikov, Alexander Sergeievitch, prince, general, A80.
Trentowski, Ferdinand B., Polish phil., A61.
1870 * * Hertzen, Alexander, political agitator, author, A58.
Wrangell, Ferdinand von, navigator, A75.
1871 * * Chodzko, Leonard Jacob, Polish historian, A71.
Shamyl, Caucasian leader, A74.
1872 * * Dahl, Vladimir, novelist, A70.
Dawison, Bogumil, Polish actor, A54.
Fedchenko, Alexis, explorer, A29.
1874 * * Berg, Friedrich Wilhelm Rembert, count, field-marshal, diplomatist, A84.
Wysocki, Joseph, Polish patriot, A65.
1875 * * Bronnow, Philipp von, count, diplomatist, A78.
Pogodin, Mikhail, historian, A75.
Tolstoi, Alexis Konstantinovitch, count, novelist, dramatist, A58.
1876 * * Eichwald, Edward, naturalist, A81.
1877 * * Nekrasoff, Nikolai, poet, A56.
Libelt, Karol, Polish author, A70.
1878 * * Bakunin, Mikhail, nihilist, A64.
Mieroslawski, Ludwig, Polish revolutionist, A64.

CHURCH.

1854 Apr. 23. The czar issues a manifesto declaring that he will combat only for the faith and Christianity.

1857 June 18. Finland celebrates the 700th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity.

1859 * * Finland Mission Society is founded.

1861 Oct. 17. *Poland.* Military arrests occur in the churches of Warsaw; the priests close the doors. [Dec. 18. Archbishop Bialobzeski is tried and sentenced to death as a rebel for closing the churches; he soon dies.]

1862 Jan. 26. Increased political privileges are granted to the Jews. [June * Also in Poland.]

Feb. 15. *Poland.* The new Archbishop Felinski of Warsaw exhorts the Poles to submission to Russia. [1863. July * He is banished.]

1863 Dec. 28. *Poland.* The Abbé Machiewicz, a patriotic priest venerated as a martyr, is hanged by the Government.

1864 July 30. *Poland.* The Pope promulgates an encyclical letter addressed to the Polish church.

Nov. * Many Roman Catholic convents are abolished for participating in the insurrection.

1865 May 23. *Poland.* The Abbé Stanislas Bioski and his lieutenant are captured and executed.

1866 Jan. 9. *Poland.* The Government appropriates the church property and provides for the pay of the clergy.

Jan. * **–Feb.** * A rupture occurs with the Pope, who resents severity to the Polish clergy.

1867 Aug. 2. *St. Petersburg.* A Romanist college, to replace the authority of the Pope, is established.

1868 * * *St. Petersburg.* The Imperial Russian Bible Society is organized.

LETTERS.

1846–54 *History of Russia till the Invasion of the Mongols*, by Mikhail Petrovitch Pogodin, appears.

1846 * * *The Village*, by Grigorovitch, appears. [Later, *The Fisherman* and *The Emigrants.*]

* * *Poor People*, by Dostoyefsky, appears. [1858. *Letters from the House of the Dead.*]

1847 * * *Suometar* is issued at Helsingfors.

* * *Whose Fault*, by Alexander Hertzen, appears. [1856. He publishes in London, Eng., the newspaper *Kolokol* (The Bell).]

1853–55 *Sevastopol*, by Count Lyeff N. Tolstoi, appears. [1865–68, *War and Peace;* 1875–78, *Anna Karénina;* 1886, *The Cossacks, Ivan Ilyitch;* 1885, *Two Pilgrims; Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth; My Religion;* 1890, *My Confession; A Commentary on the Gospel; Life; The Kreutzer Sonata;* 1892, *War.*]

1856 * * *Russkoi Vyestnik* is revived at Moscow.

1861 Oct. 6–9. The University of St. Petersburg is closed because of the student riots. [Oct. 24. Reopened.]

* * *Prince Serébrany*, by Count A. K. Tolstoï, appears. [1867. *Death of Ivan the Terrible;* 1868, *Czar Feodor;* 1870, *Czar Boris.*]

1861–66 *Dictionary of the Living Russian Tongue*, by Vladimir Ivanovitch, appears.

1862 June * The Government suppresses many educational institutions.

1863 * * The statutes of all the universities are remodeled.

1864 Sept. 11. *Poland.* A decree is issued for recognizing education at Warsaw; it provides for a university. [1865. The University of Odessa is founded.]

1865 Sept. 13±. The censorship of the press is relaxed.

1867 July 7. A decree orders the use of the Russian language in the Baltic provinces. [1868. July * Polish languages interdicted in public places. 1876. June * Prohibited generally in courts of law and public offices.]

1869 Jan. 13. *St. Petersburg.* The *Government Messenger*, an official journal, is issued.

1870 Jan. * The Government detects a secret conspiracy among Socialist students; it is led by Sergius Netshajew. The informer is assassinated.

1872 * * The *Great Russian Encyclopædia* is undertaken by Prof. Beresina.

* * *History of Russia*, by Konstantine Nikolaievitch Bestusheff-Riumin, appears.

1878 Dec. * *St. Petersburg.* College students present an address to the czarevitch concerning grievances. [Dec. 11. They are attacked and punished by the police and Cossacks.]

SOCIETY.

1858 July 2. The czar decrees the partial emancipation of the serfs on the imperial domains. [1861. Mar. 3. He decrees the total emancipation of all the 23,000,000 serfs throughout the empire. 1862. Feb. 19. Becomes effective.]

Apr. 8. *Poland.* A great meeting is held at Warsaw to protest against abolishing the Agricultural Society. The military charges the crowd, killing or wounding 100 people.

May *–June * An impostor in South Russia asserts himself to be a descendant of Peter III. Many peasants who engage in disturbances are shot or flogged.

July * *Poland.* The Government issues oppressive regulations respecting dress. [1863. Oct. 27. The Poles at Warsaw are forbidden to wear mourning. Nov. 3. Forty-one ladies are arrested at night for wearing it.]

Oct. 25. *Poland.* General Gerstenzweig, the military governor, is killed by an assassin.

1862 Sept. 20. The 1000th anniversary of the foundation of the empire by Duke Rurik is celebrated at Novgorod.

1864 Sept. 28. The Czarevitch, Alexander III., is betrothed to the Princess Dagmar [Mary] of Denmark. [1866. Nov. 9. Married.]

Dec. * Serfdom is abolished in the Transcaucasian provinces.

1866 Apr. 16. Karakozow attempts to assassinate the czar. [Sept. 15. He is executed. 1867. June 6. *Paris.* The czar again escapes from Berezowski.]

Nov. 11. All state serfs in Poland who had not participated in the rebellion are emancipated.

1867 Sept. * *St. Petersburg.* Many Socialists, implicated in a conspiracy, are condemned to imprisonment.

1874 Jan. 23. The Grand Duchess Marie is married to the Duke of Edinburgh.

Nov. * Mitrophania, the mother abbess of Serpouchow, Moscow, is tried, convicted, and sentenced to exile for 14 years, for fabricating commercial bills.

1877 Oct. 31. Nihilists are tried for propagandism. [1878. Feb. 9±. About 160 are sentenced to hard labor; about 90 acquitted.]

1878 Apr. 12. The young Vera Lasulitch (or Sassulitch) is acquitted by a jury of firing at Gen. Trepoff, prefect of St. Petersburg, on Feb. 5, for outrages inflicted on prisoners, although she had acknowledged the offense.

Aug. 5. Riots follow the conviction of Nihilists at Odessa.

Aug. 16. *St. Petersburg.* General de Mesentzoff, chief of police, is assassinated by Nihilists in the street.

1879 Feb. 21±. Prince Demetrius Krapotkin is assassinated at Kharkov.

Mar. 25. Alexander Solovieff, a schoolmaster, attempts to assassinate the czar at Drentelen. [June 7. Solovieff is condemned. June 9. Executed.]

STATE.

1853 Mar. 9. *Palestine.* Rival claims for the holy places. (See Turkey.) [War follows.]

Oct. 5. Turkey declares war. (See Turkey.)

Dec. 5. Peace with Turkey (p. 959).

1854–56 The Western powers unite against Russia (p. 525).

The war is caused by Nicholas I., who revives old Russian plans of conquest in expectation of an effective alliance with Austria and Prussia, and believing it impossible that England and France could unite as allies against him. He proposes Russian protection for several of the smaller states of Europe, which should be independent, and also to occupy Constantinople provisionally with Russian troops while Crete and Egypt were prizes awaiting England.

1854 Feb. 27. The ultimatum of France and Great Britain is sent to the Czar (p. 959).

Apr. 20. A treaty is made between Austria and Prussia.

They declare the passage of the Balkans by the Russians an act of war, and soon require them to evacuate the principalities (p. 525).

1855 Mar. 2. The Emperor Nicholas dies, and is succeeded by his son.

1855–81 Alexander II. reigns. (1856. SEPT. 5.) Crowned at Moscow.

Apr. 29. Alexander Gortschakoff is appointed foreign minister.

Dec. 12. Austria makes proposals of peace which are sent to St. Petersburg.

1856 Feb. 25. An armistice till Mar. 31 is agreed to.

Mar. 30. The Peace of Paris is agreed to (p. 733).

May 27. Amnesty is granted to the Poles.

1861 Apr. 7. *Poland.* The Government arrests agitation by promising certain reforms and the reestablishment of Poland as a separate kingdom.

Nov. * The nobles petition the Government for a political constitution.

June * *Poland.* A new administrative council is appointed.

Oct. * *Poland.* Fresh disturbances break out; Warsaw is put in a state of siege by the Government.

1862 Apr. 29. *Poland.* The Government grants amnesty to 89 political prisoners.

Sept. 20. The 1000th anniversary of the founding of the Russian monarchy at Novgorod is publicly observed.

Sept. * *Poland.* Count Zamoyski, a loyal Pole, is exiled by the Government for presenting the report of a meeting of the nobles at Warsaw.

Oct. 14. The Government decrees the reorganization of the department of justice; trial by juries is promised. [1866. Aug. 8. Begun.]

1863 Jan. 22–24. *Poland.* An insurrection breaks out.

The Poles kill many Russians; Poland is put in a state of siege. [Feb. * The insurrection spreads; landowners favor it. Mar. 18. Margan Langiewicz becomes the dictator of Poland. Mar. * The secret central committee assumes supreme authority. Apr. 12. Poles reject offers of amnesty.]

Feb. 2. *Poland.* The secret provisional government issues its first proclamation.

June * *Poland.* European powers make a fruitless attempt at intervention.

Oct. * *Poland.* Russia executes many prominent Poles. [The Government grows more rigorous.]

1863–82 Prince Alexander Gortschakoff is chancellor.

1864 Aug. 5. *Poland.* Romuald Traugott, formerly a Russian colonel and late head of the provisional government, and five others, are hanged.

Sept. 21. *Poland.* The secret provisional government announces that 50,000 Poles have been killed and 100,000 exiled to Siberia, yet summons the patriots to enter a national war.

Dec. * A new judicial system is promulgated.

1865 Jan. 24. The nobles unite in a request that the czar establish two houses of representatives. [He refuses.]

Feb. 14. *Cent. Asia.* The province of Turkestan is formed.

1866 July *–Nov. * The Polish exiles in Siberia revolt. [Suppressed; many are put to death.]

1867 Jan. 1. Three decrees are issued which completely abolish the remains of Polish nationality.

Mar. 30. Russian America is sold to the United States. [May 15. Ratified.] (P. 257.)

May 5. A congress of Slavs meets at Moscow.

May 31. *Poland.* The Government proclaims amnesty for political offenses. [1867. Jan. 6. Again. 1868. Jan. * Poland is named the Vistula province.]

1871 Jan. 17. *London.* A conference of the Powers meets to consider the Russian claims respecting the Black Sea. [Mar. 13. The Black Sea clauses of the treaty of March 30, 1856, are abrogated.]

July * *Cent. Asia.* Dzungaria is annexed.

1873–74 Khivans revolt against Russian aggressions.

1873 Oct. 13. Part of Khiva is annexed.

1874 Sept. * A new law for the organization of the army is made.

1876 Jan. 29. The Baltic provinces are incorporated with the empire.

Feb. 29. *Cent. Asia.* Khokand is annexed as Ferghana.

1877 Apr. 24. War is declared against Turkey (pp. 565, 566).

1878 Mar. 3. Treaty of San Stefano (p. 566).

June 13–July 13. Berlin Congress held (pp. 566, 831).

1879 Apr. * A ukase is issued abolishing the poll-tax.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1851 Sept. 1. The railway from St. Petersburg to Moscow is opened.

[1851. The St. Petersburg and Warsaw Railway is begun by the Government. 1856. Ceded to Great Russian Railway Company. 1862. May 5. The railway to Berlin is opened. 1888. May * The Central Asian (Transcaspian) Railway is opened.]

1862 Sept. 20. The czar inaugurates a national monument at Novgorod.

ARMY — NAVY.

1880 Dec. 24. Gen. Skobeleff leads an expedition into Central Asia to subdue marauders. [Jan. 14. He has conflicts with the Tekkè Turkomans. Jan. 24 He captures Geok Tepè, and subdues the country.]

1882 * * Gen. Tchernaieff is appointed to command in Central Asia.

1884 Feb. 14±. *Cent. Asia.* The surrender of Merv to Russia is effected by Gen. Komaroff.

1886 May 18. The ironclad *Tchesmé* is launched at Sebastopol.

1889 Jan. 7. A flotilla of war-vessels is placed on the Vistula River.

Nov. 9. The Lebel rifle and smokeless powder are adopted for the army.

1890 Jan. 14. Several officers of the czar's body-guard kill themselves.

Feb. 8. Russian forces are being massed at Manchuria.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1884 May 4. *St. Petersburg.* Productive gold-fields are discovered in the valley of the Djolgute River. [1889. Feb. 28. *Siberia.* A peasant discovers gold near Irkutsk.]

1886 Oct. 26. *St. Petersburg.* A war memorial is uncovered by the czar.

1889 Jan. 9. Ice is seven feet thick on the Black Sea.

July 12. Djarkend is half destroyed by an earthquake. [Aug. 28. An earthquake buries 129 people alive.]

1890 May * Troops are ordered to Transcaucasia to fight the swarms of ravaging grasshoppers.

June 5. A silver lode is discovered in southern Russia.

Sept. 30. An expedition is organized to explore the desert of Gobi, in Central Asia.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1880 * * Glinka, Feodor, poet, A92.
Mary of Hesse, czarina, dies.
1881 Mar. 13. Alexander II., czar, A63.
Dostoyefsky, Fedor, novelist, A69.
1882 * * Kaufmann, Konstantin Petrovitch, general, A64.
Lutke, Fedor Petrovitch, traveler, A85.
Skobeleff, Mikhail Dimitryevitch, gen., A37.
1883 * * Gagarin, Ivan, Jesuit, author, A68.
Gortschakoff, Alexander, prince, states., A85.
Turgeneff, Ivan Sergyevitch, novelist, poet, A65.
1884 * * Adlerberg, Vladimir, count, general, statesman, A91.
Lönnrot (Loennrot), Elias, Finnish philol., A82.
Todleben, Franz Eduard, military eng., A66.
1885 * * Kostomaroff, Nicolas Ivanovitch, historian, A68.
Orloff, Nicholas, prince, diplomatist, A58.
1886 * * Zaleski, Boghan Joseph, Polish poet, A84.
1888 June 20. Zukertort, Johannes Hermann, chess-player, A46.
Loris-Melikoff, Mikhail Tarielowitch Tainoff, count, general, statesman, A62.
Nichailovitch, Nicolai, explorer, A49.
1889 Mar. 22. Schouvaloff, Count Peter, d.
May 7. Tolstoi, Count, Dimitri, polit., A66.
Oct. 29. Tchernyshevsky, Nikolai, au., A61.
Dec. 28. Karageorgevitch, prince, dies.

CHURCH.

1879 * * The Stundists, a puritan sect in South Russia, suffer cruel persecutions from the bigoted peasantry of Vossnessensk in Kherson.

1880 * * *Finland.* The Swedish Mission Union begins its work. The Finland Seamen's Mission Society at Finska is organized.

1881 May * The Jews are severely persecuted in South Russia. [1882. In St. Petersburg and other towns. 1884. Continued. 1888. Apr. * The Government decrees the expulsion of Jews from Odessa and Finland.]

1883 Oct. 16. *St. Petersburg.* A memorial church is founded by the czar at the place where Alexander II. was assassinated.

1884 * * The Government prohibits the circulation of many religious books.

1886 * * A Seventh-day Baptist Church is organized in the Crimea.

1889 Jan. * Bishop Alban Dunajewski is made a prince of the empire and primate of Poland.

Sept. 9±. At Vilna 8,000 Czechs leave the Roman Catholic Church, and join the Greek Church.

Oct. 10. A convention with the Vatican is signed, whereby the Propaganda appoints five Russian bishops.

Dec. 17. The governor of Kieff closes 20 Roman Catholic churches.

1890 Mar.* The Minister of the Interior assumes the right to dismiss Lutheran pastors and to control pastoral conferences.

July 27. The Minister of the Interior orders the prevention of foreign missionaries from working among the Jews to the detriment of the exclusive right of conversion possessed by the orthodox church.

July 30. The Government decides to enforce the edicts of 1882 against the Jews.

[Aug. 9. The czar orders the application of the anti-Jewish laws to be postponed for one year. Aug. * Many emigrate to Brazil and Jerusalem. Sept. 1. The government of the Transcaspian territories orders all Jews to quit the country within a month. Sept. *–Nov. * About 300,000 Polish Jews emigrate to Brazil. Dec. 13±. The Government increases its energy in persecuting the Jews, as a defiant response to the protests of opinion outside of Russia. A new edict forbids the Jews buying or holding mortgages, or taking in pledge any landed property. Dec. 15. Stringent orders are sent to the officials in the Caucasus for the expulsion of all Jews not authorized to live there.]

Aug. 9. *Finland.* The authorities forbid the Salvation Army carrying on its propaganda work in this country. [1891. Nov. 9. Stringent measures are adopted at Helsingfors.]

Oct. 31. The Procurator of the Holy Synod advises the czar to suppress all foreign worship except in the Baltic provinces, where Lutheranism will be barely tolerated.

1891 Jan. 9. The Minister of the Interior orders the expulsion of all Jews in the Terek regions of the Caucasus. [Jan. 24±. The Senate decides that Hebrews are not entitled to acquire or hold real estate beyond five versts from the district or provincial courts. Feb. 6. The Minister of Finance obtains a suspension of further repressive measures against the Hebrews. Mar. 10±. The anti-Jewish penal laws are enforced with increased severity; because of this 100,000 of the poorest Hebrews profess Russian orthodoxy. Apr. 14. Another ukase against the Hebrews is issued which will expel 14,000 from Moscow. Apr. 29. A decree is issued to enforce the expulsion of Hebrews from St. Petersburg. May 6. It is suspended. May 17. The Government orders immediate steps to be taken in all the provinces to compel the removal of Hebrews to the quarters in which they are permitted to live. May * The Government suspends the expulsion of the Jews long enough to allow one year's grace to Jews who do not own real property, and two years grace to those who do.]

Jan. 21±. Roman Catholic churches are being closed, despite earnest protests. [Dec. 26. Ordered closed in Voldislav and Buzski.]

LETTERS.

1879 Apr. * *Land and Liberty*, a Nihilist newspaper, is freely yet surreptitiously circulated.

Nov. *–Dec. * *Will of the People*, a revolutionary paper, is freely circulated.

*** *** *History of Russia*, by Sergius Solovieff, appears.

1880 Oct. * *Russia*, a new national daily paper, is issued.

1884 Oct. 27±. The Nihilist journal *Narodnaia Volia* reappears.

1887 Nov. * The czar accepts Baron Hirsch's offer of £2,000,000 for the establishment of primary Jewish schools.

Nov. *–Dec. * Governmental restrictions on the courses of study cause rebellion of students. The universities of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Odessa, and many other institutions are closed. [1888. Feb. * Many are reopened. 1889. June 10. Forty-one students of the Cracow University are sentenced to three days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 500 florins for singing Polish songs while on an excursion.]

*** *** Transportable schools in railway-cars tarry at stations in Central Asia to furnish instruction in destitute villages.

Dec. 22. *St. Petersburg.* The Imperial Academy of Arts decides to exclude Jews from membership.

*** *** Number of books published during the year, 8699.

1890 Mar. * The students in Moscow, Kieff, and St. Petersburg engage in riotous demonstrations which are suppressed by the police. The university and the College of Husbandry at Moscow are closed by the Government on account of these disorders. [Apr. 2. Stringent measures are adopted to suppress student agitation. Apr. 4. The czar resolves to close the universities. Apr. 8. Twenty-eight students are expelled from St. Petersburg for rioting. Apr. 11. Scores of students are sent home or expelled from the universities.]

May * *Finland.* The use of the Russian language in the schools has been made compulsory.

Nov. 24. The authorities forbid newspapers publishing a petition asking that Jews be placed on a civil equality with other classes in Russia.

*** *** Number of periodicals issued, 694.

SOCIETY.

1879 May *–Aug. * There are many convictions and executions of Nihilists at Kieff and Odessa.

Nov. 27, 28. Leon Mirsky is sentenced to die for attempting to assassinate Gen. Drentelen, chief of police.

Dec. 1. An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the czar by wrecking a train is made near Moscow. [Dec. 12. *St. Petersburg.* A Nihilists' plot to blow up the Winter Palace is frustrated.]

1880 Feb. 17. *St. Petersburg.* Nihilists explode dynamite and gun-cotton under the dining-room window of the Winter Palace; the czar and family escape through being delayed in coming to dinner; 11 soldiers are killed and 47 wounded. [Nov. 10. Kviatofski and four others are condemned to death, eight men and three women to imprisonment. Nov. 16 Kviatofski and Priessnakoff are hanged.]

Mar. 4. Hippolyte Molodzoff, a converted Jew, attempts to shoot Gen. Loris-Melikoff. [Mar. 5. Hanged.]

Aug. 7±. At Kieff 21 extreme Nihilists are convicted. [Capital sentences are remitted.]

Oct. * The czar's marriage to the Princess Dolgoruki is announced.

1881 Mar. 13. A Nihilist assassinates the czar (Alexander II.) by throwing a bomb at him while sleigh-riding.

[Mar. 15±. A mine of the Nihilists is discovered in the center of St. Petersburg. Mar. 23. Sophie Peroffskaja and other Nihilists are arrested. Apr. 8. Risakoff, Sophie Peroffskaja, Jelaboff, Jessie Heljmann, Kibaichick, and Michailoff are condemned to death. Apr. 15. Risakoff and others are hanged, and Heljmann is reprieved. 1882. Feb. 28. *St. Petersburg.* Ten Nihilists are sentenced to death. Mar. * Commuted to penal servitude.]

May * A supplementary ukase for emancipating serfs and remitting payments to many peasant proprietors is issued.

June * The czar is closely guarded by armed men; he lives in close seclusion.

1882 Mar. 30. Gen. Strelnikoff, the public prosecutor, is assassinated at Odessa by two Nihilist students. [Apr. 3. Executed.]

Apr. 15±. A Nihilists' mine is discovered under the cathedral at Moscow; 80 workmen are arrested. [1883. Mar. 20±. *St. Petersburg.* Arrest of 200 Nihilists. Apr. 19±. Tried; sentenced. Oct. 19±. sixty-four are sentenced to Siberia. Dec. 28, 29. Lieut. Sudeikin, the chief of the secret police, and his nephew, M. Sadovsky, are assassinated by Nihilists. (?) Oct. 11. A secret court-martial convicts 14 Nihilists; eight are sentenced to death. Oct. 18. Two men are executed.]

1884 Jan. * Thirty-seven students at Moscow are arrested.

Sept. 11±. Maria Wassilieona Kaliouchnaia is tried at Odessa, and sentenced to 20 years' hard labor, for attempting to shoot Col. Katensky.

1886 Apr. * Military officers are arrested for plotting against the life of the czar.

1887 Mar. 13. Students are detected with dynamite and other explosives in a plot against the czar; 200 are arrested. [Mar. 31. Three are executed. May 1. Seven are sentenced to death, and the rest to imprisonment. May 16. More arrests; five executions.]

1889 Jan. 19. The czarina is insane.

Feb. 7. Polish tradespeople are forced by the Palm Vitua to sign a declaration that they will not speak Polish among themselves or their customers.

Mar. 27. Several persons are arrested for complicity in a plot against the czar's life.

Apr. 3. *Poland.* An extensive Nihilist printing establishment is discovered in Warsaw, and many persons arrested.

Apr. 19. A Nihilist plot to blow up the czar with dynamite is discovered; several arrests are made. [May 27. Two enormous bombs are found beneath streets of Odessa which royal visitors traverse on their way to the palace. [Aug. 5. Eighty Nihilists are arrested at Kharkov. Sept. 24. *St. Petersburg.* A box of dynamite explodes at the station just previous to the czar's departure for Copenhagen. Dec. 13. Several arrests are made for plotting to kill the czar. Dec. 31. Another Nihilist plot against the czar is discovered. 1890. Jan. 10. M. Salotouchine, chief of the secret police, is shot and killed by a woman, while raiding a Nihilist club; the woman commits suicide. Mar. 2. Another Nihilist plot is discovered, with headquarters at Basil Island.]

May 12. *St. Petersburg.* A conspiracy to assassinate the czar is discovered among military officers.

June 16. The Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch is married to Princess Alexandra of Greece at St. Petersburg.

Sept. 10. All the judges in the District and Circuit Courts at Riga are under arrest for using the German language, after having been ordered to use the Russian.

1890 Feb. 11. Outrages in Siberia on Russian exiles continue.

Mar. * A noble Russian lady is exiled to Siberia for sending the czar a petition for liberty, justice, and redress of wrongs for the Russian people.

Apr. 14. A grand duke is arrested for being connected with revolutionary progaganda.

Apr. 19. An artillery staff-officer commits suicide on account of a plot to secure plans of the fortresses.

Apr. 21. Anti-Jewish riots in Bessarabia are suppressed by the authorities. [June 14. Also in Lithuania at Lohojsk.]

May * Petitions are pouring in upon the czar from England, France, America, Germany, and other countries, asking for reforms in the treatment of Siberian exiles. [June 1. The czar promises a strict inquiry into Siberian scandals.]

June 16. The imperial palace at Gatschina is undermined; a widespread conspiracy against the czar's life is discovered, and several arrests are made. [Aug. 1. *St. Petersburg.* Another Nihilistic plot against the czar is discovered; two Russian officers of high rank commit suicide. Sept. 27. The governor-general of Nijni-Novgorod is shot at by a young man, who is at once arrested. Oct. 27. Another attempt is made to kill the czar; Nihilists wreck a train on which he is supposed to be traveling.]

Sept. 25. Solitary confinement is substituted for corporal punishment for female prisoners in Siberia.

Sept. * A band of political exiles on the way to Siberia revolt against their guards; 20 of the prisoners are killed and 12 wounded.

Oct. 12. The Grand Duke Nicholas becomes insane. [Nov. 2. Becomes paralyzed.]

Oct.± * A number of educated and wealthy Russians found a colony at Vishni Volotchok, intending to practise the doctrines of Tolstoï.

Dec. 9. *St. Petersburg.* The body of the captain of the secret police is found stripped, mutilated, and tied to a tree in the forest near Sharnoff.

Dec. 13. Madame Kartner is found in her elegant Moscow residence with her head nearly separated from her body.

Dec. 17. Another plot is discovered to kill the czar. [1891. July 29. *St. Petersburg.* Another plot is discovered; seven Nihilists are killed in an attempt to arrest them.]

Dec. * It is announced that 300 persons have been transported to Siberia during the year.

1891 Jan. 22. The first strike is ordered; 2,000 miners at Sosnowice go out.

STATE.

1879 Apr. 17. Martial law is declared for the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Odessa, and Warsaw.

1880 Feb. * Nihilists terrorize the government. Melikoff becomes practical dictator of all Russia.

Aug. 18. Count Loris-Melikoff becomes minister of the interior.

Oct. 25±. Melikoff's scheme for administrative reform is adopted.

1881 Mar. 13. Alexander III. succeeds his father.

Mar. 22. Nihilists by manifesto offer peace to the Czar if he grants a legislative assembly, universal suffrage, and a free press.

Mar. 31±. A representative council for St. Petersburg is elected.

Apr. * A treaty of peace is made with China.

1882 June * The gradual abolition of the poll-tax, imposed by Peter the Great, begins. [1883. June 8. The tax is abolished for the poorest. 1884. Jan. 1. It is reduced for others.]

June 12±. Gen. Nikolai Pavlovitch Ignatieff, Minister of the Interior, resigns, and is succeeded by Count Dimitri Tolstoï. [1889. May 11±. M. Durnova; he opposes the reforms.]

1883 May 27. The czar and czarina are crowned at Moscow.

1885 Feb. * The Russian advances toward Herat cause a diplomatic discussion with England respecting the Afghan boundaries. [1885. Sept. 10. Settled.]

1886 July * Russia declares Batum not to be a free port, in opposition to the terms of the Treaty of Berlin.

Sept. *–Dec. * Russian interference in Bulgaria (p. 567).

1889 June 22. The law forbidding heirs to the throne contracting marriages with persons not members of the Greek Church is again enacted.

Oct.± * The Government abolishes the Provincial Council of Nobles of the Baltic provinces, and substitutes ordinary assemblies, colleges, and private committees, whereby the independent aristocracy will be suppressed.

1890 Jan. * The Government decides to abolish the autonomy of Finland.

Apr. 4. Payment of war indemnity is pressed on Turkey. [May 18. Renewed. The Porte makes no response.]

May 15. Owing to the refusal of the Rothschilds to negotiate the Russian loan, orders are issued to enforce the anti-Hebrew laws.

Sept. 15. The Government makes a provision of 22,000,000 roubles for the relief of the distress occasioned by the failure of the crops.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1885 Feb. * The ship-canal connecting St. Petersburg and Cronstadt is completed. [May 27. Opened.]

1888 * * Estimated annual consumption of tobacco per capita is 182 pounds. (Beaulieu.)

1889 Feb. 12. The Government grants a concession for 81 years to a company having 85,000,000 francs capital, which proposes to join the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov by a canal 72 miles long.

Dec. 5–9. Influenza appears at St. Petersburg. [1891. Aug. 8. It reappears in Moscow.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1891 Oct. 19. The Government is fortifying **Vladivostok**, on the Pacific, expending 7,000,000 roubles to make it almost invulnerable.

Nov. 19. Russian troops enter the **Pamir** territory at two points.

± Government orders 40,000 soldiers to the **Polish** frontier.

Nov. 20. Three new **war-ships** are launched.

1892 Mar. 9. An **ironclad** of 9,000 tons is launched at Sebastopol.

1893 Sept. 25. The Russian monitor *Roosalka*, with all on board, is lost in the Gulf of Finland. Also 60 lives lost by the burning of the steamer *Alphonse Zeevecke*.

Oct. 29. The recent annual **conscription** adds 252,592 men to the army, of which 70,948 are married; and the Hebrew recruits equal one in sixteen.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1891 Sept. 5. Immense **coal-oil** fields are discovered in the region of the Caspian Sea.

1892 Mar. 22. An enormous **aerolite** falls near the peninsula of Apsheron, in the Caspian Sea.

1893 Jan. 29. Five villages are destroyed by **earthquake** in Transcaucasia.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1891 Apr. 24. **Nicholas**, grand duke, field-marshal, A60.
July 2. Dolgoroukoff, prince, governor of Moscow, A80.
1892 Jan. 25. Constantine, Nikolayevitch, grand duke, A64.
Feb. 13. Junker, Wilhelm, explorer, A51.
May 11. Grosser, general, prefect of St. Petersburg, A59.
1893 Apr. 21. Alexeieff, M. Vassili, mayor of Moscow, assassinated.
1894 * * Yadrintsef, Nikolai M., author, publicist, dies.
Nov. 1. **Alexander III.**, czar, A49.
Nov. 20. **Rubinstein, Anton Gregor**, pianist, A63.

CHURCH.

1891 Apr. 25. **Protestant** religious services are invaded, and the worshipers persecuted.

June 5. The Chief of the Holy Synod issues regulations providing that **students** of all religious denominations must attend lessons in the orthodox catechism.

July 7. **Hebrews** leave Lithuania in preference to joining the Greek Church, as they are commanded to do if they remain.

[July 19. *St. Petersburg.* Harsh measures toward the Jews are relaxed. Sept. 22. An order is issued at Odessa prohibiting Jews from giving Christian names to their children. Oct. 24. Peasants attack Hebrew residents of Starodreb, pillaging and burning their houses and shops. 1892. May 30. The Cabinet decides that Hebrews, desirous of emigrating, shall be provided with permits free of charge, and be relieved of military service. Dec. 17. The Senate promulgates a law that Jewish artisans shall only reside in places where official boards of trade exist, of which there are only 10 in Russia.]

Sept. 8±. The **Holy Synod** claims to have possession of the **holy coat** in the cathedral at Moscow, and says that it is the genuine garment, and that the coat at Treves is a spurious copy of it.

Dec. 3. The czar urges vigorous action against the **Stundists**, a Protestant sect numbering over 1,000,000 members, who are alleged to be injuring more and more the faith of our fathers.

1892 Jan. 6. Numerous **Methodists** cross the Prussian frontier, intending to make their homes in America.

1893 May 19. A new ukase is issued expelling the **Hebrews** from the Asiatic provinces. [1894. July 4. The Government orders closed all Hebrew synagogues near Russian churches in Warsaw.]

Nov. 30. Twenty persons are killed and 100 wounded in a Roman Catholic church in Krosche by troops sent to close the church.

1894 Jan. 1. The czar, responding to Pope Leo's autograph letter, promises that peace shall be observed toward **Catholics** throughout the empire.

LETTERS.

1891 June 27. The Government notifies all teachers in German schools that unless they pass an examination in the **Russian language** by September, they will be suspended. [Oct. 10. The Government closes the University of Kieff, and arrests 500 students.]

SOCIETY.

1891 Mar. 10. The **anti-Jewish** penal laws are being enforced with increased severity. [June 28. Serious **anti-Semitic riots** occur at Kherson. 1891. Aug. 5. Also at Yelizavetgrad, in which some are killed, their dwellings looted, and the authorities doing nothing to defend them.]

Aug. 28. Hungry **peasants revolt** at Vitebsk, attack the Hebrew grain-dealers, also the railroad officials, and are fired upon by troops, several being killed. The peasants of Central Russia emigrate in large numbers. [Sept. 10. Distress leads to disorder; jails are crowded with prisoners who commit crime to escape starvation. Oct. 15. The czarina gives 20,000,000 roubles from the privy purse for the relief of the destitute.]

Sept. 26±. Seven thousand Jews leave Berditcheff for the Argentine Republic. The exodus continues from Odessa, Kieff, and Kishineff.

Oct. 12. **A conspiracy** against the czar's life is discovered in Kieff; many arrests are made. [Nov. 2. *St. Petersburg.* A new Nihilist society is discovered with branches in Kharkoff and Odessa.]

Oct. 22. Owing to **peculation**, it is discovered that there is no reserve grain with which to supply the starving and destitute people; many prosperous people are found receiving help, while those needing it most are unsupplied. Dec. 3. A number of grain-dealers in Riazan and Kazan mix fine earth with thin flour, and then sell it to the poor; each is sentenced to one week's imprisonment. 1892. Jan. 3±. The sufferings of the peasants in the famine districts increase, notwithstanding the measures taken to afford relief. Jan. 26. Thousands of **starving peasants** in Siberian towns are huddled in rough sheds without fires to protect them from the cold, and without help in prospect.]

Nov. 13. **Sixty** persons are arrested, charged with complicity in a plot for the establishment of **a representative assembly.**

Nov. 16. *St. Petersburg.* **A central committee** is appointed to supervise the entire machinery for the relief of the famine sufferers.

1892 Jan. 25. The centenary of the **partition of Poland** is celebrated by total abstention from pleasurable resorts at Warsaw. [Feb. 16. For this offense many are sent to Siberia without trial.]

Mar. 4. The Council of the Empire orders that two grain-depots shall be established to every 300 peasant-huts, from which seed-corn shall be distributed in the spring.

Mar. 16. The famine **relief steamer** *Indiana*, from Philadelphia, U. S. A., reaches Libau.

Mar. 18. Another **plot** against the czar's life is discovered. [May 15. *St. Petersburg.* Another plot is discovered against the czar; mines are found under the Gaschina palace. Dec. 27. A wide-spread conspiracy against the czar is discovered; many arrests.]

June 12. **Poultney Bigelow**, an American traveler and writer, is expelled from Russia.

Sept. 7. A dynamite **bomb** explodes in an orthodox Greek church in Warsaw, killing the man who threw it.

Dec. 4. Twenty-three persons, concerned in the **cholera riots** in Saraloff, are sentenced to death.

Dec. 29. The Russian Minister of Justice decides to **stop flogging** women convicts in Siberia.

*** * Hebrew persecutions** continue. [1893. May 19±. A ukase expels the **Hebrews** from Russian Asiatic provinces.]

1893 Jan. 20. The centennial of the second **partition of Poland** is ordered to be celebrated, and leading Polish nobles are commanded to attend a ball given in honor of the occasion. Several Poles are arrested for singing patriotic hymns.

June 2. Two princes are killed in a **duel** in Pultava.

June 4. Valuable plate and money are stolen from the Chudov Monastery in the Kremlin, Moscow; loss estimated at 2,750,000 roubles.

Sept. 16. An imperial ukase, abolishing the use of **the knout** by Russian police, is issued.

Nov. 20. *Poland.* Eighty **anarchists** are arrested in Warsaw.

1894 Jan. 12. **A Nihilist plot** is discovered against the czar. [Apr. 10. *St. Petersburg.* Bombs are found near the imperial palace, and many arrests are made. May 11. Many Nihilists are arrested; the prisoners belong to the higher classes. May 13. A large number of students are arrested. May 18. Four bombs are found near the imperial palace, and many arrests are made.]

Feb. 13. Col. Gregorioff **is hanged** at Odessa for betraying military secrets to Austria, receiving from that power 25,000 francs annually for his services.

July 25. **A riot** occurs at Scharnow over an attempt to bury persons, dying of cholera, in the town cemetery.

Aug. 6. Grand Duchess Xenia **is married** to Grand Duke Alexander Michailovitch in the imperial palace at Peterkof.

STATE.

1892 Jan. 12. The Russian treasury appropriates 65,000,000 roubles for the relief of **famine sufferers.**

June 16. The attempt to establish a **zollverein** between Russia and **Finland** fails.

July 23. The czar personally receives **Dr. Talmage** of U. S. A., and through

him extends thanks to the American people for their aid to the famine sufferers.

Oct. 15. *China.* A telegraphic treaty between Russia and China is signed at Peking.

1893 Mar. 23. The coinage of silver roubles is suspended.

June 13. The authorities enact a law to more severely punish sealing poachers in Bering Sea—16 months' imprisonment and confiscation of vessels with cargo and tackle.

1894 Feb. 13. A widespread conspiracy to accomplish the freedom of Poland is discovered by the police.

Aug. 7. Russia threatens to interfere in the Japan-Chinese war if her trade suffers too severely.

Nov. 2. Nicholas II. is proclaimed Emperor of Russia, Czar of Poland, and Grand Duke of Finland.

Dec. * *Paris.* The Rothschilds receive subscriptions to the new Russian loan of $75,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1891 June 1. The czarevitch opens a part of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and lays a memorial tablet.

Aug. 25. Peasants in the province of Kazen are starving. The destitution is wide-spread.

Sept. 15. The crops in thirteen provinces are reported complete failures, and partial failures in eight; the distress is intense.

Nov. 3. *St. Petersburg.* A great rye corner is forcing up prices.

1892 Jan. 26. In one Siberian town there are 14,000 peasants fever-stricken and starving.

Apr. 3. The steamer *Missouri*, bearing food from New York to starving Russians, is welcomed at Libau.

July 10. Cholera is spreading. [July 17–21, 14,839 cases, 2,590 deaths; Aug. 9, 4,000 are dying daily; Aug. 22, 3,313 deaths; Sept. 1, 4,859 cases, 2,529 deaths; Sept. 2, total number of deaths, 150,000; Sept. 10, 4,679 new cases, 2,358 deaths; Sept. 6, St. Petersburg reports 103 new cases, 39 deaths; Sept. 11, 2,337 new cases, 1,869 deaths; Sept. 28, St. Petersburg reports 18 new cases and three deaths; Oct. 12, 14 cases and two deaths; Oct. 19, 13 cases, five deaths.]

1893 Jan. 30±. Cholera still rages. [Mar. 17±. 305 cases in the province of Podolia. Aug. 27. Several thousand cases, 1,750 deaths. Aug. *–Dec. * The epidemic increases.]

SALVADOR.

SALVADOR is a centralized republic of Central America, bordering the Pacific Ocean on the south coast; capital San Salvador. The government is vested in a president, and a Congress of a single house. The common language is Spanish, and the dominant religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 7,255 square miles; estimated population in 1891, 777,895.

1524–26 Pedro de Alvarado conquers the country for Spain. [1528. Conquests made by Jorge de Alvarado.]

1821 * * Independence of Spain is proclaimed. [1842. Independence consummated.]

1822 Dec. 2. Congress decrees the annexation of San Salvador to the United States, to escape annexation to Mexico by reactionists. [Iturbide of Mexico falls before acceptance, and the state is restored to the Central American Union.]

1824–39 A state of the Central American Union till it is dissolved.

1853 * * A constitution is adopted. [1859. Jan. 24. Established.

1854 Apr. 16. San Salvador is destroyed by an earthquake. [1873. Mar. 10. Nearly destroyed; 50 lives are lost. 1891. Sept. 9±. Towns destroyed.]

1856 * * The title of republic is assumed. Gen. Santin del Castillo president. [1858. Compelled to abdicate by Gen. Gerardo Barrios.]

1860 Feb. 1. Gen. Barrios is appointed president. [1863. Oct. 1. Forced to flee the country; 1865, Apr. * Gen. Duenas, president; 1872, Feb. 1, Gen. Gonzalez; 1876, May * R. Zaldivar; 1885, June * Gen. Francisco Menendez; 1887, Mar. 1, Menendez reelected; 1890, Sept. 11, Gen. Carlos Ezeta; 1894, June 5, Gen. Gutierrez.]

1865 Aug. * Nicaragua surrenders ex-President Barrios, and he is tried and executed.

1887 Sept. 6–10. Revolutionists rise and are suppressed. [1890. Jan. 1±. Again. June 22. Successful revolution; Menendez is deposed; Ezeta is provisional president. July 31. Gen. José Maria Rivas rises. Aug. 1. Captured, shot.]

1890 July 20. San Salvadorians under Gen. Antonio Ezeta defeat Guatemalans in battle. [Sept. 22. Peace with Guatemala ratified.]

1894 June 3. Rebellion: Gen. Ezeta and Government troops are utterly defeated. [June 26. A provisional government is formed.]

SERVIA.

SERVIA is a kingdom of southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrad. The chief authority is vested in a constitutional hereditary king, and the legislative power in the Skupshtina. The common language is Servian, or Illyrian, and the dominant religion is Greek Catholic. Area, 19,050 square miles; population in 1891, 2,162,759.

640± * * Christianity is introduced.

7th Century. The Serbs, or Croats, drive out the Avars, and occupy the land.

1150± * * The Greek Emperor Manuel subdues the Serbs. [1180. Independence regained.]

1334±–56 Stephen Dushan enlarges the realm by annexing Macedonia, Albania, and other territory. He assumes the title of emperor.

1389 Aug. 27. *Turk.* The Turks under Amurath I. defeat and overthrow the Servians and their allies under King Lazarus. The authority of the sultan is established.

1442 * * Amurath besieges Belgrad. [1456. Again besieged by Mohammed II. 1521. Again by Solyman II., who takes and annexes it. 1688. Besieged and taken from the Turks by the elector of Bavaria. 1690. Besieged and taken by the Turks. 1717. Also by Prince Eugène. 1789. Also by Austrians. 1791. Restored to the Turks.]

1458± * * Servia is subdued by Mohammed II. and annexed.

1718–39 Austria annexes the greater part of Servia. [1739. Sept. * Restored to the Turks by the Peace of Belgrad.]

1788–90 Servians aid Austria in the war with Turkey.

1804 * * George Czerny (Kara George) leads an uprising which expels the Turks.

1807–11 George Czerny, aided by Russia, establishes a government. [1813. expelled. 1817. July * Murdered.]

1813 * * Reconquered by Turks.

1817 * * Milosch Obrenovitch, an insurgent peasant, having gained several victories over the Turks, is elected ruler. [1827. He becomes prince. 1829. Aug. 15. Recognized by the sultan. 1839. June 13. Oppressive, and forced to abdicate.]

1839–40 Michael II. (son) reigns. [1840–42, Michael III.; 1842–59, Alexander, son of George Czerny; 1859–60, Milosch Obrenovitch again; 1860–68, Michael IV. (son); June 20, Assassinated; 1868–89, Milan IV. (nephew); 1877, Dec. 22, Deposed by the sultan.]

1860± * * The struggle against Turkey for independence begins.

1862 Oct. 7. Concessions made by the sultan, under the pressure of the powers, are accepted. [1867. Mar. * Turkish garrisons evacuate.]

1875 Oct. 17. Prince Milan weds Natalie Keshko. [1888. July 18. She disagrees; gives up the crown; separates. Oct. * Divorced against her protest.]

1876–77 Unsuccessful war with Turkey. [Dec. 24±. Complete subjection averted by the powers meeting at Constantinople.]

1877-78 Servia sides with Russia in the Turko-Russian war. (1878. MAR. 3.) Absolute independence acquired by the Treaty of San Stefano (p. 566). (AUG. 28.) Independence proclaimed.

1882-89 Milan I., King of Servia. [1882. Mar. 6±. Proclaimed by the Assembly.]

1885 Nov. * –Dec. * Unsuccessful war with Bulgaria (p. 566).

1889 Jan. 2. A new constitution is enacted. Vote, 494–73.

Mar. 6. Milan I. abdicates in favor of his young son. [1891. Nov. 16. Renounces all his legal and constitutional rights in Servia.]

+ * * Alexander I. reigns by regents. [1891. Mar. 7. Officially proclaimed.]

1891 May 5. Ex-Queen Natalie (pro-Russian) is expelled. [1892. Jan. 20. Reconciled with Milan. Feb. 2. Divorce pronounced void. 1894. Mar. 8. Annulled by the Synod at Belgrad.]

1893-94 The government is reactionary in spirit.

(1894. APR. 14.) The king arrests the regent and ministers at a banquet, and assumes the government. (APR. 21.) He overturns the constitution, and revives one approved 25 years ago. (MAY 21.) He executes another *coup d'état*, restoring the old constitution, thereby abolishing the secret ballot, freedom of the press, the right of public meetings, and the electoral system of *scrutin de liste*.

SIAM.

SIAM is a kingdom of southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. A king and council conduct the government. Buddhism prevails. Area, 200,000± square miles; population, 5,000,000±.

1340 * * The Siamese invade Cambodia, take Angkor, and secure 90,000 captives.

1350 * * Ayuthia is made the capital. [1555. Taken by the Burmese and Peguans. 1782. Sacked by the Burmese; capital removed to Bangkok.]

14th and 15th Centuries. Frequent invasions of Burmese and Peguans. (1555.) Subject to Burma. (1590±.) Recovers independence.

1511± * * The Portuguese rediscover Siam; establish intercourse. [1604. The Dutch. 1612. The English first appear.]

1560± * * Phra Naret, the national hero, delivers Ayuthia, and invades Pegu.

1580± * * France begins intercourse; receives a Siamese envoy. [1585. Intercourse stopped.]

1592-1632 Japanese traders and settlers arrive. [1632. Massacred through jealousy of their thrift; survivors expelled.]

1683 * * Constantine Phaulcon, a Cephalonian Greek adventurer, becomes foreign minister, and opens communications with France.

1685 * * Louis XIV. sends an embassy. [The French Jesuits introduce Christianity, and intrigue for a French protectorate, which arouses persecution.]

1687 * * France sends another embassy, also 500 soldiers, who occupy the fortress of Bangkok. [1690. Expelled.]

* * Agents of the East India Company attack the Siamese for employing Englishmen who are not connected with its service. [1719. Attacked by the British governor of Madras.]

1731 * * Gold is discovered in Malacca.

1745 * * Dutch and English traders cease their visits.

1760 * * The Burmese waste the country.

1764 * * The Siamese take Mergui and Tavoy.

1782 * * [The present] dynasty is founded by Phaya Chakkri.

1786 * * The British occupy Penang.

1811± * * The Siamese twins are born. [Exhibited in Europe and America.]

1822 * * A treaty is made with the East India Company. [1825. Another. 1833. With United States of America. 1855. With England.]

1828 * * Protestant missions are introduced. [1833. Established.]

1831 * * The American Baptists open a mission under John T. Jones. [1833. To the Chinese; mission removed to Bangkok. 1836. At Macao. 1882. Among the Karens in Northern Siam. 1885. At Lakawn. 1889. At Bangkok.]

* * The American Board opens a mission at Bangkok. [1850. Efforts relinquished because of difficulties.]

1840 * * The American Presbyterians open a mission at Bangkok. [1867-68. At Chung-Mai, Laos.]

1851 * * Two kings are enthroned.

1853 Sept. 21. Prince Khoulalonkorn is born.

1857 * * Ambassadors are sent to Europe. [1861. Again.]

1868 Oct. 1+. Khoulalonkorn I. reigns.

1873 Nov. 16. A constitution decreed.

1883 July 14. A telegraph line to France is opened.

1887 Jan. * The inferior king dies, and the office is abolished.

1893 July 19. France sends an ultimatum in resentment for alleged outrages (p. 765).

SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

THE Republic is a country of South Africa; capital, Pretoria. It is politically divided into 18 districts, and the government is republican in form, and administered by a president and ministerial council; the legislative power is held by the two Volksraden, each having 24 members. The chief religion is Dutch Reformed. Great Britain holds a nominal suzerainty over the republic. Area, 113,642 square miles; estimated population is 487,457, including 368,329± natives.

1836 June 15. The American Board opens a mission at Mosiga [Pretoria].

± * * Disaffected Boers begin to immigrate from Cape Colony.

1852 Jan. 17. Independence is declared. [1848. Feb. 13. A constitution is proclaimed.]

1857 * * The Herrmansburg Society (Ger.) opens a mission at Bethanien. [1889, At Entombe and Ramaliane; * * * at Cana, Harmshope, Hebron, Ebenezer, Ekombela, Emoyati, Mahunaim, Manuane, Melorane, Mosetta.]

1864 * * The Berlin Evangelical Lutherans open a mission at Makhaberg. [1861, at Khalatlolu; 1865, at Ga Matlale; 1866, at Leydenburg and at Pretoria; 1867, at Modimolle, or Waterberg, and at Malokong; 1869, at Walmannsthal; 1873, at New Halle; 1874, at Tsa Koma; 1875, at Heidelberg; 1877, at Georgenholz, at Lobethal; 1880, at Taba Mossegu; 1881, at Medingin; 1884, at Woyenthin.]

1870 * * The Finns send 10 missionaries to Oden. [1879. At Elim.]

* * * The Wesleyan Methodists (Eng.) open missions at Bloemhof, Klerksdorp, Polfontein, Pretoria, Waterberg, Zoulpansburg.

* * * The London Society opens a mission at Molepolole.

1875 * * The Free Church of French Switzerland opens a mission among the Gwamba negroes.

1876 July+ -79 * * The Boers and Kafirs, under King Secocœni, are at war. The Amazwasirs aid in repulsing the Kafirs. (1878. Nov. 28.) Sir Garnet Wolseley captures the Kafirs' stronghold. (DEC. 2.) Their king surrenders.

1877 Apr. 12. Sir Theophilus Shepstone proclaims a state of anarchy, and the country is annexed to Great Britain for protection. [May 30. He takes the oath as administrator. 1889. Mar. * Sir William Owen Lanyon, British governor. 1879. May * Sir G. Wolseley.]

1879 Dec. * The Transvaal is proclaimed a British crown colony.

Dec. 30. The Boers issue a declaration of independence [three signers are arrested by the British].

1880 Dec. 17. The Boers establish the South African Republic with S. J. Paul Krüger, president. [Dec. 30. The Republic is proclaimed.]

* * The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (Eng.) opens a mission at Wakkerstroom. [1887, at Heidelberg; * * at Wakkersoom.]

Dec. 20–81 Mar. 14. War with the British. [Mar. 21. Boers accept British terms of peace,]

1881 Aug. 8. Convention agreed to; self-government is restored. The territory is given up to "The Transvaal State," subject to British suzerainty.

1883 May 9-88 Apr. 30. Stephen J. Paul Krüger, president. [1888, May 8–1893, May 12, again; 1893, May 12+.]

1884 * * British control is restricted.

1890 * * Small portions of Swaziland and Amatongaland are annexed by agreement.

SPAIN.

SPAIN is a kingdom of southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. It is politically divided into 47 mainland provinces, and two insular, the Canaries and Balearic Islands. The government is an hereditary monarchy, having the legislative power vested in the Cortes, which comprises a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Its foreign possessions since 1898, have been limited to the Carolines, Ladrones, and some other islands, and small possessions in Western Africa. The common language is Spanish, and the prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Area, 197,670 square miles; population in 1887, 17,550,246.

ARMY — NAVY.

238 * * B. C. **Hamilcar,** the Carthaginian, leaves Africa and invades Spain. [219. Takes Saguntum; because of this the Romans declare war against Carthage. 218. Hannibal enters Italy (p. 1054).]

218+–212 B. C. **Scipio** carries the war into Spain. (210.) **Romans** drive out the Carthaginians (p. 1054).

154±–140± B. C. **Romans** are at war with the Lusitanians (p. 1055).

143–133 B. C. **Numantine war** (p. 1056).

105 * * B. C. **The Cimbri** invasion.

97 * * B. C. **The Celtiberians** under Sertorious revolt. [72. Subdued by Pompey.]

61 * * B. C. **Julius Cæsar** makes conquests (p. 1058). [46–45. He defeats the sons of Pompey (p. 1060).]

27–25 B. C. **Augustus** retires (p. 1060).

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262 * * A. D. **Posthumous** defeats the Franks.

395 * * **West Goth** invasion. [416. Goths expel the Alani.]

415 * * Atawulf takes Barcelona (p. 1071).

419 * * Vandals conquer Galicia. [470. Goths take Saragossa. 572. Cordova.]

528 * * War with Childebert.

586 * * Recared I. expels the Franks. [588. War renewed.]

656 * * Recesuinto subdues the Basques.

675 * * Wamba, the West Goth, defeats the invading Saracens.

710 * * The Saracens invade Spain.

711 July 26. At Jerez de la Frontera the Saracens under Tarik and Muza utterly defeat the West Goths under Roderic. [712. Capture Gibraltar. 712–713. Subdue the country.]

777-778 Charlemagne's campaign (p. 664). [800. He defeats the Saracens.]

787 * * Hixem proclaims a "holy war." [812. Truce with Charlemagne.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

38 Jan. 1. B. C. The **Spanish** era commences; this is the next year after the conquest of Spain by Augustus.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

139 B. C. Viriathus, Lusitanian warrior, d.
72 B. C. Sertorius, Quintus, general, dies.

5th Century. A. D. Orosius, Paulus, presbyter, historian, born, dies.
560± * * Isidorus Hispalensis (Isidore of Seville), bishop, author, born. [636. Dies.]

711 * * Roderic, West Gothic king, dies.
757 * * Pelayo, first king of Asturias, dies.
788 * * Abd-er-Rahman I., Ommeyade sultan, dies.

CHURCH.

69 * * A. D. **Jews** settle at Merida.

250 * * **Christian churches** are established at Leon, Elvira, and other towns.

305 * * A church **council** meets at Elvira.

372± * * The **Priscillianists** arise.

589 * * **Council of Toledo;** the West Goths accept the Catholic faith.

275 * * **Jews** are expelled. [1492. Persecuted.]

786 * * The **Great Mosque** [church] of Cordova is founded by Abd-er-Rahman.

800± * * The Western bishops are authorized to punish spiritual offenders with death; *auto-da-fé,* or an act of faith, is introduced. [1484. The first at Seville.]

LETTERS.

471 * * The laws of **Hispania** are first written.

588 * * The **Latin language** displaces the Gothic.

773± * * Abd-er-Rahman I. founds academies.

STATE.

1000± * * B. C. **The Phenecians** found Cadiz. [800. The Rhodians plant colonies in Catalonia.]

480 * * B. C. **Carthaginians** are attracted by the rich silver mines. [360. They settle in Spain; 242, Found New Carthage (Cartagena).]

238–233 B. C. **Hamilcar** of Carthage extends his dominion into Spain.

205 * * B. C. **Scipio Africanus annexes** New Carthage **to Rome.** [206. All Spain is under the Romans.]

142 * * B. C. **Fabius Servilianus makes peace** with the Celtiberians and Lusitanians. [152. Romans found Cordova.]

78–72 B. C. **Sertorius revolts;** subdued by Pompey (p. 1058). [67. By **Julius Cæsar.**]

60–50 B. C. **Pompey** is governor. (?)

48–47 B. C. The rapacity of **Crassus** incites a revolt.

38 Jan. 1. B. C. The **conquest** by Augustus begins.

27 * * B. C. **Cæsarea Augusta (Salduba) [Saragossa]** is founded.

256 * * A. D. **The Franks** ravage the country.

256–409 Roman governors rule.

409+ * * The **Vandals, Alani, and Suevi overthrow Roman rule.**

409–425 Vandals rule: Gunderic and Genseric. [427. Genseric with his people pass over into Africa.]

411–415 Atawulf rules the West Goths.

418–711 The West Goths rule (p. 663).

[420–451. Theodoric reigns; 451-452, Thorrismund; 452–466, Theodoric II.; 466–483, Euric, the first monarch of all Spain. The Gothic power reaches its highest point. 483–506, Alaric II.; 506–511, Gesalric; 511–531, Amalaric; 531–548, Theudis; 548–549, Theudisela; 549–554, Agita; 554–567, Atanagildo. He makes Toledo his capital. 567–568, Liuva I.; 568–586, Leuvigildo, co-ruler; 572, sole king; 586–601, Recared I. 587. He expels the Franks. 601–603, Liuva II.; 603–310, Vitericus; 610–612, Gundemar; 612–621, Sisebut; 621, Recared II.; 621–631, Suintila; 631–636, Sisenando; 636–640, Chintella; 640–642, Tulga; 642–649, Cindasuinto; 649–672, Recesuinto, coruler; 653, sole king; 672–682, Wamba; 680–687, Ervigius; 687–698, Egrica; 698–710, Witiza, coruler; 701, sole king.]

710± * * **Roderic** becomes the [last] king of the West Goths in Spain. The people, oppressed by his cruelty, invite the Arabs to enter Spain.

711–712 The Saracens are established at Cordova, Toledo, and Saragossa [and all over Spain. 713. They subdue Murcia].

714–1238 Mohammedans rule.

714–755 Emirs rule in Cordova; Abd-el-Aziz is the first; Yussuf-el-Tehri, the last.

718–737 Pelayo reigns in Asturias and Leon.

He is the founder of the monarchy of Asturias; first sovereign of Christian Spain; he overthrows the Moors, and checks their conquests. [737–739, *Asturias and Leon.* Favila reigns; 739–757, Alfonso the Catholic; 757–768, Froila I.; 768–774, Aurelius; 774–788, Mauregato, the Usurper; 788–791, Veremundo (Bermuda); 791–842, Alfonso II., the Chaste; 842–850, Ramiro I.; 850–866, Ordoño II.; 866–910, **Alfonso III.,** "the Great."]

755–1238 Cordova is the capital of Mohammedan Spain, Abd-er-Rahman I. is the first king, and Abu Ali the last.

ARMY — NAVY.

844 * * Danish invasion.

845 * * Ramiro kills 70,000 Saracens in one battle.

861 * * Salamanca is taken from the Saracens. [913. Talavera taken.]

866-910 **Alfonso** conquers the **Moors.** (901.) At Zamora.

938 Aug. 6. The Spaniards defeat the **Moors** at Sunincas.

1060 * * Mohammed Almuatid conquers **Cordova.**

1070-90 The **Cid Rodrigo** has engagements with the Moors.

1085 Mar. 25. Alfonso VI. captures **Toledo.**

1091+ * * **The Saracens** are aided by the **Moors** in resisting the aggressions of the Christians. [1095. Henry of Besançon defeats the Saracens.]

1109 * * **Urraca** of Castile attacks her sister Theresa, Countess of Portugal.

1126 * * Alfonso VII. of Leon captures **Saragossa.** [1144. Defeats the Moors in several battles.]

1162 * * Alfonso of Aragon conquers **Provence.**

1184 * * *Port.* The Almohades besiege **Santarem**; defeated.

1190 * * The Moors sack **Madrid.**

1195 * * **The Moors** defeat the Castilians at Alarçon. [1197. Take **Madrid.**]

1212 July 16. The **allied** Christian forces of Spain win a great **victory** over the Almohades under Mohammed at **Navas de Tolosa** (S. Sp.). [The breaking up of the Moorish empire follows.]

1229 * * **James I.** of Aragon takes Majorca from the Moors. [Minorca, Valencia, Murcia, also taken.]

1233-48 **Ferdinand** of Castile and Leon takes away from the Moors Cordova, Toledo, Seville, and Santiago de Compostela. [1240. Also Murcia.]

1247 * * The **first** Spanish **war-fleet** appears at the conquest of Seville.

1278 * * Alfonso is defeated at **Algeciras.** (?) [1344. (?) Taken from the Moors by Alfonso XI. of Castile.]

1282 * * **Peter III.** conquers and annexes **Sicily.**

1285 * * **Sancho IV.**, the Brave, defeats the Moors at Tarifa.

1308 * * Ferdinand takes **Gibraltar** from the Jews. [1332. Taken by the Moors. 1462. Taken from Moors by Guzman.]

1327 * * The King of Granada is aided by 200,000 **Moors.** [1340. Alfonso XI. defeats, with great slaughter, the Moors under Abool-Hassan at **Tarifa.**]

1369 * * **The Moors** assist Pedro the Cruel against the invading Henry II. of Castile. [Mar. 14. Pedro is defeated and captured at Montiel by his brother Henry of Tastamare. Mar. 23. Killed.]

1381 * * **John I.** of Castile invades Portugal.

1395 * * Martin, King of Aragon, defeats the **Genoese.**

1410 * * **War**: Castile against Aragon.

1492 Jan. 2. Gonzalvo Hernandez de Cordova, "the Great Captain," takes **Granada,** and breaks the power of the Moors.

1512 * * *Navarre.* **Ferdinand II.** conquers and annexes the greater part.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

920± * * A **medical school** is founded at Cordova.

1150± * * The Moors introduce the study of **chemistry.**

13th Century. The Moorish kings found the **Alhambra,** above Granada.

1200± * * The Moors introduce **astronomy** into Europe.

1253± * * The Alphonsine astronomical tables are composed.

1486-1512 **Discoveries** of Columbus and Vespucci (p. 12+).

1499+ * * Vincent Pinzon and Alonzo de Ojeda make discoveries [Brazil]. (P. 15.)

1500 * * Rodrigo Bastides and Juan de la Cosa make **discoveries** (p. 15).

1513 * * **Balboa** discovers the Pacific Ocean (p. 16).

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

9th Century. Bernardo del Carpio, hero, b., d.

852 * * Abd-er-Rahman II., sultan of Cordova, dies.

912 * * Abdallah-Ibn-Mohammed, sultan of Cordova, dies.

913 * * Alhakem II., calif of Cordova, born. [976. Dies.]

939 * * Al-Mansur, Spanish-Moorish statesman, born. [1002. Dies.]

958 * * Garcia, King of Navarre, b. [1001. D.]

961 * * Abd-er-Rahman III., calif of Cordova, dies.

1000? Ferdinand I., the Great, King of Castile, Leon, and Galicia, born. [1065. Dies.]

1016 * * Abbad II., King of Seville, born. [1069. Dies.]

1035 * * Cid, El Campeador, Rodrigo or Ruy Diaz, Castilian hero, born. [1099. Dies.]

1039 * * Abbad III., King of Seville, born. [1095. Dies.]

1042 * * Abbad I., Moorish King of Seville, d.

1092± * * Aben-Ezra, Abraham, Jewish commentator, born. [1167. Dies.]

1105 * * Abdallah-Ibnool-Hijâree, Spanish-Moorish historian, born. [1195. Dies.]

1109 * * Alfonso I., King of Castile, dies.

1110± * * Abool-l-Kâsim, Spanish-Arabian surgeon, author, dies.

1135 * * Maimonides, Moses, Jewish rabbi, philosopher, writer, born. [1204. Dies.]

1143± * * Aboo-l-Kâsim, Spanish-Moorish author, born. [1194. Dies.]

1157 * * Alfonso II., King of Castile, dies.

1160 * * Aboo-Yoosuf-Yakoob, Moorish sultan, born. [1198. Dies.]

1170 * * Dominic de Guzman, St., founder of Dominicans, born. [1221. Dies.].

1214 * * Alfonso VIII., King of Castile, d.

1221 * * Alfonso X., King of Leon, born. [1284. Dies.]

1235 * * Lully, Raymond, phil., b. [1315. D.]

13th Century. Esclot, Bernat, Catalan chronicler, born, dies.

1256 * * Aboo-Hayyan, Spanish-Moorish author, born. [1344. Dies.]

1258 * * Guzman, Alfonso Perez de, commander, born. [1309. Dies.]

1300 * * Albornoz, Gil Alvarez Carilla, archbishop of Toledo, card., states., b., [1367. D.]

1304 * * Batootah, Ibn, Spanish-Moorish traveler, born. [1378. Dies.]

1311 * * Alfonso XI., King of Castile, born. [1350. Dies.]

1332 * * Ayala, Pedro Lopez de, historian, poet, born. [1407. Dies.]

1334± * * Pedro the Cruel, King of Castile, born. [1369. Dies.]

1396 * * Alfonso of Cartagena, historian, b. [1456. Dies.]

1411± * * Mena, Juan de, poet, b. [1456. D.]

1420 * * Torquemada, Tomas de, inquisitor-general, born. [1498. Dies.]

1428 * * Albo, José, rabbi, writer, dies.

Mendoza, Pedro Gonzales de, the "grand cardinal," statesman, born. [1495. Dies.]

1435? * * **Columbus, Christopher,** discoverer, born in Genoa, It. [1506. Dies.]

1436 * * Ximenes, Francisco, cardinal and statesman, born. [1517. Dies.]

1441 * * Pinzon, Martin Alonzo, navigator, born. [1493. Dies.]

1443 * * **Cordova, Gonsalvo Hernandez de,** "the great captain," gen., b. [1515. D.]

1451 Apr. 22. Isabella, "the Catholic," queen, patron of Columbus, born. [1504, Nov. 24. Dies.]

1452 Mar. 10. Ferdinand V., King, "the Catholic," born. [1516. Jan. 23. Dies.]

1460 * * Pinzon, Vincente Yanez, navigator, born. [1524. Dies.]

Ponce de Leon, Juan, discoverer of **Florida,** born. [1521. Dies.]

1464± * * Carvajal, Francisco de, commander, born. [1548. Dies.]

1465± * * Ojeda, Alonzo de, adventurer with Columbus, born.

1471± **Pizarro, Francisco,** conqueror of Peru, born. [1541. Dies.]

1474 * * Casas, Bartolomé de las, missionary, born. [1566. Dies.]

1475± * * Almagro, Diego, adventurer in Peru, born. [1538. Dies.]

Balboa, Vasco Nunez de, adventurer, born. [1517. Dies.]

± Cordova, Francisco Hernandez de, explorer, born. [1526. Dies.]

1478 * * Oviedo, or Oviedo y Valdés, Gonzalo Fernandez de, historian, b. [1557. Dies.]

Philip, King of Castile, born. [1506. Dies.]

1480 * * Narvaez, Pamfilo de, commander, born. [1528. Dies.]

1483 * * **Catherine** of Aragon, Queen of Henry VIII. of England, b. [1536. Dies.]

1484 * * Toledo, Pedro de, viceroy of Naples, born. [1553. Dies.]

1485 * * Alvarado, Pedro de, explorer, born. [1541. Dies.]

Cortez, Hernando, or Fernando, conqueror of Mexico, born. [1547. Dies.]

± Leo Africanus, Al-Hassan Ibn M., Moorish traveler, born. [1526±. Dies.]

1487 * * Mendoza, Don Pedro de, discoverer, born. [1536±. Dies.]

1490± * * Nuñez, Alvar, explor., b. [1564. D.]

Orellana, Francisco de, explorer of the Amazon, born. [1546. Dies.]

Padilla, Don Juan Lopez de, patriot, born. [1521. Dies.]

1491 * * Loyola, Ignatius de, founder of Jesuits, born. [1556, July 31. Dies.]

1492 * * Vives, Juan Louis, scholar, writer, born. [1540. Dies.]

1495± * * Alvarado, Pedro, adventurer in Mexico, born. [1541. Dies.]

Contreras, Rodrigo de, explorer, b. [1557. D.]

1496 ±* * Boscan Almogaver, Juan, poet, b. [1544. Dies.]

De Soto, Fernando, explorer, discoverer of Mississippi River, born. [1542. Dies.]

1498± * * Diaz del Castillo, Bernal, soldier, author, born. [1593. Dies.]

1500± Feb. 24. Charles I. (V.), K. of Sp., Emp. of Ger., born. [1558, Sept. 21. Dies.]

Alarcon, Hernando de, explorer, born.

Coronado, Francisco Vasquez de, soldier, born. [1542±. Dies.]

1502± * * Bobadilla, Francisco de, political administrator, dies.

Espinosa, Don Diego de, cardinal, statesman, born. [1572. Dies.]

Vargas, Luis de, painter, born. [1568. Dies.]

1503 * * Carranza, Bartolomé de, archbishop of Toledo, writer, born. [1576. Dies.]

1503± Garcilaso de la Vega, poet, b. [1536. Dies.]

Mendoza, Hurtado Diego de, author, diplomatist, born. [1576. Dies.]

1506 * * **Xavier, St. Francis,** missionary, born. [1552. Dies.]

1508 * * Alva, Duke of, Fernando Alvarez, general, born. [1582. Dies.]

1509 * * Servetus, Michael, theologian, born. [1553. Dies.]

1510± * * Valdivia, Don Pedro de, conqueror of Chile, born. [1559. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1088 * * The archbishop of Toledo is made the **primate** of Spain.

1170± * * The **Order of Santiago,** or St. James, is founded. [1223. An **Order of Mercy.**

1202± * * The **rosary** is invented.

1280 * * The **Holy Office (Inquisition)** is reestablished.

1485-93 Columbus and Church (p. 14+).

1499-1502 **Mohammedans** persecuted and expelled.

LETTERS.

1150± * * *Mystery of the Magian Kings* appears.

12th Century. (?) *Poema del Cid* and the *Crónica rimada del Cid* appear.

1200 * * *Rasos de Trobar*, by Ramon Vidal, appears.

1209± * * The University of Palencia is founded. [1239. Removed to Salamanca. 1254. The **University of Seville.**]

1250± * * *Eugaños é Assayamientos de las Mugeres* (the *Seven Sages*) appears.

± * * *Kalila and Dimna*, translated from the Arabic, appears.

1250-95 *Libro de los Castigos y Documentos* of King Sancho IV. appears.

13th Century. *Los Siete Partidos* appears. Also *Libros de Astronomica; Historia de España; Appolonio; Miracles*, by Gonzalo de Berceo, appears; also *Praises of the Virgin. Alexandro* appears. Also *Life of St. Mary the Egyptian; Lapadario.*

1300± * * *Lo Desconort*, by Raymond Lully, appears.

* * The **University of Lerida** is founded. [1346. **University** of Valladolid. 1354. University of Huesca.]

1300-50 *Libro de las Cantigas*, or *de los Cantares*, by Juan Manuel, appears. Also *El Conde Lucanor*, and *Libro de los Estados.*

1320-50 A poem on *buen amor*, by **Juan Ruiz**, appears.

1350± * * *Amadis de Gaula* appears.

1350-69 *Proverbs Morales*, by the Jew Santob, appears.

14th Century. *Facetus* appears. Also *Debate between Soul and Body; General Dance of Death; Grant Crónica de España* and *Grant Crónica de los Conqueridores; Crónica General de España.*

1400± * * *Rimado de Palacio*, by Pedro Lopez de Ayala, appears.

1415 * The **University** of Salamanca is founded. [1450. The University of Barcelona.]

1420 * * *Feyts d'Armes de Catalunya*, by Bernat Boades, ends.

1438 * * *Histories é Conquestes del Reyolme d'Aragó*, by Pere Tomich, appears.

1440-50 A *cancionero*, compiled by Alfonso de Baena.

15th Century. *Libre de les Dones*, by Jamne Roig, appears. Also *Leys d'Amor*, by Gillaume Moliner. *Adoration of the Three Kings; Crónica General; Chronicle of Pedro Niño*, by Gutierre Diez de Gamez; *El Labarinto* and other poems, by Juan de Mena; *Corbacho*, by the archpriest of Talavera; *Trabajos de Hercules.*

1480-90± *Carcel de Amor*, by Diego de San Pedro, appears.

1483-84 *Crestid*, by Francesco Ximenes, appears.

1490 * * *Tirant lo' Blanche* appears at Valencia.

1492 * * *La Celestini* appears.

1499 *Oliveros y Artus* appears.

* * The **University** of Toledo is founded.

1502-14 The *Complutensian Polygot*, in six vols., is printed at Alcala (Complutensis). [1522. The first edition costs 250,000 ducats.]

1511 * * *Cancionero General* appears at Valencia.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1337 * * A. D. **Private revenge** is prohibited in Castile.

1401 * * The **Barcelona bank** is founded. [Now existing.]

1458 * * **Assurance** societies are established.

1481 * * In Andalusia 3,000 persons are burned, and 17,000 are otherwise punished, by the **Inquisition.**

1498 * * Black substitutes white as the color for **mourning.**

1504± * * Isabella of Castile founds a **hospital** for lepers.

STATE.

873 * * *Navarre.* **The kingdom** is founded by Sancho Iñigo. [873-885, He reigns; 885-905, Garcia I.; 905-924, Sancho Garcia I.; 924-970, Garcia II., the Trembler; 970-1035, **Sancho II.**, "the Great." 1026. He becomes King of Castile through his wife.]

910-914 *Asturias — Leon.* Garcia reigns. [914-923, Ordoño II.; he recovers Valladolid from the Saracens; 923-925, Froila II.; 925-930, Alfonso IV., the Monk of Leon; 930-950, Ramiro II.; 950-955, Ordoño III.; 955-956, Ordoño IV.; 956-967, Sancho I., the Fat; 967-983, Ramiro III.; 983-999, Veremundo II. (Bermuda), the Gouty; 999-1027, Alfonso V.; 1027-1035, Veremundo III. (Bermuda).]

1000 * * **Valencia** becomes the capital of a Moorish kingdom.

1035-54 *Navarre.* Garcia III. reigns. [1054-76, Sancho III.; 1076-94, Sancho IV.; 1094-1104, Peter of Aragon.]

1035-65 *Aragon.* Ramiro I. reigns. [1065-94. Sancho Ramirez (IV. of Navarre); 1094-1134, Alfonso I., the Warrior, King of Navarre.]

1035-65 *Leon — Castile.* **Ferdinand** the Great reigns. [1065-72, Sancho II., the Strong, son of Ferdinand; Alfonso in Leon and Asturias, and Garcia in Galicia; 1072-1109, Alfonso VI., the Valiant, King of Leon.]

1037 * * Leon and Asturias are **united** to Castile.

1090 * * Abdallah-Ibn-Balkeen, the last sultan of Granada, is dethroned.

1091± * * **The Saracens,** being unable to resist the **Christians,** invite the aid of the **Moors** from Africa, who seize the dominions they came to protect, and subdue the Saracens.

1094-1144 *Cordova.* The dynasty of the **Almoravides** reigns.

1104-34 *Navarre.* Alfonso I. reigns. [1134-50. Garcia IV., Ramirez; 1150-94, Sancho V., "the Wise;" 1194-1234, Sancho VI., "the Infirm."]

1109-26 *Leon — Castile.* Uraca and Alfonso VII. reign.

1226 * * *Galicia — Castile.* Alfonso, King of Galicia, defends Uraca, his dissolute mother, against her husband, Alfonso VII.; he acquires Castile on her death; the two kingdoms are united.

1126-57 *Castile.* Alfonso VII., Raymond, reigns. [1157-58, Sancho III.; 1158-88, Alfonso VIII.; 1188-1214, Alfonso IX.]

1134-37 *Aragon.* Ramiro II., **the Monk,** reigns. [1137-63, Petronilla and Raymond, Count of Barcelona.

1144-1225 *Cordova.* The dynasty of the **Almohades** reigns.

It takes its name from the North African Almoahedun sect.

1157-88 **Leon** is separated from Castile under Ferdinand II.

1163-96 *Aragon.* Alfonso II. reigns. [1196-1213, Peter II.; 1213-76, James I.; 1276-85, Peter III.; 1285-91, Alfonso III., the Beneficent; 1291-1327, James II., the Just.]

1214-17 *Castile.* Henry I. reigns. [1217-52, Ferdinand III., the Saint. **Leon and Castile** are permanently united by him. 1252-84, Alfonso X., the Wise; 1284-95, **Sancho IV.**, the Brave; 1295-1312, Ferdinand IV.]

1233-48 Cordova, Toledo, and Seville are **annexed** by Ferdinand III.

1234-53 *Navarre.* Theobald I., third Count of Champagne, reigns 1253-70 Theobald II.; 1270-74, Henry Crassus; 1274-1305, Joanna, she marries Philip the Fair, of France.]

1238 * * *Granada.* **The Moors** begin the kingdom; it is their last refuge from the aggressive Christians.

1240 * * **Murcia** is subdued by Ferdinand of Castile. [1305. Divided between Castile and Aragon.]

1274 * * *Navarre.* The crown passes to the royal family of **France.**

1305-16 *Navarre.* Louis Hutin reigns. [1316, John; 1316-22, Philip V., the Long, of France; 1322-28, Charles I., the IV. of France; 1328-43, Joanna II., and Philip, Count d'Evreux; 1343-49, Joanna alone; 1349-87, Charles II., the Bad; 1387-1425, Charles III., the Noble.]

1312-50 *Leon — Castile.* Alfonso XI. reigns. [1350-69, Pedro the Cruel. He is deposed, but reinstated by his ally, Edward, the **Black Prince,** of England; killed by his natural brother and successor. 1369-79, Henry II., the Gracious. Poisoned by a monk. 1379-90, John I. He unites **Biscay to Castile.** 1390-1406, Henry III., the Sickly; 1406-54, John II.; 1454-74, Henry IV., the Impotent; 1474-1504, Isabella.]

1327-36 Alfonso IV. reigns. [1336-87. Peter IV., the Ceremonious; 1387-95, John I.; 1395-1410, Martin; 1410-12, interregnum.]

1412-16 *Aragon — Sicily.* Ferdinand, the Just, reigns. [1416-58, Alfonso V., the Wise; 1458-79, John II., King of Navarre, brother of Alfonso.]

1425-79 *Navarre.* Blanche and her husband, John II. (King of Aragon), reign. [1479, Eleanor; 1479-83, Francis Phœbus de Foix; 1483-1512, Catherine and John d'Albret.]

1469 Oct. 18. Ferdinand [II. of Aragon] marries **Isabella,** of Castile.

1479-1504 *Aragon — Castile.* **Ferdinand II. and Isabella** reign. [1492. He annihilates the power of the **Moors.**]

1504 * * Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand II. and Isabella, and Philip I. of Austria, rule jointly in Castile. [1506. Philip dying, and Joanna becoming imbecile, Ferdinand II. reigns as regent in Castile; he unites Castile with Aragon.]

1512 * * **Ferdinand II.** becomes Ferdinand V., the Catholic; he conquers Navarre and Granada, and becomes **king of all Spain.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1521-36 War with France (p. 680). [1556-59. Again (p. 682+). 1635-59. Again.]

1538 * * *U. S. A.* Conquest of **Florida.**

1564-1648 *Neth.* **The Netherlands** throw off the yoke (p. 540+).

1571 Oct. 7. Victory at **Lepanto** (p. 1080).

1588 * * Philip II. prepares the "**Invincible Armada**" for the conquest of England. It is destroyed (p. 876).

1589 * * Adm. Drake and Sir John Morris attack and burn **Vigo.** [1596. Sept. 15. **Cadiz** burned (p. 876).]

1607 Apr. 25. The Dutch defeat the Spaniards in the Bay of Gibraltar. [1640. Again in the Downs; fleet destroyed.]

1640 * * *Port.* The **Portuguese** revolt.

1643 May 19. *Fr.* Defeat at **Rocroi** (p. 688).

1650-59 War with France (p. 690, 691). [1673-78. Another (p. 693).]

1663 * * Defeated by Portuguese at **Estremoz.** [1665. Again at **Villaviciosa** by Gen. Schomberg.]

1673-78 War with France (p. 540, 541).

1691 * * **The French** invade Aragon. [1694. They besiege **Barcelona**; it is relieved by Adm. Russell (Eng.).]

1697 * * **The French** pillage Carthagena. (Value of treasure, $6,000,000.)

1701-14 War of the **Spanish succession**; it aims to prevent the union of the crowns of France and Spain (p. 694+).

1704± * * **The British** occupy Tarragona as a naval station.

1705 * * The allies unsuccessfully besiege **Badajoz.**

1706 June 2. Lord Galway takes **Madrid.**

1710 Aug. 20. Charles III. (VI). takes **Saragossa** [and marches to Madrid].

Dec. 10. Gen. Vendôme defeats the Austrian Marshal Starhemberg at **Villaviciosa**; this decides the struggle for the Spanish crown in favor of Philip V.

1714 * * The Duke of Berwick (Fr.) storms and captures **Barcelona.**

1719 * * **War with France.**

* * Lord Cobham (Eng.) takes **Vigo.** [Released by contributions. Aug. 19. St. Sebastian taken (p. 698).]

1734-35 *It.* Campaign of Charles, son of Philip; he defeats Austria, and subdues **Naples and Sicily.**

1739-48 War with **Great Britain** (p. 910). 1762-63, again; 1796, again (p. 927); 1804, again (p. 933).

1740 * * *Colombia.* Victory at **Cartagena** (p. 910).

1756 July * **Minorca** taken (p. 912). [1763. Restored. 1782. Taken from the British. 1798. Nov. 15. Taken by Gen. St. Stuart without losing a man.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1516 * * Diego Miruelo makes discoveries (p. 17).

1517 * * Fernando de Cordova discovers Yucatan (p. 17).

1520 * * The Spaniards bring **chocolate** from Mexico.

1553 * * Michael Servetus makes public the discovery of the **circulation** of the blood through the lungs.

1557 * * *Madrid.* Philip II. lays the foundation of the **Escurial.**

1558 * * **Tobacco** is introduced by Hernandez.

1600± * * **Merino sheep** are introduced.

1617 * * A **flood** in Catalonia drowns 50,000 people.

1629± * * *Los Borrachos* is painted by Velasquez. [1644, *Queen Isabel of Bourbon*; 1649, The portrait of *Innocent X.*; 1656, *Las Meninas* and *Las Hilanderas.*]

1655 * * *St. Isidoro* is painted by **Murillo.** [1670, *Holy Family.*]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1513 * * Morales, Ambrosio de, historian, born. [1591. Dies.]

Toledo, Francisco de, administrator, born. [1584. Dies.]

1515 * * Theresa, St., nun, mystic writer, born. [1582. Dies.]

1516± * * Solis, Juan Diaz de, navigator, d.

1517 * * Granvelle, Cardinal de, Antoine de Perrenot, statesman, born. [1586. Dies.]

1520± Becerra, Gasparo, painter, sculptor, born. [1570. Dies.]

± Contreras, Hernando de, adventurer, born. [1550. Dies.]

± Moya y Contreras, Pedro de, archbishop of Mexico, administrator, b. [1591. D.]

Chacon, Pedro, clerg., scholar, b. [1607. D.]

1525 * * Coronado, Juan Vasquez de, administrator, born. [1565. Dies.]

Henriquez, Almansa Martin de, administrator, born. [1583. Dies.]

1526 * * Ayllon, Lucas Vasquez de, companion of Cortez, dies.

Cano, Juan Sebastian del, navigator, d.

1527 May 27. Philip II., king, born. [1598, Sept. 13. Dies.]

Grijalva, Juan de, navigator, born.

1528 * * Jeanne d'Albret, or Joan, Queen of Navarre, born. [1572. Dies.]

Ponce de Leon, Luis, lyric poet, b. [1591. D.]

1532 * * Toledo, Francisco de, cardinal, statesman, born. [1596. Dies.]

1533 * * Ercilla y Zuniga, Alonzo de, poet, born. [1594. Dies.]

1535 * * Molina, Luis, Jesuit, theologian, born. [1600±. Dies.]

1536± * * Boabdil, last Moorish king of Granada, dies.

Mariana, Juan de, historian, born. [1623. D.]

1538± * * Fernandez, Juan, navigator, born. [1602±. Dies.]

1539 * * Acosta, José d', Jesuit, author, born. [1600. Dies.]

1540± * * Figueroa, Francisco de, poet, born. [1620±. Dies.]

± Perez, Antonio, courtier, b. [1611. D.]

± Ulloa, Francesco de, discoverer of Cal., d.

Vega, Garcilaso Inca de la, historian, born. [1616. Dies.]

1547 Oct. 9. Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de, poet, novelist, b. [1616, Apr. 23. D.]

1548 * * Suarez, Francisco, Jesuit, theologian, born. [1617. Dies.]

1549 * * Galvez de Montalvo, Luis, poet, born. [1610. Dies.]

Herrera y Tordesillas, Antonio, historian, born. [1625. Dies.]

1550± * * Alderete, Bernardo de, linguist, b.

Espinel, Vicente, poet, novelist, b. [1634. D.]

± Victoria (Vitoria), Francisco, theolo., d.

1556 * * Calasanzio, José St. de, founder of Pauline Congregation of the Mother of God, born. [1648. Dies.]

1558 * * Castro, Vaca de, magistrate, dies.

1560± * * Cerda, Juan Luis de la, Jesuit, critic, born. [1643. Dies.]

Fuentes, Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, count, general, born. [1643. Dies.]

1561 * * Gongora y Argote, Luis, poet, born. [1627. Dies.]

1562 * * Lope de Vega Carpio, Felix, poet, dramatist, born. [1635. Dies.]

1563± * * Argensola, Lupercio Leonardo de, lyric poet, born. [1613. Dies.]

Guevara, Luis Velez, painter, dies.

1566 * * Argensola, Bartolomeo, poet, historian, born. [1631. Dies.]

1569 * * Castro, Guillem de, dramatist, born. [1631. Dies.]

Spinola, Ambrosio de, marquis, general, born. [1630. Dies.]

1570± * * Aduarte, Diego, historian, born. [1637. Dies.]

Tellez, Gabriel, dramatist, b. [1648. D.]

1571 * * Pacheco, Francisco, painter, writer on art, born. [1654. Dies.]

1574 * * Guevara, Luis Velez, novelist, born. [1646. Dies.]

1576 * * Chinchon, Countess of, Ana, introducer of Peruvian bark, born. [1638. D.]

Herrera, Francisco de, "the Elder," painter, born. [1656. Dies.]

1577± * * Avila, Gil Gonzalez de, clergyman, historian, born. [1658. Dies.]

1578 * * Philip III., king, born. [1621. D.]

1580 * * Quevedo y Villegas, Francisco de, satirist, humorist, novelist, b. [1645. D.]

1584 * * Gracian, Baltasar, wr., b. [1658. D.]

1585 * * Saavedra y Faxordo, Diego, diplomatist, author, born. [1648. Dies.]

1587 * Olivarez, Gasparo de Guzman, count, statesman, born. [1645. Dies.]

1588± * * Alarçon y Mendoza, Juan Ruiz de, dramatic poet, born. [1639. Dies.]

Spagnoletto, painter, born. [1656. D.]

1589 * * Escobar y Mendoza, Antonio, casuist, born. [1669. Dies.]

1596 * * Villegas, Estéban Manuel de, lyric poet, born. [1669. Dies.]

1598 * * Zurbaran, Francisco, painter, born. [1662. Dies.]

1599 * * Velasquez, Diego Rod. de Sivay, painter, born. [1660. Dies.]

1600 * * **Calderon de la Barca**, Pedro, dramatist, born. [1681. Dies.]

1601 * * Cano, Alonzo, painter, b. [1664. D.]

1602 * * Montalvan, Juan Perez de, dramatist, born. [1638. Dies.]

1605 Apr. * **Philip IV.**, king, born. [1665, Sept. *. Dies.]

1610 * * Aleman, Mateo, novelist, dies.

Henriquez de Rivera, Payo, archbishop of Mexico, administrator, born. [1684. D.]

Solis, Antonio de, hist., dram., b. [1686. D.]

1614 * * Carreno de Miranda, Don Juan, historical painter, born. [1685. Dies.]

1615± * * Vizcaino, Sebastian, navigator, d.

1617 * * Antonio, Nicolas, bibliographer, critic, born. [1684. Dies.]

1618 * * Moreto y Cabana, Don, dram., born. [1669. Dies.]

Murillo, Bartolomé Estéban, painter, born. [1682. Dies.]

1620 * * Iriarte, Ignacio, painter, b. [1685. D.]

1621 * * Coello, Claudio, painter, born. [1693. Dies.]

1627 * * Molonis, Miguel de, mystic, born. [1695. Dies.]

17th Century. Atondo y Antillon, Don Isidoro, admiral, explorer of Lower Cal., b., d.

Bonet, Juan Pablo, teacher of deaf mutes, born, dies.

Contreras, Hieronimo de, poet, hist., b., d.

Enriquez, Gomez Antonio, poet, born, dies.

1653 * * Palomino de Velasco, Acislo, painter, born. [1726. Dies.]

1660± * * Abarca, Maria de, portrait painter, dies.

1664 * * Alberoni, Guilio, cardinal, statesman, born. [1752. Dies.]

1683 Dec. 19. Philip V., king, born. [1746, July 9. Dies.]

1701 * * Florez, Enrique, monk, historian, born. [1773. Dies.]

1702 * * Luzan, Don Ignacio, poet, critic, born. [1754. Dies.]

1707 * * Quiroga, José, Jesuit, explorer, born. [1784. Dies.]

1716 * * Ulloa, Antonio de, scientist, naval officer, born. [1795. Dies.]

1718 * * Aranda, Count of, Don Pedro Pablo Abarca y Bolea, dip., states., b. [1799±. D.]

1720 * * Campomanes, Pedro Rodriguez, count, states., author, born. [1802. D.]

Clavigero, Francisco, historian of Mexico, born. [1793. Dies.]

1728 * * **Florida, Blanca**, Count of, José Moñino, statesman, born. [1808. Dies.]

1741 * * Cadalso, José de, painter, satirist, born. [1782. Dies.]

1742 * * Capmany, Montpalan y Antonio de, philologist, historian, born. [1813. D.]

1743 * * Abascal, José Fernando, commander, born. [1821. Dies.]

1744 * * Jovellanos, Gaspar Melchior de, poet, born. [1811. Dies.]

1745 * * Cavanilles, Antonio José, clergyman, botanist, born. [1804. Dies.]

1746 * * Azanza, Miguel José de, states., b. [1826. Dies.]

Azara, Don Felix de, nat., born. [1811. D.]

1749 * * Cean-Bermudez, Juan Augustin, writer, born. [1830. Dies.]

1750 * * Amat, Felix, clergyman, historian, born. [1824. Dies.]

Iriarte (Yriarte), Tomas de, poet, b. [1791. D.]

Miranda, Francis, revolutionary general, born. [1816. Dies.]

1753 * * Carvajal, Tomas José Gonzales, author, born. [1834. Dies.]

1754 * * Martini, Vincenzo, musical composer, born. [1810. Dies.]

Melendez-Valdez, Juan Antonio, poet, born. [1817. Dies.]

1755 * * Castaños, Francisco de, Duke of Bayien, general, born. [1852. Dies.]

1756 * * Llorente, Don Juan Antonio, historian, born. [1823. Dies.]

1757 * * Villaneuva, Joaquin Lorenzo de, author, born. [1837. Dies.]

1760 * * Moratin, Leandro Fernandez de, dramatist, born. [1828. Dies.]

1764 * * Cevallos, Pedro, dip., b. [1828. D.]

Cienfuegos, Nicasio Alvarez de, poet, born. [1809. Dies.]

1765* * Clemencin, Diego, statesman, author, born. [1834. Dies.]
±Conde, José Antonio, orient., b. [1820. D.] Navarrete, M. Fernandez de, hist., b. [1844. D.]
1766* * Badia y Leblich, Domingo (Ali Bey), traveler, born. [1818. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1550± * * The Penitents organize.

1565 * * An edict is issued against Anabaptists.

1561+ * * Philip II. bitterly persecutes Protestants.

1575± * * The Illuminata, or Alombrados, arise.

1662± * * Penitents of Orvieto organize as an order of nuns.

1669 * * Nitard the Jesuit is expelled. [1765. Mar. 31. The order is expelled. 1820. Again expelled.]

LETTERS.

1515 * * *La Demanda del Sancto Grail* appears.

1517 * * *Propaladia*, by Naharro, appears at Naples.

1524 * * *Claros Varones de España*, by Fernando del Pulgar, appears.

1528± * * *Dialogo de Mercurio y Caron*, by Juan de Valdes, appears.

1530 * * *Anales de la Corona de Aragon*, by Gerónimo de Zurita, appears.

1553 * * The works of Garcilaso de la Vega appear.

* * *Lazarillo de Tormes*, by Diego de Mendoza, appears.

16th Century. El Convidado, El Rufian Cobarde, Las Accitunas, by Lope de Rueda, appear.

1556 * * *Felix Marte de Hyrcania*, by Melchor Ortega, appears.

* * *Guia de Pecadores*, by Fr. Luis de Granada, appears. [1566. *Memorial of the Christian Life.*]

1559 * * The first part of *Atalaya de la Vida Humana*, by Mateo Aleman, appears. [1599. *La Vida y Lechos del picaro Guzman de Alfarache.*]

1566± * * *Historia de las Indias*, by Bartolomé de las Casas, appears.

1577 * * *La Crónica general España*, by Ambrosio de Morales, appears.

1582 * * The poems of Fernando Herrera appear.

1583 * * *La Perfecta Casada*, by Fray Luis de Leon, appears.

1584 * * *Galatea*, by Cervantes, appears. [1585±, *Numancia* and *Tratos de Argel.*]

1592 * * *Obras poeticas*, by Gregorio Silvestre, appears.

* * *History of Spain*, by Juan de Mariana, appears.

1595-1619 *Guerras de Granada*, by Gines Perez de Hita, appears.

1598 * * *Arcadia*, by Lope de Vega, appears. [1599, *Isidro;* 1602, *La Dragontea* and *La Hermosura de Angélica;* 1604, *Peregrino en Su Patria;* 1609, *Jerusalem Conquistada* and *Arte Nuevo de Haser Comedias en este Tiempo.*]

1600 * * The works of Cristoval Castillego appear at Madrid.

1600-48 *El Burlador de Sevilla, El Vergonzosa en Palaccio, Don Gil de las Calzas Verdes, Marta la Piardosa*, and other dramas, by Gabriel Tellez, appear.

1601-09 *Historia de España*, by Juan de Mariana, appears.

1605 * * *La Picara Justina*, by Francisco Lopez de Ubeda, appears.

* * The first part of *Don Quixote*, by Cervantes, appears at Madrid. [1613, *Novelas Exemplaires;* 1614, *Viage al Parnaso;* 1615, Second part of *Don Quixote;* 1617, *Persiles y Sigismunda.*]

* * *Vittoria's Requiem* is printed at Madrid.

1610 * * *Guerra de Granada*, by Diego de Mendoza, appears (incomplete); also *Poems.*

1611-20 *La Politica de Dios Gobierno de Cristo*, by Inevedo Villegas, appears. [1626, *Historia y Vida ad Gran Tacaño Pablo de Segovia;* 1631, *The Constancy and Patience of Job;* 1649, *Sueños.*]

1612 * * *Pastores de Belen*, by Lope de Vega, appears. [1621, *La Filomena;* 1624, *La Circe;* 1627, *Corona Trigica;* 1630, *Laurel de Apolo;* 1632, *La Dorotea;* 1634, *Gatomaquia.*]

1614 * * *Segundo Tomo del ingenioso Hidalgo Don Quixote*, by Alonzo Fernandez Avellaneda, appears.

1617 * * *Amatorias*, by Estervan Manuel de Villegas, appears.

1618 * * *Relacion de la Vida y Adventuras del Escudero Marcos de Obregon*, by Vincente Espinel, appears.

1619 * * The works of Jean de la Cruz appear.

1622-81 Barca de la Calderon writes about 200 dramas and poems.

1625 * * *Las Guerras de los Estados Baxos*, by Carlos Coloma, appears.

1627 * * The poems of Luis de Gongora appear.

1628 * * Comedies by Juan Ruiz de Alarcon appears. [1634, Second volume.]

1630 * * *El Héroe*, by Baltasar Gracian, appears. [1648, *La Agudeza y Arte de Ingenio.*]

1631 * * *Obras proprias y traducciones* of Fray Luis de Leon appears.

1634 * * *Garduña de Sevilla*, by Alonzo de Castillo Solorzano, appears.

1636 * * Montalban, in his *Fama Posthuma*, sets down the total of Lope de Vega's dramatic productions at 1800 comedies and 400 *autos sacramentales.*

1637 * * *Novelas*, by Maria de Zayas, appears.

1640 * * *Idea de un Principe Christiano*, by Diego de Saavedra Faxardo, appears.

1641 * * *Diablo Cojuelo*, by Luis Velez de Guevara, appears.

1645 * * *Historia de los Novimientos y Separacion*, etc., *de Cataluña*, by Francisco de Mello, appears.

1646 * * *La Vida y Hecuos de Estebanillo Gonzales* appears.

1650± * * *Garcia del Castanar, El Desden vengado, Del Rey abajo ninguno, Progue y Filomena*, and other dramas, by Francisco de Rojas, appear.

± * * *El valiente Justiciero, El Lindo Don Diego, Derdencon el Desden*, and other dramas, by Augustin Moreto, appear.

1684 * * *Conquista de Mejico*, by Antonio de Solis, appears.

1714 * * La Real Academia Española is created.

1726-39 *Teatro Critico* is issued by Francisco Benito Jeronimo Feyjoo y Montenegro. [1738-46. *Teatro critico sobre los Errores comunes.* 1742-60. *Cartas Eruditas.*]

1737 * * *La Poetica o Reglas de la Poesia en general*, by Don Ignacio de Luzan, appears.

1737-42 *Diario de los Literatos* is issued.

1738 * * *Mercurio* is issued.

1742 * * Granada issues a newspaper.

1757 * * *Retórica*, by Gregoria Mayans y Siscar, appears.

1758 * * *Historia del Famosa Predicador Fray Gerundio de Campazas*, by José Francisco de Isla, appears.

1758-81 *Diario Noticioso* is issued. [1762-67, *El Pensador;* 1765, *El Belianis Literario;* 1778-91, *Semanario Erudito;* 1781, *El Censor;* 1781-82, *El Correo Literario de la Europa;* 1784-1808, *Memorial Literario;* 1786-91, *El Correo Literario.*]

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1536± * * Auto-da-fé bull-fights become popular.

1570 * * Pedro de Leon makes the first systematic attempt to instruct the deaf and dumb.

STATE.

1516 Jan. 23 Ferdinand dies.
In his will he recognizes Joanna as his heiress in Aragon, and his grandson Charles as the regent in both kingdoms.

1516-56 *Castile — Aragon.* Charles I., son of Joanna of Castile and Philip of Austria, reigns. [1516-17. Cardinal Francisco Ximenes is regent.]

1519 June 18. Charles I. is elected Emperor of Germany (p. 681).

1520-21 An insurrection in Castile is suppressed.

1521 * * Mexico becomes a province.

1526 Jan. 14. Treaty of Madrid, signed by Charles V. and Francis I. (p. 681).

1554 July 25. Philip, son of Charles I., is married to Queen Mary of England (p. 871). [He becomes King of Naples and Sicily.]

1556 Aug. 27. Charles abdicates (p. 793).

1556-98 Philip II. reigns. [1560. He makes Madrid the capital.]

1567-70 The Moriscoes (Moors) revolt; suppressed.

1579 * * *Neth.* Holland revolts. [1584. Becomes independent (p. 540+).]

1580 * * *Port.* Philip II. conquers Portugal. [1581. Annexes it as an inheritance by the right of his mother.]

1598-1621 Philip III., son of Philip II., reigns. [1609. He drives out the Moors, numbering 900,000.]

1621-65 Philip IV., son of Philip III., reigns.

1640 * * Portugal revolts, and becomes a separate nation.

1659 Nov. 7. The Peace of the Pyrenees with France (p. 691).

1665-1700 Charles II., son of Philip IV., last of the Austrian line, reigns.

1668 * * Peace is made with Portugal.

1689 * * Spain joins the Grand Alliance (p. 695).

1700-46 Philip V., Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV. of France, reigns. His accession precipitates the "War of the Succession" (p. 695).

1713 Apr. 11. Treaty of Utrecht ends the war, and secures the throne to Philip (p. 697).

1714 Mar.+ * Peace of Radstatt, Spain, loses much territory (p. 697).

* * Revolting Catalonia is deprived of its peculiar privileges.

1715-20 The government administered by Cardinal Alberoni; he raises Spain to the rank of a first power.

1724 * * Philip V. resigns the throne; his son, Louis I., reigns but a few months; Philip resumes the crown.

1725 Apr. 30. Treaty of Vienna (p. 515).

1746-59 Ferdinand VI., the Wise, son of Philip V., reigns.

1748 Oct. 17. Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (p. 515).

1759-88 Ferdinand's brother, Charles III., King of the Two Sicilies, reigns.

1761 Aug. 15. The "Family Compact" with France (p. 703).

ARMY — NAVY.

1797 Feb. 14. Defeat off Cape St. Vincent by the British (p. 712).

July * The British bombard Cadiz. [1797–99. Blockaded by Lord St. Vincent. 1800. Oct. * Again bombarded.]

1801 * * War with Portugal.

1805 Oct. 21. Defeat off Trafalgar. [1807. Mar. * France invades Spain (p. 716).]

1819 * * An insurrection in Valencia is suppressed. [1820. Apr. 9, 10. Another at Cadiz.]

1823 * * War with France (p. 724).

1833 * * Civil war. [Oct. 27. Royalist volunteers disarmed at Madrid.]

1835 * * A British legion is raised by Sir de Lacy Evans, to aid in suppressing the Carlists.

*** *** Gen. Carregui, the rebel leader, is killed at Bilbao.

1836 May 5. Gen. Evans defeats the Carlists at Vigo. [Oct. 1. Defeated at St. Sebastian. Dec. 25. By Gen. Espartero at Bilbao.]

1837 May 17. Gen. Evans takes Trun. [1838. June 22. The Carlists are defeated at Pennecerrada.]

1840 July 7. Gen. Cabrera abandons the contest for Don Carlos, and retires to France.

1841 Oct. 2. Gens. O'Donnell and Concha lead a Christina uprising in Pampeluna. [Oct. 21. O'Donnell retires to France.]

Oct. 7. *Madrid.* The Queen's Guard repel the attack of Don Diego Leon on the palace. [Oct. 15. He is shot.]

Oct. 21. Gen. Martin Zurbano captures Bilbao for Christina.

1842 Nov. 13. An insurrection at Barcelona joined by the National Guard. [Nov. 15. Bitter fight; the Guard retire to the citadel. Dec. 24. Bombarded by Gen. Espartero; surrender.]

1843 July 15. *Madrid.* Gen. Narvaez compels the surrender of the city to Christina.

July 25. Gen. Espartero besieges and bombards Seville.

1844 Nov. 12. Gen. Zurbano revolts. [1845. Jan. 21. Betrayed and shot.]

1854 June 28. *Madrid.* Gen. O'Donnell leads a military revolt near the city.

1856 Apr. 6. An insurrection occurs at Valencia. [July 14. Another at Madrid is suppressed by Gen. O'Donnell.]

July 15, 16. The National Guard is disbanded.

July 15–23. Gen. O'Donnell as dictator quells uprisings at Barcelona and Saragossa.

1857 June * –July * An uprising in Andalusia is suppressed; 98 shot.

1858 Dec. * France and Spain send a naval expedition to Cochin-China.

Apr. 3. Gen. Ortega lands near Tortosa with 3,000 men to lead an uprising in favor of Conde de Montemolin as Charles VI. His troops resist, and he is captured. [Apr. 19. Shot.]

1859 Nov. * –Dec. * War with Morocco. [Feb. 4. Gen. O'Donnell takes Tetuan. Mar. 26. Tetuan held to secure payment of 400,000,000 reals indemnity.]

1861 July * An uprising at Loja, Granada, is suppressed.

1863 Sept. * *W. I.* Insurrection in Santo Domingo.

1865 Nov. 26. Capt. Williams for Chile captures the *Covadonga.*

1866 Jan. 3. Gen. Prim heads an unsuccessful revolt at Aranjuez. [Jan. 20. He retires to Portugal.]

June 22–26. *Madrid.* About 2,000 soldiers revolt in favor of Gen. Prim; they are subdued, and 211 prisoners are shot.

June 23. Several military revolts occur.

July * –Sept. * Insurrections in Catalonia, Aragon, and other parts of Spain, are suppressed.

1868 Sept. 18. An insurrection arises in the fleet at Cadiz. [It spreads through nearly all Spain.]

Sept. 27. The insurgents under Gen. Serrano defeat Gen. Vevaliches at Alcolla. [Sept. 28. Royalists surrender.]

Sept. 30. National Guard organized.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1826 May 15–17. An earthquake in Granada destroys many buildings. [1854. Jan. 13. Another at Fiana crumbles down a large part of the Alcazaba castle.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1768 * * Alvarez, José, sculptor, b. [1827. D.]
Cienfuegos y Jovellanos, José, general, born. [1825. Dies.]

1769 * * O'Donnell, Henry Joseph, Count of Abisbal, general, born. [1834. Dies.]

1770 * * Arriaza, Juan Battista, poet, born. [1837. Dies.]

1771 * * Alava, Miguel Ricardo de, politician, general, born. [1843. Dies.]

1772 * * Quintana, Manuel José de, poet, historian, born. [1857. Dies.]

1773 * * Colomarde, Francisco Tades, statesman, born. [1842. Dies.]

1775 * * Argüelles, Augustin, statesman, born. [1844. Dies.]
Garcia, Manuel de Populo Vicente, composer, vocalist, born. [1832. Dies.]

1777 * * Almodovar, Count of, Ildefonso Diaz de Ribera, states., b. [1846. Dies.]

1780± * * Abarca, Don Joaquin, bishop of Leon, politician, born. [1844. Dies.]
Palafox y Melzi, José de, Duke of Saragossa, general, born. [1847. Dies.]

1784 Oct. 14. Ferdinand VII., king, born. [1833. Sept. 22. Dies.]

1785 * * Andreví, Francisco, musician, born. [1844. Dies.]
Tapia, Don Eugenio de, jurist, littérateur, born. [1860. Dies.]

1786 * * Toreno, José Maria Queypo de Llano Ruiz de Savaria, statesman, historian, born. [1843. Dies.]

1788 Mar. 29. Carlos V., pretender, born. [1855. Mar. 19. Dies.]

1789 * * Duran, Augustin, critic, littérateur, born. [1862. Dies.]
Galiano, Antonio Alcala, writer, orator, born. [1865. Dies.]
Martinez de la Rosa, Francisco, statesman, author, born. [1862. Dies.]

1790 * * Isturiz, Francisco Xavier de, statesman, born. [1871. Dies.]

1791 * * Saavedra, Angel de, Duke of Rivas, poet, politician, dip., b. [1865. Dies.]

1792 * * Cordova, Fernandez de, general, born. [1883. Dies.]
Espartero, Baldomero, Duke of Vittoria, general, statesman, born. [1879. Dies.]
Mirafiores, Manuel de Pando, statesman, b. [1872. Dies.]

1793 * * Gil y Zarate, Don Antonio, dramatist, born. [1861. Dies.]

1800 * * Caballero, Firmin Agosto, journalist, statesman, born. [1876. Dies.]
Herreros, Manuel Breton de los, poet, dramatist, born. [1873. Dies.]
Narvaez, Ramon Maria, Duke of Valencia, statesman, born. [1868. Dies.]

1801 * * Calderon, Serafin, poet, b. [1867. D.]

1802 * * Orense, José Marie de Albaida, statesman, born.

1803± * * Olozaga, Don Salustiano, statesman, born. [1873. Dies.]

1805 * * Garcia, Manuel, music-teacher, born. [1879. Dies.]

1806 * * Hartzenbusch, Juan, poet, born. [1880. Dies.]
La Fuente, Modesto, hist., b. [1866. Dies.]
Madoz, Pascuale, statesman, author, born. [1870. Dies.]
Maria Christina, queen dowager, born at Naples.

1807 * * Escosura, Patricio de la, novelist, poet, born. [1878. Dies.]

1809 * * Concha, José Gutierrez de la, general, statesman, born.
Donoso Cortés, Juan, states., b. [1843. D.]
Gayangos, Pascual de, hist., orientalist, b.
O'Donnell, Leopold, Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan, marshal, b. [1867. D.]

1810 * * Balmez, Jaime L., politician, theologian, philosopher, born. [1848. Dies.]
Cabrera, Don Ramon, guerrilla chief, born. [1877. Dies.]
Espronceda, José de, poet, b. [1842. Dies.]
Serrano y Dominquez, Francisco, Duke de la Torre, general, statesman, b. [1885. D.]

1814 * * Prim, Juan, Count of Reus and Marquis de los Castillejos, general, statesman, born. [1870. Dies.]

1816 * * Avellaneda, Gertrudis de, poet, born, [1864. Dies.]

1818 * * Zorrilla y Moral, José, poet, born. [1893. Dies.]

1819 * * Figueras y Moracas, Estanislao, statesman, born. [1882. Dies.]

1820 * * Acevedo, Felix Alvarez, insurgent leader, dies.

1822 * * Cañete, Manuel, poet, dramatist, b.

1824 * * Balaguer, Vittorio, poet, born.

1825 * * Fernandez de Castro, Manuel, geologist, born.

1827 * * Sagasta, Praxedes Mateo, statesman, born.

1829 * * Barrantes, Vicente, author, born.

1830 * * Isabella II., queen, born.

1832 * * Castelar, Emilio, statesman, au., b.

1834 * * Zorilla, Manuel Ruiz, statesman, b.

1837 * * Zamacois, Eduardo, painter, born. [1871. Dies.]

1839 * * Fortuny, Mariano, painter, born. [1874. Dies.]

1843 * * Patti, Adelina, singer, b. in Madrid.

1845 * * Perez Galdos, Benito, novelist, b.

1848 Mar. 30. Carlos VII., legitimist pretender, born.

1857 Nov. 12. Alfonso VII., king, born.

1861 Jan. 14. Carlos VI., legitimist pretender (Conde de Montemolin), dies.

CHURCH.

1781 Nov. 7. The inquisitors burn their last victim — a woman. [1808. Dec. 4. Napoleon suppresses the Inquisition. 1813. Feb. 3. Abolished by the Cortes. 1814. July 21. Reestablished by Ferdinand. 1820. Again abolished by the Cortes.]

1809 * * Methodism is introduced.

1835 Aug. 4. Confiscation of Jesuits' property approved; 900 convents sold; money used to pay the debts of the state.

1837 * * Abbeys and monasteries are suppressed.

1862 Oct. 14. José Alhama and Manuel Matamoras are sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment as Protestant propagandists.

1868 June 2. Education is committed by law to the priests. [Oct. 12, 13. Law annulled, religious orders are suppressed, and religious toleration decreed.]

LETTERS.

1771 * * *Gramatica de la Lengua Castellana,* drawn up by the Academy, appears.

1776–79 *Colleccion de las obras sueltas, assi en prosa como en verso* of Lope de Vega appears.

1779 * * *La Musica,* by Tomas de Iriarte, appears. [1782, *Fabulas Literarias.*]

1787 * * *Adventures of Gil Blas, stolen from Spain, adopted in France by Le Sage, and restored to his Native Country and Language* by José Francisco de Isla, appears.

1790 * * *El Viejo y la Niña*, by **Leandro Fernandez de Moratin**, appears. [1791±, *La Mogigates;* 1792, *El Café*, or *La Comedia Nueva;* 1798, Translation of *Hamlet;* 1803, *El Baron;* 1806, *El Si de las Ninas;* 1812, *Escuela de los Maridos;* 1814, *El Medico a Paris.*]

1792-98 *El Correo Mercantil* is issued. [1797-1805, *El Semanario de Agricultura;* 1803-05, *Variedades de Ciencias, Literatura y Artes;* 1808-11, *Semanario Patriotico* at Cadiz; 1812-13, *Aurora Mallorquina* at Palma; 1817-20, *Crónica científica y literaria.*]

1793 * *-**1803** * * *Treatise on the Church of Jesus Christ*, by Felix Amat, appears.

1801 * * *El Duque de Viso*, by Manuel José Quintana, appears. [1805, *Pelayo;* 1807, *Vidas de Españoles Celebres;* 1808, *Odas a España libre.*]

1819 * * *Vida de Cervantes*, by Martin Ferdinandez de Navarrete, appears. [1825-37. *Coleccion de los Viajes y Descumbrimientos que hicieron por Mar los Españoles.*]

* * *Miscelánea de Comercio* is issued. [1820-23, *El Censor;* 1824-28, *Miscelánea Hispano-Americano;* 1832, *Cartas Españolas;* 1832-36, changed to *Revista Española;* 1838, called the *Revista Madrid.*]

1824 * * *A la Vejez Viruelas*, by Manuel Breton de los Herreros, appears.

1832 * * *El Conde de Candespina*, by Don Patricio de la Escosura, appears. [1835, *Ni Rey ni Roque;* 1843, *Manual of Mythology.*]

* * *El Pabrecito Hablador* is issued by Don Mariano José de Larra.

1833 * * *Las Poesias del Solitario*, by Serafin Calderon, appears.

1834 * * *El Moro Exposito*, by Angel de Saavedra, appears. [1835, *Don Alvaro.*]

* * *El Trovador*, by Garcia Gutierrez, appears.

* * *Sancho Saldana*, by José de Espronceda, appears.

1835 * * *Panorama Matriteuse*, by Ramon Mesonero Romanos, appears.

1836 * * *Los Amantes de Teruel*, by Juan Eugenio Hartzenbusch, appears.

1836-57 *Semanario pintoresco Español* is issued. [1839-41, *El Panorama;* 1857-70, *La America;* 1861-63, *Revista Ibérica.*]

1840 * * The poetical works of José de Espronceda appear.

* * *The Shoemaker and the King* and *Don Juan Tenario*, by Don José Zorrilla y Moral, appear; 1841, *Songs of the Troubadours;* 1853, *Granada, an Original Poem, with the Legend of Al-Hamar.*]

1842-44 *El Protestantisimo comparanda*, etc., by Jaime Balmez, appears.

1843-48 *History of Granada*, by Modesto Lafuente, appears.

1866 Oct. * Public instruction is placed under the clergy.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1781 Nov. 7. At Seville a **woman is burned**; she is charged by the inquisitors with making a contract with the devil.

1802 Apr. 14. Lorca, in Murcia, is inundated by a bursting **reservoir**; 1,000 persons are drowned.

1803 Sept. * **The yellow fever** appears. [1814. Again at Gibraltar. 1819. Again at Cadiz.]

1817 * * The **slave-trade** is abolished.

1851 Feb. 9. The **Madrid-Aranjuez railway** is opened for traffic.

1854 Mar. 31. At Barcelona 15,000 **artisans** demand that the authorities reduce the price of provisions and increase wages.

1863 Dec. 8. During the celebration of a feast the illuminated **church** of the Campania, at Santiago, burns down, and 2,000 worshipers lose their lives.

1865 Apr. 10. *Madrid.* **Student riots** cause the death of several persons.

STATE.

1782 Mar. 24. **Spain** acknowledges the independence of the **United States.**

1783 Sept. 3. Treaty of **Paris** (p. 97).

1788-1808 Charles IV. reigns. He is son of Charles III.

1793 * * Spain joins the **first coalition** against France (p. 709).

1802 Mar. 27. **Minorca** restored (p. 715).

1807 July 25. The Prince of Asturias conspires against his father.

Oct. 27. Treaty of **Fontainebleau** (p. 717).

1808 Mar. 19. Charles IV., spurred by a revolution, **abdicates** in favor of his son. [May 6. He is forced to renounce his throne in favor of Napoleon. 1808-13. Ferdinand is imprisoned in France.]

1808-33 Ferdinand VII. reigns. (?)

May 2. *Madrid.* Popular **revolution**; the French are massacred. [May 3. Asturias revolts. May 25. Napoleon meets the notables at Bayonne.]

July 12. Madrid receives **Joseph Bonaparte** as King of Spain. [July 29. He retires.]

Sept. * *Madrid.* The **supreme junta** is formed.

1812 May 8. The Cortes grants a democratic **constitution.** [Abolished by Ferdinand VII.]

1813 Dec. 8. *Fr.* Treaty of **Valencay.**

Napoleon restores Ferdinand VII., under an agreement to preserve the integrity of the kingdom.

1817 * * Spain abolishes the **slave-trade** for a compensation.

1819 Feb. 22. Spain cedes **Florida** to the United States (p. 127).

1820 Jan. 1. Rafael del Riego y Nuñez leads a **revolution** for the restoration of the constitution of 1812. [Mar. 29. Restored.]

1823 Mar. * The Cortes **removes the king** to Seville. [Later to Cadiz. Oct.* The king again becomes despotic. Nov. 7. Riego executed. * * The **constitution** is abolished again by French intervention.]

1828 Dec. 11. Ferdinand VII. marries Maria Christina of Naples.

1830 Mar. 29. The **Salic law** of 1700 is abolished. [**Carlist and Christina** parties are formed.]

1832 Oct. 25. The queen is appointed **regent** during the illness of the king.

1833 Apr. 29. **Don Carlos** declares himself successor to the king.

Sept. 29. King Ferdinand VII. dies; **Maria reigns** as governing queen during the minority of her daughter, Isabella II. **Don Carlos** is proclaimed king by the Absolutist party.

1833-70 Isabella II. reigns.

1834 Apr. 25. The **anti-Carlist treaty** (p. 727).

June 4. Don Carlos leaves for England. [July 10. He returns to Spain. Aug. 30. The peers vote his exclusion. 1839. Sept. 14. He seeks refuge in France. 1845. May 18. Resigns in favor of his son, Don Carlos.]

1840-42 A Progressist **outbreak** occurs at Barcelona.

1840 Oct. * The queen regent **abdicates.**

Dec. 29. Espartero expels the **papal nuncio.**

1841 Apr. 12-43 * * Baldomero Espartero is **regent.**

1843 June 11. **The revolutionary junta** assumes power again at Barcelona.

Nov. 8. The Cortes declares **Isabella II.**, 13 years old, to be of age.

1845 * * The Cortes adopts a **reactionary constitution.**

1846 Oct. 10. Queen Isabella is **married** to Don Francisco d'Assisi, Duke of Cadiz.

1851 Dec. 11. The queen pardons the American filibusters taken in a descent upon **Cuba** (p. 632).

1852 Aug. 28. Troops escort Doña Maria Christina, the **queen mother**, to Portugal, much against the will of the people. [1854. Aug. 28. She is impeached. 1864. Sept. 26. She returns.]

1853 Jan. 2. A stringent law is passed to **restrain the press.** [Jan.* Ex-Premier Ramon Maria Narvaez is exiled.]

1854 June 28. A military **insurrection** breaks out near Madrid; Gen. Espartero is leader of the movement. Barcelona and Madrid favor it.

July 19. *Madrid.* **Baldomero Espartero** is welcomed with great enthusiasm on his return as premier.

July 31. *Madrid.* **The queen** presents herself on a balcony while 3,000 **revolutionists** from the barricades defile before the palace.

1855 Jan. 13. A new **constitution** is proclaimed.

1861 May 19. The annexation of **Santo Domingo** is ratified.

Dec. 8. Spain intervenes in **Mexico.**

1863 Jan. 8. Don Juan de Bourbon **renounces** his claim to the throne.

1864 Apr. * A **rupture** occurs with Peru. (See Peru.) [Dispute with Chili (p. 607). 1865. Jan. 27. Peru pays indemnity; peace.]

Aug. 13. Gen. **Juan Prim** is exiled as a conspirator.

1865 May 5. **Santo Domingo** is relinquished by a decree.

June 10. A **conspiracy** formed at Valencia, to reunite Spain and Portugal, is suppressed.

1866 Jan. 3. Gen. **Prim** leads an insurrection at Aranjuez.

Aug. * * Freedom of the **press** is abolished.

Dec. * **Taxes** for 1867 are collected in advance.

1868 Jan. 23. A general **amnesty** is proclaimed.

July 6. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier are arrested. [**Exiled.** July 10. Also Marshal Serrano, Gen. Dolce, and others.]

Sept. 17. **Gen. Prim**, leader of the Progressist party, arrives at Cadiz; insurgents rise for the overthrow of the government.

Sept. 19. Gen. Prim announces a **provisional government.** [The Ministry resign. Isabella II. is deposed and banished. Sept. 29. Madrid favors the provisional government. The queen leaves in haste. She is declared deposed.]

* * **Emilio Castelar** becomes a republican leader.

Oct. 3. **Don Juan**, son of Don Carlos, renounces his hereditary claim to the crown in favor of his son Carlos.

Oct. 5. *Madrid.* Gen. Francisco Serrano y Dominguez, Gen. Prim, and Salustiano de Olozaga **assume the government.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1868 Nov. 6±. *Madrid.* **Gen. Prim** is created marshal.

Dec. 5. Cadiz revolts. [Dec. 12. Surrenders to Gen. Caballero de Roda.]

Dec. 31. Uprising at Malaga. [Insurrectionists subdued with cruelty.]

1869 Mar. 16. Anti-conscription **riots.**

Sept. * The military suppresses **republican uprisings** in many places. [Oct. 4. Republicans defeated at Reus. Oct. 16. They surrender Valencia.]

1870 Aug. 27, 28. Carlists unsuccessfully invade Navarre. The Basque provinces are declared in a state of siege.

1872 * * **Carlist uprisings** occur in Navarre, Leon, and other parts. [May 2. Marshal Serrano, with 40,000 men, enters Navarre; Don Carlos enters. May 4. Utterly defeated at Oroquieta by Gen. Moriones with 2,000 men. May 13–20. Carlists suffer several defeats.]

Oct. 11. A Republican **uprising** occurs at Ferrol. [Oct. 17. Defeated insurgents disperse or surrender.]

1873 Feb. 22, 23. Carlists appear, and hold part of Catalonia. [Mar. * –Apr. * Many conflicts with Carlists occur in the provinces.]

Apr. 23. Don Alfonso de Bourbon retires to France.

June 7. Carlists besiege Irun, near the French line. [June 26. Defeated at Castanon. July 11. Don Alfonso takes Igualada in Catalonia.]

1873–74 Insurrection of the radical party, called Intransigentists.

July 11±. Internationalists rise at Alcoy, and kill the mayor and others.

July 26–Aug. 8. The Government troops take **Valencia.** [Aug. 4. Cadiz surrenders to Gen. Pavia. Aug. 10. Insurgents advancing on Madrid are defeated at Chinchilla. Nov. 22. Cartagena is besieged by the Government troops.]

Aug. 25. Carlists take Estella. [Sept. 19. Repulsed at Solosa. Sept. 27. Defeated in Navarre.]

Sept. 26. Germans surrender the Spanish **ironclads** *Almanza* and *Vittoria*, taken from the rebels. [Sept. 28. The intransigentists bombard Alicante with their ironclads *Numancia* and *Mendez Nunez.*]

Oct. 6. Republicans and Carlists fight an indecisive battle at Puenta de la Reyna, in Navarre. [Oct. 8±. Carlists are repulsed at La Junquera, Catalonia.]

Oct. 11. The Intransigentists' **vessels** are **repulsed** in attempting to break the blockade at Escombrera Bay.

Oct. 21. The insurgents are **repulsed** in a sortie at Cartagena. [Oct. 25. Carlists defeated at Salamanca. Nov. * Cartagena is bombarded. 1874. Jan. 12. Captured].

1874 Jan. 31. The Government announces the **blockade** of the coast. [Mar. 2. Raised.]

Mar. 8±. Marshal Serrano assumes command of the Government forces.

Mar. 15. The Carlists claim a victory at San Felice in Burgos. [Mar. 25–27. Defeated at Somorrostro, near Bilbao. May 2. Fighting renewed; Carlists retreat. May 20. Repulsed at Ramales. June 6±. At Gondesa. June 25–27. Repulse Republicans at Estella. Victorious at Peña Mura. July 13. Take Cuenca. July 17. Massacre 86 Republican prisoners at Valfogona. Aug. 12. Defeated (?) at Oteiza. Aug. * –Sept. * Besiege Puycerda. Sept. 9±. Defeated near Mora. Sept. 25±. Also near Tafalla. Oct. 11±. Defeated (?) at Fortuna in Murcia. Dec. 7, 8. Repulse Republicans near Tolosa. 1875. Feb. 3. Defeat Royalists at Lucar. July 31. Defeated. Aug. 26. Surrender the citadel at Urgel. 1876. Jan. * The stronghold at Tolosa is surrendered by Carlists. Feb. * Defeated at Estella, Vera, and Tolosa. Feb. 18. Carlists surrender Estella. Feb. 27. Don Carlos and five batalions surrender at St. Jean Pied de Port.]

1878 Feb. 21. *W. I.* The end of the **insurrection** in Cuba is announced.

1883 Aug. 4–6. A military **insurrection** occurs at Badajoz in favor of Republicans; insurgents retire to Portugal.

1885 Nov. 4, 5. A military **insurrection** at Cartagena is suppressed. [1886. Jan. 10, 11. Another.]

1886 Sept. 9. *Madrid.* The garrison (300) **revolt**; suppressed.

1892 June 12. A state of **siege** is proclaimed at Barcelona.

1893 * * *Morocco.* Troops are sent to **Melilla** to dislodge the hostile tribesmen. [1894. Jan. 2+. Rapidly withdrawn.]

1894 Jan. 8. Santiago is declared in a state of siege.

July 22. *Philippine Isles.* Battle with Malays at Mindanao; Spanish loss, 14 killed, 47 wounded; Malays leave 27 dead.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1869 * * The *Spanish Marriage* painted by **Fortuny.** [1871. *Snake Charmer.*]

1874 July 22. A **landslide** at Azagra kills 200 people.

1878 Oct. 16, 17. Inundations in Murcia, Andalusia, Alicante, Almeria, and Malaga; 2,000 people perish.

1879 Oct. 13–17. The Segura **overflows,** and 1,000 people perish.

1884 Dec. 25–31. Earthquakes in Andalusia and Malaga kill 266 people. [Dec. 26, 27. In Alhama, Granada, another; many perish; 900 killed in Periana. 1885. Feb. 28. In Granada 690 perish.]

1886 May 12. *Madrid.* A **hurricane** destroys 32 lives and injures many people.

1891 Sept. 16±. Inundations cause 2,000 deaths.

1893 Sept. 15. A **cloudburst** at Villa-Caños, in Toledo, drowns 60 people.

1894 June 2. A **flood** in Lerida drowns 15 persons.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1876 Nov. 8. Maria Vittoria, duchess of Aosta, A28.
1878 June 26. Queen Mercedes dies.
1880 Sept. 11. Maria Mercedes Isabella, b.
1884 * * Fontanals, Manuels Milay, wr., d.
1886 May 17. Alfonso XIII., born.
1889 Sept. 7. Molin, Marquis de, politician, litterateur, dies.
1890 Jan. 2. Gayarre, Julian, tenor, A40.
Jan. 18. Aosta, Duke of, Amadeus Ferdinand Maria, ex-king, A44.
1891 Feb. 22. Alvarez, L. H. Pinzon y, admiral, dies.
July 20. Alarcon, Pedro A., de, poet, politician, A58.
1893 May 10. Lono, Gomez y, adm., d.
1894 Apr. 5. Dushet, Cardinal, archbishop of Catania, A76.
June * Madrazo, Don Federico, painter, A79.

CHURCH.

1868 Oct. * **Jews** are permitted to return.

1869 May 28. *Madrid.* Spanish Protestants hold service of worship. [1870. Aug. * Services adopted by **American Baptists. Religious liberty** in the new constitution.]

1872 * * Barcelona and Santander become missions of the **American Board,** U. S. A. [1873. Barcelona is abandoned. 1875. Saragossa becomes a mission.]

1873 Sept. 13±. The papal nuncio opposes toleration.

1876 Sept. * The public worship by Protestants is repressed.

1889 Apr. 14. *Madrid.* **A Roman** Catholic congress meets. [Apr. 29. It demands the restoration of temporal power to the papacy.]

1892 Oct. 2. Father Martin is elected general of the Society of Jesus.

1893 Mar. 18. *Madrid.* A Protestant church is opened.

1894 Sept. 23. Rev. Señor Cabrera consecrated Protestant bishop of Madrid.

LETTERS.

1871 * * *La Fontana de Oro*, by Perez Galdos, appears. [1873–75, *Bailen;* 1874, *Cadiz.*]

1874 * * *El Sombrero de tres Picos*, by Pedro Antonio de Alarcon, appears. [1875. *Amores y Amoríos* and *El Escándalo.* 1800. *El Niño de la Bola.*]

1875 * * *Gritos del Combat*, by Gaspar Nunez de Arce, appears. [1880, *La Vision de Fray Martin.*]

1884–86 *Historia de las Ideas Estéticas en Español*, by Mendenez Pelayo, appears.

1884 Nov. * *Madrid.* The professors and students are expelled from the university by the illiberal government.

1887 Oct. 8. The **International Literary Association** meets.

1889 May * Don José Zorrilla is called to be crowned poet laureate.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1870 Mar. 12. The Duc de Montpensier kills Don Enrique de Bourbon, brother of the ex-king, in **a duel.**

Mar. * **Queen Isabella** is separated from her husband.

Dec. 28. *Madrid.* **Marshal Prim** is shot by night in the streets; the **assassin** escapes.

1872 July 19. Fifteen men attempt to **assassinate** the king; one assassin is killed and two are captured.

1873 Mar. 23. Slavery in Porto Rico is abolished.

1875 Jan. * The orders of **knighthood** are reestablished.

1878 Oct. 25. An unsuccessful **attempt** is made to **kill** the king. [1879. Dec. 30. Another.]

1880 Feb. 18. The order for the gradual abolition of **slavery** in Cuba is promulgated.

1881 Oct. 8. The **railway** between Madrid and Lisbon is opened.

1883 Feb. * Socialists and **anarchists** create disturbances at Seville.

1885 May *–**Sept.** * **Cholera** breaks out in Granada, Malaga, Valencia, and Murcia; 91,000 deaths occur.

1887 Jan. 9, 10. The **Alcazar,** an ancient Moorish palace, occupied by the Emperor Charles V., is burned.

1888 May 20. An **international exhibition** is opened at Barcelona.

1890 May 3. Strikers become rioters at Barcelona. [Oct. * Cholera breaks out.]

June *–July * Cholera ravages Valencia.

July 31. Socialists cause disturbances at Barcelona, Malaga, and Valencia; a state of siege is declared.

Dec. 7. A **bomb-thrower** damages the residence of the archbishop of Valencia.

1891 Jan. 29. Election **riots** occur.

Mar. 25. *Madrid.* A **workmen's congress** favors a general strike throughout Spain to secure the eight-hour system.

May 31. Cavalry disperse **riotous strikers** at Bilbao.

1892 Jan. 9. Anarchists attack Xeres; repulsed by troops. [Jan. 15. They attack another town.]

Apr. 4. *Madrid.* A Frenchman and a Portuguese are arrested for attempting to **blow up the Cortes** with dynamite.

Apr. 20. Anarchists cause explosions in three towns.

July 31. The 400th **anniversary** of the departure of Columbus is celebrated at Huelva. The discovery of America by Columbus is celebrated at Cadiz. [Aug. 3. At Palos. Oct. 10. At Huelva.]

Aug. 8. The **caravel** *Santa Maria* sails from Palos with its escort.

Aug. 31. Moorish **pirates** board the *Jacob*, secure 400 bales of wool, and 11 of the 16 members of the crew.

1893 Mar. 5. Anarchists create disturbances at Barcelona.

Sept. 24. *Madrid.* Two **bombs are** thrown at Capt.-Gen. Martinez Campos while reviewing troops at Barcelona; he and others are wounded, and one soldier is killed.

Nov. 3. A steamer loaded with dynamite **blows up** at Santander, killing 200 people and destroying a great part of the town.

Nov. 8. Anarchists throw a dynamite bomb into a theater at Barcelona, killing 30 people and injuring 80 others.

1894 Jan. 13. *Madrid.* A **bomb** with lighted fuse is found on the staircase of the palace of the Marquis de Olivas.

Mar. 27. Unemployed men at San Lucar de Barrameda **plunder shops.**

Apr. 2. Bread riots break out in Andalusia.

STATE.

1868 Oct. 13. The **United States** of America recognizes the provisional government. [Oct. 25. England, France, and Prussia.]

Oct. 26. The Government issues a **manifesto** favoring freedom of the press, universal suffrage, and popular education.

1869 Jan. 23. *Rome.* The **special envoy** is not received.

Feb. * **Cubans rise** for independence.

May 21. The Cortes votes for a **monarchical government.** Vote, 214–17. [June 15. Marshal Serrano is elected regent. Unionists advocate the Duc de Montpensier as king.]

June 6. New **constitution** promulgated.

1870 May * **Gen. Espartero** declines the proffered crown.

June 25. Isabella II. abdicates in favor of her eldest son [Alfonso XII.].

Oct. 20. Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, second son of Victor Immanuel, accepts the candidature for the vacant throne. [Nov. 16. Elected by the Cortes. Vote, Amadeus, 191; Montpensier, 27; 63 for a republic. Nov. 17. Proclaimed king.]

1870–73 Amadeus reigns.

1871 Jan. 2. The king takes the constitutional oath. [Jan. 21. He enters Madrid.]

1872 Jan. * Baldomero Espartero, Duke of Vittoria, is created Prince of Vergara.

** * Spain is much disturbed by **Carlists and Republicans.**

1873 Feb. 11. King **Amadeus resigns** because of persistent contentions.

The two chambers of the Cortes unite and vote for **a republic.** Vote, 136–32.

Apr. 26. *Madrid.* **The** "Permanent Committee" is dissolved; the new government becomes **operative.**

June 8. The newly elected Cortes votes for **a republic.** Vote, 210–2.

July 13. Don Carlos enters Spain as Carlos VII. [July 31. Enters Biscay.]

Sept. *–73 Jan. * Emilio Castelar is president of the executive.

1874 Jan. 2, 3. Castelar resigns, being denied a vote of confidence in the Cortes; Capt.-Gen. Pavia forcibly dissolves the Cortes.

Feb. 28. Marshal Serrano becomes chief executive.

Dec. 29. Gen. Martinez Campos **proclaims Alfonso king,** after he has been approved by the army in Murviedro. [Dec. 31. Proclaimed king by Gen. Primo de Rivera at Madrid.]

1874–85 Alfonso XII. reigns.

1875 Jan. 22. Alfonso enters Madrid.

1876 Mar. 20. *Madrid.* **Alfonso XII. makes a triumphal entry.**

July 21. The Cortes approves a **new constitution.**

1877 Apr. * A general **amnesty** is offered to Carlists who lay down arms.

1878 Jan. 23. Alfonso XII. **is married** to his cousin, Mercedes, daughter of Duc de Montpensier. [1878. Deceased. 1879. Nov. 29. He marries Archduchess Maria Christina of Austria.]

1885 Sept. 4–6. *Madrid.* **Rioters** attack the German legation because the Germans have occupied the island of Yap, one of the Caroline Islands. [Sept. 26. Apology made. Mediation of the Pope.]

Nov. 25. Alfonso XII. dies.

1886 May 17. Alfonso XIII. born, and proclaimed **king** on the same day. His mother, Maria Christina, regent.

1888 Feb. 27. The Senate introduces **trial by jury.** [1889. May 20. Operative at Madrid.]

1889 Jan. 23. A decree of **amnesty** is issued for the benefit of mutinous soldiers, press and political offenders.

1890 Apr. 30. The Senate approves of **universal suffrage.**

1891 Feb. 3. The election returns show 314 Government candidates, 60 Liberals, 35 Republicans, and 7 Carlists.

May 31. Premier Canovas del Castillo announces a **convention** concluded with the **United States.**

June 26. A reciprocity **treaty** with the United States of America is promulgated.

1893 Jan. 26. The **Infanta Eulalia** and her husband, Prince Antoine, are appointed to represent the queen regent at the **World's Fair** in Chicago.

Mar. 12. Election returns; 322 Government deputies and 92 opposition.

May 11. *Madrid.* **Troops** guard the Cortes while Carlists and Republicans fight a government bill. Great excitement prevails. [May 12. A session of 54 hours ends.]

Nov. 10. Martial law is proclaimed at Barcelona to subdue a revolutionary outbreak.

1894 Feb. 23±. The Sultan of Morocco makes a satisfactory settlement of Spanish claims against the Riffians.

Apr. 10±. Emilio Castelar leaves the Republican party and joins the monarchists.

Apr. 28. The **United States** claims a large sum as reimbursement for duties improperly collected in Cuba.

Dec. 17. Spain grants partial rule to Cuba.

SWEDEN.

SWEDEN is a kingdom of northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. The government is a hereditary constitutional monarchy, with the legislative power vested in the king and a Riksdag, of two houses. Norway is under the same king, and united with Sweden in the same foreign and diplomatic relations. The chief religion is Protestant. Area, 170,979 square miles; population, in 1891, 4,802,751.

CHURCH.

829–31 [St.] Ansgar **introduces Christianity.** [Or 1000± by Olaf Skotkonung.]

STATE.

40–950 The **Skioldungs** rule.

980± * * Eric the Victory-Blest reigns.

993–1026 Olaf reins.

[1026–51, Edmund Colbrenner; 1051–56, Edmund Slemme; 1056–66, Stenkil; 1066–90, Halstan; 1090–1112, Ingo I.; 1112–18, Philip; 1118–35, Ingo II.; 1135–55, Swerker Karlsson.]

ARMY—NAVY.

1056 * * **Civil war**; the Swedes are unable to resist Stenki.

1160 * * **Civil war; Goths against** Swedes.

1306 * * **Civil war**; the king against his brothers, who are imprisoned and starved.

1361 * * **Waldemar IV.**, of Denmark, ravages Gothland.

1363 * * **War with the nobles** (p. 636). The king is defeated at Enköping, and made a prisoner. [1389. Again at Falköping (p. 636).]

1496 * * **King Hans** of Denmark and Norway defeats Sten Sture.

1500 * * **The Ditmarshes defeat the** Danes.

1523 * * **Gustavus I.** rebels against the Danes, and takes the fortresses of Vesteras and Upsala.

1563–70 War with Norway and Denmark.
Cause: Eric XIV. claims the right to put three crowns on his coat-of-arms.

1594–95 War with Prussia.

1598 * * **Sigismund III.** is defeated by Duke Charles near Linköping.

1621 * * **Gustavus II.** defeats Sigismund III. in many battles. [1630–32. He takes part in the **Thirty Years' War.**]

1643–45 War with Denmark (p. 636).

1656 * * **Charles X.** defeats the Poles near Warsaw. [1658. He invades Denmark (p. 636). 1660. He overruns Poland.]

1674 * * **Charles XI.** aids the Germans. He defeats the Danes.

1700 * * **Charles XII.** invades Denmark (p. 638).

Nov. 30. *Rus.* Charles XII. with 8,400± Swedes defeats 40,000± Russians under Duc de Croy at **Narva.**

* * Charles XII. compels Augustus II. of Saxony to raise the **siege of Riga.** [1703. May 1. *Rus.* He defeats him at **Pultusk.**]

1709 July 8. (N. S.) *Rus.* **Peter the Great** with 70,000± Russians completely defeats Charles XII. and 25,000± Swedes at Pultowa. [He sends 14,000 prisoners to Siberia.]

1718 Dec. 11. *Nor.* **Charles XII.** is killed at the siege of Frederickshald.

1741–43 War with Russia. [1788–90. Again; Gustavus fails to recover Russian conquests in Finland and Livonia.]

ART—SCIENCE—NATURE.

1575 * * **Tycho Brahe** erects an observatory. [Also founds the Tychonic system of astronomy.]

1649 * * **Olaus Rüdbeck** discovers the **lymphatics.**

1719 * * **A snow-storm** causes 7,000 soldiers to perish on the mountains.

1725–68 Carl von Linnæus founds the "artificial system" in botany. [1741. Garden at Upsala is established.]

1733 * * **Georg Brandt** discovers **cobalt.**

1751± * * **Axel Frederick Cronstedt** discovers **nickel.**

1761 * * **Torbern Olof Bergman** proves that **fixed air** is an acid.

1770 * * **Karl Wilhelm Scheele** discovers **tartaric acid.** [1775. Also **oxygen**; also **bleaching** with chlorin. 1779. **Glycerin.** 1782. **Prussic acid.**]

BIRTHS—DEATHS.

1128 * * **Absalon, Norse bishop of Lund,** born. [1201. Dies.]
1470 * * **Charles VIII.**, king, dies.
1482 * * **Andreæ, Laurentius, reformer, cl., b.** [1552. Dies.]
1496 * * **Gustavus I.**, king, b. [1560. Dies.]
1503 * * **Sten Sture, protector, dies.**
1533 * * **Eric XIV.**, king, born. [1577. D.]
1550 * * **Charles IX.**, king, b. [1611. D.]
1594 * * **Gustavus II., Adolphus, king, born.** [1632. Dies.]
Horn, Gustaf, count, general, b. [1659. D.]
1595 * * **Banér (Banier), Johan G., general,** born. [1641. Dies.]
1598 * * **Lilja, Göran (Georg Stjernhjelm), father of Swedish poetry, b.** [1672. D.]
1603 * * **Torstenson, Lennart, Count of Ortala, general, born.** [1651. Dies.]
1613 * * **Wrangel, Karl Gustaf von, high admiral, born.** [1676. Dies.]
1626 * * **Christina, queen, born.** [1689. D.]
1645 * * **Spegel, Haquin, archbishop of Upsala, author, born.** [1714. Dies.]
1660 Feb. 3. Charles X., king, dies.
1670 * * **Celsius, Olaus, botanist, orientalist, born.** [1756. Dies.]
1675 * * **Benzel, Eric, archbishop of Upsala, author, born.** [1743. Dies.]
1682 * * **Charles XII.**, king, b. [1718. D.]
1688 * * **Swedenborg, Emanuel, theologian, philosopher, born.** [1772. Dies.]
1694 * * **Brandt, Georg, chemist, b.** [1768. D.]
1701 * * **Celsius, Anders, astro., b.** [1744. D.]
1705 * * **Aterdi, Peter, naturalist, born.** [1735. Dies.]
1707 * * **Browal, Johan, clergyman, naturalist, born.** [1755. Dies.]
Linnæus, Carl von, naturalist, b. [1778. D.]
1710 * * **Ehrenswärd, Count of, August, field-marshal, born.** [1783. Dies.]
1722 * * **Cronstedt, Axel Fredrick, mineralogist, born.** [1765. Dies.]
Hasselquist, Fredrick, naturalist, b. [1752. D.]
1735 * * **Bergman, Torbern Olof, chemist, naturalist, born.** [1784. Dies.]
1736 * * **Alströmer, Klaudius, naturalist, born.** [1796. Dies.]
Solander, Daniel, Charles, naturalist, born. [1782. Dies.]
1740 * * **Bellman, Karl Mikael, poet, born.** [1795. Dies.]
1742 * * **Scheele, Karl Wilhelm, chemist. born.** [1786. Dies.]
1743 * * **Ferber, Johan Jacob, mineralogist, born.** [1790. Dies.]
Thunberg, Karl Peter, botanist, b. [1828. D.]
1746 * * **Gustavus III., king, b.** [1792. D.]
Troil, Uno, archbishop of Upsala, author, born. [1803. Dies.]
1748 * * **Charles XIII.**, king, b. [1818. D.]
1750 * * **Afzelius, Adam, botanist, born.** [1836±. Dies.]
1755 * * **Essen, Hans Henrik, count, field-marshal, born.** [1824. Dies.]
Fersen, Axel von, count, field-marshal, born. [1810. Dies.]
1757 * * **Archarius, Erik, botanist, born.** [1819. Dies.]
Armfelt, Gustaf Mauritz, courtier, lieutenant-general, born. [1814. Dies.]
1767 * * **Höijer, Benjamin Karl Henrik, philosopher, born.** [1812. Dies.]
1776 * * **Gustavus IV., Adolphus, king, born.** [1837. Dies.]
Ling, Peter H., physiol., poet, b. [1839. D.]
1779 * * **Berzelius, Jöns Jakob, baron, chemist, born.** [1848. Dies.]
1782 * * **Tegnér, Esaias, poet, b.** [1846. D.]
1783 * * **Bystrom, Johan Nils, sculptor, born.** [1848. Dies.]
Geijer (Geyer), Erik Gustaf, historian, poet, born. [1847. Dies.]
1785 * * **Agardh, Karl Adolf, botanist, born.** [1859. Dies.]
Hammarskjöld, Lars, critic, author, born. [1827. Dies.]
Zettersedt, Johan W., naturalist, b. [1874. D.]
1787± **Fogelberg, Bengt Erland, sculptor, born.** [1854. Dies.]
Nilsson, Sven, zoologist, born. [1883. Dies.]
1788 * * **Palmblad, Vilhelm Fredrik, author, born.** [1852. Dies.]
1790 * * **Atterbom, Peter Daniel Amadeus, poet, born.** [1855. Dies.]
1791 * * **Dahlgren, Karl Johan, poet, novelist, born.** [1844. Dies.]
1793 * * **Almqvist, Karl J. L., poet, novelist, born.** [1866. Dies.]
1794 * * **Fries, Elias Magnus, botanist, orator, born.** [1878. Dies.]
1795 * * **Crusenstolpe, Magnus Jakob, novelist, political writer, born.** [1865. Dies.]
Fryxel, Anders, historian, born. [1881. D.]
1802 * * **Bremer, Fredrika, novelist, born.** [1865. Dies.]
Lönnrot, Elias, Finnish philologist, born. [1884. Dies.]

CHURCH.

1150± * * **King Swerker petitions the** Pope to send the Swedes a **bishop** and a primate. [1163, The archbishopric of Upsala is established.]

1152 * * The synod at Linköping decides to enforce clerical **celibacy**, and to send yearly contributions to the Pope.

1160± * * **Eric I. attempts to force Christianity** on the Finns.

1527 * * **Gustavus** is authorized to **reorganize the church.** [1528. He establishes Lutheranism, and confiscates clerical properties.]

1568± * * **John III. attempts to make the Swedes Catholics.** Protestants resent his proselyting. Rome condemns his indecision.

1593 * * **A great assembly accepts the Augsburg Confession.** [1601. Sweden joins the general Protestant movement.]

1743 * * **Emanuel Swedenborg,** founder of the New Jerusalem, begins to have "visions."

LETTERS.

1230± * * *Elder West Göta Law*, by Eskil, appears.

1303 * * *Queen Euphemia's Songs* are written.

1320 * * *Erikskronikan*, a chronicle in rhyme, appears.

1325± * * *On the Conduct of Kings and Princes* is written.

1347 * * *General Common Law*, by Magnus Ericsson, appears.

1350–1484 The Bible is translated.

1440± * * *Karlskronikan* is written.

1476 * * **The University of Upsala is** founded by Sten Sture. [1477. Sept. 21. Opened.]

1495 * * **The first book printed in the** Swedish language appears.

1500± * * *Sturekronikorna* is written.

1530 * * *Certain Divine Songs*, by Olaus Petri, appear. [He writes also a *Chronicle*, and a mystery play, *Tobie Comedia*, the first Swedish drama.]

1610 * * *Tisbe*, the first comedy in Swedish, by Magnus Olai Asteropherus, appears.

1611–32 Gustavus Adolphus endows the University of Upsala, and founds the University of Dorpat and many schools and colleges.

1643 * * **A Swedish** *Dictionary* is published.

* * *Ordinaire Post-Tidende* is issued at Stockholm.

1649 * * *Cupid Caught* and *The Birth of Peace*, by Georg Stjernhjelm, appear. [1651, *Parnassus Triumphans*; 1653, *Hercules.*]

1658 * * *Complaint of the Swedish Language*, by Gustaf Rosenhane, appears. [1680, *Venerid*; 1682, *Eighty Songs.*]

1668 * * **The University of Lund is** founded.

1675–83 *Svensk Mercurius* is issued.

1675–98 *Atlantica*, by Olaus Rüdbeck, appears. [1701, *Elysian Fields.*]

1682–1701 *Relationes Curiosæ* is issued in Latin.

1708 * * *History of the Swedish Church*, by Haquin Spegel, appears. [Later, *God's Labor and Rest.*]

1733–34 *Swedish Argus*, by Olaus von Dalin, appears. [1736, *Thoughts about Critics;* 1742, *Swedish Freedom.*]

1739 * * *Sinclairsvisa*, by Anders Odel, appears.

1741 * * The **Royal Academy** is founded by Linnæus.

1742 * * *Tidningar om den Lärdas Arbeten* is issued.

* * *Gazette Française de Stockholm* is issued.

1742–45 *Adalrik och Göthilda*, by Jakob Henrik Mörk, appears. [1749–58, *Thecla.*]

1743 * * *The Sorrowing Turtledove*, by Hedvig Charlotta Nordenflycht, appears.

1749–56 *Arcana Cœlestia*, by **Emanuel Swedenborg**, appears.

1755–89 *Swenska Mercurius* is issued.

1760 * * *The Moon*, by Karl Mikael Bellman, appears. [1765–90, *Fredman's Epistles* and *Fredman's Songs.*]

1772 * *Mercure de Suède* is issued.

1785 * * *The Expedition Across the Belt*, by Gustaf Frederik Gyllenborg, appears.

1786 * The Swedish Academy, with 18 members, is created by Gustavus III.

1796 * * *Samlade Skrifters*, by Johan Henrik Kellgren, appears.

1803 * The Vitterheteus Vänner, a literary society, is founded at Upsala by Lars Hammarsköld. [1807. Aurora Förbundet, established by Peter Daniel Amadeus Atterbom and Vilhelm Fredrick Palmblad.]

SOCIETY.

1520 * * Christian II. orders the principal nobles to a feast, where they are **massacred.**

1561 * Eric XIV. introduces the titles count and baron.

1622 * * Gustavus Adolphus prohibits the **drinking of whisky.**

[1698. Charles XII. prohibits its manufacture. 1718. Its manufacture is limited to four distilleries. 1756. The party called "Hats" secure by enactment the prohibition of the sale of whisky. 1771. Gustavus III. prohibits it. 1774. Repeals the prohibition, and licenses the sale for the revenue; crown stills are established. 1787. Leasehold stills are introduced. 1809. Domestic stills are introduced. 1855. Licenses are enacted, and domestic stills abolished. 1865. The Gothenburg system of regulating the traffic is introduced.]

1772 * * The **Order of the Sword** is instituted.

1792 Mar. 16. Count Ankerström **shoots Gustavus III.** at a masquerade.

STATE.

1155 * * The Swedes choose [St.] **Eric IX.**, Edwardson; he is opposed by the Goths. [The **Goths and Swedes** each choose their own king, and fight each other for 100± years.]

1161–67 Charles VII. reigns. [1167–99, Canute Erickson; 1199–1210, Swerker II.; 1210–16, Eric II.; 1216–22, John I.; 1222–50, Eric III.; 1250–66, Birger Jarl, regent.]

1260 * * **Stockholm** is founded.

13th Century. **The Goths and Swedes** become fused.

1266–75 Waldemar V. reigns. He fortifies Stockholm, and subdues the Finnish pirates.

1275–90 Magnus I., Ladulæs, reigns. [1279. He organizes the government in regular form.]

1290–1319 Birger II., nine years of age; **Torkel Knutsson**, regent. [1295. The code of laws are accepted by the Great Thing; Savolax and Carelia are annexed. 1306. The king beheads Knutsson.]

1319–63 Young Magnus II., Smæk, reigns; Mats Ketilmundsson, successful regent. [1365, Deposed, imprisoned; 1371, Released, and goes to Norway.]

1319 * * **The crown** is made elective.

1336 * * On the death of Mats **the Danes** recover conquered territory.

1363–89 Albert, Count of Mecklenburg, reigns. He is elected king by the disaffected nobles [and later by the Great Thing].

* * Haco VIII., king of Norway, Albert's son, **marries** Margaret of Denmark. [1389. She sends an army to aid the nobles, and subdues most of the country.]

1389–1412 Margaret of Denmark reigns.

1397 July 20. Three kingdoms are united in the **Union of Calmar** (p. 637).

1412–39 Eric VII. reigns.

(1413.) He declares the duchy of Schleswig a forfeited fief, and fights [20 years] to possess it. (1434.) The oppressed peasants of Dalecarlia rebel. (1436.) The nobles pacify the peasants by promising to dethrone Eric; but they reestablish him. (1439.) Finally dethroned.

1440–48 Christopher III. reigns.

1448 * * **Christian I.** is elected king by the Danes (p. 637). Sweden secedes, and the kingdoms are separated.

1448–57 Charles VIII. (Knutsson) is elected king by the Swedes. (1457.) His enemies in both the spiritual and the temporal aristocracy drive him out, and elect Christian I.

1457–64 Christian I., of Denmark, reigns, but is unable to dominate the entire country.

1464–71± Charles VIII. again reigns. (1465.) Dethroned for a short time by the nobles. Almost **continuous wars** with the Danes.

1471–83 Interregnum; Sten Sture, the elder, rules as protector.

1483–1502 John II. (I. of Denmark) reigns.

1502 * * **Interregnum.**

1503–12 Svante Nilsson Sture, protector. [1512–20. Sten Sture, the younger.]

1520–23 Christian II. of Denmark, the ferocious conqueror, reigns.

He massacres 90 prominent men, and is expelled by an uprising under Gustavus Ericsson [Vasa], who overthrows the Danish power.

1523–60 Gustavus I., Vasa, is elected king on June 6th by a diet, which repudiates the union of Calmar. **Sweden is independent** (p. 637). (1544.) He makes the **crown hereditary**; he is popular with his subjects.

1560–69 Eric IV. reigns. Deposed and imprisoned by his brother, who succeeds him.

1569–92 John III. reigns. (1570). The Peace of Stettin (Prus.) ends the Danish war.

1592–1604 Sigismund III. of Poland, son of John III., reigns.

As an ardent Catholic he provokes opposition, and finally makes his uncle, Duke Charles [IX.], regent, and returns to Poland. (1600.) Dethroned.

1595 * * Peace with Russia.

1604–11 Charles IX. reigns by the election of the Diet. Many wars follow.

1611–32 Gustavus II., Adolphus, reigns with distinguished success.

1613 June 29. Treaty of Knäred.

Denmark returns all conquered territory to Sweden, and receives one million thalers.

1617 Mar. 9. Gustavus forces **Russia to cede** Kexholm, Karelia, and Ingermanland, at Stobowa.

1629 Sept. 16. Poland signs an armistice for six years.

1631 Jan. 25. Treaty with France (p. 689).

1632–54 Christina reigns. (1644.) Assumes the crown on her 18th birthday. (1654. June 16). Abdicates in favor of her cousin, Charles Gustavus.

1648 * * **Denmark cedes** Rugen to Sweden.

1654–60 Charles X., Gustavus, reigns.

1660–97 Charles XI. reigns. (1672.) Assumes the government; 16 years of age.

Taxation crushes the people. (1680.) Reforms are made. One-fourth of the crown lands held by nobles are restored. Many families are ruined. The crown becomes independent of the nobles; it holds ten counties as crown lands.

1697–1718 Charles XII. reigns, "the madman of the North;" 15 years of age.

(1699.) He abolishes the Senate, and becomes an absolute ruler. (1700.) Poland, Russia, and Denmark unite in an alliance against Sweden to recover lost territories. Denmark is soon alarmed, and withdraws from the alliance. (1706.) Poland makes peace at Altranstädt. (1709.) Charles XII. flees into Turkey. (1714.) He returns.

* * * **Numerous wars**: the nobles recover their power.

1700–1800 Sweden is one of the greatest powers of Europe.

1718–41 (51) **Ulrika Eleonora** and her consort, Frederick I., landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, reign. (1741.) She abdicates; he reigns alone.

1719 * * **Despotism is abolished; the** powers of the Diet are restored.

Sweden cedes Bremen and Verden to Hanover. [1720. Surrenders Stettin and part of Western Pomerania to Prussia. 1721. Livonia, Esthonia, Ingermanland, and part of Viborg Jän, go to Russia. 1743. Russia gets Eastern Finland by the Peace of Arbo.]

1738–57 The **French party** called "Hats" and the **Russian party** called "Caps" disturb the country. [1770. Gustavus III. subdues them.]

1741–51 Frederick I. reigns.

1751–71 Adolphus Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp reigns.

1756 * * **A conspiracy of the nobles** detected.

1771–92 Gustavus III., Adolphus, reigns. (1772. Aug. 12.) By a *coup d'état* he reduces the advisory council to a mere advisory board.

1792–1809 Gustavus IV. reigns. He is deposed by a military conspiracy, and succeeded by his uncle Charles, the Duke of Sudermania.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1803 * * Jöns Jakob Berzelius discovers **cerium.** [1817, also selenium; 1818, silicon; 1824, tantalum columbium; 1828, thorinum; 1844, zirconium.]

1817± * * Arfwedson discovers lithium.

1872 July 21. Nils Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld sails on an **Arctic expedition.** [1875. Another. 1878–79. He accomplishes the Northeast Passage.]

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1803 * * **Ericsson**, John, engineer, inventor, born. [1889. Dies.]
1804 * * Runeberg, Johan Ludvig, poet, b. Taglioni, Marie, opera dancer, b. [1884. D.]
1806 * * Dahlbom, Anders G., entomologist, born. [1859. Dies.]
1807 * * Carlén, Emilia Smith Flygare, novelist, born. [1892. Dies.]
1808 * * Chapman, Fredrik Henrik af, admiral, dies.
1813 * * Castrén, Matthias Alexander, philologist, born. [1852. Dies.]
Mellin, Gustaf Henrik, novelist, b. [1876. D.]
1819 * * Schwartz, Marie Sophie, author, b.
1821 * * Andersson, Nils Johan, botanist, born. [1880. Dies.]
Lind, Jenny (Mrs. Goldschmidt), vocalist, born. [1887. Dies.]
1826 May 3. Charles XV., king, born. [1872, Sept. 18. Dies.]
1827 * * Andersson, Carl Johan, explorer, born. [1867. Dies.]
1829 Jan. 21. Oscar II., born.
Rydberg, Abraham Victor, novelist, born.
1832 * * Nordenskjöld, Adolf Erik, arctic explorer, born.
1843 * * Nilsson, Christine, singer, born.
1858 June 16. Prince Gustavus, born.
1877 * * **Runeberg, Johann Ludvig**, poet, A73.

CHURCH.

1809 * * The Swedish Bible Society is organized. [1829. The first missionary society, at Göteborg. 1835. Jan. 6. Also the Swedish Missionary Society. 1845. The Mission Society of Lund. 1855. It is absorbed by the Swedish Society. 1877. The Mission Union for the Jews is formed. 1880. Mar. 17. The Friends of the Finns Society is organized.]

1834 * * American Baptists begin mission-work in Sweden. [1852. Rev. Andreas Wiberg, an eminent scholar, becomes a Baptist, and founds the Baptist church of Sweden. 1872. The Baptist Conference organizes a missionary society. 1886. Mar. 17. The work is adopted by the American Baptists.]

1856 * * The Evangelical National Institution is organized.

1857 * * The banishment of **Roman Catholic** converts from Lutheranism is decreed.

1860 * * Religious **toleration** is extended.

1865 * * Methodists enter from Norway. [1868. Mission organized. 1874. Theological School opened at Upsala. 1876. A conference is organized.]

1878 Aug. 2. The Swedish Mission Union is formed.

LETTERS.

1808 * * *War Song for the Militia of Scania*, by Esaias Tegnér, appears. [1811, *Svea;* 1820, *The Children of the Lord's Supper;* 1822, *Axel;* 1825, *Frithjofs Saga.*]

1810–13 *Phosphorus* is issued.

1810–12 *Polyfem* is issued.

1811 * * The Gothic Society is founded at Stockholm; it issues the *Iduna.*

1813 * * *Poems*, by Lars Hammarsköld, appears. [1817, *Hellvin och Elvina;* 1818, *Swedish Literature;* 1821, *Historical Remarks on the Progress and Development of Philosophic Studies in Sweden.*]

1813–25 *Svensk Literatur-Tidning* is issued.

1819 * * *National Hymn-book of Sweden*, by Johan Olof Wallin, appears.

1820 * * *Poems*, by Erik Sjöberg, appears.

* * *Poems*, by Adolf Iwar Arwidsson, appears.

* * The *Argus* is issued by Johannson.

* * *Poems*, by Julia Christina Nyberg, appears.

1823–79 * * *Narratives from Swedish History*, by Anders Fryxell, appears.

1829 * * *Book of the Thorn Rose*, by Karl Jonas Ludwig Almqvist, appears. [Later, *Gabriele Mimanso, Amalie Hillner, Ara Minta May, Kolumbine*, and *Marjam.*]

1830 * * *Poems*, by **Johan Ludvig Runeberg**, appears. [1832, *The Elk Hunters;* 1838, More *Poems;* 1836, *Hanna;* 1841, *Christmas Eve;* 1843, More *Poems;* 1844, *King Fjalar:* 1848–60, *Ensign Stål's Stories;* 1853, *Minor Writings.*]

* * *Fäderneslandbladet* is issued by Crusenstolpe.

* * *Aftonbladet* is issued by Hjerta.

1831 * * *Columbus and the Discovery of America*, by Frans Michel Franzen, appears.

1832 * * *History of the Swedish Nation*, by Eric Gustaf Geijer, appears. [1834, *Reminiscences;* 1839, *Sketch of the Condition of Sweden;* 1844, *Life of Charles XIV.*]

1833 * * *History of Swedish Literature*, by Peter Wieselgren, appears.

1833–37 *Skandia* is issued.

1833–34 *Swenska Argus* is issued.

1834 * * *History of Sweden*, by Anders Magnus Strinnholm, appears.

* * *Statistics of Sweden*, by Karl Gustaf af Forsell, appears.

1835–57 *Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Swedes*, by Vilhelm Fredrick Palmblad, appears. [1846, *Aurora Konigsmark.*]

1837 * * *The First Years of Gustavus IV.*, by Magnus Jakob Crusenstolpe, appears. [1838–40, *Positions and Relations;* 1840–44, *Morianen.*]

1838 * * *Ställningar och Forhallanden* is issued.

1838–40 *Literaturbladet* is issued.

1840± * * *The Neighbors*, by Fredrika Bremer, appears. [1843, *The Home;* later, *The President's Daughters, The Diary, The H. Family, Strife and Peace, Nina*, and *Brothers and Sisters;* 1853, *The Homes of the New World;* 1856, *Hertha.*]

1841 * * *The Seers and Poets of Sweden*, by Peter Daniel Atterbom, appears.

* * *Waldemar Klein*, by Emilia Flygare Carlén, appears. [1844, *The Professor* and *Thistle Island;* 1850, *Home in the Valley.*]

1846 * * *Erik XIV.*, by Johan Börjesson, appears.

1850 * * *Tidsskrift för Litteratur* is issued.

1852 * * *Norsk Tidsskrift* is issued.

1856 * * *Poems*, by Karl Vilhelm Bottiger, appears.

1858 * * *The Man of Family and the Man from the People*, by Maria Sophie Schwartz, appears. [1859, *Work Ennobles a Man;* 1860, *The Nobleman's Daughter;* 1863, *The Organ-Grinder's Son* and *Gold and Name;* 1873, *A Child of the Time.*]

* * *Revue Suédoise* is issued.

1859 * * *The Last of the Athenians*, by Abraham Victor Rydberg, appears.

1861 * * *Little Poems*, by Carl Johan Snoilsky, appears. [1862, 1869, More poems; 1871, *Sonnets;* 1881, *New Poems.*]

1876 * * *Poems*, by Karl David Wirsén, appears.

SOCIETY.

1847 Oct. 9. Sweden **abolishes slavery** in its dependencies.

1855 * * The police **arrest** 11 persons for every 100 of the population. [1886. Average annual consumption of **distilled spirits**, 2.47 gallons.]

1857 June 6. Oscar II. is married to the Princess Sophia of Nassau.

1869 July 28. The **Princess Louisa** is married to Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark.

1881 Sept. 20. Prince **Gustavus** is married to Victoria of Baden.

1888 Mar. 15. Prince **Oscar** is married to Ebba Munck of England.

STATE.

1809–18 Charles XIII. reigns.
(1809. June 7.) He decrees a representative constitution. (Sept. 17.) Finland is ceded to Russia. (1812. Jan. 9.) Napoleon I. seizes Swedish Pomerania. (1813. Mar. 13.) **Joins** the alliance against Napoleon I. (p. 521).

1814 Jan. 14. Denmark **cedes Norway** to Sweden by the treaty of Kiel (p. 639). [Nov. * Transferred.]

1815 * * Prussia obtains Stralsund and the Island of Rugen.

1818–44 Charles XIV. (Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, and crown prince), formerly a French general, reigns.

1844–59 Oscar I., son of Berdanotte, reigns.

1859–72 Charles XV. reigns.

1864 Jan. 1. Free trade begins.

Dec. 4–8. The Chambers adopt a new constitution.

Dec. * *Stockholm.* The National **Scandinavian Society** is formed to advance the confederation of the three kingdoms, Sweden, Denmark, and Norway.

1870 Aug. 4. Neutrality in the Franco-Prussian war is announced by proclamation.

1872 Sept. 8. Oscar II. succeeds his brother. [1873. May 12. The king and queen are crowned. 1884. Mar. 10. The crown prince is made viceroy of Norway.]

1893 July 22. The Storthing reduces the **king's allowance** from 336,000 to 256,000 kroner.

SWITZERLAND is a federal republic of central Europe; capital, Bern. It contains 22 confederated cantons, which are largely independent in local government. The legislative power is vested in an Assembly of two chambers, the State Council having two members from each canton, and the Chamber of Representatives having 147 Deputies. The joint session of both constitutes the Federal Assembly, which elects the executives of the Federal Council and its president, who is also the president of the Swiss Confederation for a term of one year. The principle of the referendum is also employed in legislation. Religion, three-fifths Protestant, two-fifths Roman Catholic; language, German, French, Italian, and Romansch. Area, 15,976 square miles; population, 2,933,334.

ARMY — NAVY.

1315–1446 Important Battles.

(1315. Nov. 15.) Morgarten (p. 504). (1386. JULY 9.) Sempach (p. 784). (1388. APR. 9.) Nafels (p. 784). (1444. AUG. 26.) St. Jacob (p. 784). (1446 * *) Ragaz (p. 784).

1386–89 War with Austria, caused by its oppressive rule. [1394+. Another war. 1412–62. Another.]

1436–50 Civil war between Zurich and Schwyz, caused by territorial disputes. (1443.) Zurich troops are defeated at **St. Jacob** on the Sihl. (1444.) **Zurich** is besieged.

1440–46 War with Frederick III. of Austria (p. 784).

1458 * * War with Sigismund.

1476 Mar. 3. Battle at **Granson** (p. 786). [June 22. At **Morat** (p. 786). 1477. Jan. 5. At **Nancy** (p. 786).]

1512 * * The Swiss in Milan (p. 786).

1513 June 6. *N. It.* The Swiss defeat the French at **Navara** (p. 680).

1515 Sept. 13, 14. *N. It.* The Swiss power is broken by the defeat at **Melegnano** (p. 680). [1516. Peace follows.]

1529–31 Wars of Kappel.

Protestant and Roman Catholic cantons in conflict. [1531. Oct 11. The Protestants are defeated at **Kappel**; **Zwingli**, their leader, is killed.]

1602 "The escalade;" Charles Emanuel of Savoy is repulsed at Geneva, after scaling the walls and entering the town.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE. LETTERS.

1459 Nov. 12. The University of Basel is founded by a papal charter.

1557 * * The *Geneva Bible*, printed by Rowland Hart, appears.

1565± * * Gesner writes a *History of Animals;* makes a classification of plants.

1621 * * A *Lexicon Hebraicum*, by Johann Buxtorf, appears.

1667 * * *The Universal Lexicon*, by Johann J. Hoffman, appears.

1696 * * *Ars Critica*, by Jean le Clerc, appears.

1703–15 *Nova Literaria Helvetica* **is** issued at Zurich.

1728–34 *Bibliothèque Italique* **is** issued.

1752 * * The screw ship-engine is invented by Daniel Bernoulli.

1758 * * The *Death of Abel* **is** painted by Salomon Gessner.

1770 * * The *Lover's Present* **is** painted by Sigmund Frendenberger.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

14th Century. **Tell, William,** legendary patriot, born.
1386 * * Winkelried, Arnold von, patriot, d.
1484 * * Zwingli, Ulric, reformer, born. [1531. Dies.]
1496 * * Bonnivard, François de (Genoese), patriot, born. [1570. Dies.]
1504 * * Bullinger, Heinrich, reformer, author, born. [1575. Dies.]
1541 * * Bauhin, Jean, botanist, b. [1613. D.]
1620 * * Hottinger, Johann H., orientalist, theologian, born. [1667. Dies.]
1623 * * Turretini, François, theologian, born. [1687. Dies.]
1647 * * Mérian, Maria Sibylla, artist, naturalist, born. [1717. Dies.]
1654 * * Bernoulli, Jacques, mathematician, born. [1705. Dies.]
1657 * * Le Clerc, Jean, clergyman, critic, born. [1756. Dies.]
1667 * * Bernoulli, Jean, mathematician, born. [1748. Dies.]
1671 * * Turretini, Jean Alphonse, theologian, born. [1737. Dies.]
1694 * * Burlamaqui, Jean Jacques, jurist, born. [1748. Dies.]
1698 * * Bodmer, Johann Jakob, journalist, born. [1783. Dies.]
1700 * * Bernoulli, Daniel, mathematician, physicist, born. [1782. Dies.]
1707 * * Euler, Leonhard, math., b. [1783. D.]
1708 * * Haller, Albrecht von, physiologist, born. [1777. Dies.]
1714 * * Vattel, Emmeric de, publicist, born. [1767. Dies.]
1720 * * Bonnet, Charles, naturalist, philosopher, born. [1793. Dies.]
1727 * * Berthoud, Ferdinand, inventor of marine clocks, born. [1807. Dies.]
Deluc, Jean André, geologist, b. [1817. D.]
1728 * * Tissot, Simon André, physician, born. [1797. Dies.]
Zimmermann, Johann von, physician, born. [1795. Dies.]
1735 * * Clavière, Étienne, financier, born. [1793. Dies.]
1740 * * Delolme, Jean Louis, political writer, born. [1806. Dies.]
Saussure, Horace Benedict de, naturalist, born. [1799. Dies.]
1741 * * Hess, Johann Jakob, Protestant theologian, born. [1828. Dies.]
Kauffmann, Maria A., painter, b. [1807. D.]
Lavater, John Caspar, Protestant clergyman, physiognomist, born. [1801. D.]
1746 * * Pestalozzi, Johann Heinrich, educator, born. [1827. Dies.]
1750 * * Huber, François, naturalist, born. [1831. Dies.]
18th Century. Argand, Aimé, chemist, inventor, born. [1805. Dies.]
1759 * * Dumont, Pierre Étienne Louis, scholar, author, born. [1829. Dies.]
1771 * * Fellenberg, Philippe von, educationist, born. [1844. Dies.]
1778 * * Candolle, Augustin P. de, botanist, born. [1841. Dies.]

CHURCH.

643 * * Irish missionaries introduce **Christianity.**

1431 * * Council of Basel (p. 784).

1519 * * Ulric Zwingli begins the Reformation at Basel.

1523 * * The Anabaptists appear. [1525. Fined by the Senate. 1526. Decree of death passed by the Senate. 1527. Felix Mantz executed by drowning. 1529. Become numerous. 1671. 700 expelled from Bern.]

1536 * * John Calvin, from France, settles in Geneva.

1553 May 27. Michael Servetus having denied in print the divinity of Christ, and condemned, is burned in Geneva.

1586 Oct. 5. The seven Roman Catholic cantons of the Confederation form the **Golden League** for the maintenance of their faith in these cantons.

1620 July 20–22. Protestants are **massacred** in Volteline.

STATE.

1032 * * Helvetia is subject to the Germans.

1171 * * Freiburg is founded.

1191 * * Bern is founded. [1218. Becomes an imperial city.]

1231 * * Henry, son of Frederick II., grants a **charter** to Uri. [1240. Frederick II. grants one to Schwyz. 1297. Adolf confirms both.]

1275 * * The Landsgemeinde of Uri first meets. [1294. That of Schwyz. 1309. June 3. Henry VII. confirms the charters of both cantons.]

1291 Aug. 1. The Swiss confederation begins in the **Everlasting League** for self-defense, formed by the cantons of Uri, Schwyz, and Nidwalden [Unterwalden]. [1315. Dec. 9. Renewed at Brunnen. 1316. Confirmed by Louis IV.]

1309 * * Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden form a **confederation.** [1315. The confederates conclude alliances with Glaus, Urseren, Art, and Interlaken for protection against Austria.]

1332 * * Lucerne joins the League. [1351, also Zurich; 1352, Glarus and Zug; 1353, Bern.]

1386–89 Lucerne revolts against the oppression of Austria. [1389. A seven years' **peace** is signed. 1394. July 16. Extended for 20 years; 1412, for 50 years.]

1400–19 The Caddee, or League of God's House, unites the Grisons to resist domestic tyranny. [1424. A second league. 1436. **League of the Ten Jurisdictions.**]

1410–26 *N. It.* **Much territory** is acquired by conquest.

1440–46 Zurich an ally of Austria.

1446 * * Peace with France. [1450. Zurich makes peace with the Confederates. 1452. Alliance with France.]

1474 Mar. 30. The Everlasting Compact is signed at Constance; Sigismund renounces all Austrian claims on Confederates' lands.

Oct. 9. War is declared against Charles the Bold.

1481 Dec. * The "Compact of Stanz" is formed. Freiburg and Solothurn join the Confederation. [1501. Basel and Schaffhausen join. 1515. Appenzell.]

1516 * * The Confederacy is acknowledged by several powers; **peace** with France.

1531 Nov. * The warring Protestants and Catholics make a **peace;** neither to attempt to convert the other by wholesale.

1544 * * The **Grisons leagues** become Confederate allies. [1584. Also Geneva.]

1648 * * Treaty of Westphalia; independence recognized (p. 797).

1712 Aug. * The religious wars end in the Peace **of Aargau.**

1777 May 25. An alliance is made with France.

1781 * * The aristocratic and democratic parties in Geneva **quarrel** until France interferes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1345 * * The Bank of Geneva is founded.

1515 * * In three months 500± persons are **burned** in Geneva as **witches.**

ARMY — NAVY.

1799–1802 Switzerland is the seat of the war between the Second Coalition and Napoleon I.

1811 Aug. 24. Switzerland furnishes 6,000 men in aid of France.

1847 Nov. * Civil war begins.

1871 Feb. 1. The French are driven by the Germans across the line (p. 744).

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1787 * * Dufour, Guillaume Henri, general, born. [1875. Dies.]
Orelli, Kaspar, philologist, born. [1849. D.]
1794 * * Merle d'Aubigné, Jean Henri, historian, born. [1872. Dies.]
1797 * * Vinet, Alexandre Rodolphe, author, born. [1847. Dies.]
1801 * * De La Rive, Auguste, natural philosopher, born. [1873. Dies.]
1810 * * Calame, Alexandre, artist, born. [1864. Dies.]
1811 * * Desor, Édouard, scientist, born. [1882. Dies.]
1812 * * Thalberg, Sigismund, pianist, born. [1871. Dies.]
1820 * * Tschudi, Friedrich von, zoologist, born. [1886. Dies.]
1822 * Dubs, Jakob, states., b. [1819. D.]
1829 * * Vautier, Benjamin, painter, born.
1869 Feb. 23. Mermillod, Gaspar, cardinal, A68.
1893 Apr. 4. Candolle, Alphonse L. P. P., botanist, A87.
Aug. 14. Ruchonnet, M. L., statesman, d.
1894 Feb. 2. Herzog, Hans, general, A76.

LETTERS.

1796–1815 *Bibliothèque Britannique* is issued.

1806 Sept. 2. A landslide on the Rossberg Mountain causes 800 deaths.

1816 * * *Bibliothèque Universelle* issued.

1824 * * Auguste de la Rive invents a galvanometer. [1843. Advances the principal of the telephone.]

1830 * * Education is made independent of the clergy by law.

1838 * * *Revue Suisse* is issued.

1839 * * Christian F. Schönbein discovers ozone at Basel. [1845. Guncotton and collodion.]

1848 Oct. 7. The attempted introduction of Jesuit teachers in the Catholic cantons leads to a revolution.

1853 * * Lake dwellings of a prehistoric race are discovered. [1882. Mar. * At Constance.]

1857 Aug. 31. The Mont Cenis tunnel is begun (p. 1088).

1872 * * Prof. Kopp of Lucerne demonstrates that the popular stories concerning William Tell are myths. [1890. Aug. * Ordered by Government to be expunged from school-books.]

1873 * * The University of Geneva is founded.

1889 Oct. 6. The Council of State for Freiburg votes $2,250,000 to found a Roman Catholic University.

1891 July 11. An avalanche on the west side of Mont Blanc causes a flood; nearly 200 lives are lost.

1893 Sept. 13. The erection of an observatory on Mont Blanc is completed.

CHURCH.

1804–19 Bible societies are organized.
(1804.) The Basel. (1812.) The Zurich. (1813.) The Coire. (1814.) The Lausanne and the Geneva. (1816.) The Neuchâtel. (1819.) The Glarus.

1830 * * The Society of Israel's Friends is organized at Basel.

1839 * * Methodism is introduced. [1849. American Methodists introduce a mission. 1886. Conference organized.]

1840+ * * The Protestants and Catholics struggle with the education question. [1846. A league of cantons is formed to support education by Jesuits. 1847. Sept. 3. The Diet orders the expulsion of the Jesuits; civil war follows.]

1847 Nov. 29. The Jesuits expelled, and the monastic property confiscated.

1861 * * The Evangelical Alliance meets in Geneva. [1872. Sept. 23-28. Again. 1878. Sept. 2. At Basel.]

1872 Feb. 17. Monsignor Mermillod, the papal nuncio, refusing to submit to the civil authorities, is expelled. [1874. Sept. 5. The Government deprives 19 Roman Catholic priests of their parishes because they will not take the constitutional oath.]

1874 June * The Swiss National Church is organized.

1879 Aug. 17. Old Catholics meet at Bern. [1880. May 23. At Geneva.]

1883 * * The Salvation Army begins work. [1884. Sept. 2+. Persecuted by authorities at Bern. 1890. Jan. 28. The Bundesrath decides the Army is entitled to state protection.]

STATE.

1794 July 19. A revolution breaks out at Geneva; it is led by two resident commissioners of the French revolution.

1798 Mar. * The French occupy Switzerland; the Confederation is dissolved. [Mar. 29. The Helvetic republic is proclaimed. Apr. 12. Geneva is annexed by France (p. 713). Uric and Vaud secede from the republic.]

1803 Feb. 19. The Confederation is restored by the "Act of Mediation." The cantons of St. Gall, Grisons, Aargau, Thurgau, Ticino, and Vaud join it. [1813. Dec. 30. Also Geneva, Valais, and Neuchâtel.]

1806 * * Neuchâtel is ceded to France.

1815 Aug. 1. A new constitution is adopted. [1839. Those of the cantons are revised.]

1844 * * Protestant cantons oppose the surrender of education to the Jessuits.

1847 * * The Diet is at war with the "Sonderbund" on the Jesuit education question.

1848 * * The new constitution centralizes the government more than the old one. [1874. It is revised.]

1857 * * Neuchâtel is freed from Prussian claims.

1891 July 6. A plebiscite favors a new law empowering 50,000 citizens to submit the text of bills to the Chambers, and compelling their consideration.

1894 July 9. A referendum defeats a proposal to insert in the constitution a declaration of the right of every male citizen to labor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1787 * * A savings-bank is opened at Bern, the first one established. [1792. Another at Basel.]

1845 Dec. 5. The Fraternal Order of Templars of Honor and Temperance is organized.

1861 May 3. Glarus is destroyed by fire.

1867 Sept. 2. The Workmen's International Congress opens at Lausanne.
Sept. 9–12. An International Arbitration and Peace Congress is in session at Geneva.

1868 June 15. Mont Cenis tunnel opened (pp. 1088, 1089).
Sept. 9–12. An International Peace and Liberty Congress opens at Geneva. [Sept. 22–26. At Bern.]

1871 Dec. 18. The Alabama Claims Arbitration Commission meets at Geneva (pp. 275, 279).

1872 * * The St. Gothard tunnel is begun, 9¼ miles long (p. 1090).

1873 Sept. * The International (Socialists) Association meets in Geneva.
Aug. 18. The ex-Duke of Brunswick dies, bequeathing £764,000± to the city of Geneva.

1874 * * Capital punishment is abolished by referendum, 17 out of 21 cantons favor. [1879. May * Restored. Vote, 191,197–177,263.]

1875 May 23. The civil marriage and registration law is approved by a referendum. Vote, 212,854–204,700.

1887 May 16. By a two-thirds vote of the people, the manufacture, importation, and sale of spirits becomes a government monopoly.

1891 June 14. A broken bridge on a railway causes 150± deaths.

1892 Aug. 22. *Bern.* An International Peace Congress opens.

1893 Aug. 1. The 600th anniversary of the Swiss nationality is celebrated.

TRIPOLI.

TRIPOLI is a vilayet of the Turkish Empire, on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tripoli. Area, including its dependencies, Fezzan and Barca, 144,500± square miles; population, 1,000,000±.

7th Century. Conquered by Arabs.

1146 * * Tripoli is taken by Sicilians [1184. Retaken by Yakoub. 1510. Taken from Tunis by Ferdinand of Spain. 1551. Sultan Solyman takes the citadel, and annexes Tripoli to Turkey.]

1551 * * The Turks make Dragut the first governor. [1553. Corsairs Dragut and Sinan expel the Knights of St. John. The pirates terrorize seamen.]

1683 * * The French bombard Tripoli to suppress piracy; the pasha professes submission.

1714 * * The Moors successfully rebel against the Turks, and acquire independence. Ahmed Caramanti is the first pasha elected by the people.

1801–05 War with the United States (p. 110). Peace (p. 113).

1813 * * Mohammed el-Senusi comes from Algiers. [His austere doctrines are enthusiastically received and many thousand adherents gained.]

1816 * * **The British** force the bey to renounce piracy (p. 938).
1835 * * **Tripoli reconquered by Turkey.**
1881 Nov. * + Ahmed Rassim is pasha.
1887 * * A mission opened at Tripoli.
1889 July 4. A decree is issued abolishing the slave-trade.

TUNIS.

TUNIS is a French protectorate in Northern Africa; capital, Tunis. The government is nominally conducted by a native bey, who is controlled by a French resident. The Mohammedan religion prevails. Area, 45,000 square miles; population, 1,500,000±.

509 * * B. C. **Carthage makes a treaty** with Rome. [348. B. C. Utica is an ally of Carthage.]
264–242 B. C. **Carthage at war with** Rome (p. 1052–1053, 1055).
247 * * B. C. **Hannibal,** general, born. [183. B. C. Dies.]
229 * * B. C. **Hamilcar,** general, dies.
29 * * B. C. **Carthage** is recognized as a Roman city by Augustus.

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200 * * A. D. **Carthage** is a Christian bishopric. [218±, 251, 252 and 253, 254, 255 and 256, 330, 397–398, 401, 408, 411 or 412, 416, 418, church councils are held.]
258 * * Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, dies.
439± * * Conquered by **Vandals.** [*7th Century.* By Arabs.]
533 * * **Belisarius** takes Carthage for the Greek emperor. [697. Carthage is destroyed by Saracens.]
700± * * **Utica** flourishes greatly.
1050± * * The **Fatimites** send hordes of Bedouins from Upper Egypt to ravage Tunis.
1148 * * The **Zihite dynasty** is extinguished by Roger I. of Sicily; Norman authority is established. [1160. The Almohade Caliph Abd-al-Mu'min ends their rule in the capture of Mahdiya.]
1267–70 Crusade of Louis IX. of France against the Moslems (p. 672+).
1336 * * **Abu Zakariya,** Prince of Tunis, proclaims independence of the Almohades' decayed rule; founds a dynasty.
1390 * * The **Duke of Bourbon** conducts an expedition to Tunis.
1525 * * Disputed succession; Khair-ed-Din Barbarossa, urging a pretext, claims it for the sultan of Constantinople. [1536. **Barbarossa** takes Tunis for the Sultan Solyman.]
1537 * * The **expedition** of the Emperor Charles V. conquers Tunis, and releases all Christian slaves.
1570 * **Algerines** under Ali Pasha take Tunis. [1573. By Don Juan of Spain. 1575. Taken by the army of the Sultan Selim II.; he appoints the first bey, who rules as a Turkish province; it becomes a piratical state, and a terror to seamen.]
1603–1702 The office of **bey** is hereditary in the house of Murad.
1655 * * **Adm. Blake** reduces Tunis for refusing to surrender British captives.
1702–05 Ibrahim reigns, the last of the beys.
1705+ * * The **Hussein** dynasty reigns.
1815 * * A collective note from the powers causes the abandonment of piracy.
1856 * * The bey promises constitutional reforms. [1859. Mohammed-es-Sadok, takes the constitutional oath.]
1871 Oct. 25. The sultan decrees that Tunis is a part of the **Turkish Empire.**
1879 Jan. * **Dispute with France;** [settled by the bey] (p. 10).
1881 Apr. 30. A French force bombards and captures Bizerta in redressing alleged predatory incursions into Algeria. [Oct. 10. The French occupy Tunis. Nov. * The French army, 20,000 strong, suppresses resistance.]
May 12. The French sign a treaty with the bey, which guarantees his security of person and dynasty but virtually **annexes Tunis to France** (p. 753).
May * The Sultan protests. [1884. Jan. 1. **French courts** of law set up.]
1882 Oct. 28+. Sidi Ali Pasha is bey.
1884 * * *Tunis.* The North African Mission (Eng.) opens a mission.
1889 May 27. Cardinal Lavigerie lays the foundation of pro-cathedral.

TURKEY.

TURKEY is an empire having territory on three continents, — southeastern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa; capital, Constantinople. The government is an absolute monarchy under a sultan, and administered by a grand vizier and cabinet. The population comprises Turks, Greeks, Armenians, Syrians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Jews, Egyptians, and Arabs. The chief religion is Mohammedanism, but many others are tolerated. Total estimated area, 1,147,578 square miles; population, 27,698,000±. Turkey in Europe, area, 126,013 square miles; population, 8,987,000±.

NOTE. — Dates of Biblical events marked by an S follow McClintock and Strong; by W, follow Prof. Owen C. Whitehouse; by a star, follow Conybeare and Howson. No attempt has been made to harmonize the contradictory ancient dates assigned by the various authors whose works have been used in this compilation.

ARMY — NAVY.

3750+ * * B. C. *Babylonia.* Sargon is a fighter; he attacks Elam, conquers "the westland," also the "four regions."

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

* * * B. C. *Armenia.* (?) Adam is a **horticulturist** in Eden. (4004, Usher.) [3875±. Abel a **shepherd;** Cain is an **agriculturist.**]
* * * B. C. **Lamech** is the head of a family of **inventors.** [**Jubal,** his son, invents wind and stringed instruments of **music.** "The father of all such as handle the harp and the organ." **Tubal-Cain** invents a method of forging **iron** and **brass weapons. Jabal** is the first to **erect a tent,** and to possess **cattle** as property.] (3875, Usher.)
3761± * * B. C. **The era of the Jews** begins.
3750+ * * *Babylonia.* **Sargon** is a great builder. [3700± Naram-sin, his son, builds a temple to the sun at Sippar, containing records found 550 B. C. by Narbonidus.]

CHURCH.

* * * B. C. *Armenia.* (?) **Adam** created; the church a theocracy. **Fall of Adam** and Eve; Saviour promised. (4004, U.)
* * * B. C. Animals are offered in **sacrifice** by Abel; the "fruit of the ground" is offered by Cain. (3875, Usher.)
* * * B. C. **Seth** becomes the preserver of true religion. (3874, Usher.)
* * * B. C. **Enoch** is translated at the age of 365 years. (3185, S.; 3017, Usher.)
* * * B. C. Because of the wickedness of the antediluvians, the **Deluge** is sent for their destruction, and continues 377 days. (3154, Hales; 2516–2515, S.; 2348, U.)

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * B. C. *Asia.* **The family** is instituted. (4004, Usher.)
* * * B. C. *Asia.* **Polygamy** is introduced by Lamech, who takes two wives. (3130, Usher.)

STATE.

* * * B. C. **Theocracy** in Eden; Adam and Eve. (4004, Usher.)
* * * B. C. Cain **builds Enoch,** the first city. (3875, Usher.)
3750 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* **Sargon,** the first historic king, reigns in the north.
[3700+. Naram-sin reigns. 2200. Ur-Bahu consolidates the kingdom. 2287–32. Hammurab, the sixth king, reigns. 2232–2197. Samsu-Iluna reigns.]
2700 (or **2800**) * * *Babylonia.* Ur is an important ruling city. (The oldest kings of Ur, Ur-Gur and Dungi, are mentioned as kings of Shumer (Shinar) in the South, and Akkad (Accad) in the North. 2400. Gungunum is King of Ur, and the founder (?) of the second dynasty. 2300. Nur-Ramman and Sin-Idinnam are kings of Larsam in South Babylon.)
2400 * * *Babylonia.* Sumu-Abi founds the first dynasty in the list of Babylonian kings.

ARMY — NAVY.

2280± * * B.C. *Babylonia.* **Elamite invasion** from the east. Babylon, the capital, is conquered.

2250 * * B.C. *Babylonia.* Hammurabi defeats Rim Sin.

2000+ * * B.C. **Asia Minor** is the battle-field of the world.

* * * B.C. *Assyr.* **Chedorlaomer,** King of Elam, and allied kings capture the cities of the plain of **Sodom**; Lot is taken. **Abraham** defeats the four kings and rescues Lot. (1912, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* **Ishmael** becomes an archer. (1892, Usher.)

1600± * * B.C. *Pal.* The Hittites are defeated by the Egyptians at Megiddo (p. 648). [1300±. Rameses II. defeats them at Kadesh on the Orontes.]

* * * B.C. *Pal.* Moses sends **12 spies** to Canaan. (1490, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* The Israelites defeat the **Ammonites** under King Sihon and take three cities. **Joshua** defeats the **Midianites,** exterminates the women, and takes great booty. (1452, Usher.) [He defeats the second confederacy of Canaanite kings and their allies. **Rahab** receives Joshua's spies at Jericho. He kills the King of Jerusalem. Israelites defeat **Og,** King of Bashan; capture **Jericho.** Defeat men of **Ai.** Also defeat confederacy of kings. (1451, Usher.) The Canaanites use **cavalry** in battle. (1450, Usher.)]

* * * B.C. *Pal.* Israel nearly **exterminates Benjamin.** (1406, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* **Deborah,** the prophetess, and **Barak,** the captain, defeat **Sisera,** and deliver Israelites from their third bondage. (1396, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* **Othniel** delivers Israelites from rule of Cushan-Rishathaim. (1567, S.; 1394, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* The Israelites are defeated, and serve **Eglon,** king of Moab. [**Ehud** delivers Israel; 10,000 Moabites are killed. (1336, Usher.)] (1509, S.; 1354, Usher.)

1350± * * B.C. The Assyrians are generally victorious in many battles with Babylonians. [1300± Bel Kudur-uzur gains much land from the Assyrians. Assyrians under Tukulti-Adar conquer Babylon. 1153 *Ashur.* Dan I. of Assyria defeats the Babylonian king Zamama-sum-iddina.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

* * * B.C. *Armenia.* (?) **The Ark** is commenced by Noah. (2468, Usher.)

The cubit is used for measurements. Calking with pitch employed, and doors and windows used. [2349. Ark is completed. "Length about 540, breadth 90, and height 54 feet." (Murphy.)]

2349 Dec. 7. B.C. *Armenia.* (?) The **Noachian deluge** begins.

It continues 377 days. (Blair.) [2348. May 6. Noah's **ark rests** on one of the mountains of Ararat. (Blair.) Dec. 18. Noah and family leave the Ark.]

* * * B.C. *Armenia.* "Noah **plants a vineyard,** and drinks of the wine and is drunken." (2347, Usher.)

2287–2232 B.C. Hammurabi builds the great canal and many temples.

2286 * * B.C. *Chaldea.* King Urukh builds numerous **temples.**

* * * B.C. *Babylon.* **Tower of Babel** is built, of bricks and mortar, as a means of escape in time of flood. (2247, U.)

2234 * * B.C. *Babylon.* **Astronomical observations** are made by the Chaldeans. [Calisthenes, the Greek philosopher, is present when Alexander the Great takes Babylon; he finds in the tower of Babel calculations of eclipses for 1,903 years preceding.]

2232–2197 B.C. Samsu-iluna builds a great canal.

* * * B.C. *Pal.* **Oil lamps** are used in the days of Abraham. (1921, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* **Wells** are dug by Abraham. (1892, Usher.) [By Isaac. (1894, Usher.)]

1700 * * B.C. *Phenicia.* **Alphabetical writing** is discovered.

1494 * * B.C. *Europe.* **Writing** is taught to the Latins by Europa, daughter of Agenor, King of Phenicia. (Thucydides.)

* * * B.C. *Arabia.* **Manna is sent** for the sustenance of the Israelites while journeying through the wilderness. **Artisans** are inspired for the production of the **Tabernacle.** (1491, U.) [Bezaleel and Aholiab build the Tabernacle of Moses in the wilderness, and make all the vessels and ornaments.]

* * * B.C. *Syria.* The Sidonians excel in **embroidery.**

* * * B.C. Joshua commands the **sun and the moon** to stand still while he fights the Canaanite confederacy. (1451, U.)

* * * B.C. **The plow** is in use. "Thou shalt not plow with an ox and an ass together."

* * * B.C. **The sling** is used in battle with great skill by the Benjamite slingers. (1406, Usher.)

CHURCH.

* * * B.C. **Noah** erects an altar; the first mentioned in history. (2347, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Armenia.* **Abram** departs from Haran. (2088, S.; 1921, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* Abram receives the blessing of **Melchizedek,** after delivering Lot from the four kings.

* * * B.C. Abram sends away **Ishmael and Hagar** the concubine. [Ishmael becomes the progenitor of the **Arabs.**] (1913, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Pal.* The rite of **circumcision** is instituted as the seal of God's covenant with Abraham. (2064, S.; 1898, Usher.)

* * B.C. *Pal.* The cities of **Sodom and Gomorrah** are destroyed by fire; the vale of Sodom becomes a part of the Dead Sea.

* * * B.C. *Judea.* Abraham intentionally **offers up** his son **Isaac.** (1872, U.)

* * * B.C. *Judea.* **Esau** sells his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage. (1805, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Judea.* Jacob flees from home; has a ladder-vision in Bethel. (1927, S.; 1760, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Armenia.* Jacob departs from Laban. He wrestles with the angel for a blessing. His name is changed. (1907, S.; 1739, Usher.)

* * * B.C. **Job,** the patriarch, flourishes. (1520±; 720±; 1730, Usher.)

* * * (?) B.C. *Judea.* **Joseph** is sold by his brothers. (1395, S.; 1729, U.) [He interprets the Egyptian prisoners' dreams. (1885, S.; 1718, U.) He becomes governor of Egypt under Pharaoh. (1883, S.; 1715, U.) The sons of Jacob visit Egypt, seeking food. (1875, S.; 1707, U.) Jacob's family migrates to Egypt by the invitation of Joseph and Pharaoh. (1750, W.; 1784, S.; 1706, U.)]

* * * B.C. *Egy.* The Israelites are **persecuted** by Rameses II. Miamum. (1573, U.) [* * * Their male children are cast into the Nile. 1571, Usher (p. 648).]

* * * B.C. *Egy.* **Moses,** the Hebrew child, is adopted into the royal family. (1571, Usher.)

[* * * He renounces Pharaoh's court, kills an Egyptian oppressor, and flees for his life to Midian in Arabia. (1698, S.; 1531, Usher.) He beholds the burning bush in the wilderness near Sinai, and receives his commission to deliver Israel. (1491, Usher).]

* * * B.C. *Egy.* The **ten plagues.** The river is changed to blood; frogs; lice; flies; murrain of cattle; boils and blains; hail; locusts; darkness; death of the first-born. (1491, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Egy.* **The Passover,** the most solemn festival of the Jews, is instituted to commemorate their escape from the land of bondage; the destroying angel passed over their homes. (1491, U.)

* * * B.C. *Egy.* **The Exodus.** (1320, W.) [A **pillar of cloud** by day and a **pillar of fire** by night lead Israel all the way from Egypt to Canaan. Pharaoh and the **Egyptians drown** in the Red Sea.]

* * * B.C. *Arabia.* Israelites murmur because the **waters of Marah** are bitter. (1491, Usher.)

* * * B.C. *Arabia.* **The Sabbath** is sanctified in the omission of the fall of manna. [**Water** issues from the rock of Horeb when Moses smites it with a rod. **Moses and Aaron** are forbidden admission to Canaan for speaking unadvisedly. **The glory** of God seen on **Sinai;** 50 days after leaving Egypt, it is displayed to the eyes of men. The voice of God utters the **Ten Commandments** in hearing of all the people at Sinai. Moses and 70 elders **ascend Sinai** to meet God; Moses remains 40 days. The Israelites worship the **golden calf;** 3,000 idolaters are killed. Moses breaks the two tables of stone in his indignation; he mediates for Israel; beholds the glory of God from a cleft in the rock; he spends **another 40 days** with God on Sinai; returns with new tables of stone. Contributions are made for the erection of the **Tabernacle** at Sinai. (1658, S.) Israelites desire **flesh food.** Quails are sent in over-abundance, and the plague follows. **Eldad and Medad** prophesy in the camp, unforbidden by Moses. The **Tabernacle** at Sinai is dedicated. (1657, S.) **Aaron** and his sons are consecrated for the priesthood. **Nadab and Abihu** offer strange fire. Animals are separated into **clean and unclean** classes. Laws of purification after childbirth and **sanitary laws** are given. The yearly **day** of **atonement** is instituted at Sinai. **Prohibitions** are announced. **The Sanhedrin** is instituted as the highest council of jurisdiction. *Pal.* The Israelites arrive at **Kadesh,** murmur, and are sent back to wander in the wilderness.] (1490, Usher.)

* * * B.C. **Korah** and his rebellious company of 250 chief men are swallowed by an earthquake. **Aaron's rod** buds and blossoms. (1471, Usher.)

* * * B.C. Aaron dies; **Eleazar** succeeds his father in the office of high priest. (1619, S.; 1452, U.) **The brazen serpent** is set up. **Balaam,** the soothsayer, attempts to curse Israel, and blesses them instead; he is reproved by an ass.

***B.C. *Pal.* The Jordan is divided; Israel passes over dry shod, and enters the land of Canaan. The manna ceases. (1618, S.) The captain of the Lord's host appears unto Joshua in Canaan. Circumcision is renewed after a lapse of 40 years. Jericho is destroyed; Rahab is preserved. Joshua commands the sun and moon to stay their course while he fights the Canaanite kings. Achan sins in taking of "the accursed thing." Moses prays that he may enter the promised land, but is denied. He writes the Pentateuch. (?) He dies. (1451, U.)

***B.C. *Pal.* Forty-eight cities are assigned to the Levites. The Tabernacle is established in Canaan at Shiloh [near Jerusalem]. The Israelites erect an altar west of the Jordan. The land of Canaan is divided by casting lots. (1444, U.)

***B.C. *Pal.* The Israelites worship Baal; also Ashtoreth, a Phenician goddess of the Venus type. (1406, S.; 1425, U.)

***B.C. *Judea.* The Benjamites are nearly destroyed by their brethren. Micah, the Danite, has a Levite for a priest; also household gods. Eleazar, the high priest, dies; Phineas is his successor. (1406, U.) [Abishua; ***Bukki; 1255. Uzzi.]

1402–1095 B.C. *Pal.* Judges rule Israel. (1567–1093, S.; 1425–1095, Usher.)

LETTERS.

***B.C. *A Speech of Lamech* [the oldest poetry extant.] (3874, Usher.)

***B.C. A confusion of tongues occurs at the Tower of Babel. (2347, Usher.)

1700 **B.C. Accadian or Chaldean libraries are formed. (?)

1530± (?)** B.C. The *Book of Job* is written.

***B.C. The song of deliverance and the passage through the Red Sea is written. The Ten Commandments were written on two tables of stone. (1491, U.)

***B.C. An Amorite poem is written. (Num. xxii.) (1452, Usher.)

***B.C. The Israelites commanded to set up great stones, with the words of the law written upon them. (1451, Usher.)

***B.C. The Song of Moses is written. (Deut. xxx.) (1451, Usher.)

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

***B.C. *Asia.* Licentiousness and violence precede the Deluge. (2468, U.)

***B.C. *Armenia.* Noah, a vineyardist, becomes intoxicated. (2347, Usher.)

2007 **B.C. *Assyr.* Eunuchs are mentioned; Queen Semiramis employs them.

***B.C. *Pal.* Gold and silver money are first mentioned; Abraham buys a burial-place. (1920, Usher.)

***B.C. *Jerusalem.* Salem is first mentioned. (1913, Usher.)

***B.C. *Pal.* Civil oaths are taken by Abraham. (1892, Usher.)

***B.C. *Judea.* Esau grieves his parents by marrying two Hittite wives. (1796, Usher.)

***B.C. *Judea.* Jacob uses a base stratagem to secure his aged father's blessing, and then flees for his life from Esau, his wronged brother. (1767, U.)

***B.C. *Armenia.* Jacob marries his two cousins, Leah and Rachel, for whom he serves 14 years. (1760, Usher.)

***B.C. *Judea.* The 10 sons of Jacob sell young Joseph, their brother, the favorite of their father, to the Ishmaelites as a slave. (1729, Usher.)

***B.C. *Egy.* Joseph's property is distributed by a last will. (1689, U.)

***B.C. *Arabia.* Moses accepts the counsels of Jethro, his father-in-law. Miriam and Aaron murmur against Moses because of his Ethiopian wife. (1491, Usher.)

**B.C. *Pal.* Usury from strangers is permitted, but forbidden of brethren. Jewish law requires a man's brother to marry his widow, if she is without children. The Jews are forbidden to mar their beards. Criminals are commonly stoned. Adultery is punishable with death. The year of Jewish Jubilee is appointed. Lands revert to original owners; the land rests; bondsmen are set free.

***B.C. *Pal.* Phineas the priest thrusts a man and woman through. Israelites destroy the Midianites on the plains of Moab, but spare the licentious women. (1452, Usher.)

***B.C. *Arabia.* Jews are forbidden to wear garments of wool and cotton mixed together, or those of the opposite sex. Flogging is limited to forty stripes. Wilful murder is punishable with death; accidental homicide is not, but the killer may abide in one of the cities of refuge until the high priest dies. King Og, a giant, has a bedstead nine cubits long (13½ feet). (1451, Usher.)

1433 **B.C. *Babylon.* Atossa, daughter of Belochus, introduces the custom of selling marriageable females annually to the highest bidder.

***B.C. *Pal.* The tribe of Benjamin is nearly annihilated for defending beastly criminals. (1390, Usher.)

STATE.

2287–2232 B.C. ** *Babylonia.* Hammurabi reigns; he drives out the last of the Elamitic invaders, restores the union of Shumer and Akkad, and makes Babylon the capital city. [The kingdom lasts 2,000 years.] He saves the land from devastating floods by a regular system of irrigation and a wall along the Tigris. He built the great Hammurabi-Canal.

2250± ** B.C. *Phenicia.* Tyre is built.

2232–2197 ** B.C. *Babylonia.* Samsuiluna reigns; he is son of Hammurabi.

***B.C. Dispersion of Noah's grandsons. (2247, Usher.)

Sons of Shem: Elam to Persia; Ashur to Assyria; Arphaxad, ancestor of the Jews; Lud to Lydia; Aram to Syria.
Sons of Ham: Cush to Babylon; Misraim to Egypt; Phut to Libya; Canaan to Phenicia.
Sons of Japheth: Gomer, the Indo-Germanic races; Magog to northern Asia; Madai to Media; Javan to the land of the Greeks or Ionians, France, Rome, Spain, etc.; Tubal to Tartary; Meshech to Muscovy (?); Tiras to Thrace.

***B.C. *Armenia.* Haik, a fugitive from Assyria, arrives, and becomes ruler. [1827. Aram reigns, and founds [Cæsarea] in Cappadocia. 1715. Ruled by Assyria.]

2094–1726 *Babylonia.* First dynasty. [1700±. The Kossaic invasion occurs, and the invaders are absorbed without injury to the Semitic character and civilization.]

2048 ** B.C. *Ire.* Partholani lands, and founds a Phenician colony. (?)

2000 (?) ** B.C. The Assyrians have become a people separate from the Babylonians.

***B.C. *Armenia.* Abraham leaves Padan-Aram for Canaan. (1921, Usher.) [1918. He visits Egypt.] (2876±, Wilkinson.)

***B.C. *Syria.* Damascus is already a city. (1913, Usher.) [1702. Altades reigns.]

***B.C. *Jerusalem.* Salem founded. (?) (1913, Usher.)

1840±–70± B.C. *Assyr.* Ismi-dagon reigns.

1726–1150 *Babylonia.* Second dynasty. Kings are mostly Kossaic. An independent Assyrian kingdom is founded during this dynasty.

1723 ** B.C. *Babylonia.* Dynasty of Assyrians. (Rawlinson.)

***B.C. *Egy.* Joseph, the ex-slave, is governor. (1715, Usher.) [1706. (?) His father and brethren migrate to Egypt.]

***B.C. *Egy.* Sesostris (Rameses II. ?), King of Thebes, extends his dominions by the conquest of Arabia, Persia, India, and Asia Minor.

***B.C. *Egy.* Moses, the Hebrew, is adopted into the royal family by Pharaoh's daughter. (1531, Usher.)

1518–1273 B.C. *Babylon.* Dynasty of the Arabs. (Rawlinson.)

***B.C. *Egy.* The Exodus; 600,000 Israelites, besides the children, escape. (1491, Usher.)

***B.C. *Pal.* The 12 spies report giants in Canaan (1490, Usher); the Israelites rebel [and wander 38 years in the wilderness].

***B.C. *Pal.* Korah, Dathan, and Abiram mutiny against Moses. (1471, U.)

***B.C. *Pal.* Reuben and Gad solicit an inheritance east of the Jordan. Balak, King of the Moabites, is intimidated. (1452, Usher.)

***B.C. *Pal.* Joshua succeeds Moses, (1451, U.) [He leads Israel into Canaan, where the journey of 40 years ends.]

***B.C. *Pal.* The Gibeonites deceive Joshua, and obtain a treaty of peace. He makes them "hewers of wood and drawers of water." [Joshua partly divides the land of Canaan among the tribes of Israel. (1445, Usher.) He dies, and the elders of the people rule Israel.] (1593, S.; 1443, Usher.)

1480 ** B.C. *Chaldea.* Kara-in-das reigns. [1445, Purna-puriyas; 1405, Kara-Khar-das; 1401, Nayibugas; 1400, Kurri-Galzu; 1300, Tiglathinin.]

***B.C. First bondage of the Israelites, under the King of Mesopotamia. (1575, S.; 1402, Usher.)

***B.C. Othniel judges Israel. (1567, S.; 1394–54, Usher.) [Ehud (1509, S.; 1336, Usher); Shamgar (1429, S.); Deborah and Barak (1409, S.; 1296, Usher).]

1374 ** B.C. *Mysia.* Tros reigns in Ilium [Troy], Phrygia. [1260; Leomedon.]

ARMY — NAVY.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Shamgar** kills 600 Philistines with an ox-goad. (1320, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Deborah** and **Barak** defeat Sisera and deliver Israel. (1409, S.; 1296, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Gideon** and 300 men surprise the vast camp of **Midianites** in the night, and create a panic by torches and trumpets. (1262, S.; 1249, Usher.)

1240 * * B. C. *Mysia.* The **Argonauts** capture Troy. [1194–1183. **Siege of Troy.**] (P. 1014.)

1200–1150 *Assyr.* Asur-dan I. conquers many cities.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Jephthah** defeats the Ammonites. (1143, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Samson** slays a thousand Philistines with the jawbone of an ass. (1185, S.; 1140, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Samuel** defeats the **Philistines** at Mizpeh. (1121, Usher.)

1120 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* Nebuchadnezzar is defeated in a campaign against Ashur-res-isi. [Nebuchadnezzar becomes famous as a warrior; he conducts a campaign against the Elamites; conquers the Kulubäer, the westland, and the country north and east of Babylon.]

1120–1100 B. C. *Assyr.* Tiglath-Pileser I. is a warlike king; he fought 42 countries and their kings.

—— *Assyr.* Tiglath-Pileser I. conquers Musku (O. T., Mesech) and Babylon; he conquers and attaches 42 lands.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Saul** delivers Jabesh-Gilead from the Ammonites. (1084, S.; 1037, W.; 1095, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Saul forms a **standing army; Jonathan** defeats the Philistines. (1077, S.; 1093, Usher.) [**Jonathan** with his armor-bearer smites the Philistines. (1087, Usher.)]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Saul** with 200,000 men defeats the Amalekites, and disobediently spares **King Agag** and the spoil. (1070, S.; 1079, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **David** kills Goliath, the Philistine giant. King Saul defeats the **Amalekites** in South Palestine. The Israelites rout the Philistines at Ephes-dammin. (1063, S.; Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **David** defeats the Amalekites after they have taken Ziklag and much spoil. (1056, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* The Philistines defeat **King Saul** at **Mount Gilboa**; he commits suicide. (1055, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Jerusalem** is taken by David. (1044, S.; 1048, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **David** subdues the Philistines in two pitched battles. (1045, S.; 1044, Usher.) [The **Ammonites** and the **Syrians.** (1043, Usher.) He subdues the Moabites. (1040, Usher.)]

* * * B. C. *Syria.* **Damascus** is taken by David, but soon surrendered. (1040, U.)

* * * B. C. *Judea.* **Absalom** rebels against David his father. [Defeated in the woods of Ephraim by Joab; being caught in a tree, he is killed. (1023, S.; 1023, Usher.)]

966± * * B. C. *Judea.* Invasion of **Shishak,** King of Egypt; he captures **Jerusalem,** and plunders the Temple. (969, Usher; 932, Kent.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Abijah** defeats Jeroboam, who loses 500,000 men. (958, U.)

932 * * B. C. *Judea.* Invasion of **Zerah,** King of Ethiopia, with a million men; he is defeated at Mareshak by King Asa. (941, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Samaria.* **Benhadad I.,** King of Syria, besieges Samaria, but is repulsed by Ahab aided by Jehoshaphat. (901, Usher.) [He defeats the allies at Ramoth Gilead. (853, W.; 897, U.)]

900± * * B. C. *Judea.* **Asa** establishes a **standing army.** (955, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Judea.* The **Moabites, Ammonites,** and other invaders through dissensions destroy each other; great spoil is taken by the tribe of Judah. (896, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Jehoshaphat,** with allies, invades Moab; its king offers the heir-apparent in sacrifice. (895, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Samaria** besieged and delivered from Syrians. (891, Usher.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1120–1100 B. C. Tiglath-Pileser is a great builder.

1100± * * B. C. *Phenecia.* **Architecture** is cultivated by the Tyrians. The Phenicians trade [with England] **for tin.**

* * * B. C. *Judea.* **Files** are used. (1093, Usher.) [* * * **Armor** is used in battle by Goliath. (1063, Usher.)]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* David commands the **use of the bow** to be taught to the Hebrews. (1055, Usher.)

1011–978 B. C. *Jerusalem.* David's "**house of cedar**" is built by mechanics sent from Tyre.

978–938 B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Natural history** is studied by Solomon.

975 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Solomon commences the erection of the **first Temple.** [Completed in seven and a half years, and dedicated by a layman — the king. 588. Summer. Burned by Nebuchadnezzar].

937 * * B. C. **Breastplates** are invented by Jason.

890± * * B. C. *Pal.* Year of the **Moabite stone.**

CHURCH.

* * * B. C. **Ruth** and **Naomi** dwell together. (1312, Usher.) [**Deborah** is prophetess. (1296, Usher.)]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Gideon** overturns the altar of Baal built by his father. The Israelites lapse into **idolatry** after his death. (1362, S.; 1249, Usher.)

1171 (?) * * B. C. *Pal.* **Eli** becomes high priest of Israel. [His wicked sons minister in the priest's office. (1165, U.)]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Jephthah** makes a vow and devotes his daughter. (1143, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* The child **Samuel** is called. (1171, Usher.) [The Israelites are distressed in battle with the Philistines, and bring the **Ark of God** into the camp and lose it; 30,000 Israelites are killed; Eli is shocked by the tidings, and dies. (1125, S.; 1141, Usher.) The god **Dagon** falls before the Ark of God; 50,000 Philistines are smitten with a plague.]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Beth-shemeshites are smitten of God for **looking into the Ark.** It is taken to Kirjath. (1140, Usher.) [Returned, drawn by two fresh milk cows.]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* The Israelites **repent at Mizpeh;** they are delivered from the Philistines. (1105, S.; 1120, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* King **Saul** offers the burnt offering in the absence of Samuel. Rejected as king. (1093, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* **Ahitub I.** is high priest of the Israelites. (? 1125–1085, S.; 1093, U.)

1037± * * B. C. *Pal.* Saul **spares Agag** and the best of the spoil. (1070, S.; 1079, Usher.)

1014± * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* David brings up **the ark** with great joy; 30,000 men accompany it, singing the 68th Psalm. The Ark of God is placed in the tabernacle of David, after resting 98 years in Gibeah. **Uzzah** is smitten with death for laying hands on the ark; it rests with Obed-Edom. (1043, S.; 1042, Usher.)

1012± * * B. C. *Pal.* **Nathan** is prophet in Israel; he prophesies of the Messiah as the Son of David. (1042, Usher.)

1005± * * B. C. *Judea.* **David sins** with Bathsheba; her husband is killed. (1035, S.; Usher.) [987. He sins in numbering the people; pestilence follows. (1023, U.)]

975 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* The **Temple.** (See Art.) [967± Dedicated with great magnificence.] (1003, S.)

950± * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Solomon** is seduced into **idolatry** by his heathen wives. He builds temples for profane rites on the Mount of Corruption. (985, Usher.)

* * * B. C. **Ahijah** is prophet in Israel. (980, Usher.) [Hanani; **Azariah** in Judah. (941, Usher.)]

937 * * B. C. *Samaria.* Jeroboam I. sets up two **golden calves,** and establishes idolatry as the state religion of the ten tribes of Israel.

932 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Shishak** captures Jerusalem, and carries the **sacred vessels** of the Temple to Egypt.

917+ * * B. C. *Judea.* **Asa** reforms religion, and rebukes the idolaters. (953, S.) [941+ Asa imprisons **Hanani,** the reproving seer.]

900± * * B. C. *Samaria.* **Jehu** is prophet in Israel. (930, Usher.)

LETTERS.

* * * B. C. **Deborah's song** of triumph over Sisera is written. (1296, Usher.)

* * * B. C. Parable of the ambitious **bramble,** by Jotham the Israelite; the oldest fable extant, "as beautiful as any made since." (Addison.) (1209, Usher.)

* * * B. C. The first **enigma;** Samson's riddle. (1141, Usher.)

1060+ * * B. C. The *Psalms* are written. (?)

990± * * B. C. **Nathan's fable** of the poor man is declared.

977± * * B. C. The Book of *Ecclesiastes* is written. (200?)

960± (?) * * B. C. The *Song of Solomon* is written. (586–520?)

950± (?) * * B. C. Solomon collects the *Psalms of David.* [Others are added later.]

± * * B. C. The Book of *Proverbs* is compiled or written by Solomon.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * B. C. *Judea.* **Ruth,** the Moabitess, is married to Boaz, the Bethlehemite. Boaz gives his reapers vinegar **to drink.** (1312, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Abimelech kills his **70 brothers.** (1236, Usher.)

* * * B. C. *Judea.* Samson destroys the **vineyards** of the Philistines. [1120. He is ensnared by **Delilah.** He is the first Jewish suicide. (1195, Usher.)]

1143 * * B. C. *Lydia.* The temple of Diana at Ephesus is burned by Amazons.

* * * B. C. *Judea.* Samuel's degenerate sons become corrupt judges. (1120, U.)

1020± * * B. C. *Judea.* David becomes a courtier; he plays the harp.

* * B. C. *Judea.* David marries Michal, daughter of King Saul. [1017±. He marries Abigail, the widow of Nabal the Carmelite. Also Ahinoam of Jezreel. 992±. Also Bath-sheba, the widow of Uriah.]

* * * B. C. King Saul consults the witch of Endor. (1056, Usher.)

1020± * * B. C. *Judea.* David hides in the cave of Adullam. "Every one that was in distress, . . . in debt, . . . and discontented, gathered themselves unto him."

980± * * B. C. *Judea.* Absalom causes Amnon, his half-brother, to be assassinated because of his incest with Tamar.

970± * * B. C. *Judea.* Rizpah watches by the bodies of the seven sons of Saul, who have been slain by the Gibeonites.

960± (?) * * B. C. *Judea.* Solomon marries the daughter of the King of Egypt.

888± * * B. C. *Samaria.* Zimri assassinates King Elah "while [the king was] drinking himself drunk."

STATE.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Second bondage of Israelites, under Eglon. (1527, S.; 1354–36, Usher.) [Ehud delivers Israel by assassinating Eglon.]

1345± * * *Assyr.* Ramman-Nirari I. reigns. 911–890. Ramman-Nirari II. reigns.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* The Israelites' third bondage, under Jabin. (1429, S.; 1316–1296, Usher). Delivered by Deborah and Barak.]

1306 * * B. C. *Pal.*† The Hittites are a powerful people.

1302± * * B. C. *Assyr.* Tukulti Adar I. reigns. He makes conquests in the northwest, and brings Babylonia altogether under Assyrian rule.

1300± * * B. C. *Assyr.* The kingdom rises. (Rawlinson.) (1330). Shalmaneser I. reigns. [He builds (modern) Nimrûd. He plants an Assyrian colony about 45 miles west of Nineveh. He brings the Lulumi and the Musri under his rule.]

1298 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* The Assyrian dynasty—of which little is known.

1270–625 B. C. Babylon is obscured by Assyria; its political life is suspended.

1257 * * B. C. *Phenicia.* Tyre is built the second time.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Fourth bondage of Israelites, under Midianites. (1369, S.; 1256–49, Usher.) [Delivered by Gideon. (1362, S.)]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Gideon judges Israel. (1249–09, Usher.) [Abimelech usurps the government. (1209–06, Usher.) Tola, (1206–1183, Usher); Jair (1283+, Usher.)]

1224 * * B. C. *Mysia.* Priam, the last, reigns in Troy. [1084, Dercyius.]

1221–716 B. C. *Lydia.* The Heraclidæ dynasty reigns. Heracles is founder. (Partly fabulous.) [1223. Argon reigns.]

1220–930 B. C. *Assyr.* Again independent.

(1210.) Bel-kudur-ujur reigns; (1205.) Adarpalesara. (1200–1150.) Asur-dan I. reigns.

1182 * * B. C. *It.* Æneas the Trojan lands in Italy, and founds Livinium. (Legendary.)

* * * B. C. *Pal.* The fifth bondage of Israelites, under Ammonites. (1274, S.; 1161–43, Usher.) Sixth bondage, under Philistines. (1225, S.; 1161–21, U.) Delivered by Samuel at Mizpeh. (1105, S.)]

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Jephthah breaks the yoke of the Ammonites, and judges a a part of Israel. (1135–37, Usher.) Eli judges a part of Israel. (1181–41, Usher.) [Ibzan, (1137–30, Usher); Elon, (1130–20, Usher); Abdon, (1120–12, Usher).]

1140–1120 *Assyria.* Ashur-res-isi reigns.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Samson judges part of Israel. (1136–20, Usher.) Samuel. (1120–1080, Usher.)

1120–1100 B. C. *Assyr.* Tiglath-Pileser I. reigns; he conquers territory from Mt. Zagros to Syria.

1115–06 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* Marduk-nadin-achi reigns.

1100±–850 B. C. *Assyr.* Carchemish, the capital of the Hittites, is a city of great splendor. [850. Subjected by Shalmaneser II. 717. By Sargon, and placed under a governor.]

1050 * * B. C. *Phenicia.* Tyre becomes preeminent.

1050± * * B. C. *Babylonia.* Fourth dynasty ends.

1043± * * B. C. *Lydia.* Ephesus is founded by Ionians.

1040± * * B. C. *Ægean Sea.* Ionia and adjacent isles are colonized by the Ionians.

1037–937 B. C. *Pal.* The undivided Hebrew monarchy erected.

1037–17 B. C. *Pal.* Saul is the first king of the Israelites; the government is changed from a theocracy to a monarchy to assuage popular discontent.

1011 (?) * * B. C. *Phenicia.* Hiram of Tyre is king. [991, Baleazar; 984, Abdastartus; 63, Arstartus.]

1010–977 B. C. *Pal.* David succeeds Saul as King of Israel. (1010–1003, he is King of Judah; 1003–977, King of Israel and Judah (1053, W.; S.) Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, is proclaimed king by Abner, and reigns over a part of the Israelites about seven years.

1004± * * B. C. *Pal.* David flees from Saul's court. [1003±. Saul hunts for David. David spares Saul. 1000±. David finds refuge from Saul among the Philistines, and dwells at Ziklag.]

1003 * * B. C. *Pal.* David anointed king the third time, to rule all the tribes of Israel. (1046, S.). He makes Jerusalem his capital, "City of David." (1044, S.) [He subdues the surrounding nations. The kingdom is at its maximum, extending from the Red Sea to Lebanon on the north, and to the Euphrates on the east.]

995± * * B. C. *Syria.* Damascus is annexed to Israel.

978± * * B. C. *Judea.* Absalom rebels against David, his father; is proclaimed king at Hebron, and supported by a great multitude. David flees from Jerusalem. (1023, S.)

977± * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Sheba, a "man of Belial," leads a second rebellion against David. [940. Adonijah competes for the crown.]

977–937 B. C. Solomon reigns over all the tribes of Israel.

* * * B. C. *Pal.* Solomon prosecutes extensive schemes of commercial policy, sends a navy to the east, and founds Palmyra. (995±, Usher.)

980 (?) * * B. C. *Syria.* Liberated from Persia by Rezin I. [who is succeeded by Hezion, Tabrimmon. 910–870. Benhadad I. and II. reign].

966± * * B. C. *Judea.* Invasion of Shishak. (See Army.)

960 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Anaku-Merodach reigns. [955, Ophratæus (?); 950±–930, Tiglath-Pileser II. (?)]

951 * * B. C. *Phenicia.* Aserymus reigns. (?) [942, Phales.]

941 * * B. C. *Judea.* The invasion of Zerah, the Cushite (Osarkon), is repelled.

937 * * B. C. *Pal.* Solomon dies, and the kingdom is divided. Two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, form the Kingdom of Judah; the 10 remaining tribes secede, and form the kingdom of Israel.

937–915 B. C. *Israel.* Jeroboam I. reigns.

937–920 B. C. *Judea.* Rehoboam reigns.

934 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Ephecheres reigns. [930–911, Asur-dan II., Ophratæus. 930±–626±. Brilliant epoch. 911–890, Ramman-Nirari II. reigns; 890–884, Tiklat-Adar II.]

920–917 B. C. *Judah.* Abijah reigns. [917–876. Asa. He makes a league with Benhadad I. of Syria.]

920–880 * * B. C. *Pal.* International war between Judah and Israel.

916± * * B. C. *Rhodes.* The island is peopled from Crete. [The Rhodians are great navigators.]

915–914 B. C. *Israel.* Nadab reigns. [914–890, Baasha; (914–901, W.); 890, Elah; (901–900, W.); 889, Zimri; 889–887, Omri (900–875, W.), the chief captain, and Tibni, rival kings. 885. Tibni is killed.]

910+ * * B. C. *Syria.* Damascus is the capital under Benhadad and his successors.

889 * * B. C. *Israel.* Zimri conspires, and assassinates Elah, and obtains the throne for seven days. (900, W.)

889+ * * B. C. *Pal.* Samaria is built by Omri; it becomes the capital of Israel.

ARMY — NAVY.

*** B. C. *Judea.* **Invaded** by Philistines and Arabians; **Jerusalem** is plundered. (888, Usher.)

886 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Phenicia** is conquered by Sardanapalus. [His military expeditions visit Zagros, Armenia, and (860) Babylonia, as well as Syria.]

*** B.C. *Samaria.* **Jehu revolts,** and subverts to himself the throne of Israel. (884, U.) [Subjugated by **Shalmaneser II.,** who also defeats Hazael (842, Usher.)]

854 * * B. C. *Syria.* Invaded by Assyrians. [850, 847, 842, 839, again invaded.]

853 * * B. C. **Shalmaneser II.** defeats a confederacy of western kings at Karkar on the Orontes (854, Kent). Ahab, King of Israel, and Benhadad, King of Syria, were among the defeated. [852. He invades Babylon, and kills King Mardukbel-usati.]

*** B. C. *Judea.* **Hazael** is diverted from an invasion by the gift of the sacred **utensils** and treasures of the Temple. Invaded by **Syrians,** who are defeated three times by Joash. (840, U.)

839 * * B. C. Shalmanezer II. enters Damascus, conquers four cities, which are forced to pay tribute.

*** B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Captured** by Israel under Joash. (826, Usher.)

*** B. C. *Pal.* Idumeans are severely defeated by **Amaziah.** (827, Usher.)

*** B. C. *Pal.* **Jeroboam II.** recovers most of the territory lost by former kings; he captures **Damascus,** and subdues the coasts of **Syria.** (825, Usher.)

813 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Samsi Ramman II. punishes the king of Chaldæ as an enemy of Babylonia. [814. Babylonians, Elamites, and Chaldæic tribes are allied against Assyria, but are defeated.]

811–782 *Assyr.* Ramman Nirari conducts 18 campaigns; he subdues a Babylonian uprising for independence; he also captures many cities.

803 * * B. C. *Syria.* Ramman-nirari III., King of Assyria, defeats **Benhadad III.,** King of Damascus. (797, Kent.)

782–772 *Assyr.* Shalmaneser III. conducts six campaigns against Armenia. (773.) One against Damascus; (772) One against Chatarika (O. T. Hadrach).

745–727 * * B. C. *Assyr.* **Tiglath-Pileser III.** (**Phul**) invades Israel, but departs without fighting. [744–737. He invades Elam. 743–735. He makes several expeditions to Babylonia against King Urartu. 741. Captures Arpad near Aleppo. (740.) He takes Damascus, but is forced to return to establish his rule. (738.) Subdues part of Hamath.]

742 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Rezin II.,** King of Syria, harasses Judah.

741 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Besieged by **Pekah;** 120,000 men of Judah are killed in one day.

740 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Uzziah** is defeated by the Assyrians.

735 * * B. C. *Pal.* Pekah and Rezin, Kings of Damascus and Syria, unite against **Ahaz,** King of Judah. [734–732. **Tiglath-Pileser III.,** the ally of Ahaz, overthrows them near the Euphrates; many captives are taken from Samaria and Damascus to Assyria.]

730–721 B. C. *Pal.* **Hosea** solicits Shabak, King of Egypt, to assist him against the Assyrian oppression.

727–722 B. C. *Syria.* **Shalmaneser IV.,** King of Assyria, again subdues a revolt.

723 * * B. C. *Samaria.* Shalmaneser IV. besieges Samaria for three years. [722. It is captured by Sargon, the successor of Shalmaneser, who takes away many captives.]

720 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Sargon sends an expedition against Hamath. [717, against the Hittites, and takes Carchemish their capital; 711, against Ashdod.]

** * B. C. **Sabaco,** King of Egypt, defeats **Sargon,** King of Assyria (p. 651).

** B. C. *Syria.* **Siege of Tyre.** [712. Shalmaneser abandons the siege.]

712 * * B. C. *Judea.* Invasion by Sennacherib; his army of 185,000 is destroyed by pestilence. (701, W.; Peck.)

702 * * B. C. *Judea.* King Sennacherib takes **Ashdod.**

702± * * B. C. *Assyr.* **Tirhakah** of Ethiopia defeated by Sennacherib (p. 650).

701 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* **Sennacherib** conducts his great western campaign. [689. He captures and destroys Babylon. 691. Defeats Elam at Halule. 681. Invades kingdom of Judah.]

685–668 B. C. *Greece.* The second **Messenian war.**

680–631 B. C. *Lydia.* **Sardis** is taken by the Cimmerians during the reign of Ardys. [503. It is burned by the Athenians.]

671 * * B. C. *Egy.* **Esarhaddon** makes conquests in **Egypt,** and defeats Tarku (Tirhakah) at Memphis. [653. Egypt successfully revolts under Psammeticus.]

662 * * B. C. *Egy.* Invasion of Ashurbanipal.

647 * * B. C. **Phraortes** subdues Persia and Armenia.

637 * * B. C. *Lydia.* War with **Miletus.** [635. The **Cimbri** besiege Sardis.]

633 * * B. C. *Assyr.* **Cyaxares,** King of Media, attacks Nineveh.

632± * * B. C. *Media.* The **Scythians** repel an attack by the Medes.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

875–853 B. C. *Pal.* Ahab, King of Israel, builds a "**house of ivory**" at Jezreel [Samaria].

810± * * B. C. *Pal.* **Angling** is practised (Amos iv. 2).

781 * * B. C. **Greek exact chronology** begins with the first Olympiad of 776 B. C.

763 June 15. B. C. *Nineveh.* **Eclipse** is recorded on tablets. (Rawlinson.)

745–727 B. C. *Assyr.* Tiglath-Pileser III. is a lover of art and a builder.

721 Mar. 9. B. C. The Chaldeans at Babylon **record the eclipse** of the moon.

712± * * B. C. **Ventriloquism** is described in Isaiah.

668–626 B. C. *Assyr.* **Assyrian art is at its height.**

CHURCH.

887± * * B. C. *Samaria.* **Ahab practises idolatry.** (918+, Usher.)

880±–860± B. C. *Samaria.* **Elijah** is prophet and reformer in Israel. (910–896, Usher.) (876±.) He foretells a famine. (872±.) **Prayer test** on Mount Carmel. (860±.) Translated.

876± * * B. C. *Judea.* Jehoshaphat sends princes, priests, and Levites **to teach the people.** (915, Usher.)

862± * * B. C. *Sidon.* Miraculous increase of the **widow's oil,** enabling her to redeem her children. [Elisha raises to life the **Shunamite's dead child.** (895, Usher.)]

860±–790± B. C. *Samaria.* **Elisha** is a prophet in Israel. (852–842, W.; 896–838, Usher.)

858± * * B. C. *Samaria.* **Naaman,** the Syrian captain, comes to Elisha to be healed of leprosy. (894, Usher.)

855 * * B. C. *Samaria.* **Micaiah** is prophet in Israel.

842 * * B. C. Jehu **exterminates idolatry** in Israel by a conspiracy. **Jezebel,** the widow of Ahab, who perverted the religion of Israel, is thrown over the walls of Jezreel.

814 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Athaliah,** the idolatrous mother of Ahaziah, endeavors to extirpate the race of David, and usurp the throne of Judah. (884, Usher.)

810 * * B. C. *Samaria.* **Jehoahaz,** having forsaken God, is subdued by Hazael, King of Syria. (849, Usher.)

810–760 B. C. *Judea.* **Joel** is a prophet of Judah. (800±, Usher.) [764±–742±. **Amos.** (787, Usher.) 760±–738±, **Hosea.** (785–725, Usher.) 736±–683±, **Isaiah.** (760–798, Usher.) 720±–680±, **Micah.** (750–710, Usher.)]

801± * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **The Temple** is despoiled to purchase peace with Hazael. **Jehoash** falls into idolatry, and kills Zechariah the priest for reproving him. (840, Usher.)

*** B. C. *Samaria.* Another corpse revives when thrust into the sepulcher of **Elisha.** (838, Usher.)

791 * * B. C. **Jehoiada** is high priest in Israel. (878, Usher.)

791+ * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Jehoash** repairs the Temple, which had been damaged by the sons of Athaliah. (856, U.)

775±–745± B. C. *Samaria.* **Jonah** is prophet in Israel. The **Ninevites repent** at the preaching of Jonah. (825–785, W.; 862, Usher.)

735+ * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Ahaz profanes the Temple;** he introduces an altar after a Damascus pattern, and remodels the furniture; he makes his son pass through the fire "like the heathen." (739, Usher.)

722 * * B. C. *Babylon.* Tiglath-Pileser takes many Jews into **captivity.**

715± * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Hezekiah cleanses the Temple;** he restores the worship of God, and **destroys idolatry;** keeps the feast of the Passover with unusual solemnity. A Jewish revival follows.

687± * * B. C. The *Book of Esther* **is** written.

686–641 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Manasseh,** the wicked son of good Hezekiah, surpasses all his predecessors in evil doing; **he restores idolatry,** and persecutes the faithful.

650±–630± * * B. C. *Samaria.* **Nahum** is a prophet of Israel. (713, Usher.)

*** B. C. *Samaria.* The Israelites cause their sons and daughters to pass **through the fire** like the idolaters. (721, Usher.)

638±–603± * * B. C., *Judea.* **Habakkuk** is a prophet.

635±–612± B. C. *Judea.* **Zephaniah** is a prophet in Judah.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

875± * * B. C. *Samaria.* Israel suffers by drought and **famine** as predicted by Elijah. [850±. Another famine; deliverance by four lepers.]

796± * * B. C. *Judea.* Amaziah avenges his father's death.

737± * * B. C. *Samaria.* Shallum, the conspirator, murders Zachariah. Menahem murders Shallum.

733± * * B. C. *Samaria.* Pekah murders King Pekahiah.

700± * * B. C. *Babylon.* Egibe's bank is mentioned.

639± * * B. C. *Judea.* King Amon is murdered in his own house.

STATE.

887–884 B. C. *Israel.* Ahab is viceroy. [884–855. Ahab reigns prosperously as king. (875–853, W.)]

884–860 B. C. *Assyr.* Ashurnazirpal reigns. [860–824, Shalmaneser II.; 854–842. Syrian invasions. 824–811. Shamshi-Ramman II., who had overthrown a revolt. 811-782, Ramman-Nirari III.; he captures Damascus, and enforces tribute from Samaria and Philistia, Tyre, Sidon, and from Jehu, King of Israel. His wife is Semiramis.]

876–851 B. C. *Judea.* Jehoshaphat reigns. (875–852, W.) [853. Jehoram is first appointed viceroy. 852. Second appointment. 851–843. He reigns.]

* * * B. C. *Judea.* The Philistines and Arabians pay tribute to Jehoshaphat.

876–848 B. C. *Media.* Arbaces, the founder of the Median empire, governs without the title of king. (747 ?)

876 * * B. C. Israel and Judah unite in an alliance against Syria.

871–824 B. C. *Phenicia.* Pygmalion reigns. [850. Phenicia is conquered by Syria.]

860± * * B. C. *Samaria.* Hazael, King of Syria, oppresses Israel.

860± * * B. C. *Syria.* King Benhadad II. is sick, and Hazael, his minister, hastens his death and ascends the throne.

855–854 B. C. *Israel.* Ahaziah reigns. [854–842, Joram; 842–814, Jehu; 814–791, Jehoahaz.]

854 * * B. C. *Idumea.* The Idumeans revolt against Ahaziah.

852–840 B. C. *Babylonia.* Marduk-nadin-strum reigns.

842 * * B. C. *Judea.* Ahaziah II. reigns. (843–842, W.) [842–836. Athaliah usurps the government. 836–796, Jehoash, or Joash, reigns.]

839 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Tyre, Sidon, and Byblos are forced to pay tribute.

827 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Shalmanezer's oldest son leads a revolt; 27 cities join the rebellion. [Subdued after six years.]

821 * * B. C. *Media — Assyr.* Arbaces reigns after taking Nineveh.

800± * * B. C. *Syria.* Benhadad III. reigns. [770±. Damascus recovered by Jeroboam II. 754. Syria is annexed to Assyria.]

796–782 B. C. *Judea.* Amaziah reigns over Judah. (797–777, W.) [782–737, Uzziah (Azariah); 751–737, Jotham as regent; 737–735, Jotham as king; 751–735, Ahaz as regent; 735–715, Ahaz as king (735–726, W.).]

791–781 B. C. *Samaria.* Jehoash reigns over Israel (798–782, W.). [781–740, Jeroboam II. is regent and later king; 740, Zachariah; Shallum; 740–737, Menahem; 737–735, Pekahiah; 735–733, Pekah.]

782–772 B. C. *Assyr.* Shalmaneser III. reigns. [772–754, Asurdan III.; 754–745, Asur-nirari.]

747 Feb. 26–733 B. C. *Babylonia.* Nabonassar reigns, and the Nabonassarian Era begins, a period of native rulers. The second empire of Babylon is commenced. [733, Nadius; 731, Porus (Chinzirus); 726, Jugæus; 721–705, Sargon, or Merodach-Baladan II. (Berodach-Baladan ?). The Tartar usurps the throne of Assyria, and consolidates the empire; the Babylonians revolt.]

745–727 B. C. *Assyr.* Tiglath-Pileser III. (Phul) the usurper, reigns. (738.) He dominates 19 districts of Hamath. The Assyrian empire is divided into the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Median kingdoms. (741.) Judah becomes tributary. (740±.) Syria. (736.) He invades and subdues Israel. (735±.) He aids Ahaz, King of Judah, against the Edomites.

744 * * B. C. *Cappadocia.* Pharnaces (?) founds the kingdom.

743 * * B. C. *Phenicia.* King Aram revolts from Assyria.

* * B. C. *Armenia.* Baroir achieves independence of Assyria.

735 * * B. C. *Lydia.* Candaules (or Myrsilus) reigns.

733–722 B. C. *Samaria.* Hoshea reigns over Israel. The kingdom of the ten tribes of Israel ends by the captivity: Shalmaneser IV., King of Assyria, subdues Israel, and removes the king and principal inhabitants, soldiers, and artisans (27,290 people) to the River Chaboras (Chebar) in Assyria. A colony of Cutheans and others is planted in depopulated Samaria.

729 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* Independence of Assyria achieved.

727–722 B. C. *Assyr.* Shalmaneser IV. reigns; he subdues the revolting cities of Phenicia, and subjugates the King of Israel. [722–705. Sargina (Sargon) reigns. He builds Khorsavad, and receives tribute from Arabia, Egypt, and the Island of Cyprus.]

727 * * B. C. *Phenicia.* Elultæus revolts against Assyria.

726 * * B. C. *Samaria.* Hoshea rebels against Assyria. [725. He is imprisoned. 724. Again revolts.]

720± * * B. C. *Lydia.* The Lydians dispossess the Mæonians.

717 * * B. C. Sargon, King of Assyria, ends the independence of the Hittites; takes Ashdod from Judah. [711. Sends an embassy to Hezekiah at Jerusalem. 710. Subdues a revolt in Babylonia and annexes it.]

716–546 B. C. *Lydia.* Lydian Empire founded; Mermnadæ dynasty reigns; period of greatest prosperity.

716–678 B. C. *Lydia.* Gyges, the founder, kills Candaules, marries his queen, and usurps the throne, and makes great conquests. [678–629, Ardys reigns; 629–617, Sadyattes.]

715–686 B. C. *Judea.* Hezekiah reigns over Judah. (726–697, W.)

710 * * B. C. *Media.* Dejoces revolts against Assyria; the war of independence follows. [The Medes subdue Asia Minor; several tribes are under self-government for seven years. 709±–656. Dejoces reigns.]

709 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* Archianes, brother of Esarhaddon, reigns. [702. Belibus reigns. 704. Hagisa reigns 30 days, after killing the preceding Assyrian viceroy. Marmaduk reigns for six months. Interregnum. 699. Apronadius reigns. Babylon is again subdued to Assyria.]

701–681 B. C. *Assyr.* Sennacherib reigns at Nineveh. [681–668. Esarhaddon reigns. He builds the southwest palace at Nimrûd.]

701+ * * B. C. *Judea.* Invasion of Sennacherib.

693 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* Regibulus reigns. [692, Mesesimordacus; 688, a second interregnum.]

686–641 B. C. *Judea.* Manasseh reigns. (697–641, W.) [641–639, Amon; 639–609, Josiah.]

685 * * B. C. *Bithynia.* Chalcedon is founded by Megarians from Central Greece.

681–668 B. C. *Babylon — Nineveh.* Ruled by Esarhaddon the Assyrian. (676.) He destroys Sidon; invades Judea. (673.) He subdues the Kings of Tyre, Judah, Edom, and Moab. (671.) He conquers and practically annexes Egypt and Ethiopia.

680–668 B. C. *Syria.* Baal is King of Tyre; he revolts from Sardanapalus.

680 * * B. C. *Phenicia.* Abdi-Milkut, King of Sidon, revolts from Esarhaddon.

* * * B. C. *Assyr.* The empire is at its zenith. Esarhaddon plants colonies in Babylon, Cuthah, Ava, Sepharvin, and the cities of Samaria. [671. Egypt revolts. 668–626. Asurbanipal (Sardanapalus II.), O. T. as Asenapper. 662. Egypt invaded; 660. Thebes falls.]

667 * * B. C. *Babylon.* Samās-sūmukin reigns. [626–607, Nabopolassar as viceroy. He founds the new Babylonian empire. (Chaldæ.)]

658 * * B. C. *Turk. E.* Byzantium is founded by the Argives.

656–635 B. C. *Media.* Phraortes reigns. He conquers Armenia, subdues Persia and other neighboring countries, and invades Assyria, where he is slain. [640 (or 650±). Media revolts. 635–584. The warlike Cyaxares I. He is the founder of Media's greatness.]

626 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Asur-etil-ilâni-ukinni. [Sin-shar-ishkun, or Sarcos of the Greeks. He builds the south-east palace at Nimrûd.]

ARMY — NAVY.

615–610 B. C. *Lydia.* War with Media.

609 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Pharaoh-Necho,** King of Egypt, defeats and kills King Josiah in the battle of Megiddo; the first captivity follows. He makes conquests in Phenicia (p. 650).

607 * * B. C. *Assyr.* Cyaxares, King of Media, in alliance with Nabopolassar, Viceroy of Babylon, captures Nineveh, and **overthrows the Assyrian Empire.**

605 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Nebuchadnezzar** invades Syria. [598. He **captures Jerusalem,** and carries away many captives to Babylon. 586. Again conquered. It is the **beginning of the captivity** proper.]

605 * * B. C. **Pharaoh-Necho** defeated at Carchemish (604, Peck). (P. 650.)

604± * * B. C. *Assyr.* **Nabopolassar** the usurper, being defeated, burns himself in his palace.

589–588 B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Besieged.** (588–587.) The Babylonian army is before Jerusalem. (587.) City taken and destroyed, the people massacred, the Temple burned, and the walls razed. The survivors are carried into captivity.

586 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Crœsus** conquers extensive territory.

585–573 B. C. *Syria.* **Nebuchadnezzar** besieges and takes **Tyre.**

581–568 B. C. *Egy.* **Nebuchadnezzar** invades and conquers Egypt.

559 * * B. C. *Media.* **Cyrus** [the Great] commands the Medes against the Persians. [548. He defeats the confederate army aiding Crœsus at Thymbra. 546. *Lydia.* He takes Sardis. 548±. He conquers Ionia. 544. Ephesus. 538. He takes Babylon after a siege of two years. 537. He conquers Syria.]

546 * * B. C. *Lydia.* **Harpagus takes** Xanthus for Cyrus. The inhabitants buried themselves in the ruins.

544 * * B. C. The contest between **Greeks and Persians** for possession of Asia Minor begins.

518 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* **A revolt is subdued by Darius.**

508 * * B. C. *Turk. E.* **Darius** crosses the Bosporus.

504 * * B. C. *Lydia.* The Greeks take and burn **Sardis;** this occasions a Persian invasion.

502–470 B. C. **Persian wars** with Greece.

499± * * B. C. *Lydia.* The Ionians revolt; **Sardis** burned.

498 * * B. C. *Lydia.* **Cyrus** conquers **Ionia; Miletus** destroyed.

466 * * B. C. *Pamphylia.* Battle of **Eurymedon** (p. 1018).

440–430 B. C. *Bithynia.* **Dydalsus** revolts, and reigns in Bithynia.

363 * * B. C. *Pontus.* **Ariobarzanes II.** invades Pontus.

351 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Phenicians revolt** against Persia. **Ochus,** Artaxerxes III., besieges and destroys **Sidon.**

350 * * B. C. *Pal.* **Ochus** takes Jericho, and carries many Jews into captivity.

334± * * B. C. *Mysia.* **Alexander** [the Great] near the Granicus (p. 1024). [331. Battle of **Arbela** (p. 1024). **Alexander** besieges Tyre, and marches on Jerusalem.]

331 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Alexander** massacres 8,000 Tyrians, and crucifies 2,000 more for refusing to surrender Tyre.

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

600± * * B. C. *Chaldea.* **A chart of the heavens** is made, in which 1,460 stars are correctly described.

585 May 28. B. C. **Almost total eclipse of the sun** occurs, which had been predicted long before by Thales of Miletus; it interrupts a battle on the river Halys (Asia Minor).

570± * * B. C. *Babylon.* **The hanging gardens** and many beautiful works of art are constructed by Nebuchadnezzar.

544 * * B. C. *Lydia.* **The temple of Diana** at Ephesus [built seven times] is planned by Ctesiphon.

534 Spring. B. C. *Jerusalem.* **The second Temple** is commenced by Jews under the patronage of Cyrus; Phenician workmen are employed. [516. Winter. Completed; 37 walls are injured when the city is stormed by Herod the Great.]

500 * * B. C. *Afr.* Phenician **sailors** round the Cape of Good Hope.

413 * * B. C. A total **eclipse** of the moon is observed at Sardis. (Thucydides.)

376–335 B. C. *Pergamus.* King Attalus offers 100 talents for the *Dionysius* of Aristides.

356 * * B. C. **The temple of Diana** at Ephesus is set on fire by an obscure individual named Hertostratus, who confesses on the rack that the sole motive was the desire of transmitting his name to future ages.

353 * * B. C. The **Mausoleum** at Halicarnassus is erected.

345 * * B. C. Circa Ephorus of Ephesus is the first master of Apelles.

336 * * B. C. **The temple of Diana** at Ephesus is re-erected.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

561 * * B. C. **Nebuchadnezzar,** Chaldean King of Babylon, dies.

536 * * B. C. **Darius,** the Mede, dies.

485 * * B. C. **Darius Hystaspes,** King of Medo-Persia, dies.

480± * * B. C. Artemisia, Queen of Halicarnassus, born. Dies.

365 * * B. C. **Callisthenes,** Thracian historian, rhetorician, born. [328. Dies.]

350± * * B. C. Artemisia, consort of Mausolus of Caria, flourished.

CHURCH.

624 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Huldah** the prophetess foretells the destruction of Jerusalem.

623 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Josiah** keeps the feast of the **Passover** with unusual solemnity; Jewish revival attends it.

622±–530± * * B. C. *Judea.* **Jeremiah** is a prophet.

621 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* King Josiah **repairs the Temple,** destroys idols, and burns dead men's bones on their altars. The original **Book of the Law** is discovered by Hilkiah, the high priest; Josiah reads it to all the people; a great reform begins.

605 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Daniel,** a Hebrew youth of rank, is taken to Babylon as a captive. [600–535. He prophesies, and is made president of the kingdom of Babylon. 602. He interprets Nebuchadnezzar's dream of the golden-headed image.]

594 July * B. C. *Ind.* **Gotama Siddartha,** having retired from the world disgusted with Brahminism, begins to preach a new and better religion (Buddhism)

586 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Ezekiel,** a Hebrew youth, is taken to Babylon as a captive. [586±–540±. He prophesies.]

* * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Taken by Babylonians; city destroyed.

585–570± B. C. *Judea.* **Obadiah prophecies.**

* * * B. C. *Babylon.* **Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, the Hebrew youths, are cast into a fiery furnace.** (587, U.)

* * * B. C. *Babylon.* **Daniel interprets Nebuchadnezzar's second dream;** the king loses his reason. (569, U.) [He recovers. (562, U.) Vision of the ram. (558, Usher.) Vision of the four kingdoms. (555, Usher.)]

570–540 * * B. C. *Deuteronomy* written. (?)

560 * * B. C. *Gr.* **Temples are first erected.**

* * * B. C. *Babylon.* **Daniel is cast into the lions' den.** (537, Usher.) [536. King Cyrus issues an edict in favor of the Jews. He returns the holy vessels which were taken from the Temple by Nebuchadnezzar. Many Jews return.]

534 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **The building of the Temple** begins at the command of Cyrus. [522. The building stayed on the appeal of the hostile Samaritans.]

536–456 B. C. **The *Book of Ezra* is written.**

530±–520± * * B. C. *Pal.* **Haggai** prophesies. 530±–510±. **Zechariah** prophesies.

521 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Haggai and Zechariah** obtain permission to complete the rebuilding of the Temple. [515. Completed.]

517 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Dedication** of the second Temple. [515. Apr. 18. The Passover celebrated.]

494 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Joachim** is the high priest of the Jews.

480–460 B. C. *Jerusalem.* **The prophecy of Malachi** is uttered (440 ?).

463 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Eliashib** is high priest.

459 * * B. C. *Babylon.* **Ezra** the priest leads back to Palestine the second expedition of 6,000 Jews. [446. He surrenders his commission to Nehemiah.]

452 * * B. C. *Persia.* **Haaman** aims to destroy all the Jews; defeated by Esther.

446–434± (?) B. C. *Book of Nehemiah* written.

433 * * B. C. *Babylon.* **Nehemiah,** the courtier, is commissioned by Artaxerxes to return to Jerusalem, and rebuild its walls. [425. He is strongly opposed by **Sanballat** the Arabian; he corrects abuses, and restores the observance of the Sabbath. He returns to Persia. 422. He returns to Jerusalem.]

* * B. C. **Ezra** the priest writes the *Books of Chronicles.*

419 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Jehoida** is high priest. [382, **Johanan**; 351, **Jaddua**; 321, **Onias I.**; 314, **Simon I.,** the Just.]

412 * * B. C. *Samaria.* **The Samaritan Temple** is erected at Gerizim.

382± * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Jeshua,** the high priest, is killed in the inner court of the temple by Johanan; a heavy fine is therefore laid on the daily sacrifices. [Remitted by Ochus.]

373+ * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **The government** of Jewish affairs is committed to the **high priest** by the governors of Syria, after the death of Nehemiah; ambitious and avaricious men disgrace the office, and bring disaster to their nation.

333 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Alexander** the Great is informed of the prophecies of Daniel.

332 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Alexander** is deterred from destroying the city; he sacrifices in the Temple; he grants great privileges to the Jews.

LETTERS.

562 * * B. C. *Lydia.* **The wise men of** Greece resort to the court of Crœsus.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

569± * * B. C. *Babylon.* Nebuchadnezzar **is troubled because of a dream.** [568. Second dream.]

499 * * B. C. *Lydia.* **Sardis** is burned.

377 * * B. C. *Caria.* Artemisia **marries her own brother,** Mausolus.

356 **June 6.** B. C. *Lydia.* **Herostratus** fires the great temple of Diana at Ephesus, for the purpose of immortalizing his name.

STATE.

625 * * B. C. *Lydia.* Alyattes expels the invading **Cimmerians;** they settle in Galatia. [624. Scythian invasion. 620. They invade Media. 612. Expelled.]

617–560 B. C. *Lydia.* **Alyattes II.** reigns. [560±–546. **Crœsus.** He conquers Asia Minor.]

609 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Jehoahaz II.** reigns. [609–597. **Jehoiakim.** 598. Jechonia or **Jehoiachin,** as vassal of Babylon; he reigns three months and 10 days.]

608 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Phenicia** is subdued by Pharaoh Necho (p. 651). [605. Annexed to Babylon.]

607 * * B. C. *Assyr.* **Nineveh** is taken and destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians.

607–562 B. C. *Babylon.* **Nebuchadnezzar,** son of Nabopolassar, reigns. (607.) He returns with captives and the spoils of Jerusalem. (602.) Palestine is coerced. (600.) Babylon is rebuilt.

605 * * B. C. Nebuchadnezzar as viceroy annihilates Egyptian power in Asia (p. 650). He invades Judea, and exacts tribute.

606–538 B. C. *Babylon.* **The new empire.** Babylon and Media are the rival nations of the East.

598 * * B. C. *Judea.* First general **departure of Jews.**

King **Jehoiakim revolts,** and is sent to Babylon with 10,000± captives, and the spoils of palace and Temple. Daniel [the prophet] is among the captives. The Euphrates divides Assyria between the Medes and Babylonians.

597–586 B. C. *Judea.* **Zedekiah** reigns as vassal. [587. He revolts, and makes an alliance with the King of Egypt. Nebuchadnezzar again takes Jerusalem. Zedekiah is blinded, and taken to Babylon in the second deportation of captives to Babylon. **The kingdom of Judah falls.**]

596 * * B. C. *Media.* **The Scythians are expelled.** [595. Astyages reigns.]

589–536 B. C. *Judea.* **A province of** Babylon.

586–536 *Pal.* **Period of Babylonian exile.**

585 * * B. C. *Judea.* Gedaliah is appointed governor.

582 * * B. C. *Judea.* Third general deportation **of captives to Babylon.**

570 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Idumeans** join the Chaldeans against Judah. (See Psalm 137.)

565 * * B. C. *Armenia.* Tigranes reigns, and restores the prestige of Armenia.

* * * B. C. *Babylon.* **Nebuchadnezzar** recovers his reason and his throne, and then imprisons his son, Evil-Mero-dach, for maladministration during his illness. (563, Usher.)

562–560 B. C. *Babylon.* **Evil-Merodach** reigns. He releases King Jehoiachin. [Killed. 560–556 Nerigissar; **Nabonidus.**]

558–529 B. C. *Pers.* Cyrus reigns. [525–521. Cambyses III.; 521–486. Darius I.; 487–466 Xerxes I. 479. **Esther** becomes queen consort. 474. **Mordecai** is advanced to honor and power in the court. Haman plots against the Jews.]

556–538 * * B. C. *Media.* Cyaxares II., or Darius, reigns.

553 * * B. C. *Babylon.* Labynetus (**Belshazzar**) reigns. [First as viceroy under Darius, and later as an independent prince.]

551 * * B. C. *Media.* **Conquered by Cyrus,** and its king deposed. [546. He forms the great **Medo-Persian** empire. 544. He subdues Asia Minor.]

546 * * B. C. *Lydia.* Conquered and made a province of the Persian empire.

544 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **The contest for** possession begins between the **Greeks and Persians.**

539 * * B. C. *Fr.* Phenicians colonize Massilia [**Marseilles**] in Gaul.

538 * * B. C. *Babylon.* Laborosarchad, the **Belshazzar** of Daniel, reigns nine months, and dies at his feast.

538–311 B. C. **The Babylonian empire ends.** Babylon is taken by Cyrus. [538–333 B. C. **Persian rule** in Palestine.]

537 * * B. C. *Phenicia.* **Conquered by** Cyrus.

536 * * B. C. *Pal.* The first caravan of **Jews** (42,300 in all) returns under Zerubbabel from Babylonian captivity.

525 * * B. C. *Egy.* **Conquered by Persians,** and annexed as a province for 100 years. (527 ?).

518 * * B. C. *Babylon.* **Revolt** against Persia; it is taken by Darius Hystaspes.

515 * * B. C. *Cappadocia.* **Invaded by** the Huns.

504 * * B. C. *Ægean Sea.* The Ionians revolt, and are subdued by the Persians.

502 * * B. C. *Bosporus.* The kingdom is **founded.**

501 * * B. C. *Lydia.* **Ephesus** revolts **against Persia.**

494 * * B. C. *Judea.* The High Priests become subrulers. (See Chronicle.)

487 * * B. C. *Pontus.* **Artabazus** is enthroned by Darius Hystaspes.

466–425 B. C. *Persia.* **Artaxerxes Longimanus** reigns. [425. Xerxes II. Sogdianus.]

459 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* A second decree is issued for the **return of the Jews; Ezra** arrives at Jerusalem with 6,000 Jews.

449 * * B. C. *Armenia.* **Divided** by treaty between Rome and Persia.

446 * * B. C. *Persia.* **Nehemiah** goes to Jerusalem and views the ruins. [435. Returns to Persia. He is sent to Judea as governor. Proceeds to rebuild the walls.]

438–431 B. C. *Bosporus* [Circassia]. **Spartacus I.** dispossesses the Archeanactidæ from power, and reigns. [431–407. Seleucus reigns. 407–353, Satyrus; 353–348, Spartacus II.; 348–304, Parysades; 304–286, Eumelus.]

425–406 B. C. *Persia.* **Darius II., Nothus,** holds sovereignty over Palestine. [406–359, Artaxerxes II., Ochus; 401, Cyrus the Younger revolts. 359–338, Artaxerxes III.; 338–336, Arses; 336–330, Darius III.]

419 * * *Pal.* **Menasseh** withdraws to Samaria.

408 * * B. C. *Rhodes.* City founded.

400± * * B. C. *Pontus.* **Ariobarzanes** is betrayed by his son Mithridates to the Persians. [383. Mithridates I. reigns.]

387 * * B. C. *Ægean Sea.* **Ionia** again becomes subject to Persia. **The Greek cities** of Asia Minor pay tribute to the Persians.

378 * * B. C. *Bithynia.* Botyras reigns. [376, Bas, or Bias.]

363–337 B. C. *Pontus.* **Ariobarzanes II.** reigns. He is the real founder of the kingdom. [362. He revolts from Artaxerxes. 337–302, Mithridates II.; 302–266, Mithridates III.; 266–240±, Ariobarzanes III.; 240±–190, Mithridates IV.]

362 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The Persian governor of Asia Minor revolts.

360 * * B. C. *Sp.* **The Phenician colonies** are successfully planted on the coast.

334 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Alexander** [the Great] declares the Grecian cities free from Persian rule. [333. He annexes Syria and Phenicia. He advances through Palestine into Egypt without opposition. 332. Lydia and Assyria are conquered. (Alexander in Asia, p. 1024).]

333 * * B. C. *Egy.* **Many Jews** settle in Alexandria.

* * B. C. *Syria.* **The Greeks** receive Damascus from the Persians.

333–320 B. C. Palestine under **Greek** rulers.

331 * * B. C. *Babylonia.* **Mesopotamia** and, later, Babylonia are traversed by Alexander.

Oct. 1. B. C. *Persia.* Revolution; destruction of the Persian empire by Alexander. (Battle of Arbela, p. 1024.) [He is proclaimed master of Asia.]

ARMY — NAVY.

328* *B. C. *Bithynia.* King **Bas**, or Bias, repulses the Greeks. [223. **Prusias** defeats the Gauls, and takes many cities.]

322* *B. C. *Cappadocia.* Conquered by Perdiccas. [291. Conquered by Mithridates.]

320* *B. C. *Turk. E.* **Antigonus** defeats Eumenes in Thrace.

*** *B. C.** *Judea.* **Ptolemy Soter Lagus** captures **Jerusalem**, and takes 100,000 Jews to Egypt.

312* *B. C. *Babylonia.* **Seleucus Nicator** retakes Babylon.

301* *B. C. *Syria.* Battle of **Ipsus** (p. 1026). [275. **Antiochus I.** defeats the Gauls. 262. The Gauls defeat him in Lydia.]

281* *B. C. *Phrygia.* **Lysimachus**, King of Thrace and Bithynia, is defeated and killed at **Cyropedium** (Corus).

252* *B. C. *Pontus.* The Gauls besiege **Mithridates IV.** in his capital. [219. **Mithridates** attacks Sinope, but is obliged to raise the siege by the Rhodians.]

247* *B. C. *Asia M.* **Ptolemy Euergetes III.**, King of Egypt, makes many conquests.

219* *B. C. *Syria.* **Antiochus III.** subdues Palestine.

217* *B. C. *Pal.* **Antiochus III.**, King of Syria, conquers Palestine, but is totally defeated at **Raphia** by Ptolemy Philopator (p. 652). (219, Peck.) [205. He returns from his eastern expedition. 198. The Jews assist him in expelling Scopas and the Egyptian allies from Jerusalem. He conquers Palestine and Cœle-Syria.]

192* *B. C. The Ætolians invite **Antiochus III.** of Syria to join them and the King of Macedon against the Romans. [Defeated (p. 1026). 190. At Eurymedon and Myonessus (p. 1055).]

187* *B. C. *Bithynia.* King Prusias employs the fugitive **Hannibal** as general.

183* *B. C. *Pontus.* **Parnaces I.** subdues Sinope. [131–129. Mithridates V. assists the Romans in the third Punic war.]

172* *B. C. *Judea.* **Antiochus III.** sacks Jerusalem; he plunders and profanes the Temple. [167. The aged Mattathias leads a revolt.]

166* *B. C. *Syria.* **Judas Maccabeus** routs the army of Apollonius at Beth-horon; he successfully wars against Syria.

166* *B. C. *Syria.* Battle of **Ashdod**; the Jews rout the army of Gorgias.

165* *B. C. *Armenia.* **Antiochus Epiphanes** invades Armenia.

163* *B. C. **Lysias** besieges Bethsura with 100,000 men. [162. **Judas** defeats Nicanor at Capharsalama. 161. **Nicanor** is defeated and killed in Adasa. Battle of Eleasa; Judas is defeated and killed.]

159* *B. C. *Syria.* **Jonathan Maccabeus**, son of Judas, conducts the war. [147. He defeats **Apollonius**, governor of Cœle Syria, at Azotus.]

153* *B. C. *Syria.* **Alexander Balas** defeats and kills Demetrius.

142* *B. C. *Judea.* The Syrian fort on Mount Sion is taken.

137* *B. C. *Judea.* Simon offers to aid Antiochus VII. against the usurper Tryphon, but his offer is declined; war with Syria follows. Simon's sons, Judas and John, defeat the Syrians at Jamnia.

135* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* Antiochus VII. besieges the city. [133. Captured.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

283* *B. C. *Pergamus.* Philetærus is a noted **patron of art.**

227±* *B. C. An **earthquake** occurs at Rhodes. The **Colossus** is thrown down.

219* *B. C. A total **eclipse** of the moon is observed in Asia Minor. (Polybius.)

198* *B. C. Attalus, founder of the monarchy of Pergamus, invents **parchment.**

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

323* *B. C. **Alexander** the Great dies at Babylon.

320* *B. C. Athemon, Thracian encaustic painter, dies.

301* *B. C. Antigonus, King of Asia Minor, dies.

300* *B. C. Protogens, painter of Rhodes, d.

280* *B. C. Chrysippus, Cilician Stoic philosopher, born. [207. Dies.]

Seleucus I., Nicator, King of Syria, dies.

3d Century. B. C. Erasistratus, Syrian physician, born. Dies.

237±* *B. C. **Antiochus** the Great, King of Syria, born. [187. Dies.]

187±* *B. C. **Demetrius Soter**, King of Syria, born. [150. Dies.]

166* *B. C. Mattathias, dies.

164 (?) *** *B. C.** Antiochus Epiphanes murdered.

160* *B. C. **Judas Maccabeus**, patriot, d.

150* *B. C. Eumenes II., King of Pergamus, dies.

Hipparchus, Bithynian founder of scientific astronomy, born. [120± Dies.]

140* *B. C. Antipater of Tarsus, Stoic philosopher, dies.

135* *B. C. **Mithridates VI.**, King of Pontus, born. [63. Dies.]

CHURCH.

299* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* Simon the Just **repairs the Temple**, and encloses it with a double wall.

291* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Eleazar** is high priest. (292, W.) [276. **Manasseh.** (292, W.) 250. **Onias II.** (292, W.) He refuses to pay tribute to Ptolemy III. 219. **Simon II.** (240, W.)]

284* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* The sect of the **Sadducees** begins to appear.

283–274 B. C. *Egy.* **The Septuagint** is written (p. 652).

237* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* Ptolemy Philopator, King of Egypt, attempts to enter the Most **Holy Place** in the Temple, but is prevented. He cruelly requires the Jews to **renounce their religion**, but they refuse. He kills 40,000 at Alexandria.

199* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Onias III.** is high priest. (198, W.) [175. **Onias** is banished, and **Jason** purchases the office for 350 talents. The gymnasium is erected for young Jews. 172. He is defeated by **Menelaus**, who outbids and supplants him.]

198* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* The **Jewish Sanhedrin** is first mentioned.

175* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* Heliodorus arrives to obtain the **Temple treasures.**

172* *B. C. *Judea.* Menelaus sells the **Temple vessels** to the Tyrians in order to bribe Andronicus, governor at Antioch. Onias, his accuser, is murdered. [168. Deposed by Jason.]

170* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Antiochus Epiphanes plunders** and defiles the **Temple.** He attempts to abolish the Jewish religion, and kills 40,000 inhabitants; 40,000 more he sells as slaves. [He sets up an **altar to Jupiter** in the Temple, and compels the Jewish priests to **immolate swine.** [168. He takes Jerusalem again and persecutes the Jews.]

167* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Matthias** is high priest. He rises against the Syrians who supplant the worship of Jehovah in the Temple.

164* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Judas Maccabeus** purifies the Temple, and restores the recaptured holy vessels and the Jewish worship after expelling the Syrians. The **Temple** is rededicated, and the **Feast of the Dedication** established. (166, W.)

161* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Alcimus** is high priest. (162, W.)

*** *B. C.** Judas kills Nicanor, who is succeeded by **Jonathan.** [153. He establishes the line of Asmonean **priest-princes.**]

*** *B. C.** *Jerusalem.* **Judas Maccabeus** falls in battle while rescuing the Temple from Antiochus Epiphanes.

159* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* Alcimus orders a **profane alteration** in the Temple. [154. **Jonathan Maccabeus** is his successor. 143, **Simon Maccabeus**; 131, **John Hyrcanus.** (133, W.) He quarrels and turns Sadducee. 107, **Judas** (Aristobulus I., usurper, W.); 106, **Alexander Jannæus**; 78, **Hyrcanus II.**]

142* *B. C. *Jerusalem.* **The Tower** is purified and entered.

LETTERS.

298* *B. C. The **Septuagint translation** is made.

233* *B. C. *Pergamus.* **The library** at the death of Attalus III. comes into the possession of the Romans.

197±* *B. C. *Smyrna.* Eumenes II. collects a **great library.**

180±* *B. C. *Ecclesiastes* **is** written by Jesus Sirachides. (Or 977±).

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

320* *B. C. *Pal.* **Ptolemy** conveys 100,000 **Jews to Egypt.**

309* *B. C. *Bosporus.* **Eumelus kills** all his relatives.

300–200 B. C. **Rhodes** is a flourishing city.

297* *B. C. *Syria.* King Seleucus **divorces** his queen, Stratonice, in order that his love-sick son may marry her.

162* *B. C. *Syria.* Demetrius Soter **murders** Antiochus IV., and seizes the throne.

STATE.

330* *B. C. *Persia.* **Alexander is enthroned**, and the empire is annexed to Macedon; Susa, the capital.

323 June 28. B. C. *Babylonia.* **Alexander** dies at Susa, the capital.

*** *B. C.** *Armenia.* A Greek governor rules. [317. Ardoates breaks the Grecian yoke.]

*** *B. C.** *Caria.* **Cassander rules. Alexander's empire is divided among his generals (p. 1025).**

** B.C. **Judea** becomes a province of Syria.

324 * * B.C. *Jerusalem.* Onias the **high priest is subruler** under Ptolemy I. [310. Simon I.]

323-247 B.C. *Egy.* Many **Jews migrate** to Alexandria and receive unusual favors.

322 * * B.C. *Judea.* **Jerusalem** is taken by Ptolemy I., Lagi; Judea is subjected to Egypt. [322–142. Subject to the Greek-Egyptian and Greek-Syrian monarchies.]

* * B.C. *Cappadocia.* Subdued by Perdiccas, regent of Macedon. [315. Independent. 315–322, Ariarathes II. reigns. * * * Ariarathes III.; 220–162, Ariarathes IV.; 162–130, Ariarathes V.; 158. Holofernes. 155–130. Ariarathes regains the throne. 130–96. Ariarathes VI. reigns successfully.]

321 * * B.C. *Babylon.* Given to the satrap **Seleucus** by Antipater.

* * B.C. *Asia.* **Antipater** succeeds Perdiccas (murdered) as regent of the Macedonian empire. [319. Dies.]

317 * * B.C. *Armenia.* **Revolt** against Macedon; Ardvates elected king.

314 * * B.C. *Pal.* Wrested from Egypt by Antigonus. [310. Again subdued by Ptolemy.]

312 * * B.C. *Syria.* The Syrian (**Seleucidæ**) monarchy is founded by Seleucus I., Nicator; Seleucia, the capital. [312–280. He reigns 300+. A part of **Syria** is erected into a kingdom by Seleucus; **Antioch,** the capital.]

310-219 B.C. *Pal.* **Egyptian rule.**

309 * * B.C. *Bosporus.* Prytanis reigns; soon murdered by his brother, Eumelus, who succeeds him. [304. He is killed.]

301 * * B.C. *Phrygia.* **Antigonus** falls in the battle of Ipsus, and his son **Demetrius** becomes a fugitive and a pirate.

300± * * B.C. *Asia M.* **Seleucus I., Nicator,** Grecian king of Persia, builds Antioch, Edessa, and Laodicea.

295 * * B.C. *Cyprus.* **Taken** by Egypt (p. 653).

291 * * B.C. *Jerusalem.* **Eleazar** is the Jewish high priest. [276, **Manasses**; 250, **Onias II.**]

286 * * B.C. *Bithynia.* Ruled by Lysimachus; **Thrace** also.

285 * * B.C. *Bosporus.* **Conquered** by Scythians.

283 * * B.C. *Lydia.* **Annexed** to Pergamus.

280± * * B.C. *Pergamus.* The kingdom is **founded** by Philetærus. [280–263. He reigns. 263–241, Eumenes I.; 241–197, Attalus I.]

* * B.C. *Babylon.* **Seleucus Nicator** dies, after transferring the government from Babylon to Seleucia, Syria.

280-261 B.C. *Syria.* **Antiochus I.,** Sôter, reigns. This king of Upper Asia succeeds Nicator, and rules the East. [261–246, Antiochus II., Theos.; 246–226, Seleucus Callinicus; 226–224, Seleucus Ceraunus.]

279± * * B.C. *Galatia.* Swarms of Gallic invaders who settle here give the name.

278 * * B.C. *Bithynia.* Zipætes dies; **Nicomedia I.,** the eldest son, succeeds his father. [He invites the Gauls into Asia. 250±. Zelas reigns. 228–180, Prusias I.; 180–149, Prusias II.]

264+ * * B.C. Palestine is the **battle-ground** between Egypt and Syria.

261-264 B.C. *Syria.* Antiochus II. is unable to hold the provinces in subjection. The **Parthian and Bactrian** kingdoms begin.

241-197 B.C. *Pergamus.* **Attalus I.** reigns over a powerful state.

224-187 B.C. *Syria — Babylonia — Media.* **Antiochus III.,** the Great, reigns. [218. He seizes most of Palestine. 217. He is forced to cede Cœle-Syria, Phenicia, and Palestine to Ptolemy Philopator. 187–175. **Seleucus IV.,** Philopator.]

219 * * B.C. *Jerusalem.* **Simon II.,** the Just, is high priest and subruler.

202 * * B.C. *Syria — Judea.* Taken by **Antiochus III.** [193. He gives Palestine to Ptolemy V.]

199 * * B.C. *Jerusalem.* **Onias III.** is Jewish high priest.

NOTE. — Dates respecting the high priests become more trustworthy.

* * *Pal.* Egyptians are supreme. [198. The Jews, aided by the Seleucidæ, throw off the yoke of Egypt, and become subject to Syria.]

197-159 B.C. *Pergamus.* Eumenes II. reigns. [159–138. Attalus II., Philadelphus. **Philadelphia** is founded. 138–133. Attalus III., Philometor.]

190± * * B.C. *Pontus.* Pharnaces I. reigns. [183. He makes Sinope his capital. 156±–120. Mithridates V.; 120–163. Mithridates VI., the Great. The kingdom has its greatest power. War with the Romans.]

* * B.C. *Asia M.* The Greek kings dominate after the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the Romans (p. 1055); **Armenia is divided** into Major and Minor. Artaxius, the Roman governor, proclaims Armenia Major **independent.**

± * * B.C. *Pergamus.* Attains its **largest extent,** and includes Mysia, Phrygia, Lydia, Laconia, Pisidia, and Pamphylia.

188 * * B.C. *Asia M.* **Surrendered** by Antiochus III. to the Romans (p. 1055).

176 * * B.C. *Pal.* Again becomes a **Syrian province.**

175 * * B.C. *Jerusalem.* **Jason** purchases the office of high priest. [172. **Menelaus** buys it.]

175-164 B.C. *Syria.* **Antiochus IV.,** Epiphanes, reigns. Romans interfere (p. 1055). 172. Devastates Jerusalem. [164–162, **Antiochus V.,** Eupator; 162–153, **Demetrius Soter.**]

167-63 B.C. *Jerusalem.* The Jewish princes called **Maccabees** rise, and deliver their country.

167 * * B.C. *Jerusalem.* **Mattathias,** the founder of the Maccabees, rises against the Syrians who profane the **Temple.** [166. **Judas** succeeds.]

163 * * B.C. **Eleazar Maccabeus** is killed in battle. [160. **John** is killed by Arabs.]

* * B.C. *Judea.* Antiochus V. acknowledges the **independence** of the Jews.

* * B.C. *Syria.* **Antiochus V.** is murdered by Demetrius Soter, who usurps the throne.

* * B.C. *Jerusalem.* **Alcimus** is rejected by the Jews as high priest, because of his perfidy; the **Syrians invade** Judea in consequence. [161. Reinstated by force.]

161 * * B.C. *Pal.* The Jews make their **first recorded treaty** with the Romans.

160-143 B.C. *Jerusalem.* **Jonathan Maccabeus** succeeds his brother Judas as Jewish ruler; his stronghold at seat of power is at **Michmash.** (153.) He inaugurates the line of Asmonean **priest-princes.** The Jews are partizans of Alexander Balas, and reject the overtures of Demetrius Soter.

159+ * * B.C. For **Rulers of Judea,** see high priests.

158 * * B.C. *Judea.* **Peace** is made with Syria.

153 * * *Jerusalem.* **Jonathan Maccabeus** is nominated Jewish high priest. [147. He resists Demetrius. 145. He goes over to him. 144. Declares for Antiochus. 143. He is decoyed into captivity by the usurper, Tryphon, and killed. 143–135. **Simon Maccabeus** succeeds him as prince. He rules the country from Tyre to the Egyptian border. 135–103. **John Hyrcanus,** the Maccabee.]

153 * * B.C. *Syria.* **Alexander Balas** usurps the throne. He is favored by the Jews. [146. Killed in battle. **Demetrius II.,** Nicator, reigns. Becomes a captive. 144–142. **Antiochus VI., Theos,** after overthrowing Demetrius by the aid of Tryphon. 142–138. Diodotus Tryphon kills Antiochus, and succeeds him. 138–128. Antiochus VII., Sidetes.]

149 * * B.C. *Armenia.* Valarsaces, or Wagharshag I., establishes the dynasty of the **Arsacidæ.** [127, Arsaces; 114, Artaxes.]

144 * * B.C. *Judea.* **Antiochus VI.,** Theos, confirms **Jonathan** in his authority. [143. Jewish embassy sent to Rome.]

142 * * B.C. *Judea.* The Jews are freed from paying **tribute** by Demetrius. [141. The Jews confirm the rule of Simon III., and enjoy a period of **prosperity** and peace.]

135 * * B.C. **Ptolemy** treacherously assassinates Simon and his two sons, Judas and Mattathias.

133 * * B.C. *Ionia.* **Annexed** to Rome.

* * B.C. *Pergamus.* Bequeathed to the Romans (p. 1057).

* * B.C. *Syria.* Antiochus VI. grants peace to the subdued Jews, and placates the Romans.

130 * * B.C. *Judea.* **John Hyrcanus,** the high priest, completely **delivers Judea** from Syria, and subdues Idumea.

ARMY — NAVY.

130 * * B. C. *Persia.* **Antiochus VII.** is defeated in Parthia. [129. He invades Parthia; subdues and incorporates Idumea.]

111 * * B. C. *Pontus.* **Mithridates** makes extensive conquests in Scythia, Bosporus, Colchis. [108–63. Mithridatic war (p. 1056).]

108 * * B. C. *Pal.* Hyrcanus **destroys Samaria.**

105 * * B. C. *Armenia.* **Antiochus VIII.** invades Armenia.

97 * * B. C. *Cappadocia.* **Mithridates** enters Cappadocia. Gaza, in Judea, is captured.

94 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Antiochus** is defeated by Seleucus. Moab and Ammon are subdued.

88–84 B. C. **Mithridatic war** (pp. 1028, 1056). [83–81, second; 74–63, third.] (P. 1058).

86 * * B. C. *Cappadocia.* Ravaged by **Tigranes.**

82 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Triumph** of Alexander Jannæus.

80 * * B. C. *Pontus.* **Mithridates VI.** conquers Bosporus.

73 * * B. C. *Pontus.* The fleet of Mithridates VI. **defeats the Romans** under **Lucullus** in two battles. [68. He defeats **Fabius.** 66. Defeated by **Pompey** (p. 1058).]

70 * * B. C. *Judea.* Aristobulus II. defeats **Hyrcanus II.,** the rival king, and captures Jerusalem. [69. The king of the Nabatheans supports Hyrcanus with 50,000 men, defeats Aristobulus, and besieges him in the Temple at Jerusalem.]

69 * * B. C. *Armenia.* **Lucullus** defeats Tigranes, at Tigranocerta, and takes the city (p. 1058).

68 * * B. C. *Crete.* Conquest by the Romans.

67 * * B. C. *Judea.* Hyrcanus, the deposed high-priest, appeals to **Pompey,** who **takes Jerusalem** and restores him.

65 * * B. C. *Armenia.* **Tigranes** submits to Pompey, who enters Syria, and dethrones Antiochus XI.

63 * * B. C. *Judea.* Aristobulus finally **surrenders Jerusalem** to Pompey, but the Temple continues resistance for three months longer, till 12,000 Jews are killed (p. 1058).

48 * * B. C. *Armenia.* **Artivosdes** assists Pompey against Julius Cæsar. Pompey is killed. [36. He assists the Parthians against **Mark Antony.** 34. The king is taken and sent to Egypt (p. 1069).

47 * * B. C. *Bosporus.* **Julius Cæsar** defeats Pharnaces II. (p. 1060).

* * B. C. *Phenicia.* **Conquered** by the Romans.

42 * * B. C. *Gr.* Battle of **Philippi** (p. 1028). Antony ravages Asia; Cleopatra meets him (pp. 653, 1060). [36. Parthian war.]

40 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Taken by Parthians.

37 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Herod** [the Great] takes Jerusalem, after a siege of six months and killing a great number of Jews.

32 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Malchus** defeats Herod.

14 * * B. C. *Bosporus.* Conquered by **Polemon.**

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18 * * A. D. *Armenia.* Reconquered by **Germanicus,** son of Augustus. [58. War.] (P. 1062.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

65 * * B. C. *Bosporus.* **An earthquake** destroys several towns.

63 * * B. C. *Syria.* Scaurus, the Roman prefect, builds a **marble theater** of great magnificence; capacity, 30,000 people.

60 * * B. C.–24 * * A. D. **Strabo** discourses on **earthquakes** and volcanoes.

21 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Herod the Great commences the **third Temple,** the second yet standing. [Finished in one and a half years by an army of workmen. Entirely completed eight years later. Additions and changes follow for many years.]

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17 * * A. D. **Devastating earthquakes:**

17. Ephesus and 11 other cities. 19. In Syria 115, 341, 458, 707, 708, 325, 326, in Antioch, Syria; 115, Nicomedia, 126, Nicomedia, Nicea, and Cæsarea. 157. In Asia, Pontus, and Macedonia, 150 towns and cities. 341, In Syria; 258, Nicomedia, inhabitants buried in ruins. 558, 936, 1509. In Constantinople. 566. Beyrout destroyed. 742. Syria, Palestine, and Asia Minor shaken. 1114. Antioch and many towns. 1158. Syria (2,000 lives). 1268. In Cilicia (60,000 lives). 1688. July 10. In Smyrna. 1752. July 29. Adrianople is nearly destroyed. 1759. Oct. 30. In Syria (20,000 lives). 1778. July 3. In Smyrna. 1784. July 23. In Armenia (5,000 lives).

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

72 * * B. C. Herod the Great, King of Judea, b. [4 A. D. D.]

20 (?) * * B. C. Philo Judæus, Greek philosopher, born. [50 A. D. Dies.]

5 (?) * * B. C. **John the Baptist,** born. [30 A. D. Dies.]

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1 * * A. D. **Herod Agrippa I.,** King of Judea, born. [44. Dies.]

10 (?) * * **Paul, St.,** Apostle of the Gentiles, born. [66 (?) Dies.]

CHURCH.

130 * * B. C. *Samaria.* The Samaritan **Temple** is destroyed by Hyrcanus. He builds the tower [of Antonia] at Jerusalem. (109 W.)

86 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Alexander Jannæus cruelly suppresses a **rebellion of Pharisees.**

70 **Sept. 8.** B. C. **Jerusalem is leveled** to the ground by Titus, a Roman.

69 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Aristobulus II.** deposes his brother, and enters the high priesthood himself. [65. Pompey restores **Hyrcanus** to the throne of Judea, and carries King Aristobulus II. captive to Rome. 63. Pompey enters the **Holy of Holies.**]

54 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Crassus **plunders the Temple** of 10,000 talents.

41 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Antigonus** is high priest. [37, Ananeel; 35, Aristobulus; later, Jesus I.; 23, Simon IV. (22, W.); 5 Matthias; 4 B. C.–4 A. D. Jozar.]

17–11 B. C. *Jerusalem.* Herod, son of Antipater, **rebuilds the Temple.**

5 **Feb.** * B. C. *Judea.* Birth of **John the Baptist.**

4 (?) **Aug.** (?) * B. C. *Judea.* **Birth of Jesus Christ** at Bethlehem, four years before the vulgar era. (6 B. C., Strong; 5 B. C., Kent; 4 B. C., W., and commonly accepted date.)

Sept. (?) * B. C. *Jerusalem.* The infant **Christ presented in the Temple,** to be legally redeemed.

* * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Two leading rabbis **are burned alive** for hostility to the Roman eagle, which had been placed over the Temple gate.

3 **July** (?) * B. C. *Judea.* **The Magi visit** Christ at Bethlehem. **Joseph flees** with the babe and Mary into Egypt.

Aug. (?) * B. C. Herod **massacres** the Bethlehem infants.

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1 **Apr.** (?) * A. D. *Galilee.* **Joseph returns** from Egypt, and fixes his home in Nazareth.

4 * * A. D. *Jerusalem.* Eleazar II. is high priest. [4, Jesus II.; 5, Joazar; 7, Annas; 21, Ishmael I. (15, W.); 22, Eleazar III. (16, Kent); 23, Simon V. (16, W.; 17, Kent); 25, Joseph I., Caiphas (17, W.; 26, Kent).]

8 (?) **Apr. 9.** *Jerusalem.* The boy Jesus, 14 years of age, first **visits the Temple** with Joseph, in the celebration of the Passover; he is accompanied by his mother.

26 * * *Judea.* **John the Baptist** begins to preach. [29. Beheaded by Herod.]

Aug. * *Judea.* **Christ is baptized by John** in the river Jordan. (27, W.; 26 or 27, Kent.)

26 (?) –30 (?) *Pal.* Period of **the Ministry of Jesus Christ.**

Sept. (?) * –**Oct.** (?) * **Christ's temptation** in the wilderness.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

130 * * B. C. *Cappadocia.* Queen Laodice **poisons five** of her sons.

124 * * B. C. *Syria.* Queen Cleopatra **murders** her son Seleucus with her own hand. [128. She is poisoned.]

123 * * B. C. *Pontus.* King Mithridates V. **is assassinated** in the midst of his court.

115 * * B. C. *Lydia.* King Mithridates **marries** Laodice, his own sister. [112. She attempts to poison him, and is killed.]

88 * * B. C. *Asia M.* The Roman men, women, and children throughout Asia **are murdered** by order of King Mithridates.

43 * * B. C. *Judea.* Antipater **is poisoned.**

26 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* Herod builds **a theater** [also an amphitheater at Jericho. Games are appointed in honor of the Emperor Augustus].

STATE.

129 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Demetrius II.,** Nicator, returns from captivity, and reconquers Syria.

128 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Antiochus VI.** is defeated and slain in Parthia. The Jews **recover independence** of Syria.

128–122 B. C. *Syria.* **Alexander II.,** the Pretender, is set up. [125–96. **Antiochus VIII.,** Grypus, son of Cleopatra, reigns. 114. **Damascus** becomes a separate kingdom. 112. **The kingdom is divided** between the two brothers Grypus and Cyzicenus. 112–96. Antiochus IX., Cyzicenus, reigns over Cæle-Syria and Phenicia; capital, Damascus.]

125 * * B. C. *Pal.* **John Hyrcanus** subjugates the country east of the Jordan, and endeavors to incorporate the people with the Jews.

108 * * B. C. *Pal.* **Samaria** is destroyed by Hyrcanus. [25. Rebuilt.]

107-105 B. C. *Judea.* **Aristobulus I.** (Judas Hyrcanus), high priest of the Jews, assumes the title of king. [104-78. Alexander Jannæus. 92. The Pharisees rebel, and drive him out of Jerusalem, but he soon returns in triumph.]

97 * * B. C. *Cappadocia.* **Conquered** by Mithridates VII. He sets up various pretenders. [92-63. Ariobarzanes I. reigns by the favor of the Romans. 63. Ariobarzanes II., Philopator, reigns. 51. Ariobarzanes III., Eusebes.]

96-94 B. C. *Syria.* Antiochus X., Eusebes, succeeds Antiochus Cyzicunes. [94-86. Demetrius Eucerus. 86-83. Antiochus XI., Dionysius. Deposed by Pompey. 70. **Possessed by the Romans.**]

91-74 B. C. *Bithynia.* Nicomedes III., Philopator, reigns. 91. Expelled by Mithridates. 90. Restored by the Romans. 88. Expelled by Mithridates. 84. Restored. 75. He **bequeaths his kingdom** to Rome. War follows (p. 1059).

89 * * B. C. *Pontus.* **Mithridates VI.**; also reigns over Thrace, Bithynia, Macedonia, and Greece (p. 1059). [63. Pharnaces II.; he revolts against the Romans, but is subdued by **Cæsar**. 39. Darius reigns. 36. Polemon, son of Zeno.]

* * B. C. *Armenia.* Tigranes I. reigns. [55. Artavasdes reigns with his father. 36. Alone. 30. Artaxes II. 20. Tigranes II.].

84 * * B. C. *Pontus.* Peace with the Romans (p. 1029).

83-69 B. C. *Syria.* **Tigranes I.** annexes Syria to Armenia by the gift of Antiochus XII. [69. **Conquered by Romans** (p. 1058).]

79 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Alexandra,** the widow of Jannæus, governs.

75± * * B. C. *Syria.* **Antiochus XIII.** solicits aid of the Romans. [69. They set him up as king. 57. Gabinus is proconsul.]

69 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Aristobulus II.,** son of Alexander, reigns as king and high priest. [65. **Hyrcanus II.,** his brother, is a rival claimant, supported by the Pharisees. 30. Executed by Herod.]

66 * * B. C. *Pontus.* Mithridates VI., defeated by Pompey (p. 1058). [65. **Pontus becomes a Roman province.** 63. Pharnaces reigns; reduced by Pompey to the former limits.]

64 * * B. C. *Syria.* **A Roman province** is formed after the victories of Marcus Scaurus, Pompey's lieutenant, who deposes Antiochus XIII. [**Damascus** is also annexed. 64. **Pompey** establishes his court at Damascus. Hyrcanus is supported by more than 1,000 Jews, who have been bribed by Antipater. Pompey finally favors him, but Aristobulus resists at Jerusalem. Hyrcanus is restored to nominal authority. 62. Marcus Scaurus is the Roman prefect.]

* * B. C. *Armenia Minor.* Seized by Deiotarus, King of Galatia.

63 * * B. C. *Judea.* Pompey forces the **Jews to pay tribute** to Rome. His victories make Judea **a Roman province.**

56 * * B. C. *Judea.* Divided into **five districts**; its government is an aristocracy. [49. **Cæsar** releases Aristobulus II., who is murdered by the partizans of Pompey. 47. Cæsar appoints Antipater the Idumean, and father of Herod the Great, his lieutenant, having aided Cæsar in his Egyptian war. Hyrcanus is appointed ethnarch.]

54 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Crassus** becomes proconsul. [53. He is overthrown by the Parthians (p. 1058).]

* * B. C. *Armenia.* Artabarzes reigns. He deals treacherously with the Romans.

47 * * B. C. *Bosporus.* **Asander** is appointed governor by Pharnasus. The Romans give the throne to Mithridates of Pergamus. [He usurps the crown; confirmed by Augustus.]

* * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Hyrcanus** is restored to power, and the aristocratic government ended.

46 * * B. C. *Pal.* Antipater appoints his son, **Herod** [the Great], governor of Galilee. [42. Herod marries Mariamne, a granddaughter of Hyrcanus, the high priest, and daughter of Alexandra. Antipater appoints Phasel, another son, governor of Jerusalem.]

43 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Casius Longinus** is proconsul. [Proconsuls are succeeded by *legati* as rulers.]

40 * * B. C. *Judea.* The **Parthians** take Syria, capture Jerusalem, and enthrone Antigonus, the last of the Asmoneans, as king and priest.

37 * * B. C. *Rome.* **Herod** [the Great] is appointed **king of Judea** by a decree of the senate, and inaugurated in the capital. He is promoted by the favor of Octavian and Antony.

* * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Ananel** is high priest. [33. **Jesus,** and later **Simon.**]

36 * * B. C. **Antony** grants Phenicia, Cyrene, and Cyprus **to Cleopatra.**

34 * * B. C. *Armenia.* Made **a Roman province** by the victories of Ptolemy. [30. Artaxes II. revolts, expels the Romans, and rules as king. 20. Put to death by Armenians. 27. **Syria a province,** ruled by a prefect as *legatus Cæsaris.*]

30 * * B. C. *Judea.* Octavian establishes **Herod** in his kingdom. [29. Herod puts Mariamne to death.]

27 B. C.–14 A. D. *Rome.* **Augustus Octavianus** emperor.

25 * * B. C. *Pal.* **Samaria is rebuilt** by Herod the Great.

23 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Walls** are rebuilt by Antipater.

22 * * B. C. *Pal.* **Cæsarea Philippi** is rebuilt or enlarged by Philip the tetrarch.

21 * * B. C. *Asia M.* **Augustus** makes a visit. [20. Meets Herod in Syria. 16. **Agrippa** is again *legatus.*]

20 * * B. C. *Syria.* **Tigranes II.** is enthroned by the Romans. He governs **Syria also,** later Tigranes III. [6. Artavasdes. 5, Tigranes restored; 12, Queen Erato.]

18 * * B. C. *Judea.* **Herod** [the Great] visits Rome and brings back his two sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, who had been sent there six years before. [16. He invites **Agrippa** into Judea. 11. He accuses Alexander and Aristobulus before Augustus, but becomes reconciled. 6. The **two sons** are condemned by the Council, and **strangled. Antipater** enters into a conspiracy against Herod, and goes to Rome. 4. Herod orders his execution.]

14 * * B. C. *Turk. E.* A rebellion of the Vologæns in **Thrace** is quelled.

9-8 * * B. C. *Syria.* C. Sentius Saturnius is *legatus.*

7 * * B. C. *Pal.* The Romans take **a census.**

6-2 B. C. *Rhodes.* Residence of **Tiberius.**

5 * * B. C. *Jerusalem.* **Matthias** is high priest.

* * B. C. *Judea.* **Taxes** are levied by Cyrenius the governor.

* * B. C. *Syria.* **Varrus** is appointed governor. [4 A. D. Volusius Saturninus, legate; 5, Sulpicius Quirinius; 11, Aulus Creticus Silanus.]

4 Mar. * B. C. **Herod the Great** dies from a loathsome disease after suicidal attempts. His dominions are distributed by Augustus Cæsar among his three sons. [3± B. C.–7 A. D. **Archelaus** has Judea, Samaria, and Idumea. He bears the title of ethnarch. 6 A. D. He is banished to Gaul for misrule. 4 B. C.–34 A. D. **Philip** rules as tetrarch of Iturea and Trochonitis (N. E. Palestine). 4 B. C.–39 A. D. **Herod Antipas** rules Galilee and Peræa as tetrarch. 39. Exiled to Spain.]

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2 * * A. D. *Armenia.* Ariobarzanes, a Parthian, is enthroned by the **Romans.** [4. Artavasdes III. 5. Queen Erato. Interregnum.]

6 * * *Judea.* Augustus banishes Archelaus. **Judea** a province (p. 1063). Coponius is procurator. [9. M. Ambivius; 12, Annius Rufus; 15, Valerius Gratus.]

11 * * *Rome.* **Tiberius** is associate emperor. [14-37. Sole emperor.]

16 * * *Armenia.* **Subject to Parthia**; Venones, a Parthian, is king. [17. Interregnum. 18. Zeno of Pontus (Artaxias); Tigranes IV.; 35, Arsaces II.; Mithridates of Iberia; 51, Rhamdamistus.]

17 * * *Cappadocia.* A Roman province [47±. **Thrace** also.]

* * *Syria.* Cn. Calpurnius Piso is governor. [19, Sextus Saturninus; 20, Ælius Lammia; 34, Vitellius rules as *legatus.* 39. P. Petronius.]

26-36 *Judea.* **Pontius Pilate** is procurator. [36. Deposed, and succeeded by Marcellus. 41. The Jews have the right of **Roman citizenship.**]

ARMY — NAVY.

47 * * *Jerusalem.* The walls are rebuilt.

65 * * *Judea.* The Jewish wars begin (p. 1062).

70 Sept. 8. *Jerusalem.* Titus takes the city, sacks and burns the Temple; 1,100,000 Jews perish (p. 1062).

71 * * *Rhodes.* Taken by Vespasian.

116 * * *Syria.* Trajan takes Seleucia. [162. Parthian invasion.] (P. 1064.)

194 * * *Asia M.* Battle of Issus (p. 1064).

217 * * *Syria.* Parthian war (p. 1064).

246 * * *Syria.* Persian invasion. [397. Invaded by Saracens. 502. Again. 529. Again. 607. Invaded by the Persians. 609. They conquer Asia Minor.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

33 Mar. 19. *Pal.* A general eclipse of the sun is observed. (Seyffarth.)

190± * * *Caria.* Eumelus flourishes; his picture of *Helen* adorns the Roman Forum.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

27 * Herod Agrippa, Syrian king, born. [100. Dies.]

28 (?) * * Berenice, Jewish queen, favorite of Titus, born. [70±. Dies.]

36± * * Stephen, St., first Christian martyr, stoned.

37 * * Josephus, hist., warrior, b. [95. D.]

1st Century. Cerinthus, Syrian heresiarch, founder of Cerinthians, born. Dies.

Herod Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee, b. D.

Shammi, Jewish doctor, born. Dies.

1st, 2d Century. Hyrcanus I., II., high priests, born. Die.

100 * * John, the Evangelist, born. Dies.

107 * * Ignatius, St., bishop of Antioch, d.

115 * * Gamaliel, the younger, dies.

136 * * Barcochba, Jewish impostor, dies.

2d Century. Akiba Ben Joseph, Jewish instructor, born. Dies.

166 * * Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, dies.

232± * * * Africanus, Sextus Julius, Christian historian, dies.

233 * * Porphyry, Syrian Neo-Platonic philosopher, born. [304. Dies.]

245± * * Pamphilus, St., Syrian martyr, born. [309. Dies.]

CHURCH.

? Mar. 22. Christ attends his first Passover (27, W.; 27, Apr. *, Kent), and expels traders from the Temple.

Mar. * John's testimony of Jesus; Christ obtains his first disciples, John (?) and Andrew; he performs his first miracle, water is changed into wine; he visits Capernaum.

The first year of Christ's more public ministry begins.

Mar. 22-28. Interviewed by Nicodemus.

Summer. Engages in public work west of the Jordan.

Oct. 26. John the Baptist reproves Herod, and is cast into prison.

Dec. * Christ converts the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well. Teaches in Galilee.

28 Jan. (?) * He heals the nobleman's son. He is rejected at Nazareth, and makes Capernaum his residence. He makes a miraculous draught of fishes, and calls into his ministry Peter and Andrew, and James and John. He restores a demoniac at Capernaum. Cures Peter's mother-in-law.

Feb. *–**Mar.** * Makes a preaching tour of Galilee. Heals a leper.

Mar. (?) * Cures a paralytic.

Apr. (?) * Calls Matthew.

The second year of his ministry.

Apr. 12. Attends his second Passover. Cures an invalid at the Pool of Bethesda.

Apr. 19. His disciples pluck corn on the Sabbath.

Apr. 26. (?) He cures a withered hand.

May (?) * He chooses his 12 apostles.

May (?) * He preaches the Sermon on the Mount. Cures the centurion's servant. Restores the widow's son to life.

June (?) * Receives a message from John the Baptist. Receives the kind offices of a woman at a Pharisee's house.

June *–Sept. (?) * Makes a second tour of Galilee [32].

Oct. (?) * Restores a demoniac, and is slandered. Teaches the multitudes. Stills the tempest on the sea. Cures two demoniacs.

Nov. (?) * Attends a feast at Matthew's house in Capernaum. Resuscitates Jairus's daughter. Cures two blind men and a dumb demoniac.

Dec. (?) * Is rejected the second time at Nazareth.

29 Jan. *–**Mar.** * He makes a third tour of Galilee, and sends forth his disciples.

Mar. * John is beheaded by Herod at Machærus.

Mar. 25. (?) Christ feeds the 5,000.

Mar. 25, 26. Meets his disciples by walking on the water.

The third year of Christ's ministry.

Mar. 28. He avoids attending the third Passover.

Apr. * Discourses on the superstitions of the Pharisees.

Apr. (?) * Cures the demoniac daughter of a Syro-Phenician woman.

May (?) * He feeds over 4,000 people. Cures a blind man. He predicts to his disciples his passion. He is transfigured on the mount; Moses and Elijah visit him.

June (?) * Again predicts his passion. Provides a sacred half-shekel from a fish's mouth.

Sept. (?) * Gives the seventy disciples their mission. He takes his final departure from Galilee for Jerusalem.

Sept. 21-28. Attends the Feast of Tabernacles at Jerusalem.

Sept. 29. Pardons an adulteress.

Oct. * The Seventy return, and report with rejoicing.

Oct. (?) * He defines love to one's neighbor for a lawyer.

Nov. (?) * He visits Mary and Martha.

Nov. 27. He cures a blind man at Jerusalem.

Nov. 28. The Sanhedrin investigate the cure of the blind man.

Nov. 30-Dec. 7. He discourses in the Temple at the Festival of the Dedication. (29, Dec. *, W.)

Dec. * He returns to East Bethany.

30 Jan. * (?) He restores Lazarus. The Sanhedrin decide to kill him.

Jan. * –**Feb.** * He retires beyond the Jordan.

Feb. (?) * He cures a female of spinal paralysis. Teaches in Perea, and journeys slowly toward Jerusalem.

Mar. * He is visited by a rich young ruler.

Mar. 11. (?) He predicts his passion the third time.

Mar. * James and John make an ambitious request.

Mar. * Two blind men are cured at Jericho.

Mar. 12. (?) Zaccheus entertains Christ as a guest.

Mar. 13. (?) Christ arrives at Bethany. (Mar. 30, W.) Crowds come to see Lazarus.

Mar. 14. He leaves Bethany, and makes a public entrance into Jerusalem, riding on an ass over a road bedecked with palm-leaves. He sheds tears over Jerusalem. He enters the Temple, and expels the tradespeople from the Gentiles' court.

Mar. 15. He curses the barren fig-tree when returning to Jerusalem from Bethany.

Mar. 16. Again returns from Bethany, and teaches in the women's court of the Temple. He is questioned respecting tribute money, the resurrection, relative importance of the commandments, discusses the paternity of the Messiah, denounces hypocrisy, prefers a widow's mite. Withdraws from the Temple, and premonishes the catastrophe of Jerusalem.

Mar. 17. The Sanhedrin plot against the life of Christ. Judas purposes to betray him. He eats his last Passover, which closes with a hymn. He retires to the Mount of Olives; enters the Garden of Gethsemane, offers three prayers, agonizes, is betrayed, and arrested.

Mar. 18. [*Friday.*] He is brought before the ex high priest; Peter denies his Master; is questioned by Hananiah. Is arraigned before the Sanhedrin in Caiaphas's palace. Accused before Pilate. Tried by Herod; uncondemned. Before Pilate again; is declared innocent, yet sentence of death is extorted. Judas commits suicide. Christ is crucified in Golgotha. Buried in Joseph's tomb. (30, Apr. 6, W.)

Mar. 19. [*Sabbath.*] His tomb guarded.

Mar. 20. [*Sunday.*] (30, Apr. 8, W.) He rises from the tomb; meets his disciples. Blesses bread at Emmaus. Salutes ten apostles in the evening.

Mar. 27. Salutes eleven apostles. Thomas is present.

Mar. 30. (?) Present at Lake Gennesaret.

Mar. 31. (?) Commissions his apostles.

Apr. 28. Ascends from near Bethany. (May 17, W.)

May 9. (?) *Jerusalem.* The baptism of the Holy Ghost falls on 120 disciples.

Dec. 29. (?) *Jerusalem.* St. Stephen suffers martyrdom. (36, W.; 34, Kent.)

31 May (?) * *Damascus.* Saul the persecutor becomes a Christian. (37, W.; 35, Kent.) [He returns to Jerusalem. (40, W.)]

31 (?) * * *Jerusalem.* Christian church greatly prospers.

31 (?) * * St. Matthew writes his *Gospel.*

32 (?) * * St. Peter baptizes Cornelius and family at Cæsarea. (40, W.; Kent.)

* * Philip preaches in Samaria.

* * * *Judea.* The high priests purchase their places by bribes or services, and are commonly flagitious in their conduct.

36 * *Jerusalem.* Jonathan, son of Ananus, becomes Jewish high priest.

[37, Theophilus, his brother; 42, Simon Cantheras; 43, Matthias, son of Ananus (42, W.); 44, Elionæus, son of Cantheras (43, W.); 48, Joseph, son of Kami (45, W.); later Ananias, son of Nebedæus (49, W.); 55, Ismael, son of Fabi (59, W.); 67, Theophilus; later, Pannius.]

37 * * *Jerusalem.* St. Peter restores Tabitha. The Emperor Caligula endeavors

to place his statue in the Temple. The Jews are persecuted for refusing to worship him.

41 * * *Cyprus.* Simon Magus founds the Simonians, the first society of heretics.

42 * * *Syria.* The disciples are first called Christians at Antioch. (38, Butler ; 40, Tacitus ; 41, W. ; 60, some others.)

44 * * Paul and Barnabas visit Cyprus. [45. They visit Antioch in Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe, Pamphylia, and Perga, in Asia Minor.] (45, W.)

45 * * Assumption of the Virgin (ascent into heaven) [according to the Latin and Greek churches].

48–49 St. Paul's first missionary tour. (45–48, Kent.)

50 Spring. *Jerusalem.* The Council of Apostles is held. Gentile Christians are freed from the yoke of the Mosaic observances. (48, W. ; 51, Kent.)

51–54 St. Paul's second missionary tour. (49–50, W. ; 54, Kent.)

52 * * St. Paul writes the *First Epistle to the Thessalonians.* (52, W.)

He visits Antioch in Syria, Tarsus, Derbe, Lystra, towns in Phrygia and Galatia, Pergamos and Troas in Asia Minor. (51, W.) He is called by a vision into Europe, and visits Philippi, Berea, Thessalonica, Athens, and (52, W.) Corinth. He returns to Asia, visits Ephesus, and returns to Jerusalem.

53 * * St. Paul writes the *Second Epistle to the Thessalonians.* (52, W.)

54–58 St. Paul's third missionary tour. (54–55, W. ; 55–59, Kent.)

56 * * St. Luke writes his *Gospel.*

57 * * St. Paul writes the *Epistle to the Galatians.* (52, W., or 57.) St. Paul writes the *First* (57, W.) and *Second Epistles* (57, W.) *to the Corinthians.* He is a prisoner, and pleads before Claudius Felix, governor of Judea and Cæsarea. (60, Kent.) [60. He is sent to Rome for trial. 61. Spring. Arrives.]

* * He visits Ephesus (56–57, W.), Macedonia, Corinth, Philippi, and Miletus.

58 * * *Epistle to the Hebrews* is written.

* * St. Paul writes the *Epistle to the Romans* from Corinth. (58, W.) The *Book of the Acts* is written by St. Luke. (63, W).

60 * * St. Paul is shipwrecked at Malta.

61–63 *Rome.* St. Paul's first imprisonment. [He is acquitted (p. 1062).]

62 * * *Rome.* St. Paul writes the *Epistles to Philemon*, the *Colossians*, *Ephesians*, and *Philippians.*

± * * St. James writes his *Epistle.* (62–63, W.)

* * *Rome.* St. Peter is bishop of Rome. [He is crucified head downward ; St. Linus is his successor.] (Roman Catholic authorities.)

Jerusalem. Herod's persecution. St. James beheaded ; St. Peter arrested and imprisoned.

* * The apostles separate, and go into different parts of the world to preach the gospel.

64–65 *Sp.* St. Paul visits Spain. (?) (65, W.)

64–68 First general persecution of Christians by pagans (p. 1062).

64± * * St. Peter writes his first *Epistle.* [65. His second *Epistle.*]

67 * * St. Paul writes the *First Epistle to Timothy* from Macedonia, and the *Epistle to Titus* from Ephesus. He writes the *Second Epistle to Timothy* from Rome.

* * St. Mark writes his *Gospel.*

68 * * *Asia M.* St. Paul is arrested at Nicopolis (?) as a conspicuous leader of Christians, and sent to Rome as a victim of Nero's persecution. [May (or June). He is beheaded.]

69 (?) Nov. 30. *Gr.* The Apostle Andrew, having refused to offer sacrifices to idols, is crucified on [St. Andrew's (X)] cross at Patræ.

70 * * *Jerusalem.* The Temple is burned by the Romans.

90 (?) * * St. John's *Gospel* is written. [A little later (?) his two *Epistles* and the *Apocalypse.*]

95 * * Persecutions (p. 1064).

± * * *Ægean Sea.* St. John is exiled to Patmos.

97 (?) * * Timothy is stoned. (?)

± * * St. John returns to Ephesus from Patmos.

* * * The Christian Church advances. (See Italy for later development.)

100 * * Persecution (p. 1064).

100–300 Armenia receives Christianity.

130 * * *Jerusalem.* Adrian builds a temple of Jupiter on Mount Calvary, also a temple of Adonis over the manger at Bethlehem.

132 * * *Judea.* Adrian has slain 580,000 rebellious Jews, and banishes the survivors.

135 * * *Asia M.* Polycarp becomes bishop of Smyrna. [167±. Burned at the stake.]

150± * * *Syria.* Septimius Severus builds a temple to the sun at Baalbec.

LETTERS.

230 * * A. D. *The Mischna*, called the Jerusalem Talmud, is compiled by Jehuda Hanassi, and written at Tiberias.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

70 * * A. D. *Jerusalem.* A multitude of Jews destroy themselves after Titus takes the city.

165 * * *Syria.* Cassius, a Roman general, puts to death 300,000 inhabitants of Seleucia.

STATE.

33 * * *Bosporus* (Circassia). Polemon II. reigns. [41. Mithridates II. 49. He is taken to Rome as a prisoner. Cotys reigns.]

37–41 *Rome.* Caligula is emperor. [41–54. Claudius; 54–68, Nero.]

38–44 *Pal.* Herod Agrippa I., grandson of Herod the Great, is tetrarch of Abilene, Balanæa, Trachonitis, and Auranitis (N. E. of Palestine and Syria). [41–44. Judea and Samaria are annexed to his dominions. All Palestine his independent kingdom.]

40 * * *Rome.* A Jewish embassy visits Caligula.

44 * * *Judea.* Again a Roman province.

45–47 *Judea.* Cuspius Fadus is procurator. (44, W.) [47–49, Tiberius Alexander. (46, W.) ; 49–53, Ventidius Cumanus (48, W.) ; 53–55, Antonius Felix (51, W.) ; 55–62, Porcius Festus (60, W.) ; 62–65, Albinus; 65–Gessius Florus (62, W.)

45 * * *Judea.* Theudas leads a revolt, and is killed. [51. Quadratus, the *legatus* of Syria, deposes Cumanus, and sends Ananias, the high priest, in bonds to Rome to answer for quarrels with the Samaritans.]

48 * * Herod Agrippa II., son of Herod Agrippa I., is made prince of Chalcis. [52–91 (93). He is king of Northern Palestine. (52.) He pleads at Rome for the Jews.]

58± * * *Armenia.* Erovant, a usurper, rules the kingdom.

63 * * *Armenia.* Annexed to Rome. [65. Tiridates II. reigns.]

65 * * *Judea.* Revolt against the Romans. [68. Invasion by Vespasian.]

68 * * *Rome.* Galba is emperor. [69, Otho; Vitellius; 70–79, Vespasian; 79–81, Titus; 81–96, Domitian; 96–98, Nerva; 98–117, Trajan.]

69 * * *Jerusalem.* Three Jewish parties contend for supremacy. [70. Destroyed. (See Army.) The Jewish policy and nation terminate.]

71 * * *Judea.* The Romans put Basseus in charge.

93± * * *Syria.* Chalcis is annexed, Agrippa II. (deceased) having sided against the Romans. [105. Arabia Petræa, a Roman province. 114. Armenia. 115. Mesopotamia and Assyria.]

112 * * *Bithynia.* Pliny, the younger, is imperial legate. [124. Nicomedia is restored by Adrian.]

115 * * *Armenia.* Trajan expels the Parthian conqueror, and annexes the country. [117. Adrian relinquishes authority.]

117 * * *Cyprus.* The Jews revolt. [132–135. Again.]

132 * * *Jerusalem.* Revived by Adrian after being almost uninhabited for 50± years ; he plants a Roman colony, and names it Ælia. [The name Jerusalem is dropped for 200± years. The history is almost a blank until the era of Constantine.]

132–135 *Jerusalem.* Rebellion of Barcochba, the pretended Messiah ; he defeats the Romans.

135–136 *Judea.* Desolated by the Syrians. [175. Revolt against Rome.] (P. 1065.)

166 * * *Armenia.* M. Aurelius breaks the power of Parthia, and reigns as king. [199. Julius Severus makes Vologarses III., the Parthian, king of part of Armenia. 232. Armenia becomes subject to the Persian empire. 286. Tiridates, the Parthian king, is enthroned by Diocletian. 294. Expelled by Narses. 298. Restored by Galerius. 342. Persians rule.]

212 * * Palmyra becomes a Roman colony. [272. Conquered.] (P. 1066.)

ARMY — NAVY.

255 * * *Thrace.* **Invasion** by the **Goths** (pp. 1066–1068). [395. Ravaged by **Alaric.** By **Attila.**]

261 * * *Asia M.* Sapor's conquests (p. 1066).

314 * * *Asia M.* **Constantine** defeats Licinius three times (p. 1028).

365 * * *Constantinople.* Procopius seizes the city.

369 * * *Armenia.* Conquered by the **Persians.** [577–687. Conquered and reconquered by the **Greeks** and **Persians.**]

515 * * *Cappadocia.* **Invaded** by the **Huns.**

603 * * *Medea.* War with the **Lydians.**

614 * * *Jerusalem.* Taken by **Chosroes.** [Retaken by the Emperor Heraclius. 637. Taken by the Saracens.]

633 * * *Pal.* **Calif Omar** takes Joppa. [637. He takes Jerusalem. 638. Takes Syria.]

637 * * *Armenia.* **Mohammedan** invasion. [830. Invaded by the Emperor Theophilus. 914. **Ravaged** by Mohammedans.]

646 * * *Cyprus.* Seized by **Arabs.**

672–718 * * *Constantinople.* **Saracens** resisted (p. 1030).

693–1067 * * *Armenia.* Conquered and reconquered by the **Greeks** and **Mohammedans.**

717 * * *Cappadocia.* Invaded by the Saracens. [876. The Emperor Basil recovers it. 1074. Captured by the Turks under **Solyman.**]

864 * * *Constantinople.* Resists the **Russians** (p. 1032). [904. Again. 941. Again. 1043. Again.]

933 * * *Arabia.* **Al Mutassem,** a Saracen calif, organizes a body-guard of Turkish prisoners. [963. **Saracens** and Eastern empire (p. 1032).]

970 * * *Syria.* Conquered by **Fatimite Califs.** [1034. Expelled. 1067. Revolt (p. 1032). 1068±. Turkish invasion (p. 1032). 1075. Turks take **Damascus.**]

1071 * * *Armenia.* **Arslan** captures Romanus IV. (p. 1032).

1074 * * *Jerusalem.* Taken by the **Arabs** (p. 487).

1074–84 * * *Asia M.* Conquered by the **Turks.**

1078 * * *Bithynia.* **Nicomedia** surrenders to the Seljukan Turks.

1081 * * Norman invaders (p. 1032).

1097 * * *Turk. E.* Crusaders' invasion (p. 1032).

1099 **June 9.** *Jerusalem.* **Crusaders** besiege the city. [June 12. Assault the city. July 15. Take it; 70,000 infidels are put to the sword and a new kingdom is founded. 1099. They capture **Joppa.** 1124. Take **Tyre.**]

1150±–1271 * * *Pal.* Almost continuous **wars with Christians.**

1166 * * *Syria.* Conquered by Sultan **Noureddin.**

1187 **July 3, 4.** *Pal.* **Saladin** defeats Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, near Tiberias. [Oct. 2. Captures **Jerusalem.** 1193. Takes Jaffa.]

1203 **May 9.** *Constantinople.* Taken by Latins (p. 1034).

1204 * * *Constantinople.* Taken by the **Crusaders,** and Emperor Mourzoufle put to death.

1217 * * *Jerusalem.* **Taken** by the **Turks,** and Saracens driven out. [1228. Surrenders to **Frederick II.** by treaty.]

1235 * * *Armenia.* Overrun by **Mongols** [for several years].

1243 * * *Jerusalem.* Captured by **Crusaders.** [1244. Taken by **Mohammedans.**]

1252 * * *Pal.* **Louis IX.** of France captures Jaffa.

1259 * * *Syria.* Overrun by **Tartars.**

1261 * * *Constantinople.* **Retaken** by **Michael Palæologus** (p. 1034).

1291 * * *Jerusalem.* Taken. [Sultan of Egypt **expels Christians** from Syria.]

1299 * * *Bithynia.* **Othman** invades Nicomedia. [1338. It surrenders to **Orchan** and the Ottoman Turks.]

1330 * * The Ottoman **Turks** capture **Nicæa.**

1341–53 *Turk. E.* **Thrace** is conquered by Turks. [First war with **Venetians.**]

1346 * * *Gr.* **Morea** is conquered by Turks. [1355. Gallipoli, It.]

1361 * * *Turk. E.* **Turks** enter Thrace, and take Adrianople.

1362 * * **Amurath I.** organizes **Janizaries.** [He conquers Thrace, and makes Adrianople his capital (p. 1034). 1363. He captures Philippopolis.]

1364 * * *Crete.* Rebellion subdued.

1373 * * *Armenia.* Overrun by **Tamerlane.** [1400. He sacks Heliopolis; overruns Syria. 1401. Jan. * Destroys Damascus. 1402. Invades Asia Minor, sacks Smyrna, destroys Sardis. Turks defeated.] (P. 1035.)

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

330–390 *Syria.* Gregory Nazianzen sets the history of the **Passion** to dramatic music.

401 * * The **Black Sea is frozen** over for 20 days. [763, Oct. * –764. Feb. * Frozen 100 miles from the shore.]

406 * * *Pal.* **Swarms of locusts** darken the air, and breed pestilence from their putrid bodies.

705 * * *Syria.* The **mosque** at Damascus is erected.

1191 **June 22.** *Syria.* A remarkable **eclipse** of the sun is observed.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

266± * * **Eusebius,** Syrian church historian, born. [342±. Dies.]
276± * * **Zenobia,** Queen of Palmyra, dies.
300± * * Hilarion, St., born. [372. Dies.]
300 * * **Eusebius,** bishop of Emisa, Syria, born. [360. Dies.]
310± * * Meletius, St., bishop of Antioch, born. [381. Dies.]
315± * * **Cyril, St.,** of Jerusalem, archbishop, author, born. [386±. Dies.]
325± * * **Gregory Nazianzen, St.,** bishop of Constantinople, born. [390±. Dies.]
340 * * Asterius, bp. of Amase of Pontus, b.
Eusebius, Patriarch of Constantinople, b.
± Nicholas, St., bishop of Myra, guardian of children, dies.
350± * * **Chrysostom, John,** Syrian-Greek church father, born. [407. Dies.]
353 * * Ashi, Rab., Jewish savant, author of Bab. Talmud, born. [477. Dies.]
362 * * Apollinaris, the younger, bishop of Laodicea, born. Dies.
390± * * Simeon Stylites, Syrian ascetic, born. [460. Dies.]
Theodoret, Syrian bishop, church historian, born. [457. Dies.]
440± * * **Nestorius,** Syrian bishop, dies.
449 * * Flavianus, bp. of Constantinople, d.
518 * * Flavianus, bishop of Antioch, dies.
565 * * **Belisarius,** general, dies in prison.
581 * * **Omar I.,** calif, captor of Jerusalem, born. [644. Dies.]
610 * * Moawiyah, Ommiad calif, born. [680. Dies.]
611 * * Aysheah, favorite wife of Mohammed, born. [677. Dies.]
700 * * **Damascene, John,** governor of Damascus, born. [760. Dies.]
720 (?) * * Abu-l-Abbas-Abdallah, Abbassid calif, born. [754. Dies.]
786 * * Mamoun, or Al. Mamun, Abbassid calif of Bagdad, born. [833. Dies.]
10th Century. Genesius, Josephus, Byzantine historian, born. Dies.
954 * * Anastasius, St., patriarch of Antioch, born. [1044. Dies.]
980 * * Avicenna, Mohammedan physician, philosopher, born. [1037. Dies.]
1030 * * **Alp-Arslan,** Seljuk sultan, born. [1072. Dies.]
1058 * * Abu-Hamid-Alghazalee, Moslem clergyman, born. [111. Dies.]
Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem, born.
Gazzoli, Abu H., Mohammedan, b. [118. D.]
1116 * * Nur-ed-din, Sultan of Syria and Egypt, born. [1173. Dies.]
1130 * * Baldwin III., King of Jerusalem, born. [1163. Dies.]
1131 * * Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, d.
1135 * * Amaury I., King of Jerusalem, born. [1173. Dies.]
Maimonides, Moses, rabbi, born. [1204. D.]
1137 * * **Saladin** the Great, sultan, born. [1193, Mar. 4. Dies.]
1160 * * Baldwin IV., King of Jerusalem, born. [1186. Dies.]
1205 * * Amaury II., King of Jerusalem, d.
1226 * * Abulfaraj, Gregorius, Armenian bishop, historian, born. [1286. Dies.]
1259 * * **Othman,** or Osman, I., founder of Ottoman empire, born. [1326. Dies.]
1273 * * Abulfeda, geographer, b. [1331. D.]
1288 * * Ertoghrul dies.
1347 * * **Bajazet,** Ottoman sultan, born. [1403. Dies.]
14th Century. Aladdin, organizer of Janizaries, born. Dies.

CHURCH.

276 * * *Armenia.* **St. Gregory** converts Tridates II., and Christianity is adopted as the national religion.

314± * * *Asia M.* **A church council** is held at Ancyra.

325 * * **Council of Nice** (pp. 1028, 1068).

370 * * *Asia M.* Gratian massacres **80 Christian Fathers** at Nicomedia; they are put on board a ship, which is set on fire and driven to sea.

381 * * *Constantinople.* **Council** (p. 1092).

398 **Feb. 26.** *Constantinople.* **Chrysostom** is elected bishop (p. 1030).

428–431 **Nestorians arise** (p. 1030).

431 **June 22.** Council of Ephesus (p. 1030).

5th Century. Syria. **Maronites** arise. [676±. They begin to prevail.]

461 * * The Churches of Egypt, Syria, and Armenia separate from the Church of Constantinople because of the **Monophysite controversy** (p. 1030).

532 * * *Constantinople.* Justinian founds the second **St. Sophia.** [537 and 560. Dedicated.]

533 * * *Syria.* The sect of **Zanzalians** arises. Water baptism is rejected, and baptism by fire is applied with a red-hot iron.

541 * * *Syria.* Jacobus Baradæus founds the **Jacobite sect.**

553 * * *Constantinople.* **Church council.** [681. Another.] (P. 1031.)

554 * * *Asia.* Greeks and Armenians **separate** (p. 1071).

634 * * *Asia M.* **Mohammedanism** advances (p. 1031).

637 * * *Jerusalem.* The **Mosque of Omar** is founded.

* * *Armenia.* **Mohammedan** invaders attempt to **abolish Christianity.**

690 * * *Armenia.* **Paulicians** persecuted (p. 1031).

726± * * The **iconoclastic controversy** begins (p. 1032).

8th Century. The Karaites, or Readers, led by Anan-ben-David form a sect of reformers who adhere to the Scriptures, and reject the Talmud and traditions.

787 * * **Council of Nice** (pp. 664, 1072).

856 * * *Armenia.* Mohammedans martyr King Semprad at Bagdad.

869 * * *Constantinople.* **Council** (p. 1032).

1054 * * The **Greek Church** becomes independent (pp. 1032, 1034).

1056 * * *The Teaching of the Twelve Apostles* is written. [1873. Discovered.]

1156± * * *Syria.* **The Carmelites,** or White Friars of Mount Carmel, are founded by Berthold.

1182 * * *Syria.* **The Maronites** join the Roman Church.

1329 * * *Constantinople.* Christian slaves are organized as **Janizaries.**

1330 * * *Armenia.* The Church is **reconciled** to Rome.

LETTERS.

355± * * *Constantinople.* **A library** is founded by Constantine.

1100 * * **The Assize of Jerusalem,** a code of laws, is established by Godfrey of Bouillon, King of Jerusalem.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

527 * * *Lydia.* **Ephesus** is already in a ruinous condition.

532 * * Constantinople suffers from the dissensions of religious parties.

* * Constantinople is splendidly **rebuilt** by Justinian. [746–749. Desolated by the **plague**; 200,000 victims.]

1063 * * *Pal.* The **Knights of St. Catherine** are instituted.

1096–1272 Syria is **desolated** by the Crusaders.

1112 * * *Jerusalem.* The Knights of St. John erect a **hospital** for travelers; it provides for 2,000 guests, also an infirmary for the sick.

1148 * * *Cyprus.* The **sugar-cane** is introduced from Syria.

1184 * * *Constantinople.* Andronicus orders the **massacre** of the Latins.

1195 * * *Cyprus.* The **Order of the Sword** is established.

STATE.

284± * * *Bithynia.* Diocletian **makes Nicomedia the capital** of the Eastern Empire.

328 * * Constantine removes the seat of the Eastern Empire to **Constantinople.** [330. Dedicated.] (P. 1069.) (See Greece.)

334–376 *Turk. E.* **Thrace** is settled by Sarmatians.

4th Century. Cent. Asia. **Turkish power** is established in the Altai Mountains.

384 * * *Armenia.* Made neutral by Rome and Persia. [442, Persian invasion; 515, Pourzan reigns; the Huns ravage the country. 637. By Arabs under Ab-der-Raham. 830. By Emperor Theophilus.]

560 * * **The Turks** become allies of the Greek empire in the Persian war. [580. Withdraw.]

614 * * *Jerusalem.* Ruled by the **Persian conquerors.**

625 * * *Asia M.* **Smyrna** is rebuilt by Antigonus and Lysimachus.

636 * * *Seleucia.* **The Arabs** unite it with Ctesiphon (Mesopotamia). [Syria, Antioch, Cyprus, etc., are taken.] (Pp. 1031, 1033.)

637 * * *Jerusalem.* Surrendered to **Moslems** under Calif Omar. [637–1000±. Under **Moslen rule.**]

717 * * *Cappadocia.* Invaded by the **Saracens.**

739 * * *Greek Empire.* **Arab invasion** (p. 1032).

859–1045 *Armenia.* The dynasty of the **Bagratides**; Aschod I. reigns under the Arab title Prince of Princes. (914.) Ravaged by Mahommedans.

860 * * *Cent. Asia.* **The Turks** migrate to Turkomania.

874 * * *Asia M.* **Basil I.** partly overthrows the Arabs. [876. Cappadocia recovered.]

905 * * *Egy.* The **Abbassids** overthrow the Tooloonide dynasty.

960 * * *Pal.* Passes from the califs of Bagdad to the rule of the **Fatimite califs** of Egypt. [1073. Dispossessed by the Turkomans; later recovered by Egyptians.]

997–1030 *Afgh.* **The Ghazni dynasty** of Seljuk Turks is established at Ghazni by Mahmud.

* * **Seljuk** leads the Turks from the Caspian Sea region into Bokhara, Central Asia.

1006 * * *Syria.* The Turks take **Damascus** from the Saracens. [1667. The emirs of Damascus revolt. 1068. Also emirs of Aleppo.]

1037 * * **Togrul Beg,** the grandson of Seljuk, is made sultan by election.

1045 * * *Armenia.* Constantine XII. acquires territory.

1063 * * **Alp-Arslan,** the nephew of Togrul, rules between the Gihon River, in Central Asia, and the Tigris; he takes Syria and Palestine from Egypt.

1071 * * The Emperor Romanus Diogenes **purchases peace** with Alp-Arslan by ceding the greater part of Asia Minor.

1072–92 **Malek Shah** succeeds Alp-Arslan, his father; he has dominion from China to Constantinople; the Seljukian Turks have complete supremacy.

1097 * * *Asia M.* **Iconium** becomes the capital of the Seljuk sultanate.

1092 * * *Asia.* The Seljuk **dynasty is divided** into Persian, Kerman, Damascus, and Iconium.

1099 July 15. *Jerusalem.* Taken by **Christians.**

1099–1187 *Pal.* **A Christian government** rules; Godfrey of Bouillon, "Baron of the Holy Sepulchre," is the first king. [1100±–18, Baldwin I.; 1118–31, Baldwin II.; 1131–42, Fulc of Anjou; 1143–62, Baldwin III.; 1162–73, Amaury I.; 1173–83, Baldwin IV.; 1183–85, Baldwin V.; 1186–89, Guy de Lusignan; 1192, Conrad de Montferrat, appointed by Richard of England. (Assassinated.) 1198–1205, Amaury de Lusignan; 1210–26, John de Brienne (crowned at Acre); 1229–39, Frederick II. of Germany.]

1150 * * The Seljuk dynasty of **Turks** at **Iconium** becomes dominant.

* * *Asia M.* The Turkish **Empire is consolidated.**

1171 * * *Syria.* **Saladin** overthrows the Fatimite dynasty.

1192 * * **Mohammed II.** rules the Kharismian Turks.

* * *Cyprus.* **Richard I.** of England gives Cyprus to Guy de Lusignan.

1198± * * *Jerusalem.* King Amaury de Lusignan is unable to resist the **Saracens.**

1204–1461 **Trebizond** becomes the seat of an empire near the Black Sea, on the surrender of Constantinople to the Latins.

1204 Aug. * *Crete.* Ceded to the **Venetians.**

1206–61 *Bithynia.* After capturing Constantinople, the Crusaders establish a **Latin empire** at Nice.

1224 * * *Armenia.* David II. recovers part of the territory from the Turks.

1228 * * *Jerusalem.* Surrendered to the **Emperor Frederick II.** by treaty with the Saracens. [1243. Again surrendered to the **Crusaders.**]

1231 * * *Bithynia.* The Oghusian Tartars arrive in force. [1234. They overrun Armenia.]

13th Century. Asia M. **The Turks,** being harassed by other Tartar tribes, return to Asia Minor. [1250±. **Salman Shah,** chief of the Oghusian Turks, leads his tribes westward from Khorassan; they enter the service of Aladdin, sultan of of Iconium.]

1261 * * *Constantinople.* The **capital** of the Greek Empire is moved here **from Nice.**

1280±–88 **Ertoghrul,** son of Salman, and Sultan Aladdin, unite in the country near the Euxine Sea. [1288. Drowned.]

1288 * * **Othman I.,** son of Ertoghrul, becomes chief of the Turko-Ottoman Empire.

1299–1326 *Bithynia.* **Othman I.,** the founder, reigns in the Ottoman Empire. He holds the title emir, but rules despotically and successfully.

1309–1522 *Rhodes.* **Rhodes** is held by the Knights Hospitallers.

1326 * * *Lydia.* **Ancient Lydia** becomes a part of the Turkish empire.

1326–59 *Ottoman Emp.* **Orkhan,** son of Othman, reigns as sultan over the Ottomans. (1327.) He takes **Prusa,** and makes it the capital [until Constantinople is taken].

1336 * * *Asia M.* **The Turks** become the allies of France.

1359–89 *Ottoman Emp.* Sultan **Amurath I.,** son of Orkhan, reigns. (1360.) He occupies **Adrianople**; he is the first sultan to cross into Europe. He annexes **Cappadocia.** (1382.) Also **Anatolia** in the interior of Asia Minor. (1386) He appoints the first grand vizier.

1375 * * *Armenia.* Taken by the **Mamelukes.** Leon VI., the last king, is taken prisoner, and carried to Egypt. The kingdom becomes extinct. [Partitioned between Persia, Turkey, and Russia.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1389 * * **Bajazet I.** overruns the provinces, and takes the Greek possessions in Asia. [1390. Destroys Philadelphia. 1395. Invests Constantinople. 1396. Defeats Sigismund of Hungary at Nicopolis.]

1410 * *Constantinople.* **Attacked by Musa Chelebi.**

1415 * *Bosnia.* Conquered by Mohammed I. [1418. He conquers Wallachia.]

1422 * *Constantinople.* **Besieged by Amurath I.**

1424 * *Asia M.* **The Turks** capture Smyrna.

1443 * **Joannes Huniades** defeats Amurath II. at Nish. [1444. **Amurath II.** defeats and kills Ladislaus of Hungary (p. 565). 1448. Defeats Huniades at Kossova (p. 508).]

1453 * *Constantinople.* Conquered by **Mohammed II. This ends the Eastern Empire.**

1460± * * *Gr.* Conquest completed (p. 1034).

1461 * *Asia M.* **Mohammed II.** takes Trebizond, etc. (p. 1034). [1467. Turks defeat Bey **Scanderbeg.** 1480. Otranto, It.]

1493 * War with Egypt. [1505. **War** with Persia. 1514. **Persians** defeated at Kalderoon.]

1516 * *Egy.* **Gained** by the defeat of **Mamelukes.**

* * *Armenia.* Overrun by **Turks.** [They take **Jerusalem.** 1516–17. They conquer Syria and Egypt.]

1521 Aug. * **Solyman** takes Belgrade. [1522. Dec. * Captures **Rhodes** (p. 1034). 1526. Aug. * Defeats the Hungarians at **Mohacs** (p. 508). 1529. Oct. * He is repulsed before Vienna (p. 510). Also other cities (p. 1034).]

1534 * *Armenia.* Overrun by **Persians.**

1547 * The Turks defeat the **Austrians.**

1565 * *Malta.* **Besieged** by Turks.

1569 * First war with **Russia.**

1571 * *Gr.* Defeat at **Lepanto** (p. 1080).

1574 * *Cyprus.* **Taken from the Venetians** by the Turks.

1583 * *Armenia.* **Overrun by the Turks.** [1604. Subdued by Persians led by Shah Abbas.]

1585 * *Persia.* **Shah Abbas** drives out the Turks.

1590 * The **Janizaries** revolt.

1596 * The Turks defeat the **Austrians** at Cerestes.

1601–18 Disastrous **war with Persia.**

1606 * The Persians defeat the Turks at **Basra.** [1621. Turks defeated by the Poles.]

1638 * *Arabia.* The Turks defeat the Persians, and capture **Bagdad.**

1659 * The **Dardanelles** are fortified.

1661–64 War with Germany (p. 513). [1682–99. Again (pp. 512, 798).]

1664 * *Switz.* Turks defeated at **St. Gothard** (p. 512).

1669 * *Crete.* The Turks **take Candia** from Venice after a siege of 24 years.

1672 * *Rus.* **Kamienic** is taken from the Poles.

1696 * *Rus.* **Peter the Great** defeats the Turks and subdues Azov. [1711. Reconquered by Turks.]

1709 * War with **Russia** (p. 1114).

1714–18 War with **Venice** (pp. 514, 1034).

1734–35 *Persia.* **The Turks lose their possessions.**

1736–39 War with **Hungary** (p. 514).

1738–39 War with **Germany; Russia** aids Turkey (p. 514).

1739 * *Servia.* Turks take **Belgrade** from Austria.

1745 * *Rus.* The Turks are defeated at **Kars.**

1749 * *Arabia.* Insurrection of the **Wahabis.**

1764 * *Cyprus.* **Insurrection** suppressed.

1770 * *Ægean Sea.* The Russian and English **fleets** defeat the Turks near **Scio.**

1787–92 War with **Russia** (p. 1116).

1788–91 Disastrous war with **Austria and Russia** (p. 516).

1799 * *Syria.* **Napoleon's battles** (p. 712).

1807 Jan. 7. War declared against **Russia** and **England** (p. 932).

1809 Sept. 26. *Bulgaria.* Turks defeat the Russians at **Silistria.** [1811. Turks defeated at **Rustchuk.**]

1821–29 *Gr.* War with **Greece** (p. 1034).

1821 Mar. 6. *Rumania.* Moldavia and Wallachia **revolt.**

May 27. The Turks are defeated at **Valtezza.**

1822 Apr. 11. *Ægean Sea.* **Massacre** at Scio (p. 1034).

1823 * *Cyprus.* **The Greeks revolt;** suppressed by a terrible massacre.

1824 Oct. 6. *Ægean Sea.* The Turks are defeated in a naval battle near **Mitylene.**

1826 May 29. A new **Mohammedan army** is organized.

June 14–16. *Constantinople.* **The Janizaries revolt,** and are massacred.

1828–29 Unsuccessful war with **Russia** (p. 1116).

1828 * *Armenia.* Overrun by **Russians.**

Oct. 11. *Bulgaria.* **Varna** surrenders to Russia.

1831–32 *Syria.* Mehemet Ali **rebellion** (p. 656). [1833. May 6. The powers intervene. 1839. He again revolts (p. 656).]

1851 Jan. * *Hung.* The Turks of **Croatia** rebel.

1853 * War with **Russia** (p. 1118).

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1800+ * Destructive **earthquakes:**

Sept. 26. At Constantinople and Romania. 1822. Aug. * –Sept. * Aleppo destroyed (20,000 lives). 1837. Jan. 22. In Southern Syria (13,000 in Jaffa). 1840. July 27. In Armenia. 1855. Broussa (Tur.) destroyed. 1856. Oct. 12. Candia (500 lives); Rhodes (100 lives). 1859. June 2–July 17. In Erzerum (Asia M.). 1863. Apr. 22. At Rhodes (300 lives). 1875. May 12. In Syria (2,000 lives). 1880. July 29, 30. In Smyrna. 1881. Apr. 3. In Scio (4000 lives). 1883. Oct. 16±. Antalia; Ischesne (100 lives). 1894. July 11+. Constantinople (200 lives).

1839+ * *Assyr.* Sir Austen Henry Layard and others make **discoveries** on the site of Nineveh. [1854. Hormusd Rassam discovers an ancient palace. 1866. George Smith studies ancient inscriptions.

1845 * *Assyr.* Paul Émile Botta and Layard **discover ruins** of cities.

BIRTHS — DEATHS.

1389 * Amurath I., sultan, dies.
1393 * Leon VI., King of Armenia, dies.
1404 * Scanderbeg, Geo. Castriot, Albanian chief, born. [1467. Dies.]
1405 * Amurath II., sultan, b. [1451. D.]
1430 * Mohammed II., sultan, b. [1481. D.]
1467 * Selim I., sultan, born. [1520. D.]
1495 * Solyman II., sultan, b. [1566. D.]
1545 * Amurath III., sultan, b. [1595. D.]
1586 * Courcelles, Étienne de, Armenian clergyman, critic, born. [1660. Dies.]
1610 * Amurath IV., sultan, b. [1640. D.]
1634 * Cara-Mustapha, grand vizier, born. [1683. Dies.]
1639 * Mustapha I., sultan of Turkey, d.
1658 * Hadji Khalfa (Mustapha Ben Abdallah), historian, dies.
1664 * Ecchellensis, Abraham, Maronite orientalist, dies.
1673 * Ahmed, or Achmet, III., emperor, born. [1739. Dies.]
1676 * Mekhitar, Peter, Armenian monk, born. [1749. Dies.]
1686 * Assemani, Giuseppe Simone, Syrian orientalist, born. [1768. Dies.]
1696 * Mahmoud, or Mahmud, I., sultan of Turkey, born. [1754. Dies.]
1725 * Abdul-Hamid I., sultan, b. [1789. D.]
1740 * Mouradgea D'Ohason, Armenian historian, born. [1807. Dies.]
1761 * Selim III., sultan, born. [1808. D.]
1769 * Mohammed Ali, Pasha of Egypt, born. [1849. Dies.]
1785 * Mahmoud, or Mahmud, II., sultan, born. [1839. Dies.]
1789 * Ibrahim Pasha, viceroy of Egypt, born. [1848. Dies.]
1802 * Resheed Pasha, Mustapha M., statesman, born. [1858. Dies.]
1805 * Omar Pasha, general, b. [1871. D.]
1814 * Fuad Pasha, states., b. [1869. D.]
1815 * Ali Pasha, states., b. [1871. D.]
1817 * Dervish Pasha, soldier, states., b.
1822 * Hobart Pasha, admiral, born. [1886, June 19. Dies.]
Midhat Pasha, states., b. [1884, May 8. D.]
Said Pasha Mohammed, viceroy of Egypt, born. [1863. Dies.]
1823 * Abdul Mejid, sultan, b. [1861. D.]
1830 * Abdul-Aziz, sultan, b. [1876. D.]
1842 * Abdul-Hamid II., sultan, born.

CHURCH.

1533± * * *Constantinople.* **Andrew Palæologus** becomes a Mohammedan.

1592 * * *Croatia.* The Turks **kill 65,000** Christians.

1625 * * The Sultan Amurath IV. **prohibits smoking** as unnatural and irreligious, and affixes the penalty of death.

1757 * *Jerusalem.* **The Greeks are excluded** from the care of the sacred buildings.

1808 * *Jerusalem.* **The Holy Sepulcher is partly burned; it is rebuilt by the Greeks.**

1815 * The **Church of England** opens a mission to the Mohammedans. [1841. At Jerusalem. 1878. At Gaza.]

1821 Feb. 17. *Jerusalem.* Levi Parson of the American Board (U. S. A.) arrives to open a mission. [1823. Reopened by three missionaries; later merged with Syrian mission. 1844. Abandoned because of the opposition of the government. Opened at Beirut. 1828. Abandoned. 1831. Opened at Constantinople by Dr. Goodsell. 1839. At Mardin; at Erzerum. 1840. At Nicomedia. W. Turk. 1848. At Salonica. 1856. Abandoned. 1850. Mar. 20. At Aleppo, N. Syria., where in 1851 a church is formed. 1854. At Cæsarea. 1855. At Marash, Sivas, and Harpoot, Armenia. 1872. At Van.

Apr. 23. *Constantinople.* Greek Christians are **persecuted,** and their patriarch killed.

1823 * *Syria.* **Cæsarea** becomes a mission-station of the American Bible Society.

1832 * *Constantinople.* The Ladies' Society of Boston (U. S. A.) opens a mission to the Jews.

1837 * Crete becomes a mission-field of the Protestant Episcopal Church (U. S. A.). [1839. Moved to Constantinople.]

1839 Mar. 3. A patriarchal bull prohibits the reading of books published by missionaries. [The disobedient are sent into exile. Apr. 28. One anathematizes all who hold intercourse with missionaries.]

1839 * *Armenia.* Persecution against missionaries rages. [1840. Favorable reaction. 1847. Mission opened at Aintab; grows vigorously. 1852. At Marsovan.]

1841 Sept. 7. *Jerusalem.* A Protestant bishopric is erected by treaty. [Nov. 7. S. M. S. Alexander consecrated bishop. 1842. Jan. 28. The erection of the Anglican cathedral is begun. 1846. Samuel Groat conse-

crated bishop. 1878. July 25. Joseph Barclay. 1887. Apr. * G. F. P. Blythe appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury. 1887. Aug. 18. Formal announcement is made that the bishopric is dissolved.]

1842 * * Smyrna becomes a mission-field of the Danes. [1847. Abandoned.]

1843 * * *Syria.* Damascus becomes a mission-station of the Irish Presbyterians.

1846 * * *Constantinople.* Persecution forces the evangelical Armenians to organize a church. [Three others are soon formed].

1849 June * **Christians** are admitted to office.

1850 Oct. 16. *Syria.* Mohammedans **massacre** thousands of Christians without interference from the pasha; the property destroyed is worth millions of dollars.

** * The Catholics and Greeks hotly press their rival claims to the **Holy Sepulcher**; a mixed commission is appointed to settle the dispute. [1852. Mar. 9. A firman supports the claims of the Greeks. 1853. France and Russia favor the Catholics.]

1853 * * A firman declares that Christians and Mohammedans are **equal before the law.**

LETTERS.

1825 * * *Smyrna. Spectator de l'Orient* is issued.

1831 * * *Constantinople. Moniteur Ottoman* is issued.

1838 * * *Smyrna. Echo de l'Orient* is issued.

1848–53 Layard's *Discoveries in Assyria* is published.

1853 *Le Spectator de l'Orient* is issued in French.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1554 * * *Constantinople.* **Coffee-houses** are first opened. [1606. A great **fire** occurs. 1611. The **plague** destroys 200,000 lives.]

1678 * * *E. Syria.* Englishmen discover the magnificent **ruins of Palmyra.**

1760 * Syria is visited by a terrible **plague.**

1810 * **Lord Byron** swims across the Hellespont.

1822 * * *Albania.* Ali Pasha and his two sons are **executed,** after surrendering under a promise of safety.

1826 June 14. *Constantinople.* The sultan provokes a revolt of the **Janizaries,** and massacres many thousands; the organization is abolished.

Aug. 30. *Constantinople.* **Fire** destroys 600 houses.

1852 Aug. * *Constantinople.* The **Imperial Order of Medjidi** is instituted by the Sultan.

1854 Jan. 14. Turkey is designated as **"The Sick Man"** by Czar Nicholas.

STATE.

1389–1403 *Ottoman Emp.* Sultan **Bajazet I.,** Ilderim, reigns. Son of Amurath I. He conquers extensive territory in southeastern Europe and in Asia Minor (p. 1034+).

1403+–13± *Ottoman Emp.* **Anarchy.**

1403+–10± *Asia M.* **Solyman,** eldest son of Bajazet I., is an independent ruler in Adrianople; killed in battle.

1413–21 *Ottoman Emp.* Sultan **Mohammed I.,** brother of Bajazet, reigns. His brother **Moosa** contests the throne, and is killed in battle. [1421–51. **Amurath II.,** son of Mohammed I., reigns. He annexes Macedonia, and subdues the Morea.]

1443–67 Albania revolts against the Turks. [1478. Subdued.]

1451–81 *Ottoman Emp.* Sultan **Mohammed II.,** son of Amurath II., reigns. He restores the empire, takes the Morea, Albania, Bosnia, Wallachia, and the Crimea (p. 1034+). Disputes with the Venetians the rule of the sea.

1453 May 29. *Constantinople.* **Mohammed II.** takes the capital, and **ends the Eastern Roman Empire** (p. 1034+).

1456± * * The Turks **subdue all Greece** (p. 1034+). [1463. Bosnia is annexed.]

1481–1512 *Constantinople.* Sultan **Bajazet II.,** son of Mohammed II., reigns. He is the first of the unwarlike sultans. (1459–66.) Servia and Albania are annexed. (1475.) Crimea also. (1466.) Epirus.

1489 * *Cyprus.* Catherine de Cornaro **sells** the island **to Venice.**

1503 * **Peace** is made with Venice. [1533. With Austria.]

1512–20 *Constantinople.* Sultan **Selim I.** reigns by favor of the **Janizaries,** after deposing Bajazet his father. (1516.) He annexes Phenicia, Syria, and Palestine; later, Egypt also.

1520–26 Sultan **Solyman I.,** "The Magnificent," son of Selim I., reigns.

The empire reaches its zenith. He annexes Mosul, Bagdad, and part of Armenia, and a great part of Hungary and Transylvania (p. 508). The Barbary States submit. (1520.) Bosnia annexed.

1566–74 *Constantinople.* Sultan **Selim II.,** son of Solyman I., reigns. (1571.) He conquers **Cyprus.**

1574–94 *Constantinople.* Sultan **Amurath III.,** son of Selim II., reigns; he murders his five brothers. [1588. Turks overrun Armenia.]

1595–1603 *Constantinople.* Sultan Mohammed III., son of Amurath III., reigns. [1603–17, Achmet I., son of Mohammed III.; 1618–22, Othman II., son of Achmet; is strangled by the Janizaries; 1622–23, Mustapha I., brother of Achmet I.; deposed by Janizaries; 1623–40, Amurath IV.; 1640–48, Ibrahim II., brother of Mohammed IV.; 1691–95, Achmet II.; 1695–1703, Mustapha II.]

1637 * * *Rus.* The **Cossacks** take Azov.

1656 * Mehemet Koprili becomes grand vizier. [1689, Mustapha Koprili; 1691±, Koprili-Fasil-Ahmed.]

1669 * * *Crete.* **Annexed** by conquest.

1696 * * *Rus.* **Peter the Great** takes Azov from the Turks.

1699 Jan. 26. Peace of Karlowitz (p. 513).

* * * The Turkish **power declines.**

1703–30 *Constantinople.* Sultan **Achmet III.** reigns. [1730–54, Mahmud I.; 1754–57, Othman III.; 1757–73, Mustapha III.; 1774, Jan. 21–89, Apr. 7, Abd-ul-Hamid I.; 1789–1807, Selim III.]

1716 July 23. *Rus.* **Peace of Pruth.** A treaty is signed with Russia. Azov is ceded to Turkey; Russian army relieved.

1718 July 21. Peace of **Passarowitz** (p. 515).

1718–39 *Servia.* **Belgrade** is held by Austria.

1739 Sept. 18. *Servia.* **Peace of Belgrade** (p. 515).

1764 * * *Cyprus.* **Insurrection** arises. [1823. **Insurrection** against the Turks, subdued by a massacre.]

1774 * * **Russia** gains territory on the Black Sea by the Treaty of Kainarjii.

1784 Jan. * Turkey cedes the **Crimea** to Russia.

1788 * * *Albania.* Ali becomes pasha of Janina. [1803. He subdues the Suliotes. 1822. Feb. 5. Assassinated.]

1789 * * Turkey enters an **anti-France league** with England and Russia.

1791 Aug. 4. Oczacow ceded (p. 519).

1799 * * *Syria.* Taken by the French.

1807–08 *Constantinople.* Sultan Mustapha IV., son of Abd-ul-Hamid, reigns. [1808–39. Mahmud II.]

1812 May 28. *Rumania.* Treaty of Bucharest. It establishes the Lower Danube as the **boundary** between Russia and Turkey.

1818 * * Ibrahim Pasha overthrows the Wahabis. [They expand in Arabia.]

1823 * * The empire is apparently on the **verge of ruin.**

1829 Sept. 14. *Turk. E.* **Treaty of Adrianople.**

Russia abandons almost all her conquests in Turkey; Turkey cedes territory and fortresses on the seacoast, free trade to Russians, and free navigation of the Black Sea, Dardanelles, and Danube, with control of a part of the left bank, and recognizes the independence of Greece. [1830. Apr. * Acknowledged.]

1830–40 *Crete.* Ceded and ruled by Egypt. [1840. Restored. 1841. Insurrections suppressed. 1858. Again by conciliation.]

1831–41 Mehemet Ali of Egypt **revolts. Syria** is conquered and held (p. 656+).

1832 July 21. Turkey consents to the extension of the **Grecian frontier.**

1833 May 14. Treaty with Egypt (p. 657.)

July 8. Turkey enters a **treaty of alliance** with Russia.

1838 Mar. 30. The office of **grand vizier** is abolished.

1839 July 1–61 June 25. *Constantinople.* **Abd-ul-Medjid,** son of Mahmud II., 16 years of age, reigns. He is protected by the great powers from Mehemet Ali.

** Egypt refuses tribute; war follows; Egypt is victorious.

Nov. 3. *Constantinople.* The **hatti-sherif** of Gülhane, an organic statue for the reformation of government, and guaranteeing security of life and property, is issued. [1840. Jan. 6. Again issued at Rhodes. 1844. Again issued.]

1841 * * The **Dardanelles** is closed against foreign war-vessels by stipulations.

July 15. *Syria.* Restored (p. 657).

1849 * * *Bosnia.* A **rebellion** against Turkey is quelled. [1851. Quelled by Omar Pasha.]

1852 Feb. 13. Turkey enters a **treaty** respecting places in the **Holy Land.**

1853 Feb. 28. Russia makes demands respecting the liberties of **Greek Christians.** [Oct. 5. The sultan declares war. Nov. 1. Russia also. 1854–56. War follows.] (P. 1118.)

June 26. Russia issues a **manifesto** against Turkey. [1854. Mar. 28. Greece sides with Russia, and diplomatic relations are ruptured.]

ARMY — NAVY.

1854–55 *Russia.* **Crimean War.** The Western Powers and Turkey united against Russia (p. 958+).

1857 * * **Circassians revolt;** subdued.

1858 * * War with Montenegro.

1860 * * *Syria.* War between the **Druses** and **Maronites.** Subdued by the French and Turks.

1865 Dec. 30. *Syria.* The **Maronites,** led by Joseph Karam, rebel. [1866. Mar. * Suppressed. 1867. Jan. 31. Renewed for a short time.]

1866–68 Crete rebels. [1869. Suppressed.]

1871 * *Arabia.* **Yemen revolts.** [May * Suppressed.]

1875 May 1+. *Bulgaria.* A **revolt** is bloodily suppressed by the **bashi-bazouks,** who burn 65 villages and kill 15,000 people.

1876–78 War with **Montenegro.**

1876 July 1. Servia declares war against Turkey. [July 2. Montenegro does the same.]

1877 Apr.*–78 Mar.* Turko-Russian war.

1877. Apr. * War declared. June 22. Russians cross the Danube. June 27. Their main army crosses at Shistova. July 17–19. Their advance takes the Shipka Pass. July 15. They take Nicopoli. July 20, 30. They are repulsed near Plevna. Aug. 23, Sept. 17. Suleiman Pasha is repulsed at Shipka Pass. Sept. 7–12. Russians unsuccessfully storm Plevna and commence a siege. Dec. 10. Captured; Osman Pasha and 40,000 men surrender. Dec. * — 1879. Jan. * Russians occupy Sophia. Jan. 16, 17. The Turks are defeated and Adrianople taken. Jan. 20. Occupied.
In Asia. 1877. May * Russians invest Kars. Nov. 8. Storm and take Kars. Jan. 31. Turkey asks for peace.

1879 Aug.* The Russians complete the evacuation of Turkey.

1881 * * *Albania.* A **rebellion** is subdued.

1889 * *Crete.* Another **rebellion.**

1889 July 22. Cretan insurgents **seize Varnes** and Cydonia, drive out the authorities, and burn the archives. [Desultory fighting continues. Aug. 30. A Turkish army occupies the island.]

ART — SCIENCE — NATURE.

1866 * * *Cyprus.* Gen. di Cesnola, the American consul, **discovers** many ancient **ornaments.** [In New York Museum.]

1867–70 *Jerusalem.* [Sir] Charles Warren makes **excavations.**

1868 * * *Pal.* **The Moabite stone,** having Hebrew-Phenician characters of 900 (?) B.C., relating to Mesha, King of Moab, is discovered.

1870–82 Heinrich Schliemann (Ger.) **explores** the site of ancient **Troy.** [1876. Explores Mycenæ.]

1872–77 *Pal.* A systematic trigonometrical **survey** is made by Capt. Stewart, Eng., and Lieuts. Conder and Kitchener.

1873–74 *Assyr.* Geo. Smith of Eng. makes **explorations.** [1875–76. Again.]

1887 Feb. 26. Capt. Conder discovers the key to the **Hittite inscriptions.**

CHURCH.

1854 * * *Assyr.* The church at Diarbekir is reorganized and prospers. [1858. May * At Bitis and Mardin.]

1856 Feb. 18. A firman authorizes the **free** exercise of religion.

1858 June 15. Mohammedans **massacre** Christians at Jedda.

1860 * * The **Druses and Maronites** engage in bitter dissensions. [May 29–July 1. The Druses kill 1000± Maronites.]

* * *Crete.* **Christians are persecuted** by Mohammedans.

July 9–11. Massacre at Damascus.

Mohammedans and Maronites massacre 3,000± Christians in consequence of a dispute between the Druses and Maronites; Abd-el-Kader, who held the citadel, rescues a great number from death. [Execution of 167 Moslems.]

± * * *Syria.* Reformed Presbyterians (U. S. A.) open a mission at Latakia. [1867, at Aleppo; 1875, at Suadea; 1882, at Tarsus, Mersina, and Syria.

1862 Sept. 5. Russia, France, and Turkey sign a convention for the preservation of the **Holy Sepulcher.**

* * *Constantinople.* **Robert College,** the mother of many others, is opened by the American Board. [1866. The Syria Protestant College.]

1863 Oct. 3±. *Constantinople.* The patriarch declines the Pope's invitation to attend an ecumenical council in 1869.]

1869 * * The American Board founds a theological school at Abeih. [1874. Transferred to Beirut.]

1870 * * *Syria.* The American Board missions are transferred to the care of the American Presbyterian Church.

1872 * * The American College for Girls is established at Scutari, Constantinople.

1875 * * The Russian and British ambassadors remonstrate against the ill-treatment of Christians.

* * *Syria.* The Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland opens a mission at Antioch. [1884. At Idlib, Syria.]

1879 * * *Constantinople.* The Christian Society (U. S. A.) opens a mission.

1881 * * *Constantinople.* The Friends open a medical mission.

1882 Feb. 5. *Constantinople.* The new church of St. Sophia is consecrated.

1884 * * *Syria.* The Scotland Jewish Society opens a mission station at Tiberias.

Oct. 13. *Constantinople.* Archbishop Dercos is elected Greek patriarch. [He is known as Joachim IV. 1886. Nov. * Resigns.]

1887 Feb. 4. The bishop of Adrianople is elected patriarch.

1889 Apr. 4. American pilgrims arrive at Jaffa on their way to Jerusalem.

1890 Jan. 28. The Porte orders the Armenian patriarch to dissolve the provincial council of Van, and depose the bishop of Van.

Feb. 28. The Armenian patriarch demands the immediate restoration of rights to the Armenian Church, and the execution of the reforms promised in the Berlin Treaty.

July 2. *Constantinople.* Turkish soldiers abuse Armenians. [July 29. Armenians assault their patriarch; Armenians and Turkish soldiers have a severe fight; four soldiers and three rioters are killed. Aug. 1. The patriarch resigns. Recalled when the Porte concedes his demands.]

Aug. 2. *Jerusalem.* The Franciscan Fathers are expelled.

Aug. 3. Turks abuse and torture Christians in Alassona and Anaselitza to obtain their money. [Aug. 14. *Armenia.* The Christians are panic-stricken. Massacre at Moosh.]

Aug. 14. *Constantinople.* The Armenian patriarch again resigns. [Aug. 16. The presidents of the two councils also resign.]

Oct. 10. *Constantinople.* The Greek patriarch orders all the Greek churches in Turkey closed.

Nov. 6. The Porte, by order, forbids the holding of any meetings by the Armenians. [Dec. 14. The trouble is settled.]

LETTERS.

1869 Oct.* *Constantinople.* A system of compulsory **education** promulgated.

1890 Jan.* The Porte prohibits the use of the **Greek language** in the Cretan courts; neither lawyers nor judges can understand the Turkish language.

Sept. 24. Turkish **newspapers** are officially forbidden to comment upon the affairs of the Orthodox and Armenian Churches.

SOCIETY — MISCELLANEOUS.

1854–55 *Albania.* **Florence Nightingale** of England with a band of nurses alleviates the sufferings of the Anglo-French army at Scutari.

1855 Feb. 28. *Turk. A.* **Brusa** is nearly destroyed by an **earthquake.**

1858 Sept. 19. *Turk. A.* The first **Turkish railway** is opened from Aidin to Smyrna. [1859. May * **Telegraph** line opened between Aden and Suez.]

1859 Sept. 10–14. *Constantinople.* **Fire** consumes 1,000 houses.

1860 * * *Syria.* Mohammedans **massacre** many Christians.

1861 Sept.* The **Imperial Order of Osmanié** is founded; it includes both civil and military persons.

1865 Aug.+ * *Constantinople.* **Cholera** rages. [Sept. 6. **Fire** consumes 2,500 houses. 1870. July 11. **Fire** consumes 1,500 houses. 1871. June 7. Another fire.]

* * Syria is visited by a plague of **locusts,** also by **cholera.**

1866 Feb. 13. *Constantinople.* An international conference meets to consider the **cholera** question.

1869 Nov. 9. *Jerusalem.* Visited by the **Emperor of Austria.**

1870 * **Railway** and telegraph lines are rapidly promoted.

1873 June 17. *Turk. E.* The Rumelia **railway** is opened between Constantinople and Adrianople.

Aug. 19. *Constantinople.* The **Shah of Persia** arrives.

1874–75 *Asia M.* **Famine.**

1875 * *Jerusalem.* **Sir Moses Haim Montefiore,** an English Jew, greatly benefits the city, and aids the Jews.

1876 June 4. *Constantinople.* The Sultan Abdul-Aziz is **murdered.** [Murderers convicted, sentenced, and reprieved.]

June 15. *Constantinople.* Hassan, a disgraced officer, **assassinates** Hussein Avni, the war minister, Raschid Pasha, the foreign minister, and others. [June 17. Hanged.]

Aug. 9±. *Bulgaria.* Turkish barbarities and **massacres** occur.

* * *Syria.* **American colonists** establish themselves at Jaffa. [Little by little it diminishes; finally the remnant returns to America.]

1878 Sept. 6. *Albania.* Mehemet Ali Pasha is **murdered** near Scutari by rioters.

1883 Sept. 14. The sultan is made knight of St. Michael and St. George.

Oct. 5. *Constantinople.* A **fire** consumes many homes.

1888 Aug. 12–14. Direct **railway** and steamer connection is made between Constantinople and London via Calais, Fr.; time, 94 hours.

1889 July 19. The sultan contributes $500 to Johnstown (U.S.A.) relief fund.

Dec. 12. *Constantinople.* **Moussa Bey,** late governor of Armenia, a Kurdish robber, is exiled to Syria.

1890 Apr. 4. *Pal.* **Work** is commenced on the **railway** between Jaffa and Jerusalem. [1892. Sept. 13. Completed.]

Aug. 12. *Constantinople.* **Fire** consumes property worth $5,000,000.

Sept. 4. One half of **Salonica**, the second town of importance in European Turkey, is burned.

1891 Aug. * Brigands abound, and military escorts are needed between Constantinople and Adrianople.

1893 Feb. 16. *Asia M.* A Moslem mob destroys the **American Girls' College** at Marsivan, without hindrance from the governor.

Apr. 14. *Syria.* A Moslem mob **terrorizes Cæsarea**, robbing hundreds of Armenians, and killing many.

May 10. The Turks have imprisoned about 2,000 **Armenians** on suspicion of seditious conduct.

Nov. 22. *Constantinople.* **Cholera** prevails.

1894 Nov. 25±. *Asia M.* The sultan decorates the **Mufti of Moosh**, an official implicated in the outrages against Armenians.

Dec. 15. *Asia M.* Many **new outrages** against Armenians are reported.

STATE.

1856 Mar. 30. Peace with Russia (p. 733). The **integrity of Turkey** is guaranteed (p. 525).

1858 Nov. 8. Montenegrine **boundaries** are determined by the powers. [War 1862. Sept. 23. Peace.]

1860 Aug. 3. *Paris.* **England** and France by convention agree to intervene in behalf of **persecuted Christians** in Turkey. [1861. June 5. French occupation of Syria ceases.]

Aug. 20+. *Syria.* Fuad Pasha executes 160 **persecutors** at Damascus, including the governor; 11,000 are forced into the army.

1861 June 25±–76 May 29±. *Constantinople.* Sultan **Abd-ul-Aziz**, second son of Mahmud II., reigns.

He attempts to introduce Western civilization, which awakens dissatisfaction, and produces his deposition.

1861 * * *Constantinople.* Fuad Pasha is made president of the council. [Nov. 22. Grand vizier.]

Dec. * Montenegro rises against Turkey.

1866 June 5. Mohammed Ali Ruchdi supersedes Fuad Pasha as grand vizier. [1867. Feb. 11. Ali Pasha.]

*** *** *Rumania.* **A revolution** breaks out in Bucharest.

Sept. 2. *Crete.* The General Assembly abolishes Turkish authority, and declares for **union with Greece.**

1867 Mar. 31. Turkey declines to give up Crete, as recommended by the powers. [Sept. 4. Declines an international commission proposed by Russia. Dec. 11. The vizier grants the demands of Cretan delegates.]

1868 * * *Constantinople.* An **insurrection** by the Young Turkey Party fails.

*** *** *Crete.* **The Christians rise** against Turkey. Greece intervenes (p. 1037). Dec. 30. The provisional government surrenders to Turkey.

1869 Dec. * *Egy.* The khedive acknowledges the Sultan of Turkey as his sovereign. [1876. The Bey of Tunis does the same; **Tunis annexed.**]

1871 Sept. * Mahmud grand vizier. [1872. July 30±. Midhat Pacha. Dismissed for favoring Austria. Oct. 19. Mohammed Ruchdi again. 1873. Feb. 15. Essad Pasha. 1874. Feb. * Hussein Avni.]

1875–76 *Herzegovina.* **Insurrection** against the Turks, and for freedom.

1875 Aug. 25. Mahmud Pasha grand vizier. [1876. May 10.± Mohammed Ruchdi.]

1876 Feb. 10. The joint note of the powers respecting reforms is agreed to.

May * -Sept. * *Bulgaria.* **Insurrection** cruelly suppressed.

May 29. The Ministers **depose the sultan** because he refuses to give up some of his treasure to save the nation.

May 30–Aug. 31. *Constantinople.* **Amurath V.**, nephew of Abd-ul-Aziz, is Sultan. Deposed because of ill health.

Aug. 31. *Constantinople.* Sultan **Abd-ul-Hamid II.**, second son of Abd-ul-Medjid, reigns.

Dec. 23+. **Conference** of the powers (p. 566).

1877 Jan. 22. *Constantinople.* **The** National Council rejects propositions made by a conference of the powers respecting Servia and Montenegro.

Feb. 5±. Edhem Pasha is grand vizier; he was educated in Paris, and favors reforms.

Mar. 1. Turkey signs a **peace** with Servia.

Mar. 19. *Constantinople.* **The first Turkish Parliament** opens, with 30 Senators and 90 Deputies.

Apr. 24. Russia declares war against Turkey.

Dec. 20±. *Crete.* **Insurrection**; provisional government formed. [1878. Feb. 11. Decrees union with Greece. Oct. * Pacified by Turkish concession of self-government.]

1878 Mar. 3. Peace of **San Stefano** (p. 566).

Peace follows the Turko-Russian war. Russia receives extensive territory in the Caucasian region, including Dobrudja, Kars, Batum. Rumania, Servia, and Montenegro declared independent. [1878. Revised by the congress of Berlin.]

June 4. *Cyprus.* **Given up** to the administration of **England.** [July 3. Ceded. July 12. Possession taken.]

July 13. Berlin conference (pp. 529, 566, 831). Turkey loses much territory, both in Europe and Asia. It cedes Kars, Ardahan, and Batum to Russia.

*** *** Herzegovina is occupied by Austria.

Oct. * *Macedonia.* **Insurrection.** [1879. Jan. 3. Suppressed.]

Nov. 11±. *Syria.* **Midhat Pasha** is appointed governor to institute reforms.

1880 June 16–July 1. Conference of Berlin (p. 831).

July 15. The powers send a collective note concerning the enforcement of the provisions of the Berlin Conference.

Aug. * *Syria.* Kamed Pasha is governor. Midhat Pasha goes to Smyrna.

Sept. 15±. The powers send a final collective note demanding the cession of Dulcigno and territory to Montenegro. [Sept. * Powers' war-vessels assemble at Ragusa. Nov. 26. Effected.]

1881 * * **Rumania** is made a kingdom.

Mar * -Apr. * *Constantinople.* **Conference** of ambassadors; Turkey yields, and decides to transfer to Greece most of the territory indicated by the Berlin Conference.

May 24. Turkey **cedes Thessaly** to Greece (p. 1037).

1882 June 23. *Constantinople.* **A conference** of the powers meets to consider the Egyptian question.

Dec. 3. Said Pasha is made grand vizier.

1884 Feb. 8. *Crete.* Religious difficulties cause an **insurrection.** [Mar. 1. Christians appeal to the sultan for a Christian governor, and to the powers for mediation.]

1885 Sept. 18. *Rumelia.* A bloodless **revolution** occurs at Philippopolis, and reunion with Bulgaria is proclaimed. [Oct. 14. Condemned by a conference of ambassadors.]

Sept. 24. Kiamil Pasha, grand vizier.

1889 May 27. *Crete.* The Assembly votes in favor of **annexation to Greece.** [Aug. 1. Anarchy prevails. Sept. 15. Martial law proclaimed. Sept. * Greece aids insurgents. Nov. 11. Amnesty granted.]

1890 Jan. 26. *Asia M.* **Erzerum revolts.** Armenians are killed.

July 8. Turkey, by a note, demands of Great Britain a fixed date for the **evacuation of Egypt.**

July 19. The Porte ignores the wrongs suffered by **Armenians**, and two Ministers resign their offices.

Oct. 4. *Constantinople.* An **Armenian** revolutionary **manifesto** urges the oppressed people to fight the Turkish tyrants.

Aug. 12. Kurds raid Armenia.

1891 Sept. 4. The sultan dismisses the Ministry because of its inefficiency in dealing with **brigandage.**

1894 Nov. 11±. The British ambassador investigates the reported **massacre** of 8,000 Armenians by Turkish troops.

Dec. 7. The Government explains the **massacre** of Armenians by alleging an uprising which was subdued by the troops.

[Dec. 10. Diplomatic investigations are suspended pending an exchange of views by the treaty powers relative to joint action. Dec. 14±. The Porte consents that the consuls of Great Britain, Russia, and France may sit with the investigation commission. Dec. 24. The commission starts for Cassoon.]

URUGUAY.

URUGUAY is a republic of southeastern South America; capital, Montevideo. It is politically divided into 19 departments, and has a president for chief executive. The legislative power is vested in a Senate and Chamber of Representatives. The chief religion is Roman Catholic, and the language Spanish. Area, 72,172 square miles; population in 1892, 728,447.

1512 * * Arrival of Juan Diaz de **Solis** from Spain; he enters the Parana-guazu. [1515–16. Second visit; killed.]

1603 * * Indians destroy a **Spanish** force under Gen. Saavedra. [1603–53. Three attempts to subdue the Indians fail.]

17th Century. **The Jesuit missionaries** begin the real conquest of the country. [Military and commercial settlements of the Portuguese follow the missionaries, and later those of the Spanish follow.]

1729 * * Gen. Zavala establishes a Spanish military settlement at **Montevideo.** [1750. A provisional government.]

1777 * * Spaniards destroy the Portuguese settlement at **Colonia.**

1807 Feb. 3. Montevideo is taken by the British. [July 7. Repulsed at Buenos Ayres, they evacuate Montevideo.]

1814 * * Gen. Alvear **takes Montevideo** for Buenos Ayres.

1817± * * The territory is **joined to Brazil.** War with Buenos Ayres follows. [1821. Brazilians occupy the country. 1825. Aug. 25. **Uruguay revolts,** and declares its independence of the vice-royalty of Buenos Ayres. 1828. Oct. 4. **Independence recognized.** Montevideo becomes the capital.]

1826-28 War between **Brazil** and Buenos Ayres for the possession of Uruguay.

1830 July 18. The constitution is promulgated.

1838 * * The **University of Montevideo** is founded.

1842-51 Gen. Juan Manuel Rosas, dictator of Buenos Ayres, and Gen. Oribe and his native partizans besiege **Montevideo.** [1845. It is blockaded by England and France.]

1842 * * **Gold** is discovered in Tacuarembo.

1851 * * The Argentine provinces of Corrientes and Entre Rios join President Rosas; he defeats Gen. Oribe.

1854-55 Gen. Venancio Flores is president. [1856-60, G. A. Pereyra; 1860-64, Bernardo Prudencio Berro; 1864-65, Gen. Aguirre; 1865-66, Flores again (as provisional president); 1866-68, F. A. Vidal; 1868-72, Gen. Lorenzo Battle; 1872-75, Gen. Ellazio; 1875-76, Pedro Varela (as provisional president); 1876-80, Col. L. Lalorre; 1880, F. A. Vidal again (dies Mar. 17); 1882-86, Gen. J. Maximo Santas; 1886-90, Gen. Maximo Tagès; 1890-94, Dr. Julio Herreray Obes; 1894+, Senhor Idiarte Borda.]

1863-65 Gen. Flores creates civil war. [1868-72. The Blanco party **revolts.** 1880-86. Gen. Arredondo revolts.]

* * * The American Methodists (North) open a mission and plant stations at Montevideo, Colonia, Tacuarembo, and Trinidad.

1891 Oct. 12. *Montevideo.* **A revolt** [Oct. 13. Suppressed.]

VENEZUELA.

VENEZUELA is a republic of South America, bordering the Caribbean Sea; capital, Caracas.

The chief executive is a president; the legislative power is vested in a Congress comprising a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Language, Spanish. Religion, Roman Catholic, yet all religions are tolerated. Area, 597,960 square miles are claimed; population, 2,323,526.

1498 Aug. 1. Beheld by **Columbus** (p. 14). [1499. Visited by Ojeda (p. 15), and named **Terra Firma.**]

1520 * * **Spaniards** settle at Camana. [1527, at Coro; 1545, at Tocuyo; 1552, at Barquisimeto; 1555, at Valencia; 1567, at Caracas.]

1515 * * The captain-generalcy of **Caracas** is erected.

1783 * * **July 24. Simon Bolivar,** "Father of his Country," is born. [1830. Dec. 17. Dies.]

1810 * * The colony sides with the old Spanish dynasty, and against Joseph Bonaparte as king.

1811 July 14. Seven disaffected provinces **revolt,** and declare for independence. [1812-13. Partly suppressed.]

1812 * * **Treaty** of Victoria; the colony renews its allegiance to Spain.

Mar. 26. An **earthquake** at Caracas destroys nearly 12,000 lives. [1894. May 9. Two cities, several villages, destroyed.]

1813-23 Venezuela **revolts** under Bolivar; the war for **independence** follows. [1813. Aug. 4. He captures Caracas.]

1814 * * **Bolivar,** having defeated the royalists, is made dictator, but is driven out of the state. [1816. Returns, and raises another army. 1817. July * Defeats Spaniards under Gen. Morillo at Angostura. 1821. June 24. Royalists are defeated at Carabobo (p. 628).

1819 Feb. * **Bolivar** resigns. [Dec. 17. He is elected president (p. 628).]

1829 Nov. * Venezuela **withdraws** from Colombia (p. 628).

1831-35 Gen. José Antonio Paez. [1835-36. Dr. José Maria Vargaz, resigns; 1836-39, Carlos Soublette; 1839-43, Paez again; 1843-47, Soublette again; 1847-51, José Tadeo Monagas; 1851-55, José Gregorio Monagas; 1855-58, Gen. J. T. Monagas again; 1858-59, Don José Castro, forced to resign; 1859-61, Dr. Pedro Gual (*ad interim*); 1861-63, Gen. José Antonio Paez, dictator, chosen by the army, resigns; 1863-67, Juan Crisostomo Falcon; driven out by revolutionists. 1868. J. T. Monagas elected again; he dies before he is sworn in. 1868-70. Gen. Pulger (provisional). 1870-77, Gen. Antonio Guzman Blanco elected. 1877-79, F. L. Alcantara; 1879-82, Guzman Blanco again; 1882-86, Gen. Joaquin Crespo; 1888-90, Dr. J. Pablo Rojas Paul; 1890-94, Dr. Raimundo Andrezia Palacio; 1894, Mar. 14+, Gen. Crespo again.]

1845 * * **Spain** recognizes the independence of Venezuela.

1846-70 Revolutions and wars with intermissions.

1854 Mar. 24. The **emancipation** of slaves is enacted.

1864 Mar. 28. Federal **constitution** prepared.

1874 * * **The Church** bitterly opposes the action of the Government in legalizing civil marriages.

1892 Apr. 1-Aug. * **Rebellion** under Gen. Crespo.

1890 May * A **dispute** arises with Great Britain respecting the old boundary question.

1894 Oct. 10. Venezuelans **invade Guiana.**

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

ANGOLA is a Portuguese possession lying south of the equator; capital, St. Paul de Loanda. Area, 490,000 square miles; population, 2,000,000±; of these 6,000± are whites. ASHANTI is a nation on the Gold Coast; capital, Kumassi. DAHOMEY is a kingdom on the Slave Coast; capital Abomey. Area, 4,000 square miles; population, 600,000±. FRENCH KONGO (Gabun) comprises territory between the Kongo River and the Atlantic; capital, Libreville. Area, 267,000 square miles; population, 3,000,000±. GOLD COAST is a British crown colony; capital, Akkra. Area, 15,000 square miles; population, 1,905,000±. KAMERUN is a German colonial possession lying a little north of the equator. Area, 130,000 square miles; population, 2,000,000±. LAGOS is a British settlement and island. Area, 1,071 square miles; population, 100,000+. LIBERIA is a negro republic; capital, Monrovia. Area, 14,360± square miles; population, 1,068,000+. SENEGAL is a French colony on the Senegal River; capital, St. Louis. SIERRA LEONE is a British colony; capital, Freetown. Area, 15,000± square miles; population, 180,000±. TOGOLAND is a German protectorate on the Slave Coast; capital, Little Popo. Area, 16,000± square miles; population, 500,000±. YARRIBA is a kingdom on the Slave Coast, included in the British sphere of influence; capital, Oyo.

1446 * * The **Portuguese** discover the West Coast.

1450± * * **The Moors** begin the African slave-trade.

1460 * * *Sierra Leone* is discovered.

[1786. Dec. 9. An unsuccessful company of 400 negroes and 60 whites, chiefly disreputable in character, sail from London. 1787. They settle at Freetown. 1791. A successful colony is planted under the influence of Wilberforce and others. 1794. Sept. * Attacked by the French. 1802. Feb. * Attacked by natives. 1807. It becomes a crown colony. 1814. The "Christian Institution" is founded on Leicester Mountain for the education of freed slave-children. 1827. Fourah Bay College is founded by the Church Society.]

1804. The Church of England opens a mission on the Rio Pongas. [1808. It becomes effective. 1815, at Gambier; 1816, at Freetown; at Sierra Leone: 1840, at Port Lokkoh (1850, closed; 1875, resumed). 1843. Samuel Crowther is admitted to orders. 1852. The diocese of Sierra Leone is formed. 1811. The Wesleyans open a mission. 1879. at Fouracariah near Kapto. 1842. The Union Missionary Society (U. S. A.) opens a mission at Mendi. 1883. Transferred to the United Brethren in Christ. 1855. The Codrington College of Barbadoes opens a mission at Fallangia. The Southern Baptists (U.S.A.) open a mission. 1886. The African Methodists (U.S.A.) open a mission in Freetown. 1887. Also one by the American Wesleyans.]

1480 * * *Angola.* Discovered by Diego Cam, a Portuguese.

[He also discovers the Kongo River. 1484±. Portuguese settle. 1578. They

found Loando. 1617. Manoel Cerveira (Port.) founds St. Felipe de Benguela. 1640–48. The Dutch attempt to expel the Portuguese from Angola. 1641. They succeed in occupying Loando. 1855. The Portuguese establish a settlement at Ambriz. 1858. Feb. * The English appoint David Livingstone consul for the Portuguese settlements in Africa. 1877. Nov. * A water supply canal, 43 miles long, is contracted for the supply of Loando.]

1490 * * *Fr. Kongo.* Gonzalo de Sousa, with an embassy from Portugal, arrives. [1758. The Portuguese settle Encoye. 1839. France authorizes Capt. Bouet to settle on the left bank of the Gabun. 1842. He establishes better positions on the right bank at Louis and Quaben. 1845. The French found their chief settlement, Libreville, and name it Le Plateau. 1862. The French extend their authority southward to the Ogowe River. 1871. They practically abandon Gabun because of the war with Germany.]

1842 * * The American Board opens a mission on the Gabun River. [1843. At Corisco. 1850. The American Presbyterians open a mission at Corisco. 1870. Missions transferred to American Presbyterians North.]

1643 * * *Gold Coast.* The Dutch capture Cape Coast Castle from the Portuguese. [1637. The Dutch capture Elmina. 1661. Castle demolished by the British Adm. Holmes. 1664. Taken by the English. 1850. The Danes transfer their settlements to the English. 1872. The Dutch cede Elmina and other possessions to the British. 1874. Dec. 17. Gov. Strahan proclaims the slave-trade of the Gold Coast abolished.]

1808 * * The Danes send out missionaries. [1822. The missionaries join the Basel Society. 1828. Germans open a mission. 1843. The British Wesleyans open a mission at Lagos. 1852. Also the Church Society (Eng.). 1855. Also the Southern Baptists (U. S. A.).]

17th Century. Senegal becomes a French colony. [1854+. Much extended and developed.]

18th Century. Dahomey is first visited. [1732±. Trudo Audati reigns with great ability. Later, a succession of cruel kings foster the slave-trade. 1825. Refugees from towns ruined by slave-hunters establish an important town at Abbeokuta. 1829. It has become a strong walled town, inhabited by free negroes, and independent of the king. 1864. Mar. 16. The king is repulsed in an attack on Abbeokuta, and many Amazons are killed. 1885. Oct. 7. Dahomey is placed under the protection of Portugal by request of the king. 1890. Feb. * The French repulse an attack of the king at Kotonou. 1890. Feb.*–Oct. 5. War with France (p. 758, 761). Mar. 18. The garrison is relieved by reenforcements. Apr. * France blockades the coast. Aug. 4. France demands the cession of Kotonou and Whydah in an ultimatum. Oct. 5. Treaty refused (p. 761). 1891. Sept. * Second French expedition (p. 762). Later, King Behanzin is defeated, but not subdued. 1892. Jan. 2. King Behanzin surrenders to Col. Dodds. Mar. 10. The king appeals to the civilized world against his treatment by France. May 2. He submits. Sept. * Col. Dodds leads a third expedition. Nov. 21. Enters Abomey.]

1807 * * *Ashantee.* The warlike Ashantees conquer the Fantee district, which includes British Coast Castle. [1831. Apr. 29. The British recognize by treaty the independence of the Fantees. 1864. Sickness defeats the British troops. 1873–74. War with England; Sir Garnet Wolseley in command; he takes and burns Kumasi, but fails to occupy the territory.]

1816 * * *Liberia.* Henry Clay and other Americans establish the American Colonization Society (U. S. A.) for the colonization of negroes. [1822. A colony of emancipated slaves from America found the Republic of Liberia, with Monrovia for its capital. 1826. Feb. 16. *The Liberia Herald* is first issued. 1847. Becomes a republic, with a President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Aug. 24. Its independence proclaimed. 1859. The Liberia Conference Seminary opened. 1861. Recognized by the United States. 1875. War with the aborigines at Cape Palmas.]

1844 * * The Basel Society opens a mission at Akropong.

1847–94 Presidents: 1847–57, J. J. Roberts; 1864–68, Daniel B. Warner; 1868–70, James S. Payne; 1870–71, E. J. Roy, 1871, Oct., deposed; 1872–74, J. J. Roberts again; 1876–79, A. W. Gardner; 1878–83, A. J. Russell; 1883–84, H. R. W. Johnson; 1884–88, H. R. W. Johnson; 1888–92, Dr. Blyden; 1892, Jan. 7+, J. J. Cheesman.

1880 Feb. * The kingdom of Medina is peaceably annexed.

1832 * * Danes open a mission at Usu.

1820 * * American Presbyterians open a mission. [1833. At Monrovia. 1848. They constitute the Synod of West Africa. 1889. Open a mission at Brewerville. 1821. American Baptists open a mission; Lot Cary, a slave who bought his own liberty, is the first missionary. 1856. Mission suspended. 1884. One opened at Vey. 1820. American Methodists open a mission at Sherbro. 1833, Mar. 7. Melville B. Cox, their first foreign missionary, arrives. 1834. The Liberia Conference is organized. 1884. William Taylor is elected (U. S. A.) missionary bishop. He proceeds to organize self-supporting missions. 1827–28. The Basel Society opens a mission. 1830. Also the American Episcopalians in Monrovia. 1857. The Cumberland Presbyterians (U. S. A.) open a mission. 1834. The American Board opens a mission at Cape Palmas; 1844, removed to the Gabun River. 1860. Also the Evangelical Lutherans (U. S. A.) at Muhlenberg. 1889. The Pentecost Band (U. S. A.) in Monrovia.]

1759 Aug. 19. *Yarriba.* The British fleet under Adm. Boscawen defeat the French fleet (p. 914). [1848. The Egba chiefs send thanks to Queen Victoria for rescuing many of their people from slavery. 1849. May * A great gathering of people receive presents from the queen. 1851–76. The King of Dahomey makes seven invasions. 1851. The British capture Lagos. 1861. Annex it. 1862. Dahomeans entirely destroy the town of Ishaga, and crucify the Christians at Egba.]

1850 * * The Southern Baptists (U. S. A.) open a mission at Ogobomoshaw.

1841 Aug. 20. *Eng.* The great colonizing expedition sails for the Niger. [Sept. 28. At Iddah, 320 miles from the coast, it fails because of fevers.]

1857 * * *Niger River.* The Church of England opens a mission on the Niger at Onicha. [1862. Destroyed by civil war. 1866, at Bonny; 1868, at Braso, in the delta; 1878, at Aenso; 1884, at Okrika.]

1844 * * *Calabar.* The United Presbyterians open a mission at Creektown, Old Calabar. [1875. The Church of England opens a mission at New Calabar. 1888. One at Old Calabar by the United Scotch Church (U. S. A.).]

1866 * * *Senegambia.* An English settlement is made at St. Mary's.

1881 * * *Kamerun* is made a German protectorate. [1884. Aug. * Dr. Nachtigal founds a colony. Oct. * Recognized.]

1858 * * English Baptists open a mission at Victoria; they had been driven out of Fernando Po by Spanish persecution. [1886. Missions transferred to the Basel Society.] * * * Dutch Protestants open a mission.]

1884 * * *Great Namaqualand* and Damaraland are made a German dependency, and called Southwest Africa. [1889. Oct. * The head chief of Damaraland orders all Germans to depart; he seizes the missionaries.]

1885 * * *Fr. Kongo.* The Berlin Conference recognizes the French territorial claims (p. 1093).

1890 Mar. 3. Germany and France sign an agreement for a uniform tariff.

INDEX AND APPENDIX.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

THE index has been prepared with uncommon fullness of detail, so as to aid those persons who may turn in haste to find desired information; also to give necessary information to those having none of the clews which a general historical knowledge affords. But it is anticipated that many readers who are familiar with the general trend of the history will commonly ignore the index altogether and turn at once to the text, where their search will be facilitated by its topical classification; then by glancing at the dates and the helpful locality words, which stand as double guide-posts before each item, they will speedily find the desired information.

The index also contains some items which were omitted from the text. These are limited almost entirely to dates, which are always enclosed in parentheses so that they can be distinguished from page numerals.

The following rules which have been observed in preparing the index may aid the reader in its practical use.

Abbreviations. Only a few arbitrary abbreviations have been used. See the full list facing page 1.

Books. The titles of books are not indexed, but may be found by following the references under the author's name.

Colleges. The larger American and British colleges are indexed twice; once under the name of the city, and more fully under the name of the college or university. The smaller colleges and many foreign universities are only indexed under the name of the city of their location. Colleges connected with universities are only referred to under the name of the university to which they are attached, as, "Christ's College" is indexed under "Oxford University."

Conventions. Commercial, political, and other conventions are indexed under the name of the body convened, and not under the name of the city. Exception: national conventions of political parties are important items in the history of cities, and they are indexed under the names of the cities where convened, as well as under the party name.

Countries. Each country appears in the text as an abbreviated history, therefore it is not again abbreviated in the index. But items in foreign countries are cross-indexed under the name of the country to which they relate, to give a fuller history; if the items are duplicates of others, they are omitted in the index.

Italics. Italics are used in the index as in the text, for the titles of books, magazines, and newspapers; also for titles of paintings, names of vessels and horses, and names of planetary bodies.

Legislation. Acts of State legislation are indexed under the names of States; those of the National Congress under the titles of the Acts.

Local Events. Events of only local interest are indexed under the names of the towns or cities in which they occur, and also under the names of the persons directly connected with each occurrence.

Names. The name of every town and city is indexed in its alphabetical order; every personal name is also indexed except those remotely or perfunctorily connected with an event.

Newspapers, etc. The names of newspapers are commonly indexed under the name of the place of publication; the denominational papers are indexed under the names of the denominations who publish them; some others appear under their own name.

Personal Names. Full personal names are commonly given in the index, but often abbreviated in the text, especially those of Europeans, Asiatics, and South Americans. Members of the British peerage are commonly indexed under their family names. these are often less familiar than the title name; but the former may be readily found by following the references given under the title name, as under "Palmerston, Viscount," may be found "See Temple, John Henry."

Religious Assemblies. These are commonly indexed under the denominational name, as "General Assembly" under "Presbyterians." Church councils of world-wide interest are indexed under councils; some unusual or very important national gatherings are indexed under their proper titles.

Religious Denominations. Various religious denominations having a common family name are grouped in the index; under the general name, as "Cumberland Presbyterians" follow "Presbyterians."

States. States forming a component part of a country, as Virginia, or Hungary, are quite fully indexed, thereby forming a skeletonized State history. These references may be much extended at the option of the reader, by turning to the references found under the names of important cities, as Albany, Buffalo, and New York City to obtain a fuller history of New York State.

INDEX AND APPENDIX.

NOTE. — The numerals enclosed with parentheses are year-dates; the abbreviations are chiefly those in familiar use, but a full list may be found on the opposite page. Text figures denote page; superior figures indicate column.

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——, William, Sir, b., 912³; d., 948².
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Behn, Aphra, b., 884²; *Oroonoko*, 888³; d., 898².
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——, Immanuel, b., 804²; d., 826².
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Böttcher, Johann Friedrich, b. (1681) ; Dresden China, 798² ; d. (1719).

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Botticelli, Filipepi Sandro, b.-d., 1078³ ; works, 1078¹.

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—— —— Vilhelm, b. (1807) ; *Poems*, 1136³ ; d. (1878).

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Boucherville, M. de, minister, 593².

Bouchet, Claude Antoine, b., 706¹ ; d., 728².

Bouchier, Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, 868² ; d. (1486).

Boucicault, Dion, b., 940³ ; d., 1004¹.

Bouck, William C., b. (1786) ; governor New York, 155³ ; d. (1859).

Boudet, Paul, b. (1800) ; minister, 737¹.

Boudinot, Elias, b. (1740) ; d., 130¹.

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Bougainville, Louis Antoine de, b., 698³ ; *Around the World*, 705² ; d. (1814).

Boughton, Geo. Henry, b. (1836) ; in Nat. Academy, 276¹.

Bouguer, Pierre, b., 694³ ; to Peru, 698¹ ; heliometer ; earth's density, 700² ; d., 702³.

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Bouhours, Dominique, b., 686³ ; works, 693¹ ; d., 693².

Bouillé, François Claude Amour, Marquis de, b., 700² ; d., 714².

Bouillerie, M. de la, minister, 747³.

Bouillon, Godfrey de, b.-d., 539² ; *Assises de Jérusalem*, 669¹.

—— Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, b., 682² ; d., 686³.

Boulainvilliers, Comte Henri de, b., 690² ; works, 699², 701³ ; d., 698².

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Boullogne, Bon, b., 688³ ; d. (1717), 697¹.

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Boulton, Matthew, b., 908¹ ; est. Soho works, 917³ ; with J. Watt, 918¹ ; d., 934³.

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Bouquet, Henry, b. (1719) ; at Fort Du Quesne, 70² ; against Indians, 74¹ ; d., (1766).

Bourbaki, Charles Denis Sauter, b., 722² ; at Nancy, 738¹ ; army of North ; at Tours, 742¹ ; commands, 742³ ; at Dijon, 743¹ ; at Belfort ; in Switzerland, 744¹.

Bourbeau, Louis Olivier, b. (1811) ; minister, 739².

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——, Alfonso de, retires to Fr., 1132¹.

——, Cardinal de, proclaimed K., 685³.

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——, Jacques de, leads against Pope ; killed, 680¹.

——, Juan de, renounces claim, 1131³.

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Bourdaloue, Louis, b., 688² ; d., 696².

Bourdeilles, Pierre Barntome de, b. (1540) ; works, 685¹ ; d. (1614).

Bourdin, Martial, blows up, 1011¹.

Bourdon, Isidore, b., 712³ ; d., 734².

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Bourdonnaise, Adm. B. F. Mahe de la, b., (1699) ; commander, 1044¹ ; d. (1775).

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Bourguet, Louis, b., 692³ ; d., 700².

Bourignon, Antoinette, b., 540³ ; founder, 690³ ; d., 542².

Bourke, Capt., J. G., killed, 418³.

——, Richard, Sir, b. (1777) ; governor Australia, 495² ; d. (1885).

——, —— Southwell, E. of Mayo, assassinated, 977¹.

——, Robert L. Connemara, gov., 1045³.

——, Walter, shot, 989¹.

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Bourmont, Comte Louis Auguste Victor, b., 704² ; in Algiers, 82, 92² ; d., 728³.

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——, Vincent, b., 1698±) ; d., 700³.

——, William, mentions log, 874¹.

Bournemouth, convent opened, 980² ; New Victoria Hospital opened, 1002³.

Bournet, J.C. Ernest, cardinal priest, 762².

Bourrienne, Louis Antoine Fauvelet de, b. (1769) ; d., 726².

Boursault, Edme, b. (1638) ; works, 691¹, 693² ; d. (1701).

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Bousfield, Henry B., elected bishop, 980³.

Bousmard, Henri J. B. de, b., 700³ ; d., 716³.

Bousquet, M., minister, 756³.

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Bouvier, Hannah M., b., 116².

—— John, b., 98¹ ; d., 168².

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Bowden, Lemuel Jackson, b. (1815) ; d., 231¹.

Bowditch, Nathaniel, b., 78¹ ; works, 111¹, 137¹ ; d., 148².

——, Thos. Edward, b., 924³ ; d., 942².

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——, James, b., 60² ; d. (1811).

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——, Francis, b., 116² ; Lowell lectures, 166³ ; *Modern Philosophy*, 296³ ; d. (1890).

——, George Fergusson, Sir, b. (1821) ; governor Australia, 497², 498³.

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——, John S., b. (1829) ; Gen. at Salem, Mo., 200³ ; at Port Gibson, 221¹ ; d. (1863).

——, Nathaniel, b., 91² ; consecrated Prot. Epis. bishop, 126³ ; d., 150².

Bower, Hubert, consecrated bishop, 302².

——, William H., b., 168¹.

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Bowles, Sam., b., 134¹ ; work, 268³ ; d., 298².

——, William Lisle, b., 916² ; d., 956².

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——, Thomas, b., 126¹ ; cons. bishop, 276³.

Bowne, Anthony, lord mayor London, 941³.

——, Walter, mayor New York, 137².

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——, Dr. John, b. (1792) ; British minister, 619³ ; d. (1872).

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Boyce, mowing-machine, 928².

——, James P., b., 134².

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——, Charles, killed, 985¹.

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——, Linn, b. (1800) ; speaker, 169², 173² ; d. (1859).

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——, Vincent, consecrated bishop, 334².

——, William, Lord Kilmarnock, executed, 911².

Boydell, John, b., 906² ; *Shakespeare's Works*, 931¹ ; d., 932³.

Boyden, Seth, b., 100¹ ; patent leather, 126¹ ; malleable castings, 136¹ ; d., 270¹.

Boydton and White Oak Roads, battle, 244³.

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—— IV., emp. of Ger., K. of It., b.-d., 780[2]; reigns; defeated, 780[1]; d., 781[2].

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——, son of Fred II., king, 781[1]; crowned, 777[1].

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——, Chas. M., b. (1804±); sec. war., 167[2]; d. (1878).

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—— II., reigns; peace with Arabs, 1031[3]; purchases peace, 1030[2]; k., 1031[2,3].

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—— I., the Great, Flavius Valerius Aurelius, b.-d., 1066[2]; emp. Gaul, 663[3]; defeats Franks, etc., 1066[2]; becomes Cæsar, 1067[3]; erects St. Peter's Church, 1066[2]; at Susa, Turin, and Verona; at Saxa Rubra; dissolves Pretorian guards; a Christian, 1028[3]; favors church, 654[3], 1028[3], 1029[1]; founds papal power, 1068[2]; defeats Licinius, 1028[2], 1068[1]; alliance with Licinius, co-rulers; emp., 1069[2]; fnds. library, 1155[1]. enacts Sunday observance, 1068[2]; sole ruler, 1029[3], 1067[3]; splendor of court, 1069[1]; sons divide empire, 1069[2].

—— II. (Caius Flavius Valerius Aurelius Claudius Constantinus), b.-d., 1066[2]; reigns, 1069[2]; defeated, 1068[1]; k., 1069[2].

—— III., Heraclius, poisoned, 1031[2].

—— IV. (Pogonatus), b. (905); quells rebellion, 1030[2]; reigns, 1031[3], 1033[1]; murdered, 1033[1].

—— V., Copronymus, b. (719); reigns, 1033[1]; defeats Saracens, 1032[1]; sends organ to Fr., 664[2]; forbids monks, 1072[3]; deposed, 1033[1]; d. (775).

—— VII., b.-d., 1032[2]; reigns; banished, 1033[2].

—— VIII., b. (1394); reigns, 1033[2]; d. (1453).

—— IX., reigns, 1033[2,3].

—— X., reigns, 1033[3].

—— XI., reigns, 1033[3].

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—— XIII., Palæologus, b.-d., 1034[3]; reigns, 1035[3].

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—— II. of Scot., reigns, 845[2]; beheaded, 845[1].

—— IV. of Scot., reigns, 847[1]; slain, 846[3].

——, pope, 1072[2]; intro. kissing of pope's toe, 1072[3].

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Constantius I., Flavius Valerius Chlorus, b.-d., 1066²; receives Gaul, Britain, and Sp., 1067³; overthrows Allectus, 841¹; restores Britain to Rome; elected Augustus, 1067³; defeats Franks, 662²; Christians rest, 1066³.

—— II., Flavius Julius, b.-d., 1068²; defeats Magnentius, crushes Vetranio, 1068¹; exiles Liberius, 1068³; reigns, 1069².

Constellation, launched, 1061; takes *L'Insurgent*, 1081; Brit. barges, 1181; to Norfolk, 1201; ashore, 3401.

——, cargo of provisions, 9851.

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——, Fr., (dem.) adopted; immolation of, 707³; accepted, 7091; new, 709³, 715³; ratified, 713³; proclaimed, 721³; new, 731², 733², 747³, 749³; govt. by C. intro.; modified, 739²; amended, 749²; Constitution Revision Bill, 757².

——, Ger., revised, 818³; considered, 819²; new, 823³; adopted, 827²,³.

——, Neth., granted, 1102³.

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Continual Council appointed, Eng.; dismissed, 861¹.

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——, Hernando de, b.-d., 1128².

——, Hioronimo de, b.-d., 1128³.

——, Rodrigo de, b.-d., 1126³.

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——, Nat. Association of Publishers and Booksellers, 468³.

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Converse, Julius, gov. Vt., 281¹.

Conveyancing Act passes, 979³.

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Convicts, transportation abolished, 973¹; census of U. S. A., 375¹. (See Australia.)

Convocation of clergy, Eng., 878²; graded, 898²; meetings cease, 906³.

Convulsionaires, excesses, Fr., 699¹.

Conway Tubular Bridge, W., erected, 954¹.

——, Baron, title created, 905¹.

——, Sir Edward, minister, 881², 883².

——, Elias S., gov. Ark., 171².

——, Frederick B. b. (1819); appears, 166¹; d. (1874).

Conway, Henry Seymour, b., 906²; minister, 917³; commander, 922¹; d. (1795).

——, Hugh, cons. bp., 976².

——, James S., gov. Ark., 147².

——, Moncure Daniel, b., 140¹; works, 396²; 420².

——, Thomas, Count de, b., 62¹; Am. brig.-gen., 86¹; duel; Cabal exposed, 89²; motion approved, 95³; d. (1800±).

——, Wm. Martin, *Himalayas*, 478².

Conybeare, Wm. Daniél, b., 924²; d., 962².

Conyers, Baron, title created, 867².

Conynham, Marquis of, title created, 937².

Conyngham, Capt., sent out, 86².

Conze, Alex. Christian Leopold, b., 814².

Coode, John, leader, 51².

Cook Arctic Expedition, N. Sydney, 470¹.

——, Clarence, b., 136¹; d., 184¹.

——, Eliza, b. 938²; d., 1000¹.

——, F. C., *Speaker's Commentary*, 976³.

——, Henry F., d., 227².

——, James, b., 908¹; explorer, 493², 576², 577², 916², 918², 920²; transit of Venus, 493²; d., 920³; monument, 498¹.

——, John, b., 132²; near Warsaw, 196¹.

——, Joseph, b., 148²; works, 288³, 296³, 300³, 303¹, 306³, 318³, 324³.

——, Perry, captured, 472².

——, Russell S., b. (1811); d., 239².

——, Thomas, excursionist, d., 1008¹.

Cooke, Edward William, b., 935¹; d. (1880).

——, Edwin F., d., 258².

——, Geo. Frederick, b. (1756); Richard III., 116¹; d. (1811).

——, Jay, b., 130¹; panic, 283³.

——, John Esten, b., 138¹; works, 176³, 180², 255¹, 260³, 268³, 272², 277¹, 282³, 314³, 323¹; d., 324².

——, Josiah Parsons, b., 134².

——, Nicholas, b., 58¹; gov. R. I., 81³, 83¹; d. (1782).

——, Parsons, b. (1800); d., 231².

——, Rose Terry, b., 134²; works, 188¹, 290³, 308³, 398²; d., 410¹.

——, Wm. Fothergill, b. (1806); telegraph, 948¹; d. (1879).

Cookman, Alfred, b., 136¹; d., 274².

——, Geo. G., b. (1800); d., 152².

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Coolidge, Carlos, b. (1792); gov. Vt., 167¹; d. (1866).

——, Susan. (See Woolsey, Sarah.)

Coombe, William, b., 910³; d., 940³.

Coombs, William J., b., 142¹.

Coon River Crossing, Wis., wreck, 386³.

Cooper, Anthony, E. of Shaftesbury, b., 892²; d., 904².

——, —— Ashley, b., 880²; attacks govt., 889³; lord chancellor, leader against court, 893³; deposed, 895²; committed, released, d., 895³, 896³; statute, 994¹, 998¹.

——, —— ——, E. of Shaftesbury, b., 930³; provides playgrounds, d., 994¹.

——, Sir Astley Paxton, b., 916³; d. (1841).

——, Charles M., d., 178¹.

——, Constance Fenimore, works, 312³, 316³.

——, Edward b. (1824); mayor N. Y., 303³.

——, George Henry, b. (1821); d., 394¹.

——, George W., b., 168².

——, James, b., 116²; at Elk's Spring, 225¹; d. (1863).

——, James Fenimore, b., 100¹; works, 129¹, 131¹,², 135¹, 137¹, 140³, 145¹, 149¹, 151¹, 152³, 154³, 155¹; 158³, 164³, 168³; d., 168².

——, Job A., gov. Colo., 349².

——, Joseph J., moderator, 217².

——, Julia D., d., 260².

——, Miles, b., 62²; pres. King's Coll., 73¹; mob annoys, 81¹.

——, Peter, b., 102²; mnf. locomotive, 138¹; org. Cable Co., 175³; nom. for pres., 293¹; vote, 293²; d., 312².

——, Phillip H., b. (1844); captain, 448¹.

——, Samuel, b., 60²; d., 96¹.

——, ——, b., 878²; d. (1672).

——, S. B., b., 168¹.

——, Thomas, scientist, b., 72²; d., 152¹.

——, ——, poet, d., 1008¹.

——, —— S., b., 932³; d., 952².

——, T. C., first appearance, 106¹.

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——, William R., b., 952² ; d. (1878).

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—— Limestone, Inst. fmd., 308³.

——-Huddleston Coll. org. at Daleville, Miss. (1865). (Addenda.)

Cooperative industry, steel company, 370³.

Cooper's Hill, Civil Engineering Coll., opd., 1048³.

Coorg, Madras, annexed, 1047³.

Coornhert, Dirk Volkerszoon, b. (1522); *Zedekunst*, 1099¹; d. (1590).

Coosa River, Gen. Hood crosses, 238³.

Coote, Sir Eyre, b., 906³; d., 922³; at Wandewash, 1044²; at Porto Novo, 1044².

——, Richard, b. (1636); gov., 55²; d. (1701).

——, Thomas, lord keeper, 901³.

Cope, Charles West, b., 935¹; d. (1890).

——, Edward Drinker, b., 152¹.

——, Sir John, at Prestonpans, 910¹; d. (1760).

——, Thos. Pym, b. (1768); d., 174¹.

Copeland, Wm. Taylor, lord mayor, 945³.

Copenhagen, Den., built, 635³; attacked; captured; against Frederick I.; yields to Christian III., 636¹; astronomical tower; blockade; siege; invested, 636²; Univ. fnd.; first press, 636³; royal library fnd., 637¹; capital, 637²; treaty, 637³; bombarded, 638¹; college of Missions, opens; Univ. reopened, 638³; bank fnd.; palace burns; fire; 639³; fire, 641³; conquered, 782¹; bombarded, 933³; Norske Selskahor, 1104²; mission school, 640³; theater fnd., Frederick VII.'s statue, theological school, 642¹; Scandinavian Exhibition, 642³; fortification decreed, 821¹; treaty signed, 961³; railroad opd., 1105³.

—— Fields, London, cattle market, 961³.

Copernicus, Nicholas, b., 786²; describes attraction, 788²; system of astronomy pub.; meridional instrument, 790²; *Heavenly Bodies*, 791²; d., 790².

Copiah Co., Miss., White Caps, 426³.

Copland, W. H., shoots, 456³.

Copleston, Edward, bp. of Llandaff, b., 920³; d., 954².

——, R. S., elected bp., 980³.

Copley, John, b., 908²; *Siege of Gibraltar*, 924².

——, John Singleton, Baron, Lyndhurst, b., 918³; minister, 943³, 947³, 951²; d., 966².

——, —— ——, b., 64²; works, 72², 920²; d., 124².

——, —— ——, b. (1772); minister, 943³; d. (1863).

——, Sir Lionel, gov. Md., 51³, 53².

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Coppée, François Edouard Joachim, b., 728²; works, 736³, 750², 752³, 758²; Academician, 752¹.

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—— -plate Mill, invented, 876¹.

—— —— engraving known, Ger., 784².

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—— River, S. C., Baptist Church, 48³.

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Coquerel, Athanase Josué, b., 722³; works, 786³; d., 750¹.

——, —— Laurent Chas., b., 710²; works, 727²; d., 738².

Coques, Gonzales, b., 540³; d., 542².

Coquillart, Guillaume, works, 678³; d. (1490).

Coquimbo, Chile, troops defeated, 608¹.

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Coram, Capt. Thos., b. (1668); est. hospital, 911²; d. (1751).

Corax, rhetorician, 1019¹.

Coray, Adamantios, b.-d., 1034³.

Corbet, Richard, b., 874²; d. (1635).

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——, Joseph Warner, b. (1794-); withdraws from cabinet, 963³; d. (1884).
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—— I., Eng., king, b., 848²; a scholar, 848³; reigns; marries Matilda; grants charter of liberties; Court of Exchequer est.; imprisons brother, 849²; defeats Robert, 668¹; d., 849³.
—— II., Eng., king, b., 848²; marries Eleanor; homage to Louis VII., 671²; reigns; pope gives Ire.; in Wales, 851¹; homage to church, 850²; intro. scutage system; Becket opposes, 851¹; reconciled to Becket; at Waterford, 851²; in Ire., 850¹; leaves Eng., 851³; penance at Becket's tomb, 850²; charters Dublin; homage from Scot., 851²; charters Cork; conspiracy against; d., 851³.
—— III., Eng., b.-d., 852¹; reigns, 853²; prohibits tournaments, 852³; renews Magna Charta; homage in Fr.; marries Eleanor, 853³; Fr. expedition; impris-

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—— V., Eng., b., 860[2]; claims Fr. throne, 677[2]; invades Normandy, 862[1]; marries Catherine, 677[3]; reigns, 863[1]; in Fr.; at Havre; returns to Eng., 676[1]; d., 677[3].
—— VI., Eng., prisoner, 862[1]; reigns, 863[1]; crowned, 863[2]; recovers health, 863[3]; marries Margaret of Anjou, 679[1]; mental trouble, 863[3]; deposed, 865[1]; released; murdered, 865[2].
—— VII., Eng., king, 862[2]; escapes, 865[2]; at Milford Haven, 866[1]; unites the Houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth of York; reigns, 867[2]; builds ship, 866[1]; signs Cabot's commission, 143; Cabot's disc. unclaimed, 142; grants Am. patent, 162; extortions, 867[1]; coins shilling, 867[3]; d., 866[1], 867[2].
—— VIII., Eng., b., 866[1]; lord lieut., 867[2]; reigns; ministers; weds Catherine of Aragon; divorced, 867[3]; in Holy League; "Most Christian King," 867[3]; head of Eng. Church, 869[2]; under interdict, 868[3]; shaves head; weds Anne Boleyn; weds Jane Seymour, 869[1]; weds Anne of Cleves; weds Catherine Howard; weds Catherine Parr, 869[2]; king of Ire., 869[3]; assists French king 868[1], 869[3]; at Calais; at Teroüanne 680[1]; war against Fr.; against Fr. and Turks; alliance with Fr., 681[3]; aids Charles V., 790[1]; persecutes dissenters, 222; d., 871[2].
—— I., Fr., b.-d., 666[2]; reigns, 669[2]; marries Anne, 669[1]; defeated at Varaville, 668[1].
—— II., Fr., b., 680[2]; reigns, 571[2], 681[3]; against Charles V., 683[2]; marries Catherine de Medici, 681[3]; invades Ger., 682[1]; d., 683[2].
—— III., Fr., b., 682[2]; alliance with Henry of Navarre, 685[3]; enthroned, 571[2]; flees to Chartres, 685[3]; expeditions in Italy, 1074[1]; apt's three popes, 1074[2]; d., 685[3].
—— IV., Fr., b., 682[2]; rules Lower Navarre, 685[1]; reigns, 585[3]; for toleration, 685[3]; at Arques; at Paris, 684[1]; changes faith, 685[1,3]; pope absolves, 684[3]; grants Edict of Nantes, 686[3]; divorced, 687[2]; war against Savoy, 686[1]; assassinated, 687[3]. (See Henry of Navarre.)
—— VI. of Fr., king, 677[3]; wins Sicily, 1074[1]; emperor, 1075[3].
—— I., Ger., b., 772[2]; buys off Magyars; defeats Wends, 772[1]; forts and defenses, 772[3]; est. Ger. monarchy; peace with Hung.; regains Lotharingia; advances civilization; est. North Mark of Sax.; refuses tribute to Magyars; d., 973[3].
—— II., Saint, emp., b.-d., 774[2]; elected king; invited to Italy; crowned emp.; tribute from Poland; peace with Poland, 775[2]; defeated by Boleslav, 774[1]; expeditions to Italy, 774[1].
—— III., emp., b.-d., 774[2]; reigns, 775[3]; conquers Bohemians; deposes popes, 774[3]; at Menfew, 774[1]; expedition against pope; suppresses Hungary; cleanses church; crowned, 775[3]; defeated by Dirk IV., 1098[1]; turns Ger. history; favors Truce of God; at siege of Presburg, 774[2]; d., 775[3].
—— IV., emp., b.-d., 774[2]; abducted; erects fortresses; flees from Harzburg; disputes with popes, 775[1,3]; excommunicated, 776[3]; suspended; decision of case referred, 775[3]; humbled: submits to pope, 776[2]; goes to Rome; deposed; excommunicated, 777[1]; invades Saxony; takes Rome, 1074[1]; expedition to Italy, 776[1]; Conrad rebels; H. betrayed; flees; abdicates, 777[1]; distressed, 776[3]; d., 777[1].
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—— II., D. of Guise, at Naples, 1083[3].
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Protestants settle, 896[2]; **James II.** reigns 897[2]; statue James II., 896[2]; charity schools est.; clergy disobey king; 7 bishops in Tower, 896[3]; James II. relents; Hemming's patent street light; charter restored; Princess Anne flees, 897[3]; silkweavers come; anti-Catholic mobs, 898[2], 899[1]; *Universal Intelligence, Athenian Gazette, Eng. Courant, Harlem Courant, L. Courant, L. Intelligence, L. Mercury, Orange Gazette*, issued, 898[3]; anti-Cath. riot; James II. flees; Irish Night; King William enters, 899[1]; **William and Mary** reign, 899[2]; Young's forgeries, 900[3]; Lloyd's coffee-house, 891[3]; Bank of Eng. projected, 901[2]; charter restored, 899[3]; Lincoln's Inn Theater opd.; thimbles made, 900[1]; marriages and births taxed, 900[3]; hawkers and pedlars first licensed, 901[1]; first triennial Parl., 901[2]; *Lloyd's News* est., 900[3]; St. Paul's Cathedral choir reopd., 900[2]; Hand-in-Hand fire insurance, 901[3]; welcomes **William III.**, 901[1]; Grey Coat School-fnd., 900[3]; Peter the Great in; stage immoral, 901[1]; Whitehall palace burned; East India Co. est., 901[3]; **18th Century**; Haymarket Theater built, 902[1]; and rebuilt, 916[1], 940[1]; great storm, 902[1]; **Q. Anne** reigns, 903[2]; Kit-Cat Club est., 903[1]; *Daily Courant; The Review*, 902[3]; Her Majesty's Theater opd., 902[2], 925[3]; union with Scot. meeting, 903[3]; *Country Gentleman's Courant*, 902[3]; Soc. of Antiquaries est.; flea plague, 902[2]; Sacheverell's sermons; United Br. E. India Co. est., 903[3]; Sons of Clergy musical festival; St. Paul's Cathedral completed, 904[2]; *The Examiner; Guardian*, 904[3]; Am. Indians visit Q. Anne, 905[1,5]; Sun Fire Office est., 905[3]; Handel's opera; private Acad. of Art, 904[1]; Mohocks ravage, 905[1]; Q. Anne statue, 904[1]; newspapers first stamped, 904[3]; Q. Anne "touches" for scrofula; Hamilton-Mohun duel, 905[1]; **George I.** reigns, 905[3]; Scriblerus Club fnd.; Welsh charity schools est., 904[3]; Whig and Tory riots; Jacobite riots, 905[1]; Jacobite lords executed, 905[3]; James Quinn appears, 906[1]; Mug-house riot; first Free Masons, 907[1]; South Sea Bubble excitement, 905[3], 907[1]; Westminster Hosp. fnd., 907[1]; first marineinsuranceco., 907[3]; Guy's Hosp. fnd.;

Hell Fire clubs suppressed, 907[1]; Chelsea waterworks built, 907[3]; Layer's conspiracy; Order of the Bath revived, 907[2]; smallpox in, 907[3]; Acad. of Art est.; Chas. Macklin appears; George I. statue, 906[1]; Newport Market "oratory" opened; *L. Daily Post and Gen. Advertiser* issued; *Lloyd's List* issued, 907[1]; **George II.** reigns, 907[3]; public library est.; *Historia Literaria* issued, 909[1]; St. Martin's Lane Acad. opd.; Hyde Park Serpentine est., 908[1]; prisoner reprieved for experiment; criminals transported to Am.; first forger hanged, 909[2]; Bank of Eng. begun, 909[3]; English opera; first oratorio; Covent Garden Theater opd., 908[1]; *Literary Mag.* issued; *L. Mag.*, *The Bee*, issued, 909[1]; Soc. of Dilettanti est.; Royal Acad. of Music; time-pieces produced; high tides, 908[1]; White's Club est.; riot at theater, 909[2]; post to Edinburgh est.; Fleet Ditch covered; Fleet Market opd., 909[3]; Wesley, and Whitefield in, 908[3]; Westminster Bridge est., 910[2], 912[2], 967[3]; Royal Soc. Musicians org., 911[2]; Methodists first Confer., 911[1]; Foundling Hosp. est., 911[2], 915[2]; New Mansion House built, 911[3]; L. Hosp., 911[2]; hard winter, 911[3]; Madrigal Soc. org., 910[2]; Whitefield's chapel built, 911[2]; surgeons and barbers separate, 910[2]; Middlesex Hosp. est.; Coll. of Surgeons est.; Smallpox Hosp.; Lock Hosp.; Jews' Hosp.; Brit. Lying-in Hosp.; City of L. Lying-in Hosp., 911[2]; Harmonica played, 910[2]; Chess Club fmd., 912[1]; *Universal Mag.* issued, 913[1]; solar eclipse, 912[1], 916[1]; circulating library est., 913[1]; conjurer excitement; close Fr. war cel., 913[2]; *Monthly Review*, 913[1]; earthquake, 912[1], 913[2]; Q. Charlotte's Hosp. est.; L. Hosp. est.; St. Duke's Asy. fnd., 913[2]; jail distemper, 913[3]; Soc. of Arts, 912[2]; Soc. for Promotion of Religious Knowledge; Joanna Southcott's fanatics, 913[1]; Jockey Club est.; earthquake, 913[2]; *World* issued, 913[1]; Brit. Museum est., 912[2], 913[2]; opd., 914[2]; lotteries popular; *L. Review* issued, 913[2]; Whitefield's Tabernacle built; *Literary Mag.*; Johnson's *Idler*, 915[1]; usury punished; hosp. census, 915[2]; Thames bridge burned, 915[3]; *Public Ledger*, 915[2]; theatrical fund est.; art exhibition, 914[2]; **George III.** reigns; Blackfriars' bridge est., 915[3], 919[3]; Catch club fmd., 914[3]; riot at theater; Boodle's club est., 917[1]; *Royal Magazine*, *North Briton*, 915[2]; ghost imposture; shop signs removed, 917[3]; Sadler's Wells Theater opd., 916[1]; *Press* unites with *St. James's Chronicle*, 916[3]; Lambeth Hospital est.; John Wilkes mob, 917[1,2]; Mozart appears, 916[1]; Literary club est., 916[3]; murderer burned, 917[1]; first annual scientific lecture, 916[1]; Royal Acad. Arts est., 916[2]; weavers' riot; convicts leave for Am., 917[2]; Tattersall's est., 917[3]; Haymarket Theater rebuilt, 916[1]; *Nautical Almanac*, 917[1]; *Gospel Mag.*, 917[1]; Royal Exchange repaired; Royal Acad. exhib.; letters of Junius, 917[3], 919[1]; *Morning Chronicle*, 919[1]; D. of Cumberland statue; saw-mills erected, 918[1]; Pantheon erected, 918[2]; *Morning Post*, 919[1]; *Lady's Mag.* antislavery decision, 919[2]; Medical Soc. fmd., Astley's Amphitheater built, 918[2]; Adelphi lottery sale; Cox's Museum lottery sale; Royal Humane Soc. fnd., 919[2]; mail coaches est., 919[3]; obelisk erected; Garrick's last appearance, 918[2]; masquerades revived, 921[2]; ancient concerts given; prisoner's silence punished, 921[2]; L. Bible Soc. est.; Protestant Asso. fmd.; first Sunday newspaper, *Brit. Gazette and Sunday Monitor*; *Wesleyan Meth. Mag.*, 921[1]; "No Popery" r.ots, 921[1,2,3]; *Morning Herald*, 921[1]; King's Bench prison burned; news of Cornwallis's surrender to Washington, 921[3]; *Morning Herald*, 923[1]; Surrey Theater opd., 922[1]; Hunter Museum begun; Händel's commemoration; first balloon ascension, 922[2]; St. Patrick's Benev. Soc., 923[1]; Leverian Museum lottery, 923[2]; first mail-coach leaves, 923[3]; Royal Soc. of Music est.; Cæcilian Music Soc., 922[2]; *Daily Universal Register* (*Times*), 923[1], 925[1]; Strangers' Friend Soc est.; Highland Soc. est.; 97 shop-lifters executed, 923[2]; *Curtis's Botan. Mag.*; Library Royal College of Surgeons fnd.; training-ship on Thames, 925[1]; umbrella used, 925[3]; Glee Club formed, 924[1]; *County Chronicle*, 925[1]; Linnæan Soc. est.; Italian opera revived; George III. statue, 924[1]; Swedenborg Soc. formed, 924[3]; *Analytical Review*; *Times*, formerly *Register*, 925[1]; Anna Storace appears, 924[2]; *The Mail*, 925[1]; Her Majesty's Theater, Italian Opera House burned; opd.; Chas. B. Incledon appears, 924[2]; antislavery agitation, 925[2]; *Observer*, 925[1]; Regent's Park demolished; Horsemonger Lane Jail built; registering of shipping begins; fire watch est., 925[3]; Veterinary Coll. est., 926[1]; Corresponding Soc. fmd.; *Sun*, *Observer*, issued; Asy. for Deaf and Dumb; plot against King's Bench prison; *Morn. Advertiser*, 927[1]; Assembly Rooms built; theater crush, 927[3]; police magistrate system est., 927[2]; Lyceum Eng Opera House est., 926[2]; Miss. Soc. fmd., 926[3]; Coldbath Fields Prison built; bread riot, 927[2]; Miss Mellon appears, 926[2]; John Howard statue; coldest day, 928[2]; *Bell's Messenger*, *Monthly Mag.*, *Meth. New Connection Mag.*, 929[1]; Kosciusko arrives, 929[2]; Bank of Eng. suspends specie payments, 929[3]; *Anti-Jacobin Review and Mag.*; *Philosophical Mag.*, 929[1]; Royal Masonic Institution; Smithfield Club org.; members of Corresponding Society punished, 929[2]; river police est., 929[3]; *L. Courier* libel; Religious Tract Soc. est., 929[1]; docks built, 929[3]; and opd., 930[2]; **19th Century**; soup-house opd., 929[3]; storm; Royal Inst. Laboratory est.; Royal Inst. first meeting; Brit. Mineralogical Soc. est., 930[1]; *Post-Office Directory*; Library East India Co. fnd., 930[3]; Sir William Staines lord-mayor, 931[2] (lord-mayors are hereafter elected annually. See text 931[2]±). First steamboat, 930[1]; *Weekly Dispatch*, 930[3]; Soc. for Suppression of Vice org.; Charitable Bank inst.; white bread prohibited, 931[1]; Westminster Hall repaired; Royal Jennerian Inst. fnd.; West India Docks est., 930[2]; *Christian Observer*, 931[1]; W. H. W. Betty appears, 930[2]; *The Globe*, 931[1]; Astley's Amphitheater burns; fire; Westminster partly burned, 931[3]; *Goddess of Discord* exhibited; Royal Ophthalmic Hospital est.; East India Docks opd.; Horticultural Soc. est.; Finsbury Ophthalmic Hospital Royal est.; stereotyping revived, 932[2]; Brit. and Foreign Bible Soc. org.; Order of the Garter reest., 933[1]; L. Institution fnd., 932[2], 933[1]; Brit. Institution fmd.; Surrey Theater burned, 933[3]; Refuge for Destitute erected, 933[3], 959[1], 968[3]; Adelphi Theater; Olympic Theater opd.,, 932[2]; *Monthly Repository*, 933[1]; fire panic, 933[3]; gas intro., 935[2], 936[2]; **A.D. 1810**±; Geological Soc. est., 934[2]; Afr. Institution est.; Female Penitentiary est., 935[2]; Society for Promoting Christianity among Jews est.; *The Examiner*, 935[1]; Covent Garden Theater burned, 935[3]; D. Bedford statue; Eng. Opera House opd. (Lyceum), 934[3]; *Quar. Review*, 935[1]; (old prices) riots, 935[2]; warehouses burned, 935[3]; Baptist Coll. fnd., 935[2]; flooded, 935[3]; Vauxhall Bridge begun; Waterloo Bridge, 934[3], 938[1]; Church Miss. Soc. est., 936[3]; Philharmonic Soc. fmd.; Marylebone Ch. commenced, 936[2]; Whitecross St. Prison erected; Orphan Asy. fnd., 937[2]; printing by steam power; fair on Thames; *New Monthly Mag.*; Thanksgiving, 937[1]; Bonaparte defeated; Regent Park improvements, 937[3]; corn-bill riots, 937[2]; Fox statue, 938[1]; *Asiatic Journal*, 938[3]; meetings at Spa-fields; Milbank prison receives convicts; Westminster Royal Hosp. est., 939[1]; Savings Bank est., 939[3]; Nelson column erected; Waterloo Bridge built, 938[1]; riot in St. James's Park, 939[1]; Peace Soc. est.; Blanketers rise, 939[2]; gold sovereign intro., 939[3]; Inst. of Civil Engineers, 938[1]; infant schools opd., 939[1]; Mendicity Soc. est., 939[2]; Ch. St. Pancras begun; Hunterian Soc. fmd.; Southwark Bridge opd., 938[2]; Port of London Soc. org.; Bethel Union Soc. org.; Poultry Chapel erected, 938[3]; Egyptian Soc. org., 939[1]; **A. D. 1820**±; *John Bull*, 941[1]; **George IV.** reigns; Q. Caroline demonstration, 941[2]; Royal Astronom. Soc.; Medico-Botanical Soc. org.; Bank of Eng. completed; Haymarket Theater rebuilt, 940[1]; *Bell's Life*, 941[1]; Dreadnought Hosp. fnd., 941[2]; L. and Leith steamboats est., 941[3]; Achilles statue; Thames forded; St. Paul's Cathedral ball and cross restored; Royal Acad. of Music est., 940[2]; *Sunday Times*, 941[1]; Royal Soc. Literature est., 940[2], 941[1]; Royal Asiatic Soc. org.; chartered; Mechanics' Institution org.; Meteorological Soc. est., 940[2]; *Lancet*, 941[1]; cabs intro., 941[3]; National Gallery begun, 940[2]; *Westminster Review*; Athenæum Club org., 941[1]; Royal Soc. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals est.; Q. Adelaide's Hospital fnd., 941[2]; Thames tunnel begun; Melodists' Club est.; Zoological Soc. fmd., 942[1]; L. Univ. char.; opened; Highbury College fnd.; *Atlas* issued, 943[1]; New L. Bridge built, 942[2]; completed, 944[1]; *Foreign Quar. Review*; Soc. for Promotion and Diffusion of Knowledge; *Standard Medical Gazette*, 943[1]; Protestant Soc. est., 942[3]; Incorporated Law Soc. est., 943[1]; Brit. Orphan Asylum est., 943[2]; St. Katherine's docks begun, 943[3]; Queen's Theatre opd., 942[2]; *Police Gazette*; *Record*; *Spectator*; *Athenæum*; *Court Journal*; *Medical Times* issued, 943[1]; Free Royal Hospital fnd.; stocks removed; Soc. for Artists' widows est., 943[2]; theater wall falls, 943[3]; first great exhibition, 945[3]; Trafalgar Square begun; Fanny Kemble appears; Post-Office completed, 944[1]; new police force est., 945[2]; *Frazer's Mag.*; **A. D. 1830**±; *Metropolitan Mag.*; *Westminster Review* unites with *London Review*; new police service; King's Coll. incor., 944[3]; omnibuses intro.; New Bridewell Prison erected; Farrington Market opd., 945[3]; **William IV.** reigns, 945[2]; Royal Geographical Soc. org.; Garrick Theater opd., 944[1]; Fauntleroy's forgeries; betting-houses suppressed, 945[1]; Lyceum burned; Covent Garden market built, 945[3]; New L. Bridge completed; Surrey Zoological Gardens; Paganini appears; Pitt statue; Strand Theater opd.; Harveian Soc. org.; John Cartwright and Geo. Canning statues set, 944[1]; Central Board of Health fmd.; New Charing Cross Hospital; Jews' Orphan Asylum; L. Temperance Soc. meets, 945[1]; cholera fast, 944[2]; *Penny Mag.* ceases, 944[3]; Medical Asso. org.; Zoological Gardens opd., 946[1]; *Mark Lane Express*; *Naval and Military Gazette*; Marylebone Literary Inst. fnd., 946[3]; anti-Wellington mob, 947[1]; Entomological Soc. org.; Edmund Kean retires; seraphine intro.; Waithman Obelisk erected, 946[1]; Univ. Coll. Hospital est., 947[1]; Hungerford Market opd., 947[3]; Architects' British Royal Institution org., 946[1]; *United Service Gazette*, 946[3]; Carlton Club fmd.; St. George's Chess Club fnd.; last lottery, 947[1]; Lyceum reopd.; Statistical Soc. org.; Royal Inst. Brit. Architects org., 946[1]; City of L. School fnd.; Westminster Literary Inst. fnd., 946[3]; tailors' strike; Sisters of Charity work, 947[1]; St. James [Princess's] Theater opened; Protestant Asso. est., 946[3]; Sailors' Home opd.; St. Mark's Hosp. fnd., 947[1]; Reform Club, 947[3]; Numismatic Soc. fnd., 948[1]; *Musical World*, 948[3]; statue of George III. erected; Orthopædic Hospital fnd., 949[1]; Bridewell Prison rebuilt, 949[3]; Art Union fmd.; Ornithological Soc. org.; Electrical Soc. org.; City Theater, Norton-Folgate opd., 948[1]; Mormons succeed, 948[2,3]; Edwin Forrest appears, 146[1]; *Magnet*; *Era*; *Railway Times*; *Publishers' Circular*, 949[1]; **Q. Victoria** reigns; crowned, 949[2]; Royal Agri. Society fmd.; Etching Club fmd.; John Liston retires; hurricane; railway to Greenwich; railway to Birmingham, 948[1]; Eng. Historical Soc. est.; Arundel Yacht Club org.; *Ecclesiastical Gazette*; *Medical Press* issued, 949[1]; Paddington to West Drayton telegraph; Royal Exchange burned, 949[3]; Royal

Polytechnic Inst. opd.; Microscopical, Ecclesiological, Royal Botanical Societies org., 948[2]; Ragged School est., 949[1]; **A. D. 1840**±; wood-paving fails, 950[1]; dog-power abolished; King's Coll. Hosp. fnd.; Theatrical Fund est.; atmospheric pressure experiment; railway to Brighton, to Blackwall, to Bristol opd., 951[1]; Circulating Library fnd.; *Tablet*, R. C. weekly, issued, 950[3]; Chemical, Pharmaceutical, Hydropathic Societies formed; Adelaide Kemble appears; Princess's Theater opd., 950[1]; *Nonconformist; Gardener's Chronicle; Jewish Chronicle; Punch; Pharmaceutical Journal; Nonconformist*, 950[3]; Percy, Parker Societies; Metropolitan Asso. (improving dwellings); Consumption Hosp.; L. Philanthropic Soc. fnd., 951[1]; Astley's Amphitheater burned, 951[3]; reopd., 952[1]; Marylebone Theater opd., 950[2]; *Inquirer; Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper; Illustrated London News; Builder*; British Society for Propagating Gospel among Jews formed; Philological Society organized, 950[3]; Woman's Hospital est., 951[1]; Marshalsea Prison demolished; Pentonville Model Prison est., 951[3]; Christian Alliance org., 952[3]; Ethnological Soc.; Brit. Archæological Asso.; Royal Archæological Inst. org.; Nelson Column set; Thames tunnel opd; Thames overflows; South Eastern railway to Dover and to Folkestone opened, 952[1]; *Economist; News of the World; Law Times; Farmer; Allen's Indian Mail*, 952[3]; Sydenham Law Amend., and Nat. Temperance Societies fnd., 953[1]; *Eng. Churchman*, 952[3]; Round, Catch, and the Cannon Club est.; St. Mary's Hosp. fnd., 953[1]; Wellington statue, 952[1]; *British Quar. Review: Musical Times; Agricultural Gazette*; Y. M. C. A. est., 952[3]; Fleet Prison taken down; Royal Exchange opd., 953[3]; Händel, Syro-Egy., Ray, and Caxton Societies fnd.; Hungerford Bridge opd., 952[1], Y. M. C. A., parent society org., 952[3]; Victoria Park and Trafalgar Square est.; Victoria statue set; railway to Cambridge, 952[2]; model lodging houses; *Knight's Penny Mag.*, 953[1]; Building Act operative; penny fares on steamboats, 953[3]; Wellington Arch set, 952[2]; *Guardian; Daily News* issued, 953[1]; Pathological Society org., 954[1]; Cavendish Soc. and Hakluyt Soc. fnd., 954[3]; twopenny omnibuses, 955[3]; Jenny Lind sings; Palæontographical Soc. fnd., 954[1]; *Education Times; Weekly Times* issued, 954[3]; Shakespeare's house sold; commercial panic, 955[3]; Inst. of Actuaries fnd., and Arundel Soc.; Bentinck statue set, 954[1]; *Psychological Journal* est., 954[3]; Chartist demonstration, 955[2]; Park Theater burns, 953[3]; cholera in, 9553, 9593, 9693; Board of Health fnd.; *Art Journal; Phonetic News; Notes and Queries* issued, 955[1]; Protectionists meet, 955[2]; Coal Exchange opd.; Olympic Theater burned, 955[3]; **A.D. 1850**±; Marble Arch erected, 954[2]; Prince Albert statue set; Lyceum reopened. 956[1]; *Reynolds's Newspaper; Household Words*; New Coll. fmd., 956[3]; Hahnemann Hosp. fnd.; Royal Hosp. for Incurables fnd., 957[1]; powerful magnet, 956[2]; Crystal Palace built, 956[2], 958[2]; Govt. School of Mines opd., 956[3]; Cancer Hosp. est.; Children's Hosp. est.; Royal Orthopædic City Hosp. est.; St. Luke's Hosp.; L. Temperance League formed, 957[1]; Smithfield Market closed, 957[2]; telegraph to Dublin; Crystal Palace exhibition, 957[3], 958[2]; electric clock set up, 956[2]; City Prison opd., 957[1]; Panopticon of Science and Art est., 958[2]; *Jour. of Mental Science; Jour. of Society; Jour. of Art;* and *Leisure Hour* issued, 958[3]; N.W. Reformatory Institution fnd.; Refuges for Boys and Girls est., 959[1]; Chas. H. Spurgeon, pastor; Epidemiological Soc. fmd., 956[1]; Philobiblon Soc. est., 958[3]; cabmen's strike; St. Thomas's Hosp. fnd.; Christ's Hosp. fnd.; Harriet Beecher Stowe received, 959[1]; *Field; Civil Service Gazette*; Wesleyan *L. Quar. Review; Commercial Gazette; Press* united with *St. James's Chronicle*, 958[3]; poultry exhibition; Trades Museum est., 958[3]; Standard Theater opd., 958[2]; *Building News*; Workingmen's Coll. est., 959[1], 970[3]; statue of Peel, 960[2]; *Illus. Times; Overland Mail; Daily Telegraph; Sat. Review; Daily Chronicle and Clerkenwell News*, 960[3]; bread riots; Juridical Soc. est., 961[1]; Metropolitan Board of Works est., 961[2]; Metropolitan Cattle Market opd., 961[3]; Napier statue; Odontological Soc. fmd., 960[2]; Gen. Eng. Congreg. Synod, 960[3]; peace cel.; *Postal Guide; Morn. Star; Court Circular; Engineer*, 961[1]; Royal Brit. Bank suspends, 961[2]; Pavilion Theater burns; Covent Garden Theater burns, 961[3]; South Kensington Museum opd.; Sheepshanks collection, 960[2]; Genealogical Soc.; Nat Asso. for Social Science org., 962[1]; *City Press; Solicitor's Jour.*, 962[3]; Horological Soc.; Soc. Fine Arts, and Musical Soc. fmd., 963[1]; Rarey tames horses; Jenner statue; Covent Garden reopd., 962[1]; Haileybury or East India Coll. fnd.; *Bookseller; Photographic News*, 962[3]; Dental Hosp., 963[1]; postal districts, 963[2]; popular Monday concerts fnd.; electric telegraphs intro.; Händel festival held, 962[2]; *Sporting Life*; religious riots, 962[3], 967[1]; *Macmillan's Mag.*; Dental Hosp. fnd.; *Christian World; Cornhill Mag.; Once a Week; Chemical News*; builders' strike, 963[1]; stock exchange panic, 963[3]; **A. D. 1860**+; Richard I. statue, 964[1]; Inst. Naval Architects; Acad. Music org.; Clinical Soc. fnd.; Spurgeon's Tabernacle opd., 964[2]; *Good Words; Catholic Times; National Reformer; Army and Navy Gazette; Temple Bar; Universe*; Workingmen's Club opd., 964[3], 966[3]; St. James Soc. for Relief; Soc. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals est.; distress prevails, 965[1]; West Kent wharf burns; New Hibernia wharf burns; Metropolitan underground R. R. begun, 965[3]; and opd., 967[3]; G. F. Train est. street railways, 964[1], 965[3], and abandoned, 965[3]; Crystal Palace injured; storm; Adelina Patti appears; Deaconess Inst. est.; statue of Havelock erected, 964[2]; Middle Temple New Library opd.; *Illus. Times* incor. with *Penny Illus. Paper; Queen; Fun; St. James's Mag.; Church Review*, 964[3]; Home for Incurables est., 965[1]; wharves burn; Elcho Shield in Guildhall; pneumatic tubes laid; Home for Dogs opd., 965[3]; *Orchestra; International; Victoria Mag.; Reader*, 966[3]; Royalty Theater opd.; special exhibition of art; 2d International Exhibition opd.; Westminster Suspension Bridge opd., 966[1]; *Sporting Gazette; L. Society Mag.*, 966[3]; Royal Soc. of Naval Architecture; Royal Sc. Naval Architecture est.; Hyde Park riot, meeting prohibited, 967[1]; Westminster Bridge opd., 967[3]; Macgregor statue; Pr. Albert statue set, 966[1]; Anthropological Soc. org., 966[2]; Children's Day Asylum opd.; St. John's Hospital, 967[1]; mail-bags by pneumatic dispatch, 967[3]; pneumatic railway opd.; North Industrial Ex. opd., 966[2]; "Oxford Declaration," 966[3]; first train enters; Peabody dwellings opd.; Thames embankment begun; Charing Cross R. R. opd., 967[3]; *Owl*; Working Women's Coll. begun; Salvation Army fnd.; Albert Veterinary Coll. opd.; *Glowworm; Sporting Times; Fortnightly Review; Pall Mall Gazette; Eng. Mechanic; Sportsman*, 968[2]; Sanitary Commission (U. S. A.), 2312; burglaries; workhouses abuses, 968[3]; Surrey Theater burned; cattle plague, 969[3]; Holborn Theater opd., 968[1]; Workingmen's Club; training ship est.; Peabody's gift, 968[3]; reform meeting, 969[1]; Standard Theater burned; Black Friday panic; bank suspensions, 969[3]; Jos. Jefferson appears, 250[1]; Edwin Booth appears, 254[1], 258[1]; Wm. Lloyd Garrison received, 256[3]; Humanitarians fnd., 970[1]; *Law Journal; Bulliomist; Engineer; Land and Water; Belgravia Mag.; Contemporary Review*, 970[2]; Street Reform Asso. fmd.; Women and Children Hospital fnd.; Royal Canoe Club fnd., 970[3]; Crystal Palace fire, 971[3]; Albert Hall of Arts est.; East L. Theater opd.; laughing gas intro.; Queen's Theater opd.; St. George's Opera House opd.; Herbert statue; Mlle. Nilsson appears; Kate Terry retires; Mlle. Kellogg appears, 970[1]; Coll. of Internat. Education Soc. est.; Guards Inst. inaug., 970[2]; tailors' strike; Alexandra Ophanage est., 970[3]; Stockwell Orphanage fnd.; explosion by Fenians; labor scarce; Orphans' Home est., 971[1]; County Court est., 971[3]; ice breaks; Holborn Viaduct begun; Belgian visitors, 545[1]; Barnsbury Jewish Synagogue fnd.; Workingmen's Coll. opd., 970[3]; Millwall docks opd., 971[3]; Holbein Soc., Royal Hist. Soc., and Colonial Inst. est.; Peel statue set; Clyde statue; St. Pancras R. R. station opd.; Globe Theater opd.; Gaiety; **A.D. 1870**+; Harleian Soc.; Amateur Mechanical Soc. fmd.; Cobden statue; Burlington Fine Arts Club fnd., 972[1]; *Bazaar; Rock; Echo*, 972[2]; Peabody gift to poor, 972[3]; Asso. Prevent Poverty and Crime est., 973[1]; King's Cross Market opd.; Albert Thames Embankment partly opd., 973[3]; Royal Acad. in new building; Iron and Steel Inst. fnd.; Industrial Exhib. opd.; Peabody statue; Charing Cross Theater opd., 972[1]; Sunday Lecture Soc., 972[2]; *Morning Star* suspends; *Morning Herald* suspends; *The Spiritualist; Nature*, 972[3]; Imbeciles' Asylum fnd.; Woman's Club and Inst. opd., 973[1]; Vaudeville Theater opened; Martyrs' Memorial erected, 972[2,3]; *Pall Mall Gazette, Freemason, Graphic, Architect, Financier*, are issued; Univ. London and Univ. Coll. for Woman's Higher Education, 972[3]; Opéra Comique opd.; Inter. Workmen's Exhib. opd., 974[1]; Hebrew Literature Soc. est., 974[3]; riotous meetings of unemployed; labor meetings prohibited; Refugees' Benevolent Fund est., 975[1]; Millbank prison est.; Victoria Thames Embankment inaug., 975[3]; Anthropological Inst. est., 973[1]; Internat. Exhib. of Art, 974[1]; Outram statue, 974[2]; first Metropolitan Sc. Board election; *Empire; Jour. of Edu.; Portfolio*; R. C. Univ. Coll. opened.; Rate-payers' Board Asso. est., 974[3]; Paris Relief Fund est., 975[1]; Workman's Peace Asso.; Pr. Arthur, freedom of city, 975[2]; Royal Albert Hall, Arts and Sciences, opd., 975[3]; Inst. of Electrical Engineers est.; Stephenson statue set; Zoological Soc., many animals, 976[1]; New Cath. Club opd.; Biblical Archæological Soc., 976[2]; Asso. Oral Instruction of Deaf Mutes; Woman's Education Union est., 976[3]; Marylebone Women's Hosp., 977[1]; Marine Engineers' Inst. est.; Brit. Orchestra Soc. fmd.; East L. Museum opd.; Internat. 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—— VI., of Fr., b.-d., 668[3] ; reigns ; joint king with Philippe ; d., 669[3].
—— VII., the Young, of Fr., b. (1120±) ; reigns, 669[3] ; seeks absolution ; in 2d crusade, 669[1, 3] ; divorces wife, 671[2] ; defeated, 671[2], 850[1] ; d. (1180).
—— VIII., the Lion, of Fr., b. (1187) ; crowned, 671[3] ; against Albigenses, 670[1] ; siege of Marmande ; invades Poitou ; besieges Avignon, 670[2] ; marries, 671[3] ; accepts Eng. crown, 853[2] ; frees serfs, 671[2] ; d., 671[3].
—— IX., Saint, of Fr., b.-d., 670[2] ; king of Fr. ; marries, 671[3] ; leads 6th crusade, 672[2] ; takes Jaffa, 1154[2] ; in Egypt, 673[2] ; at Mansurah, 654[1], 672[1] ; ransom, 654[1] ; d., 673[2] ; canonized, 672[2].
—— X., the Quarreler, of Fr., b. (1289) ; reigns, 673[3] ; d. (1316).
—— XI., of Fr., b.-d., 676[2] ; reigns, 679[1] ; takes Rouen ; takes Perpignan, 678[1] ; invades It., 678[2] ; in Milan, 679[3] ; League of Public Weal oppose ; rules over Normandy ; humbles nobles, 679[1] ; at Peronne, 679[2] ; drinks infant's blood, 678[2] ; d., 679[2].
—— XII., of Fr., b. (1462) ; reigns ; divorces queen ; marries Anne, 679[3] ; claims Milan, 1079[3] ; at Agnadello, 680[1] ; excommunicated, 680[3] ; d., 681[2].

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Florence appears, 1521; Philharmonic Soc. gives concert, 1541; Gen. Conven. P. E., 1582; Girard Coll. opd., 1632; Sons of Am. org.; *Stryker's Am. Register* appears, 1632; Whig Nat. Conven. meets, 1651; fire, 1673, 2433, 3173, 3212, 3833, 3893, 4073; Woodlands Cemetery est., 1712; galvanized iron intro., 1721; *Presb. Quar. Review*; St. Joseph's Coll. org., 1723; Nat. theater burned, 1753; tornado, 1781; Masonic Hall built, 1783; Fairmount, 1793; Rep. Nat. Conven. meets, 1803; drowning, 1813; **A.D. 1860**±; Japanese embassy rec'd, 1871; troops leave for Wash., 1941; soldiers' refreshment saloon opd., 1971; Am. Party Nat. Conven., 1792; Christ Church Hospital, 2011; *New Ironsides* completed, 2171; Union League Club fnd., 2172; Chestnut St. theater opd., 2191; Sympathy Conven., 2233; La Salle Coll. org. at, 2252; *Evening Telegraph*, 2292; Sanitary Fair opd., 2352; Nat. Bank org., 2373; Savannah relief fund, 2423; Lincoln obsequies, 2473; Fenians meet, 2483; *Saturday Night*, 2503; Antoine Probst executed; *Evening Star; Public Ledger*, 2522; Nat. Union Conven. of Conservatives opens, 2533; Conven. of Loyalists opens, 2552; Americus Club org., 2562; Meth. Home for Aged opd., 2563; explosion in sawmill, 2573; Am. Theater burned; *Am. Naturalist Magazine; Baptist Quarterly Review* appears, 2583; new courthouse opd., 2613; presents League Island to gov't, 2621; *Lippincott's Magazine*, 2623; monument to Washington and Lafayette, 2661; Nat. Labor Conven. meets, 2663; Chamber of Commerce dedicated,

267³, 273³; Knights of Labor org., 269¹; exhibition of sand-blast, 272¹; *Public Record*, 270²; Volunteer Fire Dept. abolished, 272³; Centennial Exhibition Act, 273²; paid fire department org., 273³; Presb. Hospital est., 274²; smallpox epidemic, 275³; Orpheus Soc. org., 276¹; Public Building begun, 276¹, 281¹; Centennial Commission org., 277³; Lincoln monument, 278¹; Masonic Temple ded., 282¹, 284¹; Girard Avenue Bridge completed, 284¹; Produce Exchange org.; Charley Ross stolen, 284³; Cecilian Soc. org., 287²; Moody and Sankey meetings, 288²; *Daily Call; Daily Times* issued; Penn. Club org., 288³; Market St. Bridge burns, 289³; museum and school incorporated; Acad. of Nat. Science opd.; School of Industrial Art est., 290¹; R. C. diocese erected, 290²; R. C. archiepiscopal see, 290²; centennial year cel., 291¹, 292³; Centennial Exhibition opd., 290¹, 291³, 293³; *Am. Cath. Quarterly;* Spelling Reform Asso. org., 292²; Normal School opd., 292³; Bapt. Orphanage fnd., 294³; Jefferson Medical College opd., 296²; storm, 298¹; Soc. for Organizing Charity fmd., 299¹; telephone exchange opd., 300¹; **A.D. 1880**+; *News* issued, 303¹; Committee of One Hundred org., 304³; *Golden Days* issued, 306³; Medico-Chirurgical Coll. opens, 308³; electric lights intro., 309³; centennial of settlement, 311³; *Ladies' Home Journal*, 314³; Wm. Penn's cottage rebuilt, 315³; carpet-weavers strike, 319¹; Meth. Epis. Hospital est., 320³; Reform Charter by Bullett Act, 323³; Nugent's Home fnd., 333²; Centennial of signing Federal Constitution, 327³; R. R. accident, 331³; church for deaf mutes cons., 336²; sugar refinery est., 342³, 403³; Johnstown Relief Fund, 352²; Working Girls' Society Conven., 356³; Bank of Am. suspends, 357³; Temple theater burned, 325³; Standard Oil Co. Trust, 371³; G. W. Childs's birthday cel., 383²; Spring Garden Nat. Bank closes, 383³, 385¹; Treas. Bardsley embezzlement, 385¹, 387¹,²; Kennedy embezzlement, 385¹; Lord Hawkes's Cricket Team, 392³; Conven. Coll. presidents and professors; Drexel Inst. ded., 396¹; Nat. Acad. expedition, 400¹; Anna P. Wilsbach's will, 402²; remains of C. W. Riggin honored, 412¹; robbery, 416³; city wells filled, 417³; R.R. collision, 417³, 425³, 475³; Social Guardians assignment, 417³; electric cars intro.; police census, 419³; *Peterson's Magazine* fnd., 420²; trolley system intro., 429³; garment-workers strike, 432³; Drexel Art Gallery endowment, 434¹; Emma Goldman arrested, 436²; Liberty Bell returned, 443²; Conf. on Good City Gov't, 450²; Barney Sacks, suicide, 458³; World's Fair Educational Exhibits secured, 460²; Order of Tonti assignment, 461³; Orangemen attacked, 464³; Naval Reserve training, 468¹; Comstock causes arrests, 469¹; Adm. Benham's reception, 472¹; McClellan statue, 474¹; fraudulent Life Insurance scheme, 475¹.

Philadelphia, Tenn., action at, 227¹.

—— and Erie R. R. opened, 239³.

Philætus flourishes, 652³t

Philamount, Virginia, action at, 214³.

Philander Smith College fnd., 296².

Philanthropic Cong. at Brussels, 544³.

—— Society established, 925¹.

Philemon, Epistle to, written, 1153¹.

Philetærus, art patron, 114⁸²; fnds. kingdom Pergamus; reigns, 114⁹¹.

Philharmonic Society est., 936²; new society established, 958².

Philibert de Châlons, stadholder, 1099².

Philidor, chess-player, wins, 924².

Philillovich, Joseph, 532².

Philip I., K. Castile, Aust., b.-d., 1126³; marriage, 509³; regent, 541²; co-ruler in Castile, 1127³; d., 508².

—— I., Fr., b.-d., 668³, at war with Robert, 668¹, excommunicated; in monastery; church revenue for vices, 668³, 669²; reigns; deserts queen; elopes with Bertrande. 669²; d., 669³.

—— II. Augustus, Fr., b.-d., 670²: attacks Normandy; at war with King John; invades Normandy, 670¹; banishes Jews; excommunicated; in third crusade, 670³; marries Ingeburge, 671²; divorces her, 635³; reigns, 671²; war on Eng.; marries Agnes de Meranie; seizes Touraine; d., 671³.

Philip III., Fr., b.-d., 672²; patent of nobility, 673¹; reigns; d., 673².

—— IV., Fr., b.-d., 672² against money lenders, 673¹; marries; reigns, 673²; seizes pope; burns "Ausculto Fili"; excommunicated, 673³; d., 672³.

—— V., Fr., b.-d., 672²; reigns, 673³.

—— VI., Fr., b.-d., 672²; at Crécy; at Cassel, 674¹; reigns; d., 675¹.

—— (Philippe), joint king, 669³.

——, It., killed in Verona, 1066¹.

—— (Marcus Julius Philippus), reigns; army revolts, 1067¹; Christianized, 1066²; restores secular games in Rome, 1067¹.

—— I. reigns in Macedonia, 1015³.

—— II., of Macedon, b.-d., 1023¹; seizes Pydna and Potidæa; conquers Pæonians and Illyrians; takes Amphipolis, 1022³; reigns, 1023³; captures Olynthus; conquests; war with Athens; ends Sacred Wars; in Illyria, 1024¹; chosen leader, enlarges kingdom; in Macedonian council; peace with Athenians; destroys cities of Phocis; war against; in Byzantium campaign; league against; takes territory from Sparta; grant to Athens; designs of; assassinated, 1025².

—— IV., of Macedon, reigns; d., 1027¹.

—— V., of Macedon, b.-d., 1026³; war with Rhodians; war with Rome; in Elis; surprised by Valerius, 1026²; aids Achæan League; reigns; treaty with Hannibal against Rome; treaty with Antiochus; in Achæan League; deserted by League; Thrace ceded to; peace with Romans; abandons cities; war indemnity, 1027³; repulsed at Athens; driven from Greece; resigns; possessions, 1054³.

—— V., the Long, reigns Navarre, 1127³.

—— I., Sp., b.-d., 1126³; reigns; d., 1127³.

—— II., Sp., king; b.-d, 1128²; reigns, 541¹, ², 1129³; usurps crown, 553³; extols massacre of St. Bartholomew, 684³; thrones ceded to, 793²; in Eng., 871³, 873²; commands Armada, 876¹; marries Mary of Eng., 1129³; erects Escurial, 1128¹; persecutes, 1129¹; enforces decrees, 1098³; K. of Two Sicilies, 1079³; est. Inquisition, 1098³; to suppress Protestantism, 1098³, 1129¹; succeeds father, 1099²; conquers Port., 1110¹, ², 1129³;

—— III., Sp., b.-d., 1128²; reigns, 541³, 1129²; K. of Two Sicilies, 1079³; cedes Neth. to Albert of Aust., 1099³.

—— IV., Sp., king; b.-d., 1128³; reigns, 541³; expels Fr., 688¹; seizes pope, 1076³; K. of Two Sicilies, 1079³; reigns in Sp. and Portugal, 1110², 1129³.

—— V., Sp., b.-d., 1128³; claims Aust. inheritance, 515²; heir of Sp.; reigns, 695³, 1128¹, 1129³; possessions in Neth., 695³; at Saragossa, 696²; dethroned, 697²; reenthroned, 697³; enters Madrid, 904¹; K. of Two Sicilies, 1079³; resigns, 1129³.

——, reigns in Sweden, 1133³.

——, Indian chief, war, 44¹.

—— the Arabian, reigns in Rome, 1029³; coregent murdered, 1067¹.

—— of Burgundy, regent of Fr.; d., 677².

—— the Disciple, in Samaria, 1152³.

—— "the Good," of Burg., enriches and corrupts church, 1098³; reigns; annexes Holl.; summons states general, 1099².

—— of Hesse, prisoner, 790¹.

—— the Handsome, Count, rules Neth., 1099²; marries, 1099¹.

——, Count of Flanders, marries, 545¹.

—— of Hohenstaufen, K., 779², ³.

—— of Nassau, at Lucca, 782¹.

—— the Tetrarch, rebuilds Cæsarea Philippi, 1151²; dominion of, 1151³.

——, Duc d'Orléans, b., 688³; regent, 697³; d., 694³

—— II., Duc d'Orléans, b., 692²; d., 698².

——, Ct. of Schaumburg-Lippe, 797².

——, D. of Swabia, b.-d., 778²; K., 779².

——, E. of Chesterfield, lord-lieut., 911³.

——, Charles, minister, 959².

——, John W., capt. U. S. N., 336¹.

——, Thomas, lord-lieut., 951².

——, —— F., resigns treasury, 191¹.

Philiphaugh, Scot., battle of, 886¹.

Philippi fnd., 1023³; battle of, 1028¹.

——, W. Va., action at, 196¹.

Philippians, Epistle to, written, 1153¹.

Philippicus (Bardanes), reigns, 1033¹; assassinated, 1032³.

Philippine Islands: 1520, Aug. 7. A Spanish expedition of three ships under Magellan reaches Cebu; it has already dis. Mindanao. 1521, Apr. 25. Magellan is mortally wounded in a skirmish. [Apr. 27. Dies.] 1565, Apr. 27. A Spanish expedition under Miguel Lopez de Legaspi, having 400 men, including six Augustine monks, arrives at Cebu. 1570. Spaniards under Salcedo land near [Manila]; the natives enter a treaty, and agree to surrender their independence and pay tribute. [Batangas, Mindoro, and Panay are soon subdued.] 1610. Serious earthquake. [1610, 1645, 1658, 1675, 1699, 1796, 1852, 1863 (400 people killed), 1880, others.] 1622. Natives revolt against the tyranny of Church and State. [1629; other revolts, 1649, 1660, 1744, 1825, 1827, 1844] 1761, Sept. 22. Brit. under Adm. Cornish and Gen. Draper bombard Manila, 916¹. [It falls.] 1765, Feb. 10. Peace of Paris; it provides for the restoration of Manila to Spain. 1779. Jesuits expelled. [1852. They return.] 1872. Formidable rebellion at Cavité. [1896. Another rebellion.] 1898, May 1. Com. Dewey destroys Sp. fleet at Manila. Islands ceded to U. S. by Sp.; Aguinaldo attacks Ams. at Manila. Gen. Otis's campaign against revolting Tagals follows.

Philippopolis, Rumelia, fnd., 1025²; mission, 565³; meeting held, 566³; Alex. arrives, 567³; Ferdinand welcomed, 569¹; captured, 1154²; revolution, 1159³.

Philippoteaux, Henri Emanuel Félix, b., 722²; d., 754¹.

Philippsburg, Ger., surrenders, 698¹; taken, 796¹, 798¹.

Philips, Ambrose, b. (1670±); d., 912².

——, Gen., gov. N. S., 575².

——, John, b., 894²; d., 902².

——, Sir Robert, imprisoned, 881³.

——, Samuel, b., 683³; d., 110².

——, William, b., 919¹.

Philipstown, Ire., fnd., 873².

Philistia, tribute to Assyria, 1145¹.

Philistines arise, Ger., 815².

Phillbroke, Mary, rejected, 462².

Phillimore, Sir Robert Joseph, b. (1810); judge-adv.-gen., 977²; d. (1885).

Phillip, Capt. Arthur, settlement, Australia, 494³; gov.; resigns, 495¹.

——, Ct. d'Évreux, reigns in Navarre, 1127³.

Phillips, Benjamin Samuel, lord mayor, 969¹; visits Belgium, 545¹.

——, Adelaide, b., 142¹; appears, 178¹; d., 310².

——, Ambrose, b., 892².

——, C., cons. bp., 1010².

——, George S., d., 334¹.

——, John, b., 58²; d., 106¹.

——, ——, b., 930²; d. (1874)

——, Judge, Kan., injunction, 364³.

——, Miss, at Peace Jubilee, 266¹.

——, Philip, b., 142².

——, T., fire-annihilator inv., 954².

——, Thos. W., b., 144²; pres. conven., 374².

——, Watts, b., 944²; d. (1874).

——, Wendell, b., 116³; antislavery advocate, 149¹; nom. for gov., 271³; d., 316².

——, Wm., b. (1731); gen. at Petersburg, 94¹; d. (1781).

——, —— Wirt, moderator, 146²; d., 245².

Phillipsburgh, Mo., R. R. wreck, 417³.

——, N. J., Bessemer process mnf., 180¹; silk-workers attack, 450³.

Phillpotts, Henry, b. (1777 or 1778); elected bp., 942³; d. (1869).

Philo Judæus, b.-d., 1150².

——, Publius, laws of, 1053².

Philobiblon Society instituted, 958³.

Philological Asso., Am., 343¹, 362², 386².

—— Soc., inst., 932² ; use of Volapuk, 996³.

Philologists, Cong. of, opens in Phila., 478¹.

Philomath, College, Ore., org., 262³.

Philomel, Muscat, 488¹.

Philomela, asteroid, discovered, 300¹

Philomelus in Sacred War, 1024¹.

Philo Parsons seized, 581³.

Philopœmen, b.-d., 1026³; invades Elis; at Mantinea, 1026²; gen. Achæan League; abrogates Lycurgus laws; Philip V. receives, 1027³; defeated; executed, 1026³.

Philosophia, asteroid, discovered, 752¹.

Philosophical lamp constructed, 812¹.

—— *Magazine* issued, 929¹.

Philosophical, Soc., Am., fnd., 65[1], 67[1]; publications, 761; anniversary, 1541.
—— ——, G. B., 922[1], 938[2], 939[1], 950[3].
—— —— of Aus., fnd., 941[1].
—— *Transactions* issued, 891[1].
Philosophy, Am. Inst. Christian, 364[2], 410[2].
—— revives, Arabia, 486[2].
——, school of, Gr., 1016[3].
Philostratus, b.-d., 1028[3].
Philotus killed, 1025[1].
Philpot, John, clergyman, 870[3].
Philpott, Henry, bp., 958[3]; d., 1006[2].
Phineas, high-priest, 1141[1]; kills, 1141[2].
Phinney, Ellen J., pres. Union, 394[3].
Phipps, Sir Constantine, lord chanc., 905[2].
——, Constantine Henry, Marq. of Normandy, b., 928[3]; d. (1863).
——, John, Baron Mulgrave, b., 910[3]; N.W. passage, 918[2]; d., 926[2].
Phips, Spencer, gov. Mass., 67[2], 71[3].
——, Sir William, b., 38[1]; at Port Royal; at Quebec; fleet wrecked, 50[1]; erects Fort William Henry, 52[1], 169[2]; gov. Mass., 53[2]; d., 52[2].
Phocæa, asteroid, discovered, 732[1].
Phocas, emperor, b.-d., 1030[3]; reigns, 1031[3]; killed, 1030[2].
Phocion, b.-d., 1023[1]; forces Philip to raise siege, 1024[1]; executed, 1025[3].
Phœbe captures *Essex*, 122[1].
Phœbidas in Thebes, 1022[2].
Phœcus, inv. statue casting, 1014[2].
Phædra, asteroid, discovered, 296[1].
Phœnix makes first trip, 114[1].
—— burns, 163[3].
—— Clubs formed, 963[1].
—— Park assassins betrayed; trials, 991[1].
Phœnixville, Pa., bone-cave dis., 272[1].
Phonetic Society formed, 952[1].
Phonograph projected, 912[1]; announced, 296[1]; improved by Bidwell, 302[1]; inv. by T. A. Edison, 326[1]; improved, 330[1]; adapted to water-motor, 374[1].
Phonography suggested, 763, 912[2].
Phoroneus, king, intro. sacrifices, 1013[1].
Phosphor-bronze, invented, 544[1].
Phosphorus discovered, 796[2].
Phosporus, newspaper, issued, 1136[2].
Photius, b., 1032[2]; patriarch; deposed; restored; writings; d., 1032[3].
Photogalvanography, specimens of, 724[1].
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Photograph, negative, multiplying, 950[1].
Photographers, amateurs meet, 372[3].
—— Association meets, 366[2], 388[2], 588[3].
Photographic Society est., 958[2].
Photographs, produced, 930[2]; made on paper, 948[1]; ignited magnesium used, 968[1].
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Photoheliograph used, 270[1]; erected, 962[1].
Photo-lithography introduced, 186[1].
Photophone invented, 298[2].
Phraates restores Roman prisoners, 1060[3].
Phra Naret, in Ayuthia; in Pegu, 1124[1].
Phraortes, subdued, 1144[2]; reigns; k., 1145[3].
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Phthia, asteroid, discovered, 298[1].
Phylloxera Cong. at Bordeaux, 752[1]; checked, 755[3]; affects grape-vines, 1111[3].
Phyrnon, commander; killed, 1016[1].
Physic gardens, first planted, 872[1].
Physical Society org., London, 978[1].
Physician, first royal, Eng., 849[2].
Physicians exempted as jurors, 866[2].
—— and Surgeons, Am., Cong., 392[3], 460[1].
—— —— ——, College, opens, 322[3].
Physick, Philip Syng, b. (1768); d., 148[2].
Phythian, Robert L., commodore, 456[1].
Piacenza, It., battle at, 700[1]; Cathedral of San Sisto cons.; church council, 1074[3]; under Scotti; Univ. of Pavia est., 1075[2], 1077[2]; united with States of Church, 1081[3]; ceded to Sp., 1085[2]; given to Maria Louisa, 1087[1].
Piankhi conquers Egy., 650[1]; reigns, 651[1].
Piano first made in England, 916[1]; model of, 798[2]; inv., 1082[2]; standard pitch, 392[1]; cabinet, patented, 934[2].
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——, John James, b. (1835); work, 277[1].
——, Mrs. (S.M. Bryan), b. (1836); *Poems*, 277[1].
Piau, effects of lightning, 534[1].
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Picard, Jean, b., 686[2]; measures earth, 692[2]; d., 692[3].
——, Louis Benoit, b., 704[2]; d., 724[3].
——, —— Joseph Ernest, b., 724[1]; minister, 741[2], 745[1]; defense com., 743[3]; impeached, 745[2]; d., 750[2].
Picardy, Fr., invaded, 688[1]; war in, 690[1].
Picart, Bernard, b., 692[2]; d., 698[3].
——, Claude, missionary, 362.
Piccini, Niccolo, b.; *La Luona Figliuola*, 1084[1]; d., 1084[3].
Piccolomini, Ales., b. (1550±); d., 1081[1].
——, royal adviser, 785[3].
——, Maria, b (1836); in N. Y., 184[1].
——, Ottavio, Gen., b., 510[2]; at Leipsic, 796[1]; d., 512[3].
Picenum, It., Rome conquers, 1052[2]; Hannibal occupies, 1054[1].
Pichegru, Charles, b., 702[3]; at Turgoing; in Belgium, 710[1]; at Mannheim, 710[2]; transported, 713[2]; arrested, 715[3]; defeats Aust., 806[1]; conquers Neth., 1100[2]; strangled, 715[3].
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Pichler, Madame (Caroline von Greiner), b., 803[1]; d., 816[2].
Pickawillany, O., post destroyed, 68[1].
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——, Francis W., b., 114[1]; gov. S. C., 189[2], 190[3]; on paying debts, 197[1]; d., 264[1].
——, Israel, b. (1780); gov., 129[3]; d., 134[2].
Pickering, Charles, b. (1805); d., 298[2].
——, John, b., 89[1]; d., 160[2].
——, Tim., b., 66[2]; sec. state, 107[2]; d., 136[2].
—— William, gov. Washington, 203[2].
Pickersgill, Frederick Richard, b., 940[2].
——, Lieut., in Arctic regions, 576[2].
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——, Pio, gov. Cal., 141[2], 161[1]; d., 470[1].
Picot, Georges Marie René, b., 728[2].
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——, —— Foster, b., 116[3]; cons. bp., 176[2]; d. (1884).
——, Gilbert A., inaug. gov. Dak., 319[3].
——, Henry Niles, b. (1820); bishop, 268[3].
——, John, land patent, 30[3], 31[1].
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—— Christian College, Cal., org., 276[3].
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Aix-la-Chapelle; in Cong. Karlsbad; ministry of education fmd.; Von Humbolt resigns; Prus. and Aust. lead; in Cong. Troppau; mail routes est., 813[3]; religious disputes; Archbishop Cologne imprisoned, 815[1,3]; Hesse-Cassel, constitution; students rise in Frankfort; Ger. Tariff Union fmd.; Fred. William IV., K.; clergy disputes; alliance with Turk., 815[3]; Berlin, state of siege; Schleswig-Holstein war; troops sent; railway, Berlin to Magdeburg, 816[1]; king's life attempted; insurrection, Berlin, 816[3]; riot in Frankfort; first Gen. Estates meet, reforms in Hesse-Cassel; United Provincial Diet meets; Fred. Wm. elector, Hesse-Cassel; representative gov't est.; Landtag org.; Federal Union demanded; king illiberal; anarchy in Berlin, 817[1]; general amnesty; revolt in Schleswig-Holstein; king proposes reconsolidation of Ger. emp.; preliminary parl. meet; uprising for reforms; Bismarck in parl.; Schleswig-Holstein struggle; Ger. Nat. Assembly as parl. at Frankfort; 4 parties, 817[2]; reaction toward despotism; anti-despotism movement; Nat. Assembly leaves Frankfort; dissolved; king's constitution; communist's manifesto, 817[3]; 2d, 3d Schleswig-Holstein war, 818[1]; battles, 540[1], to exclude Aust.; Aust. opposes; P. yields, 523[3]; invades Baden, 818[1]; Peace with Den., 641[1]; whole army out; Aust. in Holstein, 818[1]; Great Ger. and Small Ger. parties; King Wm. Fred. elected emp., declines; Schleswig-Holstein gov't recognized; reaction of imperialism; martial law, Jews may study law, 818[3]; leaves Nat. Assembly; alliance of three kings; Rump Parl. meets at Stuttgart; Prus. Aust. central power, 523[2], 819[1]; peace with Den.; seeks leadership of Ger.; alliance with Sax. Hanover; Aust. protests; Chas. Anthony resigns; new constitution; Diet of Confederation meets; excludes Aust.; convokes Union Parl.; Confed. Cong. meets, 819[1]; peace with Den.; Hesse-Cassel Cong.; Ger. sovereigns meet; out of Parl.; rupture with Aust.; league against Prus.; abandons efforts for Union; Aust. sends ultimatum; conven. at Olmütz; compromise; Hesse-Cassel, new constitution, 819[2]; constitution modified; old Confed. Diet reest.; reaction of princes; postal and teleg. union, Ger. states; old council of state revived; constitution modified; Bismarck envoy; treaty with Aust.; Dem. conspiracy; favors Rus., 819[3]; vacillates on Eastern Ques.; agrees to integrity of Turk., 820[3], 821[1]; excluded from Vienna Confs.; accepts treaty of Paris; renounces Neuchâtel, prince is regent; currency conven.; Federal party defeated; Bismarck in St. Peterburg, 821[1]; impedes Ger. unity; military bills; William I., king; Von der Heydt ministry, 821[2]; Wm. 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B.; Bismarck premier; demands on Aust.; ecclesiastical dispute settled; claims Holstein; demands decision of Ger. states; agrees to common disarmament; treaty with It.; Prus. Diet dissolved, 823[2]; It. an ally; called to disarm; mediation with Aust. declined; rupture with Aust.; enters Holstein; invades Hanover and Hesse; Germanic Confederation dissolved; Austro-Prus. war; allies in

north, 823[3]; military movements, battles, 824[1]; Von Moltke on field; rejects truce, 824[2]; Peace of Prague; evacuate Luxemburg, 824[3]; supreme in Ger.; North Ger. Confederation est.; demands Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort Ger. Confederation dissolved; peace with states, 825[1,2]; Peace of Prague; gains Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfort; cost of war; gains Hesse Homburg; alliance with N. Ger. states; Annexation Bill passed; treaty with Sax., with Oldenburg; Schleswig-Holstein incorp., 825[2]; monarchy hereditary over N. Ger. States; accepts N. Ger. constitution; Catholics oppose unity; new Landtag opd.; treason in Hanover; Bismarck chancellor, 825[3]; Franco-Prus. war, battles, 733[1]+, 826[1]; victorious armies in Berlin, 826[1]; old Catholics active, 826[2]+; upheld in war against Fr., 827[1]; imperial crown offered king; Ger. empire est.; papal infallibility disputes; Catholics oppose supremacy, 827[2]+; quarrel with papacy, 827[3]; riots in Frankfort, 829[1]; Mennonites emigrate; clergy subordinated to State; anti-Jews movement condemned, 830[2]; Anti-Semitic League fmd., 830[3]; Cong. of Berlin, 831[1]; Berlin Conf., 831[2]; conven. with Vatican, 833[1]; Pr. William regent; Frederick III., king; William II., king, 833[2]; church denounces Socialism, 834[1]; Conf. of Ger. Cath. Soc.; excluding Jews from public schools, 834[2].

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Pryor, Gen. Roger Atkinson, b. (1828); at Suffolk; at Deserted House, 218[1,2].

—— Creek, I. T., train robbery, 429[1].

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—— II., against Ethiopia, 650[1]; reigns in Egypt, 651[2].

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—— II., Philadelphus, b., 650[3]; in Afr.; defeated at Salamis; aids Rhodians, 650[2]; marries, 652[3]; reigns in Egypt, 653[1]; d., 652[2].

—— III., war in Syria, 652[1]; rebuilds temples, 652[2]; art patron, 652[3]; conquests of, 1148[1]; hires Athenian manuscripts, 1027[1]; reigns in Egypt, 653[1].

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—— V., rules Palestine, 1149[2]; Epiphanes enthroned, 653[1]; d., 652[2].

—— VI., Philometor defeats Euergetes; captured, 652[1], 653[2]; reigns in Egypt, 653[1].

—— VII., Euergetes, aid from Rome; reigns in Egypt, 653[1]; married, 652[3], 653[1]; reinstated, 652[1], 653[2]; expelled, 653[1].

—— VIII., reigns in Egy.; expelled, 653[2]; d., 652[2].

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——, Claudius, b.; on astronomy, 652[2]; system devised, 1064[3].

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——, Philip F., b. (1810); sec. of treas., 189[1]; aided by banks, 189[3]; resigns, 191[1].
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——, Jacob, b. (1810); sec. int., 183[1]; resigns, 191[1]; gov. Miss., 217[3]; reward for capture, 247[3]; amnesty refused, 291[2]; d., 320[2].
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——, Robt. Ellis, b. (1844); *Life of George H. Stuart*, 374[3].
——, Smith, b., 74[1]; sec. navy, 129[2]; justice U. S. Supreme Court, 131[3]; d. (1843).
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